

Harrow

Local Economic Assessment 2019 - 2020

Glossary and Further Information

Glossary

Affordability: Affordability is a measure of whether housing may be afforded by certain groups of households

Affordable Housing: Housing which is subsidised and available to people whose incomes mean that they are unable to otherwise meet their housing needs locally via the open housing market. Such housing is classified as either Social Rented Housing or Intermediate Housing which meet the criteria as set out in the London Plan. Affordable Housing would include homes that are rented, under shared ownership and key worker housing.

Annual Business Survey (ABS): Formerly known as the Annual Business Inquiry Part 2 (ABI/2), the ABS is an annual survey of businesses covering the production, construction, distribution and service industries, which represents approximately two thirds of the UK economy, by Gross Value Added (GVA). It is an annual survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The ABS is the largest business survey conducted by the ONS in terms of the combined number of respondents and variables it covers (62,000 GB questionnaires, with around 600 different questions asked). It is the key resource for understanding the detailed structure and performance of businesses across the UK.

Annual Population Survey (APS): First conducted in 2004 by the Office for National Statistics, the APS is a continuous household survey, covering the UK, with the aim of providing estimates between censuses of key social and labour market variables at a local area level. The APS is not a stand-alone survey, but uses data combined from two waves from the main Labour Force Survey (LFS) with data collected on a local sample boost. Apart from employment and unemployment, the topics covered in the survey include housing, ethnicity, religion, health and education. The data sets comprise 12 months of survey data and are disseminated quarterly. The achieved sample size is approximately 122,000 households (or 320,000 respondents) on each annual APS dataset.

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE): The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings is based on a one per cent sample of employee jobs. It is the most comprehensive source of earnings information in the United Kingdom. This information is drawn from HM Revenue and Customs Pay As You Earn (PAYE) records. ASHE collects information on the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours paid. Results are produced for various industrial, occupational and geographic breakdowns, as well as by public and private sectors and age groups.

Births (business): A birth is identified as a business that was present in year t, but did not exist in year t-1 or t-2. Births are identified by making comparison of annual active population files and identifying those present in the latest file, but not the two previous ones (Source: ONS).

Brownfield Site: Previously developed land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings) and associated fixed surface infrastructure

Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES): The Business Register Employment Survey replaced two ONS surveys in 2008: the Annual Business Inquiry and the Business Register Survey. BRES is regarded as the definitive source of official Government employee statistics by industry. Data provide estimates of employee, rather than workforce, jobs. Self-employed jobs, HM Forces and Government Supported trainees are therefore excluded. Due to the survey's large sample size (approximately 85,000 businesses/reporting units), BRES is able to produce good quality estimates for detailed breakdowns by industry and geography.

Business Improvement District (BID): A BID is a flexible funding mechanism to improve and manage a clearly defined commercial area. It is based on the principle of an additional levy on all defined ratepayers following a majority vote. Once the vote is successful, which must achieve both a majority in terms of number of ratepayers and the proportion of their rateable value, the levy becomes mandatory on all defined ratepayers and is treated in the same way as the Business Rate, becoming a statutory debt.

Data Units: The ONS record data units in their employment surveys. Data units do not always readily correspond to the commonly used terms - firms, companies or businesses, by which employers are usually identified. Instead, they are roughly equivalent to workplaces. This means that when a size analysis is carried out, the size bands refer to the number of employees at each data unit and not to the size of the parent company. Thus, for example, employers working for a major supermarket chain will not be assigned to a sizeband based on the size of the parent company, but instead will be assigned based on the size of their branch.

Deaths (business): A death is defined as a business that was on the active file in year t, but was no longer present in the active file in t+1 and t+2. (Source: ONS)

District Centre: This is the term used for those town centres that are distributed more widely than the Metropolitan and Major centres, providing convenience goods and services for more local communities and accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. Typically they contain 10,000 - 50,000 m² of retail, leisure and service floorspace. Some District centres have developed specialist shopping functions.

Economically Active: People of working age who are either in employment or unemployed

Economically Inactive: People who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired.

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA): Provides financial help to people who are unable to work because of illness or disability. Employment and Support Allowance involves a medical assessment called the Work Capability Assessment. This assesses what you a person can do, rather than what they cannot, and identifies the health-related support they might need. Most people claiming Employment and Support Allowance will be expected to take steps to prepare for work. This includes attending work-focused interviews with a personal adviser.

Employment Projections/Forecasts: An estimate of the number of jobs in an area, such as a local authority, in future years based on assumptions such as the historic productivity relationship between output and jobs and assumed future output growth.

Gross Value Added (GVA): The value generated by any unit engaged in the production of goods and services.

High Street Fund (HSF): In 2014/15 the Mayor of London's Regeneration team used £9 million to establish a new High Street Fund. They consulted with London boroughs and many other organisations involved in the management and improvement of London's high streets. Since April 2015 the successful applicants have delivered projects with positive impacts, including new jobs, apprenticeships and high quality public and green space. All projects also use significant match funding from other sources. They strengthen the vibrancy and economic activity on London's high streets and in nearby areas.

Housing Benefit (HB): Payment made to people who pay rent and are unemployed, on a low income or claiming benefits. It is being replaced by Universal Credit.

Incapacity Benefit (IB): Provides financial help to people who are unable to work because of illness or disability. It is being replaced by Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)

Income Support (IS): Provides financial help to cover costs for people who are on a low income.

Indices of Deprivation (IoD): Provides an opportunity to assess deprivation in an area in a national context. The IoD measure relative levels of different types of deprivation across the country at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, the smallest geography available. It enables comparisons at the local level, and the identification of 'pockets' of deprivation which can be addressed through policy and intervention.

Inter-Departmental Business Directory (IDBR): Introduced in 1994, the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) is the sampling frame for surveys of businesses carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and by other Government departments. It is also a key source for analysis of business activity. The IDBR covers over 2.7 million businesses in all sectors of the UK economy, other than some very small businesses (those without employees, and with turnover below the tax threshold) and some non-profit making organisations.

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA): This is a benefit paid to people under pensionable age who are currently unemployed and looking for work

Key Out-of-Work Benefits: Consists of the groups: Job seeker, ESA (employment and support allowance), incapacity benefits, Lone parent and Others on income related benefits

Knowledge Based Businesses: The OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) definition is used by the Centre for International Competitiveness and includes the following business types: pharmaceuticals; office machinery and computers; aerospace; precision instruments; electrical/electronic engineering; telecommunications; financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding; insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security; activities auxiliary to financial intermediation; computer and related activities; research & development; other business activities; motion picture and video activities; and radio & television activities.

Knowledge Economy: High-technology manufacturing and knowledge intensive services

Knowledge Intensive Services (KIS) or Knowledge-Intensive Business Services (KIBS): These represent one of the fastest growing areas of the European economy. These services play an increasingly important role in the performance of client sectors and are often considered to be one of the hallmarks of the knowledge-based economy.

Local Centre : This is the term used for those town centres that typically serve a localised catchment often most accessible by walking and cycling and include local parades and small clusters of shops, mostly for convenience goods and other services. They may include a small supermarket (typically up to around 500 m²), sub-post office, pharmacy, laundrette and other useful local services. Together with District centres they can play a key role in addressing areas deficient in local retail and other services.

Local Development Framework (LDF): The portfolio of planning documents that makes up the Development Plan for a Local Authority

Local Economic Assessment (LEA): An assessment of the economic conditions of an area which will help inform the actions, strategies and directions to be taken by the Council, partners, stakeholders and businesses.

Local Plan: A plan that sets out detailed policies and specific proposals for the development and use of land in a local area, authority or district and guides most day-to-day planning choices and decisions

London Office Policy Review (LOPR): Office studies prepared for the Greater London Authority in 2017 by Ramidus Consulting Limited in association with CAG Consulting

London Plan: The London Plan provides the overall strategic plan for London, setting out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years. The document is prepared by the Mayor of London.

London Regeneration Fund (LRF): This builds on the Mayor of London's long-standing belief that London's high streets are great places to visit, live in and do business in. The fund has seen over £129m invested in 85 places since 2011. It also introduces an extra focus on London's places of work: the buildings, yards and estates where most of the capital's productive economic activity occurs.

Lower Super Output Area (LSOA): A unit of geography introduced by the Office for National Statistics and used in the UK for statistical analysis. Harrow currently has 137 LSOAs, all nesting wholly within the borough's 21 wards. Typically there are six or seven LSOAs in each ward, with each LSOA originally having a population of between 1,000 and 1,500 people.

Major Centre: This is the term used for those town centres typically found in inner and some parts of outer London with a borough-wide catchment. They generally contain over 50,000 m² of retail, leisure and service floorspace with a relatively high proportion of comparison goods relative to convenience goods. They may also have significant employment, leisure, service and civic functions.

Metropolitan Centre: This is the term used for a small number of centres throughout London which fall below the international centres of Knightsbridge and the West End. The London Plan defines metropolitan centres as those that serve wide catchments which can extend over several boroughs and into parts of the wider South East region. Typically they contain at least 100,000 m² of retail, leisure and service floorspace with a significant proportion of high-order comparison goods relative to convenience goods. These centres generally have very good accessibility and significant employment, service and leisure functions.

MHCLG: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

Mid-Year Estimates (MYEs): Population estimates produced on an annual basis by the Office for National Statistics. They are available for every local authority and broken down by age and gender.

National Insurance Registrations to Overseas Nationals (NINo): This information is collected by the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP). The statistics provide a measure of in-migration for adult overseas nationals entering the UK and registering for a National Insurance Number (NINo).

National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS): NOMIS is a service provided by the Office for National Statistics to give free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources

National Vocational Qualification (NVQ): NVQs are work-based awards that are achieved through assessment and training. To achieve an NVQ, candidates must prove that they have the ability (competence) to carry out their job to the required standard. NVQs are based on National Occupational Standards that describe the 'competencies' expected in any given job role. Typically, candidates will work towards an NVQ that reflects their role in a paid or voluntary position. There are five levels of NVQ ranging from Level 1, which focuses on basic work activities, to Level 5 for senior management.

NEET: Young people aged 16-24 who are not in education, employment or training

Opportunity Area: An area identified by the GLA for regeneration and intensification of employment and housing.

Outer London Fund (OLF): The Outer London Fund, launched by the Mayor of London in June 2011, was a three-year initiative dedicated to strengthening the vibrancy and growth of high streets and surrounding areas. At the centre of the initiative is funding of up to £50 million, supported by the offer of advice that can be targeted at improving the character, quality and economic vitality of selected high street places.

PAYE: Pay as you earn; a system by which income tax levied on wage and salary earners is paid by employers directly to the Government

Personal Independence Payment (PIP): Payment made that can help people with some of the extra costs if they have a long term ill-health or disability.

Population Projections: Provide an indication of the future size and age structure of the population based on mid-year population estimates and a set of assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration.

Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTALs): This is a method used in transport planning to assess the access level of geographical areas to public transport. It is used to calculate the distance from any given point to the nearest public transport stops and the frequency of the service from those stops. The final result is a grade from 1-6 (including sub-divisions 1a, 1b, 6a and 6b) where a PTAL of 1a indicates extremely poor access to the location by public transport, and a PTAL of 6b indicates excellent access by public transport.

Public Sector Quarterly Employment Survey (QPSES): The Quarterly Public Sector Employment Survey comprises three surveys addressed to local government, the civil service and public sector bodies (mainly non-departmental public bodies and public corporations). The surveys are conducted by the ONS and collect information on the number of permanent and temporary employees in full and part-time employment.

Registered Social Landlord (RSL): These are Housing Associations, supported by the Homes and Communities Agency to provide affordable housing

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): The Standard Industrial Classification classifies business establishments and other statistical units by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. The 2007 SIC is the UK's latest revision.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA): A technical exercise to determine the quantity and suitability of land potentially available for housing development. It is a required part of the evidence base needed for the preparation of a Local Plan.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): An assessment of future housing requirements in an area, which informs the London Plan's strategy and housing targets.

Survival (business): A business is deemed to have survived if having been a birth in year t or having survived to year t; it is active in terms of employment and/or turnover in any part of t+1 (Source: ONS)

UK Competitiveness Index (UKCI): Produced by the Centre for International Competitiveness at Cardiff University, the UK Competitiveness Index is an integrated measure of competitiveness focusing on both the development and sustainability of businesses and the economic welfare of individuals.

Universal Credit: Payment made to help people with their living costs. It is paid monthly and may be available to people on a low income, are out of work or who cannot work.

Upper Tier Local Authorities: In England, there are a mixture of single tier (unitary) and two tier authorities. In areas covered by two tiers, the upper tier will usually be known as the county or shire council and the lower tier as the district, borough or city council. Unitary authorities may have adopted any of these names.

Value Added Tax (VAT): VAT is a tax that's charged on most goods and services that VAT-registered businesses provide. In the UK, a business must register for VAT if their turnover exceeds a defined limit in the last 12 months of trading. In 2019/20 the VAT registration threshold was £85,000.

Organisations

DBEIS: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

DEFRA: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DfE: Department for Education

DfT: Department for Transport

DWP: Department for Work and Pensions

EA: Environment Agency

GLA: Greater London Authority

LSC: Learning and Skills Council

L&W: Learning and Work Institute

MHCLG: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Ofsted: Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills

ONS: Office for National Statistics

PBA: Peter Brett Associates (now Stantec)

TfL: Transport for London

WLA: West London Alliance

WLB: West London Business

WLWA: West London Waste Authority

Further Information

Annual Business Survey (ABS):

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/businessservices/methodologies/annualbusinesssurveyabs>

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE): www.ons.gov.uk

Business Register & Employment Survey (BRES):

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/surveys/informationforbusinesses/businesssurveys/businessregisterandemploymentsurvey>

CAG Consulting: <https://cagconsultants.co.uk>

Centre for International Competitiveness (UK Competitiveness Index): www.cforic.org

Centreforcities: www.centreforcities.org

Child Poverty Map of the UK: www.poverty.ac.uk

Connected Nations 2019: <https://www.ofcom.org.uk>

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (DBEIS): www.beis.gov.uk

Department for Education (DfE): <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education>

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA):

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>

Department for Transport (DfT): <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport>

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP): www.dwp.gov.uk

Economic Development Needs Assessment (EDNA):

<https://www.harrow.gov.uk/downloads/file/26932/harrow-economic-development-needs-assessment-final-01-07-17>

Environment Agency: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency>

GLA Economics: <https://data.london.gov.uk/gla-economics>

Greater London Authority (GLA): www.london.gov.uk

Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR):

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/aboutus/whatwedo/paidservices/interdepartmentalbusinessregisteridbr>

Jobcentre Plus: <https://www.gov.uk/contact-jobcentre-plus>

Labour Force Survey (LFS):

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/surveys/informationforhouseholdsandindividuals/householdandindividualsurveys/labourforcesurvey>

Learning and Skills Council: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/learning-and-skills-council>

Learning and Work Institute: <https://learningandwork.org.uk>

Levy Real Estate: www.levyrealestate.co.uk

Lichfields: www.lichfields.co.uk

Localis: www.localis.org.uk

London Councils: www.londoncouncils.gov.uk

London Labour Market Projections 2017: <https://www.london.gov.uk/business-and-economy-publications/london-labour-market-projections-2017>

London Long Term Labour Market Projections: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/long-term-labour-market-projections>

London Plan (GLA): <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan>

London's Economy Today: <https://data.london.gov.uk/gla-economics/let>

Londonair: www.londonair.org.uk

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG):
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-housing-communities-and-local-government>

NOMIS (Official Labour Market Statistics): www.nomisweb.co.uk

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): www.oecd.org

Office for National Statistics (ONS): www.ons.gov.uk

Ofsted: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ofsted>

Ramidus Consulting Limited: www.ramidus.co.uk

Transport for London (TfL): www.tfl.gov.uk

UK House Price Index, Land Registry: <https://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi>

Valuation Office Agency (VOA): <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/valuation-office-agency>

West London Alliance (WLA): www.wla.london

West London Business (WLB): www.westlondon.com

West London Waste Authority (WLWA): <https://westlondonwaste.gov.uk>