Olympic Games Impact Study – London 2012
Pre-Games Report

Final October 2010

A report compiled for the Economic & Social Research Council on behalf of
The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Ltd.,
by the University of East London and the Thames Gateway Institute for Sustainability.

Panoramic view of the Olympic Park, 2008

Panoramic view of the Olympic Park, 2010

Images courtesy of LOCOG

Table of Contents

1. Research Partner study team

The team subcontracted by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) to compile the Pre-Games Report of the Olympic Games Impact (OGI) study comprises of the University of East London (UEL) and the Thames Gateway Institute for Sustainability (TGIfS). Collectively the ESRC, UEL and TGIfS are referred to as the Research Partner for the Pre-Games Report. 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. TGIfS is set up to bring forward practical research that supports delivering sustainability.

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2. Note on data copyright

A large proportion of the data used for the Pre-Games 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 Pre-Games OGI Report

The Olympic Games Impact Study (OGI[1]) 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, and a database of information that is common to all Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. By this means the IOC will 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. The information from OGI forms part of the Official Report to be produced after 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 Summer Games Host City 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.

The reporting stages for London are scheduled as follows:

1. Initial Situation Report – 2008
2. Pre-Games Report – 2010
3. Final Report – 2015

A progress report will be submitted to the IOC in early 2013 prior to the dissolution of LOCOG.

[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 in October 2008.

This present document is the Pre-Games Report and supersedes the Initial Situation Report; it provides a documentation and evaluation of indicators for the period 2003 to 2010 which help in understanding the trends and any observable impacts for the city, region and country arising from being a Host City.

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. To date the London 2012 OGI study has been 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 2006[2]. 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 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.

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

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:

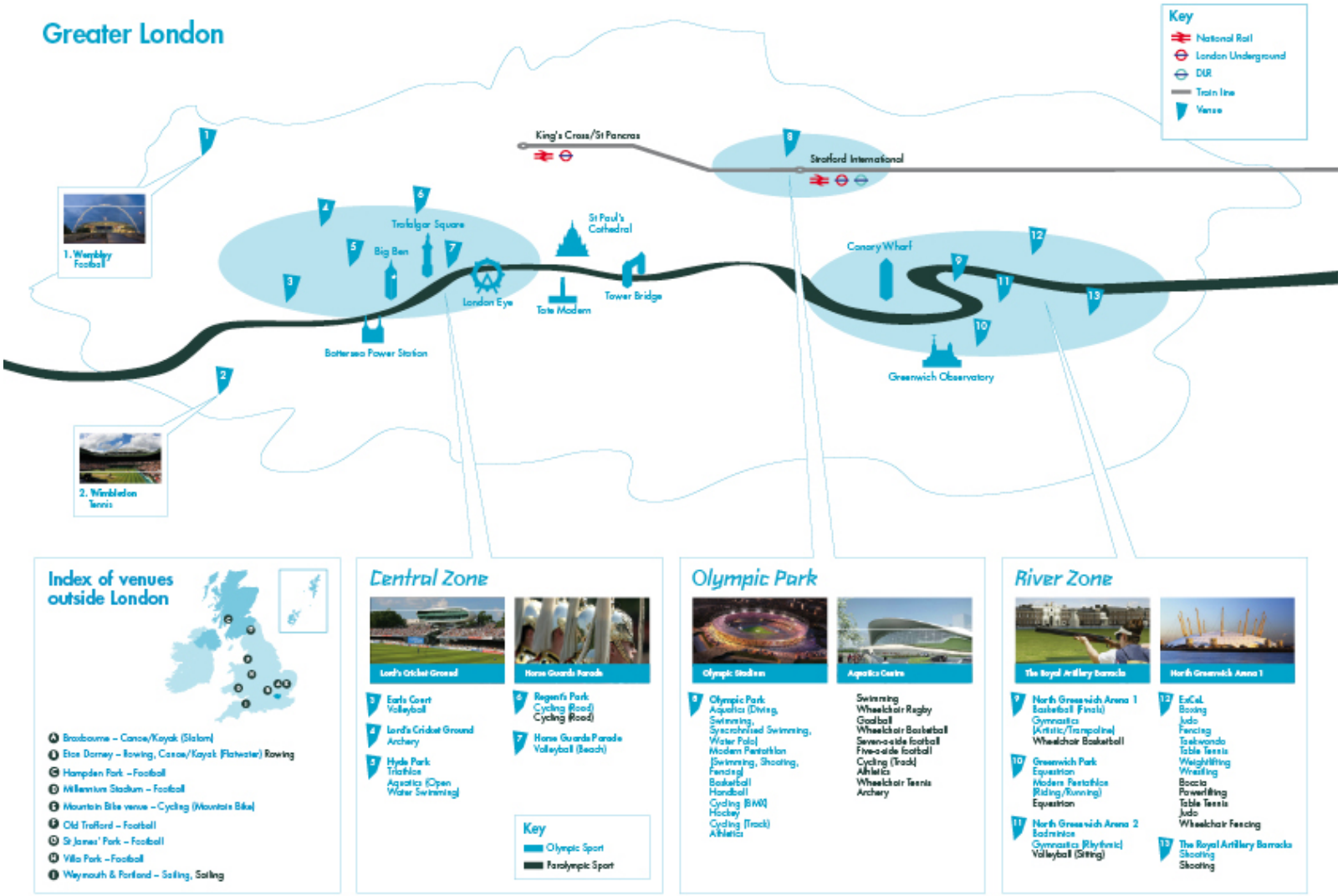
- Definition of geographical coverage
- Potential data sources
- Analytical and data management issues

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 five London Boroughs of 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

All data for the Initial Situation Report and the Pre-Games report was 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.

[3] See qualifying statement in Section 4, Methods.



Geographical distribution of the London 2012 Games venues

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 Sustainability 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 (this 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 TGIfS. Work commenced in November 2009.

This document is the Pre-Games Report. 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 have been updated; the remaining four are reproduced verbatim from the in Annex 1. Thus this report analyses 11 environmental indicators, 23 socio-cultural indicators and 22 economic indicators – a total of 56 indicators. The Pre-Games Report has 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. This final report incorporates that feedback. 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.

Subsequent Reporting

The Final Report is due in 2015. Responsibility for ensuring this is completed will pass to the National Olympic Committee (British Olympic Association) after the dissolution of LOCOG in early 2013. Before this time LOCOG will ensure a progress report is submitted to the IOC and will provide handover material to the BOA. Contractual arrangements for the final stages of the London 2012 OGI study are under discussion.

4. Methods

Data sets

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

Environmental Indicators

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

Socio-Cultural Indicators

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

Economic Indicators

Code	Indicator Name
Ec01	Employment by Economic Activity
Ec02	Employment Indicators
Ec03	Size of Companies
Ec06	Public Transport
Ec07	Accommodation Infrastructure
Ec08	Accommodation Occupancy Rate
Ec09	Tourist Nights

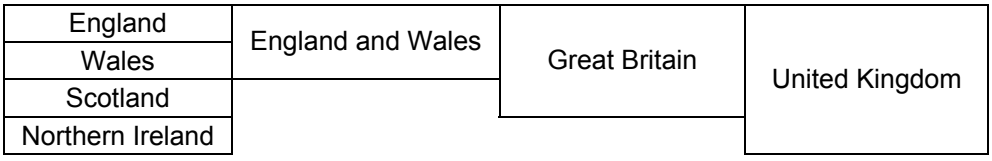
Ec10	Airport Traffic
Ec17	Hotel Price Index
Ec18	Real Estate Market
Ec22	Foreign Direct Investment
Ec24	Structure of Public Spending
Ec26	Public Debt
Ec27	Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities
Ec30	Size and Quality Management of Contracted Companies
Ec33	Structure of OCOG Revenues
Ec34	Structure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

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 Pre-Games Report has to assess impact for the period 2003-2010, 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. 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 most indicators the effective data range for this Report is 2003 to 2008.

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, 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

[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*

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:

Indicators for which no or insufficient data could be collected

Code	Indicator Name
En27	Life-cycle inventory of Olympic facilities
En31	Olympic energy consumption
So33	Olympic arts designers and participants
So34	Cultural programme
So35	Recognition of Olympic and Paralympic logos and mascots
So46	Professional sport education for people with disabilities
Ec12	Hosting of international events
Ec29	New Olympic-related businesses
Ec39	Catalyst effect of the Games

For example, Ec39 Catalyst effect of the Games is defined in the Technical Manual as a simple calculation of Ec37 ÷ 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.

The sustainability analysis in Section 5 was carried out by Professor Rydin (UCL) representing the TGIfS on the basis of the completed indicator sheets in Sections 6 to 8.

The results of the sustainability analysis suggest that the Games have some way to go to demonstrate a substantial contribution to sustainability *as measured by this specific set of indicators*. There are two issues that must be recognised. Firstly, the evidence is derived from a set of indicators which do not necessarily reflect all the dimensions of work of London 2012 nor that of many other activities that are aimed at assuring legacy (see previous sub-section above). The OGI largely relies of numerical indicators and have little scope for including more expressive qualitative data. Secondly, most of the data relate to the period 2003 to 2008 (because of the lag in official statistics) and it is thus premature to assess any impacts arising from the construction of the Olympic Park (see panoramic photos on page 2) and many of the transport infrastructure projects. Nevertheless, this provides a marker against which subsequent OGI reports can discuss.

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 6 to 8. 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.

[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.

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:

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. Sustainability analysis

Sustainability and the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games

The London bid for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games contained the promise that London would be the "first sustainable" Games. However, defining the meaning of the term 'sustainable' is not without difficulties. The Brundtland Commission's definition is well known: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" [9]. But for the purposes of planning and monitoring more detailed definition is necessary.

There have been a range of such definitions adopted in relation to the sustainability of the 2012 Games. The bid referred to the concept of a One Planet Olympics, developed with WWF-UK and BioRegional and this has led to a focus on five key sustainability themes [10]:

1. Climate change: "To provide a platform for demonstrating long-term solutions in terms of energy and water resource management, infrastructure development, transport, locally seasonal food production and carbon impact mitigation and adaptation."
2. Waste: "To be a catalyst for new waste management infrastructure in east London and other regional venues and to demonstrate exemplary resource management practices."
3. Biodiversity: "To enhance the ecology of the Lower Lea Valley and other London and regional 2012 venues, and to encourage the sport sector generally to contribute to nature conservation and bring people closer to nature."
4. Inclusion: "To host the most inclusive Game to date by promoting access, celebrating diversity and facilitating the physical, economic and social regeneration of the Lower Lea Valley and surrounding communities."
5. Healthy living: "To inspire people across the country to take up sport and develop active, healthy and sustainable lifestyles."

The active governance of the London 2012 Programme is based on the vision of hosting "an inspirational, safe and inclusive Olympic Games and Paralympic Games and leave a sustainable legacy for London and the UK" which are further defined in four objectives [11]:

1. To stage an inspirational Olympic Games and Paralympic Games for the athletes, the Olympic Family and the viewing public.
2. To deliver the Olympic Park and all venues on time, within agreed budget and to specification, minimising the call on public funds and providing for a sustainable legacy.
3. To maximise the economic, social, health and environmental benefits of the Games for the UK, particularly through regeneration and sustainable development in East London.
4. To achieve a sustained improvement in UK sport before, during and after the Games, in both elite performance – particularly in the Olympic and Paralympic sports – and grassroots participation.

LOCOG has specific targets relating to: electricity from renewable sources; diversion of waste from landfill; recruiting sustainability partners; reusing or recycling the material from temporary venues and overlay; carbon from fleet passenger vehicles; diversity of workforce and certain service delivery projects; and food [12]. It has also identified a range of priority initiatives for a sustainable Games relating to: low carbon; zero waste; sustainable sourcing; sustainable transport; sustainable venues; sustainable food; diversity and inclusion; behavioural change; and the One Planet Pavilion (alongside assurance, monitoring and reporting measures) [13].

[9] World Commission for Environment and Development (1987) *Our Common Future* Oxford: OUP
[10] www.cslondon.org/sustainable-games/what-is-sustainability/
[11] CSL 2012 (2010) *2009 Annual Review* London: CSL 2012, p.8
[12] CSL 2012 (2010) *2009 Annual Review* London: CSL 2012, p. 18
[13] ibid

The sustainability of the 2012 Games' legacy has received particular attention. The national Legacy Action Plan published by DCMS made five promises, with a sixth added in December 2009. These were detailed in the previous Section on page 14. A sustainable Games features directly here ("We are building sustainability into everything we do, setting new standards and creating lasting change for London the UK and the Olympic and Paralympic movements") but it could be argued that the other commitments also concern sustainability.

The five Host boroughs of Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlet and Waltham Forest have a multi-area agreement and a strategic regeneration framework which puts the emphasis on[14]:

- Creating a high quality city within a world city region.
- Improving educational attainment, skills and raising aspirations.
- Reducing worklessness, benefit dependency and child poverty.
- Homes for all.
- Enhancing health and wellbeing.
- Reduce serious crime and anti social behaviour.
- Maximising the sport legacy and increasing participation.

In terms of assessing the sustainability of the legacy the Commission for a Sustainable London 2012 states that it "expects legacy to embody the principles of sustainability and demonstrate exemplary practice" [15]. This is defined as meaning:

- A better standard of living for Londoner in the host boroughs.
- Quality, affordable housing.
- An increase in the skills base of people living and working in the UK.
- A cultural diverse society that engages positively in work, community and in cultural institutions.
- People adopting healthier ways of living through sport and better lifestyle choices.
- Long term job prospects for Londoners and other UK residents.
- Disabled people able to freely access services, jobs, homes and community activities.
- Sites ready for future sustainable, low impact development.
- Residents adopting good environmental practices such as recycling and waste reduction.
- Minimal impact on climate change.
- Public spaces and facilities that are accessible, well used and maintained.

This review of the various ways that the London 2012 bodies have defined sustainability is to highlight the difficulty of achieving a unique definition. This is well known; the Brundtland definition, while capturing the essence of sustainable development, has proved amenable to many different applications and interpretations. In practice therefore – and particularly where the aim is to monitor performance against a definition – the tendency is to rely on the triple bottom line approach. This sees sustainability in terms of the achievement of benefits from three perspectives: environmental, socio-cultural and economic. This is the approach that has been adopted in this report with the definition of a suite of sustainability indicators and the assessment of performance on each of these indicators (see summary in Section 4 Methods). The selection of indicators within these three categories has paid close attention to the London 2012 legacy promises in particular as the best guide to the desired impact of the Games from a sustainability perspective.

It should be noted that there is also a model of sustainability that adds a fourth 'pillar' or dimension associated with governance aspects. This has not been singled out within the framework adopted here. However, as will be commented on below, the socio-cultural and economic indicators do include various process indicators associated with the management of the Games (and some governance issues come under this heading, as with stakeholder consultation).

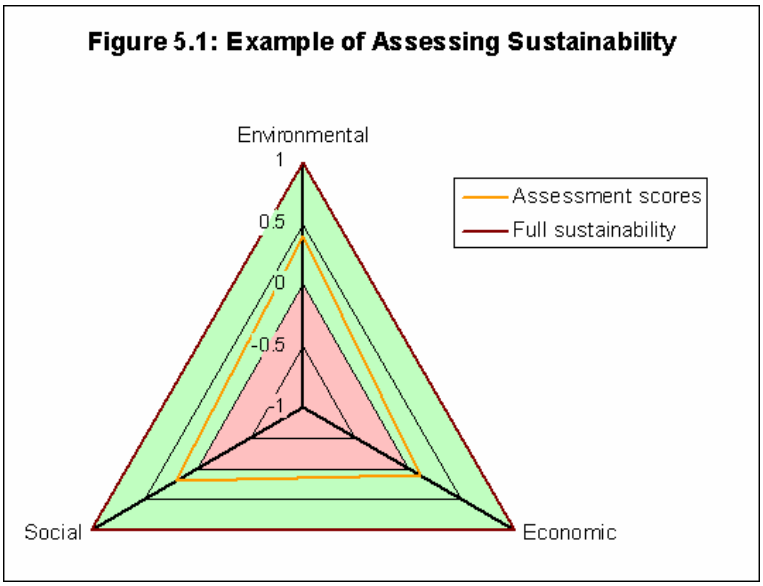
[14] CSL 2012 (2010) *2009 Annual Review* London: CSL 2012, p. 29
[15] www.cslondon.org/sustainable-games/sustainable-legacy

Assessing sustainability using an indicator set

The use of an indicator set, particularly an extensive one, raises the question of how to synthesise this mass of data and how to assess performance overall in terms of sustainability. In particular it raises the question of how the balance of achievement on these three fronts – economic, socio-cultural and environmental – is to be judged. There are two perspectives on this question.

One perspective is less forgiving of the difficult choices that sometimes have to be made and argues that performance on all three fronts is necessary for an activity to be contributing to sustainable development. This is sometimes represented as the area of overlap between environmental, socio-cultural and economic domains in a Venn Diagram. Another way to illustrate this idea is to argue that the sustainability of a project should be measured in terms of the area of the sustainability triangle that is covered by an assessment of that project (see Figure 5.1 – here this would be the extent to which the orange triangle reaches the outer maroon one; the green zone being positive scores, pink zone being negative scores, and a score of zero being the status quo). A fully sustainable project would achieve 100% coverage. The product of the distance that the vertices of the orange triangle extend is an acceptable proxy for area coverage.

Figure 5.1: Example of Assessing Sustainability



The alternative perspective is to argue that a degree of substitution should be allowed for, so that achievement in terms of environmental benefits, say, could compensate for lack of achievement in terms of economic outcomes (or vice versa). In terms of Figure 5.1, the coverage of the whole triangle would be ideal but, in a second-best world, the average distance of the vertices of the orange triangle will be an acceptable measure of sustainability. Thus if the orange triangle extends well out along the environmental scale this will compensate for the poor performance along the other scales (or again vice versa).

While in principle, any form of compensation – economic for environmental, social for economic, and so on – could be acceptable in the second perspective, in practice there tend to different views. For those convinced of the foundational importance of economic activity in driving sustainable development forward, compensating for poor environment and social performance by strong economic performance will be entirely acceptable. However, environmentalists will argue that economic performance ultimately depends on environmental services and assets and thus it is unacceptable to compensate for environmental loss in many cases. Similarly those concerned with social cohesion will argue that equality concerns cannot be ignored by good performance on other criteria. These points will be returned to in the assessment of the London 2012 sustainability indicators.

Scoring performance on the indicator set

Within the defined methodology as laid out in the Technical Manual, the data collected for the indicators provide a wealth of detail on the current state of and trends in economic, environmental and socio-cultural aspects of the context for the London 2012 Games and its locality. However to provide an overall assessment and analysis of sustainability performance, this wealth of detail needs to be transformed into standardised scores.

The data sheets for each indicator provide a ranking of three characteristics of each indicator (relevance, rating and confidence) as detailed in the previous Section on page 13.

Following the model established by the Vancouver 2010 Pre-Games Impact Study, scores have been assigned to these rankings. The scoring system is as follows:

Table 5.1 **Scoring System**

Indicator characteristic	Scoring		Rationale and comments
Relevance	High Medium Low	1 0.5 0	This weights the final indicator score so as to take account of the possibility to discern a Games effect from the data and to reduce the score of indicators where, from the data, there is little likelihood of discernible causality.
Rating	Green Yellow Red	+1 0 -1	This weights the final indicator score in terms of the direction of impact and excludes indicators where there seems to be no significant impact. Summing indicator scores will mean that the balance of positive and negative impacts will determine the sign of the final sustainability score.
Confidence	High Medium Low	1 0.5 0	This weights the final indicator score to take account of the reliability of the data in determining impact and to reduce the rating score of indicators where there is low confidence in the rating.

On the basis of this scoring system, the indicators were each assessed as shown in Table 5.2. The scorings were averaged for each subset of economic, socio-cultural and environmental indicators as well as across the whole indicator set. To achieve a sustainability score for each indicator the product of the relevance, rating and confidence scores was calculated. This is also shown in Table 5.2. A positive sustainability score derives from a positive rating score, indicating a positive impact. The closer the score is to +/-1, the greater the relevance and confidence scoring for the indicator. Thus the composite sustainability score provides a robust assessment of the use of this data to derive the likely impact of the Games on an aspect of sustainability.

Table 5.2 **Scoring the Sustainability Indicators**

Code	Name	Relevance	Rating	Confidence	Sustainability
En03	Water Quality	1	1	1	1
En04	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0.5	0	0.5	0
En05	Air Quality	0.5	0	0	0
En06	Land-Use Changes	0.5	0	0.5	0
En07	Protected Areas	0.5	1	0.5	0.25
En10	Public Open-Air Leisure Centres	0.5	0	0.5	0
En11	Transport Networks	1	1	0.5	0.5
En18	Solid Waste Treatment	1	0	1	0
En20	Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Olympic Games	1	0	0.5	0
En29	Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure	1	0	0.5	0
En33	New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities	1	1	1	1
	AVERAGE for environmental indicators	**0.77**	**0.36**	**0.64**	**0.25**

Code	Name	Relevance	Rating	Confidence	Sustainability
So06	Poverty and Social Exclusion	1	0	1	0
So07	Educational Level	1	0	1	0
So08	Crime Rates	1	1	1	1
So09	Health	1	0	1	0
So10	Nutrition	1	0	1	0
So12	Sport and Physical Activities	1	0	1	0
So13	School Sports	1	0	1	0
So14	Available Sports Facilities	1	0	1	0
So16	Top-Level Sportsmen and Women	1	1	1	1
So18	World and Continental Championships	1	1	1	1
So19	Results at Olympics and World Championships	1	1	1	1
So20	National Anti-Doping Controls	1	1	1	1
So25	Political Involvement in the Organisation of the Games	1	1	1	1
So27	Votes Connected with the Olympic Games	1	1	1	1
So28	Consultation with Specific Groups	1	1	1	1
So29	Opinion Polls	1	0	1	0
So30	Participation of Minorities in Olympic Games and Paralympic Games	1	1	1	1
So31	Homelessness, Low Rent Market and Affordable Housing	1	0	1	0
So32	Olympic Educational Activities	1	0	1	0
So38	Volunteers	1	0	1	0
S044	Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society	1	0	1	0
So45	Support Network for People With Disabilities	0.5	0	1	0
So48	Accessibility of Public Services	1	1	1	1
	AVERAGE for socio-cultural indicators	**0.98**	**0.43**	**1.00**	**0.43**

Code	Name	Relevance	Rating	Confidence	Sustainability
Ec01	Employment by Economic Activity	0.5	0	1	0
Ec02	Employment Indicators	1	0	1	0
Ec03	Size of Companies	1	1	1	1
Ec06	Public Transport	1	1	1	1
Ec07	Accommodation Infrastructure	0.5	1	1	0.5
Ec08	Accommodation Occupancy Rate	0.5	0	0.5	0
Ec09	Tourist Nights	0.5	0	1	0
Ec10	Airport Traffic	0.5	0	1	0
Ec17	Hotel price index	0.5	0	1	0
Ec18	Real Estate Market	0.5	0	1	0
Ec22	Foreign Direct Investment	0.5	0	1	0
Ec24	Structure of Public Spending	0.5	1	1	0.5
Ec26	Public Debt	0.5	1	1	0.5
Ec27	Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities	1	1	1	1
Ec30	Size and QM of Contracted Companies	0.5	0	1	0
Ec33	Structure of OCOG Revenues	0.5	0	1	0

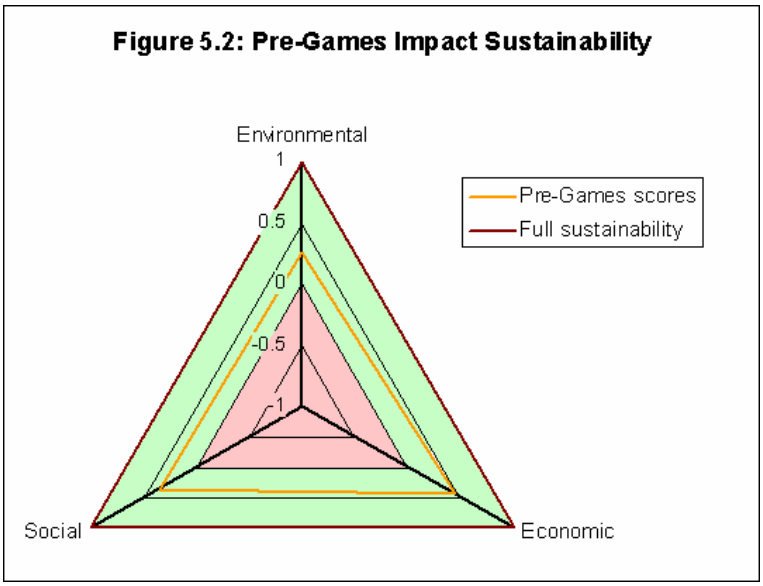
Ec34	Structure of OCOG Expenditure	0.5	0	1	0
Ec35 Ec38	Total Operating Expenditure (Olympic activities) (incl. Ec38 Total Wages Spent)	0.5	0	1	0
Ec36	Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic activities)	1	1	1	1
Ec37	Total Capital Expenditure (context activities)	1	1	1	1
Ec44	Employability of People with Disabilities	1	1	1	1
	AVERAGE for economic indicators	**0.67**	**0.43**	**0.98**	**0.36**

		Relevance	Rating	Confidence	Sustainability
	AVERAGE FOR ALL INDICATORS	**0.82**	**0.42**	**0.92**	**0.37**

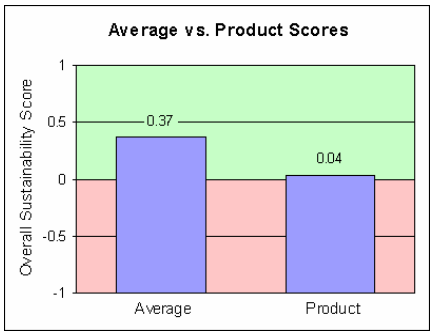
A number of conclusions can be drawn from this table. First, the indicator set is a strong one overall in that the scoring for both relevance and confidence are high at 0.82 and 0.92 respectively. The socio-cultural indicator data is particularly strong with scores of 0.98 and 1.00. The economic indicator data set also performs well on confidence (with a score of 0.98) but less well on relevance (with a score of only 0.67). Conversely the environmental indicator set does well on relevance (score of 0.77) but less well on confidence (with a score of 0.64).

However, the raw rating or impacts scores are not high, as might perhaps be expected at this stage of the Games. Overall for the indicator set the rating scores average at 0.42 (where +1 is the maximum possible score, -1 is the minimum possible score, zero is the status quo). The encouraging aspect is that the score is positive rather than negative indicating that the indicators are registering a movement towards improvement. Taking the average sustainability score for the indicator set as a whole gives a score of 0.37, reducing the raw impact score somewhat to allow for less than perfect relevance and confidence. This is illustrated in Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2: Pre-Games Impact Sustainability



The average score of 0.37 given above implicitly assumes that trade-offs are permissible between different dimensions. As discussed above this is only one perspective on how to judge overall sustainability. An alternative method is to calculate the product of the sustainability scores for the environmental, socio-cultural and economic dimensions. This produces a lower score of 0.04 (with a theoretical maximum score of 1 and with zero representing the status quo).



Unpacking this average number for the different dimensions of sustainability is revealing. The highest raw impact (0.43) with the highest adjusted sustainability score (0.43) is achieved for the socio-cultural aspects of sustainability. The environmental scores for raw impact (0.36) and sustainability (0.25) and the economic scores (0.43 for raw impact and 0.36 for sustainability) are overall somewhat lower.

In both the environmental and economic cases these figures reflect the relatively few areas where it is possible to say with confidence that there has been an impact and further an impact that is due to the Games. In the case of the environmental indicators, only four out of eleven were considered to have recorded a significant impact during the time period under consideration and with the economic indicators, only nine out of twenty-one. It should also be noted that in the case of the economic indicators, there is also less certainty about the causality of the Games effect vis-à-vis the legacy promises, with 14 of the 21 indicators showing Medium rather than High relevance.

This raises questions as to why this pattern of sustainability performance emerges. In each category of indicator (environmental, economic and socio-cultural) there is a mix of indicators measuring different kinds of activities and states. Thus the environmental indicators include both outcomes indicators (looking at changes in the state of the environment) along with indicators measuring certain environmentally-oriented activities. The socio-cultural indicators are a mix of social outcome indicators (measuring the state of society) with two different kinds of indicators focussing on sports: one bundle is sports outcomes indicators and the other is focussed on the 2012 Games themselves and how they have been managed. The economic indicators also cover three different types: economic outcome indicators (measuring the state of the economy), specific outcome indicators for the tourism industry and indicators looking at the finances of the 2012 Games. Looking at the performance of the indicators in these categories produces average scores as shown in Table 5.3 and illustrated in Figure 5.3.

Table 5.3 **Re-aggregating the Indicator Sustainability Scores**

Averages for:	**Relevance**	**Rating**	**Confidence**	**Sustainability**
Environmental outcomes indicators	0.67	0.17	0.58	0.17
Environmental activities indicators	0.90	0.60	0.70	0.35
Social outcomes indicators	0.94	0.22	1.00	0.22
Sport outcomes indicators	1.00	0.43	1.00	0.43
2012 Olympic Games indicators	1.00	0.71	1.00	0.71
Economic outcomes indicators	0.73	0.55	1.00	0.45
Tourist outcome indicators	0.50	0.20	0.90	0.10
2012 OG finance indicators	0.70	0.40	1.00	0.40
ALL INDICATORS	**0.82**	**0.42**	**0.92**	**0.37**

Figure 5.3: Unpacking the Sustainability Scores

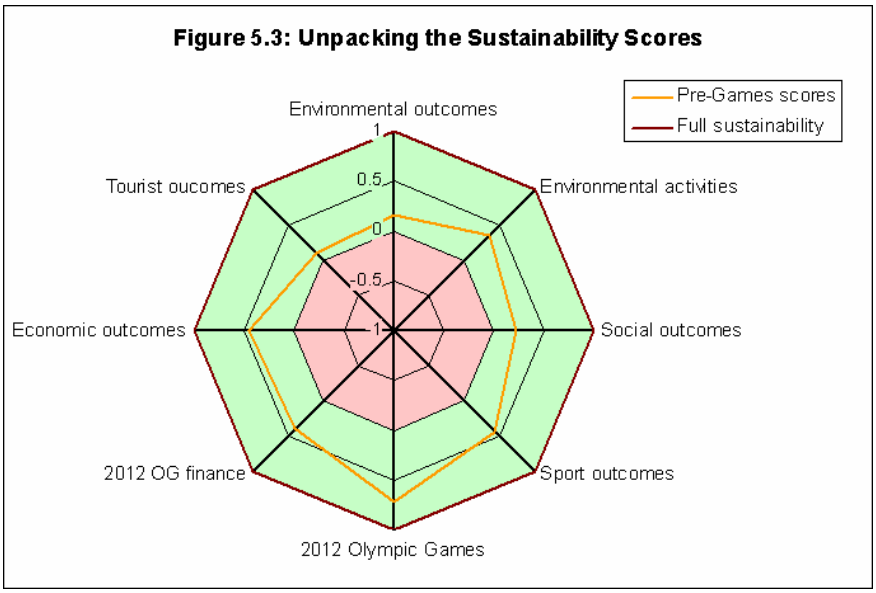


Table 5.3 shows that all of the areas are above zero and that the greatest contribution to the overall sustainability scores are coming from four main areas. Two of these relate to the financing and management of the 2012 Games themselves, with overall scores of 0.40 and 0.71 respectively. This tells us that the Games are being managed and financed in accordance with sustainability principles but little about the impact of those management and finance decisions. It should also be noted that the subset of Games finance indicators is dominated by assessment of the total capital expenditure allocations.

The third subset of indicators making this contribution relates to sport outcomes, with an overall score of 0.43. Within this bundle, the scoring is dominated by three indicators: Top-level Sportsmen and Women; World and Continental Championships; and Results at these Championships. While the 2012 Games will undoubtedly have had an impact, there may be other factors that are also resulting in positive trends in these indicators. But this does suggest that a significant element of the Pre-Games impact is to be found in the sporting culture that is being generated.

The fourth and final subset of indicators significantly influencing the sustainability scores is the economic outcomes set with an overall sustainability score of 0.45. These indicators all exhibit high levels of data confidence and many are closely related to the impact of the Games. In addition just over half are assessed as having a positive impact although it should be noted that this does not include the overall employment statistics or those for the real estate market and Foreign Direct Investment, suggesting these will take a little longer to register the impact of the Games. This does suggest potential though for a considerable contribution to the economic dimension of sustainability from the 2012 Games.

Looking at the indicator subsets that perform less well, these are an indication of those areas which need to demonstrate within the next few years that they are capable of creating a positive contribution to sustainability. There is one area that can be identified as in need of attention. The tourist industry outcome indicator scores are notably low at 0.1, presumably indicating underlying weakness in UK and London tourist industry in current economic circumstances. The other indicators all lie in a relatively close band with sustainability scores of between 0.17 and 0.35. The environment outcome indicator scores are affected by data confidence problems with this set of indicators which will continue to depress performance. The indicators for environmentally-oriented activities do not show much impact but, with high relevance and confidence scores, they have the potential to contribute more fully to sustainability in the future. A similar point can be made with regard to the social outcomes indicators. Many of these subsets are context areas which are not within the remit of ODA or LOCOG to directly influence, though a catalytic effect is expected to emerge at Games time and in the legacy period.

Conclusions of the sustainability analysis

The main conclusions to be drawn from this sustainability analysis are as follows:

1. Overall, the indicator set scores well in terms of relevance to identifying causalities and confidence in the data. It is more difficult to determine causality with confidence in the case of economic indicators and there are some problems in the confidence of drawing conclusions from the available data with the environmental data sets.
2. The overall sustainability score for the entire indicator set is 0.37 on an additive basis (which reflects the possibility of substitution between different aspects of sustainability); using the product method (which denies this possibility) the score is 0.04. Both figures are above zero and provide for a positive outcome Pre-Games *as measured by this specific set of indicators*. It is too early to make conclusions about the London 2012 Games themselves and the possibility exists for the Games to demonstrate a substantial contribution to sustainability. Future assessments against this indicator set will be able to measure *movement* towards sustainability which will provide a more useful picture than that given by these specific one-off scores.
3. Remaining with the additive method for assessing sustainability, the greatest contribution to the overall score comes from the socio-cultural indicators, followed by environmental and then economic indicators.

4. Disaggregating the subsets of indicators identifies that the greatest contribution to the overall sustainability score is coming from indicators measuring the financing and management of the 2012 Games and outcomes in terms of sport performance.
5. There is below average performance for the environmental outcomes indicators. These may be expected to improve as the various environmentally-oriented activities begin to yield results. However there are problems with the confidence for available environmental outcomes data which will continue to depress results.
6. There is below average performance on economic outcomes indicators and on those measuring the tourist industry. These may be expected to improve as the Games enter the operational phase and the economic benefits being to feed through into the local economy.
7. There is below average performance on the social outcomes indicators. Again it may take time for the impact of the Games to feed through to these indicators.

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6. 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	Y	M
En11	Transport Networks	H	G	M
En18	Solid Waste Treatment	H	Y	H
En20	Greenhouse Gas Emissions of the Games	H	Y	M
En29	Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure	H	Y	M
En33	New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities	H	G	H

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En03 – Water Quality

City (5 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator measures bathing quality and eutrophisation of rivers, lakes and coastal sites associated with the Games site(s). This concerns their amenity value. Data are sourced from the Environmental Agency and ODA. The sampling sites are shown on the attached map. There is no sampling for Faecal Streptococci.

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 of SWMP around the main Olympic site. Orthophosphate / Phosphorus data are only collected by the Environment Agency, while E. Coli data are only collected by ODA. As the two sampling strategies do not overlay there is not a clear overlay of data except at one point, (EA River Lee Carpenters Road / ODA SWMP7). The specific locations have been provided within the table – as OS Grid references for the Environment Agency points and British National Grid for the ODA points.

Bathing Water: only E-Coli is monitored, it is measured in colony forming units cfu/ml. The four sites monitored swmp01 and 17 are of a higher than excellent standard. SWMP 07 and 42 are between 600 and 700 cfu/ml which rates them at good to excellent standards.

Concentration of Nitrates: Water Framework directive and Nitrates directive suggests that a maximum limit of 50mg N/l should not be exceeded, however, the EA promotes levels to no greater than 30mg N/l. The greatest concentration measured at all sites is 17.4 mg N/l, well within the current guidelines. This then shows that all nitrate levels within the Olympic park are well below acceptable levels.

Concentration of Orthophosphates: European Guidelines provided by the WFD suggest a maximum concentration of 0.1 P mg/l. The UK is rated as very poor in concentrations of Orthophosphates and averages concentration levels of nearly 0.3 P mg/l. The River Lee highest concentrations for Orthophosphates and Phosphorous are 3.15 and 3.49 P mg/l. This is extremely high. It is believed that the remedial works at the Olympic site will benefit the local area. However, investigative work may be required to determine the upstream cause of such high concentrations of these nutrients. Further evaluation of this data will allow relevant agencies to determine the overall effect that the Olympic Park has on water quality within the local area.

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

The Olympic Lee restoration is given as a case study in the new Water Framework Directive. The construction works for the 2012 Olympics and associated legacy developments will 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 bright future throughout the Olympic legacy. This is an excellent indicator for improved water quality.

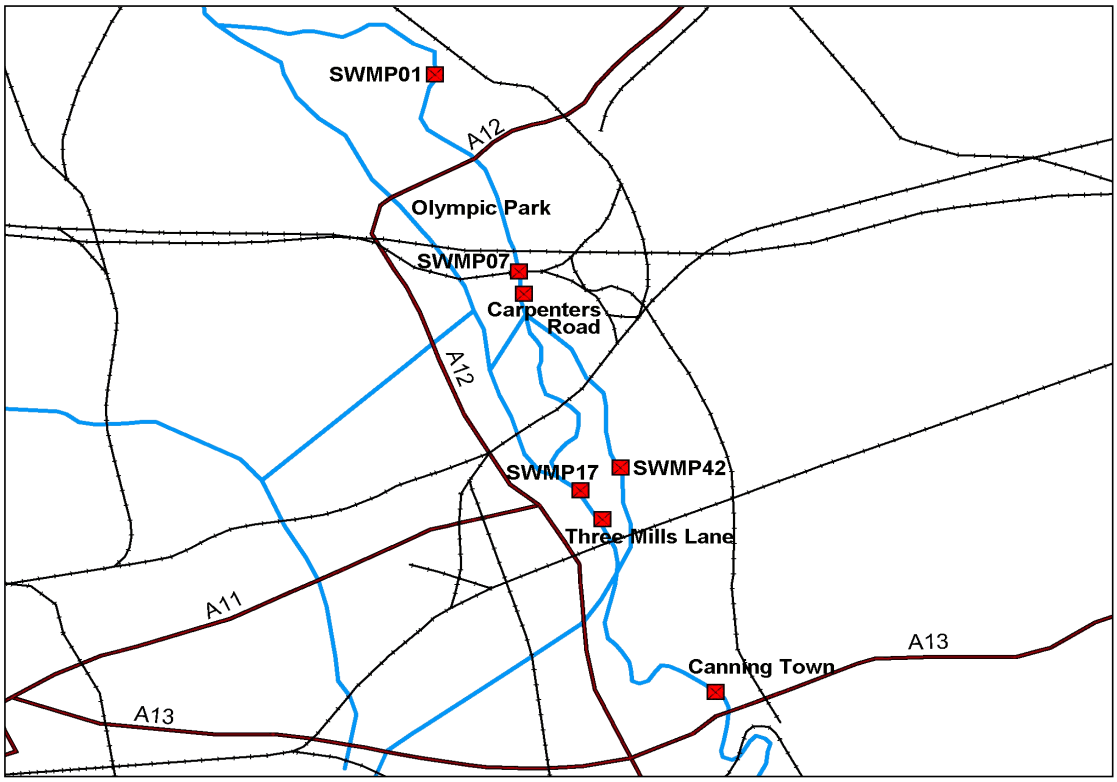
Nitrate levels are contributing to poor water quality in London's rivers. Since 1990 the percentage of designated river length with excessively high or very high levels of nitrate has declined from 57% to 52% in 2008. There is no river length with 'very low' or 'low' levels of nitrate in London. Phosphorous levels as phosphate are a major problem in London's rivers. Phosphate levels are 'very high' or 'excessively high' in just under 90% of London's rivers. These levels have remained relatively constant since 1995 and represent the majority of designated rivers in London.

En03 - Water Quality

City (5 Host Boroughs)

		Bathing water		Nutrients in freshwater		
		Concentration of intestinal enterococci (faecal streptococci) [1]	Concentration of Escherischia coli (cfu/100ml)	Concentration of nitrate (mg/l)	Concentration of orthophosphate as P (mg/l)	Total phosphorus as P (mg/l)
Rivers	River Lee (Canning Town)			10.24 (6.84 - 15.7)	1.36 (0.54 - 3.05)	-- (-- - --)
	River Lee (CarpentersRoad)			11.79 (8.15 - 17.4)	1.89 (0.56 - 3.15)	2.1 (0.65 - 3.49)
	Lea Navigation (Three Mills Lane)			8.64 (2.95 - 14.6)	1.67 (0.20 - 2.69)	-- (-- - --)
	SWMP01		37.2 (<1 - 201)	11.7 (8.4 - 15.4)		
	SWMP07		61.7 (<1 - 690)	11.5 (8.3 - 15.1)		
	SWMP17		4 (<1 - 32)	10.3 (4.7 - 14.1)		
	SWMP42		77 (<1 - 620)	11.3 (7.6 - 15.3)		

[1] Faecal streptococci are not measured



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 1990-2008 both as emissions in tonnes and as tonnes in CO_2 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 CO_2 emissions by broad end user categories and as per capita emissions for the years 2005-2007. 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 2003-2008, by 5% overall in the Kyoto basket of greenhouse gases. The highest percentage reductions (in CO_2 equivalence) for the period are: SF_6 (46%), PFC (25%), CH_4 and N_2O (10% each) though SF_6 and PFC make very small contributions to the Kyoto basket.

In terms of end user categories, 45% of the CO_2 emissions in the UK are derived from industry and commerce with a modest reduction in CO_2 emissions Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). For the period 2005-2008 CO_2 emissions fell nationally by 2% with a corresponding fall in per capita emissions by 3% (assisted by the rise in population), down to 8.42 tonnes.

In London, the percentage contribution to CO_2 emissions from industry and commerce is similar to the national picture with the main changes being an increased percentage contribution from domestic (at 36% compared to 29% nationally) and a lower percentage contribution from road transport (at 20% compared to 26% 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. Total emissions have risen very slightly though the per capita emissions have fallen due to rising population.

In the Host Boroughs, the pattern of emissions for end user categories is broadly the same as for London except that total emissions have grown by 5% for 2005-2007 with per capita emissions rising despite population increase. This can be attributed to a background rise in CO_2 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 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 CO_2 emissions levels as the City of London.

En04 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Country (UK)

actual emissions in tonnes	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Net CO_2 emissions (emissions minus removals)	556.7	556.3	553.9	551.4	543.6	532.8
Methane (CH_4)	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	5.26	5.52	6.01	6.21	6.35	6.43
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03

weighted by global warming potential [1]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Net CO_2 emissions (emissions minus removals)	556.7	556.3	553.9	551.4	543.6	532.8
Methane (CH_4)	54.4	52.7	51.5	50.5	49.3	48.7
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	37.5	38.0	36.9	35.2	34.7	33.9
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	10.5	9.6	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.2
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Kyoto greenhouse gas basket	661.2	659.3	655.2	650.0	640.5	628.3

[1] million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent

Country (UK), Region (London) and City (5 Host Boroughs)

		CO_2 emissions by end user categories (t)						
	Year	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	LULUCF [2]	Total	ONS MYE [3] Population ('000s)	Per Capita Emissions (t)
UK	2005	238,045	149,568	137,186	-1,934	522,866	60,240.0	8.68
	2006	238,210	150,782	135,036	-1,816	522,212	60,587.9	8.62
	2007	232,945	145,725	136,361	-1,815	513,216	60,975.4	8.42
London	2005	19,793	16,593	9,037	54	45,477	7,456.0	6.10
	2006	21,180	16,652	8,884	53	46,769	7,512.6	6.23
	2007	20,344	16,225	8,860	57	45,486	7,556.6	6.02
5 Host Boroughs	2005	2,914	2,194	1,292	7	6,407	1,108.1	5.78
	2006	3,395	2,201	1,272	6	6,875	1,113.9	6.17
	2007	3,300	2,155	1,281	6	6,742	1,120.0	6.02

[2] Land Use, Land Use Change and Forest

[3] Office of National Statistics Mid-Year Estimate

En05 – Air Quality

City (5 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator measures the quality of outdoor air. Monthly data of PM_{10} (suspended particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers) from April 2009 at sampling sites have been provided by the Olympic Delivery Authority. During the period of monitoring, two of the sites have been discontinued (Soilwash and Carpenters Road), two new ones have been introduced (Kesslers and Olympic Village) and one has been moved to a more representative site (Metronet). All data is collected by Osiris monitors which are not directly comparable to European reference monitoring methods, and have an inherent uncertainty.

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	31 December 2004
	40 μ/m^{-3}	annual mean	31 December 2004

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). The Olympic Park has 9 operational PM_{10} monitoring sites located across the park and in neighbouring boroughs. The current data for annual mean and daily mean covers the period from April 2009 – March 2010. During this period the now discontinued Soil wash site held the highest annual mean PM_{10} at 44.9 μ/m^{-3}. This is quite common with this type of temporary site. However, this has now discontinued due to completion of the Enabling and relocated elsewhere on the park.

Gainsborough, Greenway, Marshgate Lane, Omega Works and the reasonably new site of Kesslers are well within guidelines. Carpenters Road is now decommissioned and Metronet has been relocated due to interference of monitoring data by trains. This monitor has now stabilised and well within guidelines. Although a relatively new site, The Olympic Village site needs to be monitored closely, in its initial stages, to determine any issues with the immediate increasing trend.

Omega works and Gainsborough are located at sensitive receptor locations which is comparable to AQQs' therefore this gives a more accurate reading compared to the discontinued sites which clearly states by the ODA that they are not comparable to AQOs.

With the different location of the sites, with possible different factors affecting the air quality of each area, and just going on the basis of 2009 – 2010 data, It is difficult to estimate the impact of the Olympic Games.

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

The construction activities at the Olympic Park have no discernable impact on London air quality. All of the monitoring data from the London Air Quality monitoring network (close to the Olympic park), and ODA's own monitoring, show no exceedances or issues relating to PM_{10} concentrations in this area.

En05 - Air Quality

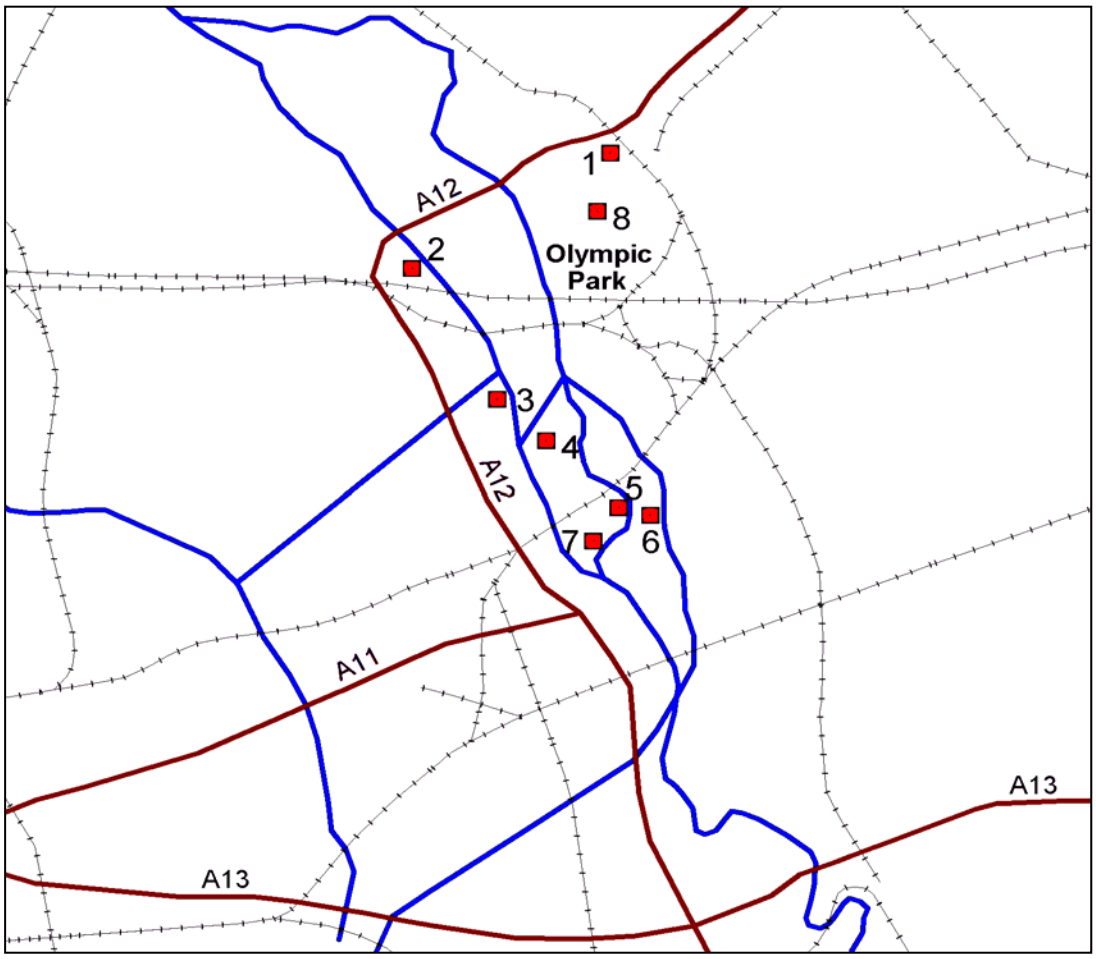
City (5 Host Boroughs)

	Monthly and Period of measured PM_{10} (µ/m^{-3} - AQO: 40 µ/m^{-3} as annual mean)									
	Gainsborough	Soil wash [1]	Carpenters Road [1]	Marshgate Lane	Bridgewater Road	Metronet (CZ6a/c) [2]	Greenway	Omega Works	Kesslers	Olympic Village
Apr-09	34.2	59.8	44.4	75.5	30.2	47.0	22.9	22.8	-	-
May-09	36.1	41.2	33.9	38.7	56.3	34.2	16.6	22.3	-	-
Jun-09	17.8	49.2	34.0	32.6	48.5	33.5	32.1	20.6	-	-
Jul-09	14.6	31.2	25.8	26.1	34.2	41.6	22.0	17.0	-	-
Aug-09	15.9	43.1	29.7	31.3	33.1	28.7	27.6	19.5	-	-
Sep-09	19.2	-	42.9	37.1	48.5	39.0	24.0	28.7	33.6	-
Oct-09	21.0	-	39.3	29.5	46.6	46.0	22.6	29.3	31.2	-
Nov-09	16.0	-	32.3	23.1	35.9	45.0	18.5	24.0	26.9	-
Dec-09	15.2	-	29.1	22.2	26.4	36.9	13.9	19.6	21.7	-
Jan-10	13.8	-	30.4	23.1	29.0	29.2	15.5	18.4	22.9	-
Feb-10	16.9	-	-	23.6	22.2	20.9	15.5	15.4	21.6	29.9
Mar-10	26.7	-	-	23.5	17.1	19.1	19.7	17.1	24.5	36.9
Period Mean	**20.6**	**44.9**	**34.2**	**32.2**	**35.7**	**38.1 (20.0)**	**20.9**	**21.2**	**26.1**	**33.4**

	Number of Exceedances of the 24-hour PM_{10} air quality objective (AQO: 35 exceed./year of 50 µ/m^3 measured as daily mean)									
	Gainsborough	Soil wash [1]	Carpenters Road [1]	Marshgate Lane	Bridgewater Road	Metronet (CZ6a/c) [2]	Greenway	Omega Works	Kesslers	Olympic Village
Apr-09	4	16	5	16	2	5	1	0	-	-
May-09	4	7	3	3	13	0	0	0	-	-
Jun-09	0	12	4	1	7	1	4	0	-	-
Jul-09	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	-	-
Aug-09	0	7	3	0	1	3	3	0	-	-
Sep-09	0	-	8	4	5	6	0	2	1	-
Oct-09	0	-	5	1	7	11	0	1	1	-
Nov-09	0	-	0	0	3	11	0	0	1	-
Dec-09	0	-	1	1	1	6	0	0	1	-
Jan-10	0	-	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	-
Feb-10	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar-10	0	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Period Exceedences	**8**	**45**	**30**	**26**	**41**	**49**	**9**	**3**	**5**	**4**

[1] Monitor decommissioned [2] Monitor moved to more representative location at end of Jan 2010 - previously affected by trains.

NOTES:
Soil wash monitor located onsite location so not comparable to AQOs. Sperseded by Omega Works.
Metronet monitor affected by trains. Since move at end Jan 2010, much lower values - even though now located on site.
Olympic Village data only provided since end Jan 2010.
Omega Works and Gainsborough are located at sensitive receptor locations and so are directly comparable to AQOs.
All data are collected by Osiris monitors which are not directly comparable to European reference monitoring methods, and have an inherent uncertainty.



Map of PM_{10} monitoring stations

1 Metronet
2 Gainsborough
3 Omega Works
4 Greenway
5 Bridgewater Road
6 Kesslers
7 Marshgate Lane
8 Olympic Village

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 in 2008 and 2009 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 Games are complete and the legacy 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 we will 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*	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%*	2,740	*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*	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%*	150	*0.09%*

City (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*	ha.	*percent*
2001	1,631	*9.68%*	3,245	*19.26%*	1,171	*6.95%*	2,914	*17.29%*	4,742	*28.14%*	1,105	*6.56%*	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	*0.65%*	50	*0.30%*	-	-
2005	1,695	*10.06%*	3,214	*19.07%*	1,145	*6.80%*	2,982	*17.70%*	4,559	*27.06%*	1,093	*6.49%*	90	*0.53%*	10	*0.06%*	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	*0.47%*	10	*0.06%*	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	*0.36%*	20	*0.12%*	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	*0.18%*	40	*0.24%*	-	-

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.

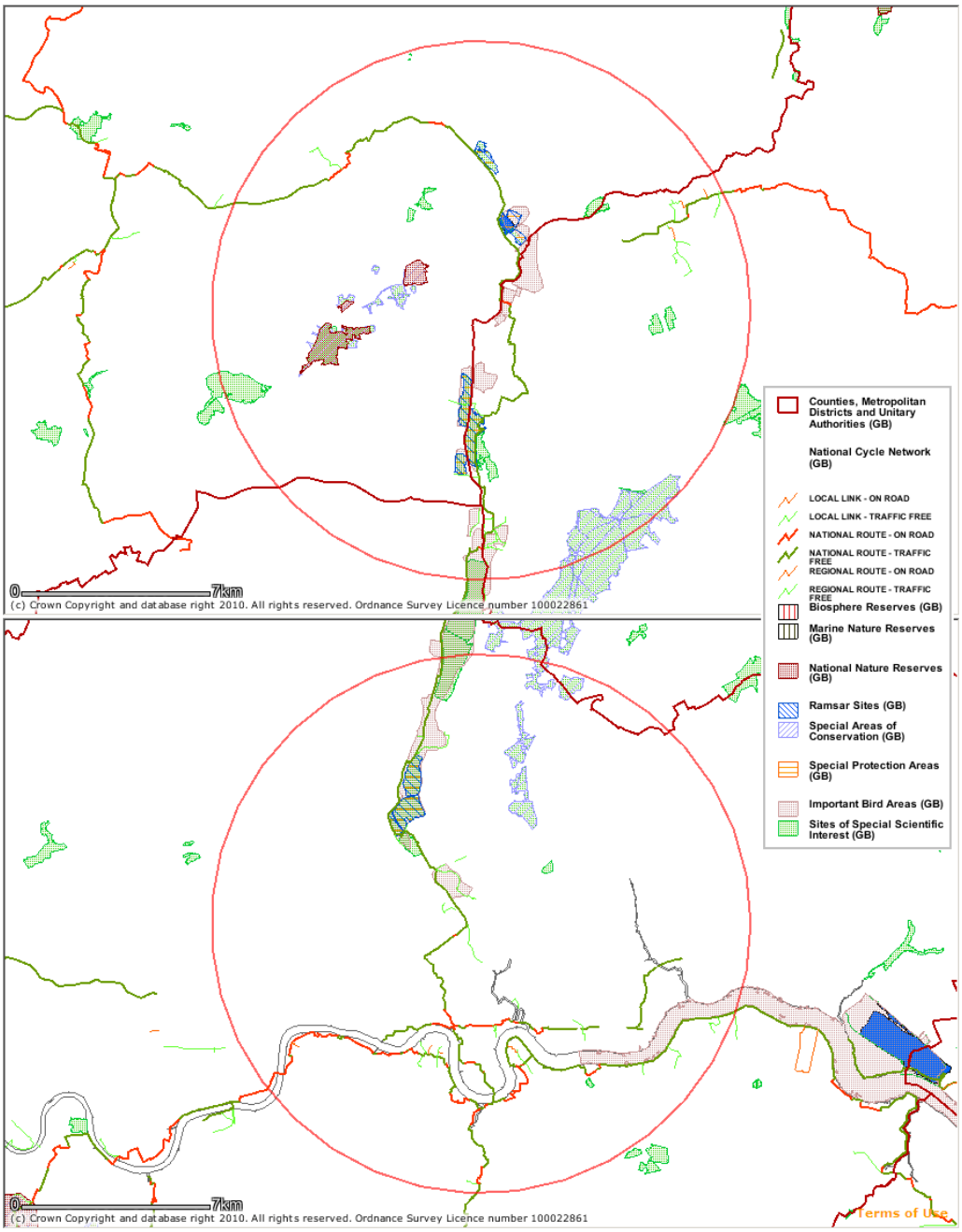
Impact Relevance **M** Rating **G** Confidence **M**

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 **Y** 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 effectiveness of the whole area as a public open-air leisure area will need to be assessed during the legacy period.

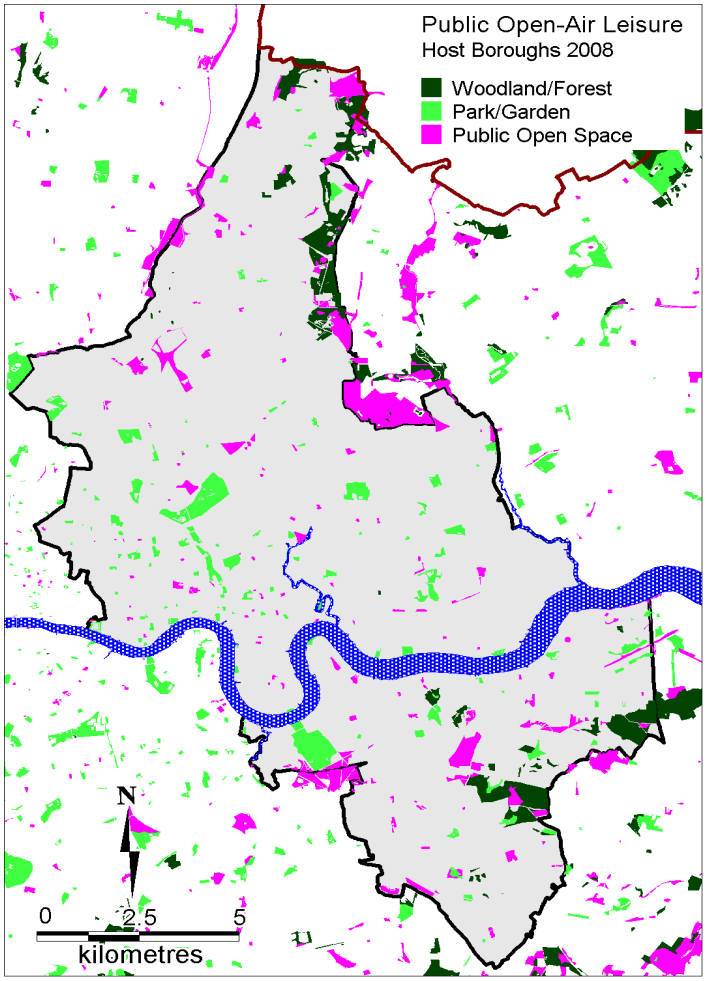
En10 - Public Open-Air Leisure Areas

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 (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	141	633	151	472	344	1,635	*9.74%*
2005	52	530	146	631	154	478	352	1,639	*9.76%*
2008	57	522	140	507	190	506	387	1,535	*9.14%*



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. The first of 22 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]				
			Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		
	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	see indicator Ec06
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	*0.89%*	11,122	*2.79%*	35,649	*8.95%*	6,209	*1.56%*	23,950	*6.01%*	131,070	*32.90%*	186,811	*46.89%*	
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%*	
change	40		24		88		-72		25		1,106		5,210		
2005-09	*1.14%*		*0.21%*		*0.25%*		*-1.30%*		*0.10%*		*0.89%*		*2.85%*		

Region (London)

	Roads														Rail (Km)
	Motorway		Principal/Trunk				Secondary[1]				Tertiary[2]				
			Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		
	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	see indicator Ec06
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	*0.40%*	1,658	*11.11%*	62	*0.41%*	480	*3.21%*	17	*0.12%*	12,457	*83.46%*	192	*1.29%*	
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%*	
change	0		2		0		-7		3		88		-28		
2005-09	*0.00%*		*0.11%*		*0.00%*		*-1.38%*		*13.49%*		*0.73%*		*-9.55%*		

City (Host Boroughs)

	Roads														Rail (Km)
	Motorway		Principal/Trunk				Secondary[1]				Tertiary[2]				
			Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		
	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	km	*percent*	see indicator Ec06
2005	-		249	*13.03%*	1	*0.04%*	77	*4.03%*	0	*0.00%*	1,579	*82.75%*	3	*0.15%*	
2006	-		249	*12.80%*	1	*0.04%*	76	*3.88%*	1	*0.03%*	1,616	*83.01%*	5	*0.23%*	
2007	-		249	*12.91%*	1	*0.04%*	75	*3.86%*	0	*0.01%*	1,598	*82.80%*	7	*0.37%*	
2008	-		249	*12.89%*	1	*0.04%*	76	*3.92%*	1	*0.04%*	1,599	*82.73%*	7	*0.38%*	
2009	-		249	*12.91%*	1	*0.04%*	76	*3.92%*	1	*0.04%*	1,602	*82.96%*	3	*0.13%*	
change			1				-1				23				
2005-09			*0.24%*				*-1.56%*				*1.46%*				

[1] B roads [2] C and unclassified roads

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 (5 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 site should be contributing to a one-off spike in the statistics, to be confirmed in the stage of OGI. 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

	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	962	68	66	-	282	46	-
2005	-	-	1070	143	124	5	249	47	-
2006	38	17	929	250	116	5	239	19	138
2007	41	19	1024	354	68	7	245	8	138
2008	101	55	1013	383	138	20	235	42	138

- no data

[1] Metal Recycling Service

[2] Based on ONS mid-year estimates

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 CO_2 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 tCO_2e. Construction of Olympic works resulting in 828,000 tCO_2e (24%), spectator travel, air, road and rail 449,000 tCO_2e (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 tCO_2e impact from the spectators/media and sponsors travelling within London are projected to be comparatively high. Although this cannot be reduced, when the transport infrastructure projects are completed it is hoped that the GGE impact arising from the flow of spectators within London will have been reduced. 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.

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. Given that the data overleaf are for the reference footprint for the period 2005-2012, it is too early to evaluate the actual effect. Nevertheless, in comparison, the total reference footprint of 3.5m tCO_2e 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_2e	percent
Olympic Park works	828,000	*44%*
Olympic Village	391,000	*21%*
Transport Infrasture	161,000	*9%*
Media Centre	130,000	*7%*
Main Stadium	129,000	*7%*
Other	250,000	*13%*
Total	**1,889,000**	

Staging (LOCOG)	tCO_2e	percent
Venues overlay & fit-out	199,000	*50%*
Technology	50,000	*13%*
Games Family transport	34,000	*9%*
Travel grants	28,500	*7%*
Games workforce - catering and uniforms	15,700	*4%*
Other	72,900	*18%*
Total	**400,100**	

Associated and shared impacts

Spectators, transport, media and sponsors	tCO_2e	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**	

tCO_2e = tonnes CO_2 equivalent

En29 – Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure

City (5 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 CO_2 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 **Y** 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 CO_2 emission reduction per project, overall it is expected to reduce CO_2 footprint connected with travel to and back from the venues. As the projects are in progress it is not possible to put numbers against switch, change or uptake.

En29 - Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure

City (5 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 wiill 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 an and near-doubling of signalling operations, additional 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

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	A water recycling facility on the Olympic Park.
Location of project	Old Ford (south-west corner of the Olympic Park).
New or already planned	A planning application for the facility is being submitted to the ODA Planning Decisions Team in early 2010. The planning authority will consult with local residents and businesses about the application.
Direct relation to	The Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) and Thames Water. After the Games the facility will continue to provide water to the venues and infrastructure on the Park. (not for drinking water)
Type of treatment	Recycle and clean water.
Project dates	A planning application is being submitted to the ODA Planning Decisions Team in early 2010.
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	Total investment not known. The construction of the venues and infrastructure of the London 2012 Games is funded by the National Lottery through the Olympic Lottery Distributor, The Department for Culture, Media and Sport, the Mayor of London and the London Development Agency.

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 at all clear if the 20% reduction in water consumption during the games will be achieved. The numbers of visitors are well in excess of the potential residents in the regenerated neighbourhoods.

Key related aspects to this project are:

- What additional infrastructure is in place to deliver the water generated?
- Is there a legacy refurbishment requirement?

Some lessons from Vancouver and Beijing could be relevant to this analysis.

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

If approved, the impact will need to be evaluated in relation to anticipated water use on site, what percentage of total non drinkable water does the facility provide during Olympic game time and then in legacy, and the local community's reaction to this innovative environmentally designed facility. 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.

7. 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	Y	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	Y	H
So38	Volunteers	H	Y	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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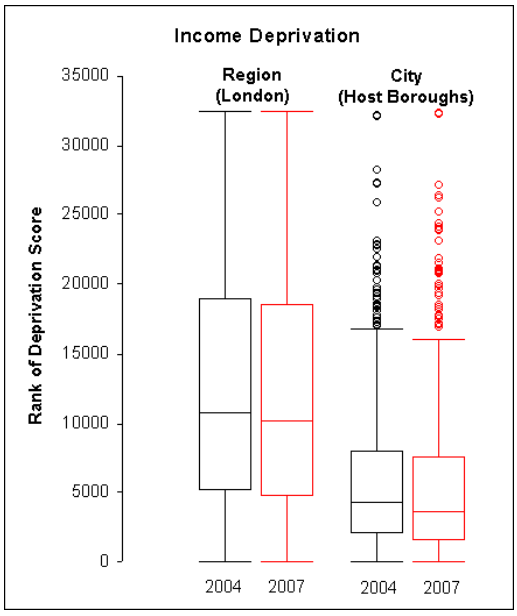
So06 – Poverty and Social Exclusion

Region (London), City (5 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 and 2007. They are not disaggregated by BAME communities. The data are from the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Presentation



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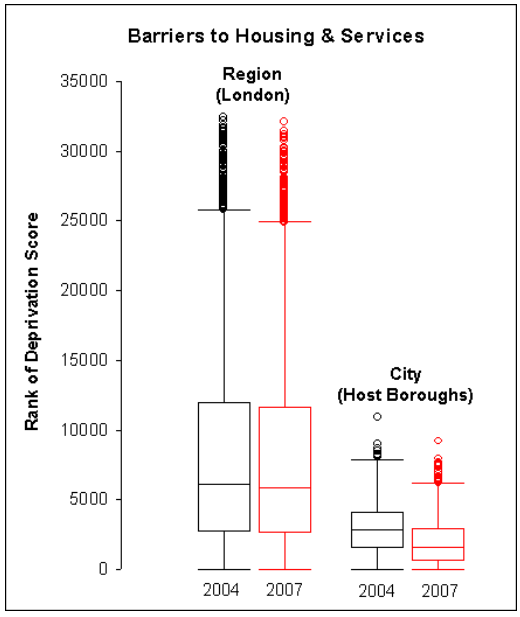

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Analysis

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. However, 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 whilst the barriers domain reflects difficulty in access to key services, in achieving home ownership and levels of household overcrowding. The box plots show the heightened levels of deprivation in the Host Boroughs compared with London as a whole, the contrast being most stark for the barriers to housing and services. In both cases, the median rank has fallen from 2004 to 2007 indicating a worsening situation which in the case of barriers was probably driven by steep increases in house prices in London.

See also indicator So31 and So48.

Impact

Relevance	Rating	Confidence
H	Y	H

The 2007 indices (largely calculated from 2005 data) are 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.

So07 – Educational Level

Region (London), City (5 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 2005-2008. The percentage of the working age population with no qualifications or Level 1 qualifications has fallen whilst the percentage with higher education qualifications has risen to nearly 40%. There is a gender imbalance with a higher proportion of females having no qualifications or Level 1, an imbalance which is not evident from 2006 onwards in the higher education qualifications.

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. The gender imbalance is also accentuated. Nevertheless the trajectory of change is more marked than for London as a whole with the proportion of working age population with higher education qualifications increasing over the period by eight percentage points (four percentage points in London).

See also indicator So32.

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

The rise in educational standards evident in the period 2005-2008 cannot be attributed to the Olympic effect as increasing the educational level of the workforce has been a fundamental mantra of New Labour 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 population[1])

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%

City (5 Host Boroughs)

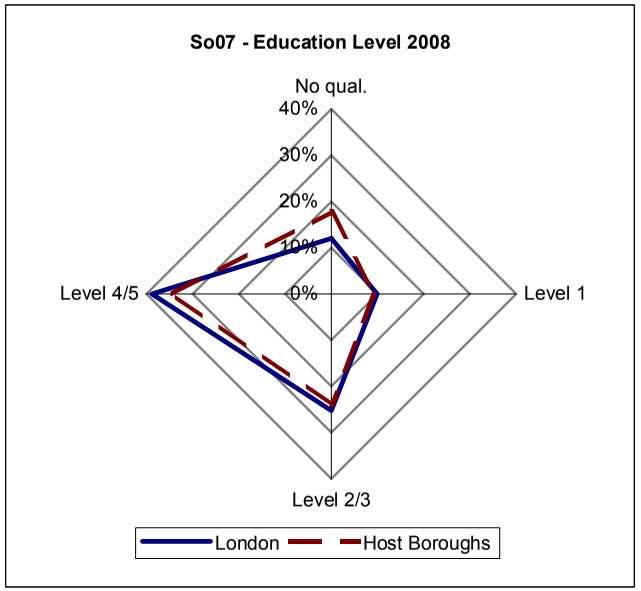
	No qualifications			Level 1			Level 2/3			Level 4/5		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
2005	19.31%	22.52%	20.86%	9.15%	11.87%	10.46%	24.85%	23.70%	24.46%	27.03%	25.03%	26.06%
2006	18.54%	20.13%	19.31%	10.00%	10.87%	10.44%	23.37%	25.44%	24.48%	29.35%	27.86%	28.68%
2007	16.88%	20.82%	18.80%	10.36%	11.81%	11.06%	23.06%	24.31%	23.91%	32.49%	28.85%	30.75%
2008	16.33%	19.40%	17.83%	8.35%	10.43%	9.35%	25.20%	22.76%	24.03%	34.95%	33.52%	34.27%

[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 qialification

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 (5 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 (Home Office, Crime in England and Wales 2008/09). In London, total recorded crime has fallen by 23% in the period 2002/03 to 2009/10. The sharpest decline (34%) is in recorded crime against property. However, serious recorded crime against the person rose up to 2006/07 with more recent figures not being comparable due to a change in the counting rules.

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), 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 policing and partnership working, including the creation of local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in each Local Authority, has lead 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 is 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)

		Count				Per 1000 population			
Year	ONS MYE[1] 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	7,361,600	228,177	46,803	804,409	1,080,741	31.00	6.36	109.27	146.81
2003-2004	7,364,100	233,864	45,159	779,777	1,060,930	31.76	6.13	105.89	144.07
2004-2005	7,389,100	249,597	44,689	719,566	1,015,121	33.78	6.05	97.38	137.38
2005-2006	7,456,100	250,038	50,484	678,616	984,125	33.53	6.77	91.01	131.99
2006-2007	7,512,400	234,120	50,028	619,337	921,779	31.16	6.66	82.44	122.70
2007-2008	7,556,900	181,668	40,316	563,810	866,038	24.04	5.33	74.61	114.60
2008-2009	7,619,800	212,503	42,877	540,996	845,029	27.89	5.63	71.00	110.90
2009-2010	7,673,500	214,187	43,280	531,397	828,349	27.91	5.64	69.25	107.95

City (5 Host Boroughs)

		Count				Per 1000 population			
Year	ONS MYE[1] 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	1,109,500	44,829	9,734	132,535	185,014	40.40	8.77	119.45	166.75
2003-2004	1,108,300	46,136	9,926	127,098	181,097	41.63	8.96	114.68	163.40
2004-2005	1,106,500	46,951	9,375	114,546	169,958	42.43	8.47	103.52	153.60
2005-2006	1,108,100	48,903	10,822	109,535	168,903	44.13	9.77	98.85	152.43
2006-2007	1,113,900	46,596	10,489	99,325	158,140	41.83	9.42	89.17	141.97
2007-2008	1,120,000	35,725	8,621	95,307	155,112	31.90	7.70	85.10	138.49
2008-2009	1,128,300	39,422	8,493	89,082	145,887	34.94	7.53	78.95	129.30
2009-2010	1,135,500	40,110	8,710	87,043	143,058	35.32	7.67	76.66	125.99

Figures for London represent the Metropolitan Police area which does not include the City of London
Data for 2009-2010 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

So09 – Health

Country (UK, England & Wales, England), Region (London), City (5 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

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.

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.

The categories for causes of death are given as percentages of total deaths and together account for at least 90% of all deaths.

Presentation

See Tables and Diagrams on the following pages.

Analysis

For England and Wales, the General Fertility Rate increased whilst Infant Mortality Rate decreased correspondingly. Compared with England and 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.

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.

Morbidity rates are declining at all geographic levels, with London lower and 5 Host Boroughs figures higher than England & Wales rates. At all levels, the rates are higher for men.

Hospital Episodes have grown noticeably over time at all geographic levels and figures are highest in the 5 Host Boroughs where the rate of change has also occurred faster than in London and nationally.

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 5 Host Boroughs it is lower.

See also indicator So10

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

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.

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.

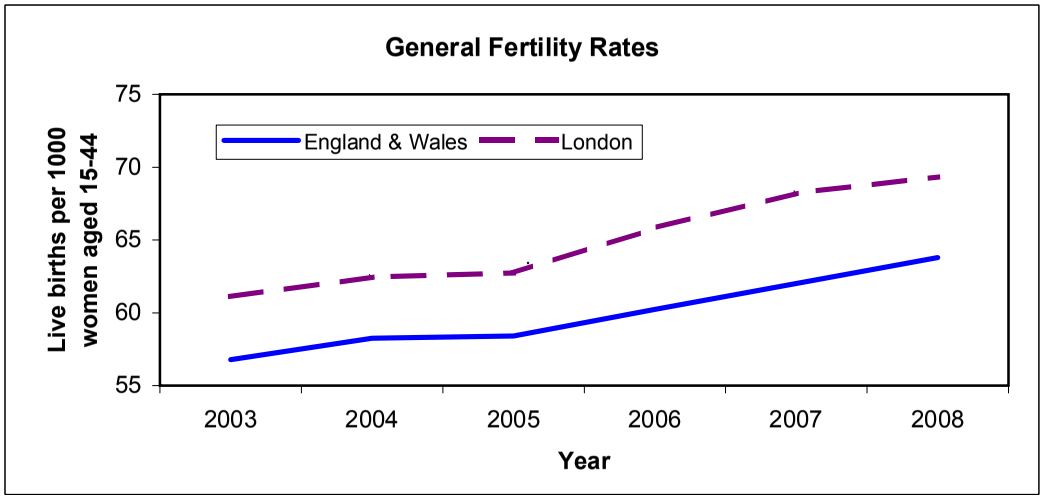
There is considerable and sustained attention being given both nationally and in London to tackling these factors, such as the policies and interventions that address the social determinants of health inequalities recommended in the Marmot Review (The Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England,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

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	*26.6%*	*3.3%*	*3.2%*	*33.8%*	*13.7%*	*5.1%*	*3.5%*
2008	63.8	5.5	9.4	*27.7%*	*3.6%*	*3.4%*	*33.0%*	*14.1%*	*5.1%*	*3.5%*

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	6.7
2008	69.3	5.0	6.6



[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	Obesity [6, c]				Life expectancy at birth [a]		Healthy life expectancy [a]	
	Male	Female	All	Episodes [5, c]	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	*23.0%*	*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	-	-	-	2005-2007	77.3	81.5	68.4	70.4
2008	75.5	61.7	68.9	233.2	-	-	-	2006-2008	77.5	81.7	-	-

[a] United Kingdom
[b] England & Wales
[c] England

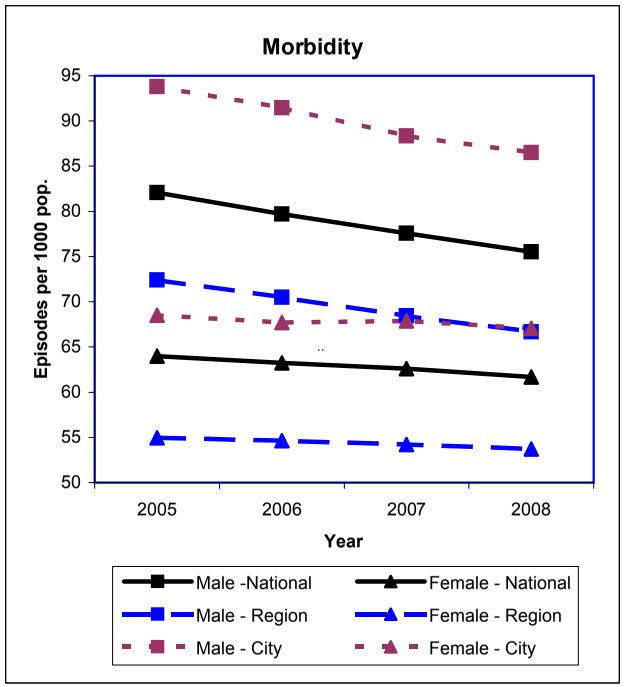
[4] Proxy: Incapacity Benefit claimants per thousand working age population (16-64 male; 16-59 female)
[5] All finshed hospital episodes per thousand population
[6] Obese plus morbidly obese (as percentage of population)

Region (London)

	Morbidity [4]			Hospital		Life expectancy at birth	
	Male	Female	All	Episodes [5]		Male	Female
2003	-	-	-	168.4	2001-2003	76.0	80.8
2004	-	-	-	177.9	2002-2004	76.4	81.1
2005	72.4	55.0	64.0	183.5	2003-2005	76.9	81.4
2006	70.5	54.6	62.8	195.4	2004-2006	77.4	82.0
2007	68.4	54.2	61.6	200.9	2005-2007	77.9	82.4
2008	66.7	53.7	60.4	205.0	2006-2008	78.2	82.7

City (5 Host Boroughs)

	Morbidity [4]			Hospital		Life expectancy at birth	
	Male	Female	All	Episodes [5]		Male	Female
2003	-	-	-	181.1	2001-2003	73.9	79.5
2004	-	-	-	193.6	2002-2004	74.4	79.8
2005	93.8	68.5	81.6	201.0	2003-2005	75.0	80.2
2006	91.4	67.7	80.0	212.8	2004-2006	75.1	80.5
2007	88.4	67.9	78.5	222.5	2005-2007	75.5	80.9
2008	86.5	67.1	77.1	228.6	2006-2008	75.8	81.2



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 tackling 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

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

[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

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%*

note: 2006 was a drought year with water usage restrictions

[6] exluding tests for compliance with future standards (2013)

So12 – Sport and Physical Activities

Region (London), City (5 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 (5 Host Boroughs) is smaller at 1.1%. Data on gender split is 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 5 Host Boroughs level, the one exception being club membership which has declined in London. In comparison to London, the 5 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
change 2005/06 to 2008/09	*significant decrease [4]*		*no change*		*no change*	

City (5 Host Boroughs)

	Club membership [1]		Organised Sport [2]		3x30 participation in sport [3]	
	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Oct 2005-Oct 2006	20.6%	5,016	32.4%	5,017	15.0%	5,017
Oct 2007-Oct 2008	20.7%	3,520	33.3%	3,522	15.2%	3,522
Oct 2008-Oct 2009	19.7%	2,529	31.1%	2,529	16.4%	2,547
change 2005/06 to 2008/09	*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 (5 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

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.

Presentation

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%*

City (5 Host Boroughs)

	Participation >= 2 hrs [2]	Participation >= 3 hrs [3]
2006/07	*84%*	-
2007/08	*87%*	-
2008/09	-	*33%*

Analysis

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.

See also indicator So12 and So14

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

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 new 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 5 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.

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.

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)

		All Facilities [1]			Sport for All [2]			
		Total	Dissability access [3]	% Dissability access	Total	% Public access [4]	Dissability access [3]	% Dissability access
Facility Type	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)

		All Facilities [1]			Sport for All [2]			
		Total	Dissability access [3]	% Dissability access	Total	% Public access [4]	Dissability access [3]	% Dissability access
Facility Type	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)

		All Facilities [1]			Sport for All [2]			
		Total	Dissability access [3]	% Dissability access	Total	% Public access [4]	Dissability access [3]	% Dissability access
Facility Type	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

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	155	84	229	830	607	1,437

Analysis

From 2003 to 2008 the number of Olympic top-level sportsmen and women has increased, particularly since 2007. The number of Paralympic top-level athletes has also increased but less dramatically. 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 2009, the figures were 43% and 37% respectively.

See also indicator So18 and So19.

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

A direct and substantial Games effect is 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.

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.

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	2516	2060	60000	28	659
2004	29	16	985	380	40300	62	2519
2005	31	11	1475	750	26700	134	2427
2006	28	31	2202	1600	31100	71	1003
2007	59	81	4430	2812	141500	55	1747
2008	37	75	2941	1789	70572	39	941
2009	88	20	2437	1667	24147	122	1207

Analysis

The numbers of events/athletes/organisers/spectators in the UK showed a sharp decline from 2003 to 2004. The numbers then recovered. 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	19	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
2004	16	11	2	49	43	2	16	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	26	85	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	28	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
2008	26	18	3	59	31	12	27	26	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	0

Analysis

The medal numbers have generally increased. Particularly for Summer Olympic Games, the medal numbers increased by more than 60%. 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:
a) athlete success and development;
b) the Performance system and structures;
c) 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 aims to ensure that the UK finishes in the top four on the London medal tally and surpasses the 47 medal haul, including 19 gold, won at the Beijing Olympics.

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)

	Samples collected	A-sample tests	A-sample adverse analytical findings	B-samples analysed	B-sample confirmations
2003/04	3828	3828	30	3	3
2004/05	4381	4381	34	1	1
2005/06	5315	5315	47	4	4
2006/07	4821	4821	34	1	0
2007/08	4786	4786	39	0	0

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 (5 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.

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 Commission 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
Horserace 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) | 2004 (131) | 2005 (223) | 2006 (295) | 2007 (375) | 2008 (420) | 2009 (340)

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 in 2009 (perhaps due to the prominence of the MP's expenses scandal and the impending General Election).

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.

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.

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 **Y** 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 and there is genuine interest in the Games. Set against this are the more cautious responses as to the longer term benefits of the Games.

So29 - Opinion Polls

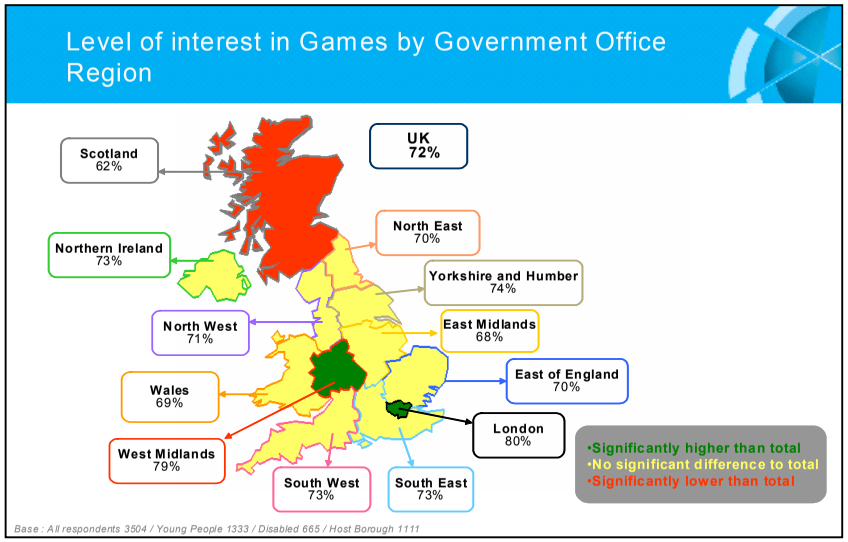
Region (London)

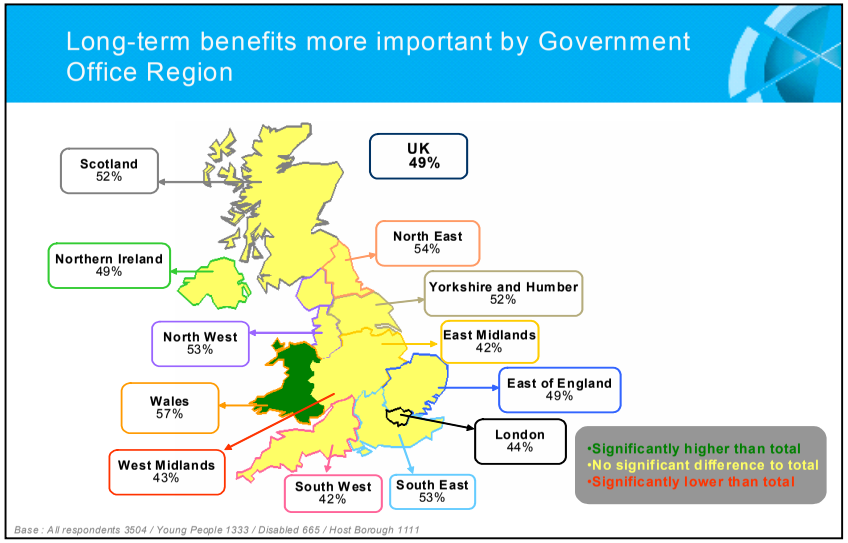
	Support for London to host the 2012 Games				
	Mar 2003 [1]	Feb 2004 [1]	Oct 2004 [1]	Mar 2005 [2]	Apr 2005 [2]
Strongly support	*44%*	*44%*	*47%*	*54%*	*60%*
Tend to support	*25%*	*24%*	*14%*	*17%*	*19%*
Neither support nor oppose	*6%*	*8%*	*9%*	*12%*	*7%*
Tend to oppose	*9%*	*8%*	*8%*	*5%*	*6%*
Strongly oppose	*12%*	*14%*	*21%*	*11%*	*7%*
Don't know	*4%*	*3%*	*1%*	*2%*	*1%*

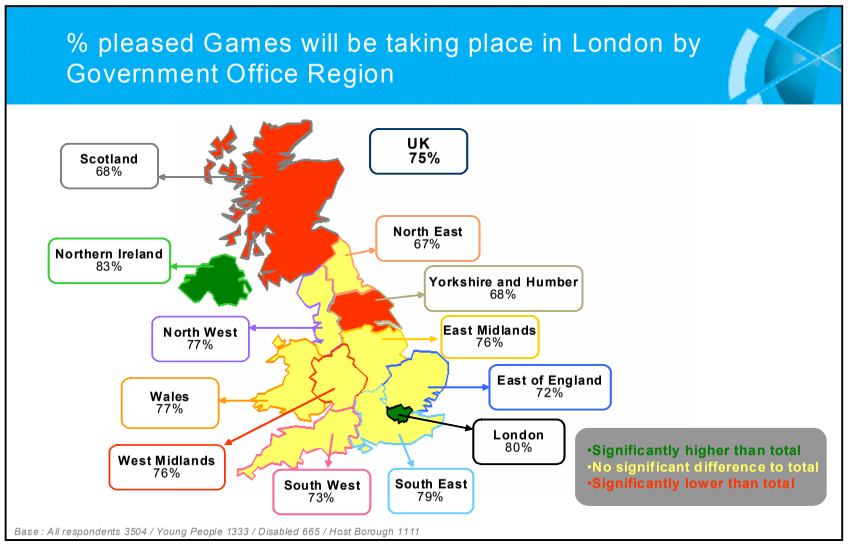
	That the Olympics are good for London / pleased the Olympics are taking place in London					
	Mar 2006 [1]		Aug 2008 [2]		Jan 2009 [3]	Feb 2010 [3]
Strongly agree	*49%*	Very pleased	*30%*	Strongly agree	*20%*	*18%*
Tend to agree	*25%*	Quite pleased	*43%*	Tend to agree	*37%*	*48%*
Neither agree nor disagree	*6%*			Neither agree nor disagree	*14%*	*14%*
Tend to disagree	*6%*	Not very pleased	*9%*	Tend to disagree	*13%*	*6%*
Strongly disagree	*12%*	Not pleased at all	*15%*	Strongly disagree	*8%*	*6%*
No opinion	*2%*	Don't know	*3%*	No opinion	*8%*	*7%*

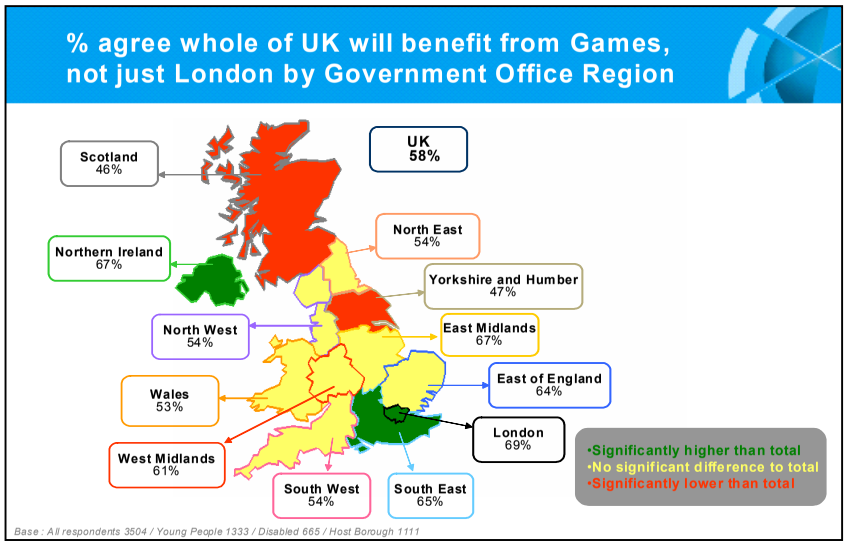
	Longer term benefits for London [4]		
	Jan 2009 [3]	Feb 2010 [3]	Change
More children participating in sport	1	5	-4
More adults participating in sport	8	6	2
Better leisure facilities	1	3	-2
Increased business and job opportunities	3	1	2
Improved transport	4	4	0
Attracting more tourists	5	1	4
Regeneration of East London	7	7	0
Other	10	10	0
None of these	6	8	-2
Don't know	9	9	0

[1] Ipsos MORI
[2] ICM Research
[3] Bostock Marketing Group Ltd
[4] Support has been ranked - 1 is highest









from *London 2012 Legacy Research Wave 3, 2009: Quantitative Report* www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6529.aspx
(prepared by Continental Research for DCMS (Department for Culture, Media and Sport) and the ODI (Office for Disability Issues))

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. At the time of reporting the process of recruiting volunteers for the Games event is at an early stage.

Presentation

Region (London)

	BAME [1]	Disabled	Women
% of jobs inside the OCOG occupied by minorities members [2]	ODA *14%* CLM *16.2%*	ODA *5%* CLM *0.2%*	ODA *47.3%* 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.

So31 – Homeless, Low-Rent Market and Affordable Housing

Country (England), Region (London), City (5 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 being 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 5 Host Boroughs show a markedly higher rate of Income Support reflecting levels of deprivation in this area of London.

With regard to the numbers of seniors requiring Pension Credits, these have been going up year-on-year and reflect the generally worsening situation of pensions. Nearly a quarter of seniors nationally and nearly half in the 5 Host Boroughs are eligible for the credits. Whereas nationally the numbers of seniors has increased by 9% for the period 2003 to 2009, over the same period the 5 Host Boroughs saw a fall of 4% reflecting perhaps a migration out of the area for retirement.

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 2008 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, exclusively so for new construction in London and the 5 Host Boroughs. The largest supplier of new housing in the private sector. Home ownership is high in the UK with nearly 70% of residential dwellings being owner occupied in 2007. 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 5 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 5 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 5 Host Boroughs with regard to levels of Income Support, Pension Credits and Disability Allowances. Social housing does require a boost as there is no local authority construction of housing 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	5.8	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	205,870	6.4	1,442,370	45.0								

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	39.3	226,410	91.1	31,160	6.0	301,260	58.1								

City (5 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	6,329	5.7	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
2004	6,454	5.8	26,930	70.6	54,780	154.5	10,190	13.8	71,510	97.2	-		-		-		-	
2005	4,663	4.2	26,210	68.5	54,110	151.2	9,810	13.2	70,490	95.2	22,945	490.3	30,295	385.9	25,655	67.1	26,230	73.3
2006	4,852	4.4	25,620	66.4	54,040	149.5	9,470	12.7	70,190	93.9	22,845	493.4	30,200	389.7	25,755	66.7	26,675	73.8
2007	3,372	3.0	25,275	64.9	52,995	145.7	9,015	12.0	69,250	92.0	23,010	502.4	30,080	389.6	26,525	68.1	27,315	75.1
2008	2,774	2.5	25,060	63.7	51,140	139.6	9,000	11.9	67,190	88.5	23,030	510.6	29,745	384.3	27,200	69.2	27,860	76.1
2009	2,372	2.1	21,810	54.7	46,370	125.4	8,120	10.6	60,060	78.1								

[1] Finacial 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	count	*percent*	count	*percent*	count	*percent*	count	*percent*		count	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	168,140	144,740	*86.1%*	23,100	*13.7%*	300	*0.2%*
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	133,830	107,710	*80.5%*	25,550	*19.1%*	570	*0.4%*

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	count	*percent*	count	*percent*	count	*percent*	count	*percent*		count	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	22,160	14,370	*64.8%*	7,750	*35.0%*	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	19,330	12,350	*63.9%*	6,970	*36.1%*	10	*0.1%*

City (5 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	count	*percent*	count	*percent*	count	*percent*	count	*percent*		count	count	*percent*	count	*percent*	count	*percent*
2003	460,544	109,101	*23.7%*	71,452	*15.5%*	1,400	*0.3%*	278,591	*60.5%*	2003/04	4,756	3,689	*77.6%*	1,067	*22.4%*	-	
2004	466,042	105,041	*22.5%*	73,717	*15.8%*	1,335	*0.3%*	285,949	*61.4%*	2004/05	5,899	4,687	*79.5%*	1,212	*20.5%*	-	
2005	471,977	101,613	*21.5%*	70,229	*14.9%*	1,383	*0.3%*	298,591	*63.3%*	2005/06	4,396	3,261	*74.2%*	1,135	*25.8%*	-	
2006	480,060	95,016	*19.8%*	73,749	*15.4%*	1,049	*0.2%*	310,246	*64.6%*	2006/07	4,323	2,968	*68.7%*	1,355	*31.3%*	-	
2007	486,995	92,359	*19.0%*	79,077	*16.2%*	1,188	*0.2%*	314,371	*64.6%*	2007/08	1,751	1,471	*84.0%*	841	*48.0%*	-	
2008	493,359	89,288	*18.1%*	84,520	*17.1%*	1,149	*0.2%*	318,402	*64.5%*	2008/09	4,770	3,686	*77.3%*	1,084	*22.7%*	-	

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'.

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%*

Analysis

Between 2008 and 2009 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%).

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

Across the UK, the number of schools and colleges registered with Get Set is currently reported to be over 13,000 and is expected to increase. 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. LOCOG is currently exploring how Get Set can be used by non-formal providers including libraries, youth groups and other community groups for young people.

So38 – Volunteers

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

Data issues

This indicator reflects the inclination of the population to volunteer from which volunteer support for London 2012 can be gauged. One source of data is sport specific: "*volunteering to support sport for at least one hour a week*". The other is survey data for National Indicator 6 (NI6) and relates more broadly to unpaid help: "*given unpaid help at least once per month over the last 12 months*". No breakdown by gender or by people with disabilities is available.

Presentation

	Volunteering in sport [1]		
	Country	Region	City
Oct 2005-Oct 2006	*4.7%*	*3.5%*	*3.2%*
Oct 2007-Oct 2008	*4.9%*	*3.8%*	*3.0%*
Oct 2008-Oct 2009	*4.7%*	*3.3%*	*3.3%*

	Unpaid help at least once a month [2]		
	Country	Region	City
2008	*23.8%*	*28.0%*	*20.0%*

[1] Data Copyright Sport England [2] Data Crown Copyright

Analysis

The national trend of volunteering in sport has been relatively stable over the last few years. The London rates show a slow decline, in contrast to the rate in the Host Boroughs which shows a slight increase and equal to the London rate now. For the Host Boroughs, the proportion of unpaid help is below that of London and that of England.

A key shortcoming of the data is that it is not broken down by age and so makes it difficult to ascertain the impact of the legacy promise regarding volunteering among young people. Theoretically, trends in this indicator could potentially be inferred from correlation with other indicators such as So32.

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

While London 2012 will depend on up to 70,000 volunteers to ensure the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games run smoothly and successfully, the aspiration of the legacy promises is to inspire a volunteering spirit beyond the Games themselves, especially among young people. London 2012 has a number of pre-Games volunteer programmes already in operation, including Changing Places, which encourages volunteers to transform their local public spaces, and Trailblazers, an office-based programme which places volunteers in administrative roles at the London 2012 office. The Mayor of London has also announced plans for a Host City Volunteer Programme that will involve 6,500 London residents.

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 data 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

Presentation

Country (Great Britain)

	2001	2007				
I cannot lead a full life because of ...	All	All	Age 16-34	Age 35-54	Age 55-74	Age 75+
My disability	*56%*	*55%*	*39%*	*55%*	*56%*	*60%*
Attitudes and barriers in society	*1%*	*1%*	*5%*	*2%*	*	*1%*
My disability and 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%

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.

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 effect of being the Host city may be countering influences on societal perceptions of disability.

So45 – Support Network for Disabled People

Country (GB), Region (London), City (5 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 5 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 2008 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 5 Host Boroughs negligibly and may represent a reduction in real terms.

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

The new 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 is likely to occur. 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

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

City (5 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	49,060	66.9	-	-	2003/04	49.9	148.0	98.3	3,017	-
2004	50,640	68.8	-	-	2004/05	52.2	155.7	98.6	3,075	-
2005	51,830	70.0	60,400	81.6	2005/06	54.4	164.3	98.8	3,170	1,636
2006	52,380	70.1	59,770	80.0	2006/07	55.3	172.7	97.3	3,297	1,628
2007	53,790	71.4	59,095	78.5	2007/08	57.2	183.4	98.5	3,410	1,667
2008	54,920	72.3	58,585	77.1	2008/09	59.4	193.7	97.0	3,527	1,656

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).] rates per '000 working age population
Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work.]

So48 – Accessibility of Public Services

Country (England), Region (London), City (5 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 2007. 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 greater 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 5 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%).

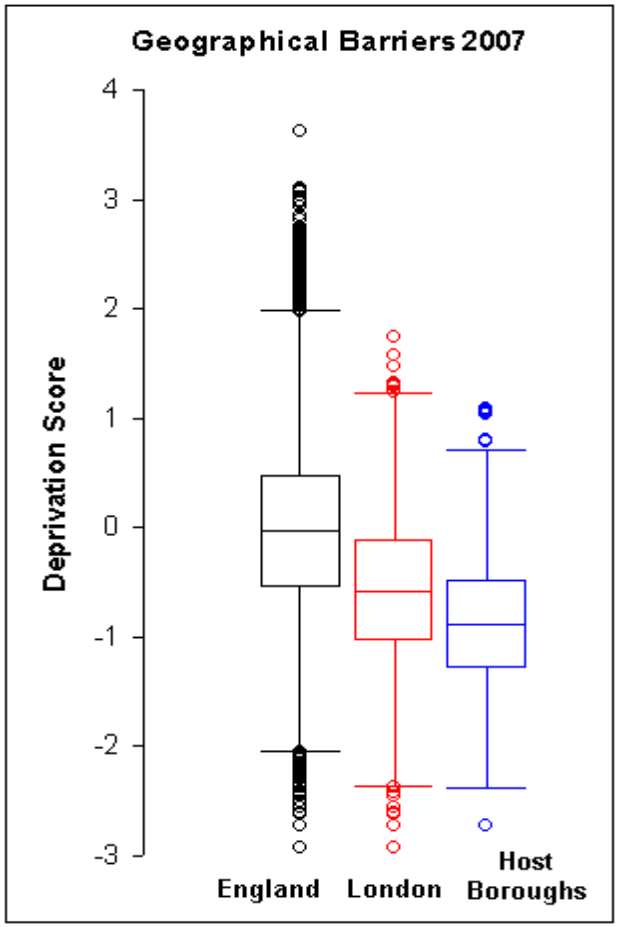
See also indicator So44

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 2007

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

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8. 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	M	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	M	Y	H
Ec22	Foreign Direct Investment	M	Y	H
Ec24	Structure of Public Spending	M	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	H
Ec33	Structure of OCOG Revenues	M	Y	H
Ec34	Structure of OCOG Expenditure	M	Y	H
Ec35	Total Operating Expenditure (Olympic activities)	M	Y	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	Y	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

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).

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 2008/09.

Presentation

See table and graphs overleaf.

Analysis

Between 2005 and 2008-9 the UK experienced population growth and a rise in the number of people employed (an annualised percentage change of +0.65%). The main industries associated with UK employment growth were, in absolute numbers (L-N) Public administration, education and health and (J-K) Banking, finance and insurance. The size of the sectors remained relatively unchanged though in percentage terms growth was achieved in particular in (C,E) Energy and Water and in (F) Construction whilst (D) Manufacturing employment declined.

Over the same period, London experienced population growth above the UK average and employment growth significantly above the UK average (an annualised growth of +2.41%). All ISIC industrial sectors experienced growth in London between 2005 and 2008-9 with the main percentage increases occurring in (C,E) Energy and Water, (J-K) Banking, finance and insurance, (O-Q) Other Services, (F) Construction and (I) Transport and communication. The largest employment sectors remained largely unchanged over the period, with Public Admin., education and health and Banking, finance and insurance continuing to employ approximately two thirds of the total London labour force.

See also indicators Ec27, Ec29

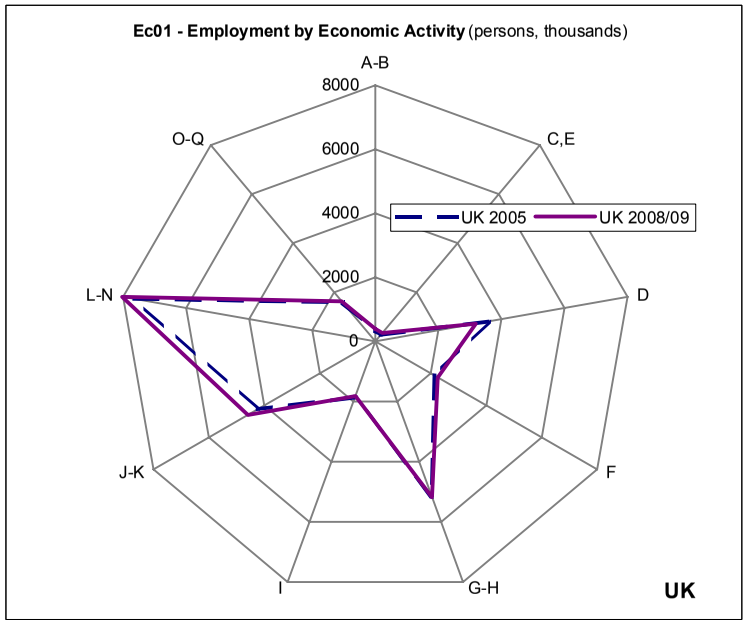
Impact Relevance **M** Rating **Y** Confidence **H**

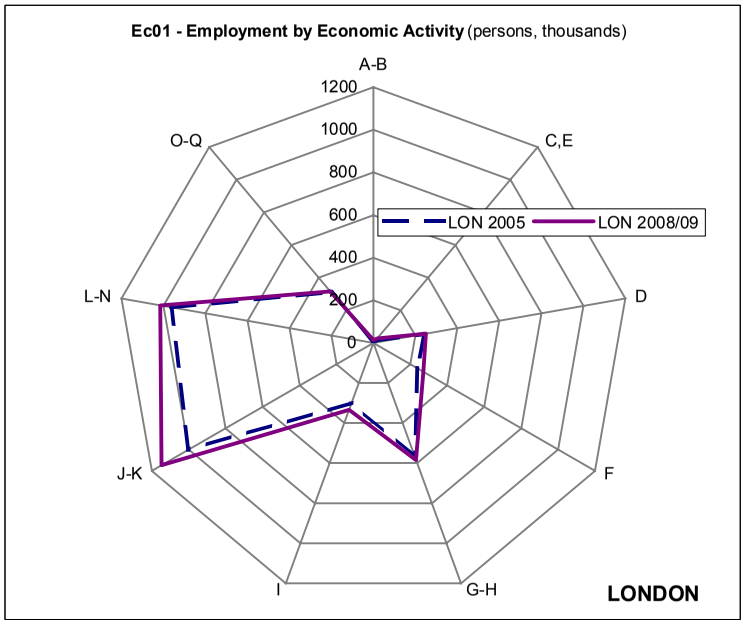
The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games impact is likely to be relatively small within the UK over this timeframe though the distribution of Olympic-related contracts may have modestly reduced the rate of decline in manufacturing employment over the period (See Ec27) in some regions. In London the possible 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 rose by 1.54% per annum over the period, it grew by 3.94% 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 initial phases of the development of the Olympic site at Stratford.

Ec01 - Employment by Economic Activity

2005 and 2008/09 (persons, thousands)

	Country (UK)					Region (London)				
	2005		2008/09		*annualised*	2005		2008/09		*annualised*
ISIC	persons	*percent*	persons	*percent*	*% change*	persons	*percent*	persons	*percent*	*% change*
A-B Agriculture & fishing	327.0	*1.22%*	387.5	*1.41%*	*5.29%*	8.8	*0.24%*	13.2	*0.33%*	*14.29%*
C,E Energy & water	256.5	*0.96%*	341.8	*1.25%*	*9.50%*	13.6	*0.37%*	27.0	*0.68%*	*28.15%*
D Manufacturing	3,609.3	*13.46%*	3,186.0	*11.62%*	*-3.35%*	243.5	*6.68%*	250.9	*6.35%*	*0.87%*
F Construction	2,137.1	*7.97%*	2,252.5	*8.21%*	*1.54%*	237.3	*6.51%*	270.0	*6.83%*	*3.94%*
G-H Distribution, hotels & restaurants	5,161.6	*19.25%*	5,183.7	*18.90%*	*0.12%*	568.5	*15.60%*	583.3	*14.76%*	*0.74%*
I Transport & communication	1,855.1	*6.92%*	1,817.6	*6.63%*	*-0.58%*	298.7	*8.20%*	332.4	*8.41%*	*3.22%*
J-K Banking, finance & insurance	4,243.2	*15.83%*	4,589.7	*16.74%*	*2.33%*	1,001.1	*27.47%*	1,146.0	*29.00%*	*4.14%*
L-N Public admin., education & health	7,635.4	*28.48%*	8,034.6	*29.30%*	*1.49%*	961.4	*26.38%*	1,013.8	*25.66%*	*1.56%*
O-Q Other services	1,585.7	*5.91%*	1,629.7	*5.94%*	*0.79%*	311.5	*8.55%*	314.9	*7.97%*	*0.31%*
Total services (G-Q)	20,480.9	*76.39%*	21,255.3	*77.51%*	*1.08%*	3,141.3	*86.20%*	3,390.4	*85.80%*	*2.27%*
All employment	26,810.9		27,423.1		*0.65%*	3,644.4		3,951.5		*2.41%*





Ec02 – Employment Indicators

Country (UK), Region (London)

Data issues

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.

The net international migration rates for the country are only available up to 2007. Migration data for London is for inter-regional migration (within England) and does include any international migration figures.

Presentation

See Tables and Graph overleaf.

Analysis

1. The global activity rate (the ratio between the number of active persons and the permanent resident population of working age) rose in the UK over the period 2003-2009. Economically active numbers in the UK rose by a little over 1.5 million whilst the working age population rose by just under half that figure. The percentage of economically active, therefore, rose slightly over the period (78.05 to 78.70%). The global activity rate for London rose slightly faster for London when compared to the rest of the UK (74.6 to 75.47%).
2. The total of women in the active population in the UK rose each year over the period 2003-2009 (by over 600,000) though women as a percentage of the total active working population in the UK slightly declined. The total of women in the active population in London rose steadily over the same period (by just under 130,000) with women as a percentage of the total working population remaining at a little over 43%, a slight fall from the peak percentage obtaining in 2004.
3. Over the period 2003-2009 the unemployment rate rose in the UK from 5.06 to 7.03%, with the largest rise occurring in 2008-2009 (5.86 to 7.03%), reflecting the onset of the global recession. In London, the unemployment rate remained higher than for the UK as a whole throughout the period, though London appears to have experienced a slight fall in the unemployment rate in 2007 before rising in each of the following two years and especially in 2008-9 – a rise in that year broadly comparable to that of the UK as a whole.
4. Net international migration, the difference between immigration and emigration, peaked in 2004 (0.41%) and declined in the subsequent two 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). London's net internal migration for the period 2003-2008 witnessed a decline in each year from a peak of -01.55% to -0.60% in 2008. This probably arose from people moving outside of the city into regions such as the south east. Overall, however, London will have experienced the largest overall net international migration within the UK, thus 'compensating' for the net internal migration flow (see ONS UK Population Trends 134, 2008).

See also indicator Ec27.

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

The growth in total economically active in London over the period 2003-9 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.

Ec02 - Employment Indicators

Country (UK)

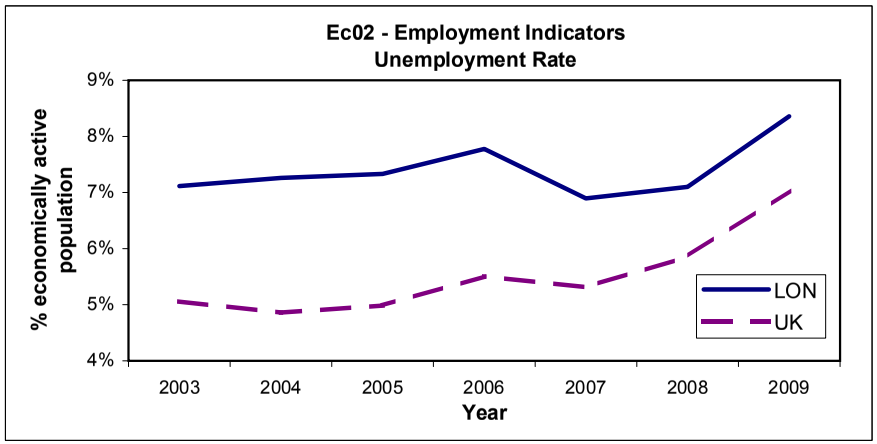
	Economic activity rate: all			Unemployment rate: all			Economic activity rate: females			Migration
Date	economically active	working age population[1]	*percent*	unemployed	economically active	*percent*	economically active, female	economically active, all	*percent*	Net international migration rate
Jan 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	28,327,300	36,315,700	*78.00%*	1,376,200	28,327,300	*4.86%*	12,824,100	28,327,300	*45.27%*	*0.41%*
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	29,017,000	37,081,900	*78.25%*	1,447,200	29,017,000	*4.99%*	13,051,900	29,017,000	*44.98%*	*0.34%*
Jan 2006-Dec 2006	29,319,700	37,372,400	*78.45%*	1,614,300	29,319,700	*5.51%*	13,173,900	29,319,700	*44.93%*	*0.32%*
Jan 2007-Dec 2007	29,466,100	37,573,600	*78.42%*	1,565,200	29,466,100	*5.31%*	13,225,100	29,466,100	*44.88%*	*0.39%*
Jan 2008-Dec 2008	29,710,800	37,778,400	*78.64%*	1,741,100	29,710,800	*5.86%*	13,348,900	29,710,800	*44.93%*	-
Jul 2008-Jun 2009	29,807,200	37,875,300	*78.70%*	2,095,900	29,807,200	*7.03%*	13,387,000	29,807,200	*44.91%*	-

Region (London)

	Economic activity rate: all			Unemployment rate: all			Economic activity rate: females			Migration
Date	economically active	working age population[1]	*percent*	unemployed	economically active	*percent*	economically active, female	economically active, all	*percent*	Net internal migration rate[2]
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	3,560,900	4,777,200	*74.54%*	258,500	3,560,900	*7.26%*	1,561,600	3,560,900	*43.85%*	*-1.42%*
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	3,690,300	4,943,000	*74.66%*	270,600	3,690,300	*7.33%*	1,615,700	3,690,300	*43.78%*	*-1.09%*
Jan 2006-Dec 2006	3,753,000	4,997,900	*75.09%*	291,800	3,753,000	*7.78%*	1,637,000	3,753,000	*43.62%*	*-1.05%*
Jan 2007-Dec 2007	3,779,000	5,037,200	*75.02%*	260,600	3,779,000	*6.90%*	1,646,300	3,779,000	*43.56%*	*-1.09%*
Jan 2008-Dec 2008	3,852,400	5,085,700	*75.75%*	273,500	3,852,400	*7.10%*	1,675,200	3,852,400	*43.48%*	*-0.60%*
Jul 2008-Jun 2009	3,865,400	5,122,100	*75.47%*	323,100	3,865,400	*8.36%*	1,678,900	3,865,400	*43.43%*	-

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

[2] Net migration with the rest of England; does not include international migration



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 £50k 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 2008-2009 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 2008-2009 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 2008-2009, however, does reveal a growth in London of micro-, small and medium sized companies while these categories experienced a decline in the UK. Conversely, there was growth in the number of large companies in the UK (495) whilst London remained static over this period.

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 2003-2009 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)

	Local Units[1] (counts)					Local Units (percent)				VAT-PAYE[2] based (counts)					VAT-PAYE based (percent)			
Year	Total	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%*

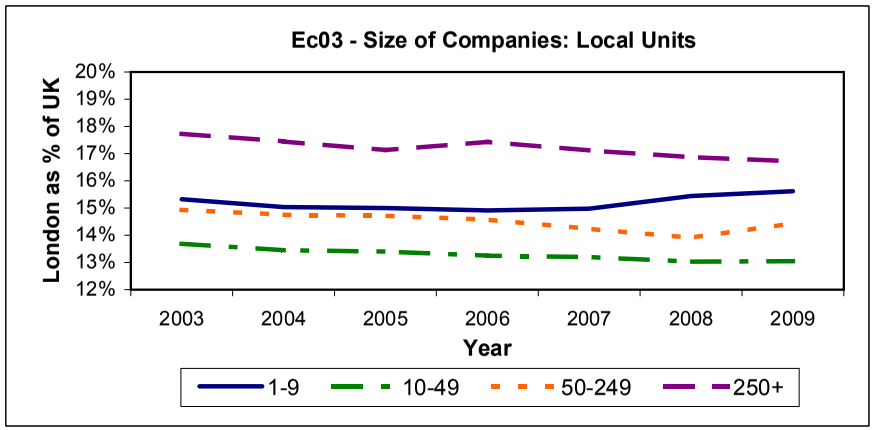
Region (London)

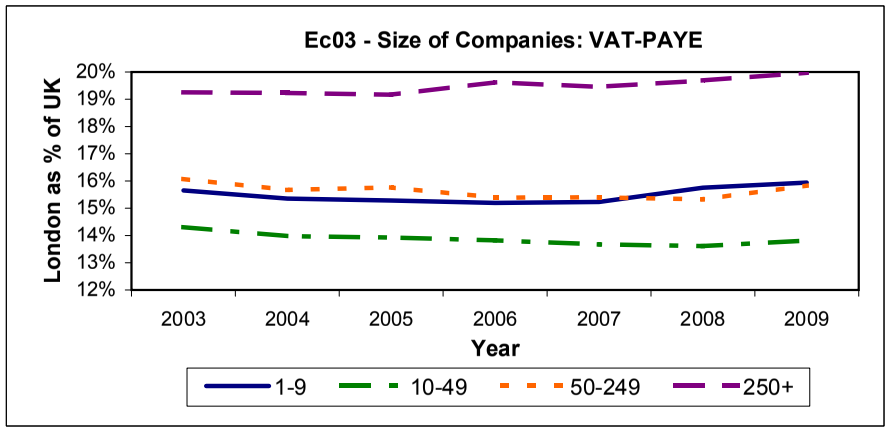
	Local Units (counts)					Local Units (percent)				VAT-PAYE based (counts)					VAT-PAYE based (percent)			
Year	Total	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	Total	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+
2003	310,295	257,825	41,375	9,370	1,725	*83.1%*	*13.3%*	*3.0%*	*0.6%*	251,815	222,250	23,485	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%*

[1] Local unit = an individual site of an enterprise

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

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





Ec06 – Public Transport

Country (Great Britain), Region (London)

Data issues

This indicator describes the public transport infrastructure and passenger demand. There are no disaggregated data for the City (Host Boroughs). Also, for the rail network in London it has not been possible to disaggregate the figures for National Rail within London and therefore the very large commuting patterns in and out of London are not accounted for here.

Presentation

See table overleaf.

Analysis

Over the period 2002/3 to 2008/9 the increase in Bus and Coach passenger journeys in London rose by nearly 41 percent compared to an average rise of 15 percent for Britain. Passenger journeys by rail rose by 17.6 percent in London and 23.8 percent for Britain as a whole. In London, bus services (millions vehicle km) rose significantly by 20 percent compared to 1.3 percent for the country as a whole. This growth reflects the rise in commuting/passenger journeys over the review period; a period in which employment and population growth occurred in London and its surrounding regions.

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.

See also indicators En11 and En29.

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

Although there are no separate figures for Host Boroughs, the rail network connectivity into East London is being 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.

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	16.29	2619	4550	15699	3159	47965	2072
2003/04	16.54	2590	4681	15554	3181	49191	2119
2004/05	16.58	2581	4737	14999	3182	50401	2193
2005/06	15.50	2573	4791	15032	3190	51849	2229
2006/07	16.23	2682	5097	15028	3192	55285	2383
2007/08	16.28	2664	5163	15163	3188	58544	2529
2008/09	-	2654	5233	15171	3192	60535	2566
Percent change 2002/03 to 2008/09		*1.3%*	*15.0%*	*-3.4%*	*1.0%*	*26.2%*	*23.8%*

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	462	346	7699	1007
2003/04	-	444	1692	462	346	7680	1016
2004/05	-	457	1802	462	346	7964	1048
2005/06	-	461	1881	466	351	7960	1046
2006/07	-	465	1993	467	346	8376	1129
2007/08	-	475	2089	468	345	8820	1190
2008/09	-	485	2149	469	349	9108	1184
Percent change 2002/03 to 2008/09		*20.0%*	*40.7%*	*1.5%*	*0.9%*	*18.3%*	*17.6%*

[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

	Country (UK)				Region (London)
	Hotels and similar		Other collective accommodation		Hotels and similar
	Count	Bed places	Count	Bed places	Count
2003	44126	1204000	37604	603000	1250
2004	44625	1223000	45133	812000	1134
2005	32926	1062000	35395	1161000	735
2006	39107	1256000	40276	1774000	1353
2007	39860	1245000	41988	1801000	1353
2008	*39024*	*1176000*	*47857*	*1667000*	*1353*

Notes: data for 2008 are provisional

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 in hotels and similar accommodation that for the UK is still below the 2003 level, total bed spaces have continued to rise year on year since 2003, with a sharp increase in other collective accommodation establishments in 2005. London based providers have also increased from 1250 to 1353, with 23 known new establishments in East London.

See also indicator Ec08 and Ec09

Impact Relevance **M** 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

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.

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.

Another problem with the data is that they are not disaggregated to the Region (London), nor for the City (5 Host Boroughs).

Presentation

Country (UK)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bedroom Occupancy Rate	*59%*	*61%*	*59%*	*61%*	*62%*	*60%*
Bedspace Occupancy Rate	*44%*	*45%*	*44%*	*47%*	*48%*	*44%*

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 decrease in occupancy since 2001, when the terrorist attack on the US adversely affected international tourism. The figures, since then have been increasing, although the decrease in 2005 was 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 latest decline in 2008 is accounted for the global economic downturn.

See also indicator Ec07 and Ec09

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

It is not possible to attribute these trends in either bedroom nor bed space occupancy rates 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 is 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 decrease in the total overseas visitors' number of nights stayed in 2007 and 2008 is attributed to the global economic downturn. However, this was not the case for visitors from the EU to the UK, or from the EU to London as these figures have continued to increase since collection. Domestic bed night numbers also suffered a decline in the UK in 2007 and 2008. Domestic bed nights in London dropped in 2007, but by 2008 domestic bed nights in London increased significantly. Domestic tourism in the UK has fallen compared to 2003 and can be attributed to cheaper flights offered by 'no frills' airlines.

From the local level data for the 5 Host Boroughs, although there are only figures for 2007, it can be seen that the numbers of total overnight visits by both domestic and international visitors to the Olympic boroughs represent only a very small proportion of the total overnight visits to London (approximately 7%).

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 and the number of nights per visit has risen slightly though not significantly. Visits from the rest of the world, that is from outside the EU, are still at 2004 levels with a substantial decline in the number of bed nights. Visits to UK as a whole from EU has seen good growth but from outside EU is falling. 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 towards the legacy promises.

[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

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

Ec10 – Airport Traffic

Region (London)

Data issues

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

Presentation

See Table and Graph overleaf

Analysis

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 small dip in 2008, presumably due to the economic downturn. 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 experienced a dip in 2005 and a small increase in 2007. Again, as the data does not break down to tonnage coming into London and tonnage leaving London, it is impossible to account for these trends.

See also indicator Ec09

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

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. However, for the period of 2003-2008 there is little in trends that can be attributed to a Games effect.

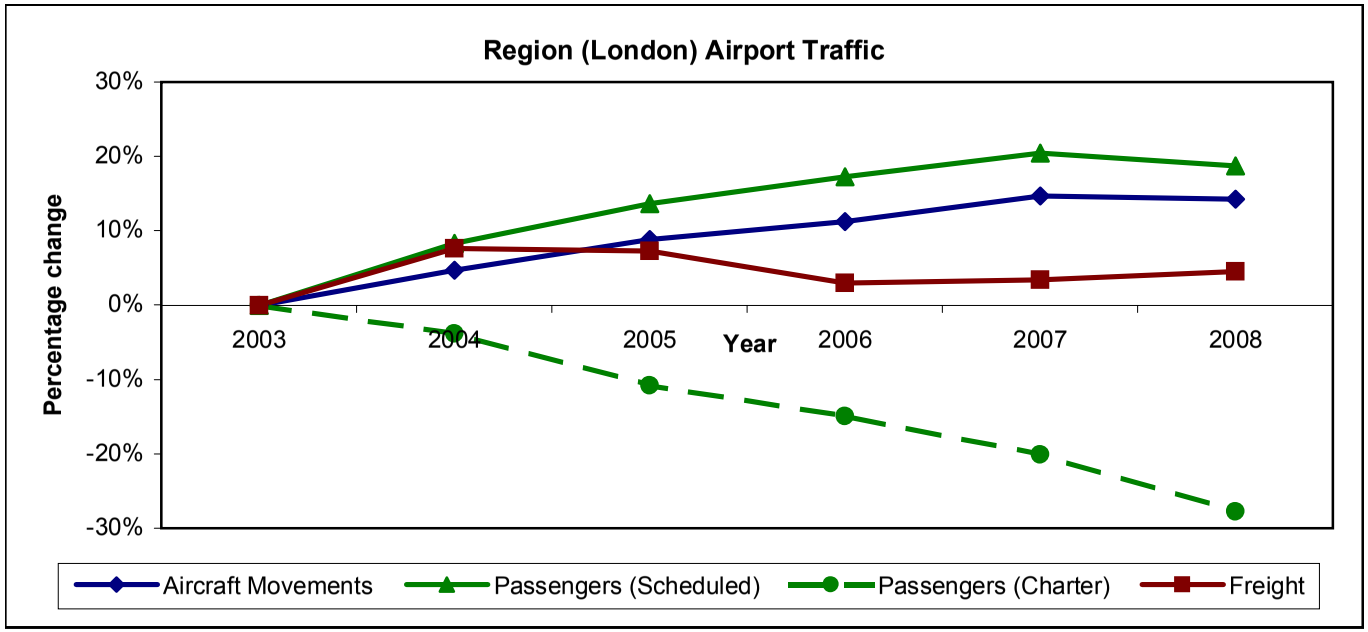
[1] University of Surrey (2005) *European Charter Airlines and In-Flight Catering Provision*

Ec10 - Airport Traffic

Region (London) [1]

	Aircraft Movements			Passengers						Freight
	Scheduled	Charter	Total	Scheduled			Charter			(tonnes)
				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

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



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) 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 is 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 an 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
Country (UK)	95	106	97	84
Region (London)	100	115	114	106

Data copyright Hotels.com

Analysis

In 2007 there was a 15% increase in price year-on-year in London. This 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. [1]

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.[2]

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. Other Olympic cities experienced a significant rise in hotel prices for the times of the Games.

[1] Hotel Price Index 2008
[2] Hotel Price Index 2009 h1

Ec18 – Real Estate Market

Country (England & Wales), Region (London), City (5 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** (5 Host Boroughs)
2003	130,000	200,000	172,500
2004	150,000	220,000	188,000
2005	157,500	230,000	199,995
2006	166,500	245,000	215,000
2007	175,950	265,000	240,000
2008	170,048	260,000	236,000

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

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. 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 35% nationally for the period 2003 to 2007 with corresponding figures for London and the 5 Host Boroughs being 32% and 39% respectively. The buoyancy of the market in the 5 Host Boroughs can be attributed to rising house prices over the period in Tower Hamlets (due to proximity to Canary Wharf), in Hackney and Waltham Forest.

Impact Relevance **M** 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 buoyancy of the housing market in the 5 Host Boroughs may well 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 good transport, shopping facilities and other social infrastructure.

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 data[1].

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 [1]		OECD [2]	
	£ 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	156,155	80,269	147,716
2007	93,148	186,407	111,343	222,819
2008	49,766	89,551	-	-

[1] Office of National Statistics; data Crown Copyright

[2] 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 shows a rise in the period 2003-5 and in 2007 with decreases in 2006 and, particularly, in 2008. The 2008 figures reflect the downturn in the international economy in terms of FDI and, specifically, the impact of the early phase of the recession on international perceptions of the performance of the UK economy.

See also indicators Ec24 and Ec26.

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

There is no evidence 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 worksheets 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. The 2008-9 period indicates planned expenditure. 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 and 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 Total Expenditure on Services for regions across the UK. The second Table (by region) was not included in the Initial Situation Report but it is recommended for inclusion here 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 overtime. For the period 2003-4 to 2008-9, 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.

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 **M** 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.

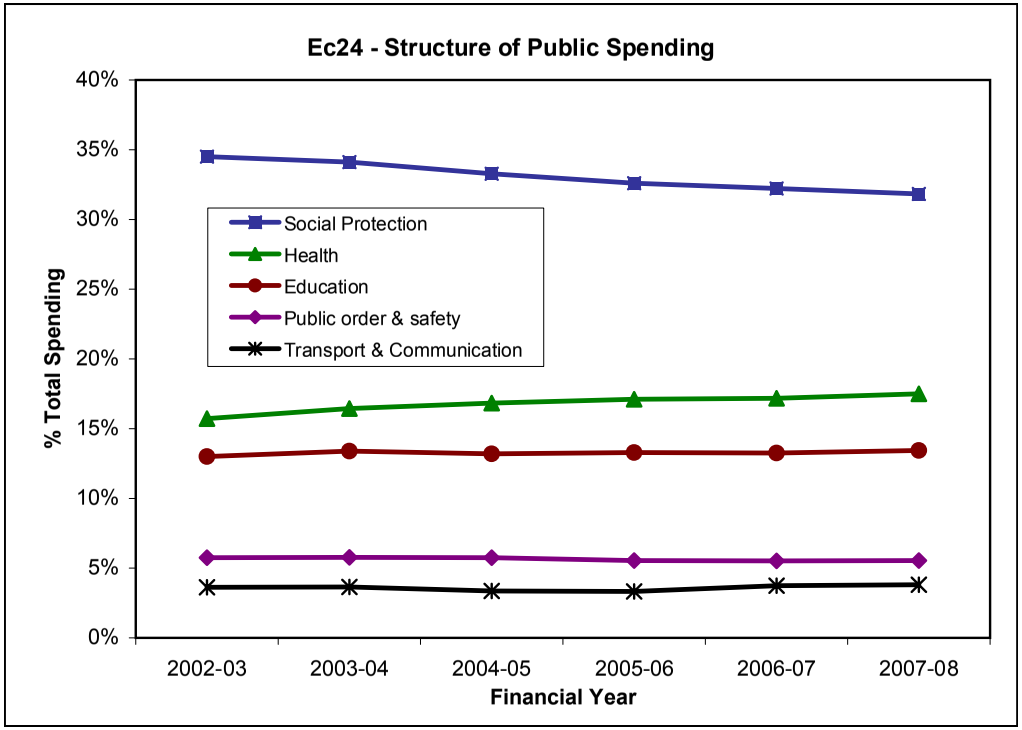
Ec24 - Structure of Public Spending

Country (UK)

	Total	Public order & safety		Education		Cutural 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	586,349	32,525	*5.5%*	78,775	*13.4%*	4,252	*0.7%*	102,606	*17.5%*	186,646	*31.8%*	22,346	*3.8%*	10,020	*1.7%*	4,262	*0.7%*
% change 2002-03 to 2007-08	*39.3%*	*34.5%*		*43.9%*		*31.9%*		*55.0%*		*28.5%*		*46.5%*		*65.5%*		*54.1%*	

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 plans	68,936
% change 2002-03 to 2007-08	*42.6%*



Ec26 – Public Debt

Country (United Kingdom)

Data issues

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.

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 2008-/9; including estimates for each of these to 2014/5. 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.

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.

Presentation

See table and graph overleaf

Analysis

The net public sector debt increased throughout the pre-event phase 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 2008/9. 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.

See also indicator Ec22 and Ec24

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

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.

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.

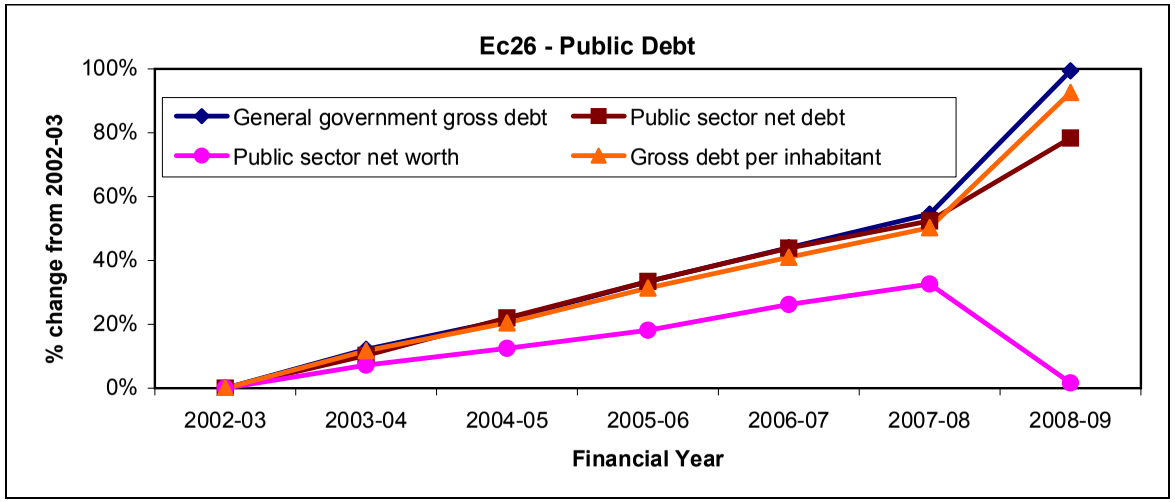
The international economic recession generated the main burden of public debt whilst it may be argued that the hosting of the games has contributed relatively modestly to that burden. Equally, a proportion of the public debt has arisen from mitigating the effects of recession; public investment in London 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*'.

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	800.1	617.0	317.4	*55.8%*	*44.0%*	*22.4%*	*42.5%*	13,031

[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.
[4] Debt at end March; GDP centred on end March, excluding temporary effects of financial interventions.
[5] Population from ONS mid-year estimates.



Ec27 – Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities

City (5 Host Boroughs)

Data issues

This indicator measures the jobs created by the Olympic and context activities. Annual time series is not available, but a snapshot at 31 March 2010 and a cumulative figure for April 2008 to March 2010 have been supplied by ODA. For a breakdown of the workforce into minority groups, see indicator So30.

Presentation

Workforce on Olympic and Context Activities [1]		
City (5 Host Boroughs)		**Rest of UK** [2]
at 31 March 2010	cumulative April 2008 - March 2010	at 31 March 2010
6,422	16,837	243

[1] Contractors and their supply chains that spend more than 5 working days in a reported month working on the Olympic Park. Excludes ODA/CLM staff.

[2] Broxbourne and Eton Dorney workforce

Analysis

The 6,422 workforce consists of staff employed by contractors and their supply chains, with each worker spending 5 or more days per month on the Olympic site. The 243 Rest of UK workforce is engaged at the Broxbourne and Eton Dorney sites. Twenty percent of the Olympic site workforce is resident in the five London host boroughs and twelve percent of the workforce was unemployed prior to commencing work on the Olympic site[1]. The snapshot provides evidence of the ODA achieving its targets in terms of job creation and, specifically, the employment of local residents, including those who were previously unemployed. The cumulative figure of 16,837 for the period 2008-2010 is set to rise significantly as the peak phase for employment on the Olympic site occurs between 2010 and the end of 2011. It should be noted that job creation programmes have incorporated specific schemes aimed at women joining the construction industry (160 employed as at May 2010) and has also focussed upon the provision of apprenticeships and training qualifications.

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

The main impact on employment is at the regional (city) and, particularly, the sub-regional level of the five Olympic host boroughs. The boroughs have unemployment levels above the average for London as a whole[2]. The available evidence suggests that unemployment rates in Newham, Greenwich and Hackney fell modestly in the period 2008-9 and the number of apprenticeships provided in all five boroughs rose between 2008 and 2010; with the training programmes associated with the Olympic Park development contributing to this improvement. The development of the Olympic Park may be considered, therefore, as assisting in counteracting some of the effects of the wider economic recession on the regional economy. The main employment impact has been in the construction industry with some positive benefits accruing outside of East London from supply chain effects. In summary, the Olympic project has softened the impact of the wider recession on unemployment levels in the region, particularly when wider context activities are taken into consideration.

[1] See: http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/publications/DCMS_GOE_QuarterlyReturnsMay_2010.pdf
[2] See: Government Office for London http://www.go-london.gov.uk/tools/toolsindex.htm

Ec30 – Size and Quality Management of Contracted Companies

Country (UK), Region (London), City (5 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					
	1 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 249	>= 250	Unknown	Total
City (5 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

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 5 Olympic 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 (5-Host Borough) are of large scale (i.e. bigger than 249 employees). This is a consequence of the composition of the local '5-borough' economy; i.e. that in the five 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 **H**

There is high confidence in the accuracy of the data. However the incomplete reporting or recording of company size in many contractors makes it difficult to draw conclusions about company size.

Ec33 – Structure of OCOG Revenues

Country (UK)

Data issues

This indicator provides information on the principal financial sources of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in US$. Given here is the forward budget for LOCOG (Lifetime Budget v4).

Presentation

Country (UK)

	Olympic Games Forward budget		Paralympic Games Forward budget	
	Amounts ($000)	%	Amounts ($000)	%
IOC contribution	675,000	*20.7%*	-	
TOP sponsorship	338,400	*10.4%*	-	
Local/national sponsorship	1,197,000	*36.8%*	63,000	*25.0%*
Official suppliers	-		-	
Ticket sales	641,700	*19.7%*	35,100	*13.9%*
Licensing	120,600	*3.7%*	9,000	*3.6%*
Lotteries	-		-	
Donations	-		-	
Disposal of assets	22,950	*0.7%*	-	
Subsidies	-		126,000	*50.0%*
Other	260,730	*8.0%*	18,900	*7.5%*
Total	3,256,380	*100.0%*	252,000	*100.0%*

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.

Lottery income is not recorded here, though there are Olympic-related lottery activities. A body accountable to the UK parliament, the Olympic Lottery Distributor, is responsible for distributing these National Lottery funds. Its main funding recipient is the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) and not 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 **M** Rating **Y** Confidence **H**

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

Ec34 – Structure of OCOG Expenditure

Country (UK)

Data issues

This indicator provides information on the principal financial expenditure of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in US$. 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.

Presentation

See table overleaf.

Analysis

The estimated higher items of expenditure are the Sports Venues, Olympic Village, Information Systems, Administration, Transport and Workforce. 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 Accounts[1].

See also indicators Ec33 to Ec38

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

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 performance to date suggests that the event will be an organisational success. The areas of public concern in relation to the structure of expenditure relate to the lack of contingency and, more specifically, the capacity to manage venue and security costs.

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

Ec34 - Structure of OCOG Expenditure

Country (UK)

	Olympic Games Forward budget		Paralympic Games Forward budget	
	Amounts ($)	%	Amounts ($)	%
Operations				
Venues	777,060	*23.9%*	37,980	*15.1%*
Games Workforce	186,480	*5.7%*	20,160	*8.0%*
Technology	647,280	*19.9%*	32,040	*12.7%*
Transport	107,100	*3.3%*	15,120	*6.0%*
Royalties & Payments	235,440	*7.2%*	24,300	*9.6%*
Finance & Administration	153,540	*4.7%*	4,860	*1.9%*
Ceremonies, Culture & Education	140,220	*4.3%*	20,520	*8.1%*
Sport	152,640	*4.7%*	23,760	*9.4%*
Commercial	116,640	*3.6%*	1,260	*0.5%*
Security	128,340	*3.9%*	31,320	*12.4%*
Catering, Cleaning & Waste	65,700	*2.0%*	17,280	*6.9%*
Communications	89,820	*2.8%*	2,700	*1.1%*
Village Operations	77,760	*2.4%*	1,620	*0.6%*
Logistics	46,980	*1.4%*	6,300	*2.5%*
Risk Assurance / Insurance	38,700	*1.2%*	-	
Accommodation	26,460	*0.8%*	900	*0.4%*
International Relations	25,200	*0.8%*	-	
Legal	30,600	*0.9%*	360	*0.1%*
Operations & Programmes	19,800	*0.6%*	2,880	*1.1%*
Other expenditure	-		-	
Unallocated reserve	-		-	
Test Events	34,020	*1.0%*	6,120	*2.4%*
Exec Office	37,260	*1.1%*	720	*0.3%*
Sustainability	5,220	*0.2%*	-	
Nations & Regions	3,780	*0.1%*	-	
Brand & Marketing	36,900	*1.1%*	540	*0.2%*
Broadcast Services	3,420	*0.1%*	-	
Arrivals & Departures	6,480	*0.2%*	1,260	*0.5%*
City Liasion	1,620	*0.0%*	-	
Sponsor Hospitality	29,340	*0.9%*	-	
Target savings	32,580	*1.0%*	-	
Total	3,256,380	*100.0%*	252,000	*100.0%*

Note: Capital investments are ODA budget; see indicator Ec36 & Ec37

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 in US$ and local currency. Ec38 is a sub-set of Ec35 being that part of operating expenditure that contribute to earnings. Data are sourced from LOCOG and is a snapshot of March 2010. Data are not disaggregated by Region or City.

Presentation

Country (UK)

	Total		
	Amount		%
	US$	Local currency	
Wages	704,520	391,400	*20.1%*
Goods and services	2,803,860	1,557,700	*79.9%*
Taxes and duties	-	-	
General expenses	-	-	
Total	3,508,380	1,949,100	*100.0%*

Analysis

These large operating expenditures – broken down to indicate the proportions spent on goods and services (79.9%) and wages (20.1%) – 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), and there are various ways these multipliers can be derived and applied – linked to local and national levels of activity and impact.

See also indicators Ec33 to Ec37

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

The impact of these expenditures on the local economy represents a significant but short term stimulus – distributed locally, regionally and nationally.

Ec36 – Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic Activities)

City (5 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 (May 2010). The main source is Table 4 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 adjacent to the Olympic Park but not within it (an estimated £858 million as of May 2010). 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 £131million). If the assumption that Olympic Activities refer to all sections of the table excepting Transport, the estimated total capital expenditure is £7,267- £858 = £6,409 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 Olympic Park located in East London. The Olympic project involves extensive land remediation and infrastructure development (£1,857 m) and the creation of new housing, sport and other park-wide projects. It is estimated that site preparation and infrastructure constitutes 23.8% of final estimated costs, venues 18.5%, Media Centre and Olympic Village 15.8% and other park wide projects 11.9%. Other costs attributed to Total Capital Expenditure are Taxation and Interest 3%, Programme Delivery 9.5% and Contingency and Savings 8.7%.

See also indicators Ec33 to Ec38

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

The sub-region consisting of the five 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 (see the Legacy Masterplan Framework- Area Plans).

Ec36 - Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic Activities)

City (5 Host Boroughs)

		Nov 07 ODA Baseline Budget	Feb 10 Annual Report	May 10 Quarterly Economic	Variance Feb 10 - May 10
Site preparation and infrastructure	Powerlines	282	285	285	0
	Utilities	256	195	199	4
	Enabling works	364	337	349	12
	F10 Bridge	89	63	63	0
	Other structures	-	-	-	
	Bridges and highways	740	610	611	1
	South Park site preparation	116	120	120	0
	Prescott Lock	5	5	5	0
	Other infrastructure (landscaping)	243	233	225	-8
	Total site preparation and infrastructure	**2,095**	**1,848**	**1,857**	**9**
Venues	Stadium	496	537	533	-4
	Aquatics	214	248	250	2
	Velopark	72	95	95	0
	Other Olympic Park venues	172	211	201	-10
	Non-Olympic Park venues	101	131	131	0
	Total venues	**1,055**	**1,222**	**1,210**	**-12**
Parkwide projects	Logistics for site construction	337	275	273	-2
	Security for park construction	354	322	321	-1
	Section 106 and masterplanning	127	126	122	-4
	Insurance	50	50	50	0
	Other parkwide projects	0	93	98	5
	Total other parkwide projects	**868**	**866**	**864**	**-2**
Media Centre & Olympic Village	Stratford City land and infrastructure	522	560	590	30
	Stratford City II stage overage	(250)	(100)	(100)	0
	Village construction (public sector funding)	0	681	687	6
	Village receipt	0	(324)	(324)	0
	IBC/MPC	220	334	337	3
	Total Media Centre and Olympic Village	**492**	**1,151**	**1,190**	**39**
	Total Transport Projects (see Ec37)	**897**	**835**	**858**	**23**
	Programme delivery	647	687	684	-3
	Taxation and interest	73	24	24	0
	Total budget before contingency	6,127	6,633	6,687	54
	ODA programme contingency	968	772	613	-159
	Total after ODA programme contingency	7,095	7,405	7,300	-105
	Available programme contingency	0	-102	-33	69
	Retained savings	0	-41	0	41
	Total less Transport Projects	**6,198**	**6,427**	**6,409**	**-18**

Ec37 – Total Capital Expenditure (Context Activities)

City (5 Host Boroughs)

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 (May 2010). The main source is Table 4 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 adjacent to the Olympic Park but not within it (an estimated £858 million as of May 2010).

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 £131million but these are not itemised).

Presentation

City (5 Host Boroughs)

		Nov 07 ODA Baseline Budget	Feb 10 Annual Report	May 10 Quarterly Economic Report	Variance Feb 10 - May 10
Transport	Stratford Regional Station	119	126	125	-1
	DLR	86	80	80	0
	Thornton's Field	47	23	23	0
	North London Line	110	107	107	0
	Other transport capital projects	178	173	164	-9
	Other transport operating expenditure	357	326	359	33
	Total transport projects	**897**	**835**	**858**	**23**

Data copyright ODA £ million

Analysis

The main beneficiaries of the Total Capital Expenditure (Context Activities) are the city of London and, in particular, the host Olympic 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' site [1].

See also indicators Ec33 to Ec38

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

The sub-region consisting of the five 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 termini [2].

[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 (5 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 2009 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 over the period 2003 to 2009 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 as a whole while in the Host Olympic Boroughs there has been no significant change for the whole period. Within the Host Olympic boroughs, however, economically active disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people fell between 2003 and 2005 but rose between 2005 and 2009 (returning to the level achieved in 2003, the baseline). In the host boroughs, unemployed disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people fell between 2004 and 2007 and recovered slightly between 2007 and 2009.

The ODA established a benchmark of 3 percent of the total workforce on the Olympic Park being disabled. By December 2009, the percentage of disabled workers as a percentage of the total workforce in the Olympic Park was 1.7 percent (see ODA Employment and Skills update, January 2010, http://www.london2012.com/documents/oda-publications/jobs-skills-futures/jsf-bulletin-jan10.pdf)

See also indicators So 44.

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

There is no evidence of London 2012 having a significant impact on the employment of disabled people in the region or Olympic host boroughs over the period 2003-9. There may be indirect affects arising, however, 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-%E2%80%98disability-legacy%E2%80%99.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. It is not possible to evaluate these indirect effects in the pre-event (2003-2009) phase.

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]	12.8%	50.4%	7.5%
2005 [3]	12.8%	51.5%	8.3%
2006 [3]	12.8%	52.0%	9.2%
2007 [3]	12.7%	52.0%	9.2%
2008 [3]	12.9%	52.7%	9.9%
2009 [3]	13.0%	53.0%	12.1%

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]	12.7%	48.5%	- [4]
2004 [3]	12.8%	48.2%	13.8%
2005 [3]	12.8%	48.9%	12.1%
2006 [3]	12.8%	50.9%	14.6%
2007 [3]	12.7%	50.2%	14.2%
2008 [3]	12.9%	49.5%	13.0%
2009 [3]	13.0%	51.9%	15.9%

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%	41.6%	- [4]
2004 [3]	9.2%	34.9%	23.8%
2005 [3]	9.1%	33.6%	19.3%
2006 [3]	10.5%	39.0%	18.9%
2007 [3]	10.4%	41.1%	18.1%
2008 [3]	10.8%	40.4%	21.0%
2009 [3]	9.4%	41.8%	20.4%

[1] aged 16-64
[2] March 2003 to February 2004
[3] Calendar year
[4] Data not comparable with subsequent years

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

In this Pre-Games Report of the OGI, we have presented and analysed data on 56 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 of change and assessments 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.*

The sustainability analysis using the results for the individual indicators is intended to be broad brush. It showed that in the economic and socio-cultural areas it is perhaps too early to discern any positive Games effect. The greatest contribution to the overall sustainability scores is coming from three main areas: the financing and management of the 2012 Games themselves (which indicate

that the Games are being managed and financed in accordance with sustainability principles), and the sport outcomes.

In terms of recommendations for other Host Cities undertaking a similar sustainability analysis, the following points can be made:

1. If resources are not provided for the tailored collection of data, then the limitations of existing data sets on any sustainability assessment have to be recognised at the outset.
2. Issues of low confidence in drawing conclusions from the data will continue to depress performance for a given indicator even where the impact appears to have considerably improved. Therefore it is also worthwhile devoting resources to improving the confidence in the data set even between assessment reports.
3. Be aware of and explicitly separate out the indicators associated with the management and financing of the Games themselves so that the impact on other activities and socio-cultural, economic and environmental outcomes can be clearly revealed.

Whilst this study has analysed 56 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 chain management in the construction of the venues, athletes' village and the Olympic Park. OGI should have the flexibility to introduce a small number of ad hoc indicators that reflect local innovative practices (and their impact) so as to inform future Host Cities.

Finally, for the Final Report due in 2015, the metadata provided in the spreadsheets should ease the continuation of the study. Our concern however, is with the timing. Whilst the final report should be able to capture the Games-time statistics, given the lag in the production of official and administrative statistics on many of the environmental, socio-cultural and economic indicators a 2015 report would be too soon to report fully on legacy from these sources. We understand that the IOC is unable to mandate host cities to continue the study long after the Games have finished, but we would recommend that consideration is given to longer-term tracking of the most relevant indicators, say five to ten years post-Games.

Annex 1: Indicators from Initial Situation Report not covered by Pre-Games Report

The Pre-Games Report supersedes the Initial Situation Report. However, there are some indicators necessary for the Initial Situation Report which are not required for the Pre-Games Report. These remain baseline rather than trend indicators and are not appropriate to re-analyse at this stage. The indicators, listed below, are therefore reproduced here verbatim from the Initial Situation Report.

Code	Name
En21	Olympic-Induced Land Use Changes
En22	Olympic Venues in Protected Sites
En24	Olympic-Induced Housing
En26	Capacity of Olympic Facilities

En21 – Olympic-Induced Land Use Changes

See En6 for details of land use change indicators [*En6 from ISR reproduced below*].

En6 – Land-Use Changes

Communities and Local Government (CLG) provided data for this indicator. They noted that this indicator required a "major data compiling exercise and as an emerging field it is difficult to confirm at this stage the best format for presenting the results."

As a result, a combination of data has been supplied in the form of four data sheets. Extracts from two of these tables are provided here.

Data from CLG's Land Use Change Statistics (LUCS) has been provided for 1993 – 2003[1]. LUCS is based on Ordinance Survey's map revision process. It should be noted that the data for the five Host Boroughs have been aggregated because the data are not sufficiently robust to disseminate individually.

The split of land by use type for the Host Boroughs is shown in the table below. The data are based on the General Land Use Database (GLUD) system. Additional data for London Government Office Regions and England are in the data file accompanying this report[2].

Land-Use Changes in the Host Boroughs (2005)						
Areas 000s M^2	**Greenwich**	**Hackney**	**Newham**	**Tower Hamlets**	**Waltham Forest**	**Total for 5 Boroughs**
Total	47,868.93	19,057.9	3,6816.1	24,676.95	3,8783.3	167,203
Domestic	4,087.21	2,515.29	4,119.84	1,843.22	4,379.58	16,945.1
Non-Domestic	2,422.15	1,860.39	2604.9	2,800.48	1,763.66	11,451.6
Road	6,969.26	3,715.57	5,896.96	4,227.76	5,254.83	26,064.4
Path	545.17	247.09	481.58	233.54	297.03	1,804.41
Rail	241.31	140.73	637.04	574.54	359	1,952.62
Domestic Gardens	11,115.95	3,530.33	6,207.25	18,13.88	9,470.19	32,137.6
Greenspace	16,458.14	4,427.04	8,785.43	3751.1	12,172.82	45,594.5
Water	800.14	416.09	1,983.38	54,86.63	22,42.51	10,928.8
Other	5,229.6	2205.4	6,099.67	3,945.8	2,843.04	20,323.5
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0.64	0.64

Source: Communities and Local Government

CLG also provided data for 2003 for the Host Borough, Regional and National levels from the National Land Use Database and Previous Land Use Database (NLUD_PLD)[3].

The following table shows land use for the Olympic Park by the following Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) themes: Unclassified, Water, Domestic Buildings, Non-Domestic Buildings, Road, Path, Rail, Greenspace, Gardens and Others[4].

[1] See file entitled Land Use Change for Olympic LAs 1993-2003 in the data directory
[2] See file entitled General Land Use Database – England and Five Boroughs in the data directory
[3] See file entitled NLDU PLD2003 data.xls in the data directory
[4] See file entitled *Olympic_GLUD_Results* in the data directory

En22 – Olympic Venues in Protected Sites

A modified template for this indicator with data has been returned by the GLA; the data is displayed in the table below.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data have been used to complete the datasheet. This information has been supplied by the LDA and is based on the following sources:

- Boundaries of statutory nature conservation sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC)) in GIS format from Natural England;
- Boundaries of Local Nature Reserves (LNR) from Greenspace Information for Greater London/Natural England;
- GIS boundaries of Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation (SMINC) from GLA;
- Boundary of Green Belt digitized by GLA from local plan proposals maps; and
- Boundaries of proposed London venues for 2012 Games provided by ODA

Part of the completed datasheet is reproduced here for illustrative purposes. The full table is in the data file that accompanies this report.

Olympic and Paralympic Venues located directly or near protected sites (2005)			
Venue	**Type of protected site**	**Areas in Hectares**	
		Initial area where competitions are proposed to be held	**Initial projected area of protected site within 1km of proposed venues**
Wimbledon	Natura 2000	10.66	69.95
Wimbledon	NNR	10.66	0.00
Wimbledon	SSSI	10.66	69.95
Wimbledon	LNR	10.66	0.00
Wimbledon	SMINC	10.66	70.37
Wimbledon	Green Belt	10.66	0.00

Source: Greater London Authority

En24 – Olympic-Induced Housing

The ODA provided data for this indicator which refers to the number of proposed housing units in the Host Boroughs as understood at the time of the Bid.

Proposed number of housing units as understood at the time of the Bid				
	Built directly for the Olympic Games	**% fulfilling accessibility regulations / criteria**	**Built indirectly for the Olympic for the Olympic Games**	**% fulfilling regulations / criteria**
Initial estimated situation	4,000 housing units (proposed)	TBC July 2012	5,000 housing units in Olympic Park (proposed)	TBC July 2012

Source: ODA Programme Baseline Report (November 2007)

En26 – Capacity of Olympic Facilities

Data on the venue capacity as proposed at the time of the Bid was supplied by LOCOG. It should be noted that for new venues and temporary facilities in existing non-sport venues (e.g. ExCel, Royal Parks), the initial situation capacity is zero.

Capacity of Olympic Facilities as proposed at the time of the bid			
Sport	**Discipline / Event**	**Competition Venue**	**Gross Seating Capacity**
Athletics	Track and field	Olympic Stadium	80, 000
	Race Walk	Olympic Stadium-Victoria Park	
	Marathon	Tower Bridge-Olympic Park	
Rowing		Eton Dorney	20,000
Badminton		Greenwich Arena	6, 000
Baseball		Regent's Park	10,000 5,000
Basketball		Olympic Park Arena 2	12,000 (prelims)
		The Dome	20,000 (finals)
Boxing		ExCeL South Hall 2	10, 000
Canoe/Kayak	Slalom	Broxbourne Canoe Slalom Course	12, 000
	Flatwater	Eton Dorney	20, 000
Cycling	Track	Olympic Park Velodrome	6, 000
	Road	Regent's Park	3, 000 (seated)
	BMX	Olympic Park BMX Circuit	6, 000
	Mountain Bike	Weald Country Park	3, 000 (seated)
Equestrian		Greenwich Park	23, 000
Fencing		Olympic Park, Arena 4	4, 000 (prelims) 8000 (finals)
Football		Wembley Stadium	90, 000
		Old Trafford	75, 000
		Millenium Stadium	74, 600
		St James' Park	52, 000
		Hampden Park	52, 000
		Villa Park	42, 000
Gymnastics	Artistic	The Dome	16, 500
	Trampoline	The Dome	16, 500
	Rhythmic	Greenwich Arena	6, 000
Weightlifting		ExCeL North Hall 1	6, 000
Handball		Olympic Park Arena 3	10, 000
Hockey		Olympic Park Hockey Centre	15, 000 5, 000
Judo		ExCeL North Hall 2	10, 000
Wrestling		ExCeL North Hall 2	10, 000
Swimming	Swimming	Olympic Park Aquatics Centre	20, 000
	Diving	Olympic Park Aquatics Centre	20, 000
	Synchronised swimming	Olympic Park Aquatics Centre	20, 000
	Water Polo	UEL Docklands Olympic Park Aquatics Centre	5, 000 20, 000

Capacity of Olympic Facilities as proposed at the time of the bid			
Sport	**Discipline / Event**	**Competition Venue**	**Gross Seating Capacity**
Modern Pentathlon	Shooting	Olympic Park Arena 2	4, 500
	Fencing	Olympic Park Arena 2	4, 500
	Swimming	Olympic Park Aquatics Centre	20, 000
	Riding	Greenwich Park	23, 000
	Running	Greenwich Park	23, 000
Softball		Regents' Park	8, 000
Taekwondo		ExCeL South Hall 1	6, 000
Tennis		Wimbledon	30, 000
Table Tennis		ExCeL South Hall 1	6, 000
Shooting		The Royal Artillery Barracks	7, 500
Archery		Lord's Cricket Ground	6, 500
Triathlon		Hyde Park (seated)	3, 000
Sailing		Weymouth and Portland	240
Volleyball	Indoor	Olympic Park Arena 1	12, 000
	Beach	Horse Guards Parade	12, 000 5, 000

Source: LOCOG (The London 2012 Candidate File)

Annex 2: 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
TGIfS	Thames Gateway Institute for Sustainability
UCL	University College London
UEL	University of East London
WHO	World Health Organisation