

# Annual Report 2009/10 - Appendices

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# Appendix 1

## Update on progress against Mayoral strategies

The Mayor's strategies	Current position
Air quality strategy	The Mayor published his draft Air Quality Strategy in October 2009 for consultation with the London Assembly and in March 2010 for public consultation. 'Clearing the Air' outlines the key sources of London's harmful airborne pollutants and proposes actions to reduce emissions, including measures to tackle priority locations where levels of pollution are highest. This includes a series of new measures such as an age based standard for taxis, further development of the Low Emission Zone, and the application at priority locations of targeted measures such as street cleansing and application of dust suppressants. All these measures are now in the implementation phase.
Ambient noise strategy	The strategy aims to minimise adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in and visiting London.
Biodiversity strategy	The GLA has published a London Biodiversity Strategy. Biodiversity work is delivered through the implementation of the strategy and the London Plan, and through working with borough councils and others. Action includes better enhancement of green space and the protection of sites recognised for their importance for wildlife.
Climate change adaptation strategy	The Mayor has published his draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for London, which sets out a range of actions to manage the risks of extreme weather today and climate change tomorrow. The strategy marks a shift to on-the-ground practical programmes – for example 'greening' the centre of the city by ten per cent by 2050, (which will not only make London more beautiful but will also help to absorb rainfall to manage flood risk and cool the city in hot weather); working with communities to develop community level flood plans; and ensuring the integration of water efficiency into the RE:NEW programme to double the savings on Londoners' bills. Also, much work is being carried out on carbon reduction across the GLA group eg TfL, LFEPA get Carbon Trust Standard, and TfL's Climate Change Fund projects include low carbon stations, low carbon depot, track optimisation and rolling stock.
Climate change mitigation & energy strategy	The Mayor published his draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy in February 2010 for consultation with the London Assembly. The document sets out how London will achieve a 60 per cent reduction in CO2 emissions by 2025, with a series of actions related to energy supply, homes, workplaces and transport. The GLA is leading by example in its own buildings and fleet, such as the opening of fuel cell trigeneration plant at Palestra. For the first time this strategy identifies precise delivery challenges and shows how the necessary CO2 reductions can be delivered.
Culture strategy	The Assembly response to strategy consultation on the draft strategy has been completed. The public consultation draft was published in June 2010.

Economic development strategy	This strategy sets out the Mayor's ambitions for economic development of the capital. Provides the GLA group and other strategic organisations with clear vision for achieving those ambitions and clarifies roles and responsibilities with other parties who contribute to developing London's economy. Draft EDS has been published and consultation closed January 2010. Published May 2010
Health inequalities strategy	Objectives set out in the strategy for reducing health inequalities in London are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• empower individual Londoners and their communities to improve health and well being</li> <li>• improve access to London's health and social care services, particularly for Londoners who have poorer health outcomes</li> <li>• reduce income inequalities and minimise the negative health consequences of relative poverty</li> <li>• increase opportunities for people to access the potential benefits of work and other forms of meaningful activity</li> <li>• develop and promote London as a healthy place for all from homes to neighbourhoods and the city as a whole.</li> </ul> Consultation completed January 2010. Published April 2010
Housing strategy	London's first statutory Housing Strategy was published on 27 February 2010, embodying the Mayor's vision for housing in London to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raise aspirations and promote opportunity: by producing more affordable homes, particularly for families, and by increasing opportunities for home ownership through the new First Steps housing programme;</li> <li>• improve homes and transform neighbourhoods: by improving design quality, by greening homes, by promoting successful, strong and mixed communities and by tackling empty homes;</li> <li>• maximise delivery and optimise value for money: by creating a new architecture for delivery, by developing new investment models and by promoting new delivery mechanisms.</li> </ul>

London Plan (Spatial development strategy)	The London Plan has been redrafted to be more strategic with a stronger emphasis on spatial policy, changes to housing policy and more neighbourhood focus. Public consultation has been completed.
The London water strategy	The Mayor has now published a Draft Water Strategy that sets out how London should balance the supply and demand for water so that we are more resilient to droughts, we reduce the impact our demand for water has on the environment, and how we will work to reduce flood risk. He is particularly keen to ensure that we help Londoners save money on their utility bills and cut their emissions, so the strategy proposes integrating water efficiency into the programme for retrofitting homes to improve their energy efficiency.
Municipal waste management strategy	The Mayor is drafting his MWMS for public consultation in Summer 2010. 'London's Wasted Resource' sets out the Mayor's draft policies and proposals for reducing municipal waste, boosting recycling performance and generating energy from remaining waste. The Mayor is keen to look at a move towards adopting a holistic approach to dealing with London's waste.
Refugee integration strategy	The Mayor published London Enriched, his Strategy for Refugee Integration, in December 2009. It sets out to define and implement his vision for refugee integration in London. This vision sees refugees living in security and dignity, sharing with all Londoners the same chances for a decent quality of life and the opportunity to contribute to London and its development. The strategy will guide the implementation of this vision over the three-year period from 2009 to 2012.
Transport strategy	The Transport Strategy has been revised to ensure that the transport policies meet London's current and future needs and reflect the Mayor's vision. Published May 2010.

# Appendix 2

## Update on the GLA's corporate health performance indicators

Statutory Best Value Performance Indicators were discontinued at the end of March 2008, but the GLA has continued to monitor performance on a number of these, as well as continuing to monitor environmental performance.

Please note year-end figures may change.

### The percentage of invoices for commercial goods and services paid by the authority within 30 days of receipt or within the agreed payments terms (previously BV8)

Year	Target	Performance	London Average
2006/07	85%	91%	89%
2007/08	90%	83%	89%
2008/09	90%	88%	Unavailable - discontinued
2009/10	90%	95%* 57%**	Unavailable - discontinued

\* from 1 April 2009 to 11 December 2009 (new finance system introduced after 11 December)

\*\* from 14 December 2009 to 31 March 2010 (new finance system introduced after 11 December)

### Top 5 per cent of earners who are women (previously BV11a)

Year	Target	Performance	London Average
2006/07	52%	37%	43%
2007/08	52%	37%	43%
2008/09	52%	23%	Unavailable - discontinued
2009/10	52%	22%	Unavailable - discontinued

**Top five per cent of earners of who are from an ethnic minority**

(previously BV11b)

Year	Target	Performance	London Average
2006/07	29%	19%	13%
2007/08	29%	14%	13%
2008/09	29%	27%	Unavailable - discontinued
2009/10	29%	11%	Unavailable - discontinued

**Top paid five per cent of staff who declare a disability** (previously BV11c)

Year	Target	Performance	London Average
2006/07	10%	5%	4%
2007/08	10%	10%	4%
2008/09	13%	7%	Unavailable - discontinued
2009/10	13%	6%	Unavailable - discontinued

*Please note the GLA changed the calculation method for this indicator to include all staff as the baseline rather than those for whom disability information is known.*

**The number of working days lost due to sickness absence** (previously BV12)

Year	Target	Performance	London Average
2006/07	7	6.7	8.7
2007/08	6.5	6.3	9
2008/09	6.5	7.9	Unavailable - discontinued
2009/10	6.5	5.8	Unavailable - discontinued

**Environmental performance indicators**

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
General waste (kg)	192,945	186,839	186,220	171,403
Recycling	43%	84%	76%	84%
Energy use (M.kWh)	3,342	4,312	3,560	3,396
Carbon Emissions	1,587	1,813	1,530	1,460

*Note: although the M kWh trend is falling we know the calculation for CO<sub>2</sub> has changed as a result of CRC so the CO<sub>2</sub> calculation applied in 2010/11 will indicate a higher value.*

# Appendix 3

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## Financial information

### *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.

## 2009/10 Council Tax

### Introduction

Boris Johnson's second budget continues to deliver on his priority to provide taxpayer value. For the second year running he has frozen the GLA's part of 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. This budget delivers sustained investment in key services without any extra cost to the council taxpayer. The Mayor will continue to invest in his priorities by maintaining front-line policing levels, improving public transport, investing in new local green spaces to make our city cleaner and greener, ensuring the capital emerges from the recession ready to compete and working to make London the world's best big city.

### Council tax and budget information

The GLA's take of the council tax for Band D is £309.82 or £5.96 a week. How this is made up is laid out below.

Council Tax	2009-10	Change	2010-11
GLA	29.50	+1.41	30.91
MPA (Police)	224.34	-7.51	216.83
LFEPA (Fire)	53.41	+6.16	59.57
TfL (Transport)	4.06	-0.04	4.02
Collection Funds	-1.49	-0.03	-1.52
Total Band D amount (£)	309.82	0.00	309.82

A Band D council tax-payer in the City of London, which has its own police force, and therefore does not fund the Metropolitan Police, will pay **£92.99**.

### **Investing in front line services**

During a recession when everyone is feeling the squeeze and people are less secure in their jobs, City Hall must show that it can do more with less. At the same time, public services must also be improved, while London gets the investment needed to emerge from the recession ready to compete with the world.

#### *Restructuring City Hall and controlling costs*

The Mayor has put value for money at the heart of his administration and has controlled costs tightly and done all he can to cut out waste. City Hall has been streamlined to deliver his priorities to Londoners more efficiently and effectively, and there has been a net reduction of 13 per cent in the permanent staff headcount.

These back office savings release money which will fund the Mayor's key priorities: including enabling three new Rape Crisis Centres to be established; improving London's parks and open spaces; delivering, at 50,000, the largest number of affordable homes in a single Mayoral term; ending entrenched rough sleeping by 2012 and delivering the largest buildings retrofit programme – making them cleaner and greener – ever attempted in London.

#### *Policing*

The Mayor's first priority is to make London safer. This budget enables the police to continue to address youth violence as well as tackling gun and knife crime.

There is also extra funding for Operation Blunt 2 to take knives off the streets and also to tackle rape crime. The increasing problem of dangerous dogs will also be dealt with more effectively.

Operation Herald, which is working to have clerical roles in police stations performed by civilians, will free up officers to go out on the

beat. The budget will maintain the record numbers of uniformed crime fighters on public transport.

#### *London's transport system*

Following the recession and the collapse of Metronet, very difficult decisions on fares have had to be made to maintain vital transport investment, whilst protecting free and concessionary travel for London's elderly, young and those on low incomes. The Mayor has extended concessionary travel to the unemployed and Employment & Support Allowance claimants as well as those on income support. The Freedom Pass for older and disabled Londoners will continue to be valid 24 hours a day on TfL services. This means that 40 per cent of bus passengers will be travelling for free or at a substantial concessionary rate.

The back office savings that have had to be made by TfL to maintain frontline investment has more than doubled from last year, with £1.9 billion of planned savings between 2009-10 and 2012-13. These savings will help secure investment in current and future transport improvements including:

- financing the main construction works for the Crossrail project, which will increase London's rail capacity by over ten per cent;
- introducing Oystercard Pay As You Go on London's National Rail network making journeys for rail users both cheaper and easier;
- completing the East London Line extension pushing the TfL network into new parts of east and south London;
- continuing the upgrade of the Tube and introducing air conditioned trains for the District, Circle, Hammersmith & City and Metropolitan Lines;
- making London a genuinely cycle-friendly city through completion of the first two cycle super highways and the launch of cycle hire.



### *2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games*

The amount to be raised for the Games through the council tax 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 that the benefits of the Games are seen Londonwide. The budget also includes an allocation for a new city operations programme to ensure necessary preparations are made in the run-up to and during the Games.

### *London Fire Brigade and emergency planning*

The LFEPA budget is being placed on a firmer footing after several years when it has had to balance its books by using up reserves. LFEPA is building on its recent successes in reducing fires, fire deaths and arson attacks, as well as hoax calls.

The budget provides for four bulk extinguishing materials centres strategically located across London. LFEPA will also work with local communities to inform and educate Londoners about how to reduce the risk of fires and other emergencies, targeting those most at risk.

## 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.

How the budget is funded	£m
Gross Expenditure	13,969
Fares, charges and other income	-5,557
Government grants for specific purposes	-4,648
General government grants and redistributed business rates	-2,336
Paid out of reserves (TfL)	-489
Paid out of reserves (other bodies)	-11
Surplus in the council tax collection fund	-5
<b>Amount met by council tax payers</b>	<b>923</b>

Changes in spending	£m
2009-10 Budget requirement	3,203.8
Inflation	286.7
Efficiencies and other savings	-110.0
Growth for existing services and new initiatives	332.4
Other changes (including income growth)	-213.3
Planned movements in reserves, working capital and borrowings	-236.6
<b>2010-11 Budget requirement</b>	<b>3,263.0</b>

The table below compares the GLA group's expenditure by functional body in 2010-11 with the previous year. Overall the budget requirement (funded from general grants and council tax) will increase by 1.8 per cent - a reduction in real terms based on expected retail price inflation levels in 2010-11.

More information on the budget is available on the GLA website at [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk) (or telephone 020 7983 4000)

£m	MPA		LFEPa		TfL		LDA		GLA		Total	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Gross expenditure	3,603.1	3,645.0	463.4	469.2	7,594.0	9,160.0	431.3	338.3	139.9	356.4	12,231.7	13,968.9
Specific government grants	-564.6	-606.6	-10.5	-10.8	-3,036.0	-3,711.0	-405.1	-319.7	-	-	-4,016.2	-4,648.1
Other income (incl. fares and charges)	-398.2	-360.9	-21.1	-21.1	-3,741.0	-4,948.0	-26.2	0.0	-12.8	-227.5	-4,199.3	-5,557.5
<b>Net expenditure</b>	<b>2,640.3</b>	<b>2,677.5</b>	<b>431.8</b>	<b>437.3</b>	<b>817.0</b>	<b>501.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>4,016.2</b>	<b>3,763.3</b>
Change to Level of Reserves	-	-4.2	-15.6	0.0	-805.0	-489.0	-	-18.6	8.2	11.5	-812.4	-500.3
<b>Budget requirement</b>	<b>2,640.3</b>	<b>2,673.3</b>	<b>416.2</b>	<b>437.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>3,203.8</b>	<b>3,263.0</b>

# Appendix 4

## The London Assembly's required information for the 2009/10 Annual Report

Section 46(2)(d) of the GLA Act states that the Mayor's Annual report must also 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.' The data listed below has been agreed with the Assembly and will be collated year-on-year (with amendments as appropriate) to enable the Assembly to assess the progress made in delivering the Mayor's statutory responsibilities and the Mayor's key manifesto commitments, and the GLA's contribution to the achievement of progress in those areas.

### Crime

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

British Transport Police (BTP) can provide crime statistics for any railway station in the UK as per the link below, but they do not define suburban stations. Categories can be defined by:

- On train
- Line of route
- At station and,
- Other.

Please see the following web address for further details: <http://stats.btp.police.uk/Default.aspx>

The GLA is able to provide a list of crime data at London stations for the period 01st April 2009 to 28th February 2010 please see API – Appendix 1.

\*Please note that BTP record offences on route against the last station/stop which can potentially give a misleading impression of a high crime station.

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

Through Transport for London (TfL) and British Transport Police (BTP) we can report on the following:

- Bus related offences
- BTP offences for TfL sponsored services (London Underground/DLR/Tramlink/London Overground)
- Crime per million passenger journeys (for all modes apart from London Overground)

At present, we only have data available to the end of December 2009.

#### Headlines:

- The level of bus-related crime in the first three quarters of 2009/10 was 11 per cent lower than in 2008/09 (with the rate of crime fallen to 10.8 crime per million passenger journeys from 12.1 in the same period the previous year).
- Crime on LU/DLR has remained the same during the first three quarters of 2009/10 compared to 2008/09 with the rate remaining at 13.2 crimes per million passenger journeys.

A further breakdown for quarters 1, 2 & 3 2009/10 can be found in the tables below:

### Quarter 1

Network	Q1 2009/10		Q1 2008/09		% change in crimes
	Crimes	Rate	Crimes	Rate	
Bus	6,355	11.1	7,686	13.4	-17.3%
LU/DLR	3,744	13.7	3,749	13.0	-0.1%
London Overground	86	-	138	-	-37.7%
London Tramlink	120	17.6	113	16.4	6.2%

### Quarter 2

Network	Q2 2009/10		Q2 2008/09		% change in crimes
	Crimes	Rate	Crimes	Rate	
Bus	5,765	10.2	6,243	11.1	-7.7%
LU/DLR	3,618	13.0	3,984	13.7	-9.2%
London Overground	108	-	148	-	-27.0%
London Tramlink	93	16.2	109	15.7	-14.7%

### Quarter 3

Network	Q3 2009/10		Q3 2008/09		% change in crimes
	Crimes	Rate	Crimes	Rate	
Bus	6,370	11.2	6,730	11.7	-5.3%
LU/DLR	3,749	12.8	3,802	12.9	-1.4%
London Overground	141	-	105	-	34.3%
London Tramlink	114	17.4	86	12.2	32.6%

\* Please note that Quarter 4 figures (January to March 2010) are released in May. Reliable passenger figures are not currently available for London Overground and therefore the rate cannot be provided.

## Levels of crime at public interchanges in London

Crime at interchanges is not reported / accessible. 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 London ASB Board and London Transport Community Safety Partnership are looking at the possibility of providing crime data at specific interchanges. However, TfL have informed us that this project is mainly using qualitative rather than quantitative data; subsequently crime data cannot be reported for these interchanges. In addition, these interchanges are all changing substantially over the next few years – a significant amount of building work is taking place and therefore the 'goalposts are changing', which means we will not be able to assess what is actually happening at these locations in any meaningful way.

*Levels of reported violent crime across London (Source: MPS)*

Targeted initiatives such as the Mayor's Violence Against Women strategy are potential drivers of confidence, and as such, confidence measures will be relevant to the interpretation of reported levels of the above crimes.

Headlines:

- Total offences during the financial year 2009/10 fell to their lowest level for at least ten years
- There were 38 fewer homicides in 2009/10 than in 2008/09, the lowest level for at least ten years
- Some 2,399 fewer young people were victims of violence than in 2007/08, an 11.9 per cent reduction in two years
- Serious acquisitive crime has fallen to its lowest level in at least ten years.

Category (number of crimes)	Financial year 09/10 (to March 09)	Financial year 10/11 (to March 10)	% change
Total violence against the person	174,414	174,717	+0.2%
Homicide	155	117	-24.5
Rape	2,175	2,857	+31.4%
Other sexual assault	6,572	7,119	+8.3%
Robbery	32,555	33,463	+2.8%
Gun crime	3,026	3,455	+14.2%

*\*Please note that standard definition for "violent crime" is all violent acts against the person, sexual offences and personal robbery offence. Note that improved confidence in policing may increase willingness to report some types of violent crime such as assault, robbery and rape.*

*Levels of overall knife crime, broken down by youth offenders and victims who have committed or been victims of knife crime within London*

The MPS is able to provide the overall number of victims of Serious Youth Violence (SYV), including those that involved a knife.

Headlines:

- Despite a slight increase since 2008/09, knife crime remains down by 11.1 per cent on 2007/08 levels

Category	2008-09 total*	2009-10 total
SYV with guns	658	715
SYV with knives	4137	4417
Total SYV victims	6676	6778

*\* Note that victim data is unavailable prior to April 2008.*

## Housing

*Numbers of new family sized affordable homes that are available in London (source: London Plan Annual Monitoring Report, Housing Provision Monitor table HPM10)*

Year	Total
2007/08	1999
2008/09	2042

This figure refers to gross conventional completions of social rented and intermediate homes with three bedrooms or more. 2009/10 data will be available in Feb 2011.

*Numbers of empty homes in London which have been vacant for six months or longer (source: CLG, Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix, Section A)*

Year	Total
2007/08	82,327
2008/09	75,706

According to HSSA data there were 28,804 private sector homes vacant for more than six months on 1st April 2009. 2009 /10 data available December 2010.

*Numbers of rough sleepers in London (source: CLG. Rough Sleeping - total street count)*

Year	Total
2007/08	238
2008/09	265

This figure is based on single night counts in boroughs where there was a known, or suspected, rough sleeping problem. 2009/10 data available from September 2010.

*Number of new homes built in London meeting level three of the Code for Sustainable Homes (source: Homes and Communities Agency, data provided to GLA)*

Year	Total
2007/08	Not available at present - HCA have been asked to provide.
2008/09	Some 76 per cent of new build homes completed in 2008/09 for social rent were certified as Eco Homes "Very Good" or above OR were certified as Sustainable Homes Code 3 or above. 60 per cent of new build homes completed in 2008/09 for intermediate market were certified as Eco Homes "Very Good" or above OR were certified as Sustainable Homes Code 3 or above

Data is available from the HCA for affordable housing completions. It is not similarly available for new market housing as the London Development Database does not currently record the CSH level of new homes. Some new build homes completed in 2008/09 were started before the introduction of the Code for Sustainable Homes, and were therefore assessed against the Eco Homes standard. Data for 2009/10 available summer 2010.

*Progress in delivering an online fair rents guide*  
London Rents Map has been launched; please see <http://www.london.gov.uk/rents/>

## Transport and Environment

*Congestion levels – inner and outer London (source: TfL)*

Year	Central London			Inner London			Outer London		
	am peak	inter-peak	pm peak	am peak	inter-peak	pm peak	am peak	inter-peak	pm peak
2002	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.0
2005	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.1
2008	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.1

*Air Quality, carbon emissions and pollution levels (PM10) in London*  
*Air quality and carbon emissions are broken down as follows:-*  
A) *Reduction in average carbon emissions per km (Source: TfL)*  
B) *Reduction in particulate and nitrous oxide emissions*

### A: Reduction in average carbon emissions per km

Average grammes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per road vehicle (excludes buses) kilometre km:

2006: 220

2008: 207

Reduction: 13 grammes CO<sub>2</sub> per road vehicle per KM

Average grammes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per public transport passenger km:

2006: 77

2008: 75

Reduction: two grammes CO<sub>2</sub> per person per KM

## B: Reduction in particulate and nitrous oxide emissions:

The modelling carried out for the public consultation of the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy provided the following figures for emissions in Greater London in 2008:

PM<sub>10</sub>            2,659 tonnes  
 NO<sub>x</sub>                55,541 tonnes

This was based on an updated version of LAEI 2006. The full LAEI 2008 will be published shortly.

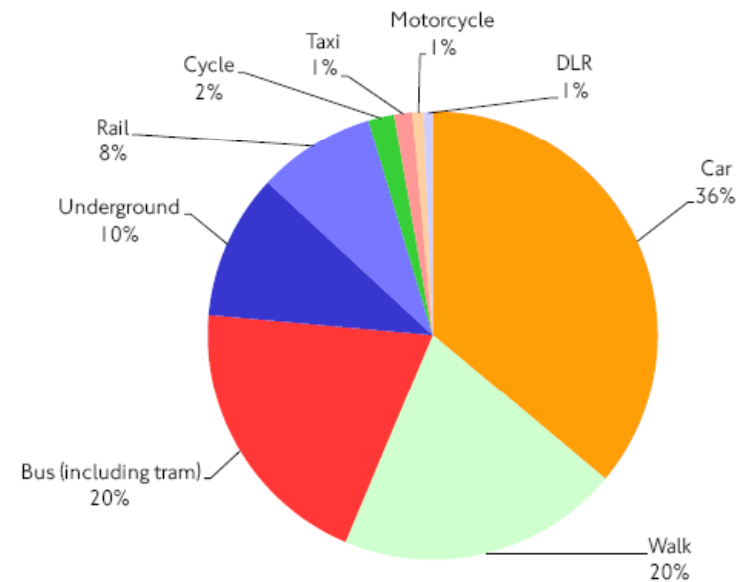
\* Please note that London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI 2006) and The London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (LEGGI 2006) are updated on an annual basis, with a current time lag of 3 years, therefore information is not available for 2008 or 2009

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

The GLA can provide figures for 'all London', see table on page 7 for outer London borough trips per day and shares by main mode.

Data is collected by TfL but does not include 'journeys between major transport hubs in outer London'. Figure 2.3 below shows modal share for all London and the tables give the figures displayed in the figure and for outer London alone.

Figure 2.3 Modal shares of daily journey stages in London, 2008.



Source: TfL Planning

### Percentage of journey stages by type of transport

	Public transport	Private transport	Cycle	Walk
2002	35%	42%	1%	21%
2005	38%	39%	2%	21%
2008	41%	37%	2%	20%

*Outer London boroughs trips per day and shares by main mode, 2006/07 to 2008/09 average, seven-day week*

Trips per day (000s)	Rail	Under-ground/ DLR	Bus/ tram	Taxi/ Other	Car/ motor-cycle	Cycle	Walk	All modes
9,772	3%	4%	13%	1%	50%	1%	28%	100%

*Take up of schemes that GLA (through the LDA) offer*

The RE:NEW Programme (Formally known as Home Energy Efficiency Programme - HEEP) provides home insulation information as part of its service support for house-holders. The GLA/LDA use the RE:NEW Programme to assist home owners to insulate their homes through existing schemes delivered in London rather than LDA specific schemes, for example; Warm Zones or Energy Utilities' Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT).

*Take up rates of home energy efficiency measures implemented through the Mayoral/London borough pan-London homes retrofit programme*

Some 817 technical trials for the RE:NEW Programme (formally known as the Homes Energy Efficiency Programme – HEEP) were carried out. Of the ten energy efficiency measures offered (low energy light bulbs, radiator panels, 'save a flush', tap aerators, hot water tank jacket, stand-by-switches, real time displays, aerated showerhead, shower timer and energy efficiency advice) an average of seven out of ten were taken up. In addition it is estimated that approximately 8,000 demonstrations projects were carried out in homes during 2009/10. Data on these will be available by the end of May. The RE:NEW Programme is being rolled out in 2010/11.

*Number of street trees planted under the Mayor's programme*  
As at May 2010 5,036 street trees have been planted.

*Number of street trees planted or removed by boroughs in 2008/09*  
Trees for Cities were unable to collate this information this year. Transport for London report they will have planted 921 trees on the TLRN, and had to fell 487 in 09/10 (from a forecast on 10/3/10).



## London Economy

*Number of investment projects which have been set up in London (inward and continental) and potential projected jobs as a result of investment after one year and by three years (source: Think London)*

Number of projects established by Think London over the period 2009/10	
Total	
Continental investment	36
Inward investment	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>

Potential projected jobs as a result of investment (broken down by sales regions)	Sum of Yr 1 Jobs	Sum of Yr 3 Jobs
Asia Pacific	603	1247
Europe	493	948
North America	564	1075
Grand Total	1660	3270

*Numbers of employers in London adopting the London Living Wage*  
31 March 2009 – 29 organisations made a commitment to pay at least the London Living Wage.

### *Levels of employment amongst equalities target groups*

#### Summary Points

- During 2008, 70 per cent of working-age Londoners were in employment, compared with 75 per cent in the rest of Great Britain. However, the differential between London and the rest of Great Britain has narrowed.
- Over the monitoring period 2002–2008, overall employment rates have shown little improvement.

- Employment rates of women in London have fallen while nationally rates have risen.
- In 2008, the employment rate for black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) Londoners was 61 per cent, far lower than the employment rate for white Londoners (76 per cent). Over the period 2002–2008, while overall differential in white and BAME employment rates has remained wide, there has been a slight narrowing of the gap in rates from 18 to 15 percentage points.
- Employment rates of disabled persons have remained at around 45 per cent in London, compared to around 75 per cent of non-disabled persons. Both rates are four to five percentage points lower than the equivalent rates for Great Britain.
- Employment rates for the 16–24 age-group in London are ten percentage points lower than for this age-group in Great Britain. This is partly explained by the higher proportion of students in London.

*Sources: Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey/Labour Force Survey.*

Whether people are in employment or not has an important bearing on their overall economic and general well-being. Here, levels of labour market participation are measured 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. Here, all data and rates relate to the working age population (ie 16–59 for women and 16–64 for men). 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 individual years are not generally statistically significant and are best considered

over several years. Confidence intervals are shown to give an idea of the error attached to the most recent estimates.

#### *Employment rates in London and GB*

In 2008, 70 per cent of working-age Londoners were in employment, lower than the rate in the rest of Great Britain (75 per cent). Over the monitoring period 2002-2008, employment rates have shown little significant change and the gap between London and the rest of Great Britain has varied between 4 and 6 percentage points (Table 1).

#### *Employment rates, persons of working-age, London and GB, 2002-2008*

	Greater London	Rest of GB (ie GB less London)	Great Britain	Difference (London-Rest GB)
Mar 2002-Feb 2003	69.6	74.9	74.2	-5.3
Mar 2003-Feb 2004	69.3	75.1	74.3	-5.8
Jan 2004-Dec 2004	69.1	75.2	74.4	-6.1
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	69.2	75.4	74.5	-6.2
Jan 2006-Dec 2006	69.3	75.1	74.3	-5.8
Jan 2007-Dec 2007	69.8	75.1	74.4	-5.3
Jan 2008-Dec 2008	70.4	74.8	74.2	-4.4
CI (2008 data)	±0.7	±0.2	±0.2	

Source: Annual Population Survey/Annual Labour Force Survey

CI= Approximate 95 per cent confidence interval in percentage points, attached to 2008 estimate.

#### *Employment rates by gender*

Analysis of longer term trends in employment rates from 1999-2008 by gender show that rates for women in London have been falling, both absolutely and relative to national trends, which show

an increase (Table 8.2). Male employment rates in London initially fell slightly before picking up in 2007 and 2008, in contrast to rates in the rest of Great Britain where an initial increase was followed by decreases since 2005.

#### *Employment rates by gender, London and GB, 1999-2008*

	Males		Difference London-Rest GB	Females		Difference London-Rest of GB
	London	Rest of GB		London	Rest of GB	
1999	77.1	78.9	-1.8	64.8	69.2	-4.4
2000	76.0	79.4	-3.4	63.5	69.9	-6.4
2001	76.2	79.5	-3.3	64.1	70.1	-6.0
2002	75.7	79.3	-3.6	63.4	70.3	-6.9
2003	75.7	79.4	-3.7	62.5	70.5	-8.0
2004	75.6	79.5	-3.9	62.3	70.7	-8.4
2005	75.0	79.4	-4.4	63.0	71.0	-8.0
2006	75.6	79.0	-3.4	62.5	70.9	-8.4
2007	76.6	78.9	-2.3	62.7	70.9	-8.2
2008	77.2	78.2	-1.0	63.1	71.1	-8.0
CI (2008 data)	±0.9	±0.3		±1.0	±0.3	

Source: Annual Population Survey/Annual Labour Force Survey

CI= Approximate 95 per cent confidence interval in percentage points, attached to 2008 estimate.

The gap in female employment rates between London and Great Britain is mainly due to the fact women with dependent children in London are less likely to be in work compared with mothers outside London. In 2007, employment rates for mothers averaged 54 per cent in London compared with 70 per cent for mothers living in the rest of the UK.

### Employment differentials by ethnicity

Figures from the 2008 Annual Population Survey show that BAME Londoners have an employment rate of 61 per cent, considerably lower than the employment rate for White Londoners (76 per cent). The 2008 figure does however represent an increase of more than three percentage points over the monitoring period. While the ethnic differential in employment rates has remained wide, there has therefore been a slight narrowing of the gap from 18 to 15 percentage points (Table 3).

### Employment rates by ethnicity, Greater London 2002-2008

	Employment rate (%), persons working-age			Difference (white-BAME)
	All Persons	white groups	BAME groups	
Mar 2002-Feb 2003	69.6	75.1	57.1	18.0
Mar 2003-Feb 2004	69.3	74.7	57.3	17.4
Jan 2004-Dec 2004	69.1	74.6	57.4	17.2
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	69.2	74.9	57.9	17.0
Jan 2006-Dec 2006	69.3	75.0	58.6	16.4
Jan 2007-Dec 2007	69.8	75.1	60.4	14.7
Jan 2008-Dec 2008	70.4	75.9	60.5	15.4
CI (2008 data)	±0.7	±1.2	±1.9	

Source: Annual Population Survey/Annual Labour Force Survey  
CI= Approximate 95 per cent confidence interval in percentage points, attached to 2008 estimate.

### Employment rates by disability status

In 2008, the employment rate for disabled people in London was 45 per cent, compared with 50 per cent in Great Britain. The employment rates of the non-disabled population are much higher at 75 per cent in London and 80 per cent in Great Britain.

Employment rates for the non-disabled population have increased by 1.5 percentage points between 2005 and 2008. Employment rates for the disabled population have remained relatively steady over the same period (Table 4).

### Employment rates by disability status, 2005-2008

	London		Great Britain	
	Disabled	Not Disabled	Disabled	Not Disabled
Jan 2005 - Dec 2005	44.7	73.6	49.8	80.1
Jan 2006 - Dec 2006	45.7	73.7	49.9	79.8
Jan 2007 - Dec 2007	45.1	74.2	49.9	79.8
Jan 2008 - Dec 2008	45.0	75.1	50.4	79.5
CI (2008 data)	±1.8	±0.7	±0.5	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey/Annual Labour Force Survey  
CI= Approximate 95 per cent confidence interval in percentage points, attached to 2008 estimate.

### Employment rates by key age-groups

Employment rates are higher in Great Britain than in London across all three age groups. The broadest disparity between employment rates for London and Great Britain was within those aged 16-24. The employment rate for those aged 16-24 in London was 46 per cent in 2008 compared with 56 per cent in Great Britain. This reflects the high proportion of students in this age group in London.

	March 2008	March 2009
16-year old NEET	1,900	1,800

### Employment rates by key age groups, 2008

	London	GB
16-24	46.1	56.3
25-44	77.5	80.8
44-59 (F)/44-64 (M)	72.0	75.5

Source: Annual Population Survey/Annual Labour Force Survey

### Percentage of goods and services procured by the GLA group from equalities-led businesses from suppliers (2009/10 period)

The data that can currently be provided does not accurately present the percentage of goods and services procured by the GLA group from equalities-led businesses from suppliers. However the recent change to the GLA's finance system under the Shared Services initiative means that in future, data will be more readily available and it is recommended that the Assembly monitor this performance indicator from 2011 for more meaningful data analysis.

### The GLA

#### Numbers and positions of GLA employees earning over £100,000 in the year covered by the report

Directorate	Job Title
Resources	Executive Director Resources
Development & Environment	Executive Director Development Planning
Chief Executives Office	Chief Executive
Assembly Secretariat	Director of Secretariat
Assembly Secretariat	Head of Scrutiny and Investigation - Sec
Advisors	Director of External Affairs
Advisors	Advisor for Transport
Advisors	Director of Marketing
Advisors	Deputy Mayor and Chief of Staff
Advisors	Advisor for Economic Development
Communities and Intelligence	Executive Director Communities and Intelligence
Advisors	Advisor for Health and Youth Opportunities
Resources	Assistant Director, Finance
London 2012 Coordination	Director of London 2012 Coordination
Development & Environment	Assistant Director Planning
Development & Environment	Assistant Director Environment and Transport
Communities and Intelligence	Assistant Director Economics and Business Policy
Communities and Intelligence	Assistant Director of Health and Communities

### *Funds raised and distributed by the Mayor's Fund for London*

The Mayor's Fund receives accommodation at City Hall from the GLA at a discounted rate. The Fund will pay £4,000 (+VAT) per desk in 2010/11, which incorporates an 80 per cent discount in recognition of its charitable status. Officers estimate the charge being levied reflects the marginal or additional annual costs arising from the Mayor's Fund being in the building – i.e. IT equipment and desks, the room booking service and other ad hoc services provided. The level of the charge will be kept under review and revisited for 2011/12 in light of how it operates during 2010/11.

The Mayor set up the Mayor's Fund for London. In its first year it has secured £7 million funding. The first annual report has been published and a host of flagship projects aimed at improving the lives of some of the capital's 630,000 disadvantaged young people have been announced. The Mayor's Fund is delivering exactly what it said it would – fighting child poverty in London by taking a strategic approach.

The following flagship projects have been announced:

#### **City Year London**

Brings together 18-25 year olds who spend 10 months as full time volunteers; dedicated to improving the lives of young Londoners through mentoring, tutoring and after-school support.

#### **Shoreditch Brokerage**

A new agency that will connect good quality employment projects to help young people secure jobs.

#### **Children's Centres Plus**

Eighteen children's centres will work together to increase the number of disadvantaged families accessing the centres. This will improve links with local services, especially health services.

### **Playing to Win**

A sports and dance initiative aimed at boosting learning, improving school attendance and raising aspirations amongst students. The ultimate goal of the programme is to help London's disadvantaged children towards better jobs.