

convergence

Within 20 years the communities who host the 2012 Games will have the same social and economic chances as their neighbours across London

Convergence Framework

Annual Report 2011- 2012

Annual Report 2011 - 2012

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1. Foreword

This report describes the progress which the Olympic Host Boroughs, now, after the Games London's Growth Boroughs, working with the Mayor of London and many other partners have made in bringing Convergence nearer for their communities. It also sets out the action which we will take over the next period in order to progress our work towards our ultimate goal of Convergence by 2030.

The interlocking context in which we are working towards Convergence is made up of the socio/economic condition of our communities, Olympic legacy and economic growth. We describe that context in this Foreword.

The Greatest Opportunity in the UK

The world-wide success of the London 2012 Games coupled with the accelerating shift of investment and development to Inner East and South East London has created a unique opportunity for Olympic London – the Growth Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Royal Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest.

Oxford Economics, commissioned by the Growth Boroughs to forecast the likely economy of their sub-region of London, suggest that in terms of GVA and Exchequer benefit, the Growth Boroughs are likely to be one of the most significant growth points in the UK economy which is good news for Government at all levels and for the UK as a whole.

It's also good news for the residents of the Growth Boroughs who currently are among the most severely deprived in England; economic growth creates opportunities for training and employment, and in turn a route out of poverty.

Already the residents of the Growth Boroughs are starting to feel the benefits of all this in terms of jobs and investment in their area but the scale of the task to achieve Convergence is huge as we come to terms with rectifying centuries of poverty and deprivation against a background of reducing public spending, rapid population growth and migration.

The Greatest Olympic Legacy

When the UK bid for the right to host the "2012 Games," the bid addressed the issue of Legacy in these terms:

"The most enduring legacy of the Olympics will be the regeneration of an entire community for the direct benefit of everyone who lives there."

This inspiring statement was subsumed into the Host City Contract and remains a key obligation for the UK. The challenge is to ensure that the entire community of the Growth Boroughs does in fact enjoy such a Legacy.

The task now for the Growth Boroughs, the Mayor and Government is to ensure that the economic investment and growth in the area fully exploits the Games success, leads to further necessary investment to realise growth and creates new opportunities for our residents to benefit in terms of training, jobs, housing, health, environment, safety and leisure.

We measure improvements for our residents in those things against the conditions enjoyed by other Londoners; currently the residents of the Growth Boroughs do not enjoy the same levels of employment, educational attainment, housing, health or safety as other Londoners; working with the London Mayor and with the support of Government we have set ourselves a 20 year target to ensure that by 2030 our residents will have the same social and economic chances as their

neighbours across London. This is **Convergence**: it is the cornerstone of ours and our partners' policies and a central element of the London Plan.

The achievement of Convergence by 2030 is the real 2012 Legacy from the Games. It is the achievement of Convergence which will ensure the regeneration of our communities for the direct benefit of everyone who lives there.

The Greatest Regeneration Challenge

The challenge of Convergence is to ensure that over 20 years the scale of disadvantage experienced by Host Borough residents is greatly reduced through:

- Higher educational attainment
- Achievement of greater skills qualifications
- Increases in the number of economically active adults
- Reduction in child poverty
- Increase in life expectancy
- Reduction in housing overcrowding
- Reduction in violent and gang crime

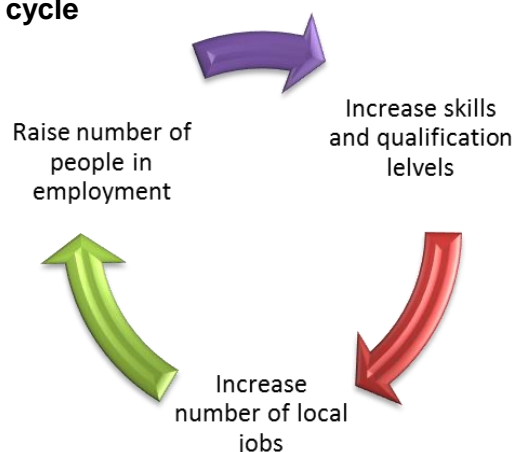
The Annual Report indicates the progress we have made to date and the Action Plan for the period 2012 – 2015 is a clear statement of how in the next 3 years the Growth Boroughs, the Mayor of London and their partners will progress these issues.

The single most important factor in reducing disadvantage is getting more residents into work and better paid work. There is no more important factor to be addressed in tackling the persistent long-term deprivation in the Growth Boroughs. In securing this, the Growth Boroughs and the Mayor will need to exploit and extend the Olympic Legacy, realise the forecast economic growth and ensure that the residents of the Growth Boroughs are able to take full advantage of the opportunities which such growth will create.

The Report and Action plan already show the way in which the Mayor and the Host Boroughs are coming to grips with tackling disadvantage. The Oxford Economics model of the future economy of the Host Boroughs points to the need for them similarly to ensure that the potential for economic investment and growth is there for the Host Boroughs residents. The 2012 Games afford a unique opportunity to secure investment and generate ambition within our communities.

The diagram below illustrates graphically the virtuous cycle which is at the core of the way we are working.

Virtuous growth cycle



2. Introduction

The task ahead

People living in the Host Borough area die younger, earn less, have fewer qualifications, are more likely to be unemployed, live in overcrowded accommodation or be a victim of crime than an average Londoner. This statement was equally true a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago.

**The Host Boroughs hold 18% of London's population
but 62% of the areas of highest deprivation.¹**

Our challenge is to change this, so that by 2030 it is no longer true and the statement within the UK 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Bid that, "the most enduring legacy of the Olympics will be the regeneration of an entire community for the direct benefit of everyone who lives there" is realised.

Framework for action

This is why we published the Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) in 2009 with the central goal of Convergence. This has achieved the acceptance and support of government at a London and at a national level and the goal of Convergence is now a key part of legacy plans by London and national government. This legacy framework will be taken forward by the Elected Mayors and Leaders of the Host Boroughs, the London Mayor and the Government, alongside the public and private sectors, to realise the economic potential of the Host Boroughs area and achieve significant improvements to the socio-economic conditions of local people.

During 2011-12 Convergence has remained central to legacy objectives and is highlighted in "Beyond 2012: the London 2012 Legacy Story" produced by DCMS in March 2012 to set out the breadth and depth of the sporting, economic, regeneration and community legacy that will be delivered after the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

A recent survey carried out for DCMS² in April 2012 shows views of residents from the Host Boroughs on the impact of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. This shows considerable positivity about the long term benefits of hosting the 2012 Games:

- 54% agree that it will improve the image of the area (27% disagreed)
- 54% agree that it will improve sports facilities (23% disagree)
- 50% agree that it will improved retail and shopping facilities (30% disagree)
- 50% agree that it will improve leisure and cultural facilities (26% disagree)
- 49% agree that it will improve public transport (29% disagreed)
- 48% agree that it will regenerate the area (29% disagree)
- 45% agree that the 2012 Games increased the number of jobs available to them (28% disagreed).

¹ Measured in terms of the index of multiple deprivation (IMD) the Host Boroughs have 69 of 112 of London's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) in the bottom 5%.

² Available on the DCMS website at www.culture.gov.uk/publications/9127.aspx

Structure of the report

The report is set out against the three themes of the Convergence Action Plan³ capturing data trends and progress against key actions. The three themes are:

- Creating Wealth and Reducing Poverty
- Supporting Healthier Lifestyles
- Developing Successful Neighbourhoods.

Under each theme there are a number of indicators that were chosen to track progress towards meeting Convergence along with key actions for work to be undertaken between 2011 and 2015 to underpin its delivery.

During the last year, progress has been made in most areas. Clearly two returns of data on indicators such as child poverty and life expectancy do not provide robust trend data as the period is too short but they do provide a snapshot indication and should be viewed in this context. A detailed breakdown of progress against all the indicators and actions appears in the tables within appendix B.

Throughout the document the boroughs are referred to as the Host Boroughs for work up until Games time and Growth Boroughs from that point onwards.

Wider context

Work to implement the action plan has taken place against a changing national and regional backdrop. This has presented a greater challenge for the Mayor and the Host Boroughs to drive forward the work of Convergence in the face of significant structural and financial change not only in work and welfare, but also in the NHS and local government.

The Localism Act and the Welfare Reform Act received Royal Assent respectively in November 2011 and March 2012. These will bring in significant changes to the welfare system and shift power from central government to communities and councils. Together with the impacts of the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) and the changes outlined in the Local Government Finance Bill (due to be enacted later in 2012) these financial and legislative changes present a very different framework within which to deliver Convergence from the one that was in place in 2009. The major challenge, to ensure that the work to achieve Convergence continues once the Games have left London, will remain.

Work has commenced to identify how new freedoms provided through the Localism Act and new funding arrangements can be targeted in the area of the Host Boroughs to support work on Convergence. To achieve this, reports on options for the Host Boroughs were commissioned and the implications of these are still being considered by the boroughs. Work has also taken place within the boroughs to review and where possible, ameliorate any adverse impacts from the Welfare Reform Act.

As a result of the Localism Act there have already been changes in the structure and functions of the GLA Group. These include devolution of executive powers over housing investment from the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) and transfer of regeneration and management of

³ see http://www.hackney.gov.uk/Assets/Documents/Convergence_action_plan_2011-2015.pdf

European funds from the London Development Agency (LDA). In addition new powers have been given to the Mayor of London to create Mayoral development corporations.

The London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) was created on 1 April 2012. It is the first Mayoral Development Corporation (MDC) to be established in London, a factor that reflects the importance the mayor places on the regeneration of the Host Boroughs area. The purpose of the LLDC is, “to promote and deliver physical, social, economic and environmental regeneration in the Olympic park and surrounding area, in particular by maximising the legacy of the 2012 Games by securing high-quality sustainable development and investment, ensuring the long-term success of the facilities and assets within its direct control and supporting and promoting the aim of Convergence.”

Following the 2012 Mayoral election, Boris Johnson as Mayor of London has reiterated his commitment to transforming East London through development, investment and better transport links, including overseeing the LLDC to secure the Olympic legacy and create 10,000 new jobs and 11,000 new homes (including a community-led development at Chobham Manor). Within the London Plan, policy 2.4 states that, “the Mayor will work with partners to develop and implement a viable and sustainable legacy for the Olympic and Paralympic Games to deliver fundamental economic, social and environmental change within east London, and to close the deprivation gap between the Olympic host boroughs and the rest of London. This will be London’s single most important regeneration project for the next 25 years.”

In addition, recently published census figures indicate that an additional 174,000 people live in the Host Boroughs than had been acknowledged previously through national government data. This brings an added focus on the allocation of resources for the services people require and will require new work on all the Convergence Indicators once all the levels of data are released.

Progress against the indicators and action plan

Progress is summarised in the tables and bullets below.

The tables show that the Convergence gap is reducing for all but one of the indicators. Within the tables, indicators are rated red, amber or green (RAG rated) to display progress at a glance. Indicators are green if they are on track to achieve the 2014/15 target, amber if they are close to being on track (within 15%), and red if they are not on track. The target is that by 2030 full Convergence with the London average has been reached but the tables below are being tracked against the 2014/15 targets, largely set as short term targets in 2009.

The tables show that the trajectory of 14 indicators are green and on track but 6 are off track and are red. Information is no longer available on 1 and new methodologies, baselines and targets are being set for a further four so progress is not being rated against them this year. Of the six indicators that are not on track, five have a slightly reduced Convergence gap. The indicator for median earnings is the only one that has become worse. The performance information has been verified by the GLA Intelligence Unit.

Creating Wealth and Reducing Poverty

The major medium term aim within this theme is to reduce unemployment and in relation to the action plan the following developments have taken place:-

- Over 13,500 people from the Host Boroughs have been offered temporary Games time employment. A number of these (yet to be determined) have also achieved new qualifications while training for these roles. Ensuring that these people secure permanent employment after the Games will be a focus of endeavour from October onwards.

- All boroughs have developed their strategic plans to support the implementation of Convergence. For example, within Newham this includes a strategic approach to building individual and community resilience so residents are ready to benefit from economic growth.
- All boroughs have developed plans to tackle child poverty. For example, within Hackney it is an integrated approach to tackling childhood poverty and family wellbeing, again to ensure the community is resilient and ready to benefit from local economic growth.
- A Host Boroughs' Olympic Legacy Transport Action Plan has been produced. This developed a strategic investment approach to transport in the Host Boroughs that will unlock further economic potential. The key recommendations of this report have been embedded within the Mayor's Olympic and Paralympic Transport Legacy Action Plan.⁴
- The GLA has developed supplementary planning guidance that applies London Plan policy to the core Olympic legacy area and which obliges developers submitting major planning applications to demonstrate how their schemes will help achieve Convergence between the Olympic Host Boroughs and the rest of London.

Of the indicator set for this theme there are 6 that are on track, four that are not and one in development. Of the four indicators that are not on track, three have a slightly reduced convergence gap. The indicator for median earnings is the only one that has become worse.

Indicators	Gap 2009	Gap 2011	2014/15 Target	Progress and RAG ⁵ rating
Theme: Creating wealth and reducing poverty				
Employment rate – aged 16-64	5.5%	4.8%	Narrow the gap to 2-3%	Gap reduced slightly -not on track but within 20%
Unemployment rate 16+	2.3%	2.2%	Narrow the gap to 1-1.5%	Gap reduced slightly -not on track
Median earnings for full time workers living in the area	£30.7	£39.4	Narrow the gap to £25	Not on track - gap increased
19 year olds achieving level 2 threshold (new)	4.4	2.4	Narrow the gap to 1-1.5%	Gap reducing - target on track
Percentage of working age population with no qualifications	5.4	4.5 (2010)	Narrow the gap to within 3-4%	Gap reducing - on track
Proportion of children in working age families receiving key benefits	8.4	6.6 (2010)	Narrow the gap to -5-6%	Gap reducing - target on track
Pupils achieving at least Level 4 in English & Maths at Key Stage 2	2.2 (2009/10)	1.5 (2010/11)	Convergence with London average	Gap reducing – on track
Pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades A* - C (including Maths & English)	7.4	4.6	Narrow the gap to 3 – 4%	Gap reducing – on track
Working age population qualified to at least Level 4	7.5	7.3 (2010)	Narrow the gap to between 3-4%	Gap reducing slightly–not on track

⁴ available at <http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/leaving-transport-legacy>

⁵ RAG rating indicates a Red, Amber or Green status for an indicator

Indicators	Gap 2009	Gap 2011	2014/15 Target	Progress and RAG ⁵ rating
19 year olds achieving Level 3 threshold	7.5	5.7	Narrow the gap to within 3-4%	Gap reducing - on track
Economic growth. Working with Oxford economics and the GLA, the Host Boroughs are developing a methodology for annual economic growth assessments together with the target amount that would deliver potential Convergence.				

Supporting Healthier Lifestyles

The major aim within this theme is to increase life expectancy. Progress against the action plan includes:-

- A state of the art polyclinic, the E20 Health Centre, has been built to provide an on site medical centre for the athletes during the games. From 2013 East Village (as the Olympic Village will be known), Leyton and Stratford residents will have access to this £21M facility.
- The Host Boroughs and NHS have developed and shared with partners a health and well-being outcomes toolkit to ensure that positive health impacts are designed into new buildings/housing projects.
- The Host Boroughs have worked with a number of partners including the LDDC to establish sports frameworks for the seven sports with a permanent presence in the Olympic Park in legacy, all of which have been used to establish events, resources and programmes to develop legacy ahead of the Games. Examples include a cross Borough BMX programme, a Host Borough Swimming Gala, and establishing the basis for integration of community access (of 80% community use) into the legacy venues.
- Over a million people attended events spread over the four week CREATE 11 Festival. It included 34 new commissions, 86 partner organisations and had an estimated economic impact of £18M. 61% of the 1,001,488 people who attended were from the Host Boroughs and 74,496 participated (rather than observed).⁶

Of the indicator set for this theme there are 6 that are on track, two that are not and one is no longer collected.

Indicators	Gap 2009	Gap 2011	2014/15 Target	Progress and RAG rating
Theme: Supporting Healthier Lifestyles				
Life expectancy: (male)	2.2 (07/09)	2.1 (08/10)	Narrow the gap to 2 years	Gap reducing - on track
(female)	1.7 (07/09)	1.6 (08/10)	Narrow the gap to 1.5 years	Gap reducing - on track
Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (%)	6.0 (09/10)	4.3 (10/11)	Narrow the gap to 3.2%	Gap reducing – on track
Obesity levels in school children in yr 6	2.2	2.1 (2010)	Narrow the gap to 1%	Gap reducing but not on track. Increase in London average not Host Borough improvement.

⁶ see www.CREATElondon.org for the full report

Indicators	Gap 2009	Gap 2011	2014/15 Target	Progress and RAG rating
Mortality rates from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75	26.0	21.5 (2010)	Narrow the gap to 25 pts	Target achieved. New mid term target to be set
Mortality rates from all cancers at ages under 75	19.6	12.2 (2010)	Narrow the gap to 10 pts	Gap reducing – on track
Recommended Adult Activity (3 times 30 mins per week)	2.6% (08/10)	2.0 (09/11)	Narrow the gap to 1%	Gap reducing – on track
No Sport or Activity (0 times 30 mins per week)	5.4% (08/10)	5.0 (09/11)	Narrow the gap to 2%	Gap reducing but not on track
Percentage of pupils who participate in PE and School Sport	+0.7		Achieve 100%	Data no longer collected

Developing Successful Neighbourhoods

The major aim of this theme is to improve neighbourhood satisfaction. Progress against the action plan includes:-

- The public realm programme has delivered 35 improvements to public spaces in the boroughs in the areas immediately adjacent to the Olympic park and beyond. The schemes represent an overall investment of just over £100m. Funding came from a range of sources including DCLG, the boroughs, TFL and the GLA.
- From April 2010 a further 6,000+ affordable housing units have been built, taking the total since April 2009 to over 10,500. Consequently we are already over 75% of the way to the target of 12,000 by 2014/15.
- The LLDC has secured post-Games operators for the majority of the major venues that will remain in the Park, including the Aquatics Centre, Multi-Use Arena, ArcelorMittal Orbit, and for the long-term management of the parklands. As part of these operator contracts, community access targets and local labour targets have been agreed that surpass all previous targets.
- LLDC has appointed Taylor Wimpey and L & Q to deliver the first neighbourhood of the legacy community scheme - Chobham Manor, which will have over 70 percent family housing.

Of the indicator and target set for this theme there are two on track and three new ones being introduced.

Indicators	Gap 2009	Gap 2011	2014/15 Target	Progress and RAG rating
Theme: Developing successful neighbourhoods				
Violent crime levels (Violence against the person, per 1,000 population)	6.1 (09/10)	4.3 (11/12)	To narrow the gap to 3-4%	Gap reducing – on track
Improved street and environmental cleanliness (new measure via Taking Part survey – figure is average of 2 surveys)		13.7*	Suggested target – to reduce gap to 11.4	New measure and baseline. Mid term target to be agreed
Overcrowding measure (new measure agreed with GLA)		2.9	Suggested target – to reduce gap to 2.4	New measure and baseline – mid term target to be agreed.
Overall satisfaction (new measure through Taking Part Survey)		6.4	Suggested target – to reduce gap to 5.3	New measure and baseline – mid term target to be agreed.

Target - By 2014/15	London Target	HB Target	HB actual to date	Progress
Additional housing units: Total planned Affordable - delivered	150,000 35,000	50,000 12,000	33,000 10,500	Between 2009 and 2012 over 33,000 new homes were planned with over 16,500 completions projected (full data confirmation awaited for private sector schemes) and a confirmed delivery of over 10,500 affordable homes.

Other developments

Together with delivery against the action plan listed above major physical developments within the Host Borough area have taken place in 2011 - 2012. These include the completion of work on the Olympic Park and its venues including the Stadium, Multi-use Arena, Velodrome and Aquatics Centre. The opening of Westfield shopping centre with 1.9m sq ft of retail and leisure facilities comprising of 300 shops, over 70 places to dine, super casino, hotels, cinema and bowling alley. Both developments provided and are providing Host Borough residents with significant new employment opportunities. The Westfield workforce comprises 43% Host Borough residents.

Other new local landmarks include the ArcelorMittal Orbit and cable car, both are new visitor attractions for the longer term and the cable car provides a new river crossing between the Royal Docks and the Greenwich peninsula.

Equalities

The six Host Boroughs hold 18% of London's population but 62% of its areas with the highest levels of deprivation. Beneath this fundamental inequality that is the spur for Convergence, lie a number of other layers of inequality that also need to be addressed.

The original equality impact assessment and action plan that formed part of the Convergence Framework in 2009 has been reviewed. There were six actions highlighted in this and progress against these is detailed below.

Additionally the GLA has carried out an analysis of Convergence indicators against available equalities data. It shows differences in the inequality gaps for different equality groups between London overall and the Host Boroughs, and therefore where additional action may need to be focused. This is detailed in appendix C. This work suggests that additional focus may need to be placed on BAME employment, especially for women and young people, attainment levels, earnings and physical activity levels.

Action required	Update
Enhance the relationship between the evidence base on equalities and the summary of information presented in the SRF	This is being addressed in the annual report both with additional information for the recovery plans and with analysis. These should then be reflected in additional actions in the action plan. In addition the GLA has carried out an analysis of equalities issues against the three Convergence themes.
Consider how equality outcomes will be monitored/measured within the SRF process, cross referencing to work being done by boroughs to improve equality mapping and disaggregate performance data.	Bi-annual meetings will be held between the Host Boroughs and the GLA to review equalities breakdowns for 5-6 key areas (unemployment rates, qualifications, earnings and physical activity) and identify potential further action to address significant disparities. The GLA will monitor the equalities breakdown of the main indicators annually.

Action required	Update
Consider whether it is necessary to/disaggregate the Convergence principle and subsequent outcome indicators to take experiences of diverse groups	It will be beneficial to do this for the key areas identified above to track progress for the groups furthest from the Convergence goal.
Consider and outline the implementation and management mechanism for this work to integrate it into the next steps	It is being integrated into the next steps.
Consider how consultation with equalities groups could be done and how it would be appropriate involving the host boroughs equality teams	The Convergence Action Plan is a high level six borough action plan for which there has never been an overall approach to resident or community engagement as it brings together a wide range of plans, policies, actions from partners, which have been developed through engagement to differing degrees. As a result of the bi-annual review process the GLA and the Host Boroughs will agree the need for consultation with Equality Groups and if so the mechanisms for undertaking such consultation.
Consider how a longitudinal study of residents survey could track the changes for the same people and communities over the lifetime of the project	There is an aspiration to do this but no funding. In the absence of this we will track numbers and breakdown of unemployed and IB claimants (not just percentages) to report on whether the numbers are declining or whether the figure is just being diluted by the movement of higher income groups into the area. We will also continue to review funding possibilities.

The future management of Convergence

The Host Boroughs have made the decision to continue working in partnership post games to ensure that Convergence and other legacy promises are delivered for the benefit of residents. The arrangements for delivering this post games have been considered by the Host Boroughs that have agreed that their partnership will be called Growth Boroughs. Likewise, other partners are looking at their arrangements.

The focus of the work in the future is to achieve Convergence and growth. Work carried out for the Host Boroughs by Oxford Economics⁷ highlighted that investment in east London would have major positive economic and fiscal benefits for London and the UK as a whole. It forecasts that the area will outperform other UK regions during the economic recovery and if productivity and employment rates in the sub-region had matched the average across London as a whole, the UK GDP would have been £5.9bn higher and public borrowing could have been £4bn lower in 2008. These figures underline the importance of the principal of Convergence to host borough residents, to London and to the UK as a whole. Later in 2012 Oxford Economics will be refreshing this work.

The plan for growth is dependent on a number of factors currently in discussion including priorities for growth and potential joint funding arrangements.

⁷ Six Host Boroughs Strategic Regeneration Framework – Economic Model, Oxford Economics, November 2010.

3. Creating Wealth and Reducing Poverty

Ten indicators are mapped against this theme. There has been progress towards Convergence on six of these; while three have had little change and for one, median income, the gap has widened. For the four indicators where the Convergence gap is not decreasing in line with the trajectory required we have included a recovery plan in Section 6, Next Steps.

Employment and unemployment

Work across the six boroughs over the last twelve month has focussed on employment. Through close work with LOCOG and their contractors, over 13,500 job offers have been made to local residents. It is expected that a significantly high volume of employees will have been previously workless; this information can only be confirmed during the post games review. This is not the only route way and it is likely that the target of 15,000 Host Borough residents into work will be reached with employees coming through other channels such as direct applications online. In addition to the contractor workforce 612 local residents were directly employed by LOCOG.

A post games joint response is being co-ordinated between the Host Boroughs Unit, the boroughs, JCP, LOCOG and the GLA to market the Olympic workforce to employers who would normally recruit around this time. The aspiration is to secure guaranteed interviews for those people who have successfully completed their Games time role. It is currently estimated that around 6,000 people from the Host Boroughs will return to the labour market after the Games.

These additional temporary jobs and any longer term consequences from them are not yet reflected in annual employment and unemployment rates and the employment rate for people aged 16 – 64, and the unemployment rate are RAG rated as red. The gap between the host boroughs and the London average is shown in the tables below. From the September 09 baseline, the gap has diminished but not enough to be on a trajectory to deliver the Convergence targets.

Unemployment Rate	Sep-09	Sep-10	Sep-11
6 Host Boroughs	10.7	12.0	11.4
London	8.4	8.9	9.2
Gap	2.3	3.1	2.2

Table 1 - Source: ONS, Model based unemployment

Employment Rate	Sep-09	Sep-10	Sep-11
6 Host Boroughs	62.8	63.4	63.2
London	68.3	68.2	68.0
Gap	-5.5	-4.8	-4.8

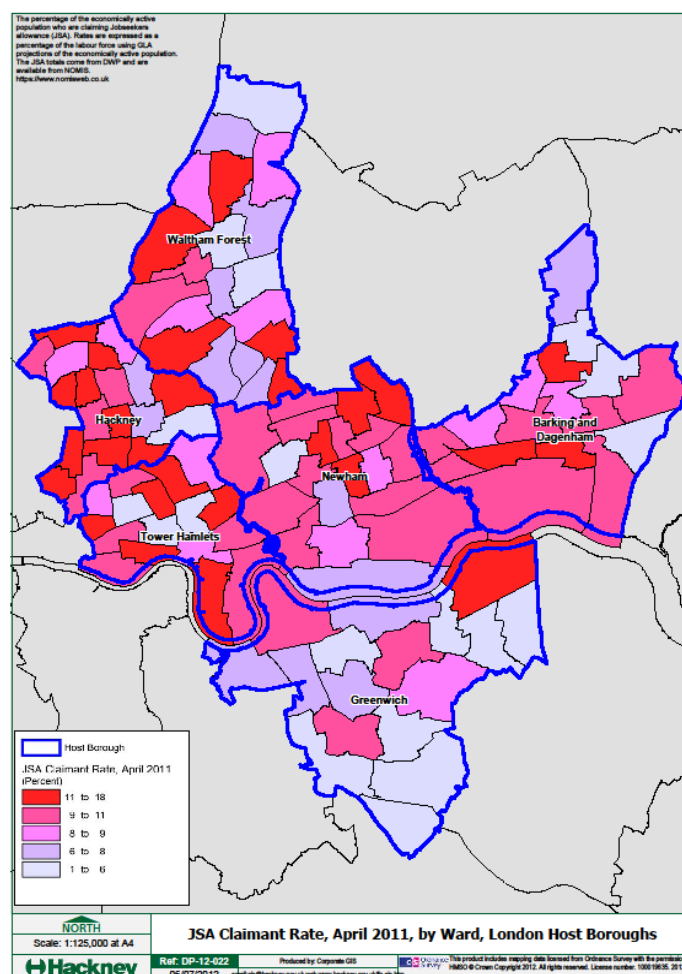
Table 2 - Sources: Annual Population Survey, ONS

This is not a totally negative picture though as recessions usually affect deprived areas more severely than more affluent areas so the gap between the Host Boroughs and the London average would normally be expected to widen as it has in previous recessions and in other

deprived parts of the country⁸. As the Convergence gap has not widened and has decreased, albeit slightly, it suggests that the Olympic and Paralympic Games may have provided a contra-cyclical force. The boroughs where there the employment rate has reduced from the 2009 position are Newham, Tower Hamlets and Hackney. In terms of the unemployment rate the situation since 2009 has worsened in every borough.

Employment and unemployment rates	Employment Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Sep-09	Sep-10	Sep-11	Sep-09	Sep-10	Sep-11
Barking and Dagenham	63.1	62.6	63.1	10.5	12.9	12.6
Greenwich	65.1	65.6	68.1	10.3	10.5	10.5
Hackney	67.4	70.8	66.3	10.5	10.1	11.3
Newham	55.3	58.6	54.6	13.5	13.1	15.2
Tower Hamlets	60.4	59.7	59.1	12.9	12.8	13.0
Waltham Forest	66.2	63.9	69.1	10.4	12.0	10.9
6 Host Boroughs	62.8	63.4	63.2	10.7	12.0	11.4
London	68.3	68.2	68.0	8.4	8.9	9.2
Gap	-5.5	-4.8	-4.8	2.3	3.1	2.2

Table 3 - Sources: ONS, Model based unemployment & Annual Population Survey



Map 1 –JSA claimant rate by ward

⁸ The impact of the Recession on Northern City Regions – IPPR 2009 http://www.getconnectedsheffield.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/impact_recession_northIPPR1009.pdf

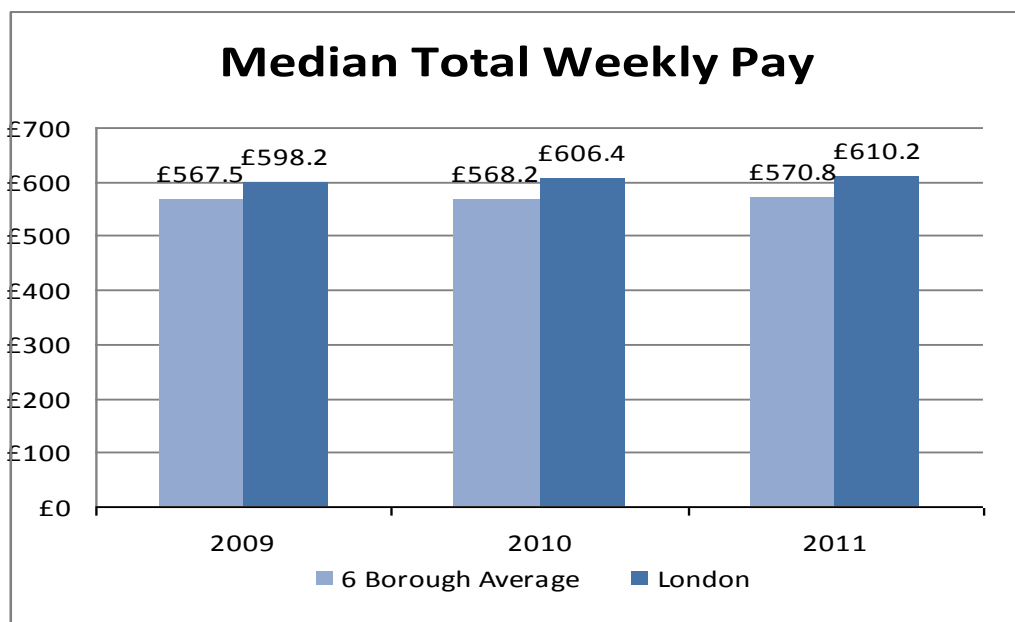
Both indicators are unlikely to reach their mid-term targets without a step-change. Additional analysis and proposals about actions to help these indicators get back on track is contained in section six. To reach convergence with the London average for the Employment rate over 44,000 more people need to be in employment.

Employment and unemployment percentages in a growing population will not necessarily effectively capture legacy impacts for the current population as the numbers can be masked by the movement of higher income groups into the area. As part of our attempts to address this and as part of the development of new targets and indicators to measure growth, we will also track numbers of unemployed and IB claimants.

Median earnings and qualifications at level 4

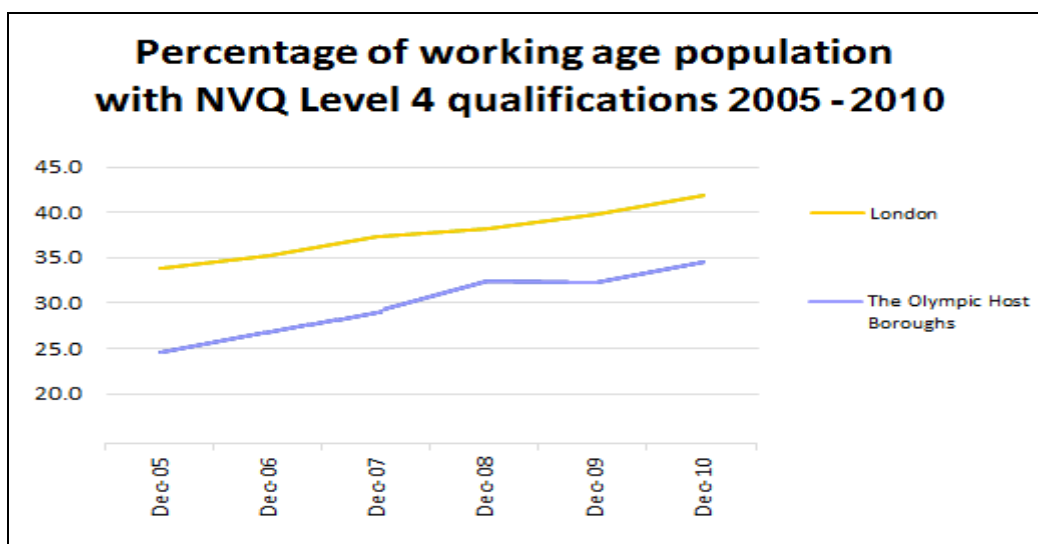
The other two indicators that are rated red as being not on track are, median earnings for full time workers and working age people qualified to at least level 4.

For median earnings between 2009 and 2011 the gap between the Host Borough and the London average has actually increased from £30.70 to £39.40 as the increase in the London average was far greater than that in the Host Boroughs as shown in the chart below. This target is significantly off its trajectory for achieving its mid-term goal.



Graph 1 - Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS

The map overleaf shows where the greatest concentrations of income deprivation are.



Graph 3 - Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

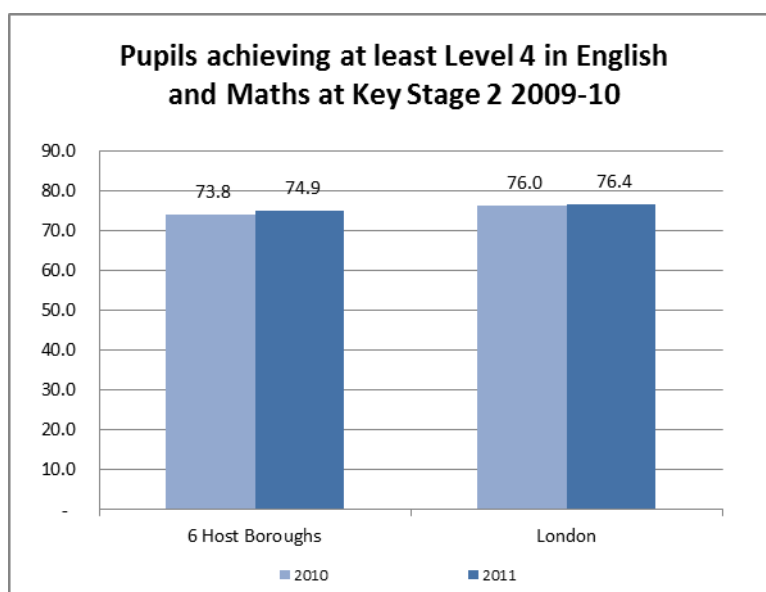
Additional analysis and proposals about actions to help these indicators get back on track is contained in section six.

Qualifications, Key Stage 2 to NVQ Level 3.

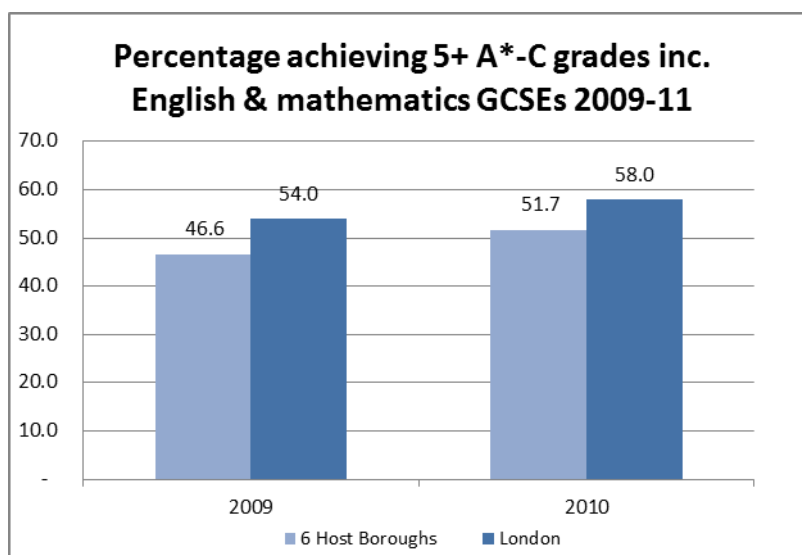
Primary and secondary school achievement rates have been increasing faster than the average for London and the Convergence gap has been closing steadily.

For pupils achieving at least level 4 in English and Maths at Key Stage 2, the target was to achieve Convergence in 2014/15 and this is on track. If this trajectory continues it should be one of the first indicators where full Convergence is achieved.

For Pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades at A*-C (including maths and English) the target of narrowing the gap to 3-4 % has nearly been achieved. Each of the host authorities is in discussion with its secondary schools about existing targets for 2012 to see if they should reflect further challenge.

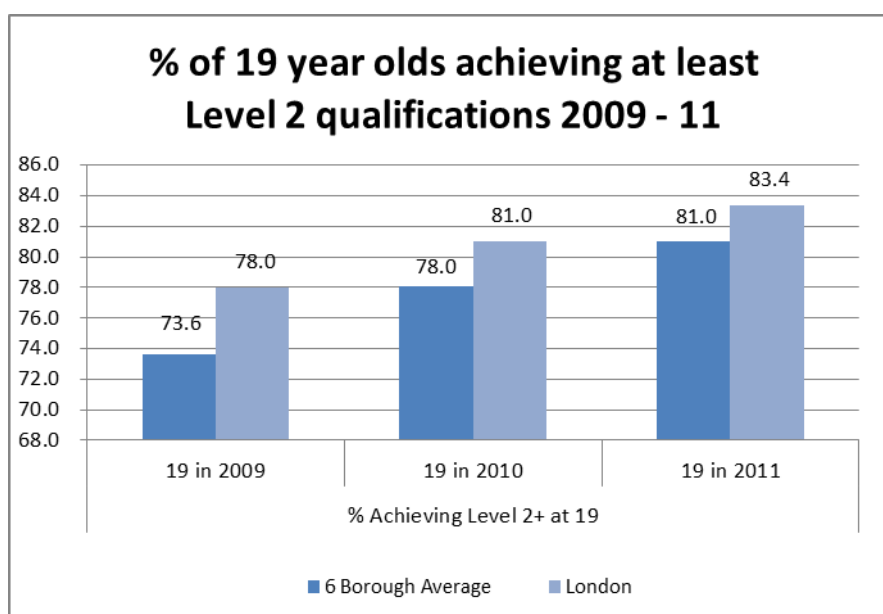


Graph 4 - Source: DfE

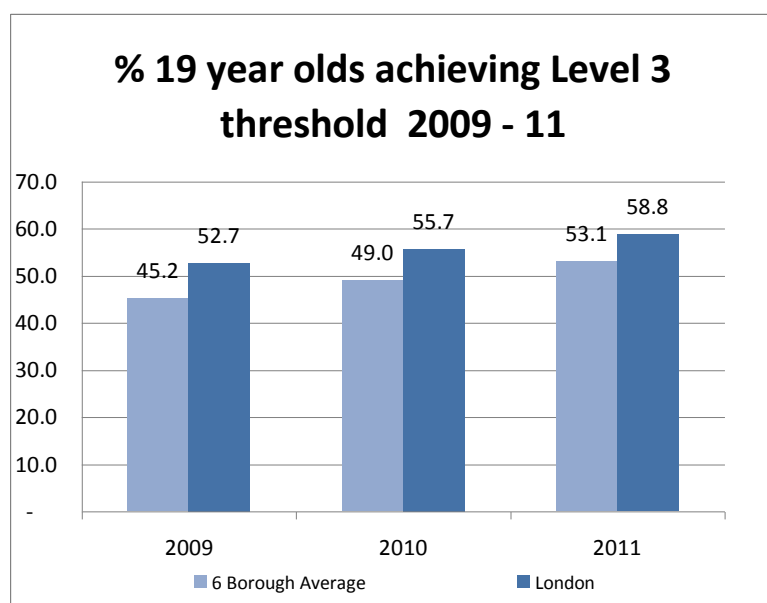


Graph 5 - Source: DfE

The six borough average has narrowed the gap to the London position in level 2 and 3 qualifications at 19. Despite such progress more needs to be done to remove the gap. The organisation of Post 16 education in the six boroughs is undergoing significant change as more schools, academies and University Technical Colleges open new sixth forms and FE colleges undergo structural change to design an offer that complements this growth. The organisational changes may have had an input on the overall rate of progression between 2009 and 2011.



Graph 6 - Source: DfE



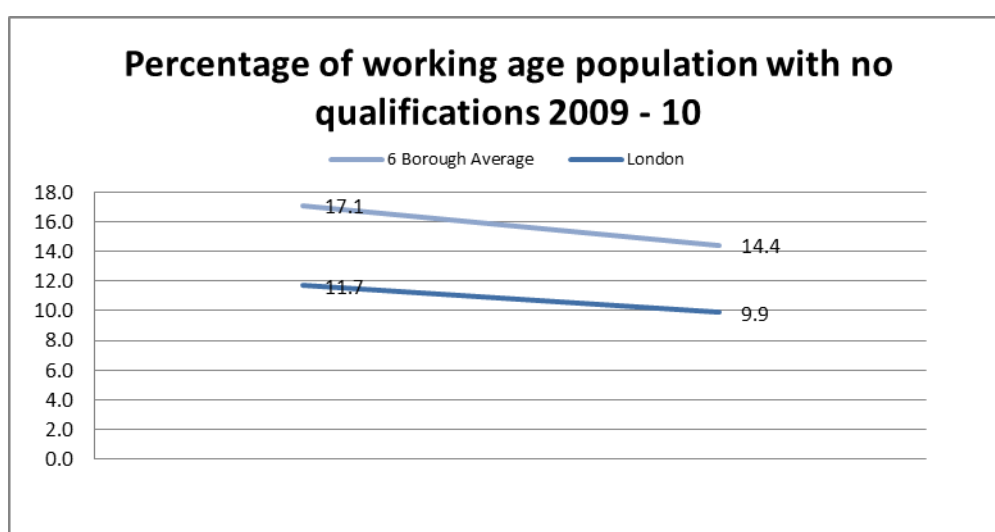
Graph 7 - Source: DfE

Increasingly the move towards raising the participation age to 17 by 2013 and 18 by 2015 and the 16-19 programmes of learning reforms as recommended by Alison Wolf⁹ will impact on the levels of achievement and have the potential to increase the rate of improvement.

No qualifications

The indicator for the percentage of the population with no qualifications is also on track with the gap narrowing from 5.4 to 4.5. This data is just based on two years of figures as the 2011 figures are not due to be reported until August.

Cross borough work to address this indicator in 2011/12 largely focussed on working with LOCOG contractors to employees but the target of 4000 people to achieve levels 1 or 2 NVQ's may not be achieved due to employers providing in-house training rather than referring recruits to accredited courses.



Graph 8. Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

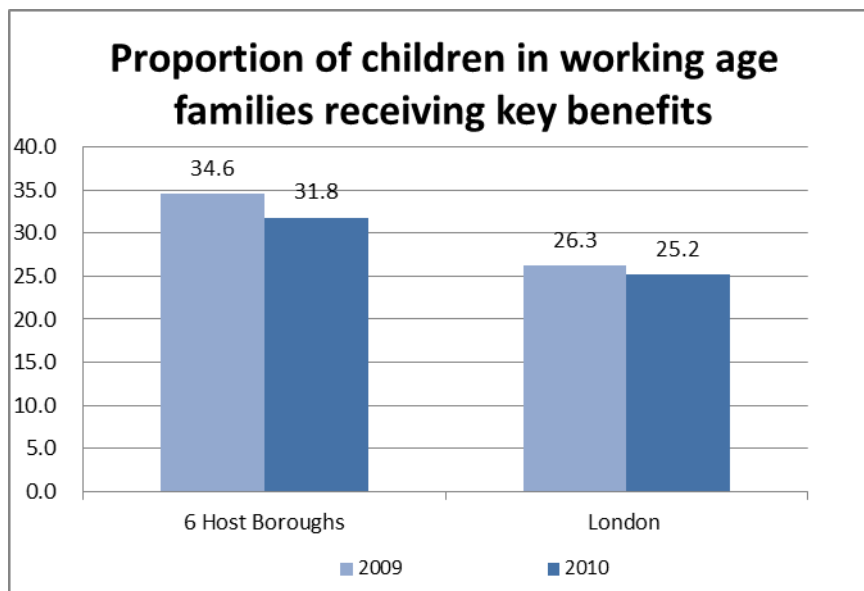
⁹ The Wolf report on vocational education is available at <https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/The%20Wolf%20Report.pdf>

Additional work has focussed on supporting young people in danger of not being in education, employment or training (NEET). This has been a key feature in the 2009-13 ESF framework where a new Skills Funding Agency (SFA) contract package was created mapping onto the Host Boroughs Boundaries. This contract was won by Newham college. We are in the process of mapping projects that address the NEET community and will be taking forward analysis to make recommendation for the final report.

Child poverty

The indicator used to track child poverty is proportion of children in working age families receiving key benefits.

We have one new set of data for this with 2011 data due imminently. Currently the indicator is on track and at 6.6% convergence gap it has nearly reached the upper limit of the target of 5-6%.



Graph 9. Source: DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, HMRC Child Benefit administrative data.

Financial austerity and spending cuts are likely to impact most severely on families already in poverty, which make the challenges all the greater. Work across the boroughs to help achieve this target is included in each boroughs child poverty strategy. In Hackney the Child Poverty and Family Wellbeing Action Plan focuses on ensuring excellence and focus of mainstream services to build capabilities, resilience and high aspirations in families to narrow the gap in outcomes for children experiencing poverty and their peers. It also recognises the need to intervene early in children's lives to prevent the need for more costly and complex interventions further down the line.

A new intervention in this area is the DWP programme for workless families. This is taking time to bed in and as yet the way performance data will be shared is not clear. We expect to see a picture of how this is working emerging in the autumn of 2012.

4. Supporting Healthier Lifestyles

Background

The NHS is undergoing significant change, re-organisation, and facing increasing financial pressures, especially in terms of the viability of a number of large hospitals in London. From 2013, London's Primary Care Trusts (nearly all co-terminus with the Boroughs) are abolished, and the responsibility for commissioning acute services will shift to the GP-led Clinical Commissioning Groups in each Borough, and for primary care (GPs, dentists, community pharmacy and opticians) to the National Commissioning Board, which will also provide leadership for local CCGs. The National Commissioning Board will have a London Region office, and in London there will be three area teams. NHS staff will provide commissioning support to the CCGs in London through three Commissioning Support Organisations; North East and North Central, North West and South London. Public Health functions in the main move to the local authorities, with Public Health England providing strategic leadership for the protection and improvement of health in England. At a Borough level, new Health and Wellbeing Boards will bring together health and social care commissioners, elected members and voluntary organisations to promote joint working and tackle health inequalities.

These massive changes have focussed the energy of NHS organisations, and are creating a new set of leaders and partnerships at local level. The positive context is that relationship between the local authorities, NHS and commissioning bodies in relation to regeneration are significantly better than 10 years ago when the PCTs were established. There is a need to clarify how the NHS in the Host/Growth Boroughs, in its future forms, will work within the convergence framework, and also how to ensure that local authority functions to improve health and wellbeing are coherently organised to maximise the impact on Convergence.

The London Health Improvement Board (LHIB) was established in a partnership between the Mayor, London boroughs and NHS London. In 2011/12 it has been operating in shadow form in a developmental mode. Its aim is to develop a coherent pan-London approach to priority health improvement issues in support of boroughs fulfilling their new responsibilities for health improvement, to provide public health leadership across the city and to bring together partnerships to improve the health of Londoners. Childhood obesity and the prevention and early detection of cancer were two of its initial priorities, both of which are linked to convergence indicators. As the health reforms progress and new arrangements take shape, the GLA and London Councils are working with the NHS Commissioning Board and Public Health England to agree how LHIB's future role might develop.

We still need to put in place robust mechanism for determining whether the health and wellbeing of the communities that are hosting the Games is improving over time, or whether improvements in life expectancy and other indicators are simply a product of demographic change.

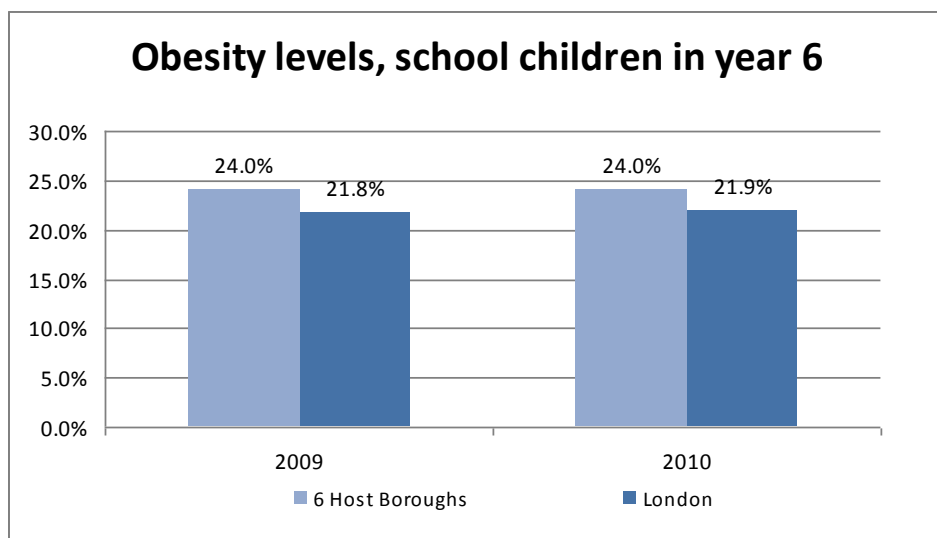
Indicators

Eight indicators covering childhood obesity, mortality and life expectancy were selected to track progress under this outcome area. Of the eight indicators we are on track to meet medium term Convergence targets for five of them, not on track for two of them and are no longer able to measure one.

Obesity levels and sedentary lifestyles

The two indicators that are not on track and are RAG rated as red are those for, “obesity levels in school children in year 6,” and rates for people taking, “no sport or activity.”

In relation to obesity levels in school children, there has been no improvement despite a focus on this area of work.



Graph 10. Source: The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics / Department of Health Obesity Team NCMP Dataset

There is only one year of data available against this target since 2009. The next data set is available in December. The slight reduction in the Convergence gap is due to obesity levels increasing across London rather than reducing in the host boroughs.

The indicator that tracks sedentary lifestyles is, “no sport or activity (0 times 30 minutes per week).”

No sport or activity	2008-10	2009-11
Barking and Dagenham	58.4%	61.4%
Greenwich	49.0%	51.5%
Hackney	48.5%	45.7%
Newham	59.2%	60.0%
Tower Hamlets	50.1%	47.7%
Waltham Forest	52.1%	50.8%
6 Host Boroughs	52.7%	52.8%
London	47.3%	47.8%
Gap	5.4%	5.0%

Table 4 - Sources: Office for National Statistics, Sport England, Active People Survey

The convergence gap on this indicator has reduced slightly but as the target for 2014/15 is to reduce it to 2% it is not on track. On this indicator there is significant divergence between the boroughs in terms of performance and this is an issue that will need to be addressed in terms of planning future activities to address this indicator.

Additional analysis and proposals about actions to help these indicators get back on track is contained in section six.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy rates have increased across the Host Boroughs and a slight reduction has been made in the Convergence gap. The Convergence gap for men is greater than that for women as is shown in the table below. Both have improved against the London average by 0.1 years.

Life Expectancy rates	2007-2009		2008-2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Barking and Dagenham	76.5	81.0	77.0	81.1
Greenwich	75.8	81.9	76.7	81.8
Hackney	77.2	82.6	77.4	83.0
Newham	76.2	80.5	76.2	81.1
Tower Hamlets	76.0	80.9	76.7	81.4
Waltham Forest	77.1	81.6	77.4	81.9
6 Host Boroughs	76.4	81.4	76.9	81.7
London	78.6	83.1	79.0	83.3
Gap	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.6

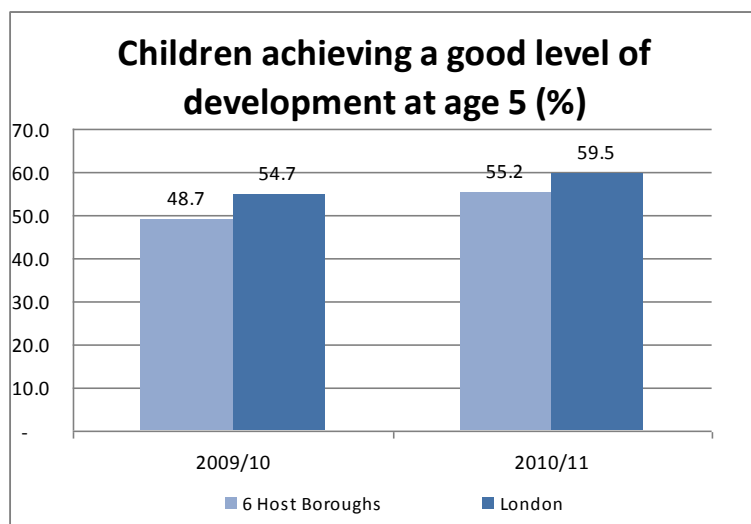
Table 5 - Sources: Life Expectancy ONS

Work across the Host Boroughs to address this indicator has largely focussed on improving clinical care pathways and supporting people to make healthier lifestyle choices, including being more active, improving diet and reducing smoking. It should be emphasised that this is a long term indicator against which short term actions will not have an immediate effect.

Children's development

The indicator to track good levels of development in early childhood is a new indicator introduced in the 2011-15 action plan and progress is being reported for the first time.

The first data available on this shows that the indicator is on track to narrow the gap to 3.2% by 2014/15 as it has already narrowed from 6.00 in 2009/10 to 4.3 in 2010/11. 2011/12 data is available in December.



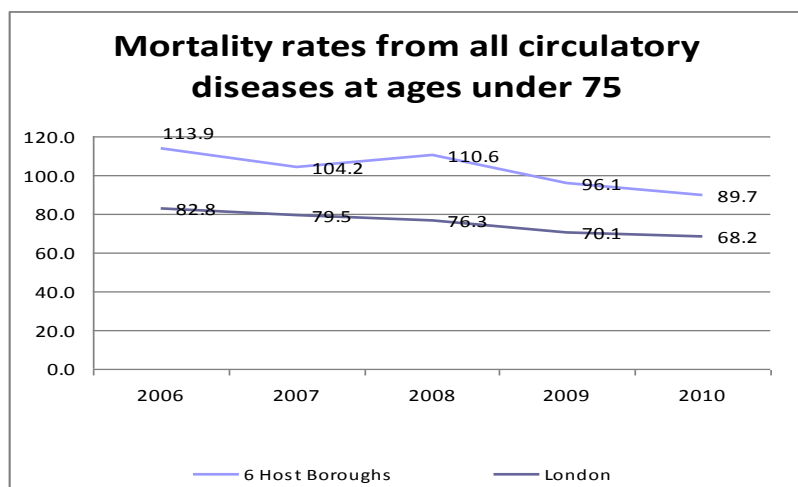
Graph 11 - Sources: Office Source: DfE and LHO

Work is being co-ordinated across the six boroughs to focus on improving early childhood development. The Host Boroughs are collaborating to increase the rate of childhood immunisations through the Celebrate and Protect programme There is also joint work on promoting healthy start vitamins.

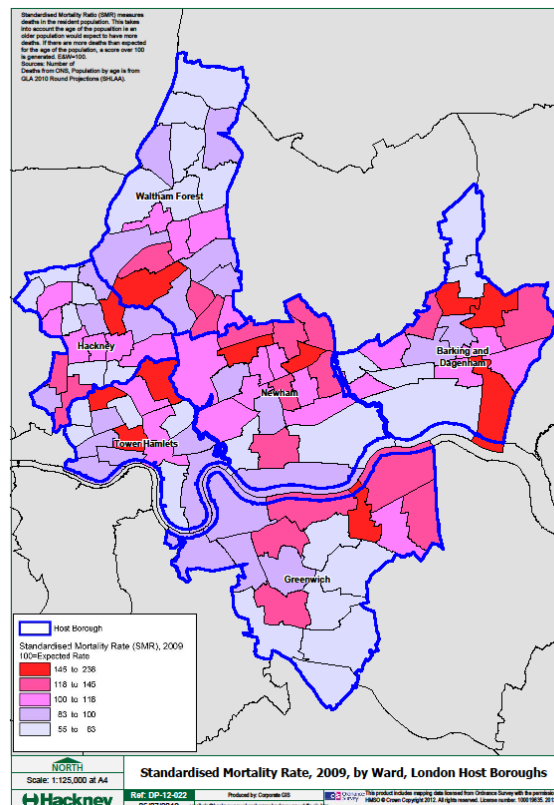
Mortality rates

The two indicators chosen to track mortality rates in the host boroughs concern all circulatory diseases and all cancers at ages under 75.

The target for circulatory diseases was to reduce the Convergence gap to 25pts and has already been met. A new medium term target will need to be set. The table below tracks the progress since 2006.

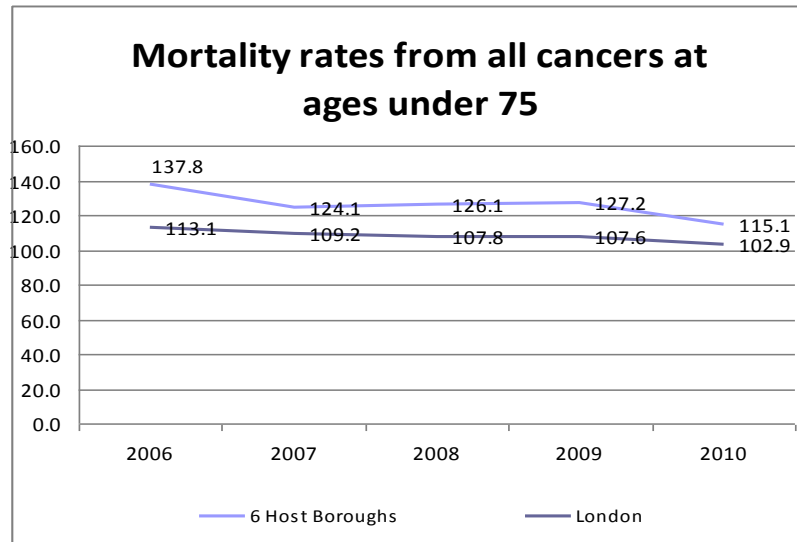


Graph 12 - Source of data: National Statistics



Map 3 – Standard mortality rate by ward

The Convergence gap for mortality rates resulting from cancers has likewise reduced significantly but not yet reached its mid year target. The Convergence gap for this indicator has fluctuated from year to year, as illustrated in the graph below, although both the trend for London and the Host Boroughs is downwards and the Convergence gap is narrowing.

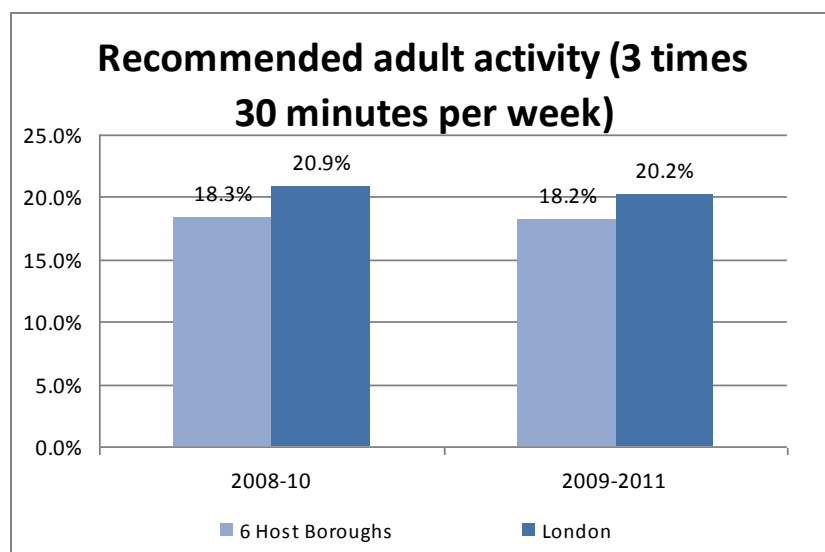


Graph 13 - Source of data: National Statistics

We need to continue to improve at a faster rate than the London average and the lack of progress in reducing adult inactivity and childhood obesity are of particular concerns as increasing physical activity and children being a healthy weight contribute significantly to preventing future deaths from cardiovascular disease (CVD) and cancers.

Activity levels

The percentage of people exercising regularly (at least three times a week for 30 minutes) has not increased for the Host Boroughs but due to a decrease in the London average the Convergence gap has narrowed as shown in the table below.



Graph 14 Sources: Office for National Statistics, Active People Survey, Sport England

The actions being progressed to support achievement of Convergence in this area include the Host Borough Sports Plans for Hockey, Basketball, Cycling, Swimming, Athletics, Tennis and Disability sport, the Mayor of London's Sports Legacy Fund and the "Time to Shine" event. It will be important to monitor the impact these initiatives have on activity levels and Convergence.

Boroughs and sports organisations in the Host Boroughs have secured funding from a range of sports bodies, the GLA, charities and local partners to deliver programmes that contribute to the achievement of convergence. A key challenge will be continuing the momentum, partnerships and funding after the Games

A further indicator, "percentage of pupils who participate in PE and school sport" had been included in the healthier lifestyles group. Disappointingly this data is no longer collected at a national level and can no longer be tracked. Given the emphasis on the sporting legacy for the 2012 games, work will continue in the Host Boroughs to promote all school children having active lifestyles and we will consider how we can encourage the government to reintroduce this or a similar indicator back into the national data set.

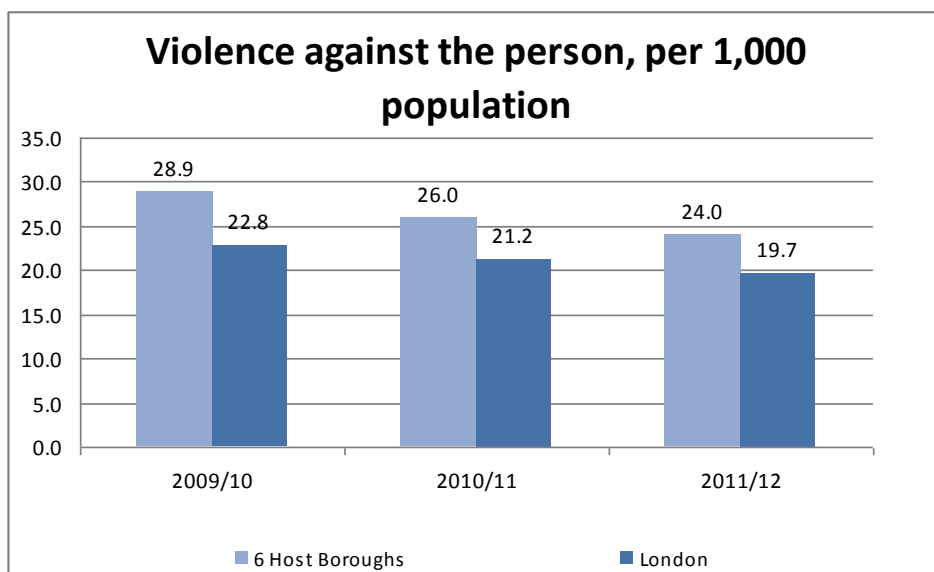
5. Developing Successful Neighbourhoods

Four indicators and one target covering crime, housing and neighbourhoods were selected to track progress under this outcome area.

Three of the indicators, improved street cleanliness, overcrowding and satisfaction are new indicators identified in the past six months to replace former indicators that could no longer be tracked due the surveys they were based on such as the Place Survey having been abandoned. This year establishes the base line for these new indicators.

Violent Crime

The Convergence gap for violent crime has reduced from 6.1 in 2009/10 to 4.3 in 2011/12 as shown in the table below.



Graph 15. Source: Home Office Statistics

This narrowing of the gap means that the indicator is on track to meet the short term target of narrowing the gap to 3 to 4% by 2014/15.

Activities taken at a Host Borough level over the last year focussed on commissioning a piece of research on gangs that will inform future work. All six boroughs have been working through their safer community partnerships to address local priorities and at the same time the Home Office's Ending Gang Violence Team established a peer review process using people working in the area to challenge and support local approaches to gang strategies. This will be rolled out regionally till March 2013.

Housing

Affordability, availability and overcrowding issues are key to our ability to achieve the Convergence indicators for housing. Recent policy and reforms, especially caps to Universal Credit and the local housing allowance are likely to impact negatively on Growth Borough residents and therefore Convergence, as they have higher proportions of people on benefits and higher levels of overcrowding.

The target for housing is around additional units, total planned and affordable delivered. Medium term targets for 2014/15 were for 50,000 to be planned and 12,000 of affordable units to be delivered. Data returns from boroughs show both of these to be on track with Between 2009 and 2012 over 33,000 new homes were planned with over 16,500 completions projected (full data confirmation awaited for private sector schemes) and a confirmed delivery of over 10,500 affordable homes.

While progress on this target is good, there are significant concerns about the introduction of the Governments “Affordable Rent,” regime which is resulting in rents of up to 80% of a market rent. Work carried out by East London Housing Partnership and replicated in Greenwich shows the percentages of household income taken up by rents at this level and demonstrates the unaffordability of rents for people on average borough incomes especially for larger properties. This is a problem across all the boroughs but it is most acute in Hackney and Tower Hamlets. This is an issue that will be kept under observation in the boroughs as the impact of the new reforms start to be felt.

During the past year we have agreed a new measure with the GLA to track overcrowding. Overcrowding rates by borough have been published on the London Data Store and the table below encapsulates the Host Borough data on this. The data is based on the bedroom standard¹⁰

BOROUGH	% OVERCROWDED
Barking and Dagenham	9.6
Greenwich	6.6
Hackney	8.4
Newham	17.9
Tower Hamlets	11.2
Waltham Forest	9.1
Host Boroughs	10.4
London	7.5

This shows that rates in the Host Boroughs are already higher than that of the London average and when added to the welfare reform measures such as the introduction of benefit caps there is a significant risk factor that these levels are set to increase.

The London Overcrowding Board began to meet in February 2012 to help tackle overcrowding in social housing in the capital. It brings together a range of organisations to initiate and co-ordinate action, and develop solutions, to tackle overcrowding and reduce under-occupation in social housing in London.

Public realm

Work across the Host Boroughs to improve the public realm in 2011/12 has focussed on the delivery of the public realm improvement programme. This is due to complete before the 2012 Games commence by which time it will have delivered 34 improvement schemes funded by a £100M programme of funding.

¹⁰ The bedroom standard is based on the composition of the household and their ages. According to the bedroom standard, households are overcrowded if they lack one bedroom according to the standard and are severely overcrowded if they lack two or more bedrooms according to the standard.

Projects include Stratford Shopping Centre screening, Cutty Sark Gardens, Gordon Square Woolwich and Leyton High Road. Projects have improved the look and feel of streets and public spaces through introducing high quality materials especially around the fringes of the Park.



Photos depict improvements at Cutty Sark Gardens and Leyton High Road

To measure the success of public realm improvements in the future two new indicators have been agreed with the GLA Intelligence Unit. These concern improved street and environmental cleanliness and overall neighbourhood satisfaction levels. Prior to this, indicators for this area were measured via the Place Survey but as this survey has been discontinued we are now using results from the Taking Part survey as the best available alternative source. As they are new indicators they have one data set.

Baseline data for environmental cleanliness is below. The Taking Part survey uses a smaller sample size than the Place Survey did and the results are therefore less robust especially at a borough level. To partially address this figures have been developed using two years of data sets. The table below shows that the Convergence gap is 13.7%. To close this gap by 2030 or sooner the target for 2014/15 needs to be 11.4.

	% Rubbish or litter lying around is a fairly or very big problem - 2008/09 and 2010-11*
Barking and Dagenham	64.3
Greenwich	50.2
Hackney	50.9
Newham	49.1
Tower Hamlets	31.7
Waltham Forest	48.7
6 Host Boroughs	48.4
London	34.7
Gap	-13.7

Table 6 - Source: Taking Part Survey

The Convergence gap for neighbourhood satisfaction is narrower at 6.4% as shown in the table below.

	% fairly or very satisfied - 2008/09 to 2010/11*
Barking and Dagenham	69.2
Greenwich	74.7
Hackney	87.7
Newham	75.7
Tower Hamlets	87.5
Waltham Forest	77.3
6 Host Boroughs	79.4
London	85.9
Gap	6.4

Table7 - Source: Taking Part Survey

To close this gap by 2030 or sooner the target for 2014/15 is 5.3%.

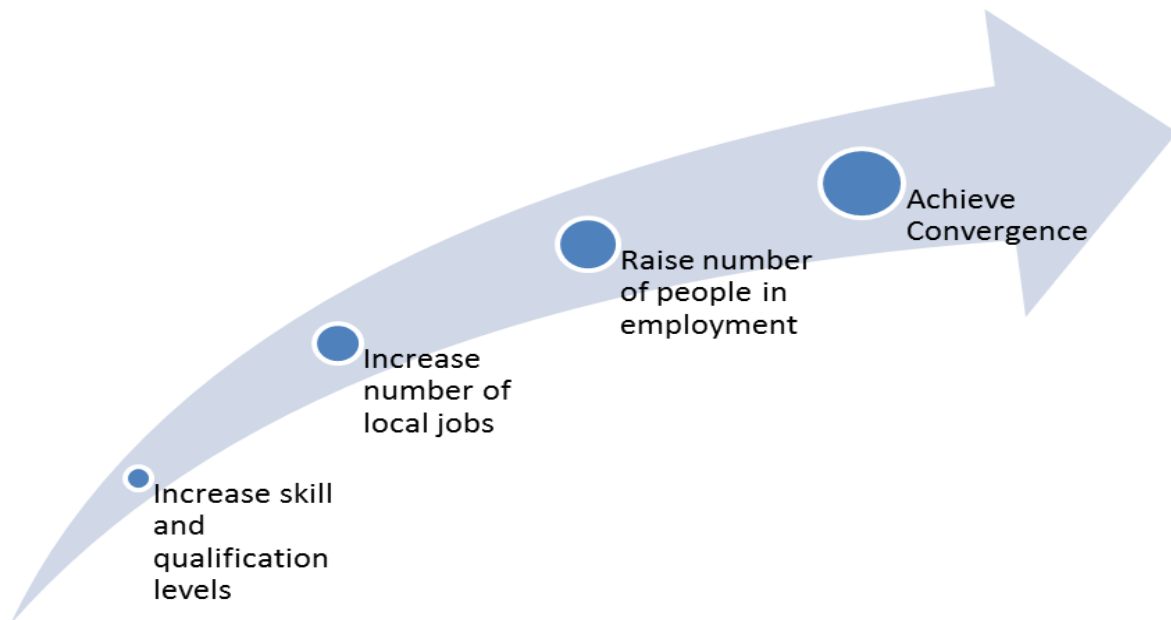
6. Next Steps

Together with continued work to address the action plan there are additional factors that need addressing in 2012/13 if we are to ensure a continued and relevant focus on legacy. These are:

- a transition from Host Boroughs to Growth Boroughs
- placing additional focus on the areas where the Convergence indicators are not on track, including equalities gaps.

Host Boroughs to Growth Boroughs

Economic growth in the east of London is critical if we are to deliver Convergence and create a new virtuous cycle for East London where the growth leads to job creation, a significant percentage of these jobs are secured by existing host borough residents and the reliance on benefits diminishes. Harnessing the energy of the 2012 Games and the opportunities provided by the new park is a catalyst for this but alone it will not achieve the step change necessary.



The move from Host Boroughs to Growth Boroughs requires the boroughs to agree both priorities for growth and potential funding mechanisms. There will be a focus on this in the coming months. We also need to agree a methodology for measuring and tracking the impact of growth. Currently the Convergence indicators provide information on employment levels, median income and skill levels but to fully measure growth we are working with Oxford Economics and the GLA to develop and agree a methodology for capturing progress in achieving growth. Once developed the economic investment indicators will be added to the suite of Convergence indicators.

There will also be further analysis on the implications of the 2011 Census results once all the data is available. The first data release shows that there are 174,000 more people living in the Host Boroughs than were indicated by the 2010 mid-year estimates. This has implications in terms of funding and may be an issue where joint work could lead to more proportionate funding for the Host Boroughs and London generally.

Recovery Plan

There are five indicators that are not on track to achieve their 2014/15 target. Four of these have achieved a slight reduction on closing the gap so are still moving in the right direction. On median earnings the gap has actually increased. Potential actions to address this are explained below.

Indicators	Progress and RAG rating	Recovery plan
Theme: Creating wealth and reducing poverty		
Employment rate – aged 16-64	Gap reducing slightly -not on track	<p>Employment rate aged 16 -64</p> <p>An up lift in performance of unemployment programmes, outline below, will address part of this issue but will not be sufficient.</p> <p>In sectors where growth is forecast by the Oxford Economic Model local employment targets should be estimated and employer led groups should be established to influence employers. Best practice developed by the LLDC around local employment targets should be rolled out to these groups and progress against these monitored.</p> <p>In support of this; a Youth Strategy targeting work placements, paid internships and apprenticeships should be developed</p> <p>Next steps:</p> <p>Growth sectors identified and potential estimated – by December 2012</p> <p>Lead employers targeted and groups set up by March 2013</p> <p>Apprenticeship targets agreed for April 2013</p>
Unemployment rate 16+	Gap reducing slightly -not on track	<p>Unemployment Rate 16+</p> <p>The organisations with significant resources to tackle the unemployment issue are Jobcentre Plus and the Work Programme Prime contractors. It will be essential to maximize the performance of the programmes offered by these organisations and to align other funding. It is proposed that a framework is designed and implemented which enables relevant performance dialogue to take place at the borough level, which can then be polled up to the sub regional convergence report to check progress. As well as setting out the contribution of DWP provision, the framework will require the boroughs and other partners to map other provision, such as ESF NEETS Projects. The framework should underpin local borough partnership boards which discuss employment.</p> <p>Next steps:</p> <p>Partners to agree structure and content or framework – November 2012. Each borough to agree indicative performance needed by end December 2012. Action plan for each borough agreed by end March 2013</p> <p>This activity will be support by actions already agreed through London Councils every borough will need to sign up to confidentiality agreements with the three Prime Contractors and attend performance management workshops which train people in the borough to understand performance management information which should result in better interrogation of the data. These two activities are being rolled out by London Councils now and the aim is that they should be completed by October. The East London contract package workshop will be held in Greenwich.</p>

Indicators	Progress and RAG rating	Recovery plan
Median earnings for full time workers living in the area	Not on track - gap increased	In order to address this target, skills levels of people in the area will need to be increased to improve levels of household income. Links between skills, employment, earnings and poverty are well established. ¹¹ Those with low educational attainment are disproportionately represented in low-wage jobs and are less likely than those with high educational attainment to be active in the labour market
Working age population qualified to at least Level 4	Gap reducing slightly—not on track	To address this a working group was proposed and agreed at the Employment and Skills Performance Management Group (ESPMG) on the 19th September, they are tasked with developing a 'Framework for Action,' working with employers to create proposals to put to Skills Funding Agency (SFA) and the UK Commission for Employment and Skills (UKCES) as part of the action plan. The challenge is to have in place high quality flexible vocational training delivered in partnership with employers. In addition we need to review how we encourage employers to sign up to the London Living wage. The Framework for Action on Skills Improvement will encompass how to work better with FE and HE. This was agreed as necessary and will underpin and continue to showcase the area as a place where companies should locate as we have proven high quality candidates, properly prepared for work.
Theme: Supporting Healthier Lifestyles		
Obesity levels in school children in yr 6	Reducing but not on track. Increase in London average not Host Borough improvement.	<p>Increasing levels of childhood obesity are a national, not just a London or East London issue, although there is convergence gap between the Host Boroughs and London. The London Health Improvement Board (LHIB) has agreed child obesity as one of four initial priorities. The Board has agreed that success in London can only be achieved through sustained partnership working across geographical and organisational boundaries – and that the Board can play an important leadership role in this regard.</p> <p>The LHIB is working with stakeholders to develop the London Obesity Framework (LOF), to provide the long-term strategic and practical support to enable London successfully to tackle child obesity.</p> <p>The Framework will deliver practical support, tools and public health advice for boroughs, enabling them to increase the impact of their locally planned work. The Framework will also facilitate a small number of pan-London projects (where stakeholders have agreed this is the most effective way to support local delivery); and harness the leadership of the LHIB to engage strategic partners across London. A pathfinder for these pan-London projects is Healthy Schools London, which will support boroughs and individual schools to improve the health and well-being of London's children.</p> <p>More detailed proposals for specific activity that will be delivered under the Framework are currently being developed. Delivery activity will start on a rolling basis from Autumn 2012.</p> <p>The Host Boroughs are in discussion with the LHIB about the possibility of targeting one or more childhood obesity projects in the Host Boroughs, in order to help meet Convergence.</p> <p>At Host Boroughs level, the Supporting Healthier Lifestyles Steering Group will identify what additional action should be taken at by the Boroughs, within the context of existing good practice in the Host Boroughs and recommendations from London Obesity Framework.</p>

¹¹ Can Improving UK Skills Levels Reduce Poverty And Income Inequality By 2020? Jospeh Rowntree Foundation, June 2012

Indicators	Progress and RAG rating	Recovery plan
No Sport or Activity (0 times 30 mins per week)	Gap reducing but not on track	<p>The recovery plan for this indicator will build on the consensus between Health and Sports partners that addressing inactivity is key to both better health and increasing community sports participation. Although recognising that tackling convergence among the “wholly inactive” is a challenging longer term target there are examples of programmes that contribute to this convergence aim, including the Good Gym. LLDC provided funding to expand the operations of the Good Gym, as a means to promote sports and healthy lifestyles, this decision was endorsed by the SRF Sports Champions group.</p> <p>Two large scale programmes are currently under development, which if external sponsorship is identified, could be rolled out across the Host Boroughs, and integrate health and sports activities.</p> <p>Walking Away is a three hour interactive course for people who have recently been identified at high risk of developing Type 2 diabetes or cardiovascular disease through NHS Health Checks. It helps people understand what “risk” means, and what they can do to reduce the risk – primarily through increasing everyday activity such as walking, cycling and other activities such as swimming.</p> <p>IncentaHealth “Weigh to Win” is a push-based personalised coaching and incentive programme to help people get more active and lose weight. It utilises web-based technology to direct personalised behaviour change messages to participants. Developed in the USA, we are exploring how this model could be adapted for East London and delivered in partnership with Change4Life and a Change4Life partner supermarket chain and link to local physical activity opportunities.</p> <p>In line with the equalities assessment further consideration needs to be given to increasing activity levels among women, where the convergence gap is greatest. Future integrated sport and health programme and project proposals will include a focus on increasing women’s participation.</p> <p>As well as the development of targeted physical activity opportunities and behaviour change support, we will continue to focus on other barriers to physical activity, including access, cost, and the quality and safety of the environment. The toolkit to help planning authorities implement the Healthy Urban Planning recommendations developed by the NHS in the Host Boroughs will assist with this, and the plans for the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park design and programming, underpinned by the LLDC’s Sport and Healthy Living Policy, will help increase activity levels. The LLDC has required all venue operators to do community outreach and engage inactive people into activity.</p> <p>TFL infrastructure investment programme will further improve cycling and walking routes, which will support increased levels of walking and cycling. There has already been a faster pace of modal shift towards walking and cycling in some Host Boroughs than the overall shift for London .</p>

Equalities

The review of the equality impact assessment and action plan together with the GLA analysis of equalities issues against the three Convergence themes highlights a number of areas for further action. A few of these are highlighted in the recovery plans above to ensure a focus on those furthest from the average as an essential part of the work to close the gap. In addition we will meet regularly with the GLA to keep actions and potential projects under review.

Convergence Indicators

Appx A

Theme: Creating wealth and reducing poverty								
Key Measure	London Baseline 2009	London figure 2010/11	6 HB Baseline 2009	6 HB figure 2010/11	Gap 2009	Gap 2011	2014/15 Target	Progress
Employment rate – aged 16-64	68.3% (Sep 09)	68% (Sep 11)	62.8%	63.2%	5.5%	4.8%	Narrow the gap to 2-3%	Gap reduced slightly – not on track
Working indicators								
Unemployment rate 16+	8.4 (Sep 09)	9.2 (Sep 11)	10.7	11.4	2.3	2.2	Narrow the gap to 1-1.5%	Gap reduced slightly but not on track
Median earnings for full time workers living in the area	£598.20	£610.20 (2011)	£567.50	£570.80	£30.70	£39.40	Narrow the gap with the London average to £25	Gap increased
19 year olds achieving level 2 threshold	78% (2009)	83.4% (2011)	73.6%	81%	4.4%	2.4%	Narrow the gap to 1-1.5%	Gap reducing - target on track
Percentage of working age population with no qualifications	11.7% (2009)	9.9% (2010)	17.1%	14.4%	5.4%	4.5%	Narrow the gap to within 3-4%	Gap reducing - target on track
Additional indicators								
Proportion of children in working age families receiving key benefits	26.3% (2009)	25.2% (2010)	34.6%	31.8%	8.4%	6.6%	Narrow the gap to -5-6%	Gap reducing - target on track
Pupils achieving at least Level 4 in English & Maths at Key Stage 2	76.0% (09/10)	76.4% (10/11)	73.8%	74.9%	2.2%	1.5	Convergence with London average	Gap reducing - target on track
Pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades A* - C (including Maths & English) in maintained schools	54.0%	61.9%	46.6%	57.3%	7.4%	4.6%	Narrow the gap with the London average to 3–4%	Gap reducing - target on track
Working age population qualified to at least Level 4	39.7%	41.9% (2010)	32.2%	34.6%	7.5%	7.3%	Narrow the gap to between 3-4%	Gap reducing but not on track
19 year olds achieving Level 3 threshold	52.7% (2009)	58.8% (2011)	45.2%	53.1%	7.5%	5.7%	Narrow the gap to within 3-4%	Gap reducing - target on track

Theme: Supporting Healthier Lifestyles								
Key Measure	London Baseline 2009	London figure 2011	6 HB Baseline 2009	6 HB figure 2011	Gap 2009	Gap 2011	2014/15 Target	Progress
Life expectancy: (male)	78.6 (2007-09)	79.0 (2008-10)	76.4 (2007-09)	76.9 (2008-10)	2.2	2.1	Narrow the gap to 2 years	On track
(female)	83.1	83.3	81.4	81.7	1.7	1.6	Narrow the gap to 1.5 years	On track
Working indicators								
Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (%)	54.7% (2009/10)	59.5% (10/11)	48.7% (09/10)	55.2% (10/11)	6.0%	4.3%	Narrow the gap to 3.2%	On track
Obesity levels in school children in year 6	21.8% (2009)	21.9% (2010)	24.0% (2009)	24.0% (2010)	2.2%	2.1%	Narrow the gap to 1%	Not on track. No change in HB. London getting worse
Mortality rates from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75	70.1	68.2 (2010)	96.1	89.7 (2010)	26.0	21.5	Narrow the gap to 25 pts	Mid term target achieved. New target to be set.
Mortality rates from all cancers at ages under 75	107.6	102.9 (2010)	127.2	115.1 (2010)	19.6	12.2	Narrow the gap to 10 pts	On track
Recommended Adult Activity (3 times 30 mins per week)	20.9% (2008/10)	20.2% (2009/11)	18.3% (08/10)	18.2% (2009/11)	2.6%	2.0%	Narrow the gap to 1%	On track
No Sport or Activity (0 times 30 mins per week)	47.3% (2008/10)	47.8% (2009/11)	52.7% (2008/10)	52.8% (2009/11)	5.4%	5.0%	Narrow the gap to 2%	Not on track. Slight reduction due to London getting worse
Additional indicators								
Percentage of pupils who participate in PE and School Sport	83.6 (2009/10)		84.3		+0.7		Achieve 100%	Data no longer collected

Theme: Developing successful neighbourhoods								
Key Measure	London Baseline 2009	London figure 2011	6 HB Baseline 2009	6 HB figure 2011	Gap 2009	Gap 2011	2014/15 Target	Progress
Violent crime levels Violence against the person, per 1,000 population	22.8 (2009/10)	19.7 (2011/12)	28.9 (2009/10)	24 (2011/12)	6.1	4.3	To narrow the gap to 3-4%	On track
Working indicators								
Improved street and environmental cleanliness (new measure developed with GLA – from Taking Part Survey - % people saying rubbish or litter lying around is a fairly or very big problem)		34.7% (2008/11)		48.4% (2008/11)		13.7	(New target set) To narrow the gap to 10%	New baseline – progress tracked from 2012/13
% of households defined as overcrowded (defined by the 'bedroom standard'.) (New indicator developed with the GLA)		7.5 (2010)		10.4 (2010)		2.9	(New target set) To narrow the gap to 2.2%	New baseline – progress tracked from 2012/13
Additional indicators								
Overall satisfaction (New measure developed with GLA from Taking Part survey % people saying fairly or very satisfied with their neighbourhood)		85.9 (2008/11)		79.4 (2008/11)		6.4	(New target set) To narrow the gap to 4.8%	New baseline – progress tracked from 2012/13

Target	London Target By 2014/15	HB Target by 2014/15	Progress
Additional housing units: Total planned Affordable - delivered	150,000 35,000	50,000 12,000	Between 2009 and 2012 over 33,000 new homes were planned with over 16,500 completions projected (full data confirmation awaited for private sector schemes) and a confirmed delivery of over 10,500 affordable homes.

Theme: Creating wealth and reducing poverty		
Actions	Target	Progress
To ensure that the Work Programme is effectively delivered and supports Convergence.		
Establish arrangements for working with Work Programme prime contractors to embed working in the Host Boroughs.	Establish partnership arrangements Establish scrutiny arrangements	A DWP Prime Contractor Review Group, consisting of Host Borough employment and skills leads, College, Third Sector and Health representatives, and Prime Contractors, was set up in October 2011 to, amongst other objectives; assess the effectiveness of the Work Programme in the 6 Host Boroughs in terms of meeting overall employment outcomes. The group meets quarterly and is supported by a number of subgroups. The 3 key theme areas being explored are: - Data Sharing, Collaboration on Local Projects, Employer Relations and Higher Level Skills
Agree delivery targets with Work Programme providers and jobcentre plus.	Develop targets on Numbers of long term unemployed into work each year (of which x% are parents) • Reduction in those on health related benefits • Equalities breakdowns	Due to DWP restrictions placed on work programme providers publishing performance data it is difficult to set targets at this point of time.
Maximise the Olympic employment legacy		
Work with Olympic Employers (LOCOG and Olympic Contractors) to maximise the number of host borough residents benefiting from employment, training and jobs.	15,000 residents into work 6000 of which were previously workless 4000 receive level 1 or 2 quals 2,250 retained (15%)	As of 19/07/12 12,710 contractor job offers were made to local residents who were referred through Host Borough specific recruitment events. It is expected that a significantly high volume of employees will have been previously workless; this information can only be confirmed during the post games review. This is not the only route way and it is likely that the target of 15,000 residents into work will be reached with employees coming through other channels such as direct applications online. In addition to the contractor workforce 1410 local residents were directly employed by LOCOG. Qualifications may fall below target, as employers are providing in-house training rather than referring recruits to accredited courses The GLA have provided flexibility in the Host Boroughs Employment and Skills Programme to pay 75% of the Job Entry payment to boroughs when an eligible client is in receipt of a LOCOG Job Offer and pay the remaining 25% on Job Entry. The additional upfront payment will enable partners to provide further support and skills development as needed to ensure beneficiaries maintain engaged and job ready. The HBU are coordinating a post games joint response with the HBs, JCP, LOCOG and the GLA to market the Olympic workforce to employers who would normally recruit around this time. The aspiration is to secure guaranteed interviews for those people who have successfully completed their Games time role. It is currently estimated that around 6,000 people will return to the labour market after the Games.

Actions	Target	Progress
Working with LOCOG and other Olympic volunteering package providers to ensure that host borough residents who volunteer for games time work benefit from the training and gain qualifications.	Develop targets for NVQ qualifications	<p>LOCOG's Games Maker Volunteering programme provides role specific training to volunteers. The London Ambassadors programme provides these training options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Host - applicants can undertake a World Host Accreditation for Customer Services through People 1st for £25 (would normally cost equivalent of £80 on the open market) that will give them a nationally recognised certificate to be used in customer services industry. Duke of Edinburgh - counts towards the skills and volunteering element of their Gold award. We have 2,200 who are 23 or under who are eligible. Heartstart - run by NHS London Ambulance to train people to complete a first aid course - see the link below for more details <p>Of the 5,203 Team London Ambassadors that were trained, 938 were from the Host Boroughs. London Legacy Development Corporation support The Big Waterways Clean-Up (Thames 21) to provide volunteering and free training opportunities for Host Borough residents.</p>
Create Skills 2012 will use the Cultural Olympiad as a springboard to offer over 1,000 new opportunities for young people to get experience of working in the Creative and Cultural sector.	<p>200 eight week work experience placements for 18 – 21 year olds per annum</p> <p>50 cultural apprenticeships per annum for 18-21 year olds</p>	<p>CreateJobs aims to place 100 JCP clients into 2 month opportunities within the creative sector, a project manager has recently been recruited to manage the project.</p> <p>CreateJobs are also working closely with the Royal Opera House maximise take up of 40 6 months paid placements in a 'Creative Industries Jobs Programme' scheme aimed at JCP clients aged 18-24.</p> <p>LLDC Legacy Youth Radio Project launched to deliver skills training to 60 people from across the host boroughs, producing radio features, including coverage of the Host Borough Swimming Championships in the Aquatics and One Movement event in the Copperbox, to be broadcast on Reprezent fm. Two members from the Legacy Youth Radio group at East Thames Focus have gained places on the BBC 2012 Community Reporters scheme. Two UEL students shadowed the LLDC Press and Media team</p>
Establish employment and training targets for local residents in relation to the future development and running of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and other development sites in the Host Boroughs.	To be determined	<p>LLDC will apply targets for each of its contracts with developers and contractors relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % Host Borough residents into employment % previously unemployed people in the workforce % BAME people in the workforce % women in the workforce % disabled people in the workforce % of apprenticeships in the workforce <p>The varied nature of the works and contracts involved in the development and running of the Park is such that setting fixed targets across the indicators above would not allow the LLDC to effectively measure or demonstrate the value of its investment in terms of employment and skills benefits to Host Borough residents.</p> <p>For construction LLDC minimum Local Employment target is set at 25%, with a view to improving on this base in each subsequent construction phase. On the Transformation Phase LLDC has secured a commitment to 25% local employment and the following equalities targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% BAME communities in the workforce 5% women in the workforce 3% disabled people in the workforce

Actions	Target	Progress
		<p>For end use activities LLDC will negotiate on a contract by contract basis between a range of 25% and 80% for local employment and a 3% target for apprenticeships. This will ensure that the targets are specific to the phases and varied activities of its development. This approach has already demonstrated success in terms of its contractors for the EFM and SEM on the Park, where LLDC has secured an amalgamated local employment target of 75% and equalities targets of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48% BAME communities in the workforce • 50% women in the workforce • 5% disabled people in the workforce
<p>Develop a consistent approach to Responsible Procurement across the Host Boroughs, Enterprise Zone, HCA, LLDC and future regeneration activity ensuring that employment and training opportunities are generated, including apprenticeships and opportunities for unemployed residents.</p>	<p>Review and pilot the LLDC "How To" guide to maximise local community benefits from public sector procurement across Host Borough developments.</p> <p>Other targets to be developed</p>	<p>A bid into the Growth and Innovation Fund has been submitted by the GLA to enhance the GLA Group Responsible Procurement function with the potential to extend best practice and activity across the Host Boroughs, Enterprise Zone, HCA and LLDC. Discussions are underway with the UK Commission for Employment and Skills to secure the funding.</p> <p>A single employment and skills 'ask' of developers/contractors is being developed between the GLA and London Borough of Newham for use on the Enterprise Zone.</p>
<p>Establish a strategy and approach to ESF and other potential funding streams for employment and training.</p>	<p>To be determined</p>	<p>Through the management information collected in the monitoring of the current ESF programme the GLA will be able to report back on how the programme contributes to the headline indicators in the convergence agenda.</p>
<p>Maximise the inward investment legacy</p>		
<p>Develop an approach to realise the potential opportunities for east London that are outlined in the Oxford Economics modelling</p>	<p>Present report to OPRSG</p> <p>Develop inward investment brochure</p> <p>Detailed targets to be developed.</p>	<p>An initial joint statement on realising the potential of the Host Boroughs was presented to OPRSG and agreed with the GLA in July 2011. (See http://www.hackney.gov.uk/srf.htm)</p> <p>A joint approach to investment promotion between the GLA, Host Boroughs and London and Partners has been agreed with OPRSG in Dec 2011</p> <p>The GLA, Host Boroughs and other key partners continue to look for opportunities to maximise the economic potential of east London through governance arrangements for the East London regeneration legacy programme.</p>
<p>Develop and implement business support proposals.</p>	<p>To be developed</p>	<p>The LLDC is encouraging diverse, local supply chains through its procurement activity, particularly in terms of the local job creation that this can stimulate. The LLDC require successful bidders to develop and deliver Supply Chain Management Strategies that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify their supply chains, • Package their contracts in ways that are accessible to SMEs, • Engage with SMEs, social enterprises, diverse businesses, and local borough partners, • Simplify their procurement approaches and quality assure their supply chain <p>To support their contractors deliver their supply chain commitments, the LLDC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has commissioned a Buyer Engagement and Enterprise Support (BEES) project. • Is making a partnership contribution to the East London Business Place, an existing contract brokerage and supply chain development project in the Host Boroughs • Is a match-funding partner in the ERDF Round 5 project "Fit For Legacy", led by Newham College

Actions	Target	Progress
Develop and implement green business proposals in line with the SRF sustainability framework.	Green existing business stock Attract environmentally –oriented investment and business into the area.	London Legacy Development Corporation Environmental Sustainability Policy 'Your sustainability guide to the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park 2030' produced. Royals, Canning Town, Barking Riverside
Develop a programme of transport improvements to increase connectivity across the six host boroughs, including river crossings and the expansion of light rail.	Improved the average number of jobs that a resident can reach within 45 minutes on public transport. Additional targets will be developed	The Host Boroughs produced Olympic Legacy Transport Action Plan - including an investment strategy in December 2011 and available at http://www.hackney.gov.uk/Assets/Documents/Host_Boroughs_Olympic_Legacy_Transport_Action_Plan.pdf This fed into "Leaving a Transport Legacy", the Mayor of London's Olympic and Paralympic Transport Legacy Action Plan was published on 19 March 2012.
Develop and promote the sports, culture and visitor offer to attract regional, national and international events.	2017 World Athletics Championships Additional targets will be developed	London has won the right to host the 2017 World Athletics Championships London has won the 2015 EuroHockey Championships London has made bids for 2014 FINA Diving World Cup and 2016 Track Cycling World Championships and is considering bidding to host the 2018 Gay Games. London Legacy Development Corporation 'The Stage is Yours: Events & Programming for the future Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park' has been approved by its Board. London Legacy Development Corporation 'Vacancy to Vibrancy: Interim Use Strategy for the future Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park' produced. Olympic Park South Hub & Plaza progressing through planning. Olympic park North Hub Stage C progressed. Create Festival established as a new charitable company with additional objectives for job creation and cultural promotion.
Develop a tourism, business tourism and visitor offer for the Host Boroughs.	Detailed targets will be developed	The Host Boroughs' Unit (HBU), six host boroughs, LLDC and GLA have agreed to publish an on-line version of the east London communications narrative, commissioned by LTGDC and HBU, and endorsed by the partners. In addition, the partners have agreed to use the London & Partners' (L & P) London Brand on the publication. The aim is for the publication to be available in the first instance as an on-line interactive document. Once the narrative has been published the Host Boroughs intend to review actions specifically related to tourism. In addition, three meetings of the East London Strategic Marketing group (chaired by L&P with representatives from the public and private sector in east London) have now taken place and a third is planned to take place in June before the start of the 2012 Games. The group is working well and has established a clear role for itself within the wider pan-London context for tourism and inward investment
Work with all new investors to establish targets for employment, apprenticeships and training.	Detailed targets will be developed.	LLDC has produced a Queen Elizabeth Olympic park 'Welcome Pack' which promotes the business benefits of local recruitment and provides local recruitment, apprenticeships and supply chains to new investors and sign posts to the Host Borough support services. GLA is producing an advice note on Convergence as part of their Supplementary Planning Guidance for Olympic Legacy this includes guidance to developers on addressing employment and training issues. See http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/OLSPG%20draft%20Convergence%20Guidance..pdf

Actions	Target	Progress
Develop partnership architecture with employers and providers to support achievement of Convergence outcomes		
<p>Establish an employer forum to engage employers in the sub-region with a focus on developing higher level skills as well as partnering on job readiness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consult with stakeholders • develop membership, TOR and integration • implement the resulting recommendations and sustain • Develop targets for local recruitment with key employers e.g. NHS, Olympic park venue managers 	Targets to be determined	<p>The Host Boroughs Employer Forum met for the first time on 10 January, with 14 leading employers covering key sectors such as banking, hospitality, retail, construction and manufacturing present. Discussions were positive and employers have expressed an interest in leading on themes</p> <p>A paper is being developed to consider the response to the input from employers and how to address the 'Host Boroughs to Growth Boroughs' challenge. The next meeting of the Employer Forum is due to take place in September.</p>
<p>Establish a learning provider forum to co-ordinate training requirements and support partners to meet employer training needs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consult with providers and institutes of higher education • work with employers to identify need • develop a proposition, TOR • implement resulting recommendation and provide ongoing support • develop partnership strategy for apprenticeships 	Targets to be determined	<p>Due to the focus on Games time activity in 2011/12 the work against this action has not been progressed.</p> <p>The LLDC is committed to delivering a minimum 3% apprenticeships in all their construction contracts</p>
To increase the levels and relevance of qualifications of Host Borough residents		
<p>Improve learner awareness of current and emerging opportunities and sectors, influencing course choices in favour of those most relevant to employers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with partners, develop an understanding of the new careers advice architecture in schools and for working age residents • Develop a flexible, renewable, cost effective approach/model to disseminate up-to-date and locally 	To be determined	<p>On the 15th of December 2011, the Host Boroughs and the GLA hosted a joint workshop around this key objective attended by borough and partners representatives working in children's services, careers development and economic development. Priority areas for attention were identified as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing vocational progression pathways from school through training and into employment; - Promoting and extending provision of high quality apprenticeships at level 4 and 5 - Developing and working with schools to implement a broad and high quality approach to careers guidance incorporating improved labour market intelligence; - Working with employers and FE/HE to improve the higher level vocational education offer; - Make better use of employers within schools, in providing opportunities for young people and as partners in developing the skills offer.

Actions	Target	Progress
<p>relevant information to Host Borough learners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use developing links to employers and learning providers, and economic intelligence (e.g. Oxford Economics report) to populate the model • Pilot model, combined with direct employer engagement programme, in selected local schools and colleges. 		<p>Preliminary discussions are underway on options to develop a pilot careers programme related to Host Borough growth sectors, particularly with reference to the future use of Olympic facilities.</p> <p>LLDC is currently working with the GLA to scope a 'Legacy Careers Tool' project designed to give school pupils information on job opportunities arising from the Legacy Developments.</p> <p>Alongside programmes for Swimming and Athletics, the East London Sports Coaching Academy is part of a programme that has increased coaching skills. It has trained 215 young people in either Emergency First Aid, Inclusion and/or Safeguarding and Protecting Children, as well as 131 young people being trained in UKCC coaching qualifications.</p>

Theme: Supporting Healthier Lifestyles

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
To give the children of the Host Boroughs the best start in life.		
<p>We will develop short and medium term actions and targets for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ante-natal screening • smoking in pregnancy • breast feeding initiation and continuation • child immunisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow the gap on children achieving a good level of development at age 5 • Narrow the gap in obesity levels in school children to 1% • to improve uptake of childhood immunisations in practices using <i>Celebrate and Protect</i> by 2-3% • to improve breast feeding initiation by 2-3% • ante-natal screening target • smoking in pregnancy target 	<p>There have been joint ante-natal screening meetings taking place with the leads from NHS Inner East London and Outer East London to share best practice.</p> <p>Barking and Dagenham Public Health have been leading work on developing a unified visual identity for breast feeding friendly spaces across the Host Boroughs, building on Borough-based initiatives. Due for delivery in May 2012.</p> <p>Five out of six Host Boroughs have signed up to the Celebrate and Protect child immunisation promotion programme, jointly funded between the Host Boroughs (NHS and local authorities) and Sanofi Pasteur MSD. This has levered in an additional £50,000 to promote child immunisation uptake through birthday card reminders sent from GPs to around 37,000 children in the Host Boroughs through to March 2013..</p> <p>The Hackney Personal Bests programme aims to raise the awareness of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympics Games and increase participation by young people in physical activity. The programme is delivered over four sessions to entire primary year groups from years 4-6. This year 44 schools participated, more than 2,000 students were involved, and 100% of participants improved on at least one element.</p>
To reduce the number of people dying prematurely from preventable causes.		
<p>Encourage people who undertake little or no physical activity to be more active, through interventions designed with and targeted at sedentary populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of school children who participate in PE and sport • Reduce the gap on sedentary adults (those doing no sport or activity) to 2% • Reduce the gap on adults achieving the recommended level of activity (3 x 30 minutes a week) to 1% 	<p>There are several programmes based in Primary Care where GPs refer patients into physical activity services, such as <i>Let's Get Moving</i> in Newham and Exercise on Referral in Hackney and Barking and Dagenham. Greenwich has been developing a large scale physical activity service, and <i>Greenwich Get Active</i> launches in May 2012, using social marketing, outreach, telephone and web based support to get thousands more sedentary people to take the challenge to become more physically active, including personalised active travel planning advice.</p> <p>In 2010-11 NHS Greenwich had over 3,000 residents taking part for the first time in two physical activity programmes aimed specifically at improving health: GLL <i>Healthwise</i> and NHSG <i>Active For Health</i> programmes. Evaluation of both programmes has demonstrated a range of benefits including weight loss and improved fitness and well-being.</p> <p>Successful targeting of population groups with free access to swimming and other leisure activities e.g. in Barking and Dagenham there was a 30% increase in older people's participation in swimming in 2011/12.</p> <p>Through Host Boroughs joint NHS/TfL activity to increase both workplace and community walking and cycling has been promoted, with walks programmes (led by trained paid or</p>

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
		<p>volunteer walk leaders) delivered in all the Host Boroughs. In Hackney and Newham, Olympic-themed walks have been delivered.</p> <p>The mass participation event for public sector staff in London, 5k your Way, took place in 2011 at Regents Park with 8 East London boroughs taking part. In 2012 the event took place on Hackney Marshes with over 2000 public sector workers in the capital taking part, with the biggest team from Hackney. Pro-Active East London has supported the rugby league and rugby union workplace health programmes across East London.</p> <p>LLDC programming for the Olympic and Paralympic legacy venues is designed to support local resident access to these new facilities, and GLL (which will operate the Aquatics Centre and Multi-Use Arena, along with leisure centres and pools in many of the Host Boroughs) are well positioned to ensure maximum benefit to the Host Boroughs and their residents. LLDC is working with Public Health teams to identify suitable interventions and referral programmes within the venues and park to 'bridge' the way into regular physical activity, and joint initiatives to sign post the E20 Health Centre and its proximity to other venues to encourage connectivity and routes through the park. LLDC launched a call for proposals to deliver 'Sports & Healthy Living Outreach'. The projects to be announced, aim to encourage people to participate in physical activities by taking activities into estates and neighbourhoods of communities that surround the Park</p> <p>In March 2012 the University of East London opened a £21m sports facility - SportsDock, - open to students, staff and the wider east London community. It is the largest university sports facility of its kind in London. UEL's TryASport365, which this year with SportsDock won a LOCOG Inspire Award, encourages students to take up sport reaching 500 people weekly in 15 sports at 18 venues. TryASport365 is funded by Sport England.</p> <p>UEL Sports runs Chairs in the Community, an externally-funded partnership with Pro-Active East London, providing sports wheelchairs for participation in basketball, tennis, badminton and handball across the Host Boroughs, reaching 2,000 people in 2011.</p>
<p>Share best practice on strengthening the systematic approach in primary care and across care pathways to preventing ill health, with a focus on supporting more patients to become more physically active.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the gap on sedentary adults (those doing no sport or activity) to 2% • Reduce the gap on adults achieving the recommended level of activity (3 x 30 minutes a week) to 1% • Narrow the gap for mortality rates from circulatory diseases to 25 points • Narrow the gap in life expectancy to less than 2 years for men and 1.5 years for women 	<p>NHS and local authority physical activity staff have shared best practice on developing and implementing physical activity care pathways across the Host Boroughs, to strengthen focus on "more people, more active, more often", there is also a best practice forum for healthy weight, Exercise on Referral and the national child measurement programme for Newham, Hackney and Tower Hamlets.</p> <p>The Greenwich Healthy Living Service takes direct referrals from NHS Health Checks for people at high risk of CVD into physical activity programmes. They are also piloting referral from primary care for "pre-diabetic" people into the 'Walking Away from Diabetes' programme. Evaluation of the Walking Away From programme (a brief intervention to support people at high risk of developing diabetes and CVD to get more active) has been shared across the Boroughs, and a core business case developed. Boroughs have been able to showcase their prevention pathway development e.g. Health Checks in Newham and Greenwich, as well as other effective programmes such as 'Fit 4 Health' in Hackney</p>

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
		<p>which addresses the exercise needs of people recovering from strokes.</p> <p>Effective partnerships with the British Heart Foundation (BHF) have been developed in Barking and Dagenham, Tower Hamlets and Newham to tackle some of the causes of high levels of premature death from heart disease, at a very local level.</p> <p>The LLDC is working with NHS partners in the host boroughs to maximise synergies between the Academy and E20 Health Centre and LLDC Park and venues, to begin initiatives to combat preventable diseases through delivering early intervention in the community and through supporting changed behaviours and promoting better lifestyle choices.</p>
<p>Increase availability of healthy food by the retail and commercial sector, and support and develop initiatives to up-skill local communities around healthy eating and cooking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the convergence gap in the consumption of 5 a day • Narrow the gap for mortality rates from circulatory diseases to 25 points 	<p>Jamie's Ministry of Food Stratford is operating outreach community training in Newham, and from its training kitchen in East Ham, along with community food growing schemes supported by Capital Growth and British Heart Foundation. So far around 300 people have been trained by the Jamie's Ministry of Food Stratford.</p> <p>Tower Hamlets "Buy Well Scheme" is increasing access to fruit in small retailers and its "Food for Health" scheme (which involves over 100 food businesses) is increasing healthy options in fast food outlets, and now NHS hospital sites may be included. The standards developed for this scheme have been taken to the LLDC to inform their Food and Beverage Strategy.</p> <p>NHS Public Health has contributed to development of the LLDC Food and Beverage Strategy, highlighting priorities for healthy options, and pricing and promotion to support healthy options being chosen, plus the opportunity to include baby-friendly feeding standards. The LLDC's developing strategy requires minimum levels of healthy food to be provided by all retailers and proposes assisting and supporting SMEs to be able to apply for Park licences.</p> <p>The Healthier Catering Commitment Scheme (delivered in 2011/12 by CIEH in partnership with the GLA) has been adopted by 20 boroughs, including Waltham Forest, Barking and Dagenham and Greenwich, and approximately 70 businesses are signed up. In Greenwich the scheme is being piloted with fast food outlets and take-aways as part of an integrated 'Healthy Weight' programme to reduce child obesity in the borough. As well as a rolling programme of community based cooking skills training, Greenwich is also working with the School Food trust to train commissioners and staff from 30 Children Centres and early years providers across the borough to implement the new national Voluntary Food and Drink Guidelines for Early Years Setting in England'.</p>
<p>Share best practice on stop smoking services and tobacco control and explore opportunities for collaboration to reduce smoking prevalence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the convergence gap in smoking rates • Narrow the gap in mortality rates from all cancers to 10 points • Narrow the gap in life expectancy to 	<p>NHS East London and the City smoking cessation services are amongst the most effective in London. Stop Smoking Teams in Host Boroughs meeting or exceeding "quit" targets, and have delivered services for Olympics and Athletes Village construction workforce and Westfield Stratford workforce, and by the end of 2011, over 200 workers had set a quit date, and nearly 100 were still not smoking a month after they quit,</p>

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
	less than 2 years for men and 1.5 years for women	<p>although due to the staff turnover many of those that set a quit date were lost to follow up.</p> <p>Greenwich has run a second major social marketing and outreach campaign '<i>make this time the last time</i>' this year to increase the number of people quitting in the borough and is addressing smoking prevalence through an active multi-agency Tobacco Control Partnership. Uptake of local stop smoking services increased significantly in 2011-12 with men making up almost up to 50% of all service users. Data gathered through the Integrated Household Survey has shown a 5% drop in smoking prevalence in the borough from October 2010 to September 2011.</p> <p>NHS Public Health has advised LLDC on developing and implementing smoke free policies in the Park post-Games, and the LLDC is proposing 'smoke free' areas in the Park.</p>
Set out a programme of health equity audits for the Host Boroughs, to better target interventions to disadvantaged groups, build on what is already planned and identify gaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan developed 	Information on health equity audits shared across the Host Boroughs.
Search out and share best practice to address minority health needs, utilising the robust evidence base about working through primary care to reduce health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best practice and case studies written up and disseminated 	<p>Joint approaches to boosting child immunisation rates, breast feeding promotion, improving access to Healthy Start vitamins, supporting patients to access JCP and other employment support, improving workplace mental well-being, engaging communities with NHS Health Checks, and healthy urban planning best practice have been shared across the Host Boroughs.</p> <p>The joint NHS/Host Boroughs policy recommendations to promote healthy urban planning have been presented at an international conference in New York, and a UK conference in Nottingham.</p>
To reduce the number of people whose health affects their ability to secure or maintain work		
Improve workplace health and wellbeing, through initiatives such as promotion of Healthy Workplace Toolkit for SMEs and mental health awareness training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the incidence of work related ill health and injuries and their causes 	<p>Activities in this area include the engagement of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in mental health in Tower Hamlets and Newham. In Tower Hamlets this includes joint work with Environmental Health, and in Newham with Mind, East Thames Housing and other community partners.</p> <p>The Healthy Workplace Toolkit is being developed at present by the London Health, Work and Wellbeing Co-ordinator at the Regional Public Health Group.</p> <p>The Workplace Wellbeing Charter is being developed for London and will be piloted in six boroughs across London, including Greenwich and Barking and Dagenham later in 2012.</p>

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
<p>Deliver and evaluate “Working for Better Health” pilots in primary care, with two aims of supporting people with long term conditions and on Incapacity Benefit to get back into employment and supporting GPs, mental health and AHPs with early intervention and improved use of the Med 3 (Fit Note)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of people whose health affects their ability to secure or maintain work • Narrow the gap on long terms sickness rates to 1% 	<p>Patients able to access JCP advice and employment coaching through GP practice-based pilots in Newham and Waltham Forest established in 2011 and 2012. Support targeted at people with health barriers to accessing work.</p> <p>Financial support to establish Work Clubs in a GP Practices/Health Centres in Newham, Waltham Forest, Tower Hamlets and Hackney provided by JCP. Plans to roll out JCP advice and employment coaching to Barking and Dagenham, Tower Hamlets, and Hackney in 2012/13 and the Newham pilot extended to the end of 2012/13.</p> <p>A pathways approach to accessing employment support to patients in primary care was trialled in parts of Tower Hamlets (Bethnal Green and Mile End) with the aim of testing out the suitability of providing employment support in GP settings and raising awareness of employment as a health outcome in primary care, which is currently being evaluated. A key referral point for this service was the “Skilled for Success” course that completed in September 2011 and offered a range of employability and language support.</p> <p>There has been good engagement with JCP which has enabled better communications between them and the local NHS, including promoting better understanding of the WCA and welfare reform agendas with GPs.</p>
<p>Work with local NHS employers to put in place local employment targets and method statements to increase proportion of local residents employed in the 6 Boroughs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportion of local residents employed by the NHS (starting with Barts Health) • Contributes to narrowing the gap on the employment rate to 3% 	<p>The full scoping of this work has been delayed by the reconfiguration of NHS and other services and will need to be reviewed in 2012.</p> <p>However the Community Works for Health programme at Barts Health has built on work conducted at BLT and at Tower Hamlets PCT and developed employment preparation, job brokerage, placement and apprenticeship offers to local residents in partnership with providers such as Bromley by Bow, Tower Hamlets College and Hackney Community College.</p> <p>Apprenticeships have been created in Peri-operative and Renal roles and the “Work it Out” course has generated extended support to residents further from the labour market. Over 80 jobs were filled by the team in 2011/12 despite unfavourable employment circumstances.</p> <p>The merger of Newham, Whipps Cross and BLT into Barts Health NHS Trust creates the opportunity to extend this offer across four of the Host Boroughs. A proposal to adopt a regional approach to NHS job brokerage has been explored with the Host Boroughs which could extend this approach further.</p>
<p>Develop a health and employment outcomes framework to increase employment support within clinical pathways and prioritising the risk of long term unemployment in treatment planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish employment support interventions in primary care, in partnership with DWP and GPs • Contributes to narrowing the gap on the employment rate to 3% 	<p>At Borough level, Public Health teams have provided information to GPs about the impact of Welfare Reform, and established pilot programmes for GPs to refer patients to employment coaching and JCP advice.</p> <p>An overall Host Boroughs approach, “Working for Better Health” sets out the roles and actions that the NHS can take as an employer, as provider of services, and regeneration partner to help tackle worklessness.</p>

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
		<p>In Tower Hamlets the Fit for Work service in physiotherapy has been mainstreamed and takes referrals from GPs of patients in work to fast track musculo-skeletal treatment and back to work case management.</p> <p>There has been engagement with the Work Programme through the NHS London Roundtable and further partnership is expected in this area in 2012/13.</p>
To increase physical activity and social capital through changes in the built environment		
Work with partners including the Greater London Authority (GLA) and the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) to ensure that health and wellbeing outcomes are addressed through the Olympic legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (OLSPG) and subsequent planning applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPG's and planning applications address health and wellbeing outcomes 	<p>NHS Public Health and local authority planners produced a report recommending best practice and practical steps to use urban planning to improve health. Many of the recommendations have been incorporated into the London Plan, and the GLA's Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance, as well as Borough core planning strategies and supplementary planning guidance.</p> <p>Recommendations have been promoted with the LLDC in relation to their Legacy Communities Scheme planning application for developing housing around the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. Improved assessment of health impacts undertaken following the response from the Host Boroughs Primary Care Trusts to the Legacy Communities Scheme.</p> <p>GLA Officers are preparing amendments to the Consultation Draft Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (OLSPG) that address these matters, and that will be reported to the Mayor in June 2012. The OLSPG Consultation Draft has included a number of local connectivity projects aimed at encouraging active travel.</p>
Revise the Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG): Providing children and young people's play and informal recreation to reflect the new London Plan Policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPG revised 	The Mayor's SPG on children and young people's play will be published in July 2012.
Review the Mayor's Best Practice Guidance (BPG) on Health Issues in Planning to take account of the recommendations of the Healthy Urban Planning report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BPG revised 	<p>NHS Public Health, Healthy Urban Development Unit and local authority planners submitted comments and recommendations included in the report are being taken into account by the GLA.</p> <p>A new BGP will not be produced, but it will be revised as part of development of a Lifetime Neighbourhood Planning SPG, which will commence in Autumn 2012</p>
Comment and provide input to the Mayor's Revised London Housing Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy Revised 	NHS London Public Health together with the Regional Public health group co-ordinated a London NHS response on the Revised Strategy highlighting health issues linked to housing.

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
Develop health and wellbeing outcomes tool (checklist) for use by development control officers, engaging elected members, senior planning and policy officers and development control officers in the health and wellbeing agenda,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toolkit developed • Toolkit utilised • Use of the tool for assessing all master-planning and major applications 	Many of the recommendations have been incorporated into Borough planning policy and guidance, and there will be a toolkit for use by local authority planning officers to support their decision-making to promote healthy urban development, aimed for October 2012.
NHS organisations and TfL contribute to legacy park design and use to support the provision of space and facilities that encourage people to pursue healthier lifestyles e.g. fitness trails, activity trails, marked walking routes, active play including active transport considerations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the gap on sedentary adults (those doing no sport or activity) to 2% • Reduce the gap on adults achieving the recommended level of activity (3 x 30 minutes a week) to 1% 	NHS has been consulted on LLDC plans for the design of the Park in legacy. NHS Public Health contributed to the development of the LLDC Sport and Healthy Living Policy which sets out how the design of the Park, its physical space and venues, and the programmes in the Park, will support healthier lifestyles.
Ensure that boroughs link into the cultural development plans for the park to ensure that residents and local arts organisations are encouraged to engage with cultural activity and opportunities for employment in the park's arts and events programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets are being developed 	The LLDC has established a Park Programming group with the local authorities. The LLDC is Identifying a range of partnership projects with Pro Actives, Sport England, and sports' National Governing Bodies.
Deliver a range of interventions to increase the rate of walking and cycling. These include Barclays Cycle Superhighways, Barclays Cycle Hire, Biking Boroughs, Olympic Walking and Cycling routes, cycle training, legible London and better streets initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the combined mode share of cycling and walking • Reduce the gap on sedentary adults (those doing no sport or activity) to 2 % • Reduce the gap on adults achieving the recommended level of activity (3 x 30 minutes a week) to 1% 	<p>Barclays Cycle Hire has been extended eastwards to cover Tower Hamlets. 2 Barclays Cycle Superhighways have been delivered – CS2 from Bow to Aldgate, CS3 from Barking to Tower Gateway. The new routes are clearly marked and easy to follow, with new signs and road markings, as well as information about journey times and links to other cycle routes.</p> <p>To support the 2012 Games, TfL has delivered on behalf of the ODA, infrastructure and wayfinding improvements along the eight Olympic Walking and Cycling routes. In all, over 75km of walking and cycling routes in East London have been enhanced by Transport for London and delivery partners following £10m investment from the Olympic Delivery Authority. In total 113 schemes have been delivered across the eight key routes, with improvements including resurfacing, widening cycle lanes, re-aligning cycleways and improving road crossings. The routes were designed with legacy in mind to ensure the enhancements will not only benefit the thousands of people expected to walk or cycle to the Games, but will provide an enjoyable and useful travel option for years to come.</p> <p>Legible London signage has been installed along three of the Olympic Walking and Cycling routes, which has been developed to provide both pedestrian and cycle information. Legible London signage has also been installed across the Olympic fringe</p>

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
		<p>area at Stratford, Hackney Wick, Roman Road & Fish Island, Bow Road and Leyton</p> <p>he All Ability Cycling Club through <i>Bikeworks</i> at Victoria Park, supported by NHS in Tower Hamlets and Hackney, is supporting children and adults with learning and physical disabilities to cycle.</p> <p>Tower Hamlets, Redbridge and Barking and Dagenham have all signed up to the 'British Cycling Partnership'. This will mean that a minimum of 10 'Led Rides' will be developed in each area and British Cycling will provide 'Ride Leader' training to support this. British Cycling will also provide each local authority with training and access to their 'Route Planning' tool so that they can log and record potential community cycling routes.</p> <p>TfL work in partnership with the NHS and Boroughs to promote walking and cycling. TfL has produced a series of walking and cycling maps for the Olympic Park, and have also piloted maps for transport hubs, including Stratford, which highlight the benefits of walking and cycling, and where this is faster than taking public transport. Some walking maps have been distributed through GP surgeries and Children's Centres.</p> <p>The LLDC has sponsored the Good Gym project so that it can be rolled out across the Host Boroughs. The Good Gym provides meaningful ways to exercise. It connects people who want to get fit with physical tasks that need to be done, and which benefit the community. They can do anything from shifting rubble, and planting gardens to making deliveries and friendly visits to older people.</p> <p>The LLDC is identifying delivery plan priorities for Waterways animation with Canoeing, Angling, Rowing organisations, and British Waterways and the Environment Agency.</p>
To increase sports and physical activity participation especially in sports benefiting from a facility legacy from the 2012 Games		
<p>Implement the 7 sport plans, allied to the Olympic & Paralympic venues which foster talent, cater for elite sportspeople and encourage sports participation by residents of all ages, income levels and backgrounds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the combined mode share of cycling and walking • Reduce the gap on sedentary adults (those doing no sport or activity) to 2 % • Reduce the gap on adults achieving the recommended level of activity (3 x 30 minutes a week) to 1% 	<p>LVRPA in partnership with British Cycling and various partners are developing a four year legacy cycling plan to maximise community usage of the VeloPark and to satisfy Lottery Funding requirements.</p> <p>Significant work has been achieved in the sport of cycling, with a successful bid to the Mayors Legacy Fund, 5 permanent community BMX tracks across East London have been built and the creation of 5 new BMX clubs. With the development of a number of British Cycling products, provision for cycling across East London has seen a significant increase in opportunities.</p> <p>Hockey has made some small gains in provision, with England Hockey developing a number of engagement products such as 'Rush Hockey' and In2Hockey. Sessions are currently being delivered across the Host Boroughs.</p> <p>LLDC continue to support delivery of the plans and develop opportunities on the Park and within the venues with boroughs and sports NGBs. Together with strategic sports and physical activity partners, LLDC are reviewing priorities with all partners to align the</p>

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
		<p>company's sport and healthy living policy priorities and working to seek funding from the GLA from Mayors legacy fund to build on the plans from 2013.</p> <p>There is an approach to embedding aquatic development into the ASA plans from 2013 – 2018 to build on the £300,000 local investment made into the sport. Partners are developing Team East London Beacon delivery club model with GLL, Boroughs and ASA to develop elite swimming. The LLDC is consulting with partners on a range of potential specific demonstration or pilot projects for each neighbouring borough to ensure transition arrangements in to the Park</p>
Work collaboratively to develop a programme of community, regional and major sporting events to promote engagement in sport and disabled sport and build the foundations of a long term sporting culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the gap on adults achieving the recommended level of activity (3 x 30 minutes a week) to 1% • Annual programme of sporting events established 	<p>The LLDC are supporting delivery of the Host Boroughs Disability framework and initiatives to reflect the Paralympics legacy ambitions and working with PAEL to identify suitable legacy projects.</p> <p>A programme of engagement is being created for the World Class Legacy Cycling Event – a festival of cycling across local boroughs for the whole weekend.</p> <p>London held the ITU Triathlon World Series (an annual event to date with the Grand Final in 2013 and hope to bring back the following year). This event was widely promoted across all areas of London. To develop the triathlon offer to Parathletes, a para-triathlon workshop was run with selected attendees from across the London clubs, including Newham and area. Following the workshop para-triathlon drop-in sessions were also held in Newham.</p> <p>British Triathlon worked with the triathlon community, clubs, participants, the London Region committee, Volunteer organisations and the London Pro-Actives to recruit volunteers form the 2009 and 2010 WCS events. Many of the volunteers applied to be Games-Makers and were involved in the 2011 WCS test event. The volunteer database has been useful in recruiting volunteers for other regional major events such as the Tata Kids of Steel, London Youth Games and the GE Canary Wharf Super sprint. In total over 300 volunteers have been recruited and are on the regions volunteer database.</p>
Ensure that there is a community sports legacy to any bids that London makes to host major sporting events in the Olympic Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the gap on adults achieving the recommended level of activity (3 x 30 minutes a week) to 1% • Additional targets are being developed 	<p>National and International sporting events</p> <p>3 international aquatic events to be delivered with British Swimming in 2014, 2015 and 2016, a three year programme with GLL and London and Partners/ UK Sport.</p> <p>There is a need to demonstrate the community legacy sporting benefits to the 2016 Track Cycling World Championships in order for the bid to be successful. Currently work in progress between LVRPA and British Cycling.</p> <p>Partners are preparing the European Swimming Bid for 2016 event in London.</p> <p>London Cycling event to engage to create bigger piece for boroughs – community festival – 8th - 10th Aug 2013, a London mass participation cycling event with open entry.</p> <p>The Olympics Stadium has secured the 2017 World Athletics Championships.</p> <p>North Park Opening Celebration (week of 26th and 27th July 2013) drawing content from</p>

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
		<p>the local community to create the showcase for the Park opening.</p> <p>Paralympics engagement programme will be delivered during the Paralympics.</p> <p>EuroHockey Championships in 2015 in Stratford.</p> <p>Major events strategy approved by LLDC Board – includes full range of events from small to large, local to international for all abilities. An intrinsic aim for all events is to promotes local ownership and community engagement which ensures community legacy programme content for all major events</p> <p>Community events delivered in the venues before the Games :</p> <p>6 Host Borough Swimming Competition was funded and delivered in partnership with Boroughs and GLL on 18th March. 300 young swimmers participated and the event attracted 1350 volunteers and spectators.</p> <p>One Movement – sports festival in the Copper Box funded and delivered in partnership with Newham and ELBA on 21st April. 1,000 young people participated and 124 adults coached or were spectators</p> <p>Details of this commitment has been written into funding agreements for all events including the 2017 World Athletics Championships, 2015 EuroHockey Championships and the 2016 European Swimming Championships.</p>
Develop mechanisms to ensure 50% of those working in host borough sport and leisure facilities are host borough residents and secure more employment routes including apprenticeships into the leisure industry. (Joint activity with the creating wealth theme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of those employed in facilities are host borough residents 	<p>The East London Sport Coaching Academy is a partnership between the London Legacy Development Corporation, University of East London and local FE Colleges to increase the number of people gaining qualifications in sports coaching. Since launching in 2011, 215 young people gained qualifications in either Emergency First Aid, Inclusion and/or Safeguarding and Protecting Children. In addition, 131 young people were trained in UKCC coaching qualifications over a variety of sports with 22 achieving a Level 2 Qualification.</p> <p>Employment targets for local people are included in the venue operator and facilities management let by the LLDC. Local employment targets and Apprentice targets have been embedded within the LLDC venues facilities management contract and Aquatics and Multi-Use Sports Arena contracts with GLL.</p>
To use Olympic and Paralympic momentum to motivate, raise aspirations and promote community involvement		
Develop and promote the sports, culture and visitor offer to attract national and international events (Joint activity with the creating wealth theme)	To be developed	Working with GLL to attract and secure a range of sporting and cultural events of local regional, national and international significance for the Copperbox and Aquatics Venues for delivery from summer 2013. Continue to work with event organisers including LYG, 2018 Gay Games and Youth Rowing.

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
Continue development of Cross Borough Sports Plans to increase adult and young people's participation levels, including participation of people with disabilities with a focus in 2011/12 on athletics, aquatics, cycling, basketball and disability sport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the gap on sedentary adults (those doing no sport or activity) to 2% • Reduce the gap on adults achieving the recommended level of activity (3 x 30 minutes a week) to 1% • All pupils participate in PE and School Sport Achieve convergence in adults taking part in sport or activity 	<p>The LLDC is working with SRF Supporting Healthier Lifestyles Health lead to develop a scheme to walk, cycle or swim away from ill health especially. diabetes and cardio-vascular disease.</p> <p>LLDC is developing referral scheme with GLL for venues as part of the mobilisation of the leisure management contract.</p> <p>LLDC and LVRPA working with a number of private companies to identify potential health monitoring products aimed at getting more people more active.</p> <p>LLDC will use the interim uses spaces to deliver attractions and temporary venues including mobile and portable units to ensure outreach with surrounding schools and communities to may provide pathway activities to build momentum</p>
Grow the annual Create festival year on year to increase audience numbers, local participation and to develop the relationship between the arts and creative industry sector and local boroughs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80,000 residents participate and get involved • 1,000,000 + attendances 	<p>1,001,488 people attended <i>Create 2011</i> events of which 74,496 people participated.</p> <p>There was an economic impact of £18 million, and 61% of the audience was from the Host Boroughs.</p> <p>Over 16,000 local people actively took part in long term training, mentoring and creative workshop programmes.</p>
Use physical activities, sport and culture to build community cohesion and ensure young people choose positive pathways	Targets are being developed	<p>BMX Legacy project across East London aims to engage with hard to reach young people.</p> <p>Engagement project funded by the LLDC to ensure early activation around the park. LLDC launched a call for proposals to deliver 'Sports & Healthy Living Outreach'. The projects to be announced, will promote healthy lifestyles, help build community cohesion and encourage young people to choose positive pathways.</p> <p>GLL mobilisation engagement activities will deliver a range of opportunities for young people</p>
Roll out the Mayor's Mentoring Programme in Hackney and Waltham Forest to connect young people with mentors to help make a real difference to their life choices.	300 additional young people linked to mentors	The GLA is undertaking a systematic review of performance and processes for this project in order to determine the best delivery model going forward to ensure delivery of the 300 mentoring relationships in Host Boroughs (1,000 across London).
Increase the capacity for and scale of volunteering to support healthy lifestyle changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the gap on sedentary adults (those doing no sport or activity) to 2% • Reduce the gap on adults achieving the recommended level of activity (3 x 30 minutes a week) to 1% • Reduce the convergence gap in the consumption of: 5 a day, smoking rates 	<p>East London Health Makers has provided free training for people already volunteering to increase their knowledge and skills around healthy lifestyles and behaviour change. Over 100 volunteers have accessed the training, which has also been supported by funding from the Mayor's Legacy Fund, through Skills Active</p> <p>Tower Hamlets Public Health has become an accredited training centre for the Royal Society of Public Health's "Understanding Health Improvement", and this training has also been delivered to community organisations in Newham.</p> <p>During 2012 we will develop a sustainable, low cost framework for increasing the skills</p>

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow the gap in mortality rates from all cancers to 10 points 	and knowledge of volunteers to support healthy lifestyle change
Develop more employment routes into health and social care careers including through links from leisure and volunteering.	Targets are being developed (Joint activity with creating wealth theme)	A proposal to adopt a regional approach to NHS job brokerage has been explored with the Host Boroughs which will be developed further over 2012/13.
Building on the “Biggest Cultural Quarter in Europe” strap line to help change perceptions of East London.	<p>More positive media coverage of East London measured by numbers of positive media articles/items and readership and viewer numbers</p> <p>% of London cultural funding allocated to Host Boroughs.</p> <p>Attendance numbers at publicly funded arts/culture venues and events.</p>	<p>Targets have now been set.</p> <p>Base line is being developed.</p>

Theme: Developing Successful Neighbourhoods

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
To develop partnership arrangements for the developing successful neighbourhoods theme		
Establish “developing successful neighbourhoods” partnership arrangements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consult with stakeholders develop a proposition for chair, membership, terms of reference and forward plan Hold meetings 	Stakeholders consulted Terms of reference developed Partnership established	1 st progress report from the DSN Theme Group was reported to the East London Legacy Group (ELLG) on 8 March 2012. Terms of reference have been developed and an initial discussion and agenda planning meeting has been held. Meeting planned for 27 th September. A representative from the GLA's Housing Team to attend DSN Theme Group meetings.
To reduce levels of violent crime and gang activity.		
Develop analysis of gang issues across host borough area	Report presented	UEL commissioned to analyse Host Borough approaches on gang reduction strategies. Report identifies that each borough has a useful but different approach to addressing gang issues. CE's agreed that work going forward will be as part of the Met Police approach along with working in partnership through the community safety partnerships.
Building a cross borough gangs strategy to reduce youth crime and build safer neighbourhoods with regard to the broader strategic approach on gangs in London	To be determined	Host Boroughs' analysis will help inform work with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and Metropolitan Police Service (MPS). MOPAC is liaising with the Home Office Ending Gang Violence Team who is conducting a series of Peer reviews which will cover some of the Olympic Host Boroughs – Newham, Hackney, Waltham Forest, Barking & Dagenham, Greenwich and Tower Hamlets. This series of reviews will be completed by March 2013 and will look at local partnership arrangements. The MOPAC will also be leading the development of a Pan London Partnerships Gangs Strategy over 2012/13, and will engage with the MPS and boroughs as the Strategy is worked up. The broader Pan London Partnerships Strategy will complement the MPS Gangs Strategy which is also being developed and rolled out.
Undertake a strategic assessment to gain a better understanding of the levels of all forms of violence against women and girls and identify any gaps in service provision	To be determined	During 2011 the London Mayor along with the MPS, boroughs and other partners have achieved a number of activities towards getting a better understanding of violence against women and girls (VAWG) in London and identifying gaps in service provision. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on all forms of VAWG has been collected and analysed at regular partnership meetings with the Met Police. This has supported a joint understanding of VAWG issues. Guidance for all London's local authorities has been developed (and will be launched in 2012) which allows them to gain a better understanding of VAWG and identify any gaps in service provision. Launched in September 2011. The Missing Link: A joined up approach to addressing harmful practices in London explored the extent of forced marriage, so called 'honour'-based violence and female genital

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
		<p>mutilation. The report identified good practice in prevention, gaps in service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOPAC commissioned a study on prostitution and trafficking in February 2012 which will identify the scale of on – and off- street prostitution and trafficking in London, identify any gaps in service provision and make recommendations for service provision and commissioning. The study will be published in September 2012.
To complete the Olympic public realm improvements programme and secure the legislative changes necessary for more effective environmental enforcement.		
Implement the Multi Area Agreement (MAA) for the area around the Olympic Park: developing a joint plan for improvement and maintenance; achieving legislative change; and improving connectivity across the communities and neighbourhoods surrounding the park.	<p>Complete the public realm improvement programme</p> <p>New connections across the Park including foot bridges, cycle paths, bus routes, waterways and roads</p>	<p>The public realm improvement programme is due to complete by Games time having delivered 34 improvement schemes funded by a £100M programme of funding. Projects include Cutty Sark Gardens, Stratford Town Centre, Gordon Square and a live sites programme.</p> <p>Planning relating to joint maintenance planning has been delayed due to the focus to date as the PR Group has been concentrating on the delivery of the capital projects and ensuring all grant funding was spent. The MAA issues will be picked up again after the games</p>
Secure the legislative changes necessary to speed up and combine enforcement action to quickly tackle emerging problems.	Single enforcement actions to result in improvements that currently take numerous separate actions.	Legislative changes have not been secured.
To increase the number of affordable housing units and reduce overcrowding and fuel poverty.		
Provide 50,000 new homes of which a minimum of 12,000 are affordable housing including shared ownership by 2014/15	<p>50,000 new homes</p> <p>12,000 affordable new homes delivered</p>	<p>Between 2009 and 2012 over 33,000 new homes were planned with over 16,500 completions projected (full data confirmation awaited for private sector schemes) and a confirmed delivery of over 10,500 affordable homes.</p> <p>A significant number of further applications are in the pipeline including from the LLDC which has submitted its LCS planning application which proposes up to 6,870 new homes of which a target of 35% are to be affordable.</p>
To develop joint working methodology for tackling overcrowding.	Reduce levels of overcrowding	The draft revised London Housing Strategy – published for public consultation in December 2011 - contains a commitment to halve severe overcrowding in social housing, and for there to be 8,000 under occupier moves, by 2016. It sets out a raft of policies to help achieve this. It also commits to setting up a London Overcrowding Board, and the first meeting of this group took place in February 2012. A further meeting will take place in July 2012.
Develop a retrofit programme to achieve low carbon homes and alleviate fuel poverty and unaffordable fuel bills.	To be determined	65,504 homes have been retrofitted across London as part of RE:NEW, the Mayor's pan-London home refit scheme. In the Host boroughs, 9,983 home shave received a RE:NEW visit (2,155 in Newham, 1,265 in Tower Hamlets, 1,757 in Waltham Forest, 1,409 in Hackney, 1,653 in Greenwich and 1,744 in Barking and Dagenham).

Key Actions 2011 – 2015	Target	Progress
To deliver new city districts with a range of accessible and high quality facilities		
Work with LLDC to develop the Olympic Park as a new high quality district in East London that benefits new and existing communities	Chobham academy education facility opens Health-centre opens to the public Venues open to the public Acres of public space improved and returned to public use	<p>The London Legacy Development Corporation has been given approval to create new homes and jobs on the Olympic site, to be known as the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park after the Games.</p> <p>Around 40% of the homes planned will be family homes with the up to 35% being affordable housing in line with the London Plan. There will be a rich public realm including 29 play spaces, plazas, canal paths, roof gardens and cycle paths. LLDC inclusive design standards and 100% lifetime homes standards are being implemented.</p> <p>Three new schools, two primary schools and a secondary school, will support the neighbourhoods and the surrounding area along with Chobham Academy school, which sits just next to the Olympic Village and will open in September 2013. Other amenities include nine nurseries, three health centres and 12 multi-purpose community spaces, which could be community centres, libraries and gyms. They are in walking and cycling distance within each neighbourhood, and, importantly, are positioned in areas that are easily accessible to people living outside of the Park as well.</p> <p>The LCS also provides for around 120,000 sq m of employment space, which could provide around 4,400 jobs in 2031 – with other venues and programming on the Park likely to take that figure up to 8,000 jobs, with a further 2,500 construction jobs anticipated.</p> <p>They will sit alongside the sporting venues, 6.5 km of waterways, cultural attractions and open spaces, including the stunning green river valley in the north of the Park, and London's newest public space in between the Aquatics Centre, Stadium and ArcelorMittal Orbit in the south plaza.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process, the LLDC submitted an LCS Vision and Convergence Statement, which it developed with support from key partners including the Host Boroughs and GLA. This Statement sets out how the LCS will contribute to the achievement of Convergence.</p>
Working with investors, developers, the Mayor and TFL ensure that emerging and improving city districts and town centres across the Host Boroughs are well connected, support Convergence, are well integrated with existing communities and deliver local employment and training opportunities.	To be developed	The Host Boroughs produced an Olympic Legacy Transport Action Plan, including an investment strategy and this has fed into the Mayor of London's Olympic and Paralympic Transport Legacy Action Plan. Both these documents help to establish the strategy for delivery of the transport infrastructure necessary for successful new or expanded city districts in the Host Boroughs e.g. Barking Riverside, the Royal Docks and Greenwich Peninsula.
Provide a number of new high quality buildings and facilities for the public as a result of the 2012 games.		New sports facilities have been developed across all host boroughs including the redevelopment of Hackney Marshes, the Sports House in Barking and Dagenham.

Indicator	Equalities Analysis	Data Tables																																			
Theme: Creating Wealth & Reducing Poverty																																					
Employment rate 16-64	<p>The overall employment rate in the host boroughs is nearly five percentage points lower than the average for London.</p> <p>The divergence from the London average is wider for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women than men.• People aged 50 to 64 than younger people• BAME people than white, with a bigger difference for women than men.• Disabled people than non-disabled people	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Sex</td><td colspan="3">Age</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Male</td><td>Female</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-49</td><td>50-64</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>72.1</td><td>54.2</td><td>38.8</td><td>71.9</td><td>57.0</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>75.4</td><td>60.7</td><td>41.7</td><td>76.5</td><td>64.0</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>3.3</td><td>6.4</td><td>2.9</td><td>4.6</td><td>7.0</td></tr></table>		Sex		Age				Male	Female	16-24	25-49	50-64	Host Boroughs	72.1	54.2	38.8	71.9	57.0	London	75.4	60.7	41.7	76.5	64.0	Gap	3.3	6.4	2.9	4.6	7.0					
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Unemployment rate 16+	<p>The unemployment rate is three percentage points higher in the host boroughs than the London average and the divergence is greater for young people aged 16 to 24 and for Muslims.</p>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Sex</td><td colspan="3">Age</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Male</td><td>Female</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-49</td><td>50+</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>12.0</td><td>11.3</td><td>27.5</td><td>9.6</td><td>7.4</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>8.8</td><td>8.6</td><td>22.1</td><td>7.2</td><td>6.2</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>3.2</td><td>2.7</td><td>5.4</td><td>2.4</td><td>1.2</td></tr></table>		Sex		Age				Male	Female	16-24	25-49	50+	Host Boroughs	12.0	11.3	27.5	9.6	7.4	London	8.8	8.6	22.1	7.2	6.2	Gap	3.2	2.7	5.4	2.4	1.2					
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Median earnings for full-time workers living in the area	Median gross weekly earnings for full-time workers in the host boroughs are over six per cent lower than the average for London, but the difference is far more marked for men than women. However, women are far less likely to be working than men, and more likely to be working part-time.	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Weekly Gross pay - Full Time Workers - 2010</td></tr><tr><td>Area</td><td>All</td><td>Male</td><td>Female</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>£ 568.23</td><td>£ 584.20</td><td>£ 544.18</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>£ 606.40</td><td>£ 645.40</td><td>£ 566.50</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>£ 38.17</td><td>£ 61.20</td><td>£ 22.32</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis 2010</p>		Weekly Gross pay - Full Time Workers - 2010			Area	All	Male	Female	Host Boroughs	£ 568.23	£ 584.20	£ 544.18	London	£ 606.40	£ 645.40	£ 566.50	Gap	£ 38.17	£ 61.20	£ 22.32																																													
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Percentage of working-age population with level 4 qualifications (degree or equivalent)	The proportion of working aged people in the host boroughs with degree level qualifications is considerably lower than the London average, by more than seven percentage points. The divergence is wider for people aged 50 to 64 and for white people.	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Sex</td><td colspan="3">Age</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Male</td><td>Female</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-49</td><td>50-64</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>36.1</td><td>33.0</td><td>19.0</td><td>41.6</td><td>25.0</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>42.8</td><td>41.0</td><td>22.3</td><td>49.3</td><td>35.3</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>6.6</td><td>8.0</td><td>3.3</td><td>7.7</td><td>10.3</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Ethnicity</td><td colspan="4">Religion</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>White</td><td>BAME</td><td>Christian</td><td>Muslim</td><td>Any other religion</td><td>No religion at all</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>36.1</td><td>32.9</td><td>33.4</td><td>21.4</td><td>39.0</td><td>49.4</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>44.3</td><td>37.7</td><td>40.9</td><td>26.0</td><td>44.1</td><td>52.5</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>8.2</td><td>4.8</td><td>7.5</td><td>4.7</td><td>5.0</td><td>3.0</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Annual Population Survey 2010, ONS</p>		Sex		Age				Male	Female	16-24	25-49	50-64	Host Boroughs	36.1	33.0	19.0	41.6	25.0	London	42.8	41.0	22.3	49.3	35.3	Gap	6.6	8.0	3.3	7.7	10.3		Ethnicity		Religion					White	BAME	Christian	Muslim	Any other religion	No religion at all	Host Boroughs	36.1	32.9	33.4	21.4	39.0	49.4	London	44.3	37.7	40.9	26.0	44.1	52.5	Gap	8.2	4.8	7.5	4.7	5.0	3.0
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Pupils achieving at least Level 4 in English & Maths at Key Stage 2	The proportion of ten year olds achieving at least level 4 in English and Maths is only 1.5 percentage points lower in the host boroughs than the London average. For BAME pupils the achievement level is slightly higher than the London average, while for White pupils it is lower.	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">All KS2 pupils</td><td colspan="3">White</td><td colspan="3">BAME</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>All</td><td>Boys</td><td>Girls</td><td>All</td><td>Boys</td><td>Girls</td><td>All</td><td>Boys</td><td>Girls</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>74.9</td><td>72.8</td><td>77.1</td><td>73.2</td><td>70.3</td><td>76.3</td><td>75.7</td><td>74.1</td><td>77.4</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>76.4</td><td>74.1</td><td>78.7</td><td>77.3</td><td>74.9</td><td>79.8</td><td>75.6</td><td>73.5</td><td>77.9</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>1.5</td><td>1.2</td><td>1.7</td><td>4.1</td><td>4.7</td><td>3.5</td><td>-0.1</td><td>-0.6</td><td>0.5</td></tr></table> <p>Source: DFE Key Stage 2 results 2011</p>		All KS2 pupils			White			BAME				All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	Host Boroughs	74.9	72.8	77.1	73.2	70.3	76.3	75.7	74.1	77.4	London	76.4	74.1	78.7	77.3	74.9	79.8	75.6	73.5	77.9	Gap	1.5	1.2	1.7	4.1	4.7	3.5	-0.1	-0.6	0.5																																			
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Pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades A* - C in maintained schools	A lower proportion of pupils in the host boroughs in maintained schools achieve five or more GCSEs graded A* to C than the London average and the difference is more marked for White pupils than BAME pupils.	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">All KS4 pupils</td><td colspan="3">White</td><td colspan="3">BAME</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>All</td><td>Boys</td><td>Girls</td><td>All</td><td>Boys</td><td>Girls</td><td>All</td><td>Boys</td><td>Girls</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>50.6</td><td>46.6</td><td>54.6</td><td>45.6</td><td>43.1</td><td>48.2</td><td>53.4</td><td>48.6</td><td>58.0</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>57.3</td><td>53.6</td><td>60.9</td><td>56.8</td><td>54.3</td><td>59.3</td><td>57.7</td><td>53.0</td><td>62.3</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>6.7</td><td>7.1</td><td>6.3</td><td>11.2</td><td>11.2</td><td>11.1</td><td>4.2</td><td>4.4</td><td>4.3</td></tr></table> <p>Source: DFE GCSE results 2010</p>		All KS4 pupils			White			BAME				All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	Host Boroughs	50.6	46.6	54.6	45.6	43.1	48.2	53.4	48.6	58.0	London	57.3	53.6	60.9	56.8	54.3	59.3	57.7	53.0	62.3	Gap	6.7	7.1	6.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	4.2	4.4	4.3																																			
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London	57.3	53.6	60.9	56.8	54.3	59.3	57.7	53.0	62.3																																																																														
Gap	6.7	7.1	6.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	4.2	4.4	4.3																																																																														
Percentage of working age population with no qualifications	The proportion of 16 to 64 year olds with no qualifications is considerable higher in the host boroughs than the London average – a difference of 4.5 percentage points. The divergence is higher for those aged 50 to 64 and for disabled people. Muslims are more likely to lack qualifications than other groups.	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">Sex</td><td colspan="3">Age</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>All aged 16-64</td><td>Male</td><td>Female</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-49</td><td>50-64</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>14.4</td><td>13.9</td><td>14.9</td><td>9.8</td><td>10.9</td><td>32.3</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>9.9</td><td>9.3</td><td>10.5</td><td>8.8</td><td>7.5</td><td>18.0</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>4.5</td><td>4.6</td><td>4.4</td><td>1.0</td><td>3.4</td><td>14.3</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Ethnicity</td><td colspan="4">Religion</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>White</td><td>BAME</td><td>Christian</td><td>Muslim</td><td>Any other religion</td><td>No religion at all</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>13.6</td><td>15.4</td><td>14.0</td><td>22.4</td><td>10.2</td><td>8.9</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>9.2</td><td>11.0</td><td>9.2</td><td>19.0</td><td>9.1</td><td>7.1</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>4.4</td><td>4.3</td><td>4.8</td><td>3.3</td><td>1.1</td><td>1.9</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Disability</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Disabled</td><td>Not disabled</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>29.4</td><td>11.1</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>20.5</td><td>7.7</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>8.9</td><td>3.3</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Annual Population Survey 2010, ONS</p>			Sex		Age				All aged 16-64	Male	Female	16-24	25-49	50-64	Host Boroughs	14.4	13.9	14.9	9.8	10.9	32.3	London	9.9	9.3	10.5	8.8	7.5	18.0	Gap	4.5	4.6	4.4	1.0	3.4	14.3		Ethnicity		Religion					White	BAME	Christian	Muslim	Any other religion	No religion at all	Host Boroughs	13.6	15.4	14.0	22.4	10.2	8.9	London	9.2	11.0	9.2	19.0	9.1	7.1	Gap	4.4	4.3	4.8	3.3	1.1	1.9		Disability			Disabled	Not disabled	Host Boroughs	29.4	11.1	London	20.5	7.7	Gap	8.9	3.3
		Sex		Age																																																																																			
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Indicator	Equalities Analysis	Data Tables																														
Theme: Supporting Healthier Lifestyles																																
Life expectancy – male/female	Life expectancy in the host boroughs lags behind the London average by 2.1 years for males and 1.6 years for females. No other breakdown of the figures is available.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Males</td><td>Females</td><td>Males</td><td>Females</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2007-2009</td><td>2007-2009</td><td>2008-2010</td><td>2008-2010</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>76.5</td><td>81.4</td><td>76.9</td><td>81.7</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>78.6</td><td>83.1</td><td>79.0</td><td>83.3</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>2.1</td><td>1.7</td><td>2.1</td><td>1.6</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Office for National Statistics</p>		Males	Females	Males	Females		2007-2009	2007-2009	2008-2010	2008-2010	Host Boroughs	76.5	81.4	76.9	81.7	London	78.6	83.1	79.0	83.3	Gap	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.6					
	Males	Females	Males	Females																												
	2007-2009	2007-2009	2008-2010	2008-2010																												
Host Boroughs	76.5	81.4	76.9	81.7																												
London	78.6	83.1	79.0	83.3																												
Gap	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.6																												
Mortality rates from all cancers at ages under 75	Death rates from cancer for people aged under 75 are considerably higher in the host boroughs than the London average, at 12.2 per 100,000 more. The divergence, and the rate, is more marked for men than women. No other breakdown of the figures is available.	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">2010</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Persons</td><td>Males</td><td>Females</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>115.07</td><td>130.72</td><td>100.85</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>102.85</td><td>116.27</td><td>91.32</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>12.22</td><td>14.45</td><td>9.53</td></tr></table> <p>Source: NHS</p>		2010				Persons	Males	Females	Host Boroughs	115.07	130.72	100.85	London	102.85	116.27	91.32	Gap	12.22	14.45	9.53										
	2010																															
	Persons	Males	Females																													
Host Boroughs	115.07	130.72	100.85																													
London	102.85	116.27	91.32																													
Gap	12.22	14.45	9.53																													
Mortality rates from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75	Death rates from circulatory diseases for people aged under 75 are considerably higher in the host boroughs than the London average – 23.5 per 100,000 more. Again the rate is higher for men, and so is the divergence from the average. No other breakdown of the figures is available.	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">2010</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Persons</td><td>Males</td><td>Females</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>89.01</td><td>122.81</td><td>57.53</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>68.16</td><td>99.28</td><td>39.99</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>20.85</td><td>23.53</td><td>17.54</td></tr></table> <p>Source: NHS</p>		2010				Persons	Males	Females	Host Boroughs	89.01	122.81	57.53	London	68.16	99.28	39.99	Gap	20.85	23.53	17.54										
	2010																															
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Gap	20.85	23.53	17.54																													
Recommended adult activity	The percentage of adults in the host boroughs who are undertaking the minimum adult activity of three times 30 minutes per week is lower than the London average, especially for women. Participation by BAME groups is lower than for white groups, at 17 per cent compared with 19 per cent, but the host borough BAME rate is the same as the London BAME average, while the white rate is lower.	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Gender</td><td colspan="3">Age Band</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Male</td><td>Female</td><td>16 to 34</td><td>35 to 54</td><td>55 +</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>22%</td><td>14%</td><td>23%</td><td>17%</td><td>11%</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>24%</td><td>17%</td><td>25%</td><td>20%</td><td>12%</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>1%</td><td>3%</td><td>3%</td><td>3%</td><td>1%</td></tr></table>		Gender		Age Band				Male	Female	16 to 34	35 to 54	55 +	Host Boroughs	22%	14%	23%	17%	11%	London	24%	17%	25%	20%	12%	Gap	1%	3%	3%	3%	1%
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Indicator	Equalities Analysis	Data Tables																																			
		<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Limiting illness or disability</td><td colspan="2">Ethnic group</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>White</td><td>BAME</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>8%</td><td>20%</td><td>19%</td><td>17%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>9%</td><td>22%</td><td>22%</td><td>17%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>1%</td><td>2%</td><td>3%</td><td>0%</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Source: Active People Survey 4 and 5</p>							Limiting illness or disability		Ethnic group				Yes	No	White	BAME		Host Boroughs	8%	20%	19%	17%		London	9%	22%	22%	17%		Gap	1%	2%	3%	0%	
	Limiting illness or disability		Ethnic group																																		
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Host Boroughs	8%	20%	19%	17%																																	
London	9%	22%	22%	17%																																	
Gap	1%	2%	3%	0%																																	
Adult participation in sport	A higher proportion of adults in the host boroughs than the London average do not participate in any sport. Women are less likely to participate than men, and the gap between the host boroughs and the London average is wider for women. BAME groups are also less likely to participate in sport than white groups, but the divergence of the host boroughs from the London average is less marked.	<table><tr><td>2008/10</td><td></td><td colspan="2">Gender</td><td colspan="2">Ethnic group</td></tr><tr><td>0 days / 0x30</td><td>All</td><td>Male</td><td>Female</td><td>White</td><td>BAME</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>52.8%</td><td>45.1%</td><td>60.4%</td><td>49.7%</td><td>55.4%</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>47.3%</td><td>40.9%</td><td>53.5%</td><td>43.9%</td><td>53.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>5.6%</td><td>4.3%</td><td>6.9%</td><td>5.8%</td><td>2.4%</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Active People Survey 3/4</p>						2008/10		Gender		Ethnic group		0 days / 0x30	All	Male	Female	White	BAME	Host Boroughs	52.8%	45.1%	60.4%	49.7%	55.4%	London	47.3%	40.9%	53.5%	43.9%	53.0%	Gap	5.6%	4.3%	6.9%	5.8%	2.4%
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Gap	5.6%	4.3%	6.9%	5.8%	2.4%																																
Pupils participating in PE and School Sport	A higher proportion of pupils aged up to 13 participate in at least two hours of curriculum PE each week in the host boroughs than the London average. The participation rate is higher for boys than girls and the boys’ rate is three percentage points higher in the host boroughs than the London average.	<table><tr><td>2009-10</td><td colspan="4">% doing 2 hours PE</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>All Years 1 - 13</td><td>Boys Years 1 - 13</td><td>Girls Years 1 - 13</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>81.3</td><td>85.0</td><td>77.5</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>78.8</td><td>82.0</td><td>75.6</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>-2.5</td><td>-3.0</td><td>-1.9</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Source: Q1 and Q1b from the PE and Sport Survey</p>						2009-10	% doing 2 hours PE					All Years 1 - 13	Boys Years 1 - 13	Girls Years 1 - 13			Host Boroughs	81.3	85.0	77.5			London	78.8	82.0	75.6			Gap	-2.5	-3.0	-1.9			
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Indicator	Equalities Analysis	Data Tables																																																																	
Theme: Developing successful neighbourhoods																																																																			
Violent crime levels	<p>The violent crime rate is not available at borough level broken down by victim characteristics, so we are using racist and religious hate crime instead.</p> <p>The rate of racist and religious hate crime is higher in the host boroughs than the London average – 1.08 per thousand population, compared with 1.00 per thousand.</p>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Racist & Religious Hate Crime - Rate per 1,000 popn</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2010</td><td>2011</td></tr><tr><td>Host Boroughs</td><td>1.21</td><td>1.08</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>1.16</td><td>1.00</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>0.06</td><td>0.08</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Met Police Service</p>		Racist & Religious Hate Crime - Rate per 1,000 popn			2010	2011	Host Boroughs	1.21	1.08	London	1.16	1.00	Gap	0.06	0.08																																																		
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Life satisfaction/happiness (Taking Part Survey)	<p>The DCMS Survey, 'Taking Part' asks: Taking all things together how happy would you say you are on a scale of 1 (very unhappy) to 10 (extremely happy)? On this measure, the average score for the Host boroughs is 7.57, slightly lower than the London average of 7.67. Unlike in London as a whole, women in the host boroughs are less happy than men. Young people aged 16 to 24 are happier in the host boroughs than in London as a whole, while those aged 50 to 64 are less happy. There is little difference in happiness scores between white people and BAME people. There is little difference in scores between different religious groups, while Muslims in the host boroughs are happier than their counterparts in London as a whole. People with a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity are less likely to feel happy than those without, and here there is a bigger gap between those in the host boroughs and those in London as a whole.</p>	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">Sex</td><td colspan="4">Age groups</td></tr><tr><td>area</td><td>All persons</td><td>Male</td><td>Female</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-49</td><td>50-64</td><td>65+</td></tr><tr><td>Host borough</td><td>7.57</td><td>7.59</td><td>7.55</td><td>7.90</td><td>7.51</td><td>7.28</td><td>7.79</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>7.67</td><td>7.62</td><td>7.73</td><td>7.78</td><td>7.64</td><td>7.49</td><td>7.91</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>0.10</td><td>0.03</td><td>0.18</td><td>-0.12</td><td>0.14</td><td>0.21</td><td>0.12</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Religion</td></tr><tr><td>area</td><td>Christian</td><td>Muslim</td><td>Any other religion</td><td>No religion</td></tr><tr><td>Host borough</td><td>7.55</td><td>7.57</td><td>7.79</td><td>7.49</td></tr><tr><td>London</td><td>7.73</td><td>7.46</td><td>7.71</td><td>7.61</td></tr><tr><td>Gap</td><td>0.18</td><td>-0.11</td><td>-0.07</td><td>0.12</td></tr></table>			Sex		Age groups				area	All persons	Male	Female	16-24	25-49	50-64	65+	Host borough	7.57	7.59	7.55	7.90	7.51	7.28	7.79	London	7.67	7.62	7.73	7.78	7.64	7.49	7.91	Gap	0.10	0.03	0.18	-0.12	0.14	0.21	0.12		Religion				area	Christian	Muslim	Any other religion	No religion	Host borough	7.55	7.57	7.79	7.49	London	7.73	7.46	7.71	7.61	Gap	0.18	-0.11	-0.07	0.12
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Indicator	Equalities Analysis	Data Tables				
			Ethnicity		Whether respondent has	
					No	
					Longstanding illness, disability or infirmity	longstanding illness, disability or infirmity
area			White	BAME		
Host borough			7.58	7.56	6.71	7.70
London			7.70	7.61	6.90	7.81
Gap			0.12	0.05	0.19	0.11
Source: Taking Part Survey 2008/09 and 2010/11						

convergence

Within 20 years the communities who host the 2012 Games will have the same social and economic chances as their neighbours across London

