









Scotland 2030 Growing Older in Future Scotland Insights from HAGIS

David Bell Elaine Douglas

















Older People in Scotland

- Hold most of the wealth
 –mainly housing/pensions
- Have higher incomes than the young
 - More experienced/joined the labour market when it was more buoyant
- Pay more tax

- Make more use of public services
 - health and social care
 - social security benefits and state pensions
- Older people interact more
 with the state than the young
 -explains why they are more
 likely to vote
- Main schism in British politics is now between old and young

















Age Group Growth Between 2016 and 2041 (2016=100)

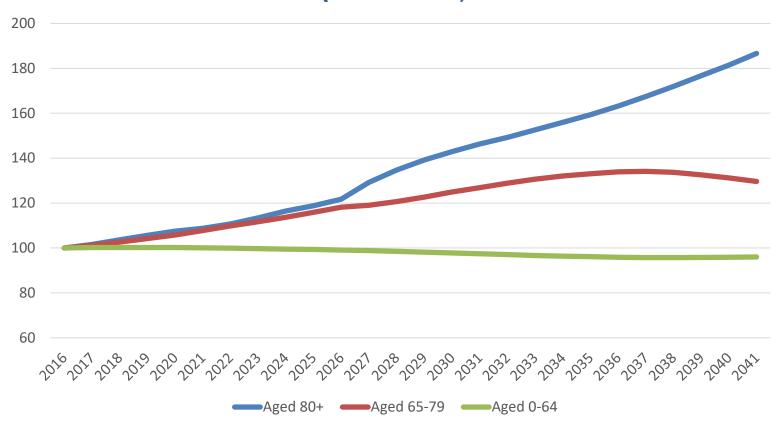
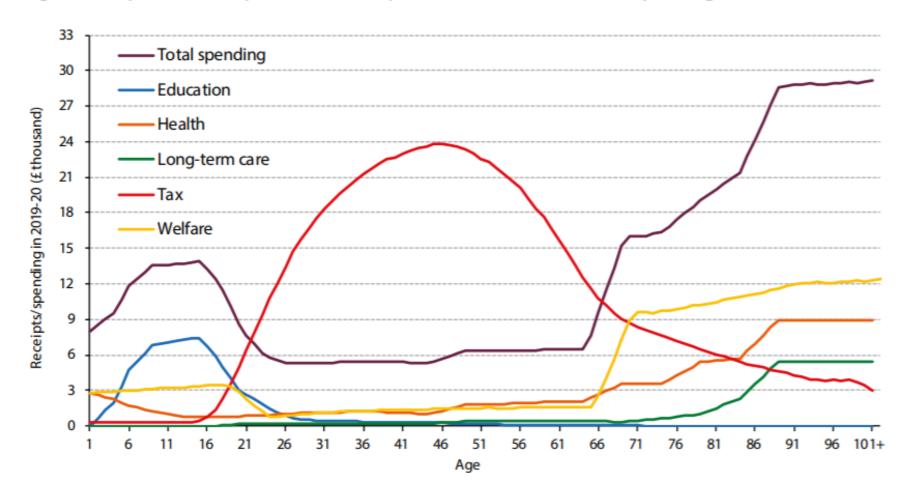








Figure 8: Representative profiles for tax, public services and welfare spending



Source: OBR Fiscal sustainability report – June 2015









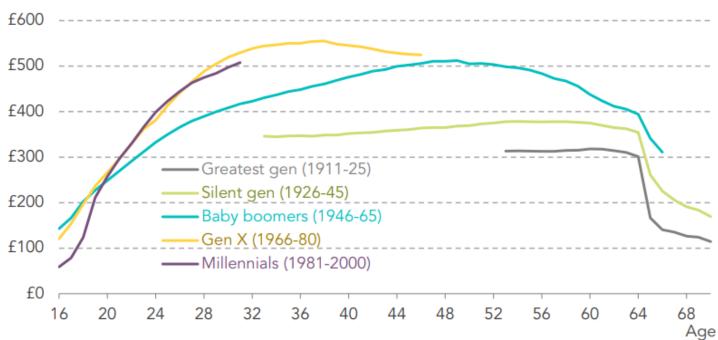




Inter-generational fairness now in question

Figure 2.3: Today's young adults are earning less than the generation before them did at the same age

Median real weekly employee pay (CPIH-adjusted to 2017 prices), by age and generation: UK, 1975-2017



Notes: See notes to Figure 1 in: Study, Work, Progress, Repeat? (Intergenerational Commission report 5)

Source: RF analysis of ONS, Labour Force Survey, ONS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings; ONS, New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset









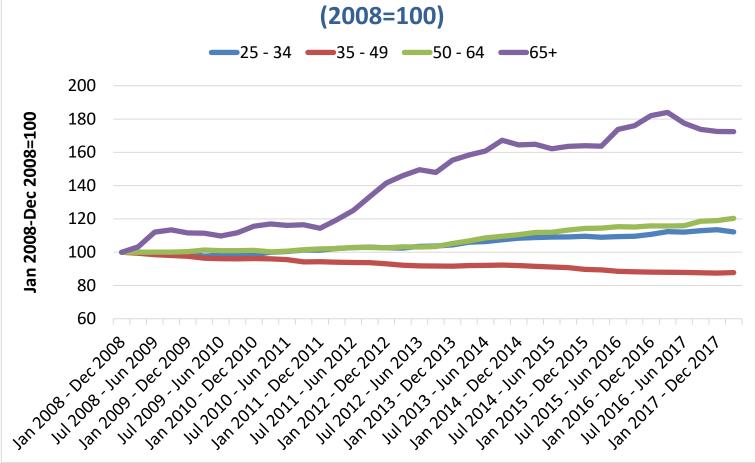










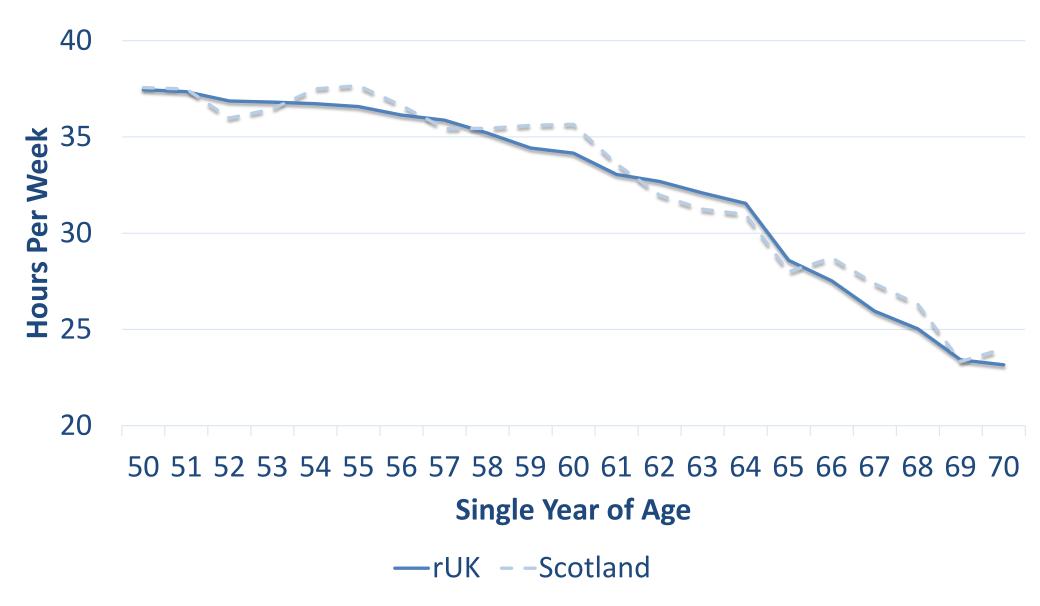




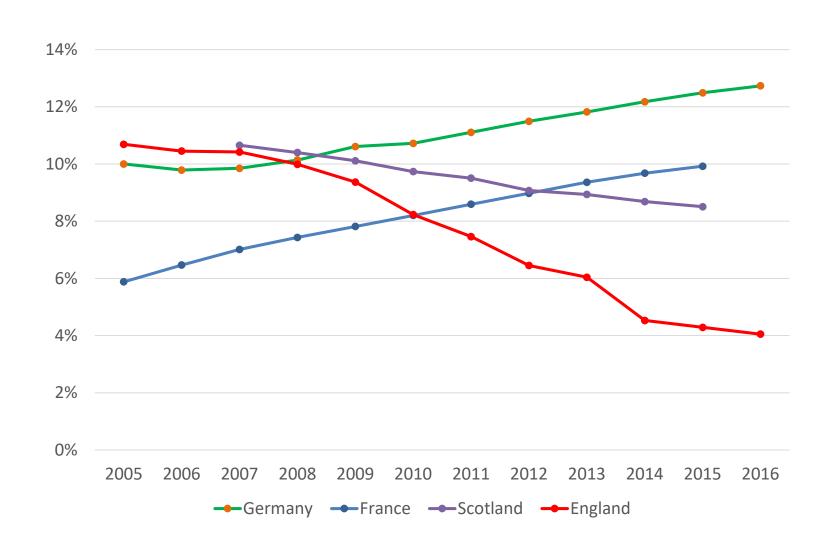




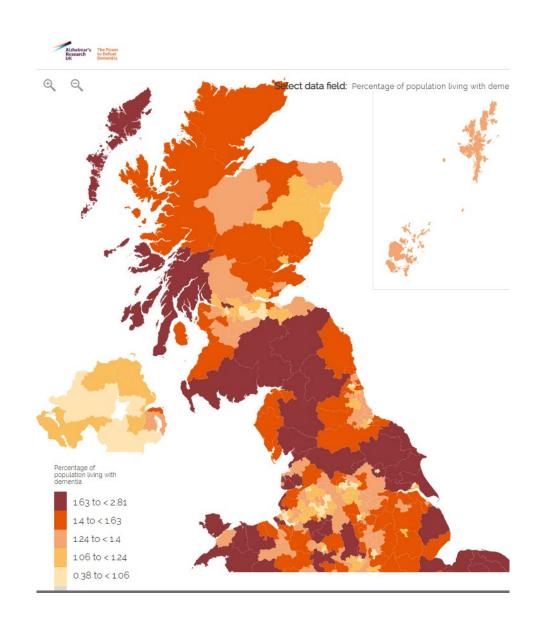
Older workers work Fewer Hours Per Week



Proportion of older people supported by national long-term care system



Proportion of older population living with dementia



Health and Retirement Studies Round the World



Gateway to Global Aging Data

Tools and resources for sister study harmonization are available from the USC Gateway to Global Aging Data, including a digital library of survey questions, a search for finding comparable questions across surveys, and identically defined variables for cross-country analysis.



USA

HRS Sister Studies

Brazil



China



Costa Rica



Korea



Malaysia

North Ireland



Mexico



England



Europe



India



1



New Zealand



South Africa



Indonesia



Ireland



Japan



Scotland



World Health Organization



Additional Information

Existing Publications Offering Overviews of Study Design & Content (.PDF)











Important issues – where can HAGIS contribute?

- Health and social care
- Income and wealth
- Tax
- Scottish social security
- Pensions
- Cognitive ability
- Physical activity

- Loneliness and social isolation
- Health behaviours
- Subjective physical/mental health
- Wellbeing
- Standard of living
- Financial literacy
- Personality













Motivations

- Scotland has poor health and low life expectancy.
- Scotland has massive health inequalities
- Scotland has different policies for older people compared with the rest of the UK.
- Scotland has a unique ability to link extensive survey information with administrative data sources.

Data Linkage

The HAGIS data currently linked to health and social care records date back to 2009: hospital admissions; cancer registry; mental health and prescriptions.

Consent to data linkage rates are 85% for health records, 80% for social care, 80% for education, and 77% for DWP.

Costing A Health Care System
We are looking to cost Scotland's
NHS usage via the Scottish Government's
Patient Level Costing Information System (PLICS).

We are also seeking approval to link to DWP data.



Questionnaire

The HAGIS questionnaire is very closely linked to the other ageing surveys in the British Isles including ELSA, NICOLA and TILDA. The questions HAGIS asks are very similar in order to allow for robust cross-country comparisons to be made. HAGIS is part of the Gateway to Global Ageing Data.

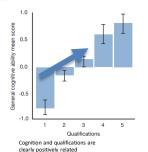
The HAGIS questionnaire covered cognitive ageing and financial literacy in depth. Some of the findings from the pilot are shown below.

What is HAGIS?

HAGIS is the longitudinal study of ageing in Scotland. We have interviewed 1000 people in Scotland aged 50 and over. The aim of HAGIS is to try and gather information, over time, about the health, social and economic circumstances of people aged 50+. HAGIS was funded by the US National Institute on Aging and the Nuffield Foundation.



Figure (left): Financial literacy scores by confidence and gender.



Where are we now?

We are currently in the process of analysing the pilot data (n=1057) and the linked records. One area of interest is patterns of health and social care service use. We are preparing an application for the funding of the first full wave of HAGIS and are in talks with the Scottish Government and other agencies about potential future funding. We shall soon deposit the data with the UK Data Service



















What is HAGIS?

- HAGIS is the longitudinal study of ageing in Scotland. We have interviewed 1000 people in Scotland aged 50 and over.
- The aim of HAGIS is to try and gather information, over time, about the health, social and economic circumstances of people aged 50+.
- HAGIS was funded by the US National Institute on Aging and the Nuffield Foundation.

Motivations

- Scotland has poor health and low life expectancy.
- Scotland has massive health inequalities
- Scotland has different policies for older people compared with the rest of the UK.
- Scotland has a unique ability to link extensive survey information with administrative data sources.

















How can Scotland be a world leader in ageing research?

















Data Linkage

- The HAGIS data currently linked to health and
 - social care records date back to 2009:
 - hospital admissions; cancer registry;
 - mental health and prescriptions.
- Consent to data linkage rates are
- 85% for health records,
- 80% for social care,
- 80% for education, and
- 77% for DWP.

Costing A Health Care System

- We are looking to cost Scotland's NHS
 usage via the Scottish Government's
 Patient Level Costing Information System
 (PLICS).
- We are also seeking approval to link to DWP data.

















Administrative Data Links in HAGIS

Drawn Sample (representative of Scotland age 50+).

Respondents

Consented Respondents

Consent to survey

SIMD (Area indicators)

SIMD (Life tables)

Linkages derived from respondent address

Consents requested at interview

Health (NHS Records)

Education (NRS)

Dental (NHS)

Benefits (DWP)

Tax (HMRC)

Care Census (Scot. Gov.)

Legend: Established links

Future links

SIMD - Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivatio

NHS – National Health Service

NRS - National Records of Scotland

DWP – Department for Work and Pensions

HMRC – Her Majesty's Revenue and Custom

Scot. Gov. – Scottish Government



















Important issues – where does HAGIS fit in?









Socially Isolated..

.... Or lonely?

Highly connected with ALL

Hardly Ever Lonely

Mod-High Connection - All

Highly Connected with Friends

Sometimes Lonely

Socially connected with friends (no children)

Mod-high connections with children & friends (no other family)

Least connected - No Friends / third no children

Often Lonely



BE THE DIFFERENCE











Where are we now?

- We are currently in the process of analysing the pilot data (n=1057) and the health and social care linked data
- Using historical linked administrative health and social care data this means we can learn health and social care use and current health status of the older Scottish population
- We also want to interview people again up to 6,000 this means we can look at pathways through ageing and begin to understand causal effects key for prevention
- We are preparing an application for the funding of the first full wave of HAGIS and are in talks with the Scottish Government and other agencies about potential future funding





