Office for
National Statistics

Public Policy Analysis

Strategy and Engagement
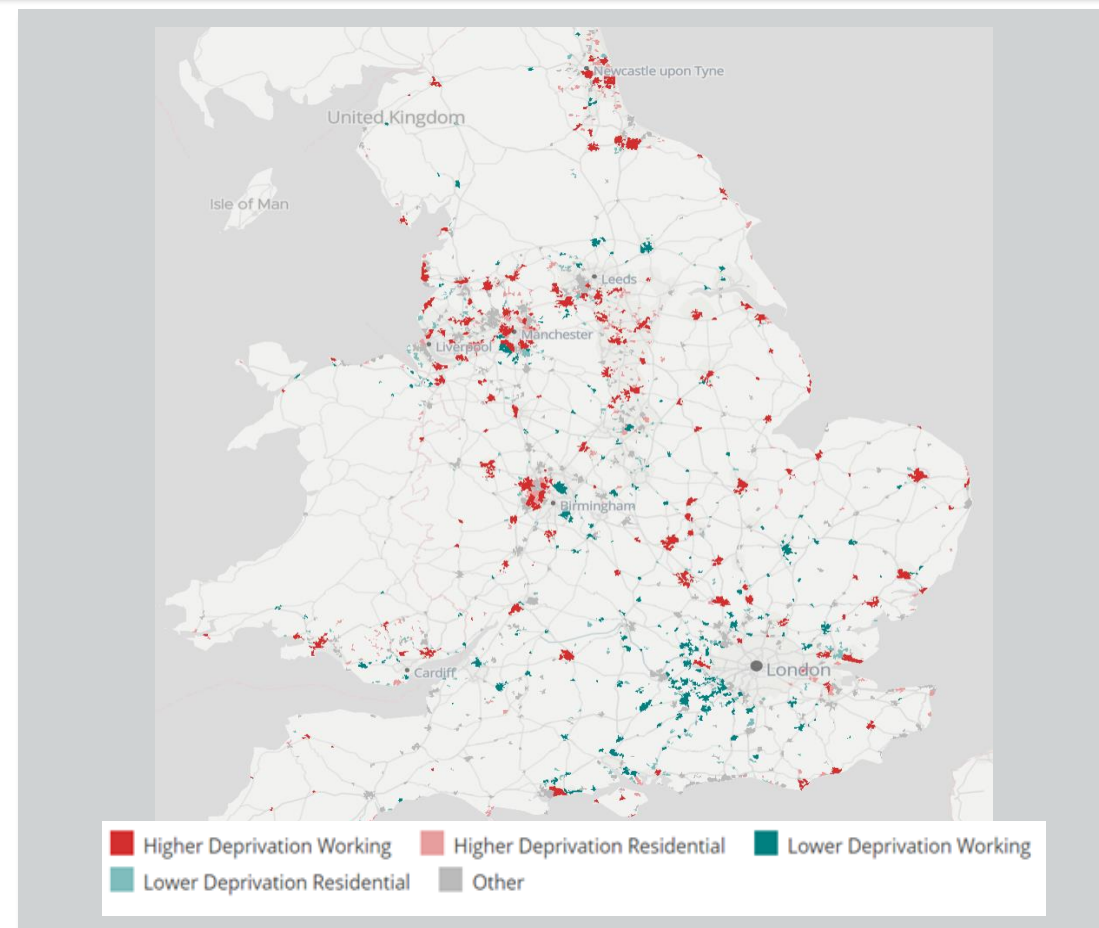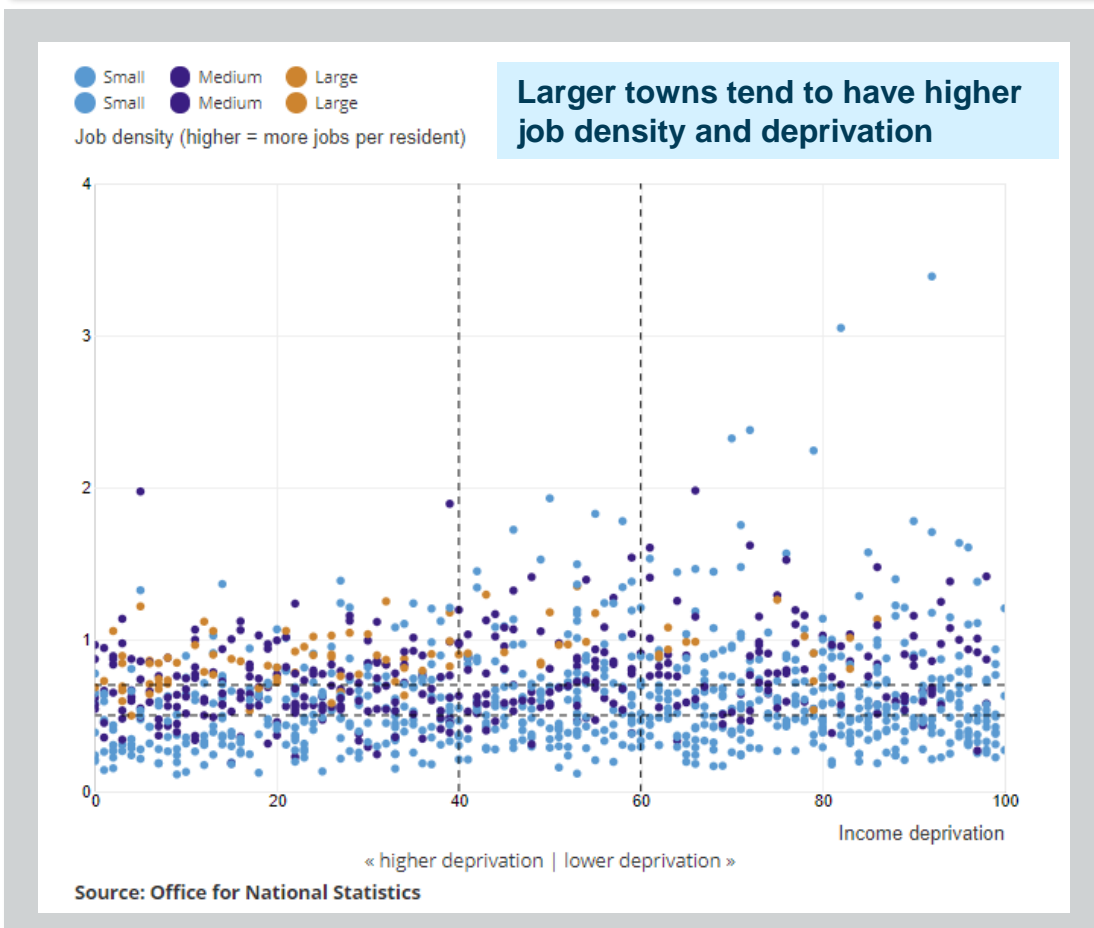
Towns

Analysis of **1,186 urban areas** with a population between 5,000 and 225,000.
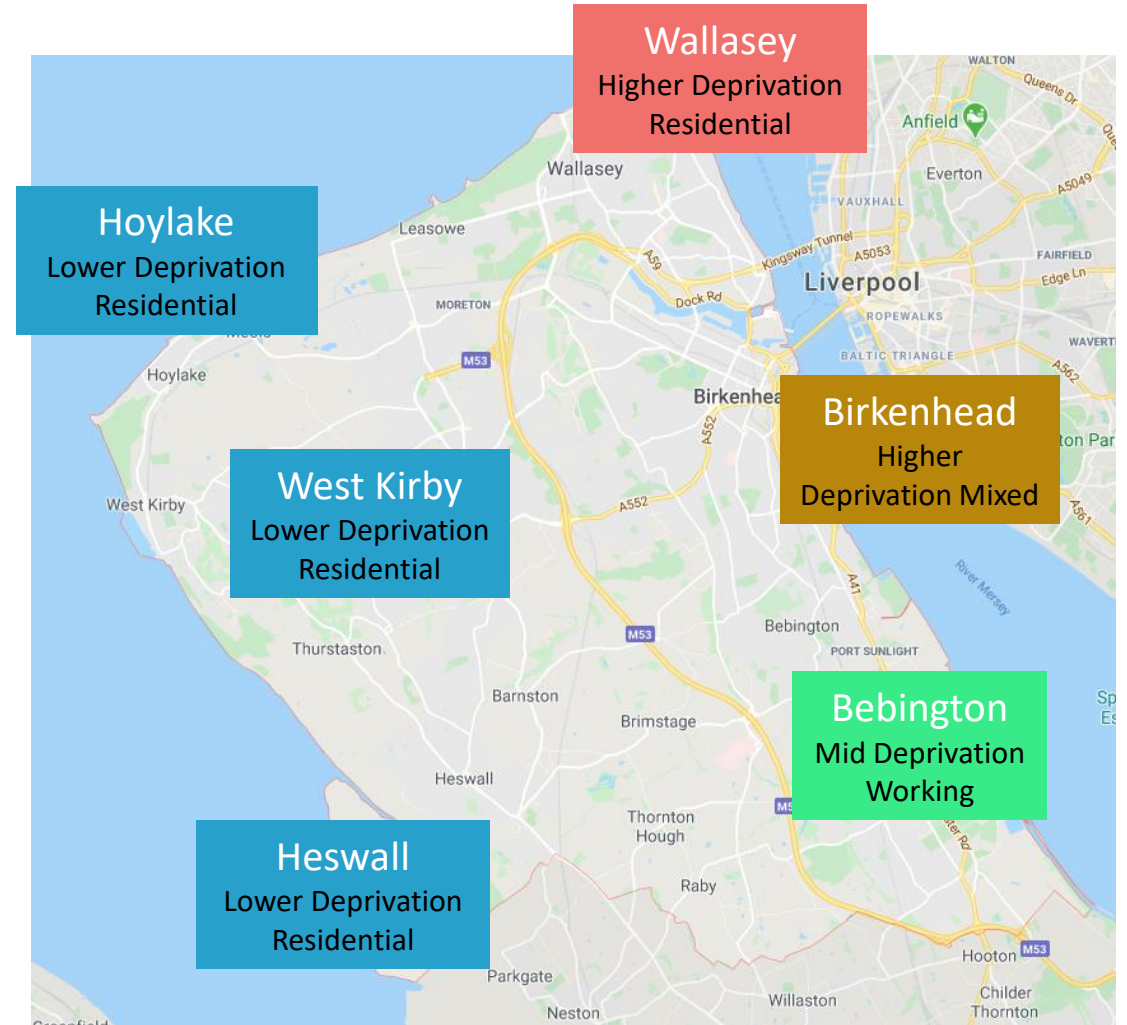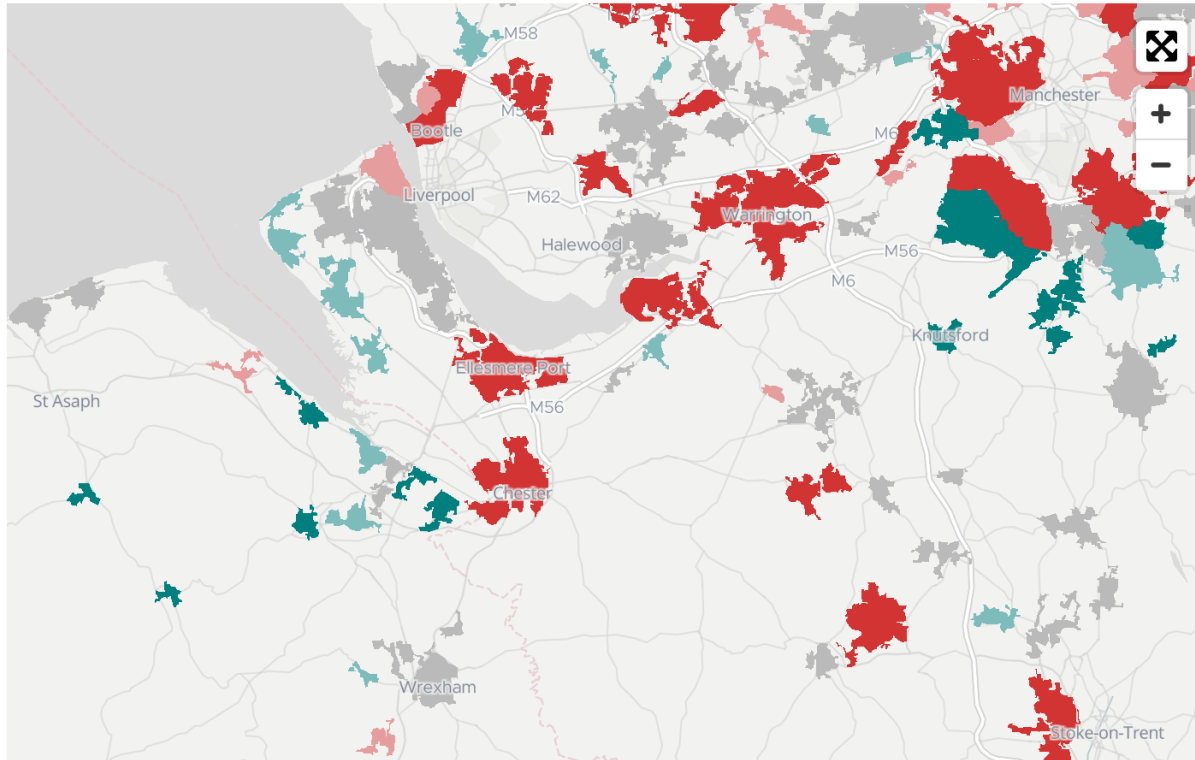These towns were home to around **32.6 million people** in 2017, covering more than half (56%) of the population in England and Wales.

Larger towns tend to have higher job density and deprivation

Job density (higher = more jobs per resident)

Small   Medium   Large
Small   Medium   Large

« higher deprivation | lower deprivation »

Income deprivation

Source: Office for National Statistics

Higher Deprivation Working   Higher Deprivation Residential   Lower Deprivation Working
Lower Deprivation Residential   Other

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Focus on the Wirral

Legend:
- Higher Deprivation Working
- Higher Deprivation Residential
- Lower Deprivation Working
- Lower Deprivation Residential
- Other

Wallasey — Higher Deprivation Residential

Hoylake — Lower Deprivation Residential

West Kirby — Lower Deprivation Residential

Birkenhead — Higher Deprivation Mixed

Bebington — Mid Deprivation Working

Heswall — Lower Deprivation Residential

ONS and Ordnance Survey (OS) worked together to **identify high streets across Great Britain**.
A new geographic methodology allowed analysis of trends in the **businesses, employment, population and housing** on high streets.

There are nearly **7,000 high streets in Great Britain** included in the analysis, defined by a cluster of 15 or more retail addresses within 150 metres. From 2012 to 2017 we found the following:

- **Population growth was higher around high streets**, 6%, compared with 3% in non-high street areas.

- The number of retail businesses on the high street fell by 2%, while those not based on the high street grew by 6%.

- Employment on high streets in the **accommodation and food sector increased by over 20%** in every country and region.

We've taken feedback from the experimental work to inform development and expansion of the high street geography. It is being adopted across government as means for assessing high streets and associated policy, and we are publishing more local level analysis in Spring 2020.

Change in employment on high streets by industry
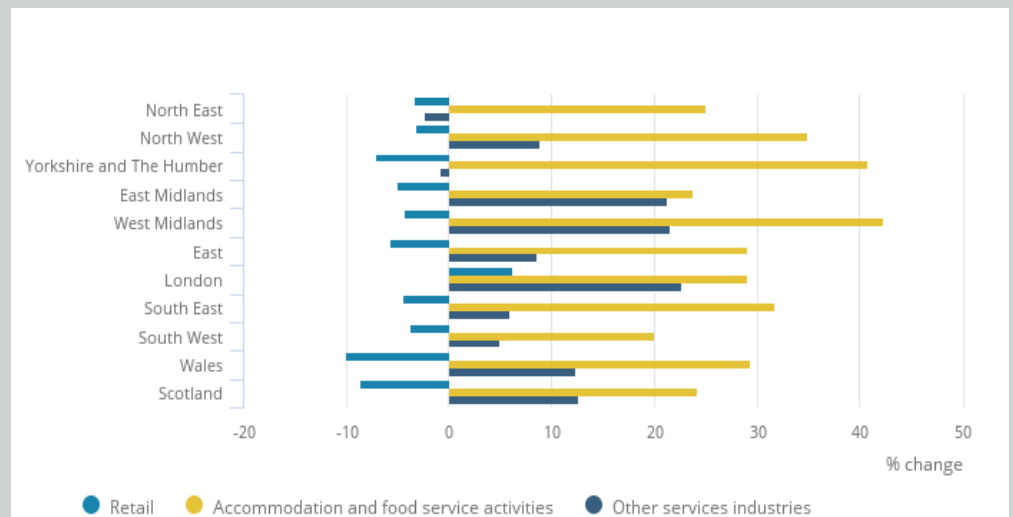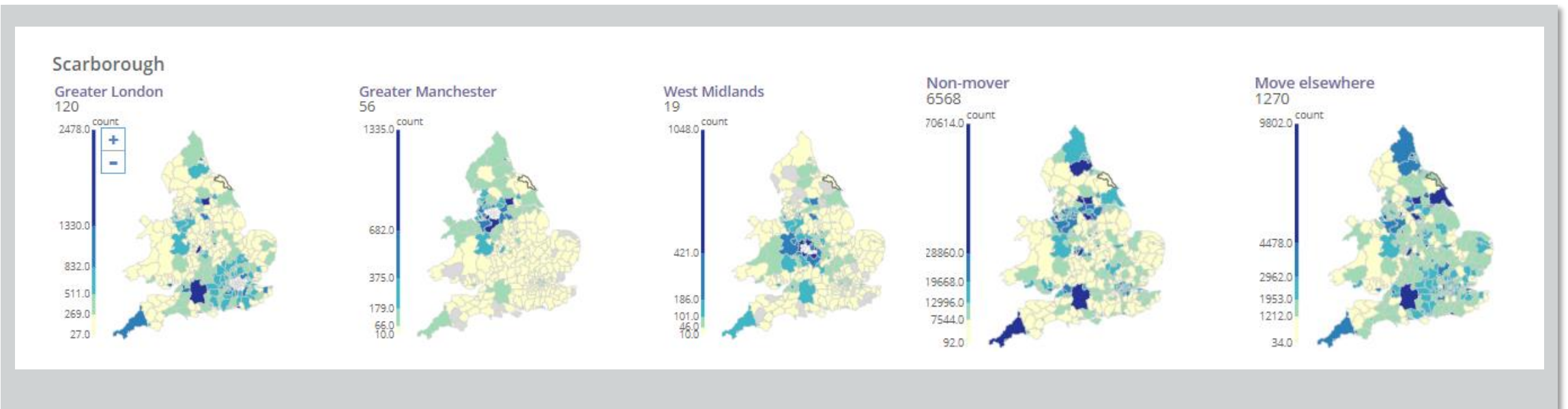

Source: Office for National Statistics

Progression and social mobility

Commissioned by DWP and the Race Disparity Unit to explore **earnings growth and geographic mobility**.
Linked **2011 Census with DWP's Customer Information System (CIS) and the Benefits and Income Dataset (BIDs)** from TYE 2011 to TYE 2016 to bring personal and household characteristics together with longitudinal PAYE and benefits information.

The majority of young people, aged 18 to 29 years in 2011, did not move over the period 2011 to 2015.
City regions tended to attract people from nearby local authorities, with around one third of movers to London, Greater Manchester and the West Midlands city regions coming from their closest respective regions.
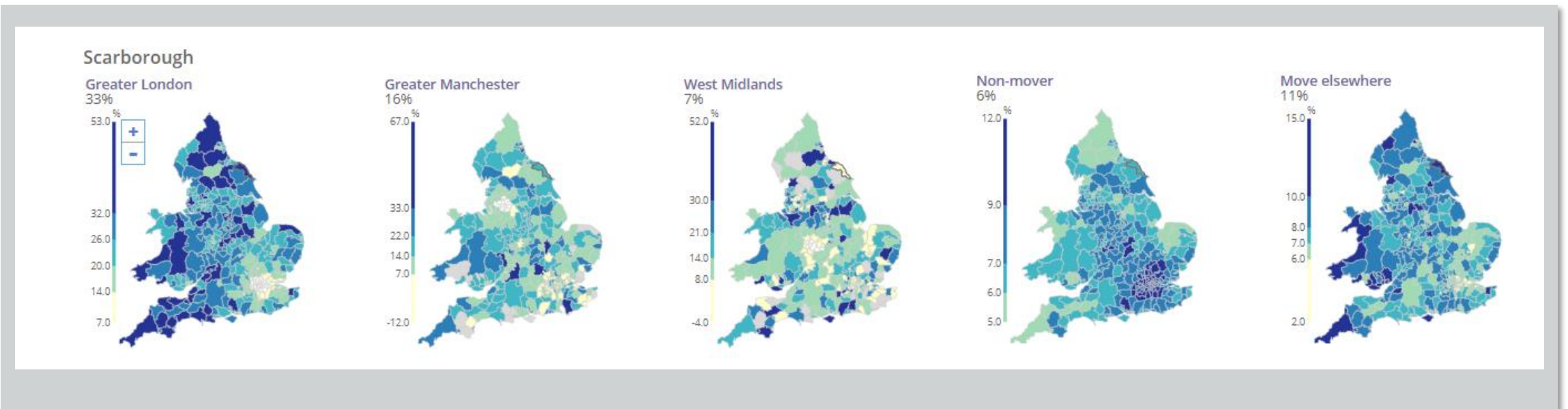
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Progression and social mobility

Those aged 18 to 29 years and in lower-skilled occupations as recorded on the 2011 Census tended to be more restricted in where they moved and were more likely to move to London and city regions. Whereas young people in highly-skilled occupations moved to a wider range of local authorities, particularly across central and southern England.

England and Wales

| Low Skill | Low Middle Skill | Upper Middle Skill | High Skill |

Wandsworth

54.0

9.0 18.6 24.7 31.4 40.7   62.4
%

Source: Office for National Statistics and Department for Work and Pensions
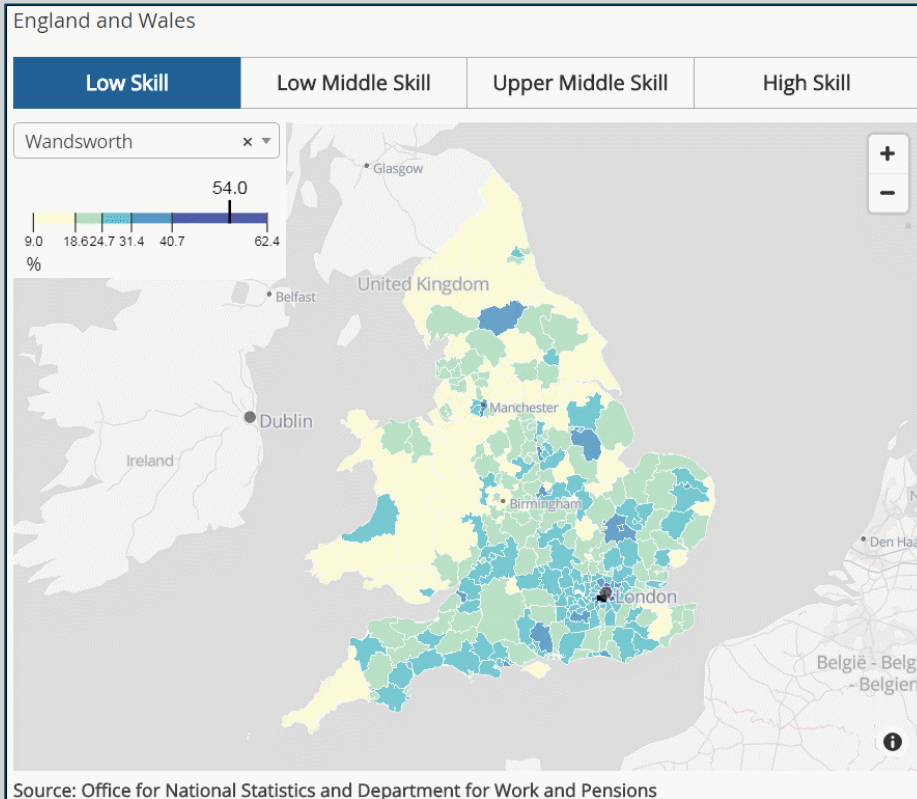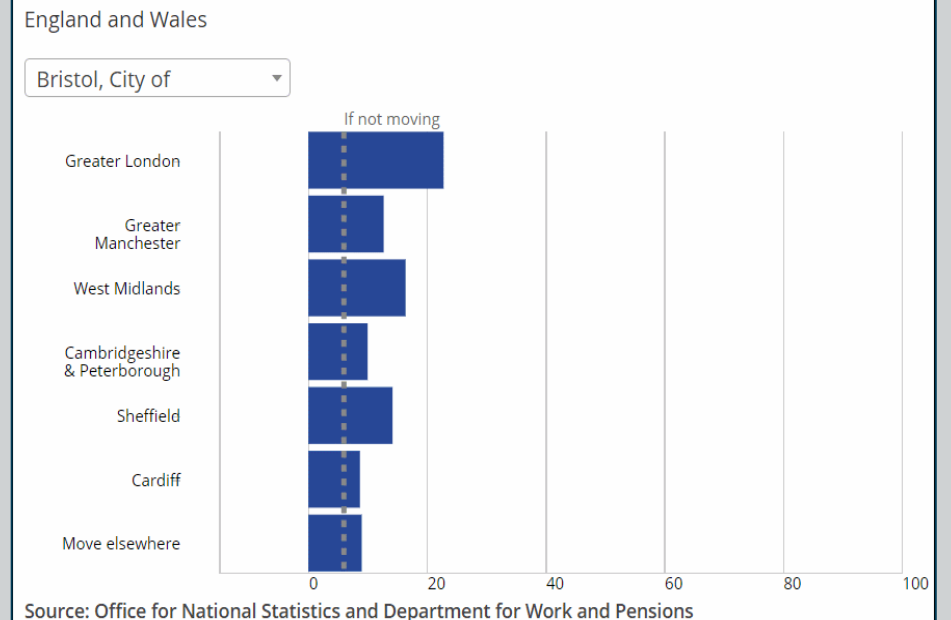

Figure 6: Young people's average annual earnings growth by city region for movers and non-movers by selected local authority, tax year ending 2012 to tax year ending 2016

England and Wales

Bristol, City of

If not moving

Greater London
Greater Manchester
West Midlands
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough
Sheffield
Cardiff
Move elsewhere

0   20   40   60   80   100

Source: Office for National Statistics and Department for Work and Pensions

Building the evidence base for the National Strategy on Loneliness

Factors affecting loneliness

Younger renters with little trust and sense of belonging to their area

Tended to be: in paid work, living as a couple, living in more deprived areas

Unmarried, middle-agers, with long-term health conditions

Tended to be: unemployed or inactive, worse-off financially than the sample average, health conditions that were limiting

Widowed older homeowners living alone with long-term health conditions

Tended to be: female, retired, better-off financially than the sample average

Mapping loneliness

Open source GP prescription data was used to calculate proportions of medications prescribed for loneliness related illnesses such as Alzheimer's, depression, high blood pressure, anxiety and insomnia.
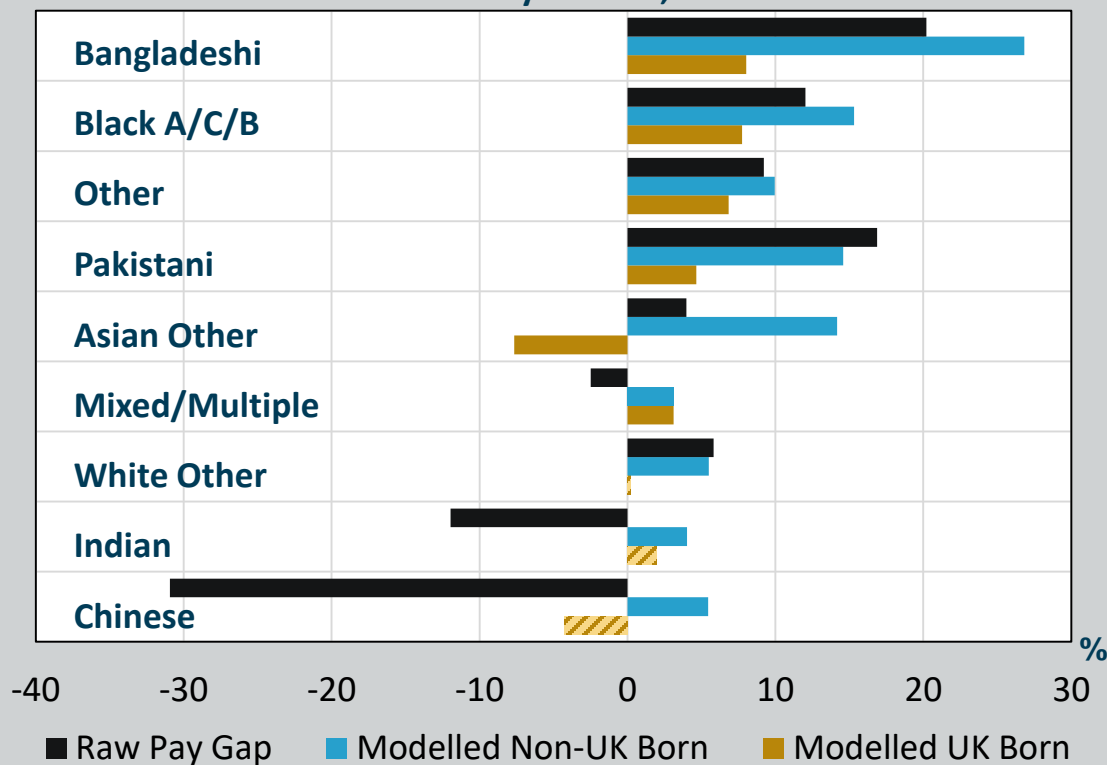

High levels
Low levels
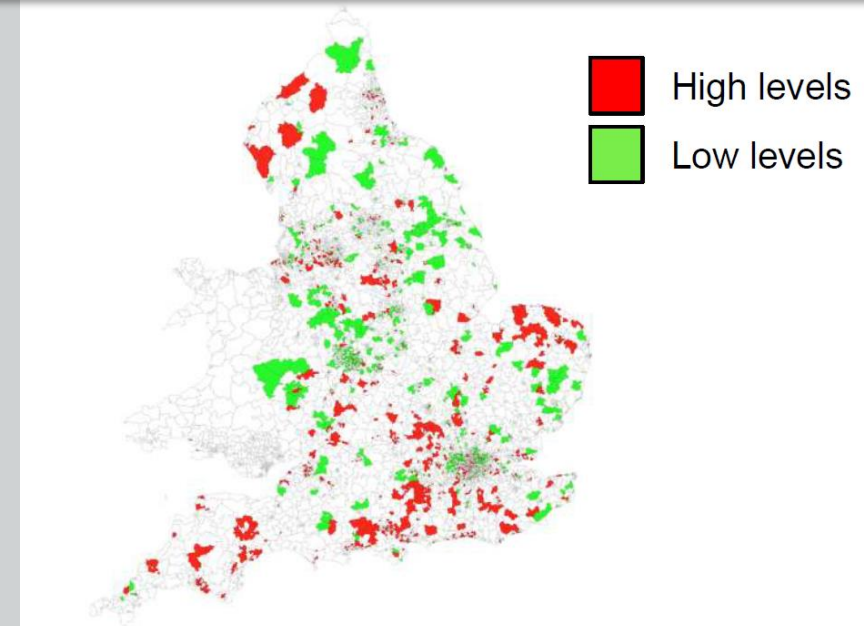
Ethnicity and disability pay gaps

First official estimates of ethnicity and disability pay gaps.
In both cases we see that experiences of the labour market vary significantly between different groups.

Percentage difference in median gross hourly pay and mean gross hourly pay, controlling for other factors by ethnic group and country of birth, 2018

- Bangladeshi
- Black A/C/B
- Other
- Pakistani
- Asian Other
- Mixed/Multiple
- White Other
- Indian
- Chinese

-40 -30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30 %

■ Raw Pay Gap   ■ Modelled Non-UK Born   ■ Modelled UK Born

Percentage difference in median gross hourly pay between disabled and non-disabled employees by impairment type

Mental
All
Physical
Other

2014   2015   2016   2017   2018

25
20
15
10
5
0
%
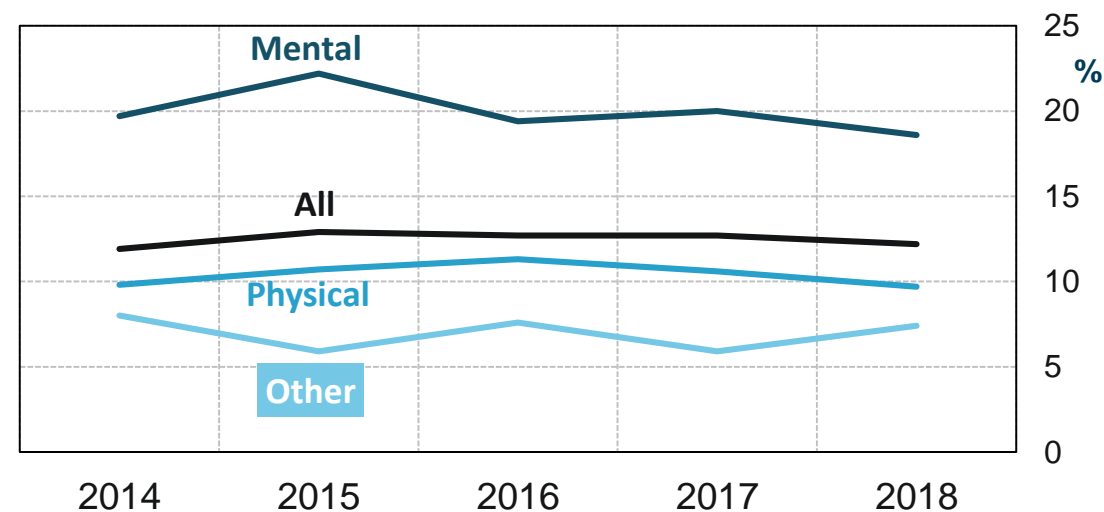
Next stages include exploring geographic differences in more detail, which will also allow a more detailed ethnicity classification (particularly for the black ethnic group).

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Public Service Data Dashboards

Initially commissioned by **HMT Spending Teams and Chief Secretary's office**, these dashboards bring data together from different sources across government departments.
There are four interactive Public Service Data Dashboards on **Health Care, Education, Criminal Justice and Work and Pensions**.
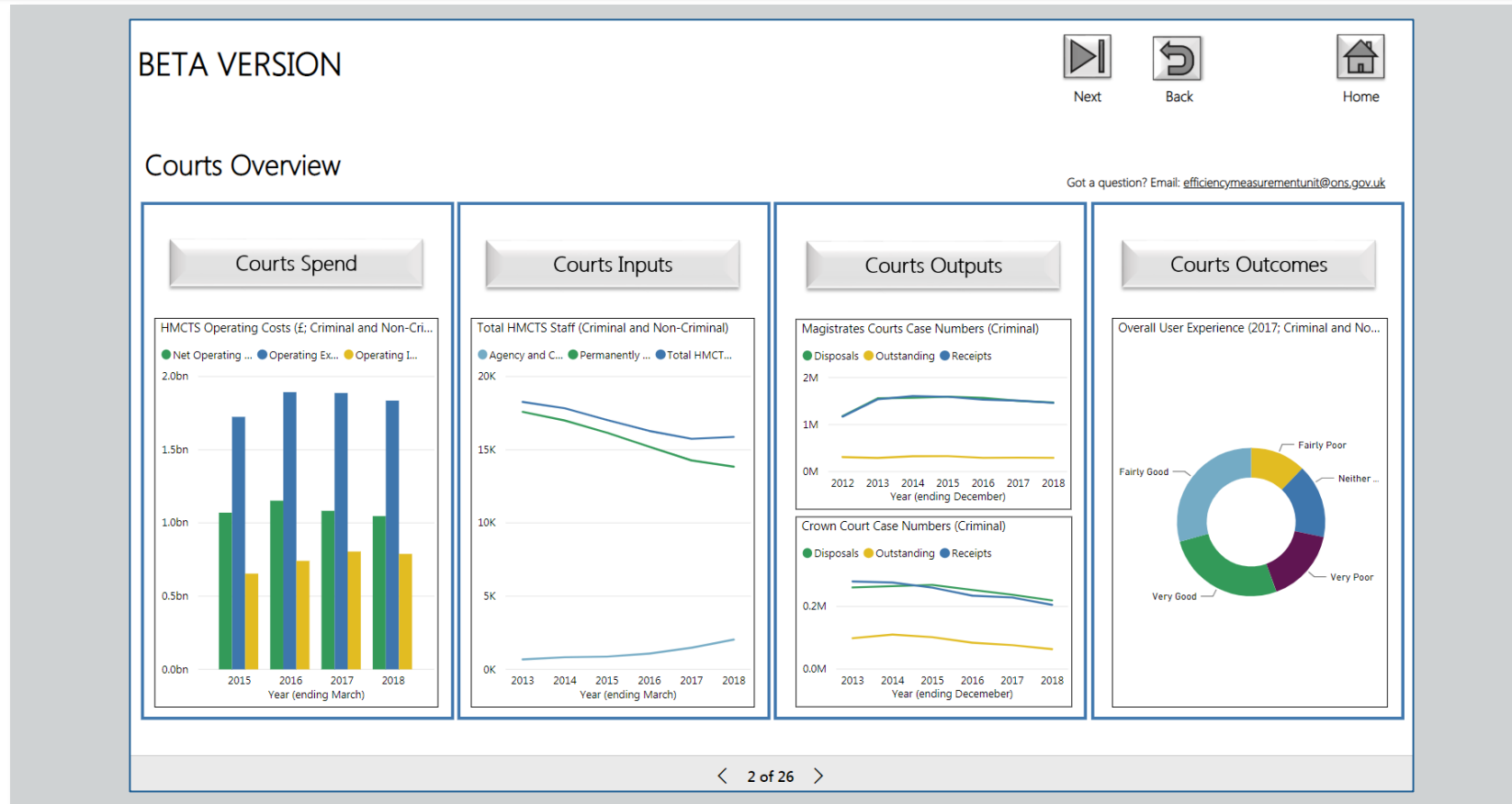
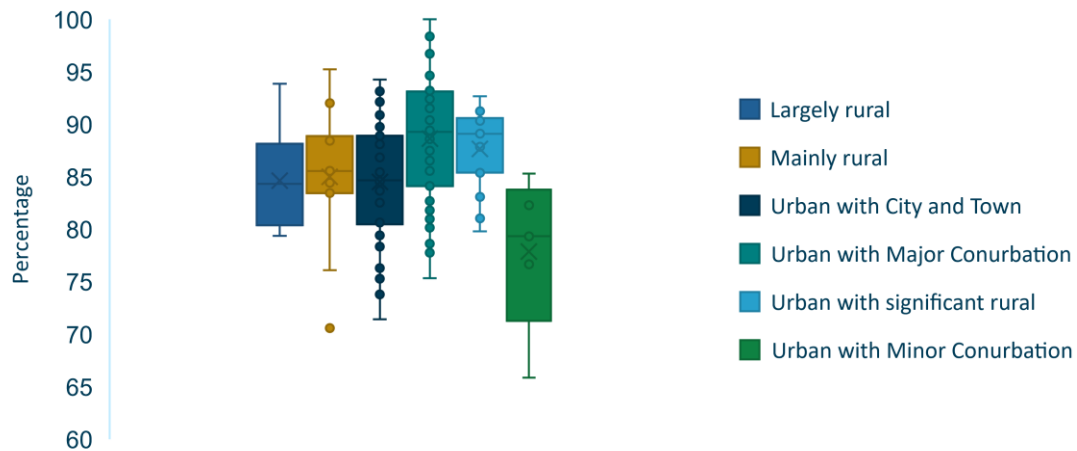# Variation in local public service delivery

This project looks at **local variations and patterns in the supply and quality of public service delivery** across a range of metrics.

There is a large variation in spend on different services partly based on local need. However, variation exists even for more 'similar' authorities suggesting there could be potential to 'level-up' provision

Exploring the impacts of different demographics.
Urban with minor conurbation has fewer good/outstanding schools than urban with rural

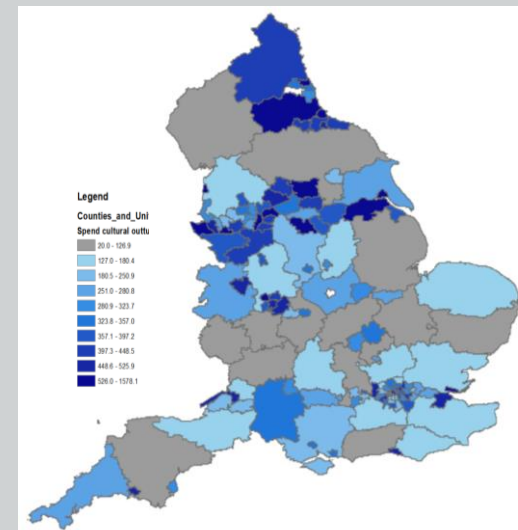### Percentage of schools rated good or outstanding (Rural/Urban)

Legend:
- Largely rural
- Mainly rural
- Urban with City and Town
- Urban with Major Conurbation
- Urban with significant rural
- Urban with Minor Conurbation

Local Authority
Adult Social Care outturn vs population 2018
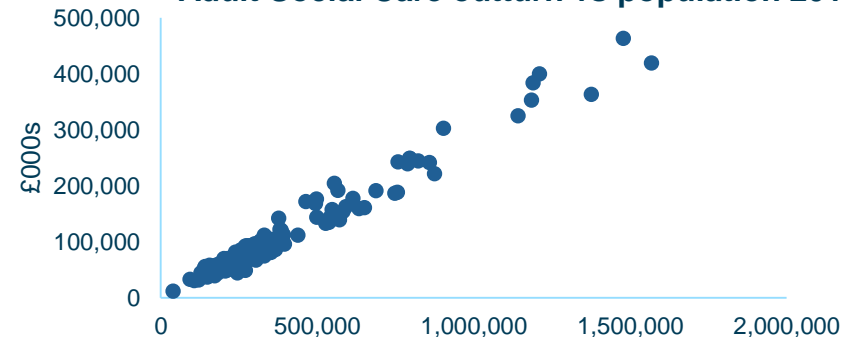
Local cultural spend per 10,000 population

Lower spend in many local authorities with larger areas/coverage

Legend
Counties_and_Uni
Spend cultural outtu
- 20.0 - 126.9
- 127.0 - 180.4
- 180.5 - 250.9
- 251.0 - 280.8
- 280.9 - 323.7
- 323.8 - 357.0
- 357.1 - 397.2
- 397.3 - 448.5
- 448.6 - 525.9
- 526.0 - 1578.1

Public Policy Analysis

Centre for Homelessness Impact (CHI)

Worked with the What Works Centre, CHI, to develop an **indicator platform containing data on factors that influence homelessness**. Brought together data on a multitude of topics from various sources including **housing, employment, financial well-being and social attitudes.**

The framework created by CHI

Example of how the data looks on the platform
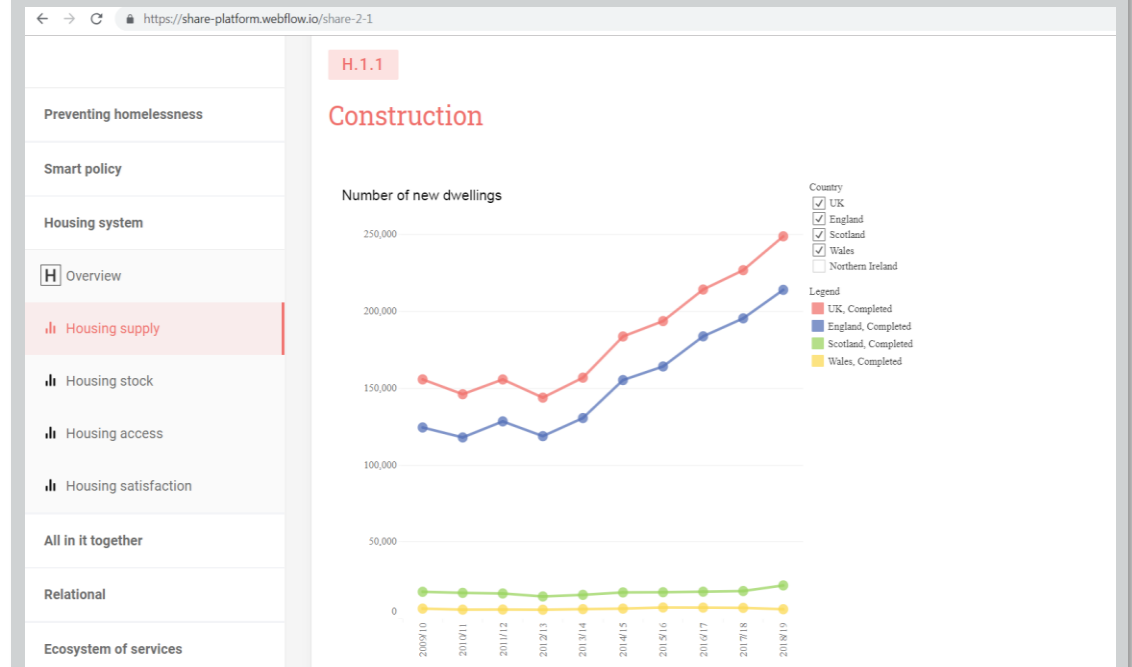
Pupil Projections

Working with DfE as part of **School Capacity Review**

Providing tools and insight into pupil projections to improve accuracy and understanding between central and local government

ONS testing whether core projections produced on DfE held national pupil data can be adapted by LA's **using their local intelligence to improve accuracy and dialogue in capital funding**

National maps to be created to show actual catchment areas for schools and planning areas

Tool that presents core projections and other important data in one place to **help standardise approach** and identify opportunities to share good practice

Shortly beginning work looking at **pupil yields from housing developments**, to help with pupil projections and developer contributions to school place funding
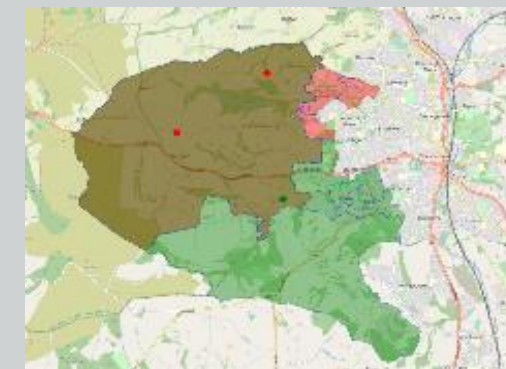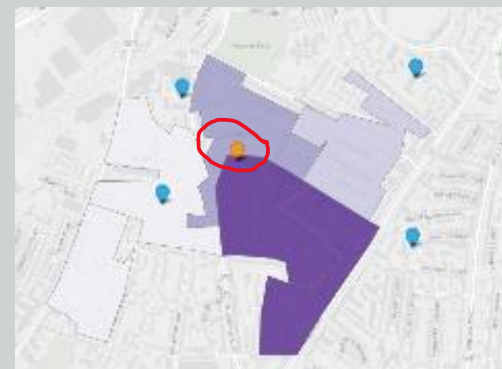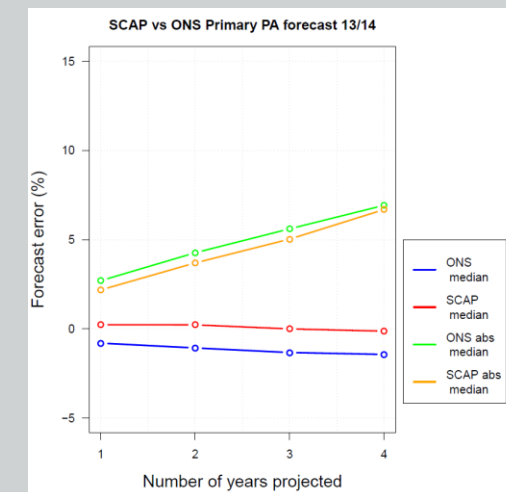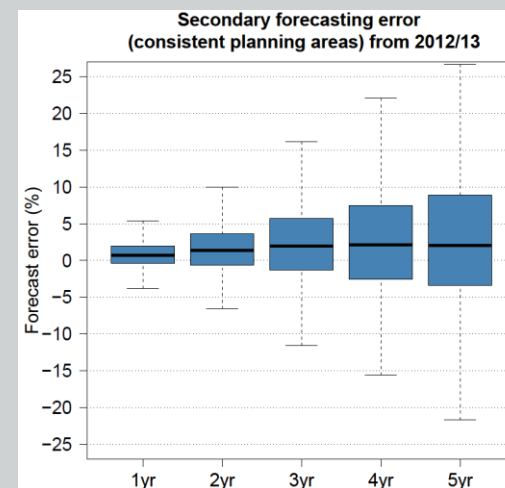
Quality work

Article explored employee jobs on a resident basis that provide: good hours; a desired contract type, and; a position not in low pay. Although not an official definition of good jobs, this analysis has helped city regions better understand their local labour markets.

When creating an <u>initial composite measure</u> 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".

- Almost all employees (99%) have a "desired contract".

- 7% of employees in the UK were in low-pay employment.

Next we are exploring how to develop this analysis to include aspects such as the impact of automation and personal wellbeing.

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

Desired Contract   Satisfactory Hours   Not in low pay

Select an area

58   67   71   74   78   85
%