Outer London Commission

GLAECONOMICS

Working Paper 34

Outer London – Economic data and statistics

By **Stephen King**

Transport for London

LONDON DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MAYOR OF LONDON

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Greater London Authority
March 2009

Published by
Greater London Authority
City Hall
The Queen's Walk
London SE1 2AA
www.london.gov.uk
enquiries **020 7983 4000**
minicom **020 7983 4458**

ISBN: **978-1-84781-222-3**

Cover photograph
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GLA Economics provides expert advice and analysis on London's economy and the economic issues facing the capital. Data and analysis from GLA Economics form a basis for the policy and investment decisions facing the Mayor of London and the GLA group. The unit is funded by the Greater London Authority, Transport for London and the London Development Agency.

Contents

Introduction

This paper is intended to set the scene for moving forward with policy development directed towards economic activities located in Outer London, particularly providing background information for the Mayor's Outer London Commission.

A range of indicators are presented on Outer London and the role it plays in London as a whole and, to the extent possible, the Greater South East (GSE). Information seeks to inform on the characteristics and strengths of Outer London areas and challenges including issues that may constrain future success.

Data included in this report are principally tables, charts and maps readily available or constructed from existing sources such as GLA Economics, ONS and DMAG. Accompanying commentary is provided to explain key messages that the data convey regarding Outer London.

As most data are available at borough level it is necessary to identify which boroughs are considered to form Outer London for the purposes of this research. For the purposes of this work the aim is to use wherever possible the Outer London definition employed by the GLA London Plan team (and therefore GLA Group)[1]. However, for many statistics a slightly different definition of Outer London is used and it has been beyond the scope of this initial paper (which aims to draw together existing material on Outer London) to revise all the data to a consistent basis. When different definitions are used these are clearly stated (ONS for example)[2].

Indicators are presented for Outer London as a whole, for outer boroughs to make comparisons or for groups of outer boroughs to communicate features common to particular areas, or when this is necessary because borough level data is not sufficiently robust.

Using the following broad headings to group data the intention is to provide an understandable snapshot of the current situation across Outer London:

- Business and industrial structure
- Population, jobs and commuting
- Qualifications and schools
- Worklessness and poverty
- Income and lifestyles
- Housing
- Transport
- Crime

[1] The definition of Outer London used by the London Plan team includes the following boroughs: Barking & Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Newham, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton and Waltham Forest.

[2] Compared to the GLA definition of Outer London the ONS definition includes Greenwich but excludes Newham and Haringey.

Business and industrial structure

Significant focus has been given in recent years to economic activities in the inner and particularly central London areas. This focus is understandable given that financial and business services agglomerated in the central business district (CBD) and Canary Wharf have created large amounts of employment and wealth.

In comparison relatively little attention has been given to the nature of economic activity conducted in Outer London areas that supply large amounts of labour to the CBD. The first question for this research is to consider whether the economic activity in Outer London is based on meeting the needs of local populations (that are employed in central London) or if certain outer areas specialise and trade in particular types of goods and services.

A previous report by GLA Economics[3] conceptualised London's economic geography as **pillars** that have shaped employment changes, **corridors** of development that offer potential employment growth, and wider **urban areas** of Outer London that are mostly residential communities. These areas, shown in Figure 1, are useful for analysing the types of economic activities that provide employment across London. Furthermore, building on the original work it is possible to restrict analysis to only those areas or parts of areas that lie in Outer London (on the ONS definition).

Note that absolute levels of employment in the Outer London boroughs will be covered more extensively later in the report – the focus here is on the types of economic activities that are more or less important to areas of Outer London.

However, of the economic geography zones shown in the map, Heathrow and Croydon are considered to be the main pillars of employment in Outer London, together accounting for 141,000 employees according to 2002 data[4]. Overall there were 1.64 million employee jobs located in Outer London (on the ONS definition) according to 2002 data – 42 per cent of total employee jobs in London.

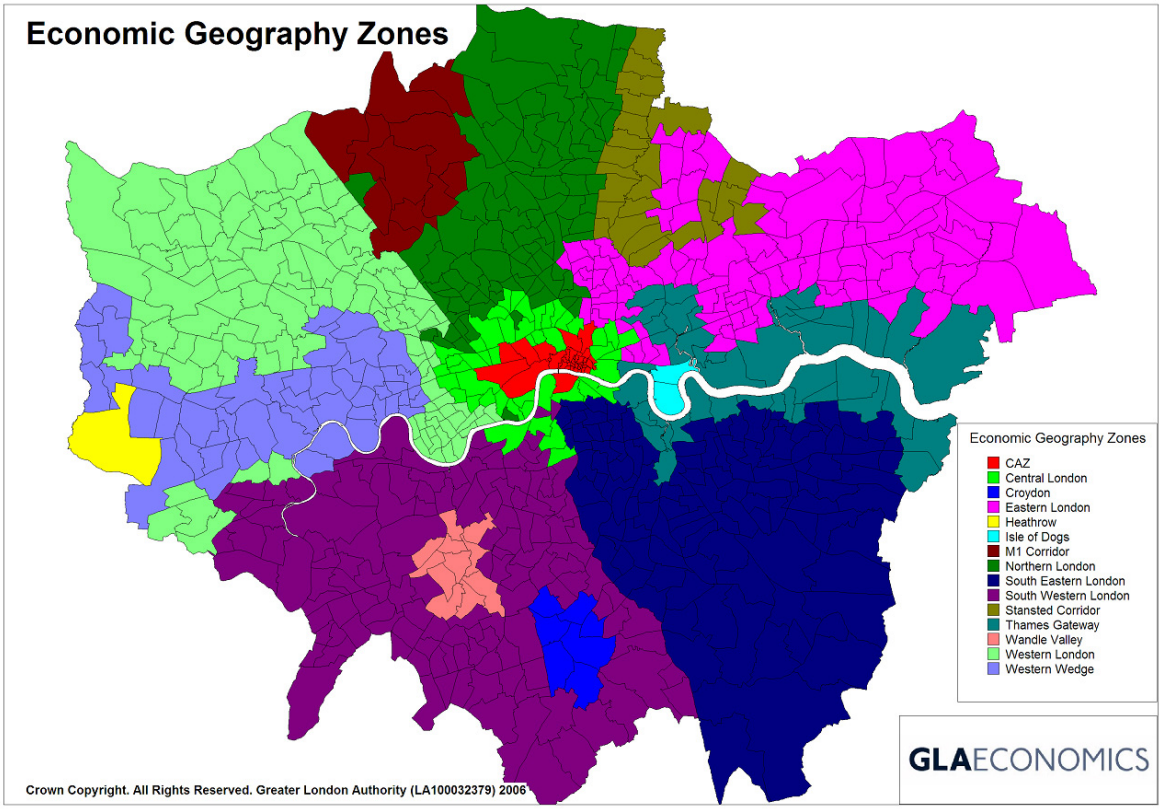
The wider urban areas defined on the map of Northern, Eastern, South Eastern, South Western and Western London are a mix of town centres of varying size and function, suburban residences and open spaces. These areas account for most of London's land area and employed almost a quarter of London's total workforce in 2002. Over half of these employees were located in the urban areas of west and south west London.

Figure 2 displays shares of employment in key economic activities in the economic geography zones shown on the map in Figure 1 and excluding areas that lie within Inner London. The chart therefore provides a picture of which economic sectors are more and less prominent in various Outer London economic geography zones.

[3] Our London. Our Future. Planning for London's Growth II, GLA Economics, November 2005.

[4] Data is from the 2002 Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) and was readily available from the previous GLA Economics report. Although not the latest available, this data gives a good indication of proportions of employment in Outer London areas.

Figure 1: Mapping London's economic geography



Source: GLA Economics

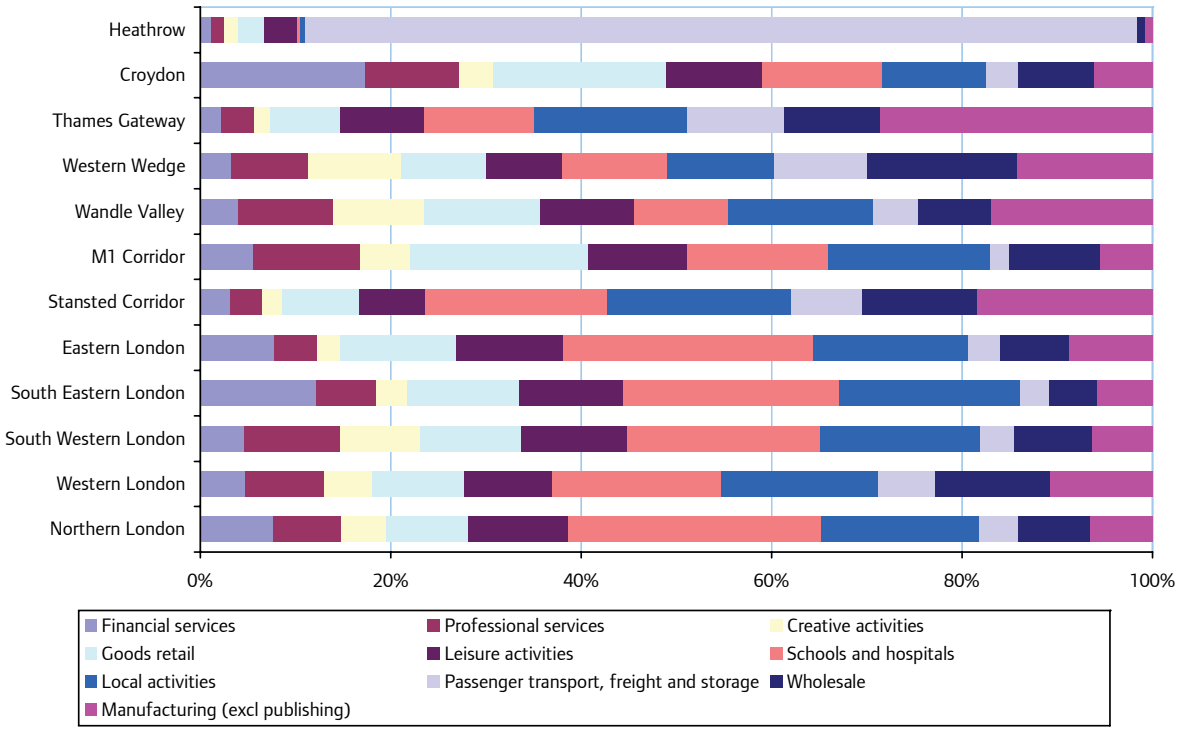
Sectors shown in Figure 2 make up around 60 per cent of total employment in Outer London (sectors including construction, hotels and parts of the public sector were not included in the analysis).

Heathrow is notably dominated by passenger transport, freight and storage activities, reflecting the position of the airport in the local economy. As a result, the area has very small shares of employment in local activities and in schools and hospitals – employment that can be viewed as serving the needs of the local community.

In comparison the outer urban areas generally have larger shares of employees engaged in local activities and in schools and hospitals (further details on this below).

Also of note are relatively large shares of Croydon's and south eastern London's employment in financial services. Amongst Outer London areas, creative jobs are most predominant in the western and south western zones and wholesale activities provide large shares of employment in the western wedge. The data shows that the Thames Gateway area of Outer London was most reliant on traditional manufacturing activities as of 2002.

Figure 2: Shares of employment in key economic activities, GLA Economics geography zones, Outer London areas only, 2002



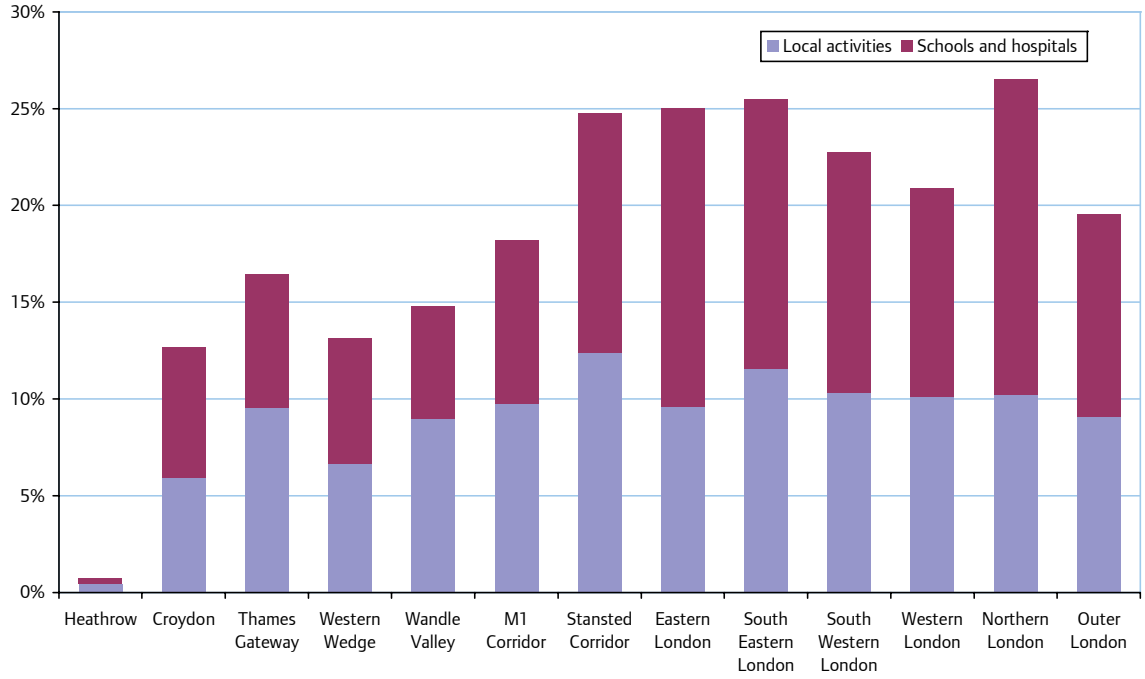
Source: Annual Business Inquiry, GLA Economics.
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

Figure 3 shows the shares of total employment in local activities and in schools and hospitals in the economic geography zones in Outer London.

The Northern, Eastern and South Eastern outer urban areas typically have the highest proportions of their total employees in either local activities or schools and hospitals (around 25 per cent). Proportions of employees in schools and hospitals in Western and South Western areas are slightly lower in comparison.

Croydon and the outer areas of the remaining four corridors have shares of jobs in local activities and in schools and hospitals between 13 per cent and 18 per cent. These comparatively lower shares reflect greater levels of employment in other economic activities as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 3: Shares of total employment in local activities and in schools and hospitals, GLA Economics geography zones, Outer London areas only, 2002



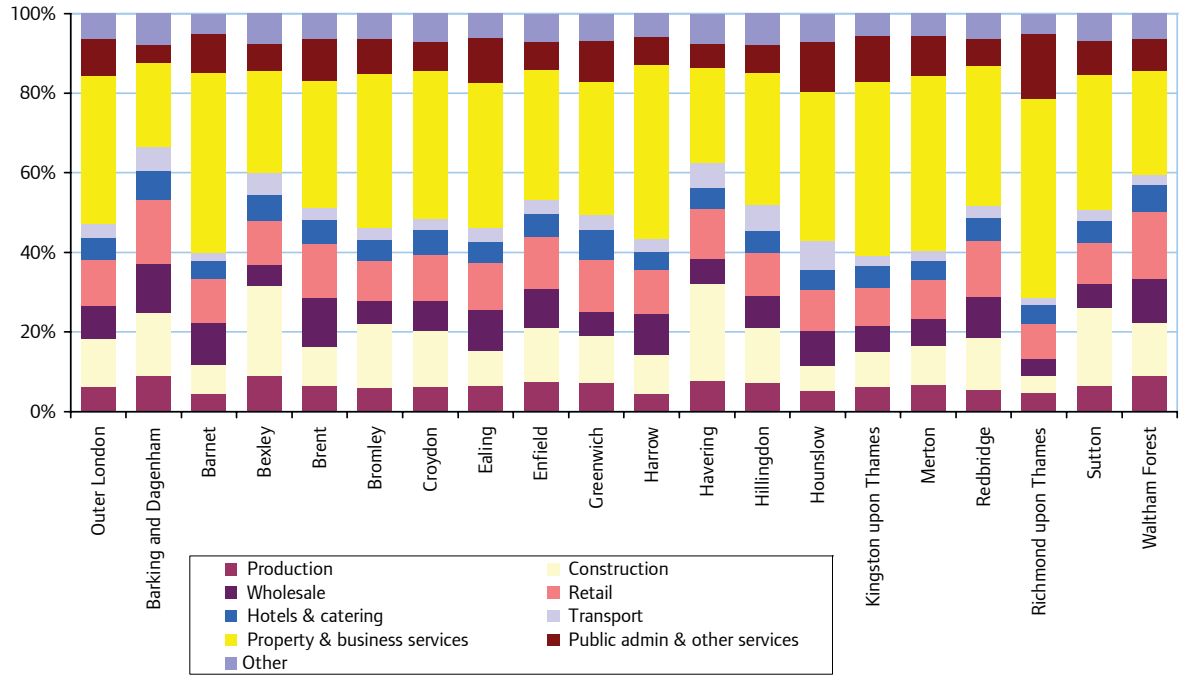
Source: Annual Business Inquiry, GLA Economics
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

The nature of economic activity in Outer London boroughs can also be gauged from the composition of firms in those boroughs. Figure 4 shows the proportions of firms in broad sectors defined by the ONS inter departmental business register (IDBR) for Outer London boroughs.

Figure 4 shows that proportions of construction firms are highest in Havering (24.6 per cent) and Bexley (22.4 per cent). Meanwhile, Richmond upon Thames has the highest share of firms in the property and business services sector (49.9 per cent) followed by Barnet (45.1 per cent), Kingston upon Thames, Harrow and Merton.

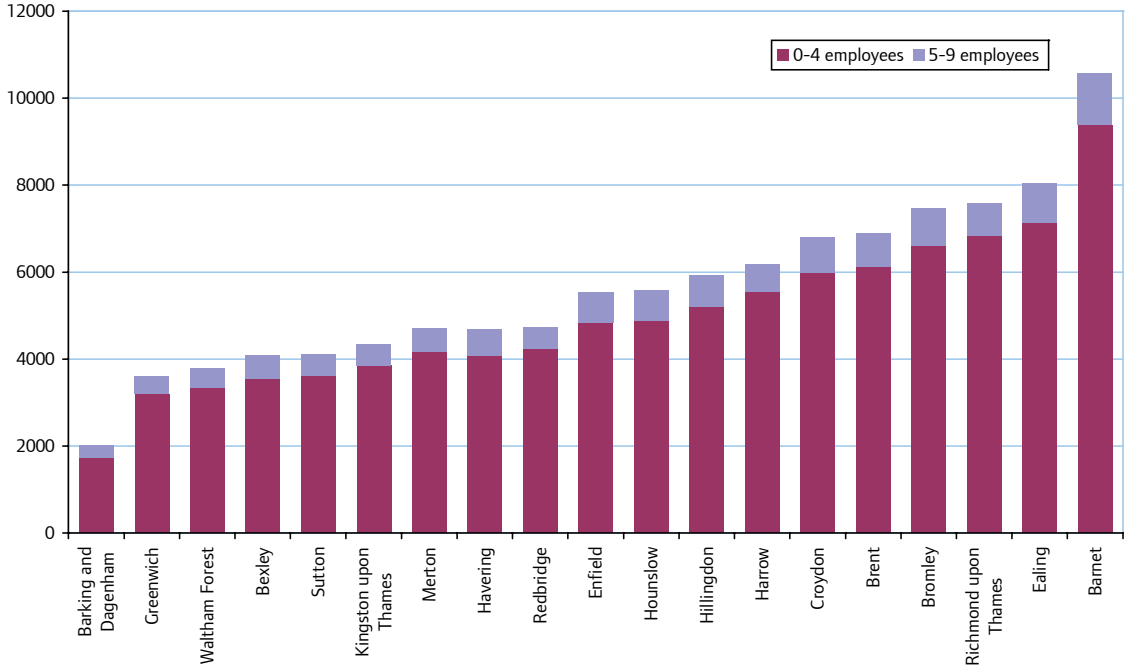
IDBR data also allows inspection of the prevalence of small firms in the outer boroughs. Analysis here is restricted to micro firms (those with less than 10 employees) because employment in these firms is most likely to be located close to their places of registration in outer boroughs (unlike employment in larger firms). Figure 5 shows that the largest number of micro firms are located in Barnet, Ealing and Richmond. Of all the outer boroughs the fewest number of firms with less than 10 employees are located in Barking and Dagenham.

Figure 4: IDBR VAT registered enterprises by industry, Outer London boroughs, 2007



Source: DMAG Focus on London borough statistics, ONS
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

Figure 5: IDBR VAT registered enterprises by employment size band, Outer London boroughs, 2007



Source: DMAG Focus on London borough statistics, ONS
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

Population, jobs and commuting

London as a whole was home to over 7.5 million residents in 2006 with 60 per cent of the population living in Outer London boroughs[5].

Table 1 shows GLA estimates of population in the Outer London boroughs (ONS definition), Inner London and London as a whole and projections for 2026.

Table 1: GLA Population estimates and projections

Thousands

	2006	2026	projected % changes
Barking and Dagenham	166.8	221.5	32.8
Barnet	321.1	377.4	17.5
Bexley	215.6	218.6	1.4
Brent	273.3	291.2	6.6
Bromley	297.4	303.1	1.9
Croydon	329.8	335.2	1.6
Ealing	308.8	334.9	8.5
Enfield	285.1	285.4	0.1
Greenwich	229.9	281.2	22.3
Harrow	214.4	214.1	-0.1
Havering	226.7	233.0	2.8
Hillingdon	244.2	246.5	0.9
Hounslow	220.3	243.1	10.4
Kingston upon Thames	152.1	159.1	4.6
Merton	192.0	193.7	0.9
Redbridge	246.0	264.1	7.4
Richmond upon Thames	180.4	189.3	4.9
Sutton	180.8	181.0	0.1
Waltham Forest	223.2	230.9	3.5
Outer London	**4,508.0**	**4,803.6**	**6.6**
Inner London	**2,953.4**	**3,461.6**	**17.2**
London	**7,461.4**	**8,265.2**	**10.8**

Source: DMAG Focus on London 2008, GLA
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

Table 1 shows that the most populous Outer London boroughs are Croydon (330,000), Barnet (321,000) and Ealing (309,000).

Percentage changes in resident populations over the next 20 years are projected to be greatest in Barking and Dagenham (+32.8 per cent), Greenwich (+22.3 per cent) and Barnet

[5] 2006 population data referred to here and in the rest of the section are GLA DMAG estimates based on the population at 2001 and taking account of the most recent demographic and development trends in each of the boroughs as well as national trends in fertility, mortality, marital status, household formation and economic activity.

(+17.5 per cent). Population in the latter borough would be the highest in Outer London by 2026 if these forecasts are realised.

At the other end of the scale the populations of Harrow, Enfield and Sutton are all forecast to remain broadly stable up to 2026. The population in Outer London as a whole is forecast to rise at a less marked rate than that in Inner London over the next 20 years.

Also of interest for planning purposes is the age of resident populations in the Outer London boroughs. Proportions of the population in different age groups are displayed in Table 2. Data are displayed based on the ONS definition of Outer London.

Table 2: Resident Population at mid-2006 by age groups

Percentages

	0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Barking & Dagenham	23.8%	12.5%	30.8%	20.1%	12.8%
Barnet	20.2%	10.8%	32.9%	22.2%	13.8%
Bexley	20.2%	11.2%	28.2%	24.4%	15.9%
Brent	18.7%	12.5%	36.8%	20.3%	11.7%
Bromley	19.7%	9.7%	29.4%	24.6%	16.7%
Croydon	20.8%	11.5%	31.7%	23.2%	12.8%
Ealing	18.8%	11.7%	37.4%	20.8%	11.3%
Enfield	20.9%	11.7%	31.9%	22.3%	13.3%
Greenwich	20.8%	12.5%	34.5%	20.3%	11.9%
Harrow	19.5%	11.7%	31.2%	23.5%	14.2%
Havering	19.1%	11.0%	26.6%	25.8%	17.5%
Hillingdon	20.5%	13.3%	30.5%	22.3%	13.5%
Hounslow	19.5%	12.3%	36.2%	21.0%	10.9%
Kingston upon Thames	18.0%	13.1%	34.3%	22.3%	12.2%
Merton	18.3%	10.5%	38.6%	20.6%	12.0%
Redbridge	21.4%	11.7%	31.4%	22.5%	12.9%
Richmond upon Thames	19.4%	9.0%	34.8%	24.1%	12.7%
Sutton	20.0%	10.4%	32.4%	23.2%	14.0%
Waltham Forest	21.0%	12.2%	36.1%	19.8%	10.9%
Inner London	18.0%	12.5%	42.2%	17.8%	9.5%
Outer London	20.0%	11.5%	32.9%	22.3%	13.3%
London	19.2%	11.9%	36.6%	20.5%	11.8%
United Kingdom	19.0%	11.9%	28.3%	24.7%	16.0%

Source: DMAG Focus on London 2008, ONS
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

Outer London as a whole has larger shares of its population in the 45-64 and 65 and over age cohorts compared with Inner London, although these shares are still lower than those for the wider UK. Outer London also has slightly higher shares of residents 15 or under than Inner London. However there is a significantly lower share of 25-44 year olds in Outer London as a whole compared with Inner London (almost a 10 per cent differential).

Comparing Outer London boroughs, Havering has the largest share of its resident population in the 65+ age group (17.5 per cent), followed by Bromley (16.7 per cent) and Bexley (15.9 per cent). Meanwhile the highest shares of population 15 or under are to be found in Barking and Dagenham (23.8 per cent), Redbridge (21.4 per cent) and Waltham Forest (21.0 per cent).

Table 3 shows population densities for Outer London boroughs and Inner London (based on ONS definitions). The most densely populated outer boroughs are Brent (6,277 per km^2), Waltham Forest (5,712 per km^2) and Ealing (5,517 per km^2).

The sparsest populations are in the outer boroughs of Bromley (1,992 per km^2), Havering (2,025 per km^2) and Hillingdon (2,161 per km^2). Population density in Outer London as a whole was almost a third of that recorded for Inner London.

Table 3: Population Density at mid-2006

			Persons per square kilometre
	Area (Km2)	Population (thousands)	Density (Pop/km^2)
Barking & Dagenham	36	165.7	4,591
Barnet	87	328.6	3,788
Bexley	61	221.6	3,659
Brent	43	271.4	6,277
Bromley	150	299.1	1,992
Croydon	87	337.0	3,895
Ealing	56	306.4	5,517
Enfield	81	285.3	3,529
Greenwich	47	222.6	4,702
Harrow	50	214.6	4,251
Havering	112	227.3	2,025
Hillingdon	116	250.0	2,161
Hounslow	56	218.6	3,904
Kingston upon Thames	37	155.9	4,186
Merton	38	197.7	5,257
Redbridge	56	251.9	4,466
Richmond upon Thames	57	179.5	3,127
Sutton	44	184.4	4,206
Waltham Forest	39	221.7	5,712
Inner London	319	2,972.9	9,311
Outer London	1253	4,539.4	3,624
London	1572	7,512.4	4,779

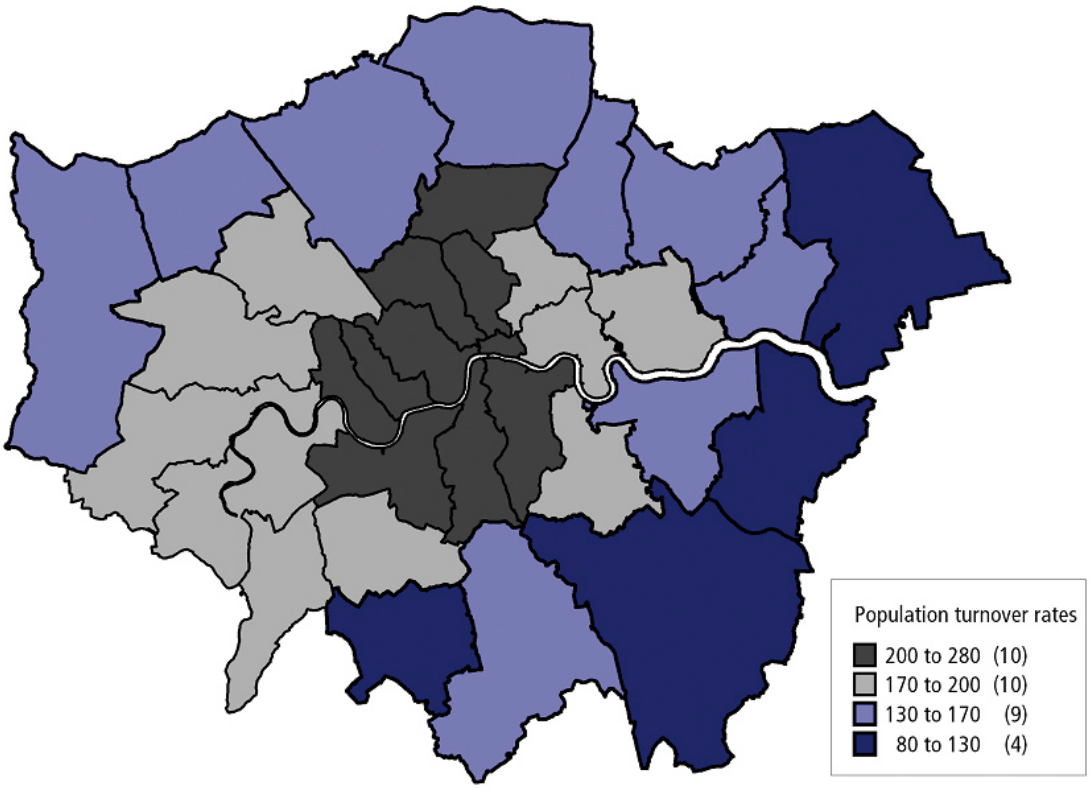
Source: DMAG Focus on London 2008, ONS
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

One final population indicator of interest is turnover or population 'churn' in the Outer London boroughs. Turnover is measured as the population inflow plus outflow excluding

within-borough moves. Flows include both migration within the UK and international flows. Figure 6 is a map displaying the average population turnover rates in London boroughs from 2001-2006.

Highest turnover rates amongst the outer boroughs are in those to the south and west of London, namely Merton, Kingston upon Thames, Richmond upon Thames, Hounslow, Ealing and Brent. The lowest rates of population churn over the 2001-2006 period were in the Outer London boroughs of Sutton, Bromley, Bexley and Havering.

Figure 6: Average population turnover rates 2001-2006, per thousand population



Source: DMAG Focus on London 2008, ONS

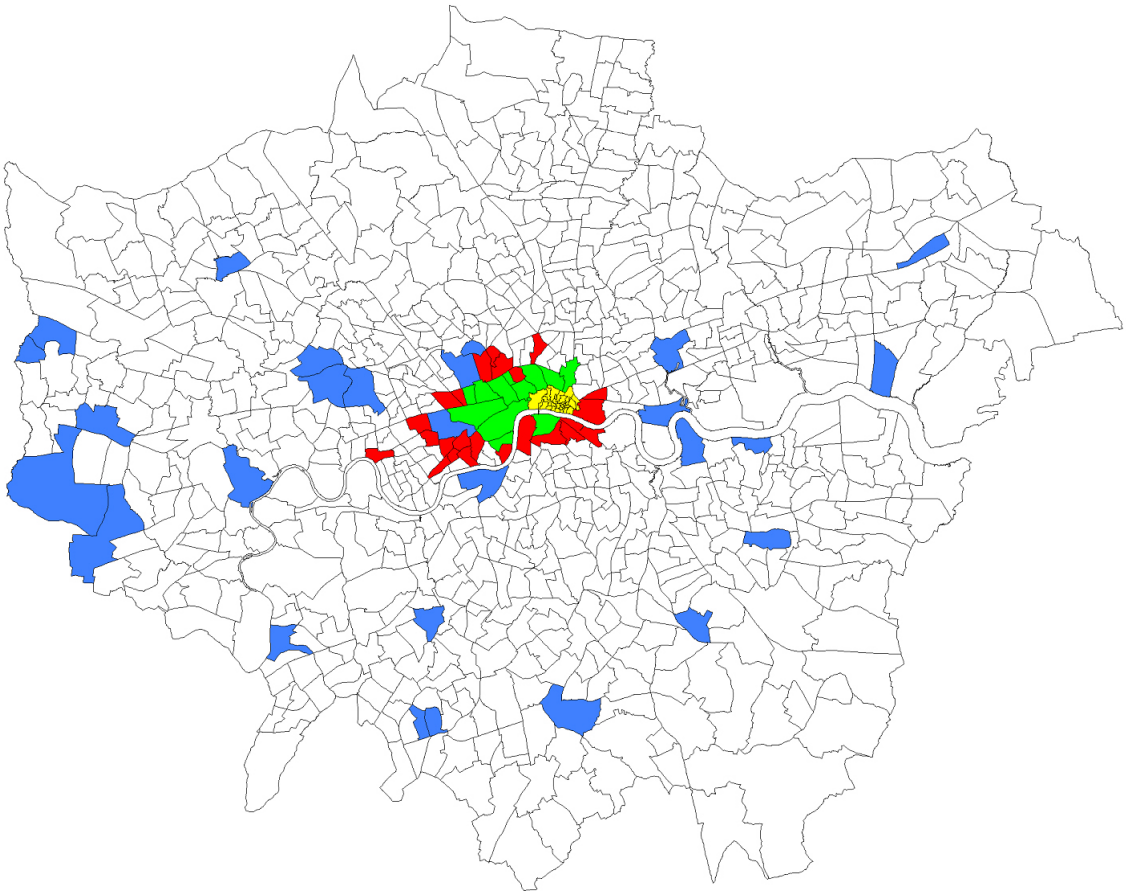
Having examined the populations of Outer London boroughs, it is of interest to observe how numbers of residents compare with the numbers of jobs in outer areas.

A previous GLA Economics report performed this comparison using 2001 employment and population density data[6]. Results displayed in Figure 7 show wards where the ratio of employment to population density is greater than unity.

[6] More residents, more jobs? The relationship between population, employment and accessibility in London, GLA Economics, January 2005.

Figure 7: Areas of London with employment to population density ratio > 1

Yellow = City of London; Green = City of London fringe wards; Red = (employment density + population density) > 17,000; Blue = (employment density + population density) < 17,000



Source: GLA Economics

It is predominantly the case that areas with a high ratio of employment to population density are in the centre of London (City of London wards in yellow, other wards in the Central Activity Zone in green and red) – reflecting an agglomeration of business activities in the centre and commuting to central areas. Interestingly, however, blue wards dispersed across Outer London also have a high ratio, albeit with lower absolute values in comparison to central London.

These high employment areas in Outer London are relatively easy to identify. In the far west, for example, is Heathrow airport. In the south are the retail centres of Kingston, Wimbledon, Sutton, Croydon and Bromley. Despite having lower accessibility these Outer London areas maintain high relative levels of employment, presumably sustained to a greater extent by the local resident populations.

Job density figures for the Outer London boroughs are published in ONS regional labour market statistics for London. Table 4 shows job density – that is the ratio of jobs to population in each borough – for 2006.

Table 4: Jobs density in Outer London boroughs, working age, 2006

Outer London	
Barking and Dagenham	0.57
Barnet	0.82
Bexley	0.63
Brent	0.72
Bromley	0.80
Croydon	0.78
Ealing	0.76
Enfield	0.67
Greenwich	0.63
Harrow	0.74
Havering	0.74
Hillingdon	1.37
Hounslow	0.98
Kingston upon Thames	1.03
Merton	0.71
Redbridge	0.58
Richmond upon Thames	0.88
Sutton	0.69
Waltham Forest	0.55
Greater London	**1.02**
United Kingdom	**0.88**

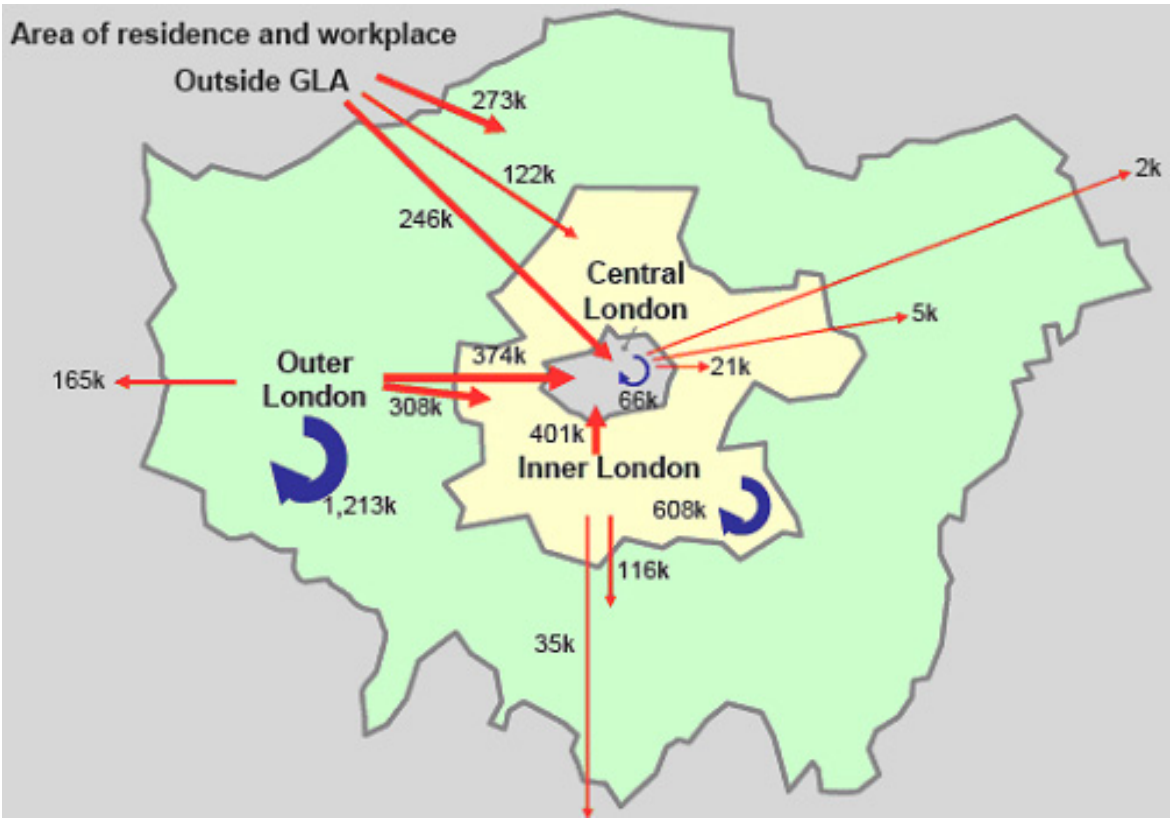
Source: ONS
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

Hillingdon (where Heathrow is located) has the highest ratio of employees to population of the Outer London boroughs, with slightly more than 4 jobs for every 3 residents. At borough level, Kingston upon Thames is the only other case in Outer London where the number of jobs exceeds the resident population.

Boroughs with the lowest jobs density ratios are Waltham Forest (0.55), Barking and Dagenham (0.57) and Redbridge (0.58). These low ratios are likely to reflect both commuting and workless individuals living in the borough (both of which are covered by analysis below).

Whilst jobs outnumber residents in all but a small number of Outer London areas (namely Heathrow and outer town centres) Figure 8, a diagram from Transport for London (TfL) showing absolute flows of workers, indicates that the majority of those who do work in Outer London are also residents of Outer London boroughs.

Figure 8: Flows of workers within, into and out of London

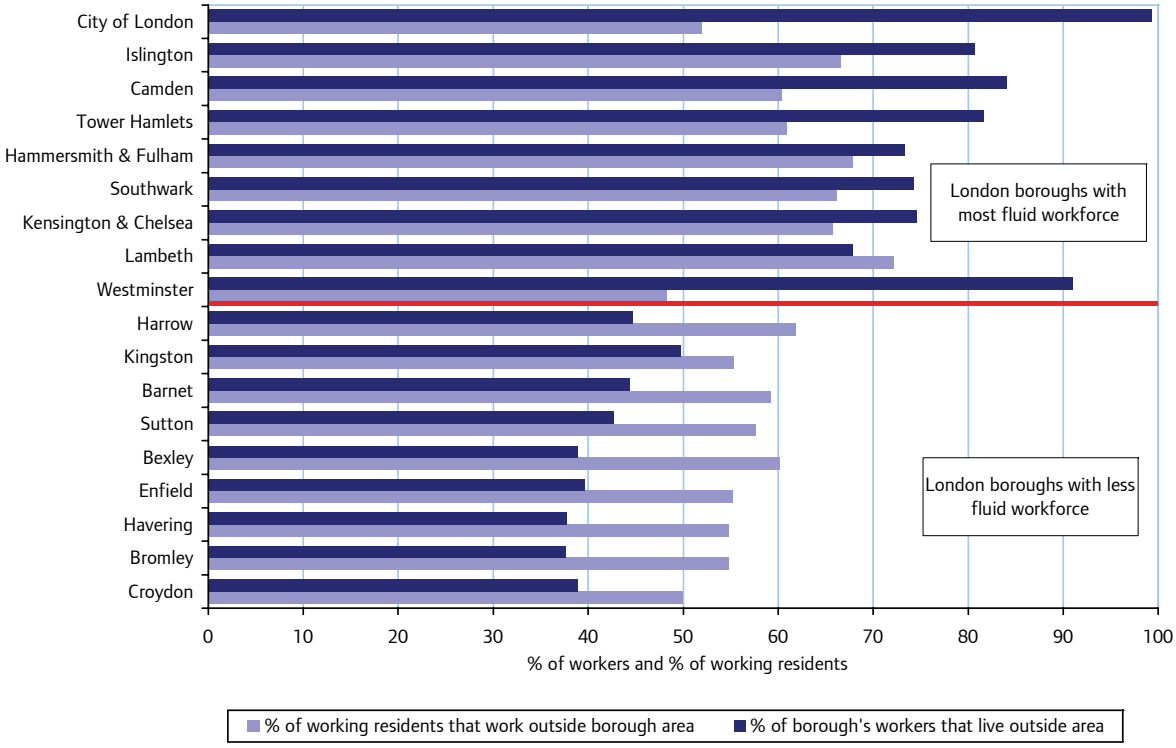


Source: Transport for London
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

Figure 9 shows individual boroughs in which the fluidity of the workforce is more and less marked. The chart shows proportions of working residents that are employed outside of boroughs in which they live, and the proportions of each borough's workers that live outside that borough's boundaries.

The top section of the chart focuses on Inner London where boroughs receive large shares of workers from other areas (typically 70-90 per cent of the total workforce). The bottom section of the chart shows that even Outer London boroughs depend significantly on non-resident workers – 39 per cent of Croydon's workers do not live in the borough, 50 per cent in Kingston. Hillingdon (not shown on this chart) sourced 63 per cent of its workers from outside of the borough. According to 2001 data Hillingdon was also the only borough in which less than half of working residents did not work outside of the borough boundary (presumably due to employment opportunities offered by Heathrow).

Figure 9: Fluidity of workforce by borough



Source: GLA Economics from Census 2001, DMAG

Aside from commuting to work residents also travel for leisure and other purposes. Data from TfL's London Travel Demand Survey (LTDS) breaks down trips by purpose that are taken within and between Outer London, Inner London and central London. Results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 shows that the largest total number of trips per day are taken within Outer London (ONS definition used by TfL). The majority of these trips are taken for shopping or leisure purposes.

Around half of all trips between outer and central London are for commuting purposes. In comparison a lower share of trips between Inner and Outer London areas are for commuting, the largest share being for leisure purposes.

Additional data from the LTDS indicates that of all Outer London boroughs (ONS definition) residents of Kingston upon Thames make the greatest number of trips per day on a per person basis, followed by those in Richmond upon Thames, Barnet and Bromley. Total distance travelled per person per day is highest for Bromley followed by Kingston, Havering and Richmond.

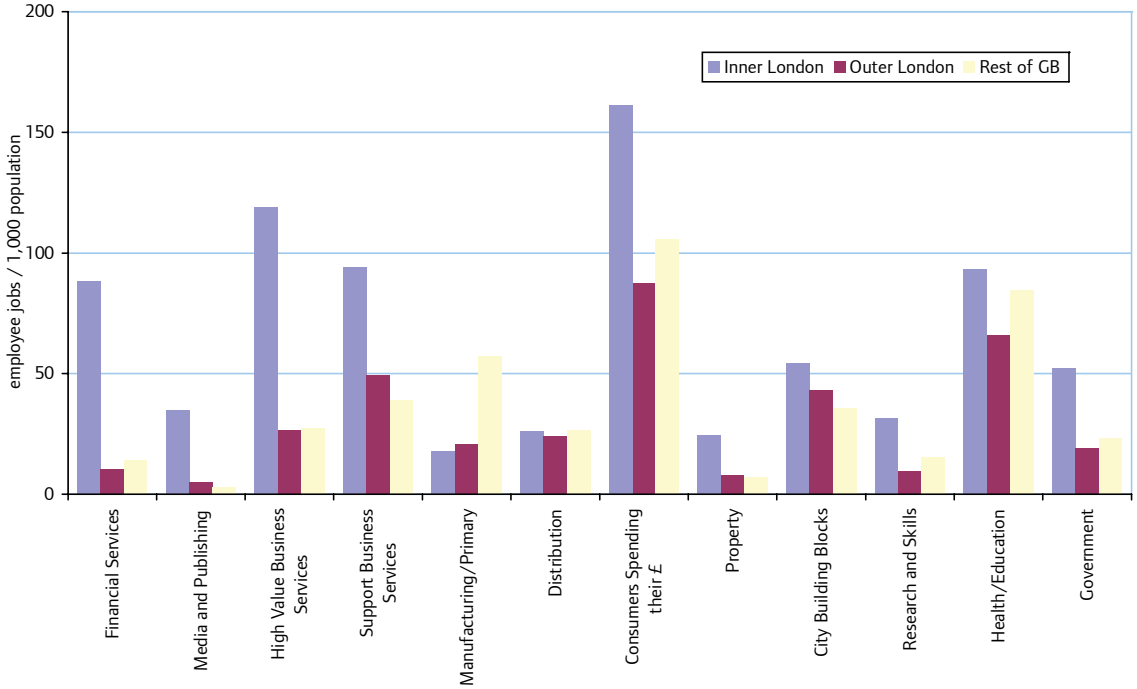
Table 5: Trip purpose shares by origin-destination areas

	trips per day (thousand)	Trip purpose					
		Commuting	Other work	Education	Shopping/ personal business	Leisure	Other
Within Central London	742	20%	8%	2%	32%	32%	6%
Within Inner London	4,478	11%	5%	9%	35%	26%	14%
Between Central and Inner London	1,247	33%	11%	7%	23%	20%	6%
Within Outer London	8,757	12%	4%	9%	34%	25%	16%
Between Central and Outer London	719	51%	15%	3%	11%	17%	3%
Between Inner and Outer London	1,779	22%	11%	6%	20%	31%	9%
Between Greater London and rest of GB	690	16%	17%	3%	17%	40%	7%
All areas	18,410	16%	6%	8%	31%	26%	13%

Source: TfL London Travel Demand Survey 2007/08
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

The patterns of commuting for work and leisure shown in Figures 8 and 9 and Table 5 reflect the concentrations and occupational makeup of jobs in Outer London and central areas. Residents of Outer London boroughs commonly commute to work in agglomerated business and financial services in the CBD, leading to higher overall employment densities in the centre. Employment data in Figure 10 from a GLA Economics report[7] illustrate these patterns of employment in Outer and Inner London using a range of expenditure-based sectors.

Figure 10: Employment in Inner and Outer London, expenditure-based sectors, 2005



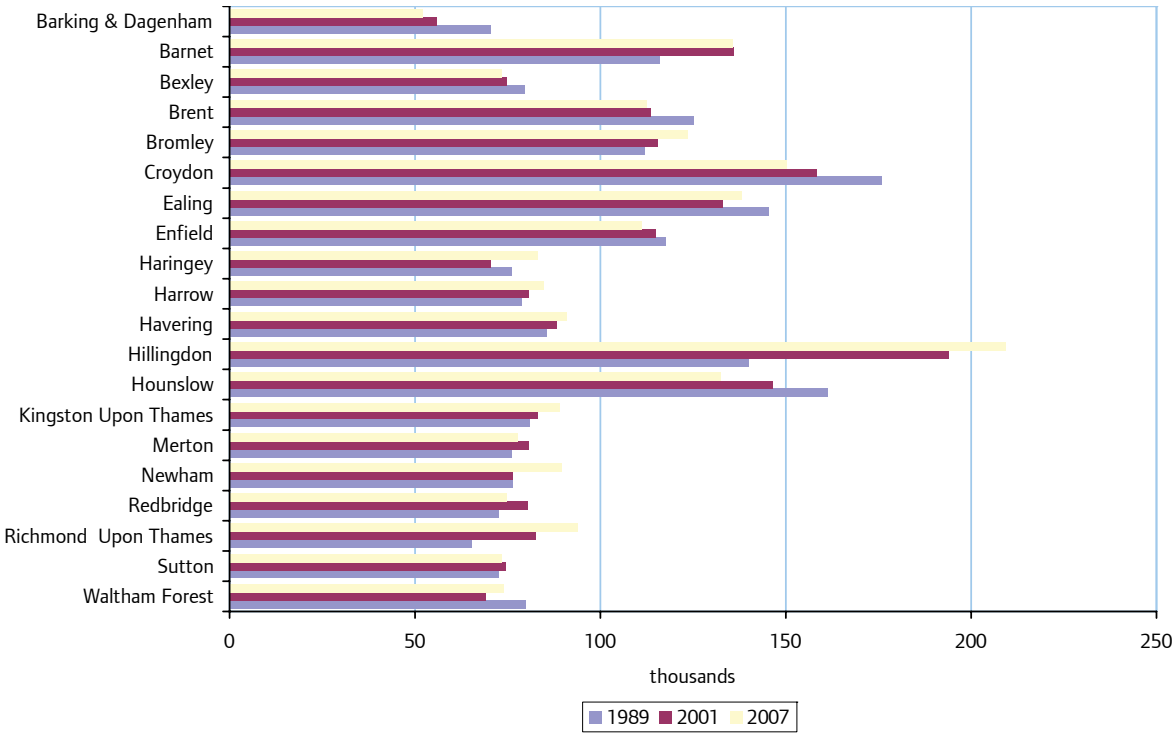
Source: GLA Economics
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

[7] GLA Economics Working Paper 25: An expenditure-based approach to employment sectors in London, November 2007.

In contrast to Inner London, commerce in the Outer London boroughs (with the exception of Heathrow) has proportionally greater focus on leisure, shopping and local activities required by local residents.

Outer London boroughs are home to a slightly smaller proportion of London's total jobs compared with inner boroughs – principally due to the CBD including Canary Wharf employing around 1.5m jobs (one-third of London's workforce)[8]. Furthermore, the majority of employment growth in recent years has come from jobs created in central London and this trend is forecast to continue in the medium to long term.

Figure 11: Historic employment levels in Outer London boroughs, 1989, 2001, 2007



Source: Experian Regional Planning Service (RPS) database
Based on GLA definition of Outer London

Overall employment in Outer London has also increased in recent years, although at significantly weaker rates compared with Inner London and counties surrounding London. Changes in employment have been widely variable across Outer London boroughs, as shown in Figure 11 which depicts employment levels in 1989, 2001 and 2007 – considered peaks in the economic cycle.

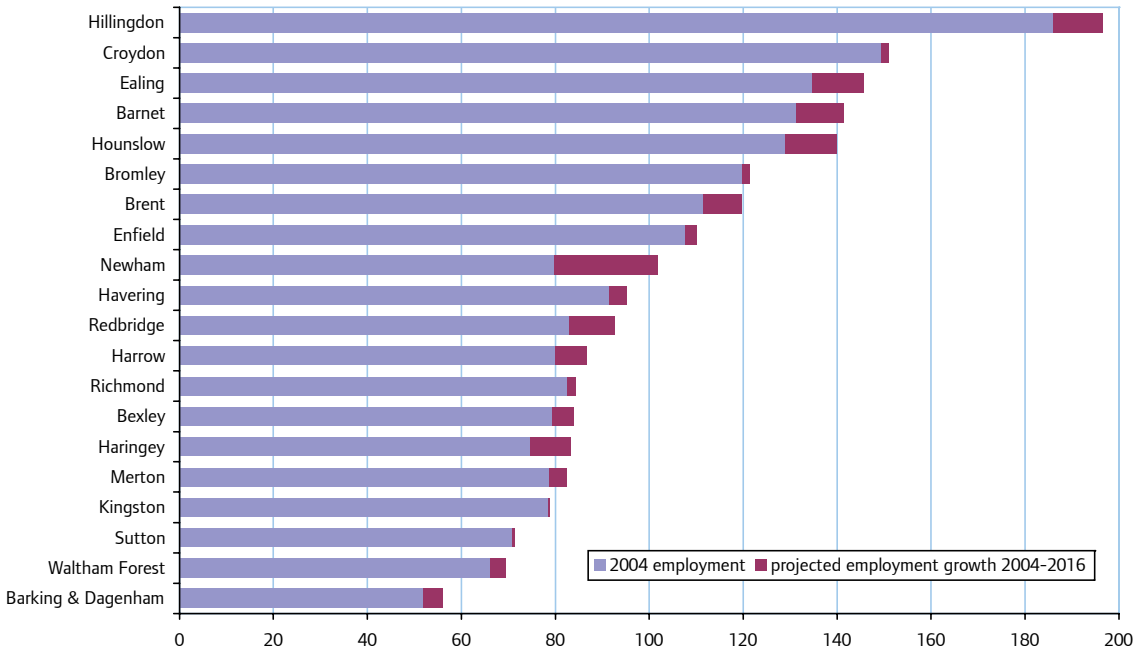
The Outer boroughs employing the most workers are currently Hillingdon (home to Heathrow) and Croydon. Large increases in employment were recorded for Hillingdon over the past two cycles, along with marked increases for boroughs such as Richmond upon

[8] London's Central Business District: Its global importance, GLA Economics, January 2008.

Thames and Barnet. In contrast there were significant declines in the numbers of jobs located in Croydon, and in Hounslow and Barking and Dagenham.

Following recovery from the current downturn, employment growth in Outer London is forecast to continue in the medium to long term. Figure 12 shows employment levels in the outer boroughs in 2004 and GLA Economics projections to 2016.

Figure 12: Outer borough employment levels (000's) in 2004 and projections to 2016



Source: GLA Economics (projections based on trends, capacity and access)
Based on GLA definition of Outer London

Hillingdon is forecast to receive a further marked increase in employment over the period 2004 to 2016. However, of all the outer boroughs the sharpest increase in employment, in absolute and percentage terms, is forecast for Newham. Projected increases in employment in Waltham Forest and Barking & Dagenham would not prevent these outer boroughs from remaining those where fewest jobs are located.

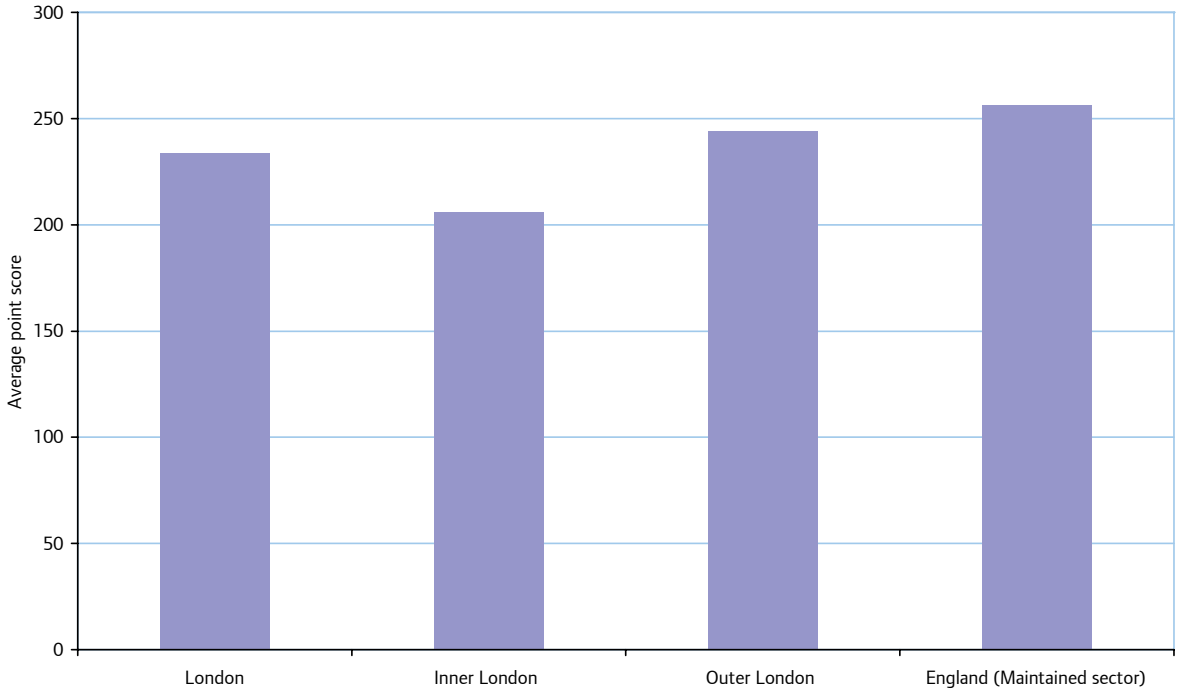
Overall the GLA Economics projections indicate a 125,000 or 6.3 per cent increase in employment in Outer London from 2004-2016. Employment growth in Inner London over this period is forecast to be 426,000 – an increase of 17 per cent.

Qualifications and schools

School achievement provides a foundation for Londoners to succeed in the region's labour market, which employs a greater proportion of highly skilled people than other parts of the UK.

Figure 13 compares Outer London (ONS definition) with Inner London, London as a whole and England in terms of the average points score of candidates achieving level 3 qualifications (A level or equivalent). The chart shows that the average score in Outer London is higher than in Inner London and just below the England average.

Figure 13: Average point score by candidates achieving GCE/VCE A/AS and key skills at Level 3 qualification



Source: GLA Economics from DfES
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

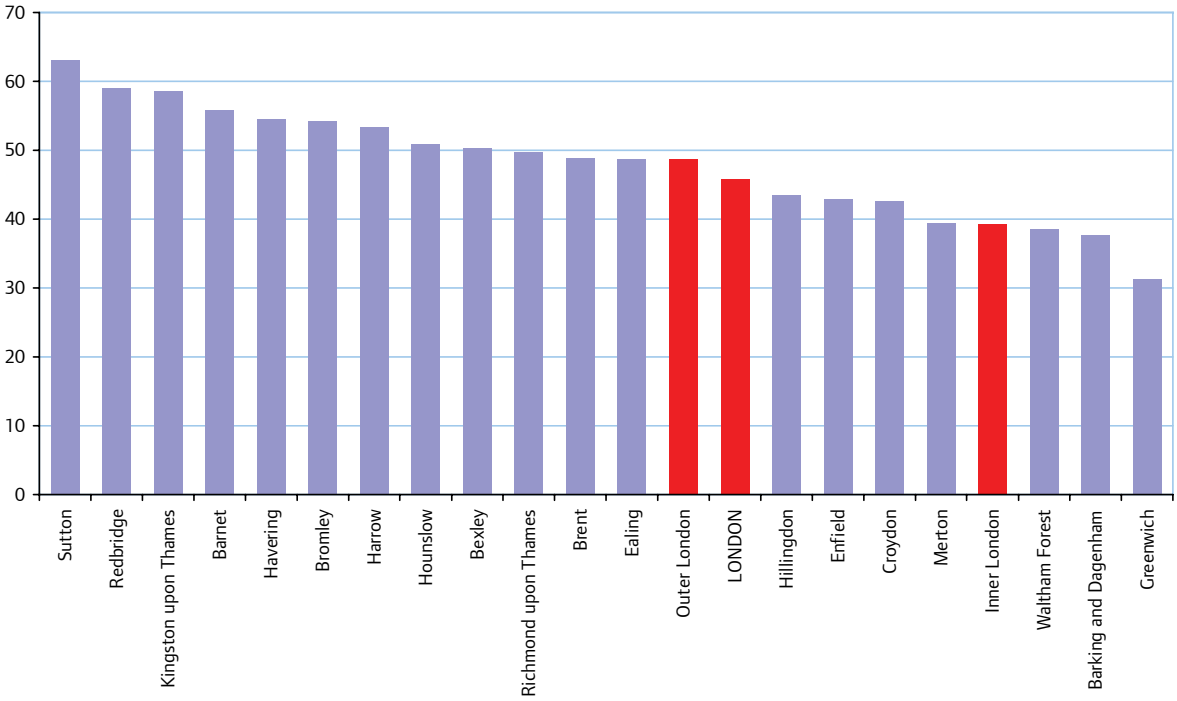
Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) data for 2006/07 show a similar outperformance of Outer London over Inner London in GCSE results, with the percentage of Outer London pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs with A*-C grades higher than the England average.

It is also possible to compare the performance of pupils across Outer London boroughs. This is done in Figure 14, a chart modified from a previous GLA Economics report to focus on Outer London areas (ONS definition of Outer London used)[9].

[9] Chart originally presented for all London boroughs in 'Globalisation, Skills and Employment: The London Story', GLA Economics, October 2007.

Figure 14 shows that attainment at GCSE level is better than the London average across the majority of Outer London boroughs with the top performing outer borough being Sutton in which 63.1 per cent of pupils achieved 5+ GCSEs with A*–C grades including English and Maths. Only three Outer London boroughs posted weaker attainment than the Inner London average, Waltham Forest (38.6 per cent), Barking and Dagenham (37.7 per cent) and Greenwich (31.4 per cent).

Figure 14: GCSE (5+ A*–C) attainment including English and Maths by London Borough 2005/06 (%)



Source: GLA Economics from DfES
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

Many pupils attend schools that are not maintained by the borough in which they live, commuting to other boroughs or outside of Greater London. This may reflect relative attractiveness or scarcity of schools relative to where a pupil lives or the ability of a pupil to travel. Table 6 provides details of the movements of secondary school pupils across boroughs and London's boundaries. Figures are for pupils attending maintained mainstream secondary schools, City Technology Colleges and Academies (not including those attending independent schools).

The table shows that some Outer London boroughs are net importers of secondary school pupils relative to numbers of pupils in residence and other boroughs are net exporters of pupils. Overall the number of pupils attending secondary schools in Outer London boroughs (ONS definition) is approximately 2,400 less than the number of pupils residing in those boroughs. The turnover ratio is a measure of the fluidity of pupils in the boroughs – the sum of inflows and outflows divided by resident pupils in the borough. Richmond and Sutton are the boroughs with the highest turnover of pupils and are also the biggest importers of pupils.

Table 6: Destinations of secondary school pupils, Outer London boroughs, 2007

	Pupils residing in borough	Outflows of pupils		Inflows of pupils		Net difference[1]	Pupils attending schools in borough	Turnover ratio[2]
		to other boroughs	*to outside of London*	*from other boroughs*	*from outside of London*			
Richmond upon Thames	5,809	1,400	205	2,666	108	1,169	6,978	0.75
Sutton	10,934	2,105	865	4,187	887	2,104	13,038	0.74
Kingston upon Thames	6,929	1,594	550	2,013	582	451	7,380	0.68
Hounslow	12,448	2,887	1,047	3,726	186	-22	12,426	0.63
Merton	8,689	2,857	96	2,051	137	-765	7,924	0.59
Barnet	15,625	3,115	479	4,040	315	761	16,386	0.51
Brent	14,493	3,769	74	3,180	334	-329	14,164	0.51
Greenwich	13,187	3,778	112	2,744	47	-1,099	12,088	0.51
Bexley	14,699	2,054	604	3,810	633	1,785	16,484	0.48
Croydon	19,807	4,648	956	3,536	323	-1,745	18,062	0.48
Harrow	10,700	2,962	584	1,295	113	-2,138	8,562	0.46
Bromley	16,228	2,555	656	3,888	276	953	17,181	0.45
Havering	14,881	1,800	1,107	2,336	909	338	15,219	0.41
Redbridge	15,975	2,240	945	2,428	578	-179	15,796	0.39
Hillingdon	15,149	2,278	953	2,107	510	-614	14,535	0.39
Ealing	15,473	3,417	207	1,804	32	-1,788	13,685	0.35
Enfield	17,928	2,373	442	2,902	324	411	18,339	0.34
Barking and Dagenham	11,505	1,821	43	1,042	83	-739	10,766	0.26
Waltham Forest	13,970	1,656	142	774	64	-960	13,010	0.19
Outer London	254,429	49,309	10,067	50,529	6,441	-2,406	252,023	0.46
Inner London	124,131	35,336	436	30,273	219	-5,280	118,851	0.53
Total London	378,560	84,645	10,503	80,802	6,660	-7,686	370,874	0.48

1 Positive figure indicates borough is a net importer of pupils. Negative figure indicates borough is a net exporter of pupils
2 Turnover ratio is the sum of inflows plus outlows of pupils divided by number of pupils residing in the borough
Source: DMAG Focus on London 2008, DCSF
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

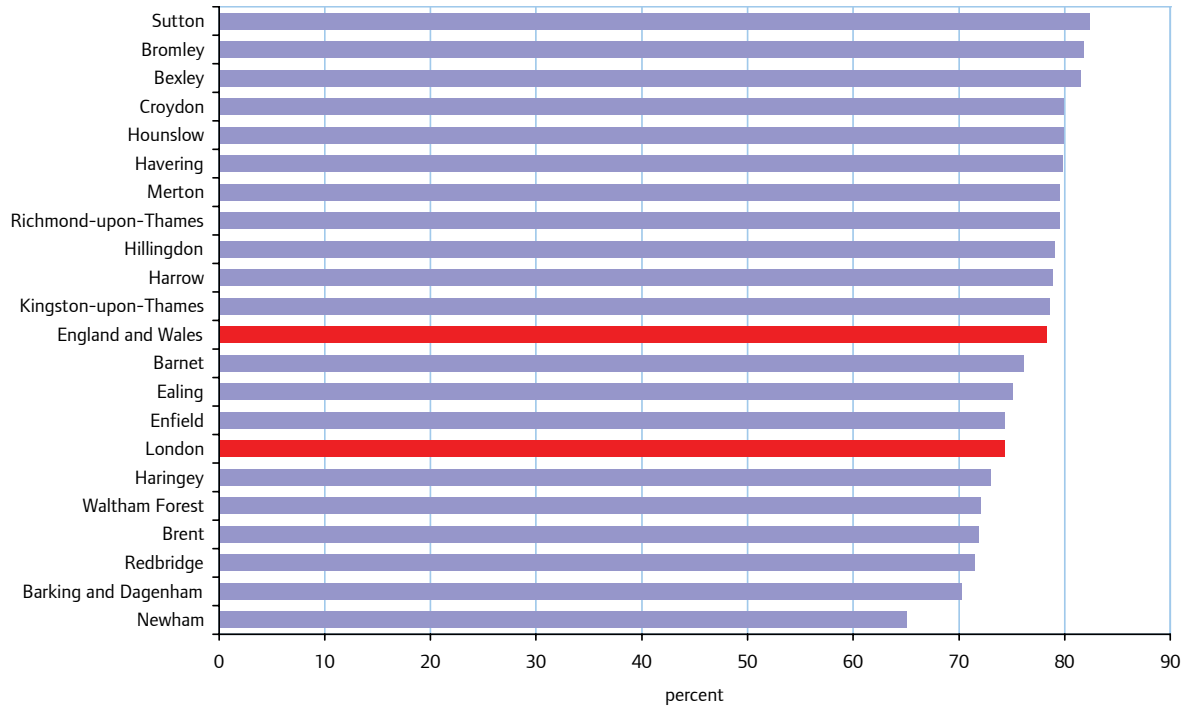
Table 6 does not include pupils attending independent schools. For 2007 DCSF data shows that the most pupils attending independent schools were in the boroughs of Richmond (3,529), Croydon (3,000), and Barnet (2,388). The fewest attendants of independent schools were in Bexley, Barking and Dagenham, and Havering.

Worklessness and poverty

Worklessness and poverty are both influenced by whether people are supplying or wanting to supply their labour to produce goods and services – that is those in the population who are economically active. Economic activity rates for the Outer London boroughs, London as a whole and England and Wales are shown in Figure 15.

The chart shows that in 11 of the Outer London boroughs economic activity rates are above the average rate for England and Wales. However, in a number of outer boroughs clustered together in north eastern London there are far lower rates of economic activity – notably Newham (65.0 per cent), Barking and Dagenham (70.2 per cent) and Redbridge (71.5 per cent).

Figure 15: Economic activity rates, working age, 2006

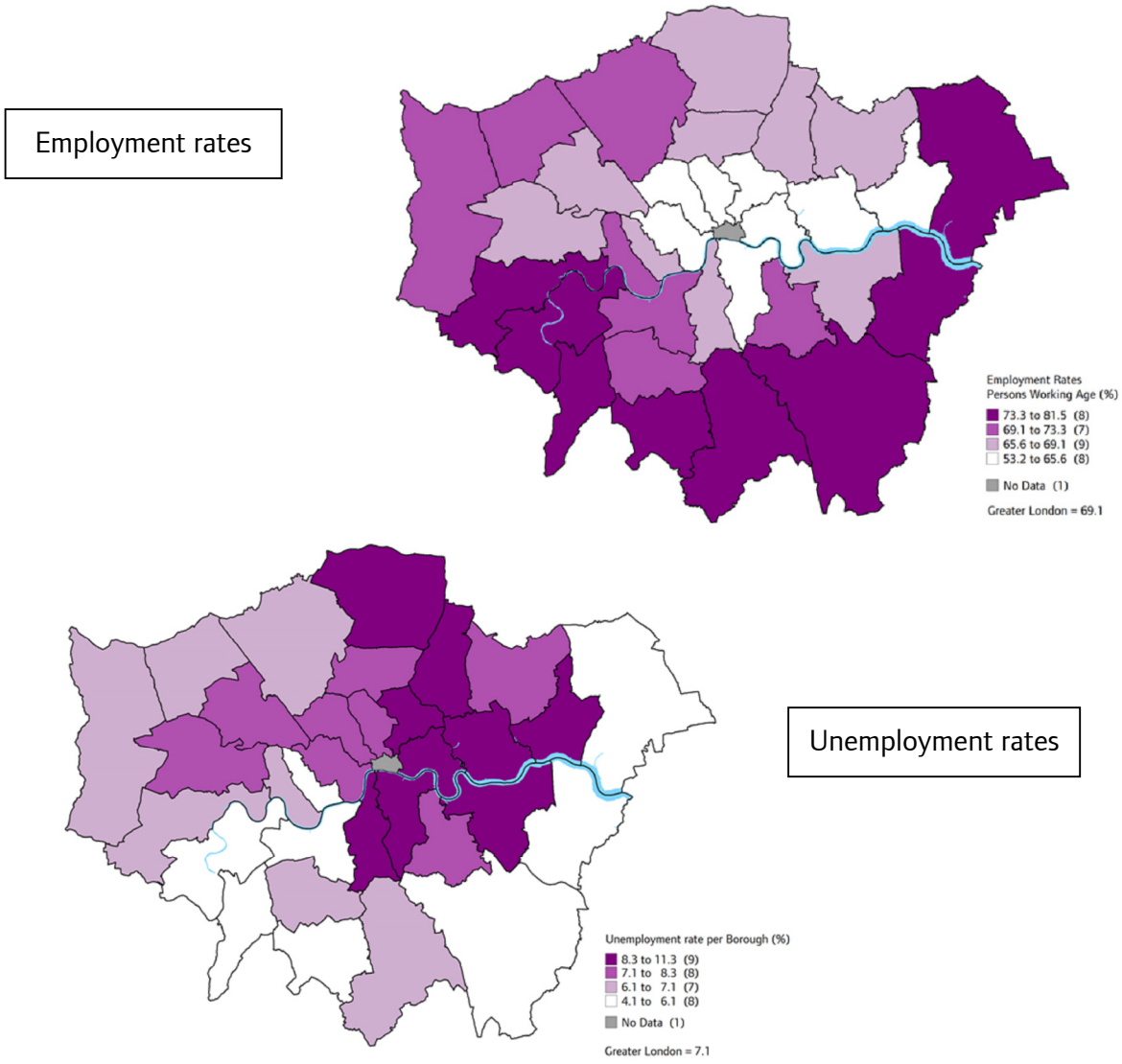


Source: DMAG Focus on London 2008, ONS
Based on GLA definition of Outer London

Employment and unemployment rates are displayed in Figure 16. The maps show a clear pattern with high employment and low unemployment rates in outermost boroughs to the South West, South East and East of London. There are mixed rates of employment and unemployment in the North and North West outer boroughs.

Barking and Dagenham and Newham are the outer boroughs that suffer the lowest employment and highest unemployment rates. According to latest ONS data for 2007, the unemployment rate in Newham stood at 11.3 per cent.

Figure 16: Employment and unemployment rates in London boroughs, 2005



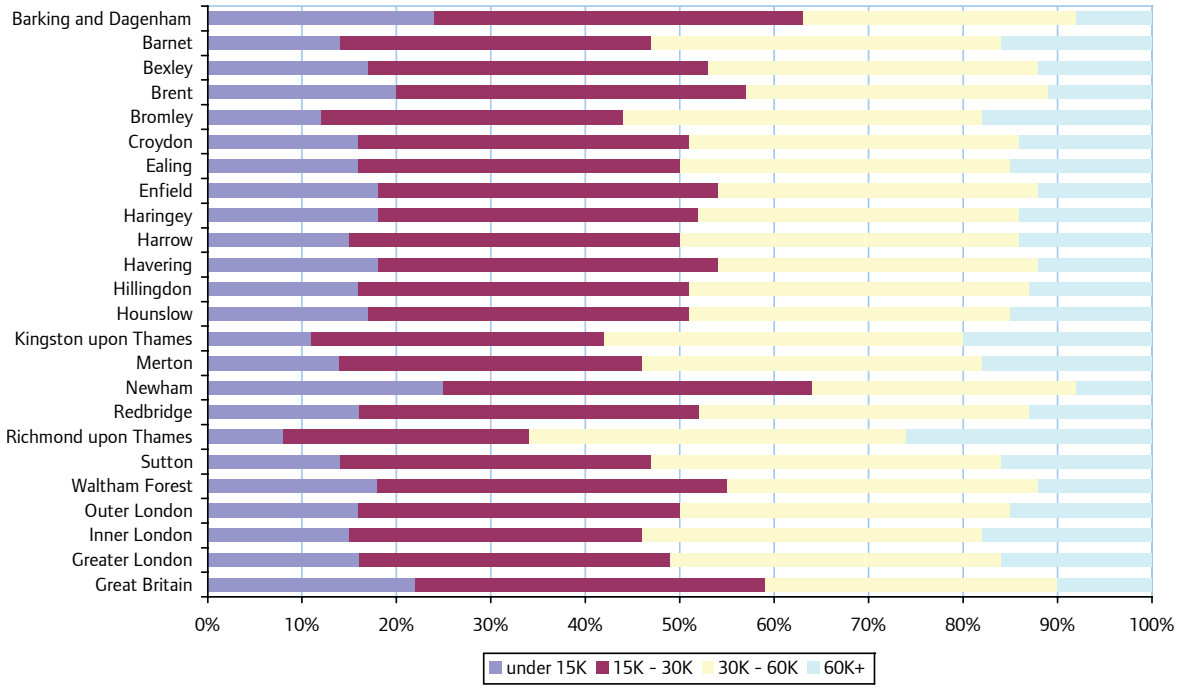
Source: GLA DMAG Borough Poverty Indicators

Boroughs with the highest rates of worklessness are also, not surprisingly, those with the greatest incidence of poverty and low income households.

Taking firstly the income distribution, Figure 17 shows for Outer London boroughs the shares of households receiving incomes in four bands ranging from less than £15,000 to £60,000 or more.

The data are equivalised, meaning that incomes are adjusted to reflect household size, taking into account both the greater income needs of larger families and economies of scale achieved when people live together. The data relates to household income from earnings and benefits but does not include outgoings such as tax payments and housing costs.

Figure 17: Household income distribution, Equivalised, % of households, 2008



Source: DMAG from 2008 PayCheck dataset
Outer and Inner London distributions based on ONS definitions

Boroughs with the highest shares of households with incomes of under £15,000 are Newham and Barking & Dagenham (around one-quarter of households in both boroughs). These are also the only two outer boroughs where proportions of residents with incomes of less than £30,000 are greater than the corresponding proportion for Great Britain (59 per cent).

The outer boroughs with the greatest proportions of residents with incomes of above £60,000 are Richmond (26 per cent), Kingston (20 per cent), and Bromley (18 per cent).

Aside from income thresholds, which can be considered an absolute measure of poverty, benefits data offer a useful source of information about the degrees of poverty and low incomes across the Outer London boroughs. Table 7 shows, for Outer London boroughs (ONS definition), people of working age and children in families on key benefits including jobseekers allowance, incapacity benefit, disability allowances, income support and working and child tax credits.

Table 7: People of working age and children in families on key benefits

	People of working age on key benefits, November 2007		Children in families on key benefits, August 2007	
	Claimant rate (%)	Rank in Great Britain	Claimant rate (%)	Rank in Great Britain
Barking and Dagenham	20.4	32	33.3	14
Greenwich	17.8	73	32.5	17
Waltham Forest	16.9	86	33.2	15
Enfield	16.2	99	30.1	27
Brent	15.6	111	32.6	16
Ealing	13.4	164	27.7	38
Croydon	13.3	166	23.0	82
Redbridge	13.0	172	23.6	78
Hounslow	12.8	181	27.0	39
Hillingdon	11.9	216	22.4	92
Havering	11.7	221	16.5	183
Barnet	11.3	235	18.8	140
Bexley	11.3	236	14.8	213
Harrow	11.0	245	17.5	167
Bromley	10.3	267	15.8	190
Sutton	9.8	285	14.4	224
Merton	8.7	318	20.3	118
Kingston upon Thames	7.1	369	10.8	300
Richmond upon Thames	6.9	380	8.6	350
Outer London	**12.7**	**-**	**22.8**	**-**
Inner London	**15.6**	**-**	**35.7**	**-**
Greater London	**14.0**	**-**	**27.5**	**-**
Great Britain	**13.9**	**-**	**19.1**	**-**

Source: DMAG Borough Poverty Indicators from DWP
Based on ONS definition of Outer London
Notes: Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those of working age and aged 0-18 years respectively from the ONS 2007 mid-year population estimates.
Rankings are out of 408 Local Authorities in Great Britain where 1 is the highest rate.

The table shows that in Outer London (ONS definition) the highest proportions of both working age population and children in families on key benefits are in the borough of Barking and Dagenham. In close proximity and also scoring poorly on these benefits indicators is Waltham Forest (ranked second-worst overall in Outer London based on the ONS definition in terms of children in families on key benefits).

Not included in the table is Newham due to the borough not being in the ONS Outer London definition of Outer London used by this dataset. Child poverty is especially acute in Newham, with 41 per cent of children in families on key benefits (ranked fourth out of all Local Authorities in Great Britain).

For all of the Outer London boroughs the proportions of children in families on key benefits ranks higher out of all Local Authorities in Great Britain than the proportions of all people on key benefits. This reflects a greater extent of child poverty in London compared with the rest of the country. However, claimant rates in Outer London boroughs are significantly lower than those in Inner London – the gap between the two areas being particularly marked for children in families on key benefits.

Income and lifestyles

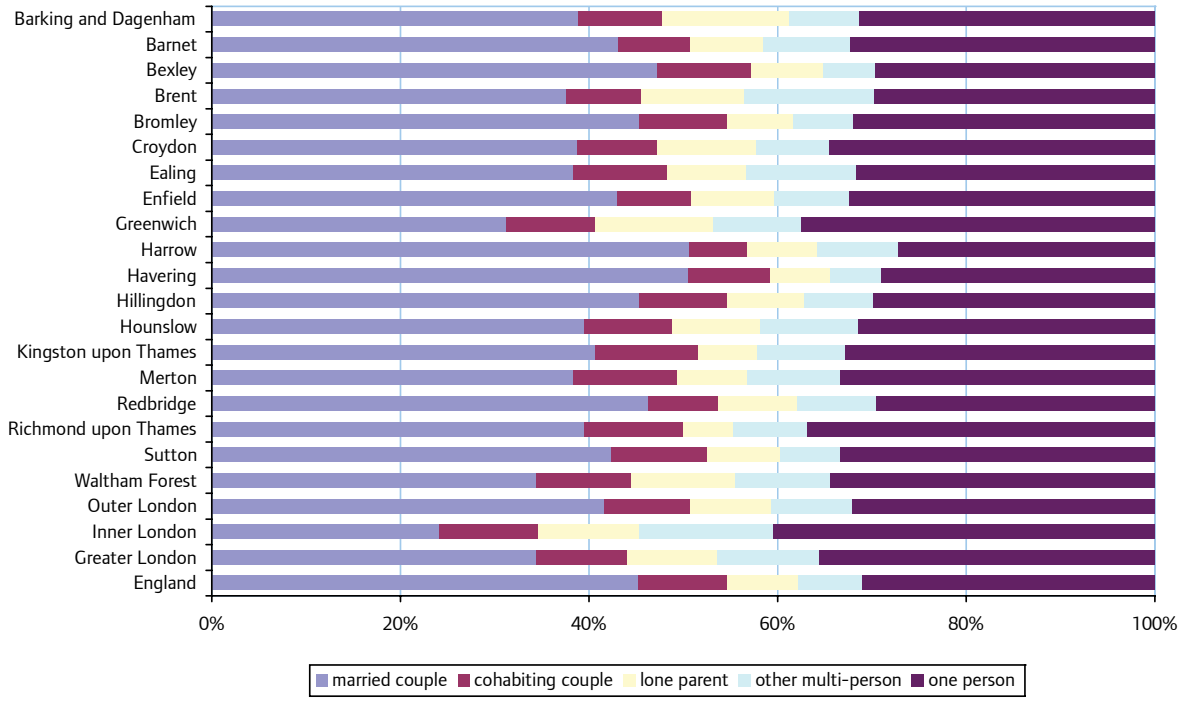
Household incomes and expenditures, to be considered below, in part reflect the types of households in which individuals in the outer boroughs live. Figure 18 shows the proportions of different types of households in the Outer London boroughs (ONS definition) and in Inner London and England for comparison.

Outer London as a whole has lower proportions of one-person households (32 per cent) and households formed of two or more unrelated adults (9 per cent) compared with Inner London (for which the proportions in these categories are 40 per cent and 14 per cent respectively). In contrast there is a markedly greater proportion of married couple households in Outer London (42 per cent) compared with Inner London (24 per cent).

Comparing Outer London boroughs with one another, the largest proportions of married couple households are in Harrow and Havering (making up 51 per cent of households in both boroughs). The highest proportions of households formed of two or more unrelated adults are Brent (14 per cent) and Ealing (12 per cent).

The greatest proportions of lone-parent households in Outer London boroughs are in Barking and Dagenham (13 per cent), Greenwich (13 per cent), Waltham Forest (11 per cent) and Brent (11 per cent). These are the only Outer London boroughs with proportions of lone-parent households above the proportion for Inner London boroughs combined (ONS definition).

Figure 18: Households by type, Outer London boroughs, 2004



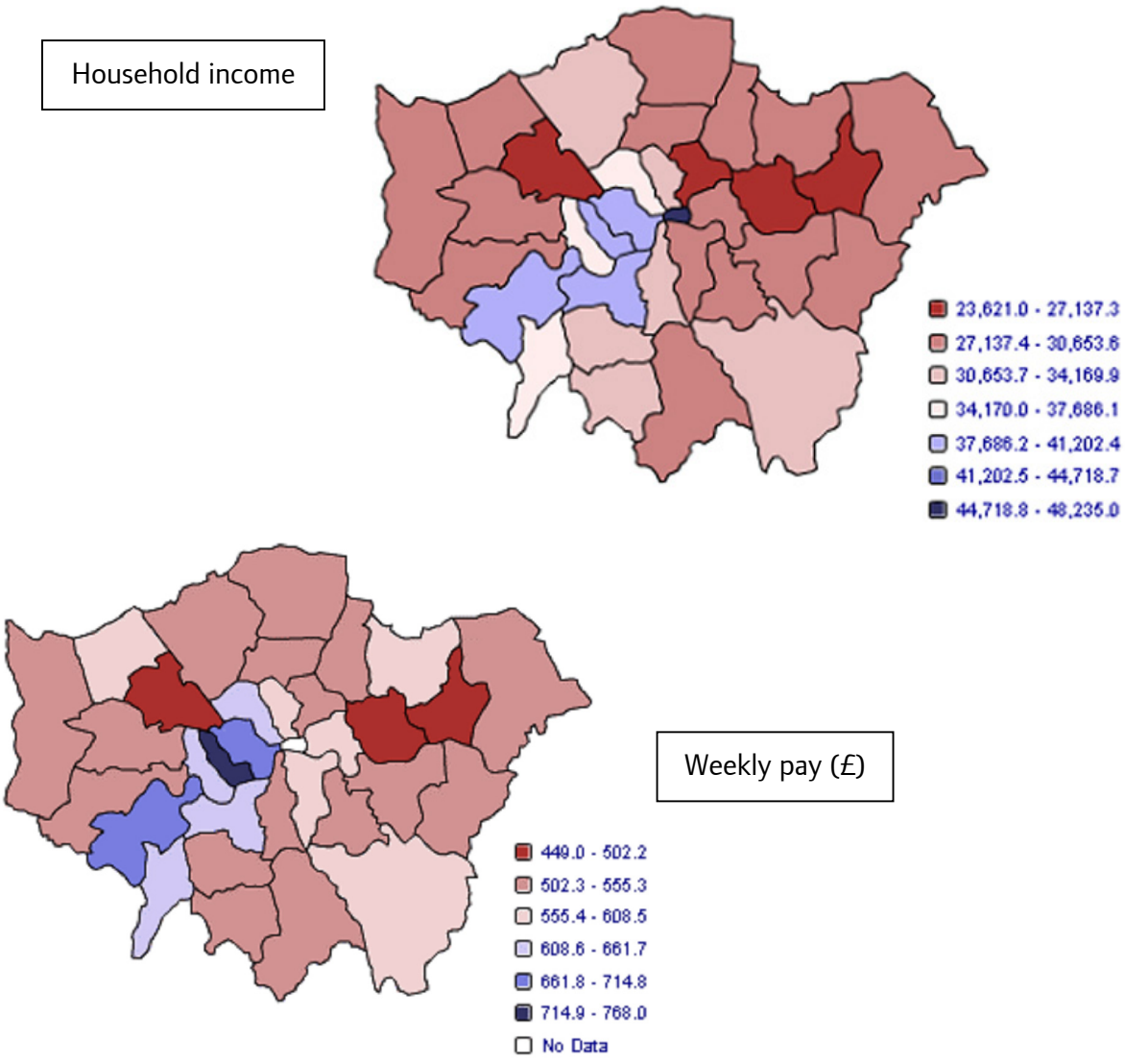
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

Household income distribution in the Outer London boroughs has previously been analysed (see Figure 17). Also of interest are average incomes and earnings in the Outer London boroughs and comparisons with Inner London. Figure 19 maps median average equivalised household incomes and median average weekly pay for individuals.

The outer boroughs with the lowest average equivalised household incomes are Newham (£23,600), Barking and Dagenham (£23,900), and Brent (£26,600). These same three boroughs are also those with individuals on the lowest average weekly pay (Newham with £449, Brent with £475, and Barking and Dagenham with £494).

The highest average incomes and levels of weekly pay in Outer London are in the boroughs of Richmond upon Thames and Kingston upon Thames.

Figure 19: Median equivalised household income (2008) and median weekly pay (2007)

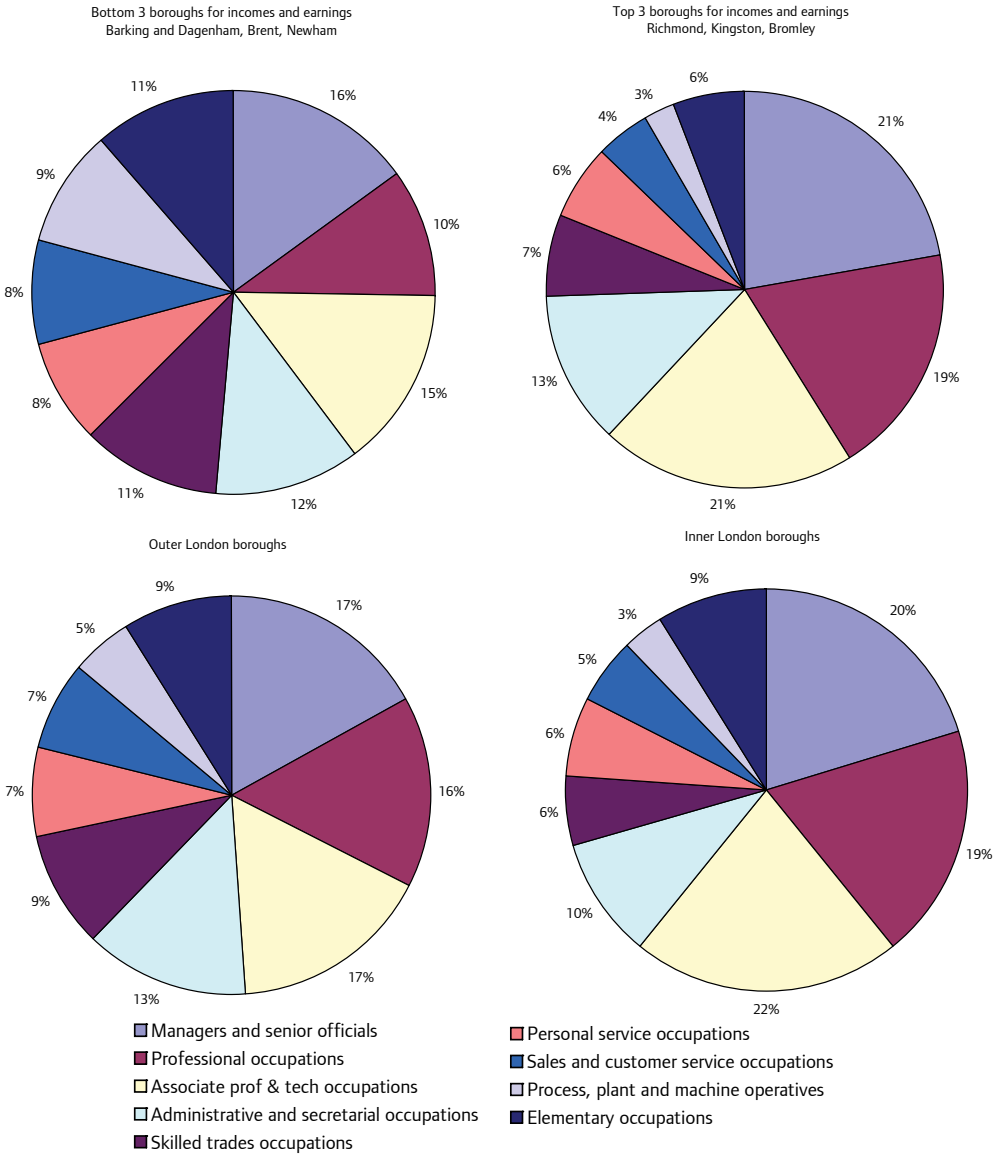


Source: GLA DMAG 2009 London Borough Stat-pack

Occupations are a key driver of incomes and earnings. Evidence of this for Outer London is the occupational mix in boroughs with the highest and lowest average household incomes and earnings.

Outer boroughs with the top three average household incomes are also those with residents on the highest average weekly pay (Richmond upon Thames, Kingston upon Thames and Bromley). And three boroughs with lowest average household incomes are also those with lowest average weekly pay levels (Newham, Barking and Dagenham, and Brent). For these two groups of boroughs, Figure 20 shows proportions of residents in different occupational groups from all those in employment. Also shown for comparison are the occupational shares in all Outer London and Inner London boroughs.

Figure 20: Occupational shares in boroughs with the top three and bottom three average household incomes and earnings, 2007



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey
Based on GLA definition of Outer London

In the boroughs with lowest household incomes and earnings there is a spread of residents working across the major occupational groups, with over a quarter of people employed in what can be termed low skill jobs; elementary occupations, process, plant and machine operatives, and sales and customer service occupations. Just over 40 per cent of working residents in these boroughs are employed in one of the high skill categories; managers and senior officials, professional occupations, and associate professional & technical occupations.

In contrast, greater proportions of workers living in boroughs with the highest incomes and earnings are employed in the high skill occupations – likely to be in higher-end business and financial services agglomerated centrally and thought of as specialist areas for London. Only 13 per cent of workers living in these boroughs are employed in the aforementioned low skill occupations.

The occupational mix of residents living in outer boroughs with the highest incomes and earnings is closer to that of Inner London. The occupational mix in boroughs with the lowest incomes and earnings is more akin to that of Outer London as a whole, but with higher shares of residents employed in low skill occupations.

Housing

The characteristics of London's housing market are distinct from elsewhere in the country. Greater London has the highest average house prices of any UK region and a greater proportion of London's housing stock is social (public) housing compared with the rest of England.

Of interest for the purposes of this research are features of housing in Outer London that differ from those in Inner London and the wider south east. Also of significance are differences in housing market conditions between Outer London boroughs.

Table 8 displays information on total numbers of dwellings and percentages of private and public (social) housing in Outer London boroughs and, for comparison, Inner London, Greater London, the South East, the East of England and England as a whole. Private housing is that which is owner occupied or private rented. The table also shows the percentages of private and public dwellings in each area that are deemed unfit.

Outer London areas are home to 61 per cent of London's total dwelling stock. The tenure mix in Outer London is noticeably different from that of Inner London, where a far greater proportion of housing is social housing. At 17.7 per cent the proportion of public sector dwellings in Outer London is almost half that in Inner London (34.9 per cent). The tenure mix in Outer London is closer to those in the South East and Eastern regions and in England as a whole.

Outer London boroughs with the highest proportions of social housing are Barking and Dagenham (32.4 per cent), Newham (30.7 per cent) and Haringey (29.6 per cent). These three boroughs along with Brent provide over 30 per cent of Outer London's total public (social) housing supply. Figure 21 is a map showing the geography of social housing dependency throughout London. Outer boroughs with the highest shares of private housing are Redbridge (90.7 per cent), Harrow (89.3 per cent) and Kingston upon Thames (88.5 per cent).

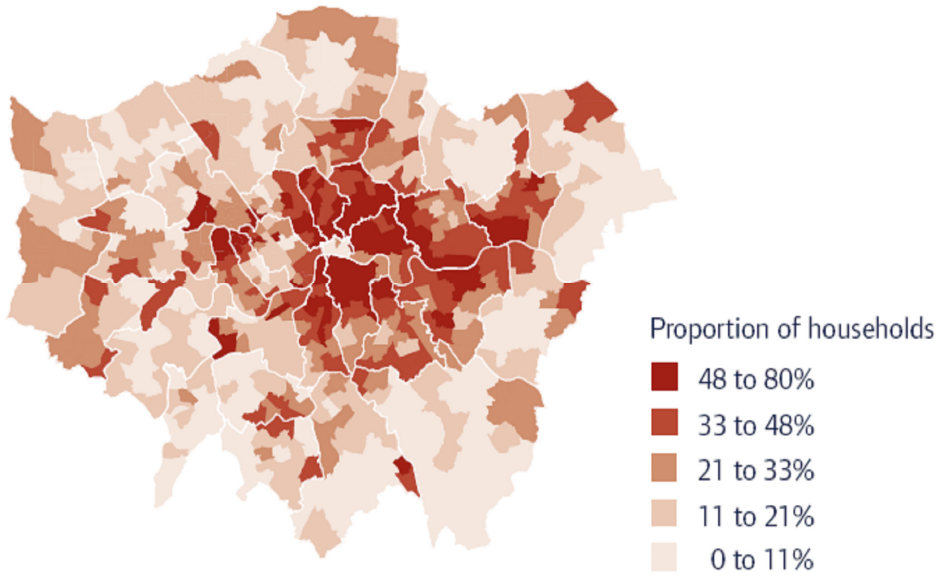
The proportions of unfit housing in Outer London are lower than those in Inner London but higher than shares recorded in the wider south east. Of Outer London boroughs, Newham and Brent have particularly high shares of unfit dwellings in the private sector and the greatest shares of unfit public housing are in Barking and Dagenham and Harrow.

Table 8: Dwelling stock by tenure and condition, 2006

	Total Dwelling Stock	% Private Sector	% Public Sector	% Unfit Private Sector	% Unfit Public Sector
Barking and Dagenham	69,137	67.6	32.4	4.8	5.0
Barnet	134,105	86.4	13.6	5.6	0.9
Bexley	93,773	87.4	12.6	3.5	0.0
Brent	105,424	75.7	24.3	15.3	0.2
Bromley	131,834	88.3	11.7	3.1	4.6
Croydon	139,366	83.3	16.7	8.3	1.0
Ealing	122,484	80.0	20.0	0.9	1.7
Enfield	117,446	84.5	15.5	3.8	0.8
Haringey	98,838	70.4	29.6	9.8	4.5
Harrow	83,567	89.3	10.7	3.9	8.9
Havering	96,904	86.0	14.0	3.9	2.7
Hillingdon	101,593	82.3	17.7	5.7	0.8
Hounslow	90,964	77.7	22.3	3.5	0.1
Kingston upon Thames	62,982	88.5	11.5	4.4	0.0
Merton	80,403	86.4	13.6	5.7	2.4
Newham	98,169	69.3	30.7	15.2	3.2
Redbridge	96,638	90.7	9.3	5.9	0.0
Richmond upon Thames	79,949	88.0	12.0	5.0	0.4
Sutton	77,734	84.7	15.3	4.2	0.0
Waltham Forest	95,026	78.2	21.8	5.8	3.3
Outer London	**1,976,336**	**82.3**	**17.7**	**5.8**	**2.1**
Inner London	**1,239,656**	**65.1**	**34.9**	**7.1**	**4.7**
Greater London	**3,215,992**	**75.7**	**24.3**	**6.2**	**3.6**
South East	**3,535,792**	**85.6**	**14.4**	**3.7**	**0.9**
East of England	**2,421,804**	**83.7**	**16.3**	**3.9**	**0.5**
England	**22,085,741**	**81.5**	**18.5**	**4.8**	**2.5**

Source: GLA DMAG 2009 London Borough Stat-pack
Based on GLA definition of Outer London

Figure 21: Proportions of households living in social housing by ward, 2001

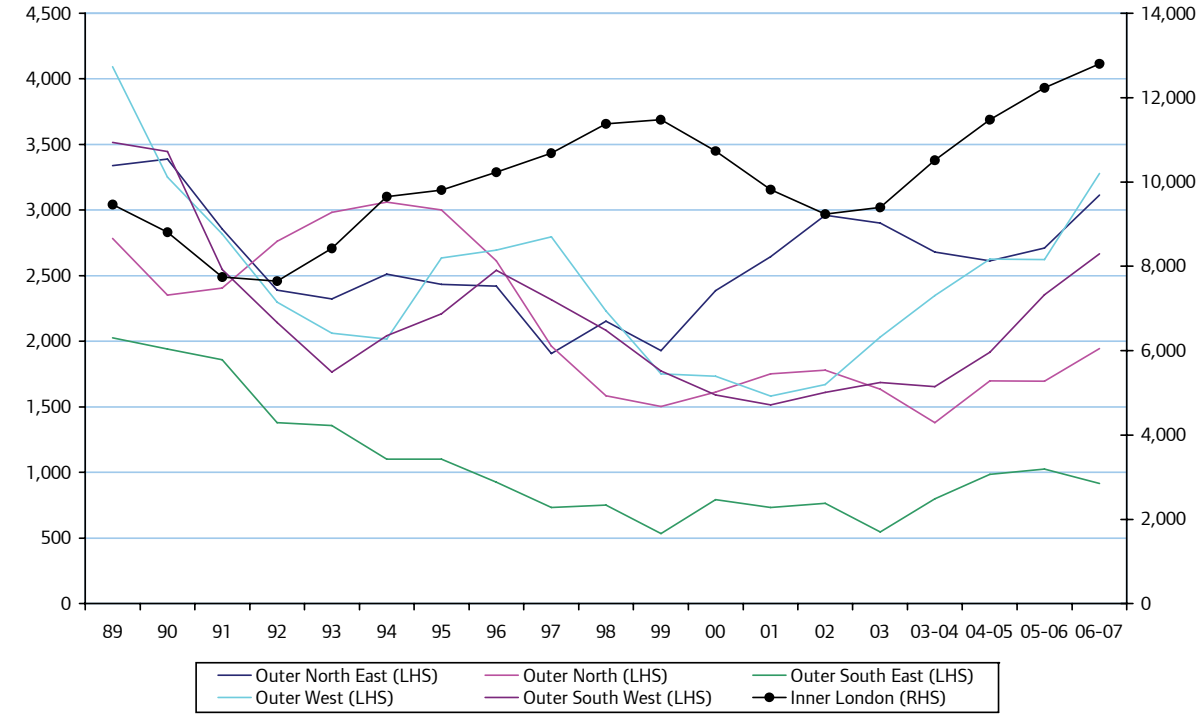


Source: GLA London Housing Strategy evidence base from 2001 Census

Over the past 20 years London's population has been rising which has, together with declining average household size, led to increased demand for housing. The result has been a rise in both the price and stock of housing, with these trends forecast to continue in the medium to long term.

Housing supply over the past two decades across areas of Outer London has been variable. Figure 22 shows net conventional housing completions over time in Outer London areas of the London Plan sub-regions (left hand axis) and Inner London for comparison (right hand axis)[10].

Figure 22: Net conventional housing completions, 3 year moving averages[11]



Source: Data from the 4th Annual London Plan Monitoring Report
Based on GLA definition of Outer London

Housing supply in the Outer South East (Bexley and Bromley) has been in general decline since the late 1980s, although picked up somewhat since 2003. Completions in the Outer North, Outer South West and Outer West all fell during the 1990s but have risen since the start of the current decade, with the sharpest rate of growth in this period in the Outer South

[10] Boroughs contained in outer areas of the London Plan sub regions are as follows; Outer North East includes Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham, Redbridge and Waltham Forest; Outer North includes Barnet, Enfield and Haringey; Outer South East includes Bexley and Bromley; Outer West includes Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon and Hounslow; Outer South West includes Croydon, Kingston, Merton, Richmond and Sutton.

[11] Data from 2003-04 was collected using a different method and is therefore not strictly comparable with data from previous years.

West. Housing supply in the Outer North East rose strongly from 1999 to 2002 but has rather plateaued since then.

Despite their growth in recent years, housing completions in the outer sub regions are still slightly below the levels recorded in the late 1980s. In contrast, housing supply in Inner London has generally been rising (with the exception of a dip in the early part of this decade) and is currently at its highest level for 20 years.

According to data from the Land Registry, average house prices rose in every Outer London borough in every year from 1997 to 2007. It is of interest to examine the magnitude of house price increases across different Outer London boroughs during the residential property boom.

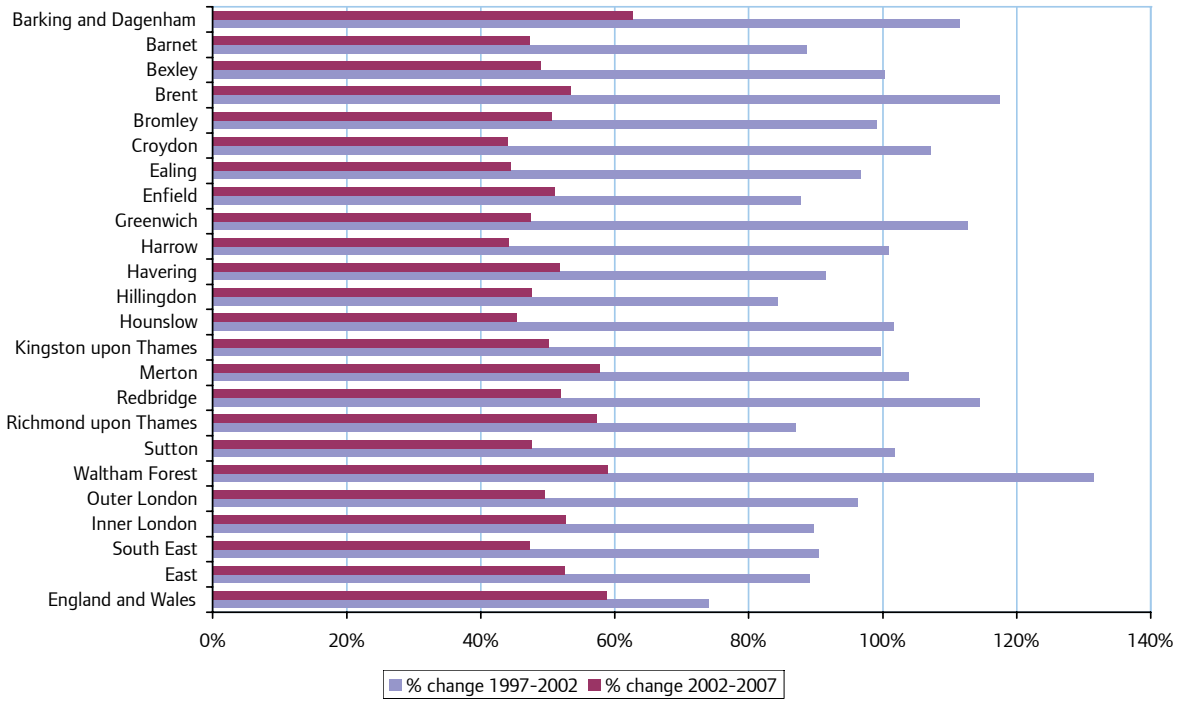
Figure 23 shows percentage increases in average house prices in the latest two five-year periods for which data is available (1997 to 2002 and 2002 to 2007). Data is shown for the Outer London boroughs (ONS definition), Outer and Inner London and the East and South East regions for comparison.

The chart shows that across all areas growth in house prices was sharper in the period 1997-2002 compared with 2002-2007. During the 1997-2002 period prices in Outer London underwent a sharper percentage increase (96 per cent) than those in Inner London (90 per cent), the wider South East (90 per cent) and East (89 per cent) regions, and the whole of England and Wales (74 per cent). The sharpest rises in Outer London occurred in Waltham Forest, Brent and Redbridge.

From 2002-2007 the percentage increase in average prices in Outer London (50 per cent) was slightly less marked than that in Inner London (53 per cent), the East of England (53 per cent), and England and Wales (59 per cent). However, Outer London's increase was again sharper than that in the South East (47 per cent). The sharpest increases in Outer London between 2002 and 2007 were in Barking and Dagenham, Waltham Forest and Merton.

In 2007 the average house price in Outer London was £301,000 compared with £440,000 in Inner London (ONS definitions). Average prices in Outer London boroughs varied widely from £512,000 in Richmond to £193,000 in Barking and Dagenham. The ranks of outer boroughs in terms of their average house prices changed little over the last ten years with a few notable exceptions. Average prices in Brent and Redbridge were the tenth and thirteenth most expensive in Outer London respectively in 1997. By 2007 Brent was the sixth most expensive borough and Redbridge the tenth most expensive borough.

Figure 23: Percentage changes in average house prices, 1997 to 2002 and 2002 to 2007



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

Transport

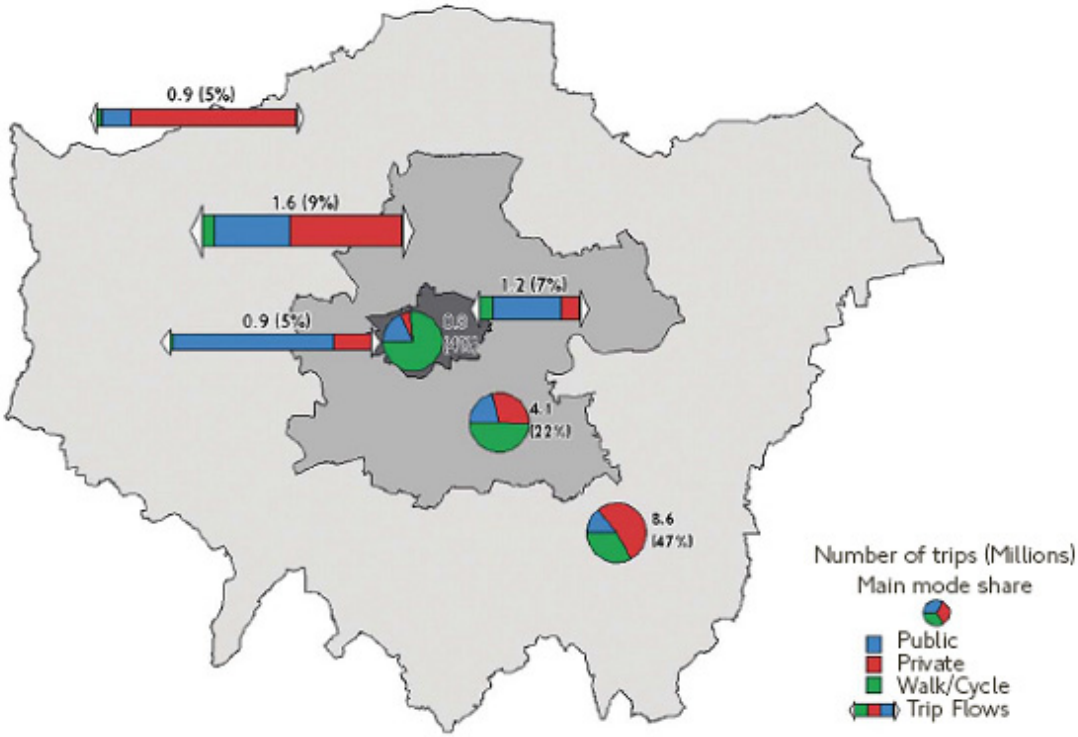
Information already presented covers commuting aspects of transport. Figure 24 shows the main mode shares of trips taken for all purposes within Outer London and to inner and outside of London. Also shown on the map are total numbers of trips in millions. The 'private' mode represents car or other automobile journeys.

The main mode shares displayed on the map indicate that of trips taken within Outer London over half were taken by car and around a third were walking or cycling trips. Car journeys represented an even larger share of trips between outer boroughs and outside of London (around 80 per cent).

In contrast, public transport was used for around 80 per cent of all trips between Outer and central London, with the remainder of journeys between the two areas by car.

Between Outer and Inner London car journeys were again the most widely used form of transport, representing slightly more than half of all trips. The vast majority of non-car trips between Outer and Inner London were taken by public transport.

Figure 24: Number and main mode share of residents' trips (all purposes) within and between central, inner and Outer London, 2001



Source: LATS 2001 Household Survey from TfL 2007 London Travel Report
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

Data gathered by TfL also allows closer inspection of modes of travel to work from and to Outer London areas (and Inner London). This information is shown in Table 9.

Almost half of all journeys to work by residents of Outer London (ONS definition) are by car, reflecting a large proportion of work commutes that are within Outer London (see Table 5). The three principal modes of public transport (bus, rail and underground) are used by approximately equal shares of Outer London residents to get to work.

Table 9: Main mode of travel to work, Autumn 2006

Percentage

	Area of workplace						Area of residence		
Main mode	Central London	Rest of inner London	Outer London	All London	Rest of Great Britain	Great Britain	Inner London	Outer London	All London
Car and van	11	31	63	37	76	71	20	47	37
Motorbike, moped, scooter	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Bicycle	3	4	2	3	3	3	6	2	3
Bus and coach	12	16	14	14	7	8	21	13	16
National Rail	40	16	5	19	2	4	11	14	13
Underground, tram, light rail	28	19	5	16	-	2	26	14	18
Walk	4	12	10	9	11	11	14	8	10
Other modes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All modes	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of people (millions)	1.11	0.87	1.36	3.34	21.48	24.83	1.06	1.88	2.94

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey from TfL 2007 London Travel Report
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

Travel to work times, shown by main modes of transport in Table 10, are significantly shorter for workers in Outer London compared with Inner London commutes. Shorter journeys are likely to be taken by those that live and work in Outer London and outer areas contain lower employment densities compared with central London, meaning that congestion is not as great.

Table 10: Travel times to work by main mode, Autumn 2006[2]

Minutes

	Area of workplace					
Main mode	Central London	Rest of inner London	Outer London	All London	Rest of Great Britain	Great Britain
Car and van	48	32	25	29	20	20
Motorbike, moped, scooter	36	29	27	31	19	21
Bicycle	33	24	20	25	15	17
Bus and coach	47	39	36	40	33	34
National Rail	69	66	43	66	47	58
Underground, tram, light rail	49	45	37	47	42	46
Walk	21	16	13	15	12	13
All modes[1]	55	39	27	39	20	23

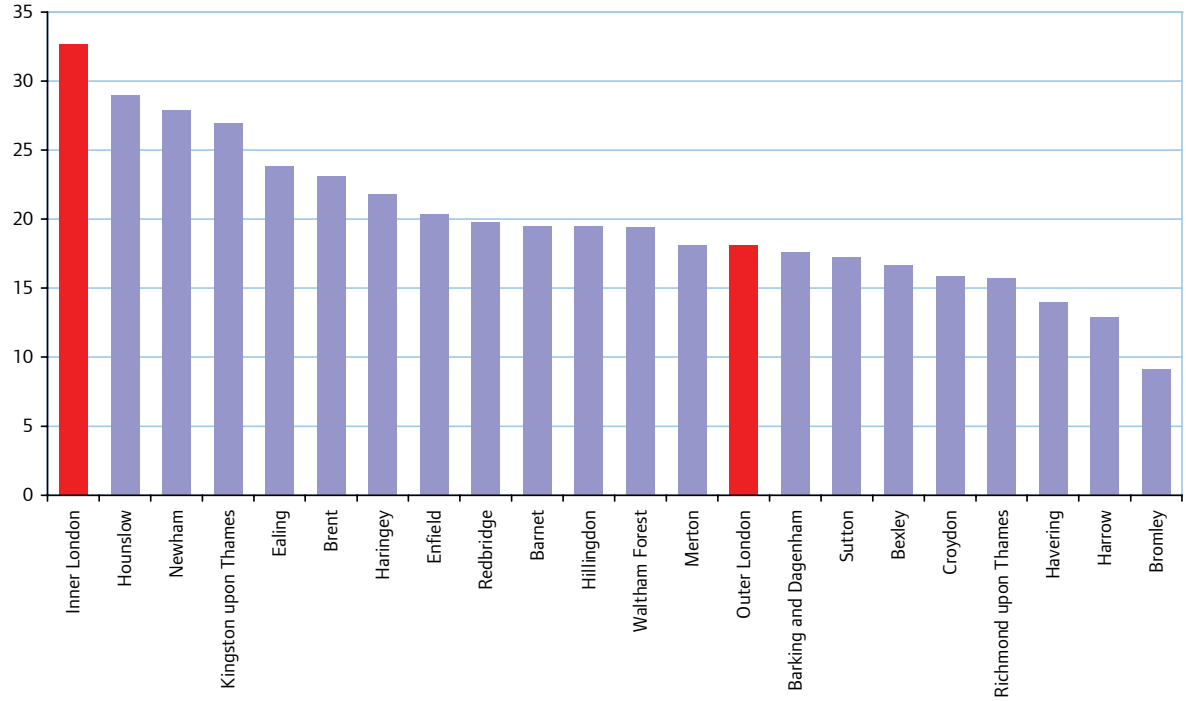
1 Includes modes not listed (eg taxi).
2 Comparisons with earlier years results (reported in previous editions) are subject to sampling error and should be treated cautiously.
Source: ONS Labour Force Survey from TfL 2007 London Travel Report
Based on ONS definition of Outer London

As shown above car journeys make up a significant proportion of all trips taken by residents of Outer London. It is therefore of interest to examine which outer boroughs contain the

most car traffic, and to compare boroughs of different sizes it is useful to look at traffic flows per square kilometre of area.

Figure 25 shows firstly that traffic flow density is much lower in Outer London compared with Inner London. It also shows which outer boroughs receive the highest and lowest traffic flow densities, with densities likely to reflect traffic volume and the location of major thoroughfares and motorways (M4 and M11 for example).

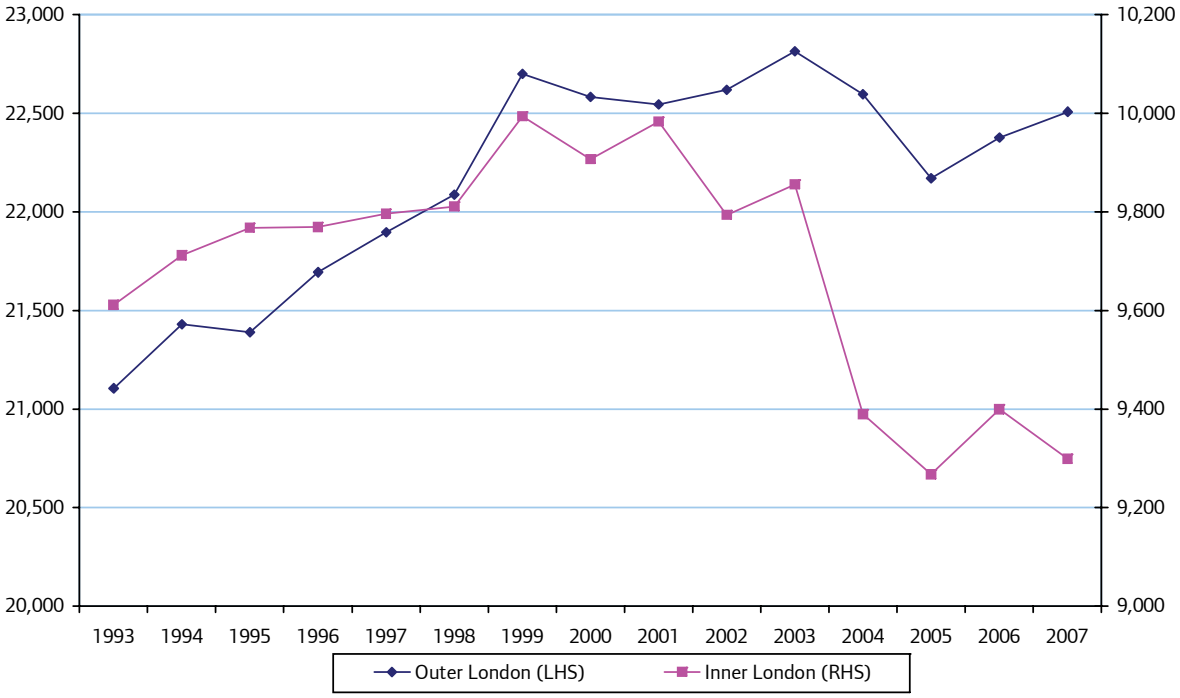
Figure 25: Estimated traffic flow densities, flows for all motor vehicles (million kilometres) per sq km



Source: Department for Transport's National Road Traffic Survey
Based on GLA definition of Outer London

Without accounting for area, Outer London contains higher absolute flows of traffic compared with Inner London. Total absolute traffic (vehicle kilometres) over time in the two areas is shown in Figure 26. Traffic has increased steadily in Outer London from just over 21 billion vehicle kilometres in 1993 to just under 23 billion vehicle kilometres in 1999, and has since remained at about the same level. Traffic in Inner London increased from 1993 to 1999, and has since fallen.

Figure 26: Change in traffic flows 1993-2007, Outer and Inner London, flows for all motor vehicles (million kilometres)



Source: Transport for London
Based on GLA definition of Outer London

Crime

Crime levels across London are the consequence of many demographic and economic characteristics of different areas covered in this report. Data presented in Table 11 show rates in the Outer London boroughs of a number of key crimes. Rates for Inner and Greater London and England and Wales are shown for comparisons.

Rates of all the crimes shown in the table are lower in Outer London compared with Inner London. However, rates for all crimes in Outer London are above those recorded for England and Wales.

Comparing crime rates in individual outer boroughs, Newham has the highest rates of vehicle crime and violence against persons and the second highest rates of robberies and burglaries. Haringey has amongst the three highest rates in all four categories of crime. Robberies and motor vehicle crime are also particularly high in Waltham Forest, and violence against persons second highest of all outer boroughs in Barking and Dagenham.

Rates of the four categories of crime shown in the table are consistently low in the borough of Sutton. Richmond has some of the lowest rates in Outer London with the exception of burglary offences (which are approximately average). Kingston has one of the three lowest Outer London rates in three of the crimes listed but is middle ranked for violence against persons.

Table 11: Crime rates in Outer London boroughs

	Motor vehicle offences per 1,000 population	Robbery offences per 1,000 population	Violence against persons per 1,000 population	Burglary offences per 1,000 households
Barking and Dagenham	20.0	4.7	32.1	16.7
Barnet	19.3	3.8	19.6	20.7
Bexley	12.8	2.2	19.9	13.3
Brent	18.0	8.8	30.8	22.4
Bromley	16.2	3.0	18.4	16.4
Croydon	13.2	5.4	22.8	16.1
Ealing	21.5	6.6	26.0	25.2
Enfield	15.3	5.2	18.8	21.0
Haringey	22.3	9.0	30.9	28.2
Harrow	13.2	4.1	14.3	18.8
Havering	18.7	2.0	18.5	11.7
Hillingdon	18.2	3.5	25.2	18.1
Hounslow	19.9	4.0	30.3	20.8
Kingston upon Thames	8.4	2.2	21.3	9.8
Merton	11.9	3.3	19.1	12.2
Newham	28.2	10.1	34.0	27.3
Redbridge	18.0	5.4	16.1	22.6
Richmond upon Thames	10.6	2.5	12.8	17.2
Sutton	13.2	2.3	17.8	8.7
Waltham Forest	21.6	10.8	30.8	20.4
Outer London	**17.3**	**5.1**	**23.0**	**18.9**
Inner London	**20.7**	**7.9**	**32.9**	**21.4**
Greater London	**18.5**	**6.1**	**26.6**	**19.8**
England and Wales	**13.5**	**1.8**	**19.7**	**13.5**

Source: Home Office
Based on GLA definition of Outer London

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Chinese

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Vietnamese

Nếu bạn muốn có văn bản tài liệu
này bằng ngôn ngữ của mình, hãy
liên hệ theo số điện thoại hoặc địa
chỉ dưới đây.

Greek

Αν θέλετε να αποκτήσετε αντίγραφο του παρόντος εγγράφου στη δική σας γλώσσα, παρακαλείστε να επικοινωνήσετε τηλεφωνικά στον αριθμό αυτό ή ταχυδρομικά στην παρακάτω διεύθυνση.

Turkish

Bu belgenin kendi dilinizde
hazırlanmış bir nüshasını
edinmek için, lütfen aşağıdaki
telefon numarasını arayınız
veya adrese başvurunuz.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਰਾਬਤਾ ਕਰੋ:

Hindi

यदि आप इस दस्तावेज की प्रति अपनी
भाषा में चाहते हैं, तो कृपया निम्नलिखित
नंबर पर फोन करें अथवा नीचे दिये गये
पते पर संपर्क करें

Bengali

আপনি যদি আপনার ভাষায় এই দলিলের প্রতিলিপি
(কপি) চান, তা হলে নীচের ফোন্ নম্বরে
বা ঠিকানায় অনুগ্রহ করে যোগাযোগ করুন।

Urdu

اگر آپ اِس دستاویز کی نقل اپنی زبان میں
چاھتے ھیں، تو براہ کرم نیچے دئے گئے نمبر
پر فون کریں یا دیئے گئے پتے پر رابطہ کریں

Arabic

إذا أردت نسخة من هذه الوثيقة بلغتك، يرجى
الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو مراسلة العنوان
أدناه

Gujarati

જો તમને આ દસ્તાવેજની નકલ તમારી ભાષામાં
જોઈતી હોય તો, કૃપા કરી આપેલ નંબર ઉપર
ફોન કરો અથવા નીચેના સરનામે સંપર્ક સાધો.

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