Local demography

Strand organizer: Piers Elias (Demographic Support)

Impact of ageing on policy – Tuesday 10 September, 11.00am

High Impact Change Model and the East of England: balancing local care and health systems for the elderly; home and hospital

Richard Potter

Independent Researcher at Analytics Cambridge. (Work for the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services (East of England) and NHS (East of England))

The presentation will give results of good practice in implementing the national High Impact Change Model (HICM) in the East of England. The key aim of the HICM is improving the transfers of care for older people between hospital and home. They two main elements will be the variation in characteristics of Local Authorities and different ways of implementing shared responsibility with hospitals. The presentation starts with variations between LAs in the East: in age, urban and rural classifications, health deprivation and house prices, as well as in the geographical relationships between the LAs (where people live; which is the responsibility of LA Social Services) and Acute Hospitals (where they need care as patients). Cross references may be made to reasons for Delayed Transfer of Care. The HICM identifies eight types of change, from early discharge planning to enhancing health in care homes. The presentation will show examples of good practice in differing categories. The work is from 20 interviews with 11 LAs and four national organizations, as well as email contacts and regional meetings. A key feature will be the variation in how the changes are being made through the engagement of different organizations in different ways. Some examples will show how practice can be told through stories. To link more strongly with other conference themes (but dependent on not exceeding time available) additional information may be provided on trends in age, projections by LA, and the role of migration, and where possible reference to the life course in the context of age.

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Horizon 2050: A vision for the future of an ageing overspill town and borough

Sally Boxall

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

Basingstoke was designated as an overspill town in the 1960s and saw a substantial number of homes, businesses, community facilities and services built within a short time, supported by considerable planning and investment. The problem with a new town where everything arrives all at once is that it all gets old at the same time, and this is true of both the residents and the facilities. In order to plan for a successful future for Basingstoke and Deane, Horizon 2050 has been developed. This is a long-term community and place-focused vision for the future of the borough. Horizon 2050 was developed through extensive research, engagement and consultation with local residents, businesses and organizations, including a telephone sample survey, open consultation, focus groups and events. The presentation will cover the ageing challenges facing Basingstoke and Deane, some of which are unique to an overspill town. It will also present the methods and results of the Horizon 2050 research, which provides a collective picture of the type of place that local people wish the

borough to be in 30 years' time. The vision will be taken forward to provide a framework for the development of future policy, strategies and plans.

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Uncovering variations in ageing-related statistics across the UK

Anthony Myers

Office for National Statistics

The primary research question of this project is to investigate how the effects of the UK's ageing population differ across the country. One of our main aims was also to engage better with local authority users and to this end we conducted user research to assess need and to come up with the most effective way to disseminate this information to local policymakers. The project involved bringing together data from a variety of sources into one system and utilizing data visualization tools to create a mapping interface to best illustrate geographical trends and trends over time. The data involved includes the household projections, looking at the growing numbers of older people living alone; population estimates and projections; and internal migration to track which areas of the country are ageing fastest. The inclusion of further data on themes such as economic activity and some health indicators is intended to give users a broader picture of the different aspects of ageing that are most relevant to them and to help inform resource allocation. Considering prospective measures of ageing alongside more traditional measures offers a new perspective when comparing ageing across the country.

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Local demography: Developments in local area projections – Tuesday 10 September, 1.30pm

Improving local estimates and projections through new data and methodologies

Ben Corr

Greater London Authority

Local population estimates and projections are used across London for a wide variety of purposes, including local and strategic planning, electoral boundary reviews, and policy evaluation. Small area population projections for London have been regularly produced for London since the 1990s by the Greater London Authority (GLA), and before it the London Research Centre. Estimating and projecting population at small area level provides a different set of challenges to projecting at national or regional level: the availability of demographic data is generally less good at small geographies; trends and patterns can change more rapidly; and there is greater sensitivity to changes in housing stock. Recent improvements in data availability, both from official estimates and administrative sources, have allowed the GLA to begin developing new methodologies to address some of these challenges.

This presentation highlights some of the key challenges of projecting local population change in London; provides an overview of current data sources available to inform this work; and gives an update on recent progress in using this data to develop better models. Areas of focus include accounting for the changing composition of housing stock across the city by size and tenure, the influence of housing costs and transport accessibility on occupation of dwellings, and interaction effects between local areas.   Email: ben.corr@london.gov.uk

Reflections on projections: Developing household projections for the future amid the changes of today

Joanna Harkrader, Claire Pereira, Unity Amoaku, Saffron Weeks

Centre for Ageing and Demography – Office for National Statistics

Responsibility for producing household projections for England transferred from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in January 2017. The ONS consulted on a range of methodological changes to the household projections, seeking to increase the accessibility and efficiency of the methods and improve consistency with the subnational population projections (SNPPs). One year on from the first publication of the 2016-based household projections for England, this session will reflect on the challenges of making assumptions about a changing population and society and the process of deciding what methodological changes to make. We will then present the findings of the 2016-based household projections, including the impact of an ageing population on household projections. We will discuss how we are continuing to develop these statistics, for example through the development of variant household projections and further guidance and analysis for users. We will conclude by highlighting the potential impact of wider changes to the population and migration statistics system on household projections.

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Accounting for uncertainty in London's future population

Ben Corr, Chris Fairless, Marta Lapsley

Greater London Authority

With London's population increasing by approximately one hundred thousand persons per year, large-scale investment is necessary to accommodate the anticipated growth in the capital. Demographic projections have an important role in the strategic planning process, providing the starting point for determining future housing need as well as transport and infrastructure requirements. Providing reliable projections of London's future growth provides a number of challenges. The city's population dynamics are dominated by migration: with large net inflows from overseas offset by similarly large domestic outflows; and inflows of young adults being offset by a net outflow of all other age groups. Even relatively simple projections based on extrapolations of past trends are therefore highly sensitive to even small biases and systematic errors in past migration estimates as well as assumptions about future migration behaviours. Further complication is added by the need to account for the possible impacts of a range of possible scenarios of economic growth, housing delivery, and infrastructure investment.

This presentation provides an overview of the approaches developed by the Greater London Authority to provide a better view of future population change in London. These include: extensions to standard cohort component approaches, intended to better account for the drivers of short- and long-distance migration; the 'triangulation' of the results of multiple independent methodologies; and the development of a range of coherent high-level scenarios of economic growth, immigration, etc., that allow the models to be tested in a wide but plausible range of possible future contexts.

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An update: Absurd population projections and the death of the green belt

Merle Gering

'Keep our Greenbelt Green Coventry and Warwickshire' *and chair of* [*www.coventrygreenbelt.org*](www.coventrygreenbelt.org)

In the Subnational Population Projections (SNPPs) of 2012, 2014, and 2016, the Office for National Statistics predicted extraordinary population growth in Coventry for the period 2011–31, far in excess of any of its West Midlands neighbours: twice the growth of Birmingham, three times that of Solihull, and four times that of Stratford-on-Avon. It beggars belief. The jobs growth has all been in Solihull, Warwick and Stratford. Now that we are eight years into this period, we have looked at a broad range of administrative data, to see if this is actually happening.

In a previous presentation to the BSPS conference in 2018, we showed that there were no reasons to think that Coventry was growing rapidly: job creation had been mediocre, house prices were low, and housebuilding was less than half what would be needed to accommodate 5,000 new residents per year – the prediction of the SNPPs. Historically, there was no sign of exceptional growth in the preceding census decade – from 2001–11, Coventry grew at the average rate for the region, even during the height of Eastern European migration. From Higher Education Statistics Agency destinations data and exit checks data, we demonstrated that ONS was hugely underestimating the numbers of foreign students leaving Coventry on graduating, which has the effect of vastly inflating predicted growth.

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