

**MAYOR OF LONDON**

# **The Mayor of London's Annual Report 2010/2011**

**Part II** – The appendices

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**May 2011**

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# Appendix 1: Update on progress against Mayoral Strategies required by the GLA Act

The Mayor's statutory strategies	Current position
<b>Air Quality Strategy</b>	On 14 December 2010 the Mayor published Clearing the Air, his Air Quality Strategy. It includes measures to reduce emissions from the transport network, homes and workplaces. Highlights include London's first age limits for taxis and private hire vehicles, tighter standards for the London Low Emission Zone and targeted local measures for pollution hotspots.
<b>Ambient Noise Strategy</b>	The Noise Strategy published in 2004 remains in force.
<b>Biodiversity Strategy</b>	The Biodiversity Strategy was launched in July 2002 and the London Plan contains the key policies to protect and enhance biodiversity in London. The Mayor's projects to enhance green space and to green the urban environment, through programmes and initiatives such as Help a London Park, RE:LEAF and the All London Green Grid, present opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the capital. Team London, the Mayor's volunteering programme, aims to mobilise volunteers to green the urban environment through tree planting. Volunteers will continue to be central to improving the environment to the benefit of London's wildlife.
<b>Climate Change Adaptation Strategy</b>	The Mayor published his draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for public consultation in February 2010. The strategy identifies the key climate risks to London today and over the coming century, and it proposes a range of actions to improve London's resilience to extreme weather and Londoners' quality of life. It is being updated following the outcome of the government Spending Review. The final strategy will be adopted in summer 2011.
<b>Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy</b>	The Mayor published his draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy for public consultation in October 2010. The document sets out how London will reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by 60 per cent by 2025, with a series of actions related to energy supply, homes, workplaces and transport. It identifies programmes that the Mayor will undertake as well as reductions that other bodies including government must make. The strategy is being updated following the outcome of the government Spending Review and public consultation. It will be published in summer 2011.
<b>Municipal and Business Waste Management Strategies</b>	The Mayor is in the process of reviewing his statutory Municipal Waste Management Strategy and producing a non-statutory Business Waste Strategy. Both draft strategies were publicly consulted on from October 2010 to January 2011. They are currently being updated for publication in summer 2011.
<b>Transport Strategy</b>	The Mayor's Transport Strategy was published in May 2010. The strategy sets out the Mayor's policies and proposals to enhance London's transport system, to improve the quality of life for those living and working in the capital, accommodate future population and employment growth, and to reduce the impact of transport on the environment.

The Mayor's statutory strategies	Current position
<b>Culture Strategy</b>	The Mayor published his final Cultural Strategy in November 2010, after public consultation. The strategy outlines the Mayor's vision for culture in London: how to maintain London's position as a global cultural capital and to ensure that as many Londoners as possible can experience and enjoy its world-class culture – particularly within the context of the forthcoming Olympic and Paralympic Games.
<b>Economic Development Strategy (EDS)</b>	The EDS was published in May 2010. It was informed both by extensive consultation and the evidence base used for the Mayor's Transport Strategy and the London Plan. A number of supporting documents are being developed, including an Implementation Plan and a snapshot of economic indicators. Both of these documents will be published early in 2011/12.
<b>The London Health Inequalities Strategy</b>	<p>The Mayor published his first ever Health Inequalities Strategy in April 2010.</p> <p>The strategy sets out the Mayor's commitment to work with partners to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote effective parenting, early years development, young people's emotional health and readiness for learning;</li> <li>• motivate and enable Londoners to adopt healthier behaviours and engage in lifelong learning;</li> <li>• build knowledge about health and wellbeing, tackling stigma and taboo in the process;</li> <li>• promote community development approaches to improve health and actively support the role of the third sector; and</li> <li>• build public sector capacity to engage more effectively with individuals, communities and the voluntary and community sectors.</li> </ul>
<b>Housing Strategy</b>	<p>The Mayor published the London Housing Strategy in February 2010. It is the capital's first statutory housing strategy. The strategy was published following extensive consultation with the London Assembly, the wider GLA group and the public.</p> <p>The strategy aims to deliver 50,000 affordable homes before the Olympics, the most in a single Mayoral term; halve severe overcrowding in social rented housing by 2016; and bring an end to rough sleeping in the capital.</p>
<b>London Plan (Spatial Development Strategy)</b>	The London Plan is being redrafted so that it has a more strategic approach, a sharper focus on spatial policy and provides a resource for more local planning. It has been taken through an examination in public by an independent panel. The new London Plan will be published in the summer 2011.

## Appendix 2: Update on the GLA's corporate health performance indicators

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This section details performance against the GLA's corporate health indicators. They cover the core GLA, excluding the functional bodies. Performance for 2010/11 is reported together with the annual target, and alongside performance and targets for previous years where these are available.

### The percentage of audit reports resulting in full or substantial assurance

#### (a) Internal audit reports

Year	Target	Performance
2008/09	95%	81%
2009/10	95%	85%
2010/11	95%	<b>100%</b>

#### (b) External audit reports

Year	Target	Performance
2008/09	100%	100%
2009/10	100%	100%
2010/11	100%	<b>100%</b>

### The percentage of invoices for commercial goods and services paid by the GLA within 30 days of receipt or within the agreed payment terms

Year	Target	Performance	Comments
2008/09	90%	88%	
2009/10 (From 1 April 2009 to 11 December 2009)	90%	95%	A new finance system was introduced after 11 December 2009.
2009/10 (From 14 December 2009 to 31 March 2010)	N/A	57%	Performance was affected by the introduction of the new finance system.
2010/11	92%	<b>87.5%</b>	Performance in the early part of the year continued to be affected by the introduction of the new system. However, performance in the second part of the year was better than the set target.

Note that performance figures generated by the old finance system are not directly comparable to those produced by the new system.

### The percentage of invoices for commercial goods and services paid by the GLA within ten working days of receipt or within the agreed payment terms

Year	Target	Performance
2010/11	85%	<b>86.6%</b>

### Environmental performance indicators

Year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 target	2010/11	Comments
Total waste (kg) produced by the GLA at City Hall	219,769	219,478	N/A	<b>211,076</b>	
Waste recycled by the GLA at City Hall: (a) Proportion of waste recycled (b) Dry recycling (kg) (c) Organic (food) waste collected (kg)	(a) 84.7% (b) 139,632 (c) 46,588	(a) 78.1% (b) 141,021 (c) 30,382	N/A	<b>(a) 75.9%</b> <b>(b) 126,260</b> <b>(c) 33,943</b>	Waste recycling relies on staff separating their waste. Recent waste audits show that a significant proportion of the waste put in bins designated for non-recyclable waste can be recycled. Staff were therefore reminded about what can and cannot be recycled, but there is still work to do to change behaviour.

Year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 target	2010/11	Comments
Green procurement: percentage spend on green products broken down by product category and green strand	1.6%	13.7%	N/A	N/A	2010/11 figures will be available in 2012.
Water: (a) Total water used (m <sup>3</sup> ) (b) Grey (borehole) / recycled water (m <sup>3</sup> )	N/A	N/A	(a) 607 (b) 68,293	<b>(a) 560</b> <b>(b) 37,980</b>	
Energy: (a) Total electricity consumption (kWh) (b) Total gas consumption (kWh) (c) Percentage of energy generated from on site renewables	N/A	N/A	(a) 900,230 (b) 659,88 (c) 4,300	<b>(a) 850,471</b> <b>(b) 624,039</b> <b>(c) 6,375</b>	
Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tonnes)	N/A	N/A	531.30	<b>575.15</b>	The target was not met because a new method for calculating the figures was introduced, in line with the new Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC).  The CRC is a legislative requirement that means all buildings over a certain size have to record and reduce their carbon emissions. Charges will be applied in future years for carbon used over the limit.

**Average elapsed time (working days) from the Human Resources team receiving an approval to fill form to an offer for that post being accepted**

Year	Target (days)	Performance (days)
2010/11	40	<b>35.75</b>

### Leavers in the year as a percentage of the average total staff

Year	Performance	Comments
2008/09	20%	
2009/10	26%	A workforce report was not produced in March 2009 due to the Organising for Delivery restructure. The figure shown is for the year to 30 September 2009.
2010/11	<b>14%</b>	

### The average number of days per employee (full time equivalent) lost through sickness absence

Year	Target	Performance
2008/09	6.5	7.9
2009/10	6.5	5.8
2010/11	6.0	<b>4.1</b>

### The cost of agency staff as a percentage of the total pay-bill

Year	Performance
2008/09	9%
2009/10	9%
2010/11	<b>5%</b>



**The percentage of temporary agency staff that are working within the organisational establishment list**

Year	Target	Performance
2008/09	Reduction in the percentage	2%
2009/10	Reduction in the percentage	9%
2010/11	Reduction in the percentage	<b>4.8%</b>

**The percentage of staff who receive at least an annual face-to-face performance appraisal, based on the percentage of staff performance reviews returned to Human Resources each year**

Year	Target	Performance	Comments
2008/09	100%	90%	
2009/10	100%	65%	The low percentage was due to an organisation-wide restructure, Organising for Delivery.
2010/11	100%	<b>77%</b>	The return rate was affected by a restructure taking place in one of the GLA's directorates at the time of annual performance reviews.

**The percentage of correspondence for the Mayor responded to in full within 20 working days**

Year	Target	Performance
2008/09	85%	71%
2009/10	90%	89%
2010/11	90%	<b>90%</b>

**The percentage of complaints to the GLA responded to in full within 20 working days**

Year	Target	Performance
2008/09	90%	74%
2009/10	90%	86%
2010/11	90%	<b>90%</b>

**The percentage of Freedom of Information requests received by GLA responded to in full within 20 working days**

Year	Target	Performance	Comments
2008/09	100%	85%	
2009/10	100%	86%	
2010/11	100%	<b>86%</b>	The GLA regularly receives complex Freedom of Information requests that require input from several areas of the business, and responding can be time consuming. In addition, there was a significant increase in the numbers of requests received over the course of 2010/11. The GLA's Information Governance Team is leading work to improve performance.

## Appendix 3: Sustainability

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The GLA Act requires us to:

- have regard to the effect of all we do on the achievement of sustainable development in the UK; and
- when preparing or revising strategies, include policies or proposals best calculated to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development in the UK.

### **How has the GLA delivered on its sustainable development duty?**

The essence of delivering sustainable development (SD) is ensuring that social, economic and environmental improvement is delivered in a joined up and transparent way, to the long-term benefit of London.

The GLA has a set of Corporate Health Indicators (CHIs), reported on in Appendix 2, which measure and help review performance against the three dimensions of SD, as follows:

#### *Social*

- Staff-based indicators; including turnover, sickness, completion of performance reviews and indicators concerning the use of agency staff.
- Transparency related indicators; including responding to correspondence.

#### *Economic*

- Financial indicators; including processing invoices and cost of agency staff.

#### *Environmental*

- Indicators concerning waste, the use of water and energy, emissions, and green procurement.

### **Work of the Sustainable Development Team**

Delivering the Mayor's sustainable development duty ensures that London contributes to improvements in quality of life for everyone, both now and in the future. The GLA Sustainable Development Policy Team supports the Mayor in the effective delivery of these duties.

This is achieved, in part, by managing statutory sustainability appraisals across the GLA family. The appraisal process requires that decisions and their impacts are clearly audited and that SD is consistently embedded throughout all strategies and policies from the outset. The aim is to ensure the sum of our actions deliver 'triple bottom line' outcomes adding up to clear and tangible improvements in overall long-term quality of life. Other mainstreaming activities include leading on BS8901 for the City Operations Unit. This delivers on an aspiration in the delivery plan for the London 2012 Games to roll out sustainable events management across the GLA group.

The Mayor has also provided continued support to the London Sustainable Development Commission (LSDC), a group of experts who provide independent advice to the Mayor on his SD duty. The LSDC produced a number of key research reports which have helped to inform the debate on delivering SD and influenced GLA policy, such as the Capital Consumption report.

In 2010/11 the Mayor continued to support the London Leaders programme, which is a pioneering, pan-London programme run by the LSDC to:

- inspire and catalyse positive change;
- demonstrate sustainability in action; and
- increase London's capacity for leadership in sustainable development.

In 2010/11 the GLA selected 15 people from all walks of life to be London Leaders. Each person committed to delivering a unique project over the course of a year that will improve quality of life for Londoners. This year's London Leaders projects have: engaged schools on the issue of sustainable food, helped maximise incomes for people on benefits, run training events for the unemployed, mentored a group of young sustainability leaders, and run reuse campaigns in university halls of residences.

# Appendix 4: Financial information

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## Budget setting and the GLA group

The Mayor proposes the budget for the GLA and the four GLA group organisations. These are:

*Transport for London (TfL)*

[www.tfl.gov.uk](http://www.tfl.gov.uk)

TfL provides the London Underground (LU) service, buses and river services, maintains London's main roads and regulates London's licensed taxi and private minicab services.

*London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA)*

[www.london-fire.gov.uk](http://www.london-fire.gov.uk)

LFEPA provides community fire safety, fire and rescue emergency response services, together with emergency planning.

*London Development Agency (LDA)*

[www.lda.gov.uk](http://www.lda.gov.uk)

The LDA works with the business community to sustain and improve London's role as a centre for business, while increasing economic opportunity for all Londoners.

*Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA)*

[www.mpa.gov.uk](http://www.mpa.gov.uk)

The MPA oversees the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), which provides policing in London.

The Mayor appoints the boards of TfL, LDA and LFEPA and approximately half of the board members of the MPA.

## 2011/12 Council Tax

### Introduction

Boris Johnson's third budget continues to deliver on his priority to provide taxpayer value and protect front line services. For three years running he has frozen the GLA's element of the Council Tax for residents of the 32 London boroughs, as well as fulfilling his manifesto commitment that Band D households would continue to pay only 38p a week for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

In the current economic climate the public sector must do more with less, delivering improved public services for no extra cost. The Mayor will continue to invest in his priorities by increasing front-line policing levels, improving public transport, investing in new local green spaces to make our city cleaner and greener, working to increase young people's opportunities and ensuring the 2012 Games leave a lasting legacy to lengthen London's lead as the World's Best Big City.

### Council Tax and budget information

The GLA group's take of the Council Tax for a typical Band D property will remain at £309.82 or £5.96 a week. The table below shows how the Council Tax (at Band D) is allocated.

	2010/11	Change	2011/12
MPA	216.83	11.12	227.95
LFEPA	59.57	-7.37	52.20
GLA	30.91	-0.58	30.33
TfL	4.02	-2.03	1.99
Collection funds	-1.51	-1.14	-2.65
<b>Total Band D (£)</b>	<b>309.82</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>309.82</b>

A Band D Council Tax payer in the City of London, which has its own police force, will pay £81.87.

### Restructuring City Hall and controlling costs

The Mayor has put value for money at the very heart of his administration and has controlled costs tightly as well as ruthlessly cutting out waste. City Hall has been streamlined to deliver his priorities to Londoners more efficiently and effectively.

These back office savings have released money which is being used to deliver the Mayor's key priorities, including: supporting three new Rape Crisis Centres; delivering 50,000 more affordable homes by 2012 - the largest number in a single Mayoral term; upgrading 50 sporting facilities prior to the 2012 Games to increase participation in sports; and improving 11 rundown parks alongside planting 10,000 street trees to enhance London's public realm.

## **Policing**

The Mayor's first priority is to make London safer. The budget enables the MPA to continue to focus resources on preventing violence against women and young people and reducing the levels of gang, knife and gun crime.

Support for local policing through the Safer Neighbourhood Teams will be maintained in order to boost confidence in the Police Service. The Metropolitan Police will have the resources to recruit more warranted officers, putting an extra 400 uniformed police onto London's public transport network. Police officer numbers will be maintained at higher levels in 2011/12 than when the current Mayor came into office.

## **London's transport system**

In the face of a challenging public spending round, fare rises have remained as modest as possible to give TfL a predictable and steady funding stream to maintain the investment needed to improve London's transport system. All existing free and concessionary travel schemes, including the 24 hour Freedom Pass for older and disabled Londoners, free bus travel for those under 16 and half price bus travel for Londoners who are on income related benefits have been protected.

The Mayor has fought for and secured a four year funding settlement from the government which maintains investment in London's transport infrastructure including:

- the financing of the main construction works for the Crossrail project, which will increase London's rail capacity by over ten per cent;
- the completion of the upgrade of the Tube network and completing the delivery of new air-conditioned trains for the District, Circle, Hammersmith & City and Metropolitan lines;
- completing the planned extensions of the DLR to Stratford International and the East London line to Clapham Junction and Highbury & Islington;
- maintaining bus mileage at current levels and tackling overcrowding on the Croydon Tramlink; and
- making London a genuinely cycle-friendly city, including extending the Barclays Cycle Hire Scheme before the 2012 Games and delivering 12 cycle superhighways by 2015.

The Mayor has listened to the wishes of local residents and businesses and abolished the Western Extension to the Congestion Charge zone. He is also working with London boroughs to improve road safety and deliver improvements to London's road network.

## 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games

The amount to be raised through the Council Tax for the Games remains at £20 – or 38p a week - for a Band D household. This delivers on the Mayor's commitment that it would not increase. The GLA will seek to ensure the benefits of the Games are seen London-wide and leave a lasting legacy.

## London Fire Brigade

The budget for LFEPA will protect front line services in the London Fire Brigade. The authority is building on its recent successes in reducing fires, fire deaths, arson attacks and hoax calls.

## Summary of GLA group budget

The tables below provide information on the key funding sources for the GLA, including Council Tax, and the reasons for the changes in the overall budget since last year.

How the budget is funded	2011/12 £m
Gross expenditure	13,101
Fares, charges and other income	-5,945
Government grants for specific purposes	-4,053
General government grants	-2,341
Use of reserves	181
Surplus in Council Tax collection funds	-8
<b>Amount met by Council Tax payers</b>	<b>935</b>



Changes in spending	£m
2010/11 budget requirement	3,263
Inflation	124
Efficiencies and other savings	-419
Investment in new and existing services	395
Other changes (including income growth)	-80
<b>2011/12 budget requirement</b>	<b>3,283</b>

The table below compares the GLA group's expenditure for the MPA, LFEPA and for other services in 2011/12 with the previous year. Overall the budget requirement (funded from general grants and Council Tax) will increase by 0.4 per cent – a reduction in real terms of about three per cent based on expected retail price inflation levels in 2011/12.

Summary of spending and income (£m)	Police (MPA)		Fire (LFEPA)		Other services (including GLA and TfL)		Total	
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
Gross expenditure	3,645.0	3,572.3	469.2	459.6	9,854.7	9,068.6	13,968.9	13,100.5
Specific government grants	-606.6	-516.7	-10.8	-11.7	-4,030.7	-3,524.9	-4,648.1	-4,053.3
Other income (incl. fares and charges)	-360.9	-307.8	-21.1	-19.2	-5,175.5	-5,618.1	-5,557.5	-5,945.1
<b>Net expenditure</b>	<b>2,677.5</b>	<b>2,747.8</b>	<b>437.3</b>	<b>428.7</b>	<b>648.5</b>	<b>-74.4</b>	<b>3,763.3</b>	<b>3,102.1</b>
Change to level of reserves	-4.2	-34.8	0.0	-19.3	-496.1	235.5	-500.3	181.4
<b>Budget requirement</b>	<b>2,673.3</b>	<b>2,713.0</b>	<b>437.3</b>	<b>409.4</b>	<b>152.4</b>	<b>161.1</b>	<b>3,263.0</b>	<b>3,283.5</b>

More information on the budget is available on the GLA website at [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk).

# Appendix 5: The London Assembly's required information for the 2010/11 Annual Report

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Section 46(2)(d) of the GLA Act states that the Mayor's Annual Report must include 'information of such descriptions as the Assembly, prior to the beginning of the financial year to which the report relates, has notified to the Mayor that it wishes to be included in the annual report.' This section meets that requirement.

## Crime and safety

### **Levels of crime at suburban rail stations, on public transport and at public transport interchanges in London**

#### *Levels of crime at suburban rail stations*

(source: British Transport Police, [stats.btp.police.uk/Default.aspx](http://stats.btp.police.uk/Default.aspx))

The British Transport Police (BTP) publishes crime statistics for any railway station in the UK via the link above, but they do not define suburban stations. Crime figures can be viewed by:

- on train;
- at station; or
- both.

Note that BTP record offences on route against the terminating station which can potentially give a misleading impression of a high crime station.

#### *Levels of crime on public transport*

(source: Transport for London, [www.tfl.gov.uk/corporate/about-tfl/14692.aspx](http://www.tfl.gov.uk/corporate/about-tfl/14692.aspx))

Transport for London (TfL) publishes statistics for:

- bus related crime;
- BTP offences for TfL services (London Underground (LU), Docklands Light Railway (DLR), Tramlink and London Overground); and
- crime per million passenger journeys.

Statistics for 2010/11 cover the period up to December 2010. Full year figures were not available at the time of publication.

Headlines:

- Bus-related crime for the first three quarters of 2010/11 was 3.3 per cent lower than 2009/10, and the rate of bus related crime fell to 10.4 crimes per million passenger journeys (from 10.8 for the same period the previous year).
- Crime on the LU and DLR was also down – by 8.3 per cent. The rate of crime fell to 11.5 crimes per million passenger journeys (from 13.2 for the same period the previous year).
- The crime figures for London Overground have increased compared with previous years. However, the service now includes 13 additional stations.

The tables below show detailed statistics for the first three quarters of each of the last three years (figures for April to December have been used across each of the three years to aid comparability).

Network	April – December 2008		April – December 2009		April – December 2010		Percentage change in crimes 2009 v 2010
	Crimes	Rate	Crimes	Rate	Crimes	Rate	
Bus	20,659	12.1	18,490	10.8	<b>17,881</b>	<b>10.4</b>	-3.3%
LU and DLR	11,535	13.2	11,111	13.2	<b>10,194</b>	<b>11.5</b>	-8.3%
London Overground	391	-	335	-	<b>493</b>	-	Not comparable
London Tramlink	308	14.8	327	17.1	<b>285</b>	<b>13.6</b>	-12.8%

Reliable passenger figures are not currently available for London Overground and therefore the rate cannot be provided.

#### *Levels of crime at public transport interchanges in London*

Statistics for crime at public transport interchanges are not available. This is mainly due to the difficulty in accessing data from across the relevant agencies in a consistent way. There is also no formal definition of an ‘interchange’ – there are potentially thousands across London.

The Mayor’s Transport Strategy has a focus on strengthening coordination, collaboration, joint tasking and deployment arrangements by the different police services – BTP, City of London and Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) – at transport hubs and interchanges. This work is being overseen by the London Transport Community Safety Partnership Delivery Management Group. Three locations have been selected as pilots for improving hub policing: Finsbury Park, Stratford and Victoria.

Local Transport Hub Action Plans have been developed with TfL and policing partners to improve communication, coordination and collaboration. Particular aspects addressed include joint accommodation of BTP and MPS policing teams, conducting joint BTP and MPS operations, and engagement with local

business and communities. The hubs have also been supported through intelligence and analysis from the joint BTP/MPS/TfL (CSEP) Fusion Centre. The tactical and strategic analysis has given the local policing teams information on crime and disorder issues that should be addressed to reduce offences and improve perceptions of safety. The analysis will also inform performance indicators for these hubs, based on priority issues. An initial analysis has been completed for Stratford and Victoria, and is in the process of being undertaken for Finsbury Park.

### Levels of reported violent crime, including levels of hate crime, against particular groups of Londoners

*Levels of reported violent crime across London*

(source: MPS)

Headlines:

- Overall levels of violent crime continue to reduce, with a five per cent reduction last year. The total number of violent crimes reduced by 8,806 incidents.
- Gun crime is at its lowest for a number of years.

Category	2008/09 reported crimes	2009/10 reported crimes	2010/11 reported crimes	Percentage change 2009/10 v 2010/11
Total violence against the person	174,413	174,616	<b>165,810</b>	-5%

The standard definition for ‘violent crime’ is all violent acts against the person, sexual offences and personal robbery offence. Note also that improved confidence in policing will increase the willingness to report some types of violent crime, such as assault, robbery and rape. The Mayor is leading a number of initiatives which aim to build confidence in the police and other agencies, such as the Violence Against Women and Girls project.

*Levels of hate crime*

(source: MPS)

Headlines:

- Overall, racist and religious hate crimes have decreased by 12 per cent from last year.
- Race hate crimes have decreased significantly for nearly all ethnic groups.
- Disability hate crime has increased by nine per cent. However, this rate of increase was significantly lower than in the previous year.
- Reported homophobic hate crime has remained steady.

Category	2008/09 reported crimes	2009/10 reported crimes	2010/11 reported crimes	Percentage change 2009/10 v 2010/11
Racist hate crime	9,711	9,993	<b>8,824</b>	-12%
Religious hate crime	649	707	<b>632</b>	-12%
Homophobic crime	1,106	1,360	<b>1,351</b>	0%
Disability hate crime	51	116	<b>126</b>	9%

*Breakdown of race hate crime by ethnicity of the victim*  
(source: MPS)

Category	2008/09 reported crimes	2009/10 reported crimes	2010/11 reported crimes	Percentage change 2009/10 v 2010/11
Bangladeshi	211	198	<b>168</b>	-15%
Indian	519	543	<b>466</b>	-14%
Pakistani	403	455	<b>369</b>	-19%
<b>All Asian ethnic groups</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>-16%</b>
African	951	941	<b>730</b>	-22%
Caribbean	570	538	<b>480</b>	-11%
Chinese	67	59	<b>58</b>	-2%
<b>All black ethnic groups</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>-16%</b>
British	900	959	<b>769</b>	-20%
Irish	88	86	<b>53</b>	-38%
<b>All white ethnic groups</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>-17%</b>
<b>Unrecorded ethnicity</b>	<b>3,951</b>	<b>3,949</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>-6%</b>

Note: There were no significant changes in the proportions of victims by gender within these ethnic groups.

### Breakdown of homophobic hate crime by gender and ethnicity of the victim

(source: MPS)

Headlines:

- While overall reported homophobic crime remained stable, there was an increase in homophobic crimes against women.
- Homophobic crime against black men and women was also broadly stable, increasing from 115 incidents to 117 incidents between 2009/10 and 2010/11. There has, however, been an increase from 2008/09 when there were 98 incidents.\*

Category	2008/09 reported crimes	2009/10 reported crimes	2010/11 reported crimes	Percentage change 2009/10 v 2010/11
Male	791	1,042	984	-6%
Female	289	288	339	18%

Further breakdowns by ethnic group have not been included as the numbers are very low. In addition, 40 per cent of victims did not have their ethnicity recorded, which affects year-on-year comparison.

### Levels of reported knife crime perpetrated by and against young people

(source: MPS)

The MPS records the overall number of victims of serious youth violence (SYV), including those that involved a knife.

Headlines:

- The number of young victims from firearms has decreased by 19 per cent, in line with the overall drop in gun crime.
- Targeted operations continue to pursue the very small minority of young people who carry weapons, with the incidence of teenage homicides becoming less frequent.
- Overall youth violence was down by six per cent in 2010/11.

Category	2008/09 reported crimes	2009/10 reported crimes	2010/11 reported crimes	Percentage change 2009/10 v 2010/11
SYV with guns	658	715	579	-19.0%

\* Note these figures were amended in October 2011 to correct an error.

SYV with knives	4,137	4,417	<b>5,118</b>	15.9%
<b>Total SYV victims</b>	<b>6,676</b>	<b>6,778</b>	<b>6,859</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

**The amount of funding provided by the GLA to support Rape Crisis Centres and the outputs and outcomes achieved as a result**

	2010/11 £000
Funding provided by the GLA	<b>675</b>
Actual expenditure / Outturn	<b>624</b>

Outcomes for the South London Rape Crisis Centre (RCC):

- The Rape Crisis sexual violence helpline supported 3,327 people and answered a total of 6,211 calls in 2010/11.
- 1,008 women accessed the counselling service.

Outcomes for the West London RCC:

- 75 women accessed the counselling service.

Note that the South London RCC worked with women from right across London and also outside of London. It receives funding from a range of sources including the Mayor of London, London Councils, Croydon Council, the Home Office and a range of charitable trusts and foundations.

The East and North RCCs have recently been set up, so there is no significant data available to report on. Outcome data will be available for all four centres in 2011/12.

**Numbers of Police Officers, Police Community Support Officers and police civilian staff provided for in the Mayor's budget for 2010/11 and how many are employed on 31 March 2011**

(sources: 2010-13 London Policing plan, MPA/MPS end of year figures supplied for this report)

The table below shows the actual position at the end of 2010/11 and each of the previous three financial years. It also shows the position budgeted for in the Mayor's 2010/11 budget.

Role	31 March 2008	31 March 2009	31 March 2010	2010/11 budget	31 March 2011
Police Officers	31,398	32,543	33,260	33,091	32,370
Police Community Support Officers	4,226	4,567	4,607	4,639	3,963
Civilian and other staff	14,364	14,490	14,578	14,199	14,154
<b>Subtotal core establishment</b>	<b>49,988</b>	<b>51,600</b>	<b>52,445</b>	<b>51,929</b>	<b>50,487</b>
Special constables	2,510	2,622	3,125	5,330	4,946
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>52,498</b>	<b>54,222</b>	<b>55,570</b>	<b>57,259</b>	<b>55,433</b>

During 2010 it became clear that the MPS would be required to make significant savings from 2011/12 onwards. The MPS instigated a temporary pause in recruitment pending clarification of the budget position. In March 2011, when the budget position for 2011/12 was finalised, the MPS recommenced recruiting recruitment. By May 2012 London will have significantly more uniformed officers than at the start of the Mayor's term.

#### Numbers of firefighters provided for in the Mayor's budget for 2010/11 and how many are employed on 31 March 2011

	2010/11 budget	At 31 March 2011
Number of firefighters	5,865	5,788

## Housing

#### Numbers of new family-sized affordable homes completed in London

(source: GLA, London Plan Annual Monitoring Report, Housing Provision Monitor tables, HPM10 for 2007/08 and 2008/09, HPM06 for 2009/10: [www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/research-reports/annual-monitoring-reports](http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/research-reports/annual-monitoring-reports))

The figures below refer to gross conventional completions of social rented and intermediate homes with three bedrooms or more.

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total	1,999	2,042	2,379

Data for 2010/11 will be available in February 2012.



### Numbers of long-term empty homes in London

(source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Housing Live Tables 125 and 615)

*The number of empty homes in London which have been vacant for six months or longer*

	2008	2009	2010
Long-term empty homes as at October	36,247	36,645	<b>34,671</b>
Total housing stock at 31 March	3,248,000	3,276,000	<b>3,300,000</b>
Long-term empty as a percentage of total stock	1.12%	1.12%	<b>1.05%</b>

These figures are derived from local authority Council Tax returns. They are used in place of data from the Housing Strategy and Statistical Appendix, which was less complete and more volatile.

The number of empty homes has reduced, as it also has a percentage of the total stock. This was within a difficult economic climate. The fall means that the GLA is on track to deliver the Mayor's target that no more than one per cent of London's homes should be empty.

### Numbers of rough sleepers in London

(source: Broadway, Chain data)

*Number of individuals seen sleeping rough in London over the course of the year*

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total	3,017	3,472	<b>3,673</b>

Data for 2010/11 will be available in June.

This data has been used in preference to the Department for Communities and Local Government's rough sleeper counts. Chain data provides a more complete picture of the extent of rough sleeping over the course of the year, rather than a snapshot on a single night. The statistics are based on information collected by outreach workers and recorded on the CHAIN system over a 12-month period. It refers to individuals who are found sleeping rough (and not instances of rough sleeping).

Note in particular that:

- Almost half (47 per cent) of those recorded in the 2009/10 figure were seen on the street just once. Therefore the term ‘rough sleepers’ is not appropriate for these individuals – they are contacted and helped off the street and into appropriate services.
- Most rough sleepers are foreign nationals without access to public funding. The number of UK nationals sleeping rough has reduced significantly.

*Number of entrenched rough sleepers on London’s streets*

	2008/09	2009/10
Total	205	<b>128</b>

In 2009 the Mayor set up the London Delivery Board to bring together charities, the boroughs, the police and others to reduce rough sleeping. The GLA is also working to end entrenched rough sleeping through the No Second Night Out project.

### **Number of new homes built in London meeting level three of the Code for Sustainable Homes**

(source: Homes and Communities Agency, data provided to the GLA)

The table below shows the proportion of new build homes completed for both social rent and the intermediate market that were either:

- certified as Eco Homes ‘Very Good’ or above; or
- were certified as Sustainable Homes Code 3 or above.

Market	2007/08 certified	2008/09 certified	2009/10 certified
New build homes completed for social rent	N/A	76%	<b>89%</b>
New build homes completed for intermediate market	N/A	60%	<b>78%</b>

Note: Data is available from the HCA for affordable housing completions. It is not similarly available for new market housing as the London Development Database has only recently been amended. The first complete year of data will be 2011/12, with these figures being available in February 2013.

### **Progress in delivering an online private sector rents guide**

London Rents Map was launched in December 2009; please see: <http://www.london.gov.uk/rents/>.

## Transport and environment

### Congestion levels on roads in inner and outer London

(source: TfL, Travel in London Report 3)

*Average traffic speeds (kilometres per hour) by functional sector of London; working weekdays, by time period*

Functional sector	Time period	2007/08 speed (kph)	2008/09 speed (kph)	2009/10 speed (kph)
Central London	am peak	15.2	14.7	<b>15.1</b>
	inter-peak	13.6	13.4	<b>14.2</b>
	pm peak	14.6	14.3	<b>14.3</b>
Inner London	am peak	20.2	20.0	<b>20.6</b>
	inter-peak	21.1	21.0	<b>21.3</b>
	pm peak	18.4	18.4	<b>18.0</b>
Outer London	am peak	31.0	31.6	<b>32.1</b>
	inter-peak	34.2	34.6	<b>34.2</b>
	pm peak	29.5	30.0	<b>29.3</b>

Average speeds for the first quarter of 2010/11, taken from LCAP (London Congestion Analysis Project), give an early indication of more recent change. Figures show that traffic flow smoothing initiatives are having an impact on average speeds on the network and travellers are spending less time in their cars. Drivers spent some 80,000 fewer hours in their vehicles compared with the same quarter in 2009/10.

Average vehicle delay (minutes per kilometre) by functional sector of London; working weekdays, by time period.

Functional sector	Time period	2007/08 speed (min/km)	2008/09 speed (min/km)	2009/10 speed (min/km)
Central London	am peak	1.4	1.5	<b>1.3</b>
	inter-peak	1.9	1.9	<b>1.6</b>
	pm peak	1.6	1.6	<b>1.5</b>
Inner London	am peak	1.2	1.2	<b>1.1</b>
	inter-peak	1.1	1.1	<b>1.0</b>
	pm peak	1.5	1.5	<b>1.5</b>
Outer London	am peak	0.7	0.7	<b>0.7</b>
	inter-peak	0.6	0.5	<b>0.5</b>
	pm peak	0.8	0.8	<b>0.8</b>

Smoothing traffic flow is a major policy focus for Transport for London. TfL has recently developed a monitoring system and an indicator to measure this: the percentage of motor traffic which for a 'typical' 30-minute journey completes the journey in less than 35 minutes. On this basis, between 89 and 90 per cent of journeys on major roads in London (the TLRN network) are completed reliably – a figure which serves as a baseline for future improvement initiatives.

### Air quality, carbon emissions and pollution levels (PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>) in London

Reduction in average carbon emissions per kilometre  
(source: TfL)

	2006	2008
Average grammes of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per road vehicle (excludes buses) per km	220	<b>207</b>

	2006	2008	2009/10
Average grammes of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per public transport passenger km	80	77	<b>77</b>

*Reduction in particle and nitrous oxide emissions*

(source: Mayor's Air Quality Strategy, 2010)

The graph below shows the LAQN Index for NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>, 1996 to 2010. The LAQN index, developed by King's College Environmental Research Group, provides a long-term trend for London's air quality based on monthly and smoothed measurements at a mixture of roadside and background sites at Inner and Outer London locations, as well as Marylebone Road.



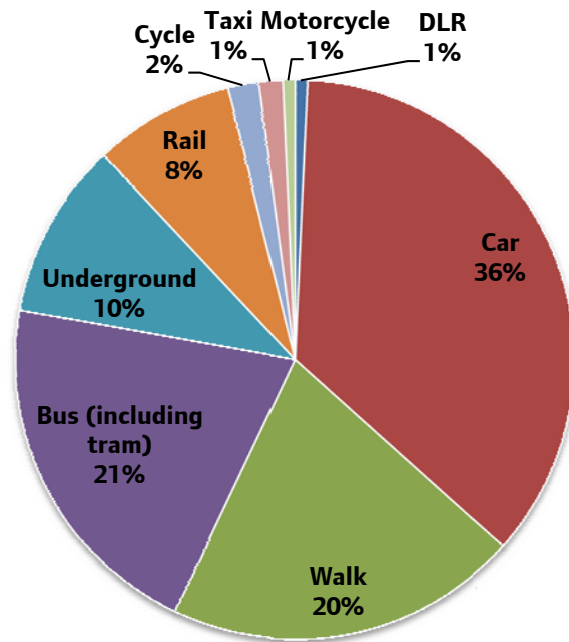
Note data is provisional from 2009 onwards.

**Modal shift for journeys between major transport hubs in Outer London, including the numbers and proportions of journeys made by car, public transport, walking and cycling**

(source: TfL, Travel in London Report 3)

Data is collected by TfL, but does not include 'journeys between major transport hubs in outer London'.

*Modal shares of daily journey stages in London, 2009*



*Percentage of journey stages by type of transport*

Mode	2007	2008	2009
Public transport	40%	41%	<b>41%</b>
Private transport	38%	37%	<b>37%</b>
Cycling	2%	2%	<b>2%</b>
Walking	20%	20%	<b>21%</b>

*Outer London borough trips per day and shares by main transport mode, average seven-day week*

	2006/07 – 2008/09	2007/08 – 2009/10
Trips per day (000s)	9,722	<b>9,552</b>
Rail	3%	<b>3%</b>
Underground/DLR	4%	<b>4%</b>
Bus/Tram	13%	<b>13%</b>
Taxi/Other	1%	<b>1%</b>
Car/Motor cycle	50%	<b>50%</b>
Cycling	1%	<b>1%</b>
Walking	28%	<b>28%</b>

**Take-up rates of home insulation schemes in London**

The area-based RE:NEW programme, delivered through the GLA, London Councils, the Energy Saving Trust and London boroughs, is a retrofitting programme offering London homes free energy surveys and free 'easy to install' energy efficiency measures. Where appropriate, it also signposts households to further measures, such as loft and cavity wall insulation, under existing schemes delivered in London through the energy utilities' Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) and Warm Front.

In addition to 817 homes retrofitted under technical trials in 2009/10, nine demonstration projects were completed in 2010/11 in the London boroughs of Camden, Croydon, Harrow, Haringey, Havering, Hillingdon, Kingston, Lewisham and Southwark. **An average of 25 per cent of homes in targeted areas**

**took a home energy visit;** 8,119 properties were treated; and annual savings of 0.79 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> and £154 on fuel bills per home were achieved. The RE:NEW programme will be rolled out to all boroughs in 2011/12.

**Number of street trees planted using GLA resources and the net increase or decrease in numbers of street trees. These figures should be broken down to show how many were planted and the net increase or decrease in each London borough**

(source: Greater London Authority)

Since its launch in the winter of 2008/09, the Mayor's Street Trees Programme has planted 9,576 trees. TfL planted A total of 2,287 trees in the same period, 500 more than were removed (primarily for health and safety reasons). Additional street trees were also planted through various public realm improvement projects funded in part by the GLA and LDA. However, as these projects are funded and delivered through multiple mechanisms it is not possible to provide a figure for the number of street trees planted.

*Tress planted through the Mayor's Street Tree Programme*

(source: GLA)

Borough	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Barking and Dagenham	0	379	<b>784</b>
Barnet	0	88	<b>0</b>
Bexley	0	75	<b>140</b>
Brent	100	70	<b>193</b>
Bromley	0	208	<b>207</b>
Camden	0	0	<b>0</b>
Croydon	0	0	<b>60</b>
Ealing	0	202	<b>122</b>
Enfield	0	265	<b>300</b>
Greenwich	0	0	<b>0</b>
Hackney	0	0	<b>0</b>
Hammersmith and Fulham	0	97	<b>80</b>
Haringey	250	150	<b>150</b>



<b>Borough</b>	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>
Harrow	0	400	<b>106</b>
Havering	62	0	<b>145</b>
Hillingdon	51	88	<b>121</b>
Hounslow	0	310	<b>350</b>
Islington	230	0	<b>91</b>
Kensington and Chelsea	0	0	<b>0</b>
Kingston	0	0	<b>34</b>
Lambeth	0	186	<b>167</b>
Lewisham	0	355	<b>0</b>
Merton	47	207	<b>140</b>
Newham	380	0	<b>100</b>
Redbridge	27	94	<b>100</b>
Richmond	0	41	<b>0</b>
Southwark	122	0	<b>97</b>
Sutton	0	135	<b>347</b>
Tower Hamlets	155	138	<b>450</b>
Waltham Forest	0	100	<b>0</b>
Wandsworth	0	0	<b>150</b>
Westminster	0	0	<b>130</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>4,564</b>

*TfL tree planting and removal*  
(source: TfL)

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Removed	881	577	329
Planted	525	1062	700
<b>Net loss/gain</b>	<b>-360</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>371</b>

The GLA does not currently collect data on the net increase or decrease in numbers of street trees in London. This data is held individually by the boroughs. There is not yet a reliable way of collating and publishing all of this data to give an overview of London's street trees because of the different formats used by boroughs collect this data. The GLA is working with a range of partners, particularly the boroughs, through RE:LEAF – the Mayor's tree campaign – to both obtain a better understanding of both street tree data in London and to get a more accurate estimate of total tree cover in London.

## London's economy

### Levels of international investment in London

*Number of investment projects which have been set up in London by region with the assistance of London & Partner*  
(source: London & Partners; previously Think London)

Region	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Asia Pacific	75	93	118
Europe	42	72	81
North America	59	74	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>263</b>

*Jobs as a result of investment after one year and by three years*  
(source: London & Partners)

Region	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	Year 1 jobs	Projected jobs by year 3	Year 1 jobs	Projected jobs by year 3	Year 1 jobs	Projected jobs by year 3
Asia Pacific	816	1,619	1,210	2,001	2,441	3,559
Europe	563	1,026	972	2,178	1,399	3,018
North America	1,112	2,023	1,070	1,978	2,194	2,697
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>4,068</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>6,157</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>9,274</b>

London & Partners' clients confirm the year one jobs in feedback forms, once a project is completed. London & Partners has previously verified these numbers with the company concerned in the year post project completion. Year three jobs are projected by the organisation to be created by the third year of the organisation's set-up in London.

#### **Numbers of employers in London adopting the London Living Wage**

(source: GLA, The Living Wage in London)

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Number of organisations who have made a commitment to pay at least the London Living Wage	29	96	121

#### **Levels of employment among equalities target groups, and numbers of people at age 16 not in employment, education or training**

(source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey and Labour Force Survey)

Summary points:

- During 2009, 68 per cent of working-age Londoners were in employment, compared with 71 per cent in the rest of the United Kingdom. This is a smaller gap than in previous years.
- In 2009, the employment rate for black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) Londoners was 58 per cent, far lower than the employment rate for white Londoners (74 per cent).

- The employment rate for disabled people in London was 45 per cent in 2009, compared with 73 per cent for non-disabled people. Both rates are about three percentage points lower than the equivalent rates for the UK.
- The employment rate for the 16-24 age group in London is about eight percentage points lower than for this age group in the UK as a whole.

Levels of labour market participation are measured in this section by monitoring the employment rates of Londoners. The analysis compares the employment rate in London to that nationally and also explores the outcomes for Londoners by gender, ethnicity and disability.

Employment rates express the number in employment as a proportion of the population. All data and rates relate to the working age population (ie. 16-64 years old). All data are drawn from sample surveys and are subject to a certain degree of sampling variability and volatility. This means data need careful interpretation as differences in rates between years are sometimes not statistically significant and changes are, therefore, best considered over several years. Where available, confidence intervals (CI) are shown to give an idea of the possible error attached to the most recent estimates.

#### *Employment rates in London and the UK*

In 2009, 68 per cent of working-age Londoners were in employment, lower than the rate in the rest of the UK (71 per cent). Employment rates have fallen since the beginning of 2009 in response to the recession. Nevertheless, the employment rate has not fallen by as much as might have been expected given the experience of previous recessions. The differential between London's employment rate and that for the rest of the UK has reduced over the past few years.

The table below shows employment rates, for persons of working age, for London and the UK 2007 to 2009.

Region	2007	2008	2009	CI (2009 data) <sup>†</sup>
London	68.9%	69.5%	<b>68.3%</b>	0.7
Rest of UK	72.9%	72.5%	<b>70.9%</b>	0.2
UK	72.4%	72.1%	<b>70.6%</b>	0.2
<b>Difference (London / rest UK)</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	-

<sup>†</sup> CI = Approximate 95 per cent confidence interval in percentage points, attached to 2009 estimate.

### Employment rates by gender

In 2009 the employment rate for men in London was 75.5 per cent compared to 61 per cent for women. While the employment rate for men in London is similar to that for the rest of the UK, the employment rate for women in London is five percentage points lower.

The gap in female employment rates between London and the rest of the UK is mainly due to the fact women with dependent children in London are less likely to be in work compared with mothers outside London.

The table below shows working age employment rates by gender for London and the UK 2007 to 2009.

Gender	Region	2007	2008	2009	CI (2009 data)
Males	London	76.6%	77.2%	75.5%	0.9
	Rest of UK	78.8%	78.0%	75.7%	0.3
	<b>Difference London / rest UK</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	-
Females	London	61.2%	61.7%	61.2%	1.0
	Rest of UK	67.1%	67.1%	66.2%	0.3
	<b>Difference London / rest UK</b>	<b>-5.9%</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	-

### Employment differentials by ethnicity

Figures from the 2009 Annual Population Survey show that BAME Londoners have an employment rate of 58.3 per cent, considerably lower than the employment rate for white Londoners (73.8 per cent).

The table below shows working age employment rates by ethnicity for London 2007 to 2009.

Ethnicity	2007	2008	2009	CI (2009 data)
All groups	68.9%	69.5%	68.3%	0.7
White groups	73.9%	74.7%	73.8%	1.3
BAME groups	59.7%	60.0%	58.3%	2.0
<b>Difference white / BAME</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	-

### Employment rates by disability status

In 2009, the employment rate for disabled people in London was 45 per cent, compared with 47 per cent in the UK.

The table below shows working age employment rates by disability status for London and the UK 2007 to 2009.

Region	Disabled / Not disabled	2007	2008	2009	CI (2009 data)
London	Disabled	44.0%	43.8%	<b>44.7%</b>	1.8
	Not disabled	73.4%	74.3%	<b>72.7%</b>	0.7
UK (including London)	Disabled	47.6%	48.0%	<b>47.3%</b>	0.5
	Not disabled	78.1%	77.7%	<b>76.0%</b>	0.2

### Employment rates by key age-groups

Employment rates are higher in the UK than in London across all three age groups. The broadest disparity between employment rates for London and the UK is within those aged 16-24. The employment rate for this group in London was 44 per cent in 2009 compared with 53 per cent in the UK. This, in part, reflects the high proportion of students in this age group in London.

The table below shows the percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) in London. (source: Department for Education, National Indicator 117)

	2007	2008	2009
16-18 year old NEET proportion	6.4%	5.8%	<b>5.3%</b>

The table below shows employment rates by key age groups for London and UK.  
(source: Annual Population Survey)

Age group	Region	2007	2008	2009
16-24	London	46.6%	46.2%	<b>44.1%</b>
	UK (including London)	57.5%	56.2%	<b>52.7%</b>
25-44	London	76.5%	77.5%	<b>76.1%</b>
	UK (including London)	81.1%	80.8%	<b>79.4%</b>
45-64	London	68.4%	68.7%	<b>68.3%</b>
	UK (including London)	69.8%	70.1%	<b>69.4%</b>

Note: Data include students.

### **Percentage of goods and services procured by the GLA group from equalities-led businesses from suppliers**

As required in the Mayor's Equal Life Chances for All framework, the GLA group Central Responsible Procurement Team are developing an appropriate measure to monitor the diversity of GLA group supply chains from 2011/12 onwards.

## **The GLA**

### **Funds raised and distributed by the Mayor's Fund for London, and information showing the contribution of the GLA to the operation, resources and funding of the organisation**

The Mayor's Fund is independent from the GLA. It raises its own funding and publishes its own annual report and accounts (the annual report will be available on the website [www.mayorsfundforlondon.org.uk](http://www.mayorsfundforlondon.org.uk) by the end of June 2011).

The GLA can confirm that in 2010/11 it did not make any contributions to the operations, resources or funding of the Mayor's Fund for London other than providing accommodation and facilities at the rate the GLA charges to charities.

**Numbers and positions of GLA employees earning over £100,000 in the year covered by the report**  
(source: GLA)

<b>Directorate</b>	<b>Job title</b>
Assembly Secretariat	<b>Executive Director of Secretariat</b>
	<b>Head of Scrutiny and Investigation</b>
Corporate Management Team	<b>Head of Paid Service</b>
	<b>Digital Projects Director</b>
Communities and Intelligence	<b>Assistant Director Economic and Business Policy</b>
	<b>Assistant Director Health and Communities</b>
Development and Environment	<b>Executive Director of Development and Environment</b>
	<b>Assistant Director Planning</b>
	<b>Assistant Director Transport and Environment</b>
External Affairs	<b>Assistant Director London Engagement</b>
London 2012 Coordination	<b>Director of London 2012 Coordination</b>
	<b>Programme Director</b>
Mayoral Advisors	<b>Deputy Mayor and Chief of Staff</b>
	<b>Director of External Affairs</b>
	<b>Director of Marketing</b>
	<b>Advisor for Budgets and Performance</b>
	<b>Advisor for Economic Development</b>
	<b>Advisor for Environment</b>
	<b>Advisor for Health and Youth Opportunities</b>
	<b>Advisor for Transport</b>
Resources	<b>Executive Director of Resources</b>
	<b>Assistant Director Finance</b>



Directorate	Job title
	<b>Assistant Director Human Resources and Organisational Development</b>
Total	<b>23</b>

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### Copyright

Greater London Authority  
May 2011

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