

July 2019

# Public Policy Analysis Quarterly Review

edition three – April to June 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:

Outputs

Links to other releases

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

# Outputs

## Centre for International Migration

### [Migration and Population Transformation update](#)

Update on how we are transforming the way we produce population and migration statistics, to better meet the needs of our users.

### [Migration and the education sector](#)

The impact and contribution of international migration on the education sector is a topic of high public interest.

## Centre for Ageing and Demography

### [Old-age dependencies](#)

Examining the relationship between population ageing, economic dependency and international migration in the UK.

### [Population and household projections](#)

2016-based variant subnational population projections and an indication of the future number of households in England under a range of alternative assumptions

### [Population estimates](#)

National and subnational mid-year population estimates for the UK and its constituent countries by administrative area, age, sex and components of population change.

## Centre for Equalities and Inclusion

### [Children's loneliness](#)

Analysis of children's (aged 10 to 15 years) reporting of loneliness and perception of their circumstances from The Children's Society Household Survey.

### [Persistent poverty](#)

Comparisons of persistent poverty between UK and other EU countries.

### [What matters most to life satisfaction](#)

Insights into socio-demographic and economic factors that matter to life satisfaction, such as an individual's characteristics or circumstances as well as household income and spending.

### [SDGs Voluntary National Review](#)

The government published its first review of UK progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals on 26 June.

## Centre for Crime and Justice

### [Burglary Taskforce](#)

Evidence of recent burglary trends using data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and Police Recorded Crimes (PRC).

## Centre for Subnational Analysis

### [High Streets](#)

Mapping the location and characteristics of high streets in Great Britain, working with experimental Ordnance Survey High Street extents and Office for National Statistics data.

### [Small area house prices](#)

House prices and number of transactions for property sales in England and Wales, on an annual basis, updated quarterly.

## Health and Wellbeing

### [Child and infant mortality](#)

Stillbirths, infant and childhood deaths occurring annually in England and Wales, and associated risk factors.

### [Cancer Analysis](#)

Links data from our Cancer registrations in England and our Cancer Survival in England publications to produce robust 5-year net cancer survival estimates by stage at diagnosis

### [Suicides in Wales](#)

A compendium of analysis, including suicide over time by age, sex and method and new analysis of suicide risk by occupation in Wales.

### [Inequalities in avoidable mortality](#)

Avoidable mortality in England and Wales, using measures of multiple deprivation to measure socioeconomic inequalities.

## Analytical insights

### [Public service dashboards](#)

Four dashboards which bring together a range of existing public service data covering: education, health, criminal justice and work and pensions.

### [Efficiency series](#)

Three short stories that are the first in a series providing analysis and insight in the area of public service efficiency

### [Environmental accounts](#)

Measuring the contribution of the environment to the economy, the impact of economic activity on the environment, and society's response to environmental issues.

### [Living alone](#)

As the number of one-person households continues to rise, analysis reveals the financial situation and personal well-being of those living alone.

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




# Population and migration transformation

## Overview


We are transforming the way we produce population and migration statistics, to better meet the needs of our users.

### Click to open our articles


Published: 21 June 2019




**Transformation of the population and migration statistics system**



**Our approach to producing admin-based population estimates**



**User feedback on transformation work so far**



**Understanding different migration data sources**

## Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk



@JayLindop\_ONS

## What did we find?

Our [users have told us](#) that they want us to deliver population and migration statistics frequently, and in a timely manner to be able to make evidence-based decisions. Our statistics also need to be relevant in a rapidly changing society, and we need to be able to report on their quality.

We have used activity-based rules and records from single and linked data sources to develop our approach for producing admin-based population estimates. Initial rules have been combined to produce the first [admin-based population estimates](#) (ABPE) using this approach. These rules have largely removed patterns of over-coverage seen in previous research. While this now results in higher levels of under-coverage, this is much more comparable with the results seen from the census before adjustment takes place.

Our [progress report on understanding different migration data sources](#) shows that a range of factors (such as coverage of source and survey issues) impact the coherence between these outputs, and the impact of those factors accumulate in combination.

## What will we be looking at next?

In 2020 we will aim to publish migration and population estimates based on administrative data, integrating where possible into our published headline statistics.

We will be updating our users later this year on:

- Our administrative-based flows research and our work exploring concepts and definitions for population and migration statistics
- Our further work explaining the coherence of different sources on international migration (as set out in our [workplan](#))

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# International migration and education

## Overview

Whether it be the number of children requiring school places, the attainment of pupils or the number of teaching and support staff in schools, the impact and contribution of international migration on the education sector is a topic of high public interest.

This article provides an overview of the current evidence from published and survey sources on the impact and contribution of migration on the state-funded primary and secondary education sector. The article includes a number of interactive tools to enable the reader to explore data for their local area.

### Click to open our article

Published: 8 May 2019

**International Migration and the education sector – what does the current evidence show?**

## Links



migstatsunit@ons.gov.uk



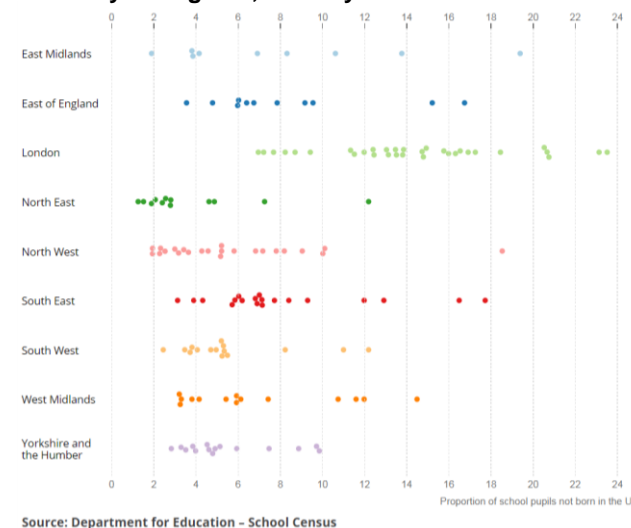
@JayLindop\_ONS

## What did we find?

International migration and its impact and contribution on the education sector is a complex topic. Using the best available indicators of international migration, we can get some insights:

- The main driver of changes in the demand for school places is the number of children born, rather than the recent international migration of children; however, international migration affects the number of births, and births to non-UK born mothers have increased over the last 20 years.
- In January 2018, around 7% of children in state-funded primary schools and 10% in state-funded secondary schools in England were born outside the UK.
- Analysis of data from the Department for Education showed no evidence of a relationship between the proportion of pupils with English as an Additional Language in a local area and the overall level of pupil attainment, either in primary or secondary schools
- International migration contributes to the workforce in schools, with around 12% of school staff in England born outside the UK in 2015-17.

Click below to explore proportion of pupils in state-funded schools born outside the UK by local authority in England, January 2018



## What will we be looking at next?

We plan to publish a follow-up piece considering what further questions administrative data can help us answer about migrants and their interactions with the education sector. We are also looking at the health sector, with a publication planned for Summer 2019.

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



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# Old age dependencies

## Overview

The UK population is changing in both size and structure. By 2050, it is projected that one in four people in the UK will be aged 65 years and over – an increase from almost one in five in 2018.

Our article examines the relationship between population ageing, economic dependency and international migration in the UK. We also produced a tool to explore how these factors affect the Old Age Dependency Ratio (OADR).

## Click to open our articles

Published: 24 June 2019

**Living longer and old-age dependency – what does the future hold?**

**How would you support our ageing population?**

## Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk



@RichPereira\_ONS

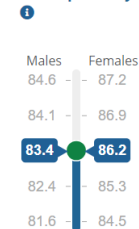
## What did we find?

- Traditional measures of the population age structure such as the OADR may become less useful as more people work up to and beyond State Pension age; an alternative measure that includes economic activity may provide a more meaningful picture of economic dependency.
- Higher levels of net migration slow population ageing but will not prevent it; under both measures of dependency, the population is projected to age twice as quickly under zero migration than under a high migration scenario.
- Projected changes in economic activity at older ages have a greater impact on future dependency rates than projected migration scenarios.

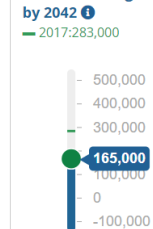
## Click below to explore how the Old Age Dependency Ratio (OADR) changes depending on different factors

Use our tool to see how this ratio changes depending on different factors

### Life expectancy in 2042



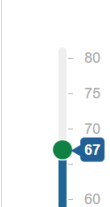
### Annual net migration by 2042



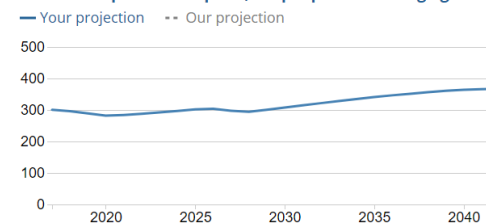
### Children per woman by 2042



### At 2028 the state pension age will be



### Number of pensioners per 1,000 people of working age



### Based on your selection...

In 2042, there will be **367** pensioners per 1,000 people of working age.  
This is **67 more than in 2016**.  
This will **increase** our spending on state pensions.

## What will we be looking at next?

- Continuing our Living Longer series, we will be looking at the implications of an ageing population for older households and housing. We are also researching new measures of ageing and what these tell us.
- We also want to provide helpful insight into what an ageing population means at the local level and have begun to develop a tool so that local data related to ageing will be more readily accessible.



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## Variant population and household projections

### Overview

The 2016-based variant subnational population projections, include a variant based on a 10-year trend of migration data and variants with higher and lower levels of net international migration.

The 2016-based household projections includes four variants: three show alternative assumptions of migration and one is a continuous projection of the household representative rates, which were held constant from 2022 onwards in the principal projection.

### Click to open our articles

Published: 9 April 2019

#### Variant subnational population projections for England: 2016-based

Published: 16 May 2019

#### Variant household projections for England: 2016-based

### Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk



@RichPereira\_ONS

### What did we find?

#### Population projections:

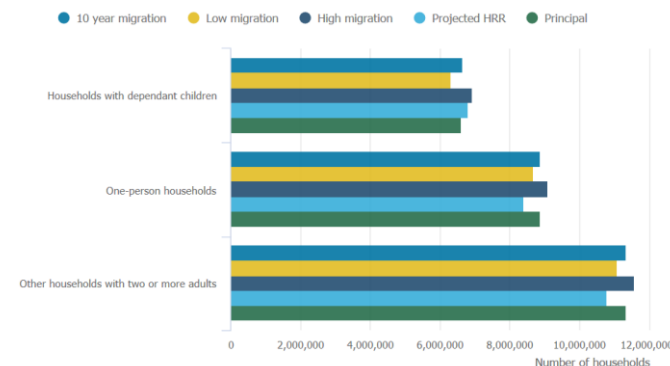
- The West Midlands is the region with the largest negative difference in population in the 10-year migration variant, with 38,300 fewer residents compared with the principal projection by mid-2026.
- London is the region with the largest positive difference in population in the 10-year migration variant, with 36,200 more residents compared with the principal projection by mid-2026.
- Liverpool is the local authority with the largest negative difference in population in the 10-year migration variant and Ealing is the local authority with the largest positive difference in population, compared with the principal projection by mid-2026

#### Household projections:

- Projecting household representative rates to 2041 results in a large reduction in the projected number of households.

#### Households with dependent children show the largest difference to the principal projection under the migration variants.

Projected number of households by household type for the principal and variant household projections by mid-2041, England



### What will we be looking at next?

- The 2018-based subnational population projections are planned for publication in Spring 2020 and the 2018-based household projections in Spring/Summer 2020.
- In August 2019, we will also publish a 'User guide to household projections across the United Kingdom' where we compare the methodologies used in household projections across each of the four countries of the UK. Alongside this, we will also publish some research on local authority outliers between the 2014-based and 2016-based household projections.

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# Population estimates for mid-2018

## Overview

The mid-2018 population estimates provide estimates for the UK, constituent countries and administrative geographies. The release also provides details on the drivers of population growth for each country, region and local authority in the UK.

The mid-2018 release also includes data that used to make up the separate "Internal Migration" publication.

## Click to open our article

Published: 26 June 2019

**Population estimates for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2018**

## Related publications

Small area population estimates in England and Wales: mid-2017 and revised mid-2012 to mid-2016

## Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk



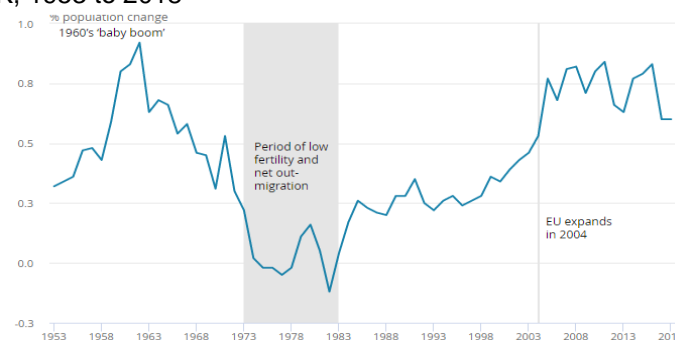
@RichPereira\_ONS

## What did we find?

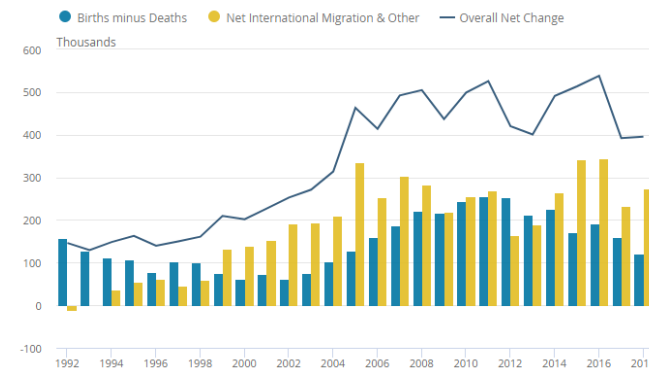
- The population of the UK in mid-2018 was estimated to be 66,436,000.
- Growth in the last two years (0.6% per year) was slower than in any year since mid-2004.
- In the year to mid-2018 there were fewer births (-2%) and more deaths (+3%) than in the last year, natural change was at its lowest since 2004.

**UK population continues to grow, but at a slower rate than any year since 2004**

UK, 1953 to 2018



**In the 12 months to mid-2018 the UK population grew by a similar amount to mid-2017, despite the lowest natural change in 14 years UK, 1992 to 2018**



- Net International migration in the year to mid-2018 was 275,000, 6,000 higher than the average for the past 5 years and 45,000 higher than last year.

## What will we be looking at next?

- Small area population estimates for mid-2018 for publication in October 2019. These will provide details for statistical electoral and health geographies consistent with the mid-year estimates.
- Providing data for the 2018 based national and subnational projections rounds and sending data to Eurostat.



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# Children's loneliness

## Overview

Our analysis looked at associations between children's circumstances, perspectives about their lives and their reported experiences of loneliness, using data from The Children's Society.

Our findings show that children's happiness with friendships and the amount of choice they have in their lives are both important. Children living in relative poverty are also at greater risk of loneliness, suggesting both objective circumstances and subjective feelings matter.

## Click to open our article

Published: 3rd April 2019

### Exploring loneliness in children, Great Britain: 2018

## Related publications

Children's and young people's experiences of loneliness: 2018

## Links



qualityoflife@ons.gov.uk



@dawnsnape

## What did we find?

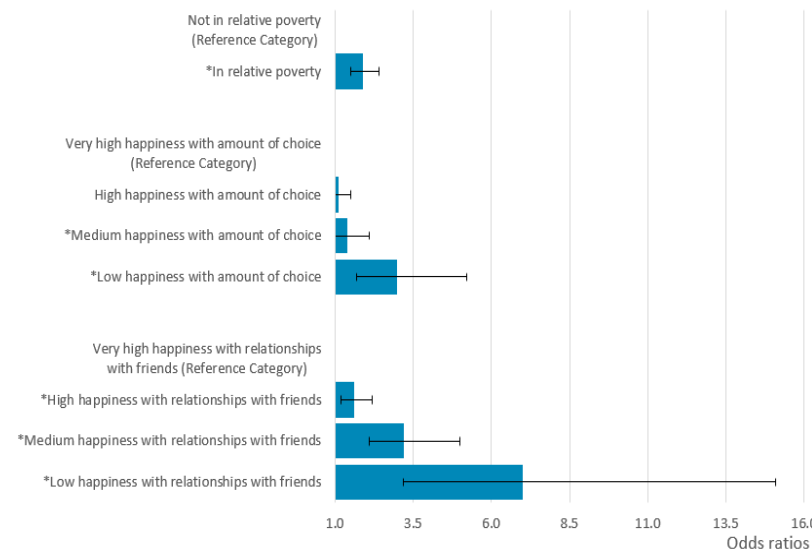
On average, the odds of children reporting loneliness significantly increased if:

- they have low happiness with their friendships
- they have low happiness with the amount of choice they have
- their parent or guardian doesn't have very high life satisfaction
- they live in a city
- their household is in relative poverty

The following are not significant in children's reporting of loneliness: age, gender, ethnicity, number of children in the household, living in a single parent household, living away from parents (such as with another relative).

### Happiness with relationships with friends has the greatest impact on reported loneliness in children

Odds ratios of reporting feeling lonely more often compared with the reference category, Great Britain, children aged 10 to 15 years



## What will we be looking at next?

- We are currently reviewing our indicators of children's wellbeing to make sure they reflect what matters to children in their lives now as well as capturing important aspects of the future of childhood. As part of this, we will be consulting with children themselves and with organisations representing children's interests.
- We are also considering how best to measure social capital, with a view to providing advice and guidance on this by the end of the year to encourage greater consistency and comparability



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# Persistent Poverty

## Overview

This report compares estimates of poverty, persistent poverty and material deprivation in the UK with the rest of the EU.

This definition of poverty used is at-risk-of-poverty – living in a household whose equivalised disposable income falls below 60% of the national median.

Persistent poverty is defined as being at-risk-of-poverty in the current year and at least two of three preceding years.

## Click to open our articles

Published: 6 June 2019

### Persistent Poverty in the UK and EU: 2017

## Related publications

Effects of taxes and benefits on UK household income: 2017/2018

## Links



hie@ons.gov.uk



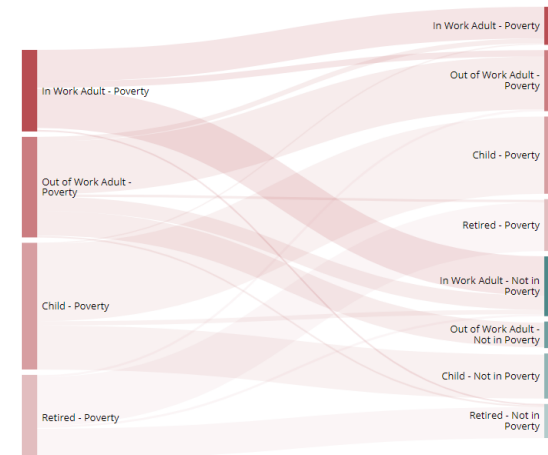
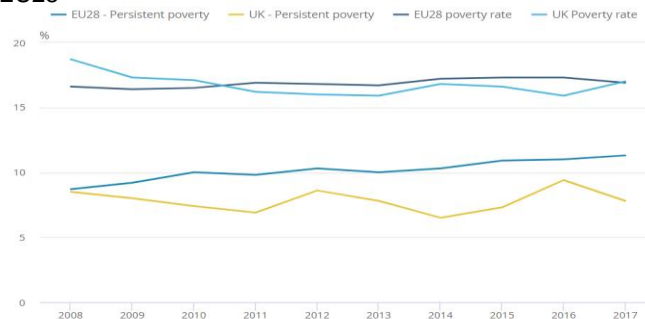
@richt2

## What did we find?

- The UK and the EU have broadly similar poverty rates
  - The UK's persistent poverty rate is roughly the same as it was in 2008, while the EU's has increased.
  - Poverty in the UK is more temporary compared with other European Countries, with 46% of people in poverty were also in persistent poverty compared to the EU28 average of 67%.
  - More people exited in-work poverty than stayed in in-work poverty between 2016 and 2017.
  - 44% exited in-work poverty due to increases in their hourly pay without significant increases in the hours they worked, while remaining in the same job
  - 33% of individuals cannot afford an unexpected expense and 24% cannot afford one week annual holiday
- Click below to explore the transitions between work status and poverty status, 2016 to 2017**

### UK's persistent poverty rates are relatively stable between 2008 to 2017, while the EU average has increased

Poverty and persistent at risk of poverty from 2008 to 2017 in the UK and EU28



## What will we be looking at next?

At the end of July, we will publish our flash estimates of household income for 2018/19

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



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# What matters most to our life satisfaction?

## Overview

In February 2019, we introduced [a new series on “people and prosperity”](#) as part of our [“Beyond GDP” initiative](#), bringing together personal and economic well-being for the first time. This release follows on from this in investigating how a range of socio-demographic and economic factors, such as an individual’s characteristics or circumstances as well as household income and spending, may have a direct impact on people’s personal well-being.

## Click to open our article

Published: 15 May 2019

**Personal and economic well-being: what matters most to our life satisfaction?**

## Related publications

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

## Links



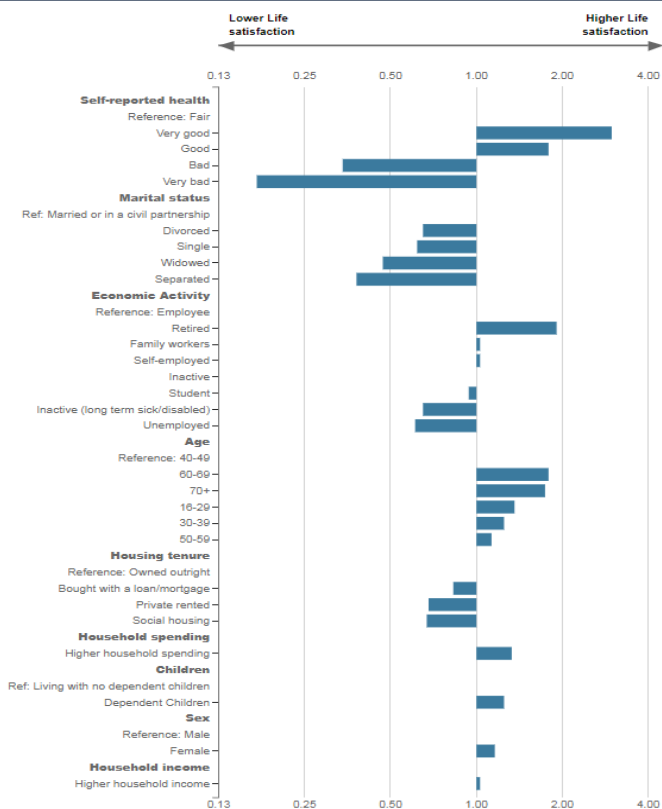
peopleandprosperity@ons.gov.uk



@ONS

## What did we find?

- Self-reported health, marital status and economic activity have the strongest associations with how positively we rate our life satisfaction.
- People who own their home outright or with a mortgage rate their life satisfaction more highly than those living in both private and social rented housing.
- In terms of household economic circumstances, higher household spending is more strongly linked to how we rate our life satisfaction than higher household income, though both matter less than personal circumstances.
- How we spend our money also matters; comparing people with the same level of spending, those able to spend a higher share on experiences, such as hotels and restaurants, are more likely to be very satisfied with life than those spending more on food, insurance and mobile phone subscriptions.



## What will we be looking at next?

We will continue to provide timely indicators and analysis of household financial health, personal well-being and optimism about the future as part of our new series on “people and prosperity”. We also plan 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”.

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## Overview

The government published its first review of UK progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals on 26 June. The Voluntary National Review (VNR) was launched at Torriano Primary school in London by the Secretary of State for International Development, Rory Stewart. The Department for International Development (DFID) has published the review. The SDGs Team at ONS played a significant role in supporting DfID to ensure that data is central to the UK VNR.

## Click to open our article

Published: 26 June 2019

**UK Voluntary  
National Review**

## Related publications

- UK SDG data site
- VNR Statistical Annex

## Links



[sustainabledevelopment@ons.gov.uk](mailto:sustainabledevelopment@ons.gov.uk)



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

## What did we find?

- This first review has involved almost all Government Departments.
- All of the Goals are now reflected throughout the [UK government's programme of work](#) collectively delivering activity on social, economic, and environmental issues. Each UK government department has embedded the Goals in its Single Departmental Plan – an established process to focus government efforts on important issues.
- The 2030 Agenda is not just for and about government initiatives; it involves many stakeholders including the private sector, civil society, local communities and individuals.
- As of June 2019, the [ONS reports UK data](#) on 180 (74%) indicators of the total 244.
- Of the 180 indicators for which UK data is being reported, over 70% are disaggregated by at least one variable.
- While the Voluntary National Review identifies many reasons to be proud, it also outlines key areas where further action is required and the steps being taken, with a clear emphasis on Leave No One Behind.



## What will we be looking at next?

- The review will be presented by Baroness Sugg to the United Nations, in July.
- In September, the UK Prime Minister will address the United Nations SDG Summit, in New York.
- The UK government has committed to focus on achievement of the SDGs, post-Brexit.
- The SDG team at ONS will be developing the UK SDG data site further. This will involve user testing – if you want to help, contact them on [sustainabledevelopment@ons.gov.uk](mailto:sustainabledevelopment@ons.gov.uk)

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



# Burglary Taskforce

## Overview

The taskforce was set up in April 2019 by the Home Office with the aim of driving work to combat house break-ins. The taskforce brings together, police, industry and charities to explore what more can be done to combat this intrusive crime.

The ONS Centre for Crime and Justice were asked to provide evidence of recent trends using data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and Police Recorded Crime (PRC).

## Click to open our article

Published: 28 February 2019

**Nature of crime:  
burglary**

## Related publications

Crime in England and Wales:  
year ending December 2018

## Links



crimestatistics@ons.gov.uk

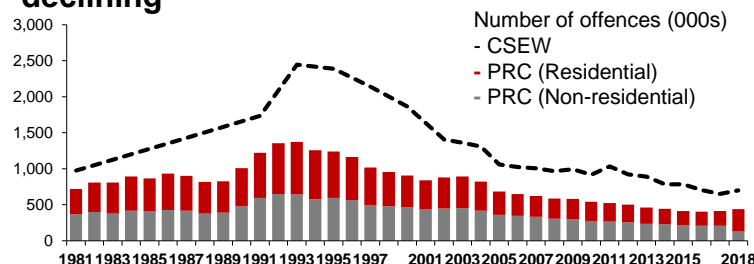


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## What was the role of the ONS?

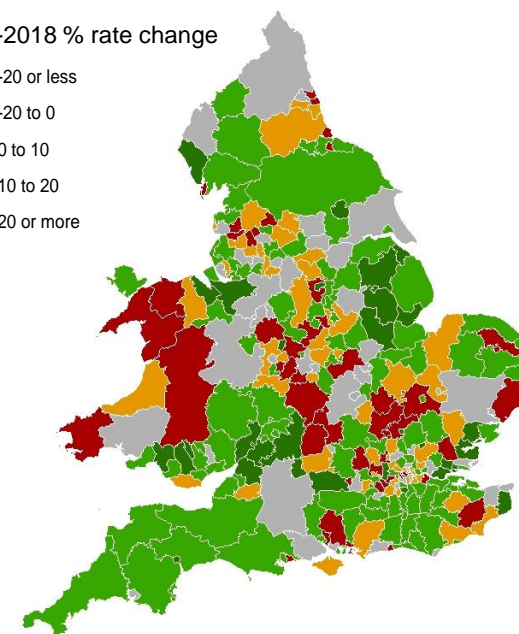
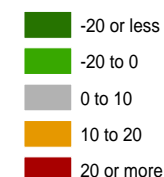
Themes include making homes more secure, preventing criminals from selling on stolen goods, and improving the wider police and criminal justice system response. We were able to show:

### The number of burglary offences reported each year across England and Wales was no longer declining

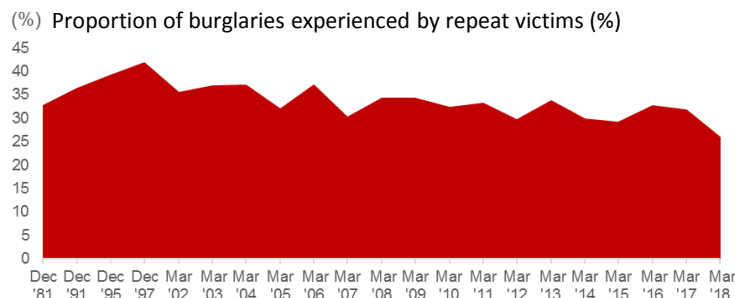


### At the community safety partnership level, some areas had seen increases in burglary rates over the last three years

2015-2018 % rate change



### Repeat victimization in burglary continues to decrease but remains an important issue



## What will we be looking at next?

ONS were asked to build an evidence base on both victim and offender profiles for residential burglary as part of the taskforce workplan.



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## Overview

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Ordnance Survey (OS) have joined together to identify high streets across Great Britain and to produce some initial analysis that investigates a range of data comparing the recent trends on the high street with those in non-high street areas.

This article provides an introduction to the work, provides some initial results, and importantly, seeks feedback to inform the next stages of the project.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 6 June 2019

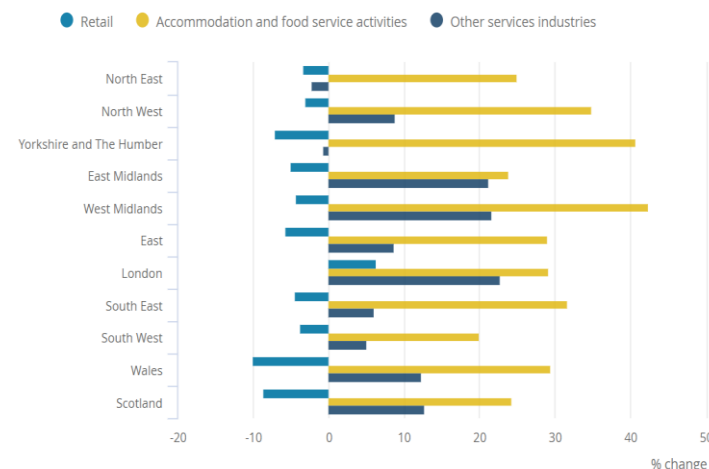


## What did we find?

- There are nearly 7,000 high streets in Great Britain included in the analysis, defined by a cluster of 15 or more retail addresses within 150 metres.
- In 2017, around 10.3 million people, 16% of the British population, lived within 200 metres of a high street.
- High streets have seen higher recent population growth, compared with non-high street areas; between 2012 and 2017, high street areas saw a 6% population growth, compared with 3% in non-high street areas.
- The number of businesses on the high street increased by 15% between 2012 and 2017, compared with a 22% increase in non-high street areas.

### Employment on the high street in the retail sector declined in every region and country except for London, whilst employment in the accommodation and food sector increased in all regions

Change in employment on high streets by industry, Great Britain, 2012 to 2017



## What will we be looking at next?

Looking ahead, our aims at the ONS and OS include further developing the high street geography to enable it to be widely used across government as a means for assessing high street topics, and also to expand on the initial results in this article with further articles to provide more detailed breakdowns of the data including at more local geographic levels.

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



# Small Area House Prices

## Overview

The house price statistics for small areas (HPSSAs) use data from HM Land Registry to provide statistics on the price paid and number of residential property transactions at the smallest geographic levels. They are useful when identifying the change in price for properties sold, which helps local policy makers better understand house prices and the property market in the small areas to which local housing policy relates.

## Click to open our article

Published: 26 June 2019

**House price statistics for small areas in England and Wales: year ending December 2018**

## Related publications



Housing Affordability in England and Wales

## Links



better.info@ons.gov.uk

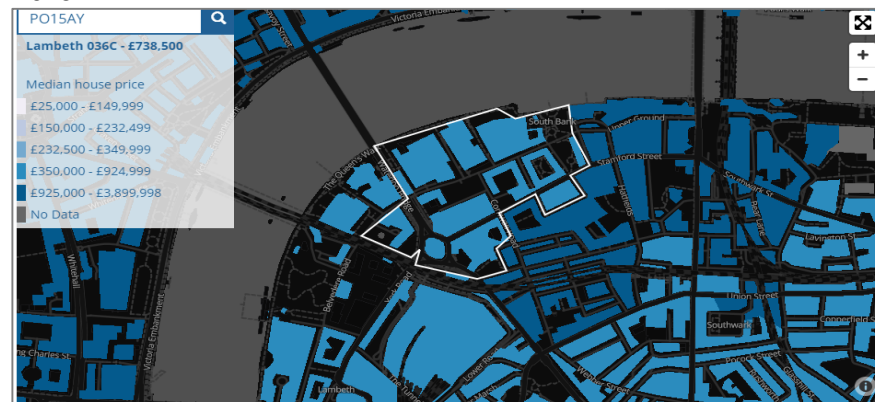


@ONS

## What did we find?

- The median price paid for residential properties in Lower layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales ranged from £25,000 (within Sunderland and County Durham) to £3.9 million (within Kensington and Chelsea)
- The number of residential property sales recorded by HM Land Registry in England and Wales fell 5.3% to 856,420 in the year ending December 2018
- Transactions of flats and maisonettes in the year ending December 2018 fell 10.3% from the previous year, a larger fall than any other property type
- The total value of residential property transactions (unadjusted for inflation) decreased most in London in the year ending December 2018

**Click below to explore the median price paid for all dwellings by Lower layer Super Output Area, England and Wales, year ending December 2018**



## What will we be looking at next?

- Publishing a new annual statistic on the number of transactions for leasehold and freehold properties
- Publishing statistics on UK House Building, which was formerly published by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government



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# Child and infant mortality

## Overview

This release presented final statistics on stillbirths, infant deaths and childhood deaths that occurred in England and Wales in a calendar year.

Occurrence figures allow us to capture late death registrations and therefore give a more accurate picture of what happened in any given year and allow for meaningful comparisons over time.

We produce two datasets for this release: [Child mortality \(death cohort\) tables](#), and [Infant mortality \(birth cohort\) tables](#).

**Click to open our article**

Published: 17 June 2019

**Child and infant mortality in England and Wales: 2017**

## Links



vsob@ons.gov.uk



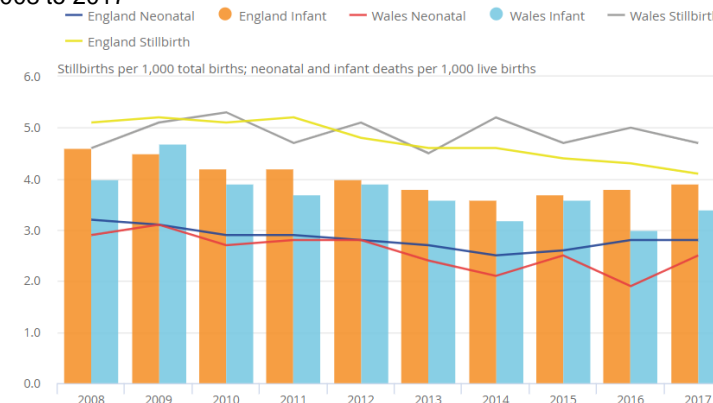
@NickStripe\_ONS

## What did we find?

- There were 2,636 infant deaths (aged under 1 year) that occurred in England and Wales in 2017, a decrease of 0.6% compared with 2,651 in 2016.
- There were also fewer live births in England and Wales in 2017 and this meant the infant mortality rate increased to 3.9 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 3.8 in 2016.
- The infant mortality rate decreased from 12.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1980 to a record low of 3.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014; since then it has increased to 3.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017.
- The stillbirth rate decreased to 4.2 per 1,000 total births in 2017, the lowest rate on record; in the last decade since 2008 the stillbirth rate has decreased by 17.6%.
- The infant mortality rate was highest in the most deprived areas of England at 5.2 deaths per 1,000 live births and lowest in the least deprived areas at 2.7 deaths per 1,000 live births; rates in both areas have decreased compared with 2008 but the rate in the most deprived areas has decreased more, by 23.5%.

### Neonatal and infant mortality rates have generally been declining since 2008

Stillbirth, neonatal and infant mortality rates for England, and Wales, 2008 to 2017



## What will we be looking at next?

This is an annual publication and the next release for child and infant mortality in England and Wales: 2018 will be published in February/March 2020.



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## Overview

This article links data from our Cancer registrations in England and our Cancer Survival in England publications.

Within our Cancer Survival in England publication, for the first time we were able to produce robust 5-year net cancer survival estimates by stage at diagnosis based on five years' worth of cancer diagnoses (2012 to 2016).

## Click to open our article

Published: 18 June 2019

**Which cancers would benefit most from earlier diagnosis?**

## Related publications

- Cancer registration statistics, England
- Cancer survival in England
- Geographic patterns of cancer survival in England
- Index of cancer survival for CCGs in England

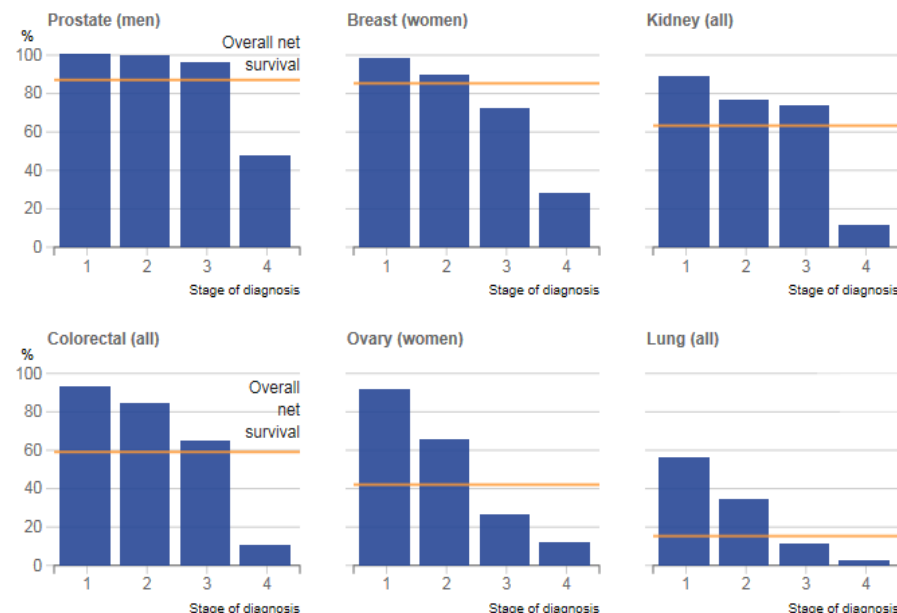


## What did we find?

- Whilst all cancer patients would benefit from earlier diagnosis there are some cancer types where earlier diagnosis would be most beneficial
- Colorectal and kidney cancer patients would see the greatest increase in their chances of survival if they were diagnosed at an earlier stage. This is due to the fact that overall net-survival lies between stages 3 and 4.
- This new data helps us understand more about how the stage of diagnosis affects health outcomes and provides evidence for where health intervention resources should be concentrated

### Overall net-survival for colorectal and kidney cancer falls between stages 3 and 4

5- year net-survival, by stage of diagnosis



## What will we be looking at next?

Public Health England (PHE) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) work in partnership to produce cancer survival statistics. A user event is being organised for the autumn to discover what users require from our statistics and how we can make improvements.



# Suicide in Wales

## Overview

The Office for National Statistics publishes suicide statistics for the UK. This analysis specifically focuses on bringing data together to report on suicide trends in Wales.

This analysis included suicide death registrations from 1981 to 2017 with breakdowns by age, sex, suicide method and deprivation. Also, suicide risk by occupation analysis was produced for Wales for the first time.

## Click to open our article

Published: 27 June 2019



**Suicide in Wales since 1981**

## Related publications



**Suicides in the UK**

## Links



mortality@ons.gov.uk



@ons

## What did we find?

- The suicide rate for males has seen an increase from 2008 to 2010 (16.1 deaths per 100,000 men) to the latest period (20.6 deaths per 100,000 men in 2015-2017); for females the rate of suicide has remained relatively stable since the mid-1990s (5.1 deaths per 100,000 females in 2015 to 2017).
- Males aged 25 to 44 years have had the highest age-specific suicide rate since the early 1990s with a rate of 28.3 deaths per 100,000 in latest period (2015 to 2017); for females the highest rate seen for the latest period was among those aged 45 to 64 years (6.9 per 100,000).
- Males working in the lowest-skilled occupations had a 71% higher risk of suicide than the male national average; for females working in the lowest-skilled occupations the risk was 57% higher than the female national average.

### Male suicides in each major occupational group

Deaths registered in Wales 2011 to 2015



## What will we be looking at next?

We will continue to monitor what evidence gaps we can fill to inform the National Advisory Group for suicide prevention in Wales.



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# Inequalities in avoidable mortality

## Overview

This article looks at the socioeconomic inequalities in avoidable mortality in England and Wales from 2001 to 2017. The analyses use age-standardised mortality rates by deprivation decile, sex and broad cause as well as absolute (slope index of inequality) and relative (relative index of inequality) measures of inequality.

Figures are calculated using death registration data for England and Wales held by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

## Click to open our article

Published: 1 May 2019

**Socioeconomic inequalities in avoidable mortality, England and Wales: 2001 to 2017**

## Links



mortality@ons.gov.uk



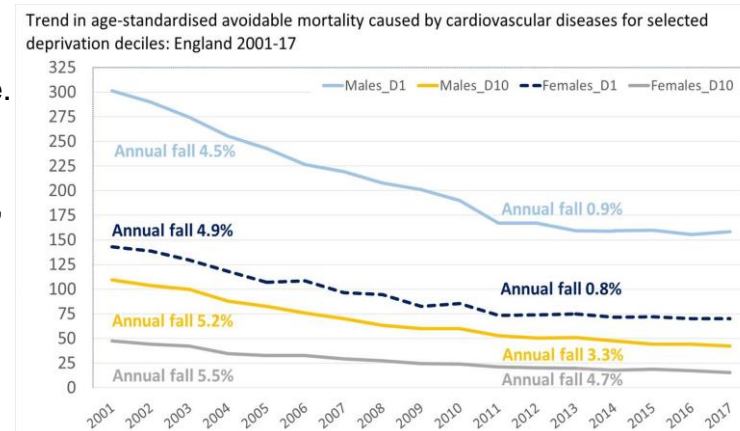
@ONS

## What did we find?

- In 2017, males and females living in the most deprived areas (decile 1) in England were 4.5 and 3.9 times more likely to die from an avoidable cause than those living in the least deprived areas (decile 10) respectively.
- In Wales, in 2017, males and females living in the most deprived areas were 3.7 and 3.8 times more likely to die from an avoidable cause than those living in the least deprived areas respectively.

This chart shows the avoidable rate of death caused by cardiovascular diseases over time.

- For males in decile 1 there was a large significant reduction in the rate of death of 135 deaths per 100,000 between 2001-11, representing a 4.5% annual fall in death rates.
- In the period 2011-17 a pronounced slow-down in improvement occurred for decile 1 males reducing to on average 0.9% per year.
- Females in decile 1 had a similar pattern of change in the trend to males with a strong rate of improvement of 4.9% per year in the first period followed by an abrupt slowing in the second period.
- Both males and females in decile 10 had faster rates of improvement to decile 1, but they too experienced a slowdown in improvement during the period 2011-17.



## What will we be looking at next?

We will be exploring life expectancy by cause of death which will include avoidable deaths by deprivation.



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# Public Service Data Dashboards

## Overview

Four dashboards have been developed which bring together a range of existing public service data covering: education, health, criminal justice and work and pensions.

By bringing spend, input, output and outcome data together in one place into an interactive tool, we hope to enable users, from departments and HM Treasury through to the public to have a shared understanding of the efficiency story.

## Click to open our article

Published: 4 June 2019



**Public Service Data Dashboards**

## Related publications



Don't dash off – check out our Public Service Data Dashboards!

## Links



[efficiencymeasurementunit@ons.gov.uk](mailto:efficiencymeasurementunit@ons.gov.uk)



@ONS @GSS

## What did we find?

### Education

The number of pupils of primary school age in England in 2018 has increased by nearly half a million from 2004 but the number of primary schools has decreased by around a 1000 over the same period.

### Health Care

Between 2012/13 and 2017/18, total hospital admissions rose from 13.0m to 14.5m.

### Work and Pensions

With an aging population, over two-thirds of DWP's claimants were of State Pension age in 2017-18. Despite retirement age increasing, the pension caseload has remained stable, increasing for those aged 70-74.

### Criminal Justice

The prison population has decreased by more than 2,000 people between December 2017 and December 2018 and now stands at 82,236 people.



## What will we be looking at next?

To continue improving these Beta products, we invite users of the dashboards to provide us with feedback to inform the next stage of development. We are continuously striving to improve the quality of these dashboards and would [welcome feedback](#) on how they are being used and what improvements we should consider for future iterations.

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# Efficiency short stories

## Overview

These three short stories are the first in a series that provides analysis and insight in the area of public service efficiency to government and the inquiring citizen.

The public sector worker story explored the demographics of public sector workers. The staff retention story analysed trends in staff retention in main public sector occupations. The fire story described trends in activities, spending and productivity in the fire and rescue service.

Published: 30 May 2019

**Activities, spending and productivity in the Fire and Rescue Services since 2009**

Published: 4 June 2019

**Who works in the public sector?**

Published: 17 June 2019

**Is staff retention an issue in the public sector?**

## Links



efficiencymeasurementunit@ons.gov.uk

## What did we find?

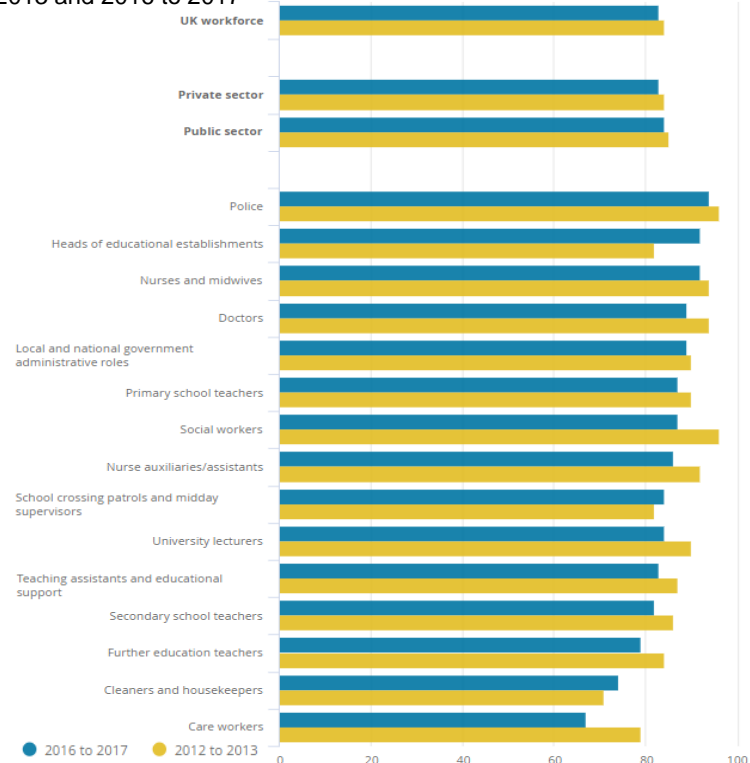
The [public sector worker](#) story found that:

- The public sector has a much higher proportion of high-skilled jobs than the private sector.
- More women than men work in the public sector (65% female, 35% male)
- Public and private sectors are split along fairly similar lines when looking at the ethnicity of employees

Building on this article, the [retention story](#) showed that one-year retention rates declined slightly across the workforce since 2013.

Our analysis of the [fire and rescue service](#) found that the service is smaller, fire incidents have fallen and there is evidence of productivity improvement.

One-year retention rates in largest public sector occupations, UK, 2012 to 2013 and 2016 to 2017



## What will we be looking at next?

We will be exploring both the vacancy rates in the public sector, and flexible working patterns of public sector workers.



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# Environmental Accounts

## Overview

Released on World Environment Day and including natural capital estimates for the first time, the Environmental Accounts provide UK time series data on:

- Air emissions and their removal
- Energy use
- Material use
- Revenue from environmental taxes
- Expenditure by government and industry on environmental protection
- The size of the environmental goods and services sector of the economy

## Click to open our article

Published: 5th June 2019



**Environmental Accounts**

## Related publications



Measuring material footprint in the UK

## Links



environment.accounts@ons.gov.uk



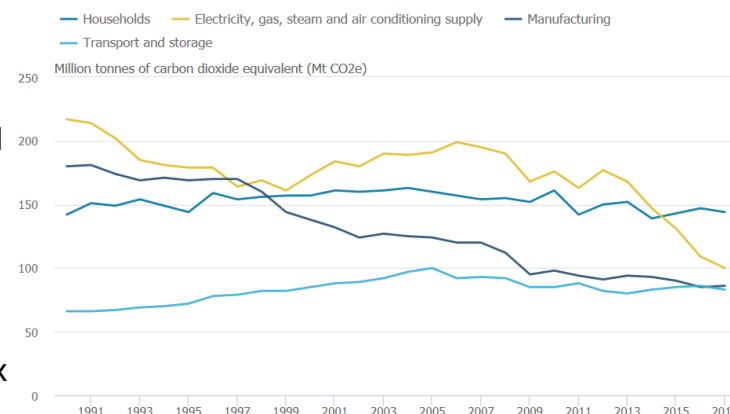
@StatsAinslie @ONS

## What did we find?

- The continued switch away from coal towards gas and renewable energy resulted in a fall in UK greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2017, the continuation of a long-term trend.
- Households have been the biggest emitter of GHGs since 2015, accounting for one-quarter of total UK GHG emissions in 2017.
- Vegetation in the UK removed an estimated 28 million tonnes (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) of carbon gases in 2017.
- Households accounted for almost two-fifths of revenue from environmental taxes in 2016.
- Just over half (56%) of all environmental tax revenue in 2018 was related to taxes on petrol, diesel and other fuels used for transport or heating.

### Greenhouse gas emissions from the energy supply industry continued to fall in 2017

Greenhouse gas emissions for the four highest-emitting industries, including households, UK, 1990 to 2017



## What will we be looking at next?

- While other government departments do publish similar environmental indicators, those presented here are aligned to the UK National Accounts so can be used comparatively with economic indicators such as GDP.
- A range of data was released with the Environmental Accounts that were only briefly discussed in the text of the article. Future articles will seek to examine different aspects of the accounts and explore comparisons with economic, natural capital and well-being indicators.

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# The cost of living alone

## Overview

More and more of us in the UK [are living alone](#). The number of people living on their own went up by 16% to 7.7 million between 1997 and 2017, while [the UK population increased by only 13%](#). By 2039, the number of one-person households is projected to rise to 10.7 million

This article compares the demographics, personal well-being and financial situation of working age (25-64 years) one person households to couple households without children

## Click to open our article

Published: 4 April 2019



The cost of living alone

## Related publications



Families and Households: 2017

## Links



[policy.evidence.analysis@ons.gov.uk](mailto:policy.evidence.analysis@ons.gov.uk)



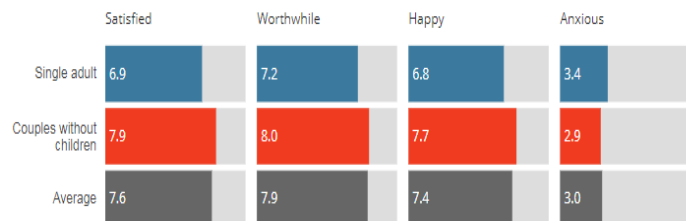
@ONS

## What did we find?

- People living on their own spend an average of 92% of their disposable income, compared with two-adult households who spend 83% of theirs.
- For both one person and two adult households, housing costs are the biggest expense. Those who live alone spend a greater proportion of their disposable household income than two-adult households on rent, mortgages and other housing costs, including energy bills, water and Council Tax.
- People who live alone are less likely to own their own home than couples without children. Meaning that those who live alone have less opportunity to accumulate wealth through buying a home or paying off a mortgage.
- Of those living alone, 35% say they would not be able to make ends meet for more than a month, compared with 14% of couples without children.

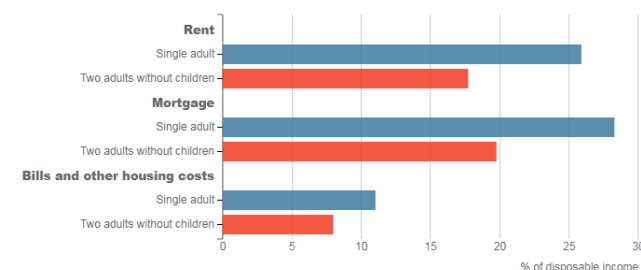
### Well-being lowest for those who live alone

Average ratings of personal well-being (out of 10) by household type for people aged 25 to 64 years, UK, 2017



### People living alone spend more on housing costs than those who live with another adult

Proportion of household disposable income spent on housing costs, by household type, UK, financial year ending 2018



## What will we be looking at next?

Considering the feasibility of producing this analysis to include households with children and exploring whether there is a demand for this.



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## Links to other releases

- [Index of cancer survival for Clinical Commissioning Groups in England: adults diagnosed 2001 to 2016 and followed up to 2017](#) (1/04/2019)
- [Personal and economic well-being in the UK: April 2019](#)
- [Employee workplace pensions in the UK: 2018 provisional and 2017 revised results](#) (12/4/2019)
- [Quarterly conceptions to women aged under 18: October to December 2017](#) (15/04/2019)
- [Conceptions in England and Wales: 2017](#) (15/04/2019)
- [Crime in England and Wales: year ending December 2018](#) (25/04/2019)
- [Healthcare expenditure: UK health accounts, 2017](#) (25/04/2019)
- [Cancer registration statistics, England: 2017](#) (26/04/2019)
- [Environmental protection expenditure, UK: 2017](#) (02/05/2019)
- [Characteristics and benefits of training at work](#) (09/05/2019)
- [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report: May 2019](#) (24/05/2019)
- [Short term international migration: mid-2017](#) (24/05/2019)
- [Population by country of birth and nationality: 2018](#) (24/05/2019)
- [Internet users in the UK: 2019](#) (24/05/2019)
- [Geographic patterns of cancer survival in England: adults diagnosed 2012 to 2016 and followed up to 2017](#) (24/05/2019)
- [Quarterly conceptions to women aged under 18 years, England and Wales: January to March 2018](#) (29/05/2019)
- [Effects of taxes and benefits on UK household income: financial year ending 2018](#) (30/05/2019)
- [Quarterly mortality report, England: January to March 2019](#) (06/06/2019)
- [A Government Statistical Service perspective on official estimates of calorie consumption: 2019 update](#) (25/06/2019)

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