

How to get to 100 – and enjoy it!

Workbook Answer Key

Question 1, page 4:

Using the graph below, what is your life expectancy, given the year you were born?

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Males	88.0	88.2	88.3	88.5	88.6	88.8	89.0	89.1	89.3
Females	91.5	91.7	91.8	92.0	92.1	92.3	92.4	92.5	92.7
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Males	89.4	89.6	89.8	89.9	90.1	90.3	90.4	90.6	90.7
Females	92.9	93.0	93.1	93.3	93.4	93.6	93.7	93.9	94.0

For example, a girl born in the UK in 1999 has a life expectancy of 92 years old. A boy born in the UK in the same year has a life expectancy of 88.5 years old.

[Life expectancies drawn from the graph will be estimations of the numbers in the chart above.]

Question 2, page 5:

In 2011, a girl born in the richest areas of England could expect to live 20 years longer in “good” health than a girl in the poorest areas of England. Why do you think this might be?

A girl in the richest areas of England will have access to better quality food, housing, education, and health care than a girl in the poorest areas of England. This has immediate effects, in that the girl born in a rich area will be healthier and be presented with more opportunities as a young person. This can also have lasting, long-term effects, as a girl born in the richest areas may have both a less physically demanding job and higher quality preventive care, helping her avoid chronic illnesses that could impact her in older age.

Question 3, page 6:

What do you notice about the relationship between healthy life expectancy and income at a regional level?

Healthy life expectancies for men in English regions tend to rise as median gross weekly earnings increase. Men in the North East and Yorkshire and The Humber, who have the lowest median gross weekly earnings, also have the lowest healthy life expectancies. Men in the East, South West, South East, and London have high incomes and high health life expectancies. Interestingly, men in the East Midlands and men in London have the same healthy life expectancies, despite their differences in median gross weekly earnings.

Question 4, page 7:

What is the difference in median hourly pay between a person with no qualifications and a person who has a degree?

There is a £9 difference in median hourly pay between a person with no qualifications (£7 an hour) and a person who has a degree (£16 an hour).

Question 5, page 9:

Since 2009, the number of people aged 25+ starting apprenticeships has increased dramatically. Why do you think this might be?

The number of people aged 25+ starting apprenticeships may have increased because young people as a whole are staying in education and training for longer periods of time. It may be that more young people who began working or who enrolled in degree programs as teenagers or in their early twenties are choosing to pursue apprenticeships at older ages.

Question 6, page 11:

What age group has seen the largest increase in living at home with their parents since 1996?

Since 1996, the number of 20-24 year olds living at home with their parents has increased by 433,000, making it the age group that has seen the largest increase in living with their parents.

Question 7, page 12:

As well as leaving home, what else do you think takes you from being a teenager to an adult? It is turning 16? Or 18? Or maybe learning how drive?

This is a personal, open-ended opinion question.

Question 8, page 14:

Look at women aged 30-34 years old in the graph to the left (purple bars). Estimate what percentage of babies were born to women in this age group in 1973 and what percentage were born to women in this age group in 2013. Why do you think this has happened?

In 1973, about 14% of babies were born to women aged 30-34 years old. By 2013, this percentage had increased to around 30%. This increase may be because women are staying in education and training longer, and because with rising costs of living, it has become more difficult to reach financial stability. As a result of extended time in training and education and the increase in the cost of living, women and men are getting married and having children at later ages in the present than they did in 1973.

[Percentages drawn from the graph will be estimations, and may differ slightly from those in the answer above.]

Question 9, page 16:

According to the graph above, approximately how many people left the UK in 2012? How many joined?

In 2012, approximately 315,000 people emigrated from (or left) the UK, and about 495,000 people immigrated to (or joined) the UK.

[Numbers drawn from the graph will be estimations, and may differ slightly from those in the answer above.]

Question 10, page 16:

What are the two most common reasons for immigration to the UK after 2004?

The two most common reasons for immigration to the UK after 2004 were formal study and definite jobs.

Question 11, page 18:

What differences do you notice between the pyramids for 1996 and 2076?

In the pyramid for 1996, the number of people aged 25-39 years old is greater than the number of people in any other age group. While this trend continues in 2076, the difference between the number of people aged 25-39 years old and all other age groups is not nearly as pronounced. In addition, in 1996, the number of people 65+ is much, much smaller than it is projected to be in 2076. Finally, while in 2076, more people are living to older ages in general, females still live longer than males.

Question 12, page 19:

Using the age pyramid for 1996, estimate how many men and how many women were aged 80 in that year. Using the age pyramid for 2076, estimate how many men and how many women were aged 80 in that year.

In 1996, there were about 250,000 men aged 80 and 600,000 women aged 80. In 2076, it is projected that there will be 1.4 million men aged 80 and 1.8 million women aged 80.

[Numbers drawn from the graph will be estimations, and may differ slightly from those in the answer above.]