Application of Aged in Place Classification (AiPC): Enhancing Spatial Microsimulation Models





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Spatial Microsimulation (SMS)

Spatial microsimulation has been widely used in various fields such as transport, health and education. Related applications help to solve social science and policy problems.

Fundamental to the approach are approximations of individual level data at high spatial resolution: people allocated to places. (Lovelace, R., & Dumont, M. (2016)

SMS typically involves cloning and matching people in individual-level surveys with small-area census data. SMS models are normally well behaved and very robust, but "they can struggle to capture the *diversity* of spatial variations shown by observed data" (Birkin & Clarke, 2012).

Enhancement using geodemographic classification?



Source: Lovelace, R., & Dumont, M. (2016)

Aged in Place Classification (AiPC):

a geodemographic classification of older people (Age 50+) in England at LSOA level

9 Domains, 71 Variables Work and Digital Mobility Education \oplus **Financial** People Housing Security Outdoor Space and Civic Health Local **Participation** Environment (+)





First tier : 5 Supergroups Second tier: 13 Groups



(Older people's households, estimated)



Acknowledgement

Future Works



Reference:

- Birkin, M., & Clarke, G. (2012). The enhancement of spatial microsimulation models using geodemographics. *The Annals of Regional Science*, 49(2), 515–532.
- Lovelace, R., Dumont, M., Ellison, R., & Založnik, M. (2017). *Spatial microsimulation with R.* Chapman and Hall/CRC.

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