

October 2019

Public Policy Analysis Quarterly Review

edition four – July to September 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, health and tourism](#)

Analysis on our understanding of the contribution of migrants to the UK's tourism and health sectors.

[Migration transformation](#)

Sets out how we can draw on the combined strengths of survey and administrative sources to provide a better understanding of international migration.

Centre for Equalities and Inclusion

[Generational income](#)

The effects of direct and indirect taxation and benefits received in cash or kind on household income, across the generations and by age.

[Ethnicity pay gaps](#)

Earnings and employment statistics for different ethnic groups in Great Britain, using regression analysis to provide more insight into factors that affect pay.

Centre for Subnational Analysis

[Understanding towns](#)

The first in a series of articles that provide new data and analysis on towns in England and Wales, to help inform policy

Centre for Ageing and Demography

[Overview of UK population](#)

An overview of the UK population: how it has changed, why it has changed and how it is projected to change in the future.

[Estimates of the very old](#)

Annual mid-year population estimates for people aged 90 years and over by sex and single year of age (90 to 104) and 105 years and over, and comparisons between UK countries.

[Births in England and Wales](#)

Live births, stillbirths and the intensity of childbearing, measured by the total fertility rate

[Families and households](#)

Trends in living arrangements including families (with and without dependent children), people living alone and people in shared accommodation, broken down by size and type of household.

Centre for Crime and Justice

[Crimes in England and Wales](#)

Crime against households and adults, also including data on crime experienced by children, and crimes against businesses and society.

Analytical insights

[Baby names](#)

Most popular first names for baby boys and girls in 2018 using birth registration data.

[Suicides in middle-aged generation](#)

Data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for England and Wales exploring what generations are most likely to die by suicide and drug poisoning

[Natural capital](#)

Natural capital refers to the physical, natural, resources and the benefits that these resources provide.

[Public sector working](#)

Provides analysis and insight into public service efficiency to government and the inquiring citizen.

[Human capital consultation](#)

ONS is reviewing how we measure human capital in the UK, and we'd like your views on our proposed approach.

[Healthcare spending](#)

An analysis of UK healthcare spending relative to comparable countries, using data produced to the international definitions of the System of Health Accounts (SHA 2011).

[Leasehold and freehold residential property transactions](#)

Number of transactions for leasehold and freehold residential properties for a range of geographies in England and Wales.

[Homelessness](#)

Assessment of the comparability and coherence of existing UK government data sources on homelessness.

[Environment](#)

Series of articles that explore our Environmental Accounts data further to help explain and examine the UK's target of reaching net zero emissions by 2050.

[Deaths in prison](#)

The risk of suicide and drug-related deaths among prisoners, based on confidential matching of data from HM Prison and Probation Service and Office for National Statistics mortality records.

[SDGs VNR](#)

The UK's first Voluntary National Review taking stock of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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



Migration and health and tourism

Overview

In August, ONS published fresh analysis on our understanding of the contribution of migrants to the UK's tourism and health sectors. These two articles and our [blog](#) describe the migrant workforce in each sector.

We also published our [analysis plans](#) on the contribution and impact of international migration on the health sector.

Click to open our articles

Published: 15 August 2019



International migration and the healthcare workforce



Migrant labour force within the tourism industry

Related publications



International migration and the health sector : Our analysis plans

Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk



[@JayLindop_ONS](#)

What did we find?

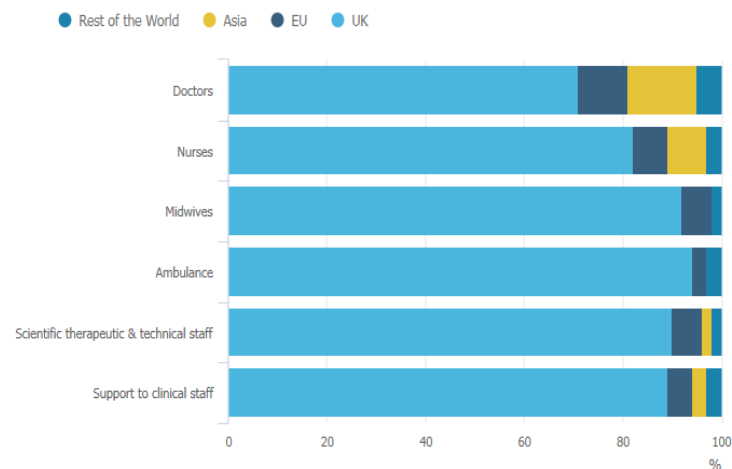
- The health and tourism sectors employ around three-quarters of a million non-British workers.
- An estimated 12% of people who worked in health care and 16% of people who worked in tourism were non-British nationals, compared with 11% in non-tourism industries.
- Of the non-British nationals who worked in tourism, the majority were EU nationals (64%) while in health care the split was 50:50 for EU and non-EU nationals.
- On average, British nationals were younger than non-British nationals working in tourism while in health care British nationals were generally older than non-British nationals.
- In both sectors nearly one in every four workers in London were non-British nationals; this was similar to the [overall population](#) in 2018.

Centre for International Migration

- In England, most healthcare workers with an EU nationality are from the EU15 and most non-EU nationals are from South Asia

Higher proportion of doctors and nurses were non-British nationals than in other staff groups

NHS HCHS healthcare staff working in Trusts and CCGs by staff group and nationality, England, March 2019



What will we be looking at next?

Our future analysis plans will look to broaden our understanding of international migration and the health sector, where we will look at migrants both as a workforce and users of public services.

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Office for National Statistics



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Outputs list

Public Policy Analysis
July to September 2019

Overview

We have been continuing our work on how we can draw on the combined strengths of survey and administrative sources to provide a better understanding of international migration.

Based on the findings of our [research](#) into the coherence of migration data sources, [the latest migration statistics](#) include preliminary adjustments to estimates of EU immigration and non-EU emigration. While we continue to refine the adjustments as part of our [transformation programme](#), the MSQR has been reclassified as [Experimental Statistics](#), to reflect that we are in a period of development.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 21 August 2019



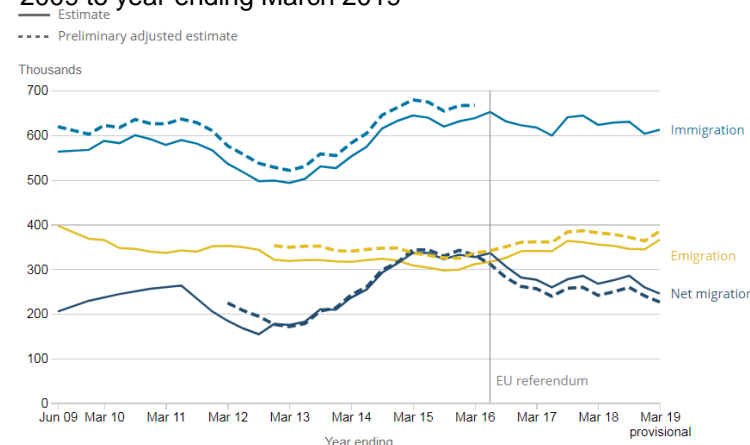
Understanding different migration data sources: August 2019 progress report



What did we find?

- The most likely cause of the divergence between the International Passenger Survey and the Annual Population survey is the impact of certain groups having a higher degree of uncertainty in their intentions to move to and from the UK. This makes it challenging to measure migration using traditional methods such as the IPS, where our estimates are dependent on the information people give us about their intentions to move to and from the UK.
- EU adjusted net migration estimates are similar over time but consistently higher than unadjusted estimates.
- non-EU adjusted net migration estimates are also similar over time but consistently lower than unadjusted estimates.
- Overall, these preliminary adjustments only have a small impact on UK net migration and the trends we see over time are largely unchanged, giving us confidence in our previous headline estimates. This is because the adjustments to the EU and non-EU figures broadly cancel each other out in the overall adjusted net migration estimates.

Long-term immigration, emigration and net migration have remained broadly stable since the end of 2016.
Long-term international migration, UK, year ending June 2009 to year ending March 2019



What will we be looking at next?

As new data sources become available, we will build on our research and continue to develop our approach for adjusting the IPS estimates to take account of uncertain intentions. We will continue to publish the findings from our research on an iterative basis and look to embed these in our regular MSQR to provide the best possible assessment of the latest trends in migration.



Overview

This generational income analysis provides new insights into average incomes, taxes (both direct and indirect), and benefits (cash and in-kind) for different generations at different ages.

There is increasing demand for such statistics, notably this article follows a recent recommendation from a House of Lords Intergenerational Fairness and Provision Committee report that ONS produce them.

Click to open our article

Published: 21st August 2019

Generational Income: The effects of taxes and benefits

Related publications

Effects of taxes and
benefits on UK household
income

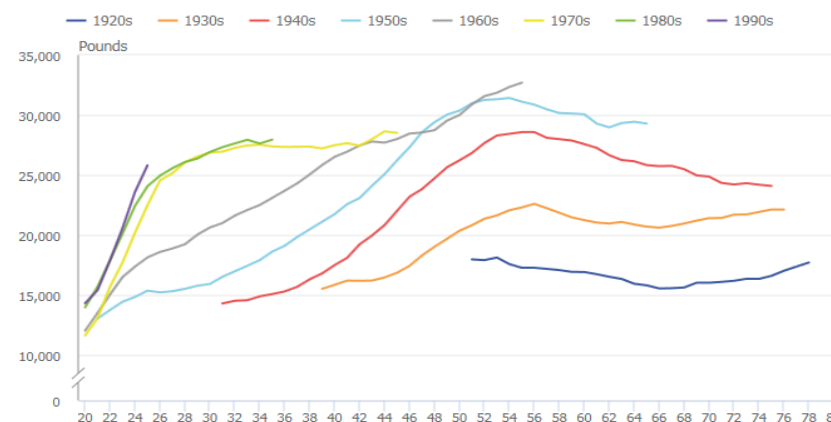


What did we find?

- Until recently, each generation has tended to have higher incomes than people of the same age born a decade earlier. However, this has changed from those born in the 1970s onwards.
- At each age, households led by people born in the 1980s have had broadly comparable incomes to those born the previous decade, and have also seen slower growth in income between ages 25 to 34 years, compared with those born in the 1960s and 1970s.
- For those aged 25 and above, almost every generation has paid more in taxes than those born in the previous decade did at the same age. Similarly, most generations have also received more in benefits than those before them.
- In recent decades incomes among those aged 55 to 64 years have grown, increasing the extent to which this age group now pays more in taxes than they receive in benefits; those aged 25 to 54 years are also net contributors, but to a lesser degree than in previous years.

More recent generations have had relatively faster income growth in their twenties, compared with older generations

Median equivalised disposable income for each decade of birth by age of household reference person, UK



What will we be looking at next?

We will be looking at generational differences in wealth and debt early next year. We will also incorporate generational income data into the annual [Effects of taxes and benefits](#) release in May, as well as updating [Average household income](#) and [Household income inequality](#) in January



Ethnicity pay gap

Overview

To address any barriers that may cause differences in labour market experiences among different ethnicities, we had to first measure the disadvantage they face.

To achieve this a report was produced that presents analysis of ethnicity pay gaps using a new earnings weight on the Annual Population Survey. This has allowed for more detailed analysis of ethnicity and pay than previously possible.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 9 July 2019

**Ethnicity
pay gaps in
Great
Britain: 2018**

Links



policy.evidence.analysis@ons.gov.uk



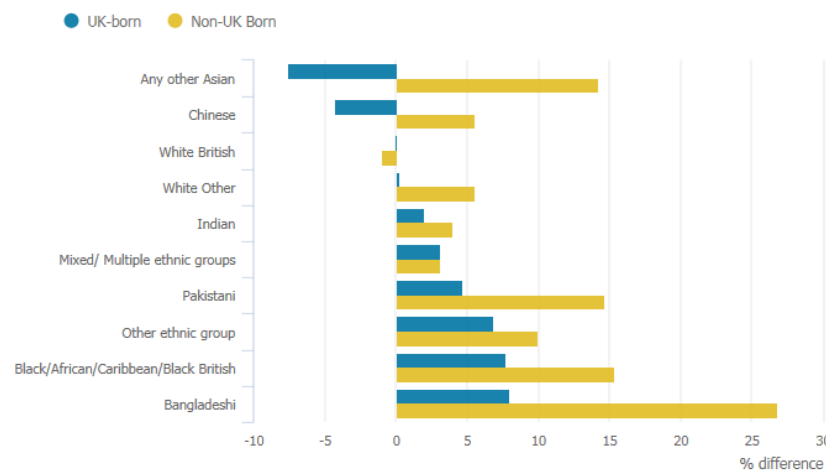
@HughStick

What did we find?

- Employees of Chinese, Indian and Mixed or Multiple ethnicity all had higher median hourly pay than White British employees in 2018; while employees in the Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups had lowest median hourly pay.
- In 2018, on average, employees from the Chinese ethnic group earned 30.9% more than White British employees; while employees from the Bangladeshi ethnic group, on average earned 20.2% less than White British employees.
- The existing pay gap between White British and other ethnic groups is generally smaller for younger employees than it is for older.

Centre for Equalities and Inclusion

Pay gaps between ethnic groups and White British employees vary according to country of birth, after factors such as education and occupation have been accounted for
Percentage difference in mean gross hourly pay when controlling for other factors by ethnic group and country of birth, Great Britain, 2018



What will we be looking at next?

The aim is to look at the ethnicity pay gap at a regional level and also within different age bands as there seems to be a broad interest in this. Additionally, a lot of the feedback received referred to the need for the 'Black' ethnic group to be broken down into sub-groups due to the variation currently present in the group.



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Public Policy Analysis
July to September 2019

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Towns in England and Wales

Overview

We often hear that towns are being left behind or struggling, even when we have record high employment rates and the national economy is growing. So is it true? Are some towns being left behind?

This is the first article in a series which we will be providing, looking at both workplace and residential aspects.

It looks at evidence on recent growth in towns, providing data on both population and employment growth since 2009.

Click to open our article

Published: 9 July 2019

Understanding towns in England and Wales: an introduction

Related publications

High Streets in Great Britain

Links



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@ONS

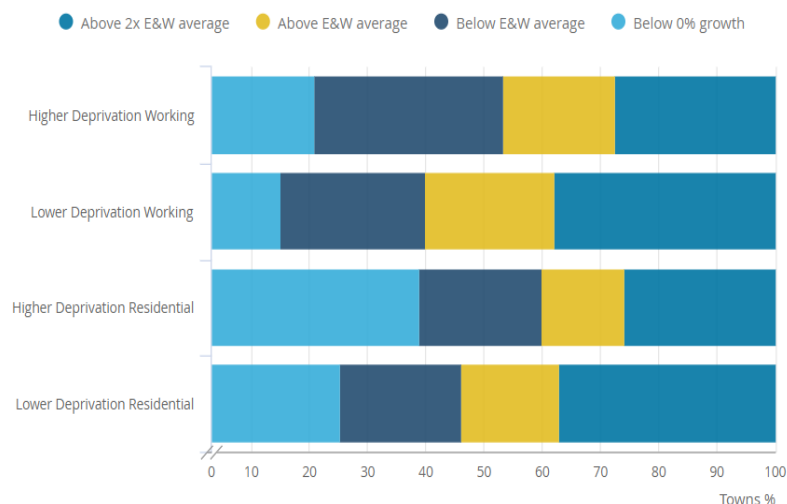
What did we find?

- Within England, deprivation levels in towns were slightly lower than in non-town areas, with 28% of the town population living in the 30% most deprived English neighbourhoods, compared with 33% of non-town residents.
- Between 2009 and 2017, 49% of towns had employment growth above the average for England and Wales, but only 30% of towns had population growth above the England and Wales average.
- Employment declined between 2009 and 2017 in 26% of towns, most commonly among residential towns with higher levels of income deprivation.
- Population declined between 2009 and 2017 in 14% of towns, most commonly among residential towns with lower levels of income deprivation.

Centre for Subnational Analysis

Lower deprived towns have the largest share of towns, growing at twice the England and Wales average for employment

Employment change in England and Wales, 2009 to 2017



What will we be looking at next?

We will follow up with additional articles, looking in more detail at how towns are progressing, using data on demographics, economy, health and a range of other topics.



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Overview

Understanding the size and characteristics of the UK population is vital when it comes to planning and delivering services such as education, transport and healthcare.

This article brings together main points from several bulletins to help understand how the UK's population is changing.

As the UK's population continues to grow there has been a shift in the age structure towards later ages meaning we have an ageing population.

Click to open our article

Published: 23 August 2019

Overview of the UK population: August 2019

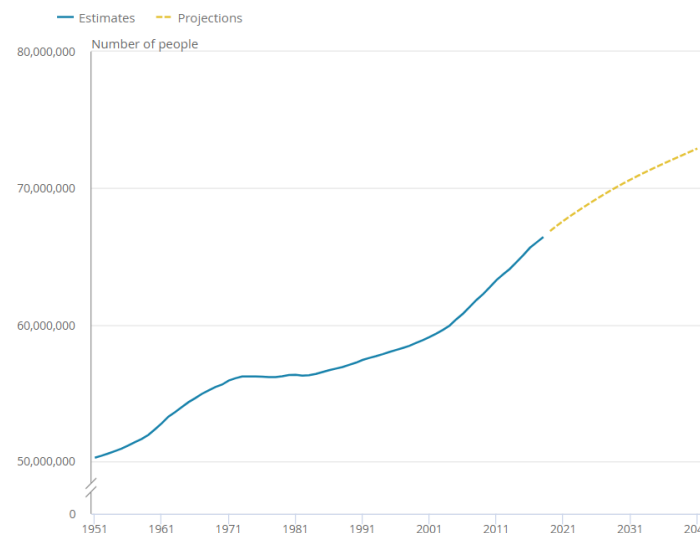


What did we find?

- In mid-2018, the population of the UK reached an estimated 66.4 million.
- The UK's population continues to grow, but at a slower rate than previously. Between mid-2017 and mid-2018, the population increased by 0.6% - the same rate of population growth rate as in the previous year.

The UK's population has grown year-on-year since 1982

UK population estimates and projections, 1951 to 2041



- Our living arrangements are changing; more young adults are living with their parents, cohabiting couples are the fastest growing family type and we are seeing increases in the number of people living alone.
- In 50 years' time, there is projected to be an additional 8.2 million people aged 65 years and over in the UK – a population roughly the size of present day London.
- Following decades of improvement to life expectancy, the latest figures show a slowdown in improvement- life expectancy at birth remained at 79.2 years for males and 82.9 years for females.

What we will be looking at next

The overview of the UK population is updated periodically, bringing together main points from the latest bulletins analysing population and migration data.

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



Estimates of the very old & National life tables

Overview

The very old population is important to measure since they are likely to have greater need for services. The Estimates of the Very Old are estimates of the UK population aged 90 and over. They are used, for example, to calculate dementia prevalence rates.

Life expectancy is also crucial for understanding the health of the population and planning for future needs including pensions. This is available in The National Life tables by single year of age and sex for the UK.

Click to open our articles

Published: 25 September 2019

Estimates of the very old, including centenarians, UK: 2002 to 2018

National life tables, UK: 2016 to 2018

Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk



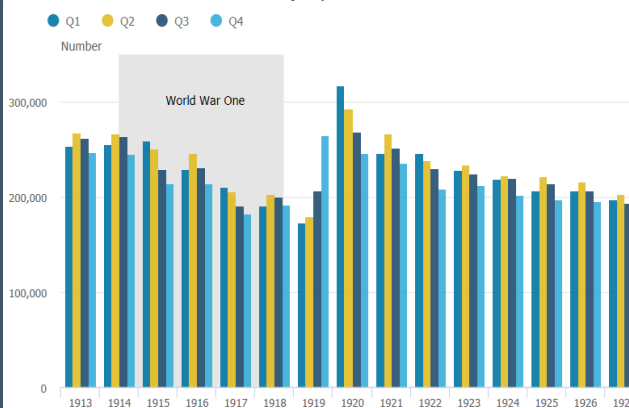
@RichPereira_ONS

What did we find?

- In 2018, there were 13,170 centenarians in the UK; a decrease of 5.0% from 2017.
- A low number of births during World War One has driven this decrease.
- There are nearly three times fewer female centenarians per 100,000 population of females in the UK than in Japan.

There was a peak in births in the latter half of 1919 following the end of World War One

Number of live births by quarter, UK, 1913 to 1927



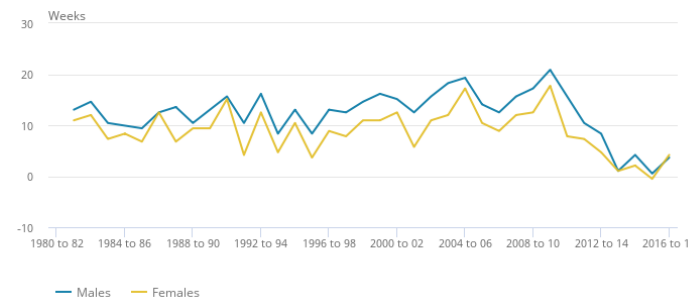
What will we be looking at next?

- These are annual releases and will be produced again in September 2020.
- Continuing our Living Longer series, we are researching new measures of ageing and what these tell us for a forthcoming article.

Centre for Ageing and Demography

Improvements in life expectancy at birth has increased since 2015 to 2017 for males and females

Annual change in life expectancy at birth in weeks, males and females, UK, between 1981 and 1983 and 2016 to 2018



- Life expectancy at birth in the UK in 2016 to 2018 was 79.3 years for males and 82.9 years for females; slight improvements were observed from 2015 to 2017 of 3.7 weeks and 4.2 weeks for males and females respectively.
- The relatively low increases in life expectancy at birth in 2016 to 2018 suggest a continuation of a trend observed since 2011, where annual life expectancy improvements have slowed down in comparison with the previous decade.

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Public Policy Analysis
July to September 2019

Birth Summary Tables

Overview

Our analysis of births in England and Wales in 2018 paints a picture of decreases and some record lows. The birth rate for example was the lowest ever recorded, when births are measured as a proportion of the total population.

This release presented statistics for births in England and Wales in 2018. This included the number of live births, stillbirths and the intensity of childbearing, measured by the total fertility rate.

Click to open our article

Published: 01 August 2019

Births in England and Wales: 2018

Related publications

Explorable datasets for births in England and Wales

Links



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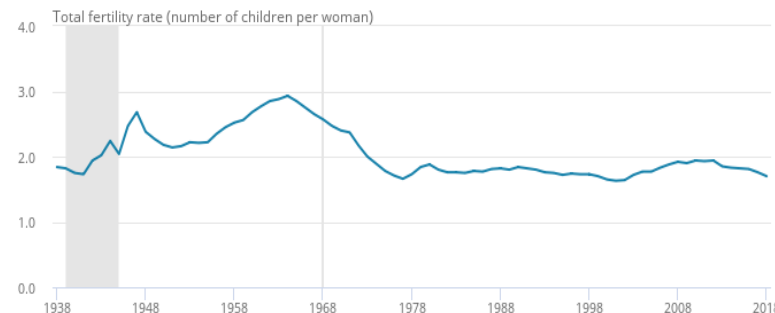


@NickStripe_ONS

What did we find?

- There were 657,076 live births in England and Wales in 2018, a decrease of 3.2% since 2017 and a 9.9% decrease since the most recent peak in 2012.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) decreased from 1.76 to 1.70 children per woman in 2018; this is lower than all previous years except 1977 and 1999 to 2002.

Total fertility rate (TFR) decreased for the sixth year in a row
TFR, England and Wales, 1938 to 2018



Centre for Ageing and Demography

- The crude birth rate (CBR) decreased from 11.6 to 11.1 live births per 1,000 total population in 2018; this is the lowest rate since records began in 1938.
- Fertility rates decreased in all age groups except for women aged 40 years and over, where the rate remained at 16.1 births per 1,000 women of this age.
- The proportion of live births to non-UK born mothers fell for the first time since 1990, from 28.4% to 28.2%.
- The stillbirth rate reached a record low for the second year running in 2018, with 4.1 stillbirths per 1,000 total births.
- 2018 saw the largest percentage decrease (5.8%) in the rate of live births within marriage since 1973.

What will we be looking at next?

- This is an annual publication and the next release for Births in England and Wales: 2019 will be published in July/August 2020.
- Further 2018 birth statistics are due to be published between October and December in our parents' country of birth, birth characteristics and parents' characteristics releases.

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



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Public Policy Analysis
July to September 2019

Families and households

Overview

The number of families and households in the UK has been rising in line with the growth of the UK population. However, the ways that people live have been changing over time.

This annual publication uses data from the Labour Force Survey to analyse trends in living arrangements including families (with and without dependent children) and people living alone, broken down by size and type of household.

Click to open our article

Published: 07 August 2019

Families and households: 2018

Related publications



Families and households statistics explained

Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk



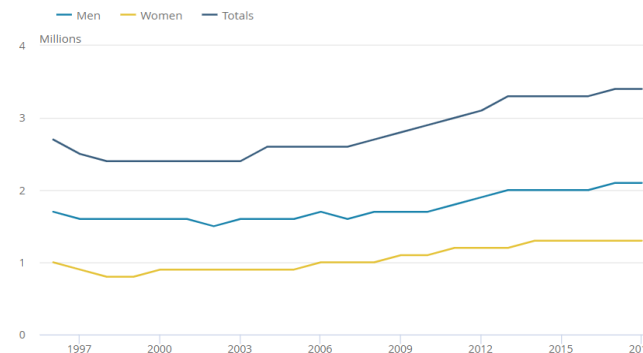
@RichPereira_ONS

What did we find?

- In 2018, there were 19.1 million families in the UK, an increase of 8% from 17.7 million in 2008.
- The number of cohabiting couple families continues to grow faster than married couple and lone parent families, with an increase of 25.8% over the decade 2008 to 2018.

The numbers of young adults aged 20 to 34 years living with their parents have been increasing over the past decade to one in four in 2018

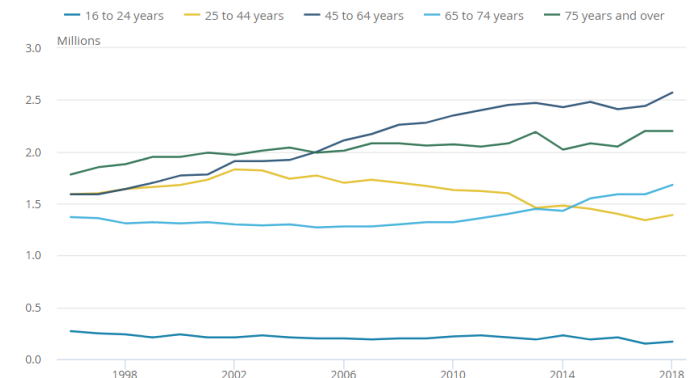
Numbers of young adults aged 20 to 34 years living with parents by sex, UK, 1996 to 2018



Centre for Ageing and Demography

People aged 45 to 64 and 65 to 74 years have experienced the largest increases in living alone in recent

The number of people living alone by age group, UK, 1996 to 2018



- In 2018, there were 27.6 million households, an increase of 350,000 on the previous year and 1.7 million since 2008.
- The number of people living alone in 2018 has surpassed 8 million, up from 7.7 million in the previous year, driven by increases in women aged 45 to 64 years and men aged 65 to 74 years.
- In 2018, one in four young adults (3.4 million) aged 20 to 34 years were living with their parents.

What will we be looking at next?

Families and households: 2019 will be published November 15th 2019 (provisional date).



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Crime in England & Wales

Overview

Each quarter we publish the latest crime figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales and police recorded crime.

As our July release was our more detailed annual publication, it included some additional data tables such as: victimisation by demographic characteristics and perceptions of the police and crime.

Click to open our article

Published: 18 July 2019

Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2019

Related publications

Improving Crime Statistics for England and Wales

Links



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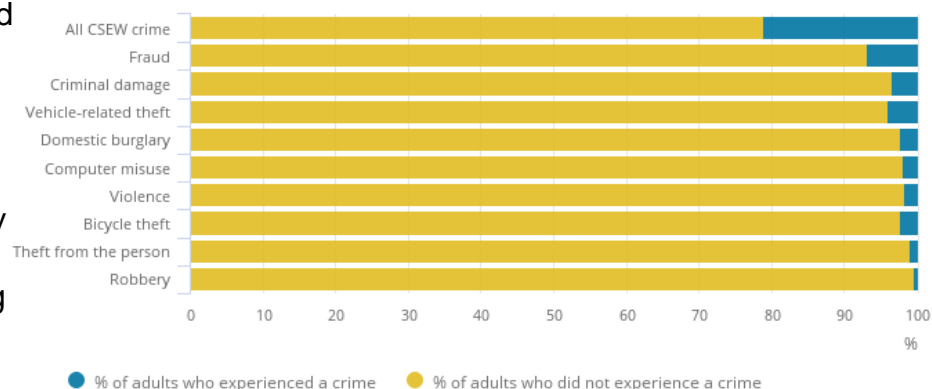
@ONS

What did we find?

Centre for Crime and Justice

- Overall levels of crime showed falls in recent decades but levels have remained broadly stable in recent years. While in the last year there has been no change in overall levels of crime, this hides variation seen in individual crime types.
- The latest figures show a mixed picture, with continued rises in some types of theft and fraud and falls in computer misuse.
- Consistent with the rising trend over recent years, there were increases in some of the less frequently occurring but higher-harm types of violence, including offences involving knives and sharp instruments.

Likelihood of being a victim of crime varies by crime type
England and Wales, year ending March 19



What will we be looking at next?

We have been reviewing the format of our quarterly bulletin. We are considering moving to a shorter format, except for the annual year ending March publication. We hope a shorter format will improve the experience for users looking for the latest updates. We are releasing a prototype of the new approach alongside our release on the 17th October. We are asking for feedback on this prototype to support the next stage of development.



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Public Policy Analysis
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Overview

By diving into the rich detail of the baby names data, real stories of social and cultural change start to emerge.

This baby names blog explored a number of intertwining changes to our culture and society which are likely to be influencing our choices and resulting in the increased diversification in naming since 1996.

Click to open our articles

Published: 29 August 2019

What's in a name?
There's more than you might think to the ONS baby names list

Baby names in England and Wales

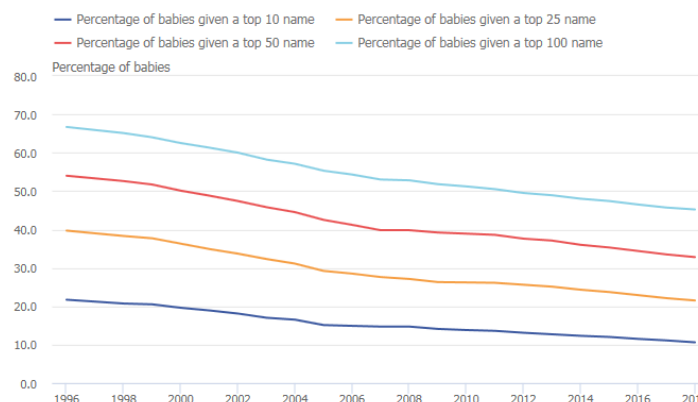


What did we find?

- An increasing diversification in naming has taken place every year since 1996, for both boys and girls. With decreases in the proportion of names featuring in the top 10, 25, 50 and 100.

The percentage of babies given a name in the top 100 has decreased every year since 1996

England and Wales, 1996 to 2018



- This could partly be due to a decline in Christianity, causing previously popular names which have clear roots in the Gospels and Saints to decrease in popularity.

Analytical Insights

- The influence of popular and celebrity culture had grown. Names featured in TV and film are increasing in popularity.
- Names once considered old fashioned, such as Ada and Arthur have made a comeback after the airing of the show *Peaky Blinders*. Unusual names such as Luna (*Harry Potter*) and Arya (*Game of Thrones*) and Arlo (*The Good Dinosaur*) have also grown in popularity.
- People seem to be striving for originality and individuality as much as conformity, perhaps because our spheres of influence are wider.
- Compared to 20 years ago, the number of different baby names registered each year has roughly doubled, as people are choosing new names such as Nevaeh ("heaven" spelt backwards).
- The number of babies born in England and Wales to non-UK born mothers has also doubled in the last twenty years. This has introduced new names and alternative spellings.

What will we be looking at next?

The next release for Baby names in England and Wales: 2019 will be published in August/September 2020.

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



Suicide and drug poisoning in middle-aged generation

Overview

A generation of people born in the 1960s and 1970s, known as Generation X, are dying from suicide or drug poisoning in greater numbers.

This new piece of analysis looks into suicide and drug-related deaths over time by investigating the age at which most people died from these causes.

Click to open our article

Published: 13 Aug 2019

Middle-aged generation most likely to die by suicide and drug poisoning

Related publications

Deaths relating to drug-poisoning in England and Wales

Links



mortality@ons.gov.uk



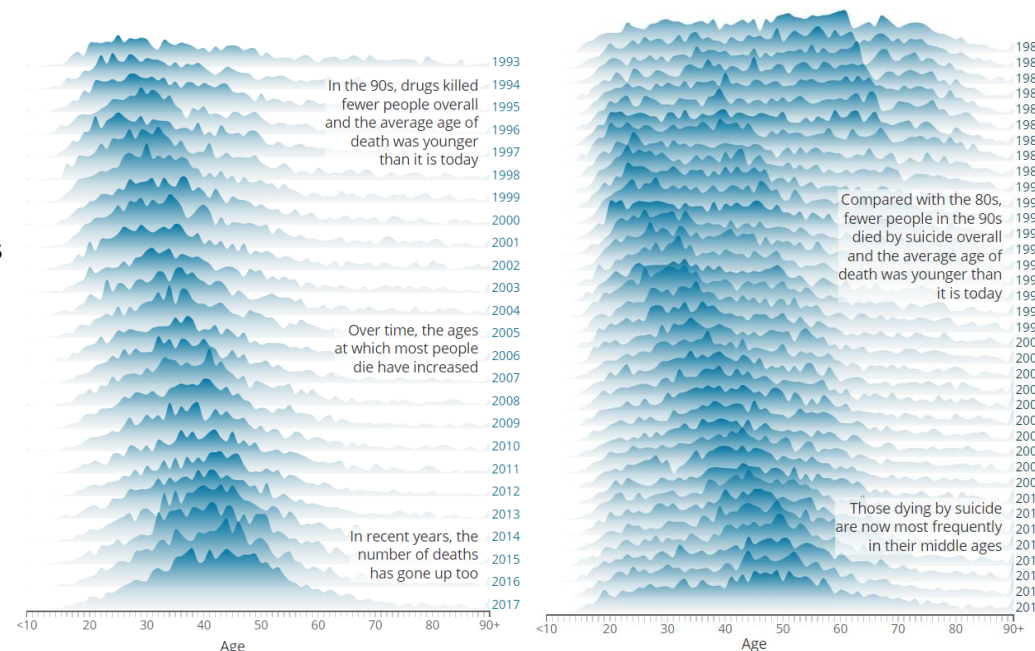
@ONS

What did we find?

- ONS data for England and Wales has shown that in the late 1980s to early 1990s, the age at which most people died by taking their own lives or drug poisoning was concentrated around this generation, when they were in their 20s.
- Since that time, deaths from these two causes have continued to affect the same generation, who are currently in their 40s and 50s to a higher degree than any other.
- This effect has also been seen in the [USA](#) and [Canada](#).

The age at which most people died from drug poisoning has increased over time

Number of drug poisonings by single year of age, England and Wales, deaths registered between 1993 and 2017



Analytical Insights

The age at which most people are dying by suicide has increased over time

Number of suicides by single year of age, England and Wales, deaths registered between 1981 and 2017

What will we be looking at next?

We will continue to monitor the rise in suicide and drug-related deaths.



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Public Policy Analysis
July to September 2019

Overview

Natural capital can be defined as the world's stocks of natural assets which include geology, soil, air, water and all living things. It is from this natural capital that humans derive a wide range of services, often called ecosystem services, which make human life possible. By developing accounts of natural capital's contribution to the economy and our well-being, decision-makers can better include the environment in future policy planning.

Click to open our articles

Published: 22 July 2019



Mountains, moorland and heath accounts



Peatlands

Published: 8 August 2019



Urban Accounts



What did we find?

Analytical Insights

Peatlands, Mountains Moorlands and Heath

- Over ¼ of the UK's drinking water flows from peatlands.
- Provisional estimates of the cost of restoring the UK's peatlands were £8-22 billion over the next 100 years.
- The predicted savings in carbon emissions from restoring peatlands were estimated at £109bn.
- In 2017, electricity generation in the UK from onshore windfarms in mountains, moorlands and heath was over 24 times larger than in 2003.
- Removal of carbon dioxide equivalent by mountains, moorlands and heath during 2017 was estimated to be valued at £130 million.

Urban accounts

- Urban areas represent an estimated 8% of the total UK land area.
- The total annual value of cooling from green and blue space in 2017 in Great Britain was valued at £243.6 million in labour productivity savings and avoided air conditioning energy costs.
- In 2017, the removal of air pollution by urban green and blue space in Great Britain equated to a saving of £162.6 million in associated health costs.
- Recreation spent in nature in the UK urban environment was valued at £2.5 billion in 2017.

What will we be looking at next?

On October 18th we are publishing the UK ecosystem service accounts, our main yearly publication. This update will include additional ecosystem services and significant methodological improvements in relation to the [previous release](#). A conference will follow in Newport on the 25th October; and with next year looming, we're also approaching the goals set out in our [2020 roadmap](#).

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Public sector working

Overview

These articles are the latest in the series of short stories which provides analysis and insight into public service efficiency to government and the inquiring citizen.

The vacancy story explores the trends in vacancy rates for different services across the public sector. The flexible working story looked at flexible working patterns in the public sector and the reasons by people chose to work part-time.

Click to open our articles

Published: 6th August 2019

What are the vacancy trends in the public sector?

Published: 20th September 2019

Working flexibly in the public sector

Links



efficiencymeasurmentunit. @ons.gov.uk



@statsheather

What did we find?

The vacancy rate article found that:

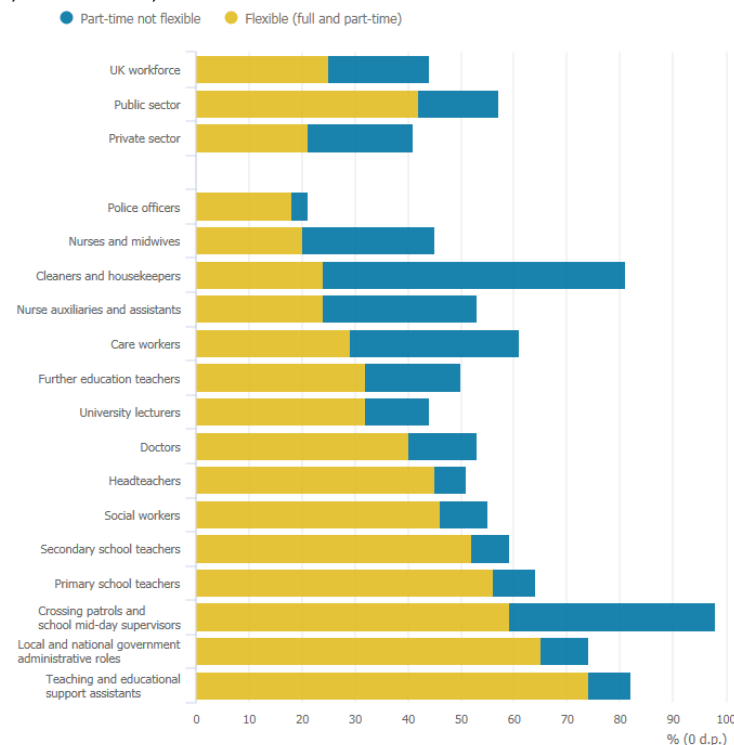
- The NHS and adult social care had the highest vacancy rate in the public service sector (8.5% and 8.0% respectively) in 2018.
- Public admin and defence (includes civil service) and education had the lowest vacancy rate of 1.6% and 1.9% respectively.

The flexible working article found that:

- In 2018, 42% of public sector workers worked flexibly through alternative working patterns such as flexi-time. In contrast, 21% of private sector workers said that they worked flexibly.
- Increasingly, people who work part-time do so because they want to. In 2018, 85% of part-time workers worked part time because they did not want a full-time job, up from 81% in 2012.

Reported working patterns vary between different public sector occupations

UK, Oct to Dec, 2018



What will we be looking at next?

We're exploring articles on public sector sickness, demand for public services at a local level, and the nationality of the public sector workforce.



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Human Capital Consultation

Overview

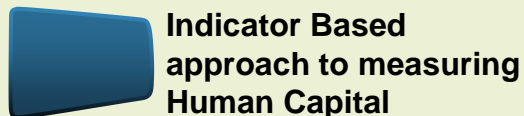
Human Capital refers to the skills, knowledge, competencies and attributes of people and how they productively use them in the economy and wider society.

Tasked to develop a more sophisticated measures of human capital, we have published a public consultation seeking a wide range of views on our proposals.



We welcome your views!

Click to open our consultation

Published: 3 September 2019



Related publications

-  Human Capital Workplan
-  Human Capital estimates, UK: 2004 to 2017

Links



Economic.wellbeing@ons.gov.uk



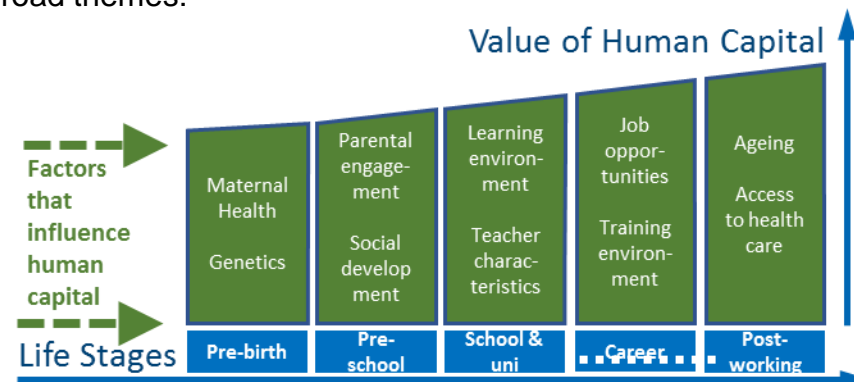
@richt2

What does the evidence say is important?

Analytical Insights

We have carried out a detailed evidence review of the drivers and factors that improve individuals' skills, knowledge and resulting earnings, educational attainment and well-being. From this we have identified 7 broad themes:

- **Family and home**
- **Compulsory, further and higher education**
- **Independent learning**
- **Work & job mobility**
- **Health**
- **Crime**
- **Personality traits and characteristics**



Proposals:

We are proposing that we measure human capital across the whole lifetime, using a range of indicators grouped under each of the above themes. We will be looking at three categories of indicators: **inputs**, measuring activities which impact directly on individual's human capital; **enabling factors**, which facilitate improvements to skills and knowledge; and **outcomes**, which measure the benefits to individuals from the different inputs.

What's next?

- We are hosting an engagement event on November 11 on our consultation. If you are interested in attending, please contact us.
- The consultation will be open till 18 November. We will publish the responses by 3rd February 2020.
- At the end of October, we will also be publishing the latest estimates of the monetary value of human capital, delivering a number of the improvements set out in last year's workplan.

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

Healthcare spending

Overview

This short article presents an analysis of the UK's healthcare spending relative to comparable countries. The article presents comparisons of aggregate spending, and breakdowns that show differences in types of healthcare system.

Healthcare spending data are produced according to the internationally standardised definitions of the System of Health Accounts 2011 (SHA 2011) framework.

Click to open our article

Published: 29th August 2019

How does UK healthcare spending compare with other countries?

Related publications

Healthcare expenditure, UK
Health Accounts: 2017

Links



healthaccounts@ons.gov.uk



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What did we find?

In 2017, healthcare spending in the UK was the equivalent of £2,989 per person.

This was:

- slightly above the median for OECD countries (£2,913 per person)
- below the median for the EU15 (£3,663 per person).
- the second lowest amongst G7 countries, ahead of Italy.

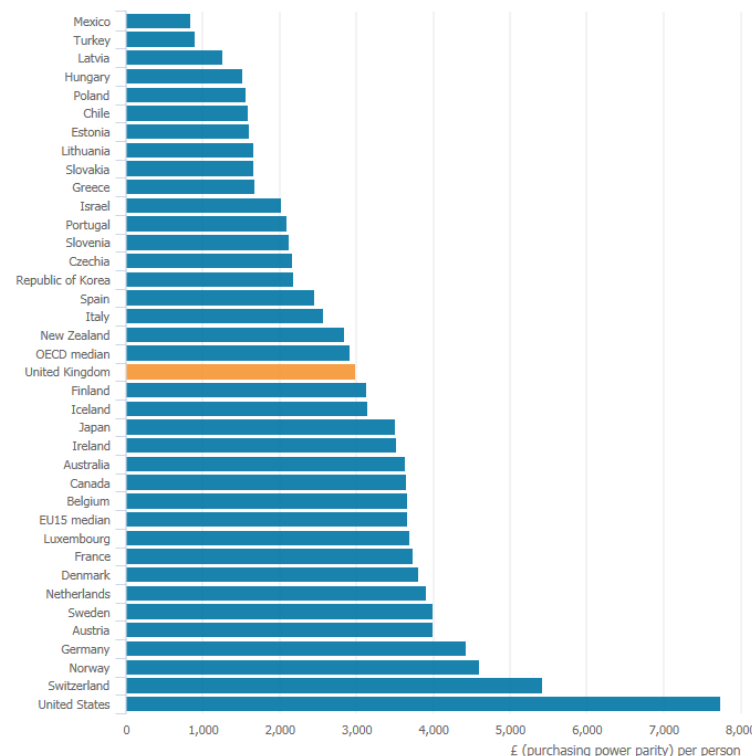
The UK has a predominantly tax-funded NHS-based healthcare system, resulting in us having one of the largest shares of publicly financed healthcare in the OECD.

£560 per person was spent on health-related long-term care in the UK; a similar amount to France, but less than most other western and northern European countries.

Analytical Insights

UK health spending per person was around the median for OECD member states

Healthcare spending per person in OECD countries in 2017



What will we be looking at next?

April 2020: The next round of health accounts will be published. This will present healthcare expenditure up to 2018.



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Leasehold and freehold residential property transactions

Overview

This is a new publication of statistics that presents information about transactions of leasehold and freehold properties in England and Wales, which is an area of growing public and policy interest.

The analysis presented in this release focuses specifically on property transactions for new houses sold as leasehold.

Click to open our article

Published: 15 July 2019

Leasehold and freehold residential property transactions in England and Wales: 2018

Related publications



Estimates of leasehold dwelling stock (MHCLG)

Links



better.info@ons.gov.uk



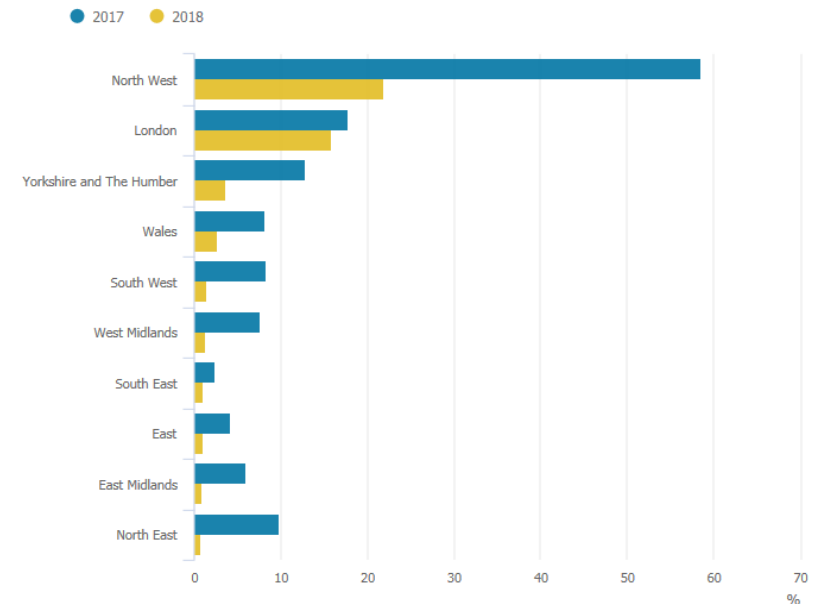
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What did we find?

- In England and Wales, 4.2% of all new houses were sold as leasehold in 2018, down from 13.3% in 2017.
- Terraced houses were the most likely type of new house to be sold as leasehold in 2018.
- In the North West of England, 21.8% of all new houses were sold as leasehold in 2018, more than any other area but down from 58.5% in 2017.
- Out of all leasehold sales of new houses in 2018, two-thirds were in the North West, continuing historical trends.
- Within the North West, the Greater Manchester area had the highest percentage of new house sales that were leasehold in 2018.

Analytical Insights

All English regions and Wales had a drop in the percentage of new house sales that were leasehold in 2018
Percentage of new house sales that were leasehold within each English region and Wales, 2017 and 2018



What will we be looking at next?

- Taking over the production of UK House Building statistics from MHCLG.
- Latest research on estimating the number of dwellings in the private rented sector.
- Research into improving statistics on transactions of new dwellings.



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Overview

Understanding homelessness supports the development of social policies to help some of the most vulnerable people in society.

This article begins building a UK-wide picture of homelessness, discussing overall trends, comparability and coherence in currently available data.

Each UK country produces statistics according to their own legislative framework for housing, which means that definitions of homelessness and the data collected vary between nations and estimating the number of homeless people in the UK as a whole is challenging.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 17 September 2019

**UK homelessness:
2005 to 2018**



What did we find?

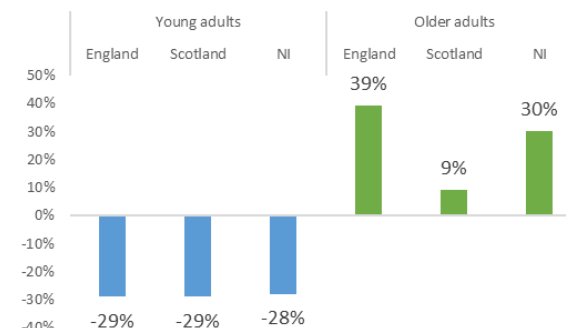
- Trends suggest that the number of people seeking help for homelessness has been reasonably stable in the UK since around 2013.
- Trends in temporary accommodation placements are diverging with figures rising in England, variable in Wales, and relatively stable in Scotland and Northern Ireland over the last five years.
- Characteristics of homeless households are relatively similar across the UK.
- The reasons cited for loss of previous home are broadly consistent across UK countries and are primarily due to changing relationships or disputes within households.
- Street counts estimates for rough sleeping suggest numbers are increasing in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, but estimates based on homelessness applications suggest numbers are decreasing in Scotland.

Analytical Insights

- Households seeking help for homelessness with a main household member aged over 60 years have increased in recent years while those with a main household member aged under 24 to 25 years have decreased.

Trends across the number of people seeking help for homelessness indicate a fall among younger adults and a rise among older adults in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland

Percentage change from 2012/13 to 2017/18



What will we be looking at next?

- Alongside this article, we published an article outlining ongoing and future initiatives across the UK to [improve statistics on homelessness and rough sleeping](#).
- The GSS Harmonisation Team have released a first iteration of an [interactive tool to help users compare official statistics on homelessness and rough sleeping](#). We are actively seeking feedback from everyone on how we can improve the content and functionality of the tool.
- Our next cross-UK analysis on affordable housing will be published in the next quarter.



Overview

Following publication of the UK's full Environmental Accounts data in June 2019, we've since put together a series of articles that explore this data further to help explain and examine the UK's target of reaching net zero emissions by 2050.

Click to open our articles

Published: 24 July 2019

Net zero and the different official measures of greenhouse gas emissions

Published: 30 August 2019

A burning issue: Biomass is the biggest source of renewable energy consumed in the UK

Published: 16 September 2019

Road transport and air emissions

Related publications

UK Environmental Accounts: 2019

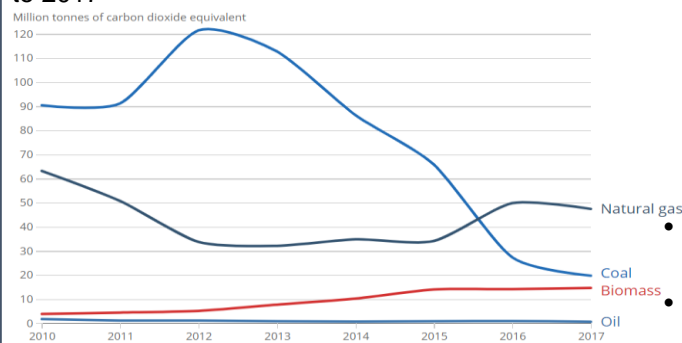


What did we find?

- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions relating to electricity production have fallen from 168 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) in 2010 to 93 million tonnes in 2017 as the UK moves away from coal use towards increased use of renewable energy sources. Biomass is the biggest source of renewable energy.

Greenhouse gas emissions from the burning of biomass in power stations has increased by almost 11 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent from 2010 to 2017

Greenhouse gas emissions from the burning of biomass, gas, coal and oil in power stations, UK, 2010 to 2017



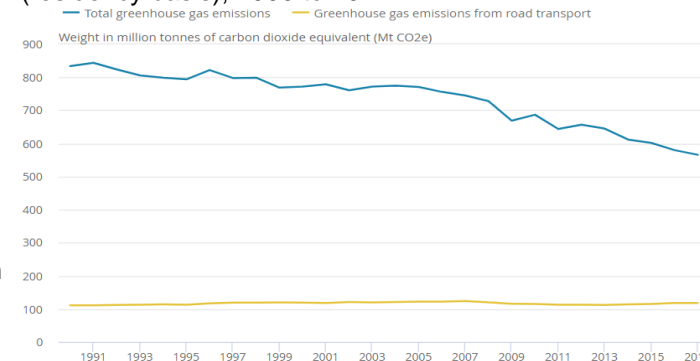
What will we be looking at next?

- Future articles will seek to examine different aspects of the Environmental Accounts and explore comparisons with economic, natural capital and well-being indicators.

Analytical Insights

From 1990 to 2017, greenhouse gas emissions from road transport have increased by 6%

Greenhouse gas emissions, total and road transport, UK (residency basis), 1990 to 2017



- GHG emissions from the burning of biomass for electricity production have increased from 4 million tonnes in 2010 to 15 million tonnes in 2017. GHG emissions from the burning of coal have fallen over this same period to around 20 million tonnes in 2017.
- GHG emissions from road transport have increased by 6% from 1990 to 2017.
- Just 0.5% of all licensed vehicles in the UK in 2018 were ultra-low emissions vehicles.



Drug deaths and suicides in prisons

Overview

For the first time, this analysis reports Experimental Statistics on deaths in prison custody based on National Statistics definitions of deaths caused by suicide and drug-related poisoning.

We identified those who had died in prison custody by linking records in our death registrations database with records held by the MoJ in Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) Deaths in custody database.

Click to open our article

Published: 25 July 2019

Drug-related deaths and suicide in prison custody in England and Wales

Related publications

Suicides in the UK

Links



mortality@ons.gov.uk



@ONS

What did we find?

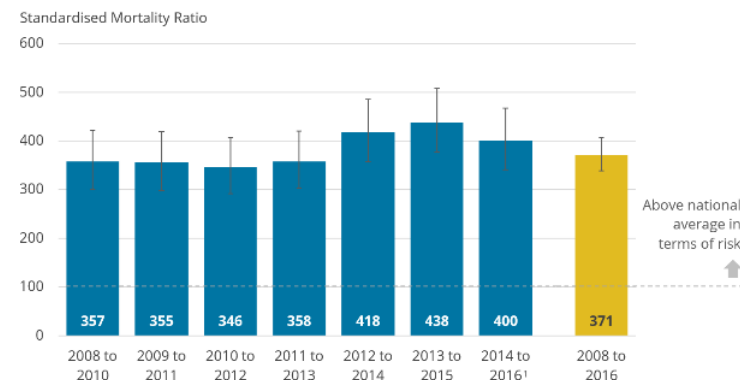
- We identified 1,830 deaths in prison custody from 2008 to 2016 in our death registrations database after linking with (HMPPS) Deaths in custody database; equivalent to around 200 deaths a year, with the majority of deaths being among males (97%).
- 462 of the identified deaths were caused by suicide and 88 were drug-related deaths as defined using our National Statistics definitions.
- The risk of male prisoners dying from drug-related causes was similar to the general male population; opiates were the most common drug type mentioned on death certificates (62 mentions), with methadone, and heroin and morphine being the most common forms.

Analytical Insights

- The risk of male prisoners dying by suicide was 3.7 times higher than the general male population during the nine-year period.

Male prisoners are at a higher risk of dying by suicide compared with the general population

Suicide death occurrences in prison custody in 2008 to 2016, standardised mortality ratios, males, England and Wales



What will we be looking at next?

We are currently exploring whether this piece of analysis can be expanded to include offenders in the community. Other avenues include increasing the granularity of the existing data to draw new insights for prevention.



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SDG – Voluntary National Review

Overview

The UK's first Voluntary National Review taking stock of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Each goal-focussed chapter provides coverage of the Goals at Global Target level. It takes stock of progress, highlights achievements, outlines challenges and identifies next steps

Data are provided for 74% of the global indicators.

Click to open the article

Published: 26 June 2019

UK's Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals

Related publications

Our SDG data website includes links to all our publications

Links



sustainabledevelopment@ons.gov.uk



@FionaDaweONS

What did we find?

- Goal 1: Absolute poverty measures for families with a disabled member have fallen since 2013/14. Relative measures have remained more stable over the same time period.
- Goal 3: Mothers who identified as black had a higher mortality rate (39.7 per 100,000 maternities in 2014-16) compared to other ethnicities.
- Goal 4: In 2018, 20.2% of 18-year olds from the most disadvantaged areas entered full time HE, an increase from 13.5% in 2010 and 18.0% in 2015.
- Goal 10: In the first quarter of 2019, the employment rate for disabled people (51.7%) remained well below that of non-disabled people (81.7%).
- Goal 15: The percentage of features, or area, of 'Areas or Sites of Special Scientific Interest' (A/SSSIs) in favourable or recovering condition increased from 67% in 2005, to 86% in 2015, and remained stable at 85% in 2018.
- Goal 16: The number of modern slavery prosecutions has grown since 2015 with around 300 prosecutions in each of the last three years.

Goal 7: Electricity generation from coal fell by almost 78% between 2015 and 2018, including over 1,800 coal-free hours (equivalent to 75 days) in 2018 alone.
UK Electricity Generated (Terawatt hours) by fuel type: 2015 to 2018



What will we be looking at next?

- 2020 indicator review – almost 5 years in, the indicators are being reviewed by the UN inter-agency and expert group. We will look at the review's impact on our work.
- Annual report – to be published in early November. Please contact sustainabledevelopment@ons.gov.uk to be added to our mailing list.
- 2020 Targets – 21 global targets (27 indicators) have a 2020 deadline; we will review UK progress towards these.



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Links to other releases

Health and Wellbeing

[Adult smoking habits in the UK: 2018 \(02/07/19\)](#)

[Comparisons of measurement of disability \(06/08/19\)](#)

[Deaths registered in England and Wales – 21st century mortality: 2018 \(06/08/19\)](#)

[Cancer survival in England: adult, stage at diagnosis and childhood patients followed up to 2018 \(12/08/19\)](#)

[Personal and economic well-being in the UK: August 2019 \(12/08/19\)](#)

[Deaths related to drug poisoning in England and Wales: 2018 registrations \(15/08/19\)](#)

[Unexplained deaths in infancy, England and Wales: 2017 \(19/08/19\)](#)

[Quarterly conceptions to women aged under 18 years, England and Wales: April to June 2018 \(28/08/19\)](#)

[Suicides in the UK: 2018 registrations \(03/09/19\)](#)

[Quarterly suicide death registrations in England: April to June 2019 \(03/09/19\)](#)

[Quarterly mortality report, England: April to June 2019 \(06/09/19\)](#)

Centre for Ageing and Demography

[Comparing the differences between the 2014-based household projections for local authorities in England \(27/08/19\)](#)

[Household projections across the UK: user guide \(27/08/19\)](#)

Centre for Subnational Analysis

[Subnational service exports: 2017 \(11/09/19\)](#)

Centre for International Migration

[Local area migration indicators Suite, UK: 2018 \(22/08/19\)](#)

[Provisional long term migration estimates \(12/09/19\)](#)

Centre for Equalities and Inclusion

[Effects of taxes and benefits on UK household income – flash estimate: financial year ending 2019 \(26/07/19\)](#)

Analytical insights

[Are young people detached from their neighbourhoods? \(24/07/19\)](#)

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