



5

Appendices

- 1. Supplementary Tables from the 2001 census**
- 2. About the indicators**
- 3. Sources and resources**

Appendix 1: Supplementary Tables from the 2001 census

Table A1: Categories of ethnic group recorded in the UK censuses of 1991 and 2001

1991	2001
White	White – British White – Irish White – Any Other White background (please write in)
(Other..)	Mixed – White/Black Caribbean Mixed – White/Black African Mixed – White/Asian Any Other Mixed background (please write in)
Black- Caribbean Black- African Black- Other (Please describe)	Black or Black British: Caribbean Black or Black British: African Black or Black British: Any other background (please write in)
Indian	Asian or Asian British Indian
Pakistani	Asian or Asian British Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi
Asian- Other (Please describe)	Asian or Asian British Any other background: (please write in)
Chinese	Chinese or Other Ethnic group Chinese
Any Other Ethnic Group (Please describe).	Chinese or Other Ethnic group Any other: (please write in)

Source: 2001 Census

Table A2: Unemployment rates by gender, London boroughs 2001

	Unemployment (16-74 year olds)			Unemployment rate (%)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
City of London	216	162	54	4.9	6.2	3.0
Barking and Dagenham	5,121	3,174	1,947	7.4	8.3	6.4
Barnet	7,758	4,407	3,351	5.2	5.5	4.9
Bexley	4,530	2,651	1,879	4.3	4.6	4.0
Brent	9,901	6,031	3,870	8.1	9.1	6.9
Bromley	5,672	3,409	2,263	4.0	4.4	3.5
Camden	7,665	4,669	2,996	8.0	9.1	6.7
Croydon	9,163	5,411	3,752	5.7	6.3	5.0
Ealing	8,844	5,322	3,522	6.0	6.7	5.2
Enfield	8,177	5,115	3,062	6.6	7.5	5.4
Greenwich	8,354	5,032	3,322	8.7	9.7	7.6
Hackney	10,143	6,301	3,842	11.8	13.9	9.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	6,447	3,947	2,500	7.4	8.7	6.0
Haringey	9,468	5,820	3,648	9.4	10.9	7.7
Harrow	4,602	2,646	1,956	4.7	5.0	4.3
Havering	4,191	2,546	1,645	4.0	4.4	3.5
Hillingdon	4,800	2,818	1,982	4.1	4.4	3.7
Hounslow	5,137	3,016	2,121	4.9	5.3	4.5
Islington	7,873	4,744	3,129	9.3	10.6	7.9
Kensington and Chelsea	5,844	3,282	2,562	7.3	7.5	7.1
Kingston upon Thames	2,696	1,630	1,066	3.7	4.0	3.2
Lambeth	12,368	7,679	4,689	9.0	10.4	7.3
Lewisham	10,301	6,356	3,945	8.6	9.9	7.1
Merton	4,541	2,692	1,849	4.7	5.2	4.2
Newham	11,437	7,271	4,166	12.3	13.7	10.6
Redbridge	6,236	3,870	2,366	5.7	6.4	4.9
Richmond upon Thames	3,312	1,935	1,377	3.7	4.0	3.3
Southwark	11,307	7,017	4,290	9.9	11.3	8.2
Sutton	3,301	2,001	1,300	3.6	4.1	3.1
Tower Hamlets	9,456	6,555	2,901	11.8	13.8	9.0
Waltham Forest	7,823	4,905	2,918	7.7	8.9	6.3
Wandsworth	7,871	4,719	3,152	5.4	6.3	4.5
Westminster	6,497	3,714	2,783	7.0	7.2	6.7
Inner London	116,893	72,236	44,657	8.9	10.1	7.4
Outer London	114,159	68,611	45,548	5.4	6.0	4.8
Greater London	231,052	140,847	90,205	6.7	7.6	5.8
England	1,188,855	746,976	441,879	5.2	6.0	4.3
England and Wales	1,261,343	794,206	467,137	5.2	6.0	4.3

Source: 2001 Census; GLA Nov. 2003

Notes: The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a percentage of economically active 16-74 year olds. The rates exclude economically active full-time students.

Table A3: Unemployment by ethnic group and gender, London 2001

	Number unemployed			Unemployment rate (%)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All groups (aged 16-74)	231,052	140,847	90,205	6.7	7.6	5.8
White groups	137,752	85,677	52,075	5.3	6.0	4.4
– British	107,630	68,203	39,427	5.0	5.7	4.1
– Irish	6,825	4,328	2,497	5.9	7.1	4.5
– Other White	23,297	13,146	10,151	7.2	7.9	6.5
Asian groups	30,667	19,123	11,544	8.8	9.2	8.2
– Indian	12,238	6,649	5,589	5.9	5.9	6.0
– Pakistani	5,658	3,632	2,026	12.2	11.6	13.3
– Bangladeshi	7,427	5,408	2,019	20.5	20.6	20.0
– Other Asian	5,344	3,434	1,910	9.3	9.5	9.0
Black	46,732	26,709	20,023	14.3	17.2	11.6
– Black Caribbean	19,944	12,020	7,924	12.3	16.6	8.8
– Black African	23,174	12,574	10,600	16.0	17.1	15.0
– Other Black	3,614	2,115	1,499	17.6	22.7	13.4
Mixed	8,444	4,965	3,479	12.3	14.2	10.4
– White and Black Caribbean	2,778	1,602	1,176	15.6	18.5	12.9
– White and Black African	1,550	884	666	14.7	16.5	12.8
– White and Asian	1,859	1,169	690	9.2	10.6	7.5
– Other Mixed	2,257	1,310	947	11.2	13.1	9.4
Chinese or other	7,457	4,373	3,084	9.0	10.3	7.7
– Chinese	2,565	1,381	1,184	7.1	7.5	6.7
– Other Ethnic Group	4,892	2,992	1,900	10.4	12.3	8.4
All groups other than White	93,300	55,170	38,130	11.3	12.5	9.9

Source: 2001 Census; GLA Nov. 2003

Notes: The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a percentage of economically active 16-74 year olds. The rates exclude economically active full-time students.

Table A4: Number unemployed by ethnic group, London boroughs 2001

	Number unemployed, persons aged 16-74												
	White British	White Irish	Other White	Mixed groups	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other ethnic group
City of London	121	9	26	9	3	3	35	0	3	5	3	0	6
Barking & Dagenham	3,770	67	219	93	93	144	23	36	145	443	29	33	28
Barnet	3,781	236	1,050	230	696	145	62	213	160	718	58	136	272
Bexley	3,640	64	154	73	139	13	19	39	70	193	26	58	46
Brent	2,218	560	1,064	406	1,285	420	41	565	1,504	1,222	252	84	280
Bromley	4,467	103	298	138	91	29	17	45	205	166	31	35	46
Camden	3,657	477	1,112	326	126	57	511	115	229	769	30	97	159
Croydon	4,548	189	507	357	682	296	92	290	1,055	867	165	41	75
Ealing	3,092	316	927	356	1,467	442	44	418	624	605	101	107	345
Enfield	3,945	200	1,589	248	286	93	144	168	610	598	97	62	137
Greenwich	5,283	184	363	268	268	81	37	83	451	940	97	120	180
Hackney	3,366	283	1,481	457	320	84	284	85	1,488	1,566	384	104	241
Hammersmith	3,110	270	1,011	295	69	79	22	63	612	588	142	55	131
Haringey	3,026	355	2,001	449	184	70	131	162	1,413	1,189	196	72	220
Harrow	1,782	160	246	150	1,012	159	33	367	226	254	47	48	116
Havering	3,694	65	97	57	71	23	11	19	56	52	12	18	18
Hillingdon	3,001	149	205	123	584	108	41	150	109	171	24	39	95
Hounslow	2,386	129	330	181	934	263	28	196	118	328	16	59	169
Islington	3,917	457	1,036	332	109	20	210	91	602	700	108	134	158
Kensington & Chelsea	2,485	190	1,320	302	103	56	48	119	326	434	84	83	290
Kingston	1,818	59	222	57	109	69	19	117	29	38	6	54	103
Lambeth	4,440	406	1,139	682	187	126	97	117	2,318	2,118	381	175	182
Lewisham	4,772	269	714	444	99	36	69	143	1,723	1,291	322	160	257
Merton	2,460	118	443	163	201	146	60	218	281	278	51	44	81
Newham	3,061	141	557	351	1,126	932	1,047	363	1,224	2,133	166	83	251
Redbridge	2,827	112	378	161	900	537	169	265	319	403	53	51	63
Richmond	2,431	87	347	80	98	28	12	36	41	53	3	27	71
Southwark	4,657	348	897	448	101	42	154	69	1,376	2,547	247	212	210
Sutton	2,575	81	160	70	84	29	12	75	61	76	19	22	39
Tower Hamlets	3,275	149	546	271	129	88	3,634	122	413	524	58	127	120
Waltham Forest	3,277	132	768	289	275	762	84	249	877	757	180	47	124
Wandsworth	4,039	254	849	272	245	210	52	199	833	578	153	65	121
Westminster	2,709	210	1,241	305	161	71	184	146	448	569	73	114	267
Inner London	46,635	3,818	13,930	4,940	2,962	1,874	6,480	1,796	13,007	15,011	2,346	1,485	2,609
Outer London	60,995	3,007	9,367	3,504	9,276	3,784	947	3,548	6,937	8,163	1,268	1,080	2,283
Greater London	107,630	6,825	23,297	8,444	12,238	5,658	7,427	5,344	19,944	23,174	3,614	2,565	4,892
England	946,778	16,839	41,412	21,178	31,132	30,265	12,219	9,368	31,950	27,986	5,707	5,530	8,491
England and Wales	1,015,664	17,353	42,507	21,810	31,334	30,566	12,353	9,490	32,105	28,132	5,750	5,645	8,634

Source: 2001 Census; GLA Nov. 2003

Notes: The rates exclude economically active full-time students. Some cells in the original census tables have been randomly adjusted by ONS to avoid the release of confidential data. This means that figures and totals presented in different tables may be inconsistent.

Table A5: Unemployment rates by ethnic group, London boroughs 2001

	Number unemployed, persons aged 16-74												
	White British	White Irish	Other White	Mixed groups	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other ethnic group
City of London	3.9	**	4.0	**	**	**	51.5	**	**	**	**	**	**
Barking & Dagenham	6.7	5.3	12.9	13.0	5.4	15.5	13.4	10.2	7.8	14.5	12.8	9.1	8.6
Barnet	4.2	4.1	5.9	8.3	5.2	9.8	11.2	7.8	7.4	13.6	16.3	4.5	7.7
Bexley	3.9	4.1	6.4	8.2	5.1	9.8	15.1	7.3	7.0	10.2	15.6	8.6	14.4
Brent	5.7	6.0	7.8	13.4	5.6	11.7	11.2	10.1	12.1	16.8	17.9	6.1	11.1
Bromley	3.6	3.9	5.2	8.4	3.8	11.0	5.8	5.6	8.6	11.3	13.2	3.9	6.6
Camden	6.5	11.5	6.5	13.7	5.6	10.9	18.7	14.0	13.4	21.4	10.8	6.7	7.1
Croydon	4.4	4.9	6.6	9.6	6.4	11.1	14.0	8.5	7.8	13.4	12.9	3.8	6.0
Ealing	4.3	4.0	5.9	10.9	6.3	11.9	10.5	8.3	9.3	17.6	15.7	5.7	10.2
Enfield	5.1	4.2	10.2	11.2	5.2	13.2	13.8	7.2	8.1	13.0	12.5	6.6	11.7
Greenwich	7.7	7.4	7.3	15.5	6.4	14.5	13.1	10.5	13.2	15.0	17.4	13.5	23.3
Hackney	7.6	9.4	14.8	17.9	12.4	13.3	22.7	16.7	18.4	16.7	26.3	11.8	19.6
Hammersmith	5.7	7.0	6.8	14.8	5.1	14.3	9.4	10.5	16.5	21.3	23.6	8.3	9.0
Haringey	5.7	7.1	13.1	15.7	6.6	10.0	15.8	11.6	15.6	17.7	20.8	7.1	14.0
Harrow	3.6	3.2	5.1	8.6	4.5	9.9	9.3	7.8	6.6	12.3	13.1	3.8	11.7
Havering	3.8	3.9	5.4	7.9	5.0	11.6	12.8	6.1	6.5	8.5	12.0	4.1	7.3
Hillingdon	3.5	3.9	4.2	7.2	5.2	7.8	9.8	6.8	6.0	12.3	11.3	4.3	9.2
Hounslow	4.0	3.7	4.3	8.8	5.1	8.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	16.0	6.8	5.9	8.8
Islington	7.4	9.7	9.0	15.2	8.1	6.6	23.9	16.0	17.0	20.5	18.4	10.6	14.8
Kensington & Chelsea	5.9	7.4	6.1	15.0	6.3	10.9	13.6	15.3	18.1	19.8	26.2	7.4	10.6
Kingston	3.2	3.3	4.5	5.5	4.2	9.7	12.6	6.6	6.8	7.6	**	5.6	7.4
Lambeth	5.6	8.7	7.5	16.3	7.3	13.4	16.8	12.7	16.8	17.0	21.3	13.9	13.5
Lewisham	6.6	7.0	8.7	14.6	5.2	10.0	16.1	9.0	11.5	13.7	18.0	12.7	21.9
Merton	3.9	3.7	4.7	8.9	5.0	8.8	9.5	6.9	7.8	10.0	10.3	3.4	5.6
Newham	8.8	9.0	10.5	16.5	10.1	16.9	20.8	12.9	14.2	19.1	18.5	7.5	9.9
Redbridge	4.3	3.8	8.4	10.7	6.0	11.7	12.8	8.5	6.7	14.6	14.6	5.2	8.8
Richmond	3.4	3.1	3.6	6.5	4.2	9.5	6.5	6.5	10.4	14.8	**	3.8	7.6
Southwark	7.2	9.1	8.6	16.3	6.4	9.8	18.4	11.4	16.0	15.6	18.5	14.1	15.1
Sutton	3.4	3.9	4.3	5.9	3.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.3	7.7	12.8	3.4	5.8
Tower Hamlets	7.4	7.2	6.3	15.5	9.6	16.9	27.3	21.8	17.3	21.9	19.3	8.2	14.1
Waltham Forest	5.4	4.4	10.0	12.7	8.5	15.6	13.3	13.0	9.7	15.8	14.6	7.4	10.6
Wandsworth	4.1	5.5	4.9	9.3	6.9	11.9	13.7	11.1	14.5	14.6	18.5	5.8	7.4
Westminster	5.5	6.7	5.8	12.1	5.4	8.9	16.3	12.4	17.3	22.6	16.5	6.4	8.4
Inner London	6.2	8.1	7.8	14.8	8.0	13.8	23.1	12.7	15.4	17.4	20.3	9.3	11.6
Outer London	4.3	4.3	6.5	9.9	5.5	11.5	11.5	8.2	8.9	14.1	14.2	5.4	9.3
Greater London	5.0	5.9	7.2	12.3	5.9	12.2	20.5	9.3	12.3	16.0	17.6	7.1	10.4
England	4.7	5.5	6.2	11.8	6.6	15.5	18.3	9.3	11.8	15.4	16.4	6.0	9.5
England and Wales	4.8	5.5	6.2	11.8	6.6	15.5	18.1	9.3	11.8	15.4	16.4	6.0	9.4

Source: 2001 Census; GLA Nov. 2003

Notes: The rates exclude economically active full-time students. Unemployment rates based on counts of 10 or less are excluded (**).

Table A6: Unemployment by ethnic group and gender, London 2001

	Number unemployed	Persons aged 16-24		% of all 16-24 year olds who were students*
		Unemployment rate (%)	Economic activity rates (%)	
All groups	49,231	12.3	60.1	45.3
White groups	29,290	9.5	66.9	36.7
– British	24,455	9.3	69.0	35.2
– Irish	770	9.6	65.8	37.8
– Other White	4,065	10.7	55.9	44.7
Mixed groups	2,686	21.0	52.2	52.3
– White and Black Caribbean	1,247	27.0	57.2	44.1
– White and Black African	376	22.7	50.5	54.3
– White and Asian	476	15.1	48.8	56.9
– Other Mixed	587	17.3	50.7	56.2
Asian groups	7,232	16.9	47.5	60.1
– Indian	2,610	12.5	50.9	63.6
– Pakistani	1,416	20.1	43.8	61.4
– Bangladeshi	2,351	25.1	45.1	50.3
– Other Asian	855	15.8	44.7	62.1
Black groups	8,846	29.8	50.4	61.3
– Black Caribbean	4,494	29.5	58.5	50.5
– Black African	3,204	29.3	43.6	71.0
– Other Black	1,148	32.3	54.4	52.5
Chinese and other groups	1,177	16.2	37.0	72.1
– Chinese	415	12.2	35.7	76.9
– Other Ethnic Group	762	19.8	38.3	67.1
All groups other than White	19,941	21.6	47.9	60.9

Source: 2001 Census; GLA Nov. 2003

Notes: The unemployment rates exclude economically active full-time students.

* Students here refers to economically active full-time students and inactive students as classified on census Table ST 108

Appendix 2: About the indicators

What are the indicators for?

The indicators are designed to provide information on, and to monitor, trends in key determinants of health – and in particular, trends in inequalities in health and in the determinants of health. These trends can help to identify areas for action. Some trends, such as pedestrian casualties, have a direct relationship to health and service provision – for example, road-calming measures may be introduced in areas where there are high levels of accidents involving pedestrians. Others, like unemployment, are more general. Some trends may take longer than one year to emerge and this update report provides some information on trends where this is considered appropriate and useful. Probably the most useful way to look at the overall results and new information is in combination, as a backdrop to area provision, regeneration and health programmes, at local and London-wide level.

The indicators are not designed to be used for monitoring the effects of a specific project or strategy. That is why they are referred to as ‘high level indicators’. Many different factors affect each of the indicators and it would not be possible to attribute a change in one of them to a specific activity. Several of the indicators will change as result of national and global factors, in addition to local and regional ones.

Limitations of the indicators

The indicators are by definition limited and selective. They cannot capture the qualitative experiences of individuals experiencing material disadvantage. Nor can they capture the compounding effects of multiple deprivation. For

example, they fail to capture the disadvantages experienced by women, or important lifestyle factors, such as smoking.

In addition, care must be taken with local area analysis. A borough may have high unemployment and high infant mortality. It does not necessarily follow that all individuals in the area have a high risk of unemployment and infant mortality or that unemployed individuals have infants with high mortality. Some completely different factors may be at work that affect people who are employed just as much as those who are unemployed – poor housing stock, for example.

A similarity in the distribution of, say, life expectancy and burglary, does not show that the two are causally related; at most, it raises questions for further investigation.

The limitations of the indicators were recognised in the London Health Strategy, which also emphasised that they need to be developed and combined with other data.

It was considered important that the indicators should be selected from those in current use, and should cover a range of factors known to impact on health as well as providing some measure of health outcomes. The indicators were largely derived from the Government’s sustainable development strategy, *A Better Quality of Life* (DETR, 1999). They were amended and added to on the basis of consultation and further research, and are described in the Statistical Supplement to the London Health Strategy published in March 2000 (Dawson and Hamm). They were

considered to be the best available at the time; but it was acknowledged that some of the indicators were less than ideal for the purpose.

Developing better ways to measure health inequalities

Progress is being made in both regional and national initiatives to develop better approaches to measuring health inequalities and quality of life, and it is likely that, over time, some improved measures will be developed. For example, work is progressing within the Greater London Authority to identify a set of high-level indicators for monitoring Quality of Life in London, with attention being paid to making the proposed indicators consistent with other indicators in use where possible. In addition, work is being progressed to identify a 'basket of indicators' to be used to measure health inequalities nationally, and to monitor progress towards achieving the Health Inequalities targets identified by the Government.

Work is also underway on Project LION (London Information on Net), a joint initiative which includes the following agencies: the Greater London Authority, Metropolitan Police, London Health Observatory, London Boroughs, London Ambulance Service and London Fire Brigade. Project LION has been first run in the London Borough of Lewisham, with the next candidates being Southwark, Wandsworth, Merton, Enfield and Waltham Forest. The project supports agencies in sharing information for the purpose of crime prevention – with the particular aim of identifying local areas where action is necessary or best targeted. Once the analysis has been carried out on several boroughs, indicators may be developed that would highlight particular areas of concern or suggested activity.

Indicator 1 Unemployment

Unemployment is a significant risk factor for health. It is associated with morbidity, injuries, poisoning and premature mortality, especially coronary heart disease. It is also related to depression, anxiety, self-harm and suicide.

Definition

There are several ways of measuring unemployment, including the Labour Force Survey, the claimant count and the national census:

1. **The Labour Force Survey (LFS)** uses the definition of the International Labour Organisation (ILO); this is widely accepted and is the measure for these annual reports. ILO unemployed people are EITHER without a job, want a job, have actively sought work in the last 4 weeks and are available to start work in the next 2 weeks OR out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next 2 weeks.
2. **The claimant count** records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. Claimants must be available and actively seeking work in the week in which their claim is made. This definition leaves out many jobless people who are seeking work but do not qualify for Jobseeker's Allowance, such as 16 and 17 year olds; it therefore produces lower figures for unemployment. Its main advantage is that it gives a full count of those on the register, whereas the Labour Force Survey is based on a sample. The claimant count is more useful in local areas, like boroughs and wards, where the LFS samples are too small for reliability. Unemployment rates based on the claimant count are not

satisfactory at present. The ONS rates are based on the working age population, which includes people who are economically inactive (i.e. not seeking a job). The GLA rates are based on the economically active population, but the model needs to be revised, to take account of the 2001 census data; this will be done in 2004. This is one reason for using a borough map based on the census (as opposed to claimant count) in the current report. (See glossary for definitions of economically active and inactive).

3. This year's report also makes use of the **2001 census data on unemployment**. Like the LFS, the census uses the ILO definition of unemployment, but it collects the data in a different way from the Labour Force Survey. The LFS uses interviewers and detailed questions, usually with the person concerned. The census uses fewer questions and no interviewers, and many of the replies are probably made by proxy. This means that LFS data are more reliable for very large samples, i.e. national figures. However, the census is an excellent source of information at borough level and below; its broad definition of unemployment is generally regarded as more realistic than that of the claimant count.

In the census, the unemployment rate is based on the economically active population aged 16-74, on April 29th 2001. The LFS bases its rates on the economically active population below retirement age, over an average period of three months.

The net result of all these differences is that the census gives higher numbers of unemployed people than the Labour Force Survey – in London the figure is 18 per cent higher. (The claimant count, on

the other hand, is nearly one third lower than that of the LFS). ONS work suggests that the census is most likely to overrate the unemployment of part-time workers and students.

In the present report, the census unemployment figures generally exclude full-time students, mainly because of a current shortage of data on this topic. With full-time students, London's unemployment rate is 7.3 per cent, compared to 6.7 per cent without. London's economically active students have an unemployment rate of 19.2 per cent. The omission of this group has some advantages: Their situation is different and might in some cases be described as 'technical unemployment'; the large number of students in some areas of London also affects area comparisons. (The LFS categorises about one third of full-time students as economically active, and includes them in the unemployment figures).

Indicator 2 – Ethnicity and unemployment

This report uses the 2001 census and the Labour Force Survey as the main sources for Indicator 2.

The census uses a new classification of ethnic groups, which can be seen, for example in Table A6 in Appendix 1. It is based on main headings (e.g. 'Black or Black British') and subgroups (e.g. 'Black African'). The main heading 'Mixed' is entirely new and is itself divided into four sub-groups. The sub-groups 'White Irish' and 'Other White' are also new. Since spring 2001, the LFS has used the same classification, except that there is no 'White Irish' category. The new classification is designed to reflect social change, for instance, the growing number of people who regard themselves as 'Mixed' or 'Black British'.

The new ethnic categories cannot be directly compared to the old ones; the 'Other' categories are quite different (for example, they no longer include mixed groups). Even categories like 'Black Caribbean' are no longer the same; for example, it is now more likely to include people who also regard themselves as 'Black British', but who would previously have been classified as 'Black Other'. Broad groups, like White/non-White, are also affected. The result of these changes is that Labour Force Survey data from earlier years have to be revised in retrospect for comparability with recent figures. These revisions are estimates and not exact. According to Labour Market Trends (Dec. 2002), the broad messages of approximately equivalent groups are not changed greatly.

The Indicator 2 section also quotes research based on older sources and ethnic categories, like the 1991 census and the Labour Force Survey in the 1990s.

Indicator 3 – Educational attainment

Education has a bearing on health-related behaviour, such as smoking, drinking, drugs, exercise, diet and safe play areas for children. It also reduces the chances of unemployment and poverty, which have a negative effect on health.

Definition

The selected indicator is the percentage of pupils aged 15 achieving 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent. (Pupils must be aged 15 on 31st August of the year before they took the exams). For the purposes of borough and regional comparisons, this report uses results from maintained schools only. The indicator and the figures in Table 3 and Map 3 are based on the education authority, not on

the pupils' home address. However, the London columns in Table 4 include pupils resident in London but at school elsewhere, as well as all pupils in London maintained schools.

Indicator 4 – Proportion of homes judged unfit to live in

Poor housing can cause or contribute to ill-health or exacerbate existing conditions, for example through damp, cold, bad lighting or design.

Definition

A property is unfit for human habitation if it fails to meet any one of nine criteria, as defined by Section 604 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

These include, structural stability, freedom from serious disrepair and from dampness prejudicial to health, adequate provision for lighting, heating and ventilation, satisfactory cooking, water and drainage facilities, bath or shower and suitably located WC. There is also a separate fitness standard for houses in multiple occupation, which includes adequate fire precautions; this is especially relevant in London. Unfitness, as defined in the statutes, may be too narrow as an indicator of housing standards.

The new Housing Health and Safety Rating System will replace the current fitness standard some time after 2004, and this will contain a better spread of the factors that make housing unsatisfactory, such as pest infestation and noise problems, which are not in the current standard.

Fitness itself now forms part of a wider concept, 'decent homes', which is the target for all social housing by 2010. The other aspects of a decent homes policy are a reasonable state of repair,

reasonably modern facilities and services and a reasonable degree of thermal comfort. See glossary for definition of 'Decent homes'.

Local authorities produce estimates of fitness levels each year as part of the Housing Investment Programme (HIP) bidding process. In most years, data are missing from a few boroughs but the government provides an estimate for the missing figures and hence, for the total number of unfit dwellings in London. Further data are provided by the English House Condition Surveys. The EHCS 2001 contains much relevant new information. (DTLR, 2002; ODPM, 2003a)

Indicator 5 – Domestic burglary rate

Crime has been chosen as a health determinant for two broad reasons. First, it serves as an area indicator – the same factors that affect the local crime rate also seem to affect health. Second, crime can affect health directly.

Domestic burglary has been selected because it is more likely to be reported to the police than other crimes (with the exception of vehicle theft, which only affects vehicle owners).

According to the British Crime Survey 2002/03, 37 per cent of victims of burglary with entry are very much emotionally affected and another 31 per cent 'quite a lot' (Home Office, 2003). The most common reaction is anger, but shock affects well over a third. This and other studies suggest that burglary may have an effect on health.

There are two main sources of information:

- The standard indicator for the annual report is the police recorded burglary

rate per 1000 residents. Police records are available at borough level.

- The other main source of information about crime rates is the British Crime Survey. Being based on a sample, it is reliable for London but not for boroughs. It covers the large number of crimes which are not reported to or recorded by the police and also deals with a wide range of topics, like ethnicity and disability.

For good results, both sources should be used and compared.

Indicator 6 – Air Quality Indicators: NO₂ and PM₁₀

Polluted air can damage health, especially that of the most vulnerable – the very young and the old. Short-term exposure to air pollution may have accelerated the deaths of up to 24,000 vulnerable people in Great Britain in 1996, and may also have precipitated a similar number of hospital admissions (COMEAP, 2001).

The Greater London Authority's Air Quality Strategy, published in September 2002, covers seven major pollutants, in line with national and European policy. London boroughs must take into account these same pollutants, and must have regard to the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy in exercising their air quality functions.

For the purposes of the annual Health in London reports, the recommended indicators are exceedances (see glossary) of the air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and fine particles (PM₁₀). London is likely to meet the national targets for the other five pollutants but will exceed the limits for these two unless extra measures are taken. The two pollutants tend to concentrate under

different conditions; this means that they roughly complement each other as indicators.

Pollutant objectives are expressed in averaging periods (or 'exposure durations'), e.g. short-term and long-term. For NO₂, there is an annual and an hourly objective; for the latter the upper limit is set higher, because it is a measure of acute pollution. Similarly, for PM₁₀ there is an annual and a daily objective.

There is thought to be no safe upper limit for PM₁₀. New targets for PM₁₀ will be introduced in 2005, but they will be less stringent for London, in recognition of the problems faced by the capital.

Another pollutant, ozone, is covered by the national air strategy but is not the subject of local or regional targets. However, it is a problem in the capital. Ozone is produced by reactions of other pollutants (like the seven in the London Air Quality Strategy); national and local measures to reduce these other pollutants can effectively reduce ozone itself.

Indicator 7 – Road traffic accidents

Although the accident rate was selected in the London Health Strategy as an indicator, the Statistical Supplement concentrated on casualties. The latter are more directly relevant and are the main subject of national and London targets. Casualties can be monitored in different ways.

- Casualties per 100 million passenger kilometres. This relates casualties to the amount of traffic; it is therefore closely related to policy and is probably the best indicator. However, this is not easy to measure and comprehensive data are not currently available.
- Casualties per 1000 residents. This was the indicator used in the London Health Strategy Statistical Supplement and it is used again here, for the purposes of comparison. It is also sometimes used by Transport for London (TfL) and has the advantage of relating casualties to population. Its disadvantage is that many casualties do not involve local residents but people from outside, especially commuters; this is a major factor in central London, especially the City.
- The number of casualties is the simplest measure and the most widely used. TfL figures are quoted in this report. The disadvantage of this indicator is that it is not related to population or traffic flow. However, it can be combined with information about vehicle licensing and population trends, as necessary.
- Total casualties provide a broad indicator of safety. However, it is also useful to separate slight casualties from serious/fatal, because they have different significance and also follow different trends.
- The standard source, used here, is the national police database ('Stats 19'). Despite under-reporting, these figures are the best available, and serve to demonstrate trends for different kinds of road user.
- There is evidence that some groups, like children, old people and potential cyclists, avoid roads because they are dangerous, which can reduce casualties but lower the quality of life (Radical Statistics Health Group, 2000). Ideally, casualty data need to be combined with other information. For example, a rise in journeys on foot and bicycle combined with a fall in accidents would indicate real progress.

- The context for this section is provided by Transport for London's Road Safety Plan, published in November 2001. The plan incorporates national and London targets. These targets are set for 2010, and are to be compared with the average for 1994-1998.

Indicator 8 – Life expectancy at birth

Definition

Average life expectancy for an area is an estimate of how long a baby would be expected to live if current age-specific mortality rates for that area remain constant. It is not a forecast of how long individual babies born now will actually be expected to survive. Therefore, it is best interpreted as a summary measure of mortality like any other. More details on the interpretation and the calculation of average life expectancy can be found on the London Health Observatory website www.lho.org.uk in the report *Calculating life expectancy and infant mortality rates* (LHO 2001).

Average life expectancy is determined by mortality at all ages. Therefore, the range of influences on life expectancy is vast and includes all those influences on health at each age. In addition, all of the previous seven indicators, as wider determinants of health, will have an impact on life expectancy. Average life expectancy is therefore a good summary indicator of the health status of the population.

Average life expectancy is an estimate of how long a baby would be expected to live if current age specific mortality rates remain constant. It is not a forecast of how long babies born will actually be expected to survive, as it is unlikely that age specific mortality rates will remain constant for an extended length of time.

Therefore, it is best interpreted as a summary measure of mortality at a point in time like any other. More details on the interpretation and the calculation of average life expectancy can be found on the London Health Observatory website www.lho.org.uk/Publications/LHO_Publications/Lhopublication.htm in the report 'Calculating life expectancy and infant mortality rates'.

Life expectancy is also a national health inequalities target (DH, 2001a):

'Starting with health authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole'.

Indicator 9 – Infant mortality rate

Definition

The infant mortality rate is defined in this report as the number of infant deaths (deaths in the first year of life) among those born in a particular year per 1000 live births in that year. Infant mortality rates are a commonly used indicator of the health status of the population. The level of infant mortality is influenced by a range of factors including the health of mothers during pregnancy including smoking and nutrition, health care services during delivery and postnatal care. These in turn are influenced by socio-economic factors.

Infant mortality is also a national health inequalities target (DH, 2001a):

'Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap in mortality between manual groups and the population as a whole'.

Indicator 10 – Proportion of people with self-assessed good health

Definition

Many health surveys include a question asking people to describe their own health status. These self-assessments are a very simple way to describe health and have been found to be associated with other health indicators. They are also useful because they tell us how people are feeling generally and not just whether they have any specific health conditions. There is strong evidence that people's own assessment of their health is a good indicator of their health status and among older people a good predictor of future mortality.

A number of surveys currently include a question asking people to describe their own health status. These include:

- The 2001 census of population.
- The Health Survey for England.
- The General Household Survey.
- The Association of London Government's London Residents Survey.
- The Greater London Authority's London Household Survey.

The actual wording of the question in these surveys is not always comparable and the categories by which the answers are grouped are not always the same.

Appendix 3: Sources and resources

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Resources

Useful websites

www.dfes.gov.uk
(for education research, statistics etc)

www.dft.gov.uk
(for national road casualty figures)

www.dhn.org.uk
(for the Democratic Health Network, set up by the Local Government Information Unit, to support local authorities and their health partnership working and to promote the democratic role of local government in health.)

www.doh.gov.uk/healthinequalities/
(Department of Health – Health Inequalities)

www.hda.nhs.uk
(Health Development Agency)

www.homeoffice.gov.uk
(for national police statistics and British Crime Survey)

www.lho.gov.uk
(London Health Observatory)

www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/

www.londonshealth.gov.uk
(for the London Health Commission and London Health Strategy)

www.met.police.uk
(for Metropolitan Police statistics)

www.mpa.gov.uk
(Metropolitan Police Authority – includes reports on targets and on hate crime)

www.odpm.gov.uk

(Office of the Deputy Prime Minister – includes housing)

Disease in BME communities

Ethnic Minorities in Britain: Diversity and Disadvantage, Modood et al, 1997

Diversity Counts: ethnic health intelligence in London: the story so far, Jacobson, 2003a

Refugee Health in London, Aldous et al, 1999

BME health Web sites

Haemoglobinopathies
www.lho.org.uk/HIL/Disease_Groups/Attachments/PDF_Files/Care_Pathway_Report_London.pdf

Minority ethnic communities and health
www.minorityhealth.gov.uk/index.htm

Abbreviations

ALG	Association of London Government
BCS	British Crime Survey
BME	Black and minority ethnic
CRE	Commission for Racial Equality
DETR	(former) Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions
DfEE	(former) Department for Education and Employment
DfES	Department for Education and Skills
DfT	Department for Transport
DOH	Department of Health
DTLR	(former) Department for Transport, London and the Regions
EAL	English as an Additional Language
EHCS	English House Condition Survey
EU	European Union
GB	Great Britain
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GLA	Greater London Authority
HIP	Housing Investment Programme
HNC	Higher National Certificate
HND	Higher National Diploma
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LAEI	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
LEA	Local Education Authority
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LHC	London Health Commission
LHO	London Health Observatory
LRC	(former) London Research Centre
MPA	Metropolitan Police Authority
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
NCRS	National Crime Recording Standards
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	Oxides of nitrogen
NS-SEC	National Statistics Socio-economic Classification
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
O ₃	Ozone
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
OFSTED	Office for Standards in Education
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PLASC	Pupil Level Annual Schools Census
PM ₁₀	Fine particles (less than 10 microns in diameter)
SEN	Special Educational Need
TfL	Transport for London
TRL	Transport Research Laboratory
UK	United Kingdom
YCS	Youth Cohort Study

Glossary

Decent homes

A decent home satisfies all of the following four criteria:

- It meets the current statutory minimum standard for housing – at present this is the fitness standard
- Reasonable state of repair
- Reasonably modern facilities and services
- Reasonable degree of thermal comfort

Each of these criteria is further defined (see ODPM, 2003a for full details)

A decent home is the target for all social housing by 2010.

Disability

The loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life of the community on an equal level with others due to physical and social barriers. (Barnes, 2001)

Economically active

All those in paid employment or unemployed. The Labour Force Survey includes full-time students who are unemployed or in paid employment. The 2001 census figures in this report exclude full-time students, except where otherwise mentioned.

Economically inactive

All those not seeking work.

Exceedances

When an air quality objective is not achieved. The measurement has to be based on the time period of the objective, e.g. a daily or annual average, and on a particular site or sites.

Fitness

A property is unfit for human habitation if it fails to meet any one of nine criteria, as defined by Section 604 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. These include, structural stability, freedom from serious disrepair and from dampness prejudicial to health, adequate provision for lighting, heating and ventilation, satisfactory cooking, water and drainage facilities, bath or shower and suitably located WC. There is also a separate fitness standard for houses in multiple occupation, which includes adequate fire precautions; this is especially relevant in London.

The current fitness standard will be replaced some time after 2004. Fitness itself now forms part of a wider concept, 'decent homes' (defined above).

Household crimes (British Crime Survey)

For household offences, all members of the household can be regarded as victims, so the survey respondent answers on behalf of the whole household. The offence categories concerned are: Bicycle theft; burglary; theft in a dwelling; other household theft; thefts of and from vehicles; vandalism to household property and vehicles

Household Reference Person

HRP now replaces Head of Household in government surveys and is defined as follows:

The member of the household in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented, or who is otherwise responsible for the accommodation. Where this responsibility is joint within the household, the HRP is the person with the highest income. If incomes are equal, then the oldest person is the HRP.

Impairment

A physical, mental or sensory functional limitation within the individual. (Barnes, 1991)

Incidence rate (crimes)

The number of crimes experienced per household/person in the year. (In the British Crime Survey, only persons aged 16+ are included)

Mean

The 'average', as used in its everyday sense, i.e. the sum of all the measurements, divided by the number of measurements.

Personal crimes (British Crime Survey)

For personal offences, the survey respondent reports only his/her own experience. This applies to the following offence categories: Assault; sexual offences; robbery; theft from the person; other personal theft. For the purposes of the Home Office report on ethnic minorities, threats are included (but they are not normally included in the BCS crime count).

Poor neighbourhoods

Local areas where the surveyor visually assessed whether any of the following problems apply:

- Over 10 per cent of buildings are seriously defective
- The presence of serious problems related to any of the following: Vacant sites or derelict buildings; vacant or boarded up buildings; litter, rubbish or dumping; vandalism; graffiti or scruffy buildings, gardens or landscaping; neglected buildings
- Very poor visual quality of the local area.

(See ODPM, 2003, for further details)

Prevalence rate (crimes)

The percentage of households/persons who were victim of an offence once or more during the year. Unlike the incidence rate, it takes no account of the number of victimisations experienced. (In the British Crime Survey, only persons aged 16+ are included).

Social class

Social class is commonly defined in terms of occupation. Until recently, government statistics used a five-fold hierarchical classification, based on occupational skill:

- Non-manual
 - I Professional occupations, e.g. accountants, doctors, engineers
 - II Managerial and technical occupations, e.g. marketing and sales managers, teachers

IIIN Skilled occupations – non-manual, e.g. clerks, cashiers

- Manual

IIIM Skilled occupations – manual, e.g. carpenters, joiners, manual foremen

IV Partly skilled occupations, e.g. security guards, warehousemen

V Unskilled occupations, e.g. labourers, cleaners

There is broad continuity with the old classifications, which will facilitate comparison with the past.

This report uses both classifications listed above. However, the report also uses 'social class' in a more general sense, to describe groups at different economic or occupational levels; a number of classifications have been used in the research quoted here, some of which was based in other countries.

In 2001, the government introduced the new National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC). This takes account of social changes, and is based not on skill levels but on employment relations and conditions. The new NS-SEC classification is shown below:

1. Higher managerial and professional occupations
2. Lower managerial and professional occupations
3. Intermediate occupations
4. Small employers and own account workers
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations
6. Semi-routine occupations
7. Routine occupations
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed.

'Intermediate' includes, for example, mid-level administrative, technical and sales occupations

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