RUSTAT CONFERENCE ON GENERATIONS 21 JUNE 2018

WHAT IS A GENERATION?

In the 1950s the average adult spent more on alcohol and tobacco than housing.

The old age dependency ratio in the EU has gone from 18% to 29% while the youth dependency ratio has gone from 35% to 25%.

The average age of a Member of the House of Commons

1918 1968 2018

Over 65s were more than twice as likely as under 25s to have voted to Leave the European Union.

POLITICS AND GENERATIONS

The median age was 21 and the voting age was also 21.

1918 2018

The median age is 40 and the voting age is 18.

In 2010, there was an 11 percentage point gap between levels of Conservative support in the over 65s and those aged 25-34, by 2017 that gap had risen to 34 points.

57% of 18-19 year olds voted in the last General Election, while 84% of over 70s did.

HOUSE AND GENERATIONS

90% of the UK’s £11 trillion in assets are comprised of housing or pensions.

73% of over 65s have NO plans for retirement or care.

6/10 acres of land in the UK are government owned.

COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION

64% of full-time students voted for Labour in the last General Election.

Over 75s are the loneliest age group in the UK, those aged between 21 and 35 are the second loneliest.

In the early 1960s only 5% of school leavers went to university, while now it’s over 50%.

For a typical child in a city, just 5% of their neighbours are over 65, a third of what it was in 1991.

QUESTIONS THAT REMAIN

Are the differences within generations bigger or smaller than those between generations?

How do we promote social interactions between different generations during the General Election?

How did social media affect different generations during the General Election?

How does our changing education system shape different generations?

How do we channel youth anger into constructive change?

How will technology shape current and future generations?

How do we avoid media polarisation of generational issues?