



The Pissarides Review
into the Future of
Work and Wellbeing

Briefing Paper

How is technological transformation disrupting labour markets and driving regional inequalities?

April 2024



Institute for the
Future of Work

Imperial College
London



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Institute for the Future of Work

The Institute for the Future of Work is an independent research and development institute exploring how new technologies are transforming work and working lives. We develop practical solutions to promote people's future wellbeing and prosperity. Co-founded by former employment barrister Anna Thomas, Nobel prize-winning economist Professor Sir Christopher Pissarides and technologist Naomi Climer CBE, we work at the intersection of government, industry and civil society to shape a fairer future through better work.

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Introduction: technological transformation as a radical reframing of 'Levelling Up'

We are at a critical juncture in the structural transformation of the economy, largely driven by AI and automation technologies. This transformation is already having profound impacts on access to work, the quality of work, and workers' wellbeing. To unlock the potential of people and places across the country, we need to understand how good work is created, shaped, distributed and disrupted – and the mechanisms through which changes to work are taking place.

The **Disruption Index (DI)** changes how these societal challenges are perceived, assessed and addressed. It provides the first panoramic overview of the scale and trajectories of technological transformation across the country, tracking indicators across the technology lifecycle - from investment, infrastructure and the innovation ecosystem to education. The DI enables exploration of the primary components of technological transformation, our readiness for it and the wide-ranging consequences of it, helping policymakers identify the most impactful access points for intervention.

Our analysis demonstrates that the demand-side and supply-side risks and opportunities associated with technological transformation differ markedly in regional contexts, playing out with striking asymmetries across multiple domains - from access to capital and ICT infrastructure to education. Highlighting the pronounced impacts on different regional inequalities, it provides an empirical foundation for an evaluation of social and economic risks, impacts and implications of AI and automation technologies across the country.

By breaking down these components – and showing that they are not inevitable – the DI opens the door to a more sustainable, responsible technology ecosystem and decentralised, equitable economy.

Correspondingly, these same insights challenge policymakers and analysts to consider the place of technological change in driving new inequalities and polarisations if left unchecked, as well as opening up new opportunities.

As a country experiencing technological transformation, the most profound risks we face are around deepening social, economic and health polarisations arising from failures to anticipate and shape the changes in play in ways that benefit everyone, everywhere.

By using technological transformation and readiness to cut across the Levelling Up, Industrial Strategy and Artificial Intelligence policy agendas, the DI demonstrates how large-scale, asymmetric shocks – both current and anticipated – demand coherent development of regulation, institutions and infrastructures to support 'good' transitions at all levels.

Properly resourced, this should be an ongoing, iterative exercise at both national and sub-national levels, allowing policymakers to combine the DI with multi-disciplinary, longitudinal sources of evidence into critical domains, such as place, firms, demographic and sector-level transformations, and changing skills demands, as IFOW's Pissarides Review has illustrated with [firm-](#) and [worker-level](#) surveys, and [skills analyses](#).

This briefing outlines IFOW's initial findings from [the full DI report](#). A [Technical Report](#) on how the DI has been constructed is also available. This will be followed by policy recommendations and a series of deeper dives as the Pissarides Review progresses. The DI data will be made available through an interactive dashboard shortly, and our work tracking trends in access to good work – the **Good Work Time Series 2024** – can be found [here](#). For more information, see ways to contact IFOW on the last page of this briefing.

Overview of the DI

The DI aggregates data from a range of public and private sources to build a panoramic view of technological transformation at a regional level. It has two main sets of dimensions or 'pillars'. The first - the **Technological Transformation Index (TTI)** - describes the nature and extent of technological transformation that is being experienced across counties (and groups of counties) in England.

This sheds light on the different capacities of these regions to invest in, adopt, and adapt to new technologies. Anticipating, measuring and monitoring core components of transformation - and their interaction - is crucial to understanding what impacts this will have and how better outcomes might be shaped through regional and national interventions.

The second dimension, the **Readiness Index (RI)** emphasises the crucial role of enabling factors for technological change to support better or 'good' transitions, such as the availability of an educated workforce and supporting infrastructure. Here, the DI's indicators reflect wider organisational and environmental enablers - for example, 'ICT connectivity infrastructure' signifies 'connectivity' more widely.

Beyond the capacity of a region to invest, adopt and adapt, this dimension therefore also sheds light on the underlying conditions that enable this capacity to bring about technological transformation, and points to how these factors interact.

In this way, the DI – focused for now on England - not only enhances our understanding of the current state of technological transformation throughout the initial stages of the technology life cycle (research and development, introduction and growth) but also provides a foundation for deeper thinking into how regions can leverage their unique strengths, talents and ambitions to address challenges to harness the full potential for technological transformation to promote good work and worker wellbeing.

Headline findings

The Disruption Index (DI) was developed to provide a nuanced perspective on technological transformation across England at the ITL2 level (formerly known as NUTS2).

Headline findings include:

- **Regional differences in technological transformation are stark, and accelerating.** There are sharp and growing regional disparities across the indicators of Technological Transformation, including for example venture capital investments, R&D expenditure and creation of patented technology.
- **The trajectory of disruption suggests that regional divergence and inequalities will multiply at pace without deliberate, mission-focused intervention.** This needs to happen across the technology life cycle, from investment through to impacts on the creation and design of new jobs.
- **The concentration of high-tech investments into a few small geographic areas is pronounced, and does not reflect innovation readiness.** This means that local talents and capabilities in many areas are untapped.
- **Regional disparities observed in the transformation pillar are particularly driven by the profoundly skewed distributions of venture capital investment, R&D expenditure and patents.** These are concentrated in the ‘golden triangle’ - central London, East Anglia and Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.
- **Other parts of the country are seeing lower investment levels that are even worse than that indicated by the highly-skewed national average.** In addition, we see that R&D expenditures of businesses and non-businesses (government, non-profits and the higher education sector) are similarly concentrated.
- **This is leading to a series of polarising effects which cannot be addressed in nuanced, context sensitive ways without closer understanding of transformation.** These impacts must be monitored closely and intelligently addressed to prevent significant exacerbation of inequalities, cascading and unexpected secondary effects. Overcoming pronounced information, geography, and skills frictions are particularly important.

Key implications for policy and practice

The DI invites a reset of relations between the tiers of government.

This will empower those with local, context-sensitive knowledge of place and experience of transformation to develop solutions which promote human agency and capabilities. It underscores the urgency of more devolved and place-based institutions.

The pronounced regional disparities evidenced by the technological transformation pillar of the DI invites review of government powers, roles and funding allocation.

This is vital in the creation of markets, job creation and mission-driven initiatives, as well as in establishing effective, innovation networks at sub-national levels.

Together, these two findings invite a review of government roles in the creation and shaping of new and established markets.

This should also encompass a review of the efficacy of innovation networks to disseminate, share and deploy knowledge in practical ways.

The DI suggests that - at a critical time - the capabilities and readiness of people and places for transition are not being tapped.

Policymakers should pay particular attention to those regions where the enabling factors to innovate, develop and implement new technologies exist, but have been overlooked.

Technology is not being invested in, designed, developed or deployed in ways which maximise and spread its potential benefits and promote social good.

These challenges should be addressed together and directed towards the creation of good work, in line with our wider findings in the Pissarides Review.

Levelling-Up narratives have failed to recognise the significant role of technological transformation in driving or tackling regional inequalities.

This must be redressed in future government strategy. Attention to the entire technology and job life cycles will be required to actively shape better outcomes across the country.

Ongoing data collection, monitoring and information-sharing of readiness and technological transformation indicators, as well as those that reflect changes to the nature, terms and quality of jobs and impacts on health and wellbeing, is required.

This will enable effective, coordinated policymaking. This invites urgent cross-departmental attention, starting with the departments of Treasury and Cabinet Office, DSIT, DWP and DHSC.

1. Measuring technological disruption

The Disruption Index is divided into two main dimensions. Explored in Section 2 below, the first dimension of this index - the **Technological Transformation Index** - describes the *extent* of technological transformation that is being experienced across counties (and groups of counties) in England, following the statistical division of International Territorial Level 2 regions, or ITL2, previously known as NUTS2 regions.

This sheds light on the different capacities of these regions to invest in, adopt, and adapt to new technologies. Measuring this is crucial, as - in the long run - technological transformation and innovation are key drivers of productivity.

Explored in Section 3, the second dimension - the **Readiness Index** - emphasises the crucial role of human capital and infrastructure as *enablers* of this transformation.

In this report, we provide a brief overview of the indicators included in each dimension. More detailed technical information about specific indicators can be found in the accompanying [Disruption Index Technical Report](#).

2. Technological Transformation Index: the *extent* of disruption

Technological Transformation Index

Going beyond the conventional focus on innovation and R&D, the **Technological Transformation Index** (TTI) encompasses the development, adoption and implementation of automation and other new technologies in the workplace. The TTI is divided into two dimensions: **investments**, and **technology creation and adoption**.

Table 1 – Technological Transformation Index structure

Dimension	Subdimension	Indicators
Investments	Private sector funding to tech sectors	Venture capital to tech companies
	R&D expenditure	Business expenditure in R&D
		Non-business expenditure in R&D
	Innovation activity	Businesses undertaking innovation activities
		Employment in R&D
Technology creation and adoption	Patents and Technology adoption	Patent applications
		New to market goods and services
		Number of start ups in tech sectors
		Employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors
	Demand for technology skills	Demand for tech skills (%)
		Demand for tech skills (count)

Note: We use a min-max normalisation to transform all indicators to a 0-1 scale. Outlying values were not removed. Detailed information can be found in the [Disruption Index Technical Report](#)

The **Investments dimension** emphasises the role of targeted investment and high innovation capacity. This encompasses venture capital investments to technology firms, R&D expenditure and innovation activities.

Private sector funding, particularly venture capital investments, are important for firms that aim to be highly innovative. This form of financing can provide the necessary resources for these firms to innovate, expand and compete with others.

R&D expenditure is crucial for the development of frontier technologies and also to facilitate the adoption of technologies produced elsewhere. Investments in R&D (performed by private and public organisations) are often directed to regions with established academic institutions or ones that have a more dynamic technology-intensive sector.

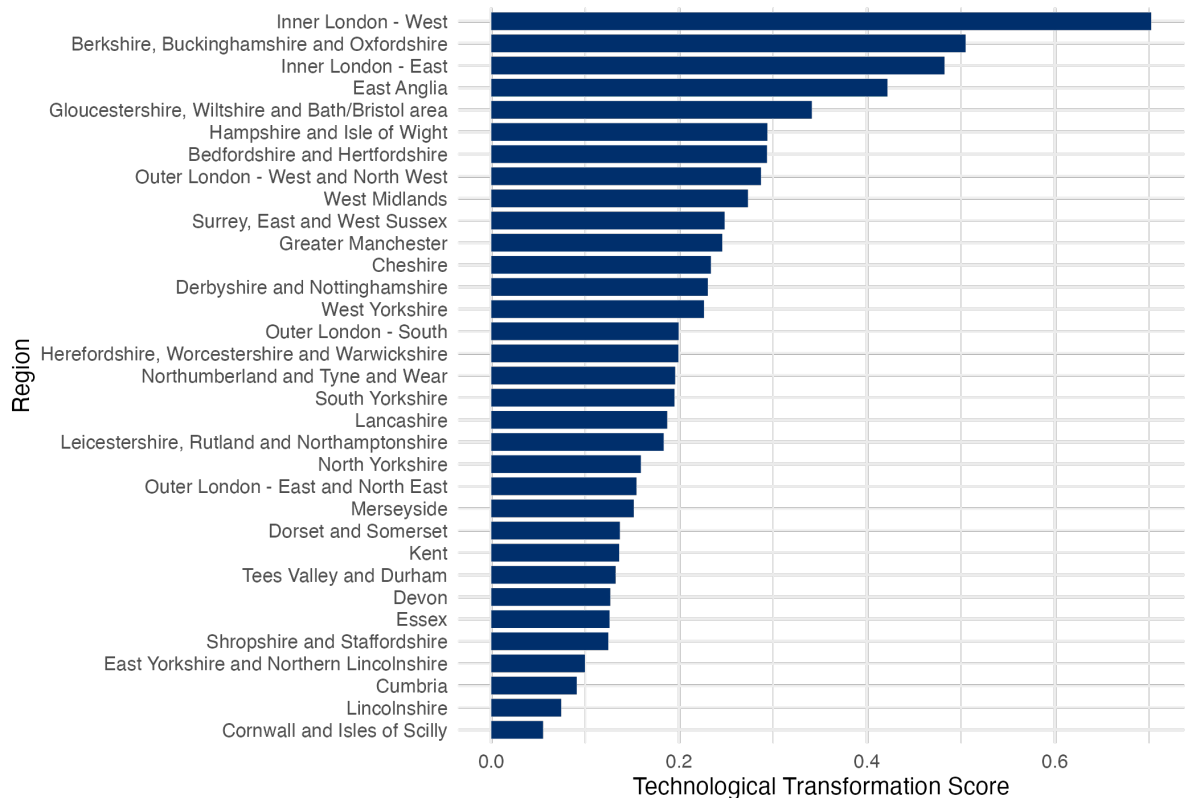
Directly related to investments and R&D spending are the share of businesses undertaking **innovation activities** and the proportion of workers in R&D jobs.

The **Technology Creation and Adoption** dimension looks at patent applications, start-up creation, employment in tech sectors and demand for technology-related skills.

Technological Transformation scores

Figure 1 presents the results for 2020, the most recent complete year. Unfortunately, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 cannot be isolated, as a suitable counterfactual does not exist. However, where possible trends in key indicators beyond 2020 are examined, to better understand recent developments.

Figure 1 – Technological Transformation scores in 2020

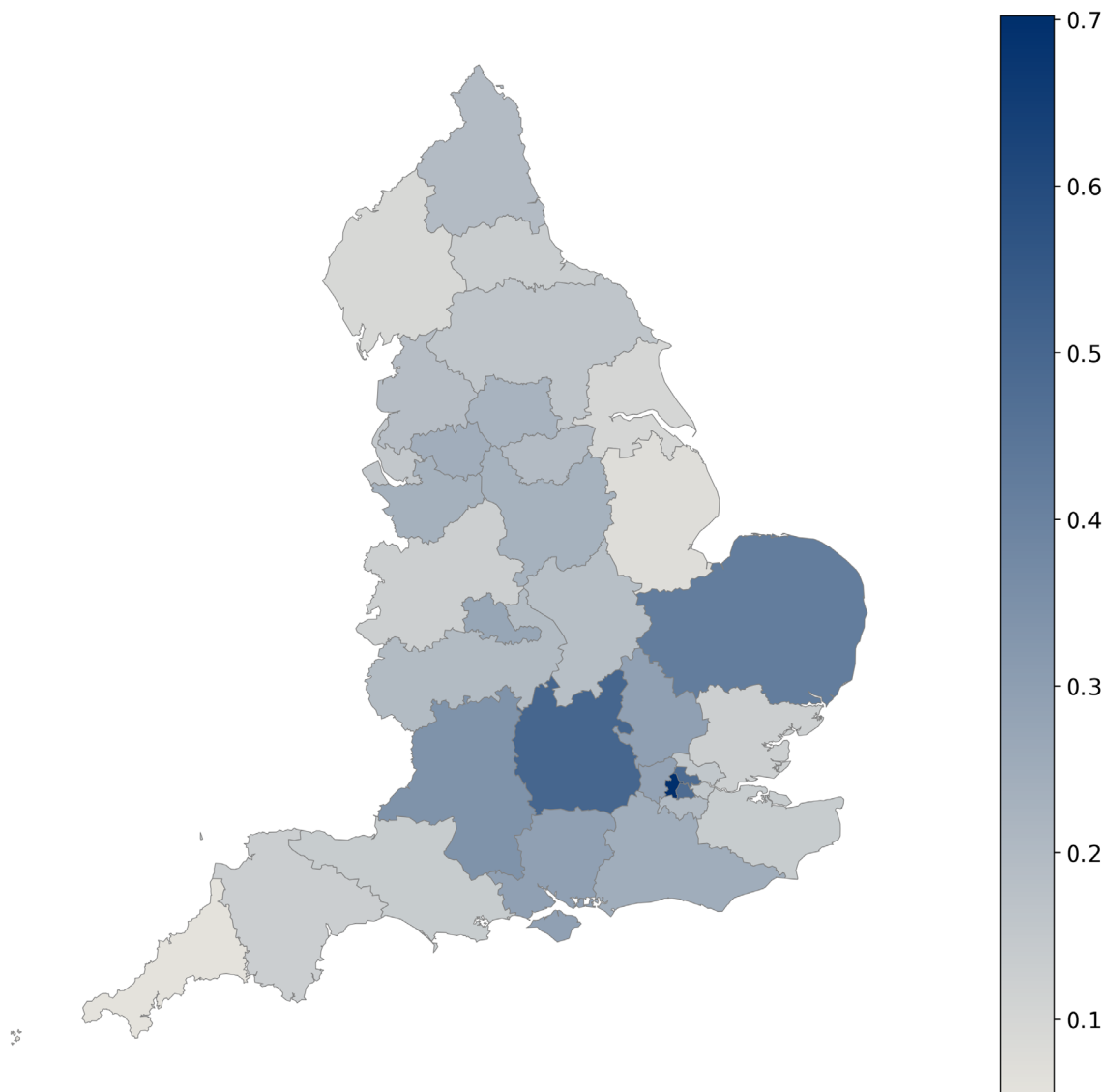


Source: Technological Transformation Index based on data from various sources.
For more information, see [Disruption Index Technical Report](#).

Regional variation

The UK faces a problem of weak investment - believed to be one of the potential drivers for the UK's sluggish productivity growth.¹ When investment does happen, it is very unevenly distributed across regions and does not necessarily reflect local strengths and ambitions. In addition, thinking about indicators within the Technology Creation and Adoption dimension, four regions – Inner London West, East Anglia, Buckinghamshire and Oxford and Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bath/ Bristol - account for over 50% of applications made each year.

Figure 2 - Geographical distribution of Technological Transformation scores in 2020



Source: Technological Transformation Index based on data from various sources.
For more information, see [Disruption Index Technical Report](#).

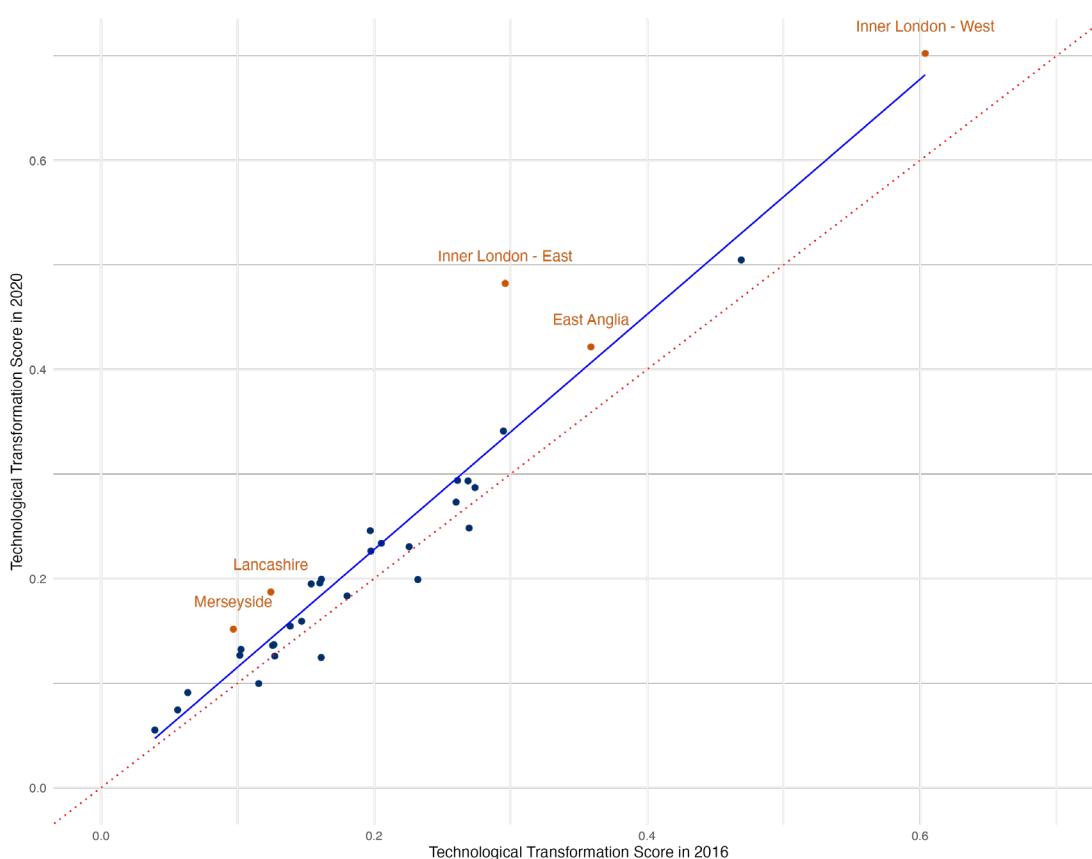
¹ See Coyle, D., van Ark, B., Pendrill, J. (2023) *The Productivity Agenda. Report No. 001*. The Productivity Institute <https://www.productivity.ac.uk/research/the-productivity-agenda-report/>

Evolution of scores over time

The five highest-scoring regions remain unchanged between 2016 and 2020. Inner London West and Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire retain the first and second positions respectively, while East Anglia and Inner London East switch places as the third and fourth highest scoring regions. Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bath/Bristol area is placed fifth in both years.

At the other end of the distribution, the three lowest-scoring regions in 2016 (Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Lincolnshire and Cumbria) remain in the same position in 2020. Merseyside and Devon leave the bottom 5 by 2020, having been replaced by East Yorkshire/Northern Lincolnshire and Shropshire and Staffordshire.

Figure 3 – Technological Transformation Index: 2016 vs 2020



Source: Technological Transformation Index based on data from various sources.

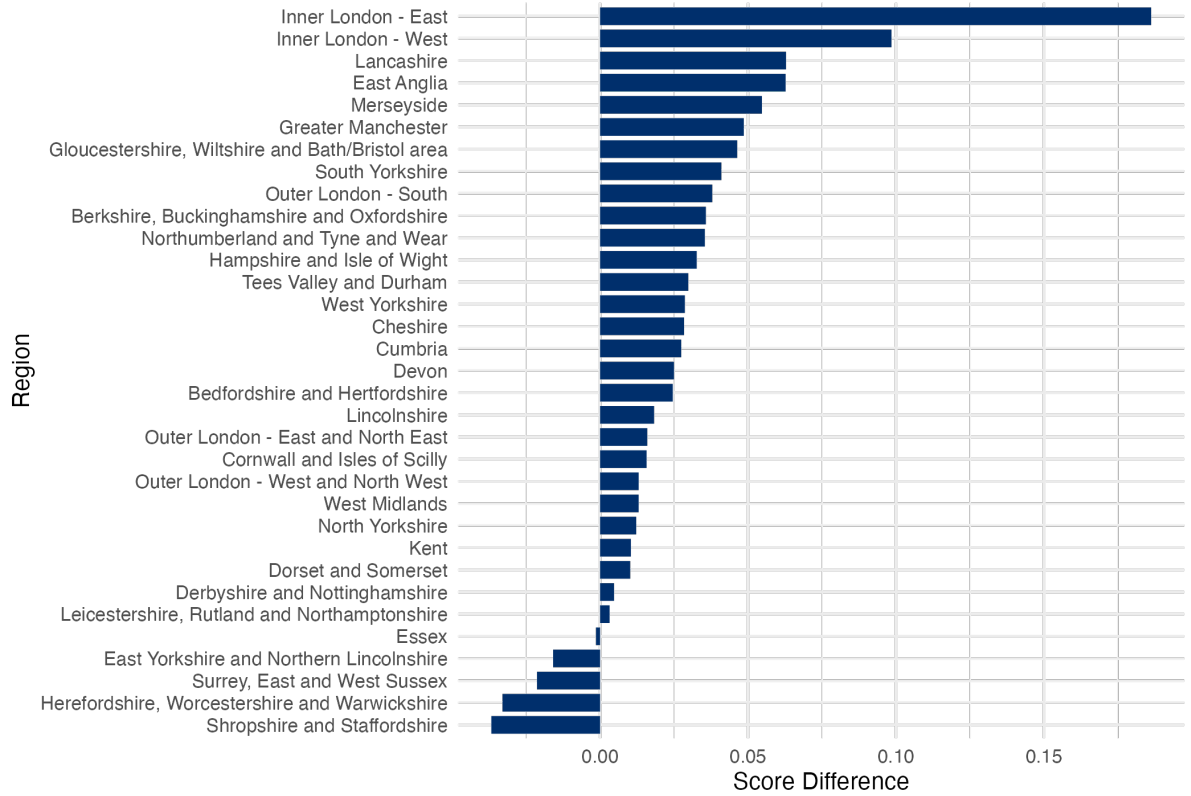
For more information, see [Disruption Index Technical Report](#).

Note: points in orange (labelled) have the largest positive distance to the 45 degree line.

The region that the greatest score change is Inner London East. This is largely explained by an increase in venture capital funding, which surged by 253% in this region, and by an increased demand for tech skills, which indicates that technologies are being widely used by workers in the local labour market.

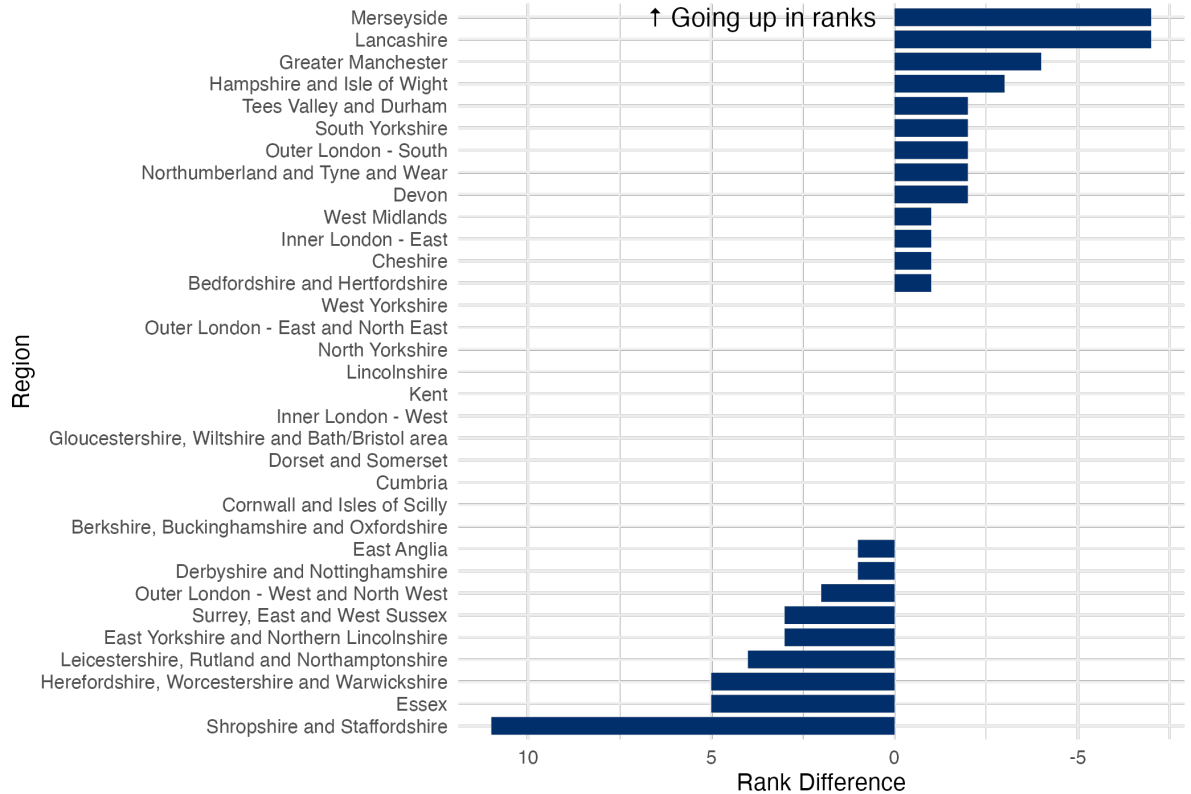
Some regions have experienced improvements in some subdimensions, but these were not reflected in improved total scores as they were offset by a decline in other subdimensions. For example, in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, the improvement in total scores from an increase in venture capital inflows was partly offset by a decline in the tech creation and adoption subdimension.

Figure 4 – Changes in Technological Transformation Scores from 2016 to 2020



Source: Technological Transformation Index based on data from various sources. For more information, see [Disruption Index Technical Report](#).

Figure 5 – Changes in Technological Transformation Ranks from 2016 to 2020

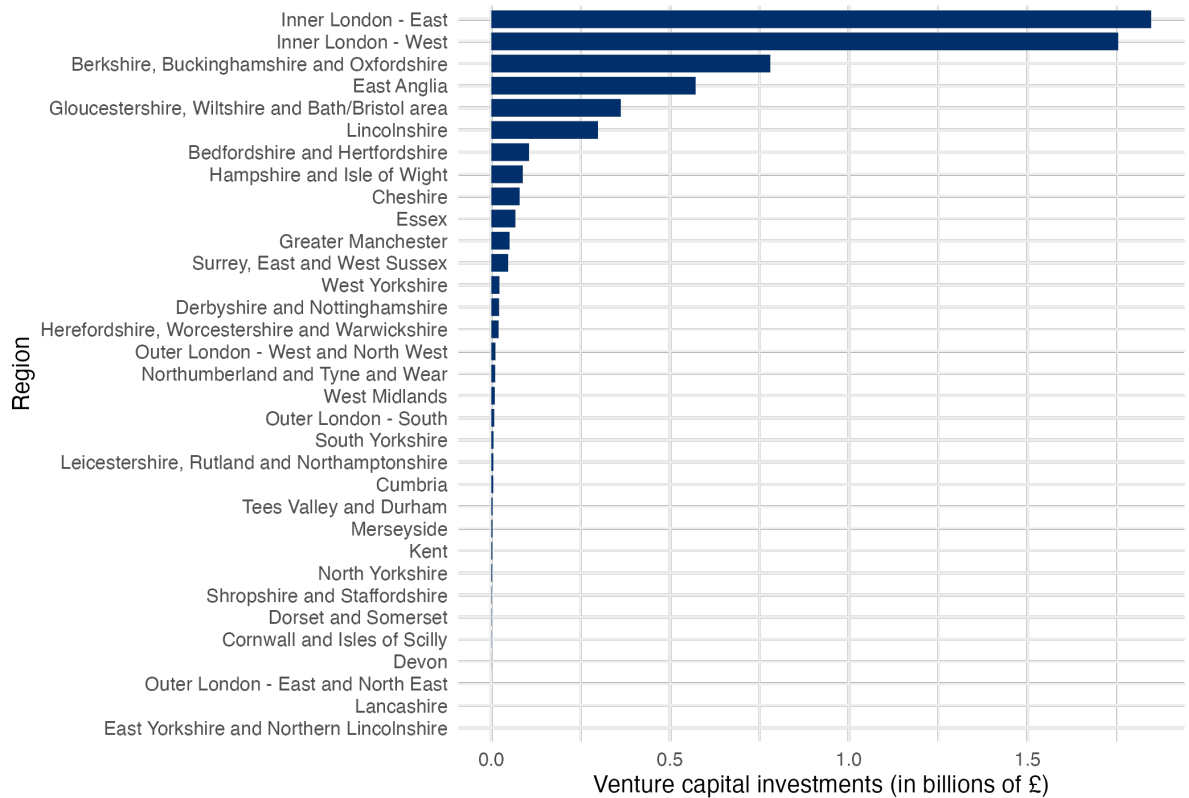


Note: negative values on the x-axis show an improvement in rank positions (falling rank number, with 1 the highest rank). Source: Technological Transformation Index based on data from various sources. For more information, see [Disruption Index Technical Report](#).

The role of private investment

In 2020, the total investment from venture capital to tech firms was £6.1B (in 2021 constant prices). This amount was geographically unequally distributed. The average investment stood at approximately £188 million, but this number is heavily skewed by a few regions, mainly London and the wider South-East. However, data typically links received investments with the registered addresses of companies' headquarters, which may not necessarily reflect where the investment is utilised.

Figure 6 – Venture capital investments to technology in 2020

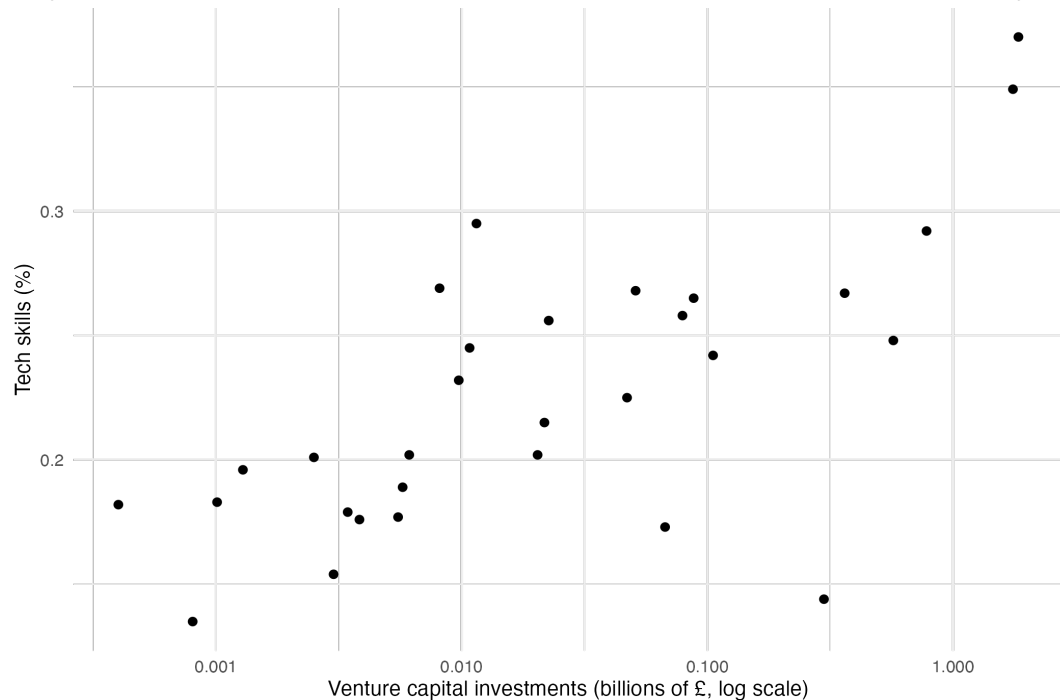


Source: Authors' own calculations, from Crunchbase (<https://www.crunchbase.com/>)
Investments in billions of £ in 2021 constant prices

Changing skills demands

There is a notable positive correlation between venture capital investments and the demand for technology skills within the labour market, as shown in Figure 12. Regions that receive more of this type of investment are more likely to have more developed sectors that are more technology intensive. This suggests that rather than competing with skilled labour, venture capital investments complement them and stimulate the demand for this type of labour.

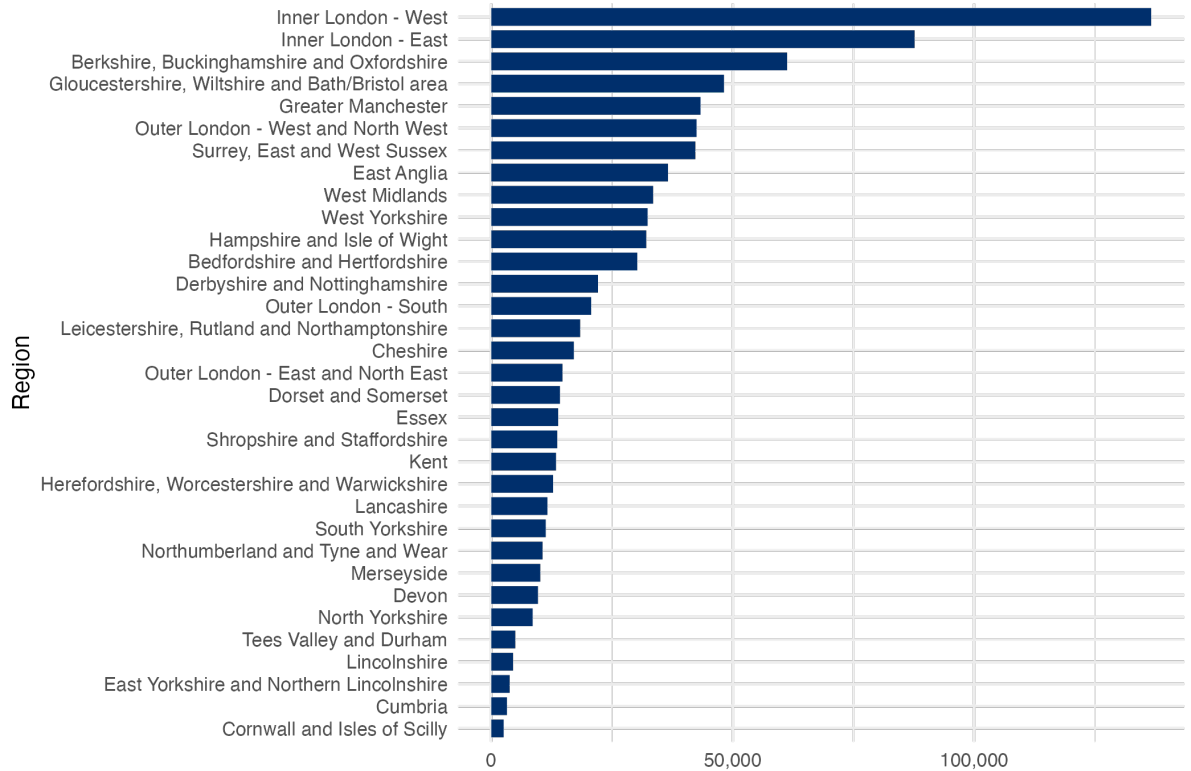
Figure 7 – Venture capital investments and demand for tech skills in 2020 (percentage)



Source: Authors' own calculations, VC data from Crunchbase (<https://www.crunchbase.com/>)
Demand for technology skills based on data from Adzuna Intelligence (<https://www.adzuna.co.uk/adzuna-intelligence/>).

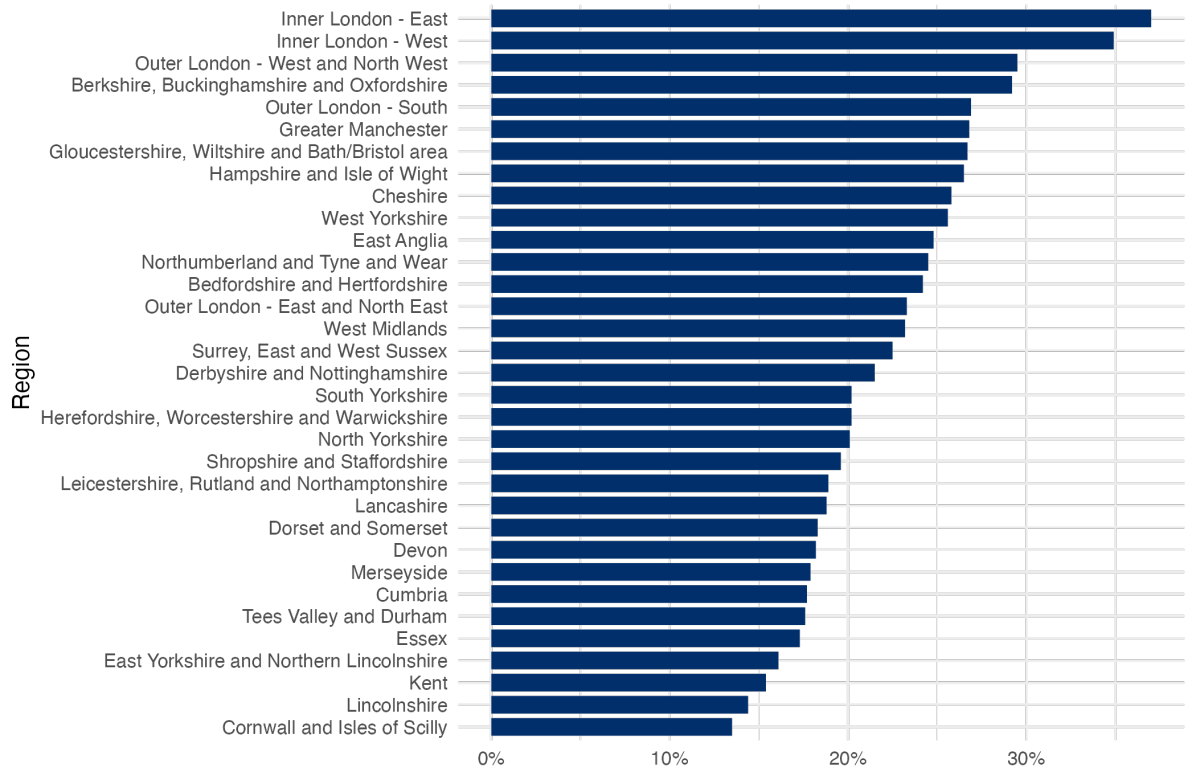
There are significant disparities in the demand for technology skills across the country, which indicate a very polarised landscape. Some regions - such as Inner and Outer London and Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxford - are the most dynamic areas where such skills are required, indicating a more widespread adoption of these new technologies, while other regions, such as East Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are less active, with respect to both measures.

Figure 8 – Number of job postings mentioning tech skills in 2020



Source: Calculations based on data from Adzuna Intelligence (<https://www.adzuna.co.uk/adzuna-intelligence/>)

Figure 9 – Percentage of jobs postings mentioning tech skills (2020)



Source: Calculations based on data from Adzuna Intelligence (<https://www.adzuna.co.uk/adzuna-intelligence/>)

3. Readiness Index: *enabling* the technological transformation

Introduction to Readiness

Technology development and adoption thrive best in environments that support and nurture entrepreneurs, businesses and people, enabling them to fully leverage advanced technologies. The **Readiness Index** (RI) highlights this crucial role of human capital and infrastructure as enablers of technological transformation.

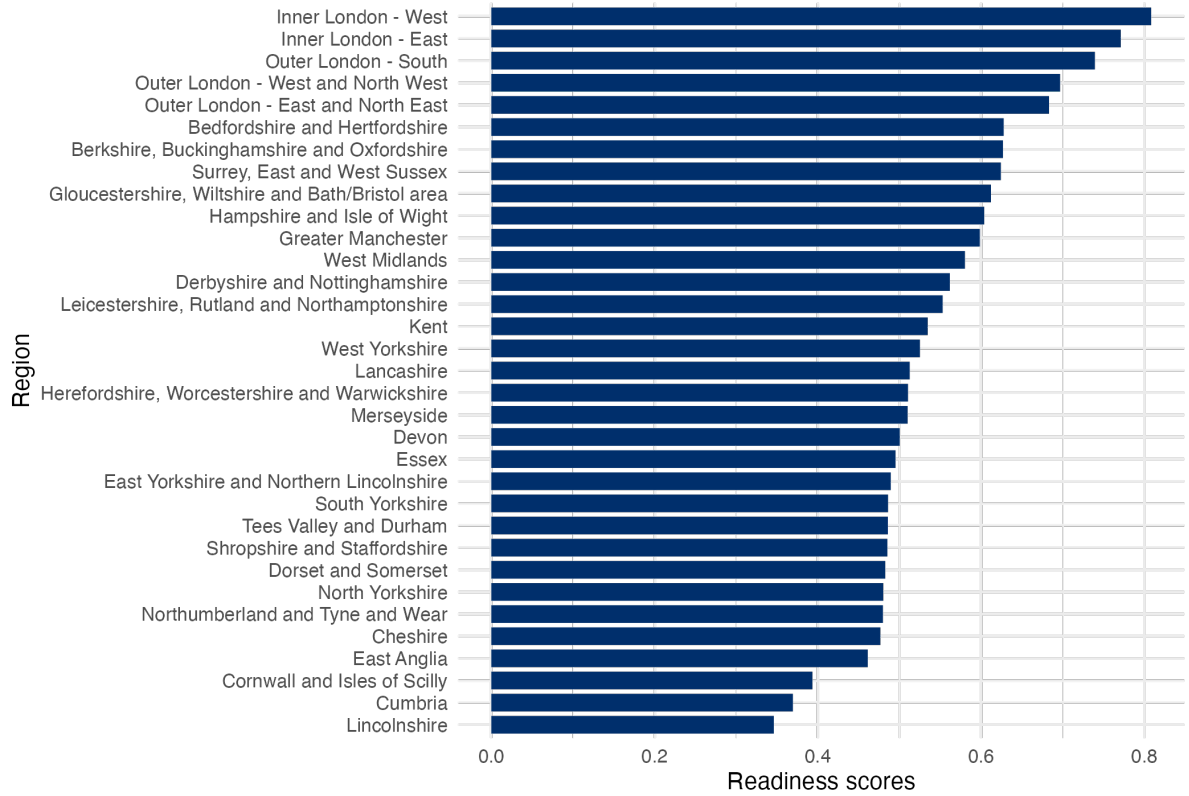
The RI covers two dimensions: **Human Capital** and **Infrastructure**.

Table 2 – Readiness index indicators

Dimension	Subdimension	Indicators
Human Capital	Basic skills	Population with NVQ4+ attainment
		GSCE attainment
		Teacher-pupil ratio
	Investment in education	Government investment in education (total)
		Government investment in education (per pupil)
	Post-secondary education	ICT apprenticeships
		Enrolment in tertiary education
		Number of postgraduates
	Adult education	Lifelong learning
		On the job training
	Workforce	Labour force participation rates
		Working age population 16-64
Infrastructure	ICT	4G mobile coverage
		Internet download speed
		Ultrafast internet availability
		Number of internet users

Note: We use a min-max normalisation to transform all indicators to a 0-1 scale. Outlying values were not removed. Detailed information can be found in the [Disruption Index Technical Report](#).

Figure 10 – Readiness scores in 2020

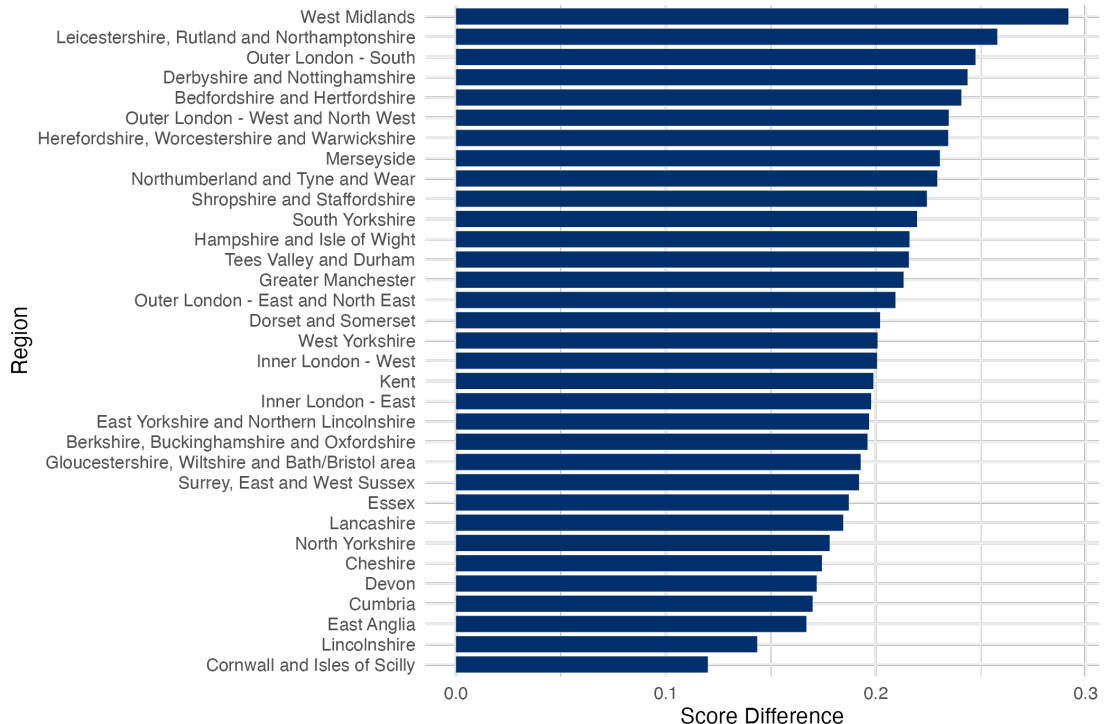


Source: Readiness Index based on data from various sources. For more information, see [Disruption Index Technical Report](#)

Readiness over time

Total scores for Readiness increased significantly from 2016 to 2020, driven largely by improvements in IT infrastructure, particularly access to high-speed internet. This increase is observed across all regions, but rankings in 2016 are largely preserved in 2020.

Figure 11 – Changes in Readiness scores: 2016-2020



Source: Readiness Index based on data from various sources. For more information, see [Disruption Index Technical Report](#)

Human Capital

The Human Capital dimension of the Disruption Index examines the characteristics of a region's workforce with respect to its size, skills and qualifications, and the investment made in education to further advance those skills. Divided into five subdimensions of 'Basic Skills', 'Workforce', 'Investment in Education', 'Post-Secondary Education' and 'Adult Education', it aims to capture the readiness of a region in terms of its workforce and educational opportunities that would enable firms in a place to adopt automation technologies effectively and competitively or adapt more quickly in response to technological progress.

The tables in Appendix A show the highest and lowest scoring regions across these different subdimensions.

Infrastructure

This subdimension consists of four indicators examining the internet and mobile phone connectivity of regions. In an economy increasingly reliant upon digital communications and high-speed connections to other parts of the country and the world, access to high-speed internet and mobile phone connections are crucial factors for competition across industries.

Between 2016 and 2020 we see the reduction of one inequality in ICT infrastructure and the emergence of another. Mobile phone coverage improved across all regions over this period, but by the most in rural areas. Coverage (of premises, not just landmass) in both Cumbria and Dorset and Somerset increased from around 25% to 60% over this period, but still lags well behind central London with almost 100% coverage already achieved by 2016.

While stark inequalities in mobile phone coverage have somewhat narrowed, access to ultrafast broadband emerges as a new issue in infrastructure. In 2016, access to ultrafast broadband was rare, with the exception of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly which already had over 28% coverage (resulting from the 'Superfast Cornwall' project) and East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire with 15%. Urban centres of Inner London (West: approx. 4%, East 7%) and Greater Manchester (<1%) lagged well behind. By 2020, access to ultrafast broadband has increased in all regions, but the improvement in availability happened faster in urban centres.

4. The relationship between readiness and technological transformation

The study reveals a clear linear trend for most regions with high technological transformation scores associated with higher readiness scores. Surrounding this are many interesting outliers. Regions such as Cumbria, Lincolnshire and Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly are separated from other regions by very low scores in both indices, while Inner London stands out with high scores in both.

Both Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire and East Anglia score very highly in Technological Transformation, but less so in Readiness, particularly East Anglia. Both of these regions are home to world-leading Universities, namely the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge respectively and have well-developed innovation ecosystems that have grown both directly and indirectly from the presence of these institutions. The concentration of funding, business innovation activities and patent applications within these two cities, and also in the M4 Corridor helps these regions compete with Inner London in Technological Transformation.

Areas of Outer London lag behind much of London and the South East in Technological Transformation, despite having some of the highest Readiness scores. This discrepancy may indicate opportunities for the growth of innovative businesses in the periphery of London have not yet been realised, with much of these activities being concentrated in the centre of London.

Figure 12 – Technological Transformation and Readiness scores in 2020

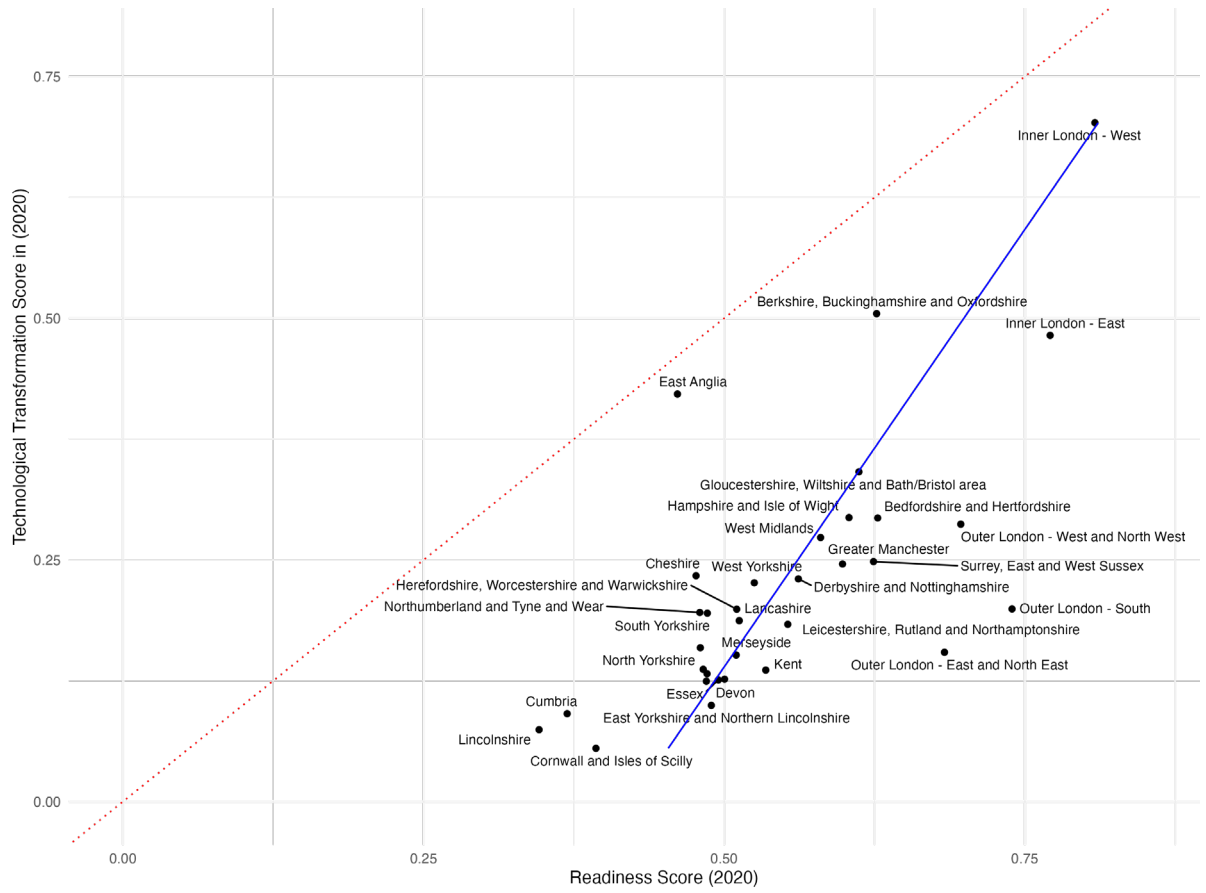
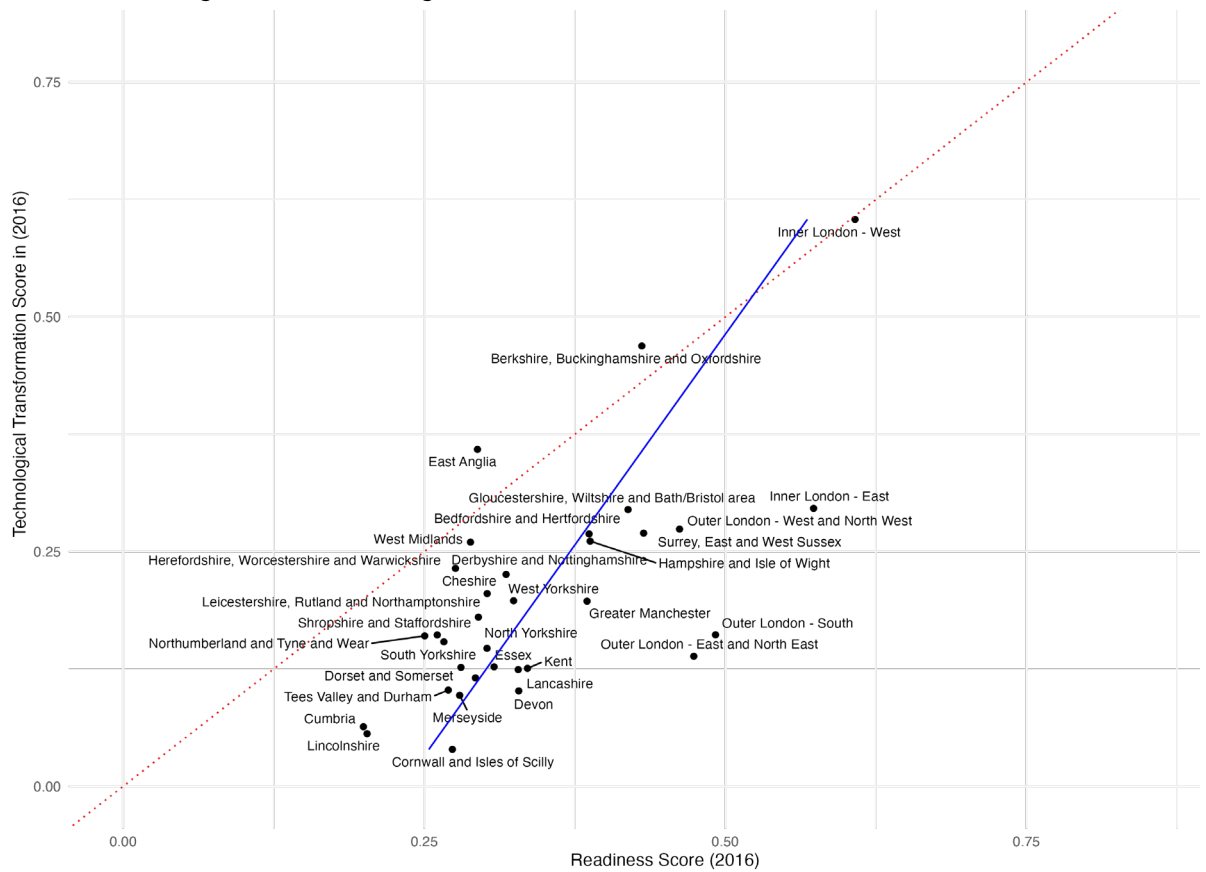


Figure 13 – Technological Transformation and Readiness scores in 2016



Appendix

Highest and lowest scoring regions across 'Human Capital' subdimensions of the Readiness Index

Table 3 - The five highest scoring regions for Basic Skills in 2020

Region	Teacher : pupil ratio	Average Attainment 8 score	% aged 16 - 64 with NVQ4+	Basic skills score
Inner London - West	0.061 (1:16.4)	54.9	68.1	0.092
Inner London - East	0.059 (1:16.9)	51.4	63.9	0.073
Outer London - West and North West	0.053 (1:18.9)	54.7	57.7	0.065
Outer London - South	0.052 (1:19.2)	54.8	54.2	0.060
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	0.052 (1:19.2)	53.0	48.9	0.052

Table 4 - The five lowest scoring regions for Basic Skills in 2020

Region	Teacher : pupil ratio	Average Attainment 8 score	% aged 16 - 64 with NVQ4+	Basic skills score
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	0.051 (1:19.6)	47.1	31.8	0.019
South Yorkshire	0.052 (1:19.2)	47.3	37.2	0.024
West Yorkshire	0.052 (1:19.2)	48.0	37.6	0.027
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	0.051 (1:19.6)	48.8	38.3	0.028
Essex	0.051 (1:19.6)	50.1	34.7	0.028

Table 5 – The five highest-scoring regions for Investment in Education in 2020

Region	Total government investment in education (£m)	Government investment in education per pupil (£)	Investment in education score
Inner London - East	1764	8286	0.085
Inner London - West	557	8545	0.059
Greater Manchester	1696	5870	0.053
West Midlands	1507	6164	0.053
Outer London - West and North West	1174	6496	0.049

Table 6 – The five lowest-scoring regions for Investment in Education in 2020

Region	Total government investment in education (£m)	Government investment in education per pupil (£)	Investment in education score
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	80	5337	0.008
Lincolnshire	191	5480	0.012
Essex	395	5258	0.014
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	258	5597	0.015
South Yorkshire	368	5520	0.017

Table 7 – The five highest scoring regions for Post-secondary Education in 2020

Region	% Working Age Population Completed Tertiary Education	Number of postgraduate students	% Working Age Population Completed an ICT Apprenticeship	Post secondary education score
Inner London - West	72.8	12575	0.12	0.065
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	53.0	5905	0.26	0.038
Inner London - East	63.8	2005	0.17	0.032
Greater Manchester	41.2	4455	0.37	0.029
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	46.8	2185	0.41	0.029

Table 8 – The five lowest-scoring regions for Post-secondary Education in 2020

Region	% Working Age Population Completed Tertiary Education	Number of postgraduate students	% Working Age Population Completed an ICT Apprenticeship	Post secondary education score
Lincolnshire	34.4	275	0.36	0.013
Essex	36.7	825	0.29	0.013
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	29.9	525	0.51	0.015
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	41.9	50	0.32	0.016
Tees Valley and Durham	31.8	1285	0.46	0.017

Table 9 – The five highest-scoring regions for Adult Education in 2020

Region	Participation in education or training (25-64) (%)	On the job training in last 13 weeks (%)	Adult education score
Inner London - West	19.6	18.6	0.074
South Yorkshire	18.7	20.2	0.074
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	17.6	21.4	0.071
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bath/Bristol area	17.2	20.9	0.067
Devon	17.4	19.4	0.064

Table 10 – The five lowest-scoring regions for Adult Education in 2020

Region	Participation in education or training (25-64) (%)	On the job training in last 13 weeks (%)	Adult education
West Midlands	11.4	15.7	0.016
West Yorkshire	12.3	15.0	0.019
Merseyside	13	14.9	0.023
Essex	12.1	18.0	0.027
Lancashire	13.6	15.4	0.028



The Pissarides Review
into the Future of
Work and Wellbeing

Automation technologies are transforming work, society and the economy in the UK in ways comparable to the Industrial Revolution. The adoption of these technologies accelerated through the COVID-19 pandemic, and the ongoing impact of automation is unevenly distributed, with a disproportionate impact on demographic groups in lower pay jobs.

IFOW's Pissarides Review into the Future of Work and Wellbeing - led by Nobel Laureate Professor Sir Christopher Pissarides, is researching the impacts of automation on work and wellbeing, and analyse how these are differently distributed between socio-demographic groups and geographical communities in the UK.

For more information on the Review, visit: pissaridesreview.ifow.org

If you have a professional or research interest in the subject of the impact of automation technologies on work and wellbeing and have insights to share, please contact Abby Gilbert, Director of Praxis at the Institute for the Future of Work at abby@ifow.org

If you are a member of the press and have an enquiry or would like to receive new press releases by email, please email Kester Brewin, Head of Communications at the Institute for the Future of Work at kester@ifow.org