

- LONDON 2012 -

**Olympic Games Impact Study – London 2012
Games-time Report**

April 2013



A report compiled for
The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Ltd.,
by the University of East London.



Panoramic view of the Olympic Park, 2010



Panoramic view of the Olympic Park, 2012

Images courtesy of LOCOG

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1. Research Partner study team

The Olympic Games Impact (OGI) study comprises a number of phases (see page 6). The Pre-Games Report (2010) and the Post-Games Report (scheduled for 2015) are commissioned by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). Collectively the ESRC and UEL are referred to as the Research Partner for these two reports. The ESRC is the UK's leading research funding and training agency addressing economic and social concerns. The ESRC is an independent organisation, established by Royal Charter. UEL is a Higher Education Corporation with over 250 full-time and part-time programmes of study. It has an active research community, with 78% of its research rated 'internationally recognised' (RAE 2008) and a track-record of delivering research services across the institution.

The Pre-Games Report and all supporting data can be accessed at: http://www.uel.ac.uk/geo-information/London_OGI/index.htm .

This Games-time Report has been commissioned directly by The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Limited (LOCOG). This Games-time report and all supporting data will also be made available on-line at <http://www.uel.ac.uk/geo-information/> .

The University of East London team for the Games-time Report is:

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Dr Yang Li

Acknowledgements

The Research Partner would like to thank both LOCOG and the large number of data providers upon which we have drawn for assisting with and freely providing information for this study. We wish to acknowledge their effort and consideration in providing these data and related information.

2. Note on data copyright

A large proportion of the data used for the Games-time OGI that are recorded in the Excel spreadsheets and summarised in the pages that follow come from publicly accessible Web sites. Nevertheless these data are copyright and we have indicated to the best of our knowledge the copyright holders. Public sector data and Parliamentary data are reproduced here under the following OPSI licences:

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3. Background to the Games-times OGI Report

The Olympic Games Impact Study (OGI¹) was born from the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) desire to develop an objective and scientific analysis of the impact of each edition of the Games. The study provides a record both of the individual nature of each Olympiad and its host context. The IOC receives the OGI reports and by this means the IOC can build up a detailed and tangible information base on the effects and legacy of each Games. In turn this will allow the IOC to fulfil two of its principal objectives as enshrined in the Olympic Charter, to:

- encourage and support a responsible concern for environmental issues, to promote sustainable development in sport, and require that the Olympic Games are held accordingly;
- promote a positive legacy from the Olympic Games for the Host Cities and Host Countries.

To this end, the IOC has worked since 2001 with a network of local universities and experts in order to elaborate a methodological framework and select a set of measurable indicators for the collection of data from each Games.

Based on the analysis of impacts from each OGI study, the IOC will integrate appropriate changes to maintain the long-term viability of the Games in keeping with the ideals of the Olympic Movement. These will be fed into IOC guidelines and processes, thus forming the framework for future Games organisers.

The study was first introduced into the formal Games planning requirements for the Vancouver 2010 Winter Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. London is the first Host City of the Olympiad to be mandated to carry out the study.

In June 2007 the IOC issued the first OGI Technical Manual. This is the governing document for the study; it sets out the rationale, scope and technical requirements, and incorporates material from the International Paralympic Committee (IPC).

Overview of OGI

OGI is based on a set of 120 defined indicators spread across the three internationally recognised areas of sustainable development: economic, socio-cultural, and environmental. This is not a predictive study of potential impacts; the indicators allow the observation of trends and outcomes of hosting the Games. Indicators can be categorised into context and event indicators. An indicator is referred to as a context indicator if what it measures relates more to the environment in which the Games will be staged, the general context, a broader scale or is not directly related to the Games. An indicator is referred to as an event indicator if what it measures is directly related to the Games, or it is highly probable that the staging of the Games will have an impact upon what is to be measured by that indicator.

The indicators draw upon data from a maximum period of 12 years, commencing two years prior to the Host City election, and continuing through to three years after the Games. For London this means 2003 – 2015. It is recognised that longer-term impact evaluations would be valuable but the contractual limit on OGI is three years post-Games.

There are four reporting stages, which for London are scheduled as follows:

1. Initial Situation Report – 2008
2. Pre-Games Report – 2010
3. Games-time Report – 2013
4. Post-Games Report – 2015

¹ OGI was initially called Olympic Games Global Impact (OGGI). The title was modified in 2007 following feedback from each of the organising committees.

The Initial Situation Report was carried out in 2008 by the UK Data Archive. The report provided baseline data for indicators which help to set the scene in the context of the city, region and country prior to becoming a Host City. The final report was submitted to the IOC and IPC on 31 July 2008.

The Pre-Games Report was carried out in 2010 by UEL and UCL collaborative team. The report provided detailed data and assessment for the period 2003 to 2010 which provide an understanding of the trends and any observable impacts for the city, region and country arising from being a Host City. The Pre-Games report superseded the Initial Situation Report.

This document is the Games-time Report; it provides a documentation and evaluation of indicators for the period 2003 to 2012. The Host London Boroughs has expanded from five to six as Barking and Dagenham was officially recognised as a Host Borough in 2011. This report supersedes the Pre-Games Report. A Post-Games Report will be issued in 2015.

Responsibility for ensuring OGI studies are carried out rests with the local organising committee: i.e. The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Limited (LOCOG). However, given the extended post-Games period of the study, responsibility for completing the study will pass to the National Olympic Committee (British Olympic Association) following the dissolution of LOCOG after the Games. The OGI studies themselves are to be carried out by an independent Research Partner, free from political and commercial pressure. Both the Initial Situation Report and the Pre-Games Report were funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).

Project history and London 2012 approach

London was elected Host City in July 2005. The IOC provided LOCOG with a draft technical specification for OGI in March 2006.

A London 2012 OGI Working Group was established in April 2006². This was chaired by LOCOG and over time has comprised representatives from:

- Olympic Delivery Authority
- Office for National Statistics
- Economic and Social Research Council
- Greater London Authority
- London Development Agency
- Government Olympic Executive
- Department for Communities and Local Government
- British Olympic Association

The first task was to commission an initial scoping exercise to review the OGI specifications and in particular to assess the proposed indicators against London 2012 programme objectives. This was carried out by Accenture from May – August 2006. The purpose was to establish the feasibility of the study, how well it matched to the specific circumstances of London 2012 and the relevance of each indicator to impact evaluation.

The scoping exercise highlighted that of the original 154 indicators defined in the OGI technical specification, 55 were considered difficult and/or irrelevant in the context of an impacts and benefits evaluation. These findings were presented and discussed at the OGI Seminar in Vancouver in July 2006, attended by the four organising committees of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (OCOGs): Turin, Beijing, Vancouver and London, and the IOC.

During the second half of 2006 the IOC undertook a detailed revision of OGI, taking into account the feedback from the four OCOGs and incorporating elements provided by the IPC. The IOC OGI Project Manager also attended a meeting of the London 2012 OGI Working Group in October 2006. A draft OGI Technical Manual including the revised indicator list was issued by the IOC in December 2006. This comprised a total of 120 indicators overall, of which 73 were mandatory and

² In 2008 the OGI working Group was subsumed within the 2012 Evaluation Steering Group.

47 optional. Several indicators had been grouped or otherwise modified, some had been removed from the study and a number of new ones added. The latter were mostly those covering disability aspects as proposed by the IPC. For each indicator, the IOC provided a description of the indicator requirements and a corresponding datasheet.

The 120 indicators were subsequently included in the first OGI Technical Manual which was issued in June 2007 in time for the election of the 2014 Winter Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (Sochi, Russia).

Sphere	Mandatory indicators	Optional Indicators	Total
Environment	20	14	34
Social	25	18	43
Economic	28	15	43
Total	73	47	120

Establishing the London 2012 OGI study

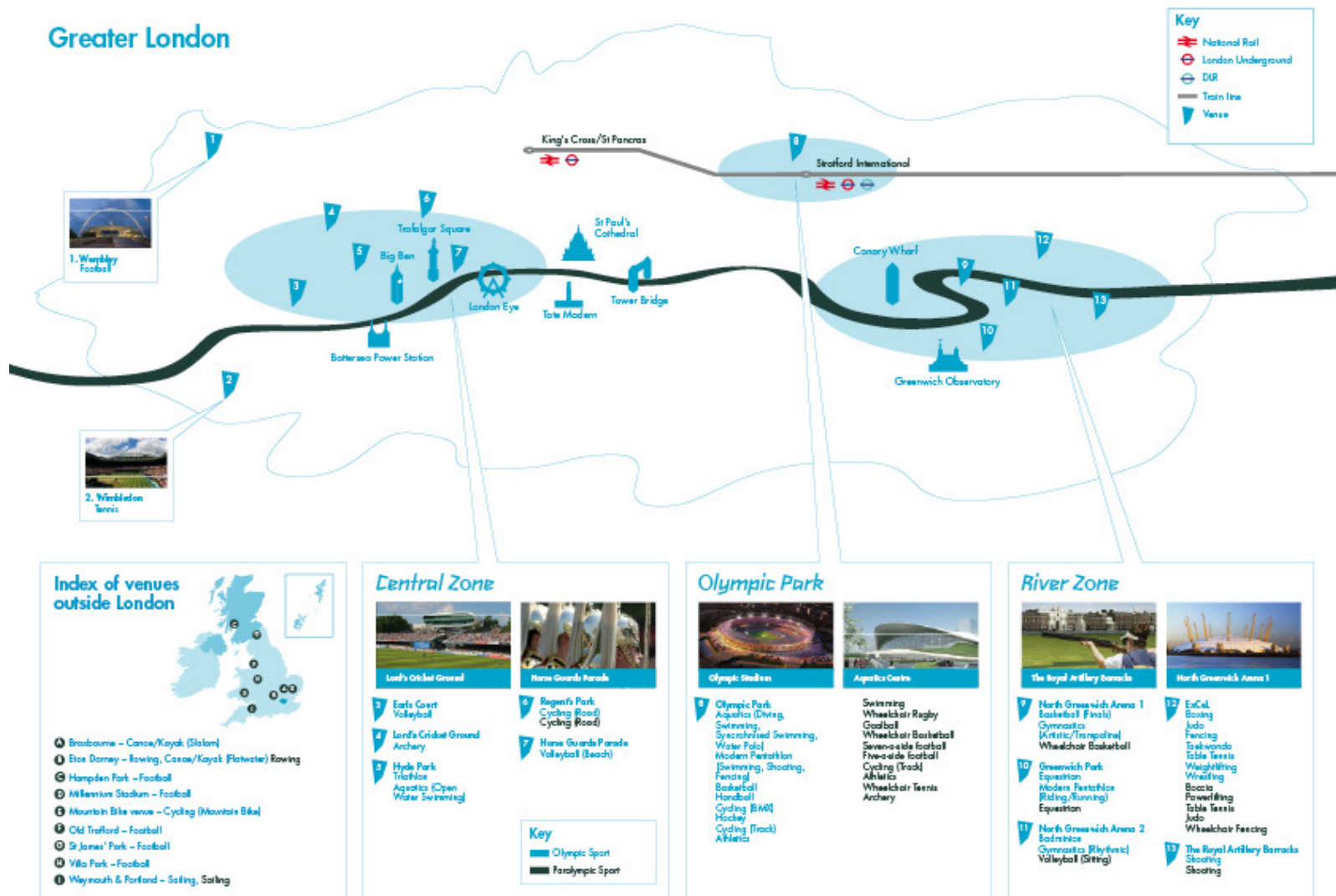
Following the publication of the OGI Technical Manual, the London 2012 OGI Working Group embarked on a detailed examination of each mandatory indicator and those optional indicators that were considered relevant to the study. This exercise considered:

- Definition of geographical coverage
- Potential data sources
- Analytical and data management issues

The OGI Technical Manual allocates each indicator into one of three geographical categories: country, region and city. These have been defined in a London 2012 context as shown in the table below. Additionally, two further categories have been identified for those indicators which do not neatly fit into any of the three standard categories.

Definition of Geographical Area for OGI Indicators		
IOC Technical Manual categories	London 2012 categories	London 2012 interpretation
Country		UK ³
Region		Greater London – the 32 Boroughs of London plus the City of London.
City	Local	Host Boroughs - comprising the six London Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest
	Site	Venues: Olympic and Paralympic competition and non-competition venues. For example, indicator En26 – Capacity of Olympic Facilities
	Programme	Indicators which relate to London 2012 programme as a whole. For example, indicator En20 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Olympic Games and indicator Ec34 – Structure of OCOG expenditure

³ See qualifying statement in Section 4, Methods.



Geographical distribution of the London 2012 Games venues

All data for the Initial Situation Report, the Pre-Games report and the Games-times report were assumed to be from existing data sources, which for the most part would be from public bodies. Due to the geographical spread of the study, some indicators involve data being compiled from multiple sources. An added complexity in the UK is that the devolved administrations may collect and record data in different ways.

A joint meeting of the London 2012 OGI Working Group, IOC and IPC was held in November 2007 to discuss and clarify the technical requirements of each indicator and its underlying metrics. This led to further revisions of indicator datasheets and a final project specification was agreed between LOCOG and the IOC in December 2007. The following points were highlighted:

- Data collected should be scaled down to as fine a grade of detail as possible for all indicators;
- Financial data can be provided in pound sterling;
- Carbon footprinting work should be provided in the OGI report – under indicator En20, Greenhouse Gas Emissions of the Games;
- Only context indicators need to be reported in the Initial Situation Report; and
- Further work is required on indicators with a disability / accessibility element.

Compilation of the 2008 Initial Situation Report

Due to the time scale and complexity of the OGI study, the IOC recommends that organising committees contract with an independent Research Partner to carry out the work. Within LOCOG, responsibility for OGI has been handled by the Environment and Sustainable Development team.

In July 2006 LOCOG began discussions with the ESRC on potential collaboration over OGI. The ESRC worked closely with LOCOG over the ensuing period, participating in all OGI Working Group meetings and reviewing the technical scope of the project. ESRC was formally contracted as the London 2012 OGI Research Partner in April 2008, specifically for the collection of data and production of this Initial Situation Report. The ESRC subcontracted the work for the Initial Situation Report to the UK Data Archive (UKDA).

Arrangements for the London 2012 OGI study going forward were reviewed following the official OGI Session of the Beijing De-brief in London in November 2008.

The Initial Situation Report was completed and submitted to IOC in October 2008. Due to the short time frame for its completion, this early stage study was not fully developed and has now been superseded by the Pre-Games Report.

Compilation of the 2010 Pre-Games Report

Following a competitive tender by the ESRC in July 2009, the contract for the Pre-Games Report was awarded to UEL and TGI&S. Work commenced in November 2009.

As determined by LOCOG in discussion with IOC and IPC, the Pre-Games Report would study 10 environmental indicators, 26 socio-cultural indicators and 23 economic indicators. As discussed in Section 4 Methods, some nine indicators proved intractable during the study period. Also, to ensure that the Pre-Games Report fully supersedes the Initial Situation Report, 10 indicators included in the Initial Situation Report but not specified for the Pre-Games Report were considered for updating following the review of the Draft Pre-Games Report. Six of these were updated; the remaining four were reproduced verbatim in Annex 1. Thus the report analysed 11 environmental indicators, 23 socio-cultural indicators and 22 economic indicators – a total of 56 indicators. The Pre-Games Report was built on the baseline provided by the Initial Situation Report. In July 2010 a draft report was submitted to LOCOG, IOC and IPC as well as copies to stakeholders inviting feedback. The final report incorporated this feedback. While the content of the report presented trends for a range of indicators that provide information to stakeholders, no firm conclusions on impacts and legacy could be drawn at that stage.

Compilation of the 2013 Games-time Report

The contract for the Games-time Report was awarded to UEL by LOCOG in March 2012. Work commenced immediately after the Paralympic Games had finished.

This document is the Games-time Report. As discussed with and determined by LOCOG, this report would cover 40 context indicators (include 9 environmental indicators, 16 socio-cultural indicators and 15 economic indicators) and 27 event indicators (include 7 environmental indicators, 10 socio-cultural indicators and 10 economic indicators). As discussed in Section 4 Methods, some nine indicators proved intractable during the study period. Thus presented in detail here are a total of 58 indicators (39 context indicators and 19 event indicators). This report covers the period 2003 to 2012, which covers the preparation and staging the event of the London 2012 Games. There is thus a longer time series of data to evaluate in relation to the impacts and legacy of the Games that available for the previous report. In 2011, London Borough Barking and Dagenham joined as the member of Host Boroughs, which has required that the back series of data for all Host Borough level indicators be recompiled for this report. This report does not give a re-appraisal of the overall sustainability which appeared in the Pre-Games report and would only be incremental since the publication of that report, but will be carried out again for the 2015 Post-Games Report when there will be a more informed evaluation of legacy impact. Nevertheless, a synthesis of major themes has been provided in Section 8.

Subsequent Reporting

This series of reports is scheduled to continue with the Post-Games Report in 2015. Oversight responsibility for these reports passes to the National Olympic Committee (British Olympic Association) after the London 2012 Games and is funded by the ESRC who have again commissioned the UEL team.

4. Methods

Data sets

The indicators which are presented in this report are as follows:

Environmental Indicators (12)

Code	Indicator Name	Event/Context
En03	Water Quality	C
En04	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	C
En05	Air Quality	C
En06	Land-Use Changes	C
En07	Protected Areas	C
En10	Public Open-Air Leisure Centres	C
En11	Transport Networks	C
En18	Solid Waste Treatment	C
En20	Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Olympic Games	E
En26	Capacity of Olympic and Paralympic Venues	E
En29	Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure	E
En33	New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities	C

Socio-Cultural Indicators (24)

Code	Indicator Name	Event/Context
So06	Poverty and Social Exclusion	C
So07	Educational Level	C
So08	Crime Rates	C
So09	Health	C
So10	Nutrition	C
So12	Sport and Physical Activities	C
So13	School Sports	C
So14	Available Sports Facilities	C
So16	Top-Level Sportsmen and Women	C
So18	World and Continental Championships	C
So19	Results at Olympics and World Championships	C
So20	National Anti-Doping Controls	C
So25	Political Involvement in the Organisation of the Games	E
So27	Votes Connected with the Olympic Games	E
So28	Consultation with Specific Groups	E
So29	Opinion Polls	E
So30	Participation of Minorities in Olympic Games and Paralympic Games	E
So31	Homelessness, Low Rent Market and Affordable Housing	C
So32	Olympic Educational Activities	E
So34	Cultural Programme	E
So38	Volunteers	E
So44	Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society	C
So45	Support Network for People With Disabilities	C
So48	Accessibility of Public Services	C

Economic Indicators (22)

Code	Indicator Name	Event/Context
Ec01	Employment by Economic Activity	C
Ec02	Employment Indicators	C
Ec03	Size of Companies	C
Ec06	Public Transport	C
Ec07	Accommodation Infrastructure	C

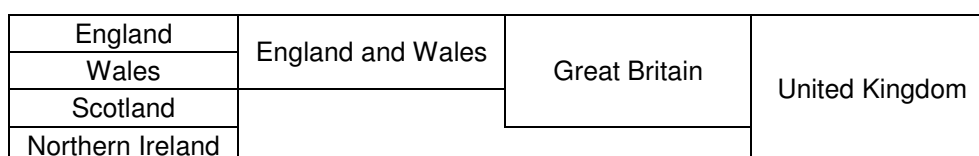
Ec08	Accommodation Occupancy Rate	C
Ec09	Tourist Nights	C
Ec10	Airport Traffic	C
Ec17	Hotel Price Index	C
Ec18	Real Estate Market	C
Ec22	Foreign Direct Investment	C
Ec24	Structure of Public Spending	C
Ec26	Public Debt	C
Ec27	Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities	E
Ec30	Size and Quality Management of Contracted Companies	E
Ec33	Structure of OCOG Revenues	E
Ec34	Structure of OCOG Expenditure	E
Ec35	Total Operating Expenditure (Olympic activities)	E
Ec36	Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic activities)	E
Ec37	Total Capital Expenditure (context activities)	E
Ec38	Total Wages Paid (Olympic activities)	E
Ec44	Employability of People with Disabilities	C

The study was predicated on the use of accessible secondary data. No primary (survey) data collection was feasible within the available study period and budget. Official statistics in the UK are subject to a Code of Practice published by the UK Statistics Authority ⁴ to ensure their quality, consistency and usability. The Code is consistent with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics ⁵ and the European Statistics Code of Practice ⁶. Most official statistics are available on the Web as are some nationally compiled administrative data sets. Where data are specific to the work of the ODA and LOCOG, these data were collected directly from LOCOG.

Given that the Games-times Report has to assess impact for the period 2003-2012, ideally all the data sets collected need to form a consistent time series with which to analyse trends. This has not always been possible either due to the introduction of data series after 2003, or due to changes in definition and means of compilation during the period leading to incompatibilities, or some data sets are not issued on an annual basis, or some data set cease to publish after the Pre-Games report. There is also a lag in official statistics of 18 to 24 months (the period required for compilation, quality control, approval and publication) so that for many indicators the effective data range for this Report is 2003 to 2010. In 2011, London Borough Barking and Dagenham joined as the member of Host Boroughs, which has required us to recompile the back series of data for all Host Borough level indicators.

An added complexity for 'Country' level data has been the nature of devolved administration in United Kingdom with Scotland having its own Parliament and Northern Ireland and Wales each having their own Assembly. The devolved administrations also have some responsibilities for compiling official statistics in their own areas which may or may not be compatible with other areas. This leads in some cases to a hierarchy in available data at 'County' level as follows:

Administrative hierarchy for 'Country' data



For each indicator that requires 'Country' level data we have sought to use United Kingdom data, but where not available, then the geographical area below that for which the data are consistently available over the time period. However, where some indicators such as So09 Health and So31 Homelessness, Low Rent Market and Affordable Housing which require multiple data sources,

⁴ UK Statistics Authority (2009) *Code of Practice for Official Statistics*

⁵ United Nations Statistics Division (2006) *Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics*

⁶ Eurostat (2005) *European Statistics Code of Practice: For national and community statistical authorities*

then some data from say UK may have to be replaced by data for say England and Wales in order to have consistency and comparability of “Country” for all parts of that indicator. Problems of local definition and ambiguity between the Technical Manual and UK official statistics also arise. For example, the term ‘hospitalisation’ in So09 Health has ambiguity in relation to changing models of care where some minor procedures are not necessarily carried out in hospitals but in polyclinics and clinics. Also the term ‘ill person’ for assessing morbidity is problematic. On occasion we have had to find proxy variables that reflect the nature of the indicator desired in the Technical Manual. Key data problems for each indicator are discussed in Sections 6 to 8.

During the course of the study it became evident that data for some indicators were not going to be available in either a sufficiently consistent, complete or detailed form. In discussion with LOCOG these have now been omitted from this report but will be included in the Post-Games Report:

Indicators for which no or insufficient data could be collected (9)

Code	Indicator Name	Event/Context
En27	Life-cycle inventory of Olympic facilities	E
En30	Olympic transport impacts	E
En31	Olympic energy consumption	E
En32	Solid waste production of Olympic and Paralympic Games	E
So33	Olympic arts designers and participants	E
So36	Reported complaints about racism, discrimination and violence during the Games	E
Ec12	Hosting of international events	C
Ec29	New Olympic-related businesses	E
Ec39	Catalyst effect of the Games	E

For example, Ec39 Catalyst effect of the Games is defined in the Technical Manual as a simple calculation of $Ec37 \div Ec36$. But the team felt that expenditure towards ensuring the legacy of the Games rests not just with the ODA and LOCOG but were present in many areas of central and local government as well as in third sector (NGO and voluntary) activities, data on which could not be consistently compiled at this stage, and thus Ec39 would be misleading. A better measure of this will be the outcome of the DCMS *Meta Evaluation of the Impacts and Legacy of the London 2012 Olympic And Paralympic Games* when the first stage is complete in 2013.

Team responsibilities

The project staff at UEL was responsible for the data harvesting, preparing the spreadsheets, and summarising the results in the indicator sheets (including the analysis of the data and an assessment of impacts) as presented in Sections 6 to 8. The impact section of the indicator sheets have been coded according to the following scheme:

Impact coding of indicators for a Games effect

Relevance The considered degree to which the data informs the causality of a Games effect vis-à-vis legacy promises.	H	High
	M	Medium
	L	Low
Rating The level of impact that is judged to have taken place over the data period, given relevant context.	G	Green (positive impact)
	Y	Yellow (small or indeterminate impact)
	R	Red (negative impact)
Confidence The level of confidence with which the conclusions concerning impact can be derived from the data.	H	High
	M	Medium
	L	Low

This assessment of impact is in relation to the legacy promises for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games:

London 2012 Legacy Promises^{7,8}

1. To make the UK a world-class sports nation: elite success, mass participation and school sport.
2. To transform the heart of East London.
3. To inspire a new generation of young people to take part in local volunteering, cultural and physical activity.
4. To make the Olympic Park a blueprint for sustainable living.
5. To demonstrate that the UK is a creative, inclusive and welcoming place to live in, to visit and for business.
6. To develop the opportunities and choices for disabled people.

In the remainder of this report, these promises will be referred to simply as the Legacy Promises.

Metadata

In order to use or share datasets legally and correctly, it is necessary for users to understand the data content and its provenance through additional information. *Metadata* are information about the content of a dataset, and are provided so that data users can judge the value, reliability and suitability of datasets. Metadata ideally consist of a series of standardized attributes, such as definitions, means of measurement and coding, data sources and data quality by which users can assess fitness for use in a particular application and the conceptual compatibility of the data for integration and use with other data sets.

The data for each indicator, sometimes from more than one source, are stored in spreadsheets and used to produce the results in Sections 5 to 7. We have introduced the recording of a consistent metadata set within the spreadsheets for each indicator. This would allow any user in a subsequent OGI stage to be oriented to a data set and to understand and trace its provenance.

To create useful metadata, it is essential to follow national or international standards so that data users can understand them. There are number of widely used standards, such as CEN/TC 287 Geographic Information Metadata, FGDC-STD-001-1998 Content Standard for Digital GeoSpatial Metadata and the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (ISO 15836:2009). Compared with other metadata standards, Dublin Core Metadata Element Set is generally applicable and of low implementation cost due to the simplicity of such a light metadata. This study has therefore implemented Dublin Core as the standard to follow in generating metadata for OGI.

The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set is a vocabulary of fifteen properties for use in resource description. The name “Dublin” comes from its original 1995 invitational workshop, which took place in Dublin, Ohio; “core” because its elements are broad and generic, usable for describing a wide range of resources from numerical data to Web content.

The components of Dublin Core are as follows:

⁷ DCMS (2008) *Before, during and after London*: DCMS; with the addition of the sixth promise in December 2009

⁸ The Mayor of London has paraphrased the first five as (www.london.gov.uk/priorities/london-2012/benefits-and-legacy):

- Increase opportunities for Londoners to become involved in sport.
- Ensure Londoners benefit from new jobs, business and volunteering opportunities.
- Transform the heart of east London.
- Deliver a sustainable Games.
- Showcase London as a diverse, creative and welcoming city.

Label	Definition
Title	name given to the resource
Creator	entity primarily responsible for making the resource
Subject	topic of the resource
Description	account of the resource
Publisher	entity responsible for making the resource available
Contributor	entity or entities responsible for making contributions to the resource
Date	point or period of time associated with an event in the lifecycle of the resource
Type	nature or genre of the resource
Format	file format, physical medium, or dimensions of the resource
Identifier	unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context
Source	related resource from which the described resource is derived
Language	language of the resource
Relation	related resource
Coverage	spatial or temporal topic of the resource, the geographical applicability of the resource, or the jurisdiction under which the resource is relevant; the relevant time period
Rights	information about rights held in and over the resource

5. Environmental Indicators

Code	Indicator Name	Impact		
		Relevance	Rating	Confidence
En03	Water Quality	H	G	H
En04	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	M	Y	M
En05	Air Quality	M	Y	M
En06	Land-Use Changes	M	Y	M
En07	Protected Areas	M	G	M
En10	Public Open-Air Leisure Areas	M	G	M
En11	Transport Networks	H	G	M
En18	Solid Waste Treatment	H	Y	H
En20	Greenhouse Gas Emissions of the Games	H	Y	M
En26	Capacity of Olympic and Paralympic Venues	H	G	H
En29	Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure	H	G	M
En33	New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities	H	G	H

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En03 – Water Quality

City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

In the pre-Games impact study, this indicator measured bathing quality and eutrophication at sampling sites along river Lee near the Olympic Park. The pre-Games data were sourced from Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA). In this Games-time impact study, continuous monitoring records are provided by Environmental Agency (EA) at three former ODA sampling sites near the Olympic Park. The updated data include a series of water quality variables including temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, PH, ammonium, turbidity and un-ionized ammonia. These three EA monitoring sites are located at Spitalfields (Hackney), Carpenters Road (Tower Hamlets) and Sugar House Lane (Newham), which are shown on the attached map. Data from Spitalfields site cover the period of 01/01/2009 – 17/12/2012, data from Carpenters Road site cover the period of 30/08/2007 – 17/12/2012, and data from Sugar House Lane site cover the period of 16/10/2007 – 17/12/2012.

Presentation

See Table and Map overleaf.

Analysis

Challenging new Water Framework Directive (WFD) targets measure the health of the water environment. The water quality data provided constitutes a sample in and near the Olympic Park, aligned along the Lee Valley. The specific locations of three monitoring sites have been provided as British National Grid coordinates.

In overall, all water quality variables are stable, although there are high values occasionally at some time points for all three monitoring sites. Conductivity in water is affected by the presence of inorganic dissolved solids. The surficial geology of the catchment is largely clay and will have a bearing on increasing conductivity. The values here are on the high side for natural streams reflecting the urban/industrial surroundings. pH though is within normal range. Low concentrations of dissolved oxygen indicate poor water quality and unhealthy ecosystems. The values here, though fluctuating, will support fish life at the water temperatures recorded. The Sugar House Lane sampling site in 2011 did reach the lower threshold for supporting fish life. Turbidity measures the amount of suspended material within the water and can be particularly affected by rainfall events. For this type of catchment, these results are entirely reasonable.

It is also noticeable that there is no unusual values across all water quality variables in 2012.

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

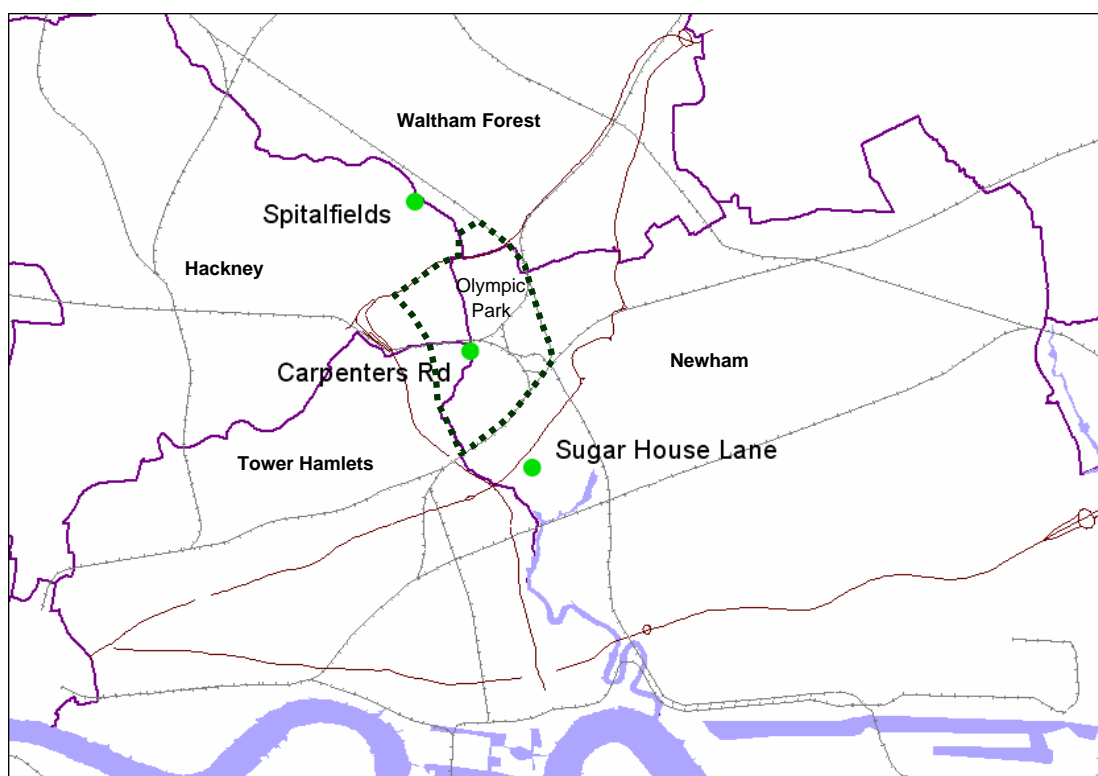
H

The Lower Lee river has historically suffered from poor water quality largely as a consequence of urbanisation and misconnected sewage pipes. Its restoration is given as a case study in the new Water Framework Directive. The construction works for the 2012 Olympics and associated legacy developments have provide the single biggest opportunity to improve the lower reaches of the River Lee and its backwaters. Throughout the Olympic Park about 1km of river bank has been converted from vertical sheet piled walls which provided little habitat, to vegetated and reed fringed sloping banks. By delivering the aims of the Water Framework Directive this work will help ensure that the historic fishery of the River Lee will have a good future throughout the Olympic legacy period.

En03 - Water Quality

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Temperature	Conductivity	Dissolved Oxygen			pH	Ammonium	Turbidity	Unionised Ammonia
			optical	electrochemical					
			°C	µS	% saturation				
01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009	15.14	919.99	32.49	69.22	7.15	7.63	1.00	18.06	0.02
01/01/2010 - 17/06/2010	10.52	905.20	79.05	77.55	8.84	7.71	0.71	14.12	0.01
01/01/2011 - 31/12/2011	15.14	919.99	32.49	69.22	7.15	7.63	0.91	18.06	0.02
01/01/2012 - 17/12/2012	13.09	915.03	72.98	67.12	7.29	7.52	1.44	21.68	0.01
30/08/2007 - 31/12/2007	13.69	1042.34	-	60.75	6.37	7.59	0.84	20.96	-
01/01/2008 - 31/12/2008	13.71	859.94	-	83.31	8.68	7.83	0.99	9.73	0.01
01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009	15.12	949.29	26.20	74.86	7.70	7.58	1.35	8.90	0.18
01/01/2010 - 31/12/2010	15.10	947.35	64.17	66.48	6.86	7.57	7.78	5.71	0.35
21/12/2011 - 31/12/2011	12.58	988.41	68.75	72.40	7.82	7.52	1.06	8.33	0.01
01/01/2012 - 17/12/2012	14.48	920.78	69.85	74.40	7.67	7.54	1.11	23.11	0.11
16/10/2007 - 31/12/2007	10.01	888.64	-	86.36	9.78	7.86	1.11	28.83	-
01/01/2008 - 31/12/2008	13.52	879.21	-	79.28	8.41	7.79	35.69	15.28	0.01
01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009	14.26	933.97	26.72	67.11	7.09	7.59	1.33	11.45	0.23
01/01/2010 - 17/06/2010	10.90	905.34	80.27	80.36	9.05	7.64	0.77	10.11	0.01
01/01/2011 - 31/12/2011	16.32	940.73	57.82	53.84	5.33	7.42	1.37	59.94	0.01
01/01/2012 - 17/12/2012	14.06	888.16	70.65	66.96	6.98	7.52	1.18	9.58	0.01



Water quality data copyright Environment Agency
 Map data Crown Copyright

En04 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Country (UK), Region (London), {City (5 Host Boroughs)}

Data issues

This indicator measures the level of emissions of greenhouse gases that are contributing to climate change. At a UK level, data for the Kyoto basket of greenhouse gases are available for the period 1990-2010 both as emissions in tonnes and as tonnes in CO₂ equivalence. The data do not include any adjustment for the effect of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EUETS), which was introduced in 2005.

Data are also available by Local Authority for CO₂ emissions by broad end user categories and as per capita emissions for the years 2005-2009. This allows a temporally short analysis of both London and the Host Boroughs though the Technical Manual stipulates for the country and region only.

Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

Analysis

At a national level, emissions of greenhouse gases have fallen over the period 2003-2010, by nearly 11% overall in the Kyoto basket of greenhouse gases. The highest percentage reductions (in CO₂ equivalence) for the period are: SF₆ (48%), CH₄ (36%), and PFC (20%) though SF₆ and PFC make very small contributions to the Kyoto basket. Net CO₂ emissions have fallen by 11% over the period. The only increase is in HFC which have risen by 36%.

In terms of end user categories, 46% of the CO₂ emissions in the UK are derived from industry and commerce. For the period 2005-2009 CO₂ emissions per capita emissions by 16% (assisted by the rise in population), down to 7.4 tonnes.

In London, the percentage contribution to CO₂ emissions from industry and commerce is similar to the national picture with the main changes being an increased percentage contribution from domestic (at 37% compared to 29% nationally) and a lower percentage contribution from road transport (at 20% compared to 25% nationally). This relatively lower percentage contribution from road transport can be attributed to the dense public transport network and in part to the congestion charge zone in central London. In 2008, much of London was designated a Low Emissions Zone. CO₂ emissions have fallen by 13% due in part to a rising population base.

In the Host Boroughs, the pattern of emissions for end user categories is broadly the same as for London. CO₂ per capita emissions over the period saw an initial rise of 6% but have now fallen overall by 7%. This initial rise might be attributed to a background rise in CO₂ emissions since during this period 2005-2007 there were only demolitions and site clearance in preparation for the main construction programme.

See also indicator En05 and En20.

Impact

Relevance **M** Rating **Y** Confidence **M**

Emissions in the UK are falling and this can be attributed to the Kyoto agreement and subsequent initiatives (Climate Change Act, 2008; Carbon Emissions Reduction Targets (CERT), 2008) rather than any discernable Olympic effect. In the Host Boroughs, however, per capita emissions in 2005 were below the London figure, but with total emissions rising by 5% over 3 years, the per capita emissions in 2008 have risen to the level of the rest of London. But this cannot be attributed solely to the construction of the Olympic facilities but may be more due to construction and growth in the number of businesses in Docklands/Canary Wharf which combined probably accounts for Tower Hamlets having comparable industry and commerce CO₂ emissions levels as the City of London.

En04 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Country (UK)

actual emissions in tonnes	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Net CO ₂ emissions (emissions minus removals) ¹	556.7	556.3	553.9	551.4	543.6	532.8	477.8	495.8
Methane (CH ₄) ¹	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0
Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O) ¹	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) ²	5.26	5.52	6.01	6.21	6.35	6.43	8.48	8.60
Perfluorocarbons (PFC) ²	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) ²	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
weighted by global warming potential ³	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Net CO ₂ emissions (emissions minus removals)	556.7	556.3	553.9	551.4	543.6	532.8	477.8	495.8
Methane (CH ₄)	54.4	52.7	51.5	50.5	49.3	48.7	42.0	41.3
Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O)	37.5	38.0	36.9	35.2	34.7	33.9	35.1	35.6
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	10.5	9.6	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.2	13.9	14.3
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Kyoto greenhouse gas basket	661.2	659.3	655.2	650.0	640.5	628.3	572.5	590.4

¹ million tonnes

² thousand tonnes

³ million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent

Country (UK), Region (London) and City (6 Host Boroughs)

		CO₂ emissions by end user categories (t)						
	Year	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	LULUCF 1	Total	ONS MYE 2 Population ('000s)	Per Capita Emissions (t)
UK	2005	243,183	155,285	134,653	-3,741	529,380	60,234.9	8.8
	2006	242,275	155,299	133,438	-3,911	527,101	60,584.5	8.7
	2007	237,519	150,581	134,487	-4,266	518,322	60,986.2	8.5
	2008	230,915	150,342	129,351	-4,691	505,917	61,399.0	8.2
	2009	198,727	136,522	124,510	-4,789	454,969	61,792.4	7.4
London	2005	20,389	17,291	9,239	47	46,966	7,484.8	6.27
	2006	21,738	17,193	9,114	45	48,089	7,546.5	6.37
	2007	20,977	16,807	9,050	42	46,876	7,602.2	6.17
	2008	21,157	16,865	8,664	40	46,726	7,668.4	6.09
	2009	18,752	15,232	8,419	38	42,441	7,753.2	5.47
6 Host Boroughs	2005	3,388	2,637	1,494	6	7,525	1,275.0	5.90
	2006	3,869	2,623	1,494	6	7,991	1,278.7	6.25
	2007	3,791	2,573	1,491	5	7,860	1,286.2	6.11
	2008	3,908	2,581	1,420	5	7,914	1,298.6	6.09
	2009	3,462	2,333	1,399	5	7,199	1,318.0	5.46

¹ Land Use, Land Use Change and Forest

² Office of National Statistics Mid-Year Estimate

En05 – Air Quality

City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

In the pre-Games impact study, this indicator measured the quality of outdoor air. Monthly data of PM₁₀ (suspended particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers) from April 2009 to March 2010 at sampling sites had been provided by the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA). However, as ODA was closed before the 2012 games, the pre-Games data are not continuing. In this Games-time impact study, annual data of PM₁₀ are sourced from the London Air Quality Network. Four sampling sites are selected, which are near the Olympic Park. Cam Road site in Newham has annual data available from 2003 to 2009 and also for 2012. Leyton site in Waltham Forest has annual data available for 2010. Leyton site is near to Cam Road site and can then complement the data from Cam Road site. Wren Close site in Newham has annual data available from 2005 to 2007, 2010 and 2012. Blackwall site in Tower Hamlets has annual data available from 2007 to 2009, 2011 and 2012. Blackwall site is near to Wren Close site and can then complement the data from Wren Close site. Locations of all four sites are shown on the attached map.

Presentation

See Table and Map overleaf.

Analysis

With reference to the data supplied the PM₁₀ levels must not exceed the levels below:

Particles (PM ₁₀)	50 µ/m ⁻³ Not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean
	40 µ/m ⁻³	annual mean

London as a whole achieves its Air Quality standards, However, a number of London boroughs have exceeded their annual permitted amount (Lambeth and City of London). Four operational PM₁₀ monitoring sites are selected, which located near the Olympic Park in three neighbouring boroughs. The current data for annual mean and daily mean covers the period from 2003 – 2012. During this period the Blackwall site held the highest annual mean PM₁₀ at 36 µ/m⁻³ in 2008, which is still less than 40 µ/m⁻³ while the Cam Road site had the highest number of days (49) exceeding the daily mean of 50 µ/m⁻³ in 2003. In 2012, the annual mean PM₁₀ for all sites are below 40 µ/m⁻³ and their own previous average levels. Furthermore, at all sites in 2012, the number of days exceeding the daily mean of 50 µ/m⁻³ are much less than 35 days and their previous average levels.

With the different location of the sites and possible different factors affecting the air quality of each area, there are uncertainties in estimating the impact of the Olympic Games.

Impact

Relevance

M

Rating

Y

Confidence

M

London does suffer from relatively poor air quality and struggles to meet EU rules. Nevertheless it would seem evident from these figures that the introduction of a Low Emission Zone in 2008 has had an effect. Also from the figures, the construction activities at the Olympic Park have had no discernable impact on London air quality.

En05 - Air Quality

City (6 Host Boroughs)

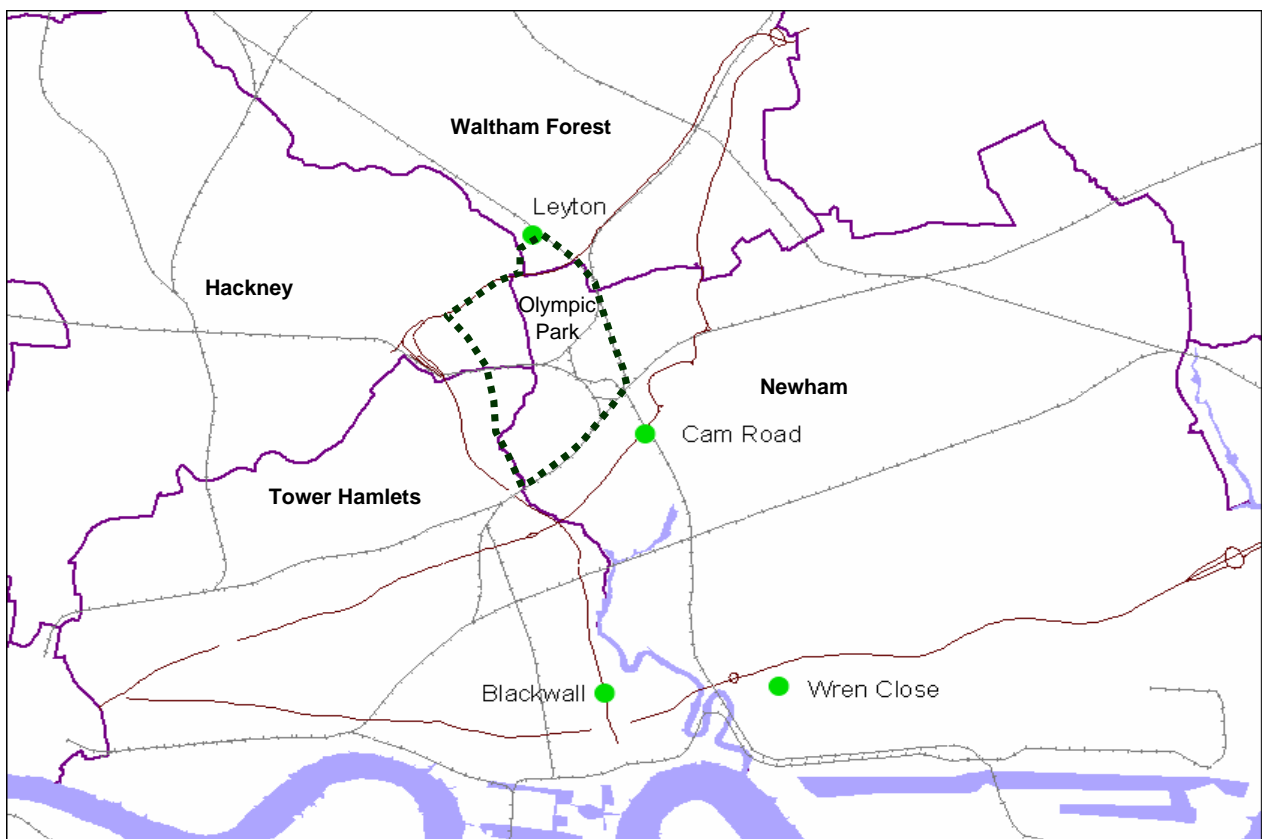
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Newham - Cam Road										
annual mean	35	29	31	30	30	28	27			27
No. days 24hr mean >50ug/m3	49	22	35	26	38	19	10			11
Waltham Forest - Leyton										
annual mean								25		
No. days 24hr mean >50ug/m3								11		
Newham - Wren Close										
annual mean			24	24	25			22		20
No. days 24hr mean >50ug/m3			19	13	19			3		3
Tower Hamlets - Blackwall										
annual mean					35	36	34		28	27
No. days 24hr mean >50ug/m3					61	60	43		32	26

*2012 (to 19 Dec)

PM₁₀ (µ/m⁻³)

AQO: PM10, 40 µ/m³ as annual mean

AQO: PM10, 50 ug/m³ not be exceeded more than 35 times a year - measured as 24 hour mean



Data and map data Crown Copyright

En06 – Land Use Changes

Country (England), Region (London), City (5 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator measures the composition of key classes of land use and their change over time. It also measures vacant and derelict land. The data are from the Office of National Statistics and the Department of Communities and Local Government. Data on land in use are issued periodically and are for 2001 and 2005, derived from Ordnance Survey data. The data series for 'previously developed land, suitable for housing' are from live tables which started in 2004. There are no data on land changing to residential use at City (Host Borough) level.

Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

Analysis

The land use data for 2001 and 2005 really only represent a baseline to be analysed against a re-issue of this data series when updated. The data do throw up some differences between the Host Boroughs and London as a whole. The area devoted to domestic gardens is much lower reflecting high rise and denser housing. Green space is also much lower in proportion though there is more water (the Lea Valley and its reservoirs). This reflects the overall poorer living environment in the Host Boroughs compared with London as a whole. The reduction in domestic gardens from 2001 reflects a process dubbed 'garden grabbing' in which developers will buy an old house with garden, demolish the house, declare the site brownfield and thereby manage to build several properties on the site usually with little or no garden space remaining.

There has been a general trend to reduce the amount of vacant and derelict land suitable for housing, presumably by bringing the land back into use. The amount of land changing to residential has shown a general slow down particularly in 2008. This reflects a slowdown in house building, particularly of affordable housing which after 2008 will have been further set back by the banking crisis and recession.

See also indicator En07.

Impact

Relevance **M** Rating **Y** Confidence **M**

It is hard to determine an impact on land use changes at this point. The general land use data are too early, and the more recent data only focus on rather narrow aspects of land use change. The 2012 Games are transforming a substantial brownfield site into housing, parks and amenity spaces, but is still in the construction phase. This indicator is best determined once the legacy is in place. However, it is safe to assume that the Olympic Park and the other venues will have only a minor impact on the National and regional land use changes and once into the legacy phase will we be able to determine its overall local effect for the Host Boroughs.

En06 - Land Use Changes

Country (England)

	Land in Use										Previously developed land, suitable for housing				Land changing to residential			
	Domestic Houses		Dom. Gardens		Non-Domestic		Transport		Greenspace		Water		Vacant		Derelict		ha.	percent
	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent				
2001	147,286	1.11%	547,182	4.11%	85,906	0.65%	336,640	2.53%	11,604,418	87.23%	293,647	2.21%	-	-	-	-	5,460	0.04%
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,090	0.04%	6,450	0.05%	3,790	0.03%
2005	150,770	1.13%	564,514	4.24%	86,895	0.65%	327,237	2.46%	11,574,163	87.00%	343,620	2.58%	4,950	0.04%	5,960	0.04%	4,270	0.03%
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670	0.04%	5,940	0.04%	4,200	0.03%
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,230	0.03%	5,220	0.04%	4,780	0.04%
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,640	0.03%	5,040	0.04%	2,770	0.02%
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,960	0.04%	5,990	0.05%	2,140	0.02%

Region (London)

	Land in Use										Previously developed land, suitable for housing				Land changing to residential			
	Domestic Houses		Dom. Gardens		Non-Domestic		Transport		Greenspace		Water		Vacant		Derelict		ha.	percent
	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent				
2001	13,585	8.52%	38,306	24.02%	7,731	4.85%	22,371	14.03%	61,342	38.47%	4,543	2.85%	-	-	-	-	240	0.15%
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	0.13%	180	0.11%	220	0.14%
2005	13,896	8.71%	38,065	23.87%	7,532	4.72%	22,542	14.14%	61,016	38.26%	4,529	2.84%	190	0.12%	110	0.07%	190	0.12%
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	0.10%	120	0.08%	170	0.11%
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	0.08%	130	0.08%	330	0.21%
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	0.04%	70	0.04%	160	0.10%
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	0.40%	260	0.16%	170	0.11%

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Land in Use										Previously developed land, suitable for housing				Land changing to residential			
	Domestic Houses		Dom. Gardens		Non-Domestic		Transport		Greenspace		Water		Vacant		Derelict		ha.	percent
	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent				
2001	1,921	9.31%	4,096	19.86%	1,415	6.86%	3,481	16.88%	6,009	29.13%	1,205	5.84%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	0.73%	130	0.63%	-	-
2005	1,999	9.69%	4,059	19.68%	1,365	6.62%	3,553	17.23%	5,807	28.15%	1,192	5.78%	100	0.48%	60	0.29%	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	0.44%	60	0.29%	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	0.34%	70	0.34%	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	0.15%	40	0.19%	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	2.57%	90	0.44%	-	-

En07 – Protected Areas

Within 10km of each 2012 Games venue

Data issues

This indicator measures protected natural, historical and cultural areas. Data has been sourced from an on-line compendium of environmental data at www.magic.org.uk. Magic allows summary tables to be collated for an area surrounding a site of interest. A 10km radius has been used. Area measurement of each category of protected area has not been used because the footprint of the categories often overlap (such as, for example, Special Conservation Sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest – see map overleaf) and would lead to spurious results.

Presentation

See Table and Maps overleaf.

Analysis

There are over 4,000 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in England, covering around 7% of the country's land area. More than 70% of these sites, (by area) are internationally important for their wildlife, and designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites (for wetlands). In addition, the UK has a system of listing monuments and buildings that provides them with statutory protection (though not included in this indicator).

Although the 10km radii around the venues in London will tend to overlap, the large number of protected areas near venues shows on the one hand the extent to which habitats and landscapes are protected within the UK, as well as on the other hand the extent to which athletes and visitors to the 2012 Games will be near and have the potential access to wildlife and scenic areas associated with all the venues.

Impact

Relevance

M

Rating

G

Confidence

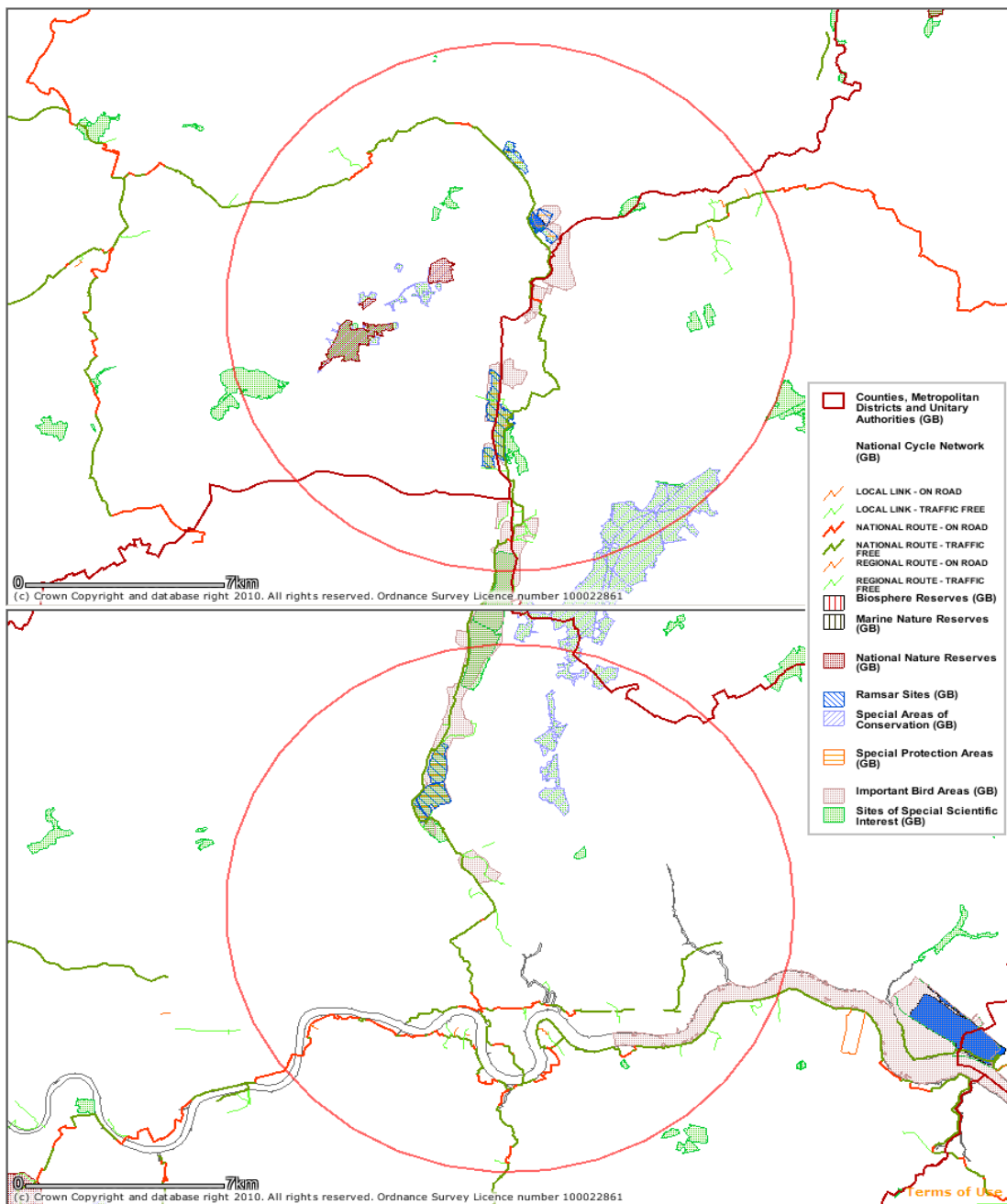
M

The venues themselves are not in protected areas and many in the list overleaf are existing facilities. On the other hand, one of the legacy promises is “to make the Olympic Park a blueprint for sustainable living”. It is being built on a brown field site and will transform the area into a public amenity. Its location at the lower end of the Lea Valley (at the centre of the circle on the lower map overleaf) will help better connect the heart of East London with the SSSI's, Ramsar sites and Special Protection Areas that form a scenic corridor of walks, cycle tracks and canals that extend into the Hertford-Essex countryside and Epping Forest to the northeast of London. In this sense the 2012 Games should have a beneficial impact.

En07 - Protected Areas

Within 10km of 2012 Games Venues

	Biosphere Reserves	Marine Nature Reserves	National Nature Reserves	Ramsar Sites	Special Areas of Conservation	Special Protection Areas	Important Bird Areas	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
Olympic Park	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	5
Wimbledon	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4
Earls Court	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
Greenwich Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Hyde Park	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
RAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
NGA1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	7
ExCeL	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6
Broxbourne	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	14
Weymouth & Portland	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	13
Eton Dorney	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	18
Lords	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
Hadleigh	0	0	1	3	1	3	3	11
Wembley	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Old Trafford	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Hampden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Millennium, Cardiff	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	22



Protected Areas within 10km radius around Olympic Park and Broxbourne - source www.magic.gov.uk
Data Crown Copyright

En10 – Public Open-Air Leisure Areas

Region (London), City (Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator measures the amenity areas for open-air leisure activities. The data are derived from successive sets of digital map data (Collins Bartholomew Ltd.) for 2003, 2005 and 2008 classified into three classes of public open-air leisure areas: woodland/forest, park/garden, public open space. There are no data on whether all those mapped are accessible at no charge, though this can generally be assumed to be the case.

Presentation

See Tables and Map overleaf.

Analysis

The total figures for open-air leisure areas show that in the Host Boroughs the percentage area given over to such spaces is less than London as a whole, but as discussed in En06 there is proportionally more area given over to water which is also an open-air amenity. However, both for London as a whole and for the Host Boroughs there has been a slight decline in the number of hectares in the period 2003 to 2008, though the count of sites has increased. This would seem to imply that some sites are broken up, as might happen for example, if a road were built through public open space splitting it in two with a corresponding loss in area. In the Host Boroughs some open-air leisure area will have been taken over for the construction of the Olympic Park.

Looking at the three sub-categories of open-air leisure space, regionally there has been an increase in the area of woodland/forest over the period 2003 to 2008, a reduction in the area of park/garden and an increase in public open space. In the Host Boroughs the woodland/forest is essentially unchanged within mapping tolerance as most of the woodland/forest and some of the larger areas of public open space (commons) are owned by the City of London and are protected by Act of Parliament. The swing in area between park/garden and public open space might partly arise due to reclassification of areas as a result of the introduction of the Greengrid system in 2005/06.

For the Host Boroughs, it is important to stress that the Olympic Park in the legacy period will have a reduced impact on green-space as individual programmes will look to reduce their hard landscaped areas for beneficial soft landscaping.

Whilst the data provides for the extraction of counts of sites and areas, a more meaningful measure of public open-air leisure areas would be usage (visitor numbers) as a time series. Such data are not consistently collected, largely due to the complexity of doing so.

See also indicator En06 and En07.

Impact

Relevance **M**

Rating **G**

Confidence **M**

The Olympic Park construction is regenerating a major area of derelict and industrial brownfield, which will have a beneficial effect on the future use of this space for recreation and open-air leisure activity. After the Games, many of the hard services in the Olympic Park will be converted to grass. The planned area of open space in Olympic Park is 112 ha. by 2014 and 116 ha. by 2031. The effectiveness of the whole area as a public open-air leisure area will need to be assessed during the legacy period.

En10 - Public Open-Air Leisure Areas

Region (London)

	Woodland/Forest		Park/Garden		Public Open Space		Total Open-Air Leisure		
	Count	Area (ha.)	Count	Area (ha.)	Count	Area (ha.)	Count	Area (ha.)	% Region
2003	926	6,736	1,061	4,787	1,181	5,827	3,168	17,350	10.91%
2005	942	6,776	1,067	4,719	1,185	5,909	3,194	17,404	10.95%
2008	1,054	6,866	1,070	4,360	1,350	6,090	3,474	17,316	10.89%

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Woodland/Forest		Park/Garden		Public Open Space		Total Open-Air Leisure		
	Count	Area (ha.)	Count	Area (ha.)	Count	Area (ha.)	Count	Area (ha.)	% City
2003	52	531	164	887	171	519	387	1,937	11.53%
2005	52	530	166	884	174	525	392	1,939	11.54%
2008	57	522	159	726	209	549	425	1,796	9.14%

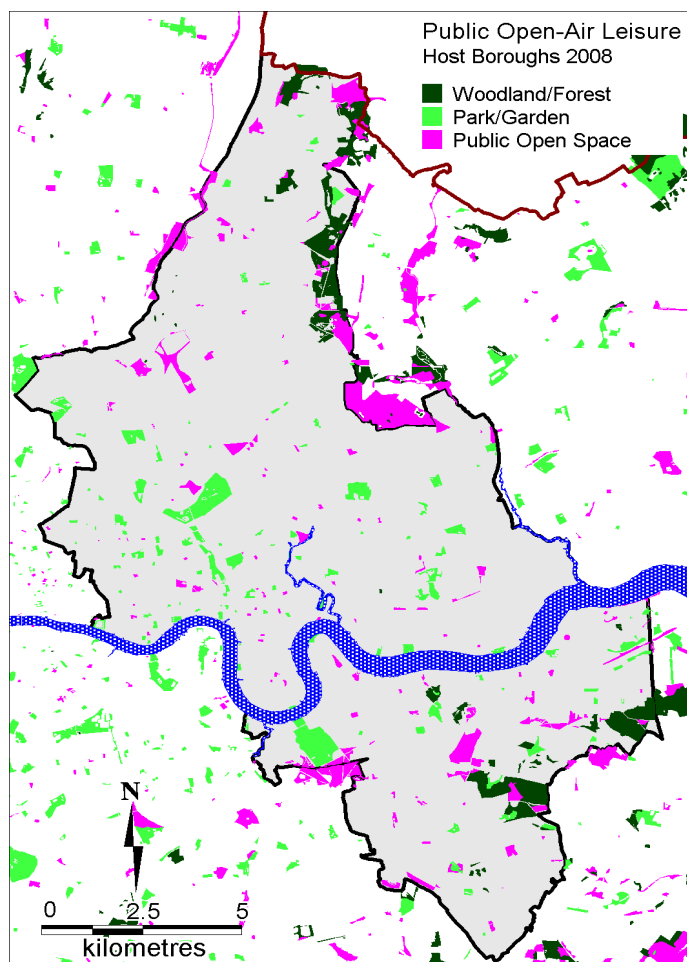
Derived from digital map data copyright Collins Bartholomew Ltd. 2003, 2005, 2008

Data from London Legacy Development Corporation, Dec. 2012

potential open space in Olympic Park

2014 112 (ha)

2031 116 (ha)



Digital map data copyright Collins Bartholomew Ltd. 2008
Boundary data Crown Copyright

En11 – Transport Networks

Country (Great Britain), Region (London), City (Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator measures key elements of the transport network. The data series is from the Department of Transport for 2005 to 2009. The road network is decomposed into four classes of road type. Data on the rail network at all levels are to be found in Ec06 Public Transport.

Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

Analysis

The main policy emphasis here is to get people out of their cars and on to public transport. There has consequently been minimal investment in road infrastructure across the Host Boroughs and the London region resulting in minor changes to the length of road network overall. There has been an improvement for pedestrians and cyclists with investment in the Greenway and surrounding areas. This work is ongoing. The main investment has focused on delivering a public transport system that will enable an ultra smooth movement to and from all Olympic venues and major transport nodes. Stratford International Station will provide an excellent link for London 2012 spectators travelling to the Olympic Park from central London and from the Ebbsfleet transport hub in Kent. A new Docklands Light Railway (DLR) link is being constructed between Canning town and Stratford. Twenty-two new railcars co-funded by the ODA are now in service The new line extension between King George V and Woolwich Arsenal station – DLR’s second crossing under the River Thames – opened in January 2009. There is also easier access for less able passengers at all DLR stations.

Stratford Regional station is already delivering an improved service through: new lifts and staircases; wider, longer and clearer platforms; a new westbound Central Line platform; a second upper-level entrance and have reopened a subway.

See also indicator Ec06 and En29.

Impact

Relevance **H** Rating **G** Confidence **M**

DLR passengers are already experiencing the benefits provided by the ODA investment, improved rolling stock and improved stations are already available. 85% of all visitors to the Olympic Park during the Games time are expected to come by public transport. London, especially eastern London, will have gained an exemplary rail transport infrastructure and will yield huge benefits through the legacy period.

En11 - Transport Networks

Country (Great Britain)

	Roads													Rail (Km)	
	Motorway		Principal/Trunk				Secondary ¹				Tertiary ²				see indicator Ec06
			Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		
km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent		
2005	3,520	0.91%	11,107	2.86%	35,550	9.16%	5,550	1.43%	24,638	6.35%	124,635	32.12%	183,007	47.17%	
2006	3,555	0.90%	11,140	2.82%	35,595	9.03%	5,445	1.38%	24,574	6.23%	125,276	31.77%	188,798	47.87%	
2007	3,559	0.90%	11,139	2.82%	35,603	9.02%	5,470	1.39%	24,795	6.28%	125,466	31.77%	188,845	47.82%	
2008	3,559	0.90%	11,106	2.82%	35,586	9.02%	5,476	1.39%	24,685	6.26%	125,442	31.80%	188,614	47.81%	
2009	3,560	0.90%	11,131	2.82%	35,639	9.04%	5,479	1.39%	24,663	6.25%	125,741	31.88%	188,217	47.72%	
2010	3,558	0.90%	11,111	2.82%	35,596	9.03%	5,484	1.39%	24,708	6.27%	125,798	31.91%	187,999	47.68%	
change	38		4		46		-67		70		1,163		4,992		
2005-10	1.08%		0.04%		0.13%		-1.20%		0.28%		0.93%		2.73%		

Region (London)

	Roads													Rail (Km)	
	Motorway		Principal/Trunk				Secondary ¹				Tertiary ²				see indicator Ec06
			Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		
km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent		
2005	60	0.41%	1,658	11.24%	62	0.42%	486	3.30%	25	0.17%	12,161	82.49%	290	1.97%	
2006	60	0.41%	1,658	11.25%	62	0.42%	473	3.21%	24	0.16%	12,166	82.51%	303	2.05%	
2007	60	0.41%	1,659	11.22%	62	0.42%	474	3.20%	25	0.17%	12,209	82.59%	296	2.00%	
2008	60	0.41%	1,659	11.21%	62	0.42%	479	3.24%	31	0.21%	12,209	82.52%	297	2.00%	
2009	60	0.41%	1,659	11.21%	62	0.42%	480	3.24%	29	0.19%	12,249	82.76%	262	1.77%	
2010	60	0.41%	1,658	11.19%	62	0.42%	479	3.23%	37	0.25%	12,258	82.72%	266	1.80%	
change	0		1		0		-8		11		97		-24		
2005-10	0.00%		0.05%		0.00%		-1.60%		45.24%		0.80%		-8.17%		

City (Host Boroughs)

	Roads													Rail (Km)	
	Motorway		Principal/Trunk				Secondary ¹				Tertiary ²				see indicator Ec06
			Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		
km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent		
2005	-		285	12.75%	1	0.05%	80	3.56%	0	0.00%	1,866	83.41%	5	0.22%	
2006	-		286	12.65%	1	0.05%	78	3.47%	1	0.03%	1,885	83.41%	9	0.39%	
2007	-		286	12.64%	1	0.05%	77	3.42%	1	0.04%	1,888	83.43%	9	0.42%	
2008	-		286	12.62%	1	0.05%	79	3.47%	1	0.04%	1,890	83.40%	10	0.43%	
2009	-		286	12.63%	1	0.05%	79	3.47%	1	0.04%	1,893	83.61%	5	0.20%	
2010	-		286	12.59%	1	0.05%	79	3.47%	7	0.30%	1,887	83.22%	8	0.37%	
change			0.3				-1				21				
2005-10			0.11%				-1.25%				1.13%				

¹ B roads

² C and unclassified roads

Data Crown Copyright

En18 – Solid Waste Treatment

Region (London)

Data issues

This indicator measures solid wastes produced, their treatment and means of disposal. The data are sourced from the Environmental Agency. 2005 was a transition year between different reporting systems. No disaggregated data are available for the City (6 Host Boroughs) nor for different sectors (e.g. household vs. commercial).

Presentation

See Tables overleaf

Analysis

The analysis focuses on the Region due to the disaggregated method of collecting waste data by individual waste authorities. Solid waste treatment is analysed by various sectors but predominantly by disposal mechanism.

London produced 765,873 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2008. This is more than double the figure for 2007. However, most of this is from the clean up of the Olympic site in Stratford. It consists of contaminated soil and stones that are a result of onsite treatment that has improved the land. In 2008, 46% was deposited outside the region compared to 64% in 2007. However, the increased amount of waste deposited within London is from the Olympic site in Stratford and the actual tonnage of London's hazardous waste deposited outside the region has increased since 2005. Therefore the Olympics have had a direct positive action on hazardous waste treatment. But we need to be aware of the underlying trend.

Transfer station waste has decreased slightly since 2005 with a major drop in 2006 which could be in lieu of the treatment increase but it relates directly to South London Waste Authority and therefore not directly associated with any of the five Host Boroughs. Transfer has remained stable even with an increase in population over the period.

Treatment of waste in London has increased significantly from 2005. This relates to improved mechanical biological treatment (MBT) facilities within London and with additional facilities to become operational, this will improve further.

The increase in metal recycling service (MRS) is most likely a direct effect of the end-of-life vehicle (ELV) legislation and the opportunity to receive scrappage for vehicles greater than ten years old when purchasing a new car. This is also directly affected by the rising sale price that recycled metals can attract.

Landfill - Hazardous has increased as previously stated and can be attributed to Olympic activity.

Non Inert waste (chemically volatile) has reduced slightly (though large) and can be directly arising from MBT processes as residual waste streams from the processing.

Inert waste (chemically stable) was declining from 2005 to 2007 but with a large increase in 2008. This can perhaps be attributed to the Olympic games development, although this increase has been seen in one area, South London Waste Authority.

Incineration has remained stable as no new facilities have been constructed.

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

London and National commercial waste treatment has benefited from the innovative process for treatment of hazardous wastes that are part of the Olympic developments. However we must be aware of underlying trends in the increase of hazardous waste. The clean-up of the Olympic Park did contribute to a one-off spike in the statistics as now confirmed in this report. Solid waste treatment is one of the biggest opportunities and can have a major impact on society.

En18 - Solid Waste Treatment

Region (London)

	' 000 tonnes								
	Hazardous Waste		Waste			Landfill			Incineration
	Produced	Deposited	Transfer	Treatment	MRS ¹	Hazardous	Non-inert	Inert	
2002/03	459	56	6644	454	801	-	1894	654	-
2003/04	286	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004/05	284	44	7171	506	490	-	2104	342	-
2005	-	-	7975	1068	925	39	1855	350	-
2006	289	127	6978	1877	869	41	1796	141	1039
2007	306	140	7735	2674	515	50	1849	63	1046
2008	766	416	7722	2921	1054	151	1793	317	1054
2009	310	150	6905	2492	1109	43	1213	213	896
2010	311	136	7077	2591	1240	33	1151	219	1009
2011	360	116	6762	3171	1229	28	1430	365	1468

	kg per person ²								
	Hazardous Waste		Waste			Landfill			Incineration
	Produced	Deposited	Transfer	Treatment	MRS ¹	Hazardous	Non-inert	Inert	
2002/03	62	8	902	62	109	-	257	89	-
2003/04	39	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004/05	38	6	967	68	66	-	284	46	-
2005	-	-	1065	143	124	5	248	47	-
2006	38	17	925	249	115	5	238	19	138
2007	40	18	1017	352	68	7	243	8	138
2008	100	54	1007	381	137	20	234	41	138
2009	40	19	891	321	143	6	156	27	116
2010	40	17	904	331	158	4	147	28	129
2011	44	14	827	388	150	3	175	45	180

- no data

¹ Metal Recycling Service

² Based on ONS mid-year estimates

Data Crown Copyright

En20 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Olympic and Paralympic Games

Region (London)

Data issues

This indicator measures the direct (owned) and indirect (associated and shared) greenhouse gas emissions as a reference footprint for the period 2005 to 2012 (7 years). As such they are a prediction against which the actual emissions as calculated post-Games event will be compared. These have been broken down by project elements and expressed as tonnes CO₂ equivalent. All figures are given as an overall percentage of the reference footprint which is determined as the sum of both direct and indirect GGE. Data source is LOCOG.

Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

Analysis

The analysis refers to the data sourced from LOCOG and the ODA. The Greenhouse Gas Emission (GGE) data are calculated on a forward looking estimate for the seven year life time of the project. This does not include long-term Legacy benefit or challenges. It is evident that the overall construction of the Olympic Park produces the highest percentage of tCO₂e. Construction of Olympic works resulting in 828,000 tCO₂e (24%), spectator travel, air, road and rail 449,000 tCO₂e (13%) and delivery of associated transport infrastructure is an additional 12% of the reference footprint. It is clear that the overall strategic focus is on reducing embodied impacts given that approximately 70% of all GGE produced in the localised area is through Construction and Infrastructure projects.

The level of tCO₂e impact from the spectators/media and sponsors travelling within London are projected to be comparatively high. Although this cannot be reduced, it is hoped that the GGE impact arising from the flow of spectators within London will have been reduced by the transport infrastructure projects. Furthermore, development of these transport links should enable additional comfort to travellers in the legacy period and therefore affect passenger increase on the public transport network.

The estimated actual footprint for staging the Games shows large savings in venue overlay and fit-out with some savings in technology.

See also indicator En04, En05 and En20

Impact

Relevance H Rating Y Confidence M

In terms of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, the delivery of an Olympic Games would appear to have a negative effect. However, the staging of any international event (not just the Games) will have a GGE impact and it is inconceivable that the Olympic and Paralympic Games (and all other mega events) should cease in order not to have such an impact. The estimated actual footprint for staging the Games is much lower than the reference footprint. The total reference footprint of 3.5m tCO₂e represents only 0.5% of the one year's emissions for the UK (see En04). Long term benefits of the Olympic infrastructure need to be emphasised.

En20 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Olympic and Paralympic Games

Region (London)

Owned impacts		
Construction (ODA)	tCO ₂ e	percent
Olympic Park works	828,000	44%
Olympic Village	391,000	21%
Transport Infrastructure	161,000	9%
Media Centre	130,000	7%
Main Stadium	129,000	7%
Other	250,000	13%
Total	1,889,000	
Reference		
Staging (LOCOG)	tCO ₂ e	percent
Venues overlay & fit-out	188,000	50%
Technology	26,000	13%
Games Family transport	34,000	9%
Travel grants	28,500	7%
Games workforce - catering and uniforms	15,700	4%
Other	143,800	18%
Total	436,000	

Estimated actual footprint

Staging (LOCOG)	tCO ₂ e	percent
Venues overlay & fit-out	48,000	17%
Technology	17,000	6%
Games Family transport	34,000	12%
Travel grants	28,500	10%
Games workforce - catering and uniforms	15,700	6%
Other	134,800	48%
Total	278,000	

Associated and shared impacts		
Spectators, transport, media and sponsors	tCO ₂ e	percent
Spectator travel - air, road and rail	449,000	39%
Transport infrastructure	429,000	37%
Accommodation	102,000	9%
Media	66,000	6%
Merchandise	56,000	5%
Other	58,000	5%
Total	1,160,000	

tCO₂e = tonnes CO₂ equivalent

Data copyright LOCOG

En26 - Capacity of Olympic and Paralympic Venues

Country (United Kingdom)

Code	English Name	Type	Olympic Sports	Paralympic Sports	Capacity	Built for Olympics ¹	Remain in Legacy
COV	City of Coventry Stadium	Competition Venue - OLY	Football	N/A	Gross capacity: 32,500	No	Yes
WIM	Wimbledon	Competition Venue - OLY	Tennis	N/A	Gross capacity: 30,000	No	Yes
WEA	Wembley Arena	Competition Venue - OLY	Badminton, Rhythmic Gymnastics	N/A	Gross capacity: 6,000	No	Yes
BRH	Brands Hatch	Competition Venue - PAR	N/A	Road Cycling	Gross capacity: 5,000	No	Yes
HAD	Hadleigh Farm	Competition Venue - OLY	Mountain Bike	N/A	Gross capacity: 20,000 (2,000 seated)	Yes	Yes
ETD	Eton Dorney	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Rowing, Flatwater Canoe	Rowing	Gross capacity: 30,000 (20,000 seated)	No	Yes
GRP	Greenwich Park	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Equestrian, Modern Pentathlon (Riding), Combined Event (Shooting & Running)	Equestrian	Gross capacity : 23,000; 75,000 (Cross Country Day only)	Yes	No
HAP	Hampton Court Palace	Competition Venue - OLY	Road Cycling - Time Trial	N/A	No ticketed spectators	-	-
HGP	Horse Guards Parade	Competition Venue - OLY	Beach Volleyball	N/A	Gross capacity : 15,000	Yes	No
HYD	Hyde Park	Competition Venue - OLY	Triathlon; 10km Open Water Swim	N/A	Gross seated capacity: 3,000	Yes	No
HAM	Hampden Park	Competition Venue - OLY	Football	N/A	Gross capacity : 52,000	No	Yes
MIL	Millennium Stadium	Competition Venue - OLY	Football	N/A	Gross capacity: 74,600	No	Yes
EN1	ExCeL - North Arena 1	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Table Tennis	Table Tennis	Gross capacity: 6,000	No	No
EN2	ExCeL - North Arena 2	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Judo, Wrestling	Wheelchair Fencing, Judo	Gross capacity: 10,000	No	No
ES1	ExCeL - South Arena 1	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Taekwondo, Fencing	Boccia	Gross capacity: 8,000	No	No
ES2	ExCeL - South Arena 2	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Boxing	Sitting Volleyball	Gross capacity: 10,000	No	No
ES3	ExCeL - South Arena 3	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Weightlifting	Power Lifting	Gross capacity: 8,000	No	No
NGA	North Greenwich Arena	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Artistic Gymnastics, Trampoline, Basketball (finals)	WC Basketball	Gross capacity: 20,000 (BBall; 16,500 Gymnastics)	No	No
AQC	Aquatics Centre	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Swimming, Diving, Synchronised Swimming, Modern Pentathlon (swimming), Water Polo (finals)	Swimming	Gross capacity: 17,500	Yes	Yes
AWP	Water Polo Arena	Competition Venue - OLY	Water Polo	N/A	Gross capacity: 5,000	Yes	No
BBA	Basketball Arena	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Basketball, Handball	Wheelchair Rugby; Wheelchair Basketball (Prelims)	Gross capacity: 12,000	Yes	No
BMX	BMX Track	Competition Venue - OLY	BMX	N/A	Gross capacity: 6,000	Yes	Yes
ETM	Eton Manor	Competition Venue - PAR	N/A	Wheelchair Tennis Venue	Gross capacity: 9,000	Yes	Yes
HBA	Copper Box	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Handball, Modern Pentathlon (Fencing)	Goalball	Gross capacity: 7,000	Yes	Yes
HOC	Riverbank Arena	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Hockey	Paralympic 5 a side Football Paralympic 7-a-side Football	Gross capacity: 16,000	Yes	No
STA	Olympic Stadium	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Athletics	Athletics	Gross capacity: 80,000	Yes	Yes
VEL	Velodrome	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Cycling (track)	Cycling (track)	Gross capacity: 6,000	Yes	Yes
RAB	Royal Artillery Barracks	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Shooting	Shooting, Archery	Gross capacity: 7,500	Yes	No
OLD	Old Trafford	Competition Venue - OLY	Football	N/A	Gross capacity: 75,000	No	Yes
SJP	St James' Park	Competition Venue - OLY	Football	N/A	Gross capacity: 52,000	No	Yes
LCG	Lord's Cricket Ground	Competition Venue - OLY	Archery	N/A	Gross capacity: 6,500	No	Yes
LVC	Lee Valley White Water Centre	Competition Venue - OLY	Canoe Slalom	N/A	Gross capacity: 12,000	Yes	Yes
BXH	Box Hill	Managed spectator area	Road Cycling - Road Race	N/A	Gross capacity: 20,000	No	No
MLL	The Mall	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Marathon, Race Walk, Road Cycling - Race (TBA)	Marathon (TBA)	Gross capacity: 5,000 (3,000 seated) (Start/Finish)	No	No
EAR	Earls Court	Competition Venue - OLY	Indoor Volleyball	N/A	Gross capacity: 15,000-18,000	No	Yes
WEM	Wembley Stadium	Competition Venue - OLY	Football	N/A	Gross capacity: 90,000	No	Yes
WAP	Weymouth and Portland	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Sailing	Sailing	Gross Capacity of parallel events: Up to 125,000	No	Yes

¹ Where a building housing a venue was pre-existing then classed as not built for the Olympics even though the internal spaces may have been temporarily modified; where a venue temporary venue has been built in the grounds of an existing park or open space, then it is classed as being built for the Olympics.

Data Copyright LOCOG

En29 – Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure

City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator lists the main characteristics of transport infrastructure projects related to the Games and context activities. Data source is ODA.

Presentation

See Table overleaf.

Analysis

En29 (currently £400.7m) carries a mandatory equality (disability access) duty. According to DCMS, transport investment will have impacts on labour markets, businesses and the wider economy plus social impacts and impacts on specific landmark locations too.

Ten specific projects are identified (as attached) which could be bundled into three groups;

1 – Waterways, 2 - Walking and cycling, 3 - Rail based and sidings

ODA is the executive for all projects and is also the information provider for this indicator. Various public or semi-public bodies will be the legacy beneficiaries of the transport infrastructure post games. All projects need to be delivered and operationally tested prior to the games.

The projects which are rail based consist of either totally new facilities, upgrading of passenger space and comfort or improvement of connected infrastructure. Overall these will provide improvements in quantitative terms of the number of passengers moved, and in qualitative terms of a better experience whilst travelling will have a positive impact on getting to and from venues. Javlin, Stratford International and Northern Line improvements will address a historical gap in public transport connecting the five boroughs to the West-End.

The environmental improvement projects connected with walking and cycling will both reduce the burden on other means of transport and have a positive health and well being impact on the cyclist and/or walker. This category of activity needs social support mechanisms to make the experience safe particularly for those with less physical ability and minority ethnic groups who may not have a walking culture particularly in open spaces.

The water based transport projects have the least impact quantitatively but have a heritage and environmental outcome which is important particularly in terms of the Docklands and East of London history

Overall with the emphasis on group based or no fuel consumption means of transport these projects will help reduce the CO₂ footprint of the games and once transferred to local management will address regeneration legacy.

- London 2012 Olympic and Paralympics Games Impacts and Legacy Evaluation Framework Final Report (DCMS & PWC 2009)
- Olympic Games Impact Study Final report (PWC 2005)

See also indicators En11 and Ec06

Impact

Relevance **H**

Rating **G**

Confidence **M**

The Transport Infrastructure data sourced by the ODA does have relevance to the impact on the Olympic Games only from the indication of investment and the capacity increase of public transport providing the estimate of increased passengers. Although it does not offer a quantitative estimate of CO₂ emission reduction per project, overall it is expected to have reduced CO₂ footprint connected with travel to and from the venues.

En29 - Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4	Project 5	Project 6	Project 7	Project 8	Project 9	Project 10
Name of the project	Cycling & Walking	Waterborne Passenger Transport	Angel Lane Freight Loop and Platform 10a	Lea Valley Bi-directional Signalling and Platform Extensions	Stratford Regional Station	DLR Infrastructure Works	West Ham Station	North London Line	Javelin Project Development & Infrastructure Works	Orient Way
Location of the project	Greater London Area, particularly around venues	River Thames in: - central London and inner east London - between Windsor and Dorney	Stratford Regional Station	Stratford Regional Station	Stratford Regional Station	DLR Routes	West Ham Station	North London Line Route	Stratford & St Pancras	Stratford Area
Authority/owner	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA
New or already planned	Already planned	Already planned	Some works already planned	Some works already planned	Some works already planned	Some works already planned	Already planned	Some works already planned	Already Planned	Already planned
Type of project and main characteristics	The project objective is to meet and stimulate demand for walking and cycling trips for spectators and workforce at competition venues within and outside London and during legacy. And also free up public transport capacity. This will be achieved through the delivery of walking and cycling route infrastructure enhancements.	To provide a framework for the operation of waterborne transport services for spectators travelling to the Games.	The project includes a platform re-instatement and extension, associated track works to allow for 12-car passenger trains and for 450m east bound freight trains to be held clear of the main line and junctions.	This project includes the installation of additional signals, a new crossover, the extension of platforms 11 and 12 at Stratford to handle 8 car trains instead of the present 4 car	Capacity enhancement works at Stratford Regional Station for Games and legacy. ODA are funding this project with TfL and Network Rail acting as the transport delivery partners.	Enhancing DLR services and network, including: - Capacity enhancement to allow 3 car trains - Conversion of the North London Line heavy rail services to DLR operation - Increased capacity at stations to meet Games demand at Prince Regent and Custom House for ExCeL - Improved service resilience measures	ODAT are funding and delivering this project. The works are to ensure adequate and safe passage for the volume of spectators expected to use West Ham Station and the Greenway (for access to the southern Olympic Park entrance) during the Games. West Ham will relieve pressure on Stratford Regional Station (SRS) and will provide contingency if SRS is closed.	The North London Line project is being delivered by Network Rail. ODA funding for this project is a capped contribution of £107m. The scope includes a mixture of infrastructure enhancements, planned renewals, and accelerated renewals including; renewal and near-doubling of signalling tracks, longer platforms, re-gauged bridges, and enhanced electrical supplies.	Scope includes a contribution to the permanent works at Stratford International which comprise of a lift, stair cases, and a bridge over the railway. Other temporary infrastructure overlays are required at games time and will be funded by ODA.	The primary objectives of the project are: 1) Vacant possession of the existing Thornton's Field sidings to be completed by 30th June 2008 2) To make available new sidings at Orient Way with the equivalent functionality of the existing Thornton's Field sidings
Length of the project	Up to May 2011	Up to Dec 2011	Up to Apr 2011	Up to Apr 2011	Up to Dec 2010	Up to Dec 2010	Up to May 2011	Up to Dec 2011	Up to May 2012	Project completed June 2008
Peak transport capacity	On peak days there will be 14,000 spectators walking and 4,420 spectators cycling to the Olympic Park.	Average of 6,000 additional river passenger trips during the Games	Enables 50% more 12 car operation to Stratford Regional Station during the Games	Allows capacity for an 8 car operation (compared to the current 4 car operation) to Stratford Regional Station during the Games	Games required capacity is 120,000 passengers (peak three hours on the busiest day), vs. current capacity of 37,000 passengers	3 hour peak flow arrivals on DLR to Games venues - 29,900 passengers	Capacity required - 380 eastbound passengers per train, every 2 minutes	The main objective is to run 8 passenger trains per hour, using 4 car sets, providing capacity of approx. 250% over the present operation	Maximum capacity of 12,000 per hour in each direction	n/a
Total investments and funding sources	£11.6m	£0.6m Capex	£19.6m	£14.1m	£125.7m	£80.5m	£11.3m	£107m	£7.1m	£23.2m
Compliance with accessibility criteria for people with disabilities	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Data copyright ODA

En33 – New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities

City (5 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator provides an inventory of new waste and wastewater treatment facilities being built for the Games. Data provided by ODA.

Presentation

City (5 Host Boroughs)

Name of facility	The Old Ford Water Recycling Plant (WRP).
Location of project	Old Ford (south-west corner of the Olympic Park).
Direct relation to	The Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) and Thames Water. After the Games the facility will continue to provide recycled water to the venues and infrastructure on the Park for non-potable use.
Type of treatment	Recycle and clean water. It treats wastewater from the Northern Outfall Sewer and feeds in to a non-potable network that connects to the Olympic Park for toilet flushing and irrigation, and to the Energy Centre for cooling water. The Old Ford WRP provides recycled water to the Park for non-potable use.
Project dates	A planning application was submitted to the ODA Planning Decisions Team in early 2010. The planning authority has then consulted with local residents and businesses about the application. It was officially opened on 24 November 2011.
Capacity	Providing 574 cubic metres per day of non-drinkable water for the Olympic Park. This is in excess of the entire Olympic village water consumption by Code for sustainable Homes level 3/4
Total investment	£7m. The project was jointly funded by the ODA and Thames Water Utilities Limited (Thames Water), with the ODA taking delivery responsibility for the distribution network and Thames Water for the WRP.

Data copyright Olympic Delivery Authority

Analysis

The location of treatment plant is important for the benefits to be realised. Although it is possible to imagine that after the Games the total reduction in water consumption can hit the 40% reduction target (depending on the potential population densities) it is not yet clear if the 20% reduction in water consumption during the Games was achieved. The numbers of visitors are well in excess of the potential residents in the regenerated neighbourhoods.

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

This is an industrial scale experiment in the recycling of black water and by all accounts has been a success. We have not been able to verify the percentage of total non drinkable water does the facility provided during Games time but it will continue to have impact in legacy. Water demand in London is increasing annually and the overall Olympic effect will be minimal in real terms. As seen by DCMS, this activity will contribute both to the sustainability and improving living standards in East of London targets.

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6. Socio-Cultural Indicators

Code	Indicator Name	Impact		
		Relevance	Rating	Confidence
So06	Poverty and Social Exclusion	H	Y	H
So07	Educational Level	H	Y	H
So08	Crime Rates	H	G	H
So09	Health	H	Y	H
So10	Nutrition	H	Y	H
So12	Sport and Physical Activities	H	Y	H
So13	School Sports	H	Y	H
So14	Available Sports Facilities	H	Y	H
So16	Top-Level Sportsmen and Women	H	G	H
So18	World and Continental Championships	H	G	H
So19	Results at Olympics and World Championships	H	G	H
So20	National Anti-Doping Controls	H	G	H
So25	Political Involvement in the Organisation of the Games	H	G	H
So27	Votes Connected with the Olympic Games	H	G	H
So28	Consultation with Specific Groups	H	G	H
So29	Opinion Polls	H	G	H
So30	Participation of Minorities in Olympic Games and Paralympic Games	H	G	H
So31	Homelessness, Low Rent Market and Affordable Housing	H	Y	H
So32	Olympic Educational Activities	H	G	H
So34	Cultural Programme	H	Y	H
So38	Volunteers	H	G	H
So44	Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society	H	Y	H
So45	Support Network for People With Disabilities	M	Y	H
So48	Accessibility of Public Services	H	G	H

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So06 – Poverty and Social Exclusion

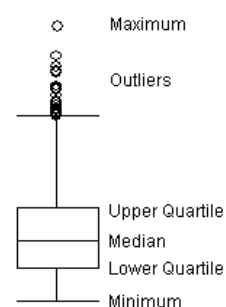
Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator measures levels of poverty and social exclusion in relation to the socially perceived necessities of the Host Country's society. Widely used in England to measure poverty and social exclusion is the Index of Deprivation based on seven domains: income, employment, health and disability, education and skills, barriers to housing and services, crime, living environment. Indices are available at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level (4,765 LSOA in London, average 1,500 residents) for 2004, 2007 and 2010. They are not disaggregated by BAME communities. The data are from the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Presentation

See Diagrams overleaf. The interpretation of these boxplots is as follows:



Analysis

There are subtle differences in the way the Index of Deprivation and its domains are calculated in successive editions. This reflects changes in the way administrative data are collected, changes in the benefits system and so on. So the deprivation scores are not strictly comparable over time but nevertheless the boxplots summarise the degree of deprivation. So also presented here are box plots of the rank of the scores which can reflect change over time. The ranks are for England: 1 is highest ranked deprivation, 32,482 is lowest ranked deprivation. Income deprivation is based on the proportion of the population reliant on means tested benefits. The box plots show the heightened levels of deprivation in the Host Boroughs compared with London as a whole. In both cases, the median rank fell between 2004 and 2007 indicating a worsening situation, but then improved slightly by 2010.

See also indicator So31 and So48.

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

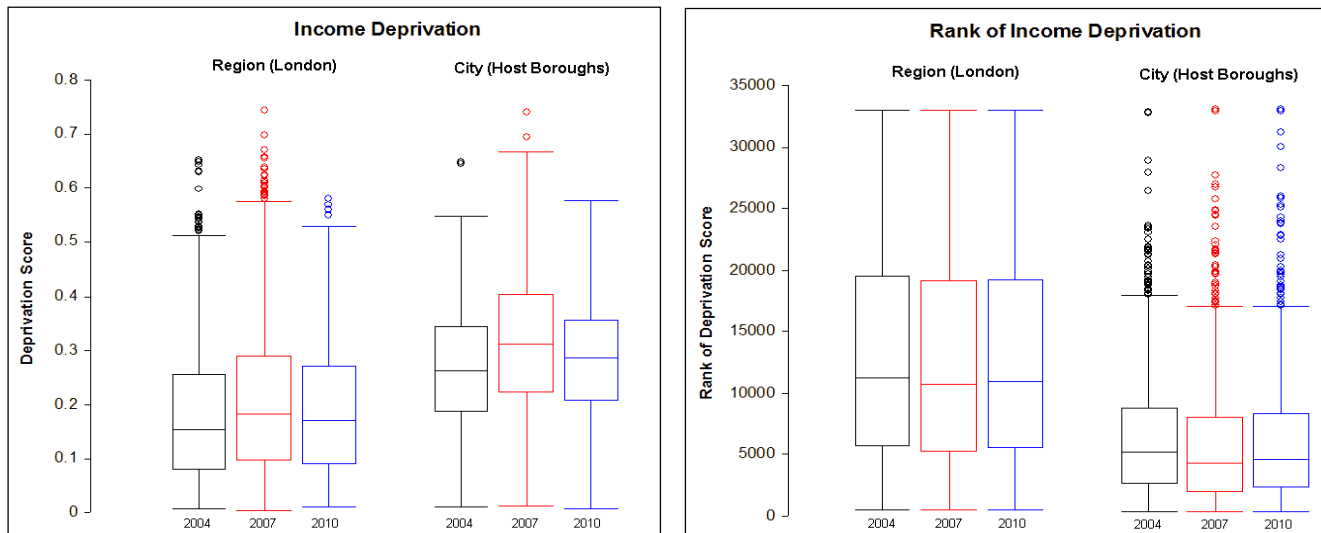
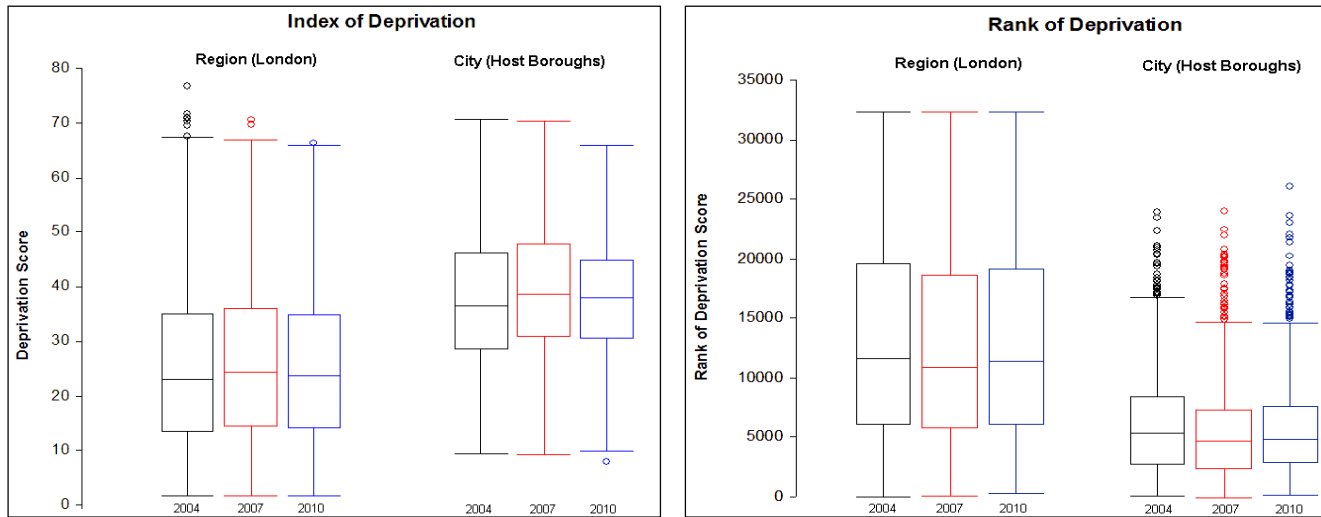
Y

Confidence

H

The 2010 indices, whilst showing a a very slight improvement are largely based on 2008 base data. It is therefore still too early to be able to discern any Games effect, but future editions of the Index and its domains will be important markers in evaluating the transformation of East London as a legacy of the London 2012 Games.

So06 - Poverty and Social Exclusion
 Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)



Data Crown Copyright

So07 – Educational Level

Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator can be used to assess changes in the educational achievement of the population over the twelve year Games period. The 2003 data set on literacy (used in the Initial Situation Report) has not been repeated. Instead, an annual data series started in 2005 by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills surveying the educational level of the working age population is now used. It is not possible to separate out primary education as it is assumed that all children in the UK complete primary and secondary education. It is however possible to distinguish by gender those with no formal qualifications, a poor qualification from secondary education (Level 1), a good qualification from secondary and post-secondary education (including apprenticeships, Level 2/3), and qualifications from higher education (Level 4/5).

Presentation

See Tables and Graph overleaf.

Analysis

For London, the qualifications profile has improved over the period 2005-2011. The percentage of the working age population with no qualifications or Level 1 qualifications has fallen whilst the percentage with higher education qualifications (Level 4/5) has risen to 46%, an increase of 12 percentage points over the period. There is a gender imbalance with a higher proportion of females having no qualifications or Level 1 and which persists. In higher education qualifications an initial gender imbalance righted itself in 2006 and 2007 but there are signs that it is widening again.

For the Host Boroughs, the qualifications profile is generally below that of London with a significantly higher proportion with no qualifications and a lower proportion with higher education qualifications. Nevertheless, the percentages of no qualifications are falling faster than London as a whole, and similarly for the rise in those with higher education qualifications. In this sense, the Host Boroughs are catching up London. The gender imbalance is also accentuated.

See also indicator So32.

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

The rise in educational standards evident in the period 2005-2011 cannot be attributed to the Olympic effect as increasing the educational level of the workforce has been a fundamental mantra of governments since 1997. Spending on primary and secondary education has been increased above inflation and has been a safeguarded area of government spending during the recession. Targets for participation rates in higher education of the 18-30 age group were set at 50% for London in the early part of this decade leading to an expansion in university provision. Particular focus of government policy has been on deprived areas such as in East London.

So07 - Education Level (working age population¹)

Region (London)

	No qualifications			Level 1			Level 2/3			Level 4/5		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
2005	13.15%	15.10%	14.09%	9.41%	11.52%	10.43%	27.07%	25.66%	26.39%	35.13%	33.12%	34.15%
2006	13.13%	14.16%	13.63%	8.84%	10.68%	9.73%	26.49%	25.39%	25.96%	35.67%	35.36%	35.52%
2007	12.59%	13.05%	12.81%	8.60%	10.55%	9.54%	25.95%	25.55%	25.75%	37.96%	37.37%	37.68%
2008	11.72%	12.32%	12.01%	9.34%	10.54%	9.92%	25.13%	25.34%	25.23%	39.41%	38.18%	38.81%
2009	11.11%	12.39%	11.75%	8.61%	10.28%	9.44%	24.62%	25.14%	24.88%	40.89%	39.27%	40.08%
2010	9.34%	10.58%	9.96%	7.76%	10.42%	9.08%	25.60%	25.26%	25.43%	43.07%	41.35%	42.22%
2011	8.84%	9.68%	9.25%	8.96%	10.67%	9.80%	25.57%	25.38%	25.48%	47.04%	45.46%	46.26%

City (6 Host Boroughs)

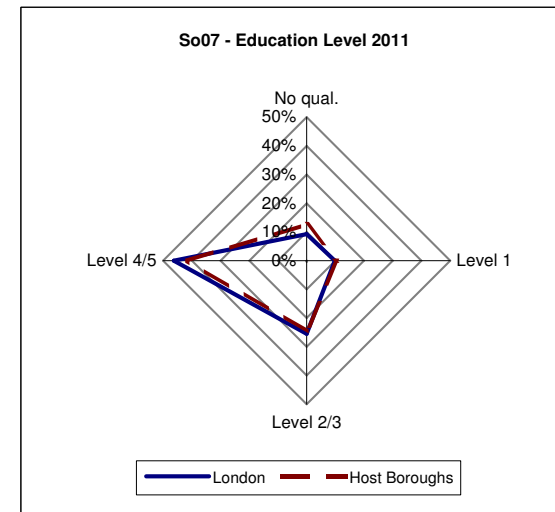
	No qualifications			Level 1			Level 2/3			Level 4/5		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
2005	19.92%	22.62%	21.23%	9.15%	11.87%	10.46%	24.85%	23.70%	24.46%	27.03%	25.03%	26.06%
2006	18.72%	20.19%	19.44%	10.00%	10.87%	10.44%	23.37%	25.44%	24.48%	29.35%	27.86%	28.68%
2007	17.96%	20.93%	19.42%	10.36%	11.81%	11.06%	23.06%	24.31%	23.91%	32.49%	28.85%	30.75%
2008	18.93%	20.06%	18.59%	8.35%	10.43%	9.35%	25.20%	22.76%	24.03%	34.95%	33.52%	34.27%
2009	15.54%	18.72%	17.10%	8.59%	10.77%	9.64%	22.65%	23.80%	23.39%	34.30%	31.06%	32.66%
2010	14.01%	15.05%	14.53%	7.99%	11.64%	9.81%	23.68%	25.26%	24.58%	36.51%	33.31%	34.90%
2011	12.40%	13.02%	12.71%	10.00%	11.26%	10.65%	23.81%	25.02%	24.56%	43.36%	39.62%	41.48%

¹ Working age population is 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men

Level 1: NVQ level 1 or GCSE grade D-G as highest qualification

Level 2/3: NVQ levels 2 and 3 or GCSE grades A*-C or GCE A-level as highest qualification

Level 4/5: a qualification resulting from higher education as highest qualification



So08 – Crime Rates

Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator measures the level of crime both for the region and for the city as an important dimension of sustainable communities. Monthly data are now available on-line from the Metropolitan Police from 2008/09 by Local Authority giving a breakdown into 32 crime types. Prior to that is similar annual data for the period 2002/03 to 2006/07. Monthly data for 2007/08 have been sourced from the Metropolitan Police to bridge the two data sets. Metropolitan Police data are for the 32 Local Authorities and does not include the City of London which is policed by a separate Force. With regard to the categories specified in the Technical Manual, the following categories are defined as:

Crimes against persons: violence against the person + sexual offences + robbery from persons

Serious crimes against persons: murder + wounding/GBH + rape + robbery from persons

Crimes against property: burglary + theft and handling + fraud or forgery + criminal damage

The definition of serious crime follows official guidance on serious violent crime and serious acquisitive crime (Home Office, Guidance on Statutory Performance Indicators for Policing and Community Safety 2009/10). Population figures are the ONS mid-year estimates for each year.

In 2008/09 there has been a change in the counting rules for violence against the person making data on serious crimes against the person not comparable with earlier data.

Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

Analysis

London has the largest number of recorded crimes in the UK with the Metropolitan Police Force it's largest. Nationally, crime rates have been falling over the past 15 years as corroborated by the British Crime Survey (Office of National Statistics, Crime in England and Wales, year ending September 2012). In London, total recorded crime has fallen by 24% in the period 2002/03 to 2011/12. The sharpest decline (33%) is in recorded crime against property. However, serious recorded crime against the person have risen overall by 1.2% and even with the change in counting rules from 2008/09, this category has increased over the last three years by 8%.

In the Host Boroughs the per 1,000 population figures are significantly higher than for London as a whole (generally 20 more crimes per thousand population through to 2010/11), though the trends in crime and their magnitude are in line with the rest of London. Overall crime is falling as a consistent longer term trend.

Impact

Relevance **H**

Rating **G**

Confidence **H**

The falling trend in overall crime has resulted from government policy to be 'tough on crime and tough on the causes of crime' since 1997. New approaches to problem-orientated and evidence-led policing and partnership working, including the creation of local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in each Local Authority, has led to the implementation of crime reduction strategies that target the specific problems of a local area against centrally agreed performance indicators. Against this background, there was a political will from the Greater London Authority to make London 2012 a safe Games. The CDRPs in the Host Boroughs are tied into the governance structures to deliver this and thus there is a discernable Games effect on crime prevention and reduction that should reinforce the trend towards lower crime rates.

So08 - Crime Rates

Region (London)

Year	ONS MYE ¹ population	Count				Per 1000 population			
		Recorded crimes against persons ²	Serious recorded crimes against persons ^{3,5}	Recorded crimes against property ⁴	Total Notifiable Offences	Recorded crimes against persons	Serious recorded crimes against persons	Recorded crimes against property	Total Notifiable Offences
2002-2003	7,369,100	228,177	46,803	804,409	1,080,741	30.96	6.35	109.16	146.66
2003-2004	7,379,400	233,864	45,159	779,777	1,060,930	31.69	6.12	105.67	143.77
2004-2005	7,413,000	249,597	44,689	719,566	1,015,121	33.67	6.03	97.07	136.94
2005-2006	7,484,800	250,038	50,484	678,616	984,125	33.41	6.74	90.67	131.48
2006-2007	7,546,500	234,120	50,028	619,337	921,779	31.02	6.63	82.07	122.15
2007-2008	7,602,200	215,154	40,294	561,554	862,032	28.30	5.30	73.87	113.39
2008-2009	7,668,400	212,503	42,877	540,996	845,029	27.71	5.59	70.55	110.20
2009-2010	7,753,200	214,951	43,726	531,850	828,850	27.72	5.64	68.60	106.90
2010-2011	7,825,300	208,923	44,625	535,858	823,410	26.70	5.70	68.48	105.22
2011-2012	8,173,900	200,100	47,371	540,089	814,590	24.48	5.80	66.07	99.66

City (6 Host Boroughs)

Year	ONS MYE ¹ population	Count				Per 1000 population			
		Recorded crimes against persons	Serious recorded crimes against persons	Recorded crimes against property	Total Notifiable Offences	Recorded crimes against persons	Serious recorded crimes against persons	Recorded crimes against property	Total Notifiable Offences
2002-2003	1,277,400	50,092	10,516	146,473	205,408	39.21	8.23	114.66	160.80
2003-2004	1,276,900	51,971	10,809	142,271	203,241	40.70	8.47	111.42	159.17
2004-2005	1,274,700	53,080	10,250	129,118	191,400	41.64	8.04	101.29	150.15
2005-2006	1,275,000	55,144	11,730	124,403	190,965	43.25	9.20	97.57	149.78
2006-2007	1,278,700	52,713	11,406	113,263	179,524	41.22	8.92	88.58	140.40
2007-2008	1,286,200	48,710	9,359	107,451	174,485	37.87	7.28	83.54	135.66
2008-2009	1,298,600	45,577	9,566	101,020	165,876	35.10	7.37	77.79	127.73
2009-2010	1,318,000	46,771	10,033	98,724	162,633	35.49	7.61	74.90	123.39
2010-2011	1,332,500	44,345	10,140	102,045	161,951	33.28	7.61	76.58	121.54
2011-2012	1,507,100	42,115	10,485	98,693	155,496	27.94	6.96	65.49	103.18

Figures for London represent the Metropolitan Police area which does not include the City of London

Data for 2011-2012 are provisional

¹ Office of National Statistics Mid-Year Estimate

² Violence against the person + sexual offences + Robbery from persons

³ Murder + Wounding/GBH + Rape + Robbery from persons

⁴ Burglary + Theft and handling + Fraud or forgery + Criminal damage

⁵ There is a change in counting rules for serious violent crime in 2008/09

Data Crown Copyright

So09 – Health			
Country (UK, England & Wales, England), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)			
Data issues			
<p>This collection of 8 related indicators provides a measure of the population’s health status from country level down to the city. At the country level, because of devolved responsibilities for health statistics, not all the indicators are available at the UK level. Thus, for example, the proxy for the morbidity data (see next paragraph) only applies to England and Wales, and the adult obesity data is from a survey for England only.</p> <p>The morbidity rate is difficult to calculate because ‘illness’ can be counted as visits to the doctors, visits to accident and emergency departments, as outpatient visits to hospitals and as hospital admissions and are likely to result in repetitive counting of illness occurrences as patients are referred on to different parts of the health sector. A proxy for morbidity has therefore been used which is the number of claimants of Incapacity Benefit which reflects the number of people unable to work because of illness or accidents and is for the working age population.</p> <p>The categories for causes of death are given as percentages of total deaths and together account for at least 90% of all deaths.</p>			
Presentation			
See Tables and Diagrams on the following pages.			
Analysis			
<p>For England and Wales, the General Fertility Rate increased whilst Infant Mortality Rate decreased correspondingly. Compared with England & Wales, General Fertility Rate in London was apparently higher and increased at a similar pace. Accordingly, Infant Mortality Rate was lower and also decreased at a similar pace.</p> <p>Death rate modestly decreased in England and Wales. The rate in London was relatively lower and also decreased. Cancers, circulatory and respiratory diseases together accounted for 75% of the mortality in England and Wales. As a percentage of all death causes cancers have slightly increased, circulatory diseases have slightly decreased and respiratory diseases have remained stable.</p> <p>Morbidity rates are declining at all geographic levels, with London lower and 6 Host Boroughs figures higher than England & Wales rates. At all levels, the rates are higher for men. Nationally, obesity is on the rise and is likely to be influencing a national decline in healthy life expectancy.</p> <p>Hospital Episodes have grown noticeably over time at all geographic levels and figures are highest in the 6 Host Boroughs where the rate of change has also occurred faster than in London and nationally.</p> <p>Life expectancy reflects a broad range of interacting influences on health that determine the average age of death in the population. At all geographic levels, life expectancy has steadily increased over time with rates higher for women. While the life expectancy for London is modestly higher than the UK average, in the 6 Host Boroughs it is lower.</p> <p>See also indicator So10</p>			
Impact	Relevance	H	Rating
			Y
			Confidence
			H
<p>Although health status in the UK is generally improving, there are still substantial geographical and social variations in health status and people who experience educational, employment and socio-economic disadvantage have higher rates of poor health. Improving life expectancy means that an increasing proportion of deaths will occur in older ages and the population will age generally. At the same time behavioural factors such as smoking, heavy drinking, exercise and rates of obesity and sexually transmitted diseases are not improving, particularly among younger people and deprived communities.</p>			

While life expectancy is now higher in London than the England average, in other respects health indicators are worse than in the nation as a whole. The pattern of distribution is partly explained by the region having the highest proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic populations and some of the worst areas of social and material deprivation nationally.

There is considerable and sustained attention being given both nationally and in London to tackling these factors, such as the policies and interventions that address the social determinants of health inequalities recommended in the Marmot Review (The Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England, 2010). But some factors are hard to shift and discernable change will take sustained effort and time.

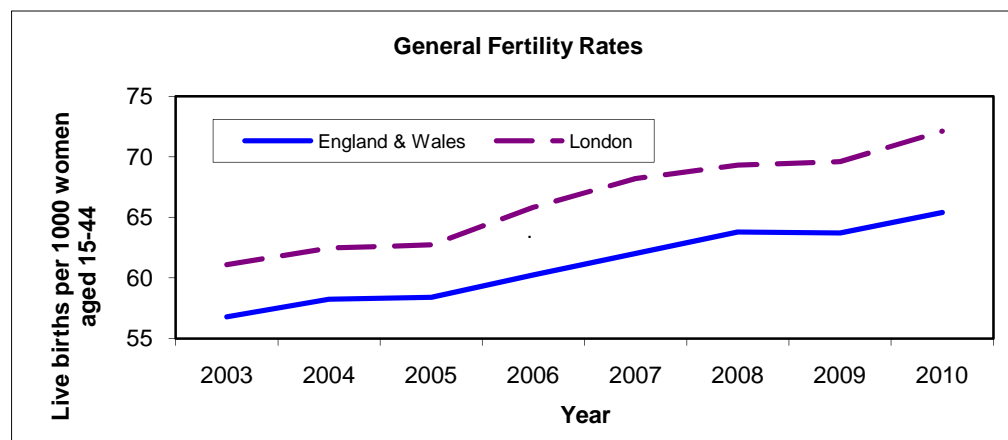
So09 - Health

Country (England & Wales)

	Births	Deaths								
	General Fertility Rate ¹	Infant Mortality Rate ²	Death Rate ³	Neoplasms	Mental and behavioural	Nervous system	Circulatory system	Respiratory system	Digestive system	External causes
2003	56.8	6.3	10.2	25.9%	2.8%	2.9%	38.2%	14.0%	4.6%	3.1%
2004	58.2	5.8	9.7	26.9%	2.8%	2.8%	37.2%	13.5%	4.9%	3.2%
2005	58.4	5.8	9.6	27.0%	2.8%	3.0%	35.9%	14.1%	4.9%	3.2%
2006	60.2	5.9	9.4	27.6%	3.0%	3.0%	34.7%	13.6%	5.1%	3.5%
2007	62.0	5.7	9.3	27.8%	3.3%	3.2%	33.8%	13.7%	5.1%	3.5%
2008	63.8	5.5	9.3	27.7%	3.6%	3.4%	33.0%	14.1%	5.1%	3.5%
2009	63.7		9.0	28.6%	3.7%	3.5%	32.5%	13.7%	5.1%	3.6%
2010	65.4		8.9	28.7%	4.0%	3.7%	32.0%	13.6%	5.2%	4.3%

Region (London)

	Births	Deaths	
	General Fertility Rate ¹	Infant Mortality Rate ²	Death Rate ³
2003	61.1	6.1	7.8
2004	62.5	5.9	7.3
2005	62.7	5.9	7.1
2006	65.8	5.7	6.8
2007	68.2	5.3	6.6
2008	69.3	5.0	6.6
2009	69.6		6.3
2010	72.1		6.2



¹ Total live births per 1000 women aged 15-44

² Infant deaths under the age of 5 per 1000 live births

³ Deaths per 1000 population

So09 - Health

Country^{a, b, c}

	Morbidity ^{4, b}			Hospital Episodes ^{5, c}	Obesity ^{6, c}			Life expectancy at birth ^a		Healthy life expectancy ^a		
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2003	-	-	-	203.0	23.2%	25.8%	24.5%	2001-2003	75.9	80.5	67.1	69.9
2004	-	-	-	209.9	23.6%	25.6%	24.6%	2002-2004	76.2	80.7	67.6	70.1
2005	82.1	64.0	73.4	213.3	23.1%	27.0%	25.1%	2003-2005	76.6	80.9	67.9	70.3
2006	79.7	63.2	71.8	222.9	25.2%	26.9%	26.0%	2004-2006	77.0	81.3	68.2	70.4
2007	77.6	62.6	70.4	226.4	24.9%	26.6%	25.8%	2005-2007	77.3	81.5	68.4	70.4
2008	75.5	61.7	68.9	233.2	25.3%	27.7%	26.5%	2006-2008	77.5	81.7	62.5	64.2
2009	65.5	53.9	60.0	-	23.3%	27.4%	25.3%	2007-2009	77.9	82.0	63.0	65.0
2010	58.7	49.1	54.2	-	27.9%	29.8%	28.8%					

^a United Kingdom

^b England & Wales

^c England

⁴ Proxy: Incapacity Benefit claimants per thousand working age population (16-64 male; 16-59 female)

⁵ All finished hospital episodes per thousand population

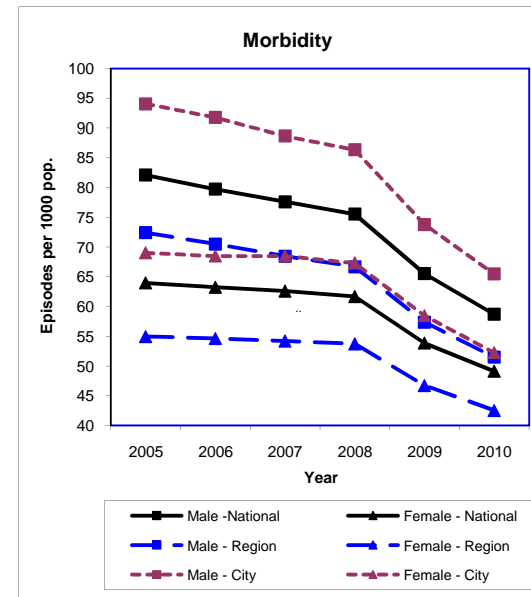
⁶ Obese plus morbidly obese (as percentage of population)

Region (London)

	Morbidity ⁴			Hospital Episodes ⁵	Life expectancy at birth		
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	
2003	-	-	-	168.1	2001-2003	76.0	80.8
2004	-	-	-	177.3	2002-2004	76.4	81.1
2005	72.4	55.0	64.0	182.8	2003-2005	76.9	81.4
2006	70.5	54.6	62.8	194.5	2004-2006	77.4	82.0
2007	68.4	54.2	61.6	199.7	2005-2007	77.9	82.4
2008	66.7	53.7	60.4	203.7	2006-2008	78.2	82.7
2009	57.4	46.7	52.3	-	2007-2009	78.6	83.1
2010	51.5	42.5	47.2	-			

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Morbidity ⁴			Hospital Episodes ⁵	Life expectancy at birth		
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	
2003	-	-	-	181.5	2001-2003	74.1	79.5
2004	-	-	-	193.0	2002-2004	74.5	79.7
2005	94.1	69.0	81.9	200.3	2003-2005	75.0	80.0
2006	91.8	68.5	80.5	212.4	2004-2006	75.3	80.4
2007	88.6	68.5	78.9	221.2	2005-2007	75.6	80.8
2008	86.3	67.3	77.1	226.3	2006-2008	75.9	81.1
2009	73.8	58.5	66.4	-	2007-2009	76.5	81.4
2010	65.5	52.2	59.1	-			



Data Crown Copyright

So10 – Nutrition

Country (UK), Region (London, Thames catchment)

Data issues

This indicator provides data on the quality of food intake and drinking water supply. Data from food intake comes from the annual UK Expenditure and Food Survey. Data on the quality of drinking water comes from annual reports by water region and is neither summarised nationally nor can be disaggregated to the London area. Drinking water quality standards are set out in statute in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2000 (England) and are in line with WHO standards.

No aggregate data on the testing of food quality in restaurants has been found.

Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

Analysis

Residents in London on average have lower total energy and nutrient intake than the rest of the country and there has not been any major improvement in the overall quality of food intake at both levels. Nationally, household purchases of fruits and vegetables have declined since 2005 whereas in London, purchases have increased since then. However, consumption of vegetables when eating out has fallen at both geographic levels.

See also indicator So09

Impact

Relevance **H** Rating **Y** Confidence **H**

Unhealthy eating is a key driver for obesity and overweight and the 2007 Foresight report and the 2008 cross-government Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives Strategy attribute the rising national trend in obesity to both wider environmental factors and people’s lifestyles, in particular unhealthy eating habits and low physical activity levels. Left unchecked, the Wanless Report (2004) warned of impacts both in terms of health and cost to the NHS.

The Department of Health recommends eating five portions of fruit and vegetable a day to help stay healthy and the message is emphasised in national strategies such as the 5 A Day campaign, Change4Life promotion, School Fruit and Vegetables scheme, and the Healthy Towns programme. These are reflected regionally in the Mayor’s Food Strategy.

A range of interventions are therefore needed to tackle obesity through wide ranging action including increasing everyday activity, designing healthy built environments and transport systems, and shifting the drivers of the food chain and consumer purchasing patterns to favour healthier choices. The Games effect on physical activity and regenerating East London is likely to reinforce this emphasis but the challenge of changing lifestyles will make it hard to improve fruit and vegetable intake, so the effect may not be large.

So10 - Nutrition

Country (United Kingdom)

	Total Energy & Nutrient Intakes ¹				Household Purchases ²							Eating Out ³		
	Energy (kcal)	Energy (MJ)	Total Protein (g)	Alcohol (g)	Vegetables ⁴	Fruit	Cereals	Milk (ml) ⁵	Cheese	Meat	Fish	Vegetables ⁴	Meat	Fish
2002/03	2301	9.7	77.6	11.0	1101	1206	1671	2006	112	1050	155	34	95	14
2003/04	2381	10.0	81.4	11.3	1079	1190	1613	2041	113	1061	156	34	97	14
2004/05	2338	9.8	80.7	10.8	1106	1168	1577	1996	110	1049	158	33	91	14
2005/06	2362	9.9	81.8	10.7	1156	1292	1626	2027	116	1047	167	31	86	14
2006	2351	9.9	81.3	10.6	1142	1313	1606	2022	116	1042	170	30	81	14
2007	2320	9.7	80.4	10.5	1140	1281	1589	1984	119	1030	165	29	77	13
2008	2276	9.6	78.1	9.4	1118	1199	1580	1957	111	998	161	29	78	13
2009	2304	9.6	78.6	10.2	1103	1143	1531	2003	116	999	158	28	76	14
2010	2292	9.6	78.6	10.2	1107	1133	1505	1897	118	1016	151	26	75	14

Region (London)

	Total Energy & Nutrient Intakes ¹				Household Purchases ²							Eating Out ³		
	Energy (kcal)	Energy (MJ)	Total Protein (g)	Alcohol (g)	Vegetables ⁴	Fruit	Cereals	Milk (ml) ⁵	Cheese	Meat	Fish	Vegetables ⁴	Meat	Fish
2002/03	2190	9.2	74.3	9.0	1139	1376	1618	1665	105	942	184	35	100	16
2003/04	2318	9.0	72.1	9.0	1116	1321	1563	1734	101	924	171	33	101	15
2004/05	2092	8.8	71.5	9.0	1134	1279	1499	1680	97	923	171	34	98	15
2005/06	2209	9.3	77.2	9.0	1181	1303	1471	1706	93	929	173	33	97	16
2006	2236	9.4	78.6	8.4	1237	1390	1477	1705	97	945	191	32	90	16
2007	2264	9.5	79.2	8.2	1244	1471	1524	1718	101	927	192	31	86	16
2008	2259	9.5	78.0	7.9	1234	1439	1529	1752	101	892	186	30	83	15
2009	2191	9.2	74.9	7.7	1196	1383	1490	1707	97	860	179	29	77	16
2010	2171	9.1	75.0	7.8	1188	1337	1448	1674	96	902	176	28	77	17

¹ Average intake per person per day (contributions from pharmaceutical sources are not recorded by the survey)

² Consumption in grams per person per week unless otherwise stated

³ Consumption in grams per person per week

⁴ Excluding potatoes

⁵ Including cream

⁶ excluding tests for compliance with future standards (2013)

Region (Thames catchment)

	Quality of Drinking Water			
	water supplied (l/day)	number of tests	not meeting standard ⁶	percent
2004	3882000000	669779	117	0.017%
2005	3862000000	678221	168	0.025%
2006	3090400000	720791	173	0.024%
2007	3960000000	704623	139	0.020%
2008	3901000000	665677	135	0.020%
2009	3790000000	653214	259	0.040%
2010	3825000000	662733	164	0.025%

note: 2006 was a drought year with water usage restrictions

So12 – Sport and Physical Activities

Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator can be used to assess changes in participation of adults in sport and physical activity as part of their general lifestyle. The data come from the three Active People Surveys conducted to date by Sport England. They are sample based, the number of respondents being given in the Tables overleaf. Whilst the sample size appears representative at a regional scale (1.85% sample in 2008/09), the sample for the city (6 Host Boroughs) is smaller at 1.1% and has been decreasing with subsequent surveys. Data on gender split are not available below the national level as the sample would not be representative. Definitions of categories of participation are given in the Tables overleaf.

Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

Analysis

There has been no noticeable change in the levels of the three indicators of sports and physical activity participation at both London and 6 Host Boroughs level, the one exception being club membership which has declined in London. In comparison to London, the 6 Host Boroughs have significantly lower rates of club membership and participation in organised sports but similar rates of participation in moderate intensity sport for a minimum of 30 minutes three times a week.

See also indicator So13 and So14.

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

Although more men and women in England are achieving physical activity recommendations than ten years ago, levels are still low. Furthermore, there is no evidence that staging a major sporting event increases participation rates, so an automatic Games effect cannot be assumed. But there is concerted government effort to tackle this and a significant Games effect is expected to be mediated through a range of initiatives such as *Change4Life* and *Be active, be healthy: a plan for getting a nation moving* developed for the period leading up to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and beyond. At the London level, commitment to deliver a sporting legacy from the 2012 Games is outlined in the Mayor of London's strategy *A Sporting Future for London* and in the NHS London strategy *Go London: an active and healthy London for 2012 and beyond*.

So12 - Sport and Physical Activities

Region (London)

	Club membership ¹		Organised Sport ²		3x30 participation in sport ³	
	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Oct 2005-Oct 2006	26.2%	32,746	38.4%	32,750	16.4%	32,750
Oct 2007-Oct 2008	25.3%	18,728	38.1%	18,737	16.5%	18,737
Oct 2008-Oct 2009	24.9%	19,524	38.0%	19,516	17.2%	19,625
Oct 2009-Oct 2010	24.0%	17,708	37.1%	17,686	16.6%	17,977
Oct 2010-Oct 2011	22.6%	16,282	35.1%	16,242	16.2%	16,642

change 2007/08 to 2010/11 *significant decrease* ⁴ *significant decrease* *no change*

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Club membership ¹		Organised Sport ²		3x30 participation in sport ³	
	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Oct 2005-Oct 2006	20.7%	6,022	32.2%	6,023	14.5%	6,023
Oct 2007-Oct 2008	20.2%	4,029	32.5%	4,031	15.0%	4,031
Oct 2008-Oct 2009	19.2%	3,032	30.4%	3,031	16.3%	3,052
Oct 2009-Oct 2010	18.6%	3,065	31.0%	3,062	15.5%	3,121
Oct 2010-Oct 2011	18.5%	2,951	30.5%	2,943	14.3%	3,010

change 2007/08 to 2010/11 *no change* *no change* *no change*

difference City to Region 2008/09 *significantly lower* *significantly lower* *no difference*

¹ defined as 'being a member of a club particularly so that you can participate in sport or recreational activity in the last 4 weeks'.

² defined as adults who have done at least one of the following: received tuition in the last 12 months, taken part in organised competition in the last 12 months or been a member of a club to play sport.

³ defined as taking part on at least 3 days a week in moderate intensity sport for at least 30 minutes continuously in any one session.

⁴ at 95% confidence interval

So13 – School Sports			
Country (UK), City (6 Host Boroughs)			
Data issues			
<p>This indicator provides a measure of importance given to sports in the school curriculum and the level of actual activity. In 2008/09 the measure of participation was increased from 2 hrs to 3 hrs a week. Borough level data only came available from 2006/07 but not disaggregated into primary and secondary schools.</p>			
Presentation			
See Tables overleaf			
Analysis			
<p>Nationally, the amount of time dedicated to sports in the school curriculum has increased since 2003 in primary schools but dropped in secondary school. On the other hand, participation in school sports has risen at both levels. A change in the measure of participation in 2008/09 from 2 hrs to 3 hrs limits meaningful comparison of this period with earlier periods. Levels of sport participation in the Host Boroughs are below the England average.</p> <p>See also indicator So12 and So14</p>			
Impact	Relevance	H	Rating Y Confidence H
<p>The mass participation sports legacy promise of London 2012 will be delivered by Sport England. There are also proposals for structural reform that may see UK Sport, Sport England and Youth Sport Trust brought under one roof while maintaining their separate roles and responsibilities. The coalition Government's pledge to create an annual school Olympic-style games as part of a drive to bring competitive sport back to the playground will build on the British Olympic Foundation programme Olympic Day in School. At the 6 Host Boroughs level, Outcome 7 (maximising the sports legacy and raising participation levels) of the Host Boroughs Strategic Regeneration Framework aims to have approximately 48,000 more children participating in high quality school sport by 2015. Still, the low levels over the years will require considerable and sustained effort to change possibly resulting in a less than expected Games effect.</p>			

So13 - School Sports

Country (England)

	Curriculum time (minutes) ¹		Participation >= 2 hrs ²		Participation >= 3 hrs ³	
	primary	secondary	primary	secondary	primary	secondary
2003/04	96	110	52%	73%	-	-
2005/06	110	126	-	-	-	-
2006/07	117	112	91%	80%	-	-
2007/08	122	114	96%	83%	-	-
2008/09	125	105	-	-	57%	42%
2009/10	127	107	-	-	64%	46%

Region (London)

	Participation >= 2 hrs ²	Participation >= 3 hrs ³
2004/05	67%	-
2005/06	76%	-
2006/07	84%	-
2007/08	89%	-
2008/09	-	49%
2009/10	-	55%

City (6Host Boroughs)

	Participation >= 2 hrs ²	Participation >= 3 hrs ³
2006/07	84%	-
2007/08	88%	-
2008/09	-	47%
2009/10	-	53%

¹ Total curriculum time that all pupils in each year group spend on PE in a typical week

² % of pupils with at least two hours of high quality PE/sport in a typical week

³ % of pupils with at least three hours of high quality PE/sport in a typical week

Data Crown Copyright

So14 – Available Sport Facilities

Country (England), Region (London), City (5 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator shows the capacity for the population to undertake sporting activities at facilities. All data taken from Active Places Database - May 2008 data cut – and are presented for the single year. Facilities are deemed to have disability access if they meet the Active Places disability criteria. *It has not been possible to update these data since the Pre-Games Report.*

Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

Analysis

Grass pitches are by far the main type of facility available for the public to access sport activities, followed by sports halls, health & fitness suites, and swimming pools. The 5 Host Boroughs have a higher spread of facilities that meet Active Places disability criteria with 100% disability access (8 of the 11 facility types reported) compared to London (4 of 11) and England (2 of 11). Similarly, the boroughs have a higher proportion of facilities available for public use that experience 100% public access, an indication of their availability for community use.

See also indicator So12 and So13.

Impact

Relevance **H** Rating **Y** Confidence **H**

People access sports facilities in three basic ways (pay and play, registered membership or through membership of a sports club or community association). This has implications for efforts to promote better access to these facilities because the first two ways have a financial implication that can act as barrier where the facility is located in a deprived area. This might partly explain why not all facilities available for public use experience 100% public access.

While improved facilities have been promised for the Games legacy, a significant threat of financial shortfalls both before and after the Games may cause plans for new community sports facilities to be sacrificed.

So14 - Available Sports Facilities

Country (England)

Facility Type	All Facilities ¹			Sport for All ²			
	Total	Dissability access ³	% Dissability access	Total	% Public access ⁴	Dissability access ³	% Dissability access
Athletics Tracks	338	329	97.3%	329	97.3%	304	92.4%
Golf	2969	2903	97.8%	2903	97.8%	2888	99.5%
Grass Pitches	55198	44460	80.5%	44460	80.5%	41355	93.0%
Health and Fitness Suite	6018	5612	93.3%	5612	93.3%	4695	83.7%
Ice Rinks	42	42	100.0%	42	100.0%	42	100.0%
Indoor Bowls	350	346	98.9%	346	98.9%	343	99.1%
Indoor Tennis Centres	308	299	97.1%	299	97.1%	292	97.7%
Ski Slopes	153	140	91.5%	140	91.5%	140	100.0%
Sports Halls	8599	8374	97.4%	8374	97.4%	7303	87.2%
Swimming Pools	4651	4490	96.5%	4490	96.5%	4241	94.5%
Synthetic Turf Pitches	1609	1516	94.2%	1516	94.2%	1433	94.5%

Region (London)

Facility Type	All Facilities ¹			Sport for All ²			
	Total	Dissability access ³	% Dissability access	Total	% Public access ⁴	Dissability access ³	% Dissability access
Athletics Tracks	40	40	100.0%	37	92.5%	37	100.0%
Golf	155	154	99.4%	155	100.0%	154	99.4%
Grass Pitches	4665	3239	69.4%	4170	89.4%	2992	71.8%
Health and Fitness Suite	855	792	92.6%	702	82.1%	655	93.3%
Ice Rinks	6	6	100.0%	6	100.0%	6	100.0%
Indoor Bowls	27	27	100.0%	27	100.0%	27	100.0%
Indoor Tennis Centres	43	41	95.3%	40	93.0%	38	95.0%
Ski Slopes	2	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Sports Halls	1078	1044	96.8%	850	78.8%	843	99.2%
Swimming Pools	551	523	94.9%	513	93.1%	498	97.1%
Synthetic Turf Pitches	166	157	94.6%	151	91.0%	149	98.7%

City (5 Host Boroughs)

Facility Type	All Facilities ¹			Sport for All ²			
	Total	Dissability access ³	% Dissability access	Total	% Public access ⁴	Dissability access ³	% Dissability access
Athletics Tracks	5	5	100.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%
Golf	8	8	100.0%	8	100.0%	8	100.0%
Grass Pitches	588	376	63.9%	537	91.3%	350	65.2%
Health and Fitness Suite	99	90	90.9%	77	77.8%	72	93.5%
Ice Rinks	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Indoor Bowls	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Indoor Tennis Centres	4	4	100.0%	4	100.0%	4	100.0%
Ski Slopes	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Sports Halls	181	175	96.7%	137	75.7%	137	100.0%
Swimming Pools	60	58	96.7%	55	91.7%	55	100.0%
Synthetic Turf Pitches	23	22	95.7%	20	87.0%	20	100.0%

¹ All access types, including for private use (e.g. schools, prisons, Ministry of Defence)

² Facilities available for public use

³ Facilities that meet Active Places disability criteria

⁴ Percentage of all facilities that are available for community use

So16 – Top-Level Sportsmen and Women

Country (United Kingdom)

Data issues

This indicator shows the number of men and women recognised as having reached the top-level of sporting achievement as recognised by the national federations. These men and women can be viewed as role models within their sport and within society. Data are only available nationally and are not further disaggregated. The increase in numbers that appear in 2007 result from the preparations for and competing in the 2008 Beijing Olympics and Paralympics.

Presentation

See Tables and diagram overleaf

Analysis

From 2003 to 2012 the number of Olympic top-level sportsmen and women has increased, particularly since 2007. 2008 represents a peak which has fallen back even with the coming of the Olympics to London 2012. Nevertheless, over the period 2003-12, male athletes increased by 119% and female athletes by 132%. The number of Paralympic top-level athletes has also increased but less dramatically – 41% increase in male athletes and 105% increase in female athletes. The data also shows that more athletes are men and the gender difference is more pronounced among Paralympic athletes. In 2003, 41% of Olympic athletes were women compared to 30% for Paralympic athletes. In 2012, the figures were 43% and 39% respectively.

See also indicator So18 and So19.

Impact

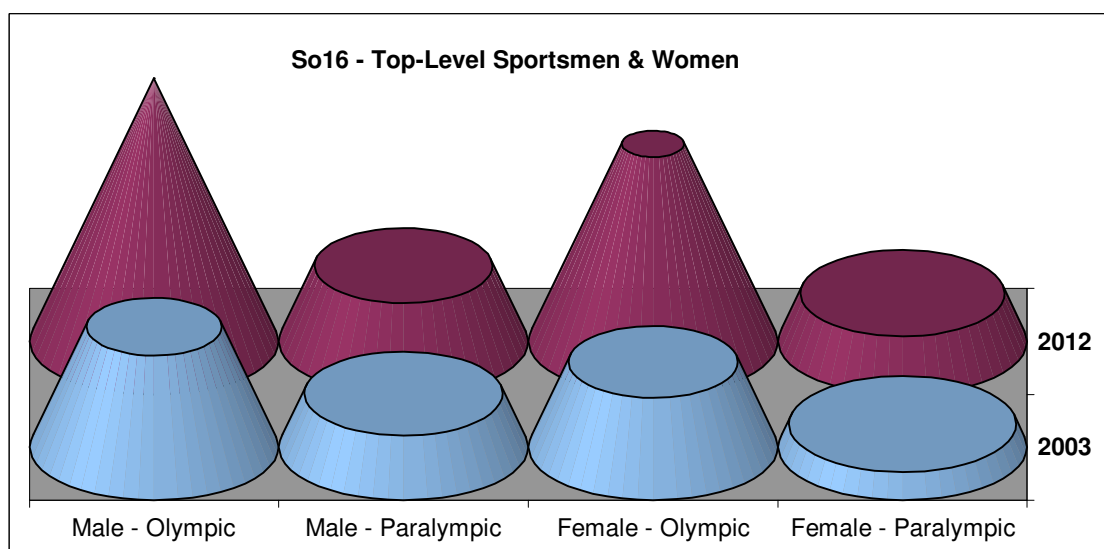
Relevance **H** Rating **G** Confidence **H**

A direct and substantial Games effect had been expected in this area. The UK Sport World Class Performance Programme has run since 1997 and through targeted investment in a World Class pathway supports (potential) Olympic/Paralympic athletes at 3 levels – Podium, Development and Talent. Some 1,200 of the nation’s leading athletes at the Podium and Development levels alone benefit from an annual investment of around £100 million, with many more involved at the Talent level.

So16 - Top-Level Sportsmen and Women

Country (United Kingdom)

	Olympic top-level			Paralympic top-level			Total top-level		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
2003	273	193	466	122	53	175	395	246	641
2004	252	183	435	103	48	151	355	231	586
2005	217	148	365	125	52	177	342	200	542
2006	217	152	369	107	44	151	324	196	520
2007	626	415	1,041	164	84	248	790	499	1,289
2008	705	523	1,228	155	87	242	860	610	1,470
2009	685	523	1,208	145	84	229	830	607	1,437
2010	641	526	1,167	158	99	257	799	625	1,424
2011	633	499	1,132	197	121	318	830	620	1,450
2012	597	448	1,045	172	109	281	769	557	1,326



In 2009, there were 80 top-level athletes from Greater London, with 18 from the 5 Olympic host boroughs.
 In 2011, there were 132 top-level athletes from Greater London, with 19 from the 5 Olympic host boroughs, additional 2 from Barking & Dagenham.
 In 2012, there were 166 top-level athletes from Greater London, with 13 from the 5 Olympic host boroughs, additional 3 from Barking & Dagenham.

Data Copyright UK Sport

So18 – World and Continental Championships

Country (United Kingdom)

Data issues

This indicator reflects the inclination, effort and investment put into organising large sporting events. Data are provided by UK Sport. They do not include the Games themselves.

Presentation

Country (United Kingdom)

	Competition days	Number of events	Number of athletes	Number of organisers	Number of spectators	Athletes per event	Spectators per event
2003	28	91	2,516	2,060	60,000	28	659
2004	29	16	985	380	40,300	62	2,519
2005	31	11	1,475	750	26,700	134	2,427
2006	28	31	2,202	1,600	31,100	71	1,003
2007	59	81	4,430	2,812	141,500	55	1,747
2008	37	75	2,941	1,789	173,672	39	2,316
2009	88	27	4,149	2,142	80,897	154	2,996
2010	137	113	6,906	5,038	172,090	61	1,523
2011	117	131	6,139	5,783	168,772	47	1,288
2012	46	83	3,314	2,271	69,550	40	838

for 2012, to July

Data Copyright UK Sport

Analysis

The numbers of events/athletes/organisers/spectators in the UK showed a sharp decline from 2003 to 2004. The numbers then recovered reaching a new peak in 2009-10. There is considerable year-on-year variability in the number of events being organised as well as the size of events (athletes per event) and the popularity of events as spectator sports. This will be due, in large, to the international calendars of championship events and the cyclical nature of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Nevertheless, there can be discerned a growing momentum in the number of competition days held each year in the UK.

See also indicator So16 and So19.

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

A direct and substantial Games effect is expected to drive increased investment in large sporting events and positively impact on all the indicators presented in the data. Outstanding or unexpected sporting achievement is another facilitating factor, for instance interest and participation in cycling is at an all-time high and growing, sparked by the successes of British cycling.

So19 – Results at Olympic & Paralympic Games and World Championships

Country (United Kingdom)

Data issues

This indicator reflects improvements in athlete performance in the run up to the London 2012 Games. Data are provided by UK Sport.

Presentation

Country (United Kingdom)

	Number of Medals																	
	Summer Sports									Winter Sports								
	Olympics			Paralympics			World Championships			Olympics			Paralympics			World Championships		
	M	F	Mix	M	F	Mix	M	F	Mix	M	F	Mix	M	F	Mix	M	F	Mix
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	58	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
2004	184	117	2	148	109	2	18	20	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	6	1
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	47	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	1
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	156	4	23	14	23	18	2	1	6	5	0
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	145	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	1
2008	199	194	2	199	159	12	46	84	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	40	0
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	274	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	28	0
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	318	26	28	25	0	7	5	0	10	10	0
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	403	378	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	20	1
2012	319	282	6	233	163	21	552	445	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	0

Data Copyright UK Sport

Analysis

The medal numbers have generally increased with a consistent pattern resulting in the successes for Team GB at London 2012. Particularly for Summer Olympic Games, the medal numbers increased overall by 36% between 2004 and 2008 and by a further 34% between 2008 and 2012. Compared with the Summer Olympic Games, the performance in Winter Olympic Games is lagging. It might reflect the investment policy of UK Sport.

See also indicator So16 and So19.

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

UK Sport 'Mission 2012' programme was operationalised in 2007 to help each Summer Olympic and Paralympic sport understand how it was progressing against three core areas of investment and activity:

- athlete success and development;
- the Performance system and structures;
- governance and leadership.

UK Sport has set medal ranges with individual sports bodies as part of their funding agreement and to benchmark the progress each sport is making on the world stage. Mission 2012 aimed to ensure that Great Britain finished in the top four on the London medal tally surpassing the 47 medal haul, including 19 gold, won at the Beijing Olympics, and indeed this was the case with Great Britain coming third with 29 gold medals.

So20 – National Anti-Doping Controls

Country (United Kingdom)

Data issues

This indicator reflects the measures taken for anti-doping control in sport. Where a governing body is responsible for both able-bodied and disabled branches of the sport, the data cannot be disaggregated between the branches. Level of sanction is not included with the data provided by UK Sport.

Presentation

Country (United Kingdom)

2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 2009/10 2010/11 2011/12

Testing Programme

UK bodies, in-competition	2197	1958	1805	2092	2092	2094
UK bodies, out-of-competition	3763	3908	4507	4320	4320	4136
International bodies, in-competition	1087	1016	1071	850	850	855
International bodies, out-of-competition	96	211	162	288	288	325

Possible Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Case to answer	27	40	32	23	34	19
No case to answer	24	31	20	8	-	-

Data Copyright UK Anti-Doping

Analysis

The amount of sample adverse analytical findings in the UK showed a slight increase during 2004-06, decline during 2006-07, and then increase again in 2008. Over the period, the proportion of A-sample adverse analytical findings remained stable at between 0.7% and 0.9%.

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

Over 5,000 doping tests will be carried out at the Olympics - 500 more than in Beijing, where 20 positive results were recorded. Another 1,200 tests will be carried out during the Paralympics, another increase on Beijing. Growing competitive pressure on athletes has been paralleled by an increase in drug testing - 2,800 tests were performed in 2000 (Sydney), 3,700 in 2004 (Athens), and 4,500 in 2008 (Beijing). The number of tests planned for London 2012 will represent a 10% increase on the Beijing Olympic figures and will match an increase in country level testing. A total of 7,545 drug tests were carried out by UK Sport from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 after which a new stand-alone agency, UK Anti-Doping (UKAD), became operational. UKAD is tasked with overseeing the doping control programme at the 2012 Games.

So25 – Political Involvement in the Organisation of the Games

Country (GB), Region(London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator reflects the direct involvement of the political system in the organisation of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. The table below shows the number of Ministers, Peers, Mayors and Council Leaders directly involved in the delivery of the London 2012 Games. *This indicator has not been updated since the Pre-Games Report.*

Presentation

	Number of political figures		
	Women	Men	Total
Country		3	3
Region		1	1
City	2	4	6

Data Copyright LOCOG

Analysis

The political system of the organisation of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games directly involves six officers from the Host Boroughs, one from London, and three from central government.

See also indicator So27 and So28

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

The economic and political climate since London was named as Host City for the 2012 Games has changed considerably. The global banking crisis has undermined plans to privately fund the £1bn Olympic Village and prompted a fundamental review of its scale and design. Proposals to scale down some venue plans are being considered on the back of a Mayor-led cost review. Nationally, the country has experienced a change in the political landscape following the May 2010 elections and spending cuts in the national budget have included a £27m budget cut to London 2012. However, the May 2010 London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games Quarterly Economic Report noted that around £600m in savings has been achieved by the ODA since the November 2007 baseline was agreed, and this is expected to offset cost increases across the programme, lower levels of contingency and accommodate budget cuts. Overall, cross party political support for the commitments made to the International Olympic Committee has remained consistent.

So27 – Votes connected with the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games

Country (Great Britain)

Data issues

This indicator measures the political support for the Olympic and Paralympic Games as well as any tensions that may arise. In addition to the legislation and formal debates set out below, a keyword search of Hansard (which records all questions, speeches and committee deliberations in Parliament) has also been made to see the frequency with which the London 2012 Games are mentioned in debates, written statements and answers, and in committee.

Presentation

Country (Great Britain)

	Date of vote	Result of vote	Party voting against	Date of Royal Ascent
Horsrace Betting and Olympic Lottery Bill	2nd reading on 8th Jan 2004	348 in favour, 5 against	Scottish National Party, Plaid Cymru	28th October 2004
London Olympic and Paralympic Games Bill	N/A	None called as cross party support given	None	30th March 2006
Payments into the Olympic Lottery Distribution Fund Order	15th Jan 2008	357 in favour, 9 against	Scottish National Party, Plaid Cymru	N/A
Opposition Day Debate on the Olympic Legacy	29th Oct 2008	Amendment rejected (236 in favour, 283 against)	Labour	N/A

Hansard entry: "Olympic Games 2012"

2003 (66) | 04 (131) | 05 (223) | 06 (295) | 07 (375) | 08 (420) | 09 (340) | 10 (115) | 11 (208) | 12 (217)

Data Parliamentary Copyright

Analysis

The Olympic Games has received cross party support, as demonstrated by the inclusion in the candidate file of letters of support from main opposition parties. Two major pieces of primary legislation were passed to facilitate the staging of the Games in 2012. Parliamentary votes on these two Bills – as well as some secondary legislation relating to the Olympic Lottery Distributor - are listed in the above table.

From the number of references to the 2012 Games in Hansard (which records all questions, speeches and committee deliberations in Parliament) there was a growing level of reference to the Games by legislators in the period 2003 to 2008, but dropped off from 2009.

See also So28 and So29

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

Cross party support for the Games remains consistent and not likely to change.

So28 – Consultation with Specific Groups

Region(London)

Data issues

This indicator measures the amount of consultation of the Organising Committee with the public and stakeholders. The figures below are the number of consultations that have taken place at different types of meetings and events up to May 2010. No breakdown into gender and ethnicity of the attendees is available. *These data have not been updated since the Pre-Games report.*

Presentation

Region (London)

	Public drop-in sessions	Community meetings & events	Public information displays	Stakeholder meetings & events	Total
Number of consultations	44	38	44	95	221

Data Copyright LOCOG

Analysis

In terms of the nature of consultation of the Organising Committee, almost half (43%) were stakeholder meetings and events, and roughly two in ten were for each of the other three types of events.

See also indicator So25, So27 and So29

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

Both the LOCOG and the ODA undertake consultation activities. In the case of planning applications relating to the Olympic Park and other venues, the ODA applies for planning permission from the independent ODA Planning Decisions Team (PDT). The process involves both pre-application and post-application consultations. Government policy has over the years increasingly favoured citizen, stakeholder and service user involvement in decision making. The requirement for public participation and engagement is reinforced in statutory guidance such as Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities and Duty to Involve.

So29 – Opinion Polls

Region (London)

Data issues

This indicator reflects the level of support for the Games by the public. Opinion polls are necessary in series and can be difficult to treat as longitudinal data of changing opinions. Questions asked can change as well as sample size and location of sample. Those collected here are from three companies using a sample size of about 1000 in the London area. Although there are changes in the wording of questions, they can be put together (as overleaf) to form an approximate series. The tables are split between prior and after London having been awarded the 2012 Games as well as some perceptions on the longer term benefits. The maps illustrate the regional distribution of opinion.

Presentation

See Tables and Maps overleaf.

Analysis

The level of support for London to host the 2012 Games increased from 69% in 2003 to 79% in 2005. In 2006 and 2008, three quarters of the public believed that the Olympics were good for London or were pleased that the Games were taking place in London. However, the proportion of positive support declined considerably to 57% in 2009 but picked up to 66% in 2010. Among the positively supportive public, those who were strongly supportive dropped sharply from 49% in 2006 to 18% in 2010. Nevertheless at Games-time, those favourable to the Games rose to 76% with strongest support coming from 16-24 year olds, women and middle class demographic groups.

Polls in 2009 and 2010 elicited views regarding a range of longer term benefits for London. The results showed the largest negative swing in response to “more children participating in sport” (-4) and the largest positive swing in response to “attracting more tourists” (+4). Perceptions about the benefits of improved transport and the regeneration of East London remained unchanged.

The maps from *London 2012 Legacy Research Wave 3, 2009*, show a regional distribution of opinions. There is strong regional interest in the Games and the public are pleased that the 2012 Games will be in London. That the longer term benefits may be more important attracts less support. Not surprisingly perhaps, for the questions posed the response rate generally seems to change as a function of the distance from London.

See also So27 and So28

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

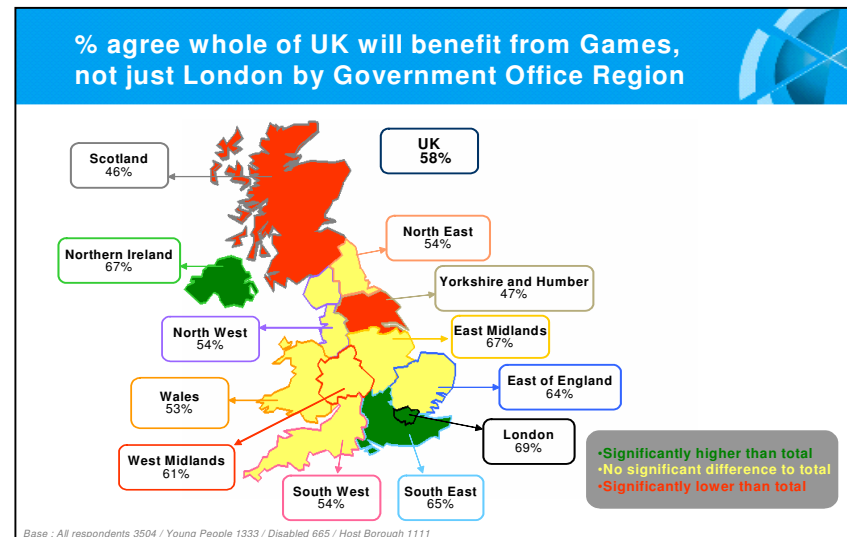
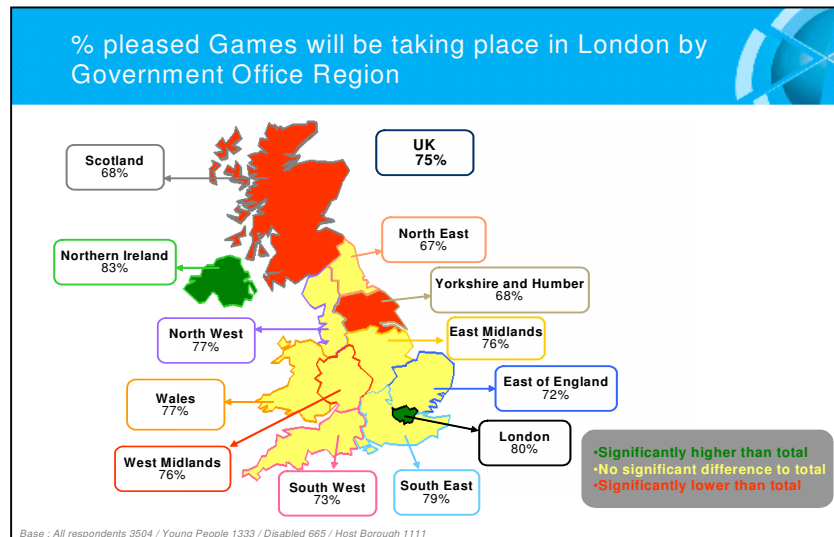
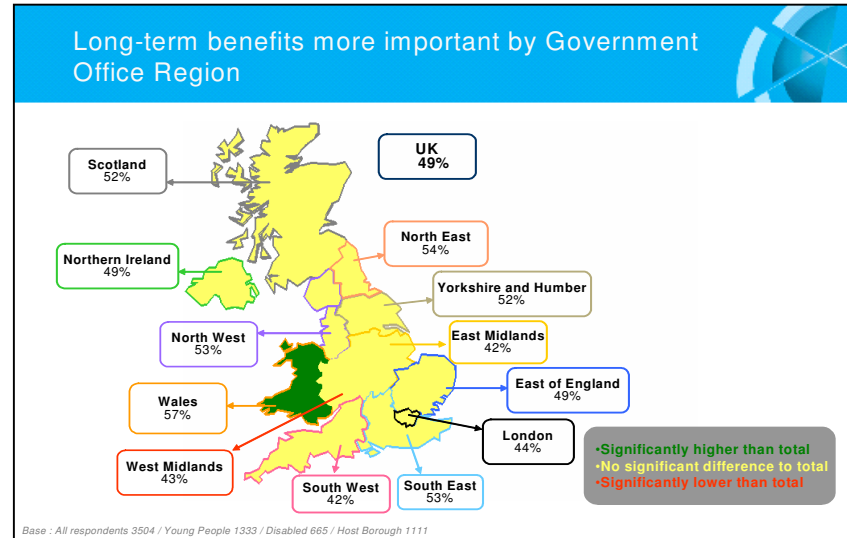
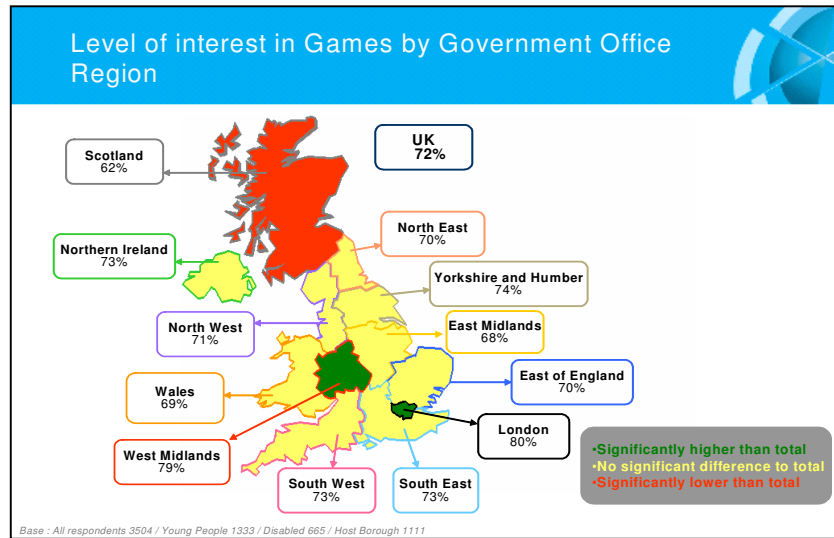
G

Confidence

H

For the reasons described above (section on data issues) comparability of public opinion across different time periods needs to be interpreted cautiously. However, escalation of the Games budget from £3.4bn in 2005 to the current £9.3bn coupled with the global economic down turn and recently announced budget cuts and tax increases are factors that are likely to influence public enthusiasm. Nevertheless, overall the public is pleased that the 2012 Games are taking place in London, there is genuine interest in the Games and they were enthusiastically supported at Games-time. Set against this are the more cautious responses as to the longer term benefits of the Games.

So29 – Opinion Polls

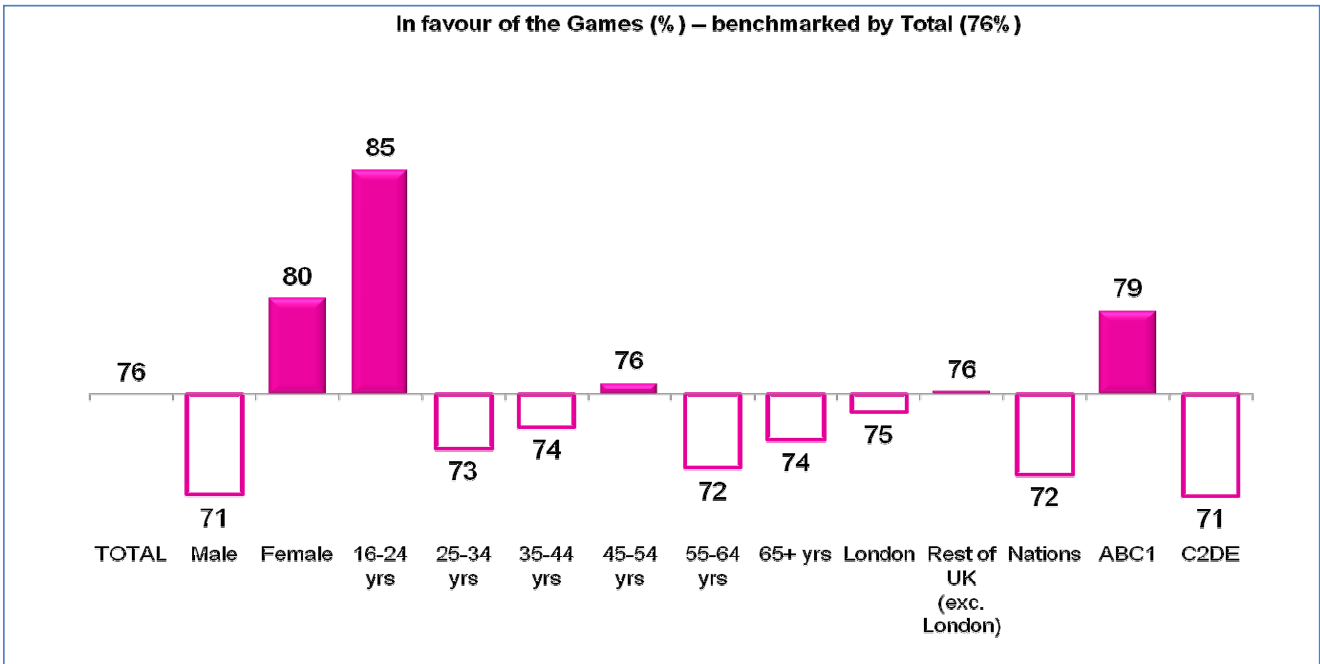
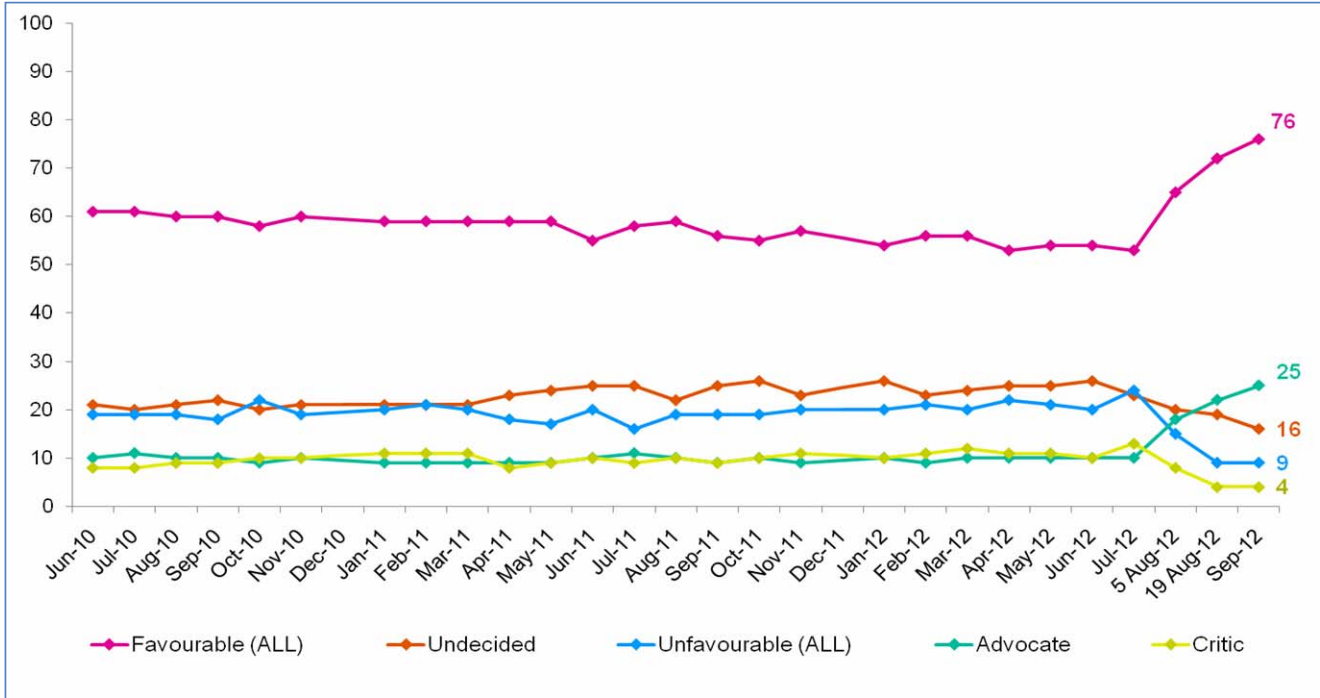


from *London 2012 Legacy Research Wave 3, 2009: Quantitative Report*
 (prepared by Continental Research for DCMS (Department for Culture, Media and Sport) and the ODI (Office for Disability Issues))

www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6529.aspx

So29 - Opinion Polls

Country (United Kingdom)



Source: Nielsen/LOCOG State of the Nation

ABC1 = upper to lower middle class demographic groups; C2DE = skilled and unskilled working class, welfare dependants

So30 – Participation of minorities in Olympic Games and Paralympic Games

Region(London)

Data issues

This indicator measures the participation of minority groups within the organisational structures of the London 2012 games. These are both for the Olympic and Paralympic Games. This indicator has not yet been updated with figures for the diversity of the volunteers.

Presentation

Region (London)

	BAME ¹	Disabled	Women
% of jobs inside the OCOG occupied by minorities members ²	ODA 14%	ODA 5%	ODA 47.3%
	CLM 16.2%	CLM 0.2%	CLM 18.1%
% of job created in Olympic activities occupied by minorities members	18.2% Contractor Workforce ³	1.5% Contractor Workforce ³	5% Contractor Workforce ³
% of volunteers coming from minority groups	-	-	-

Data Copyright LOCOG

¹ Black, Asian and minority ethnic

² Total CLM staff in post - 493; ODA staff in post - 222

³ The Contractor Workforce is defined as the workforce of the contractors and their supply chains who spend more than 5 working days in a reported month working on the Olympic Park. This number excludes ODA/CLM.

Analysis

The ODA Equality and Inclusion Board has set benchmark targets both for itself and its delivery partners against which progress on delivering the Games equality and inclusiveness legacy can be measured. The targets for the proportion of minority groups employed in the ODA and CLM are BAME people 15%, disabled people 3% and women 11%. Within the ODA and CLM, these targets have been achieved for BAME people and surpassed for women. For the disabled, the ODA has exceeded the target while the CLM has made poor progress. Among the contractor workforce, the target for BAME has been surpassed while that for disabled people is 50% of expected. At the regional level, the London figures for people employed in the target groups were BAME 27%, women 62.5% and the disabled 7.2%

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

Certain groups face particular employment challenges and among those with the lowest employment rates are people who are aged 16-24, have a disability, are from BAME groups or are a lone parent. Although these are already target groups nationally, employment rates for them in London are considerably lower than the national averages. This can be largely explained by their higher concentrations in the London population and the higher competition for jobs in London that further disadvantages them. Furthermore, it is recognized that they often face multiple barriers to finding work.

Promoting equality and inclusiveness is a priority for all public authorities' and is backed by statutory guidance. Ethnic minorities and disabled people are among those identified as disadvantaged in the Public Service Agreements (PSAs) agreed by the UK Government and the PSA 8 Delivery Agreement is to maximise employment opportunity for all. One of its performance indicators is a narrowing of the gap between the employment rates of disadvantaged groups and the general population. At the London level, the Mayor's equality framework for London raised the target for BAME employees from 25% to 29% in 2006. LOCOG has a well articulated Diversity and Inclusivity Strategy in place since 2008.

So31 – Homeless, Low-Rent Market and Affordable Housing

Country (England), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator provides information on the availability of affordable housing for low income families, level of homelessness and low income support for low wage earners, seniors and those with disabilities. The data are sourced from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). To provide a common geography and the level of Country, England has been chosen. Standardisation per '000 of the relevant base population uses ONS Mid Year Estimates.

Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

Number of affordable housing units built in the Olympic Village: 1378

Analysis

Looking at the first set of tables overleaf (mostly financial assistance), the level of homelessness has dramatically declined since 2003 due to government and local authority policy as well as third sector involvement. Numbers on income support have also been on a downward trend, continued even during the economic downturn. However, the 6 Host Boroughs show a markedly higher rate of Income Support reflecting levels of deprivation in this area of London.

The number of males collecting pension credits has been going up over the period reflecting the worsening economic situation of pensioners. The number of females on pension credits, on the other hand, has been going down. This is due to the government raising the age at which women can receive pension credits to the same age as men, resulting in a temporary decrease. The numbers of pensioners on pension credit per '000 population is some 50% higher in the 6 Host Boroughs than for London reflecting much higher pensioner poverty levels.

Disability Living Allowance is tax-free cash help towards extra costs faced in disability. Eligibility rests on:

1. you have a physical or mental disability, or both (including developmental disorders or learning difficulties); 2. your disability is severe enough for you to need help with personal care or have walking difficulties, or both; 3. you are of working age when you make your claim.

Such help has been given to increasing numbers of people over the period 2005 to 2010 for which consistent data are available. There is an approximate 50% gender split.

Turning to the second set of tables on dwelling stock and dwelling completions, the figures show the continuing shift away from local authority construction of affordable housing to social landlords, almost exclusively so for new construction in London and the 6 Host Boroughs up to 2010 where local authorities have started building affordable housing again. The largest supplier of new housing is the private sector. Home ownership is high in the UK with nearly 70% of residential dwellings being owner occupied. The series presented here does not differentiate between owner occupied and privately rented. Nevertheless, the percentage of dwelling stock in the this sector for the 6 Host Boroughs is much lower than the average for London or in England with a much heavier reliance on a reducing local authority stock and a growing social landlord stock.

A further phase of house building will follow the Games event of which 30% will be affordable housing. This will give a significant boost to the provision in the 6 Host Boroughs.

Impact

Relevance **H** Rating **Y** Confidence **H**

At this stage it is hard to disentangle the longer term effects of the Games from pre-existing policy for the 6 Host Boroughs with regard to levels of Income Support, Pension Credits and Disability Allowances. Social housing does require a boost and the provision from the Olympic Village will go some way to achieving this.

So31 - Homeless, Low-Rent Market and Affordable Housing

Country (England)

	Homeless ¹		Income Support ^{2,5}						Pension Credit ^{3,4}				Disability Living Allowance ^{3,5}					
			Male		Female		Couples		Singles		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population
2003	129,700	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	137,000	6.4	659,320	40.8	1,177,540	78.8	243,990	7.8	1,592,640	51.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	120,860	5.7	642,440	39.4	1,153,490	76.6	235,000	7.5	1,560,790	49.7	831,245	240.2	1,425,310	241.2	1,132,695	69.4	1,105,010	73.3
2006	93,980	4.5	635,110	38.5	1,154,820	76.2	229,170	7.2	1,560,470	49.3	852,000	243.8	1,430,720	239.7	1,158,085	70.3	1,134,745	74.9
2007	73,360	3.5	636,465	38.3	1,148,750	75.7	224,895	7.1	1,560,080	49.1	863,855	243.7	1,423,300	233.3	1,199,150	72.1	1,177,345	77.6
2008	63,170	3.0	634,330	37.9	1,140,930	75.1	222,240	7.0	1,552,810	48.6	869,840	240.3	1,409,130	226.4	1,236,470	73.8	1,216,730	80.1
2009	53,430	2.5	566,710	33.6	1,081,630	71.0	1,349,900	42.1	196,130	6.1	890,780	240.5	1,403,095	222.0	1,279,585	76.0	1,257,490	82.5
2010			523,540	30.9	1,022,560	66.9					899,115	236.7	1,388,150	216.5	1,315,240	77.5	1,293,255	84.5

Region (London)

	Homeless ¹		Income Support ^{2,5}						Pension Credit ^{3,4}				Disability Living Allowance ^{3,5}					
			Male		Female		Couples		Singles		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population
2003	31,320	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	31,530	9.7	123,820	48.8	254,530	107.0	37,710	7.7	340,600	69.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	26,730	8.3	123,170	47.9	253,840	105.2	37,070	7.4	339,890	68.2	113,670	300.0	173,715	265.5	136,585	53.1	136,230	56.5
2006	21,130	6.5	121,220	46.7	254,870	104.6	36,160	7.2	339,920	67.5	116,195	306.8	174,940	267.3	139,280	53.6	139,675	57.3
2007	15,390	4.9	120,940	46.2	252,130	103.2	35,055	6.9	338,000	66.8	118,380	312.5	174,845	264.2	144,530	55.3	144,455	59.1
2008	13,800	4.5	119,230	45.2	245,980	100.2	34,370	6.7	330,760	64.9	119,435	313.3	174,150	259.8	149,660	56.7	149,755	61.0
2009	12,780	4.0	106,050	39.2	226,410	91.0	276,830	53.3	29,320	5.6	121,815	316.3	174,115	256.1	155,500	57.5	154,900	62.3
2010			97,210	35.7	208,950	83.8					122,490	313.9	172,780	251.4	160,785	59.0	160,485	64.4

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Homeless ¹		Income Support ^{2,5}						Pension Credit ^{3,4}				Disability Living Allowance ^{3,5}					
			Male		Female		Couples		Singles		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population	Count	per '000 population
2003	6,924	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	7,121	6.4	30,140	69.4	62,660	154.1	11,530	13.7	81,260	96.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	5,438	4.9	29,410	67.6	62,070	151.7	11,150	13.2	80,310	95.1	25,765	463.4	35,805	378.5	30,050	69.1	30,810	75.3
2006	5,197	4.7	28,650	65.5	62,180	150.9	10,760	12.7	80,060	94.2	25,760	470.1	35,710	382.7	30,070	68.7	31,255	75.8
2007	3,372	3.0	28,350	64.2	61,145	147.5	10,245	12.0	79,245	92.6	26,005	480.7	35,610	383.3	30,870	69.9	31,845	76.8
2008	3,108	2.8	28,020	62.7	59,340	141.6	10,200	11.8	77,150	89.1	26,065	485.4	35,220	379.5	31,555	70.6	32,480	77.5
2009	2,678	2.4	24,410	53.8	53,960	127.0	9,190	10.5	69,170	78.7	26,400	493.5	35,155	376.8	32,475	71.5	33,395	78.6
2010			22,040	48.0	49,050	114.8					26,260	489.9	34,900	373.7	33,470	72.9	34,250	80.2

¹ Financial year, ending; some missing values from the data tables for host boroughs have been estimated

² 2003 data incompatible and excluded

³ Data series from 2005

⁴ Pensioner population

⁵ Working Age population

So31 - Homeless, Low-Rent Market and Affordable Housing

Country (England)

	Dwelling Stock									Dwellings Completed								
	Total		Local Authority		Registered Social Landlord		Other Public Sector		Owner Occupied and Private Rented		Total		Private Enterprise		Social Landlords		Local Authority	
	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent
2003	21,574,832		2,440,143	11.3%	1,729,332	8.0%	103,923	0.5%	17,301,434	80.2%	2003/04	143,960	130,100	90.4%	13,670	9.5%	190	0.1%
2004	21,723,001		2,318,481	10.7%	1,771,629	8.2%	82,810	0.4%	17,550,081	80.8%	2004/05	155,890	139,130	89.2%	16,660	10.7%	100	0.1%
2005	21,906,172		2,154,210	9.8%	1,873,834	8.6%	82,206	0.4%	17,784,606	81.2%	2005/06	163,400	144,940	88.7%	18,160	11.1%	300	0.2%
2006	22,085,741		2,071,333	9.4%	1,925,519	8.7%	82,457	0.4%	18,006,432	81.5%	2006/07	167,680	145,680	86.9%	21,750	13.0%	250	0.1%
2007	22,279,300		1,987,343	8.9%	2,024,814	9.1%	74,716	0.3%	18,192,427	81.7%	2007/08	171,180	147,710	86.3%	23,260	13.6%	220	0.1%
2008	22,493,857		1,870,365	8.3%	2,142,297	9.5%	74,134	0.3%	18,407,061	81.8%	2008/09	141,290	114,100	80.8%	26,690	18.9%	490	0.3%
2009	22,564,000		1,819,696	8.1%	2,195,195	9.7%	73,698	0.3%	18,476,000	81.9%	2009/10	119,910	93,030	77.6%	26,520	22.1%	370	0.3%
2010	22,693,000		1,785,845	7.9%	2,242,657	9.9%	65,777	0.3%	18,599,000	82.0%	2010/11	107,890	83,200	77.1%	23,550	21.8%	1,140	1.1%
2011	22,814,000		1,725,905	7.6%	2,319,511	10.2%	63,237	0.3%	18,705,000	82.0%	2011/12	118,190	89,130	75.4%	27,180	23.0%	1,890	1.6%

Region (London)

	Dwelling Stock									Dwellings Completed								
	Total		Local Authority		Registered Social Landlord		Other Public Sector		Owner Occupied and Private Rented		Total		Private Enterprise		Social Landlords		Local Authority	
	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent
2003	3,144,279		496,587	15.8%	305,804	9.7%	13,700	0.4%	2,328,188	74.0%	2003/04	19,390	15,070	77.7%	4,320	22.3%	10	0.1%
2004	3,159,306		479,195	15.2%	310,433	9.8%	9,904	0.3%	2,359,774	74.7%	2004/05	24,060	17,890	74.4%	6,180	25.7%	-	-
2005	3,191,534		465,908	14.6%	310,806	9.7%	8,973	0.3%	2,403,437	75.3%	2005/06	18,810	13,600	72.3%	5,200	27.6%	-	-
2006	3,215,992		453,705	14.1%	318,940	9.9%	9,204	0.3%	2,434,143	75.7%	2006/07	22,760	14,440	63.4%	8,320	36.6%	-	-
2007	3,249,434		450,881	13.9%	332,365	10.2%	7,197	0.2%	2,458,991	75.7%	2007/08	22,600	14,820	65.6%	7,750	34.3%	30	0.1%
2008	3,281,034		435,542	13.3%	351,983	10.7%	6,815	0.2%	2,486,694	75.8%	2008/09	20,450	13,180	64.4%	7,270	35.6%	10	0.0%
2009	3,276,100		432,937	13.2%	357,743	10.9%	6,769	0.2%	2,478,700	75.7%	2009/10	20,370	13,100	64.3%	7,250	35.6%	20	0.1%
2010	3,300,500		421,645	12.8%	370,300	11.2%	6,337	0.2%	2,502,200	75.8%	2010/11	15,450	9,360	60.6%	5,780	37.4%	320	2.1%
2011	3,318,300		417,715	12.6%	376,799	11.4%	6,381	0.2%	2,517,400	75.9%	2011/12	20,000	11,260	56.3%	8,480	42.4%	270	1.4%

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Dwelling Stock									Dwellings Completed								
	Total		Local Authority		Registered Social Landlord		Other Public Sector		Owner Occupied and Private Rented		Total		Private Enterprise		Social Landlords		Local Authority	
	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent
2003	532,366		130,803	24.6%	74,530	14.0%	1,442	0.3%	325,591	61.2%	2003/04	4,755	3,692	77.6%	1,063	22.4%	-	-
2004	534,398		125,976	23.6%	75,814	14.2%	1,335	0.2%	331,273	62.0%	2004/05	6,478	4,930	76.1%	1,548	23.9%	-	-
2005	540,828		122,028	22.6%	72,679	13.4%	1,383	0.3%	344,535	63.7%	2005/06	4,769	3,516	73.7%	1,353	28.4%	-	-
2006	549,239		114,982	20.9%	76,243	13.9%	1,049	0.2%	356,965	65.0%	2006/07	4,921	3,251	66.1%	1,690	34.3%	-	-
2007	556,860		112,018	20.1%	81,889	14.7%	1,188	0.2%	361,765	65.0%	2007/08	2,560	2,120	82.8%	440	17.2%	-	-
2008	563,387		108,749	19.3%	87,596	15.5%	1,149	0.2%	365,893	64.9%	2008/09	5,620	4,250	75.6%	1,450	25.8%	-	-
2009	567,200		107,745	19.0%	86,330	15.2%	1,107	0.2%	372,020	65.6%	2009/10	5,330	3,660	68.7%	1,680	31.5%	0	0.0%
2010	573,660		106,873	18.6%	88,879	15.5%	1,107	0.2%	376,800	65.7%	2010/11	3,960	2,190	55.3%	1,670	42.2%	90	2.3%
2011	577,800		105,763	18.3%	90,133	15.6%	1,107	0.2%	380,780	65.9%	2011/12	5,370	3,250	60.5%	2,000	37.2%	130	2.4%

So32 – Olympic and Paralympic Educational Activities

Country (Great Britain), Region (London)

Data issues

This indicator provides a measure of the level of interest and activity within schools and colleges in the organisation of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. The measure provided here is the number of schools and colleges registered with 'Get Set'. A more recent breakdown of Get Set figures has not been available.

Presentation

No. of schools and colleges registered with Get Set

2008/09	Schools & Colleges	Percent
Country (GB)	6402	20.5%
Region (London)	972	30.0%

Data Copyright LOCOG

From: <http://www.london2012.com/join-in/education/get-set/>:

“The London 2012 bid promised to use the power of the Games to inspire young people to choose sport. To date 21,000 UK schools have joined Get Set, allowing them to make the most of the resources, ideas and opportunities the Games have to offer. “

“Get Set is a flexible cross-curricular programme for three-19 year olds, offering materials and resources for teachers to use in the classroom, in assembly and in wider activities. More than 80% per cent of the UK's schools and colleges are registered with the programme and have access to these resources.”

Analysis

As reported in the Pre-Games Report, between 2008 and 2009, at the start of the Get Set programme, there were 6402 schools and colleges in Great Britain, of which 15% (972) were from London. The proportion in London (30%) is well above the national level (20.5%). As currently reported of the London 2012 website, 80% of schools in the UK came to participate. Whilst also providing teaching material for the London 2012 Games it also now focuses on the 2018 Youth Olympic Games where Glasgow is a candidate city (<http://getset.co.uk/home>).

Impact

Relevance **H** Rating **G** Confidence **H**

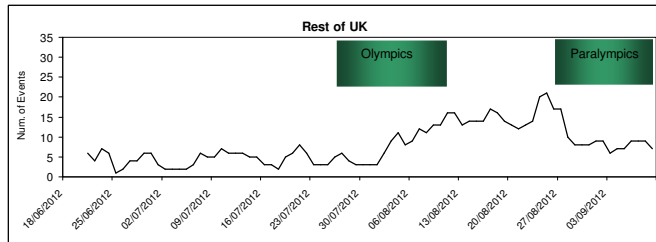
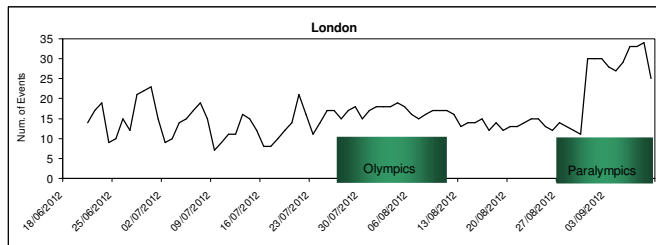
Across the UK, the number of schools and colleges registered with Get Set is currently reported to be 21,000. Launched in 2008 by LOCOG, Get Set is the official London 2012 interactive website education programme for schools, colleges and other education providers in the UK. It provides free learning resources for 3-19 year olds to find out more about the Games and explore the Olympic values of friendship, excellence and respect and the Paralympic values of determination, inspiration, courage and equality..

So34 – Cultural Programme		
Country (United Kingdom), Region (London)		
Data issues		
<p>Each Olympic Games is preceded and accompanied by an official cultural programme. The indicator shows the number of events organised.</p> <p>The data for this indicator comes from the official guide to the London 2012 Festival, available at: http://londoncallingarts.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/2012_FestivalGuideRGBLow.pdf. Attendance figures have not been made available.</p>		
Presentation		
See Table and Graphs overleaf		
Analysis		
<p>The Cultural Olympiad for London 2012 comprises some 500 events spread over four years and ends with the London 2012 Festival. The cost of the cultural Olympiad is £95m. As part of the cultural Olympiad, twelve major public art projects were funded in each of the 12 regions of the UK, each with a lead artist. New musical works were commissioned from 20 composers.</p> <p>44% of the London 2012 Festival programme took place in London. The graphs for the early part of the programme up to the last week in July gives a ‘saw tooth’ pattern of events reflecting weekend peaks of activity. During the period of the Olympics, events are more evenly spread in London but ramp up over this period in the rest of the UK. The London 2012 Festival reaches its peak of events in London during Paralympic Games but trails off during the Paralympic Games for the rest of the UK.</p>		
Impact	Relevance H	Rating Y Confidence H
<p>The Cultural Olympiad was an ambitious programme largely aimed at challenging perceptions of how an extended arts programme could advance social and economic agendas. Gauging the legacy impact will be equally challenging. The legacy impact is being studied separately by the Institute of Cultural Capital (jointly at the University of Liverpool and Liverpool John Moores University).</p>		

So34 - Cultural Programme

Country (United Kindom)

Date	Number of Events							
	UK wide	London	North of England	England Midlands	South of England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
21/06/12		14	3	9	3	5		1
22/06/12		17	3	8	2	4		
23/06/12	2	19	5	9	7	4	1	
24/06/12	1	9	2	2	2	3	2	
25/06/12		10	2	3	1		1	
26/06/12		15	3	3	4		2	
27/06/12		12	4	4	4	2	2	
28/06/12		21	6	5	4	1	2	1
29/06/12	3	22	6	5	4	1	1	1
30/06/12		23	6	7	7	2	2	2
01/07/12		15	2	3	5	2	1	
02/07/12		9	3	4	4	1	1	
03/07/12		10	3	5	6	1	1	
04/07/12		14	5	5	5	1	1	
05/07/12		15	6	4	6	1	1	
06/07/12		17	7	5	7	1	2	
07/07/12	1	19	7	7	8	1	4	
08/07/12	1	15	3	2	11	1	3	
09/07/12	1	7	2	3	5	1	3	
10/07/12	1	9	2	3	6	2	3	1
11/07/12	1	11	3	5	6	1	3	1
12/07/12	1	11	4	6	8	1	3	1
13/07/12	1	16	7	7	6	1	3	1
14/07/12	1	15	9	7	8		3	1
15/07/12	1	12	10	3	6	1	3	
16/07/12	1	8	4	4	4		2	
17/07/12		8	4	4	6		2	1
18/07/12		10	5	5	4		2	
19/07/12		12	7	6	5	1	3	1
20/07/12		14	7	6	7	1	4	1
21/07/12		21	8	8	8	2	4	2
22/07/12		16	4	4	8	1	3	2
23/07/12		11	6	4	4		2	1
24/07/12		14	6	7	4		2	1
25/07/12		17	6	6	4		2	1
26/07/12		17	5	7	5	1	3	1
27/07/12	1	15	4	5	6	1	3	1
28/07/12		17	6	7	7		3	1
29/07/12		18	2	4	3		2	1
30/07/12		15	2	2	4		3	
31/07/12		17	3	4	4		3	
01/08/12		18	2	4	3		2	3
02/08/12		18	3	4	3	2	4	
03/08/12		18	2	5	3	6	3	
04/08/12		19	2	6	4	6	5	
05/08/12		18	3	3	2	6	2	
06/08/12		16	2	5	6	6	3	
07/08/12		15	2	4	3	7	4	1
08/08/12		16	2	4	4	7	4	
09/08/12		17	3	4	4	8	5	
10/08/12		17	4	5	5	8	5	
11/08/12		17	2	5	6	9	5	2
12/08/12		16	2	2	2	10	4	2
13/08/12		13	2	4	3	9	3	1
14/08/12		14	2	5	4	10	3	1
15/08/12		14	2	5	4	10	3	1
16/08/12		15	2	5	5	10	3	1
17/08/12		12	2	5	6	12	3	2
18/08/12		14	2	5	6	11	3	2
19/08/12		12	1	2	2	10	2	2
20/08/12		13	1	2	5	9	2	2
21/08/12		13	1	4	5	8	2	2
22/08/12		14	3	6	5	9	2	2
23/08/12		15	1	6	5	10	2	2
24/08/12	1	15	2	6	5	11	2	6
25/08/12	1	13	2	7	6	11	2	7
26/08/12	1	12	1	3	3	11	2	3
27/08/12		14	2	4	5	10	3	4
28/08/12		13	1	5	6	6	2	2
29/08/12		12	2	6	5	4	2	2
30/08/12		11	4	6	5	4	2	2
31/08/12		30	3	6	6	4	2	2
01/09/12		30	3	7	7	5	2	2
02/09/12		30	2	2	3	4	2	3
03/09/12		28	1	3	4	2	2	2
04/09/12		27	1	4	4	3	2	2
05/09/12		29	1	5	4	2	3	2
06/09/12		33	4	6	5	3	3	3
07/09/12		33	4	6	5	3	3	3
08/09/12		34	6	5	5	3	3	3
09/09/12	1	25	6	3	3	2	2	2



Data Copyright LOCOG

So38 - Volunteers

Volunteering in sport ¹			
	Country (England)	Region (London)	City (6 Host Boroughs)
Oct 2005-Oct 2006	4.7%	3.5%	3.3%
Oct 2007-Oct 2008	4.9%	3.8%	2.9%
Oct 2008-Oct 2009	4.7%	3.3%	3.4%
Oct 2009-Oct 2010	4.5%	2.8%	2.6%
Oct 2010-Oct 2011	7.3%	5.3%	4.8%
Oct 2011-Oct 2012	7.6%	5.2%	3.7%

Unpaid help at least once a month ²			
	Country (England)	Region (London)	City (6 Host Boroughs)
2008	23.2%	20.8%	19.5%

¹ Data Copyright Sport Enland

² Data Crown Copyright

Games-time Volunteers ³

	Planned	Actual
Olympic Games	55,826	50,935
Paralympic Games	26,311	22,850
		73,785

³ Data Copyright LOCOG

So44 – Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society

Country (Great Britain)

Data issues

This indicator is intended to provide a measure of social attitudes to people with disabilities. The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 protects the rights of disabled peoples and makes discrimination against disabled people an offence. The Disability Discrimination Act 2005 amended the definition in the 1995 Act to include persons with cancer, HIV infection, or Multiple Sclerosis. The first data set presented here is from the perspective of disabled people about the effect of their disability and attitudes and barriers in society towards leading a full life. The data come from a research report of the Office for Disability Issues - *Experiences and Expectations of Disabled People*, published July 2008 and Public. The second set of tables from more general surveys on *Public Perceptions of Disabled People*, parts of which have a longer time series.

Presentation

See Tables overleaf

Analysis

Many Britons with disability face barriers that prevent them from achieving personal goals and fully participating in their communities. Disability is the main reason individuals cannot lead a full life (55% overall) and increases with age (the proportion among adults aged 16 to 34 is about 39%; rising to 60% among people aged 75 and over). Inversely, the proportion of people considering attitude and barriers in society as the main reason preventing them from leading a full a life decreases with age.

From the second set of tables, the way the population thinks about people with disabilities appears to have changed little since 1998 with a quarter of the sample having a lot of prejudice against disabled people.

See also indicator So44, So45 and So46

Impact

Relevance **H**

Rating **Y**

Confidence **H**

If the same trend continues, the comparative data between 2001 and 2007 at the whole population level suggests that little or no Games effect will be discerned. Age stratified analysis is likely to be more revealing and to reinforce the findings above that disability is experienced more among the older age groups. However, the success of the UK at the Beijing Paralympic Games and the London Paralympic Games may be changing societal perceptions of disability. Data post-2012 will be needed to confirm this.

So44 - Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society

Country (Great Britain)

	2001	2007				
	All	All	Age 16-34	Age 35-54	Age 55-74	Age 75+
I cannot lead a full life because of ...						
My disability	56%	55%	39%	55%	56%	60%
Attitudes and barriers in society	1%	1%	5%	2%	*	1%
My disability <u>and</u> attitudes and barriers	11%	5%	14%	7%	4%	2%
My disability has no impact	31%	36%	40%	35%	38%	33%
Don't know	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	4%
sample size	945	1860	142	417	850	451

* less than 1%

Data Crown Copyright

	1998	2000	2005	2009
How much prejudice people feel there is against disabled people				
A lot	25%	35%	25%	26%
A little	51%	51%	50%	53%
Hardly Any	15%	9%	17%	15%
None	6%	3%	8%	5%
Don't know	2%	2%	1%	1%
sample size	3139	3422	3193	2282
Percentage of people who think of disabled people in the following ways some or most of the time				
As getting in the way			9%	7%
With discomfort & awkwardness			22%	17%
As the same as everyone else			77%	85%
Sample Size			2608	1894
Percentage of people who, some or most of the time, think of disabled people as less productive or as needing to be cared for				
as less productive than non-disabled people			not asked	38%
as needing to be cared for			77%	76%
Sample Size			2626	1877

Source: National Centre for Social Research

So45 – Support Network for Disabled People

Country (GB), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator provides evidence of support and welfare service for people with disabilities. A number of allowances have been brought together for this indicator as a means of gauging the financial assistance given to the disabled by the relevant authorities. The data are sourced from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). The three allowances are defined as:

Attendance Allowance is tax-free cash help towards extra costs faced by disabled people (pensionable age).

Disability Living Allowance is tax-free cash help towards extra costs faced by disabled people (working age).

Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work.

The counts relate to August of each year whereas the expenditure is for financial years – the per capita calculations therefore need to be treated with caution. No consistent data has been sourced on the count of Attendance Allowance claimants.

Presentation

See tables overleaf.

Analysis

The number of claimants of Disability Living Allowance has increased over the period. London is well below the national rates, with the 6 Host Boroughs between the two. The number of claimants of Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance has been steadily falling since 2005. Total expenditure on the other hand has steadily grown for all three allowances. Looking at the per capita figures (with the caveat above on their calculation), the Disability Living Allowance has risen by about 3% a year for the period 2003 to 2010 and for that period will have kept pace with inflation. Not so the average per capita increase Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance which appears to have been well below inflation rates and in the 6 Host Boroughs negligibly and may represent a reduction in real terms.

Impact

Relevance **M** Rating **Y** Confidence **H**

The coalition government post 2010 elections have as a policy goal to reduce the overall burden of allowances on government borrowing and expenditure, and a review of eligibility has been occurring. Whilst the Paralympic Games may provide a positive influence on attitudes for disabilities and the need for financial support, the policy sphere is likely to have a much larger influence on availability and amount of such support.

So45 - Support Network for Disabled People

Country (Great Britain)

	Count of Claimants					Benefit Expenditure £million			Per Capita Expenditure £	
	Disability Living Allowance	per '000 population	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement	per '000 population		Attendance Allowance	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement
2003	2,590,950	72.4	-	-	2003/04	3,457.0	7,582.1	7,208.7	2,926	-
2004	2,690,470	74.7	-	-	2004/05	3,673.6	8,079.2	7,195.7	3,003	-
2005	2,768,150	76.1	2,755,405	75.8	2005/06	3,924.1	8,618.3	7,234.8	3,113	2,626
2006	2,833,660	77.4	2,712,445	74.0	2006/07	4,149.4	9,155.4	7,184.0	3,231	2,649
2007	2,930,030	79.5	2,670,900	72.5	2007/08	4,444.4	9,867.0	7,306.9	3,368	2,736
2008	3,020,700	81.7	2,620,525	70.8	2008/09	4,734.6	10,524.1	7,187.9	3,484	2,743
2009	3,119,290	84.0	2,288,820	61.6	2009/10	5,106.3	11,458.6	6,108.3	3,673	2,669
2010	3,200,540	85.8	2,072,460	55.5	2010/11	5,227.7	11,917.7	5,555.6	3,724	2,681

Region (London)

	Count of Claimants					Benefit Expenditure £million			Per Capita Expenditure £	
	Disability Living Allowance	per '000 population	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement	per '000 population		Attendance Allowance	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement
2003	253,460	51.9	-	-	2003/04	302.1	747.2	575.0	2,948	-
2004	264,640	53.8	-	-	2004/05	319.3	797.1	578.0	3,012	-
2005	272,920	54.8	318,645	64.0	2005/06	339.4	848.8	586.9	3,110	1,842
2006	278,920	55.4	316,105	62.8	2006/07	355.5	902.1	582.1	3,234	1,841
2007	288,660	57.1	311,500	61.6	2007/08	377.9	970.6	590.4	3,362	1,895
2008	299,480	58.8	307,885	60.4	2008/09	402.9	1,038.9	580.3	3,469	1,885
2009	310,510	59.8	271,290	52.3	2009/10	435.9	1,134.5	491.3	3,654	1,811
2010	321,350	61.6	246,345	47.2	2010/11	451.5	1,188.8	447.6	3,699	1,817

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Count of Claimants					Benefit Expenditure £million			Per Capita Expenditure £	
	Disability Living Allowance	per '000 population	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement	per '000 population		Attendance Allowance	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement
2003	57,920	69.1	-	-	2003/04	61.8	174.9	117.3	3,020	-
2004	59,630	70.9	-	-	2004/05	64.2	183.5	117.3	3,077	-
2005	60,810	72.0	69,160	81.9	2005/06	66.8	192.9	117.4	3,172	1,698
2006	61,270	72.1	68,390	80.5	2006/07	67.9	202.4	115.7	3,303	1,692
2007	62,655	73.2	67,505	78.9	2007/08	70.4	214.2	116.7	3,419	1,729
2008	63,910	73.8	66,780	77.1	2008/09	73.3	226.2	114.9	3,539	1,721
2009	65,820	74.9	58,325	66.4	2009/10	77.2	244.1	98.9	3,709	1,696
2010	67,800	76.5	52,370	59.1	2010/11	78.7	254.7	89.6	3,756	1,711

Notes: *Attendance Allowance* is tax-free cash help towards extra costs faced by disabled people (age 65 or over).

Disability Living Allowance is tax-free cash help towards extra costs you may face if you are disabled (less than age 65).

Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work.

] rates per '000 working age population

]

So48 – Accessibility of Public Services

Country (England), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator is intended to provide a measure of accessibility of public buildings which provide essential services to the community. On the one hand is compliance with equality of accessibility to public buildings and essential services, and on the other the general geographical separation from services (the distance that needs to be travelled). Data on the former is from survey, data on the latter from the English Indices of Deprivation 2010. This sub-domain is an index derived from population weighted distances to a doctor (GP), primary school, Post Office and a supermarket or convenience store calculated for small area geographies (Lower Super Output Areas).

Presentation

See tables and diagrams overleaf. The scores for the 'geographical barriers' sub-domain are presented as boxplots to show the range of scores for country, region and city. The higher the score the less accessibility there is to services.

Analysis

More than half of London residents (53%) find it easy to travel day to day. In terms of variation by age, those aged 75 and over are more likely to have difficulty travelling day to day (37% compared with 30% overall).

In terms of deprivation arising from geographical barriers, urban areas are expected to have less deprivation because of their denser road and public transport networks. The 6 Host Boroughs fare significantly better than London as a whole and can only be improved through the infrastructure developments for the Games.

For London residents with disabilities, having difficulty getting into the premises is the most important factor in accessing public goods or services – nearly 50% of respondents identify this as a problem. The next most highlighted problem in accessing public services is difficulty getting around inside (41%).

See also indicator So44

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

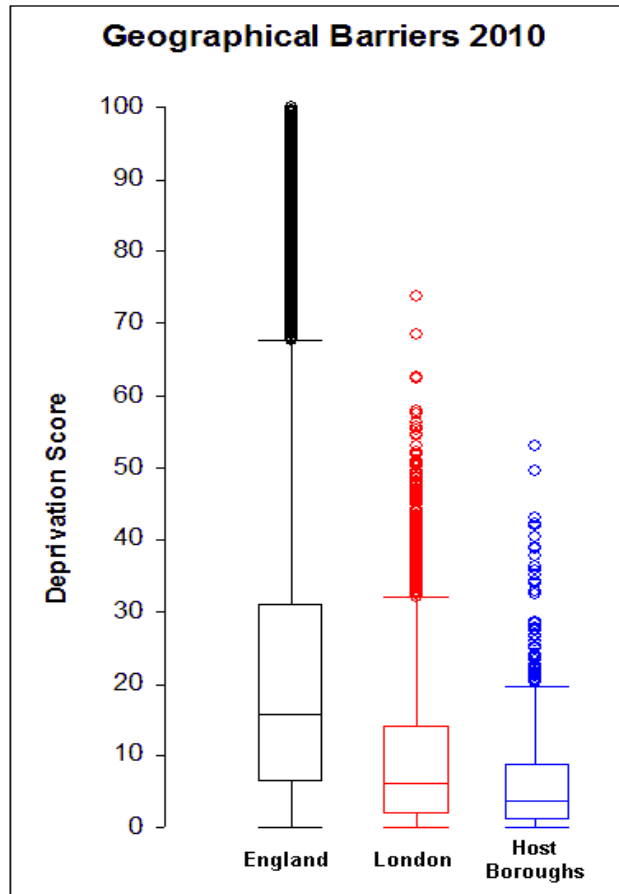
Confidence

H

In terms of access to public buildings, a commitment to using inclusive design to host 'the most accessible Games ever' underpinned the Games bid. Further, London 2012 will be the first Olympic Games and Paralympic Games to be planned together from the very start. The ODA's Design Strategy and Inclusive Design Strategy require the planning of the Games physical facilities to adhere to Inclusive Design Standards and explore innovative design principles and procedures to overcome physical, operational and procedural barriers. The Olympic Village, the sporting venues, new transport services, supporting facilities and the Park itself are expected to be accessible to people with a wide range of disabilities both during and after the Games.

Similarly, an Accessible Transport Strategy aims to ameliorate the impact of travel through a four-pronged approach: a) investment in public transport infrastructure and improvements being made by transport delivery partners (such as London Buses iBus project; b) maximising existing accessible elements of public transport including upgrades to walking and cycling paths; c) maximising complementary transport modes, such as Community Transport and Dial-a-Ride; and d) provision of a specific Games Network of Accessible Transport.

So48 - Accessibility of Public Services



from English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Data Crown Copyright

How easy or difficult respondents find it to travel day to day					
	All	Age 16-34	Age 35-54	Age 55-74	Age 75+
Very easy	26%	33%	33%	28%	13%
Quite easy	27%	26%	25%	27%	29%
Neither easy nor difficult	15%	21%	14%	16%	13%
Quite difficult	20%	14%	17%	20%	24%
Very difficult	10%	5%	11%	7%	13%
Do not travel about day to day	3%	1%	*	2%	7%
Base: All respondents	1860	142	417	850	451

Type of problem last time respondent had difficulty accessing goods or services	
Difficulty getting into the premises	49%
Difficulty getting around inside	41%
Lack of facilities (e.g. accessible toilets, disabled parking)	29%
Difficulty getting there	23%
Difficulty understanding or making myself understood	24%
Received a lower level of service than others	16%
Verbal or physical abuse	6%
Refused entry	6%
Lack of privacy	4%
Refused service	3%
Asked to leave	4%
Difficulty getting information in a suitable format (e.g. Braille)	2%
Other difficulties	7%
None of these	3%
Base: All those who had experienced difficulties	118

multiple responses allowed

from Office for Disability Issues, July 2008

7. Economic Indicators

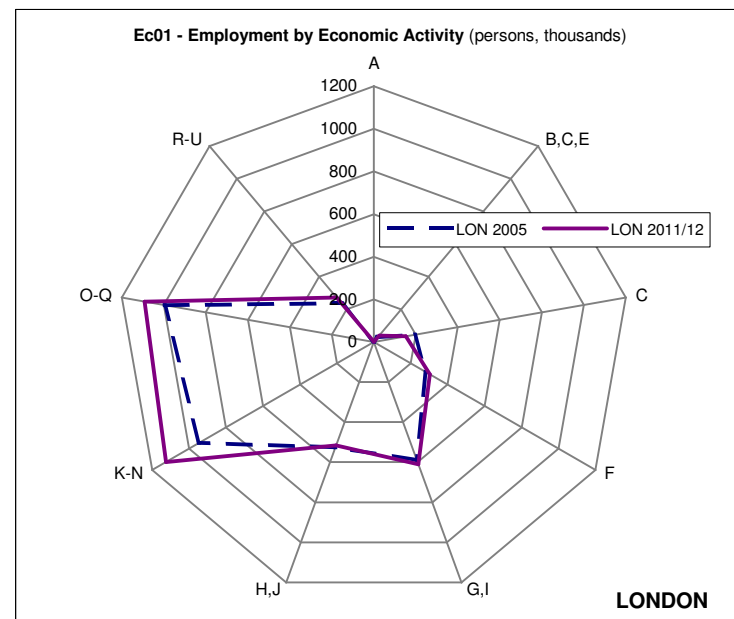
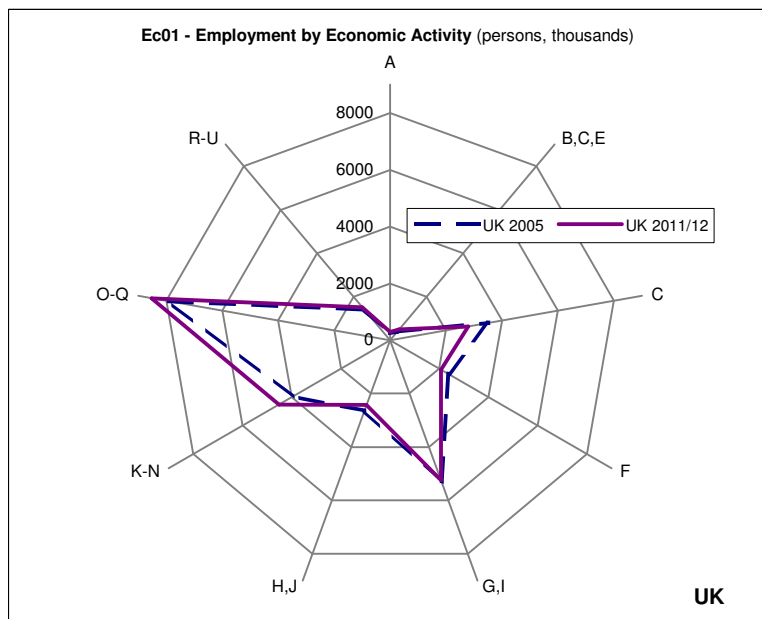
Code	Indicator Name	Impact		
		Relevance	Rating	Confidence
Ec01	Employment by Economic Activity	M	Y	H
Ec02	Employment Indicators	H	Y	H
Ec03	Size of Companies	H	G	H
Ec06	Public Transport	H	G	H
Ec07	Accommodation Infrastructure	H	G	H
Ec08	Accommodation Occupancy Rate	M	Y	M
Ec09	Tourist Nights	M	Y	H
Ec10	Airport Traffic	M	Y	H
Ec17	Hotel price Index	M	Y	H
Ec18	Real Estate Market	H	Y	H
Ec22	Foreign Direct Investment	M	Y	H
Ec24	Structure of Public Spending	H	G	H
Ec26	Public Debt	M	G	H
Ec27	Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities	H	G	H
Ec30	Size and QM of Contracted Companies	M	Y	M
Ec33	Structure of OCOG Revenues	H	G	H
Ec34	Structure of OCOG Expenditure	H	G	H
Ec35	Total Operating Expenditure (Olympic activities)	M	G	H
Ec36	Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic activities)	H	G	H
Ec37	Total Capital Expenditure (context activities)	H	G	H
Ec38	Total Wages Paid (Olympic activities)	M	G	H
Ec44	Employability of People with Disabilities	H	G	H

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Ec01 – Employment by Economic Activity			
Country (UK), Region (London)			
Data issues			
<p>This indicator measures the number of people employed in each economic sector. This can reflect the structure of the economy. The Technical Manual specifies the unit of measurement as full-time equivalents (FTE); however employment data are only available as person counts (rounded to the nearest hundred).</p> <p>Data prior to 2005 needs to be re-weighted to be in line with data for 2005 onwards. Up to 2008, the data are for calendar years and then continues as twelve monthly from July to June. The data presented and analysed here is for 2005 to 2011/12. In updating from the Pre-Games Report, the industry codes have been changed to SIC (2007).</p>			
Presentation			
See table and graphs overleaf.			
Analysis			
<p>Between 2005 and 2011-12 the UK experienced population growth and a very small rise in the number of people employed (an annualised percentage change of +0.08%). Although there continues to be strong growth in (A) Agriculture and Fishing, and (B,D,E) Energy and Water these represent comparatively small sectors in the economy. The main employment sectors associated with UK employment growth were, in absolute numbers (O-Q) Public administration, education and health, (K-N) Banking, finance and insurance, and (R-U) Other services. The relative size of the sectors remained broadly unchanged. Although (C) Manufacturing appears to be in longer to be in decline, the employment numbers have been stable since 2009 with a slight increase of +0.8% in the last year. The numbers employed in (F) Construction continues to fall under conditions of recession.</p> <p>Over the same period, London experienced population growth above the UK average and employment growth significantly above the UK average (an annualised growth of +1.48%). Although not all industrial sectors experienced growth in London between 2005 and 2011-12, the main percentage increases have occurred in (K-N) Banking, finance and insurance, (R-U) Other services, (O-Q) Public administration, education and health, and (F) Construction. The largest increase has been in (B,D,E) Energy and Water, but this is a relatively small employment sector, but clearly of growing importance. The relative size of the employment sectors remains broadly unchanged.</p> <p>See also indicators Ec27, Ec29</p>			
Impact	Relevance	M	Rating Y Confidence H
<p>The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games impact is likely to be relatively small within the UK over this timeframe though the distribution of Olympic-related contracts may have modestly reduced the rate of decline in manufacturing employment over the period (See Ec27) in some regions. In London the possible exception in terms of impact may relate to context (infrastructure) activities in East London, in particular construction and possibly in energy and water. Whilst Construction employment in the UK fell by -2.3% per annum over the period, it grew by +1.5% per annum in London. This growth may be attributable to major infrastructure construction projects taking place in the city (such as Heathrow Terminal Five and the high speed rail link to Europe) and the development of the Olympic Park at Stratford.</p>			

Ec01 - Employment by Economic Activity
2005 and 2011/12 (persons, thousands)

ISIC (SIC 2007)	Country (UK)					Region (London)				
	2005		2011/12		annualised	2005		2011/12		annualised
	persons	percent	persons	percent	% change	persons	percent	persons	percent	% change
A Agriculture & fishing	248.3	0.90%	292.6	1.05%	3.24%	2.4	0.06%	1.5	0.04%	-6.82%
B,D,E Energy & water	395.4	1.43%	499.0	1.79%	4.76%	28.6	0.75%	38.4	0.93%	6.23%
C Manufacturing	3,514.2	12.67%	2,789.9	10.01%	-3.75%	194.6	5.12%	153.7	3.74%	-3.82%
F Construction	2,370.7	8.55%	2,067.1	7.42%	-2.33%	280.4	7.38%	303.6	7.39%	1.50%
G,I Distribution, hotels & restaurants	5,308.0	19.14%	5,238.7	18.80%	-0.24%	589.8	15.52%	609.7	14.84%	0.61%
H,J Transport & Communication	2,635.3	9.50%	2,424.5	8.70%	-1.45%	525.4	13.83%	516.1	12.56%	-0.32%
K-N Banking finance & insurance etc.	3,953.1	14.25%	4,513.1	16.20%	2.58%	945.5	24.89%	1,122.8	27.33%	3.41%
O-Q Public admin education & health	7,902.5	28.49%	8,516.5	30.57%	1.41%	995.2	26.19%	1,090.0	26.53%	1.73%
R-U Other services	1,412.2	5.09%	1,519.8	5.45%	1.39%	237.3	6.25%	272.1	6.62%	2.67%
G-Q Total Services	21,211.1	76.46%	22,212.6	79.73%	0.86%	3,293.2	86.68%	3,610.6	87.89%	1.75%
All employment	27,739.7		27,861.2		0.08%	3,799.2		4,107.9		1.48%



Data Crown Copyright

Ec02 – Employment Indicators			
Country (UK), Region (London)			
Data issues			
<p>This indicator measures the level of economic activity and unemployment rates for the population as a whole and for women. Net migration rates are also specified. This can reflect changes in the socio-economic profile of the host region in relation to the rest of the country.</p> <p>The reporting period has changed after 2011 from calendar years to twelve months from July causing a discontinuity in the time series. The net international migration rates for the country are only available up to 2010. Migration data for London is for inter-regional migration (within England) and does include any international migration figures.</p>			
Presentation			
See Tables and Graph overleaf.			
Analysis			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The global activity rate (the ratio between the number of active persons and the permanent resident population of working age) fell in the UK over the period 2003-2011/12. Economically active numbers in the UK rose by a little over 2.4 million whilst the working age population rose by just under 4 million. The percentage of economically active, therefore, fell slightly over the period (78.05% to 76.47%), though has risen from a low in 2010 of 76.05%. The global activity rate for London rose slightly over the period (74.6% to 75.03%). 2. The total of women in the active population in the UK rose each year over the period 2003-2011/12 (by nearly 1.4 million) with women as a percentage of the total active working population in the UK rising slightly (45.23% to 46.14%). This overall trend is reflected in London though the percentage of economically active women has fluctuated and is about 2 percentage points lower than for the UK. 3. Over the period 2003-2011/12 the unemployment rate rose in the UK from 5.06% to 8.21%, with the largest rise occurring in 2008-2009 (5.78% to 7.78%), reflecting the onset of the global recession. In London, the unemployment rate remained higher than for the UK as a whole throughout the period, rising to 9.29% in 2011/12. London's rise in unemployed over the period by 2.17% is nevertheless than the 3.15% increase for the UK. 4. Net international migration, the difference between immigration and emigration, peaked in 2004 (0.41%) and has declined in subsequent years as rising numbers of people emigrated from the UK for a period of 12 months or more (many of these were non-UK citizens). In 2010 though the rate increased again to 0.4%. London's net outflow of internal migration for the period 2003-2010 witnessed a decline in each year from a peak of -1.55% to -0.57%. The outflow probably arises from people moving outside of London into neighbouring regions such as the South East and East of England, but is declining because annual inflow into London has increased by 19% over the period with the larger declining by 16%. Overall, London will have experienced the largest overall net international migration within the UK, thus 'compensating' for the net internal migration outflow (see ONS UK Population Trends 134, 2008). 			
See also indicator Ec27.			
Impact	Relevance	Rating	Confidence
	H	Y	H
<p>The growth in total economically active in London over the period 2003-2011/12 cannot be attributed directly to an Olympic effect. Overall net international migration into London exceeded that of the rest of the UK. There may be a modest Olympic effect related to the large scale infrastructure projects undertaken as context for the 2012 games in London, especially given the added international media coverage of the pre-event phase preparations.</p>			

Ec02 - Employment Indicators

Country (UK)

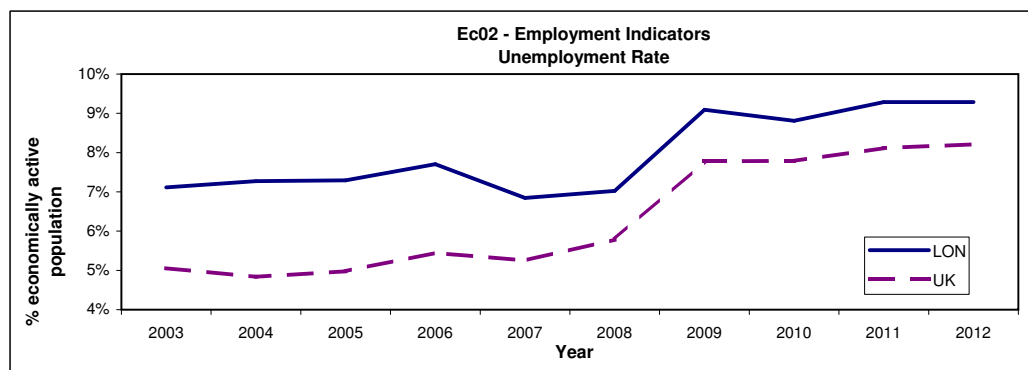
Date	Economic activity rate: all			Unemployment rate: all			Economic activity rate: females			Migration
	economically active	working age population ¹	percent	unemployed	economically active	percent	economically active, female	economically active, all	percent	Net international migration rate
Jan 2003-Dec 2003	28,254,000	36,201,000	78.05%	1,429,000	28,254,000	5.06%	12,779,000	28,254,000	45.23%	0.25%
Jan 2004-Dec 2004	29,138,800	38,291,600	76.10%	1,408,700	29,138,800	4.83%	13,328,000	29,138,800	45.74%	0.41%
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	29,491,200	38,667,700	76.27%	1,468,200	29,491,200	4.98%	13,538,800	29,491,200	45.91%	0.34%
Jan 2006-Dec 2006	29,854,500	39,015,700	76.52%	1,626,600	29,854,500	5.45%	13,714,200	29,854,500	45.94%	0.33%
Jan 2007-Dec 2007	30,055,900	39,346,900	76.39%	1,578,100	30,055,900	5.25%	13,812,100	30,055,900	45.95%	0.38%
Jan 2008-Dec 2008	30,294,800	39,595,700	76.51%	1,752,500	30,294,800	5.78%	13,932,800	30,294,800	45.99%	0.27%
Jan 2009-Dec 2009	30,423,600	39,770,800	76.50%	2,367,200	30,423,600	7.78%	14,020,300	30,423,600	46.08%	0.32%
Jan 2010-Dec 2010	30,405,200	39,979,000	76.05%	2,368,000	30,405,200	7.79%	13,987,800	30,405,200	46.00%	0.40%
Jan 2011-Dec 2011	30,594,600	40,165,500	76.17%	2,483,700	30,594,600	8.12%	14,112,800	30,594,600	46.13%	
Jul 2011-Jun 2012 ²	30,725,100	40,177,000	76.47%	2,522,700	30,725,100	8.21%	14,176,700	30,725,100	46.14%	

Region (London)

Date	Economic activity rate: all			Unemployment rate: all			Economic activity rate: females			Migration
	economically active (aged 16-64)	population of aged 16-64	percent	unemployed (aged 16-64)	economically active (aged 16-64)	percent	economically active, female (aged 16-64)	economically active, all (aged 16-64)	percent	Net internal migration rate ¹
Jan 2003-Dec 2003	3,542,000	4,748,000	74.60%	252,000	3,542,000	7.11%	1,549,000	3,542,000	43.73%	-1.55%
Jan 2004-Dec 2004	3,718,700	5,050,000	73.64%	270,400	3,718,700	7.27%	1,646,500	3,718,700	44.28%	-1.42%
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	3,764,700	5,118,900	73.55%	274,600	3,764,700	7.29%	1,675,600	3,764,700	44.51%	-1.09%
Jan 2006-Dec 2006	3,833,400	5,178,900	74.02%	295,400	3,833,400	7.71%	1,700,600	3,833,400	44.36%	-1.04%
Jan 2007-Dec 2007	3,864,600	5,224,100	73.98%	264,600	3,864,600	6.85%	1,714,900	3,864,600	44.37%	-1.09%
Jan 2008-Dec 2008	3,939,100	5,269,000	74.76%	276,700	3,939,100	7.02%	1,741,400	3,939,100	44.21%	-0.60%
Jan 2009-Dec 2009	4,003,100	5,318,900	75.26%	363,900	4,003,100	9.09%	1,783,800	4,003,100	44.56%	-0.49%
Jan 2010-Dec 2010	3,990,700	5,349,900	74.59%	351,500	3,990,700	8.81%	1,762,100	3,990,700	44.16%	-0.57%
Jan 2011-Dec 2011	4,044,900	5,395,000	74.97%	375,600	4,044,900	9.29%	1,800,700	4,044,900	44.52%	
Jul 2011-Jun 2012 ²	4,059,200	5,410,200	75.03%	376,900	4,059,200	9.29%	1,795,000	4,059,200	44.22%	

¹ Net migration with the rest of England; does not include international migration

² Change in reporting period; discontinuity in the series



Ec03 – Size of Companies

Country (UK), Region (London)

Data issues

Size of enterprises is given as counts in four employee size bands: micro (1-9); small (10-49); medium (50-249); large (250 plus). No FTE data are available. Two counts of enterprise are made:

1. Local units which are individual sites (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise, where an enterprise is a legal entity based on Value Added Tax (VAT) registration.
2. The number of enterprises that are VAT registered.

Enterprises that have a turnover of less than £80k p.a. need not register for VAT. In 2008 the counts were changed to include both VAT registered enterprise and/or those with Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) registration. PAYE is the method by which income tax is deducted by an employer from an employee's salary and paid directly to the government. Figures for 2003-2007 and for 2008-2012 are not directly comparable. The later figures represent nearly 99 per cent of UK economic activity.

Presentation

See table and graphs overleaf.

Analysis

The figures divide into two periods 2003-2007 and 2008-2012 because of changes to the exclusion/inclusion of VAT and/or PAYE registration, the latter period being the period of inclusion thus covering virtually all of UK economic activity. Broadly, the distribution across categories and the percentage of micro-, small, medium-sized and large companies in the UK is also reflected in London.

The data for 2008-2012, however, does reveal a growth in London of micro-sized companies (VAT-PAYE based) of 6% while this category experienced a decline in the UK. For small to large size companies growth has been more buoyant in London. For Local Units, there has been growth in London for micro- and small units up to 49 employees whereas there has been a fall in the UK overall. For large units (250+ employees) there has been a slight decline in UK and London.

See also indicator Ec29.

Impact

Relevance **H** Rating **G** Confidence **H**

It is recognised that opportunities for micro-, small and medium sized companies rise as the pre-event phase moves closer to 2012. First phase Olympic development (first tier contracts) typically engage larger scale companies. The ODA has made a real attempt to achieve supplier diversity within the context of UK and EU law which inhibit action to favour small firms, local firms and those form specific target groups. (See Equality and Human Rights Commission Report 'Procurement and Supplier Diversity in the 2012 Olympics, Equality and Human Rights Commission/Kingston University Research Report 6, 2008).

According to ODA data published September 2009, of 1036 suppliers of total contracts worth £5 billion:

- 98% are UK based; 68% are small and medium sized (where company size is known); 46% are based outside London; 10% are based in one of the five Host London Boroughs.

It is not possible to assess the direct impact of the Olympic-related supply activity upon the UK and London data sets available for the period 2003-2012 since the £5 billion represents a small proportion of the total economic activity engendered by businesses across the UK. It is possible to suggest, however, that UK based companies have captured virtually all supply activity to date and this may have contributed modestly to offsetting some of the effects of the economic downturn in 2008-9.

Ec03 - Size of Companies

Country (UK)

Year	Total	Local Units ¹ (counts)				Local Units (percent)				VAT-PAYE ² based (counts)				VAT-PAYE based (percent)				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	Total	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+
2003	2,057,390	1,682,610	302,320	62,730	9,730	81.8%	14.7%	3.0%	0.5%	1,620,195	1,419,810	164,105	28,490	7,790	87.6%	10.1%	1.8%	0.5%
2004	2,042,140	1,675,090	294,945	62,305	9,800	82.0%	14.4%	3.1%	0.5%	1,607,680	1,416,380	156,480	27,125	7,695	88.1%	9.7%	1.7%	0.5%
2005	2,063,680	1,692,980	296,980	63,795	9,925	82.0%	14.4%	3.1%	0.5%	1,627,645	1,438,215	154,590	27,145	7,695	88.4%	9.5%	1.7%	0.5%
2006	2,084,495	1,709,705	299,690	65,005	10,095	82.0%	14.4%	3.1%	0.5%	1,641,890	1,451,845	154,380	27,970	7,695	88.4%	9.4%	1.7%	0.5%
2007	2,119,850	1,735,475	308,405	65,835	10,135	81.9%	14.5%	3.1%	0.5%	1,669,740	1,474,030	160,115	27,885	7,710	88.3%	9.6%	1.7%	0.5%
2008	2,643,215	2,193,575	362,340	75,385	11,915	83.0%	13.7%	2.9%	0.5%	2,161,555	1,924,155	195,700	32,990	8,710	89.0%	9.1%	1.5%	0.4%
2009	2,634,795	2,184,585	362,150	76,035	12,025	82.9%	13.7%	2.9%	0.5%	2,152,400	1,909,445	200,775	33,345	8,835	88.7%	9.3%	1.5%	0.4%
2010	2,574,225	2,129,675	357,285	75,450	11,815	82.7%	13.9%	2.9%	0.5%	2,100,370	1,861,590	196,525	33,605	8,650	88.6%	9.4%	1.6%	0.4%
2011	2,547,840	2,109,590	350,845	75,740	11,665	82.8%	13.8%	3.0%	0.5%	2,080,860	1,847,790	190,885	33,555	8,630	88.8%	9.2%	1.6%	0.4%
2012	2,610,535	2,163,610	359,505	75,795	11,625	82.9%	13.8%	2.9%	0.4%	2,149,190	1,905,255	200,200	34,960	8,775	88.6%	9.3%	1.6%	0.4%

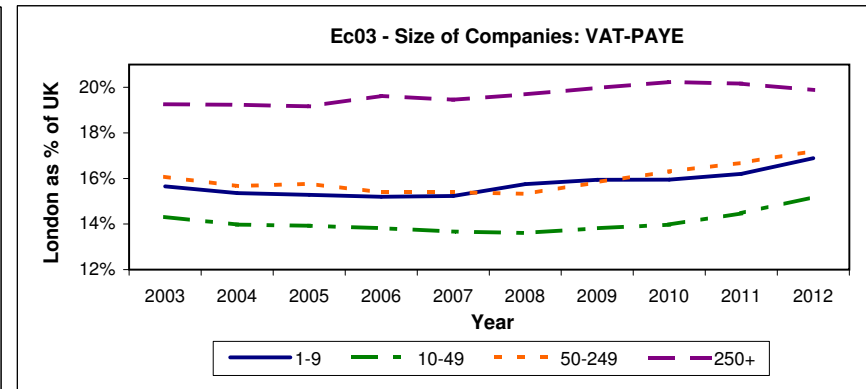
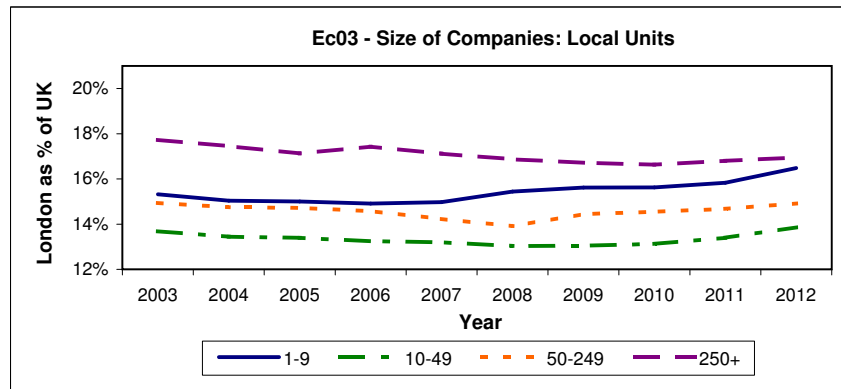
Region (London)

Year	Total	Local Units (counts)				Local Units (percent)				VAT-PAYE based (counts)				VAT-PAYE based (percent)				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	Total	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+
2003	310,295	257,825	41,375	9,370	1,725	83.1%	13.3%	3.0%	0.6%	251,815	222,250	23,485	4,580	1,500	88.3%	9.3%	1.8%	0.6%
2004	302,420	251,860	39,660	9,190	1,710	83.3%	13.1%	3.0%	0.6%	245,090	217,490	21,870	4,250	1,480	88.7%	8.9%	1.7%	0.6%
2005	304,835	253,955	39,790	9,390	1,700	83.3%	13.1%	3.1%	0.6%	247,100	219,815	21,530	4,280	1,475	89.0%	8.7%	1.7%	0.6%
2006	305,850	254,910	39,705	9,475	1,760	83.3%	13.0%	3.1%	0.6%	247,790	220,635	21,340	4,305	1,510	89.0%	8.6%	1.7%	0.6%
2007	311,675	259,865	40,705	9,370	1,735	83.4%	13.1%	3.0%	0.6%	252,235	224,545	21,895	4,295	1,500	89.0%	8.7%	1.7%	0.6%
2008	398,430	338,720	47,215	10,485	2,010	85.0%	11.9%	2.6%	0.5%	336,510	303,110	26,630	5,055	1,715	90.1%	7.9%	1.5%	0.5%
2009	401,445	341,205	47,250	10,980	2,010	85.0%	11.8%	2.7%	0.5%	339,185	304,405	27,735	5,280	1,765	89.7%	8.2%	1.6%	0.5%
2010	392,540	332,700	46,900	10,975	1,965	84.8%	11.9%	2.8%	0.5%	331,535	296,845	27,460	5,480	1,750	89.5%	8.3%	1.7%	0.5%
2011	394,055	333,985	46,995	11,115	1,960	84.8%	11.9%	2.8%	0.5%	334,395	299,425	27,630	5,600	1,740	89.5%	8.3%	1.7%	0.5%
2012	419,750	356,635	49,840	11,305	1,970	85.0%	11.9%	2.7%	0.5%	359,885	321,730	30,395	6,015	1,745	89.4%	8.4%	1.7%	0.5%

¹ Local unit = an individual site of an enterprise

² VAT = Value Added Tax; PAYE = Pay-as-you-earn (employee income tax)

Note: There is a change in the method of counting for both measures of enterprises from 2008



Ec06 – Public Transport			
Country (Great Britain), Region (London)			
Data issues			
<p>This indicator describes the public transport infrastructure and passenger demand. There are no disaggregated data for the City (Host Boroughs) given its integration within London. The very extensive commuting patterns in and out of London are only partially captured in the data sources as well as data for London Overground for which a matching time series of data is not available.</p>			
Presentation			
See table overleaf.			
Analysis			
<p>Over the period 2002/3 to 2010/11 the increase in Bus and Coach passenger journeys in London rose by 48.6% compared to an average rise of 13.4% for Britain. Passenger journeys by rail rose by 20.5% in London and 28.9% for Britain as a whole. Both nationally and in London the passenger kilometres by rail rose faster than the number of passenger journeys suggesting that passengers are taking longer journeys. In London, bus services (millions vehicle km) rose significantly by 19.1% compared to a fall of -1.1% for the country as a whole. This growth reflects the rise in commuting/passenger journeys over the review period in response to population growth, rise in employment and improvements that have been made to the transport network. For London Overground in 2010/11 there were 606 million passenger kilometres and 53.6 million passenger journeys in addition to the rail statistics shown overleaf for London. Commuting journeys into London from the South East are indicated to have increased by 35% for passenger numbers and by 26% for passenger kilometres over the reporting period.</p> <p>A series of policy documents on Transport have been produced in the pre-Games phase. An infrastructure development budget estimated at £17 billion was established to contribute to transport improvements for the city and its region. Since 2005, several of these projects have been completed. London 2012 published its Olympic Transport Plan in 2006 (see http://www.parliament.uk/briefingpapers/commons/lib/research/briefings/snbt-03722.pdf) and its Accessible Transport Strategy in May 2008 (see http://www.london2012.com/documents/oda-transport/accessible-transport-strategy-accessible-pdf.pdf). The development and implementation of these policies must be analysed in the context of severe under-investment in transport in the city and Britain over the decade preceding the pre-Games phase.</p> <p>See also indicators En11 and En29.</p>			
Impact	Relevance	H	Rating
			G
	Confidence	H	
<p>Although there are no separate figures for Host Boroughs, the rail network connectivity into East London has considerably improved (Stratford International, upgrading of Stratford station, new DLR links to City Airport/Woolwich, the opening of the new East London line), and upgrading of key underground lines has been brought forward. These transport improvements have been accelerated or catalysed by the hosting of the Games in East London. The investment in transport has been event and legacy focused. An examination of the policy documents above and their implementation to date suggests that London's transport network has benefitted from the upgrades and improvements of infrastructure in the context of London 2012 and through, for example, the increased popularity and improved infrastructure for cycling, the emphasis on improving accessibility and through the development of plans and proposals for the more effective use of London's rivers/waterways.</p>			

Ec06 - Public Transport

Country (Great Britain)

	Bus and Coach			Rail			
	Vehicle stock (thousands)	Local bus services (millions vehicle km)	Passenger journeys (millions)	Passenger routes (km)	Passenger stations	Passenger km (millions)	Passenger journeys (millions)
2002/03	78.8	2619	4550	15701	3159	48006	2072
2003/04	80.1	2590	4681	15555	3181	49235	2120
2004/05	82.3	2581	4737	15000	3182	50389	2188
2005/06	81.9	2573	4791	15032	3190	51832	2223
2006/07	81.5	2682	5097	15029	3192	55278	2377
2007/08	86.0	2664	5163	15163	3188	58526	2515
2008/09	85.7	2654	5233	15171	3192	60509	2558
2009/10	85.8	2614	5188	15151	3188	60829	2516
2010/11	84.5	2591	5160	15177	-	64259	2670
<i>Percent change 2002/03 to 2010/11</i>	7.2%	-1.1%	13.4%	-3.3%	0.9%	33.9%	28.9%

Region (London)

	Bus and Coach			Rail ¹			
	Vehicle stock (thousands)	Local bus services (millions vehicle km)	Passenger journeys (millions)	Passenger routes (km)	Passenger stations	Passenger km (millions)	Passenger journeys (millions)
2002/03	-	404	1527	464	346	7699	1006
2003/04	-	444	1692	464	346	7680	1016
2004/05	-	470	1802	464	346	7964	1048
2005/06	-	461	1881	468	351	7960	1046
2006/07	-	465	1993	466	346	8376	1129
2007/08	-	465	2160	468	345	8820	1190
2008/09	-	474	2228	469	349	9107	1184
2009/10	-	479	2238	461	349	8956	1154
2010/11	-	481	2269	461	349	9434	1213
<i>Percent change 2002/03 to 2010/11</i>		19.1%	48.6%	-0.7%	0.9%	22.5%	20.5%

¹ London Underground, Docklands Light Railway and Croydon Tramlink

Ec07 – Accommodation Infrastructure

Country (UK), Region (London)

Data issues

This indicator measures the capacity of guest accommodation. No breakdown by star rating is available. It must be noted that data on bed places have been rounded to the nearest 1000. Both Eurostat and Visit Britain categorise accommodation establishments as follows:

Hotels and similar: hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs, rooming and boarding houses, tourist residences and similar accommodation.

Other collective accommodation: holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, youth hostels, tourist dormitories, group accommodation, school dormitories, serviced apartments, timeshare units and similar accommodation.

Data relating to the proportion of establishments that are accessible for people with disabilities has only been collected for 2006. A figure for the total UK of 0.51% comes from a voluntary scheme, administered by Visit England, and an accommodation provider needs to have only one accessible room to qualify. In addition to this, the scheme identifies how accessible the accommodation is in three categories: for mobility impairments, for visual impairments, and for hearing impairments. Currently it is estimated that 2% of hotels in the UK, and 5 hotels in London are signed up to this scheme. However, in an audit of 194 hotels in London conducted by Direct Enquiries, revealed 1,349 rooms in London as accessible. This audit was commissioned by Visit London and the LDA.¹

Presentation

See table overleaf.

Analysis

The 35% drop in the number of establishments in London between 2004 and 2005 and subsequent near doubling by 2006 appears spurious. Despite the figures showing a fall of 11.75% in hotels and similar accommodation in the UK, total bed spaces have continued to rise almost year on year since 2003. There was a sharp increase in other collective accommodation establishments from 2003 to 2006 with some further increase to a maximum of 55,671 in 2009 which has then fallen back. Bed places in this category have tripled over the reporting period. London based providers have also increased by 67%, with an 80% increase in establishments in Inner East London bringing the 2011 total to 323.

See also indicator Ec08 and Ec09

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

Impacts due to the Olympic effect can be seen in the rise in numbers of establishments built in East London since the announcement in 2005 of London's successful bid. Specific numbers of establishments built due to the Olympic effect will be difficult to disaggregate from more general regeneration imperatives in the area.

¹ Mayor of London (2010) *Accessible Hotels in London* London:GLA

Ec07 - Accommodation Infrastructure

	Country (UK)				Region (London)	
	Hotels and similar		Other collective accommodation		Total accommodation	
	Count	Bed places	Count	Bed places	Count	Bed places
2003	44126	1204000	37604	603000	1578	333027
2004	44625	1223000	45133	812000	1468	356739
2005	32926	1062000	35395	1161000	923	344677
2006	39107	1256000	40276	1774000	1636	391833
2007	39860	1245000	41988	1801000	1636	391833
2008	39024	1239000	47857	1670000	1636	391833
2009	40415	1411000	55671	1814000	2632	520925
2010	40184	1416000	55605	1795000	2632	520925
2011	38939	1411000	46738	1861000	2632	520925

Percent change 2003-2011 -11.75% 17.19% 24.29% 208.62% 66.79% 56.42%

Note: in 2006 establishments accessible for people with disabilities = 0.5%

Data copyright Eurostat

Ec08 – Accommodation Occupancy Rates

Country (UK)

Data issues

This indicator measures the occupation rate of hotels and other establishments offering accommodation. It reflects how well the accommodation structure is able to meet demand. Data are from TNS UK Ltd. through the VisitBritain web site. The available data are not disaggregated to the Region (London), or City (Host Boroughs).

As per the EU directive, the types of accommodation in the survey are those defined as tourist accommodation arranged in rooms in which bed-making and cleaning services are provided. This includes hotels, motels, lodges, inns, and various bed & breakfast establishments (including private houses and farmhouses). Youth hostels and university accommodations are excluded. However, these distinctions are not always clear as they rely on the accommodation owner's definitions from a questionnaire and therefore there might be some slippage between categories.

Data are collected via invitation to establishments who then provide monthly occupancy data. Occupancy figures are calculated on accommodation that is available each month to avoid discrepancies for closed accommodations that are more seasonal in nature. As the sample is, therefore, self selecting, it is not possible to calculate robust statistical margins of error. For 2008 between 1,595 and 2,090 establishments returned survey data.

Presentation

Ec08 - Accommodation Occupancy Rate

Country (UK)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bedroom Occupancy Rate	59%	61%	59%	61%	62%	60%	58%	61%	64%
Bedspace Occupancy Rate	44%	45%	44%	47%	48%	44%	43%	45%	48%

England

2012 Olympic period

Bedroom Occupancy Rate	72%
Bedspace Occupancy Rate	58%

Data copyright TNS RI Travel and Tourism

Analysis

Broadly speaking the trends in bedroom occupancy mirror the trends in bed space occupancy. The difference between bedroom occupancy rates and bed space occupancy rates is due to single occupancy in a double, twin, or family room. For example, a twin room with a single person occupying it would count as 100% room occupancy, but only 50% bed space occupancy.

There had been an overall increase in occupancy rates since 2001, when the terrorist attack on the US adversely affected international tourism. However, the figures, since 2003 have been increasing, although the decrease in 2005 possibly due to the terrorist bombings in London in July of that year, particularly affecting the England statistics. The period from July to October 2005 showed the largest decline.¹ The dip to 2009 is accounted for by the global economic downturn though the rates have been increasing through to 2011. Bedroom and bedspace occupancy rates for the 2012 Olympic period are high, though these would need to be compared with summer figures for other years.

See also indicator Ec07 and Ec09

Impact

Relevance

M

Rating

Y

Confidence

M

It is not possible to attribute these trends in either bedroom or bed space occupancy rates to the Olympic Games as they are not disaggregated below Country level.

¹ TNS Travel and Tourism (2005) *UK Occupancy Survey for Serviced Accommodation 2005 Summary* VisitBritain

Ec09 – Tourist Nights

Country (UK), Region (London)

Data issues

This indicator measures the number of bed nights stayed by overseas and domestic visitors to the UK who travel for the purposes of any type of tourism, including business trips. Bed nights are counted as the number of nights stayed by adults and accompanying children. The data are collected through the United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS), and the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Overseas visitors' bed nights have been collected since 2002. Domestic tourist nights were collected before 2005 however in this year the survey underwent a significant change in methodology from a phone based survey to a face to face survey, due to doubts about the reliability of the pre-2005 data. Because of this unreliability the domestic figures pre-2005 are not reproduced here. The domestic figures are kept separate from the non-domestic due to differences in collection. Domestic figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

The IPS is conducted by the ONS, and is based on a sample of departing visitors. In general, approximately 0.2% of travellers (approximately 50,000) are surveyed at main airports, sea routes and the Channel Tunnel as they depart the UK. The overall response rate in 2005 was 89%.¹ The UKTS is a national survey measuring the volume and value of tourism trips taken by residents of the United Kingdom and covers trips away from home lasting one night or more taken by UK residents for any purpose.

The LDA collects and calculates the number of overnight visits to London boroughs using the IPS and UKTS. However these figures are not comparable as they are based on visits (where visitors stayed overnight) rather than total numbers of bed nights. These figures are only available for 2007.

Presentation

See Tables overleaf

Analysis

The UK figures show a decrease in both the number of trips and number of nights stayed both for domestic tourism and for visits from outside the EU. The number of domestic nights is down 15.6% and number of nights for visitors from outside EU is down 21.7% for the period 2005 to 2010. On the other hand visits from EU have risen by 7.5% with their number of nights rising 10.8%. The rise in visits from EU is not sufficient to offset the decline in the other two categories. Whilst the length of an average stay for domestic tourism has remained about the same, the average length of stay by visitors from EU has risen slightly (3%). However, the average length of stay for visitors from outside the UK has fallen by 9.5% staying on average one day less.

The London figures show a rise in both domestic tourism (trips up 8.4%) and visitors from EU (trips up 20.5%) with a decrease in visitors from outside EU (trips down 9.8%). The same pattern for the average length of stay can be seen in London as for UK as a whole.

See also indicator Ec07 and Ec08

Impact

Relevance **M** Rating **Y** Confidence **H**

Visits to London from domestic tourism and from EU continue to grow though the number of nights per visit has been falling. Visits from the rest of the world, that is from outside the EU, are substantially down after an initial rise in 2006 and 2007; with shortening average length of stay the number of nights is declining faster. Visits to UK as a whole from EU has seen substantial growth. Influences on these trends are more likely to be the global economy and the strength of sterling rather than any discernible Games effect at this stage.

¹ Q & A on the International Passenger Survey, Visit Britain

Ec09 - Tourist Nights

Country (UK)

	Number of trips/visits						Number of nights						Average nights per visit		
	Domestic Tourism		Visits from EU		Visits not from EU		Domestic Tourism		Visits from EU		Visits not from EU		Domestic	from EU	not from EU
	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent			
2003	-		15,561,512		9,153,637		-		81,896,214		121,536,170		-	5.3	13.3
2004	-		17,169,182		10,585,637		-		90,955,693		136,450,418		-	5.3	12.9
2005	138,650,000	82%	18,502,079	11%	11,467,559	7%	442,300,000	64%	100,540,363	15%	148,640,491	21%	3.2	5.4	13.0
2006	126,293,000	79%	19,615,122	12%	13,097,798	8%	400,073,000	59%	109,997,118	16%	163,419,532	24%	3.2	5.6	12.5
2007	123,458,000	79%	21,127,603	14%	11,650,497	7%	394,413,000	61%	117,933,625	18%	133,586,483	21%	3.2	5.6	11.5
2008	117,715,000	79%	20,933,093	14%	10,955,028	7%	378,388,000	61%	119,894,796	19%	125,879,981	20%	3.2	5.7	11.5
2009	126,006,000	81%	19,757,740	13%	10,131,337	6%	398,749,000	63%	110,485,761	18%	118,901,349	19%	3.2	5.6	11.7
2010	119,434,000	80%	19,883,740	13%	9,919,219	7%	373,321,000	62%	111,424,101	19%	116,419,964	19%	3.1	5.6	11.7

Region (London)

	Number of trips/visits						Number of nights						Average nights per visit		
	Domestic Tourism		Visits from EU		Visits not from EU		Domestic Tourism		Visits from EU		Visits not from EU		Domestic	from EU	not from EU
	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent			
2003	-		6,042,159		5,653,591		-		28,238,769		50,707,938		-	4.7	9.0
2004	-		6,888,133		6,501,197		-		31,776,245		58,461,076		-	4.6	9.0
2005	10,680,000	43%	7,186,552	29%	6,706,018	27%	24,200,000	21%	32,472,370	28%	59,370,894	51%	2.3	4.5	8.9
2006	10,960,000	41%	7,957,879	30%	7,634,767	29%	24,600,000	20%	36,530,243	29%	64,537,394	51%	2.2	4.6	8.5
2007	10,140,000	40%	8,325,921	33%	7,013,850	28%	23,360,000	20%	39,389,182	33%	56,456,960	47%	2.3	4.7	8.0
2008	11,320,000	43%	8,260,039	32%	6,492,956	25%	27,400,000	23%	39,502,847	33%	51,312,073	43%	2.4	4.8	7.9
2009	10,800,000	43%	8,185,348	33%	6,025,949	24%	23,800,000	22%	36,856,702	34%	48,829,030	45%	2.2	4.5	8.1
2010	11,580,000	44%	8,656,367	33%	6,049,175	23%	24,800,000	22%	40,087,891	35%	50,230,024	44%	2.1	4.6	8.3

Ec10 – Airport Traffic		
	Region (London)	
Data issues		
<p>This indicator measures the size and change in airport traffic. Data are sourced from the UK Civil Aviation Authority. Airports serving London are defined as: Gatwick, Heathrow, London City, Luton, Southend and Stansted. The summary tables do not distinguish between those arriving and those departing and there are no figures for disabled passengers. No figures are provided on private flights. For air freight, the data are not broken down into “set down” or “pick up”, so includes all tonnage of air freight both into and out of London</p>		
Presentation		
See Table and Graph overleaf		
Analysis		
<p>It is clear that charter flights have been in decline, both in actual numbers (since 2007) and passenger numbers (since 2003). This may well be due to the fact that many international tour operators cut their package holiday offers (many of which relied on charter flights) in the light of 9/11, which led to an increase in independent travelling from 2002.¹ In conjunction with this, the introduction of low-cost airlines (and online travel booking) has further increased the trend toward independent travel. Scheduled aircraft movements, however, had been on the increase since 2003, with a dip from 2008 to 2010, presumably due to the economic downturn, which has now picked up again. It would be useful to know if this dip was mainly composed of arrival or departure flights; unfortunately the data do not differentiate between these. Air freight in tonnes showed a decline from 2004 to 2009 but picked up in 2010 and 2011. Again, as the data do not break down to tonnage coming into London and tonnage leaving London, it is not possible to interpret these trends based on these figures.</p> <p>See also indicator Ec09</p>		
Impact	Relevance M	Rating Y Confidence H
<p>It is highly likely that the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games in London will have a significant impact on aircraft movements, numbers of passengers, and air freight into and out of London which should be reflected particularly in the 2012 figures when they become available. However, for the period of 2003-2011 there is little in trends that can be attributed to a Games effect.</p>		

¹ University of Surrey (2005) *European Charter Airlines and In-Flight Catering Provision*

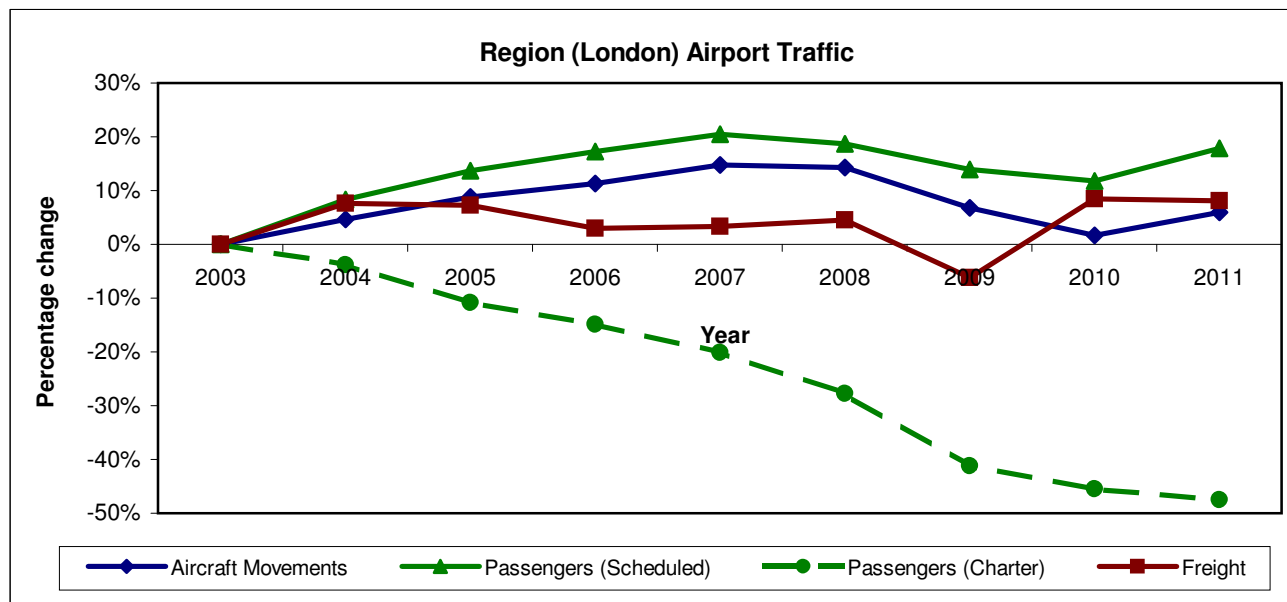
Ec10 - Airport Traffic

Region (London) ¹

	Aircraft Movements			Passengers						Freight (tonnes)
	Scheduled	Charter	Total	Scheduled			Charter			
				transit	terminal	total	transit	terminal	total	
2003	891,926	75,344	967,270	310,251	107,445,799	107,756,050	106,383	12,630,806	12,737,189	1,667,803
2004	933,481	71,775	1,005,256	251,095	116,430,610	116,681,705	76,858	12,175,437	12,252,295	1,795,326
2005	970,299	67,942	1,038,241	249,371	122,224,800	122,474,171	83,258	11,279,398	11,362,656	1,788,671
2006	992,294	68,537	1,060,831	205,547	126,148,481	126,354,028	84,277	10,754,653	10,838,930	1,717,360
2007	1,023,088	64,615	1,087,703	241,354	129,528,400	129,769,754	51,403	10,129,436	10,180,839	1,724,040
2008	1,019,377	58,071	1,077,448	175,158	127,732,725	127,907,883	43,338	9,154,820	9,198,158	1,743,028
2009	952,260	51,356	1,003,616	148,797	122,668,695	122,817,492	25,873	7,464,573	7,490,446	1,563,783
2010	906,811	47,560	954,371	166,238	120,240,939	120,407,177	20,068	6,926,174	6,946,242	1,808,005
2011	944,606	47,620	992,226	57,639	126,966,767	127,024,406	24,504	6,660,417	6,684,921	1,802,939

¹ London area airports: Gatwick, Heathrow, London City, Luton, Southend and Stansted

Data copyright UK Civil Aviation Authority



Ec17 – Hotel Price Index

Country (UK), Region (London)

Data issues

This indicator measures the average price paid for a hotel room in the UK and London. The Hotel Price Index (HPI)¹ measures the actual prices paid per hotel room by consumers (rather than advertised prices of rooms), based on 78,000 hotels in 13,000 locations world wide. Hotels.com have been collecting the Hotel Price Index since 2004, however the data are only publicly available at city and country level from 2006. The data behind the HPI is from Hotels.com proprietary database, and is focussed solely on the individual traveller. Corporate rates are not included in the survey as they vary significantly. The data incorporates both chain accommodation providers, as well as independent hotels. The prices are not adjusted for inflation, and show the average across the year of actual prices paid by tourists.

Although the data are drawn from an extensive database, the data are not disaggregated to the City (5 Host Boroughs) level. Neither are the data disaggregated for different types of hotel accommodation, so five star hotels, and two star hotels are treated in the same manner. Therefore the type of hotel provision on offer in a location can affect the HPI. This was the case for the rise in London prices in 2007. Also, other types of accommodation provision (Camping Grounds, Self catering accommodation, etc) are not included in the data set.

Presentation

	Hotel Price Index (£)					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Country (UK)	95	106	97	84	83	82
Region (London)	100	115	114	106	114	115

Data copyright Hotels.com

Analysis

The figures for London and the UK follow the global trend in the HPI. In 2007 there was a 15% increase in price year-on-year in London. In that year London became the 5th most expensive of the world's major tourist destinations. This was due to the type of accommodation provision in London, with a reported lack of cheaper hotel rooms in the city.²

The results of the economic downturn can be seen in the fall in hotel prices in 2008 and 2009. While London was the 5th most expensive destination in 2007, by 2009 it was no longer even in the top 10 most expensive cities. The weakened pound sterling was certainly a contributing factor to the fall in prices, although hotel occupancy rates did not alter significantly.³ Whilst London, as a world tourist destination has seen its HPI recover to its 2007 peak, the rest of the UK has not. In 2011 and first half of 2012 the HPI rose worldwide at an annual rate of 4% and is interpreted as the start of a global recovery in the hotel industry, but UK and London have only risen by about 1%.

Impact

Relevance **M** Rating **Y** Confidence **H**

It is expected that the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games in London will have a significant impact on hotel prices in response to a likely peak in demand couple with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Other Olympic cities have experienced a significant rise in hotel prices during Games time.

¹ Hotel Price Index and HPI are registered trademarks of Hotels.com

² Hotel Price Index 2008

³ Hotel Price Index 2009 h1

Ec18 – Real Estate Market

Country (England & Wales), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator measures the median price of residential properties based on transactions completed in the relevant year. Data are sourced from the Department of Communities and Local Government and are based on data from the Land Registry. There are no comparable figures for the value of the rental market.

Presentation

	Median House Price (£)		
	Country (England & Wales)	Region (London)	City (6 Host Boroughs)
2003	130,000	200,000	176,333
2004	150,000	220,000	193,000
2005	157,500	230,000	202,424
2006	166,500	245,000	216,583
2007	175,950	265,000	239,000
2008	170,048	260,000	241,333
2009	169,000	250,000	225,500
2010	182,000	288,000	243,917

Note: Excluded from the above figures are sales at less than market price, sales below £1,000 and sales above £20m.

Data Crown Copyright

Analysis

Nationally, some 70% of residential dwellings are owner occupied and therefore the prices of residential properties are of keen public interest and are on the policy agenda with regard to the need for more affordable housing especially for key workers. Median house prices reached a peak in 2007 and tailed off with the start of the recession. They have only recently begun to consistently rise again with 2010 overtaking the 2007 peak. The volume of transactions for the period 2008 to 2009 was relatively low with a recent upsurge in properties on the market following the cancellation of the Home Information Packs (HIPs) by the new coalition government. Median house prices rose 40% nationally for the period 2003 to 2010 with corresponding figures for London and the 6 Host Boroughs being 44% and 38% respectively. Whilst the market in the 6 Host Boroughs may seem less buoyant overall, median house prices in Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Greenwich have seen increases that are higher than the London-wide increases with the 2010 Median house price in Tower Hamlets reaching £305,000.

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

Whilst the construction of the Olympic Village has an immediate contribution of 1378 units of affordable housing (see indicator So31), it may well be that the growing buoyancy of the housing market in the Host Boroughs will see this negated by the market prices that will emerge for the properties (as say happened in Greenwich Millennium Village) due to their proximity to greatly improved transport, shopping facilities and other social infrastructure. This indicator is somewhat perverse because house price increases due to the infrastructure development of the Olympics will benefit current house owners but will tend to drive up the rental market and make housing less affordable for those seeking to purchase homes.

Ec22 – Foreign Direct Investment

Country (UK)

Data issues

Foreign Direct Investment measures the investment of an enterprise that operates in an economy other than that which is its home base. UK FDI (inward) relates to investment that serves to add, deduct or acquire a lasting interest in the management of the overseas enterprise (10 percent or more of equity share capital). The UK source of data is the ONS. FDI may be measured by the book value of nets assets, earnings and the net flow of capital (that which is invested in the enterprise with the enterprise having discretion over how it is spent). From 2005 cross-border investments by public corporations and private property investments were included in FDI figures. Post-2005 cannot be directly compared to pre-2005 performance though an adjustment is estimated in UK data¹.

The figures in the table below refer to foreign direct investment flows into the UK by foreign companies (inward). Two sources are provided: ONS in £ sterling and OECD in US\$. Conversions between the two currencies are based on historic rates.

Presentation

Country (UK)

	ONS ^a		OECD ^b	
	£ million	\$ million	£ million	\$ million
2003	10,276	16,782	10,276	16,782
2004	30,566	56,002	30,566	56,002
2005	96,803	175,973	96,803	175,973
2006	84,855	156,210	84,855	156,210
2007	93,148	186,408	91,651	183,412
2008	48,875	89,498	48,875	89,498
2009	48,986	76,385	48,986	76,385
2010	32,822	50,698	32,822	50,698

^a Office of National Statistics; data Crown Copyright

^b Data copyright OECD

Analysis

The largest investors in the UK in 2008 were American companies (representing 41% of the world total). There was, however, a significant decrease in investment flows into the UK economy in that year, especially from European investors. The data show a prolonged decrease in FDI from a peak in 2007 and reflect the downturn in the international economy and, specifically, the impact of the early phase of the recession on international perceptions of the performance of the UK economy. FDI is now running at about a third of what it was in 2005-07.

See also indicators Ec24 and Ec26.

Impact

Relevance

M

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

There is no evidence in these figures of an Olympics-related impact in relation to the attractiveness of the UK as place for inward investment. It would seem that the main factor influencing inward FDI relates to the international impact of the recession commencing in 2008; prior to this there is no statistically significant evidence of a positive Olympic-effect.

¹ http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/MA42008.pdf

Ec24 – Structure of Public Spending

Country (UK), Region (London)

Data issues

This indicator shows the amount and change in public spending on key services. The spreadsheet overleaf provides the Tables for Total Expenditure on Services by sub-function in the Public Expenditure Statistics Analyses (PESA) for the period 2003-4 to 2008-9. PESA figures are corrected annually. The data provided is based upon the most recently published figures rather than on those published in the first year after reporting. There is not a straight mapping of PESA sub-functions with the breakdown indicated in the Technical Manual. Those categories that do correspond are presented here.

There are two tables. The first records total expenditure on services by sub-function for the UK, the second is Total Expenditure on Services for London. This second table (for London) was not included in the Initial Situation Report but it is recommended for inclusion in this and the Pre-Games report for reasons outlined in the Analysis and Impact sections below.

Presentation

See tables and graph overleaf.

Analysis

The data on public spending provide a breakdown of expenditure by fields of activity (sub-function). The distribution by sub-function indicates the relative priorities of government spending over time. For the period 2003-4 to 2011-12, government priority spending areas by function reveal a larger than average rise for areas such as health, education, environment and housing (particularly the former two in relative and absolute terms). Spending on Recreation and Sporting Services rose by approximately the same level as the average of all sub-functions for the UK as a whole. Nevertheless in 2011-12 sub-functions except health have seen a cut in spending as the Government drives through savings in order to reduce Government borrowing.

In relation to regional data; London secured a higher proportion of public spending in specific areas over the timeframe. These areas included General Public Services, Public Order, Housing, Recreation and Sport Services and, particularly, Transport.

See also indicators Ec22 and Ec26

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

The data suggests that government expenditure priorities were consistently applied in relation to those policy commitments designed to achieve a positive social legacy for the UK and London resulting from hosting the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. In particular the regional data suggests that London has benefited from what might be called the context activities associated with hosting the event. These context activities include investment above the UK average in transport infrastructure and, more modestly, housing and recreation and sport activities.

Ec24 - Structure of Public Spending

Country (UK)

	Total	Public order & safety		Education		Cultural Services		Health		Social Protection		Transport & Communication		Environment Protection		Recreation & Sport	
	£ million	£ million	percent	£ million	percent	£ million	percent	£ million	percent	£ million	percent	£ million	percent	£ million	percent	£ million	percent
2002-03	421,042	24,182	5.7%	54,745	13.0%	3,224	0.8%	66,199	15.7%	145,293	34.5%	15,249	3.6%	6,055	1.4%	2,766	0.7%
2003-04	455,498	26,295	5.8%	61,004	13.4%	3,535	0.8%	74,915	16.4%	155,410	34.1%	16,614	3.6%	6,260	1.4%	2,811	0.6%
2004-05	492,638	28,333	5.8%	64,981	13.2%	3,618	0.7%	82,936	16.8%	163,951	33.3%	16,540	3.4%	6,954	1.4%	2,969	0.6%
2005-06	524,259	29,031	5.5%	69,636	13.3%	3,918	0.7%	89,680	17.1%	170,926	32.6%	17,430	3.3%	8,412	1.6%	3,162	0.6%
2006-07	549,725	30,323	5.5%	72,839	13.3%	3,974	0.7%	94,452	17.2%	177,098	32.2%	20,547	3.7%	9,232	1.7%	3,425	0.6%
2007-08	583,700	31,700	5.4%	78,700	13.5%	3,909	0.7%	102,300	17.5%	188,600	32.3%	20,647	3.5%	9,600	1.6%	3,456	0.6%
2008-09	630,800	33,700	5.3%	83,000	13.2%	3,975	0.6%	110,000	17.4%	205,000	32.5%	21,052	3.3%	9,700	1.5%	3,713	0.6%
2009-10	671,300	34,200	5.1%	88,400	13.2%	4,178	0.6%	118,200	17.6%	224,600	33.5%	22,889	3.4%	11,000	1.6%	3,938	0.6%
2010-11	690,600	33,000	4.8%	91,600	13.3%	4,011	0.6%	121,300	17.6%	231,900	33.6%	21,664	3.1%	11,000	1.6%	3,646	0.5%
2011-12	690,900	31,800	4.6%	91,400	13.2%	3,918	0.6%	121,400	17.6%	241,600	35.0%	20,553	3.0%	10,500	1.5%	3,629	0.5%

% change 2002-03 to 2011-12

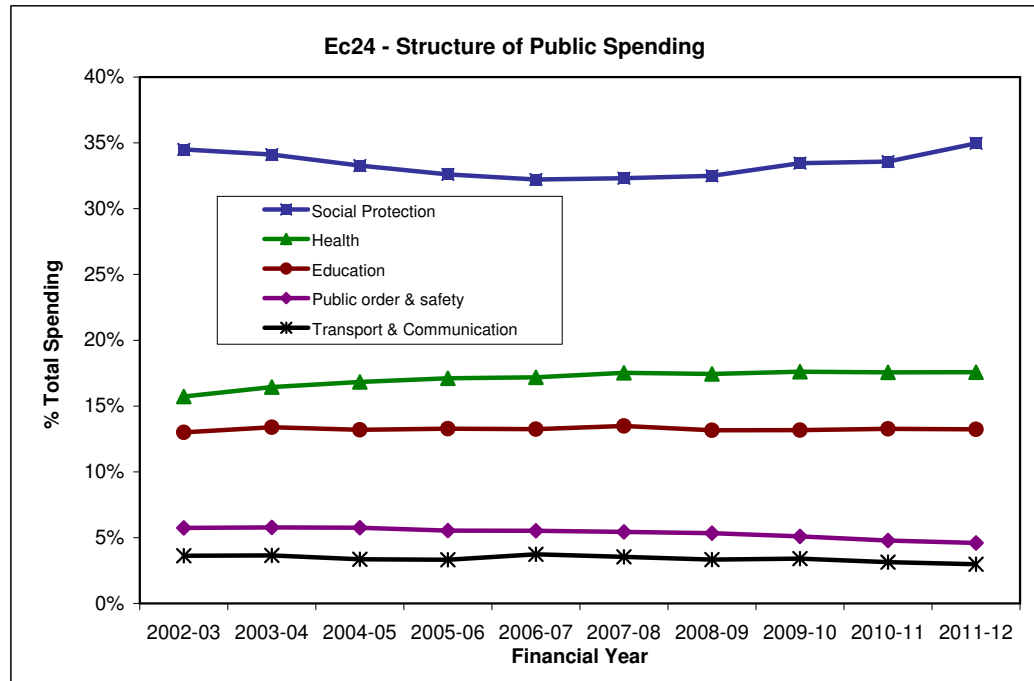
64.1% 31.5% 67.0% 21.5% 83.4% 66.3% 34.8% 73.4% 31.2%

Region (London)

	Total
	£ million
2002-03 outturn	48,357
2003-04 outturn	54,062
2004-05 outturn	57,224
2005-06 outturn	61,624
2006-07 outturn	64,229
2007-08 outturn	67,445
2008-09 outturn	71,777
2009-10 outturn	78,881
2010-11 outturn	79,407
2011-12 outturn	78,867

% change 2002-03 to 2011-12

63.1%



Ec26 – Public Debt			
Country (United Kingdom)			
Data issues			
<p>This indicator measures the size of the public debt as gross, net, as a percentage of GDP and gross debt per inhabitant. The data by financial year are sourced from Her Majesty's Treasury. No disaggregation to Region (London) is available.</p> <p>The data records Public Debt (public sector net debt and general government gross debt) and Public Debt as a percentage of GDP for the period 2002/3 to 2011/12; including estimates for each of these to 2016/17. The inclusion of future estimated public debt is designed to demonstrate the projected impacts of the global economic recession on UK performance as revealed by the projected rise in public debt from 2008/9 to 2014/5.</p> <p>The UK population data is extracted from ONS Mid Year Estimates and this provides the basis for the calculation of the Ratio of Public Sector Net Debt per Person in UK. This ratio represents the 'gross debt of a public administration per inhabitant of the administrative unit concerned', as required by IOC Technical Manual.</p>			
Presentation			
See table and graph overleaf			
Analysis			
<p>The net public sector debt increased throughout the period and is set to continue rising in the post-2012 period. Gross debt per inhabitant rose continuously throughout the period 2003/4 to 2008/9 with significant rises occurring in the period 2005/6 to 2011/12. The global recession has affected all advanced industrial countries with each, by mid-2010, taking steps to reduce the public debt burden. In this sense, the UK is not exceptional. However, the UK public debt burden was rising before the recession (partly because tax receipts were weaker than UK government forecasts) and the recession itself was long in duration. The economy contracted by approximately 6 percent over six successive quarters. It is assumed that public debt will fall as the economy's performance strengthens (the cyclical component of the debt) with the structural element being reduced by government deficit reduction programmes. Public sector net worth has fallen to close to zero.</p> <p>See also indicator Ec22 and Ec24</p>			
Impact	Relevance	M	Rating
			G
			Confidence
			H
<p>The continuous rise in net public sector debt could not be foreseen at the bid phase by those cities competing to host the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The international recession, and its domestic effects upon the UK economy, is considerable and overshadows the public subsidy for the Olympic-related and wider infrastructural costs.</p> <p>It should be noted, however, that there was a significant difference between the costs identified in London's Candidate File and the actual budget required. Also, anticipated private sector finance to meet Olympic infrastructure and regeneration costs (£738m) was not forthcoming; hence, this gave rise to an increase in the public sector contribution.</p> <p>The international economic recession generated the main burden of public debt whilst it may be argued that the hosting of the Games has contributed relatively modestly to that burden. Equally, a proportion of the public debt has arisen from mitigating the effects of recession; public investment in London 2012 may be interpreted as contributing to this programme of mitigation and preparing East London, in particular, to be well placed to achieve economic development and expansion in the post-2012 period. For a discussion of the financing of the games, see House of Commons Library Standard Note SN/SG/3790, 'Financing the London 2012 Olympic Games'. A study by the OGI team at UEL showed that the public investment in London 2012 will have resulted in a net contribution to GDP.</p>			

Ec26 - Public Debt

Country (United Kingdom)

	Public Debt (£ billion)			Public Debt (% GDP)				General government gross debt ¹ per inhabitant ⁵
	General government gross debt ¹	Public sector net debt ²	Public sector net worth ³	General government gross debt ¹	Public sector net debt ⁴	Public sector net worth ³	Core debt ⁴	
2002-03	401.3	346.0	312.2	36.7%	30.8%	28.2%	30.9%	6,765
2003-04	450.1	381.5	334.7	38.9%	32.1%	28.5%	31.9%	7,558
2004-05	487.6	422.1	351.2	40.1%	34.0%	28.6%	33.7%	8,148
2005-06	535.3	461.7	368.9	42.1%	35.3%	28.7%	34.8%	8,887
2006-07	577.9	497.8	394.1	42.9%	36.0%	28.9%	35.5%	9,539
2007-08	620.1	527.2	414.0	43.7%	36.5%	28.9%	36.2%	10,168
2008-09	624.0	799.9	317.4	44.5%	56.4%	22.4%	42.5%	13,028
2009-10	770.0	1001.7	253.2	53.1%	71.2%	18.0%	49.5%	16,211
2010-11	909.8	1129.3	109.4	60.4%	76.4%	7.4%	55.4%	18,138
2011-12	1025.4	1272.2	27.5	66.2%	83.3%	1.8%	58.5%	20,135

¹ General government gross debt on a Maastricht basis.

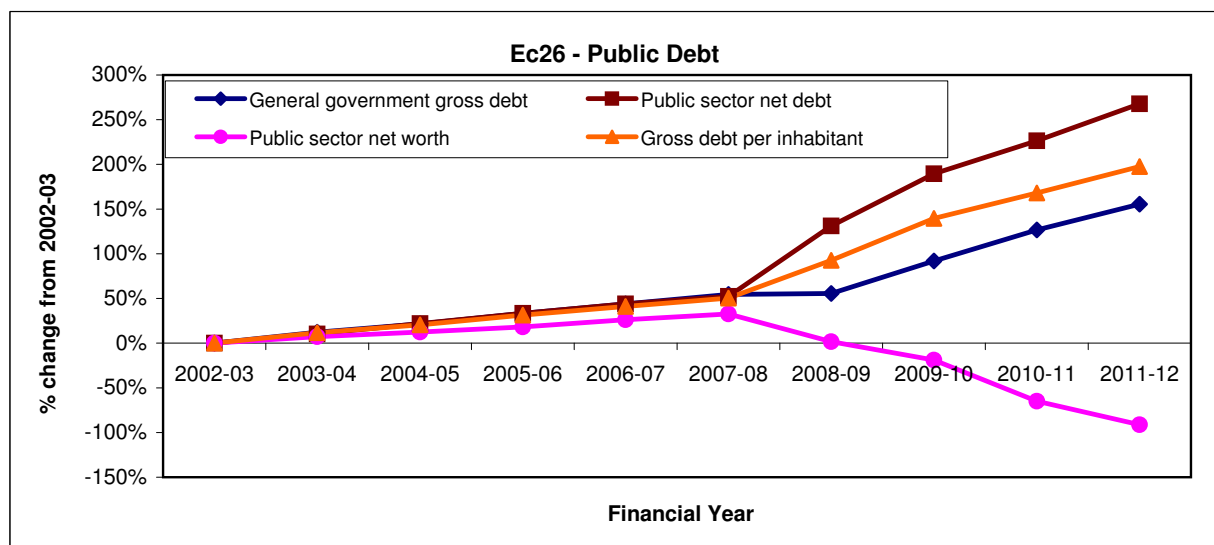
² Net debt, excluding temporary effects of financial interventions.

³ Net worth at December; GDP centred on end December - figures projected for 2009-10 onwards.

⁴ Debt at end March; GDP centred on end March, excluding temporary effects of financial interventions - figures of core debt projected for 2009-10 onwards.

⁵ Population from ONS mid-year estimates.

Data Crown Copyright



Ec30 – Size and Quality Management of Contracted Companies

Country (UK), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator measures the number of companies (by size) working on Olympic/Paralympic and context activities that comply with international standards of quality management. Data on companies working on Olympic/Paralympic activities as of March 2010 by size have been supplied by ODA. Systematic quality management data for these companies are not available and there are some gaps in recording and reporting company size.

Presentation

	Companies on Olympic activities by no. of employees					Total
	1 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 249	>= 250	Unknown	
City (6 Host Boroughs)	26	28	22	14	106	196
Region (rest of London)	81	74	57	91	185	488
Country (rest of UK)	69	83	66	120	290	628
Total	176	185	145	225	581	1312

Data copyright ODA

Analysis

The companies working on Olympic activities are contracted according to the terms of an procurement policy and managed through the CompeteFor website: <https://www.competefor.com>

1312 companies are recorded in the data. 45% (581) of these are of 'unknown' size. This lack of reporting makes it difficult to offer analysis. Where there is recorded data on company size the following patterns are indicated.

In total 196 companies from with the Host Boroughs are working on Olympic/Paralympic and context activities. This represents 15% of the total. 37% (488) are based in the region (London) with the remaining and majority of contracts going to 628 companies nationwide (48%).

The data on size of company is not comprehensively available in the majority of cases (at City/Regional and National levels). However, where this information has been provided, it is notable that proportionally fewer of the companies from the local (6 Host Borough) are of large scale (i.e. bigger than 249 employees). This is a consequence of the composition of the local '6-borough' economy; i.e. that in the six boroughs there are proportionally and actually fewer large companies capable of bidding for, winning and undertaking (for instance) large scale building projects – as awarded by ODA.

Thus the breakdown and distribution of large scale projects shows that 7% of 'local' companies working on Olympic activities are large scale, whereas of the companies classified as 'regional' and working on Olympic projects, 19% are bigger than 249 employees. At national level the same proportion of companies (19%) are larger than 249 employees.

See also indicator Ec03

Impact

Relevance

M

Rating

Y

Confidence

M

Whilst there is confidence in the data on company size that has been recorded, the incomplete recording of company size for many of the contractors (in 45% of cases) makes it difficult to draw any conclusions about company size and Olympic activities.

Ec33 – Structure of OCOG Revenues

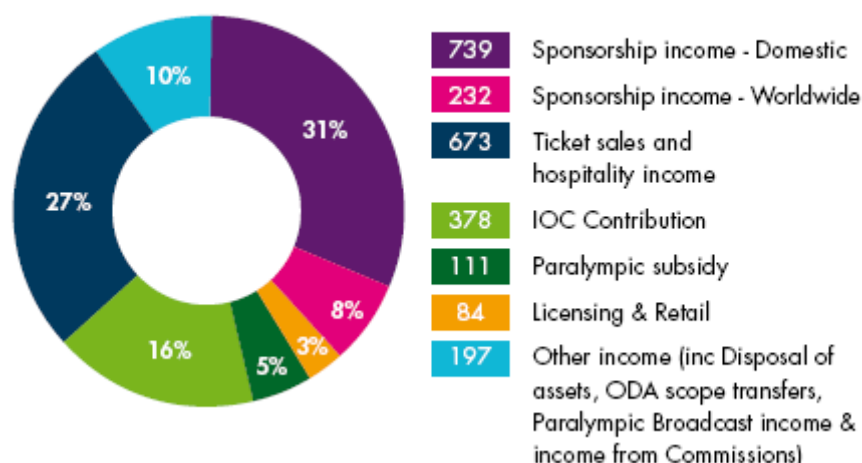
Country (UK)

Data issues

This indicator provides information on the principal financial sources of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Given here is the most recent anticipated lifetime revenue.

Presentation

LOCOG Anticipated Lifetime Revenue breakdown (£millions)



from: LOCOG Report and Accounts for the 18 month period ended 30 September 2012

Analysis

The IOC contribution to the 2012 Games comes from income generated, and from projected income - to be raised by the Olympic movement – primarily from the sale of television and related broadcast image rights. The IOC, working with LOCOG and LOCOG’s sponsoring partners, distributes contributions from sponsors via TOP (the worldwide partners scheme) and from the largest sources. Nearly 40% is from local and national sponsorship. These revenues come from the sale of marketing rights, and are paid for in return for exclusive marketing communications and advertising rights in relation to the 2012 Games (and within the ‘quadrennium’ that included the Vancouver 2010 Winter Games). Official suppliers’ income is not recorded here, but numerous service providers make contributions as official suppliers of services. Some of this is ‘in kind’, as is the work contributed by the large numbers of volunteers – upon whom the Games depend.

Not shown here are transfers from the Public Sector Funding Package (PSFP) particularly to cover Games-time security costs. The main recipient of the PSFP funding was the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) rather than LOCOG.

The income generated through these various sources above (OCOg income) are assigned to staging the games; LOCOG does not fund the capital costs of venues or other permanent infrastructure.

See also indicators Ec34 to Ec38

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

The OCOG income is central to evaluating the success of the Games event and some aspects of the Legacy though the funding recipient of the public sector capital expenditure for creating the infrastructure and facilities is the ODA.

Ec34 – Structure of OCOG Expenditure		
	Country (UK)	
Data issues	<p>This indicator provides information on the principal financial expenditure of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. The data sourced is for the operations forward budget of LOCOG. Not included here is capital expenditure which is part of the ODA budget and is presented in indicators Ec36 and Ec37. Presented overleaf is the operating expenditure for the 18 months up to September 2012 and therefore including the period of the Games.</p>	
Presentation	<p>See table overleaf.</p>	
Analysis	<p>The higher items of expenditure in this 18 month period are the Sports Venues, Games-time contractors, and technology costs. This is consistent with the experience of expenditure estimates and patterns of previous host cities. The LOCOG budget does not include contingency, and there is therefore a risk of overspend as highlighted in March 2010 by the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts¹. The September 2012 accounts² show an operating loss of £53m, though there are deferred revenues of £75m which should then result in a profit position overall. LOCOG still faces expenditure in closing all its contracts and closing down the organisation. The area that has come in for the greatest criticism is the venue security at Games time³. It was only realised in 2011 that the number of guards would need to double to 20,000 and at the last moment the contractor G4S could not meet its full obligations. Additional police and military personnel needed to be deployed to fill the gap.</p> <p>See also indicators Ec33 to Ec38</p>	
Impact	Relevance H	Rating G Confidence H
	<p>The estimation of the impact of LOCOG meeting income/expenditure targets relate to specifically to the success or otherwise of hosting the event. The event's legacy is a matter for the Olympic Park Legacy Company and other stakeholders. The structure of LOCOG revenues and expenditure together with additional inputs from the Public Sector Funding Package resulted in a successful Games and can be taken as an organisational success. The areas of public concern in relation to the structure of expenditure related to the lack of contingency and, more specifically, the capacity to manage venue and security costs.</p>	

¹ See: <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmselect/cmpubacc/443/443.pdf>

² LOCOG (2012) Report and accounts for the 18 month period ended 30 September 2012

³ National Audit Office (2012) The London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games: post-Games review

Ec34 - Structure of OCOG Expenditure

LOCOG expenditure for 18months ended 30 September 2012

	18 months ended 30 September 2012 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2011 £'000
Venues expenditure	918,133	27,192
Games time contractors	334,945	–
Technology costs	324,061	45,334
Games services costs	182,468	–
Staff costs	177,980	56,090
Games time accredited accommodation	149,016	–
Events & production management	130,798	4,340
Catering, cleaning & waste	116,280	–
Games equipment	108,847	–
Royalties & license fees	79,113	12,071
Professional costs	69,145	15,666
Business support costs	57,488	14,606
Marketing	31,707	7,873
Rental payments – net of amounts due under license agreement	11,545	4,198
Donations to UK Sport	1,501	2,400
Staff travel and accommodation	40,812	1,635
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	53,867	4,850
Amortisation of intangible assets	12,297	7,308
Other costs	51,107	23,343
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(1,330)	1,174
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,466)	110
Recharge income credited against expenditure	(142,107)	–
Grant and funding credited against expenditure	(808,288)	(19,659)
Total operating expenses	1,896,919	208,531

Operating activities expenditure 2006 - 2012

Year	Millions
2006	8.8
2007	23.7
2008	45.4
2009	74.1
2010	129.4
2011	209.1
2012	1,887.1
Total	2,377.6

Tables from LOCOG (2012) Report and accounts for the 18 month period ended 30 September 2012
Copyright LOCOG

Ec35 – Total Operating Expenditure (Olympic Activities)

Ec38 – Total Wages Paid (Olympic Activities)

Country (UK)

Data issues

Ec35 provides information on the operating expenditure of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Ec38 is a sub-set of Ec35 being that part of operating expenditure that contribute to earnings. Data are sourced from LOCOG annual reports and accounts. The data cannot be disaggregated by Region or City.

Presentation

Country (UK)

	Amount £,000					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	to Sept 2012
Wages ¹	9,848	13,374	18,788	31,269	56,090	177,980
Goods and services	11,982	29,245	53,127	96,957	152,441	1,718,939
Total	21,830	42,619	71,915	128,226	208,531	1,896,919
% Wages	45.1%	31.4%	26.1%	24.4%	26.9%	9.4%

¹ Total staff cost (salaries + social security + pension) excluding directors' remuneration

Data copyright LOCOG

Analysis

These large operating expenditures – broken down to indicate the proportions spent on goods and services (overall 86%) and wages (overall 13%) – represent a large amount of economic activity around London 2012. It is possible to render these as economic 'impact' by the application of multipliers derived from appropriate input output tables (derived from models of the economy – local and national). The time series is interesting in that it shows the changing balance between wages (personnel inputs) and spending on goods and services from the initial planning stages to the staging of the Games where the bulk of the spending on both categories comes in the last 18 months.

See also indicators Ec33 to Ec37

Impact

Relevance

M

Rating

G

Confidence

H

The impact of these expenditures on the economy represents a significant but short term stimulus – distributed locally, regionally and nationally. All the more important in a period of economic recession.

Ec36 – Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic Activities)

City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator refers to the extent to which regions benefit from capital expenditure on Olympic activities. The Technical Manual requires the expenditure to be divided into costs by type including wages, purchasing of goods and services and other expenses. Costs by type data are not available, nor is information about the location where the money is spent. The data used here is derived from the DCMS/Government Olympics Executive Quarterly Economic Bulletin (October 2012). The main source is Table 3 Anticipated Final Cost.

The table provides information on Total Capital Expenditure for Olympic and Context Activities. Here, the assumption is that Context Activities refer primarily to Transport/Infrastructure costs largely outside the Olympic Park (an estimated £848 million as of September 2012). All other costs relate to the Olympic Park site with the exception of the Non-Olympic Park venues (located in different parts of the UK and amounting to a cost of £102 million). If the assumption that Olympic Activities refer to all sections of the table excepting Transport, the estimated total capital expenditure is £6,714 - £848 = £5,866 million.

Presentation

See table overleaf.

Analysis

The main beneficiaries of the Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic Activities) are the city of London and, in particular, the 6 Host Boroughs located in East London. The Olympic project involves extensive land remediation and infrastructure development (£1,824 m) and the creation of new housing, sport and other park-wide projects. It is estimated that, of the capital expenditure on Olympic activities, site preparation and infrastructure constitutes 31.1%, construction of venues 18%, Media Centre and Olympic Village 21.4% and other park wide projects 15%. Other costs attributed to this indicator are Programme Delivery 12.4% and the remaining Contingency of 1.2%.

See also indicators Ec33 to Ec38

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

The sub-region consisting of the six Olympic Host Boroughs are the main beneficiaries of Capital Expenditure (Olympic Activities) with, in particular, the boroughs of Newham, Waltham Forest and Hackney being the sites of focussed investment. It should be noted that the Olympic Park's location has had an indirect impact in the sub-region through associated developments such as Westfield, a retail, office and homes development that is adjacent to the Olympic Park site and plans exist for the development of further locations within the vicinity of the Olympic Park. It should be noted that the total cost for this area of expenditure has come in at 5% less than the Public Sector Funding Package agreed by Parliament in 2007.

Ec36 - Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic Activities)

City (6 Host Boroughs)

Anticipated Final Cost (AFC)		Nov 07 ODA	31 May 2012	30 September 2012	Variance from 31
		Baseline Budget	forecast	forecast	May 2012 forecast
		£m	£m	£m	£m
Site preparation and infrastructure	Powerlines	282	287	287	0
	Utilities	256	235	227	-8
	Enabling works	364	386	386	0
	F10 Bridge	89	55	55	0
	Other Structures, Bridges and Highways	740	565	575	10
	South Park site preparation	116	82	81	-1
	Prescott Lock	5	5	5	0
	Other infrastructure (landscaping)	243	207	208	1
Total site preparation and infrastructure		2,095	1,822	1,824	2
Venues	Stadium	496	428	429	1
	Aquatics	214	251	251	0
	Velopark	72	87	88	1
	Handball	55	41	41	0
	Basketball	58	40	40	0
	Other Olympic Park venues	59	101	102	1
	Non-Olympic Park venues	84	103	102	-1
Total venues		1,038	1,051	1,053	2
Parkwide projects	Logistics for site construction	337	239	238	-1
	Security for park construction	354	228	224	-4
	Section 106 and masterplanning	127	94	94	0
	Insurance	50	50	50	0
	Parkwide Operations	0	209	204	-5
	Security screening and operational areas	0	49	48	-1
	Other Parkwide Projects	0	27	24	-3
Total Parkwide Projects		868	896	882	-14
Media Centre & Olympic Village	Stratford City Land and Infrastructure	522	618	608	-10
	Stratford City Development Plots	-250	-71	-71	0
	Village Construction – public sector funding	0	712	748	36
	Village Receipt	0	-324	-324	0
	IBC/MPC	220	295	297	2
Total Media Centre and Olympic Village		492	1,230	1,258	28
Total Transport Projects (see Ec37)		897	894	848	-46
Programme Delivery		647	729	725	-4
Taxation and Interest		73	-4	-4	0
Total AFC Before Programme Contingency		6,127	6,673	6,641	-32
Assessed Risk Programme Contingency		968	88	73	-15
Total Potential AFC		7,095	6,761	6,714	-47
Total less Transport Projects		6,198	5,867	5,866	-1

London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games Quarterly Report October 2012
Data copyright ODA

Ec37 – Total Capital Expenditure (Context Activities)

Region (London)

Data issues

This indicator refers to Olympic-induced infrastructure projects. The data used here is derived from the DCMS/Government Olympics Executive Quarterly Economic Bulletin (October 2012). The main source is Table 3 Anticipated Final Cost.

The table provides information on Total Capital Expenditure for Olympic and Context Activities. Here, the assumption is that Context Activities refer primarily to Transport/Infrastructure costs that are largely outside the Olympic Park (an estimated £848 million as of September 2012).

All other costs relate to the Olympic Park site with the exception of the Non-Olympic Park venues (located in different parts of the UK and amounting to a cost of £102 million but these are not itemised).

Presentation

Region (London)

		Nov 07 ODA Baseline Budget	31 May 2012 forecast	30 September 2012 forecast	Variance from 31 May 2012 forecast
		£m	£m	£m	£m
Transport	Stratford Regional Station	119	120	120	0
	Docklands Light Railway	86	80	80	0
	Thornton's Field	47	23	23	0
	North London Line	110	107	107	0
	Other transport capital projects	178	99	92	-7
	Other transport operating expenditure	357	465	426	-39
	Total transport projects	897	894	848	-46

Data copyright ODA

Analysis

The main beneficiaries of the Total Capital Expenditure (Context Activities) are the city of London and, in particular, the Olympic Host Boroughs located in East London. The context activities relating to the Games have facilitated the development of bridges and other transport links between East London and the rest of the city, reducing the 'barrier' of the Lea River valley and providing the capacity for population growth and 'city building' in an area previously characterised as a 'brownfield' site¹. The new transport links have resulted in the Stratford area becoming one of the best connected places in London after Kings Cross/St Pancras.

See also indicators Ec33 to Ec38

Impact

Relevance H Rating G Confidence H

The sub-region consisting of the six Olympic Host Boroughs are the main beneficiaries of Capital Expenditure (Context Activities) with, in particular, the boroughs of Newham, Waltham Forest and Hackney being the sites of focussed investment. The context activities have taken place within a wider policy framework of urban regeneration, which includes other major infrastructural projects, such as the creation of Stratford International Station and the construction of 'Crossrail', a railway linking east and west London via existing major rail termini².

¹ See: Olympic Delivery Authority/London Development Agency (2007) Commitment to Sustainable Regeneration, Volume 3, February 2007

² See, for example, DCMS (2008) 'Before, During and After: making the most of the London 2012 Games'

Ec44 – Employability of People with Disabilities

Country (UK), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator focuses on the position of disabled people within the labour market. Data on wages of disabled people are not available. The method of calculation has changed slightly since the Initial Situation Report with the base population being aged 16 to 64 rather than working age population (16-59 for women and 16-64 for men), as this is the way these official statistics are now being calculated. The 2004 to 2011 data are for calendar years whilst the 2003 data overlaps with 2004.

Presentation

See table overleaf.

Analysis

Economically active disabled people as a percentage of the economically active population has risen very slightly (~2%) over the period 2003 to 2011 in the UK and the region. Economically active disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people has risen in the region (London) a little more rapidly than it has for the UK but is still higher overall for the UK. In the Olympic Host Boroughs there has been a significant change over the period. Within the Olympic Host Boroughs, economically active disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people fell between 2003 and 2005 but have risen substantially by 2011 though this has not yet reached the level of the wider region. In the Host Boroughs, unemployed disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people has oscillated between 2004 and 2011 and is currently up by 3% over the 2004 figure.

The ODA established a benchmark of 3 percent of the total workforce on the Olympic Park being disabled. By July 2011, the percentage of disabled workers as a percentage of the total workforce in the Olympic Park was 1.2 percent (see ODA Employment and Skills update, January 2010, <http://www.london2012.com/documents/oda-publications/jobs-skills-futures/jsf-bulletin-july-11-stats.pdf>)

See also indicators So 44.

Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

It would appear that London 2012 having a significant impact on the economic activity of disabled people in the host boroughs over the period 2003-11. However, the ODA has not met its target for employing disabled people. There may nevertheless be indirect affects arising from the Olympics from, for example, the launch of the London 2012 Disability Arts Programme in October 2009 (see <http://www.london2012.com/news/2009/10/london-2012-launches-uk-s-largest-disability-arts-programme.php>) and the implementation of the London 2012: A Legacy for Disabled People, published in March 2010 (see <http://www.bhfederation.org.uk/federation-news/item/550-london-2012-government-sets-out-plans-for-a-disability-legacy.html>). Also, indirect improvements in the employability of disabled people in London and in the host Olympic boroughs may arise from the investment in accessibility currently being undertaken in the city's transport provision. A further driver at national, regional and local levels will be the Government's reform of welfare payments since 2010 aimed at cutting the overall welfare bill. This is likely to have led to some disabled people being re-assessed as fit for some kind of work and thereby induced into becoming economically active.

Ec44 - Employability of People with Disabilities

Country (UK)

	economically active disabled people as a percentage of the economically active population ¹	economically active disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people ¹	unempolyed disabled people as a percentage of all employed disabled people ¹
2003 ²	12.7%	52.0%	- ⁴
2004 ³	12.7%	50.4%	7.5%
2005 ³	12.9%	51.5%	8.3%
2006 ³	12.8%	52.0%	9.2%
2007 ³	12.7%	52.0%	9.2%
2008 ³	13.0%	52.7%	9.9%
2009 ³	13.0%	53.0%	12.1%
2010 ³	14.6%	54.2%	12.4%
2011 ³	14.9%	54.0%	12.9%

Region (London)

	economically active disabled people as a percentage of the economically active population ¹	economically active disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people ¹	unempolyed disabled people as a percentage of all employed disabled people ¹
2003 ²	10.7%	48.5%	- ⁴
2004 ³	10.6%	48.3%	14.0%
2005 ³	10.4%	49.1%	12.0%
2006 ³	11.2%	51.0%	14.7%
2007 ³	10.3%	50.3%	14.2%
2008 ³	10.5%	49.6%	13.0%
2009 ³	10.8%	52.0%	15.9%
2010 ³	12.1%	52.8%	14.8%
2011 ³	12.0%	52.9%	16.6%

City (Host Boroughs)

	economically active disabled people as a percentage of the economically active population ¹	economically active disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people ¹	unempolyed disabled people as a percentage of all employed disabled people ¹
2003 ²	11.0%	39.1%	- ⁴
2004 ³	10.5%	38.6%	20.3%
2005 ³	9.2%	35.1%	19.4%
2006 ³	10.2%	39.1%	18.6%
2007 ³	11.3%	45.2%	20.6%
2008 ³	10.2%	41.1%	20.4%
2009 ³	9.7%	42.4%	19.8%
2010 ³	12.3%	47.7%	19.3%
2011 ³	12.2%	47.3%	23.1%

¹ aged 16-64

² March 2003 to February 2004

³ Calendar year

⁴ Data not comparable with subsequent years

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8. Synthesis of Major Themes

Physical Environment

En06: Land-Use Changes

En07: Protected Areas

En10: Public Open-Air Leisure Centres

These indicators reflect changes in land use and urban outdoor areas for the Games period 2003-2012. Promotion of sustainable land use and public open spaces should contribute towards an enhancement of community well-being.

The 2012 Games are transforming what was a substantial brown field site close to the commercial centre of London into housing, parks, sports venues and amenity spaces. Even though the London 2012 Games have finished, this is still an on-going process with post-Games refit of, for example, the Olympic Village, finding legacy tenants for all the venues and the leasing of land for new housing and other developments. The Olympic Park area is adjacent to a public transport hub (Stratford) that now has some of the best connectivity in London and adjacent to the Westfield shopping mall. From a national and even regional perspective, however, the Olympic Park and the other venues will have only a minor impact on land use change. Once into the legacy phase will we be able to better determine the overall local effect for the Host Boroughs.

The venues themselves are not in protected areas, many of which are existing facilities. On the other hand, one of the legacy promises is “to make the Olympic Park a blueprint for sustainable living”. Its location at the lower end of the Lea Valley will help better connect the heart of East London with the SSSI's, Ramsar sites and Special Protection Areas that form a scenic corridor of walks, cycle tracks and canals that extend into the Hertford-Essex countryside and Epping Forest to the northeast of London. In this sense the 2012 Games should have a beneficial impact.

The green spaces of the Olympic Park, now named the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and scheduled to reopen to the public in July 2013, will have a beneficial effect on the future use of this space for recreation and open-air leisure activity. After the Games, many of the hard services in the Olympic Park will be converted to grass. The effectiveness of the whole area as a public open-air leisure area will need to be more fully assessed during the legacy period.

En03: Water Quality

En04: Greenhouse Gas Emissions

En05: Air Quality

En18: Solid Waste Treatment

En20: Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Olympic Games

En33: New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities

These indicators provide a view of key environmental issues that might be impacted by the London 2012 Games. Air quality, water quality and solid waste are core elements of environmental assessment. The role of greenhouse gases in climate change is arguably the dominant environmental issue facing the world.

The Lower Lee valley in which the Olympic Park is situated has historically suffered from poor water quality largely as a consequence of urbanisation and misconnected sewage pipes. The construction works for the London 2012 Olympics and associated legacy developments have provided the single biggest opportunity to improve the lower reaches of the River Lee and its backwaters. It will help ensure that the historic fishery of the River Lee will have a good future throughout the Olympic legacy period.

London does suffer from relatively poor air quality and struggles to meet EU standards. Nevertheless it would seem that the introduction of a Low Emission Zone in 2008 has had a

beneficial effect, though not directly related to London 2012. Nevertheless, the construction activities at the Olympic Park have themselves had no discernable impact on London air quality.

London and national commercial waste treatment has benefited from the innovative process for treatment of hazardous wastes that were part of the Olympic Park site preparation. This is in the context of underlying trends in the increase of hazardous wastes. The clean-up of the Olympic Park did nevertheless contribute to a one-off spike in the statistics. Innovative approaches to solid waste treatment as evidenced in the construction phase present a significant opportunity if adopted elsewhere for legacy impact.

The Old Ford Water Recycling Plant is a wastewater treatment facility built for the Games. This is an industrial scale experiment in the recycling of black water and by all accounts has been a success. Water demand in London is increasing annually and the overall Olympic effect on this will be minimal in real terms. However, as seen by DCMS, this activity will contribute both to the sustainability and improving living standards in East of London. It will continue to have impact in legacy.

Emissions in the UK are falling and this can be attributed to the Kyoto agreement and subsequent initiatives rather than any discernable Olympic effect. In the Host Boroughs, the rise in per capita emissions cannot be attributed solely to the construction of the Olympic facilities but may be more due to construction and growth in the number of businesses in Docklands/Canary Wharf area.

In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, the delivery of an Olympic Games would appear to have had a negative effect. However, the estimated actual footprint for staging the Games is much lower than the reference footprint whilst the total reference footprint represents only 0.5% of the one year's emissions for the UK. Long term benefits of the Olympic infrastructure need to be emphasised.

Transport

En11: Transport Networks

En29: Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure

Ec06: Public Transport

Ec10: Airport Traffic

These indicators provide an insight into one of the key issues in the region in the lead up to the London 2012 Games. Transport is an obvious determinant of well-being for local residents. It has both environmental and economic impacts.

The rail network connectivity into East London has considerably improved, and upgrading of key London underground and overground lines was brought forward. These transport improvements have been accelerated or catalysed by the hosting of the Games in East London. The investment in transport has been both event and legacy focused. London, and especially East London, will have gained an improved transport infrastructure and should yield considerable benefits through the legacy period.

London's transport network has also benefited through, for example, the increased popularity and improved infrastructure for cycling, the emphasis on improving accessibility and through the development of plans and proposals for the more effective use of London's rivers/waterways.

Overall it is expected that the above improvements to the transport infrastructure will have reduced CO₂ footprint connected with travel to and from the venues.

A summary of the Games-time impact on Transport has now been published⁹. In the Games period in comparison with the previous year there was a 2% reduction in air passengers with the number

⁹ Department for Transport (2013) *Transport Statistics Great Britain 2012: Spotlight on Transport Statistics*

of air transport movements correspondingly lower. The government's International Passenger Survey indicated that there were 8.8 million overseas residents visited UK in July to September 2012 (not all of these are necessarily for the purposes of the Games). This was four per cent lower than the previous year. Average speeds on the main roads in the Host Boroughs were slightly slower during the Games period although this varied at times of day. Some 21 million additional journeys were made by rail compared with the previous year, 93% of which were journeys in London and the South East of England.

Employment

Ec01: Employment by Economic Activity

Ec02: Employment Indicators

Ec03: Size of Companies

Ec27: Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities

Ec44: Employability of People with Disabilities

These indicators reflect different aspects of employment in the Games period 2003-2012. The Games' benefit and legacy on employment is a key focus for UK government policy.

The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games impact is likely to be relatively small within the UK over this timeframe though the distribution of Olympic-related contracts may have modestly reduced the rate of decline in manufacturing employment over the period in some regions. In London the possible exception in terms of impact may relate to context (infrastructure) activities in East London, in particular construction and possibly in energy and water.

However, the growth in total economically active population in London over the period 2003-2011/12 cannot be attributed directly to an Olympic effect. There may be a modest Olympic effect related to the large scale infrastructure projects.

The main impact on employment is at the regional and, particularly, the sub-regional level of the six Host Boroughs. The boroughs have unemployment levels above the average for London as a whole. The Olympic project should have softened the impact of the wider recession on unemployment levels in the region, particularly when wider context activities are taken into consideration. It is recognised that opportunities for micro-, small and medium sized companies were more likely to rise as the preparation phase moved closer to 2012. It is possible to suggest that UK based companies have captured virtually all supply activity to date and this may have contributed modestly to offsetting some of the effects of the economic downturn in 2008-9.

It would appear that London 2012 having a significant impact on the economic activity of disabled people in the host boroughs over the period 2003-11. 6% of the LOCOG paid workforce was disabled. However, the ODA has not met its target for employing disabled people. There may nevertheless be indirect effects arising from some Olympic programmes related to disability and from the investment in accessibility currently being undertaken in the city's transport provision. A further driver at national, regional and local levels will be the Government's reform of welfare payments since 2010 aimed at cutting the overall welfare bill.

An interim report published by DCMS in November 2012¹⁰ reports that the ODA construction programme from 2007 to 2012 supported 177,000 job years of employment, helped 34,500 people into employment by 2011. Some 9,000 residents of Host Boroughs were employed in the construction of the Olympic Park and the Olympic Village.

during the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympics

¹⁰ DCMS (2012) *Meta-Evaluation of the Impacts and Legacy of the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games: Summary of Report 4: 'Interim Evaluation'*

Tourism

Ec07: Accommodation Infrastructure

Ec08: Accommodation Occupancy Rate

Ec09: Tourist Nights

Ec17: Hotel Price Index

Impacts due to an Olympic effect can be seen in the rise in numbers of establishments built in East London since the announcement in 2005 of London's successful bid. Specific numbers of establishments built due to the Olympic effect in the Host Boroughs will be difficult to disaggregate from more general regeneration imperatives in the area.

Visits to London from domestic tourism and from EU continue to grow though the number of nights per visit has been falling. Visits from the rest of the world, that is from outside the EU, are substantially down after an initial rise in 2006 and 2007; with shortening average length of stay the number of nights is declining faster. Visits to UK as a whole from EU has seen substantial growth. Influences on these trends are more likely to be the global economy and the strength of sterling rather than any discernible Games effect. Indeed as reported above under Transport, overseas visitor numbers were 2% down during the Games themselves. However, during the first nine months of 2011, which included the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, tourist spend was up 5% on the previous year.¹¹

It is expected that the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games in London will have a significant impact on hotel prices in response to a likely peak in demand couple with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Other Olympic cities have experienced a significant rise in hotel prices during Games time.

Progress in Elite Amateur Sport in UK

So16: Top-Level Sportsmen and Women

So18: World and Continental Championships

So19: Results at Olympics and World Championships

So20: National Anti-Doping Controls

These indicators used to assess progress in elite amateur sport in UK, show the national changes in athletic performance and events, and also reflect initiatives implemented during the Games period 2003-2012 that favour top level sport.

The UK Sport World Class Performance Programme has run since 1997 and through targeted investment in a World Class pathway supports (potential) Olympic/Paralympic athletes at 3 levels: Podium, Development and Talent. Some 1,200 of the nation's leading athletes at the Podium and Development levels benefit from an annual investment of around £100 million, with many more involved at the Talent level.

The numbers of events/athletes/organisers/spectators in the UK showed a sharp decline from 2003 to 2004. The numbers then recovered reaching a new peak in 2009-10. There is considerable year-on-year variability in the number of events being organised as well as the size of events (athletes per event) and the popularity of events as spectator sports. This will be due, in large, to the international calendars of championship events and the cyclical nature of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Nevertheless, there can be discerned a growing momentum in the number of competition days held each year in the UK.

UK Sport 'Mission 2012' programme was operationalised in 2007 to help each Summer Olympic and Paralympic sport understand how it was progressing against three core areas of investment and activity: a) athlete success and development; b) the Performance system and structures; c)

¹¹ House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts (2013) *The London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games: post-Games review*

governance and leadership. UK Sport had set medal ranges with individual sports bodies as part of their funding agreement and to benchmark the progress each sport was making on the world stage. It was a successful case with Great Britain coming third with 29 gold medals at London 2012.

Over 5,000 doping tests were carried out at the Olympics - 500 more than in Beijing, where 20 positive results were recorded. About 1,200 tests were carried out during the Paralympics, another increase on Beijing. Growing competitive pressure on athletes has been paralleled by an increase in drug testing - 2,800 tests were performed in 2000 (Sydney), 3,700 in 2004 (Athens), and 4,500 in 2008 (Beijing). The number of tests planned for London 2012 represented a 10% increase on the Beijing Olympic figures and matches an increase in country level testing.

Health and Physical Activity

So09: Health

So10: Nutrition

So12: Sport and Physical Activities

So13: School Sports

So14: Available Sports Facilities

These indicators provide a snapshot of the health and wellbeing status of the Host Boroughs, London and UK in the run up to the London 2012 Games and in response to government investment in this area.

Although health status in the UK is generally improving, there are still substantial geographical and social variations in health status and people who experience educational, employment and socio-economic disadvantage have higher rates of poor health. At the same time behavioural factors such as smoking, heavy drinking, low exercise and rates of obesity and sexually transmitted diseases are not improving, particularly among younger people and deprived communities. While life expectancy is now higher in London than the England average, in other respects health indicators are worse than in the nation as a whole. There is considerable and sustained attention being given both nationally and in London to tackling these factors. But some factors are hard to shift and discernable change will take sustained effort and time.

Unhealthy eating is a key driver for obesity and overweight and some government reports attribute the rising national trend in obesity to both wider environmental factors and people's lifestyles. A range of interventions are therefore needed to tackle obesity through wide ranging action. The Games effect on physical activity and regenerating East London is likely to reinforce this emphasis but the challenge of changing lifestyles will make it hard to promote healthy eating in general and improve fruit and vegetable intake in particular, so the effect may not be large.

Although more men and women in England are achieving physical activity recommendations than ten years ago, levels are still low. Furthermore, there is no evidence that staging a major sporting event increases participation rates, so an automatic Games effect cannot be assumed. But there is concerted government effort to tackle this and a significant Games effect is expected to be mediated through a range of initiatives developed for the period leading up to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and beyond.

The mass participation sports legacy promise of London 2012 will be delivered by Sport England. The coalition Government's pledge to create an annual school Olympic-style games as part of a drive to bring competitive sport back to the playground will build on the British Olympic Foundation programme Olympic Day in School. At the 6 Host Boroughs level, the Host Boroughs Strategic Regeneration Framework aims to have approximately 48,000 more children participating in high quality school sport by 2015. Still, the low levels over the years will require considerable and sustained effort to change.

While improved facilities have been promised for the Games legacy, a significant threat of financial shortfalls in Local Authority budgets both before and after the Games may cause plans for new community sports facilities to be sacrificed.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

In this Games-time Report of the OGI, we have updated, presented and analysed data on 58 indicators. The inclusion of indicators from the IOC Technical Manual is decided by the Host City in discussion with the IOC. The choice of OGI indicators depends on what is deemed to be relevant for the particular Host City.

The data are largely secondary data (i.e. data that are already compiled by some government department or organisation), except for some data specific to the Olympic construction and operation which have been collected by ODA and LOCOG and provided to us. For all indicators we have striven to construct a time series from 2003 to the present. We are in a fortunate position that so much current and historical data about government and the public sphere are made available on-line. This is a testament to the accessible data infrastructure that has been created in the United Kingdom.

The advantages of using secondary data are that reports such as this can be compiled much more quickly and can be readily used to study trends. There are some disadvantages:

1. The already compiled data may not precisely focus on the effect that needs to be studied or may not be available at the right geography. The issue of national data being variously reported for England, England & Wales, Great Britain and the United Kingdom was discussed in Section 4 Methods. Some published data cannot be disaggregated to the Host Boroughs.
2. There may be changes in the way statistics are collected and published leading to a discontinuity in the time series. This can happen, for example, where the counting rules for certain types of crime are changed. For some of the baseline data from the Initial Situation Report, such changes in or discontinuation of a data series have in places meant that we have had to substitute alternative data sources to reconstruct the time series.
3. There is also a time delay in the publishing of official and administrative statistics, typically of 18 to 24 months. This has meant that although this report is targeted at the period 2003 to 2010, most of the data series are only up to 2008 or 2008/09 financial year. What this indicates is that an OGI must be an on-going process of building up the time series as new data are published so as to monitor and assess change.

The analysis change and assessment of any impact in terms of a discernable Games effect are based on the IOC definition of indicators in the Technical Manual, the available data to match that specification and our collective research backgrounds. The impact assessments are not driven by formulae but are reasoned judgements. No negative impacts were found as a result of preparing for the 2012 Games, some positive impacts were found but many indicators were inconclusive. Such inconclusiveness is not a criticism; it may stem from data issues, but also from the diverse policy landscape of the UK, London and East London. East London has been the beneficiary of regeneration from European Regional Development Funds and government investment in the development of Thames Gateway. The public investment in London 2012 complements and adds significantly to the programme of urban renewal and development that has taken place over recent decades. In this context, disaggregating the primary and secondary effects of the Games' impact from those of other regeneration projects is a complex affair. In relation to data issues, crime rates for example, reported in the British Crime Survey and police reported crime, have been falling consistently since 1997 and this national trend is overlaid by Host Borough, Metropolitan Police and Home Office efforts to make the 2012 Games a "safe and secure Games for all". This reporting period has also seen the banking crisis and a full-blown recession with a period of austerity now upon us. Thus, as stated in Section 3: *What is presented in this report is partway through a sequence of studies. While the content of this report presents trends for a range of indicators that provide information to stakeholders, no firm conclusions on impacts and legacy should be drawn at this stage.*

Whilst this study has updated and analysed 58 indicators across the environmental, socio-cultural and economic spheres, there are some good news aspects of delivering the 2012 Games which are not captured through any of the indicators in the Technical Manual. For example, not captured are the innovations that have been made in procurement and supply change management in the

construction of the venues, Olympic Village and the Olympic Park. However, these have captured through the London 2012 Learning Legacy website at <http://learninglegacy.independent.gov.uk/>.

Finally, for the subsequent report that is to take place - 2015 Post-Games Report - the metadata provided in the spreadsheets should ease the continuation of the OGI. However, given the lag in the production of official and administrative statistics for many of the environmental, socio-cultural and economic indicators, data for a 2015 report may only cover the period to 2014 at best. In order to best cover an evaluation of the legacy impacts in the first three years following on from London 2012, the data situation and the timing of the final report will be reviewed in 2015 in discussion with IOC, ESRC and BOA.

Annex 1: Abbreviations

BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
COFOG	UN Classification of the Functions of Government
DCLG	Communities and Local Government
DCMS	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DIUS	Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills
DRC	Disability Rights Commission
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EA	Environment Agency
ESRC	Economic and Social Research Council
FSA	Food Standards Agency
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOE	Government Olympic Executive
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IPC	International Paralympic Committee
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LAQN	London Air Quality Network
LDA	London Development Agency
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LNR	Local Nature Reserves
LOCOG	The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Limited
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
NHS	National Health Service
NOMIS	National Online Manpower Information System; NOMIS is a web-service provided by the ONS giving access to UK labour market statistics
OCOG	Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games
ODA	Olympic Delivery Authority
ODI	Office for Disability Issues
OGI	Olympic Games Impact Study
ONS	Office for National Statistics
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SMINC	Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Areas
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
TGfS	Thames Gateway Institute for Sustainability
UCL	University College London
UEL	University of East London
WHO	World Health Organisation