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Integrated Impact Assessment part 1 of the draft Sports Strategy
(Sport section of the strategy)

BOP Consulting
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1. Introduction

1.1 Method

This Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Draft Sport Strategy (encompassing one culture and one sports strategy) is comprised of an Equality Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment and Community Safety Impact Assessment and due regard for sustainable development in the capital. Due regard is also given to the Mayor's / GLA's duties under the GLA Act 1999 as set out in Appendix 1. This Draft Sport Strategy applies to 2020, and its geographical scope of Greater London with due regard to the wider national picture.

The GLA Act 2000 sets out the Mayor's statutory responsibility to develop a Culture Strategy that covers policies related to culture and sport. Due to the growth of these policy areas within the GLA, in particular since the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the strategy is published in two parts. One part covering culture and the other sports. This Integrated Impact Assessment focusses on the sport section of the strategy referred to herein as the Draft Sport Strategy.

The Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) must also review the Draft Sport Strategy against the GLA's overarching IIA Framework Objectives, which are broader. The inclusion of these additional Framework Objectives, means the IIA process also address the mayor other legal duties as set out in appendix 1; for example objective three (Climate change mitigation) or twelve (Economic competitiveness and employment), means that the IIA process also addresses sustainability and to an extent climate change. These aspects of impact are more fully covered by other strategies including the spatial planning strategies.

The GLA has a total of 24 overarching IIA Framework Objectives. The GLA IIA Guide (2009) suggests that as part of the scoping exercise preceding this draft report, the number of IIA objectives should be limited to 12-18.

This IIA will consider a total of 12 IIA Framework Objectives, selected as proportionate and relevant in consultation with GLA stakeholders. Three of these match the three core parts of this IIA. The remaining nine have been grouped thematically under Equality, Health and/or Community Safety.

The method for assessing the Equality impact of the Draft Sport Strategy differs from the method for Health and Community Safety. The Equalities assessment looks at each of the four strands in turn, while the Health and Community Safety assessment looks at the level of policy actions, which are grouped into common themes.

1.2 Selected IIA Framework Objectives

| IIA objective | Description | In/out of scope |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Environment | | |
| 1 Air Quality | Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, and reduce exposure, particularly in areas of poorest air quality | Sports: Sports strategy policies on getting around can have impact on air quality, which relates to health. Health relates to equality. |
| 11. Historic environment | Conserve and enhance historic environment, including that with historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value | Sport: Out of scope of this IIA. Sports Strategy does not relate to the historic built environment in particular. |
| 3. Climate change mitigation | Help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions, towards zero carbon London by 2050 | Sports: GLA Act asks all strategies to consider this area, plus links to Culture and Good Growth strand of Culture Strategy. |
| 2.Climate change adaptation | Ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to impacts of climate change and extreme weather events | |
| 5. Flood risk | Manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people and property to flooding | Out of scope of this IIA: Generally, Sport would support this via policies set out in the London Plan, Environment, Transport and Economic Development Strategies. |
| 6. Geology and soils | Conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use | |
| 7. Materials and waste | Reduce waste generated, use and | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | value materials as long as possible, achieve high reuse/recycling rates | |
| 8. Noise and vibration | Minimise noise and vibration levels, minimise disruption, reduce inequalities in exposure | Considered within objective 23 (Crime, safety and security). |
| 9. Water resources and quality | Protect and enhance London's water bodies, ensuring sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage | Out of scope of this IIA: Sport Sector would not be involved beyond that of other business covered by London Plan or Economic Development Strategy. |
| 10. Natural Capital, Natural Environment | Protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital, deliver net positive outcome for biodiversity | Out of scope of this IIA: Sport Sector would not be involved beyond that of other business covered by London Plan or Economic Development Strategy. |
| Economic | | |
| 12. Economic competitiveness and employment | Maintain and strengthen London's position as leading, connected, knowledge based global city. Support economic structure providing opportunities for all | Sport: Encouraging large sporting events may have a wider short-term impact on employment and volunteering. There are other economic benefits associated with holding major sporting events in the city. However, outside of the scope of the core IIA as longer term impact may be needed to achieve any knock on impact on health inequalities. |
| 13. Education and skills | Ensure education and skills provision meets needs of existing and future labour market, improves life chances for all | Sport: Relates to under-represented Equality groups entering and advancing in sector. Sports Strategy references support for young talent. |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| 15. Infrastructure | Ensure provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure meets population and demographic change. Ensure also in line with sustainable development and supports economic competitiveness | Sport: Health and Equalities impact of policies to protect and enhance provision, and ensure equal access and use infrastructure and open space, as well as employment and training opportunities for specific equality groups. |
| 16. Culture | Safeguard and enhance cultural offer, heritage, infrastructure, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners. Deliver new activities that strengthen London's global position. | Sport: Participating in cultural activities can have a positive impact on health. Core to Culture Strategy. Sports Strategy aims to integrate culture and sport activity. Diversity in culture and sport offer encourages social integration and inclusion. |
| 14 Connectivity | Enhance and improve connectivity for all, increase proportion of journeys made by active transport. | Sport: Take-up of active transport (walking and cycling) has impact on health. |
| 17 Sustainable Land Use | Make best, most efficient use of land to support sustainable development. | Out of scope of this IIA: Generally, Sports would support this via policies set out in the London Plan. |
| Social | | |
| 18. Equality and inclusion | Make London fair and inclusive, where everyone is able to participate. Reduce inequality and disadvantage. Address diverse needs. | Sport: Core to Equalities Impact Assessment |
| 21. Accessibility | Maximise accessibility for all | Sport: Core to Equalities Impact Assessment, particularly access and inclusion for all Equality groups. |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 19. Social integration | Ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice | Sport: Relevant to Equalities Impact Assessment, and also to health due to potential health and well-being impact of networks of social relationships. |
| 20. Health and health inequalities | Improve mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners, reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities. | Sport: Core to Health and Health Inequalities Impact Assessment. By definition also relevant to Equalities Impact Assessment. |
| 23. Crime, safety and security | Contribute to safety and security. Contribute to perceptions of safety. | Sport: Core to Community Safety Impact Assessment and also relevant to Equalities Impact Assessment – hate crime, safety and perceptions of safety. |
| 24. Design | Create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods. Ensure new buildings/spaces designed to promote and enhance sense of place and distinctiveness. | Sport: Strategy champions high quality design & public art, which in turn can have a health impact and improve access and inclusion for all equality groups |
| 22. Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability | Provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand | Sports: Note some aspects of design as they relate to the London Plan are out of scope. |

2. Sport Section Assessment

2.1 Health Impact Assessment

2.1.1 Health and wellbeing impact of a greener sport sector

IIA Framework objective 3 Climate change mitigation: Help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions, towards zero carbon London by 2050.

Context: The majority of emissions come from buildings and every sector can play its part. Large events leave a considerable carbon footprint.

In 2014, 35% of emissions were generated from dwellings, 42% from businesses and 23% from London's transport. The vast majority of emissions are therefore from heating and powering buildings (see also section 2.1.1 in [culture's IIA](#)). Regarding events, [research by Cardiff University](#) looking at the environmental impact of the 2004 soccer FA Cup final held at Cardiff's Millennium Stadium identified that the event had an "ecological footprint" of 3,051 hectares, the area of forest needed to soak up the carbon dioxide generated in event production.

What is the likely impact of policies relating to sports infrastructure or major events, on either carbon footprint or CO2 emissions?

Policies relating to the direct provision of new and existing sports infrastructure, either buildings or green spaces, can be found under the London Plan, evaluated separately. Regarding major events, in addition to established events in London's calendar, four major European and world sporting events are expected between 2018 and 2021, and the strategy aspires to attract the Tour de France and NFL franchise to London.

Likely impact: negative

The Strategy for Sport specifies economic benefit, international exposure and community engagement as the three criteria on which decisions to support major events are to be based. The Strategy anticipates attracting a larger number of major sporting events to London, but does not include reducing the environmental impact of these new major events, for example, as a criteria.

2.1.2 Health and wellbeing impact of supporting young sporting talent

IIA Framework objective 13 Education and skills: Ensure provision improves life chances for all.

Context: Poverty and deprivation have a negative impact on health and wellbeing, and can be mitigated by access to employment.

Young Londoners face a challenging transition from education into the labour market, with a youth unemployment rate of 17.9% for 16-24 year olds (compared with 14.4% England). There is a lack of support for transitions from education to work, especially for young women.

What is the likely impact on health, wellbeing and health inequalities of policies to support young sporting talent?

The Strategy for Sport states that support for talented young Londoners will be offered, to present financial constraints being a barrier that prevents young athletes from disadvantaged backgrounds fulfilling their potential. The Strategy also includes working with London's football and other major sports clubs to support and expand their positive impact on young people.

Likely impact: neutral

The policies above do not yet clarify the support that will be available to young Londoners considering a career in sport, either directly or through sports clubs.

2.1.3 Health and wellbeing impact of individuals having access to sports infrastructure and participating in activities

IIA Framework objective 15 Infrastructure: Ensure provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure

IIA Framework objective 21 Accessibility: Maximise accessibility for all

Context: Increasing the provision and accessibility of sports infrastructure helps remove barriers to participation in sports activities. This participation in turn has health and wellbeing benefits.

London is home to 13% of the UK population, however Londoners have half the number of leisure facilities per 100,000 people, compared to elsewhere in the UK.

In addition to the provision of facilities, there are barriers and inequalities around access and participation at existing facilities. At present, 38% of adults in London don't meet Chief Medical Officer physical activity guidelines. There are also significant inequalities within London. The city has the second and third most inactive local authorities in the UK, but it also has the second and third least inactive local authorities. The highest rates of physical inactivity are found in the poorest boroughs. In Richmond upon Thames, 35% of people do no sport at all, but in Barking and Dagenham this rises to 66%.

These barriers and inequalities have a particularly striking impact among specific groups. At present, among adults with an impairment, 54% do not do enough physical activity to benefit their health and 75% of disabled Londoners are inactive. Women, BAME groups and the elderly are also less likely to be active.

Active people are 14% more likely to report good health than the inactive. Inactivity places people at higher risk of chronic disease, premature death and lower quality of life. Additionally, in terms of mental health, physical activity reduces the likelihood of people being affected by certain conditions. In the case of depression it reduces this likelihood by around 30%.

What is the likely impact on health, wellbeing and health inequalities of policies to secure and grow access to sport infrastructure, and participation in activities?

As stated in the previous section, policies relating to the direct provision of new and existing sports infrastructure, either buildings or green spaces, can be found under the London Plan, evaluated separately. However, the Strategy for Sport places particular emphasis on making sport as accessible attractive and convenient as possible. This includes:

- Connecting sports organisations to networks/ communities which have not traditionally provided sport and physical activities, then create new partnerships between them.
- Sports and External Relations teams will work with and listen to target audiences to understand how best to communicate with them
- Supports participation projects supported under phases 2 and 3 of the Mayor's Sports Legacy Programme are expected to target 51% + of previously inactive participants, increasing from 10% in phase 1.
- A portion of GLA funding will, for the first time, be invested in initiatives that use sport to help people deal with, overcome or have a greater understanding of mental health difficulties.

Likely impact: positive

The policies above are targeted towards Londoners that are currently inactive, including those for whom a traditional sports offer, however convenient, may be less appealing.

Targeting initiatives at those currently inactive may create the largest impact proportionate to spend. Although targeting inactive persons in general may by default reach more Londoners affected by poverty or disability, the policies do not currently make specific reference to targeting the majority of specific groups disproportionately affected. An exception is the allocation of specific funding towards sports activities relating to mental health.

IIA Framework objective 14 Connectivity: Increase proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes

IIA Framework objective 1 Air Quality: Reduce amount of and exposure to harmful atmospheric pollutants

Context: The negative impact of air pollution from motorised transport can be reduced by more people switching to active travel, which also increases individuals' levels of activity, bringing health benefits.

Around half of Londoners use London's transport network every day and at present, walking accounts for 30% of all London trips and two thirds of trips of less than a mile. London's transport network also provides opportunities around active travel. Active travel has increased dramatically in recent years, with cycle trips up 118% between 2000 and 2015.

Air pollution is the second most significant factor impacting public health after smoking, and there are significant geographical inequalities in exposure. Pollutant levels are high throughout central London, with all inner London Boroughs highly polluted and 70% of inner London recorded as having NO2 concentrations exceeding limits.

There are also inequalities in exposure and impact among particular groups. People in the lowest socio economic groups are more likely to be exposed to poor air quality. Children and older people with existing lung or heart complaints are especially vulnerable to the negative impact of air pollution.

What is the likely impact on health, wellbeing and health inequalities of policies to reduce reliance on motorised transport, and encourage active transport?

Likely impact: neutral

Policies related to active travel include Healthy Streets, Healthy Schools London and Healthy Early Years London. These can be found under the Mayor's Transport and Health strategies, which are evaluated separately. As there are no policies directly under the Strategy for Sport, the likely impact is neutral.

2.1.4 Health and wellbeing impact of participating in sports activities as a group (social, community or city-wide activities)

IIA Framework objective 19 Social integration: Ensure London has socially integrated communities

IIA Framework objective 16 Culture: Safeguard and enhance London's cultural offer, to benefit all Londoners

Context: Increasing levels of physical activity and levels of social integration both have a positive impact on health and wellbeing.

As set out in section 2.1.4 ([in Culture's IIA](#)), Londoners experience more social isolation than people in other regions of the UK. Certain groups are disproportionately affected, with those affected by discrimination (especially travellers, asylum seekers and refugees, street homeless and disabled groups) and those experiencing poverty, facing major barriers to (social) integration.

Social integration happens when different groups of people have contact, form relationships, and share experiences. Increasing levels of physical activity of course has a positive health and wellbeing impact in and of itself, however (as set out in section 2.1.4 in Culture's IIA), social integration also has a positive impact on both physical and mental health.

Sport, physical activities, and cultural activities (potentially combined with sport) provide many ways of increasing social integration as well as levels of physical activity, however levels of participation vary.

As stated in section 2.1.3 above, Londoners living in poorer boroughs and those with a disability or impairment are much more likely to be inactive. Similar inequalities exist around participation in cultural activities, with those in BAME and lower socio-economic groups less likely to attend or participate in the arts.

What is the likely impact on health, wellbeing and health inequalities of policies to combine sporting activities with cultural events or community festivals?

Policies include encouraging collaborative co-delivery of sports activity:

- Support place-based pilots through which communities identify and address issues (using sport) that they see as being of concern in their local area
- Connecting sports organisations to networks/ communities which have not traditionally provided sport and physical activities, then create new partnerships between them
- Support for initiatives that combine sport with other activities, including using sports events as vehicles for cultural/community festivals and activities
- Work to bring in sports events to our city that appeal to new groups

Other policies focus on setting priorities for the GLA as a funder or supporter, and how delivery on these priorities can be measured. These include:

- Pilot measures to track social integration, to be developed by the GLA Communities and Social Policy Team
- Seek to ensure trialed measures are reflected in KPIs of funded programmes, and that social integration is central to the Mayor's community engagement funding criterion
- Design methods to ensure the impact of future major events is robustly evaluated, particularly for community engagement
- Reinforce, communicate and ensure buy in from governing bodies and organising committees as to the role of major events in community engagement

Likely impact: positive

There is a significant clustering of policies in this area, related to both direct delivery and applying indirect pressure via funding criteria. Initiatives that spark co-delivery of sports activities with community organisations have the potential to reach a wider range of groups more effectively. The combination of sports activities and other types of activity may also be more likely to encourage participation from diverse groups. The Mayor and Sport Team's role as a champion and funder also has the potential to create much broader impact.

2.1.5 Overall

IIA Framework objective 20 Health and Health inequalities: Improve mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners. Reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities

Context:

There is a strong link between physical activity and health, with active people 14% more likely to report good health than those who are inactive.

Section 2.1.3 sets out the differences in levels of physical activity among Londoners living in different geographical areas and among specific groups, particularly with those living in poorer areas and affected by disability much less likely to be active. Section 2.1.6 states that there are currently significant differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between different boroughs and demographic groups in London.

Overall, what impact is the Mayor's Strategy for Sport likely to have on physical and mental health, or on wellbeing?

What is the likely impact on health inequalities between different parts of London or between communities, and the determinants of those health inequalities?

Overall, initiatives within this strategy have the potential to decrease the proportion of Londoners that are inactive, thereby having a positive health impact. In terms of differences in levels of participation between particular groups or areas and the potential contribution of this to health inequalities, there is

a policy to target funding at activities linking sport and mental health, however there is no reference to initiatives targeted at particular groups or areas with low levels of physical activity at the moment.

This strategy contains a cluster of initiatives that intend to realise the positive health benefits not just of physical activity in and of itself, but also of increased social integration through participation in physical activity as a group. Overall, these are likely to have a positive impact on health and wellbeing. In terms of health inequalities, encouraging co-delivery of sports activity with community organisations and emphasising community engagement among funded activities may increase the likelihood of these activities reaching groups facing health inequalities, but there is no reference to targeting particular groups.

What is less evident is the impact of the Strategy for Sport on wider environmental challenges such as air quality, carbon footprint and CO2 emissions. Relevant policies are instead located in other strategies such as those for Health and Transport. However, there is an opportunity for this strategy to take steps to help mitigate the negative impact of new major sporting events on the environment.

2.2 Community Safety Impact Assessment

IIA Framework objective 23 Crime, safety and security: Contribute to safety and security. Contribute to perceptions of safety.

IIA Framework objective 19 Social integration: Ensure London has socially integrated communities

Context: See sections 2.2.2, 2.1.4 (in [Culture's IIA](#)) and 3.1.4.

Overall, what impact is the Mayor's Strategy for Sport likely to have on crime, anti-social behaviour, damage to the (built) environment or substance abuse?

There are no initiatives targeted at individuals who have been convicted or are at risk of offending, directly under the Strategy for Sport. Such initiatives are led by the Metropolitan Police working directly with various sporting bodies. Therefore, it is unlikely that this strategy will have a direct impact in this respect.

As mentioned in the Health Impact Assessment section, there are a cluster of policies that aim to achieve a positive impact on social integration through group and community participation in sports activities. Theoretically, this may have an indirect impact on individuals' perceptions of safety, either of their local area or London as a whole. However, the initiatives themselves are at present too high level to be able to assess their likely impact on perceptions of safety.

2.3 Equalities Impact Assessment

Sport and physical activity have the potential to bring Londoners together, to increase social integration and strengthen communities. They can also enhance our physical and mental well-being. The vision is for a London that participates, watches and works in sports together.

There are three key goals in the strategy:

- 1 Greater social integration and stronger communities.
- 2 A healthier, more active city.
- 3 London – the best place in the world to host major sporting events.

The strategy covers competitive and non-competitive activities as diverse as skateboarding, walking and yoga, in fact any physical activity that people do for enjoyment, entertainment, relaxation or active travel.

The Sports strategy and the BOP Scoping report evidence comparative levels of representation, participation and involvement in sport and physical activity between groups, and the links between participation and health inequality.

The impact of this inequality is most significant for Black and minority ethnic people, older and disabled people, people from lower socio-economic backgrounds and women.

This assessment analyses that impact and assesses how the proposed initiatives might mitigate or reverse and increase participation and involvement and make it more equitable and inclusive.

Equality characteristics and groups

The Equality Act 2010 lists nine 'characteristics', sometimes called 'Equality groups', in this assessment. The nine characteristics are: age, race/ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, disability, faith/belief, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity / paternity.

This assessment also considers socio-economic deprivation. The GLA priority equality groups [rather than issues or characteristics], are:

- Women/men
- People from black Asian or minority ethnic communities
- Disabled people
- Older people (50+)
- Children and young people (0-17)
- Young adults (18-25)
- Lesbians, gay men and bisexual people, trans people
- Faith groups.

People also have multiple identities, and discrimination can operate on several characteristics at the same time. This impact assessment recognises and considers this multiple impact.

Equality enhancement; negative mitigation

The positive impact of the projects / initiatives in the strategy will depend critically on how each are targeted and located, designed and implemented, and the degree of consultation and involvement of diverse local or relevant communities. This assessment is mindful of how a **potential positive impact** can easily switch to a **neutral or negative impact** if insufficient care is taken with project design, implementation and engagement.

The Sports strategy, and the initiatives listed within it, should meet the equality objectives and through them promote equality, diversity and social inclusion.

All the projects are different but, in general, to maximize the equality potential, each will need to meet some or all of these criteria:

Inclusion: Access and affordability, information, physical and psychological ['sense of belonging'] access, pricing and necessary expenditure, localness, ease-of-travel and safety, sensitivity to carers' needs.

Health and well-being: Increased participation and involvement of those who currently do not engage in sports or physical activity.

Diversity of activities: Wide and relevant range and type of activities to suit a diversity of communities and interests.

Participation: As spectators or participants, to better reflect London's diversity.

Economic and education: Increased diversity of Londoners sharing the economic benefits of the sports economy, and the employment and volunteering advantages, and access to relevant education and training opportunities.

Each of these criteria will have more or less relevance for each initiative.

Handled well, these criteria – embedded within the projects – could ensure that the equality benefits of the strategy.

See also 'Increasing the positive impact' below.

Under each of the three goals below, the projects / initiatives have the potential to impact positively on the lives of those communities in London who are either excluded from, or do not participate or share

in, the health, well-being, enjoyment and economic benefits that sports and physical activities can bring.

2.3.1 Socially integrated London

Likely impact: Positive

Because most of the initiatives **aim** to target, or prioritize, specific Equality groups, or have the explicit purpose of promoting social integration.

Sport Unites and Sports With

Initiatives which bring Londoners from more than one community and/or faith together, especially those who are isolated:

- Team London – volunteering.
- Initiatives linked to other support networks or community activities, forming new partnerships – prioritizing socially isolated people inc. new-comers, single parents with children, long-term unemployed, those who do not speak much English.
- Initiatives linked to other activities i.e. music, food etc.
- Support for talented youngsters – particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds or with limited financial resources.
- Thought Leadership
- Get Moving programme

Most relevant GLA IIA objectives:

These projects all have the potential to **impact positively on Equality groups**, and strengthen compliance with the Public-Sector Equality Duty, in particular:

- To advance equality of opportunity
- To meet the needs of people who share a specific characteristic
- To foster good relations between people with different protected characteristics
- To enhance participation in public life

And to meet the following IIA objectives for equality: Equality & inclusion; Health and health inequalities; Education and skills; Accessibility; Social integration; Economic competitiveness & employment; Crime, safety and security [perceptions of safety], design and infrastructure.

[See also Health and Well-being assessment]

Relevant Equality group/s and likely impact:

If Socially integrated London events and activities are promoted and run with clear, easy-to-find and read information; if they are accessible, affordable and easy-to-get-to; with child-care and/or child-friendly environments; if they are welcoming and offering ‘a sense of belonging’; designed by, relevant to, and run by [inc. volunteers] local people; well-linked to other community interests and supports, then there could be a considerable benefit to groups and individuals traditionally not participating in or benefiting from sport and physical activity or social interaction.

In particular, the initiatives could have a positive equality impact on:

[In alphabetic order]

- BAME people inc. migrant and refugee communities and new comers to London – *affordable, local, relevant, welcoming, safe*
- Carers – *affordability, access, welcoming*
- Children, young [16 – 18] adults and older people – *local, accessible, affordable, safe, child-friendly*

- Disabled people inc. physical and sensory impairments, people with mental health issues, learning disabilities and difficulties, and on the neuro-diverse spectrum – *local, accessible, welcoming, affordable, safe*
- LGBT+ communities – *safe, affordable, welcoming*
- People of diverse cultures and faiths – *local, welcoming, safe*
- People from lower socio-economic backgrounds – *local, affordable, welcoming*
- Women and men - single parents with children – *local, relevant, affordable, child care*

The potential positive impact, from each of the initiatives, will depend on implementation of the aims.

| Equality group | + | N | - | Comment |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Age: older and young people, young adults | + | | | Assuming accessible, affordable, safe, welcoming |
| Race/ethnicity: BAME etc. | + | | | Assuming affordable, welcoming, safe |
| Disability: Disabled people – inc. people with mental health issues, learning disabilities and difficulties, neuro-atypical people | + | | | Assuming affordable, accessible, welcoming, safe |
| Sexuality and gender identity: LGBT people | + | | | Assuming local, welcoming, safe |
| Faith / belief: Faith groups | + | | | Assuming local, welcoming, safe |
| Gender: women | + | | | Single parents -women and men |
| Carers - women men and young people | + | | | Assuming affordable, local, child care/friendly |
| Socio-economic class: People from lower socio- economic backgrounds -inc. people on low incomes and living in poverty. | + | | | Assuming affordable, accessible, safe |

2.3.2 Healthy active London

Likely impact: Positive

Because most of the initiatives aim to target or prioritize specific Equality groups.

Sport Unites

Aims: Increase the number of Londoners who participate in and engage with sports and physical activities.

Provide affordable, convenient, local facilities, targeted at Londoners who are not sufficiently active – focus on previously inactive participants and address reasons for non-participation.

Focus on catering for and supporting people with mental health difficulties.

Exploit the impact of major sporting events to increase levels of activity.

Initiatives:

- Existing initiatives:
Active travel, Healthy streets, cycling network, Healthy Schools London, Healthy Early Years London, Healthy Workplace charter.
- London Plan:
Planning policies on sports and recreation facilities – protection and enhancement, protection of open spaces, co-location with other uses, Thrive LDN.
- External partners:
London Sport, other partners.

Most relevant GLA IIA objectives:

The projects all have the potential to **impact positively on Equality groups** and to strengthen compliance with the Public-Sector Equality Duty, as well as the following IIA objectives for equality: Equality and inclusion; Health and health inequalities; Social integration; Accessibility; Design, infrastructure.

[See also Health and well-being assessment]

Relevant Equality group/s and likely impact:

If Socially integrated London events and activities are promoted and run with clear, easy-to-find and read information; if they are accessible, affordable and easy-to-get-to; with child-care and/or child-friendly environments; if they are welcoming and offering ‘a sense of belonging’; designed by, relevant to, and run by [inc. volunteers] local people; well-linked to other community interests and supports, then there could be a considerable benefit to groups and individuals traditionally not participating in or benefiting from sport and physical activity or social interaction.

In particular, the initiatives could have a positive equality impact on:

[in alphabetic order]

- BAME people – *affordable, local, relevant, welcoming, safe*
- Carers – *affordable, local, welcoming, safe*
- Disabled people inc. people with mental health issues – *affordable, local, accessible, welcoming, safe*
- People of all ages from lower socio-economic backgrounds – *affordable, local, welcoming, relevant*
- Older people – *affordable, local, accessible, welcoming, safe*
- Women – *affordable, local, relevant, child care/ child-friendly, safe*
- Young people experiencing deprivation inc. young people leaving care – *affordable, local, accessible, relevant, welcoming, safe*

The potential positive impact, from each of the initiatives, will depend on the implementation of the aims.

| Equality group | + | N | - | Comment |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Age: | + | | | Assuming accessible, affordable, safe, welcoming |
| Race/ethnicity: BAME etc. | + | | | Assuming affordable, welcoming, safe |
| Disability: Disabled people | + | | | Assuming affordable, accessible, welcoming, safe |
| Sexuality + gender identity: LGBT people | + | | | Assuming affordable, welcoming, safe |
| Faith / belief: | + | | | Assuming affordable, welcoming, safe |
| Gender: women | + | | | Affordable, child care/friendly, safe |
| Carers | + | | | |
| Socio-economic class | + | | | Assuming affordable, accessible, safe |

2.3.3 London – world sports capital

Likely impact positive

Aims: Affirm London as the best place in the world to stage large sporting events – bringing social and economic benefits to Londoners – and a very real ‘feel good’ factor.

Link to #LondonisOpen.

Social integration is enhanced by community engagement.

Initiatives:

- New events to engage new groups of Londoners
- Encouraging organising bodies to buy into the vision of getting Londoners to play, watch and work together in sport e.g. ticketing policies
- Team London – volunteering
- Leverage sports events as vehicles for other cultural/community events
- Joined-up policy promotion i.e. healthy eating
- Inspire and engage – using top-level sports people
- Evaluate impact

Most relevant GLA IIA objectives:

The projects all have the potential to **impact positively on Equality groups** and to strengthen compliance with the Public-Sector Equality, as well as these IIA objectives for equality: Equality and inclusion; Health and health inequalities; Social integration; Accessibility; Economic competitiveness and employment [small businesses]; Education and skills [volunteering]

[See also Health and well-being assessment]

Relevant Equality group/s and likely impact:

If London World Sports Capital events and activities are promoted and run with clear, easy-to-find and read information; if they are accessible, affordable and easy-to-get-to; with child-care and/or child-friendly environments; if they are welcoming and offering ‘a sense of belonging’; designed by, relevant to, and run by [inc. volunteers] local people; well-linked to other community interests and supports,

then there could be a considerable benefit to groups and individuals traditionally not participating in or benefiting from sport and physical activity or social interaction.

In particular, the initiatives could have a positive equality impact on:

[In alphabetic order]

- BAME people – *affordable, welcoming, safe*
- Disabled people inc. people with mental health issues – *affordable, accessible, welcoming, safe*
- Older people – *affordable, accessible, safe*
- People of all ages from lower socio-economic backgrounds – *affordable, safe*
- Women – *affordable, child care/ child-friendly, safe*
- Young people experiencing deprivation inc. young people leaving care – *affordable, accessible, safe*
- All groups benefiting from the social integration resulting from the events.
- All groups benefiting from the volunteering and employment opportunities.
- Groups involved in the small business economy.

The potential positive impact, from each of the initiatives, will depend on the implementation of the aims.

| Equality group | + | N | - | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Age: | + | | | Assuming safe, affordable, welcoming |
| Race/ethnicity: BAME | + | | | Assuming affordable, welcoming, safe |
| Disability: | + | | | Assuming accessible, affordable, safe |
| Sexuality and gender identity: LGBT people | + | | | Assuming affordable, welcoming, safe |
| Faith / belief: | + | | | Assuming affordable, welcoming, safe |
| Gender: women Carers | + | | | Assuming affordable, child care/ friendly, safe |
| Socio-economic class: | + | | | Assuming accessible, affordable, safe |

2.3.4 Ensuring the positive impact

The equality potential of the initiatives in the strategy will be strengthened if these six assurances on equality, diversity and inclusion are applied to their implementation:

- 1 Further equality impact assessment of all draft and completed project plans.
- 2 Consultation and engagement with Equality groups and local people during design and planning, implementation and monitoring stages of projects.
- 3 Diversity targets set and monitored for inclusion/representation of specific Equality groups. Diversity targets set for procurement. Outputs and outcomes monitored.
- 4 Draft and apply detailed GLA access and inclusive design standards covering all Equality groups [already exists?]. Outputs and outcomes monitored.
- 5 Publish GLA Equality and Inclusion standard for all cultural /sports projects.
- 6 Make GLA / Mayor support, financial and otherwise, contingent on 1 – 5 above.

2.3.5 Note on impact by Equality group

Equality groups listed are those covered by the Equality Act 2010 as 'characteristics', plus the GLA priority groups. Sometimes the impact is cumulative across a range of policies; sometimes long-term, sometimes more immediate.

Sometimes the impact is more difficult, and not appropriate, to measure as outputs because the outcome is in its contribution to the 'feel' of the City – inclusive, welcoming, and valuing of equality and respect.

3. Response to Integrated Impact Assessment

The strategy has taken into account the points made in the Integrated Impact Assessment with the following:

Environmental impact from major sporting events: Page 8

Likely impact: negative Impact

The Integrated Impact Assessment said: *“The Strategy for Sport specifies economic benefit, international exposure and community engagement as the three criteria on which decisions to support major events are to be based. The Strategy anticipates attracting a larger number of major sporting events to London, but does not include reducing the environmental impact of these new major events, for example, as a criteria”.*

Our Response:

The GLA Environment Team is currently developing an events framework to incorporate into the GLA’s Responsible Procurement Policy. The framework will provide guidance to officers on proportionate and relevant actions, targets, KPIs and metrics to ensure events supported by the GLA have consistent monitoring and reporting of performance and good practice is implemented against both the Responsible Procurement and GLA Event Sustainability policies. *Officers from the Sports and Environment Teams will work to ensure that all major sports events supported by the Mayor and GLA adhere to the principles these corporate policies.”*

Support for young Londoners: Page 8

Likely impact: neutral

The Integrated Impact Assessment said: *“The policies above do not yet clarify the support that will be available to young Londoners considering a career in sport, either directly or through sports clubs”.*

Our Response:

“Young Londoners considering a career in sport will be supported through a specific initiative in the ‘Sport Unites’ programme in partnership with SportsAid. The initiative will award small grants to talented young athletes in London, particularly those from low-income backgrounds, to help them overcome the financial obstacles often faced when pursuing a sporting career. The funding will help young, aspiring athletes achieve their sporting potential and provide them with additional opportunities such as workshops, mentoring and community ambassador opportunities”.

Targeting initiatives at those disproportionately affected: Page 9

Likely impact: positive

The Integrated Impact Assessment said: *Targeting initiatives at those currently inactive may create the largest impact proportionate to spend. Although targeting inactive persons in general may by default reach more Londoners affected by poverty or disability, the policies do not currently make specific reference to targeting the majority of specific groups disproportionately affected. An exception is the allocation of specific funding towards sports activities relating to mental health.*

Our Response:

We will fund initiatives aimed at getting those who currently do not participate in sport (and so are ‘inactive’) to become active. In doing so, we will consider targeting those with the highest rates of inactivity, such as women and girls, disabled people, older people (45 +) and some BAME groups.

4. Steps

4.1 Strategy and IIA Consultation

This IIA Report is open for a consultation period alongside the draft Sport Strategy. After the consultation period, responses will be collated and analysed. Findings will be used in the preparation of, and where appropriate revision of, the final Sport Strategy. The way in which consultation responses to the strategy and the IIA have been addressed in finalising the Sport Strategy will be set out in the consultation report. The consultation report will be published after the final version of the Sports Strategy is approved by the Mayor.

4.2 Timeline

The 12-week consultation period on the draft Sport Strategy for consultation and this IIA Report is due to commence in 20 July 2018. The review of consultation feedback is therefore due to be undertaken in 12 October 2018.

4.3 Comments and Feedback

Any comments relating to the findings of the IIA presented in this report, or the draft for consultation, are welcomed.

Please email to sportconsultation@london.gov.uk or send written comments to: Draft Sport Strategy, City Hall, The Queen's Walk London SE1 2AA

5. Appendix 1

GLA legal duties as set out in Scoping Report

5.1 Scope of this impact assessment

The GLA’s legal duties to consider different matters vary according to strategy, as summarised in the table below.¹

| | Equalities Act | Health | Health Inequalities | Sustainable development | Climate change | Community safety | SEA | Sustainability Assessment |
|----------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| London Plan | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Environment | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Transport | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Economic Development | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Housing | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Culture | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Health Inequalities | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |

The Mayor is also to have regard to (section 41 of the GLA Act):

- The principal purposes of the GLA (which are to promote London’s Social development, its economic development and improvement of its environment);
- The health of persons in Greater London;
- Health inequalities between persons living in Greater London;
- The achievement of sustainable development in the UK;
- Climate change and the consequences of climate change;
- The need for consistency with national policy and international obligations (including EU legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health);
- Guidance from the Secretary of State;
- Other Mayor strategies and consistency with these;
- The resources available for implementation and;
- The desirability of promoting and encouraging the use of the River Thames safely, in particular for the provision of passenger transport services and for the transportation of freight
- The Greater London Authority Act (1999) requires the Authority to “contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom” in exercising its statutory functions. this includes through implementing the vision of the sustainable development of London as set out in the London Plan, but other strategies need to be in accordance with this plan.

¹ GLA Integrated Impact Assessment note, 7th September 2017, drafted by IIA Strategy Coordination Working Group p1

5.2 Health Impact Assessment

The Mayor has a duty under the GLA Acts to promote improvements in health, promote the reduction of health inequalities and to have regard to the effects of his strategies on reducing health inequalities in London.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is an approach that ensures decisions made at all levels consider the potential impacts on health and health inequalities. The assessment process identifies where positive effects can be enhanced and negative effects reduced or eliminated. Also included under the broader umbrella of a Health Impact Assessment is a Mental Well-being Impact Assessment (MWIA)².

High level screening questions³ related to Health Impact Assessment include:

Is the strategy likely to have the potential to significantly affect health and well-being of the population and inequalities in health, positively or negatively? (Note, it is important to focus on wellbeing, including mental health, as much as illness). This should include:

- *Human health by virtue of its potential effects on the wider determinants of health? Consider which determinants of health are likely to be affected by the strategy and how health determinants may change as a result of the strategy (i.e. income, crime, environment, transport, housing, education, employment, agriculture, social cohesion)*
- *Key lifestyle variables (e.g. physical activity, smoking, drugs or alcohol use, sexual behaviour, accidents and stress at home or work - consider risk factors that influence the probability of individuals becoming more or less healthy)?*
- *The demand for health and social care services? (e.g. primary care, community services, hospital care, need for medicines, accident or emergency attendances, social services, health protection and preparedness response)*

5.3 Community Safety Impact Assessment

Community Safety is a broad term, referring to the protection of local communities from the threat and consequence of criminal and anti-social behaviour. It does this by achieving reductions in relation to both crime and the fear of crime. Community Safety encompasses anti-social behaviour and disorder (including behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), as well as the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances⁴.

The GLA has a duty pursuant to section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to exercise its functions with due regard on the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and

² Guide to Integrated Impact Assessment (2009) p5

³ Guide to Integrated Impact Assessment (2009) p19

⁴ Guide to Integrated Impact Assessment, by Collingwood Environmental Planning (CEP) and CAG Consultants for the Greater London Authority (GLA) and London Sustainable Development Commission (LSDC), June 2009.

disorder in its area and the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area.

High level screening questions⁵ related to Community Safety assessment include: *Is the strategy likely to have the potential to significantly affect safety and security, positively or negatively? Including:*

- *The protection of local communities from the threat and consequence of criminal and anti-social behaviour?*
- *Behaviour adversely affecting the local environment?*
- *The misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances?*

5.4 Equality Impact Assessment

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) is to consider impact on different groups, ensuring strategies, policies and projects do not discriminate, and where possible promote equality.

The Equalities Act 2010 defines nine protected characteristics:

Age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation⁶.

To clarify and aid the equalities impact assessment, some of these can be further qualified in the following way:

- Age: a person of a particular age or persons of a particular range of ages, for example younger and older people.
- Disability: a person with a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
- Gender reassignment: someone who proposes to go through, is going through or has gone through a process, or part of a process, to change his or her gender from man to woman or woman to man. A person making this change is described in the Act as a 'transsexual' person.
- Race: can mean your colour, nationality ethnic or national origins, ethnic and racial groups.
- Religion or belief: a person with any religious or philosophical belief including a lack of belief.
- Sex: a man or a woman.
- Sexual orientation: heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual

⁵ Guide to Integrated Impact Assessment (2009) p19

⁶ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/section/4>

In addition, the GLA has selected its own Equality Target Groups. Rather than targeting 'states of being', these target specific groups of people found in London⁷:

Women, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, people of mixed race, Irish people, Chinese and other minority ethnic communities, disabled people, older people (60+), children and young people (0 – 17), young adults (18 – 25), lesbians, gay men and bisexual people, trans people and faith groups.

The Mayor and the GLA, when exercising their functions, must have due regard to the following⁸:

- 1) Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct which is unlawful under the Equality Act 2010.
- 2) Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic, and those who don't. This means in particular:
 - i) Removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people who share a protected characteristic (that are connected to that characteristic).
 - ii) Taking steps to meet the needs of people who share a protected characteristic that are different from the needs of people who don't have that characteristic.
 - iii) Encouraging people who share a protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which their participation is disproportionately low.
- 3) Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic, and those who don't. This means, in particular, tackling prejudice and promoting understanding.

High level screening questions⁹ were drafted as part of IIA guidance produced for the GLA, to help screen which topics should be considered within an IIA and at what level of detail. For Equality Impact Assessment these are:

Is the strategy likely to have the potential to significantly affect outcomes for all communities, and to celebrate ethnic and cultural diversity, positively or negatively? Including:

- *for all equality groups and/or GLA Equality Target Groups, any impact that could disadvantage, or could contribute to promoting equality, equal opportunities or improving relations within equality target groups*
- *any group which is covered by anti-discrimination legislation*

⁷ Guide to Integrated Impact Assessment (2009) p19

⁸ GLA document: 111017 Culture and Sport Strategy_IIA specification_FINAL p3

⁹ Guide to Integrated Impact Assessment (2009) p19

6. Appendix 2: Evidence base

6.1 Contextual baseline data: Sport

6.2 Contextual baseline data: Sport

The evidence base draws on that used by the GLA in developing the Sports strategy and London Plan, supplemented by other data where necessary.

1 Air Quality: The aim of this objective is to reduce the emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality.

Air pollution is the second most significant factor impacting public health after smoking. Pollutant levels are high throughout central London and in Outer London deprived communities fare worse. (Institute of Health Equity UCL 2016).

3.8 million people in London work in areas where NO₂ limits are exceeded, All Inner London Boroughs are highly polluted: 70% of inner London has NO₂ concentrations over the limit.

People in the lowest socio economic groups are more likely to be exposed to poor air quality (Fecht 2015 Associations between air pollution and socio economic characteristics, ethnicity, and age profile of neighbourhoods in England and the Netherlands).

Children and older people with existing lung or heart complaints are especially vulnerable. 320,000 children attend schools close to roads where legal pollution levels are exceeded daily. Of particular note for health inequality is that of the 433 London schools in areas that exceeded EU limits for NO₂ in 2010, four fifths were in deprived areas.

3. Climate change mitigation: See data referenced in Section 2.3.

12 Economic Competitiveness and Employment: The aim of this policy is to provide a resilient economic structure in which there are opportunities for all Londoners.

Although there is no comprehensive data on employment in the sports sector, sports employment is a sub category of employment in “Arts, entertainment and recreation” which provides 4% of jobs in London. Predictions indicate that this section will grow by 35% in future years.

There is room for growth in sports jobs, but there are disparities in rates of employment within the London population. BAMEs and disabled people are particularly disadvantaged.

13 Education and skills: This objective aims to ensure education and skills provision meets the needs of the existing and future labour market, and improves life chances for all.

Young Londoners face a challenging transition from education into the labour market, with a youth unemployment rate of 17.9% for 16-24 year olds (compared with 14.4% England). There is a lack of support for transitions from education to work, especially for young women.

Source: Integrated Impact Assessment of the London Plan, IIA Scoping Report, February 2017. Section 5.12 Education and Skills.

15. Infrastructure: This objective aims to ensure provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure meets population and demographic change. For the sports strategy, this will relate to sports infrastructure, both existing and new, together with open space.

London has about half the number of leisure facilities per 100,000 people as the rest of the UK as well as a relative shortage of open space.

Source: London Sport: blueprint for a physically active city.

For data around provision of and access to open space (including for informal sports activity) see Infrastructure data in Section 2.3.

16. Culture: This objective aims to safeguard and enhance the cultural offer, as well as infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent, to benefit all Londoners. It also aims to deliver new activities that strengthen London's global position. For baseline data around culture, see Section 2.3.

14 Connectivity: This objective aims to enhance and improve connectivity for all to and from and within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes. For the sports strategy IIA, the focus is on the latter.

At present, walking accounts for 30% of all London trips and two thirds of trips of less than a mile. The Mayors Transport and Health strategies aim to get every Londoner walking or cycling at least 20 minutes a day by 2041.

18. Equality and inclusion: This objective aims to make London fair and inclusive, a place where everyone is able to participate. It also aims to reduce inequality and disadvantage, and to address diverse needs. Baseline data relating to groups with protected characteristics in London is gathered under Social Integration in Section 2.3.

19. Social integration: This objective aims to ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice. See data referenced in Section 2.3.

20. Health and Health Inequalities: This objective aims to improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities.

There are substantial differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between different boroughs and demographic groups, with people in the most deprived areas having the shortest life expectancy e.g. healthy life expectancy for men is 17.6 years shorter in Barking and Dagenham than it is in Richmond on Thames and 13.7 years shorter for women in Tower Hamlets as in Richmond on Thames.

An ageing population and improvements to health care also lead to an increasing burden from longer term conditions, resulting in complex needs – a trend that is increasing. (LSE Healthy Cities Index)

There are many drivers of health inequality not all of which are relevant to the Sports Strategy Assessment. Some key relevant sources are:

Poverty: Low income impacts on mental and physical health and social outcomes of both adults and children through material loss and stress. In particular, employees working for an employer paying the London Living Wage have higher psychological wellbeing on average than those who do not. In some boroughs over a third of jobs pay less than the London Living Wage. (Flint et al 2013 Investigating the effect of the London Living Wage on the psychological wellbeing of low wage service sector employees: a feasibility study. Journal of Public Health). 37% of London children live in relative poverty.

Mental Health: The Cavendish report 2014 finds that Londoners are more likely than other UK residents to suffer mental health problems as a result of unemployment or debt. The proportion of people with a recorded mental health problem is higher in London than for England as a whole.

Physical inactivity: The Chief Medical Officer recommends at least 150 minutes of physical activity a week. The London Health Commission finds that many Londoners are inactive on this definition. 28.1% of London's adult population is considered physically inactive (less than 30 minutes of physical activity a week) rising to 45% amongst children. Inactivity rises by age (49% amongst the 60+ age group) and by region. The highest rates of physical inactivity are found in the poorest boroughs e.g. Barking and Dagenham 43.7%. Overall, with the surveyed rates of inactivity, some 40% of Londoners have a higher than average risk of chronic disease and premature death.

Benefits of Physical activity and Health: DCMS Health Matters getting every adult active every day and analysis of health and educational benefits of sport and culture. These sources indicate that 14% of active people are more likely to report good health than non-active. Instances of depression will be reduced by 30%.

Source: London Sports Blueprint for a Physically Active City

21. Accessibility: The strategy aims to enable accessibility for all sections of the population to buildings, transport and infrastructure in London.

Although guidance on making sports facilities accessible has been published by Sport England, there does not appear to be data mapping the extent to which existing facilities are accessible.

23. Crime, safety and security: This objective aims to contribute to both actual levels of and perceptions of safety and security.