

March 2019

# Public Policy Analysis Quarterly Review

edition one – Oct to Dec 2018

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:

Public Policy  
Centres

Other outputs

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

# Public Policy Centres

In October, we launched five new centres at ONS, focusing on the public policy issues that matter. The aim of these centres are to produce new insights on areas of particular – and often cross cutting – policy interest; utilising new sources of data; adopting the latest tool and approaches; and, working in collaboration with others, all to deliver the greatest possible impact from our work. Here, we highlight some of the work that the centres have done over the past few months.

## Centre for Equalities and Inclusion

### Loneliness

Qualitative evidence on loneliness in children and young people and harmonised measures and implementation guidance for the collection of data on loneliness.

## Centre for Crime and Justice

### Domestic abuse

A joint publication and data tool which brings together statistics on domestic abuse in England and Wales.

### Sexual offending

Compendium using a number of different data sources to show the path of sexual offences through the criminal justice system.

## Centre for Subnational Analysis

### Economies of ale

Analysis exploring the number, size and turnover of pubs, as well as the employment levels from 2001 to 2018.

## Centre for Ageing and Demography

### Ageing

Exploring older people's participation in the labour market, as well as the interaction between working later in life, health and caring responsibilities.

### Overview of the UK Population

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

## Centre for International Migration

### Migration and population transformation

An engagement report, to update users on our population and migration statistics transformation journey.

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



## Other Outputs

### Health and wellbeing

#### [Changing mortality patterns](#)

Analysis to establish definitively whether there has been a statistically significant change in the decreasing trend in mortality.

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

Provisional figures for excess winter deaths (EWD) and the excess winter mortality (EWM) index in England and Wales for the winter period 2017 to 2018.

#### [Deaths of homeless people](#)

New analysis estimating for the first time the number of deaths of homeless people in England and Wales.

#### [Healthcare productivity](#)

Estimates of public service healthcare productivity in the UK, along with analysis and brief guidance on the methods used and how to interpret the statistics.

### Household characteristics and housing

#### [Household projections](#)

Indication of the future number of households in England and its regions and local authorities.

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

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

### Analytical insights

#### [Young people series](#)

Analysis highlighting what life is like for young people today. With a focus on: finances, career aspirations, and social life.

#### [Unpaid work](#)

Measures the value of adultcare and childcare, household housing services, nutrition, clothing and laundry, transport and volunteering.

#### [Environmental taxes](#)

Five facts about environmental taxes in the UK.

#### [Intergenerational transfers](#)

Analysis on the distribution of inheritances, gifts and loans in Great Britain, broken down by age and income and wealth quintiles.

#### [Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Our second report on progress made towards measuring the global SDG indicators in the UK.

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



## Overview

Following the Prime Minister's request for national indicators of loneliness, we developed harmonised measures and implementation guidance for the collection of data on loneliness that was suitable for people across society and of all ages. We also released ONS first in-depth qualitative report on children's and young people's loneliness. This work has played an important role in supporting the Government's loneliness strategy.

### Click to open our articles

Published: 5 December 2018



**National Measurement of Loneliness: 2018**



**Measuring loneliness: guidance**



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



## What did we find?

Centre for Equalities and Inclusion

### Children (aged 10-15 years)

- 11.3% of children said that they were "often" lonely
- 27.5% of children who received free school meals said they were "often" lonely, compared with 5.5% of those who did not.

### Young people (aged 16-24 years)

- 9.8% of young people said that they were "often" lonely.
- Those reporting no long-term illness or disability were much more likely to say they "hardly ever or never" felt lonely (44.8%) than those with a long-term illness or disability (19.3%).

### Qualitative research with children and young people found that:

- transitions linked to schooling and the move on from secondary education can trigger loneliness in children and young people
- children and young people described embarrassment about admitting to loneliness, seeing it as a possible "failing"
- practical, social and emotional or mental barriers to participating fully in social life and activities can also contribute to loneliness

### Children and young people aged 10-24 years old, describing how loneliness feels...



Source: Children and young people's experiences of loneliness

Office for National Statistics

## What will we be looking at next?

In spring 2019, we are publishing further analysis to understand which factors have the greatest effects on loneliness and for whom after taking other possible influences on loneliness into account.

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



# Domestic Abuse

## Overview

In November, we released a joint publication and data tool bringing together statistics on domestic abuse in England and Wales. We worked with government departments and the voluntary sector.

The release shows how cases of domestic abuse are captured by the criminal justice system and how individuals interact with domestic abuse services. The data tool enables insight at police force area level.

## Click to open our articles

Published: 22 November 2018

**Domestic abuse in England and Wales, year ending March 2018**

**Domestic abuse in England and Wales: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending March 2018**

## Links



crimestatistics@ons.gov.uk



@ONS

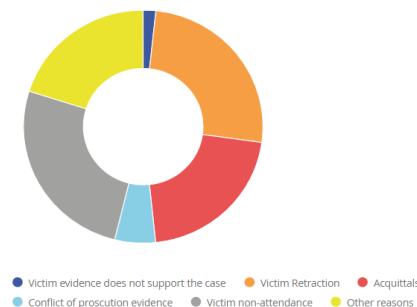
## What did we find?

- 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 23%. This in part reflects improved recording and the majority of cases don't come to the attention of the police.

**Over half of unsuccessful prosecutions were due to victim retraction or victim non-attendance (51%)**

Reasons for unsuccessful domestic abuse-related prosecutions

Year ending March 2018, England and Wales

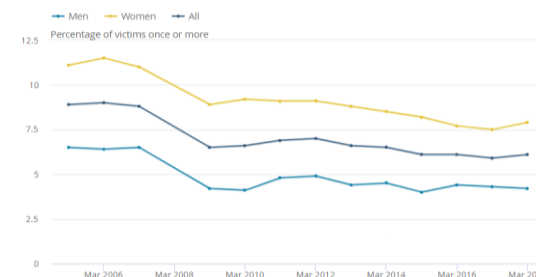


## Centre for Crime and Justice

**Women were around twice as likely to have experienced domestic abuse than men (7.9% compared with 4.2%)**

Prevalence of domestic abuse in the last year for adults aged 16 to 59 years, by sex

Crime Survey for England and Wales, March 2005 to year ending March 2018



- The police made 225,714 arrests for domestic abuse-related offences, equating to 38 arrests per 100 crimes recorded.
- The percentage of convictions secured for domestic abuse-related prosecutions (76%) is at its highest level since the year ending March 2010.
- Referrals made to specialist domestic abuse services were most commonly made by the police.

## What will we be looking at next?

- Expanding on the detail of existing data sources e.g. further demographic breakdowns
- Exploring potential data sources on perpetrators of domestic abuse

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Outputs list

Public Policy Analysis  
October to December 2018

# Sexual Offending

## Overview

This was a joint publication with the Home Office, Ministry of Justice and the Crown Prosecution Service. We brought together a number of different data sources to show the path of sexual offences through the criminal justice system.

The publication aimed to highlight how, and why, cases drop out of the criminal justice system. We hope that the insights provided by the article will help all those working to achieve better outcomes for victims.

### Click to open our article

Published: 13 December 2018

### Sexual offending: victimisation and the path through the criminal justice system

### Related publication

An overview of sexual offending in England and Wales (January 2013)

## Links



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



ONS crime and justice

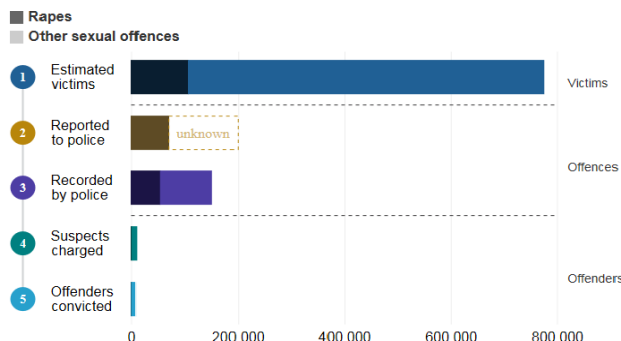
## What did we find?

Centre for Crime and Justice

- The crime survey estimated approximately 700,000 people aged 16 to 59 were victims of a sexual assault in the last year
- However, less than one in five victims of rape or assault by penetration reported their experience to the police
- Of offences that do come to the attention of the police, many don't progress further through the criminal justice system

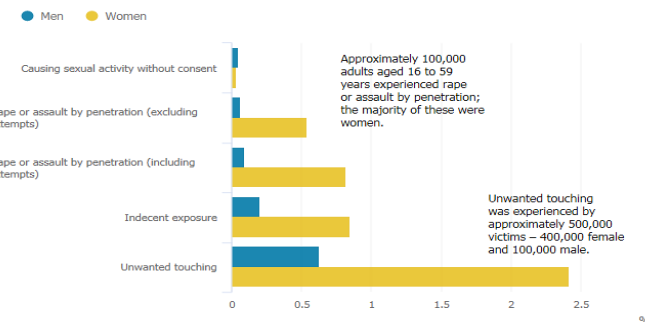
**Most sexual offences are not reported to the police and therefore don't enter the criminal justice system**

### Sexual offences through the criminal justice system



### Unwanted touching was the most common type of sexual assault experienced in the last year for both men and women

Adults aged 16 to 59 years, England and Wales, year ending March 2016 to year ending March 2018



- Half of all sexual offences recorded by the police didn't proceed further due to evidential difficulties
- For those that did proceed, three in five of rape-flagged prosecutions, and four in five of prosecutions for other sexual offences, resulted in a conviction
- The report highlighted that investigations are becoming more complex due to an increase in evidence from phones, tablets, computers and social media

## What will we be looking at next?

- We are considering the timing of repeating this publication in the future and how we could develop the content. Any feedback on this is welcome to [crimestatistics@ons.gov.uk](mailto:crimestatistics@ons.gov.uk).



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Outputs list

Public Policy Analysis  
October to December 2018



## Overview

There have been a lot of news stories about pubs recently – we used ONS data to show people what was happening to pubs in their local area, and whether this echoed trends in the pubs sector more widely.

This analysis broke new ground by exploring the size, turnover and employment levels of pubs from 2001 to 2018.

This has helped London and other cities think about their nighttime economies, and has informed their planning policy.

## Click to open our report

Published: 18 November 2018



**Economies of ale:  
small pubs close as  
chains focus on big  
bars**



## What did we find?

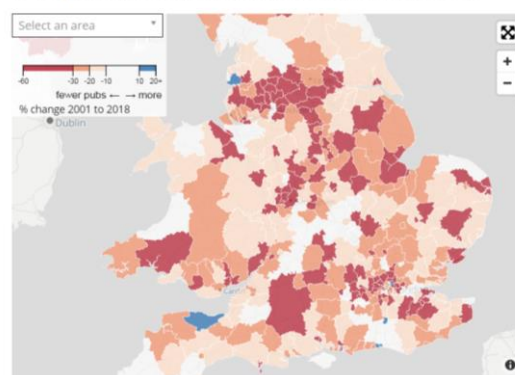
Centre for Subnational Analysis

- Since 2008, nearly a quarter of pubs in the UK have closed – but the turnover of the pub industry is holding up and employment is on the rise.
- Despite closures, turnover has remained stable since 2008, and total employment has increased by 6.1%.

- Small pubs have been closing – however there are now more large pubs, and these employ more people.
- Pub numbers have held up in some popular tourist areas, such as some seaside towns.
- However pub numbers have reduced in suburban commuter belt areas.

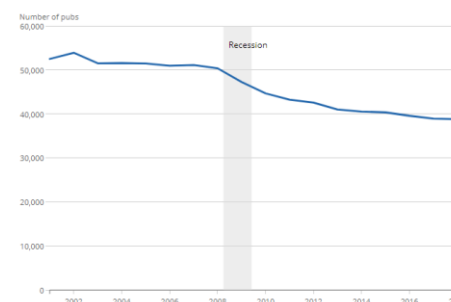
Explore what's happened to pubs across the UK

% change in number of pubs by local authority, UK, 2001 to 2018



Since 2008, nearly a quarter of pubs in the UK have closed

Number of pubs and bars, UK, 2001 to 2018



What's happened to your local?

Explore the changing pub and bar trade in your area

Enter your postcode

e.g. NP10 8XG



## What will we be looking at next?

- Updating estimates for 2019 in the provisionally entitled article, "Beyond the Pale"
- Exploring the number of pubs on UK Highstreets, and the health of high streets more widely
- Looking at other similar industries: Coffee shops, cafes, restaurants, and night time economy venues

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



## Overview

The Centre for Ageing and Demography recently published a report exploring older people's participation in the labour market, as well as the interaction between working later in life, health and caring responsibilities.

This follows on from a compendium piece which provided an overview of an ageing population in the UK and some of the implications for the economy, public services, society and the individual.

## Click to open our article

Published: 18 December 2018



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

## Related publications



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

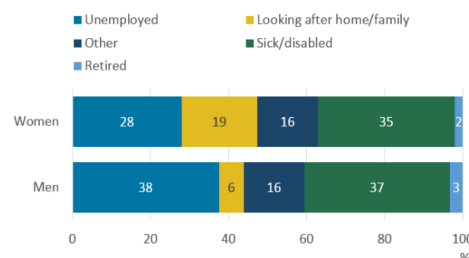


## What did we find?

- On average people in the UK are spending longer in retirement. This can have benefits for individuals including the opportunity for voluntary work and other community activities and to enjoy a longer retirement.
- Our older population is growing more rapidly than the population of working age. However, the age at which people leave the labour force has not kept pace with increases seen in life expectancy.

**Over a third of people aged 50 to 64 years who would like to work, are out of work because they are sick or disabled**

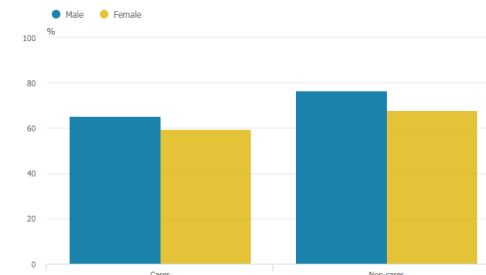
Reasons for being out of work for those aged 50 to 64 years who would like to work, men and women, 2018, UK



## Centre for Ageing and Demography

**People aged 52 to 64 years who are carers are less likely to be in employment than those who are not carers**

Men and women aged 52 to 64 years in employment by caring status, 2016 to 2017, England



- The better a person's health the more likely it is they will be working. 44% of those aged 50 to 64 years have a health problem lasting or expecting to last more than a year.
- Over half of these people (58%) were working in the previous month, compared to 81% of people without a health problem.

## What will we be looking at next?

- A more detailed report on older workers will be published in early 2019.
- Future articles in the living longer series will include the implications of an ageing population for households and housing, economy and finance, health, well-being and staying connected.

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





# Overview of the UK Population

## Overview

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

Estimates show growth in the size of the population, in the proportion of older people and in the numbers of families and households. This article brings together the main points from a number of current statistical bulletins to give an overview of the changing population of the UK.

## Click to open our article

Published: 1 November 2018



**Overview of the UK population**

## Related publication



Population estimates for the UK: mid-2017

## Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk

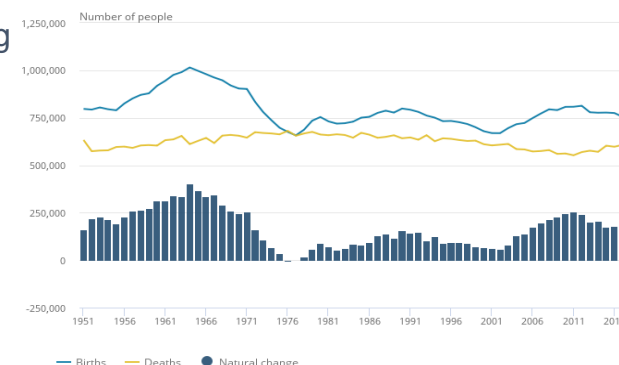


@RichPereira\_ONS

## What did we find?

- In mid-2017, the population of the UK was an estimated 66 million – its largest ever.
- The UK population is projected to continue growing reaching almost 73 million by 2041.
- Sustained UK growth results from births outnumbering deaths (by 148,000 in 2017) and immigration exceeding emigration (by 282,000 in 2017).
- In 2017, there were 27.2 million households in the UK and 19 million families.
- In 2017, about 86% of the UK population were UK-born and about 90% were British nationals – down from about 89% and 93%, respectively, in 2007.
- Although improvements in life expectancy have recently stalled, the UK population is generally living longer than it has before; babies born in 2015 to 2017 are expected to live 79.2 years if male (up 2.0 years since 2005 to 2007) or 82.9 years if female (up 1.4 years since 2005 to 2007).
- The UK population is ageing – around 18.2% of the UK population were aged 65 years or over at mid-2017, compared with 15.9% in 2007; this is projected to grow to 20.7% by 2027.

**The population growth is due to there being more births than deaths, and more people moving to the UK than leaving**



## What will we be looking at next?

- In June we'll be publishing our population estimates for Mid-2018, these will provide our last view of the size and structure of the UK population prior to Brexit.
- In December we're looking to publish a mid-2019 provisional estimate of the UK population 6 months ahead of our regular publication schedule, this will be our first post-Brexit population estimates.

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# Migration and Population Transformation

## Overview

In January 2019 we published an engagement report, to update users on our population and migration statistics transformation journey. This builds on the previous research delivered through the Migration Transformation Programme and the ONS Administrative Data Census project.

This transformation aims to provide better, more granular detail statistics for our population and migration statistics.

## Click to open our report

Published: 30 January 2019



**An update on our population and migration statistics transformation journey**

## Related publications



Report on international migration data sources: July 2018



Administrative Data Census



Looking after and using data for public benefit

## Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk

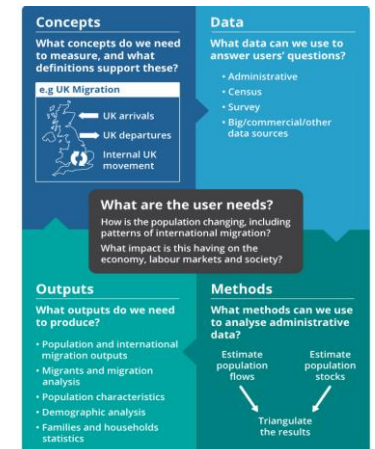


@JayLindop\_ONS

## What did we find?

- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is transforming the way we produce population and migration statistics, to better meet the needs of our users. **We want feedback from our users** on our plans – you can get in touch using the contact details above!
- Working in partnership across the Government Statistical Service (GSS), to put administrative data at the core of our evidence on international migration (UK) and on population (England and Wales) by 2020.
- Our latest research shows the progress we have made towards a new administrative-data based approach for producing population stocks and flows, using a wide range of data sources.
- Our new analysis of circular patterns of movement using Home Office data demonstrates the complexity of travel patterns and shows the potential for us to produce statistics on this topic in future – which would address a key evidence gap.
- We have improved our understanding of what admin data tells us about migration from the EU – for example, by linking NHS and DWP data we identified lags between arrival and registration with health services. This shows the importance of using a wide range of data sources to measure migration to the UK.

### Our framework for transforming population and migration statistics



## What will we be looking at next?

- We will continue to collaborate closely across the GSS to develop our approach, and to address key evidence gaps identified by our users
- Our next steps will be to link across a fuller range of data sources available to ONS, to continue to build an integrated system for measuring population and migration
- We plan to publish our next update in spring 2019

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# Changing Mortality Patterns

## Overview

Over the past year there has been increasing speculation by commentators that there was evidence emerging of a change in the mortality trend.

We undertook the analysis to determine if the data showed a meaningful change in trend. We responded by publishing an innovative analysis which showed there was a change and specified when that change occurred.

## Links



mortality@ons.gov.uk



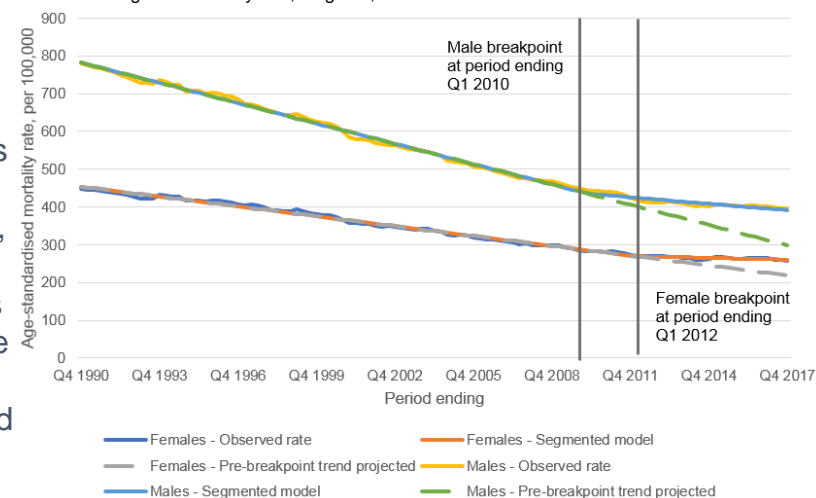
@ONS

## What did we find?

- For the last 100 years there has been a general trend of decreasing mortality.
- The analysis found a statistically significant slowdown in the long-term improvement in age-standardised mortality rates for England and Wales took place around the early 2010s.
- This was true for England and Wales, for both sexes, and for older and younger people, with some variations in the timing and extent of the change in trend.
- New innovative methods were applied in the analysis.

**Both males and females in the younger age group in England show a breakpoint in the time series of mortality rates in the late 2000s or early 2010s**

Age-standardised quarterly rolling annual mortality rates and fitted augmented model, by sex for those aged under 75 years, England, 1990 to 2017



## What will be looking at next?

- Following the publication of our findings, DHSC requested PHE to undertake in-depth analyses into what would be driving the trend. This work was [published](#) in December
- We are also working within ONS on the impact of this change on life expectancy
- We have a project looking at healthy life expectancy which will also help shed light on this important change to the demography of England and Wales
- We will extend analyses to assess whether the changing trend is also occurring among socioeconomic classes using linked data and report findings in October 2019

## Click to open our article

Published: 18 June 2018



**Changing Trends in Mortality in England and Wales 1990 - 2017**

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



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Outputs list

Public Policy Analysis  
October to December 2018

# Excess Winter Mortality

## Overview

There is continuing reporting on the winter pressures placed on the NHS. Since 2003, ONS has regularly reported the number of excess winter deaths in England and Wales.

This year's release for 2017 to 2018 showed the highest recorded excess deaths since the winter of 1975 to 1976.

The release also showed that all English regions and Wales experienced a significant increase.

## Click to open our article

Published: 30 November 2018



**Excess Winter Mortality  
in England and Wales**

## Links



mortality@ons.gov.uk



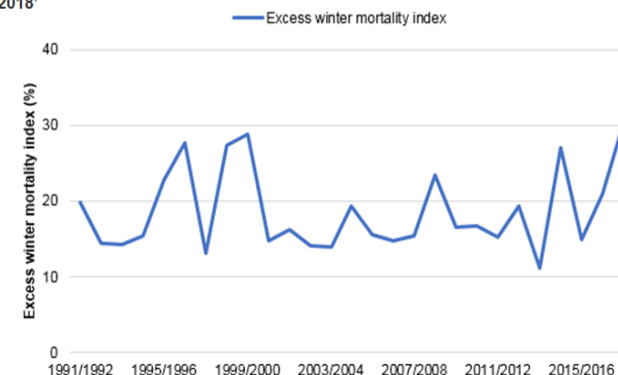
@ONS

## What did we find?

- The number of excess winter deaths in 2017 to 2018 was the highest recorded since winter 1975 to 1976 with an estimated 50,100 excess winter deaths
- During the winter months of 2017 to 2018, the number of daily deaths exceeded the daily five-year average for all days except 25 March.
- Excess winter mortality in 2017 to 2018 significantly increased from 2016 to 2017 in all English regions and Wales, with Wales having the highest regional index.
- Over one-third (34.7%) of all excess winter deaths were caused by respiratory diseases.
- It is likely that last winter's increase was due to the predominant strain of flu, the effectiveness of the influenza vaccine and below-average winter temperatures.

**The excess winter mortality (EWM) index in 2017 to 2018 was 30.3%, which means that 30.3% more deaths occurred in the winter months compared with the non-winter months**

Excess winter mortality index: England and Wales, between 1991 to 1992 and 2017 to 2018\*



## What will be looking at next?

- This is an annual series of statistics which will be updated for the 2018/19 winter
- We are considering extending analyses to incorporate a measure of excess winter mortality by area deprivation as a means to determine whether more deprived populations are at greater risk of deaths during winter months
- We are exploring the feasibility of extending our excess winter mortality coverage to the UK through collaboration with National Records Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

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# Deaths of Homeless People

## Overview

Homelessness has become an increasingly important area of policy in recent years.

With the development of new innovative techniques ONS was able to look at filling key evidence gaps around homelessness with new analysis published in December estimating for the first time the number of deaths of homeless people in England and Wales.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 20 December 2018



**Deaths of Homeless People in England and Wales**

## Links



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



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

## What did we find?

- There were an estimated 597 deaths of homeless people in England and Wales in 2017, a figure that has increased by 24% over the last five years.
- Men made up 84% of deaths of homeless people in 2017.
- The mean age at death of homeless people was 44 years for men, 42 years for women and 44 years for all persons.
- Over half of all deaths of homeless people in 2017 were due to drug poisoning, liver disease or suicide; drug poisoning alone made up 32% of the total. Liver disease deaths are predominantly due to alcohol.

**Evidence shows a consistent increase over time in deaths of people identified as homeless, and an increase over time in the total estimate from 2014 onwards**

Deaths of homeless people (identified cases only and total estimates number) registered in 2013 to 2017  
**England and Wales**



Source: Office for National Statistics - Death registrations

## What will be looking at next?

- We are working on developing an annual series of national statistics for the deaths of homeless people
- We will try to establish a harmonised definition and estimate of the homeless population in order to calculate mortality rates. This will improve comparability with the general population.

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Public Policy Analysis  
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# Healthcare Productivity

## Overview

Over £100bn is spent annually on the NHS in England and improving productivity is of central importance to sustainable NHS finances.

The newly announced NHS long-term plan sets out a minimum productivity growth target of 1.1% per year for the next five years, while research by the IFS/Health Foundation uses ONS data to project annual savings from productivity of £29-£50bn by 2033/34. In January, we published our first in-depth analysis of healthcare productivity for England which can be used for monitoring and projections.

### Click to open our article

Published: 9 January 2019

#### Public service productivity healthcare: England, 2016/17

### Related publications

Public service productivity: adult social care: England, 2017/18

## Links



efficiencymeasurementunit@ons.gov.uk

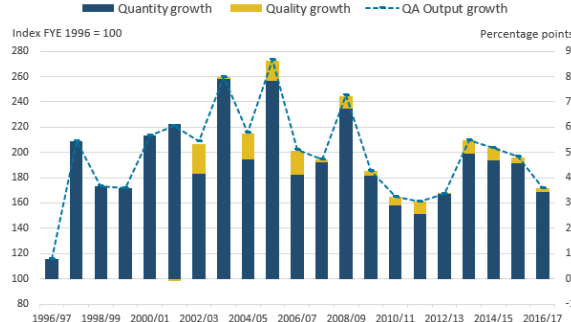


@HughStick

## What did we find?

- Healthcare productivity grew by 3.0% in 2016/17.
- This reflects a return to the higher-than-average growth rates observed between 2009/10 and 2013/14, following a year of relatively slow growth in 2015/16.
- Publicly-funded healthcare services are now a quarter more productive than in the mid-1990s
- Most of this productivity increase has occurred since 2010/11 as, while both inputs and output have grown more slowly over the 2010s than the 2000s, inputs growth has slowed further than output growth.

### Public service healthcare quantity and quality-adjusted output indices and growth rates, England, financial year ending (FYE) 1996 to FYE 2017



### Public service healthcare quantity and quality – adjusted productivity indices and growth rates, England, financial year ending (FYE) 1995 to FYE 2017



- Inputs growth in 2016/17 was 0.6%, as agency staff expenditure fell and growth in intermediate goods and services expenditure slowed.
- Quantity output growth in 2016/17 slowed to 3.4%, mainly due to lower growth in non-NHS provision.
- Once adjusted for quality, output growth was 3.6% indicating an improvement in the quality of services provided, however, the improvement was smaller than the series average.

## What will we be looking at next?

- We will be publishing new data in the next article in January 2020.



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Public Policy Analysis  
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# Household Projections

## Overview

This is the second stage of the 2016-based household projections for England and follows on from the Stage 1 release on 20 September 2018. Stage 1 provides household projections by five-year age band of the household reference person (HRP)<sup>1</sup> and sex, from 2001 to 2041, by local authority, region and for England as a whole. This release provides a household type breakdown of households by five-year quinary age band of the HRP, for the same geographical areas.

### Click to open our article

Published: 4 December 2018

**Household projections for England – household type projections: 2016-based**

### Related publications

Household projections in England: 2016-based

## Links



pop.info@ons.gov.uk



@RichPereira\_ONS

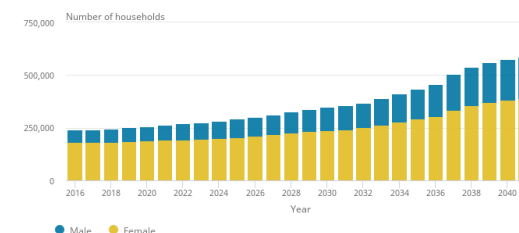
## What did we find?

- The number of one-person households in England is projected to increase by 26% between 2016 and 2041, driven by increases in the number of people aged 65 years and over living on their own.
- The number of people aged 90 years and over living on their own is projected to more than double, from 241,000 in 2016 to 588,000 in 2041.
- The number of households with dependent children is projected to remain broadly similar between 2016 and 2041, with around a quarter of households having dependent children by 2041.
- Almost all the projected increase in households by 2041 will be among one-person and multiple adult households without dependent children.

Household projections should be considered a starting point for calculating the future housing needs of a local area, rather than a prediction of how many houses should be built in the future.

**The number of households with someone aged 90 years and over living alone is projected to more than double between 2016 and 2041**

Number of one-person households aged 90 years and over by sex, England, 2016 to 2041



## What will we be looking at next?

- We will publish the 2016-based variant subnational population projections (SNPPs) for England on Tuesday 9 April. These include: High migration variant SNPPs, Low migration variant SNPPs, 10-year migration variant SNPPs
- In the summer of 2019, we'll be publishing variant household projections; these show how household projections differ depending on the assumptions made and will help users understand the impact on their local areas. We'll also be publishing more guidance for users about household projections
- We will publish the 2018-based national population projections for the UK and its constituent countries in October this year.

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



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# Small Area House Prices

## Overview

Second only to the weather, house prices are an integral part of the nation's conversation. The house price statistics for small areas (HPSSAs) use data from HM Land Registry to provide statistics on the price paid and number of residential property transactions at the smallest geographic levels.

They are useful when identifying the change in price for properties sold, which helps local policy makers better understand house prices and the property market in the small areas to which local housing policy relates.

[Click to open our article](#)

Published: 13 December 2018

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

### Related publications

[Housing Affordability in England and Wales](#)

## Links



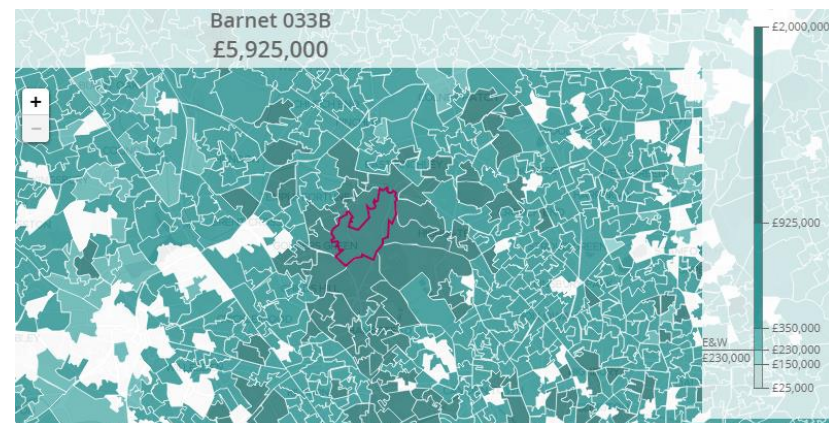
[better.info@ons.gov.uk](mailto:better.info@ons.gov.uk)



ONS Housing

## What did we find?

- The median price paid for residential properties in Lower layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales ranged from £25,000 (within Sunderland) to £5.925 million (within Barnet)
- The number of residential property transactions recorded by HM Land Registry in England and Wales fell 3.2% to 865,913 in the year ending June 2018
- Transactions of flats and maisonettes in the year ending June 2018 fell 9.1% from the previous year, a larger fall than any other property type
- The nominal total value of residential property transactions (unadjusted for inflation) decreased most in London in the year ending June 2018
- Sales of flats and maisonettes have formed an increasing part of London's housing market value while detached properties formed an increasing part of housing market value in the North East



## What will we be looking at next?

- Improving the coverage for transactions of newly built properties in the Land Registry Price Paid Data, by using new linked data from Ordnance Survey which aims to identify newly built dwellings
- Including transactions where a buy-to-let mortgage was identified by the Land Registry in these statistics
- Analysing the most popular days of the week and times of the year to buy a house



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## Overview

Becoming an 'official' adult is an important milestone for any young person, but for those turning 18 in 2018 they became the first adults born this millennium.

This series of articles gave an insight into how life has changed since the start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and some of the opportunities and challenges facing young people today.

### Click to open our articles

Being 18 in 2018

One in eight young people without degrees work in graduate jobs

Young people's career aspirations versus reality

How well are you doing compared with other young people?

## Links



policy.evidence.analysis@ons.gov.uk



@HughStick

## What did we find?

### Non-graduates

- One in eight young people without degrees work in graduate jobs. The most common jobs of this type were in: sales, HR, retail and wholesale management.

### Career aspirations

- Half of 16 to 17-year-olds expected to earn £35,000 by the age of 30 if they'd achieved a degree. The top 5 jobs which 16-21 year-olds wanted to do in 2015/16 were unchanged from 5 years earlier: teacher, health professional, protective services, nursing/midwifery and artist/media.

### 18 year-olds

- The birth rate for women aged 18 fell by 58% between 2000 and 2016. Time 18-year-olds spent socialising declined by 30 minutes per day between 2000 and 2015. Time spent computing, increased by 20 minutes per day, and gaming by 30 minutes.

## How well are you doing compared with other young people?

How old are you?

18 to 21

22 to 29

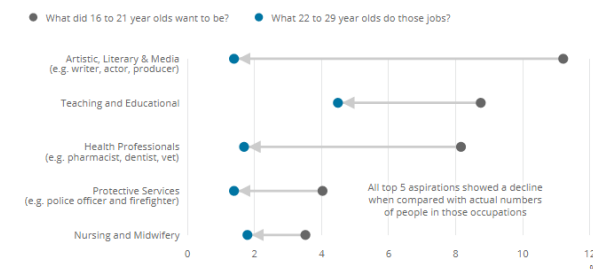
What do you earn before tax?

£

0

Per month

Top five jobs chosen by 16 to 21-year-olds, 2011 to 2012, and proportion of 22 to 29-year-olds doing those jobs in 2017



Source: Understanding Society & Annual Population Survey

## What will we be looking at next?

At an ONS Public Policy Forum, young people told us more information would help them make better decisions about their education and career. To do this, we will next look at:

- The outcomes for those following non-academic pathways
- The factors affecting the wellbeing and confidence of young people



# Unpaid Work

## Overview

The unpaid work we do for ourselves, such as childcare, laundry and volunteering isn't included in GDP, but its incredibly important to our well-being. It's hugely valuable too, and measuring it is vital to understanding the modern economy.

In October and November we published two releases measuring the value of unpaid work. The first article values unpaid work as if it is contracted out in the market, while the second looked at regional differences between types of unpaid care.

### Click to open our articles

Published: 2 October 2018

#### Household Satellite Account

Published: 23 November 2018

#### Regional differences in unpaid household service work, leisure and unpaid childcare: 2015

## Links



hhsa@ons.gov.uk



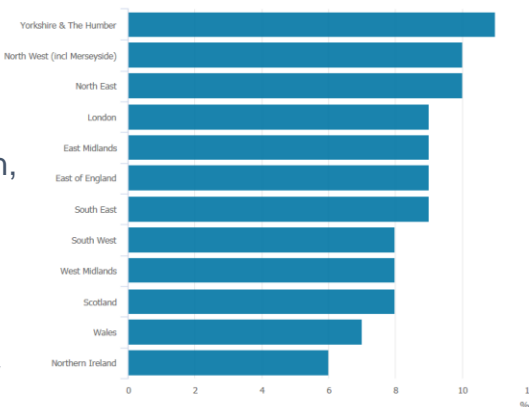
@richt2

## What did we find?

- The value of total unpaid work was measured at £1.24 trillion for 2016 – larger in size than the UK's non-financial corporation sector, and equivalent to every person paying out £18,932 if they had to pay someone to provide all their unpaid work.
- Informal childcare on its own accounts for £5,358 per person
- Some regional differences findings:
  - Scottish parents spent least time with children in 2015; however, they also provided more active childcare than other areas of the UK.
  - People in Northern Ireland spent most time with children, at an average of 13 hours per day; they also spent the lowest proportion of time using devices while with children accounting for just 6% of that time.
  - After controlling for demographic differences, those in Wales performed 27 minutes more unpaid work per day compared with those living in London
  - 29% of active childcare time in Wales was provided by people outside the household, while only 9% of the time in London was provided by other people, such as family and friends

### Device use during time spent with children was highest in Yorkshire and The Humber

Device use during time with children, by region UK, 2015



## What will we be looking at next?

- Accounting for different types of childcare explicitly, such as supervision time, development time, and primary care
- Breakdowns of unpaid work by age of producer and consumer of the services, which will allow analysis of a sandwich generation providing both informal adult and childcare
- Comparisons between unpaid work and market-equivalent industries

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## Overview

The Environmental Accounts show how the environment contributes to the economy (e.g., raw materials), the impact that the economy has on the environment (e.g., through energy consumption or air emissions) and how society responds to environmental issues (e.g., taxation).

As the UK government consulted on potential new taxation to reduce plastic pollution, we produced and share via social media, five facts about current environmental taxation.

## Click to open our article

Published: 9 October 2018



**Five facts about environmental taxes**



## What did we find?

### Five facts about Environmental Taxes

1. Almost three-quarters of all revenue from environmental taxes in 2017 were from energy taxes. These include taxes on the production and use of petrol, diesel, gas and electricity.
2. Almost half of all environmental tax revenue comes from households.
3. Five times as many diesel cars are now registered in Great Britain compared with 20 years ago, following changes to transport taxes.
4. Waste sent to landfill has decreased since the introduction of Landfill Tax in 1996.
5. Charges (not taxes) on single-use plastic bags have led to substantial reductions in the number issued.

**Charges on single-use plastic bags in England have led to substantial reductions in the number issued by the seven largest retailers**

2014

7.6 billion bags issued



Find out more about the impact of environmental taxes and charges

GIF cc: Five facts about environmental taxes

Office for National Statistics

**Biodegradable waste sent to landfill has decreased since the introduction of a landfill tax in 1996**

1995

37.7 million tonnes



Find out more about the impact of environmental taxes and charges

GIF cc: Five facts about environmental taxes

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## What will we be looking at next?

- We will be publishing the latest estimates of environmental protection expenditure by UK government in April, .
- Publication of methodology recommendation for the calculation of the UK's material usage ("material footprint") in May.
- On World Environment Day, we will be publishing our latest full UK Environmental Accounts (5<sup>th</sup> June)

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



# Intergenerational Transfers

## Overview

The impact of intergenerational transfers on social mobility is of growing interest in the UK and internationally.

This article therefore explores the distribution of inheritances, and inter-vivos gifts and loans, using data from the Wealth and Assets Survey. The article examines who gets inheritances by age, income and wealth, looks at the sources of transfers, and what people spend the monies on.

### Click to open our article

Published: 30 October 2018

## Intergenerational transfers

### Related publication

Wealth in Great Britain:  
Wave 5

## Links



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



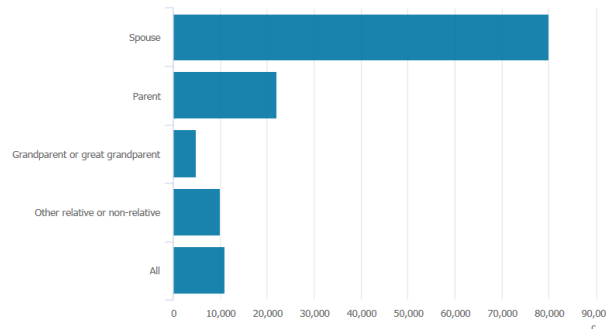
@richt2

## What did we find?

- People with higher incomes (richest 20%) were most likely to receive an inheritance and also received the largest inheritances.
- This indicates a link between people's current income and the amount they may inherit (and therefore the wealth of their parents or relatives), implying low levels of intergenerational mobility.

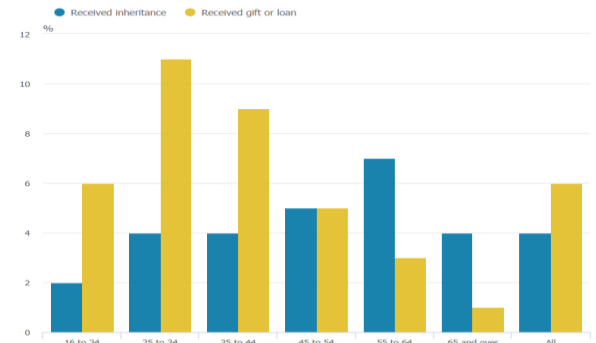
### The median inheritance received from parents for all ages was £22,000

Median value of inheritance of £1000 or more, by source  
Great Britain, July 2014 to June 2016



### Gifts and loans are most commonly received among younger people, particularly among 25- to 34-year-olds

Individuals who received an inheritance or gift/loan by age  
Great Britain, July 2014 to June 2016



- While younger age groups were likely to receive smaller inheritances than older groups, the inheritances they received made up a higher proportion of their total net wealth, on average
- Inheritances from spouses of the recipient had the highest value, and were mainly distributed among those aged 55 years and over.

## What will we be looking at next?

The response to this article highlighted strong demand for more information on inheritances and gifts, so we will be looking to develop the Wealth & Assets Survey in future through collecting:

- Information about family background and the wealth of parents
- Better information on how inheritances / gifts or loans have been used



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## Overview

In November, we published “Sustainable Development Goals in the UK, an update on progress”. This was our second report on progress made towards measuring the global SDG indicators in the UK.



At the time of publication, we had acquired data for 64% of the global indicators, up from 39% the previous year.

## Click to open our report

Published: 6 November 2018


**Sustainable Development Goals in the UK, an update on progress**

## Related publications

-  Our other publications
-  The UK SDG data reporting platform

## Links



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@StatSteel

## What did we find?

### What data do we have?

- We have data for 157 of the 232 unique global indicators (64%). Over the last year we focused on increasing the amount of geographic disaggregations because our 2017 consultation identified this as a priority area for our users. We succeeded in geocoding all of our data and continue to develop mapping functions. Our current projects include data on food insecurity, disaster mortality, and data disaggregated by disability.

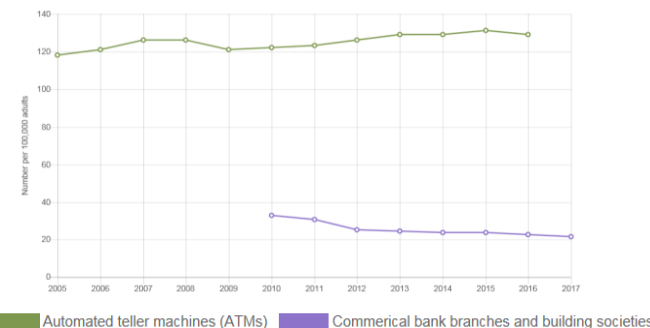
### Innovation

We are continuing to investigate new sources and methods to meet the challenge of reporting on SDGs, including using satellite and geospatial data and data from non-official providers such as LINK, for indicator 8.10.1 about the number, location and accessibility of automated teller machines (ATMs).

### Partnerships

- We continue to develop our National Reporting Platform (NRP), working closely with colleagues in the US, and are supporting colleagues in Ghana and Rwanda who have cloned the UK's NRP. This includes providing training on preparing, managing and uploading data.

Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults



## What will we be looking at next?

- Supporting the UK government to prepare its Voluntary National Review, which will be submitted to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum in July 2019
- Introducing mechanisms for data exchange to improve data flows from countries to the UN
- Collecting data for more indicators, and more disaggregations for indicators we are currently reporting
- Identifying new methods and innovations for data collection

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