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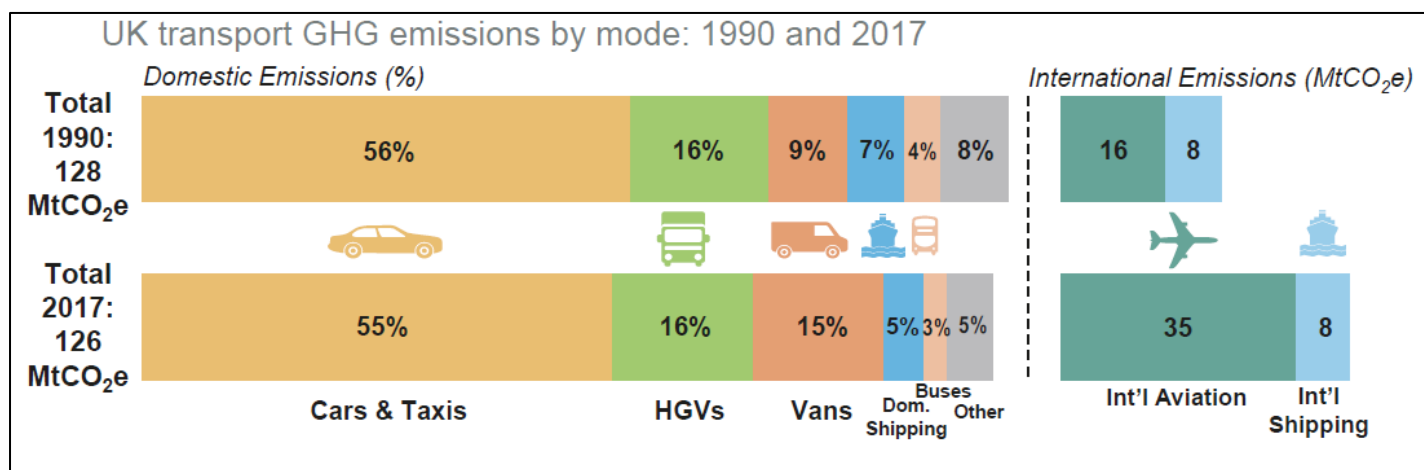
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Small decrease in domestic UK transport emissions

In the UK transport emissions decreased by 2% between 1990 and 2017, and made up 27% of net domestic emissions in 2017. Since 1990, emissions from rail, buses and domestic shipping decreased, whereas van emissions increased by 67% in the UK. Van traffic has doubled since the early 1990s.

International aviation emissions, which are not part of the UK's domestic emissions, have more than doubled since 1990.

GHG emissions by transport mode.



Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent or MtCO₂e is a unit of measurement. The unit "CO₂e" represents an amount of a greenhouse gas whose atmospheric impact has been standardized to that of one unit mass of carbon dioxide (CO₂), based on the global warming potential of the gas.

Source:

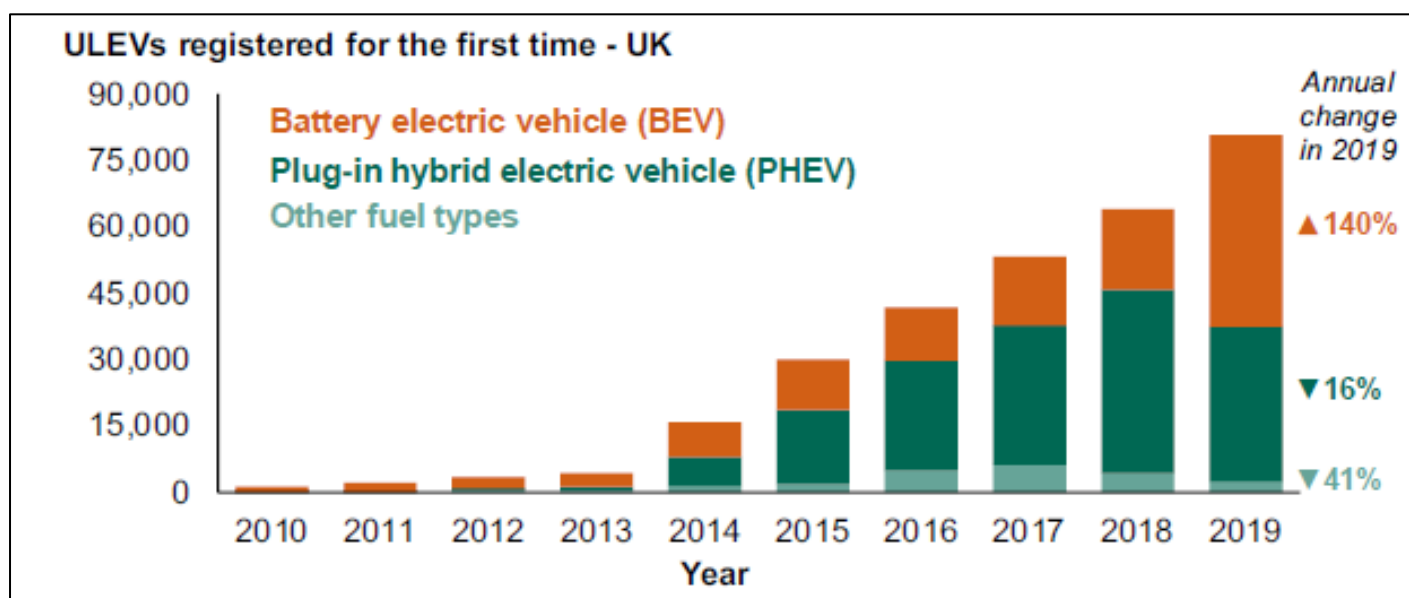
1. [Transport Statistics: Great Britain 2019](#), Department for Transport

Increase in electric ultra-low emission vehicles to 1% of global stock

Sales of electric cars topped 2.1 million globally in 2019 to boost the stock to 7.2 million electric cars. Electric cars, which accounted for 2.6% of global car sales and about 1% of global car stock in 2019, registered a 40% year-on-year increase.

In 2019, 80,578 ULEVs (ultra-low emission vehicles) were registered for the first time in the UK, an increase of 26% on 2018 and 52% on 2017. ULEVs accounted for 2.7% of all new vehicle registrations, up from 2.1% in 2018.

ULEVs registered for the first time by fuel type, United Kingdom, 2010 to 2019.



Sources:

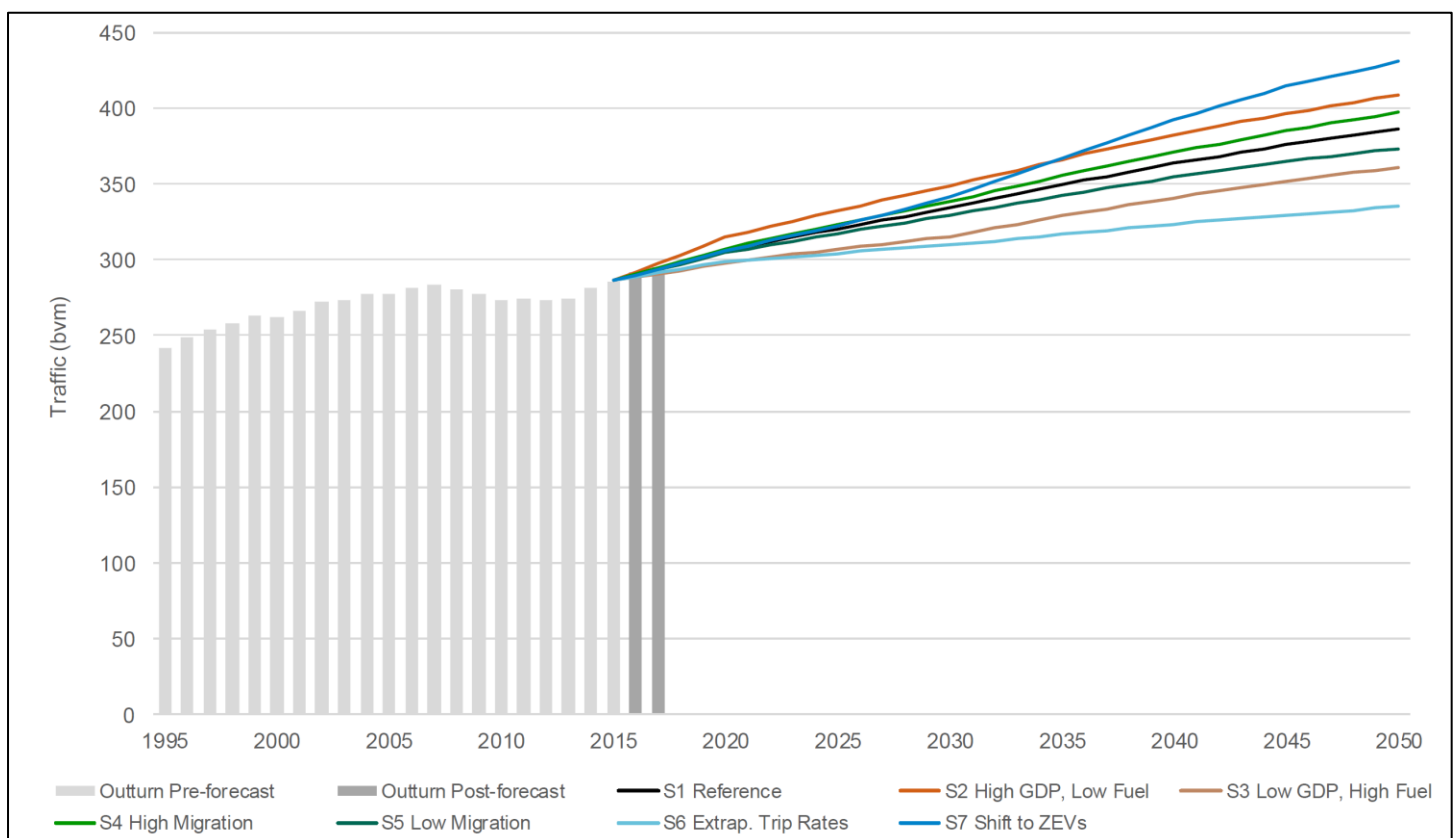
1. IEA (2020), Global EV Outlook 2020, IEA, Paris <https://www.iea.org/reports/global-ev-outlook-2020>, All Rights Reserved
2. [Vehicle Licensing Statistics: Annual 2019](#), Department for Transport, April 2020

Traffic growth forecast to increase in England and Wales

In England and Wales, the Department for Transport’s National Transport Model forecasts provide a strategic view of future road travel demand under a number of plausible scenarios. From 2015, traffic is forecast to grow across all scenarios by between 17% and 51% by 2050. Car traffic is forecast to grow between 11% and 43%, whilst light goods vehicle traffic is forecast to continue growing significantly in all scenarios (between 23% and 108%).

The proportion of traffic in congested conditions in 2050 is forecast to range from 8% to 16% depending on the scenario, compared to 7% in 2015.

Forecasted road traffic in billion vehicle miles (BVM) in England and Wales, 1995-2050 under different scenarios.



Source:

















1. [Department for Transport. Road Traffic Forecasts 2018](#), July 2018

Rail passenger travel in England is the fastest growing mode of transport

Car was the most common mode of transport in 2019, but travel by rail has increased the fastest since 2002. Of all travel in England in 2019, rail accounted for 2% of trips, 10% of distance and 8% of travel time.

Commuting is the most common journey purpose of rail passengers. Over half of all rail journeys in England in 2019 were for commuting and over a quarter for leisure.

Travel trends 2002 – 2019, England

Travel trends across modes				
				
Trips per person per year				
	21	50	580	250
since 2002:	 58%	 22%	 14%	 5%
Miles per person per year				
	625	231	5,009	205
since 2002:	 43%	 16%	 14%	 1%
Hours per person per year				
	29	30	212	70
since 2002:	 56%	 15%	 10%	 4%

Source:

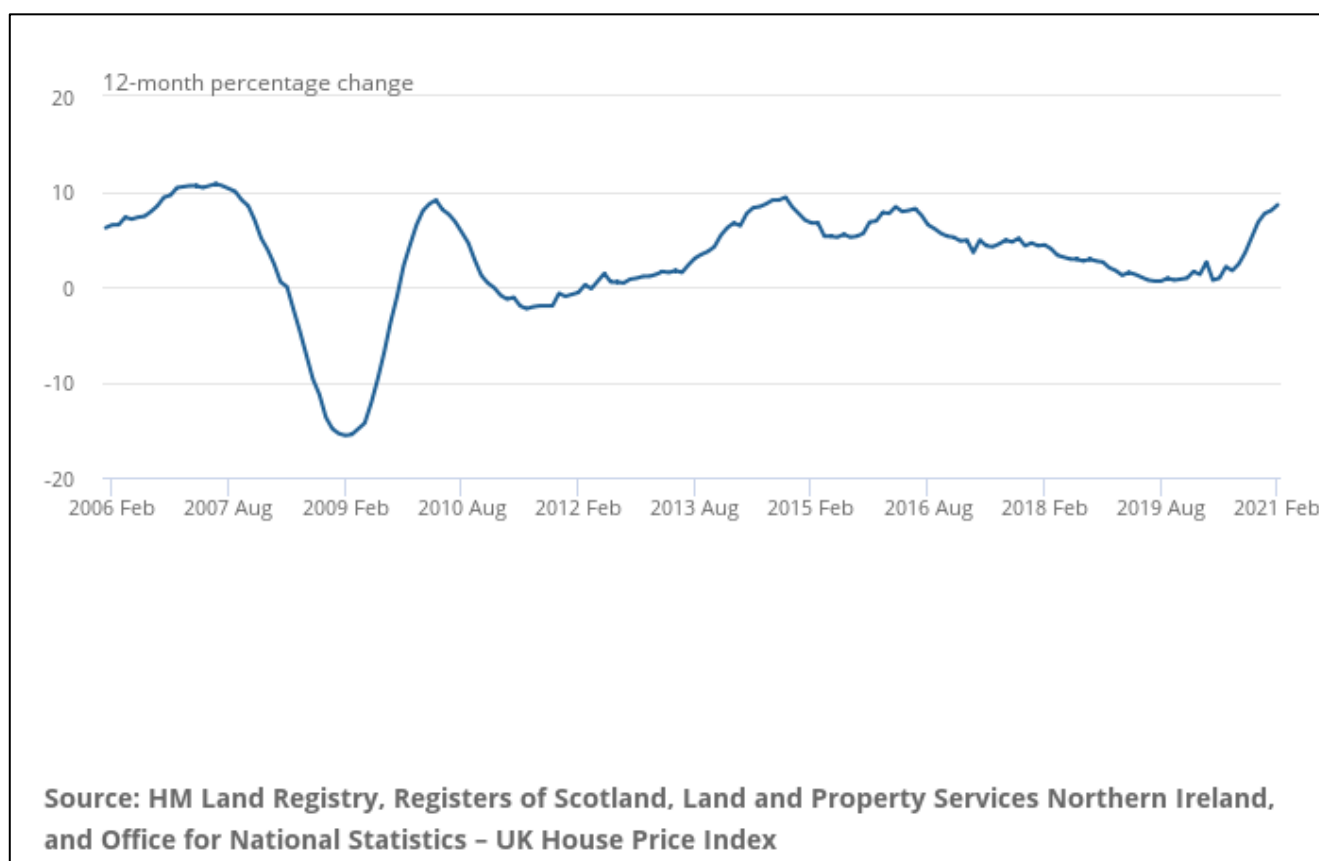
1. [Department for Transport. Rail Factsheet 2020](#), Department for Transport and Office of Rail and Road, December 2020

Highest annual growth rate of UK house prices since 2014

UK average house prices increased by 8.6% in the year to February 2021, up from 8% in the year to January 2021. This is the highest annual growth rate the UK has seen since October 2014. The average house price in England was £268,000. The North West saw highest annual growth in average house prices (11.9%), with London at the lowest (4.6%).

It is early days, but the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic may have caused some house buyers to reassess their housing preferences. In the Office for National Statistics UK House Price Index data, the average price of detached properties increased by 9.1% in the year to February 2021. By comparison flats and maisonettes increased by 6.7% over the same period.

February 2021 saw UK house price growth at its highest level since October 2014
Annual house price rates of change for all dwellings, UK: January 2006 to February 2021.



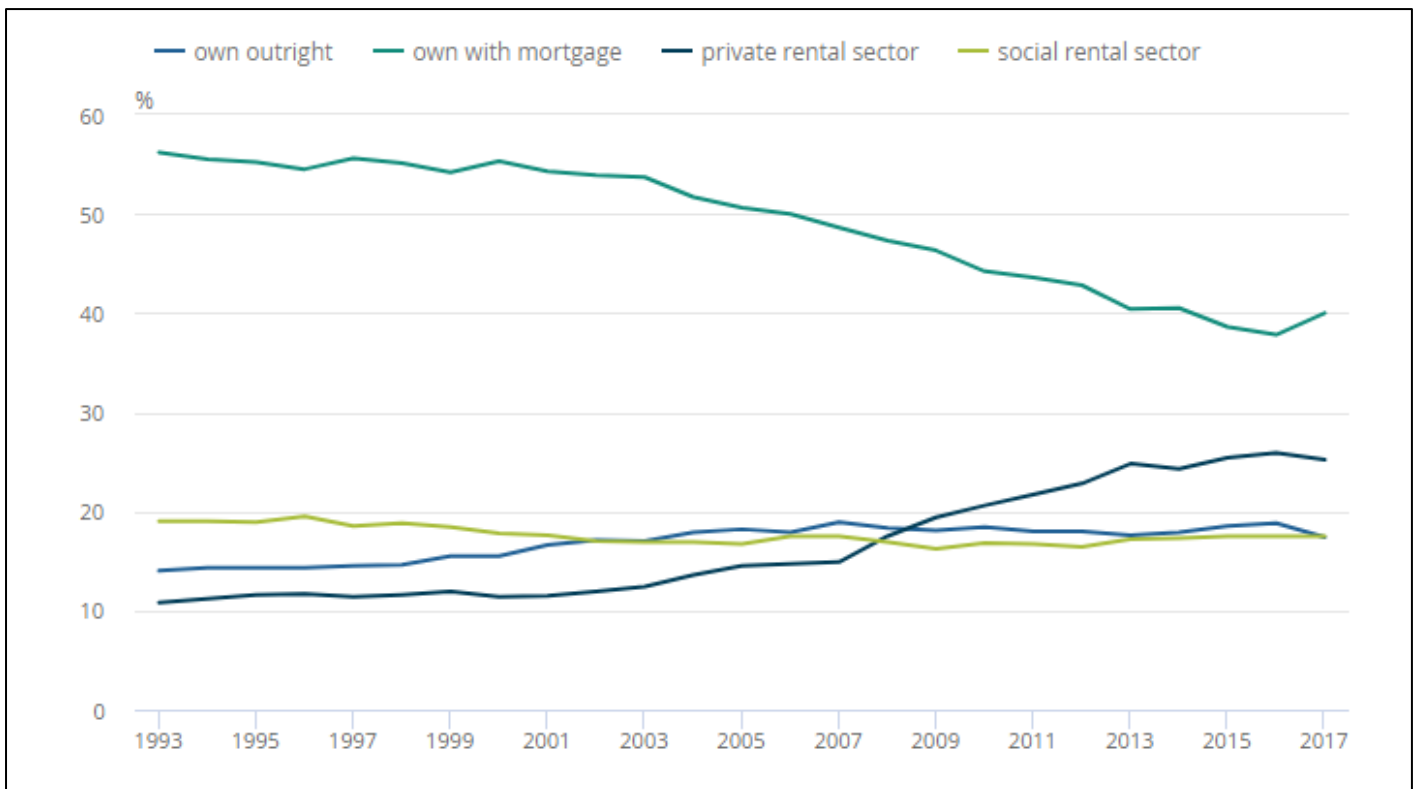
Source:

1. [UK House Price Index: February 2021](#), Office for National Statistics

Decrease in home ownership for people under 65

Almost three-quarters of people aged 65 years and over in England own their home outright. Younger people are more likely to be renting. Half of people in their mid-30s to mid-40s had a mortgage in 2017, compared with two-thirds 20 years earlier. People in their mid-30s to mid-40s are three times more likely to rent than 20 years ago. A third of this age group were renting from a private landlord in 2017, compared with fewer than 1 in 10 in 1997.

Housing tenure over time, ages 16 to 64 years, England.



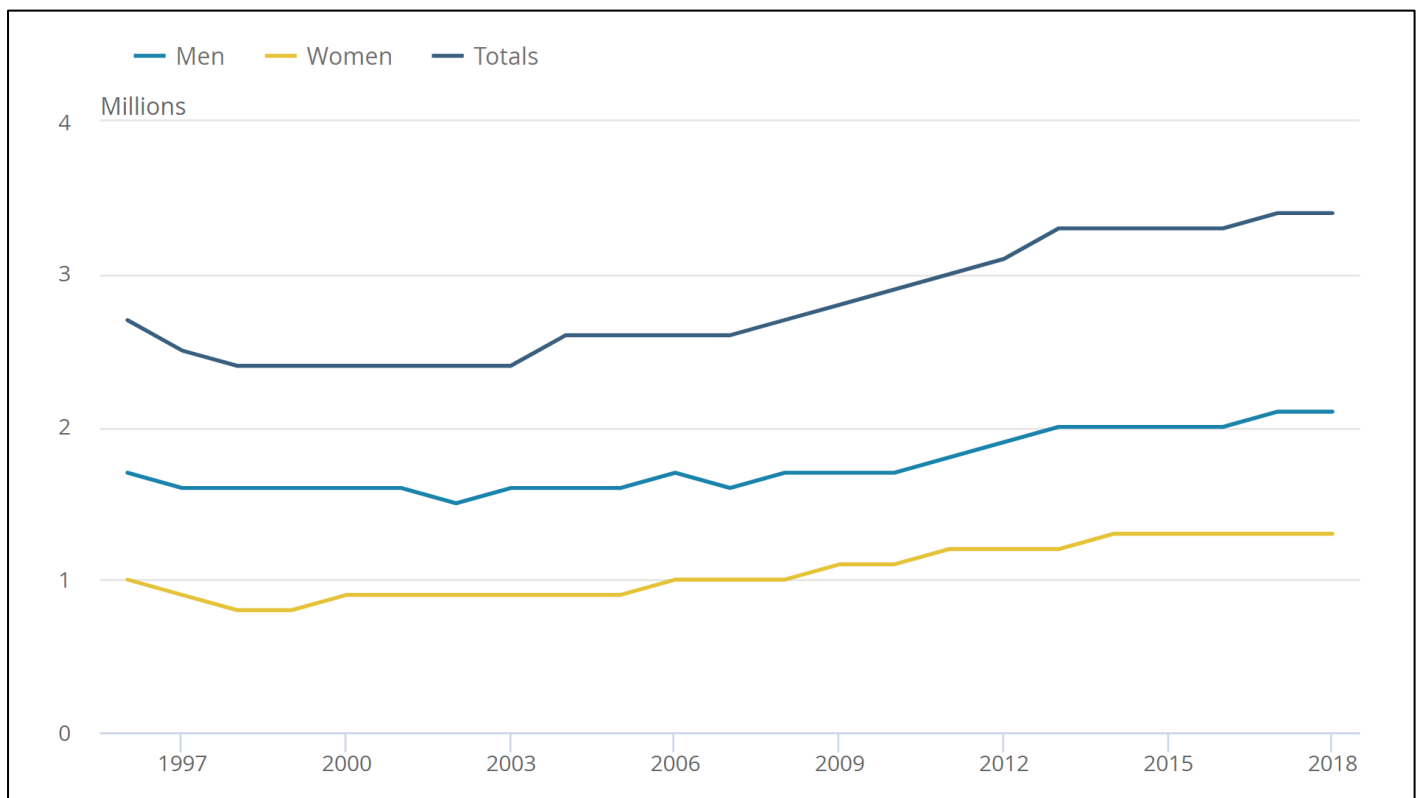
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government - Survey of English Housing (1993 to 2007), English Housing Survey (2008 to 2017)

Increase in number of young adults in the UK living with their parents

Over the last two decades there has been a significant increase in the number of young people, aged 20 to 34 years, living with their parents, increasing from 2.4 million in 1999 to 3.6 million in 2020. This is equivalent to more than a quarter of young adults in this age group.

In 2020, 34% of young adult men aged 20 to 34 lived with their parents. The figure for young adult women was 22%. This difference is most likely because women tend to marry at younger ages than men.

Number of young adults aged 20 to 34 living with their parents by sex, UK, 1996-2018.



Source:

1. [Families and households in the UK: 2020](#), Office for National Statistics, March 2021

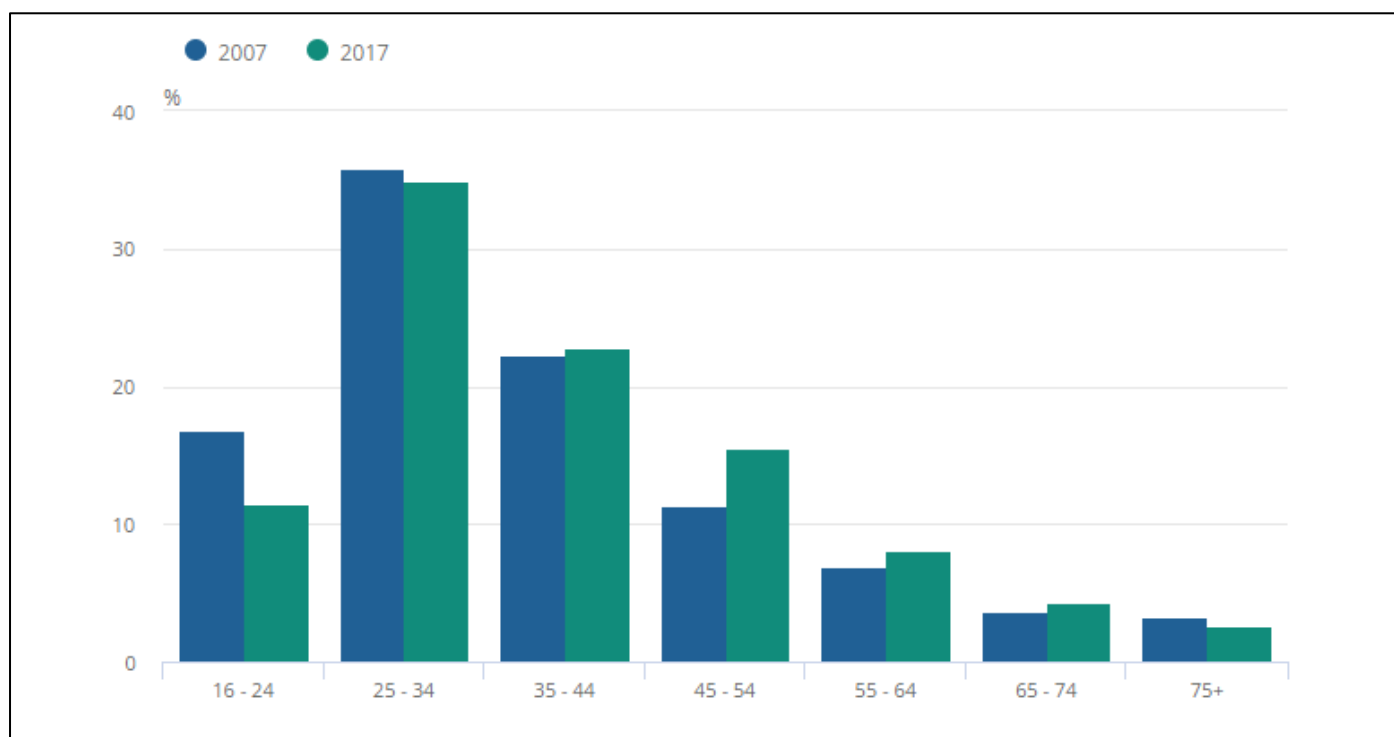
Increase in UK households in the private rented sector

The number of households living in the private rented sector in the UK increased from 2.8 million in 2007 to 4.5 million in 2017, an increase of 63%. Younger households are more likely to rent privately, with those in the 25 to 34 years age group representing the largest group.

Households in the 45 to 54 years age group saw the biggest percentage increase from 11% in 2007 to 16% in 2017, an estimated increase of 384,000 households.

In the financial year ending 2017, 35% of one adult households with children were in the private rented sector, compared with 18% in the financial year ending 2007.

Private renting sector by age of household reference person, 2007 and 2017, UK.



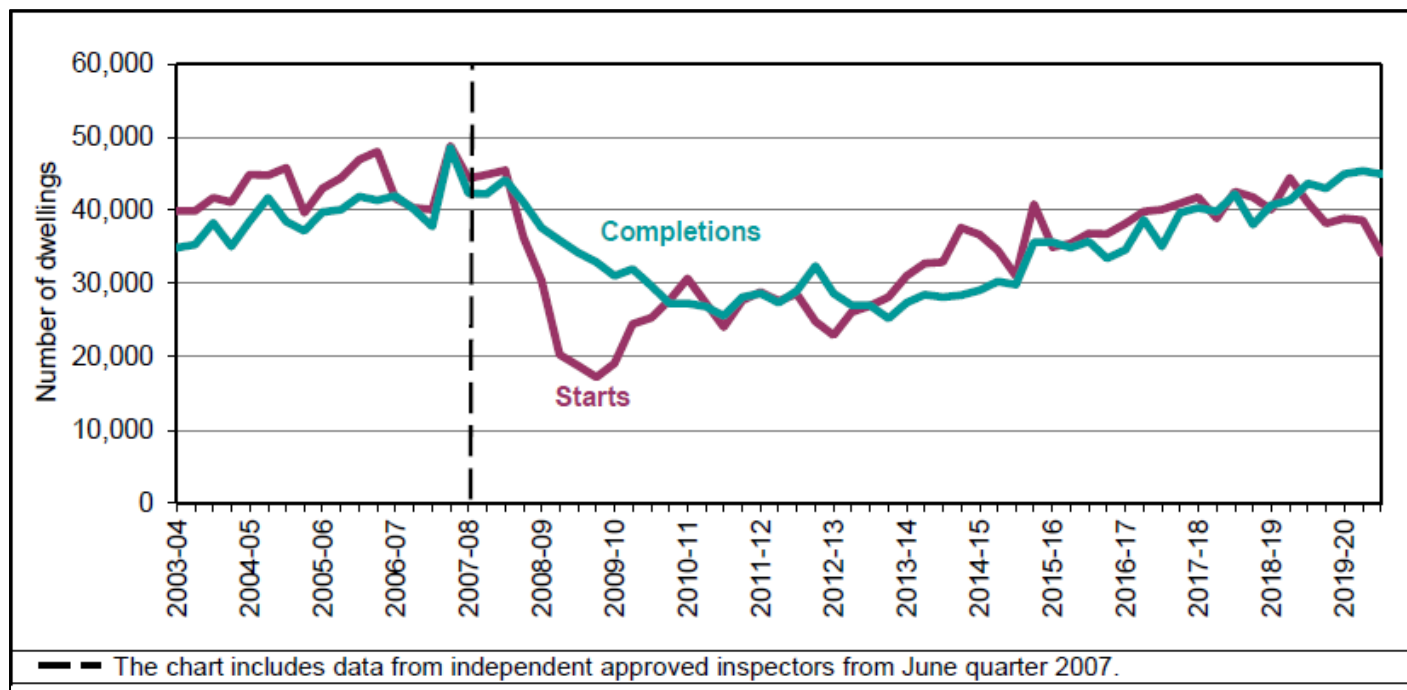
Source: Annual Population Survey, requested table, Office for National Statistics

Steady increase in start and completion of new build housing since 2008

New build starts were broadly steady from 2003-04, averaging around 44,000 units each quarter until late 2007. Starts were strongly affected by the economic downturn from the start of 2008, when there was a period of rapid decline to a trough in the March quarter of 2009.

Completions increased gradually from 2003-04 reaching a similar level to starts by 2007. From 2009 starts began to recover and during the next two years both series converged and levelled out. From 2013 to 2018, starts and completions grew again gradually. More recently, completions continue to grow, but there has been a decrease in starts.

Seasonally adjusted trends in quarterly new build dwelling starts and completions, England. From 2009 starts began to recover and during the next two years both series converged and levelled out. From 2013 to 2018, starts and completions grew again gradually. More recently, completions continue to grow but there has been a decrease in starts.



Source:

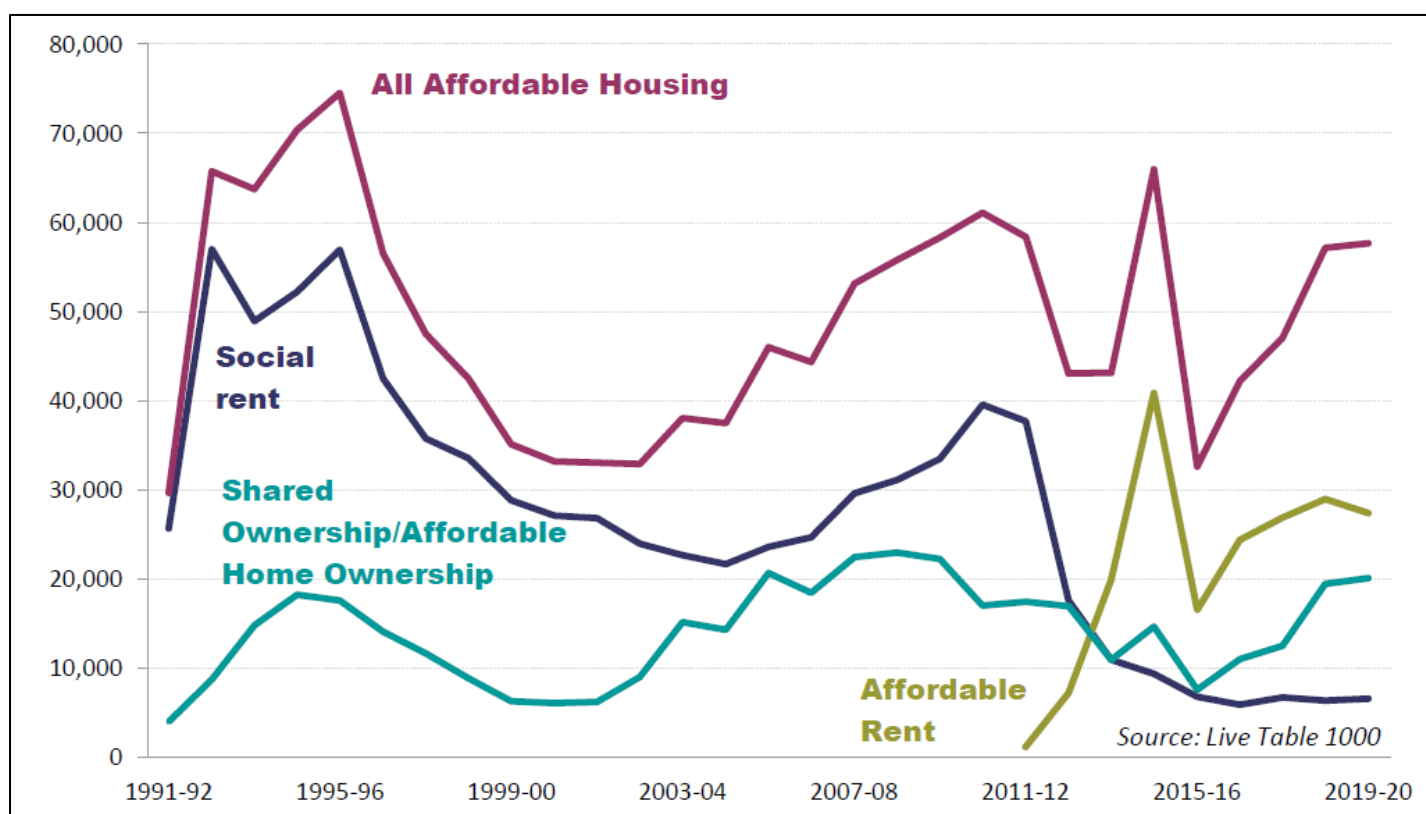
1. [House building: new build dwellings, England: December Quarter 2019](#), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, March 2020

Affordable rent is the most common type of affordable housing tenure

Affordable rent has become the most common type of affordable housing tenure since its introduction in 2011-12. Under affordable rent housing associations offer tenancies rents of up to 80% of market rent levels within the local area.

Rents let at the 'affordable rent' level typically cost between £65-£80 more per week than traditional social rents for an equivalently sized property in an equivalent area. In England in 2019/20 average rent from housing associations was 26.5% of household income compared to 31.9% from private renting and 17.8% for those with a mortgage.

Trends in the supply of affordable housing completions by tenure, England, 1991-92 to 2019-20.



Sources:

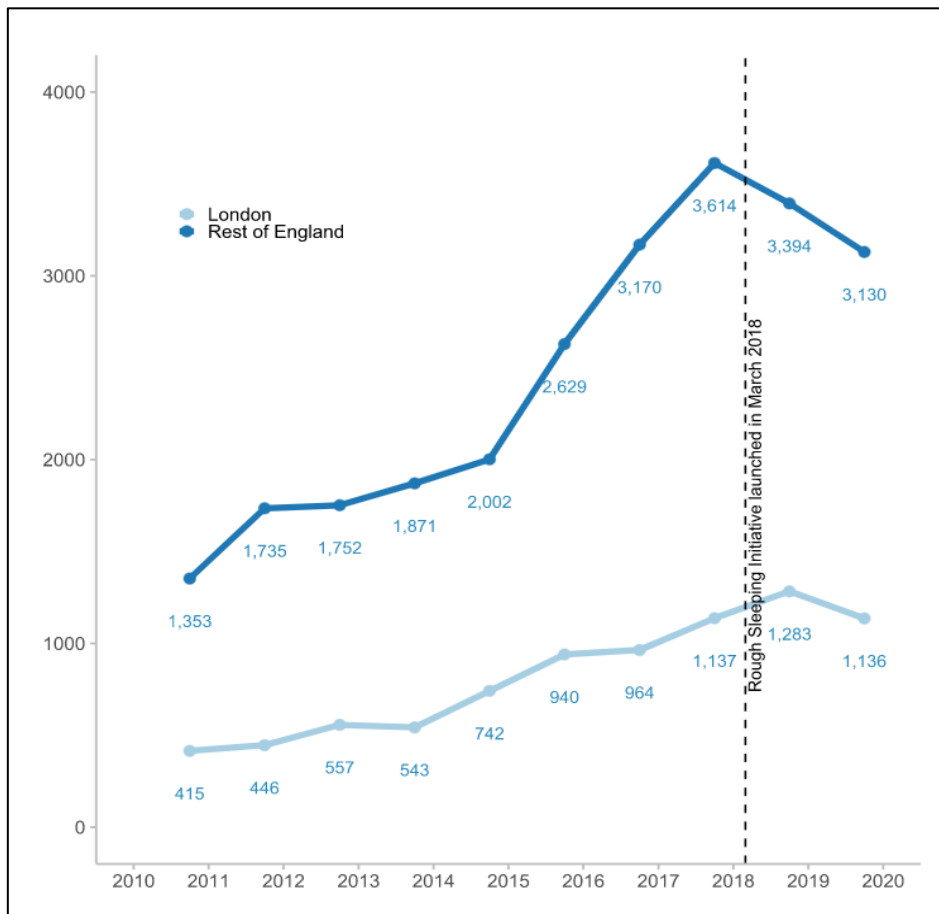
1. [Affordable Housing Supply: April 2019 to March 2020 England](#), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, statistical release, December 2020
2. [What is affordable housing?](#) House of Commons, Library Briefing Paper, Number 07747, 19 April 2021

Long-term increase in number of rough sleepers in England, but with a recent decline

There were 4,266 people estimated to be sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2019. This is down 10% from the peak in 2017 but is up by 2,498 people or 141% since 2010. The South West of England was the only region where there was a notable increase in the number of people sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2019, all other regions were broadly similar or decreased. London and the West Midlands decreased the most.

The majority of people sleeping rough in England are male, aged over 26 years old and from the UK. This is similar to previous years.

Number of people sleeping rough in London and the rest of England since 2010.



Sleeping rough includes people sleeping, bedding down or about to bed down in open air locations and other places not designed for habitation including tents, cars, and makeshift shelters.

Source:

1. [Rough sleeping snapshot in England: autumn 2019](#), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, February 2020



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