

Demographic projections

OA demographic projection

In 2007 the London School of Economics was commissioned to assess the potential impact of the expected demographic change in Birmingham over the next 10 years on demand for services. This work focused on Older Adults and so the projections that appear in this report have been used only for Older Adults in the benefit modelling

	Change in size of USER group needing traditional services										
	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18
Nursing care placements	1.61%	3.21%	4.82%	6.42%	8.03%	9.06%	10.09%	11.12%	12.15%	13.18%	14.21%
Residential care placements	1.61%	3.21%	4.82%	6.42%	8.03%	9.06%	10.09%	11.12%	12.15%	13.18%	14.21%
Supported and other accommodation	1.61%	3.21%	4.82%	6.42%	8.03%	9.06%	10.09%	11.12%	12.15%	13.18%	14.21%
Direct payments	0.51%	1.02%	1.54%	2.05%	2.56%	2.99%	3.41%	3.84%	4.26%	4.69%	5.12%
Home care	0.51%	1.02%	1.54%	2.05%	2.56%	2.99%	3.41%	3.84%	4.26%	4.69%	5.12%
Day care	0.51%	1.02%	1.54%	2.05%	2.56%	2.99%	3.41%	3.84%	4.26%	4.69%	5.12%
Equipment and adaptations	0.51%	1.02%	1.54%	2.05%	2.56%	2.99%	3.41%	3.84%	4.26%	4.69%	5.12%
Meals	0.51%	1.02%	1.54%	2.05%	2.56%	2.99%	3.41%	3.84%	4.26%	4.69%	5.12%
Other services to adults	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

LD demographic projection

Demand for Learning Disabilities has been projected based on percentages quoted by the 2004 Association of Directors for Social Services Learning Disabilities Task Force. This stated that between 2001 and 2021 there would be a 17% increase in people with Learning Disabilities nationally

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0.00%	1.10%	2.20%	3.30%	4.40%	5.50%	6.60%	7.70%	8.80%	9.90%	11.00%	11.60%	12.20%	12.80%	13.40%	14.00%	14.60%	15.20%	15.80%	16.40%	17.00%
							1.10%	2.20%	3.30%	4.40%	5.00%	5.60%	6.20%	6.80%	7.40%	8.00%	8.60%	9.20%	9.80%	10.40%

MH and PD demographic projection

In the absence of more detailed projections Office of National Statistics data for Birmingham was used as the basis for the projections in these areas. The projected figures for the 20-64 cohort were used. Obviously more sophisticated projections could have been used taking into the incidence of accidents and birth defects rather than assuming that these two groups will increase in number in the same proportion as the general population

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Younger adults		588.0	592.2	595.8	599.4	603.5	605.4	607.2	609.4	611.1	613.3	615.4	616.9
Percentage change			0.71%	1.33%	1.94%	2.64%	2.96%	3.27%	3.64%	3.93%	4.30%	4.66%	4.91%