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Projections of care needs for England under different disability scenarios

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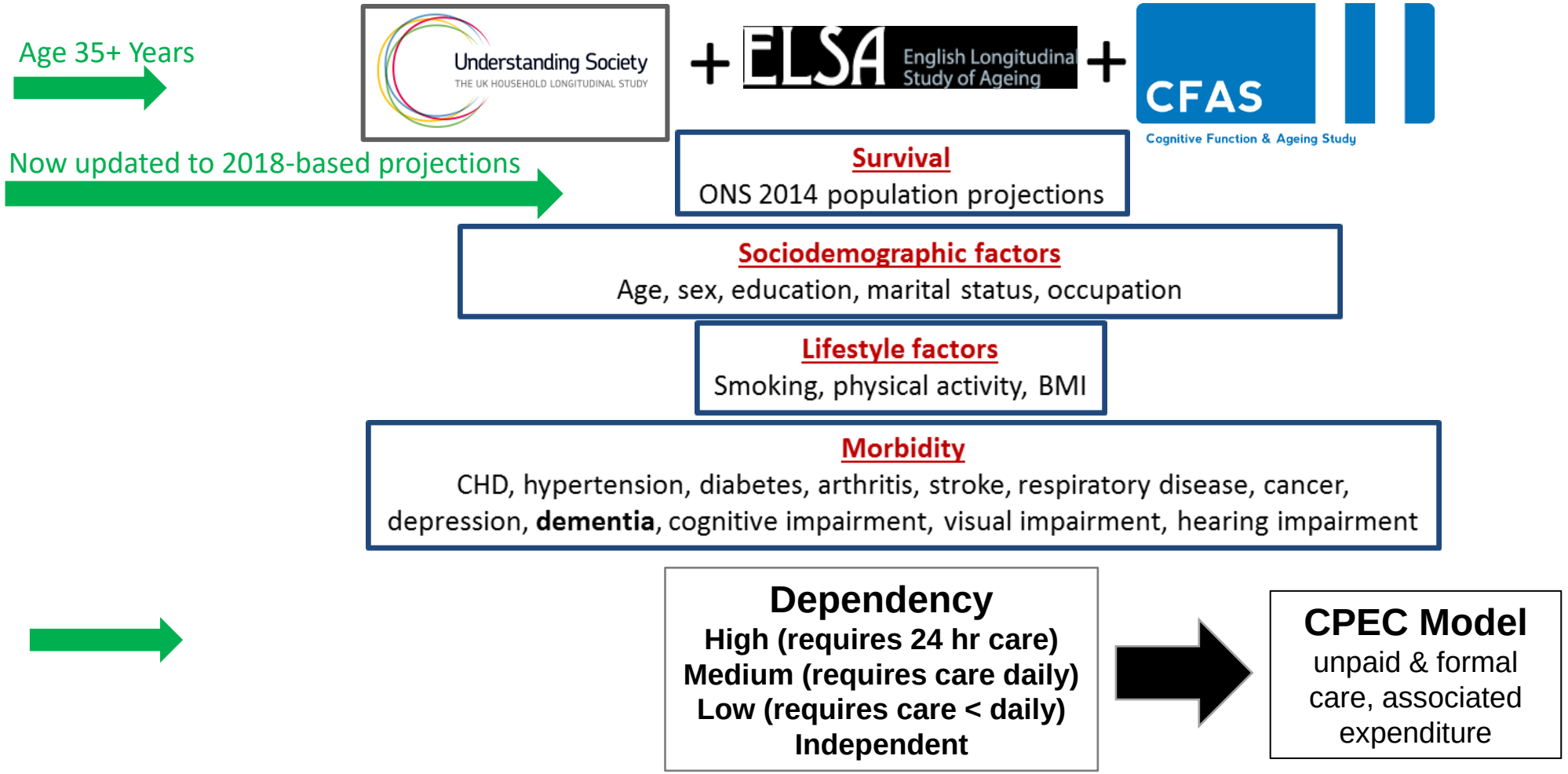
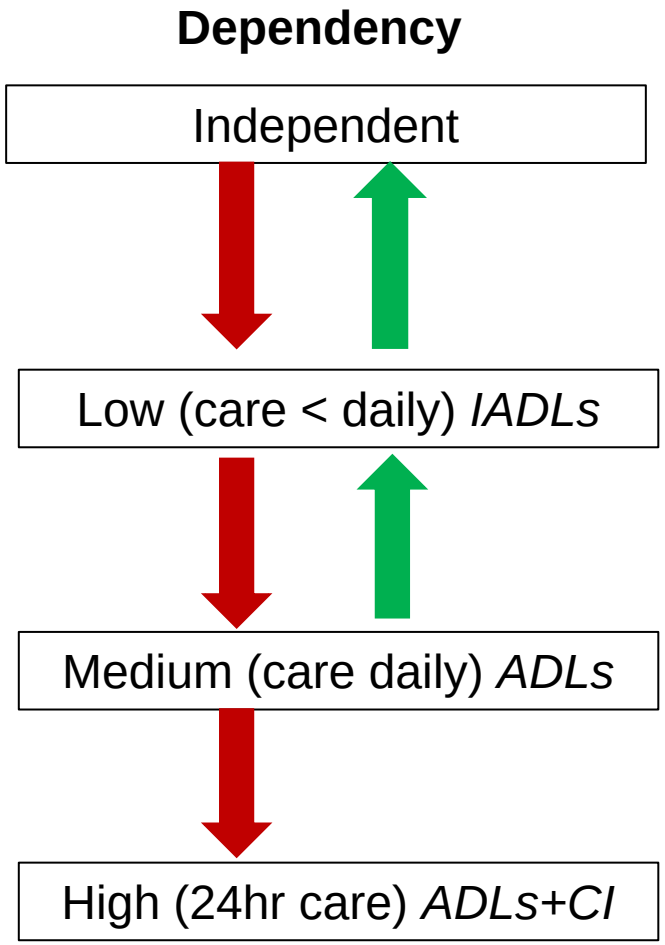
Population Ageing & Care Simulation (PACSim)



More detail in Kingston et al. *Lancet PH* 2018, Wittenberg et al. *Age Ageing* 2020

Disability scenarios*



Scenarios				
A	B	C	D	E
Reduce independent to low (10%, 20%)	**Increase low to independent (10%, 20%)**	Reduce independent to low **Increase low to independent** (both 10%)	Increase independent to low **Reduce low to independent** (both 10%)	As D with low LE variant
	Reduce low to medium (10%, 20%)	Reduce low to medium **Increase medium to low** (both 10%)	Increase low to medium **Reduce medium to low** (both 10%)	As D with low LE variant
		Reduce medium to high (10%)	Increase med to high (10%)	As D with low LE variant

*modelled only IADL/ADL progression not CI; all scenarios applied to annual probabilities of transitions from 2020

Most optimistic ↑ ↑ **Most pessimistic**

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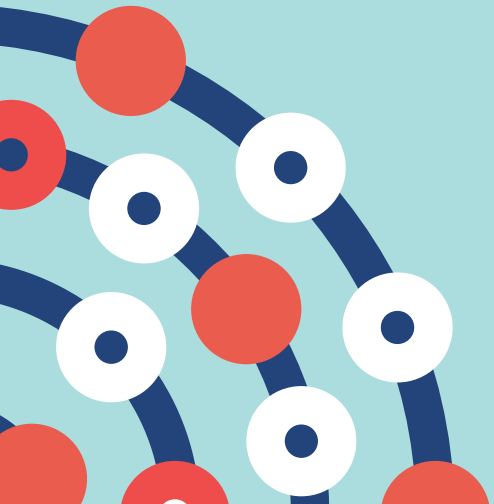
Research findings



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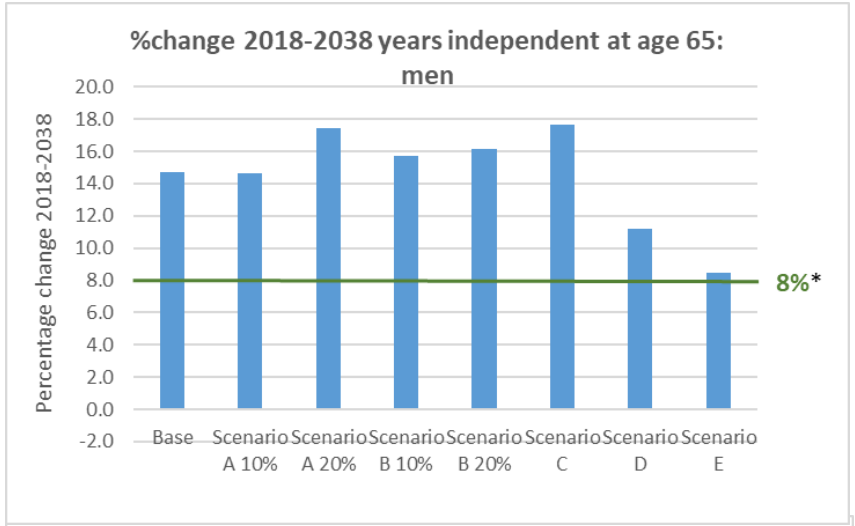
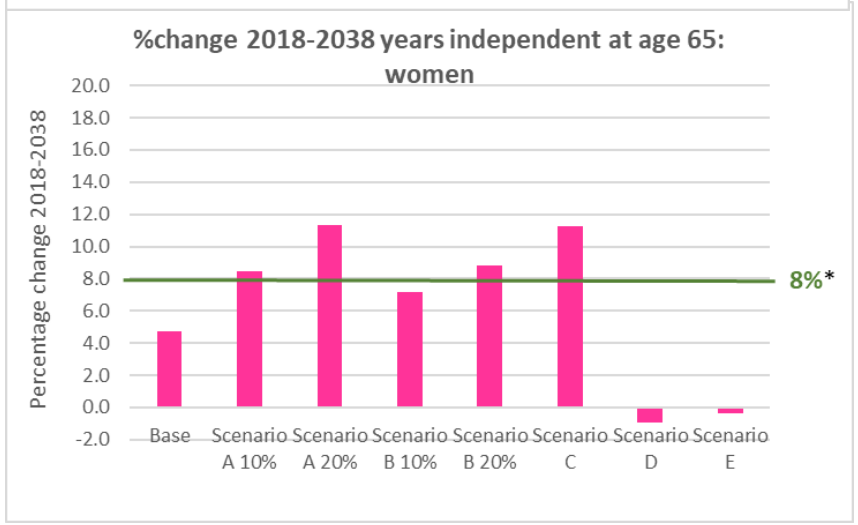
Changes in years independent at age 65, 2018-38



Men at age 65

- All scenarios result in increases in years independent exceeding Ageing Society Grand Challenge*
- Most optimistic scenario (C) results in increase of 17.7%, most pessimistic (E) increase of 8.5%



Women at age 65

- Only 4 scenarios result in increases in years independent exceeding Ageing Society Grand Challenge
- Most optimistic scenario (C) results in an increase of 11.2%
- Two pessimistic scenarios result in decreases in years independent of 0.9% (D) and 0.3% (E)

*Ageing Society Grand Challenge of 5 extra years independent at birth is equivalent to an increase of 8% in years independent at age 65

Funding acknowledgement and disclaimer
This study/project is funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Policy Research Unit Older People and Frailty (project reference PR-PRU-1217-21502). The views expressed are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NIHR or the Department of Health and Social Care.

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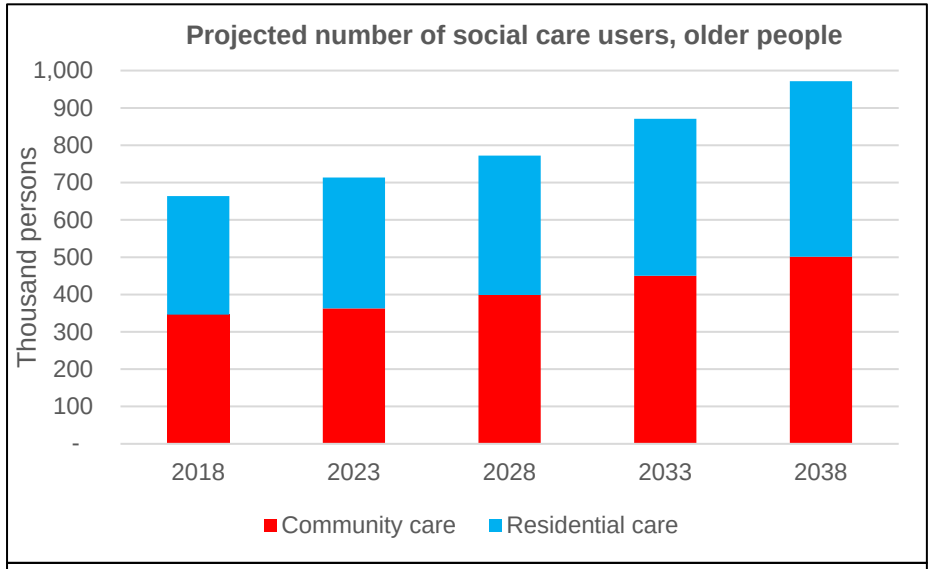
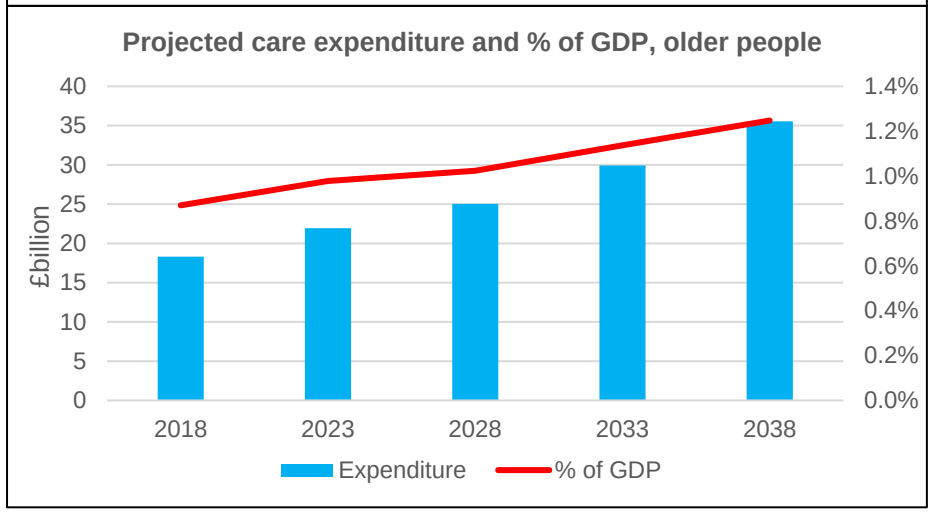
Base case projections of social care users and expenditure





We project that:

- The number of community care users will increase by 45%, from 350,000 in 2018 to 500,000 in 2038;
- The number of care home residents will increase by 48%, from 320,000 in 2018 to 470,000 in 2038.

Social care expenditure

- Is projected to increase by 94.1%, from £18.3 billion in 2018 to £35.5 billion in 2038;
- This represents a rise from 0.87% of GDP in 2018 to 1.25% of GDP in 2038.

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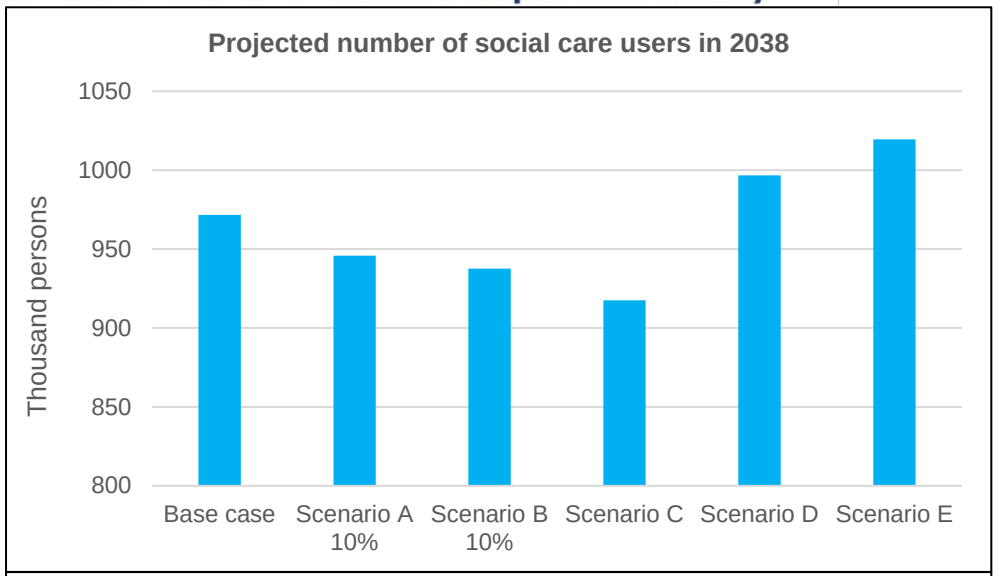
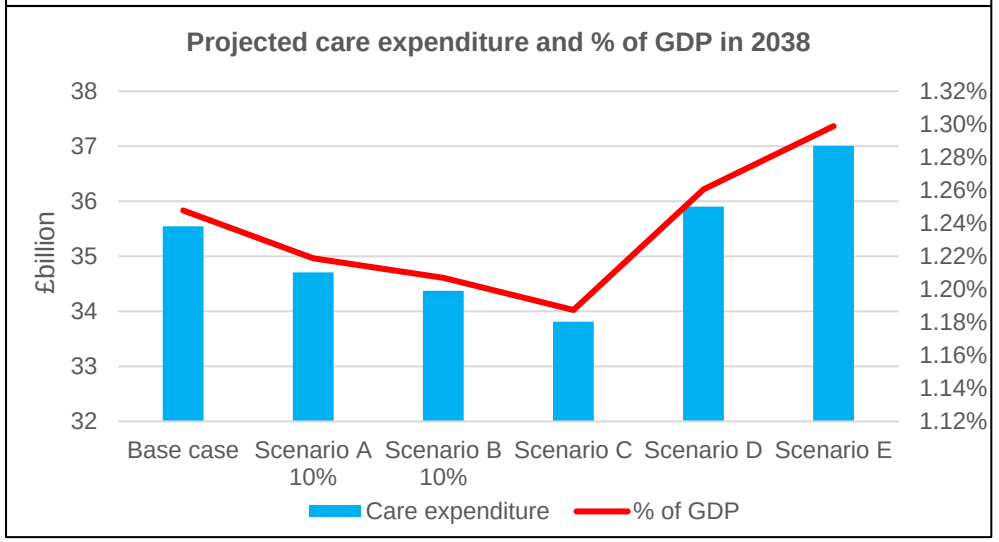
Scenario analysis of social care users and expenditure





Projected number of social care (community care and residential care) users in 2038

- Most optimistic scenario (C) results in the lowest number of social care users – 920,000 people;
- Most pessimistic (E) results in the highest number of social care users – 1.02 million people
- Base case: 970,000 people

Projected social care (community care and residential care) expenditure in 2038:

- Most optimistic scenario (C): £33.8 billion and 1.21% of GDP;
- Most pessimistic scenario (E): £37.0 billion and 1.30% of GDP;
- Base case: £35.5 billion and 1.25% of GDP

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CONCLUSIONS

- In the context of population ageing, social care demand will keep rising fast in the following two decades
- Projected social care expenditure is sensitive to the varied trends in disability in the future
- Interventions that slow down the progression of disability, as well as improving recovery, could significantly
  - reduce the expected increase in demand for social care and care expenditure
  - contribute towards meeting the Ageing Society Grand Challenge of increasing healthy independent years of life by 5 years by 2035
- Our results highlight the great societal and economic value of the continued efforts to promote healthy ageing.

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