

January 2020

# Public Policy Analysis Quarterly Review

edition five – October to December 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 Ageing and Demography

#### [Past and projected period and cohort life tables](#)

Life expectancy, probability of dying and numbers surviving from the period and cohort life tables, past and projected, for the UK and constituent countries.

#### [Journeying through adulthood](#)

Considering at what age people achieve some of life's later milestones, such as age of second child, and age leaving the labour market. It also explores how trends in these milestones have changed over the past twenty years.

#### [An alternative look at Ageing](#)

Measuring ageing in terms of remaining life expectancy, instead of years lived, may provide a better indicator of the health of our ageing population.

#### [National population projections](#)

The potential future population size of the UK and its constituent countries. This is widely used in planning, for example, fiscal projections, health, education and pensions.

### Centre for Subnational Analysis

#### [Job quality indicators](#)

First exploratory analysis of indicators of the quality of jobs (hours, earnings and contract information) in the UK using newly reweighted earnings data from the Annual Population Survey (APS) from 2018.

### Centre for Crime and Justice

#### [Domestic abuse in England and Wales](#)

How domestic abuse is dealt with at the local level within England and Wales, using annual data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, police recorded crime and a number of different organisations.

### Health and Well-being

#### [Health State Life Expectancies](#)

The number of years people are expected to spend in different health states among local authority areas in the UK.

#### [Excess winter mortality](#)

Provisional figures for excess winter deaths and the excess winter mortality index in England and Wales for the winter period 2018 to 2019.

#### [Personal well-being](#)

Estimates of life satisfaction, feeling that the things done in life are worthwhile, happiness and anxiety at the UK, country, regional, county and local authority level.

### Centre for International Migration

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

Latest update on our population and migration statistics transformation journey.

### Analytical insights

#### [Families and the labour market](#)

The employment rates of men and women with dependent children in the UK, based on data from the Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey.

#### [Young people in self-employment](#)

Trends in self-employment rates amongst young people. Includes data on what young people consider to be important in a future job.

#### [Public space and house prices](#)

Estimation of the value of recreational and aesthetic services provided by green and blue spaces in urban areas, capitalised into property prices.

#### [Comparing affordable housing](#)

Affordable housing stock, supply, sales and characteristics, compared between England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

#### [Human capital](#)

National estimates of human capital and lifetime earnings for the economically active population in the UK.

#### [Wealth in Great Britain](#)

Results from the sixth round of the Wealth and Assets Survey covering the period April 2016 to March 2018.

### SDGs

This is the third update on the Office for National Statistics' progress towards measuring the global Sustainable Development Goal indicators in the UK.

### Centre for Equalities and Inclusion

#### [Homeless deaths](#)

Experimental Statistics of the number of deaths of homeless people in England and Wales. Figures are given for deaths registered in the years 2013 to 2018.

#### [Improving disability data](#)

Series of reports exploring the situation of disabled people in the UK. In this article, we summarise new analysis on disabled people's lives, review the global drivers for improving how we look at disability, and set out proposals for addressing the gaps in evidence.

#### [Disability pay gaps](#)

Earnings and employment for disabled and non-disabled people in the UK, raw disability pay gaps and factors that affect pay for disabled people.

### Environment

#### [Natural capital](#)

Estimates of the financial and societal value of natural resources to people in the UK.

#### [Greenhouse gas intensity](#)

Greenhouse gas and other pollutant emissions intensity for the UK, including breakdown by industry and comparisons with other European countries. Part of the UK Environmental Accounts.

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



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## Period and cohort life tables

### Overview

The period and cohort life tables give historical and projected life expectancies, mortality rates and chances of survival from 1981 to 2018 and then 50 years into the future to 2068. They are produced every two years for the UK and UK countries based on the assumptions for future mortality from the National Population Projections.

Cohort life expectancy is used by policy-makers in the setting of the State Pension age and in planning social care services.

### Click to open our article

Published: 01 December 2019

**Past and projected period and cohort life tables, 2018-based, UK:1981 to 2068**

### Related publications



Period and cohort life expectancy explained

### Links



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@RichPereira\_ONS

### What did we find?

- Baby boys born in the UK in 2018 can expect to live on average to age 87.6 years and girls to age 90.2 years, taking into account projected changes in mortality patterns over their lifetime.
- In 25 years, cohort life expectancy at birth in the UK is projected to increase by 2.8 years to reach 90.4 years for boys and by 2.4 years to 92.6 years for girls born in 2043.
- In 2043 in the UK, 20.8% of newborn boys and 26.1% of newborn girls are expected to live to at least 100 years of age, an increase from 13.6% for boys and 18.2% for girls born in 2018.
- In comparison with the 2016-based projections, cohort life expectancy at birth is 2.6 years lower for males and 2.7 years lower for females in 2043 than previously projected.

### What will we be looking at next?

The next publication of the past and projected period and cohort life tables will follow on from the next National Population Projections (NPPs). The aim is to produce the next NPPs using a mid-2021 population base by around the end of 2022.

### Centre for Ageing and Demography

#### Click below to explore our interactive

How long can you expect to live?

Life expectancy calculator

Age

- 50 +

Sex

Male

Female

Calculate your life expectancy

Your average life expectancy is

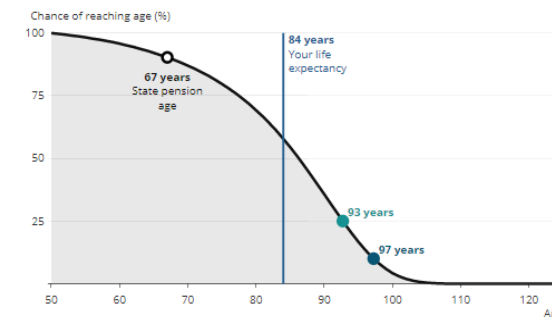
**84 years**

However there's a chance you might live longer...

● **93 years**  
1 in 4 chance

● **97 years**  
1 in 10 chance

● **100 years**  
4.2% chance



Source: Office for National Statistics



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# Journeying through adulthood

## Overview

The most recent available data about our personal and working lives show that many of the significant life moments are happening later than they used to. This article focused on shifting milestones in later life, including the age at which we reach the peak in our earnings, and when we leave the labour market.

This follows on from the article [Milestones: journeying into adulthood](#), released in February which focused on major life events which happen in our younger years.

## Click to open our article

Published: 17 December 2019



**Milestones:  
journeying through  
adulthood**

## Related publications



Milestones: journeying into adulthood

## Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk



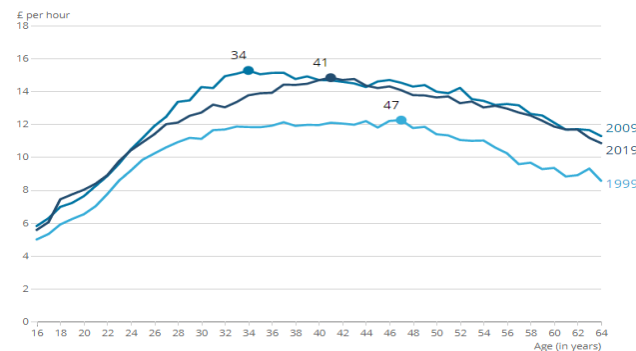
@RichPereira\_ONS

## What did we find?

- In 2018, the average age at which women in England and Wales gave birth to a second child was 31 years, up from 29 years in 1998. As average age of mothers rises, the gap between first and second children is shrinking.
- Our most recent data show the ages of highest earnings for men and women three years apart: women's earnings are highest at 41 years, and men earn the most at 44 years. Meanwhile, 30 years ago the ages of highest earnings were almost 20 years apart: women's earnings were highest at 29 years, and men's at 48 years.

### Age of highest earnings for employees has fluctuated in recent decades

Median hourly earning by single year of age, adjusted for inflation, UK, 1999, 2009 and 2019



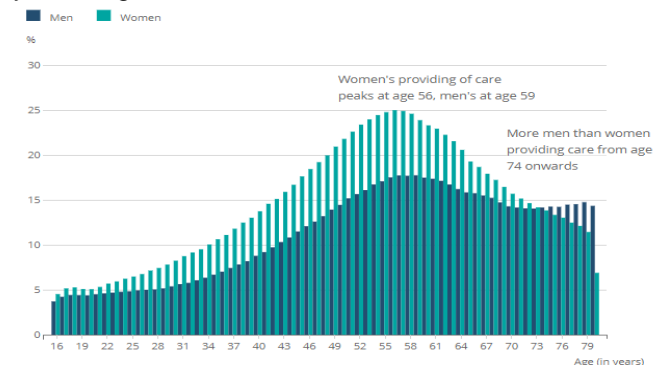
Source: Office for National Statistics – Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

- People are working until later in life than they used to. Between 1999 and 2019, the average age of someone leaving the labour market increased from 61.7 years to 64.7 years, although there are differences in the ages of retirement between men and women.
- Click [here](#) to explore our GIF of life's milestones.

## Centre for Ageing and Demography

### More women than men are carers, until the age of 74

Proportion of people providing care, by sex and single year of age, UK, 2011



Source: Office for National Statistics – 2011 Census England and Wales, National Records of Scotland – 2011 Census Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency – 2011 Census Northern Ireland



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# An alternative look at Ageing

## Overview

65 has traditionally been viewed as the marker for the start of old age. However, chronological age is not directly comparable over time. Someone aged 65 today has different health characteristics and life expectancy now than they did a century ago.

We examine prospective measures of ageing based on remaining life expectancy (RLE) as an alternative to traditional measures of those aged 65 and over, in terms of health status.

## Click to open our article

Published: 19 November 2019

**Living longer: is age 70 the new age 65?**

## Related publications

Living longer: is age 70 the new age 65? Methodology guide

## Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk

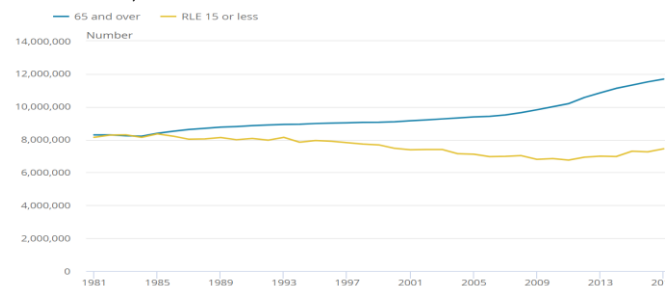


@RichPereira\_ONS

## What did we find?

- Sergei Scherbov and Warren Sanderson suggested using a fixed Remaining Life Expectancy (RLE) of 15 years as the start of older age instead of a fixed chronological age.
- If measured prospectively using RLE then the population is ageing less quickly than if measured in terms of chronological age.

**Numbers of those aged 65 years and over have increased but numbers with RLE5 have declined**  
Number of people aged 65 years and over, and with RLE15, 1981 to 2017, Great Britain



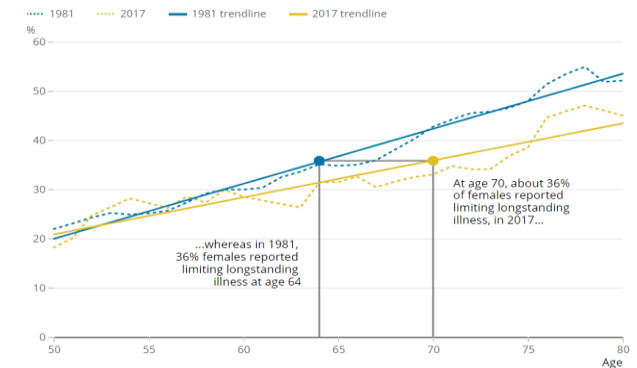
- In 1911, a man had 15 years RLE when he was aged 57. This increased to age 70 in 2017 and is projected to increase further, with a man aged 27 expected to have 15 years RLE in 2066.

## What will we be looking at next?

Continuing our Living Longer series, our next article will examine the implications of housing tenure in later life on finances, housing quality, health and accessibility and repairs.

## Centre for Ageing and Demography

**Women aged 70 years in 2017 have similar levels of limiting longstanding illness as women aged 64 years in 1981**



- Health status by chronological age has improved over time, while health status by prospective measures has been more stable.
- Although health at a given chronological age has improved over time, we do not know if this will continue and, if so, at what rate.
- Prospective measures of ageing based on RLE may be a more appropriate measure to use for planning services.



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# National population projections

## Overview

Have you wondered what future population data underpin the planning and delivering of services such as education, transport and healthcare?

The 2018-based national population projections (NPPs) provide the latest projections on the potential future population levels of the UK and its constituent countries.

This bulletin brings together the main findings from the national projections release.

## Click to open our article

Published: 17 October 2019

## National population projections: 2018-based

## Related publications

National population projections, variant projections: 2018-based

## Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk



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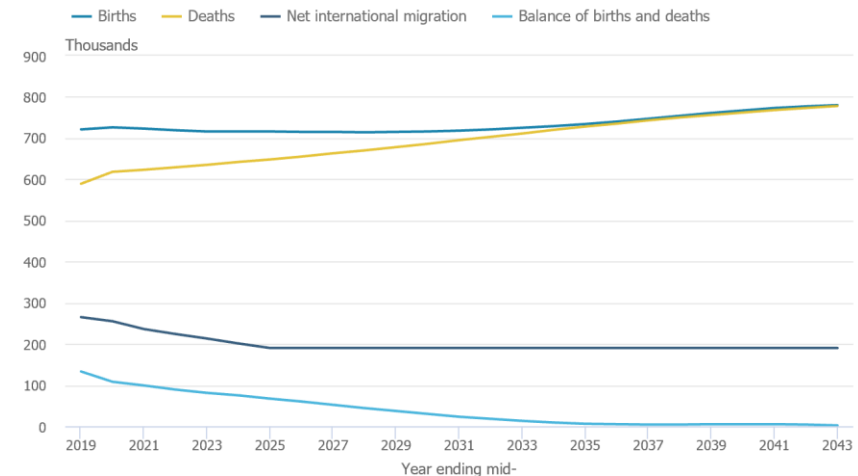
## What did we find?

- The population of the UK is projected to increase by 3.0 million (4.5%) in the first 10 years of the projections, from an estimated 66.4 million in mid-2018 to 69.4 million in mid 2028.
- England's population is projected to grow more quickly than the other UK nations: 5.0% between mid-2018 and mid-2028, compared with 3.7% for Northern Ireland, 1.8% for Scotland and 0.6% for Wales.
- Over the next 10 years, 27% of UK population growth is projected to result from more births than deaths, with 73% resulting from net international migration.

## Centre for Ageing and Demography

### Over time, births and deaths reach similar levels so net international migration causes most growth

Projected births, deaths and net migration, UK, years ending mid 2019 to mid 2043



Source: Office for National Statistics – National population projections

## What will we be looking at next?

- The 2018-based subnational projections for England, which break the NPPs in this publication to local authority and health authority levels, are scheduled for 24 March 2020. Following the sub-nationals, the 2018-based household projections for England, which also go down to local authority level, are provisionally planned for late spring or early summer 2020.
- It has been proposed that the next round of projections will be based on 2021 (rather than 2020), enabling the use of the updated base population from the 2021 Census results.



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## Job quality in city regions

### Overview

This article presents the first exploratory analysis of indicators of the quality of jobs in the UK.

We looked at employee jobs on a resident basis that provide: good hours; a desired contract type, and; a position not in low pay.

Data on quality of jobs were requested by representatives of city regions through the Centre for Subnational Analysis during a user engagement exercise. This analysis is not an official government definition of quality jobs.

Data are available at UK, devolved administrations and city region levels.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 04 December 2019

**Job quality indicators in the UK – hours, pay and contracts: 2018**

### Links



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



[@ONS](#)

### What did we find?

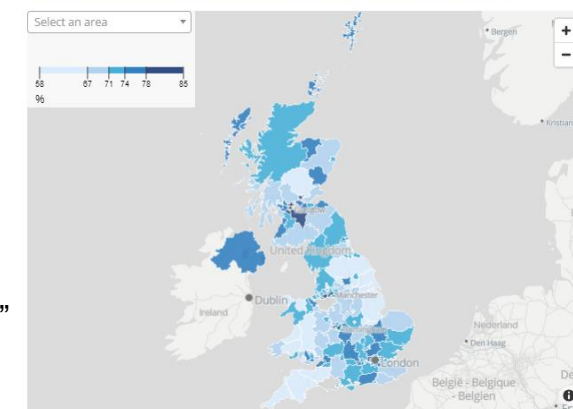
- When creating an [initial composite measure](#) of job quality, the city regions with the highest proportion of residents in 'quality work' were the West of England Combined Authority (76%), and Glasgow City Region (75%). The city regions with the lowest proportion of residents in 'quality work' were Swansea Bay City Region (69%) and Sheffield City Region (69%).
- Four in five employees work "satisfactory hours" (48 hours or fewer) and do not consider themselves underemployed.
- Employees in Northern Ireland are the most likely to be working "satisfactory hours", at 84%, compared with 80% for the whole of the UK.
- Almost all employees (99%) have a "desired contract" (either a permanent contract or non-permanent contract for a reason other than "could not find a permanent job").
- Using two-thirds of the UK median hourly pay as a measure for low pay, 7% of employees in the UK were in low-pay employment and, across the city regions, those living in the Greater London Authority were the least likely to be in low-pay employment (3%).

### Centre for Subnational Analysis

**Click below to explore our interactive**  
**How does your local area fare for quality work, by UK median hourly pay as the measure of low pay?**

Components of classifying quality work by local area using the UK- wide measure of low pay, UK, 2018

[Desired Contract](#) [Satisfactory Hours](#) [Not in low pay](#)



Source: Office for National Statistics

### What will we be looking at next?

Going forward we are looking to incorporate new analysis on areas of work such as automation and wellbeing to our measure of job quality.



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# Domestic abuse in England and Wales

## Overview

Bringing together data on domestic abuse from a range of sources enables appropriate action to be taken to improve victims' experiences and helps provide a clear understanding of the criminal justice system's response to perpetrators of abuse.

This year we redeveloped the publication to better meet user needs. The data are presented within topic-specific articles accompanied by a data tool enabling insight at police force area level.

## Click to open our article

Published: 25 November 2019

**Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview: November 2019**

## Related publications

Domestic abuse in England and Wales – Data Tool

## Links



crimestatistics@ons.gov.uk



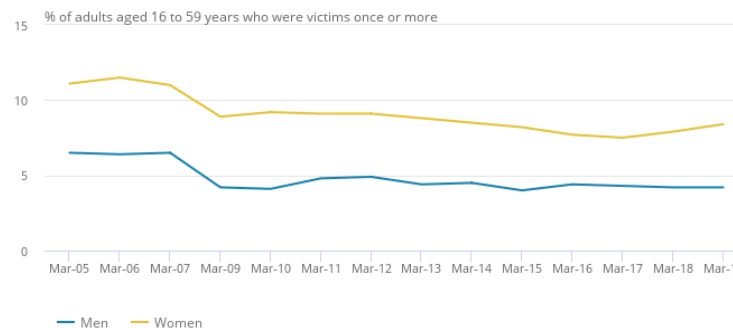
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## What did we find?

- In recent years, there has been little change in the prevalence of domestic abuse estimated by the Crime Survey for England and Wales.
- In the latest year, the number of domestic abuse-related crimes recorded by the police increased by 24%. This increase may reflect improved recording by the police and increased reporting by victims.

### There was no change in the prevalence of domestic abuse for both men and women in the last year

Prevalence of domestic abuse in the last year for adults aged 16 to 59 years, by sex, England and Wales, year ending March 2005 to year ending March 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales

## What will we be looking at next?

- Assessing the impact of the publication to identify future improvements.
- Updating the article on domestic abuse victim services with up to date data.

## Centre for Crime and Justice

The number of suspects of domestic abuse-related crimes referred by the police to the CPS for a charging decision has decreased over the last four years. The number of suspects of domestic abuse-related crimes referred by the police to the CPS for a charging decision, England and Wales, year ending March 2015 to year ending March 2019.

	April 2014 to March 2015	April 2015 to March 2016	April 2016 to March 2017	April 2017 to March 2018	April 2018 to March 2019
Number	126,461	124,292	112,844	110,653	98,470

Source: Crown Prosecution Service

- The police made 32 arrests per 100 domestic abuse-related crimes, equating to 214,965 arrests.
- Referrals of suspects of domestic abuse-flagged cases from the police to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) for a charging decision fell 11%.
- Over three-quarters (77%) of domestic abuse-related CPS prosecutions were successful in securing a conviction.



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# Health State Life Expectancies

## Overview

Gains in life expectancy have been stalling since 2011 in the UK. When looking at a local level picture, there were large spatial gaps in life expectancy at birth across all the constituent countries of the UK.

This statistical bulletin presents estimates of life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy for the UK, constituent countries, regions, and local government administrations including combined authorities and Welsh health boards.

## Click to open our article

Published: 11 December 2019

**Health State Life Expectancy, UK: 2016 to 2018**

## Links



healthineq@ons.gov.uk



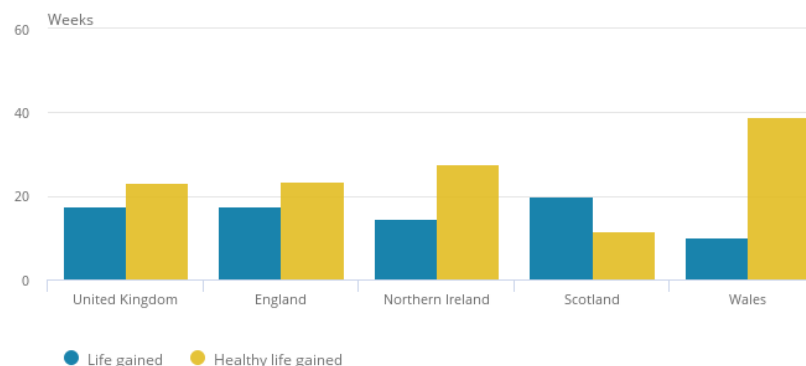
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## What did we find?

- There were small increases in male and female life expectancy at birth in the UK between 2013 to 2015 and 2016 to 2018 (0.2% and 0.1% respectively); the size of these increases was substantially smaller than those observed during the first decade of the 21st century.

### Women at age 65 years in England, Wales and Northern Ireland saw larger increases in healthy life expectancy compared to life expectancy since 2009 to 2011

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy, UK and constituents countries, between 2009 to 2011 and 2016 to 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics

## Health and Well-being

- The growth in healthy life years at age 65 years in Wales was almost four times faster than life expectancy since 2009 to 2011, reducing the years lived in poorer health during retirement.
- The life expectancy in London continues to grow at a faster rate than other regions, so much so that London is now the region that has the highest life expectancy for both males and females.
- The London boroughs of Wandsworth, Islington, Southwark and Haringey were observed to have significant gains in healthy life expectancy since 2009 to 2011.

## What will we be looking at next?

The next release for Health State Life Expectancy will focus on inequalities in England and Wales using national deprivation deciles, due for publication on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2020.

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



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# Excess winter mortality

## Overview

More people die in the winter than the summer in England and Wales. This statistical bulletin presents provisional figures for the winter period 2018 to 2019 and final figures for the winter period 2017 to 2018.

For the first time excess winter mortality data has been produced for England and Wales separately back to the winter period 1991 to 1992.

## Click to open our article

Published: 27 November 2019

**Excess winter mortality in England and Wales: 2018 to 2019 (provisional) and 2017 to 2018 (final)**

## Related publications

Do summer heatwaves lead to an increase in deaths?

## Links



mortality@ons.gov.uk



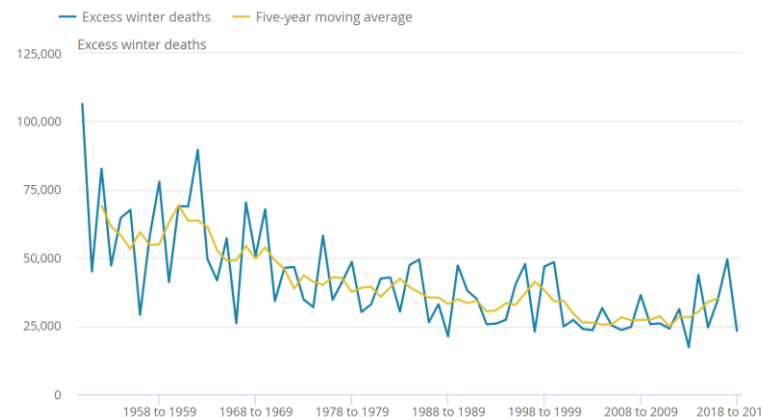
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## What did we find?

- There were an estimated 23,200 excess winter deaths which occurred in England and Wales in the 2018 to 2019 winter, the lowest since the winter of 2013 to 2014.

### The five-year moving average increased for the third consecutive year

Excess winter deaths and five-year central moving average (based on death occurrences), England and Wales, between 1950 to 1951 and 2018 to 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics

- Excess winter mortality continued to be higher in females compared with males and highest in females aged 90 years and over compared with females at younger ages.
- Respiratory diseases continued to be the leading cause of excess winter deaths occurring in 2018 to 2019.

## What will we be looking at next?

The next release for Excess winter mortality in England and Wales: 2019 to 2020 (provisional) and 2018 to 2019 (final) will be published in November 2020.

## Health and Well-being

- The substantial reductions observed in both England and Wales since the previous winter shows the fluctuations in excess winter mortality. The recent decreases are likely related to the milder weather experienced in the winter months compared with the previous winter and the lower impact of influenza on the elderly in 2018 to 2019 [supporting the improvement in the efficacy of influenza vaccines](#).



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# Personal well-being in the UK

## Overview

In October 2019, we published a bulletin looking at personal well-being estimates at local authority level with the aim to identify areas of persistently low and high well-being across the country.

We also looked at a wide range of local circumstances and how this might help us understand differences in personal well-being at local level. This was done to meet user needs for more granular and local analyses into well-being.

## Click to open our article

Published: 23 October 2019

**Personal well-being in the UK: April 2018 to March 2019**

## Related publications

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

## Links



qualityoflife@ons.gov.uk



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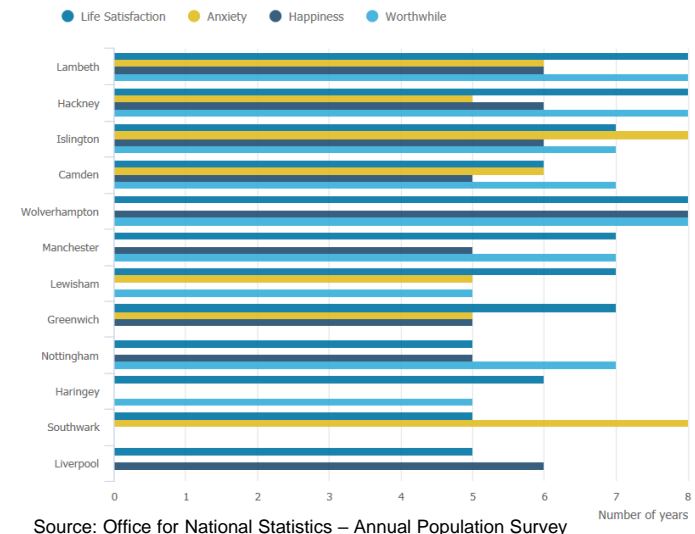
## What did we find?

- Looking into areas of persistently low and high well-being, we found that several London boroughs (such as Lambeth, Hackney, Islington and Camden) report persistently poor well-being across the personal well-being indicators. On the other hand, we found that rural areas in Scotland, Northern Ireland, and parts of England had the most persistently high well-being levels across the time period.
- In the publication, we followed up on this analysis by selecting 'case study' local authorities (Lambeth and Wolverhampton for low well-being and North Devon and Chichester for high well-being) to identify what factors might influence their high or low well-being outcomes.

## Health and Well-being

### Several London boroughs persistently report low well-being across all measures of personal well-being

Local authorities consistently reporting low average personal well-being ratings, UK, between the years ending March 2012 to March 2019



## What will we be looking at next?

We have been developing experimental quarterly well-being statistics that use quarterly weights. This allows us to explore short-term changes in personal well-being by looking at fluctuation over the years and comparisons of quarters one year apart. Using quarterly estimates is also more comparable with the economic well-being estimates, which also use quarterly data for its indicators. This was included for the first time in our [November release](#) and will also be included in our upcoming personal and economic well-being publication on the 6<sup>th</sup> February 2020.



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# Migration Statistics transformation update

## Overview

In November 2019 we published the latest update on our population and migration statistics transformation journey.

This provides an overview of our progress towards putting administrative data at the core of what we do, a summary of what's happening in the next year and our plan up to 2023.

## Click to open our article

Published: 15 November 2019

## Transformation of the population and migration statistics system

## Related publications

Migration Statistics Quarterly Report

## Links



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## What did we find?

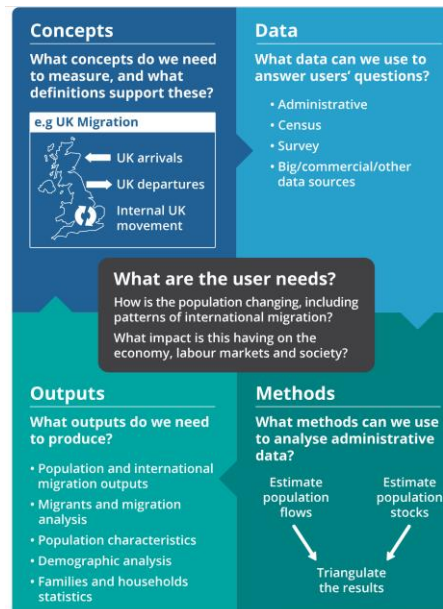
- Our ambition is to put administrative data at the core of population and migration statistics, delivering a transformed system by 2023.
- We are currently focusing on the priority areas where we can address user needs in the short-term, continuing to embed more administrative data as this becomes available and as our research progresses.
- In 2020 we will focus on delivering improved migration statistics by refining our [preliminary adjustment methodology](#) based on the best available data and taking on board feedback from users.
- This includes extending our current EU adjustment (which applies up to 2016) as soon as possible. We are working across the Government Statistical Service – including with the Home Office and the Department for Work and Pensions - to assess what data sources can help us deliver this.

## What will we be looking at next?

- To keep users updated on our progress, we plan to publish regular updates over the next year.
- During 2020 we expect to publish our completed migration statistics adjustment methodology.
- **Your feedback on our transformation update would be valuable. Get in touch at [pop.info@ons.gov.uk](mailto:pop.info@ons.gov.uk) to tell us what you think!**

## Centre for International Migration

### Our framework for transforming population and migration statistics



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# Families and the labour market

## Overview

Many parents make changes to their work to help balance work and family life. Families and the labour market provides the latest analysis of the employment rates of adults with and without dependent children in the UK in 2019.

Analysis explored employment rates, economic activity and hours worked by adults with and without dependent children, while looking at the effect of childcare on employment.

## Click to open our article

Published: 24 October 2019

## Families and the labour market, UK: 2019

## Related publications



Working and workless households in the UK

## Links



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



@ONS

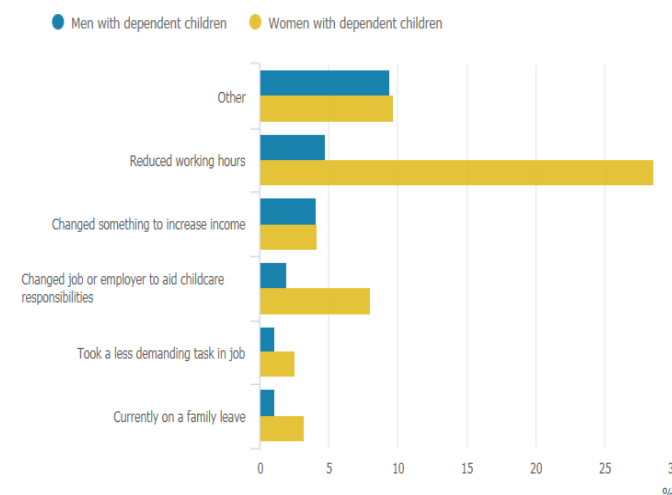
## What did we find?

- Over half of mothers (56.2%) said they had made a change to their employment for childcare reasons, compared with 22.4% of fathers.
- In April to June 2019, 3 in 4 mothers with dependent children (75.1%) were in work in the UK. This compared with 92.6% of fathers with dependent children.
- Since 2000, fathers have consistently had a higher employment rate than men without dependent children. During this period, the rate of mothers in employment has overtaken the employment rates of women without dependent children.
- The proportion of parents who faced an obstacle fulfilling responsibilities decreased as the age of the child increased; from 34.9% of parents whose youngest child was aged between 0 and 4 years to 20.4% of parents with a child aged 11 to 14 years.

## Analytical Insights

### Around 3 in 10 mothers reduced their working hours to look after dependent children

January to December 2018, UK



Source: Annual Population Survey person dataset, Office for National Statistics

## What will we be looking at next?

- ONS publishes quarterly updates to the employment rates of adults with and without dependent children in the UK, which can be found in [“Working and workless households in the UK”](#).
- [“Families and Households in the UK”](#) also provides information on the trends in living arrangements for families with and without dependent children in the UK.

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## Young people in self-employment

### Overview

The growth of self-employment is a feature of the UK's changing labour market.

As the number of young people working for themselves continues to rise, analysis reveals a gap between expectations and reality.

This article focused on young people, and explored the characteristics of those in self-employment.

### Click to open our article

Published: 18 November 2019

**Young people expect high pay and leisure time from self-employment**

### Related publications

Young people's career aspirations versus reality

### Links



policy.evidence.analysis@ons.gov.uk



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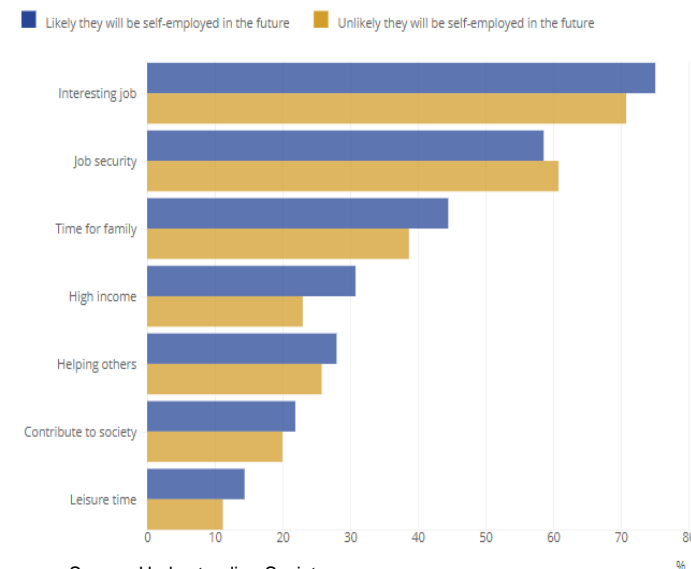
### What did we find?

- Young people are twice as likely to work for themselves if the main wage-earner in their childhood household was also self-employed. The effect is larger for men than women.
- One in five (22%) 16- to 21-year-olds say it is likely they will be self-employed at some point in the future.
- Fewer than one in ten 22- to 30-year-olds are self-employed after leaving education (9%).
- They earn around £3,800 less per year than employees on average, despite many of them working longer hours.
- There are far more young men than women in self-employment. The number of young men working for themselves in construction alone is almost equal to the total number of young women in self-employment.
- Of young women who are self-employed, 40% are part-time, compared with 10% for men. This could be because young women place a greater premium on flexible working than do young men.
- Degree or higher education is the most common qualification level for young people working for themselves, closely followed by A level. Self-employed women are nearly twice as likely as their male counterparts to have a degree.

### Analytical Insights

#### Time for family and a high income are important to those who plan to work for themselves

Percentage of 16- to 21-year-olds who consider each factor as "very important" in a future job, UK, 2015 to 2016



Source: Understanding Society

Difference between those who expect to be self-employed and those who do not are statistically significant for a high income, time for family and contributing to society. Differences for other factors are not statistically significant.



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# Contribution of public spaces to house prices

## Overview

The recreational and aesthetic benefits of nature can be reflected in house prices. Homebuyers value being near to green spaces – probably because they can use them for leisure activities like dog walking, sport and exercise.

We developed a model to statistically analyse the impact of green spaces on house prices to include that benefit in the natural capital accounts.

## Click to open our article

Published: 14 October 2019

**Urban green spaces raise nearby house prices by an average of £2,500**

## Related publications

Valuing green spaces in urban areas: a hedonic price approach using machine learning techniques

## Links



natural.capital.team@ons.gov.uk



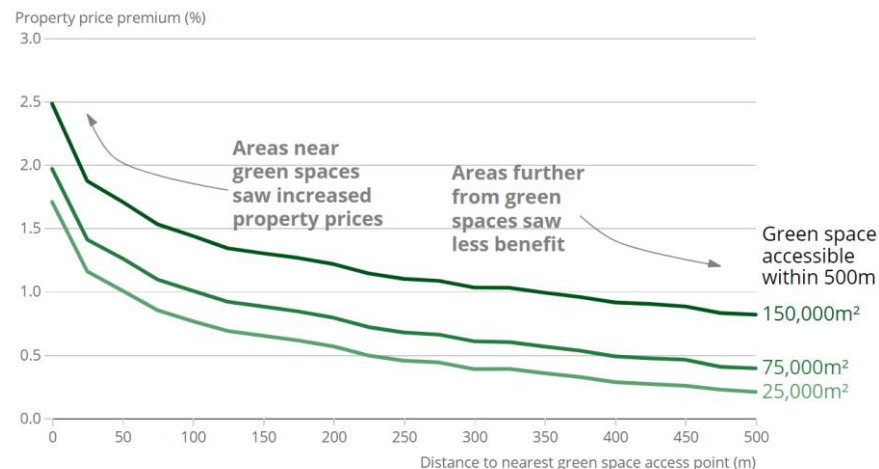
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## What did we find?

- Houses and flats within 100 metres of public green spaces are an average of £2,500 more expensive than they would be if they were more than 500 metres away – an average premium of 1.1% in 2016.
- Public green space boosts the prices of detached houses the most. These homes attract a 1.9% premium if they are within 100 metres of a public green space, but flats near green spaces are only 0.6% more expensive than those further away.
- In 2016, having a view over a green space or water boosted house prices by an extra 1.8% – an average of £4,600.

### The closer the green space, and the more there is, the higher the premium

Property price premium by distance from nearest publicly accessible green space and total amount of public green space accessible within 500 metres



Source: Office for National Statistics

## What will we be looking at next?

We will be exploring updating these estimates using the best available data. We are also considering breaking up the outdoor space into different types of space, to consider their varying impact.



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## Comparing affordable housing

### Overview

Affordable housing is a difficult topic to measure, as terminology and definitions differ across the UK because of devolution.

For the first time, ONS analysis brought together affordable housing statistics from across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

We have looked at the similarities and differences in the stock, supply, sales and characteristics of affordable housing in the UK.

### Click to open our article

Published: 06 November 2019

## Comparing affordable housing in the UK

### Related publications



UK homelessness:  
2005 to 2018

### Links



GSS.housing@ons.gov.uk



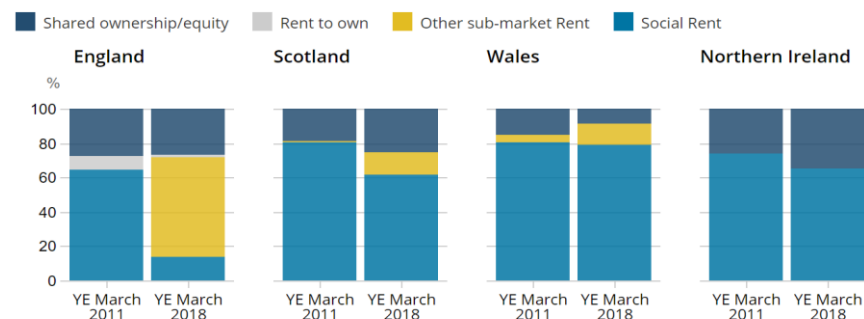
@ONS @UKGSS

### What did we find?

- There were 60,000 affordable homes supplied (built, bought or rehabilitated) between April 2017 and March 2018, whilst Scotland supplied the most affordable homes per person (16 homes per 10,000 people).
- England has seen a larger change in the types of affordable homes being delivered; there has been a shift from homes being delivered for social rent to other sub-market rent homes.
- As of April 2018 there were about 5 million homes in the social housing sector across the UK, representing about a sixth of all properties; this proportion has been stable over the past 10 years.
- Across the UK, Scotland had the highest proportion of homes in the social sector in 2018 (22% of homes).

#### The types of affordable housing being delivered have changed across the UK, particularly in England

Types of affordable housing delivered in each country, year ending March 2011 and year ending March 2018



Source: Affordable housing supply – Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, Affordable housing supply – Scottish Government, Provision of affordable housing – Welsh Government, Northern Ireland Housing Statistics – Department for Communities

### What will we be looking at next?

- The GSS Harmonisation team have released the [Affordable Housing Harmonisation Review](#) which explores definitions used across the UK, and the feasibility of harmonising these.
- Working with statistical producers across the UK we will continue to improve the coherence, quality, harmonisation, accessibility and user focus of housing statistics.
- Our next topics are housebuilding and housing affordability. Our [workplan](#) provides more detail.



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## Human capital

### Overview

Measuring the stock of human capital can help us better understand what drives economic growth. At an individual level, it is linked to better labour market and health outcomes, and lower crime rates.

Human capital is defined as the “knowledge, skills, competencies and attributes embodied in individuals that facilitate the creation of personal, social and economic well-being”.

In this release, we measure human capital through people’s expected lifetime earnings.

### Click to open our article

Published: 28 October 2019

### Human capital estimates in the UK: 2004 to 2018

### Related publications

Human capital workplan: 2018

### Links



economic.wellbeing@ons.gov.uk



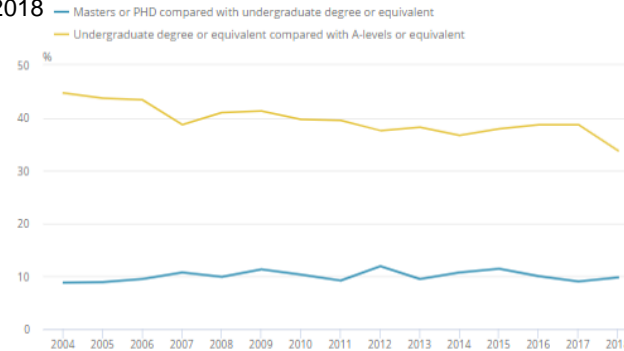
@richt2

### What did we find?

- The UK’s human capital stock was £21.4 trillion in 2018, equivalent to around 10 times the size of UK gross domestic product (GDP).
- There was an annual increase of 0.2% in 2018 in real terms, continuing the slower rate of growth seen since 2016. This was the result of an increase in the educational attainment of those who were economically active and an increase in their population size, though these increases were partially offset by the effects of an ageing population.

#### Individuals with a Master's or PhD degree had a higher human capital in 2018 than those with an undergraduate degree or equivalent

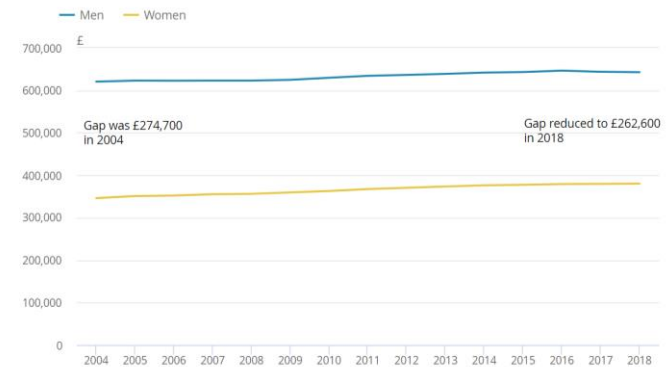
Average premium in lifetime earnings for those with a Master's or PhD degree and those with an undergraduate degree or equivalent, compared with people with A levels, UK, 2004 to 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Annual Population Survey and Labour Force Survey

#### Women's average lifetime earnings has grown more since 2004 than those of men, but remain 41% lower than those of men in 2018

Men's and women's real lifetime earnings, UK, 2004 to 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Human capital estimates

### What will we be looking at next?

We're looking to develop our measurement of human capital and ran a public consultation last year on our proposal of using an indicator-based approach. We will publish our response by Mid-March 2020.



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## Overview

Wealth in Great Britain (GB) is a longitudinal survey of wealth held by private households in GB. It is the only source of information providing estimates of the distribution of household and individual wealth including changes over time.

It is the key source of information on assets, savings, debt, planning for retirement and attitudes related to these for policy departments and the wider research community. For the first time this release deflates the series enabling direct comparisons over time.

## Click to open our articles

Published: 05 December 2019



**Total Wealth in GB: April 2016 to March 2018**



**Pension wealth in GB: April 2016 to March 2018**



**Household debt in GB: April 2016 to March 2018**



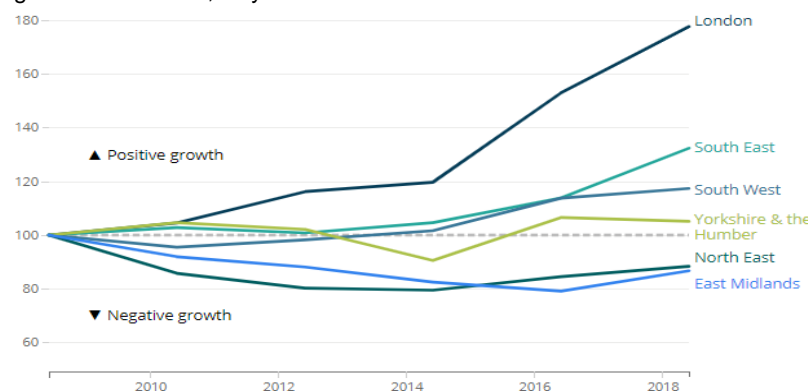
## What did we find?

## Analytical Insights

- Total aggregate wealth in GB reached £14.6 trillion in April 2016 to March 2018.
- This was broadly unchanged between July 2006 and July 2012, with above inflation growth in all survey periods since July 2012 at a rate of 10% to 13% per survey period.
- Total wealth inequality in Great Britain was broadly unchanged in the latest period, though it has increased since July 2006 to June 2008, based on a number of measures of inequality.
- In the latest period, private pension wealth accounted for 42% of all wealth in GB at £6.1 trillion with more individuals having private pension wealth than not, likely due to automatic enrollment.

### Regions with the highest median total wealth have seen larger growth than those with lower median total wealth

Change in median total wealth (indexed to 100 at July 2006 to June 2008) by region: Great Britain, July 2006 to March 2018



- 4% of households were in problem debt in the latest period; households in problem debt were more likely to rent their home and have an unemployed household head.
- On a regional basis there is a mixed picture of growth in median wealth, with some regions seeing negative growth and others positive since July 2006 to June 2008.

## What will we be looking at next?

Generational wealth – we will be looking at individual wealth (as opposed to household wealth) by age, to compare the wealth of different generations over time.

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





# SDGs in the UK: progress

## Overview



In 2015, the world signed up to take action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030 – through the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

ONS is responsible for sourcing and reporting the data for the UK for the SDGs – this report outlines progress and achievements over the last year

## Click to open our article

Published: 07 November 2019



**Sustainable Development Goals in the UK: progress on monitoring and reporting data**

## Related publications



UK SDG data site

## Links



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@FionaDaweONS

## What progress have we made?

## Environment

- Now reporting headline data for 183 (75%) of the 244 indicators.
- Supported the Government to produce the [UK Voluntary National Review \[pdf\]](#) of progress towards the SDGs that had data at its heart.
- Continually adding data break downs that allow us to identify groups that are being left behind – this year we particularly focussed on data breakdowns for people with disabilities.
- Working to highlight the interlinkages between the SDGs – at a [public policy forum in October](#), we demonstrated how the SDGs can shine a light on the social impact of climate change.
- Continuing to innovate to find new data sources – this year we worked with LINK to access their detailed data to measure the number of cash machines per 100,000 people in the UK (SDG 8.10).
- Working with other countries to adopt the OpenSDG reporting platform that we co-develop with the US Government and the non-profit Centre for Open Data Enterprise.



**LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND**

## What will we be looking at next?

- More data available on our reporting platform, with more disaggregations.
- More analysis – to show how the SDGs inter-relate.
- Building collaborative partnerships with academia, the third sector, local and central government and other organisations to source data.
- Continue to improve the [UK SDG data site](#) – if you use SDG data and want to help us with our user research we would be very pleased to hear from you

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



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# Deaths of homeless people

## Overview

Homelessness is an important problem affecting some of the most vulnerable people in society. This analysis is updating the official statistic on deaths of homeless people that is widely used to report the extent of the homelessness in England and Wales.

This release resulted in an urgent parliamentary question to the Secretary of State for housing and discussion in parliament.

## Click to open our article

Published: 01 October 2019

### Deaths of homeless people in England and Wales

## Related publications

Deaths of homeless people, local authorities in England and Wales

## Links



mortality@ons.gov.uk



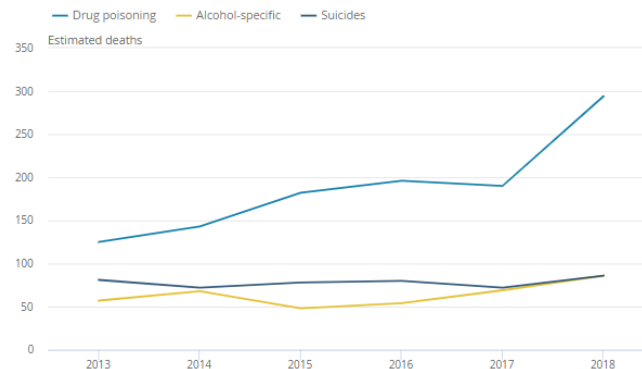
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## What did we find?

- There were an estimated 726 deaths of homeless people in England and Wales registered in 2018, the highest year-to-year increase (22%) since our time series began.
- London and the North West had the highest numbers of deaths in 2018, with 148 (20% of the total number) and 103 (14% of the total number) estimated deaths of homeless people respectively.

### Drug-related deaths of homeless people increased by 55 % in one year

Deaths of homeless people (estimated) by selected causes of death, 2013 to 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Death registration

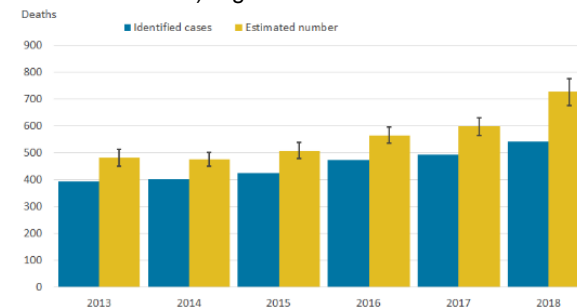
## What will we be looking at next?

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

## Centre for Equalities and Inclusion

### Estimated number of deaths among homeless people has increased by 51% over the last six years

Deaths of homeless people (identified cases and estimated number) registered in 2013 to 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Death registration

- Most of the deaths in 2018 were among men (641 estimated deaths; 88% of the total).
- Two in five deaths of homeless people were related to drug poisoning in 2018 (294 estimated deaths), and the number of deaths from this cause has increased by 55% since 2017.



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# Improving disability data in the UK

## Overview

We have launched a new series of reports providing analysis on disabled people, covering topics such as education, employment, housing, well-being, social participation and experiences of crime.

The need to improve disability data is driven by advances in promoting equality for disabled people, such as the [UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#), [Sustainable Development Goals](#) and the [Equality Act 2010](#).

**Click to open our article**

Published: 02 December 2019

**Improving disability data in the UK**

## Related publications



Disability pay gaps

## Links



life.course@ons.gov.uk



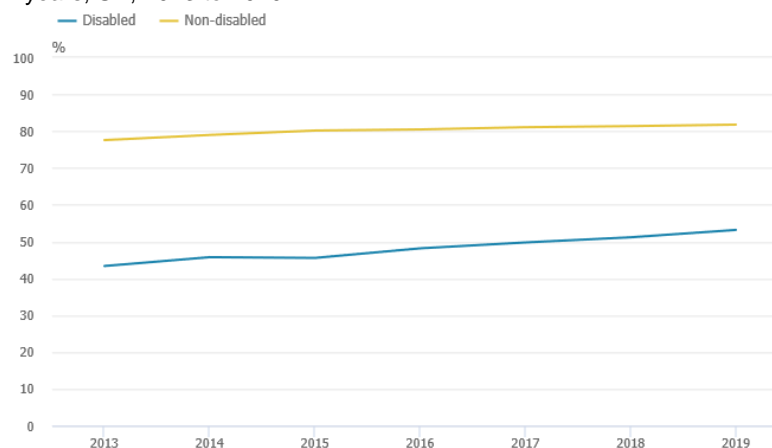
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## What did we find?

- Between 2013 and 2019, the disability employment gap has reduced, with the latest data showing roughly half of disabled people were in employment (53.2%) compared with just over four out of five non-disabled people (81.8%).
- Individuals with severe or specific learning difficulties were the disabled group least likely to have a degree (7.0%), a difference of 14.8 percentage points in comparison with the disabled population on average.
- Young disabled people in 2019 (ages 16 to 24 years) were less likely to live with their parents (67.6%) than young non-disabled people (73.1%), but this pattern reverses for ages 25 to 54 years.
- In the year ending March 2019, disabled women were more than twice as likely to have experienced domestic abuse (17.3%) than non-disabled women (7.0%).
- The proportion of disabled people (13.3%) who report feeling lonely “often or always” is almost four times that of non-disabled people (3.4%).

### Disabled people are 28.6 percentage points less likely to be in employment than non-disabled people

Employment rate for disabled and non-disabled people aged 16 to 64 years, UK, 2013 to 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour market A08 dataset, Labour Force Survey

## What will we be looking at next?

Our release sets out our analysis priorities for 2020 and beyond. In the short term, we anticipate exploring financial well-being, education, employment outcomes and social attitudes towards disabled people.



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## Disability pay gaps

### Overview

To improve the evidence base on the experiences of disabled people in various aspects of their lives we looked to see if there existed a pay gap between disabled and non-disabled employees.

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

### Click to open our article

Published: 02 December 2019

### Disability pay gaps in the UK: 2018

### Related publications

- Being disabled in 2019
- Ethnicity pay gaps in Great Britain: 2018

### Links



policy.evidence.analysis@ons.gov.uk



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### What did we find?

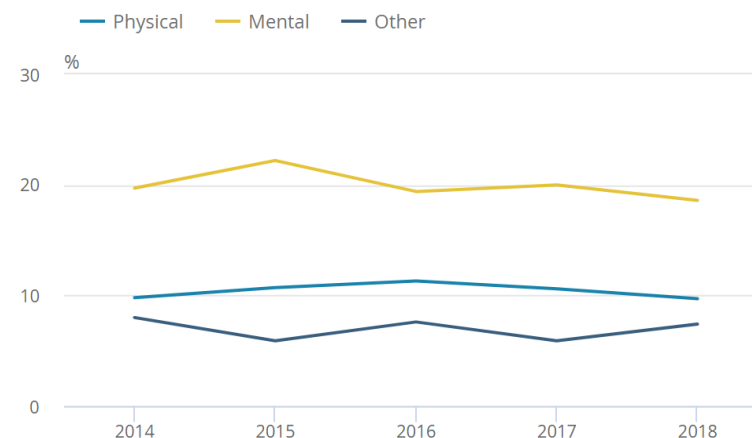
- Median pay was consistently higher for non-disabled employees than disabled employees; in 2018, median pay for non disabled employees was £12.11 an hour whilst for disabled employees it was £10.63 an hour, resulting in a pay gap of 12.2%.
- The disability pay gap was wider for men than for women.
- In 2018, London had the widest disability pay at 15.3%, whilst Scotland had the narrowest pay gap at 8.3%.
- Disabled employees with a mental impairment had the widest pay gap at 18.6%, while those with physical impairment the pay gap was 9.7% and those with other impairments had the narrowest gap at 7.4%.
- Around a quarter of the difference in mean pay can be accounted for by factors such as occupation and qualification.

### Centre for Equalities and Inclusion

- Within different occupation groups the widest pay gap was in employees working in the Managers, Directors and Senior Officials at 13.1% and the narrowest was in employees working in Elementary Occupations at 1.2%.

### The disability pay gap for those with mental impairments was consistently wider than the other impairments types

Percentage difference in median pay between disabled and non-disabled employees for different types of impairments, UK, 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – Annual Population Survey

### What will we be looking at next?

We are currently seeking feedback on the analysis presented in the article which will inform future work on this topic. Please email us if you have any feedback or suggestions.

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## Overview

UK Natural Capital is comprised by all the ecosystem services which UK natural assets provide. Natural assets include soil, air, water and all living things.

Accounting for natural capital is important as many of the most valuable services it provides are intangible so they're often overlooked. Therefore, prior to creating natural capital accounts decisions can frequently be made without best representing the environment.

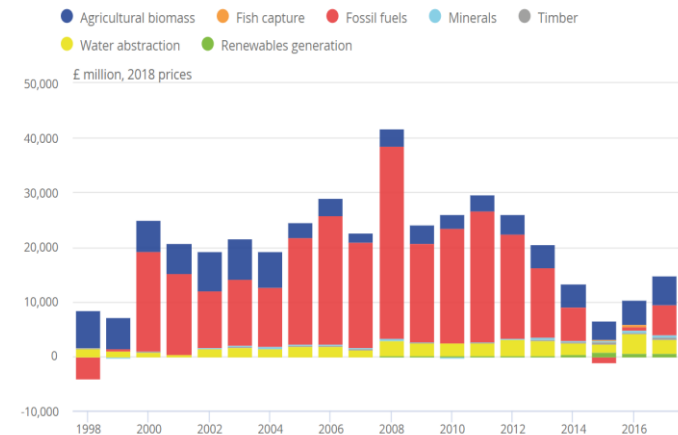


## What did we find?

- In 2016, with the addition of new services, the partial asset value of UK natural capital was estimated to be nearing £1 trillion (£951 billion).
- On average annually, people in Wales spend over three times longer on outdoor recreation than people in England.
- In 2018, feedstock and grazing for livestock made up 61% of UK agricultural biomass.
- The cooling shade of trees and water saved the UK £248 million by maintaining productivity and lowering air conditioning costs on hot days in 2017.
- Renewable energy generation grew from 5% of all electricity generation in 2008 to 35% in 2018.
- In 2018, coal production was at an all-time low, 16 times less than in 1998.
- UK timber production has increased 51% between 2000 and 2018, mainly in Scotland.
- In 2016, living within 500 metres of green and blue space was estimated to be worth £78 billion to UK homes.

### Fossil fuels once dominated UK natural provisioning services but are now in decline

Provisioning services annual value, £ million (2018 prices), UK, 1998 to 2017



Source: Office for National Statistics

## What will we be looking at next?

- The UK Environmental Accounts will be published in 2020.
- We will also be publishing Woodland Accounts in February 2020, and the Scotland Accounts in March 2020.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 18 October 2019

UK Natural Capital Accounts: 2019





# Greenhouse gas intensity

## Overview

With targets in place to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the UK and around the world, this analysis provides important insight into GHG and other pollutant emissions intensity for the UK, broken down by industry.

GHG intensity measures the level of emissions per unit of gross value added and can be used to examine the relationship between economic growth and greenhouse gas emissions.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 06 November 2019

**Greenhouse gas emissions intensity**

## Related publications

Environmental Accounts

## Links



environment.accounts@ons.gov.uk



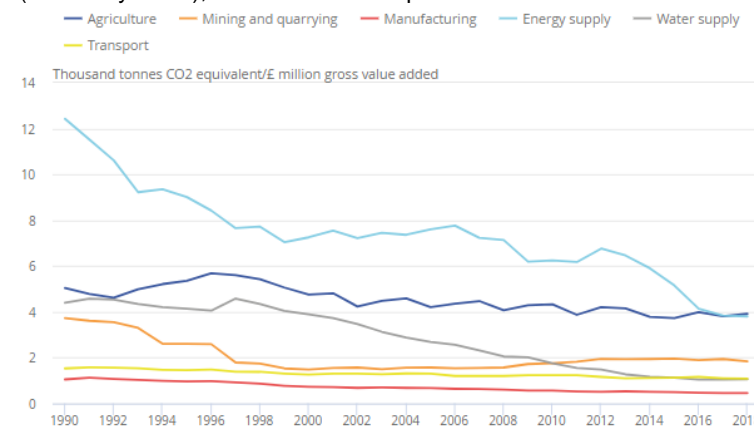
@StatsAinslie @ONS

## What did we find?

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity fell by two-thirds between 1990 and 2018.
- Between 1990 and 2018, acid rain precursor emissions intensity for the UK fell by 88%, partly because of a decline in sulphur dioxide emissions from coal and oil production.
- Only one European country (Germany) reported higher GHG emissions than the UK in 2017. However, only four European countries (Sweden, France, Luxembourg and Austria) reported lower GHG emissions intensity.

### Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity of the energy supply industry fell by 69% from 1990 to 2018

GHG emissions intensity for the six more intensive industries, UK (residency basis), 1990 to 2017 and provisional 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics – UK Environmental Accounts, Atmospheric emissions datasets

## What will we be looking at next?

- Annual survey results that allow us to estimate the size of the [low carbon and renewable energy \(LCRE\) economy](#) in the UK for 2018 were published on January 16<sup>th</sup>.
- The LCRE economy is made up of any economic activities that deliver goods and services that help us generate lower emissions of greenhouse gases.
- The release provides latest estimates of turnover, number of employees and exports from the LCRE economy.
- Estimates are available for the UK, by country, and by type of LCRE activity (examples of LCRE activity types include solar, wind, energy efficient products and low emissions vehicles).

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## Links to other releases

### Centre for Ageing and Demography

[Population estimates by output areas, electoral, health and other geographies](#)

[Childbearing for women born in different years, England and Wales: 2018](#)

[Research report on population estimates by ethnic group and religion](#)

[Birth characteristics, England and Wales: 2018](#)

[Births by parents' country of birth, England and Wales: 2018](#)

[Quarterly conception to women ages under 18 years, England and Wales: July to September 2018](#)

### Centre for International Migration

[Population by country of birth and nationality, July 2018 to June 2019](#)

[Long-term international migrants, UK: 2018](#)

[Migration Statistics Quarterly Report: November 2019](#)

### Analytical Insights

[Divorces in England and Wales 2018](#)

[Families and households in the UK: 2019](#)

[Civil partnerships in England and Wales: 2018](#)

[Quarterly suicide death registrations in England](#)

[Research outputs: Alternative estimates of subnational dwelling stocks by tenure: 2018](#)

[UK house building data: April to June 2019](#)

[Do summer heatwaves lead to an increase in deaths?](#)

### Centre for Crime and Justice

[Estimating the extent of repeat and multiple victimisation using the Crime Survey for England and Wales](#)

[Crime in England and Wales: year ending June 2019](#)

### Health and Wellbeing

[Measures of National Well-being Dashboard](#)  
[Quarterly mortality report, England: July to September 2019](#)

[Cause of death coding in mortality statistics: software changes, January 2019](#)

[Alcohol- specific deaths in the UK registered in 2018](#)

[Principal component analysis of social capital indicators](#)

[Vital statistics in the UK: births, death and marriages](#)

[Deaths registered by area of usual residence, UK](#)

[Personal and economic well-being in the UK: November 2019](#)

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