

Statistics which can be used as a reference within Neighbour Sunday 2019

All statistics were gathered to form part of “Street Lights” Neighbourhood Prayer Networks second large book project available from www.resourcesforchurch.com

Understanding your Community

There are 260,000 streets in the UK according to the Open Street project with 101 houses and 240 people living on the average street.

ALCOHOL

alcoholchange.org.uk/alcohol-facts/fact-sheets/alcohol-statistics

In England there are an estimated 589,101 dependent drinkers. Less than 20% are receiving the treatment.

4% of adults in England and Scotland regularly drink over the Chief Medical Officer’s low-risk guidelines [1, 16], and 27% of drinkers in Great Britain binge drink on their heaviest drinking days (over 8 units for men and over 6 units for women) [2].

In 2017, 20% of the population reported not drinking at all [2] and overall consumption has fallen by around 16% since 2004 [3].

Alcohol misuse is the biggest risk factor for death, ill-health and disability among 15-49 year-olds in the UK, and the fifth biggest risk factor across all ages [1].

In England in 2016/17, there were an estimated 1.13 million hospital admissions related to alcohol consumption (7% of all hospital admissions), 67% higher than ten years previously. In the same period there were 337,000 admissions for conditions directly caused by alcohol, 17% higher than ten years previously [7].

In Wales in 2012/13, there were 34,000 alcohol-related hospital admissions [17].

In Scotland in 2017/18, there were around 35,500 alcohol-related hospital admissions [19].

In 2016 in Great Britain, there were 9,040 drink-drive casualties and 6,070 drink-drive accidents. In the long-term, these figures have been falling since 1979 from a peak of around 31,000 casualties and 19,000 accidents, although have increased in recent years since 2013, when there were only 8,270 casualties and 5,690 accidents [13].

Since 2005, the overall amount of alcohol consumed in the UK, the proportion of people reporting drinking, and the amount drinkers report consuming have all fallen. This trend is especially pronounced among younger drinkers.

RELATIONSHIP BREAKDOWN

<http://marriagefoundation.org.uk/research/>

If current trends remain as they are, any child born today in the UK has more than a [one in three chance](#) of not living with both birth parents by the age of 15.

Cohabiting parents make up 19 per cent of all couples with dependent children, but account for [half of all family breakdowns](#).

Nearly all parents ([90 per cent](#)) who stay together until their children reach 15 are married.

Parents who are married before they have a child are far [more likely to stay together](#).

Marriage protects children from mental health problems as teenagers. Family breakdown is the [single biggest predictor](#) of internalised and externalised problems for boys and girls.

Children are now more likely to have a [smartphone than a father](#) at home. Children need father figures, especially boys.

Only 9 per cent of [couples that break up](#) have a high conflict relationship – i.e., arguing a lot – a year prior to splitting. 60 per cent of couples are both happy and not quarrelling a year prior to splitting.

Not much more than [half of today's teenagers](#) will marry even though almost all aspire to marriage.

There's a growing [Marriage Gap](#): 87 per cent of high earners (over £43,000) marry; only 24 per cent of low earners (under £16,000) marry. The rich get married (and stay together); the poor don't.

DRUGS

<https://www.drugwise.org.uk/how-many-people-use-drugs/>

Around 1 in 11 (9.0%) adults aged 16 to 59 had taken a drug in the last year. This equated to around 3.0 million people, and was similar to the 2016/17 survey (8.5%). The trend in last year drug use among 16 to 59 year olds has been relatively flat since the 2009/10 survey, and the latest estimate was similar to a decade ago (9.4% in 2007/08). However, the 2017/18 prevalence estimate was lower than in 1996 (11.1%), when the time series began.

Around 1 in 5 (19.8%) adults aged 16 to 24 had taken a drug in the last year. This proportion was more than double that of the wider age group, and equates to around 1.2 million people. This was similar to the 2016/17 survey (19.2%), but there was a decrease from 1996 (29.7%). There was no significant change compared with a decade ago (21.4% in 2007/08).

Around 1 in 29 (3.5%) of adults aged 16 to 59 had taken a Class A drug in the last year, equivalent to 1.1 million people. This increased compared with the previous year and a decade ago (2007/08; both 3.0%).

Class A drug use among 16 to 24 year olds has been increasing since 2011/12. While not statistically significant from year to year, there is an upward trend apparent in the use of Class A drugs, particularly among 16 to 24 year olds.

As in previous years, cannabis was the most commonly used drug in the 2017/18 CSEW, with 7.2 per cent of adults aged 16 to 59 having used it in the last year (around 2.4 million people).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Prevalence. According to the Office of National Statistics (ONS) about 4.2% of men and 7.9 % of women suffer domestic abuse in the UK during 2018. This equates to about 685,000 male victims and 1,300,000 women.

In the year to the end of March 2017, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated:

SEXUAL ASSAULT

20% of women and 4% of men have experienced some type of sexual assault since the age of 16, equivalent to 3.4 million female and 631,000 male victims

3.1% of women (510,000) and 0.8% of men (138,000) aged 16 to 59 had experienced a sexual assault in the last year.

CHILD ABUSE

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/abuse-during-childhood/findings-from-the-year-ending-march-2016-crime-survey-for-england-and-wales>

A new module of questions included in the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 asked adult respondents aged 16 to 59 whether they had experienced a range of abuse while a child. The questions were restricted to abuse carried out by an adult and included psychological, physical, and sexual abuse and also having witnessed domestic violence or abuse in the home.

The survey showed that 9% of adults aged 16 to 59 had experienced psychological abuse, 7% physical abuse, 7% sexual assault and 8% witnessed domestic violence or abuse in the home. With the exception of physical abuse, women were significantly more likely to report that they had suffered any form of abuse asked about during childhood than men.

This was most marked with regard to any form of sexual assault, where women were 4 times as likely as men to be a survivor of such abuse during childhood (11% compared with 3%).

Women (3%) were significantly more likely than men (1%) to experience sexual assault by rape or penetration (including attempts) during childhood. This equates to an estimated 567,000 adult women aged 16 to 59 having experienced this type of abuse during their childhood, compared with an estimated 102,000 adult men aged 16 to 59.

The proportions of adults reporting experience of abuse during childhood tended to increase with age. For example, adults aged 16 to 24 and 25 to 34 reported lower levels of any sexual assault (3% and 5%) than those aged 45 to 54 and 55 to 59 (both 9%). It is difficult to determine whether this indicates a reduction in the prevalence of child abuse in more recent years or whether it is due to survivors being more willing to disclose past abuse the further in time they are away from the experience.

Almost half (42%) of adults who had survived abuse during childhood had suffered 2 or more different types of abuse. The type of abuse most likely to be experienced on its own was sexual assault, with over half of all survivors of sexual assault experiencing no other form of abuse.

Perpetrators were most likely to be a parent for those that had suffered psychological abuse (father, 35% and mother, 40%) or physical abuse (father, 39% and mother, 29%). In contrast, survivors of sexual assault by rape or penetration reported that the perpetrator was most likely to be a friend or acquaintance (30%) or other family member (26%). For other types of sexual assault, the perpetrator was most likely to be a stranger (42%). For sexual assault by rape or penetration, male victims (15%) were more likely than females (4%) to report that they had been abused by a person in a position of trust or authority, such as a teacher, doctor, carer or youth worker.

Additional information was collected from adults who had survived sexual assault by rape or penetration during childhood. Around 3 in 4 victims had not told anyone about the abuse at the time it happened, and the most common reasons cited for not disclosing the abuse were embarrassment or humiliation, or thinking that they would not be believed.

MODERN SLAVERY UK

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-43535492>

More than 5,000 potential victims of modern slavery and trafficking were referred to UK authorities last year, a record number, a report has revealed.

The National Crime Agency said British nationals made up the highest number of cases for the first time, followed by people from Albania and Vietnam.

The number of children thought to be victims rose by 66% from 2016.

The agency said the increase in referrals was "driven by greater awareness" of the problem.

RAPE/SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Key statistics about sexual violence: Office for National Statistics

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3.1% of women (510,000) and 0.8% of men (138,000) aged 16 to 59 had experienced a sexual assault in the last year.

FUEL POVERTY

Office For national Statistics (ONS)

The proportion of households in England in fuel poverty was estimated to have decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 2016 to 10.9 per cent in 2017 (approximately 2.53 million households).

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/hunger-food-poverty-insecurity-uk-significant-growing-ministers-mps-dwp-environmental-audit-a8719176.html>

2.2 million people in Britain are severely food insecure – the highest reported level in Europe. This indicates that the UK is responsible for one in five of all severely food insecure people on the continent.

Recent data published by Unicef shows one in five youngsters under 15 now live in a food insecure home.

DEBT

Up to 8.3 million people in the UK are unable to pay off debts or household bills, according to a report from [the National Audit Office \(NAO\)](#).

PERIOD POVERTY

1 in 10 girls can't afford to buy menstrual products according to Plan International UK.

Over 137,700 children in the UK have missed school because of period poverty.

HOMELESSNESS UK

www.crisis.org.uk/ending-homelessness/about-homelessness/

There is no national figure for how many people are homeless across the UK. This is because homelessness is recorded differently in each nation, and because many homeless people do not show up in official statistics at all.

Government street counts and estimates give a snapshot of the national situation. The latest figures showed that 4,751 people slept rough across England on any given night in 2017 - a 15% increase compared to the previous year, and more than double the amount in 2010.

Last year 57,890 households were accepted as homeless in England. In Scotland, 34,100 applications were assessed as homeless and in Wales 9,210 households were threatened with homelessness.

HOMELESS AT CHRISTMAS

www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-46360119

<https://metro.co.uk/2018/12/05/will-131269-homeless-children-uk-christmas-8210009/?ito=cbshare>

The charity estimates there will be 131,269 homeless children in the UK this Christmas, of whom 9,500 will spend their Christmas in a hostel or B&B.

One in every 103 under-18s is officially homeless, a 59% rise in five years, housing charity Shelter said.

One mother-of-three said her children were preparing for Christmas in a one-room bed and breakfast for the second year running.

Councils said a lack of housing had left them "struggling to cope".

Using government statistics, Shelter said the number of children in temporary accommodation in England had increased 62% in five years and 36% in Scotland.

The charity estimated 1,524 children in Wales were in temporary housing, based on figures for the overall number of households.

It said some B&Bs were "not places for children" because of people reporting problems with rats, children having to share beds with family members and having to "play in dirty public corridors".

HOLIDAY HUNGER

<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2017/apr/24/school-holidays-leave-3-million-children-at-risk-of-hunger-report-says>

Up to 3 million children risk going hungry during the school holidays, leaving them vulnerable to malnutrition and undermining their education and life chances, a cross-party group of MPs and peers has warned.

Its report cited evidence of children existing on holiday diets of crisps, hungry youngsters unable to take part in a football tournament because "their bodies simply gave up", and others surviving on stodgy, unhealthy diets "bought to fill hungry stomachs".

The report said those at risk of hunger over the summer include more than 1 million children who receive free school meals during term time, and 2 million more with working parents who are still in poverty.

Please note that there is a higher risk of obesity in lower income families as unhealthy food high fat and sugar food is cheaper than a 'healthy diet.'

OBESITY

26% of adults in England are obese. A further 35% are overweight but not obese. This briefing provides statistics on the obesity among adults and children in the UK, along with data on prescriptions, surgery, and international comparisons.

ADULT OBESITY

The Health Survey for England 2016 estimates that 26.2% of adults in England are obese and a further 35.2% are overweight but not obese. Obesity is usually defined as having a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or above. BMI between 25 and 30 is classified as 'overweight'.

Men are more likely than women to be overweight or obese (66% of men, 57% of women). Levels of overweight and obesity are highest among those aged 45-74, as the table below shows.

Levels of excess weight are highest in North East England and Yorkshire and the Humber. The map below shows which local authorities are estimated to have above/below average levels of excess weight.

CHILDHOOD OBESITY

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-48509969>

<https://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN03336>

9.6% of reception age children (age 4-5) are obese, with a further 13.0% overweight. At age 10-11 (year 6), 20.0% are obese and 14.3% overweight.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

In 2018, there were **447,694 new diagnoses of STIs**, a 5% increase on the 422,147 in 2017.

Gonorrhoea increased the most - by 26% to 56,259 cases, the largest number since 1978.

There were 7,541 cases of syphilis - a 5% increase on 2017.

High-risk groups include young people and men who have sex with men.

The most commonly diagnosed STIs were:

Chlamydia (218,095 cases, 49% of all new STI diagnoses)

Genital warts (57,318 cases, 13%)

Gonorrhoea (56,259 cases, 13%)

Genital herpes (33,867 cases, 8%)

Public Health Wales say there were 12,852 sexually transmitted infections in 2017 and this figure had risen.

Public Health Scotland (May 2019) reported that Syphilis infections were at a 15-year high and this was in keeping with an overall rise in sexually transmitted infections

In Northern Ireland the picture was more mixed with a decrease in gonorrhoea and syphilis in 2016-17, but with an increase in herpes simplex and chlamydia.

SELF HARM

<https://www.nhs.uk/news/mental-health/nearly-quarter-14-year-old-girls-uk-self-harming-charity-reports/>

Nearly a quarter of 14-year-old girls in UK 'self-harming', charity reports

The alarming headline is prompted by the publication of the 7th edition of the Good Childhood Report, produced by UK charity The Children's Society. This annual report aims to find out how children in the UK feel about their lives and the things that make them happy and unhappy.

ABORTION

UK Abortion Statistics. In 2016 according to Department of Health statistics the total number of abortions on residents of England and Wales was 185,596. This number excludes the 4,810 abortions performed on non-residents in the UK. Therefore the total number of abortions performed in England and Wales was 190,406. ONS

INFERTILITY

Infertility is when a couple can't get pregnant (conceive) despite having regular unprotected sex. Around 1 in 7 couples may have difficulty conceiving.

DEPRESSION

NHS prescribed record number of antidepressants last year. The number of prescriptions for antidepressants in England has almost doubled in the past decade, new figures have shown. Data from NHS Digital¹ show that 70.9 million prescriptions for antidepressants were given out in 2018, compared with 36 million in 2008.

SUICIDES

In 2017, a total of 5,821 suicides were registered in the UK. This equates to an age-standardised suicide rate of 10.1 deaths per 100,000 population; this is one of the lowest rates observed since our time series began in 1981, when the rate was 14.7 deaths per 100,000.⁴ Sep 2018 ONS