

# LOCAL POPULATION CHANGE AND POLICY CHALLENGES



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**THE 2023 FESTIVAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
21 October - 17 November

# LOCAL POPULATION CHANGE AND POLICY CHALLENGES



## Professor Tony Champion

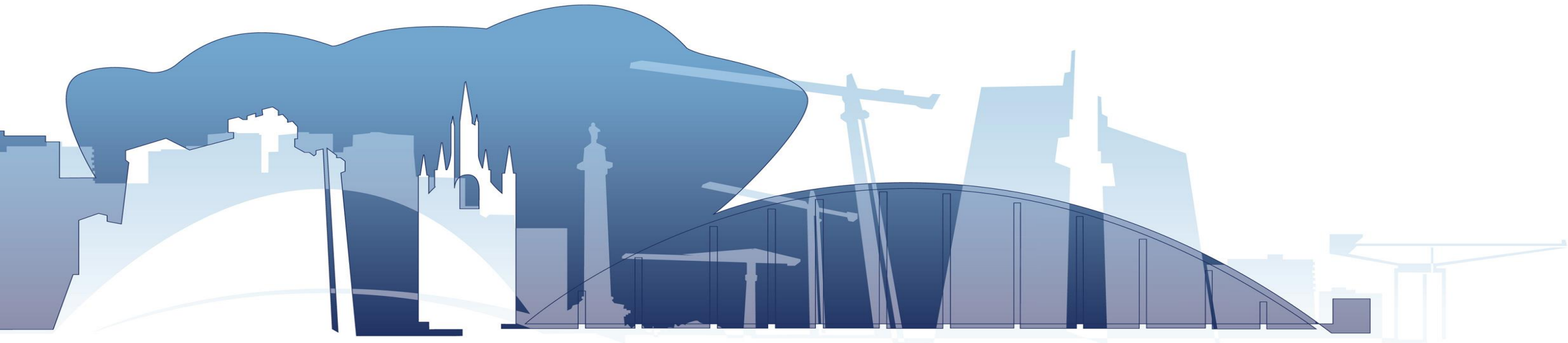
Emeritus Professor of Population Geography,  
Newcastle University

**THE 2023 FESTIVAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
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# Trends in Local Population Change

**Tony Champion**

Presentation at the BSPS Policy Forum on  
Local Population Change and Policy Challenges  
held at the British Academy on 6 November 2023



# Overview

- The wider context for local population change is that the national population continues to grow, age and diversify
- Also, if 'local' is seen as Lower Tier Local Authority scale (or below as LTLAs range from 2k to 1,134k people), then three further dimensions come into play that change over time:
  - International inflows and outflows are unevenly distributed over space and patterns can also vary over time (e.g. A8 from 2004)
  - Internal migration ditto: North/South drift fading, Urban to Rural continuing, HE-related migration rising for school leavers
  - Residential mobility has been declining for all ages except young adults and especially in the private rented sector which has aged
- So there are many powerful currents impacting on places and/or being attracted or diverted, e.g. by place-related policy
- Now for some numbers to illustrate these points, mainly from Censuses and the (as yet unrevised) mid-year estimates
- Adding up to big challenges for researchers & policy makers in anticipating future trends, and not just due to COVID

# The national (England & Wales) context for local population change

## The population continues to:

- **grow**: Total population up **6.3%** 2011-2021, cf. 7.8% 2001-2011
- **age**: Those aged 65+ comprised **18.6%** in 2021, cf 16.4% 2011
- **diversify**: Non-white ethnic groups comprised **18.3%** of total population in 2021, cf 14.0% in 2011

Other indicators of diversification include family/household composition and socio-economic characteristics e.g. deprivation

Source: Population Censuses of England and Wales. See ONS's many reports of 2021 Census results, several with direct comparisons with 2011. Also for longer-term trends and the broader picture, see Champion & Falkingham (eds.) *Population Change in the UK*, Rowman & Littlefield, 2016.

# The challenge of place variation

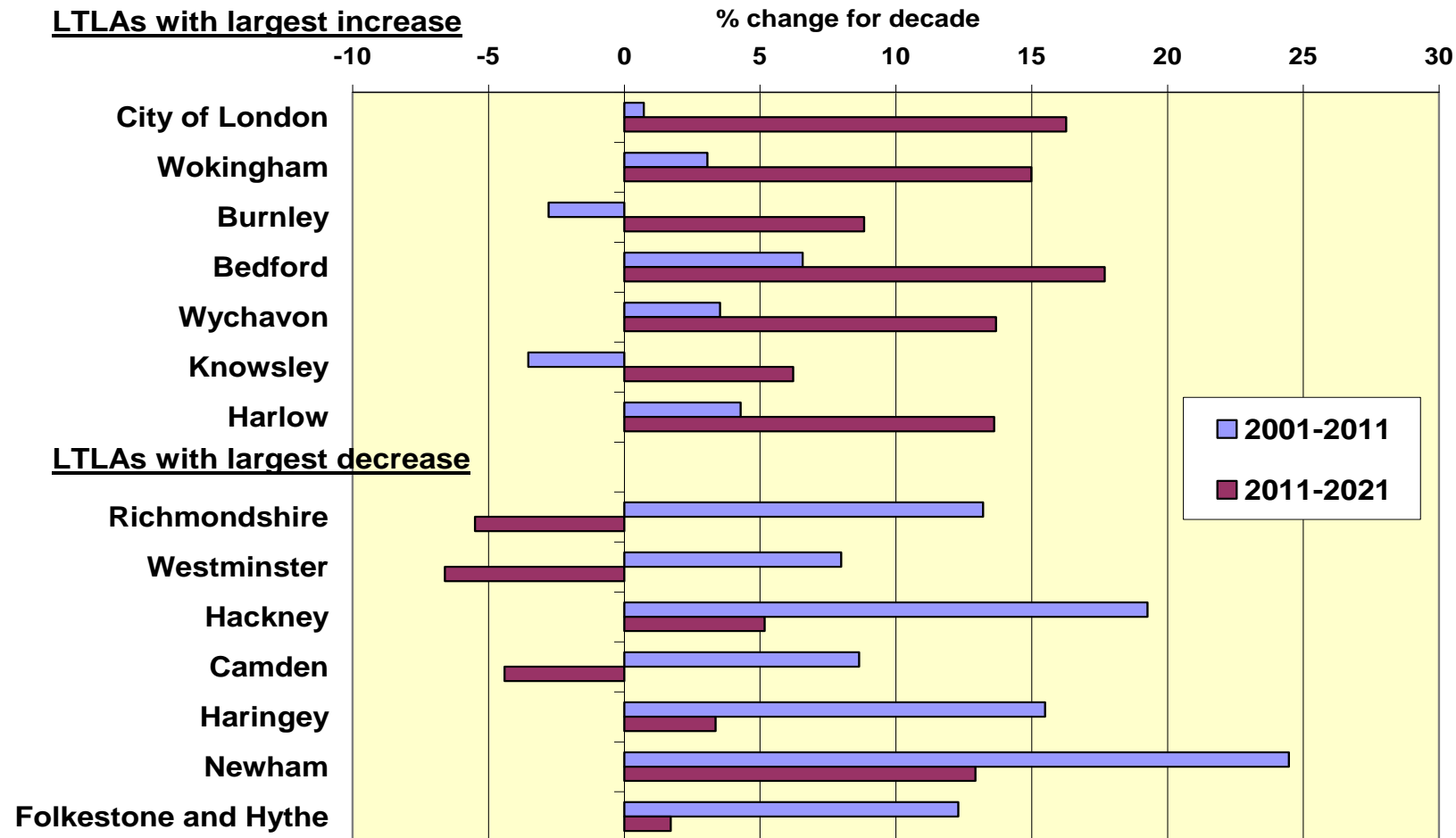
An analogy with waves on the sea shore? Powerful demographic currents break on to an uneven beach where different parts may attract, repel or divert ... leading to a wide range of outcomes:

Highest growth rate 2011-2021			Lowest growth rate 2011-2021		
Rank	LTLA name	%	Rank	LTLA name	%
<b>1</b>	<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>Kensington &amp; Chelsea</b>	<b>-9.0</b>
2	Dartford	19.6	330	Westminster	-6.6
3	Cambridge	17.9	329	Ceredigion	-6.2
4	Bedford	17.7	328	Richmondshire	-5.5
5	Peterborough	17.3	327	Copeland	-4.9
6	Barking and Dagenham	16.8	326	Camden	-4.4
7	City of London	16.3	325	Blaenau Gwent	-4.0
8	Tewkesbury	16.0	324	Gwynedd	-3.7
9	Central Bedfordshire	15.6	323	Barrow-in-Furness	-2.4
10	Salford	15.5	322	Gateshead	-2.1

# The challenge of place variation over time

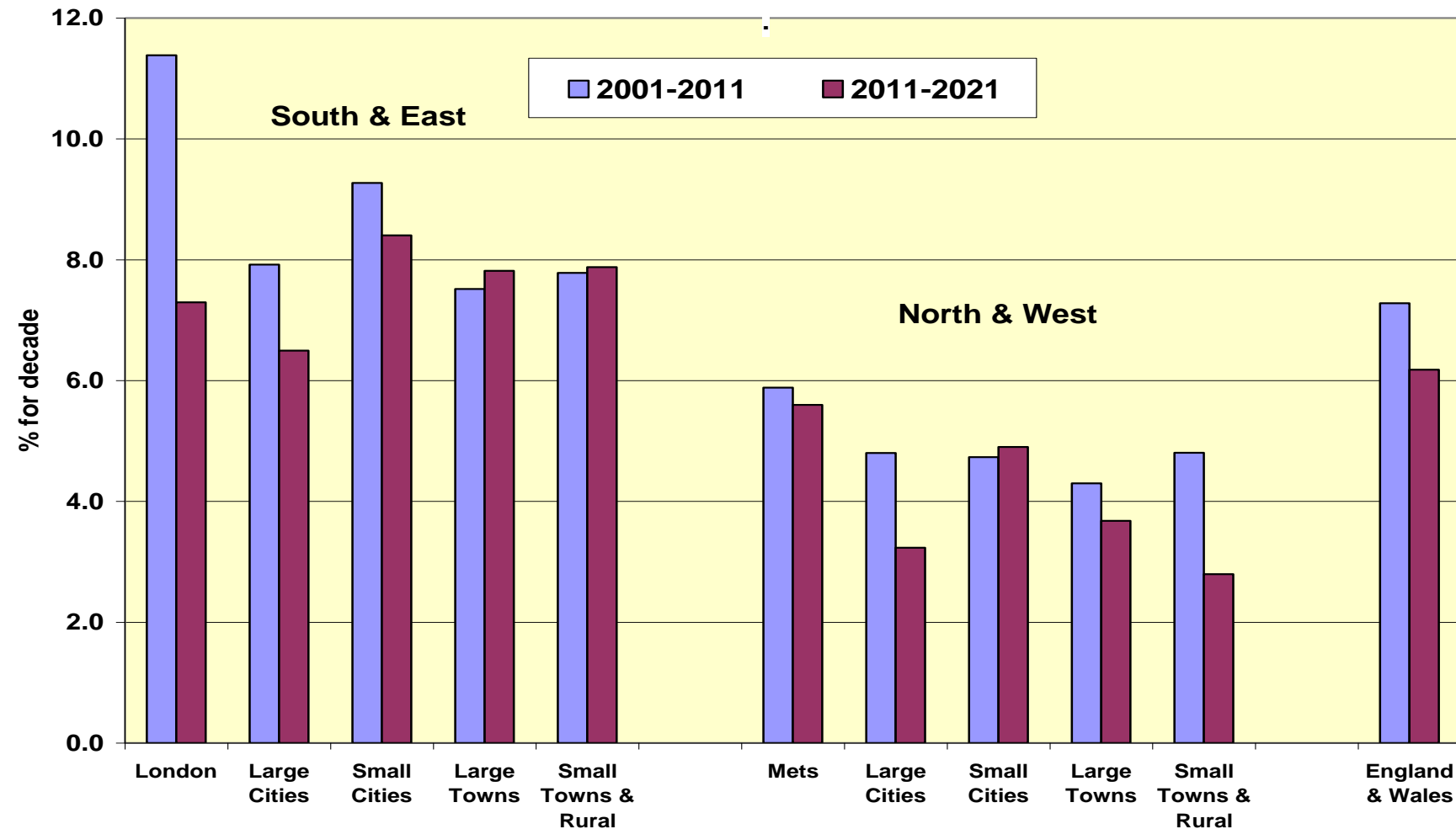
Continuing the analogy...As the currents alter in nature and strength and the beach changes in shape. Just the tip of the iceberg here!

Seven largest increases and decreases in % change 2001-11 and 2011-21



# Seeking broader dimensions of change - 1

Clearly, a bewildering variety of experiences for the individual LTLAs, so generalise via SOCR classification, showing North/South contrast, London slipping & S&E Towns & Rural rising against trend

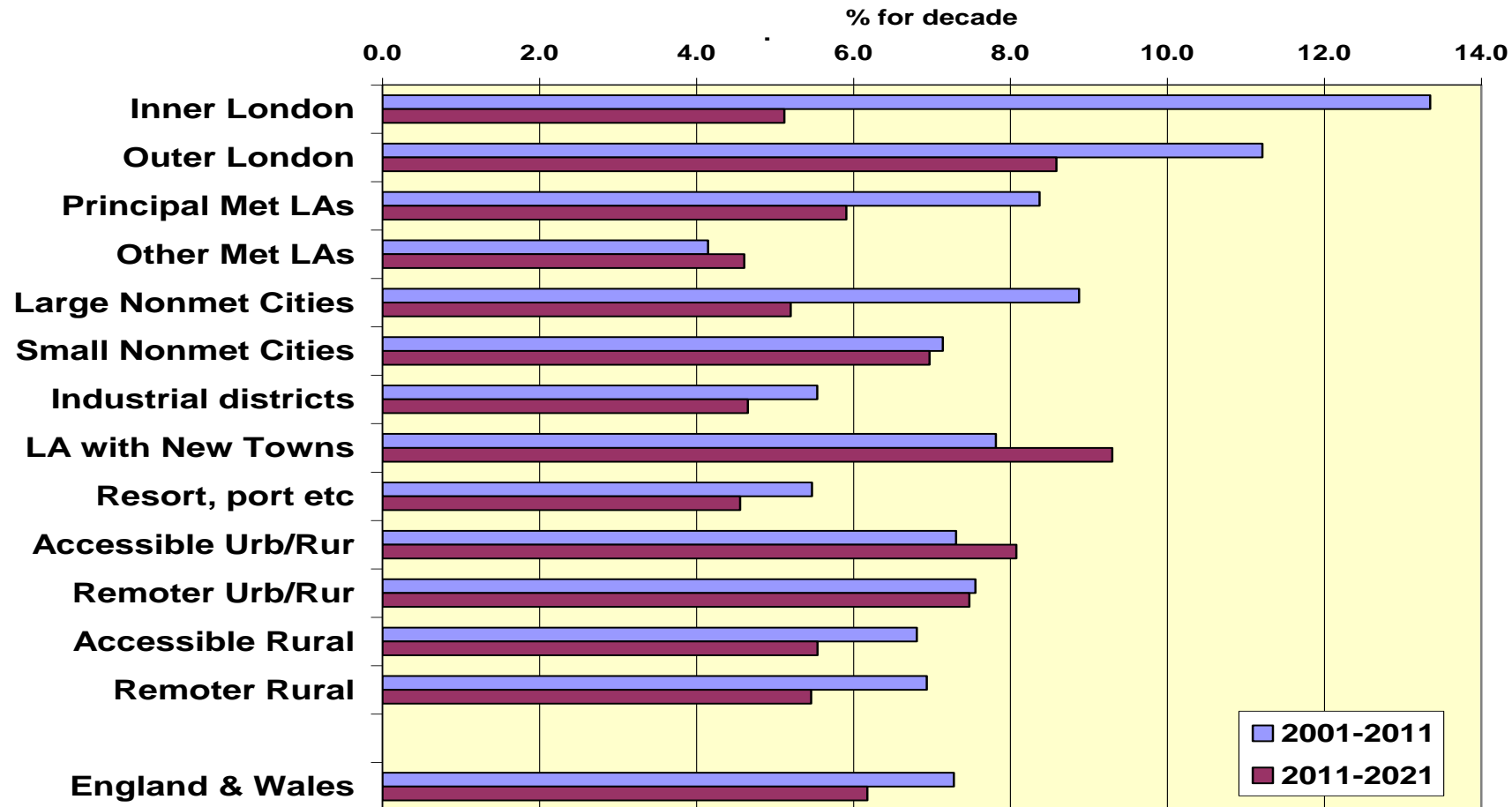


Source: Calculated from ONS census-adjusted mid year estimates for 2001, 2011 and 2021



# Seeking broader dimensions of change - 2

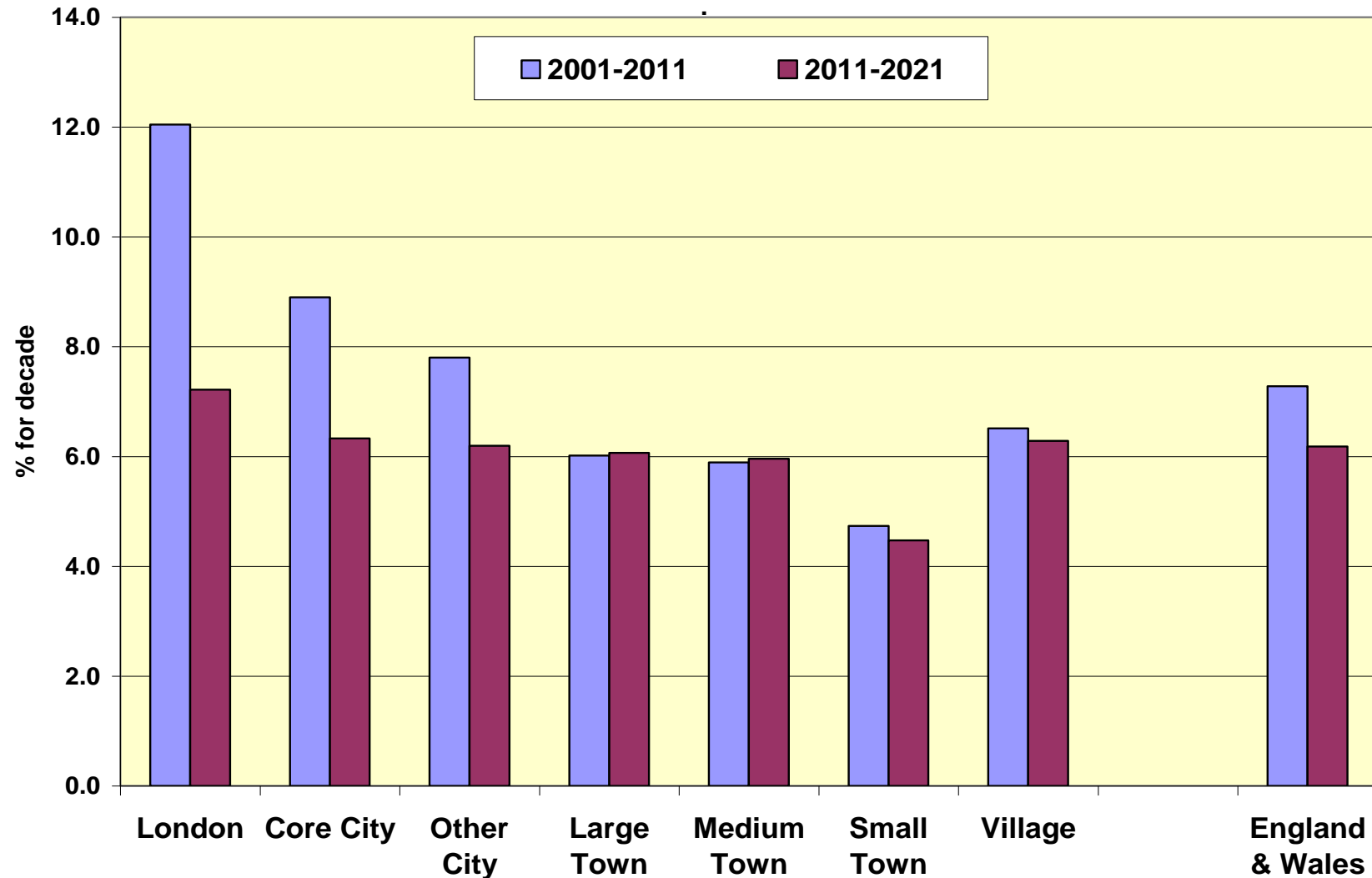
...OR via hybrid (OPCS+) typology: (1) fastest growth 2011-21 for New Towns, Outer London & Urban/Rural, slowest for Resort etc, Industrial, and Other Met LAs; (2) biggest slippage 2000s→2010s for Inner London and Large Nonmet Cities, but stable or rising for New Towns, Urban/Rural and Other Met LAs



Source: Calculated from ONS census-adjusted mid year estimates for 2001, 2011 and 2021

# Seeking broader dimensions of change - 3

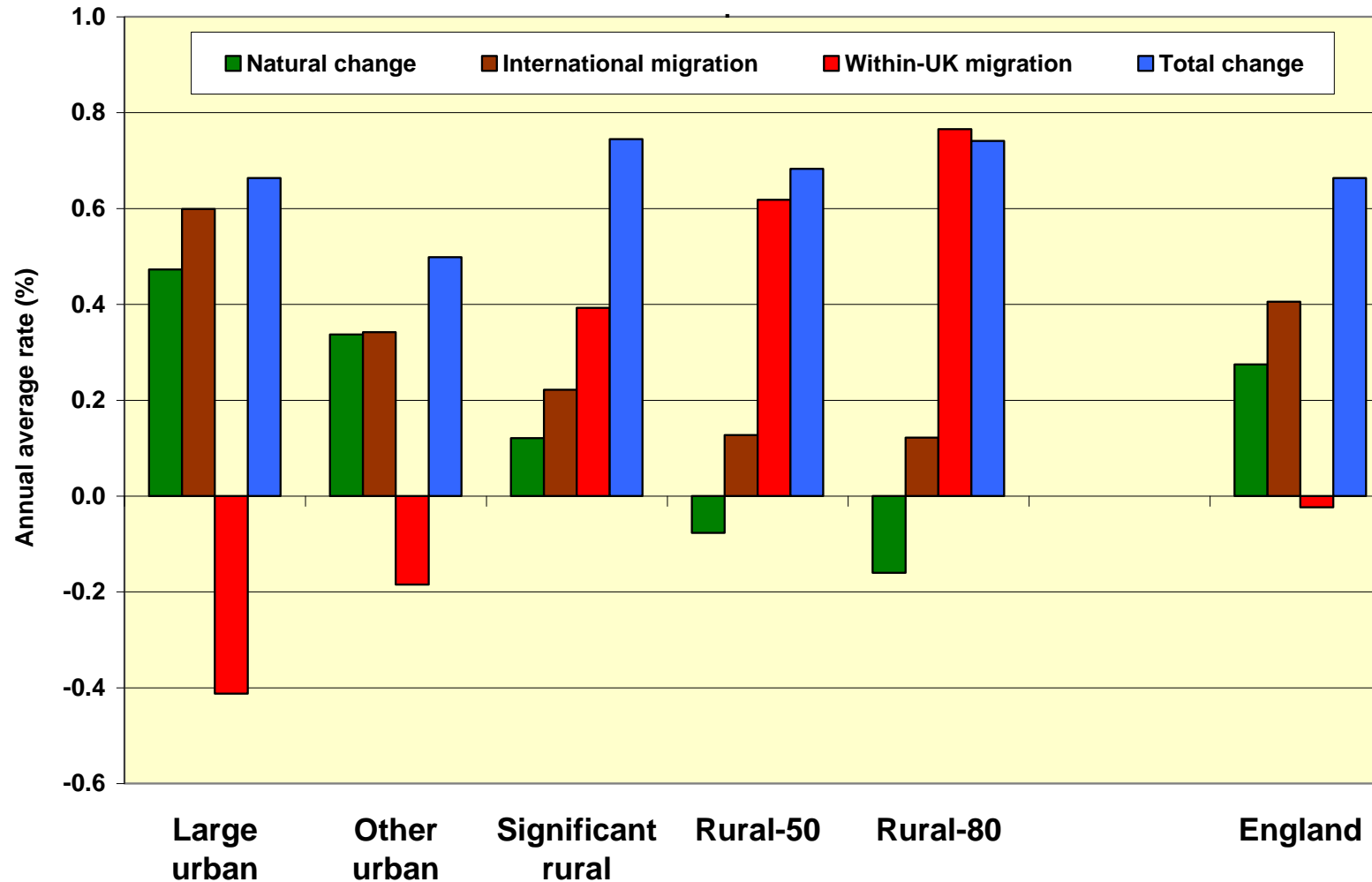
...OR via the House of Commons Library typology of settlement hierarchy (simplified) – ‘levelling up’ across urban/rural? COVID?



Source: Calculated from ONS census-adjusted mid year estimates for 2001, 2011 and 2021

...but internal migration (in red) offset by the reverse pattern of natural change (in green) and international migration (in brown)

### Annual average rate of change (%) for 2011-2021



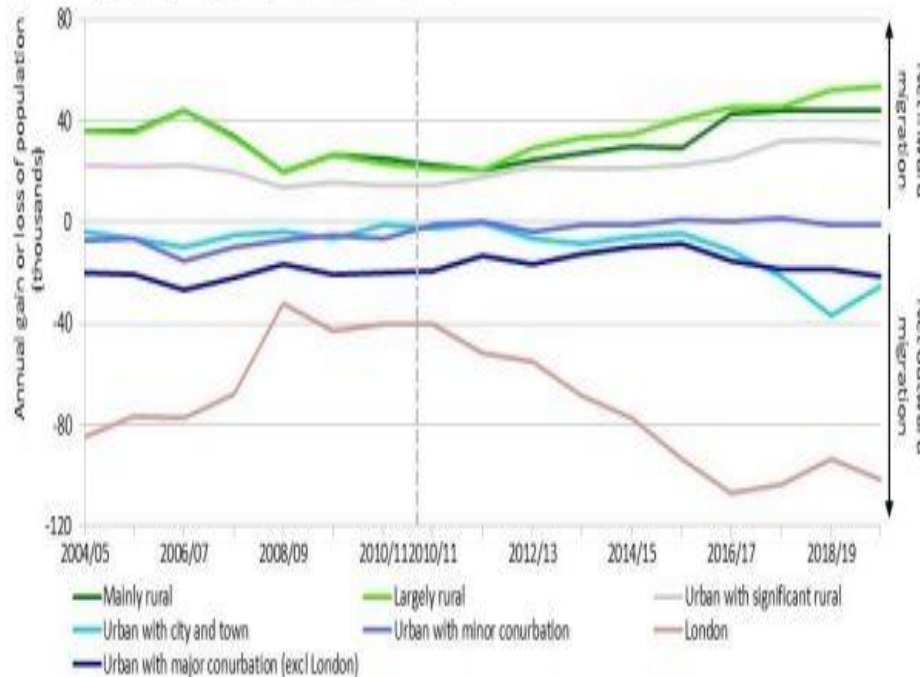
Source: Calculated for 2001-based DEFRA typology using ONS 'rolled forward' components of change data 2011-2021, to be revised in light of 2021 Census results data on 23 November).

# Net urban-to-rural migration fluctuates, but still strong except for 17-20 year olds

Largest net gains for the 2 types of Predominantly Rural areas (in green), largest loss for London PUA (bottom line)

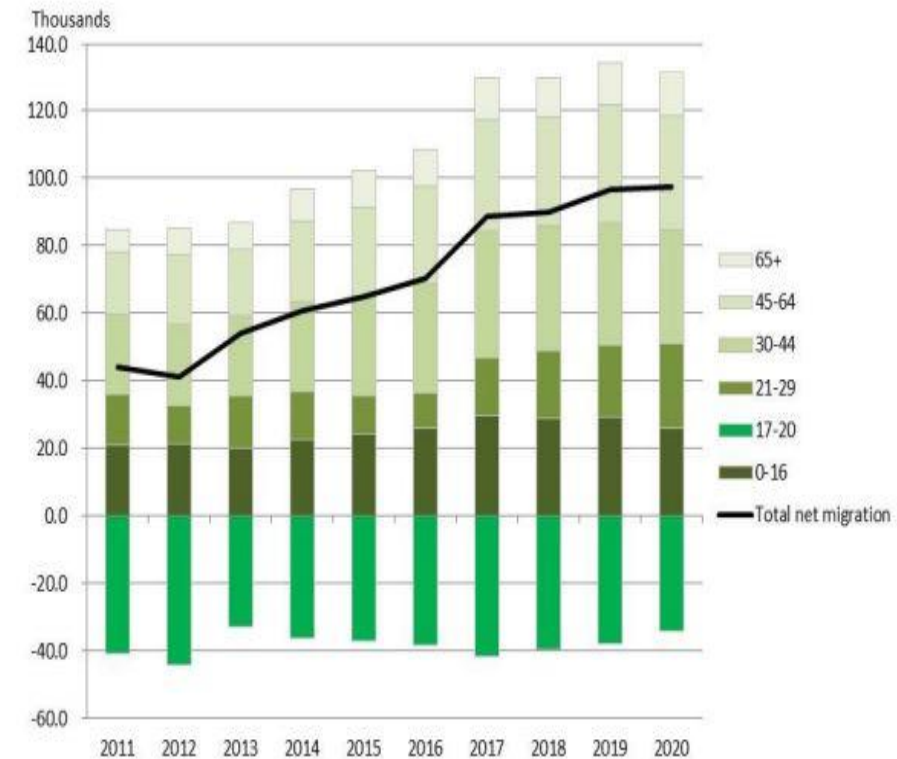
Overall net inflow to Predominantly Rural LAs (black line), ditto for all ages except 17-20s (in bright green)

Internal migration, England, 2004/05 to 2019/20



Note: The RUC01 for Local Authorities has been applied to all data up to 2009/10. Data for 2010/11 has been classified using both RUC01 and RUC11 to show the comparison. From 2011/12 onwards the RUC11 for Local Authorities has been applied.

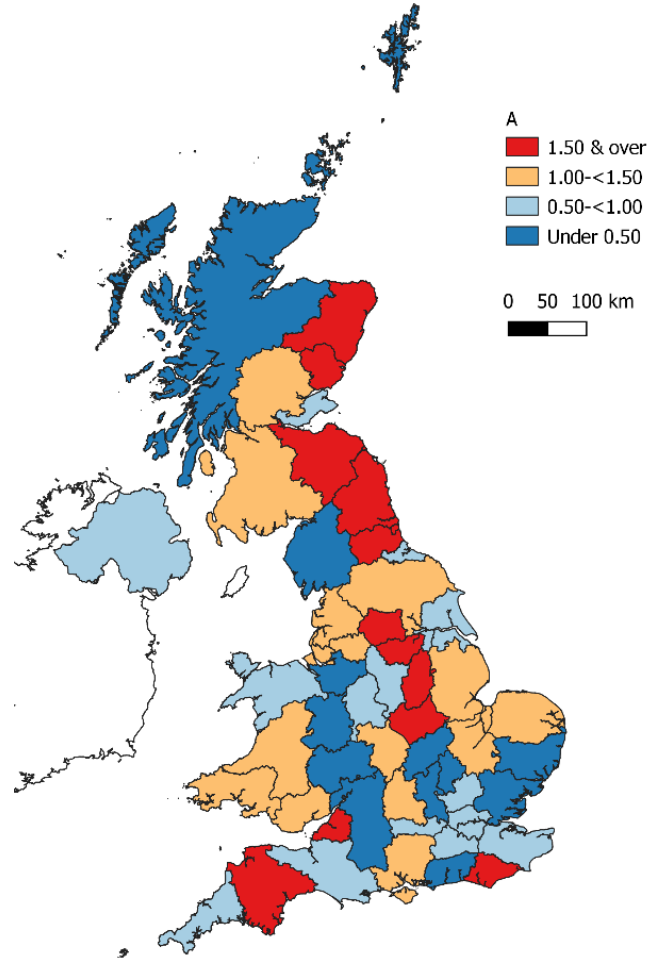
Net internal migration (within UK) to Predominantly Rural areas by age bands, mid-year 2011 to mid-year 2020, England



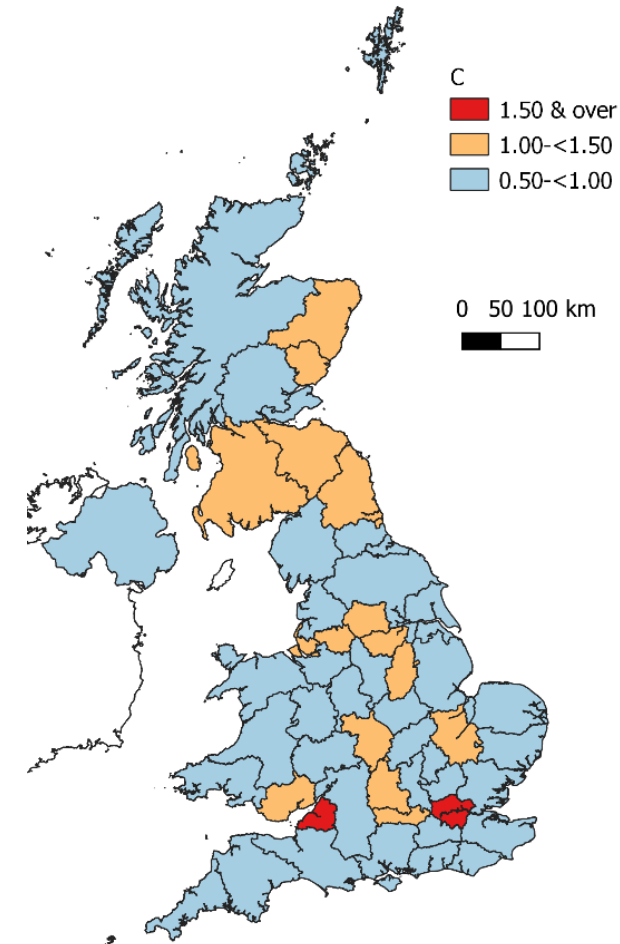
Source: DEFRA's calculations based on ONS mid year population estimates dataset, to be revised in light of 2021 Census results data (now scheduled for 23 November).

# HE-related moves now a major component of the initial urban concentration of young adults

Map below shows the net effect of **moves from school to university** (red & orange gain, blues lose)

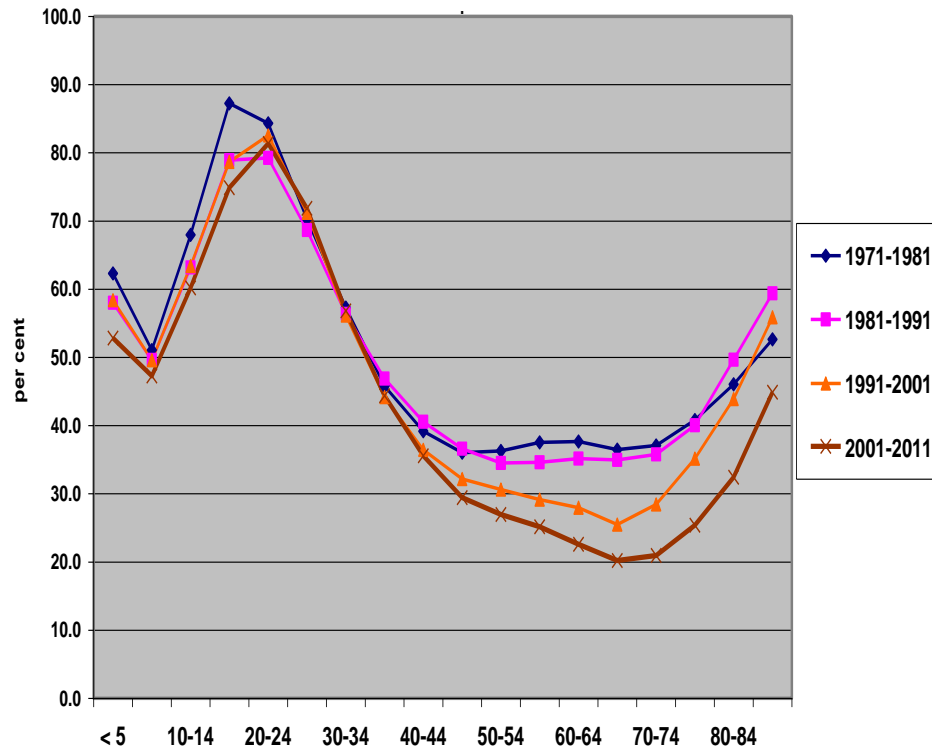


Map below shows net shift **between school and workplace** 15 months after graduation (blues lose)



# BUT a long-term decline in moving home

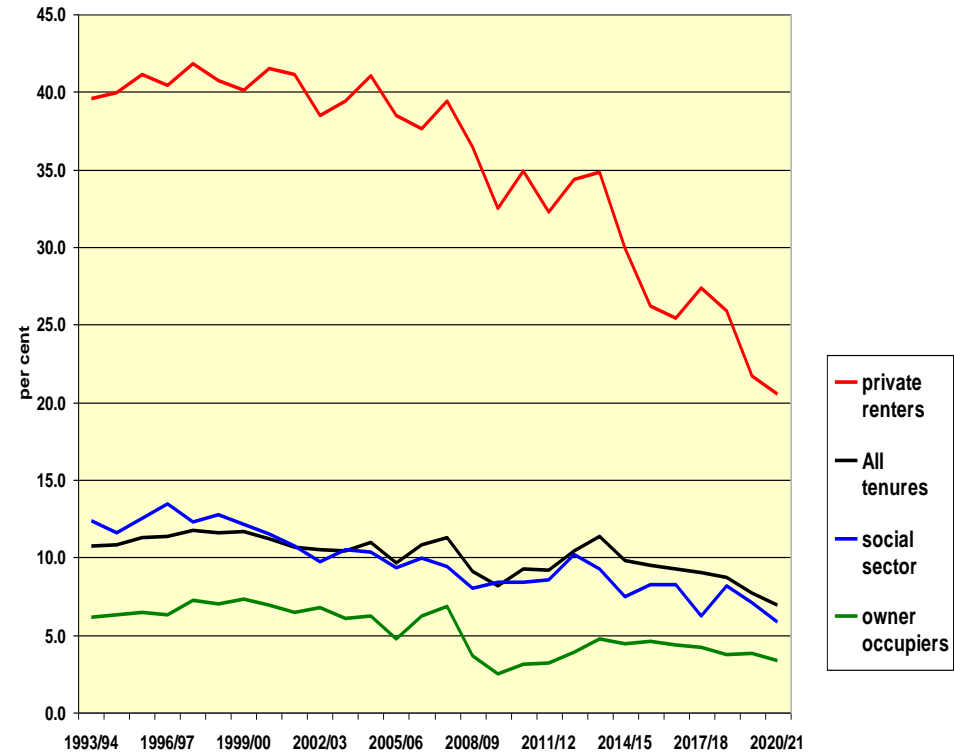
By age from 1970s: Will the 2011-2021 rate for those aged 45+ be even lower than 2001-2011 (brown line)?



Source: calculated from the ONS Longitudinal Study of linked Census records by Champion & Shuttleworth, 2016) – to be updated

By housing tenure from 1993/94: Sharpest decline in moves into Private Renting in the past decade, as housing crisis worsens

One-year address change rate, England, 1993/94-2020/21, by housing tenure



Source: calculated from the English Housing Survey

# Looking back to the future?

- Understanding and anticipating local population change clearly poses **major challenges** – that can be illustrated by reference to the ‘accuracy’ of previous rounds of official projections
- **Example of 2012-based projections for 2021 cf actual 2021:**
  - for England, 56,962k projected, 56,536k actual = 0.75% lower
  - extreme cases of actual lower: Westminster 17.7% below, Camden 16.2%, Islington 11.1%, Kingston upon Thames 10.7%
  - actual higher than projected: for Cambridge by 14.2%, Wychavon by 9.6%, Burnley by 8.8%, Rutland by 8.6%
- Across England’s 309 LTLAs: actual >5% below projected = 27; cf actual >5% above projected = 26, i.e. 256 in between
- **Why the differences?**
  - calibration period not recorded accurately enough - migration?
  - past not a reliable indicator of future – cycles, Brexit, COVID?
  - conscious intervention to alter trend away from projected one?
- **Adds up to big challenge** for the 2022-based round of SNPP – will analysis of the revised post-2011 estimates help?

# Trends in Local Population Change

**Tony Champion**

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# LOCAL POPULATION CHANGE AND POLICY CHALLENGES



## Professor Jane Falkingham

Director of the ESRC Centre for Population Change and  
PI of Connecting Generations  
Vice President International and Engagement,  
University of Southampton

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# Living standards and coping with the cost-of-living crisis: An intergenerational perspective

Prof Jane Falkingham  
Director, Connecting Generations  
ESRC Centre for Population Change  
University of Southampton

Local population change and policy challenges | BSPS Policy Forum  
6<sup>th</sup> November 2023

# Living standards & coping with the cost-of-living crisis: An intergenerational perspective

## Outline

- Brief intro to the ESRC Connecting Generations research programme
- Changing living standards across generations
- Intergenerational support and the cost-of-living crisis

# Connecting Generations

The Connecting Generations research programme aims to

- examine the ways different generations are connected and how these connections shape, and are shaped by, social, demographic and economic change;
- provide new knowledge on critical policy-relevant questions such as:
  - fairness between generations at the *macro level*,
  - community cohesion between younger and older people at the *meso level* and
  - flows of support between individual family members at the *micro level*.

# Connecting Generations: a unique research partnership



ESRC Centre for Population Change partners:



In strategic partnership with:



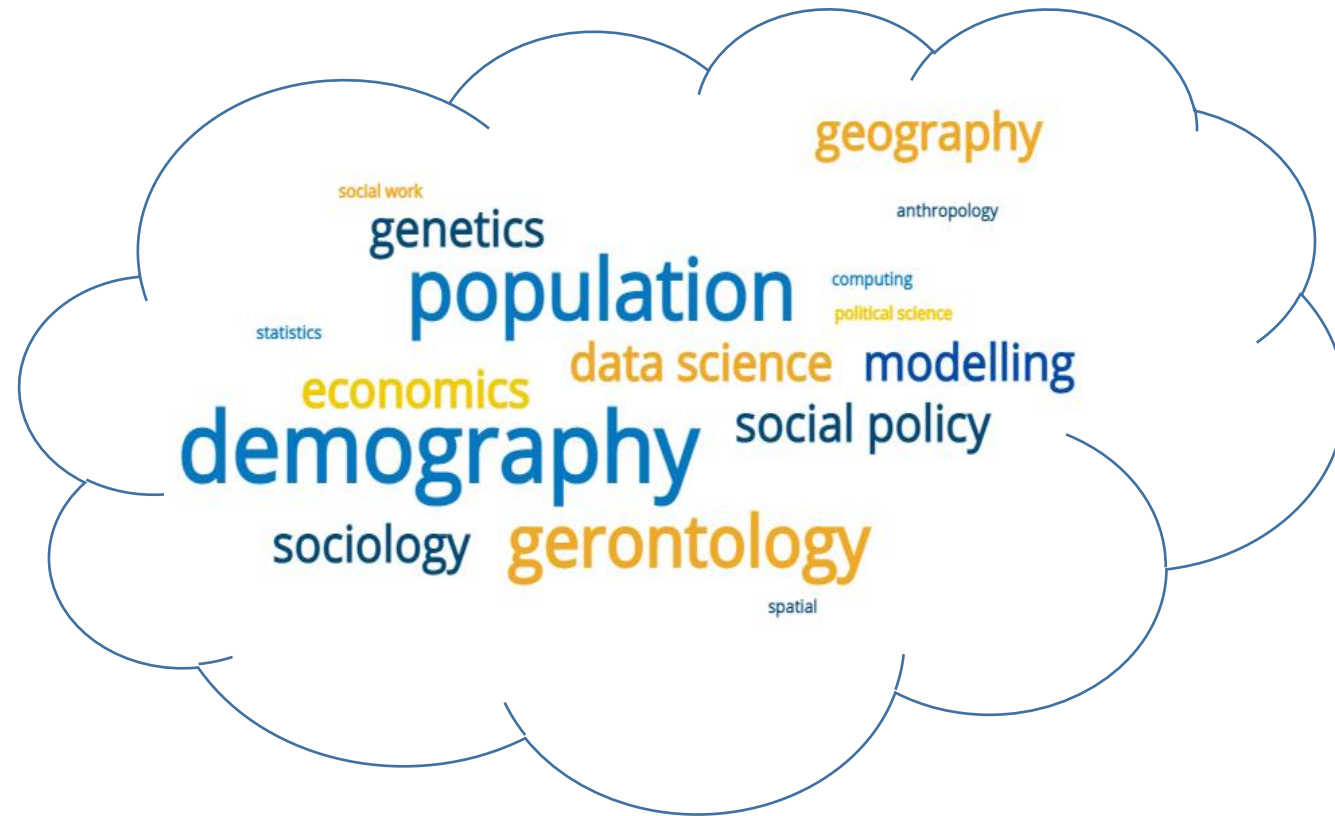
In collaboration with:



*Intergenerational Living Innovation Hub*  
Stirling and Clackmannanshire City Deal



# Connecting Generations: a unique research partnership

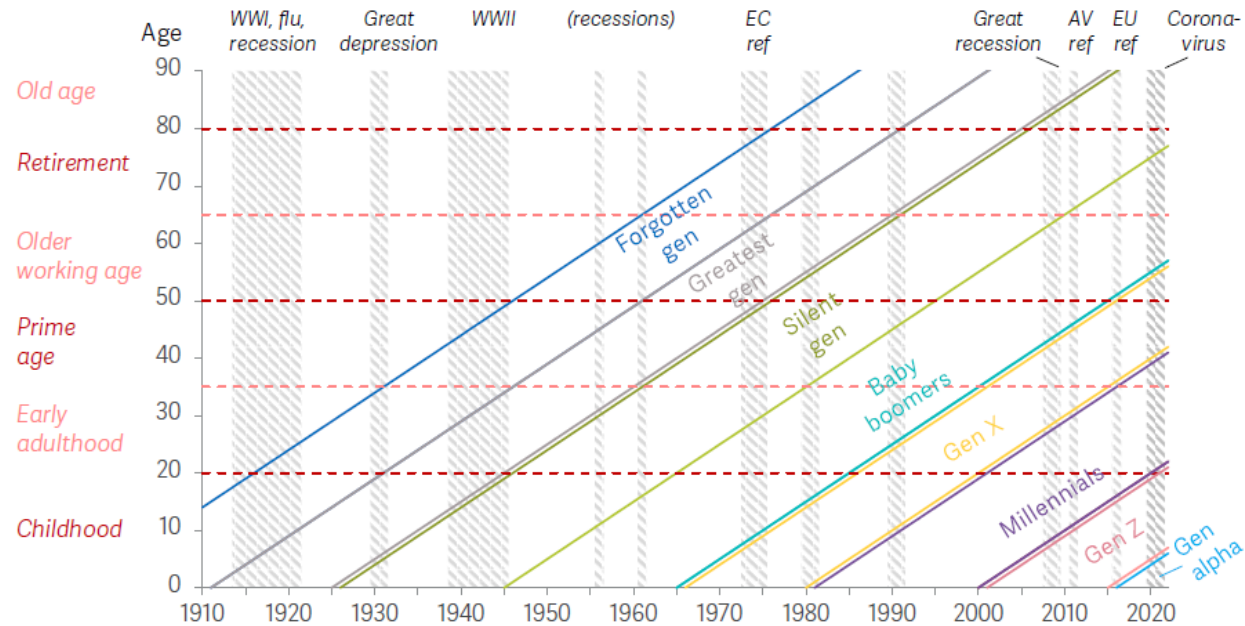


# Changing living standards across generations

# Connecting Generations

## Theorising generations

The Lexis diagram provides a useful framework for intergenerational analysis: generations, life stages, and period effects

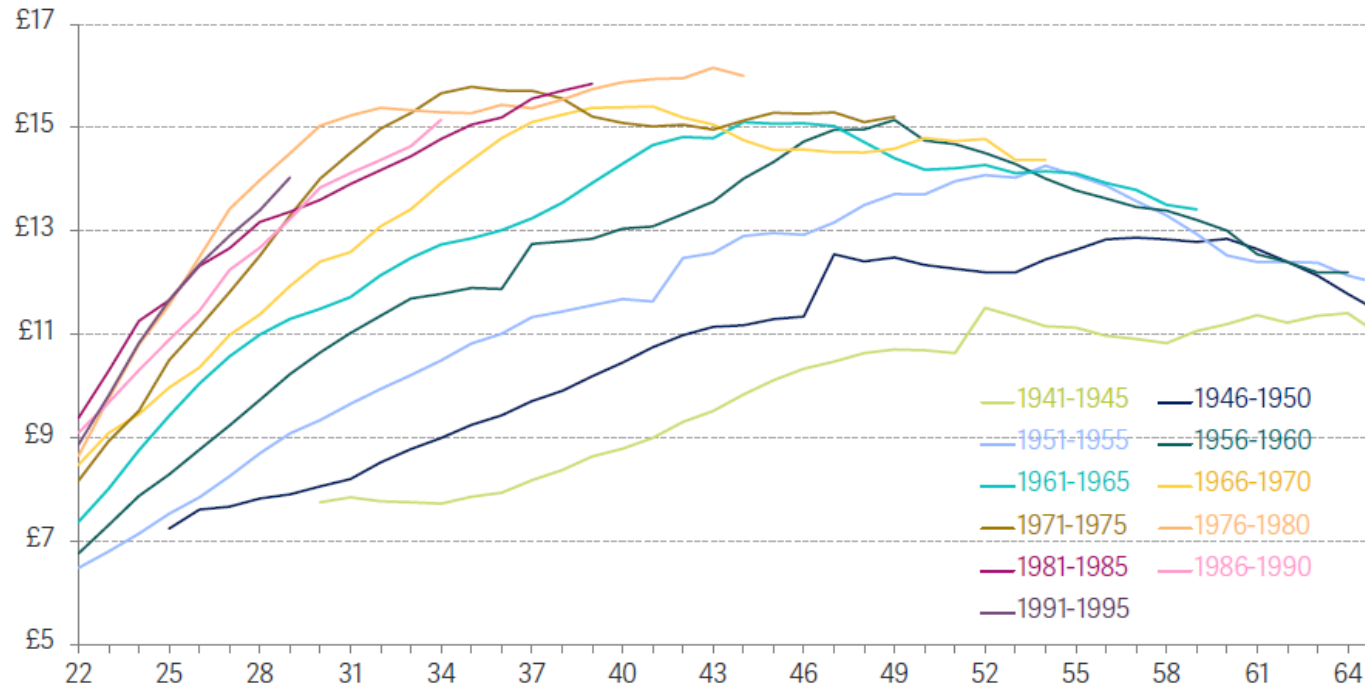




# Changing living standards across generations

The notion that successive generations will earn more than their parents at the same age is being challenged

Median real (CPIH-adjusted) hourly employee pay (2022 prices), by cohort: UK, 1975-2020



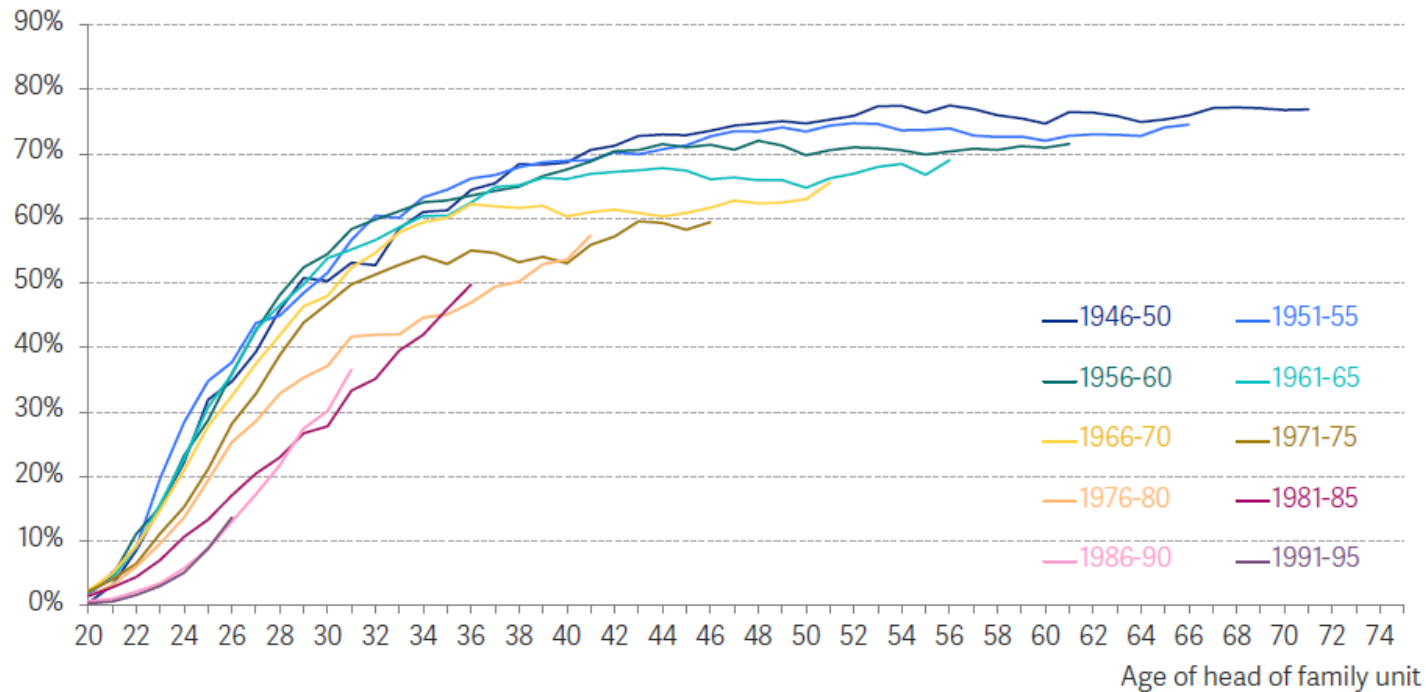
NOTES: Figures for each cohort are derived from a weighted average of estimates by single year of age; cohorts are included if at least five birth years are present in the data. Data is smoothed using three-year rolling averages.

SOURCE: RF analysis of ONS, New Earnings Survey (1975-97); ONS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (1997-latest).

# Changing living standards across generations

## Younger cohorts are less likely to own their own home by their thirties

Proportion of family units owning a home, by age of head of family unit and birth cohort:  
UK, 1961-2019



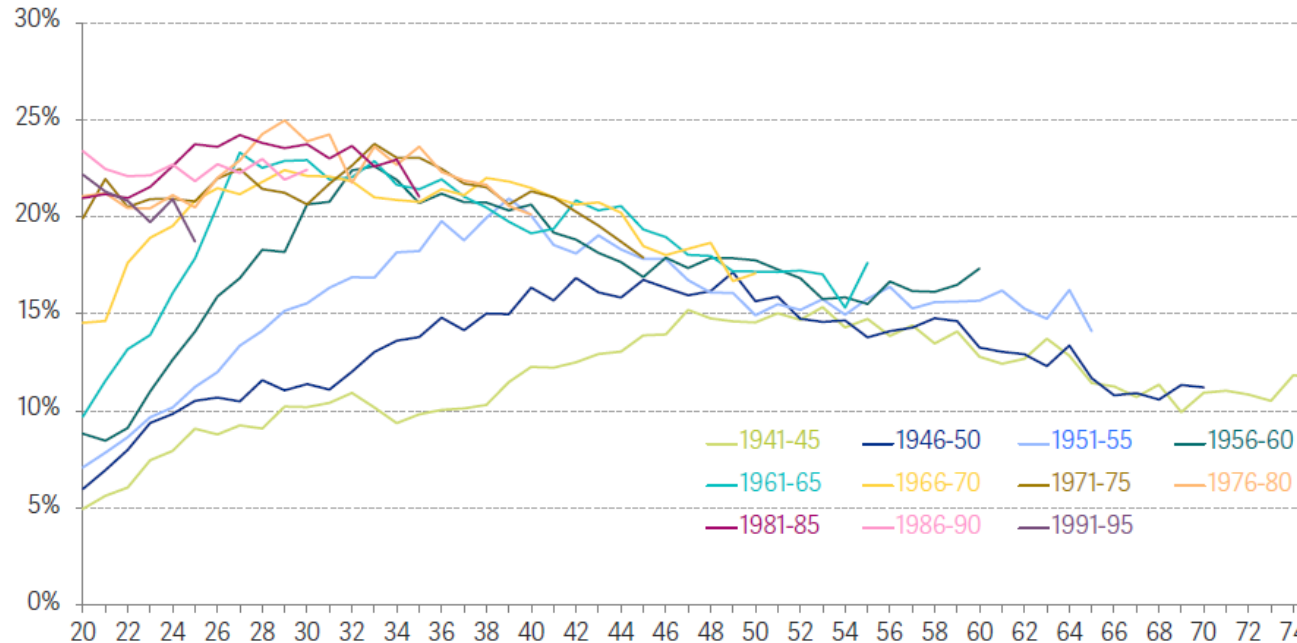
NOTES: Figures for each cohort are derived from a weighted average of estimates by single year of age; cohorts are included if at least five birth years are present in the data.

SOURCE: RF analysis of IFS, Households Below Average Income (1961-83); ONS, Annual Labour Force Survey (1984-91); ONS, Labour Force Survey (1992-latest).

# Changing living standards across generations

## The share of income spent on housing costs has risen sharply for younger cohorts

Proportion of net income spent on housing costs (gross of housing benefit, excluding principal repayment), by age of head of family unit and cohort: GB, 1961-2020-21

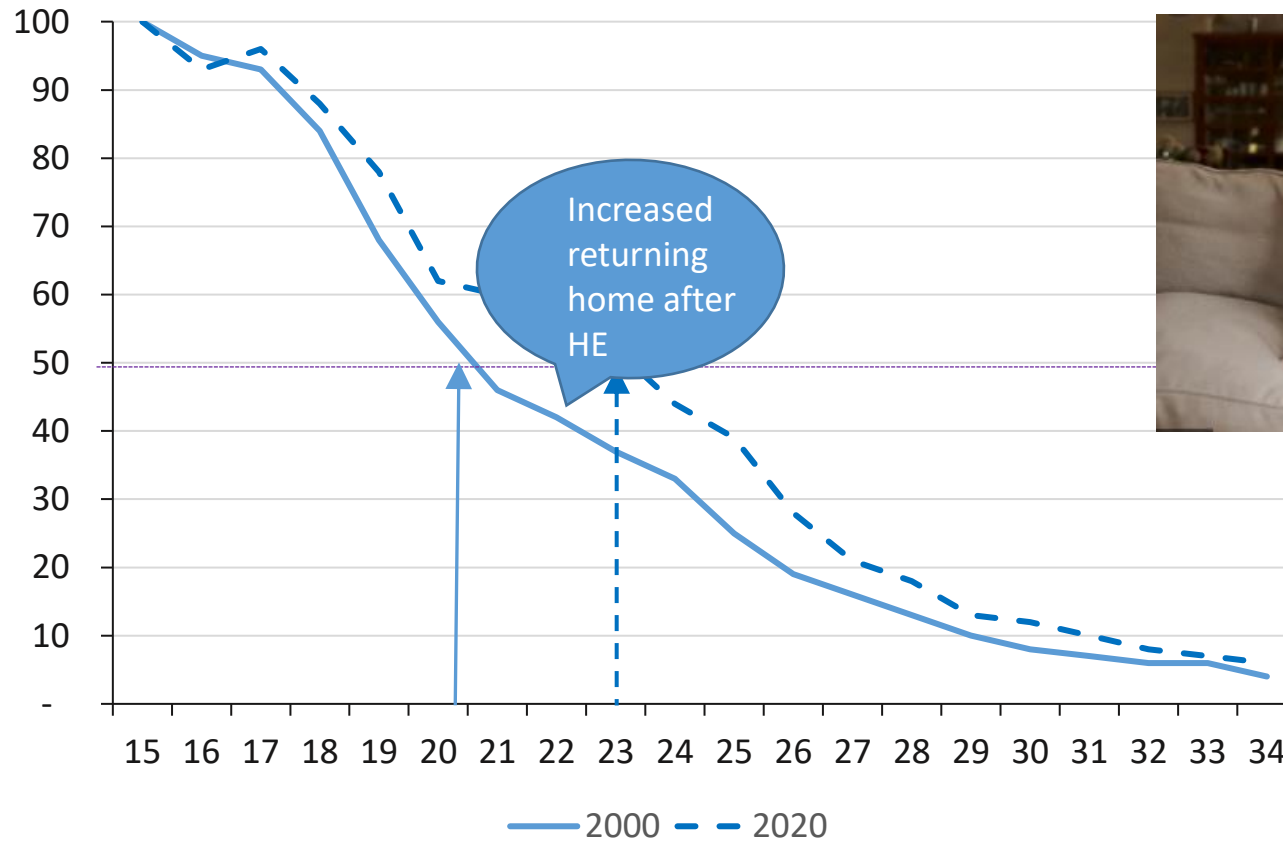


NOTES: Income includes housing benefit but housing costs do not net off housing benefit. Incomes and housing costs are assumed to be shared equally within households. Figures for each cohort are derived from a weighted average of estimates by single year of age; cohorts are included if at least five birth years are present in the data.

SOURCE: RF analysis of IFS, Households Below Average Income (1961-93); DWP, Family Resources Survey (1994-2021).

# Changing living standards across generations

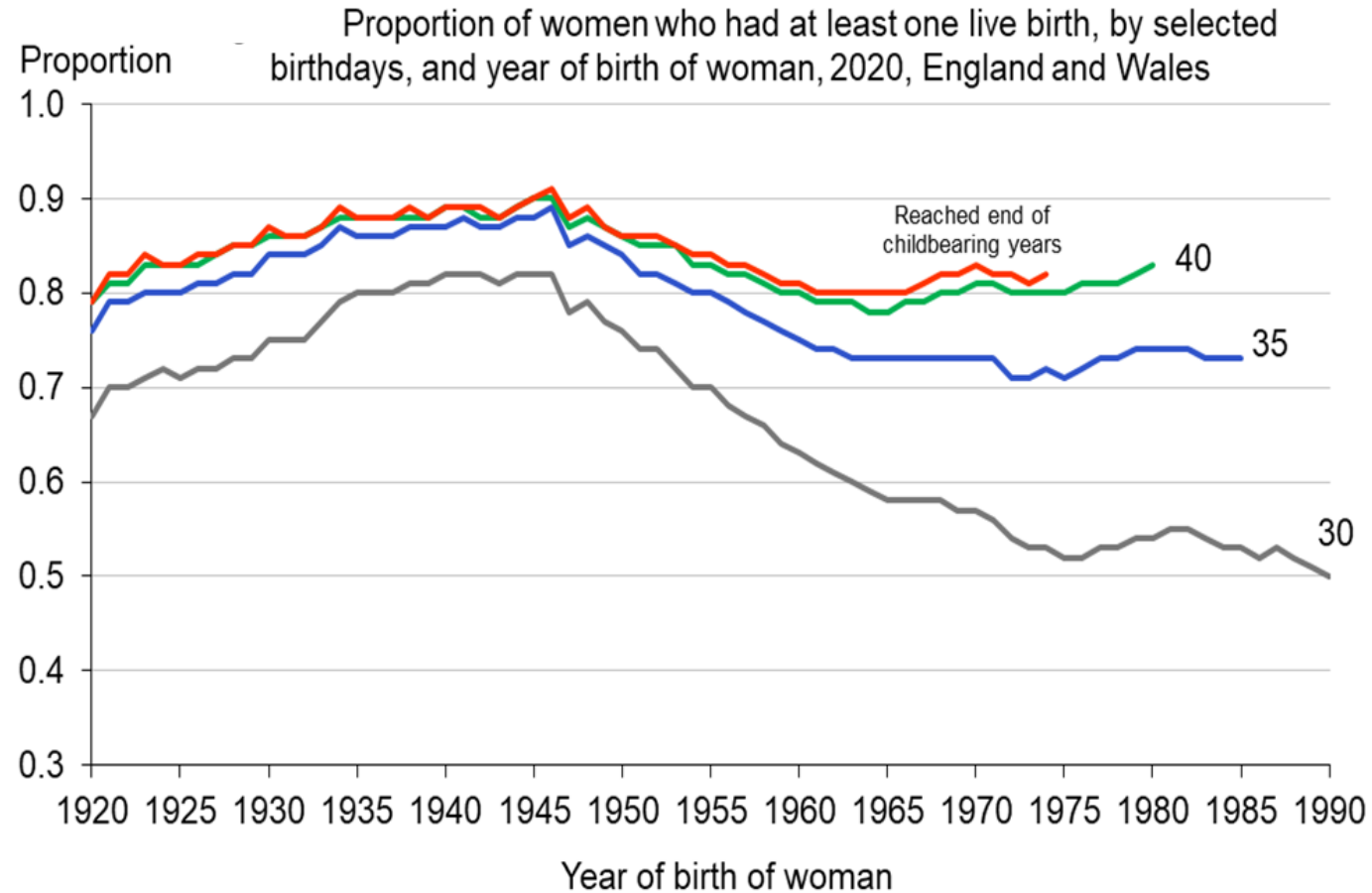
## Younger people are more likely to be living with their parents



Source: Berrington (2022) using ONS, Labour Force Survey

# Changing living standards across generations

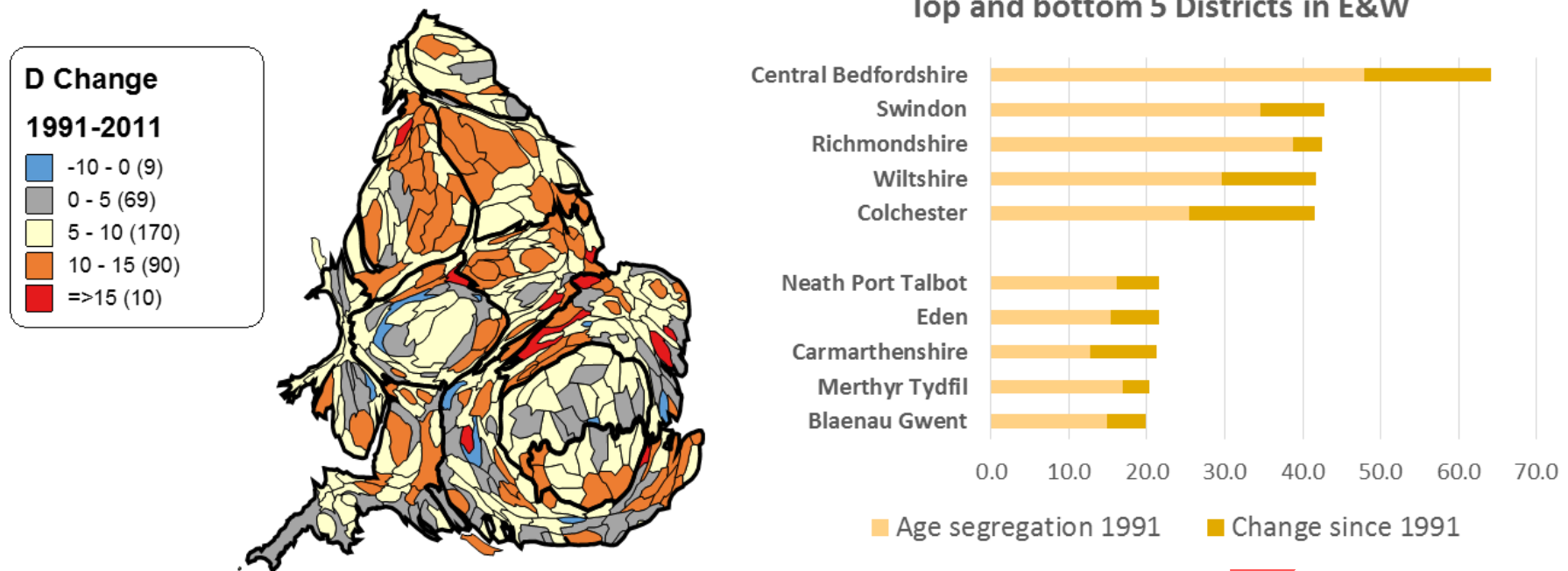
Younger cohorts are delaying parenthood: half of women born in 1990 were still childless by age 30



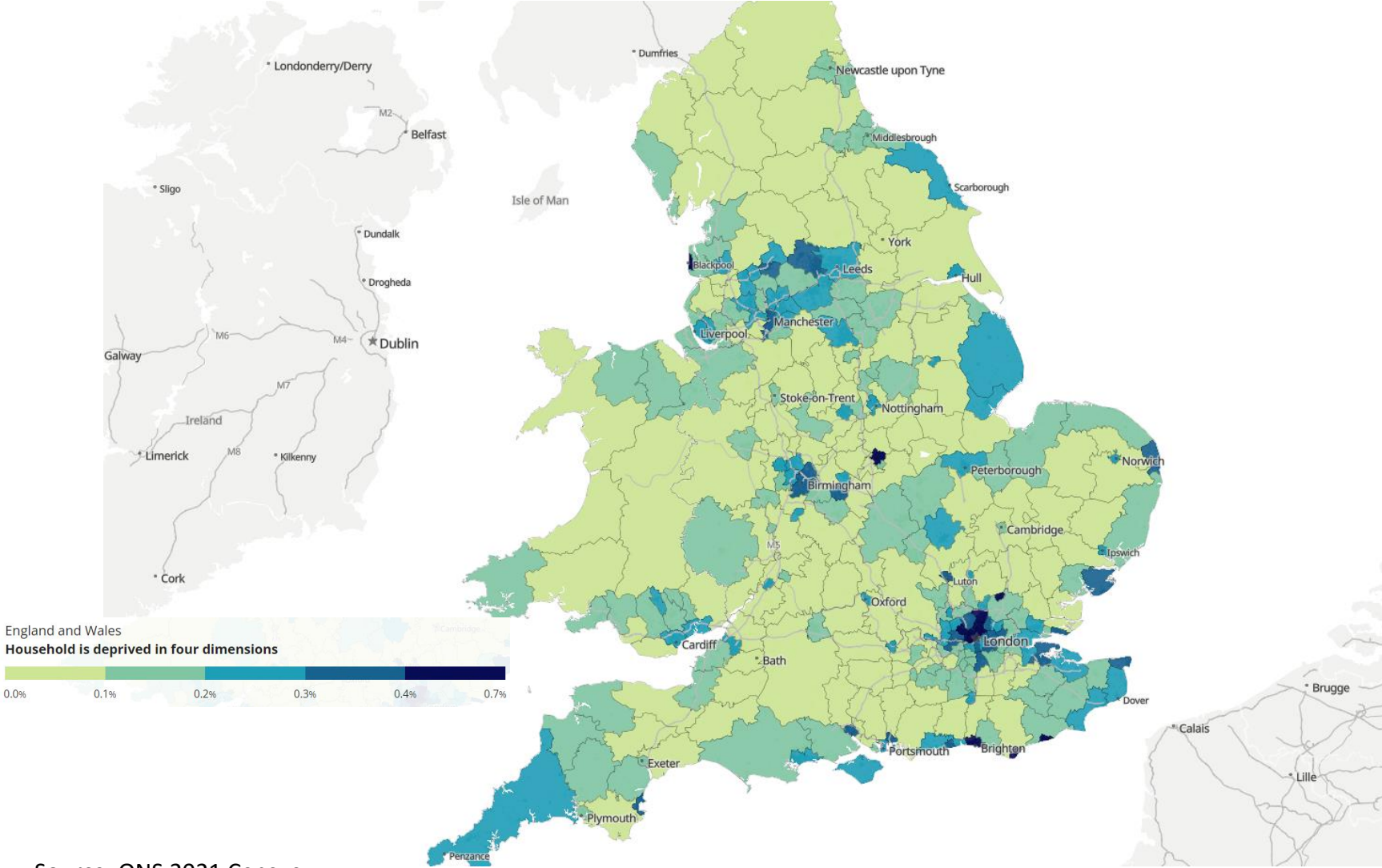
# Intergenerational support and the cost-of-living crisis

# Increasing residential age segregation

- Residential age segregation between older (65 and over) and younger adults (25-40) has increased in most local authority districts of England and Wales since 1991
- Residential age segregation higher in rural areas, but the most rapid increases in urban areas.
- Where there is reduced interaction between age groups, likely to be a loss of social cohesion.
- Polarisation of local voting patterns by age has implications for local and UK democracy.



# Household deprivation in England & Wales, 2021

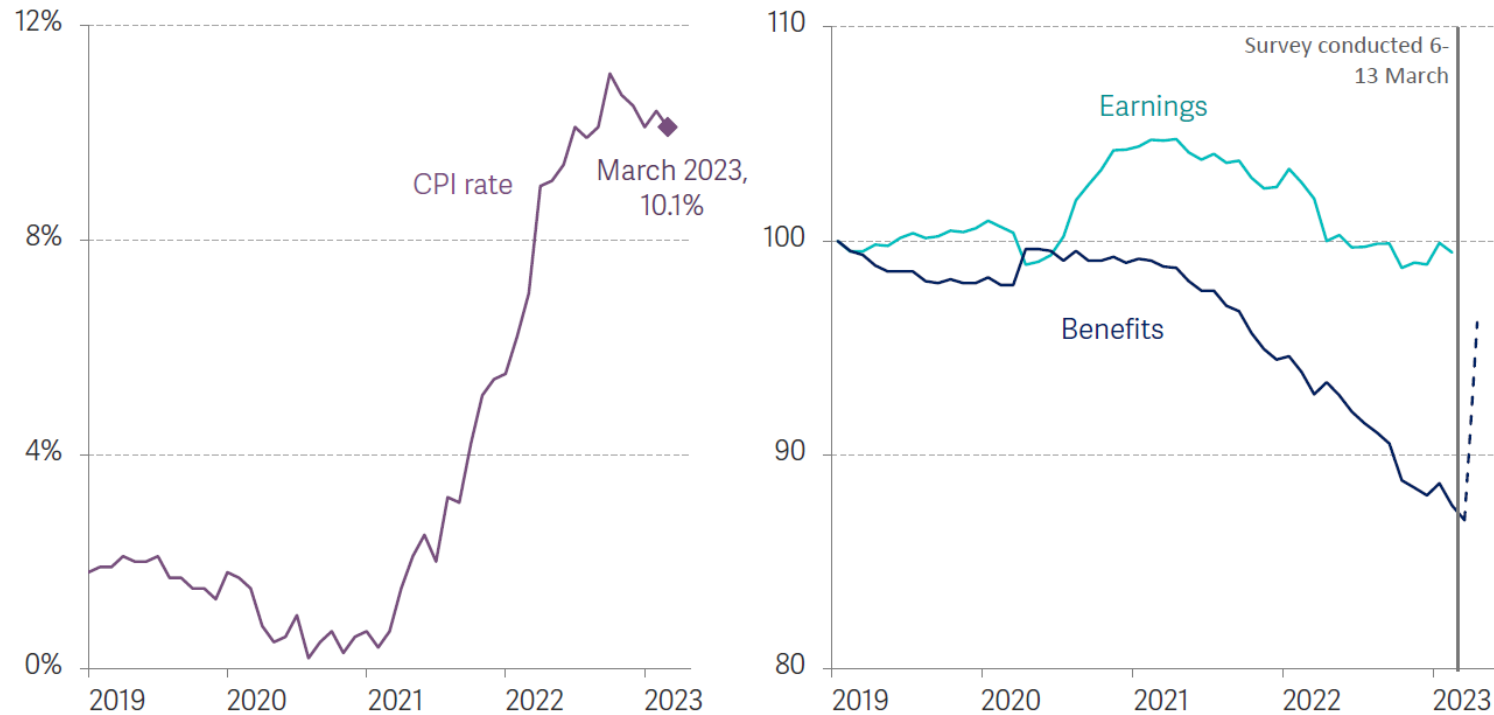


Source: ONS 2021 Census



# The cost-of-living crisis

CPI inflation rate (left chart); Average Weekly Earnings (regular pay) and benefits in real-terms (100 = January 2019) (right chart): UK

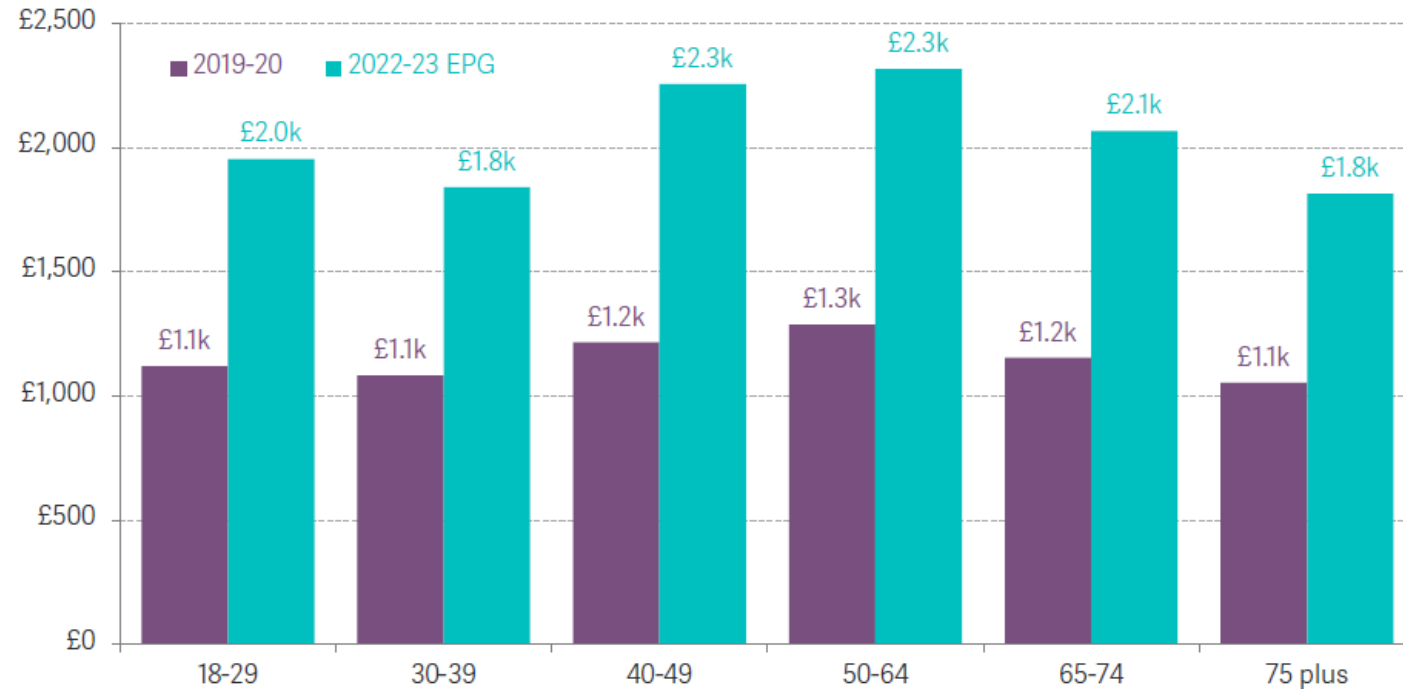


NOTES: Earnings and benefits deflated using CPI. £20 a week uplift to Universal Credit and Working Tax Credit from April 2020 to October 2021 not shown in benefit data. Benefits datapoint shown for April 2023 based on OBR CPI forecast.

SOURCE: RF analysis of ONS, Consumer Price Inflation; ONS, Labour Market Statistics; DWP, Abstract of Benefit Statistics.

# The cost-of-living crisis

Households headed by those in middle-age spend the most on energy



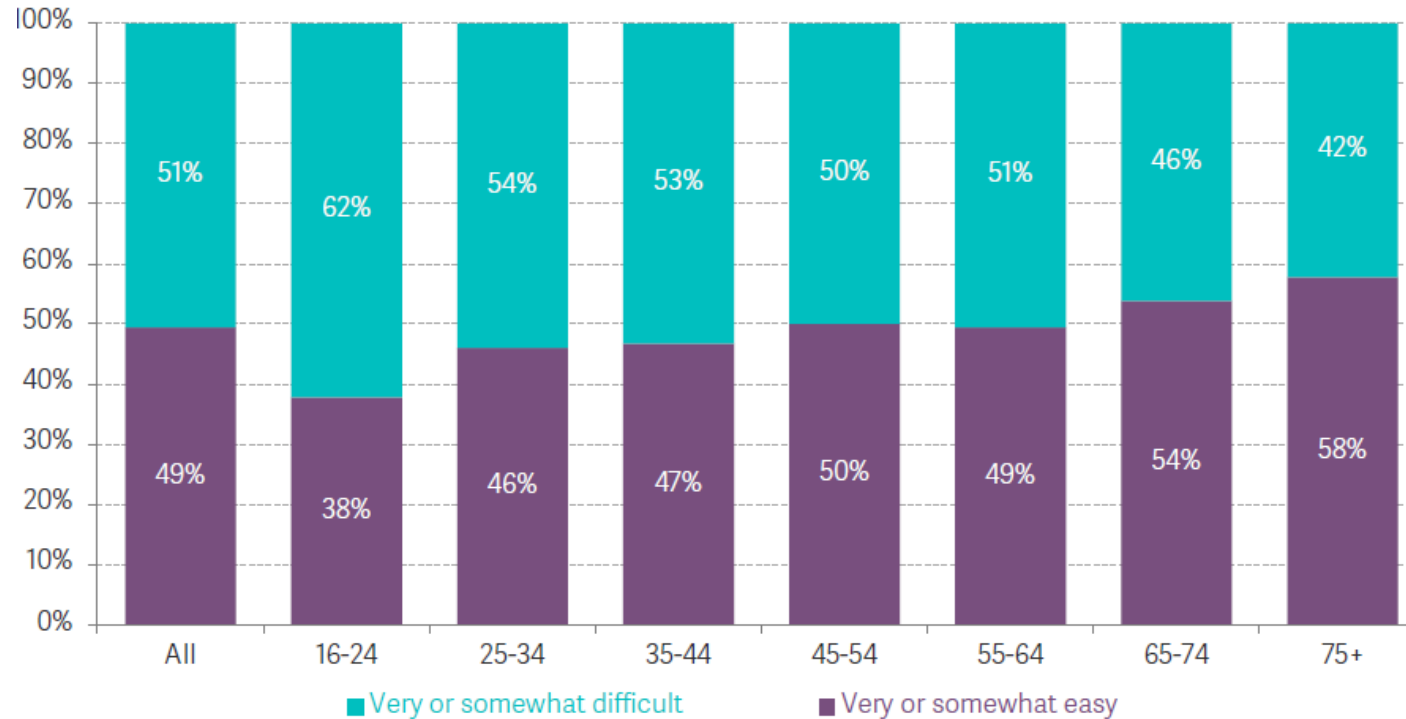
NOTES: Energy spend in 2022-23 estimated based on increases to energy price cap, and implied energy use data in 2019-20. Includes EPG £2,500 price cap and universal £400 payments. Consumption levels do not account for likely changes in behaviour associated with high prices this winter.

SOURCE: RF analysis of ONS, Living Costs and Food Survey.

# The cost-of-living crisis

## But younger adults are finding it more difficult to pay their energy bills

Proportion of those who pay energy bills finding it easy or difficult to afford their energy bills, by age group: GB



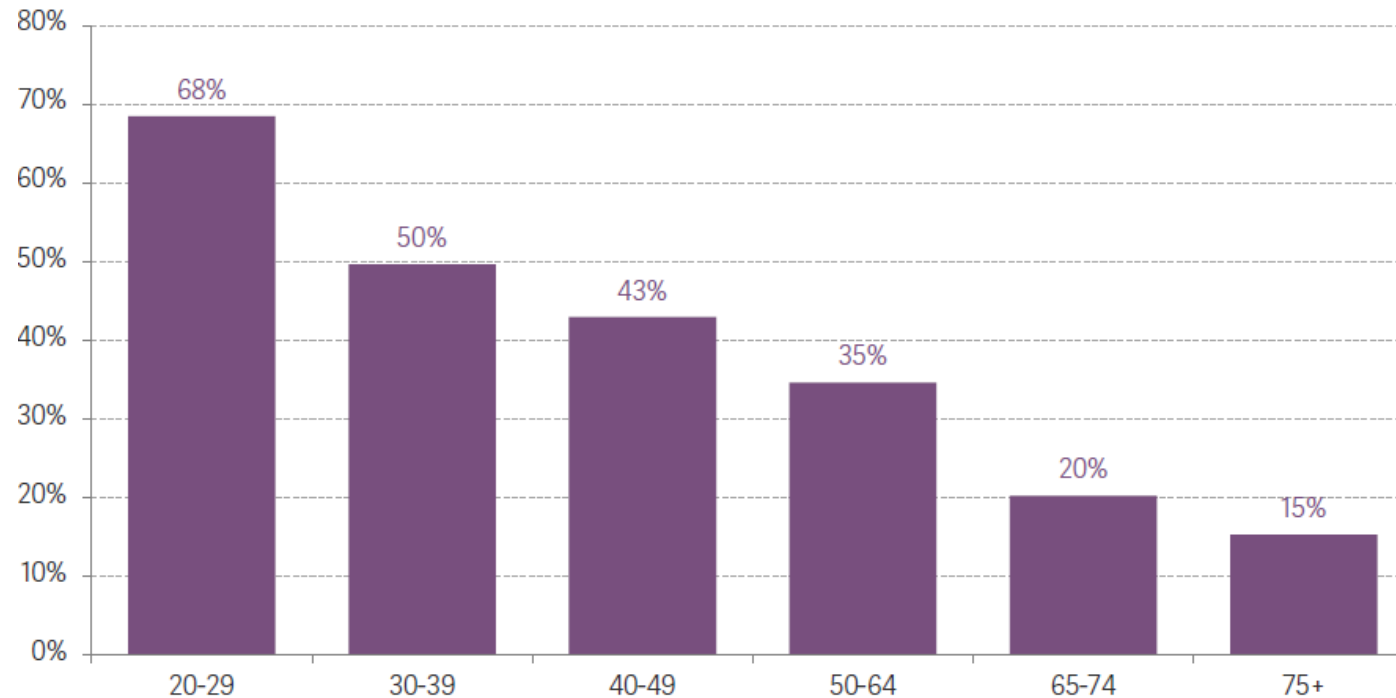
NOTES: Excludes those that answered "don't know" and "prefer not to say".

SOURCE: RF analysis of ONS, Impact of increased cost of living on adults across Great Britain: June to September 2022.

# The cost-of-living crisis

## Younger adults are far more likely to have no savings to fall back on

Share of individuals with savings worth less than one month's income, by age group:  
GB, 2018-20

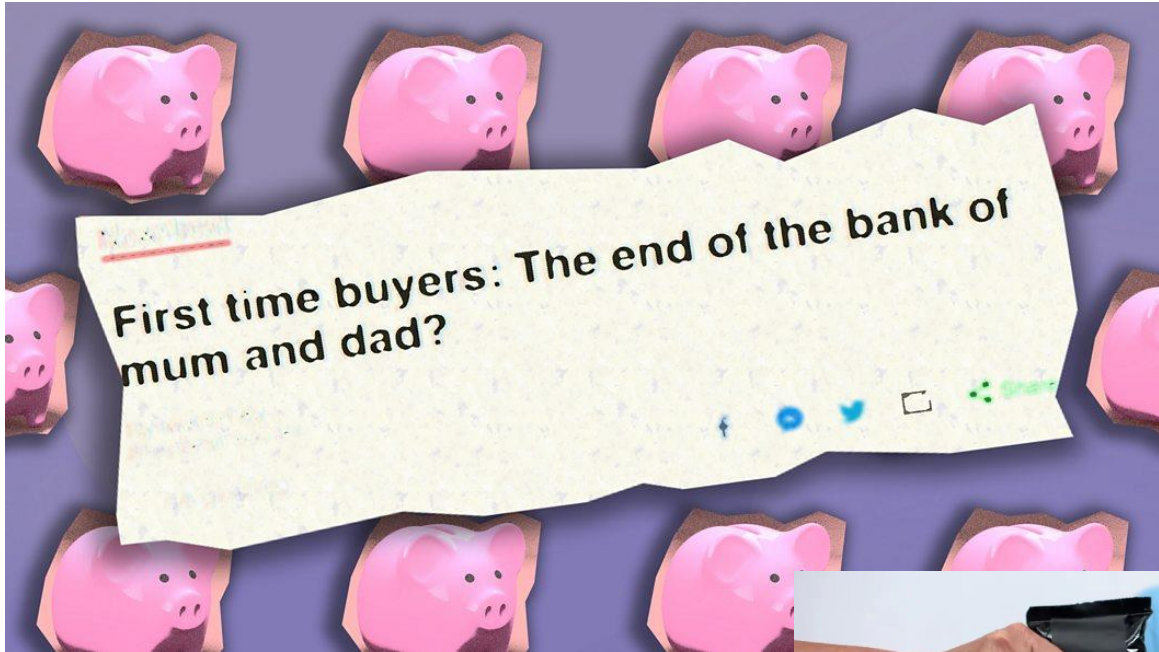


NOTES: Mean family wealth per adult is used to calculate savings per individual. Savings defined as current accounts in credit, value of savings account, value of ISAs and value of national savings products. However not all these savings will be liquid. Cash is not included.

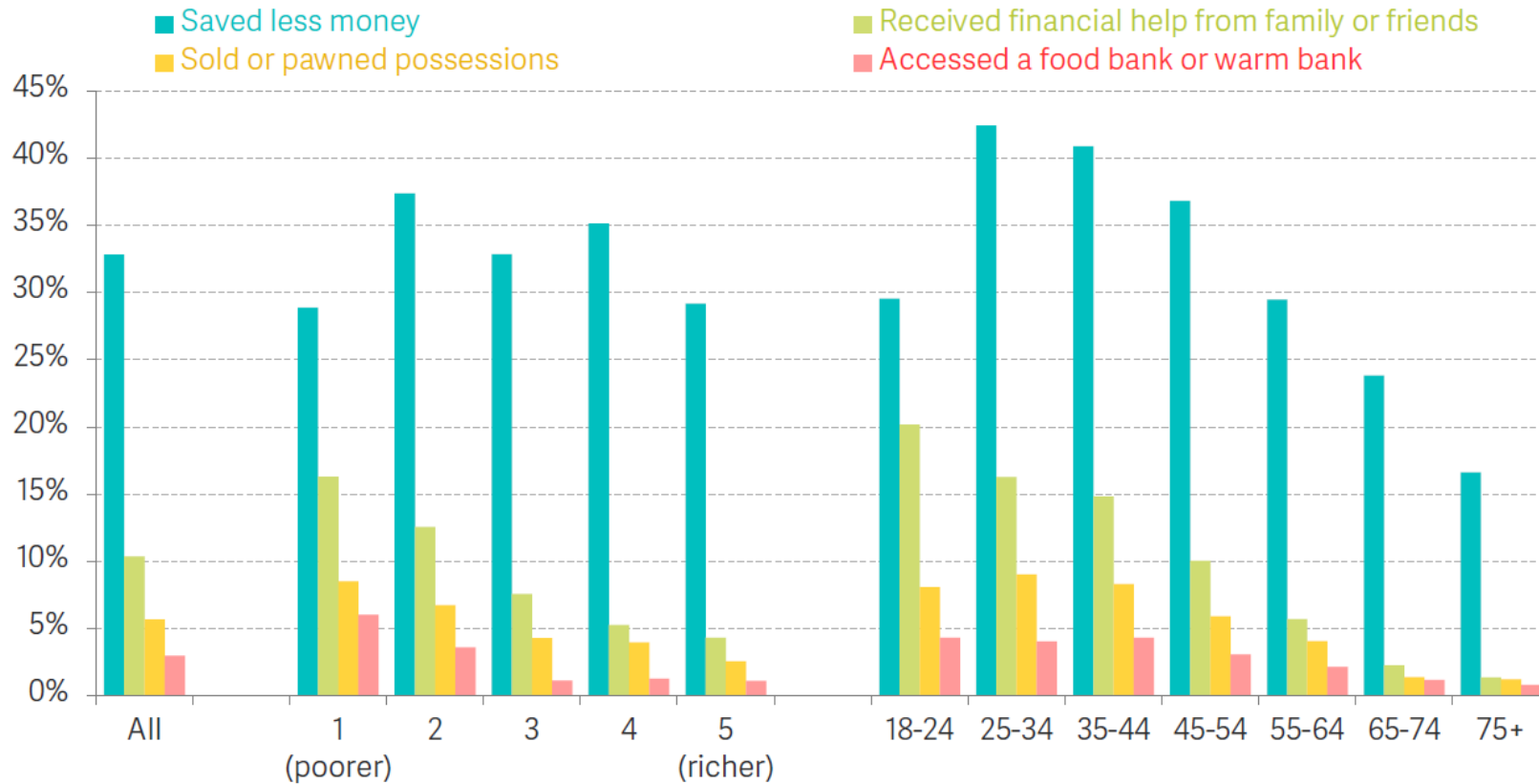
SOURCE: RF analysis of ONS, Wealth and Assets Survey.

# The cost-of-living crisis – how are people coping?

- Cutting back on spending
- Reducing energy consumption
- Reducing other consumption, including eating less and /or skipping meals
- Using savings
- Increasing debt; using credit cards, overdrafts and missing payments
- Support from family and friends



# The cost-of-living crisis and intergenerational support

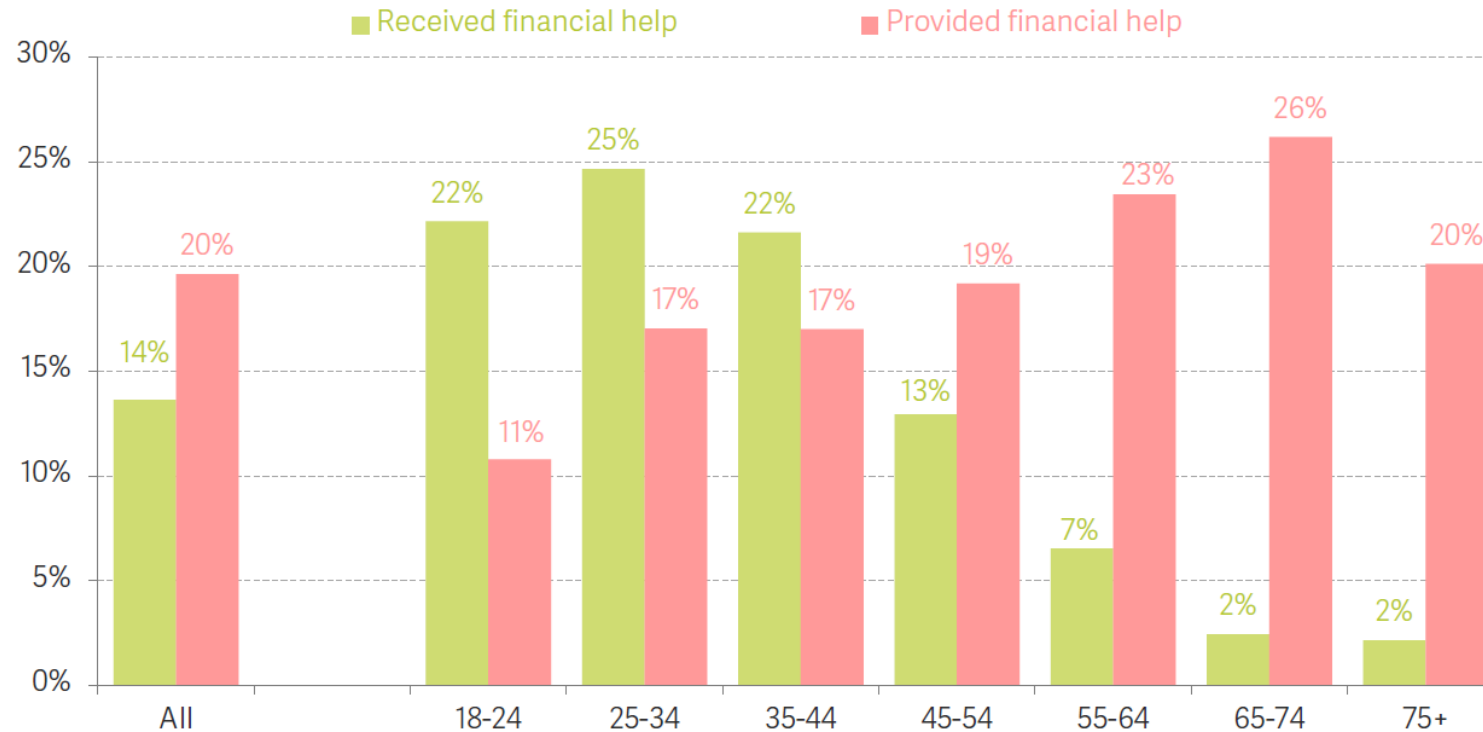


NOTES: All respondents (n= 10122), 18-24 (n= 1053), 25-34 (n= 1487), 35-44 (n= 1921), 45-54 (n= 1441), 55-64 (n= 1636), 65-74 (n= 1831), 75+ (n=753), lowest income quintile (n=950), q2 (n=1251), q3 (n=1215), q4 (n=1018), highest income quintile (n=1138).

SOURCE: RF analysis of YouGov, adults age 18+ Cost of Living Crisis March 2023 wave.

# The cost-of-living crisis and intergenerational support

Percentage of respondents receiving financial help and providing financial help in the last 12 months, by age group: UK, 6-13 March 2023



NOTES: All respondents (n=9888), 18-24 (n=873), 25-34 (n=1487), 35-44 (n=1921), 45-54 (n=1441), 55-64 (n=1607), 65-74 (n=1814), 75+ (n=745).

SOURCE: RF analysis of YouGov, adults age 18+ Cost of Living Crisis March 2023 wave.



## The cost-of-living crisis – early reflections from the ‘mass observation study’

- “We have friends who are struggling to find somewhere affordable to rent and reluctantly house-sharing in their 30s.”
- “The country has been in some form of recession or economic crisis for more-or-less my adult life. The latest crisis seems to be entrenching all the inequalities that were thrown into relief after 2008. *It certainly makes me nervous about starting a family, when our finances feel so contingent and childcare is so expensive.* “

## The cost-of-living crisis – early reflections from the ‘mass observation study’

- “One of the reasons I am not feeling the pinch is because my mom has been helping me buy food... Initially I didn’t want her to give me money but now I accept it. Giving me financial assistance makes her happy and helps me.”
- “The childcare I provide saves my son money, ... it’s a better way of looking after a 12-year-old in the holidays than paying a child minder”
- “Both my husband and I left home at 18. But we have nephews & nieces in their 30s who still live at home. Buying a house now seems to be an unrealistic dream for many without help from parents or grandparents or waiting for the older generation to die.”

# Connecting Generations

Overarching goal of CG is to

*“increase our understanding of the connections and inequalities between and within generations so that policy measures and resources can be efficiently and fairly allocated, thereby supporting and strengthening intergenerational solidarity and reducing inequalities”*

To achieve this goal, will require demographers (and others) to collect, analyze and interpret increasing complex data across a growing array of networks, encompassing biological, non-biological and social kin

There is much to do over the next 50 years of BSPS!

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# Connecting Generations

Find out more and contact us

**Web:** [http://www.cpc.ac.uk/research\\_programme/connecting\\_generations/#Current](http://www.cpc.ac.uk/research_programme/connecting_generations/#Current)

**Email:** [cpc@soton.ac.uk](mailto:cpc@soton.ac.uk)

**Tel:** +44 (0)23 80 592 579

**Twitter:** [@ConnectingGens](https://twitter.com/ConnectingGens)

# LOCAL POPULATION CHANGE AND POLICY CHALLENGES



**Jen Woolford**

Director of Population Statistics,  
Office for National Statistics

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# Population Estimation: To the Future

Jen Woolford

Director of Population Statistics  
Office for National Statistics

## Our regular offering

- Annual mid-year population statistics by age and sex for:
  - Local Authorities
  - Parliamentary Constituencies
  - National Parks
  - Wards
  - Statistical geographies (MSOA, LSOA, OA)
- Characteristics from survey data on household types and families, ethnicity, legal partnership status

# Products for different users

## Data

Table population: All usual residents	
Variable by measures	
Units: Persons	
<b>Date</b>	2011
<b>Geography</b>	England
	value
All usual residents	53,012,456
Males	26,069,148
Females	26,943,308
Lives in a household	52,059,931
Lives in a communal establishment	952,525
Schoolchild or full-time student aged 4 and over at their non term-time address	650,145
Area (Hectares)	13,027,842.85
Density (number of persons per hectare)	4.1

## Commentary

**Population and Household Estimates for England and Wales: Census 2021**

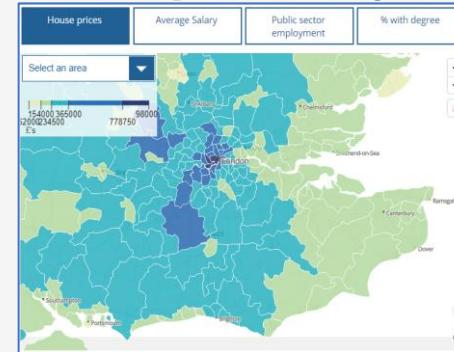
This release provides population and household estimates for local authorities in England and unitary authorities in Wales. The estimates are classified by age and by sex, giving a detailed overview of the composition of the population.

**1. Main points**

- On census night, the size of the usual resident population in England and Wales was  $x$  million,  $x$  million in England and  $x$  million in Wales. This was the largest the population had ever been.
- The population of England and Wales has grown by  $x$  million ( $x$  per cent) since the last census in 2011, when it was  $x$  million.
- There were  $x$  million men and  $x$  million women in England and Wales.
- The proportion of the population who are aged 70 and over is now  $x\%$  ( $x\%$  in 2011).
- There were  $x$  million households in England and Wales on census night.

**2. The population of England and Wales and how it has grown**

## Exploratory









## Explanatory

**How our population is changing**

This is a dynamic scrollytelling demo with semi-automated data-driven content.

It highlights some of the significant demographic changes England & Wales between the 2001 and 2011 Census, and allows for guided exploration at a Local Authority level.

## Personas

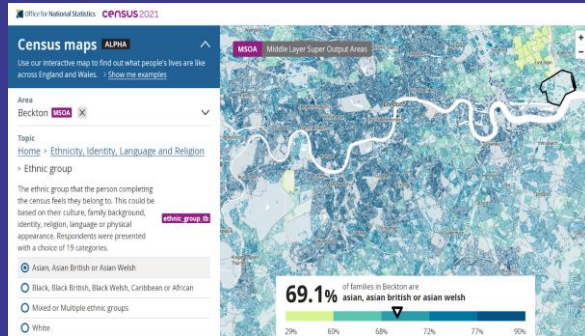
-  Technical user
-  Expert analyst
-  Policy influencer
-  Information forager
-  Inquiring citizen
-  Passive citizen



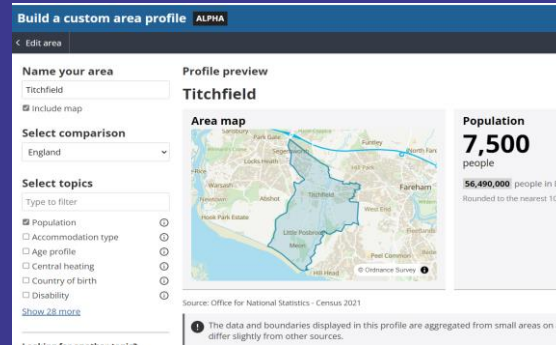
These products will be accompanied by supporting information around quality and methods



# Interactive products



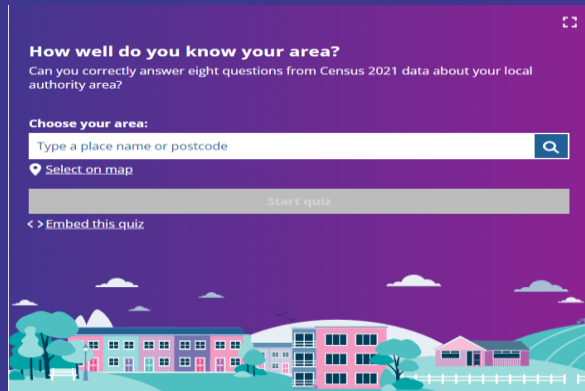
Census maps



Custom area profile

- Birmingham
- Blaby
- Blackburn with Darwen
- Blackpool
- Blaenau Gwent
- Bolsover
- Bolton
- Boston
- Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole
- Bracknell Forest
- Bradford
- Braintree
- Breckland
- Brent
- Brentwood
- Bridgend
- Brighton and Hove
- Bristol, City of
- Broadland
- Bromley
- Bromsgrove
- Broxbourne
- Broxtowe
- Buckinghamshire
- Burnley
- Bury
- Caerphilly

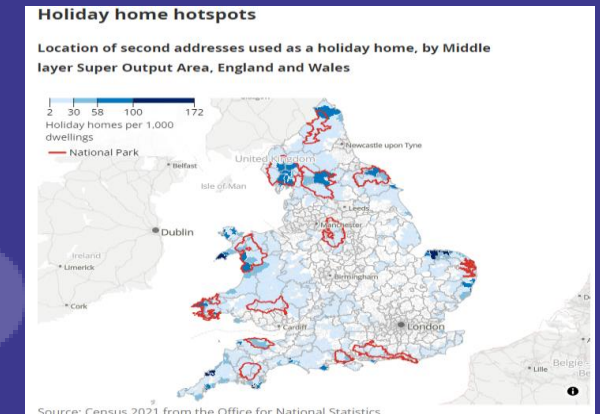
How your area has changed in 10 years



Census quiz



Census analysis



Scrolly-telling articles

# Vision

- **Help Shape our Future 2018 White Paper**

“It is our mission to provide the best insights on population and migration, working with other government departments and using a range of new and existing data sources to meet the needs of our users.”

# Our vision: transforming population and migration statistics

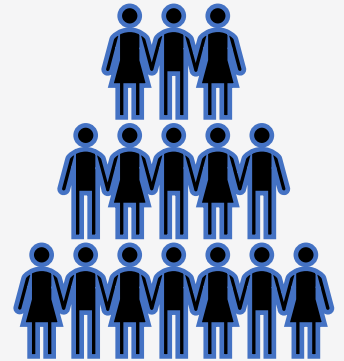
The census gives us a brilliant, detailed snapshot of England and Wales **but...**

**Accuracy declines from census day**

**Local detail quickly out-of-date**

Alternative data sources could provide more frequent, inclusive, and timely statistics:

- **Administrative data will be at the core of this system.**
- More local information every year, not just once a decade
- More responsive to society's changing needs
- Population estimates: more consistent level of detail and accuracy over time
- Migration estimates: observed patterns, not stated intentions

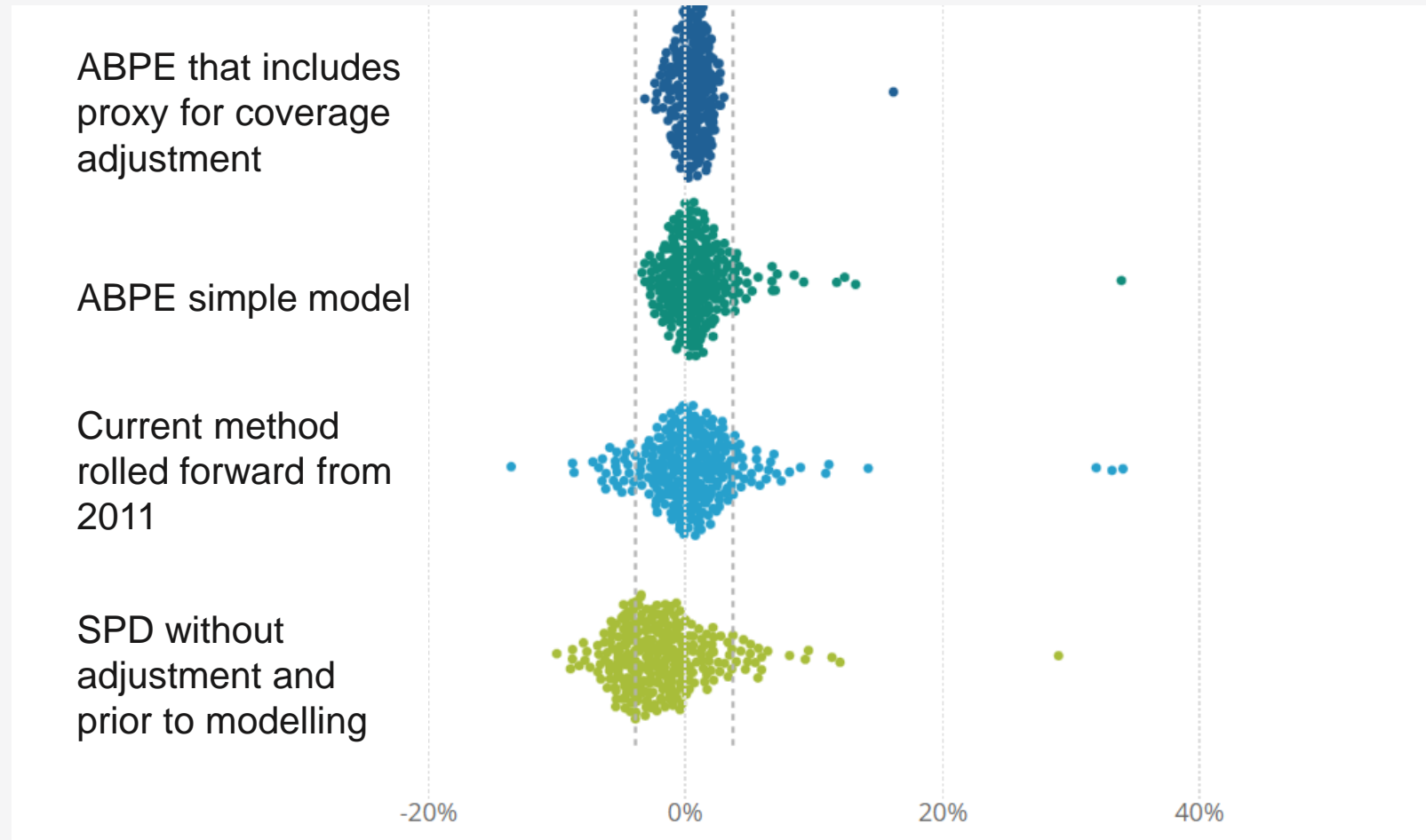


# LA Estimates using Admin Data (June 2023)

How do our admin-based population estimates (ABPE) stack up at LA level?

- Results are showing potential\*
- Demonstrates the need for a robust coverage adjustment

\*estimates are subject to ongoing revision



# Accuracy of estimation – LA totals with credible intervals

- We can estimate uncertainty at the LA level as relative uncertainty intervals; in the June paper we produced uncertainty estimates for ABPE future estimates\* using data from the February publication.

\* future estimates = model where we didn't use Census based MYE 21 as a data input

# Accuracy of estimation – example 1 – LA age-specific total with credible intervals

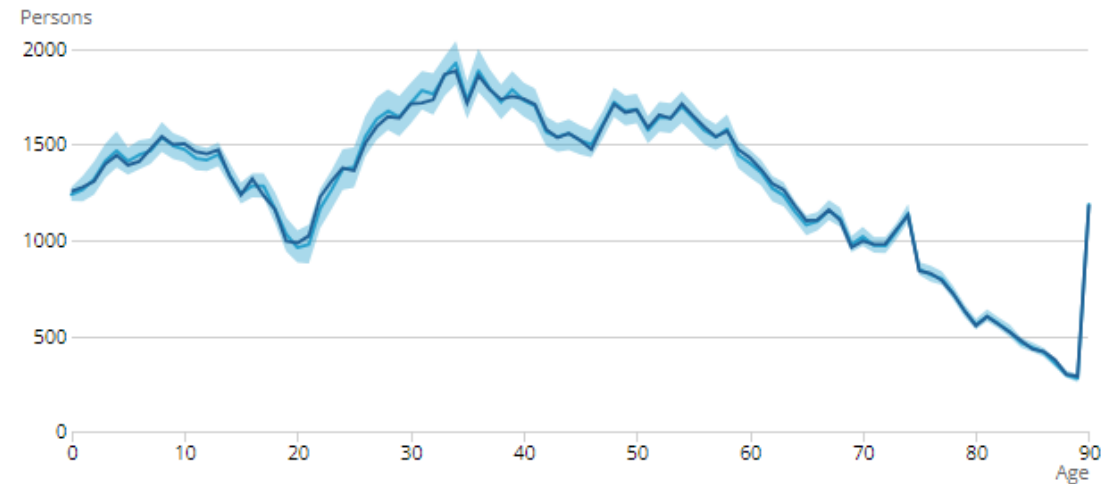
The Swindon ABPE future estimates are mostly comparable to the Census 2021 based MYE.

Credible intervals become smaller, particularly at older ages.

Figure 7: For females in Swindon, admin-based population estimate (ABPE) future estimates closely match Census 2021-based mid-year estimates (MYE)

Population estimates for Swindon, 2021, females by age

— ABPE future estimates ■ credible intervals  
— Census 2021-based MYE

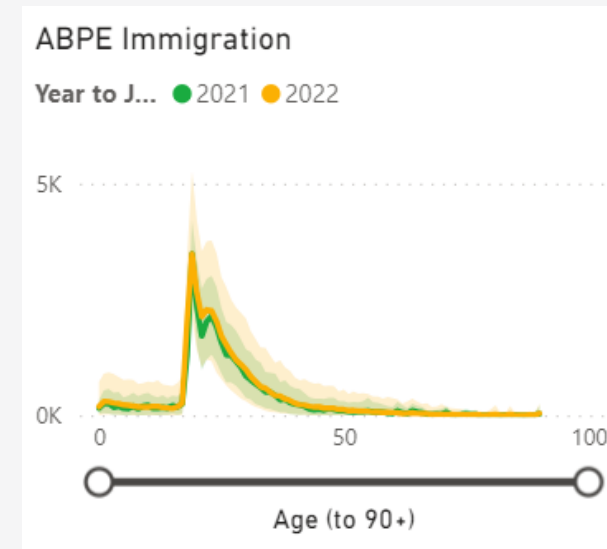
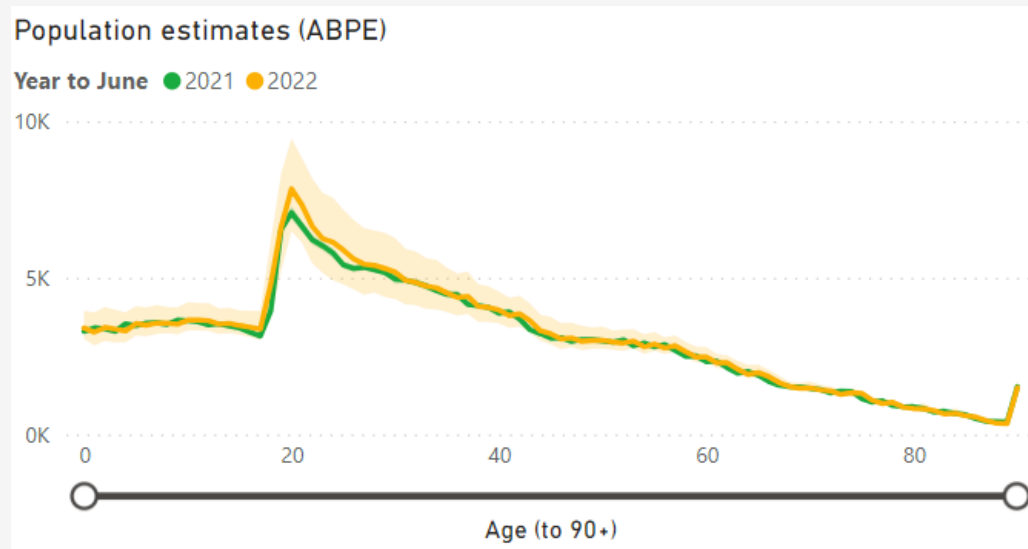


Source: Office for National Statistics – ABPE future estimates

[Embed code](#)

# Accuracy of estimation – example 2 – LA age-specific total with credible intervals

- Estimates are a distribution: provide mean and 95% credible interval [Example: Manchester (females)]
- Coherent population, birth, death and migration counts by LA/age/sex/time



Migration: combined migration from international, cross-border (Scotland and Northern Ireland) and internal (elsewhere in England and Wales)



[Home](#) > [Methodology](#) > [Methodology publications](#) > [General methodology](#) > [ONS working paper series](#) >

[ONS working paper series no 31 - Estimating population by time of day](#)

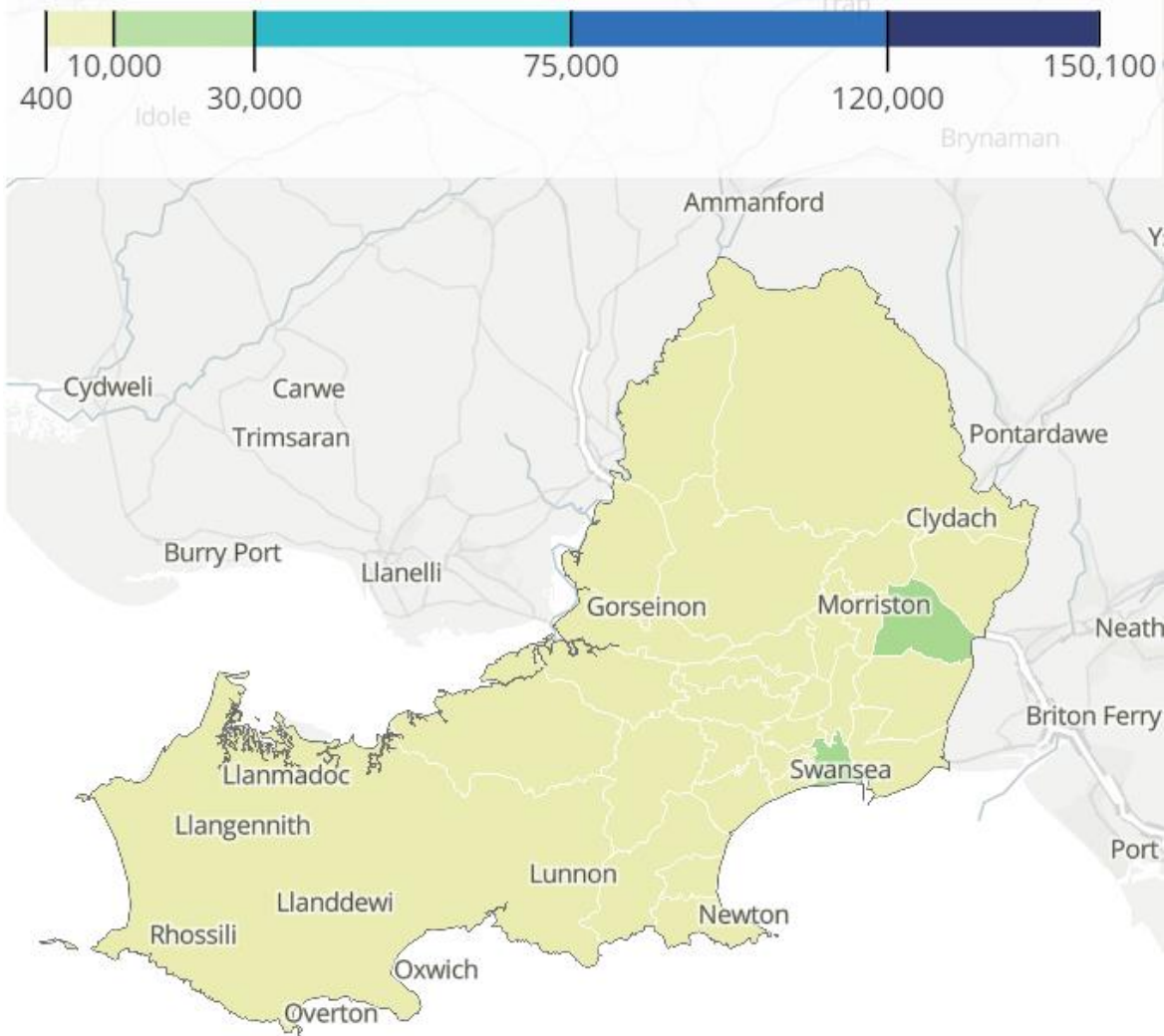
## ONS working paper series no 31 - Estimating population by time of day

A case study into producing daytime population statistics for 14 local authorities using an experimental method.



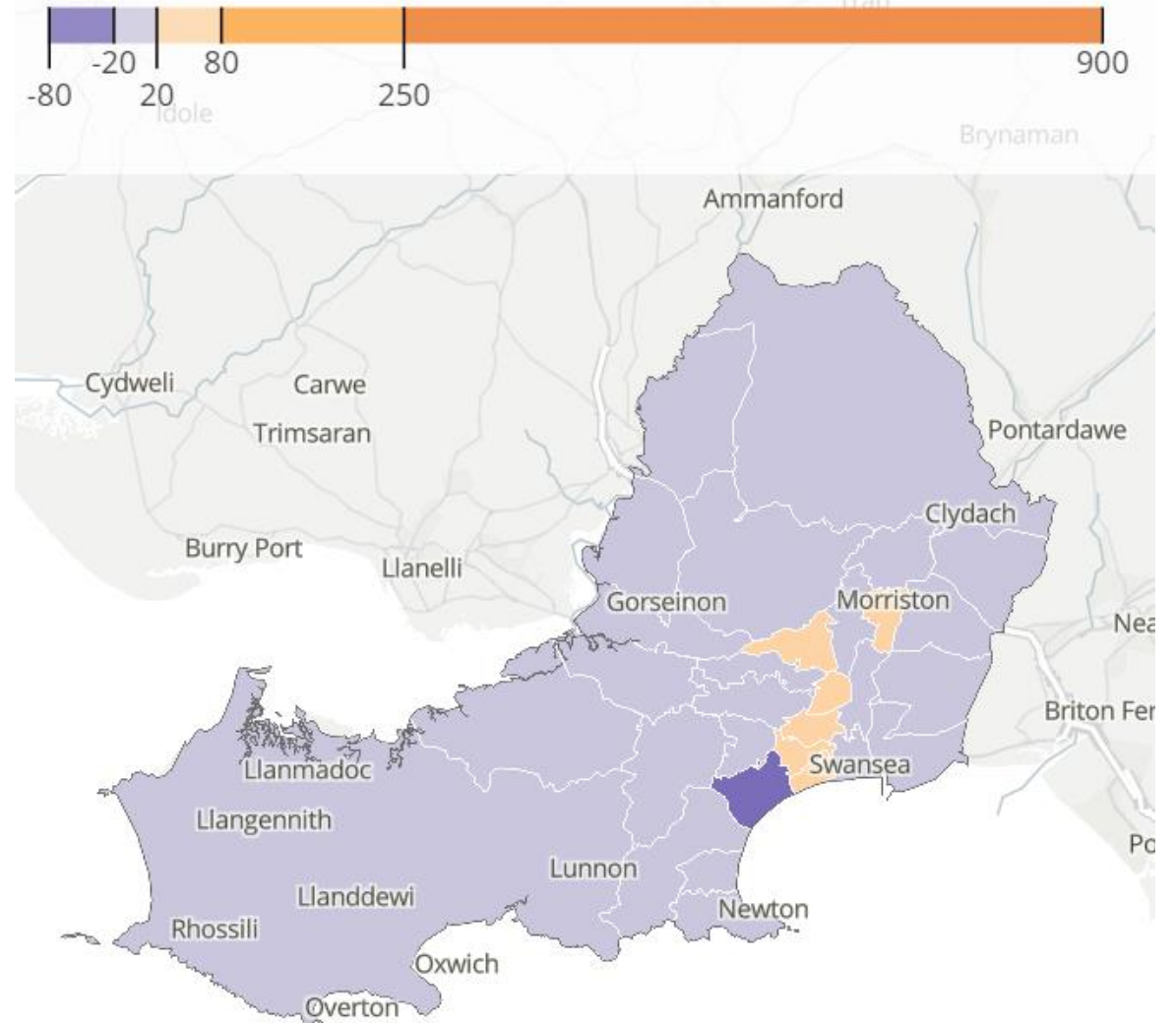
## Mobile-derived estimates

Legend shows colour scale of population totals



## Mobile-derived estimates vs. Pop24/7

Legend shows colour scale of % differences



# Small area ABPEs (LSOA)

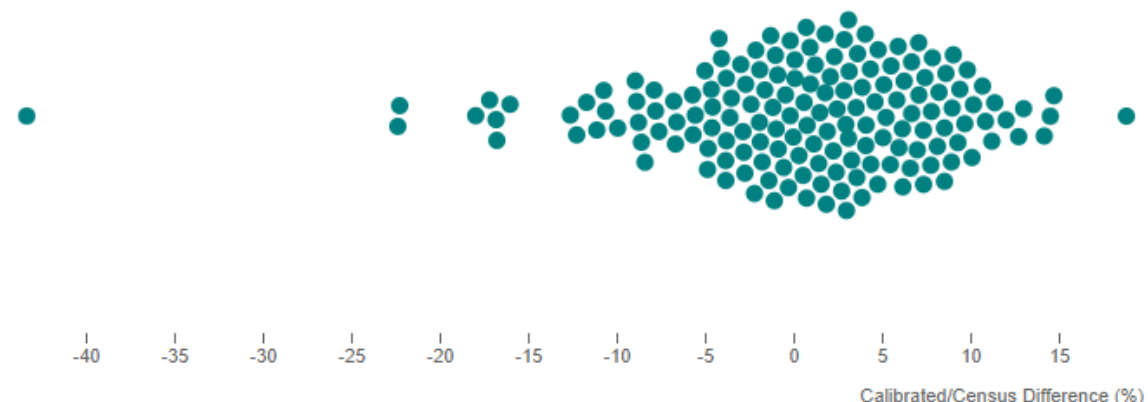
We have compared our ABPEs with Census 2021 estimates at LSOA level.

In Newham, approx 75% of LSOAs show differences of within plus or minus 8% of the census estimates.

LSOAs with larger differences often include CEs

**Figure 3: The largest difference in population estimates between Admin-based population estimates (ABPEs) and Census 2021 were in LSOAs with communal establishments**

Percentage difference in admin-based population estimates (ABPE) and Census 2021 estimates at Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) level, LA, 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics

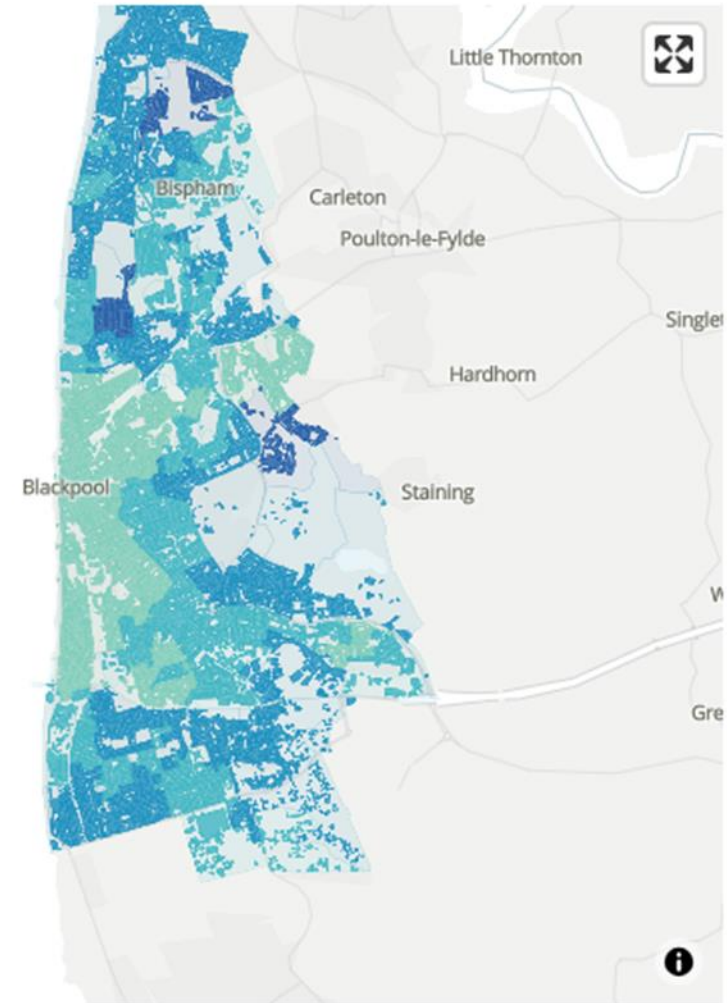
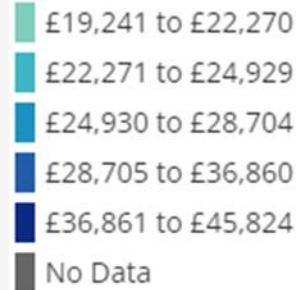
# Multivariate data at LA level: Blackpool as an example

Median occupied address net income is similar across most of Blackpool's local areas, with some more affluent and deprived areas across the city

Admin-based **income** statistics (ABIS) median occupied address net **income** (£), LA, tax year ending 2018

**Blackpool 009F**  
**£30,301**

Net occupied address median **income**

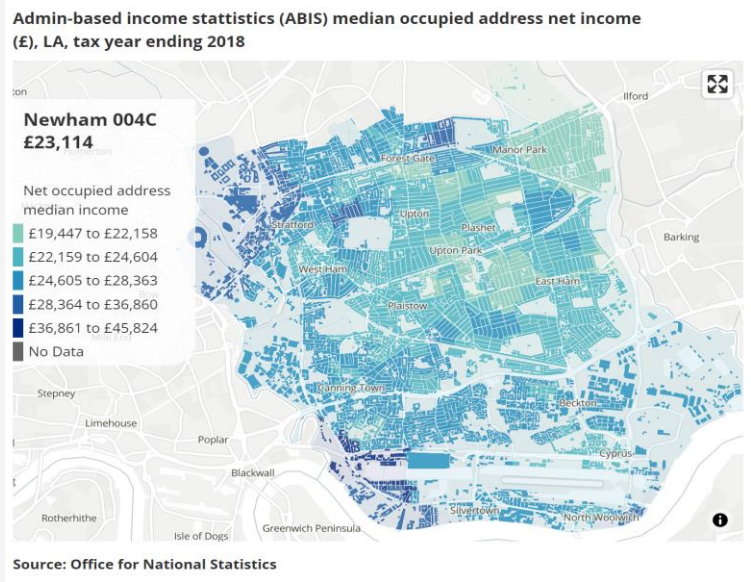


Source: Office for National Statistics

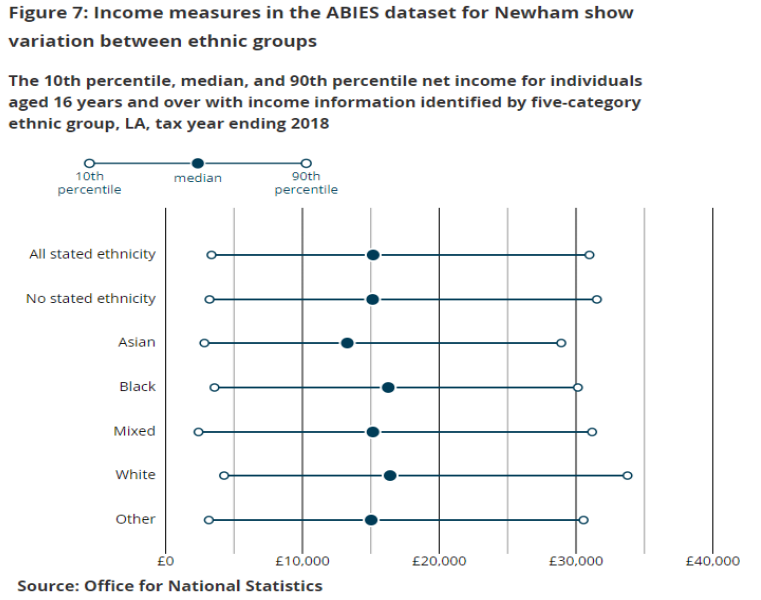
# Admin-based ethnicity and income statistics

**What we can do now:** We have published the income by ethnicity (see below), and housing by ethnicity (next slide), case studies.

Our admin-based **income statistics** show local differences in the median occupied address net income. Areas like Stratford and Canning Town in the west are more affluent than areas in the east.



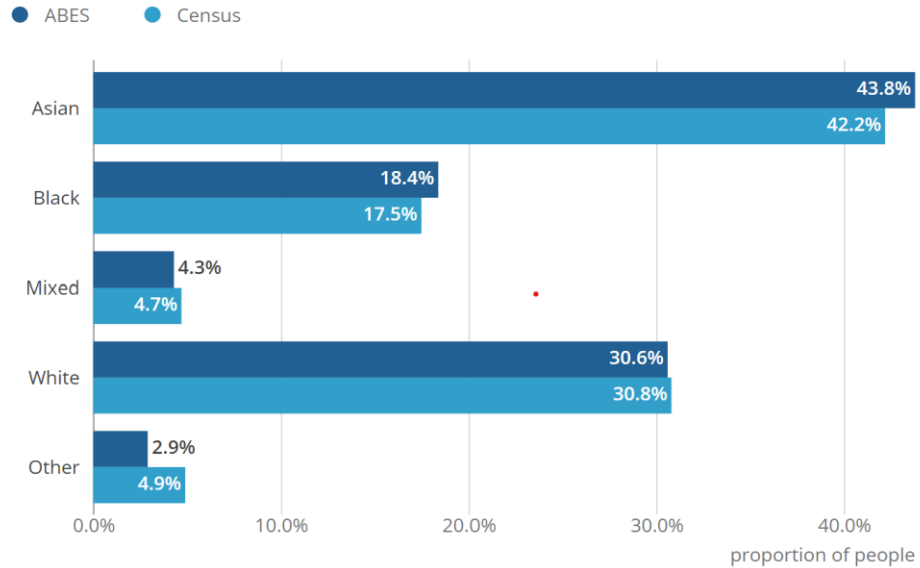
We have cross tabulated information about **income** with data about **ethnic group**. This shows the variation in the individual income distributions across the ethnic groups.



Population Statistics have agreed the data through the consultation. Whilst we can't guarantee that admin records will continue as is, we have a strong input.

# Admin-based ethnicity and housing statistics

Admin-based ethnicity statistics (ABES) and Census 2021 population by five-category ethnic group, LA, 2021

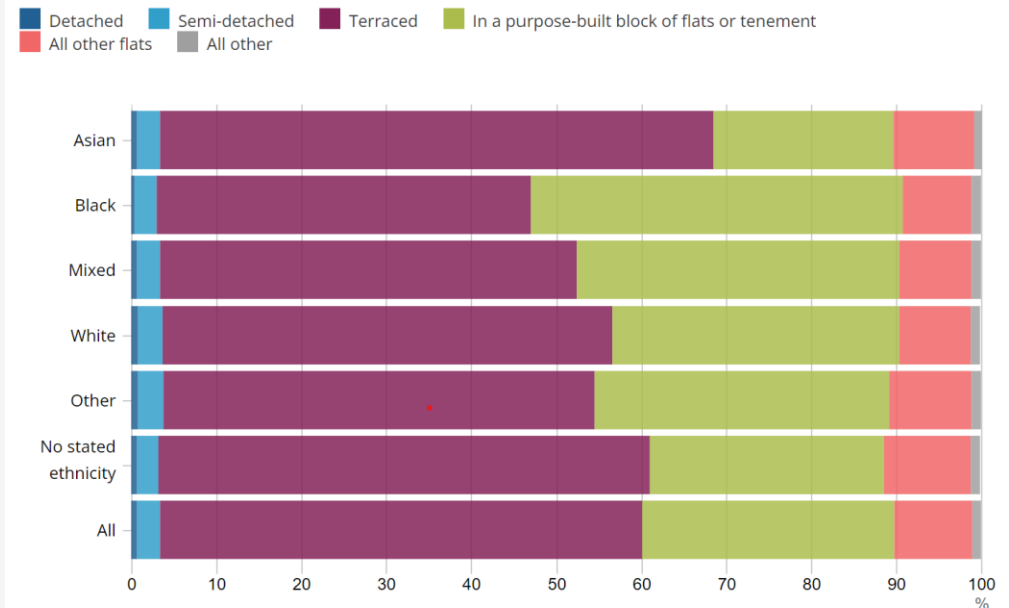


Source: Office for National Statistics

Admin-based **ethnic group** estimates are broadly comparable with 2021 Census estimates. We will continue to explore differences and look to use other data and methods to adjust for coverage gaps.

We have cross-tabulated information about **ethnic group** with data about housing information such as **housing type** (as shown here). This illustrates that those identifying as Asian are more likely to live in terraced accommodation than other ethnic groups.

Admin-based housing by ethnicity dataset version 2.0 (ABHED V2.0) VOA accommodation type (Census 2021 definition) by ethnic group, LA, 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics

# LOCAL POPULATION CHANGE AND POLICY CHALLENGES



**Professor Grant Hill-Cawthorne**  
Managing Director of Research and Information  
and Librarian, House of Commons

**THE 2023 FESTIVAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
21 October - 17 November

**Bridging research and policy**

**Information and analysis at the heart of our parliamentary democracy**



# Information and analysis

- Evidence and research in the House of Commons
- Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology
- House of Commons Library
- Knowledge Exchange Unit





Evidence and research in the  
House of Commons

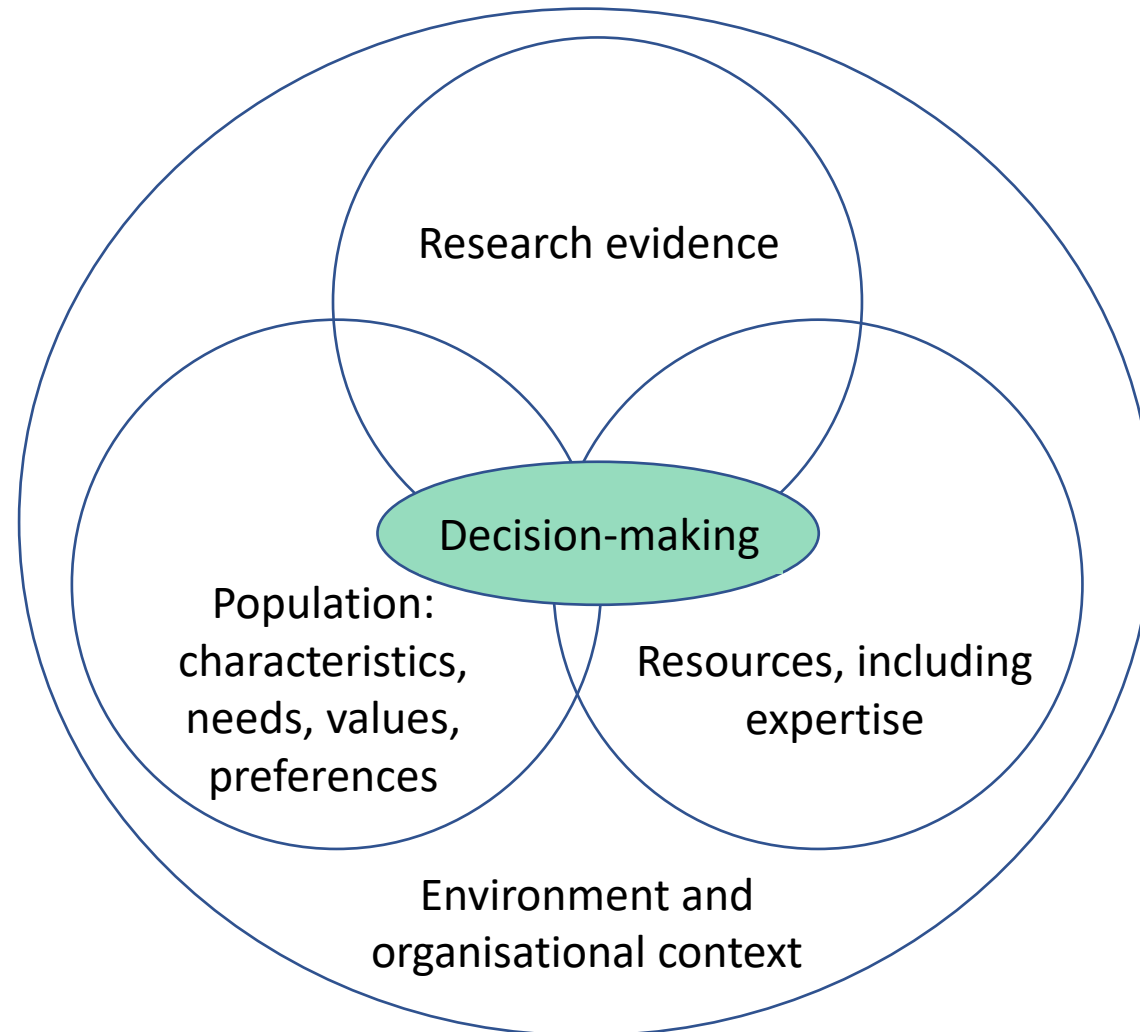
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# What does the UK Parliament do?

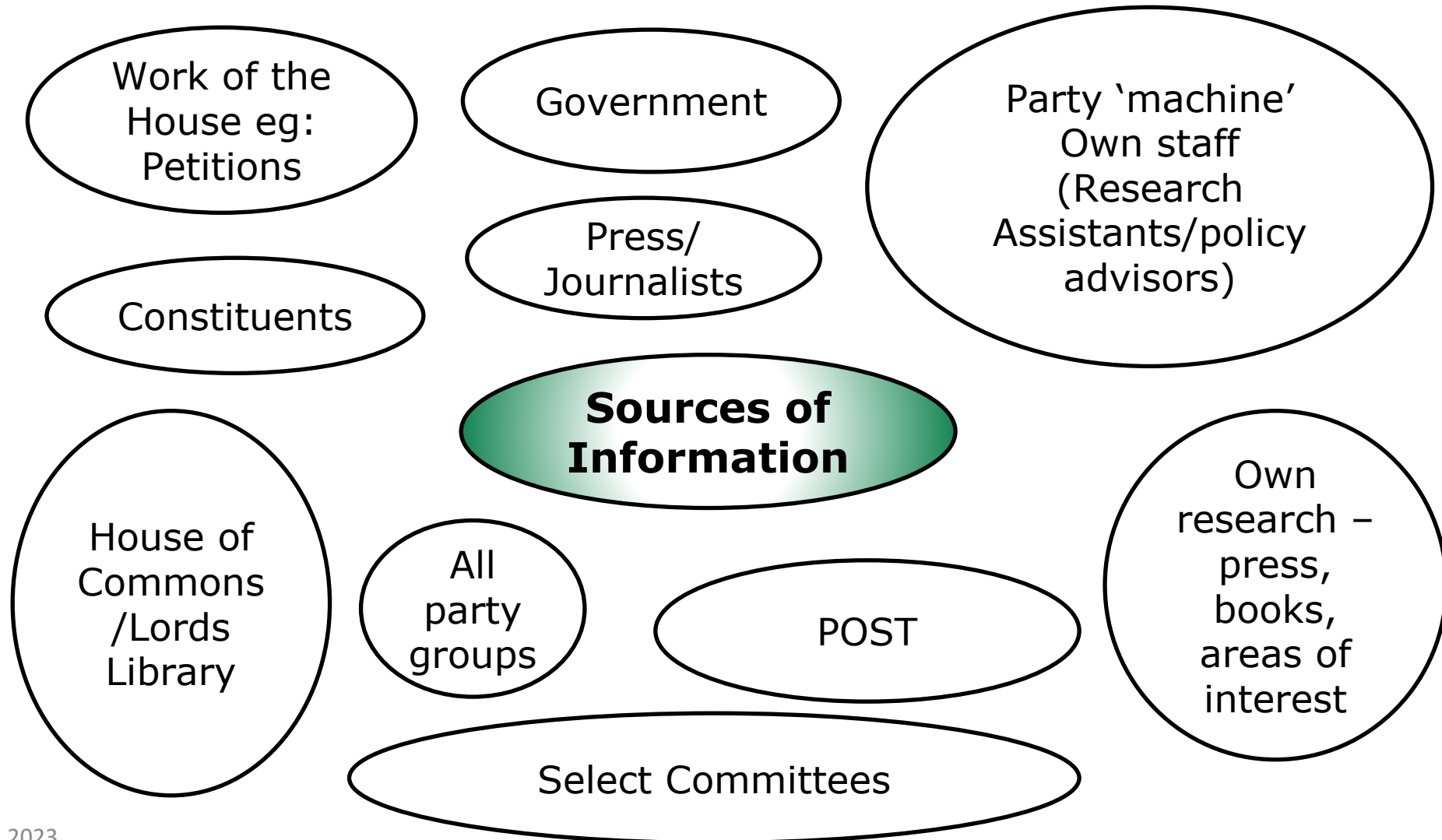


- Represents the people
- Checks and challenges the work of the Government (scrutiny)
- Makes and changes laws (legislation)
- Debates the important issues of the day (debating)
- Checks and approves Government spending (taxes and budgets)

# Evidence-informed policy-making



# Where do MPs get information?



# Who uses research in the UK Parliament?

House of Commons select committees	House of Lords select committees
Joint select committees	
Legislation	
House of Commons Library	House of Lords Library
POST	
Individual MPs and their researchers	Individual Peers and their researchers
All Party Parliamentary Groups	

# The process of a Select Committee inquiry

Background  
research

Area of Research  
Interest

Topic of inquiry  
decided by  
Committee, and  
establish terms of  
reference (TOR)

Launch TOR and  
invite written  
evidence from  
stakeholders, the  
public and the  
Government

Written evidence  
processed and  
published

Oral evidence  
sessions, visits,  
informal  
stakeholder events,  
surveys

Publish report with  
recommendations  
to Government, 2  
months to respond

Library briefings, POST  
Notes etc

## Select committees: getting involved

1. Follow committees on Twitter and/or sign up to KEU mailing list  
[www.parliament.uk/keunews](http://www.parliament.uk/keunews)
2. Submit written evidence to relevant inquiries (may lead to oral evidence)
3. Watch out for opportunities to be a specialist adviser
4. Offer to host a select committee visit, or to deliver a private briefing for members



Biological sciences and health



Digital and physical sciences



Energy and environment



Social sciences



Business and transport

Economic policy & statistics

Home affairs

International affairs & defence

Parliament & Constitution Centre

Science & environment

Social & general statistics

Social policy

## UK Parliament POST Cyber Security of Consumer Devices

**Overview**

- There is a growing UK market for internet-connected devices such as smart home appliances and home monitoring systems.
- The poor cyber security of these devices can lead to data loss, privacy infringements, risks to physical safety and security, and the widespread disruption of online services.
- A lack of economic incentives, fragmented industry standards, and some user behaviours contribute to poor cyber security.
- The UK Government has produced a voluntary Code of Practice for industry, which it may decide to enforce through regulation. It is also developing a labelling scheme to help inform consumers.
- Challenges include the complexity of supply chains, difficulties assessing security, and a shortage of other security expertise.

**Background**

An increasing number of consumer devices, including toys, TVs and washing machines, can be connected to networks such as the internet. Connected devices, together with the networks and services they connect to, are often referred to as the Internet of Things (IoT). Although forecasting the growth of the IoT is difficult, analysts from Gartner suggest that over 13 billion IoT-connected devices could be in use by consumers globally by 2020. Connected consumer devices (CCDs) may offer consumers lower costs, greater convenience, and improved quality of life. McKinsey estimates that by 2022, connected IoT systems could contribute £200-250 bn (roughly £155-270 bn) per year to the global economy via more efficient energy management, labour savings due to the automation of household chores, and the avoidance of injuries and deaths due to better home security. However, stakeholders have expressed concerns about the poor security of many devices.<sup>1,2</sup>

Because devices can compromise consumers' privacy and security or be hijacked and used to disrupt others' use of the internet, in 2016, the UK Government committed £1.9 bn to cyber security over five years, as part of its National Cyber Security Strategy.<sup>3,4</sup> This included an objective for most new online products and services to be cyber secure by default by 2021. In March 2018, the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) proposed a voluntary Code of Practice for industry to ensure that devices are 'secure by design' with strong security built in.

The Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology, Westminster, London SW1A 0AA  
02072192840 [post@parliament.uk](mailto:post@parliament.uk) [parliament.uk/post](http://parliament.uk/post)

**POSTNOTE**  
Number 593 February 2019

**Evaluating UK natural hazards: the national risk assessment**

By Michael Stock & Jonathan Wentworth

POSTbrief 31, April 2019

- Overview: 2
- Background: 3
- Government risk assessment: 5
- Risk identification: 8
- Expert scrutiny: 14
- Limitations of the NIA process: 15
- Other risk assessment methods: 18

[www.parliament.uk/post/](http://www.parliament.uk/post/) | 020 7219 2840 | [post@parliament.uk](mailto:post@parliament.uk) | @POST



**House of Commons Library**

By Marise Gower  
18 March 2022

**Nationality and Borders Bill: Progress of the Bill**

Summary

1. Background
2. Committee stage
3. Remaining Commons stages
4. Lords amendments
- Annex: Public Bill Committee details

[www.parliament.uk/post/](http://www.parliament.uk/post/)

**House of Commons Library**

Research Briefing  
By Matthew Peep, David Harris, and Bigd Francis Devine  
17 March 2022

**Background to Spring Statement 2022**

Summary

1. Introduction
2. Economic situation
3. Cost of living: The effect on households
4. Public finances
5. Parliament's fiscal year

[www.parliament.uk/post/](http://www.parliament.uk/post/)

**North East Bedfordshire**  
Population 2020: 120,635  
Density: 222 / sq. km  
Nation/Region: East of England

Area: 543 sq. km (126th largest)  
Main land use: 7% built up areas, 87% agricultural, and 3% forest or semi-natural

**Population by age**

2020 estimates	Constituency	UK
0-9	34.0%	36.2%
10-19	36.2%	36.2%
20-29	47.2%	45.2%
30-39	18.8%	18.6%
40-49	18.6%	18.6%
50-59		
60-69		
70-79		
80+		

**Country of birth**

2011 census data	North East Bedfordshire	East of England	UK
UK			
Ireland			
Other EU			
Rest of Europe			
Rest of world			

**Universal Credit rollout**

August 2021  
5,417 households claiming UC  
64% of national rollout complete  
The constituency's rollout rate ranks 264 out of 652.

**Child poverty**

Relative child poverty rate 2019/20  
This is the percentage of 15 year olds living in households with income below 60% of the median income in measured before housing costs are accounted for.

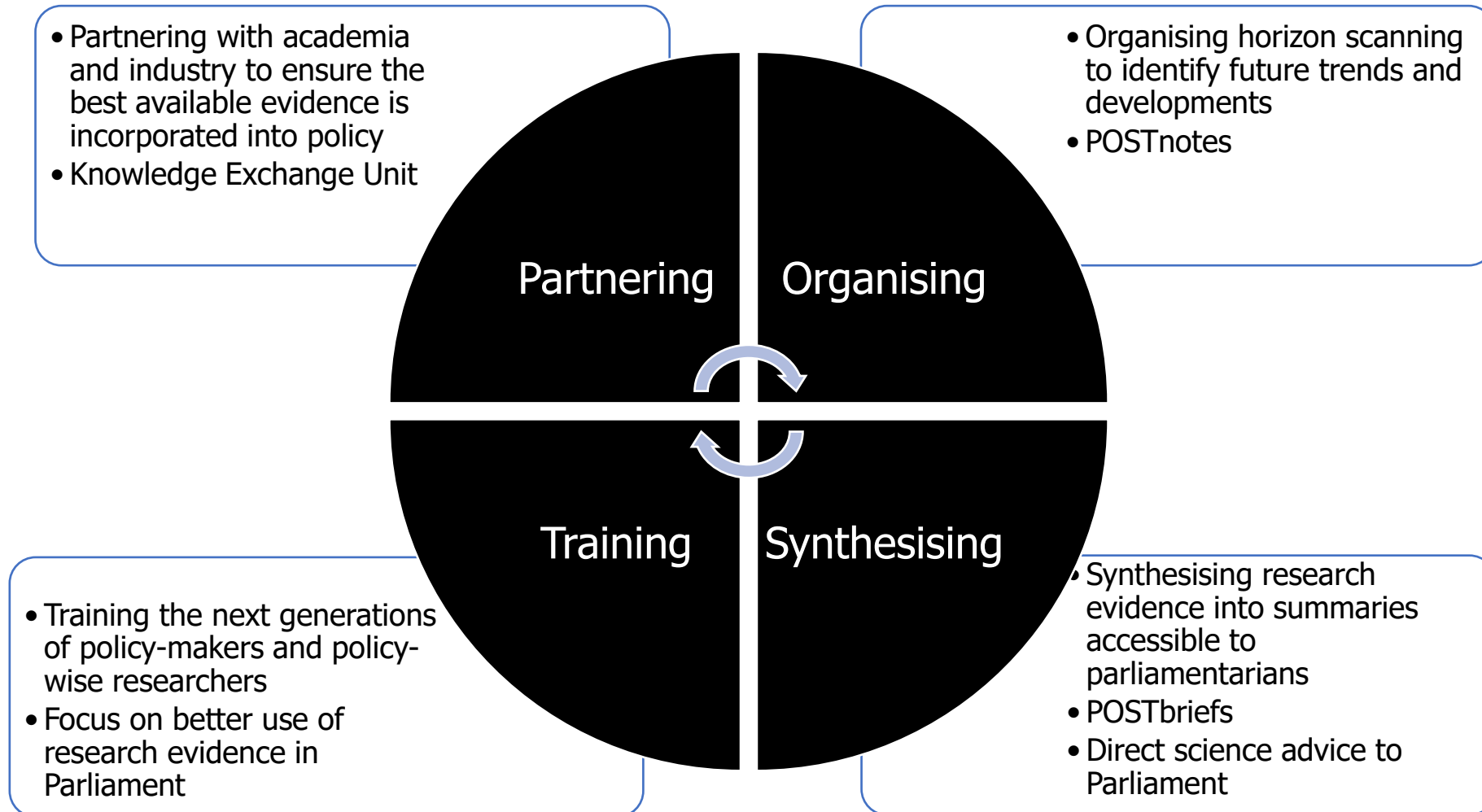




Parliamentary Office of Science  
and Technology

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# Bridging research and policy



## Reforming the Mental Health Act - Approaches to Improve Patient Choice



### Overview

- The Mental Health Act 1983 has been criticised as being overly restrictive, with inadequate scope for patient choice and autonomy.
- The Government's Draft Mental Health Bill proposes reforms to improve patient choice. A joint parliamentary committee report on the draft Bill recommended further changes to enhance choice, including a statutory duty to offer patients advance choice documents. Reports to date suggest that advance care planning could offer some benefits, but uptake can be low.
- Proposals to replace the Nearest Relative who has certain powers under the Act, with a Nominated Person of the patient's choosing, have been widely welcomed. There are questions about operationalisation and safeguarding.
- Alongside the reforms, the Government is piloting 'culturally appropriate advocacy', which preliminary findings suggest could help advocates better support patients from ethnic minority backgrounds.
- The draft Bill removes learning disabilities and autism as grounds for detention under Section 3 of the Act. Stakeholders have raised concerns about unintended diversion to more restrictive pathways, such as the criminal justice system.
- A range of stakeholders share the view that careful implementation is needed to maximise the benefits of proposed reforms.
- The Government has not announced when the Bill will be introduced.

## Genome-edited animals



### Glossary of useful terms and abbreviations

#### Overview

- 1 Background
- 2 Genome-edited animals under development
- 3 Key Issues

#### References

#### Contributors

# Human challenge studies in the study of infectious diseases

Published Monday, 15 May, 2023

Rapid response Health and social care COVID-19

[Clare Lally](#) [Stephen Naulis](#)

What can deliberately infecting healthy people tell us about infectious diseases? How is this useful for developing treatments, and how do we manage the risks?



## On this page

[Overview](#)

[What are human challenge studies?](#)

[Examples of human challenge studies](#)

[Benefits of human challenge studies](#)

[Challenges and additional considerations](#)

[UK support and regulatory oversight](#)

## Overview

- Human challenge studies involve researchers deliberately exposing healthy volunteers to pathogens that cause infectious diseases. This allows researchers to monitor how the body responds to the disease, and to test possible new treatments and vaccines.
- Human challenge studies have become more well-known for their use in the Covid-19 pandemic, but they have been used for decades to advance our understanding of infectious diseases.
- Their benefits include the ability to study infections and test treatments in a controlled setting, and during times when there is low prevalence in the general population.
- However, benefits must be balanced against other considerations, such as health risks to volunteers and other ethical challenges.
- The Government has recently committed over £13 million of funding to human challenge studies, and international organisations are developing further regulation.

## POST

[UK Parliament](#) > [POST](#) > [Rapid Evidence Assessments](#)

# Rapid Evidence Assessments

POST is working with researchers from UK universities to pilot the production of Rapid Evidence Assessments covering a variety of topics.

## On this page

[Overview](#)

[Latest work](#)

[Related pages](#)

## Overview

Rapid Evidence Assessments (REAs) are being piloted by POST as a mechanism for improving the conduct of scrutiny in Parliament. They are summaries of the available research literature that are based on a rapid but comprehensive search of academic databases. REAs are not as exhaustive as a systematic review.

During the pilot, POST is working in partnership with researchers from UK universities to produce each REA to inform Parliament's work. You can read the latest REAs below.

While each REA has been produced in consultation with POST, they are not, and should not be relied on as, advice. [Read our disclaimer](#) to find out more.

## Latest work

### Green Blue Infrastructure Impacts on Health and Wellbeing >

This Rapid Evidence Assessment brings together current literature on the impacts of Green Blue Infrastructure on people's health and wellbeing in the UK, and the implications of these findings for policy and practice.



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The Library

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## Business and Transport

- Employment, pay, consumer finance, business support, taxation, pensions, corporate governance
- Parking, local transport, rail, aviation, roads and vehicles, shipping

## Economic Policy & Statistics

- Financial stats, public spending, local government finances, poverty and wages, skills and training
- UK and international economics, trade policy, state aid, regional development

## Home Affairs

- Prisons, probation, sentencing, police, criminal law, personal injury, anti-social behaviour
- Human rights, terrorism, extradition, intelligence services, nationality, immigration, asylum

## International Affairs & Defence

- Defence, NATO, armed forces, nuclear proliferation, arms trading, UK foreign policy
- International law and treaties, , international organisations, countries

## Parliament & Constitution Centre

- Civil service, central government, elections, political parties
- UK Parliament, constitution, courts, devolution, public inquiries

## Science & Environment

- Fisheries, marine, agriculture and food, environment policy, water, climate change
- Public health and medicine, planning, energy, telecoms, science and technology

## Social & General Statistics

- Crime, police, health, transport, housing, planning, migration, energy, higher education
- Elections, political parties, pensions, schools, defence, social security, public health, justice

## Social Policy

- Social services, care homes, health services, social security, housing
- Higher and further education, education, child maintenance

## Cost of living and inflation

Research on the rising cost of living in the UK, including the causes of inflation, the effect on households, and Government support.

### On this page

[Overview](#)

[Inflation and the economy](#)

[Energy and fuel prices](#)

[Support for households](#)

[Rising prices and affected households](#)

[Rent and housing costs](#)

[Students](#)

[Further reading](#)

### Overview

The cost of living increased sharply across the UK during 2021 and 2022. The annual rate of inflation reached 11.1% in October 2022, a 41-year high, before easing in subsequent months to 10.1% in January 2023. It was [8.7% in April 2023](#). View all research relating to the current cost of living and inflation, including on energy and fuel prices, support for households, rising prices, rent and housing costs, the effect on students, and suggested further reading.

### Inflation and the economy



#### [Rising cost of living in the UK](#)

This briefing covers rising prices including food and energy inflation, Government support, and how the cost of living affects households.



#### [Spring Budget 2023: A summary](#)

A summary of the announcements in the Spring Budget of 15 March 2023 and an overview of the latest economic forecasts.



#### [Spring Budget 2023 and the Finance Bill](#)

Impartial research relating to the Spring Budget statement, delivered by Chancellor of the Exchequer Jeremy Hunt on 15 March 2023.

Research Briefing

By Richard Kelly

16 June 2023

## Committee of Privileges

### Summary

- 1 How are privilege matters raised in the House of Commons?
- 2 Boris Johnson referred to the Committee of Privileges
- 3 John Nicolson referred to the Committee of Privileges
- 4 Select committees and contempts
- 5 Committee of Privileges
- 6 Matters referred to the Committee of Privileges

Research Briefing

## Finance (No.2) Bill 2022-23

Published Friday, 16 June, 2023

Research Briefing Tax

[Antony Seely](#) [Francesco Mosala](#)

The Finance Bill was published on 23 March 2023. This page looks at how the Bill relates to the Budget, with briefings relating to the main clauses debated by the Commons on 18-19 April 2023.

### How does the Budget fit with the Government's approach to tax policy?

In his Autumn Statement in November 2016 the then Chancellor Philip Hammond announced that from autumn 2017 the Government would present a single autumn Budget, to allow for greater Parliamentary scrutiny of Budget measures ahead of their implementation.

Mr Hammond presented the last Spring Budget on 8 March 2017, and the first Autumn Budget on 22 November 2017.

Following the Autumn Budget 2017, the Government published details of a revised annual Budget timetable for policy announcements, consultations, and the passage of legislation (HM Treasury, [The new Budget timetable and the tax policy making process](#), 6 December 2017). An extract is given below:

"Under the new cycle of a single fiscal event each year, most tax policies will continue to be developed through an established cycle, whereby a policy announcement at the Budget is followed by a policy consultation, the publishing of draft legislation, and proposals are finally legislated in the next Finance Bill.

However, to reflect the move of the Budget from spring to autumn, the timing of this cycle will change. Policies will be announced at the Budget in the autumn, and consulted on in winter and over the spring. Draft legislation will then be published in July for technical consultation ahead of the Finance Bill being introduced in the autumn."

### What has happened in recent years with the presentation of the Budget?

Over the last three years this timetable has been affected by the timing of the 2019 General Election and the Covid-19 pandemic. In the first case the 2019 Budget, planned for 6 November, was deferred to 11 March 2020. In the second case, the Chancellor's presentation of three economic statements over 2020, resulted in the Autumn Budget being postponed to 3 March 2021.

Following an Autumn Budget in October 2021 and a Spring Statement in March 2022, the then Chancellor Kwasi Kwarteng announced a series of major tax and spending decisions on 23 September 2022. In a statement on 17 October 2022 the current Chancellor Jeremy Hunt announced that many of the tax changes Mr Kwarteng had set out would be reversed. In turn Mr Hunt set out a further series of tax decisions in the [Autumn Statement](#) on 17 November 2022. The Chancellor proposed that some of these measures would be included in an Autumn Finance Bill, and some in a Spring 2023 Finance Bill to be introduced after the next Budget. Subsequently the first of these Bills received Royal Assent on 10 January 2023 ([Finance Act 2023](#)), and the Chancellor announced that the Spring Budget 2023 would be on [15 March 2023](#).

### Further Commons Library briefings on the Budget

Other Commons Library briefings provide a [checklist of Budgets since 2010 with a list of key documents and recommended sources on tax policy](#), and a [longer historical list of Budgets and Finance Bills since 1968](#). A Commons Library insight, [What is the Budget?](#) gives a short summary of what happens during and after the Budget.

Debate Pack  
16 June 2023  
Number CDP2023/0137

By Andrew Powell,  
Lorna Booth,  
Nikki Sutherland

## Debate on the UK tech industry following London Tech Week

1	The UK tech industry	2
1.1	The size of the industry in the UK	2
1.2	Trends	3
1.3	Government strategies	4
1.4	Reports	6
2	Parliamentary material	7
2.1	Statements	7
2.2	Committee report	8
2.3	FOs	9
3	Speeches, press releases and news coverage	17



## Featured articles



### Leasehold reform in England and Wales: What's happening and when?

An explanation of what's known about proposed leasehold reforms and the timetable.



### Eligibility for home fee status and student support in England

Find out how students are assessed for home or international/overseas status when being charged tuition fees or applying for student support.



### Can my landlord prevent me from keeping a pet? (England)

An explanation of the rules on pet ownership in rented properties.

[View all](#)

## Browse by topic

### Business and consumers

Topics include support for businesses, water meters and broadband.

### Communities and families

Topics include finding charities in your constituency.

### Crime, justice, and law

Topics include legal aid, jury service and making complaints about courts, judges and the police.

### Education and childcare

Topics include school funding, student finance and support for special educational needs.

### Environment

Topics include household waste collection, flooding, and derelict housing.

### Finding funding

Topics include finding funding for businesses, charities, schools, disability aids, higher education degrees, and more.

### Government

Topics include registering to vote, making a freedom of information request, and more.

### Health and social care

Topics include accessing health records, NHS prescription charges, and Covid-19.

### Housing and planning

Topics include leasehold reform, helping tenants with housing, and planning rules for 5G masts.

### Immigration

Topics include the EU entry/exit system, visas, and immigration appeal rights.

### Transport and travel

Topics include FAQs on road and vehicle regulation, buses, rail, aviation, and parking.

### Utilities

Topics include articles related to water companies and water meters.

### Welfare and pensions

Topics include social security complaints, getting a National Insurance number, and benefit support.

### Work, incomes, and tax

Topics include business rate appeals, council tax, and cost of living support for students.

Select a constituency:

**Birmingham, Ladywood**

To search for a constituency, click the dropdown menu and type. Use the tabs below to choose between four different data views.

**Dental practices**

Adults seen by a dentist

Children seen by a dentist

Number of dentists

## Dental practices in Birmingham, Ladywood: map and addresses

Each active dental practice is represented by a single dot on the map below. Click on a marker to see details and zoom in to see precise locations. The table below the map shows a list of addresses. This page is based on [data from NHS Digital](#) as of May 2023.

The data doesn't indicate whether practices are currently accepting NHS patients. Some exclusively private dentists may not be included. Note that no data is available on patient registrations or waiting lists.



Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap contributors | © CARTO

## List of addresses

[Download list for this constituency](#)

[Download full data](#)

You can click a row on the table below to highlight the practice's location on the map above. Note that the NHS dataset records many practice names as "Dental Surgery" in place of any trading name.

Code	Name	Address	Type
V28582	247-251	Soho Road, Birmingham, West Midlands, B21 9RY	NHS and private
V28579	Attwood Green Health Centre	30 Bath Row, Birmingham, West Midlands, B15 1LZ	NHS and private
V05876	Birchfield Dental Practice	195 Birchfield Road, Birmingham, West Midlands, B19 1LL	NHS and private
V14946	Birchfield Road (Dental Surgery)	191-193 Birchfield Road, Birmingham, West Midlands, B19 1LL	NHS and private
V82510	Birmingham Dental Specialists	9 Waterfront Walk, Birmingham, B1 1TX	Private only
V04870	Bordesley Village	14 Towpath Close, Birmingham, West Midlands, B9 4QA	NHS and private
V05354	Broadway Dental Suite	Cope Street, Birmingham, West Midlands, B18 7BA	NHS and private
V24833	Community Dental Services	Bchc, 3 Priestley Wharf, Holt Street, Aston, Birmingham, West Midlands, B7 4BN	NHS and private

# Some statistics

- In 2022:
  - 18,000 research requests
  - 90 legislative briefings
  - 1200 topical briefings
  - 245 economic indicators
  - 270 debate packs
  - 40 constituency casework articles
  - 150,000 proceedings, questions and papers indexed
  - 300,000 subject terms added to business items



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Knowledge Exchange Unit

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# UK Parliament Knowledge Exchange Unit

[title]



- Established 2018
- Support the exchange of information and expertise between researchers and the UK Parliament
- Work to diversify the evidence that Parliament receives, and to ensure the best available research is feeding into the UK Parliament
- Part of POST

# Knowledge Exchange Unit

- Sarah, Siobhan, Sarah and Rakhi: [keu@parliament.uk](mailto:keu@parliament.uk)
- Resources: [parliament.uk/research-impact](https://parliament.uk/research-impact)
- Weekly round-up: [parliament.uk/keunews](https://parliament.uk/keunews)
- Parliamentary Academic Fellows: [parliament.uk/pafs](https://parliament.uk/pafs)



Following

# Knowledge Exchange Unit at UK Parliament

@UKParl\_Research Follows you

Helping researchers to engage with Parliament:  
Tweets from Siobhán Conway, Sarah Foxen, Sarah Carter-Bell and Rakhi Biswas Evans

[parliament.uk/research-impact](https://parliament.uk/research-impact)

Joined November 2018

9,632 Following 16.2K Followers



Followed by Sarah Chaytor, Dr Mahlet ("Milly") Zimeta | also @mstdn, Scottis...

Tweets

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Media

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 Knowledge Exchange Unit at UK Parliament Retweeted



House of Lords  @UKHouseofLo...


The #HouseofLords is well pleased to



Promoting opportunities: I

@UKParl\_Research

# Promoting opportunities: II

 UK Parliament

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**Knowledge Exchange Unit**

Weekly round-up for knowledge mobilisers 19 January 2022

Hello knowledge mobilisers! Wishing you a very happy Thursday.

Below you will find new calls for evidence from select committees and a reminder about an opportunity to apply to be a Specialist Adviser for the Scottish Affairs Committee.

In case you missed it last week, we also include information about the next round of Parliamentary Academic Fellowships, which will open for applications on Monday 31 January 2022. The Fellowships are open to university-based researchers and staff working in knowledge exchange. When the applications open, we'll also be encouraging applicants to contact policy/ impact teams at their university (which may include you) for support or advice in shaping applications.

As there are several opportunities at the moment for researchers/ experts to contribute expertise to Parliament's scrutiny of Common Frameworks, we also outline what Common Frameworks are, and how to get involved.

Please do get in touch with us on [keu@parliament.uk](mailto:keu@parliament.uk) if there's anything you'd like to discuss or you have any questions.

Best wishes,  
Laura, Naomi and Sarah

## Select committee inquiries launched in the last seven days (since 13 January 2022)

Please click the title of any inquiry listed below to be taken to a summary of that inquiry and the full call for evidence.

Remember that you don't have to answer every question posed in each call for evidence. And you can also explore [all select committee inquiries currently open for submissions of written evidence](#).

- [Commercial insurance and reinsurance regulation](#) | Industry and Regulators Committee | Deadline for evidence submission: Friday 11 February 2022
- [UK trade negotiations: Agreement with India](#) | International Trade Committee | Deadline for evidence submission: Sunday 13 February 2022
- [NAO Estimates 2021-22](#) | Public Accounts Committee | Deadline for evidence submission: Monday 14 February 2022
- [Building Safety: Remediation and Funding](#) | Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Committee | Deadline for evidence submission: Wednesday 16 February 2022
- [The role of the military in countering migrant crossings \(Operation Isotrope\)](#) | Defence Committee | Deadline for evidence submission: Tuesday 25 January 2022

## Reminder - Apply to be a Specialist Adviser on Hydrogen and Carbon Capture in Scotland

The House of Commons Scottish Affairs Committee is inviting applications from individuals for the role of Specialist Adviser to the Scottish Affairs Committee for its inquiry into Hydrogen and Carbon Capture in Scotland.

This could be the role for you if you have knowledge of hydrogen and carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) in Scotland, their potential and research taking place.

The role is likely to run from February 2022 until September 2022. The overall commitment is likely to be no more than around 10 days. You would be paid a daily honorarium on the basis of work done.

The deadline for applications is midday on **Monday 24 January 2022**.

Find [more information on the role, the knowledge and skills required, and how to apply](#).

**Why should I engage?** Being a special adviser provides a great opportunity to work closely with a committee, informing its work and approach to an inquiry – such as inquiry focus, selection of oral witnesses, and report development and conclusions. [Find out more about why to engage with Parliament here](#). [And find more on engagement for impact here](#).

**More information:** [watch a short video with researchers who've been specialist advisers talking about their experience](#)

# Resources



## A short guide to producing research to support the work of UK Parliament

This guide aims to help researchers produce research that is useful for the UK Parliament. It provides insights that researchers can draw upon across the span of a research project; from the early stages when proposing a project, through to the final stages of disseminating findings.

### Overview

This guide covers:

1. what the UK Parliament does
2. how the UK Parliament uses research
3. what the UK Parliament is interested in
4. how your research could feed into the UK Parliament
5. what makes research useful to the UK Parliament
6. tips on producing research that is useful to the UK Parliament
7. where to find further information

### What does the UK Parliament do?

The functions of the UK Parliament are to represent the people, scrutinise the Government, debate important issues and pass legislation.

### How does the UK Parliament use research?

There are several kinds of research users in Parliament:

### What research is the UK Parliament interested in?

Parliamentarians, their staff and parliamentary staff are generally interested in research that is relevant to current issues on the parliamentary agenda, or the current work of Government. In addition, MPs are interested in research related to issues that affect their constituents.

There are various ways to find out what Parliament is

- [Parliament for Researchers - how to engage with the UK Parliament](#)
- [Parliament for Early Career Researchers - how to engage with the UK Parliament](#)
- [Parliament for PhD students - how to engage with the UK Parliament](#)
- [Parliament for Knowledge Mobilisers - how to support your institution's engagement with the UK Parliament](#)
- [Parliament for Academic Librarians](#) (40 minutes long)

## Sessions on a range of topics related to engaging with Parliament

- [Parliament for Researchers - how to work with select committees](#)
- [Parliament for Researchers - exploring select committee evidence](#) (54 minutes long)
- [Parliament for Researchers - how to write for a parliamentary audience](#)
- [Parliament for Researchers - how to engage with devolved legislatures](#) (58 minutes long; approx 15 minute section on each devolved legislature)

[parliament.uk/research-impact](https://parliament.uk/research-impact)



# Parliamentary Academic Fellowship Scheme

[POST's Parliamentary Academic Fellowship Scheme - UK Parliament](#)



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the UK Parliament website. On the left is the UK Parliament logo, which includes a crown and a grid pattern. To the right of the logo are two menu items: "Business" with a downward arrow and "MPs, Lords & of". Below the navigation bar is a dark blue header with the text "UK Parliament" in white. Underneath the header is a breadcrumb trail: "UK Parliament > Get involved > Research impact at the UK Parliament > Academic fellow". The main content area has a white background and features the title "POST's Parliamentary Academic Fellowship Scheme" in a large, bold, dark blue font. Below the title is a paragraph of text: "The Parliamentary Academic Fellowship Scheme runs on a rolling basis, as Parliament identifies a need for academic expertise." This is followed by another paragraph: "The Scheme provides a unique opportunity for researchers to learn about how research feeds into practice and the challenges faced by decision-makers, as well as increasing opportunities for researchers from all disciplines to engage".

UK Parliament

Business ▾ MPs, Lords & of

UK Parliament

UK Parliament > Get involved > Research impact at the UK Parliament > Academic fellow

## POST's Parliamentary Academic Fellowship Scheme

The Parliamentary Academic Fellowship Scheme runs on a rolling basis, as Parliament identifies a need for academic expertise.

The Scheme provides a unique opportunity for researchers to learn about how research feeds into practice and the challenges faced by decision-makers, as well as increasing opportunities for researchers from all disciplines to engage

## Why engage?

- Help to inform democratic debate and scrutiny of government
- Shape, change and influence the policy agenda and legislation
- Get a new perspective on your work, grow professional network
- Raise the profile of your research, broaden its dissemination
- Build your external credibility
- Contribute or lead change in an area you feel passionate about
- Learn new skills and gain insight into how decisions are made
- Demonstrate impact

# Top tips for engaging with Parliament

VERNMENT

1. Understanding: Know that the body of parliamentary staff is relatively tiny
2. Building connections: Know that parliamentary staff speak to and know each other and share contacts
3. Timing: Engage early to have more impact
4. Framing: Know the 'so what' of your research, and make it clear
5. Timeliness and relevance: This determines Members' and staff priorities
6. Audience: Write for an intelligent and informed non-expert audience, and hook them in
7. Language: Make it clear and accessible, avoid jargon, acronyms and heavily politicised language
8. Profile: Make sure your online profile is up to date and findable, if possible, link to a video of you speaking about research to a non specialist audience
9. If at first you don't succeed...
10. It's not what you know, it's who you know...and now you know the KEU 😊

# Resources for engaging with UK Parliament



Online resources and 'how to' guides:

[www.parliament.uk/research-impact](http://www.parliament.uk/research-impact)

Follow the Knowledge Exchange Unit: [@UKParl Research](https://twitter.com/UKParl_Research)

Get in touch: [keu@parliament.uk](mailto:keu@parliament.uk)

Sign-up for our weekly round-ups: [www.parliament.uk/keunews](http://www.parliament.uk/keunews)

# House of Commons Library

UK Parliament > House of Commons Library

An impartial research and information service for MPs and their staff

Read our [tips for navigating this website](#).

## Latest research

Explore the latest publications from the Commons Library



### Petrol and diesel prices >

Prices of petrol and diesel reached new (cash) record levels on 15 November 2021 of 145.9 and 149.8 pence per litre respectively. The RAC reported that these records were broken in mid-February. Prices had earlier fell rapidly after the coronavirus outbreak largely due to sharp drops in oil prices. Since the first lockdown prices started to increase and passed their pre-pandemic levels in June 2021. In mid February 2022 the UK had the 11th highest petrol and 3rd highest diesel prices in the EU+UK.

[Energy](#), [Roads](#)



### Levelling up: What are the Government's proposals? >

The briefing looks at the Government's "levelling up" agenda, including a summary of its February 2022 levelling up white paper.

[Economic policy](#), [Local government](#), [Planning](#)



### Local growth funds >

This briefing is a short summary of current government administered funds designed to support local economic growth.

[Local government](#), [Planning](#)

Browse research



# POST

[UK Parliament](#) > [POST](#)

## Bridging research and policy

The Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology

### Unpacking migration: November webinars

Join us this November and hear from leading experts on migration. What are its economic and social impacts? What do the models predict?

[Find out more](#)

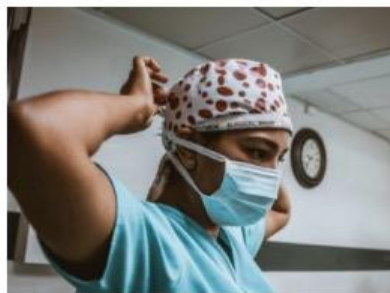


### COVID-19

Get the latest COVID-19 analysis, as evidence becomes available



The latest in COVID-19 testing: developing new technologies >



Mental health impacts of COVID-19 on NHS healthcare staff >



Life beyond COVID-19: What are experts concerned about? >



# UK Parliament


UK Parliament > Get involved > Research impact at the UK Parliament

## Research impact at the UK Parliament

Everything you need to know to engage with Parliament as a researcher.

- Covid-19 outbreak engagement** >
- Why engage with Parliament?** >
- What interests Parliament?** >
- How Parliament uses research** >
- Ways to engage with Parliament** >
- How to guides** >
- Training and events** >
- Academic fellowships** >

### Twitter



Contact the Knowledge Exchange unit: Sarah Foxen, Naomi Saint and Laura Webb. Email: [keu@parliament.uk](mailto:keu@parliament.uk) Follow us on Twitter: [@UKParl\\_Research](https://twitter.com/UKParl_Research)

[Find out more](#)

### What does the UK Parliament do?



Find out more about the role of Parliament.

[What does the UK Parliament do?](#)



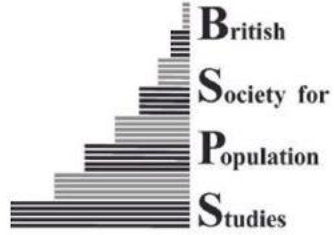
# Thank you

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Economic  
and Social  
Research Council



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please visit [cpc.ac.uk](http://cpc.ac.uk)



**THE 2023 FESTIVAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
21 October - 17 November

