

Demography, Migration, Integration and Housing

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Prof. William Hynes
Future Analytics Consulting









Demography and Migration Influencing Housing The Vienna Model Exhibition | 8th April 2019



Speaker: Prof. William Hynes

Managing Director, Future Analytics Consulting

william.hynes@futureanalytics.ie

Future Analytics

Planning | Research | Economics







Population Growth Ireland, 2006-2016
4.3m (2006) to 4.8m (2016)
Cartogram of population distribution at Electoral Division level

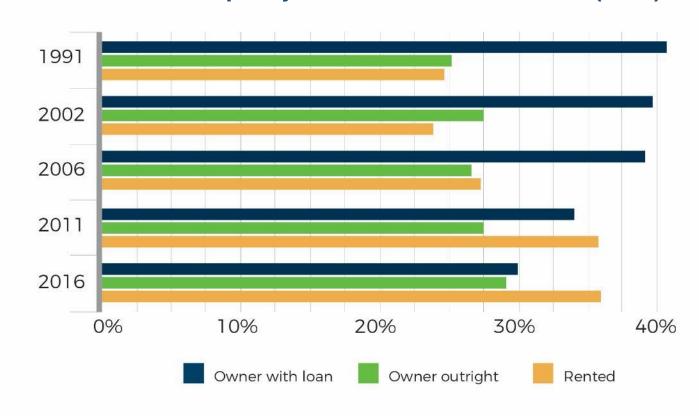
46.9% Approx. 245,000 growth occuring in GDA (2006-2016)

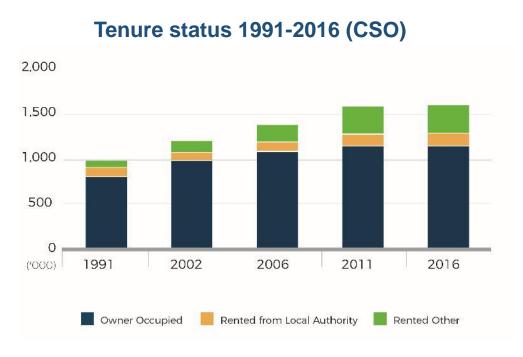
Additional 20.5% growth in other 4 major cities (Cork, Galway, Waterford and Limerick) (2006-2016)

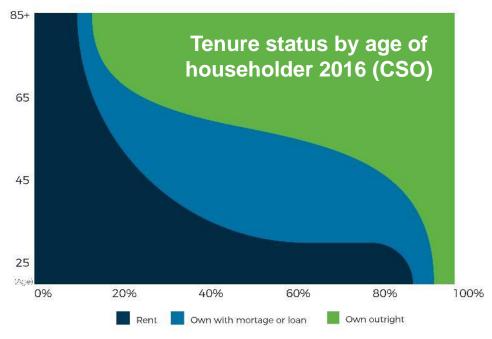
In 2016, Dublin accounted for

24.6% or a quarter of the total national population

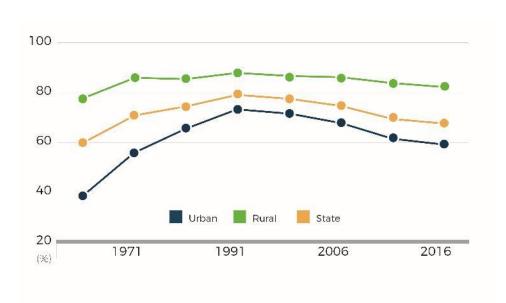
Nature of occupancy in urban areas 1991-2016 (CSO)



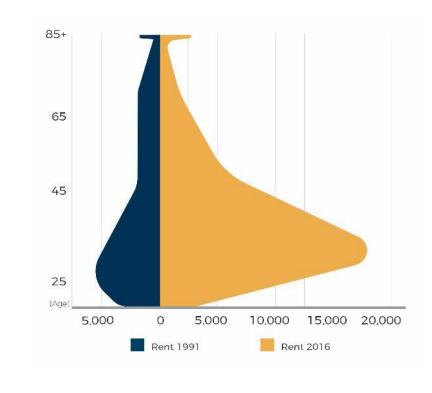




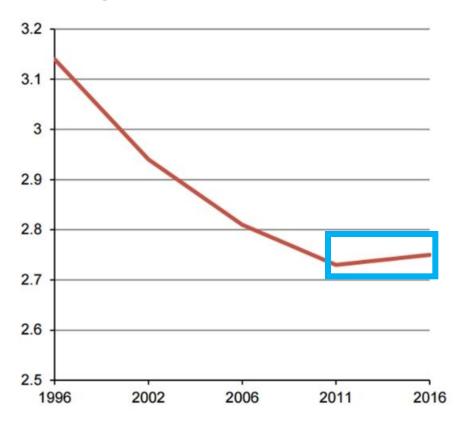
% of owner occupiers by urban/rural/state 1961-2016 (CSO)



Householders who rent by age 1991-2016 (CSO)



National Average Household Size, 1996-2016 (CSO)



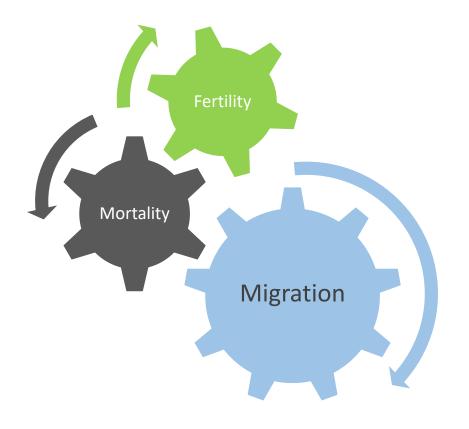
... reversal of the decades-long downward trend

... for Dublin City,
it's increased also,
from 2.4 to 2.5
(2011-2016)

- Migration or the movement of people, has a significant influence on how the City changes over time; especially in the short-term
- That movement is both internal and external:
 - □ 265,000 people move around Ireland each year
 - □ 34,000 more people arrive from abroad than leave; and increasing

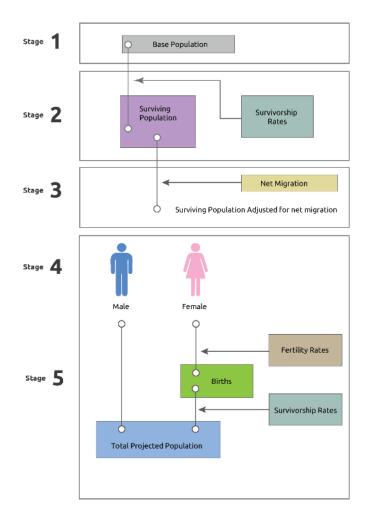
... but migration doesn't just sit on its own

There are three key drivers of population change



- □ We're having fewer children and at later stages in life
- □ We're living longer healthier lives than ever before
- ☐ Migration is **the largest single driver** of change in Dublin City

- To understand how migration influences demographics we model for its interaction with the other key drivers; fertility and mortality
- To do this, we use tried and true methodologies, such as '<u>Cohort</u>
 <u>Component Model</u>"



- CCM = Cohort Component Method
 International best-practice in projecting population (CSO, Eurostat, UN)
 Simulates how a population undergoes change year-on-year
- Provides a robust foundation for 'what-if' scenarios
- Scenarios allow the **trajectory** of growth to be **varied**
- An important analytical tool in *monitoring* and evaluating the reasons behind population change

- Scenarios help inform how and why our counties and cities can grow
- This is being examined under statutory planning in Ireland 2040/NPF



- City and County Development Plans are having to be realigned for the anticipated level of population growth and its impacts
- Dublin City Council (DCC) is updating its Housing Strategy to reflect:
 - ☐ the latest data
 - ☐ the components driving demand
 - ☐ and delivery mechanisms for housing

- FAC is working alongside DCC and the Dublin Housing Observatory to build up the necessary evidence-basis to support this update
- We've also been exploring how potential changes in migration may impact the city

... so what have we found out?

- We felt an in-depth review of what's being said should be undertaken
- A lot of research done on the potential impacts `of Brexit, but mostly focussed on macro-economic, trade or employment vulnerabilities
- Not a lot of research into potential shifts in migration, nor their impacts

- Informed by research based on:
 - □ Academic Bodies/Think-Tank Assessments
 - ☐ Government & Agency Analysis
 - ☐ Central Bank Macro-Economic Outlooks
 - ☐ and Industry Expressions

using available <u>data</u> and <u>existing trends</u>, we assembled **five 'what-if' scenarios** testing **the influence of migration** on the city

The five scenarios examined:

☐ The *influence* of a 'Hard Brexit'

☐ The *influence* of a 'Soft Brexit'

☐ The *influence* of a 'Deferred Brexit'

☐ The *influence* of 'Significant Economic Growth'

☐ The *influence* of an 'External Market Shock'

... 3 Brexit orientated,

2 Macro-Economic,

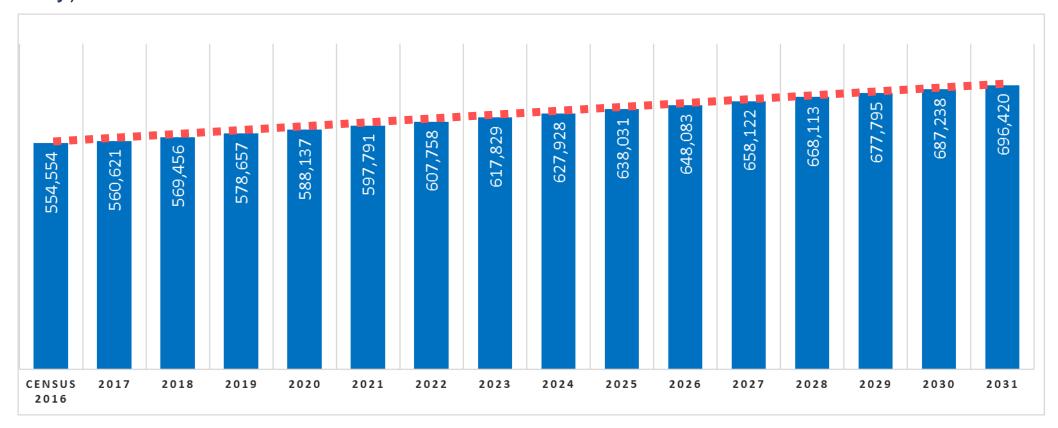
all linked ...

... economics &

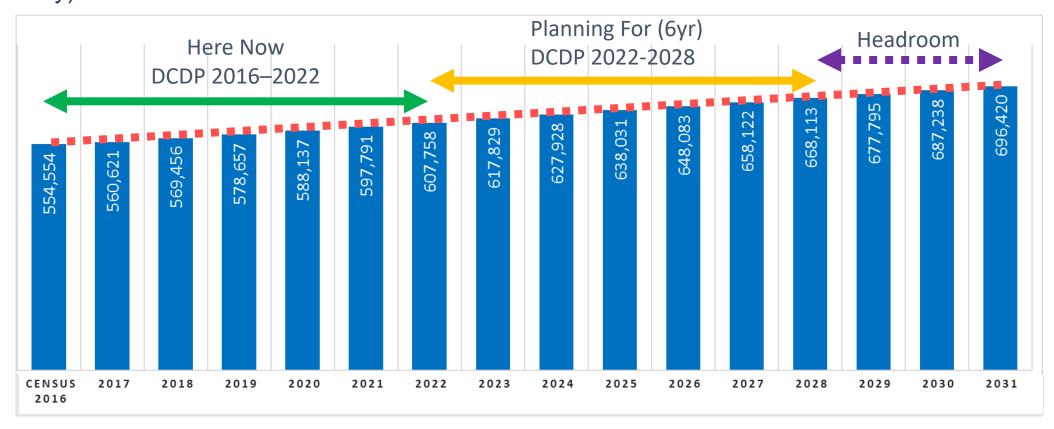
demographics

go hand in hand

Research is ongoing; taking an <u>average</u> of the five scenarios shows (Dublin City)



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- What does this mean for Dublin City?
 - ☐ Changes to the City's **demographic profile** (age, nationality, etc.)
 - ☐ Changes in the composition of households, tenure, typologies, etc.
 - ☐ May need to **bring forward** what's being planned for
 - ☐ Changes will be necessary in how housing is delivered

... what can we learn from others?

- The innovation and knowledge transfer potential from cities like Vienna suggests sudden changes in demographics can be mitigated for, if planned for, and if acted upon.
- The Vienna Model showcases how better outcomes result from:
 - ☐ better delivery methods
 - □ better land management and
 - □ better planning for placemaking and sustainable urban living

- Potential for joint-ventures in thinking to solve Dublin's challenges
 - ☐ Tackling dereliction and under-occupancy
 - Need to accelerate towards compact urban living
 - ☐ Making better use of existing stock
- These can be acted upon in the next 3-5 years, without re-engineering how we approach future housing provision
- Solutions for the next 5-10 years must react to changes in demography

... where do we begin?

- In order to invest in housing and make it work long-term, we must leverage our existing data and improve how we assess future needs
- A roadmap/framework for this, called HNDA, is being developed under the NPF:
 - ☐ Housing; assessing existing stock, utilisation, occupancy, etc.
 - □ **Needs**; looking at incomes, affordability, families, the elderly, etc.
 - ☐ **Demand**; location, tenure, typology, etc.
 - ☐ Assessment; an objective analysis supported by an evidence-basis

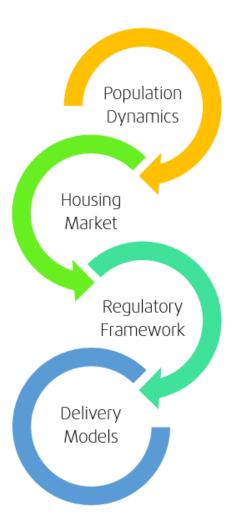
- The HNDA will enhance how acute and unmet demand for housing is identified before it arises
- It will be an analytical tool which will show the level of convergence required to meet and to produce more sustainable solutions
- It will provide a <u>robust assessment</u> of regional and localised influences, such as population, and migration, in quantifying needs and demands

New Approaches to Housing will need to reflect:

- Increasing and dynamic population growth
- Compact urbanisation
- Economic development
- Changing housing market
- Speed, cost and model of housing delivery
- Affordability
- Strategic planning policy, guidelines and placemaking



.... evidence-based analysis is essential to demonstrate the viability and suitability of new approaches! ... HNDA



Thank you!

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