

June 2019

Public Policy Analysis Quarterly Review

edition two – January to March 2019

This review shines a light on what public policy analysis ONS has been working on in the past quarter.

We welcome your [feedback, questions and suggestions](#).

In this edition:

Charts of the quarter

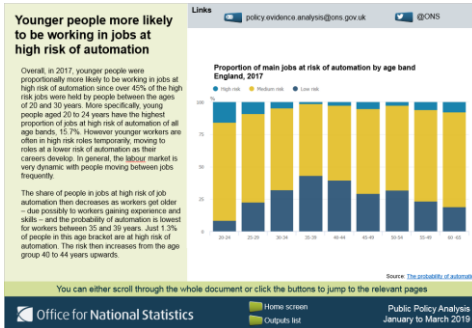
Outputs

Links to other releases

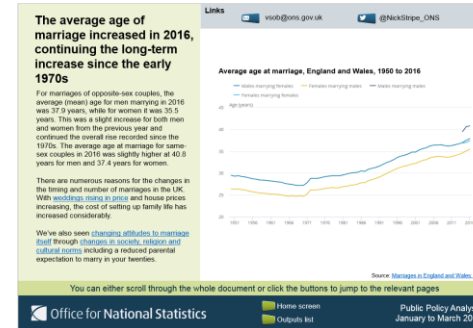
You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages

Following the first Public Policy Analysis Quarterly Review, we have added a new section highlighting some of the charts that have been produced across a range of public policy topics in the last quarter. This looks to provide further insight into some of our findings through data visualisation.

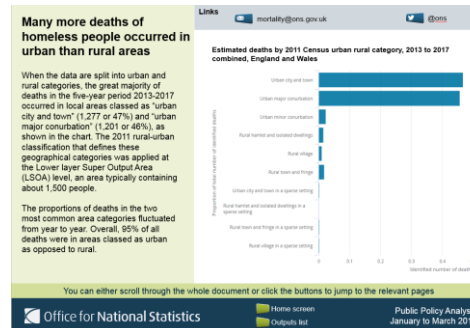
Proportion of main jobs at risk of automation, by age band



Average age at marriage, England and Wales, 1950 to 2016



Number of homeless deaths, by urban/rural classification



You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages

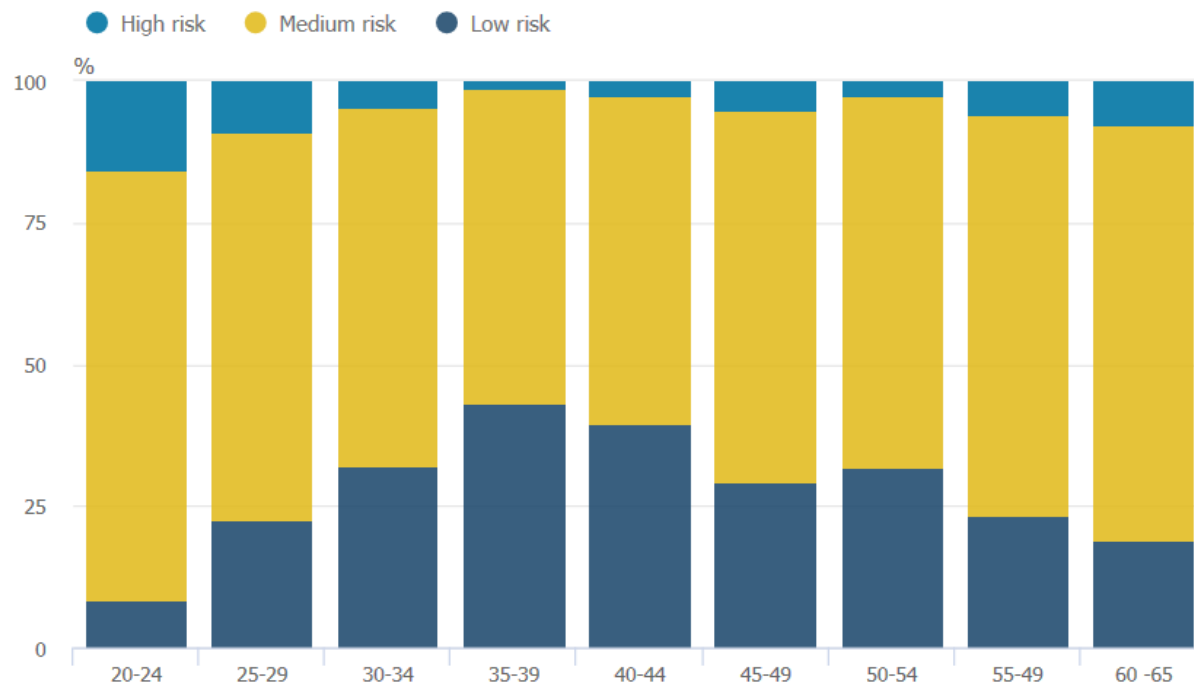
Younger people more likely to be working in jobs at high risk of automation

Overall, in 2017, younger people were proportionally more likely to be working in jobs at high risk of automation, since over 45% of the high risk jobs were held by people aged between 20 and 30 years. More specifically, young people aged 20 to 24 years have the highest proportion of jobs at high risk of automation of all age bands at 15.7%. However, younger workers are often in high risk roles temporarily, moving to roles at a lower risk of automation as their careers develop. In general, the labour market is very dynamic with people moving between jobs frequently.

The share of people in jobs at high risk of job automation then decreases as workers get older – due possibly to workers gaining experience and skills – and the probability of automation is lowest for workers between 35 and 39 years. Just 1.3% of people in this age bracket are at high risk of automation. The risk then increases from the age group 40 to 44 years upwards.



Proportion of main jobs at risk of automation by age band England, 2017



Source: [The probability of automation](#)

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages



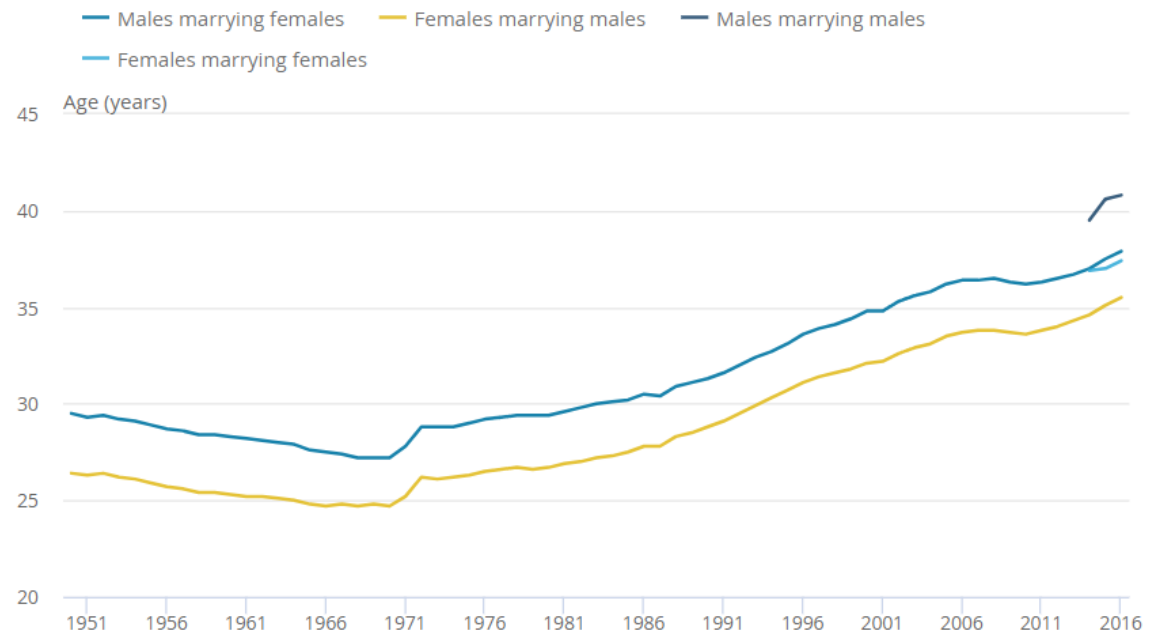
The average age of marriage increased in 2016, continuing the long-term increase since the early 1970s

For marriages of opposite-sex couples, the average (mean) age for men marrying in 2016 was 37.9 years, while for women it was 35.5 years. This was a slight increase for both men and women from the previous year and continued the overall rise recorded since the 1970s. The average age at marriage for same-sex couples in 2016 was slightly higher at 40.8 years for men and 37.4 years for women.

There are numerous reasons for the changes in the timing and number of marriages in the UK. With [weddings rising in price](#) and house prices increasing, the cost of setting up family life has increased considerably.

We've also seen [changing attitudes to marriage itself](#) through [changes in society, religion and cultural norms](#) including a reduced parental expectation to marry in your twenties.

Average age at marriage, England and Wales, 1950 to 2016



Source: [Marriages in England and Wales: 2016](#)

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages



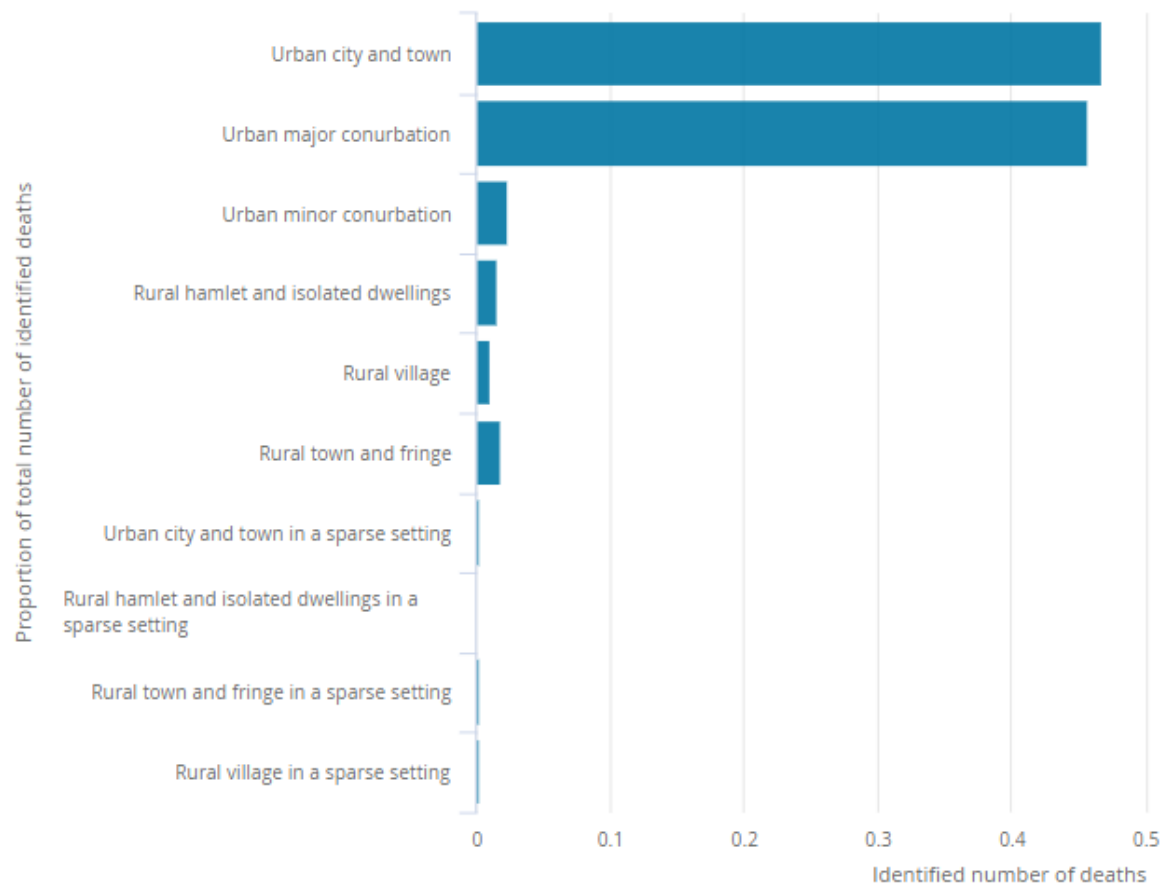


Many more deaths of homeless people occurred in urban than rural areas

When the data are split into urban and rural categories, the great majority of deaths in the five-year period 2013-2017 occurred in local areas classed as “urban city and town” (1,277 or 47%) and “urban major conurbation” (1,201 or 46%), as shown in the chart. The 2011 rural-urban classification that defines these geographical categories was applied at the Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level, an area typically containing about 1,500 people.

The proportions of deaths in the two most common area categories fluctuated from year to year. Overall, 95% of all deaths were in areas classed as urban as opposed to rural.

Estimated deaths by 2011 Census urban rural category, 2013 to 2017 combined, England and Wales



Source: [Deaths of homeless people by Local Authority](#)

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages



Outputs

Centre for Crime and Justice

[Nature of violent crimes](#)

A summary of violent crime from the year ending March 2018 Crime Survey for England and Wales and police recorded crime.

[Homicide](#)

Analyses of information held within the Home Office Homicide Index, which contains detailed record-level information about each homicide recorded by police in England and Wales.

Centre for International Migration

[Migration Statistics Quarterly Report](#)

A summary of the latest official long-term international migration statistics for the UK for the year ending December 2018.

Centre for Subnational Analysis

[Housing affordability and small area estimates](#)

Data on house prices and annual earnings to calculate affordability ratios for national and subnational geographies in England and Wales.

Centre for Equalities and Inclusion

[Income inequalities](#)

Initial insight into estimates of household incomes and inequality in the UK.

[Sexual orientation](#)

Experimental statistics on sexual orientation in the UK in 2017 by region, sex, age, marital status, ethnicity and socio-economic classification.

[Homeless deaths: Local Authority](#)

Preliminary estimates of the number of deaths of homeless people in England and Wales at local authority level.

Centre for Ageing and Demography

[Working later and caring](#)

Examining the interplay between caring and working in later life in the UK.

[Sandwich carers](#)

Analysis of sandwich carers, including the personal characteristics of sandwich carers, labour market participation, financial situation and health and well-being.

Health and Wellbeing

[Wellbeing: international comparisons](#)

How the UK is faring in important areas of well-being compared with the member states of the EU and the member countries of OECD.

[Personal and economic wellbeing](#)

Estimates looking across both personal well-being and economic well-being in the UK. This is part of a new series on people and prosperity.

[Children's mental health](#)

Associations between fourteen factors (demographics, family context and socioeconomics) and the presence of mental disorders in children.

[Life expectancy and deprivation](#)

Life expectancy and years expected to live in "Good" health using national indices of deprivation to measure socioeconomic inequalities in England and Wales.

Analytical insights

[Automation](#)

The probability of automation in England by demography, and the skills and tasks at risk of automation within jobs.

[Maternal bereavement](#)

Estimates of the number of children born in England and Wales who have experienced the death of their mother before they reach age 16 years.

[Milestones: journeying into adulthood](#)

Average age of embarking on some of life's milestones, such as buying first home or leaving full-time education and how this has changed over the past two decades.

[Family spending](#)

Average weekly household expenditure on goods and services in the UK, by region, age, income, economic status, socio-economic class and household composition.

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages

Overview

This article focused on newly released data on the nature of violent crime for the year ending March 2018.

The nature of crime data provides insight into how victims and perpetrators are related and which groups are most likely to be victims of violent crime.

The article included trend data for the same time period. However, it is important to note that these are not the latest figures on trends in violent crime. Latest trend figures can be found in our [quarterly crime statistical bulletin](#).

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 7 February 2019

The nature of violent crime in England and Wales

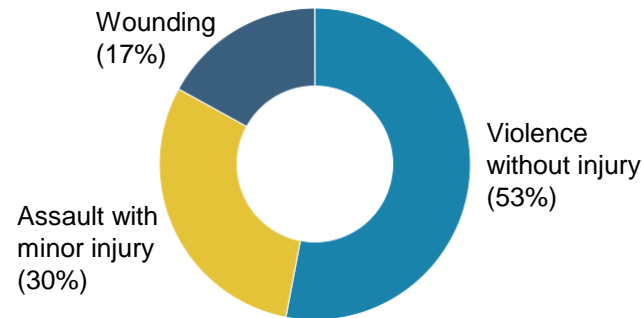


What did we find?

Centre for Crime and Justice

- Violent crime covers a broad range of offences and CSEW estimates indicate that over half (53%) of all violence measured by the survey resulted in no injury to the victim.

Crime Survey for England and Wales shows over half of violent crimes result in no injury
England and Wales, year ending March 2018



- Younger adults were more likely to be victims of violent crimes than those in older age groups. This pattern was more pronounced for incidents where the perpetrator was a stranger or acquaintance, compared with incidents of domestic violence.
- Men were more likely to be victims of violent crime where the perpetrator was a stranger or acquaintance. However, women were more likely to be victims of domestic violence perpetrated by a partner or ex-partner, or other family member.
- Over half (57%) of all violent incidents were experienced by repeat victims. This was most common among victims of domestic violence.
- The CSEW showed that more than half of violent incidents in the last year (62%) did not come to the attention of the police.

What will we be looking at next?

We are exploring extending the survey period used to the “nature of crime” tables – most likely to three years rather than the one year used currently. This would improve the reliability of estimates, particularly those that occur in relatively low volumes. This approach would give a clearer indication of real medium and long-term trends less influenced by sample variability. If we were to use a three-year dataset, we would publish every three years to avoid presenting overlapping periods. Please [email us](#) any views you have on these proposed changes.

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages



Overview

The term “homicide” covers the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Data presented have been extracted from the Home Office Homicide Index which is continually updated with revised information from the police and the courts. This makes it a richer source of data than the main recorded crime dataset.

Due to the level of detail of the information collected, the Homicide Index does not provide data that are as timely as the main police recorded crime return. More up-to-date headline figures are published as part of the [quarterly crime statistical bulletin](#).

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 7 February 2019

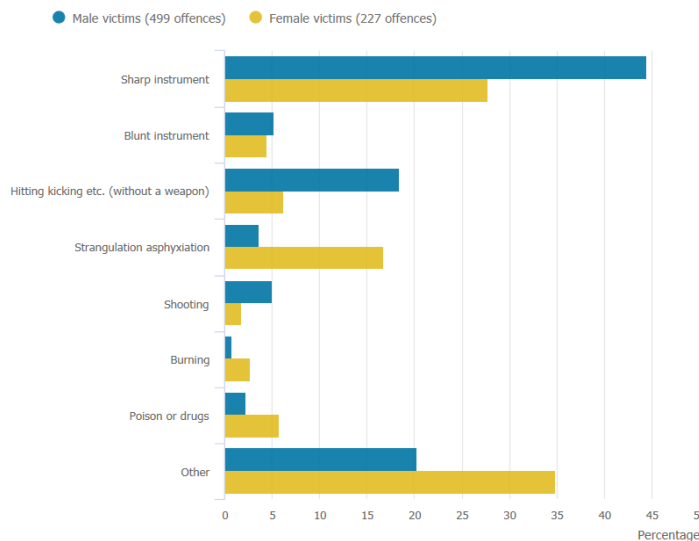
Homicide in England and Wales



What did we find?

- There were 726 homicides in the year ending March 2018, 20 more (3% increase) than in the previous year.
- The rise in homicide seen in recent years has been most pronounced in male victims and those in younger age groups.

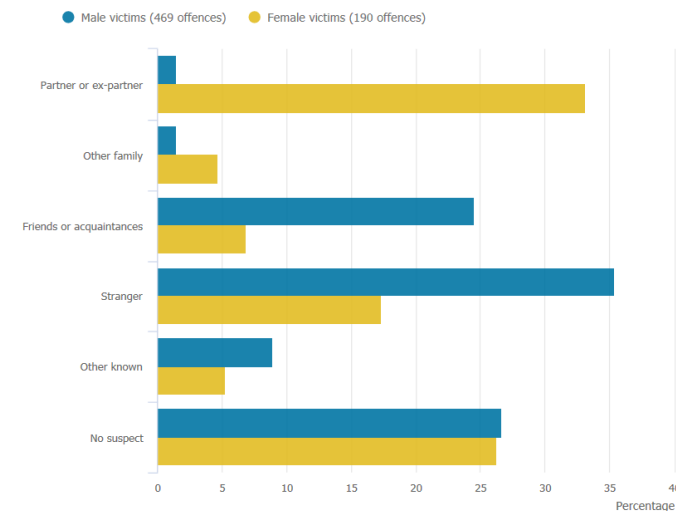
Use of a knife or other sharp instrument was the most common method of killing in homicide offences
England and Wales, year ending March 2018



What will we be looking at next?

The next edition of Homicide in England and Wales will be released in early 2020.

Most female homicide victims were killed by a partner or ex-partner with males most likely to be killed by a stranger
England and Wales, year ending March 2018



- There were 12 offences of homicide per million population, and the homicide rate for males (17 per million population) was just over double that for females (8 per million population).

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages



Overview

In May we released our quarterly summary of the latest official long-term international migration statistics for the UK for the year ending December 2018. The report is a joint publication and also includes data from the Home Office and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) for the year ending March 2019.

Click to open our article

Published: 24 May 2019

Migration Statistics Quarterly Report: May 2019

Related publications

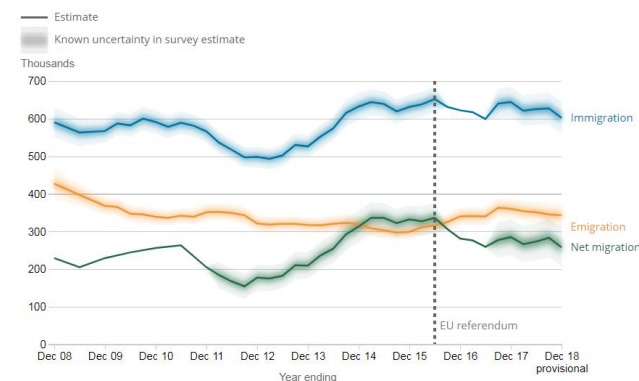
Short-Term International Migration for England and Wales: year ending June 2017

Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality: January to December 2018

What did we find?

- Long-term international net migration, immigration and emigration figures have remained broadly stable since the end of 2016.
- Long-term international net migration data show that migrants continued to add to the UK population as more people moved to the UK with an intention to stay 12 months or more than left in the year ending December 2018.
- EU long-term immigration has fallen since 2016 and is at its lowest since 2013. Non-EU long-term immigration has gradually increased over the last five years to similar levels seen in 2011.
- Since 2016, overall long-term immigration to the UK for work has continued to decrease and looking at all available data sources, this has mainly been due to the fall in EU immigration to the UK for work. For non-EU citizens, since 2015, work-related immigration to the UK has remained broadly stable, however, the number of skilled work visas issued has been increasing.

Net migration, immigration and emigration figures have continued to remain broadly stable since the end of 2016
Long-Term International Migration, UK, year ending December 2008 to year ending December 2018



What will we be looking at next?

- We are aware of differences when comparing migration data from different sources. While the data aren't directly comparable we are investigating, as set out in our [workplan](#) in February. We will be publishing our interim findings soon.
- Work continues to transform migration statistics, and we will be shortly publishing an update on our ambition to put administrative data at the core of our population and migration statistics.
- Our next Migration Statistics Quarterly Report will be published on 22 August 2019

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages


Overview


In February, ONS published two bulletins reporting the latest statistics on trends in average household income and income inequality.


Alongside these we published experimental statistics showcasing new approaches to improving measures of income for the very richest people and households. Using administrative tax records from HMRC this work helps to improve our understanding of changes in income inequality in the UK.

Click to open our articles

Published: 26 February 2019

 **Average household income, UK: 2017/2018**

 **Household income inequality, UK: 2017/2018**

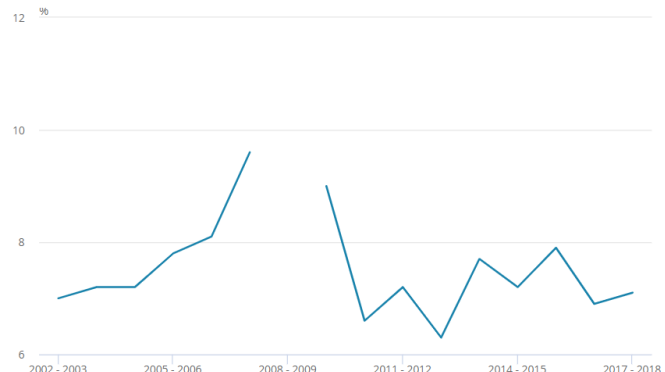
 **Using tax data to better capture top earners in household income inequality statistics**

What did we find?

- Average (median income) in the UK was broadly unchanged in 17/18.
- The average income of the poorest fifth of people fell by 1.6%, while the richest fifth saw their income grow by 4.7%.
- As a result, income inequality increased slightly in 17/18.

Richest 1% accounted for roughly 7% of total income over recent years

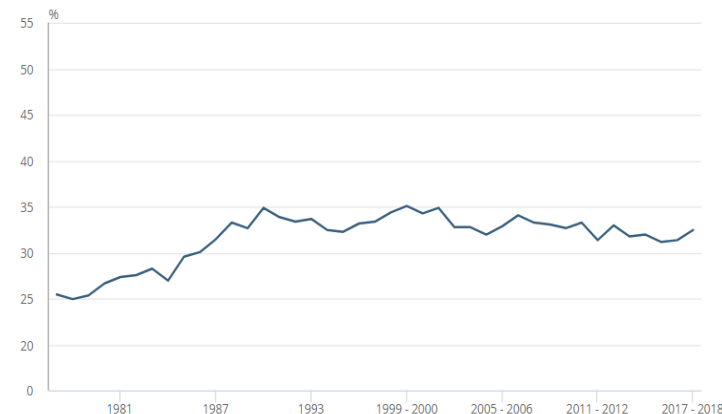
Disposable income share for top 1% of people, Living Costs and Food Survey data adjusted using administrative tax record information, FYE 2003 to FYE 2018



- 2008/09 is missing due to there being no Survey of Personal Income dataset available for that year.

Income inequality slightly increased in the financial year ending 2018

Gini coefficients for disposable income, UK 1977 to financial year ending 2018



- Our experimental statistics, which improve our survey-based measures of income using admin data, help provide greater insights into income inequality in the UK.
- They highlight that the richest 1% of the population accounted for approximately 7% of total income over recent years.

What will we be looking at next?

At the end of May we published the [Effects of Taxes and Benefits: final 2017/18](#), extending the analysis presented in February to include indirect taxes (e.g. VAT) and benefits-in-kind (such as the NHS).

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages

Overview

This release reported on the percentage of the UK population identifying as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) in 2017 by region, sex, age, marital status, ethnicity and socio-economic classification.

Estimates are based on data from the Annual Population Survey (APS), which collects information on self-perceived sexual identity from the household population aged 16 years and over in the UK.

These estimates are mainly used to provide evidence and to inform the monitoring of the Equality Act 2010, alongside providing estimates of the LGB population for service providers.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 21 January 2019



**Sexual Orientation,
UK: 2017**

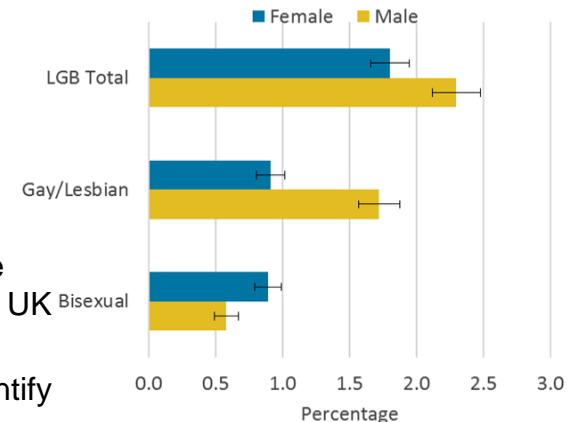


What did we find?

- The proportion of the UK population aged 16 years and over identifying as heterosexual or straight has decreased from 94.4% in 2012 to 93.2% in 2017.
- Over the last five years, the proportion of the UK population identifying as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) has increased from 1.5% in 2012 to 2.0% in 2017, although the latest figure is unchanged from 2016.
- In 2017, there were an estimated 1.1 million people aged 16 years and over identifying as LGB out of a UK population aged 16 years and over of 52.8 million.
- People aged 16 to 24 years were most likely to identify as LGB in 2017 (4.2%).
- Regionally, people in London were most likely to identify as LGB (2.6%), with people in the North East and East of England the least likely (both 1.5%).
- 69.4% of people who identified themselves as LGB had a marital status of single (never married or in a civil partnership).

Males (2.3%) were more likely to identify as LGB than females (1.8%) in 2017.

Lesbian, gay or bisexual population, by sex, UK, 2017



What will we be looking at next?

- This is an annual series of statistics which will be updated for 2018.
- The 2018 publication will include reweighted APS estimates back to 2012.
- The Office for National Statistics has recommended a new voluntary question on sexual orientation for those aged 16 and over for the England and Wales Census. The data gathered will make it easier to monitor inequalities under the anti-discrimination duties of the Equalities Act 2010.

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages



Deaths of homeless people: LA

Overview

Following the feedback on reporting of the deaths of homeless people last year, we have produced the estimates at local area (LA) level to provide high quality health intelligence to inform local homelessness strategies and the most appropriate provision of services.

This release also encompasses estimates of homeless deaths by index of multiple deprivation.

Click to open our article


Published: 25 February 2019

Deaths of homeless people, local authorities in England and Wales

Related publications

Deaths of homeless people in England and Wales

Links

 mortality@ons.gov.uk

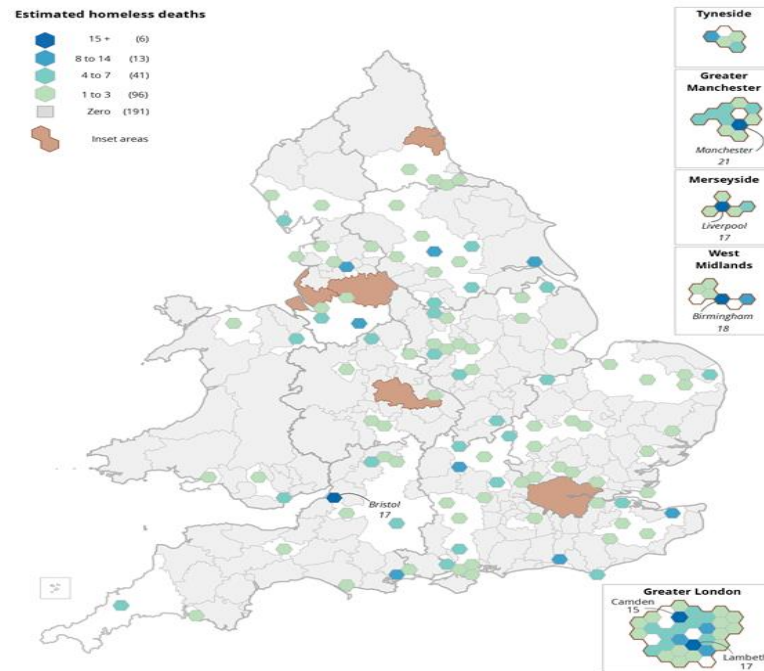
 [@ons](https://twitter.com/ons)

What did we find?

- In 2017, the highest estimated numbers of deaths of homeless people by local authority were in major urban areas such as Manchester and Birmingham.
- The highest estimated rates of deaths of homeless people, relative to the total population of each area, included some smaller towns such as Blackburn with Darwen.
- Local areas in England with the highest deprivation had around nine times more deaths of homeless people relative to their population than the least disadvantaged areas.
- Many more deaths of homeless people occurred in urban areas (574 in 2017) compared with rural areas (only 26).

In 2017 the highest estimated numbers of deaths of homeless people by local authority were in major urban centres

Deaths of homeless people (estimated), 2017, local authority districts, England and Wales



Notes: 1. Figures are for deaths registered, rather than deaths occurring in the calendar year.
2. Figures for England and Wales may include deaths of non-residents.
3. Data have been combined for City of London and Hackney.

Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography

Contains OS data © Crown copyright 2019

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What will we be looking at next?

We are working on the methodology to improve the homeless deaths estimates at local areas level.

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages

Overview

As our population ages, there will be [increased need for informal care](#), but there is also [a need for older people to stay in the workforce longer](#).

To understand the impact of combining work and care we need information on the characteristics of people who do so.

This article looked at the differences between men and women who work and care, and how who is being cared for drives the number of hours a carer provides and their ability to work.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 15 March 2019

Living longer: caring in later working life

Related publications

Living longer: how our population is changing and why it matters

Living longer: Fitting it all in – working, caring and health in later life

What did we find?

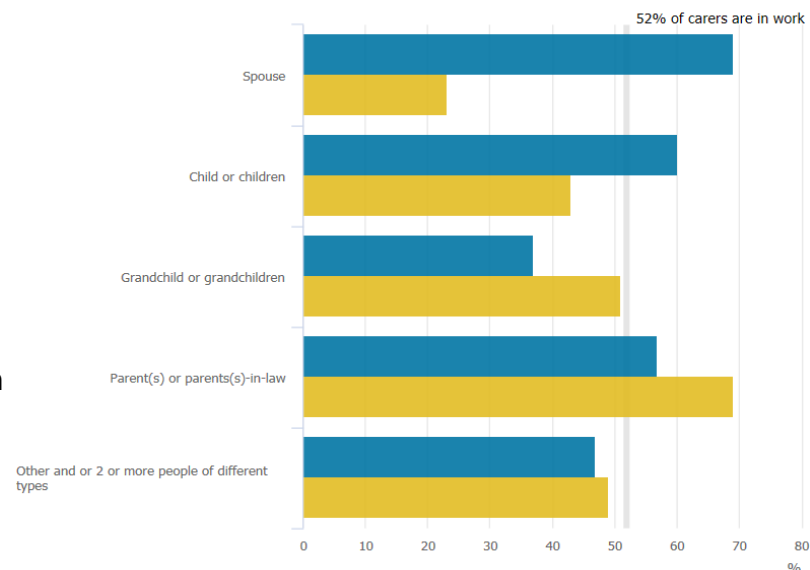
- One in four females and one in eight males in their 50s and 60s have caring responsibilities. Men who care are less likely to work than men who don't provide care, while women are equally likely to be in work whether caring or not.
- Parents are the most common recipient of care, but this does not always impact on the care-giver's ability to work. Almost two-thirds of people caring for parents are also in work. This is likely to be because almost three quarters provide care for their parents for fewer than 16 hours per week.
- Most of the care that men provide is to their spouse or parents, whereas women are more likely to provide care to a broader range of people including non-relatives.

Centre for Ageing and Demography

Over two-thirds of men caring for a spouse are in work

Percentage of carers in work by relationship to the person they care for, ages 52 to 69 years, England, 2016 to 2017

● Male ● Female



What will we be looking at next?

- The next report in the Living Longer series will focus on older households and housing.
- Future articles in the series will include health and later working life, alternative measures of ageing, subnational variations and healthy ageing.

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages



Overview

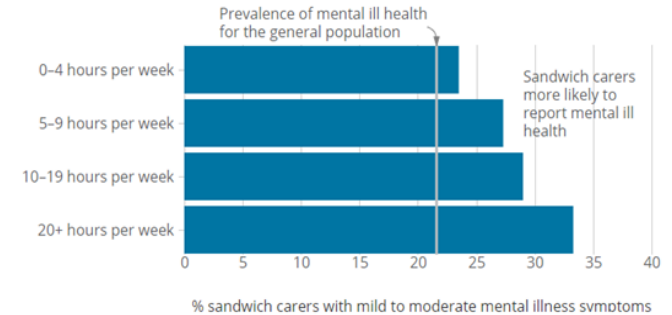
With life expectancy increasing and women having their first child at an older age, around 3% of the UK general population, equivalent to more than 1.3 million people, now care for both sick, disabled or older relatives and have dependent children.

This article explores the economic and emotional well-being of these 'sandwich carers' aged 16 to 70.

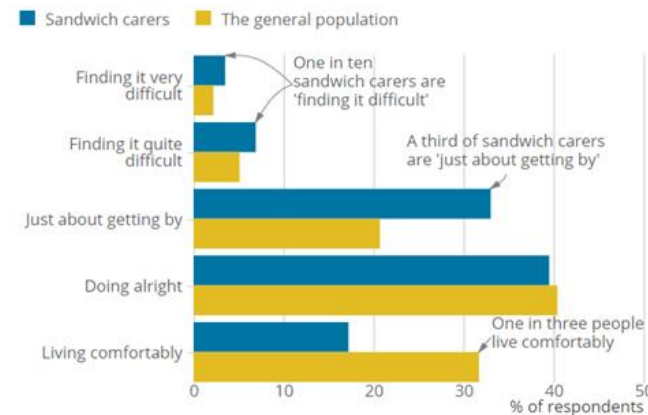
What did we find?

- Sandwich carers are more likely to report symptoms of mental ill-health, feel less satisfied with life, and struggle financially compared with the general population.
- More than 72% of the sandwich generation are aged between 35 and 54 years, while 62% are women.
- 28% of female sandwich carers are not part of the labour market, compared with 10% of men in the same situation.

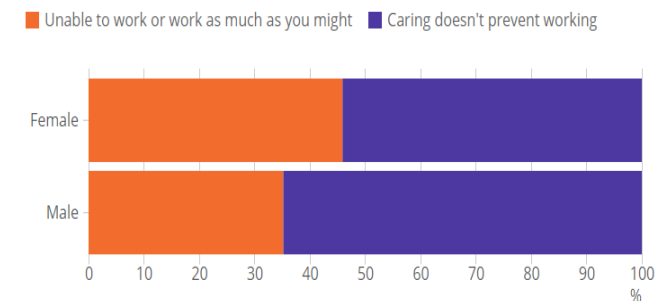
The more hours spent caring for an adult, the more likely sandwich carers are to experience feelings of anxiety or depression



Sandwich carers are more likely to be struggling financially compared with the general population



Caring for two generations of dependants at home is more likely to limit or stop women working than men



[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 14 January 2019

More than one in four sandwich carers report symptoms of mental ill health

Related publications



Living longer: caring in later working life

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Overview

Housing affordability is calculated by dividing house prices by annual earnings. This provides a way to find out which parts of the country are the most affordable to buy a home.

This article presents affordability ratios for areas in England and Wales for 2018. These statistics are used by local authorities to carry out housing needs assessments using the method set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Click to open our article

Published: 28 March 2019

Housing affordability in England and Wales, 2018

Related publications

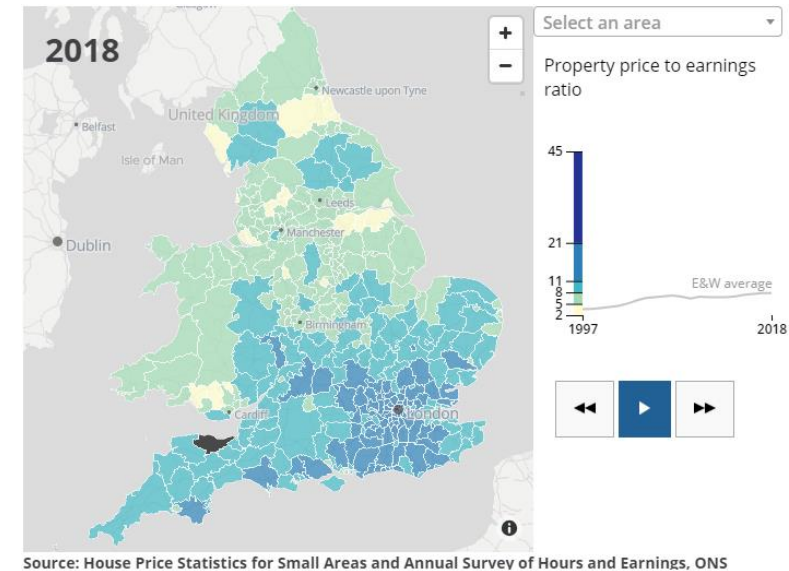
House Price Statistics for Small Areas: Year ending September 2018



What did we find?

- Housing affordability in England and Wales stayed at similar levels in 2018, following five years of decreasing affordability.
- On average, full-time workers could expect to pay an estimated 7.8 times their annual workplace-based earnings on purchasing a home in England and Wales in 2018.
- Copeland, in Cumbria, remained the most affordable local authority in England and Wales in 2018; with average house prices being 2.5 times average workplace-based annual earnings.
- Kensington and Chelsea remained the least affordable local authority in 2018, with average house prices being 44.5 times earnings.
- In 2018, newly-built dwellings were estimated to be significantly less affordable than existing dwellings.

Click below to explore housing affordability ratio by local authority district, England and Wales, 1997 to 2018



What will we be looking at next?

- Publishing a new annual statistic on the number of transactions for leasehold and freehold properties. Analysing the most popular days of the week and times of the year to buy a house.
- Analysing feedback from our housing [user engagement survey](#) (which closed end of May). A summary of results from this survey and our next steps will be published on our [webpage](#).

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Overview

Understanding the well-being of individual people and communities both within and across countries can help identify inequalities. In this article, we cover the [traditional national well-being domains](#), such as personal well-being, our relationships and health.

Additionally, we look at opinions of civic engagement, trust in civic institutions and the most frequently reported concerns of people in the UK and EU. This will enable us to assess current well-being as well as to monitor changes in the future.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 6 March 2019

Measuring national well-being in the UK: international comparisons, 2019



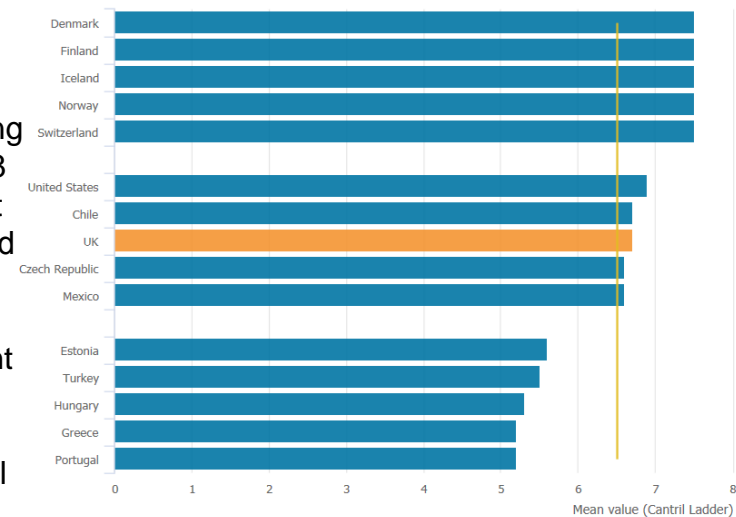
What did we find?

- Overall, personal well-being levels have improved in the UK, as have mental well-being scores – the latter increasing by 4.6 percentage points between 2011 and 2016 to 63.2%, close to the EU-28 average of 64.0%.
- The proportion of people in the UK reporting feeling close to those in their neighbourhood increased by 3.6 percentage points to 62.0% between 2011 and 2016, compared with an average decrease of 4.0 percentage points across the EU-28 to 63.0%.
- In the UK, 14.1% of people reported struggling to make ends meet in 2017, below the EU-28 average of 21.6%, and one-fifth reported that they were “very satisfied” with their household income in 2018, above the EU-28 average.
- In the UK, health and social security (33.0%) and housing (22.0%) were the most important concerns; while across the EU-28, the most frequently cited issues in 2018 were unemployment (25.0%) and health and social security (23.0%).

The UK's mean rating of life satisfaction was slightly higher than the OECD average

OECD countries, 2014 to 2016

● Life satisfaction — OECD average



What will we be looking at next?

For this article, we used the more recent data available at an international level. We published an update of the [UK national well-being measures](#) in May 2019, which has used the latest data available for the UK and allow comparisons across groups and geographies in the UK.

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Overview

We have brought together our data on both [personal and economic well-being](#) to give a fuller picture on the well-being of UK households.

This release is part of a new series on “people and prosperity” which will provide timely, quarterly indicators and analysis of household financial health, personal well-being and optimism about the future. Bringing this information together will help users to look at how life is going for people beyond the overall picture of GDP.

Click to open our article

Published: 11 April 2019

Personal and economic well-being in the UK: April 2019

Related publications

Personal well-being in the UK : July 2017 to June 2018

Economic well-being, UK : April to June 2018

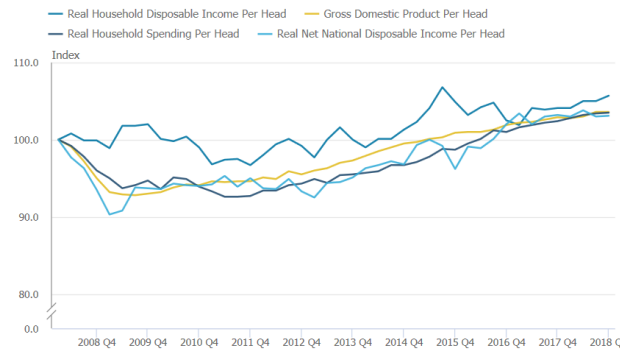


What did we find?

- Most economic well-being indicators such as real household disposable income and spending per head continued to improve in the final quarter (October to December) of 2018, similar to recent trends; although other aspects of personal well-being remained flat, anxiety ratings improved in the year ending December 2018.

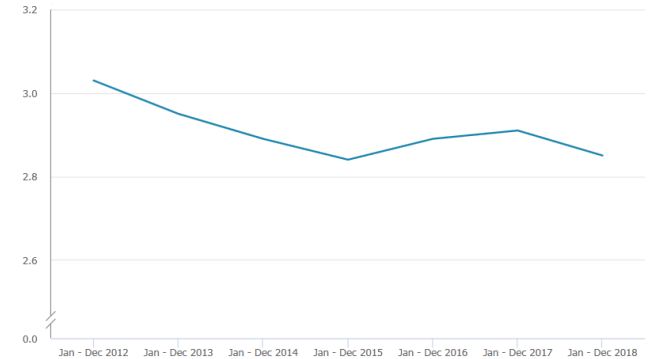
All four main measures of economic well-being increased in the latest quarter ending December 2018

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2008 to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2018, index, 2008 Quarter 1 = 100



Average anxiety ratings decreased in the latest year

UK, average ratings of anxiety for the year ending December 2012 to December 2018



- Although average anxiety ratings reached a three-year low in 2018, about 10.3 million people or around a fifth of the population continued to report high anxiety, and this proportion has remained similar since 2014.

What will we be looking at next?

- We have also provided insights into socio-demographic and economic factors that impact on life satisfaction on the 15th of May [here](#).
- We also intend to focus more on the environmental aspects of well-being. In doing this, we will move a step closer to looking holistically at “people, prosperity and the planet”.

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages



Overview

One in eight children (5-19 year olds) in England have a mental disorder. However, what characteristics are associated with children struggling with their mental health?

Our collaboration with NHS Digital and NatCen looked at the associations between fourteen factors (demographics, family context and socioeconomics) and the presence of mental disorders in children (aged 2-16 years old in England).

Click to open our article

Published: 26 March 2019

Children whose families struggle to get on are more likely to have mental disorders

Related publications

Predictors of mental disorders

Links



socialsurveys@ons.gov.uk



@ons @nhsdigital

What did we find?

- Children from **families that struggled to function well** were more likely to have a mental disorder, compared to children whose families functioned well.
- Children of **parents who had difficulties with their own mental health** were more likely to have a mental disorder, when compared with children of parents who did not show signs of a common mental disorder.
- Children whose **parents were in receipt of welfare benefits** (which are related to low income or disability) were more likely to have a mental disorder than those whose parents were not in receipt of these benefits.
- Other factors were associated with mental disorders in children (however the strength of association differed depending on the age of a child).
- Our report presented unadjusted analysis (rates of mental disorders in the target population for each factor), and adjusted analysis (odds ratios after accounting for factors in a logistic regression model). Information on which factors were associated with mental disorders (and how these differed by age and disorder type) can be found in the ONS authored [report](#) and [associated tables](#) published on NHS Digital's website.

Click below to explore different factors around mental health and childhood using our interactive tool

Select an age group

2-4

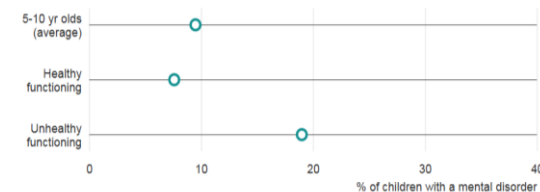
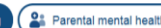
5-10

11-16

Select all children, boys or girls to see how each group varies



Click to see how rates of mental disorders in children change for different factors.



What will we be looking at next?

Data from the Mental Health of Children and Young People Survey will be made available to researchers in Spring 2019 (via NHS Digital).

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages



Home screen



Outputs list

Life expectancy and deprivation

Overview

Our wider analysis of mortality shows that life expectancy in the UK has stopped improving at the rate that was expected before 2011.

This analysis looks at whether there are inequalities in life expectancy by national deprivation deciles in England and Wales.

It found that the inequality in life expectancy has increased in England and Wales in 2015 to 2017.

Click to open our article

Published: 27 March 2019


Health state life expectancies by national deprivation deciles, England and Wales: 2015 to 2017

Related publications

Health state life expectancies: UK 2015 to 2017

Links

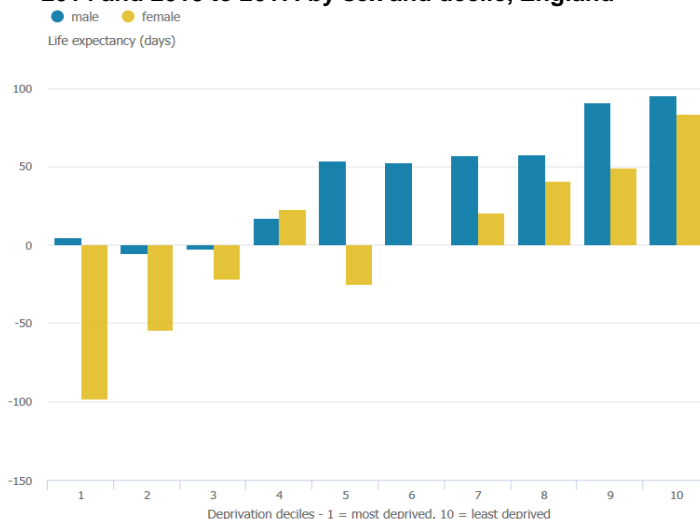
 hle@ons.gov.uk

 @ONS

What did we find?

- In England, the gap in life expectancy (LE) at birth between the least and most deprived areas was 9.4 years for males and 7.4 years for females in 2015 to 2017; for healthy life expectancy (HLE) it was 19.1 years and 18.8 years respectively.
- Since 2012 to 2014, there have been statistically significant increases in the inequality in LE in England for males and females at birth and at age 65 years; the inequality in female LE at birth had the largest growth, rising by 0.5 years.

Changes in life expectancy in days between 2012 to 2014 and 2015 to 2017: by sex and decile, England



- In England, the growth in the female inequality came from a statistically significant reduction in LE at birth of almost 100 days among females living in the most deprived areas between 2012 to 2014 and 2015 to 2017, together with an increase of 84 days in the least deprived areas.
- In Wales, females living in the most deprived areas were expected to live up to 11 years more in a poorer state of health than their counterparts in the least deprived areas.
- In England, men resident in the least deprived areas could expect 13.3 years of good health from 65 years of age, but only 5.8 years if resident in the most deprived areas.

What will we be looking at next?

- Trends in life expectancy by national statistics socioeconomic classification, 1982 to 2016.
- Avoidable mortality by national deprivation deciles.

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages

Overview

Automation and the changing labour market is a topic of policy interest and wider public debate. We calculated new estimates of the probability of automation for different occupations; including analysis of the demographics of people currently employed in occupations at high risk of automation, and what areas of England automation may affect.

This research utilised OECD methodology to produce the estimates of automation, with results communicated using the ONS's first chatbot!

Click to open our articles

Published: 25 March 2019

Which occupations are at highest risk of being automated? (visual)

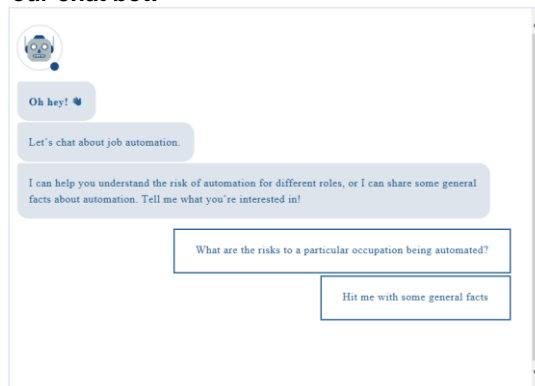
The probability of automation in England: 2011 and 2017



What did we find?

- Of the 20 million jobs analysed, around 7.4% are at high risk of automation.
- 70% of jobs at high risk of automation are currently held by women.
- Younger people are more likely to be in roles affected by job automation. Of those aged 20 to 24 years who are employed, 15.7% were in jobs at high risk of automation.

Click below to find out more about automation using our chat bot:



Risk of automation by occupation, England: 2017



- The occupations with the highest risk of automation are waiters and waitresses and shelf fillers. The lowest risk occupations are medical practitioners and higher education teaching professionals.

What will we be looking at next?

- Working with other government departments to identify areas for further analysis.
- Potentially updating this analysis on 2018 data to see how the risk of automation has changed.
- Investigate the feasibility of improving the model to calculate the probability of automation for occupations.

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages

Overview

The death of a parent can have a profound impact on children which may be felt throughout their life.

However, there are currently no official estimates of the number of children who are affected by bereavement.

In new statistics published in February, we have estimated the proportion of children born between the years 1971-2000 who experienced the death of their mother.



What did we find?

We estimated that **around 7,000** children every year in England and Wales experience the death of their mother.

The Longitudinal Study was able to identify LS sample mothers and their children. We could then follow the life-course of each of these children up to the age of 16 and identify whether their mother had died during this period. We used the period 1971-2000 to ensure each child had reached the age of 16.

To reach the estimate of 7,000 children, we applied the rate of maternal bereavement observed in our cohort, (which was **approximately 1% of children** over the course of 16 years) against the most recent estimated under 16 population in E&W (approximately 11.2 million).

Information around fathers is not as clear but based on known mortality trends, the number could be around twice as high as our estimate for mothers.

Click to open our articles

Published: 22 February 2019

How many children experience the death of their mother? (blog)

Children aged under 16 years who have experienced the death of their mother (data)

What will we be looking at next?

These estimates don't give us any further insight into what life is like for these children. How does bereavement affect children as time passes? How might it affect educational outcomes, for example? Does it have the potential to have longer lasting effects later on in life?

By working with other organisations, we want to be able to shine more of a light on what the challenges can be for this potentially vulnerable section of our population.

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages



Overview

For many young adults in the UK, their social media pages are full of baby pictures and wedding-day snaps from friends and acquaintances they've grown up with. Such events have traditionally been celebrated as the key milestones of early adulthood. When do these life events typically happen, and what are the other modern markers of adulthood, in work and family life?

This article looks at the traditional milestones of early adulthood and how the average ages of achieving each of these milestones has changed over the past two decades in the UK.

[Click to open our article](#)

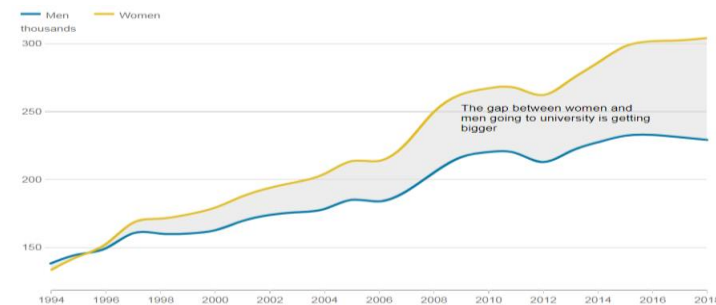
Published: 18 February 2019

Milestones: journeying into adulthood

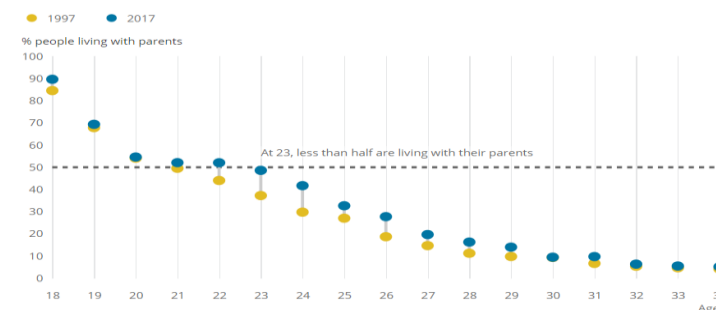
What did we find?

- While recognizing that everyone's journey into adulthood is different, we see a shift in the timing and occurrence of some of life's most important milestones over the past twenty years. For example, there has been a postponement in the age of people getting married, having children and buying their own home.
- Young adults are also staying in education for longer than they used to, with the average age of leaving full-time education now 19.3 years, compared to 17.8 years in 2008. This is due to more young adults choosing to go to university than before.
- Young adults are also staying in the parental home for longer than they used to, with women likely to fly the nest sooner than men; in 2017, 23 was the age at which more than 50% of young people had left the parental home, compared to 21 in 1997.

Women have outnumbered men at university since the mid 1990s
Accepted applicants to higher education via UCAS, UK, 1994 to 2018



People are living with their parents for longer than they used to
Percentage of people living with parents by age, UK, 1997 to 2017



What will we be looking at next?

We will be exploring life's milestones for ages 35 and beyond:

- Financial Milestones – looking at, e.g., paying off your mortgage and student loan, financial independence, disposable income and taking your pension.
- Later life Milestones – looking at, e.g., family completion, losing a parent, retirement and widow(er)hood.

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages

Family Spending

Overview

The Living Costs and Food Survey (LCF) collects information on household's spending patterns and the cost of living that reflects their budgets.

It provides insights into family spending habits on goods and services and how it differs by region, age, income, economic status, socio-economic class and household composition.

Here are highlights of the latest estimates which we published in January.

Links



wealth.and.assets.survey@ons.gov.uk

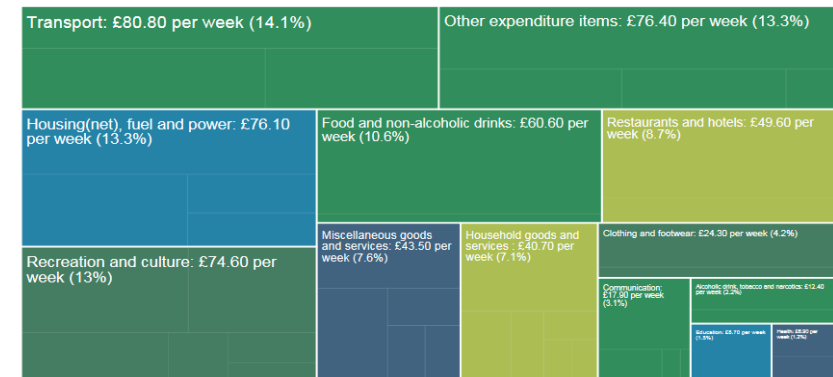


[@richt2](https://twitter.com/richt2)

What did we find?

- Average weekly household expenditure in the UK was £572.60 in the financial year ending 2018; the highest weekly spend since the financial year ending 2005
- Transport, followed by housing, fuel and power (excluding mortgages), and recreation and culture were the expenditure categories with the highest average weekly expenditure in the UK.
- Households with a head aged 50 to 74 years spent almost a quarter of their housing expenditure costs on alterations and improvements.
- The highest average weekly household spending was in London and the South East, whilst the North East had the lowest.
- Households with heads aged under 30 years and those in Northern Ireland spent the most on takeaway meals eaten at home.
- Households spent less on alcoholic drinks away from the home in financial year ending 2018 compared to 10 years ago.

Click below to explore our interactive tree map



What will we be looking at next?

The next release will provide an update on average weekly household expenditure by region, age, income decile and household type. Analysis will also consider how the latest expenditure data can provide insight into areas of interest.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 24 January 2019



Family spending in the UK: April 2017 to March 2018

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages



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Outputs list

Links to other releases

- [Least qualified adults miss out on job-boosting training and education](#) (10/01/2019)
- [Cancer survival in England: national estimates for patients followed up to 2017](#) (24/01/2019)
- [Research Outputs: Subnational dwelling stock by tenure estimates, England: 2012 to 2017](#) (30/01/2019)
- [Greenhouse gas intensity, provisional estimates, UK: 2017](#) (05/02/2019)
- [Public service productivity: adult social care, England, financial year ending 2018](#) (06/02/2019)
- [International exports of services from subnational areas of Great Britain: 2016](#) (12/02/2019)
- [What is the difference between sex and gender?](#) (21/02/2019)
- [Avoidable mortality in the UK:2017](#) (22/02/2019)
- [Research outputs: Subnational stock of secured deposits held by the Tenancy Deposit Protection schemes in England: 2010 to 2017](#)
(01/03/2019)
- [Quarterly mortality report, England: October to December 2018 and year-end review](#) (22/03/2019)
- [Electoral statistics, UK: 2018](#) (22/03/2019)
- [Overseas travel and tourism: November and December 2018 provisional results](#) (25/03/2019)
- [Marriages in England and Wales: 2016](#) (28/03/2019)

You can either scroll through the whole document or click the buttons to jump to the relevant pages