

STATISTICAL REPORT – POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR AREAS WITHIN NORTHERN IRELAND (2008 BASED PROJECTIONS)



Northern Ireland
Statistics &
Research
Agency

Population growth expected to be strongest in West & South of Northern Ireland

9:30am - Thursday 27 May 2010

The population of Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 64,000 people, or 4% over the period 2008 to 2013. Over this five year period West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to have the fastest growth, at 6%, whilst Greater Belfast will see the slowest growth at 2%. This is according to new figures released today by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Key facts include:

- the total population in Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 4% from 1.775M in 2008 to 1.839M in 2013; and
- projected population growth will result mainly from natural increase (more births than deaths) accounting for 55,000 of the 64,000 increase. The balance will come from net migration to Northern Ireland of 9,000 over the five year period 2008 to 2013.

Commenting on the statistics a NISRA spokesperson said:

“Over the five years, 2008 to 2013, the population of Northern Ireland is projected to grow due to an excess of births over deaths and to a lesser extent migration. The population of West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to grow fastest, whilst Greater Belfast will have the slowest growth. The new local area projections released today will help to inform policy and assist public service delivery across Northern Ireland.”

More details of the local population projections are given in the remainder of this report.

KEY RESULTS

Over the period 2008 to 2013 the population of Northern Ireland and each large regional area is projected to change as follows:

ALL AGES

Considering people of all ages, between 2008 and 2013 -

- The total population in Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 4% from 1,775,000 in 2008 to 1,839,200 in 2013.
- West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to have the largest growth, increasing from 404,700 in 2008 to 428,900 in 2013 (6%).
- In contrast Greater Belfast is projected to have the smallest increase in population from 651,000 in 2008 to 664,100 in 2013 (2%).

CHILDREN (AGED UNDER 16)

Considering children (those aged under 16), between 2008 and 2013 -

- The number of children in Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 1% from 381,100 in 2008 to 384,000 in 2013.
- West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to have the largest growth of children, increasing from 93,100 to 97,000 (4%).
- North of Northern Ireland is projected to have the largest decrease of children from 64,400 in 2008 to 63,000 in 2013 (2%).

ADULT POPULATION AGED 16-64

Considering the adult population aged 16-64 between 2008 and 2013 -

- The number of adults aged 16-64 in Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 2% from 1,145,200 in 2008 to 1,173,600 in 2013.
- West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to have the largest increase in the adult population aged 16-64, increasing from 260,800 to 273,000 (5%).
- North of Northern Ireland is projected to have the smallest increase in the adult population aged 16-64 from 184,800 in 2008 to 187,100 in 2013 (1%).

YOUNG ELDERLY (ADULT POPULATION AGED 65-84)

Considering the adult population aged 65-84 between 2008 and 2013 -

- The number of adults aged 65-84 in Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 12% from 220,800 in 2008 to 247,000 in 2013.
- East of Northern Ireland is projected to have the largest increase in adults aged 65-84, increasing from 54,100 to 62,900 (16%).
- Greater Belfast area is projected to have the smallest increase in adults aged 65-84 from 87,500 in 2008 to 93,600 in 2013 (7%).

MOST ELDERLY POPULATION

Considering the most elderly (those aged 85 and over) between 2008 and 2013 -

- The most elderly population of Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 23% from 28,000 in 2008 to 34,600 in 2013.
- West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to have the largest increase in the most elderly population, increasing from 5,500 to 7,100 (31%).
- Greater Belfast is projected to have the smallest increase in the most elderly population from 11,800 in 2008 to 14,000 in 2013 (19%).

Also included are a number of figures – these are listed below:

Figure 1: Overall percentage change between 2008 and 2013

Figure 2: Percentage population change of persons aged 0-15 between 2008 and 2013

Figure 3: Percentage population change of persons aged 16-64 between 2008 and 2013

Figure 4: Percentage population change of persons aged 65+ between 2008 and 2013

Figure 1: Overall percentage change between 2008 and 2013 by area

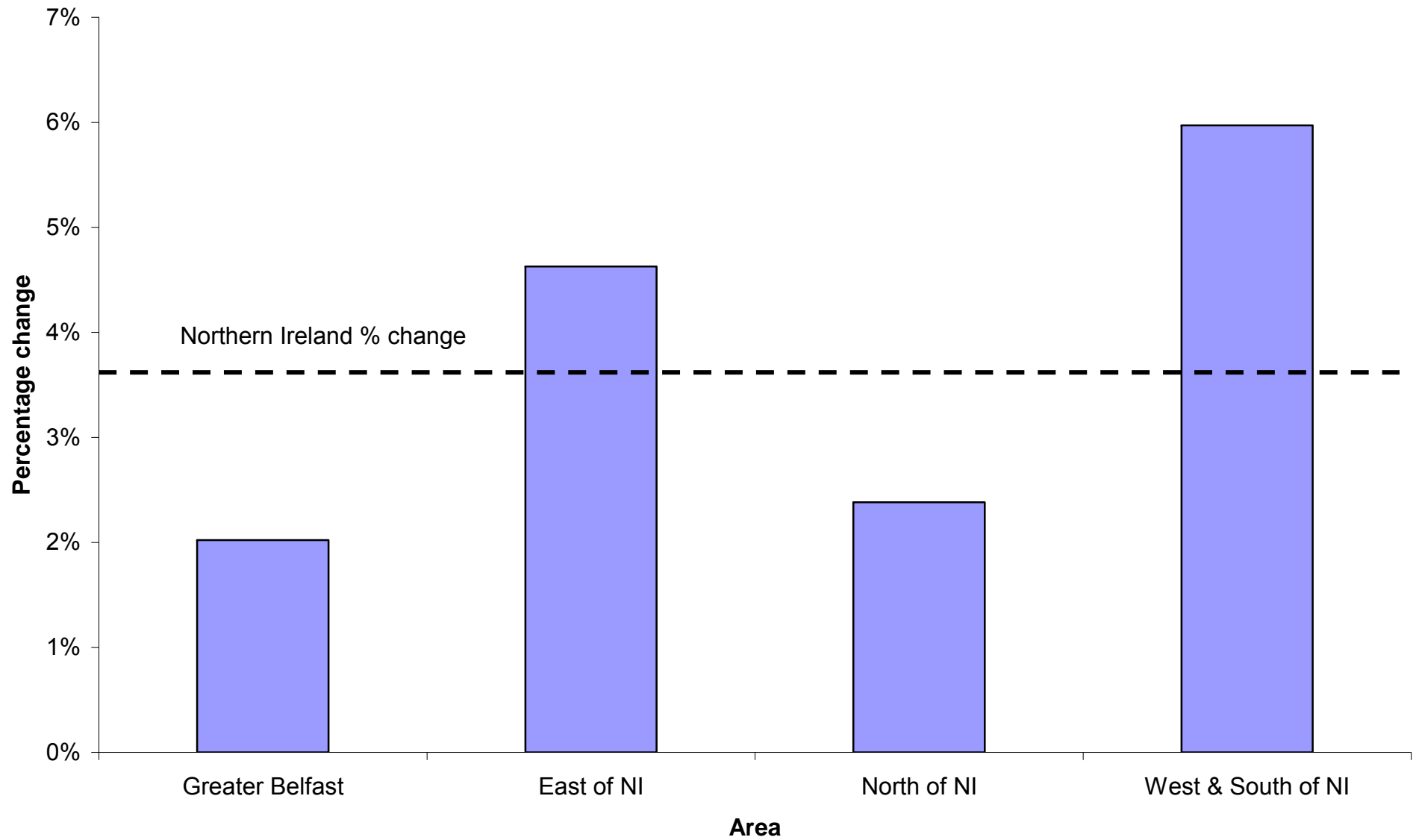


Figure 2: Percentage population change of persons aged 0-15 between 2008 and 2013

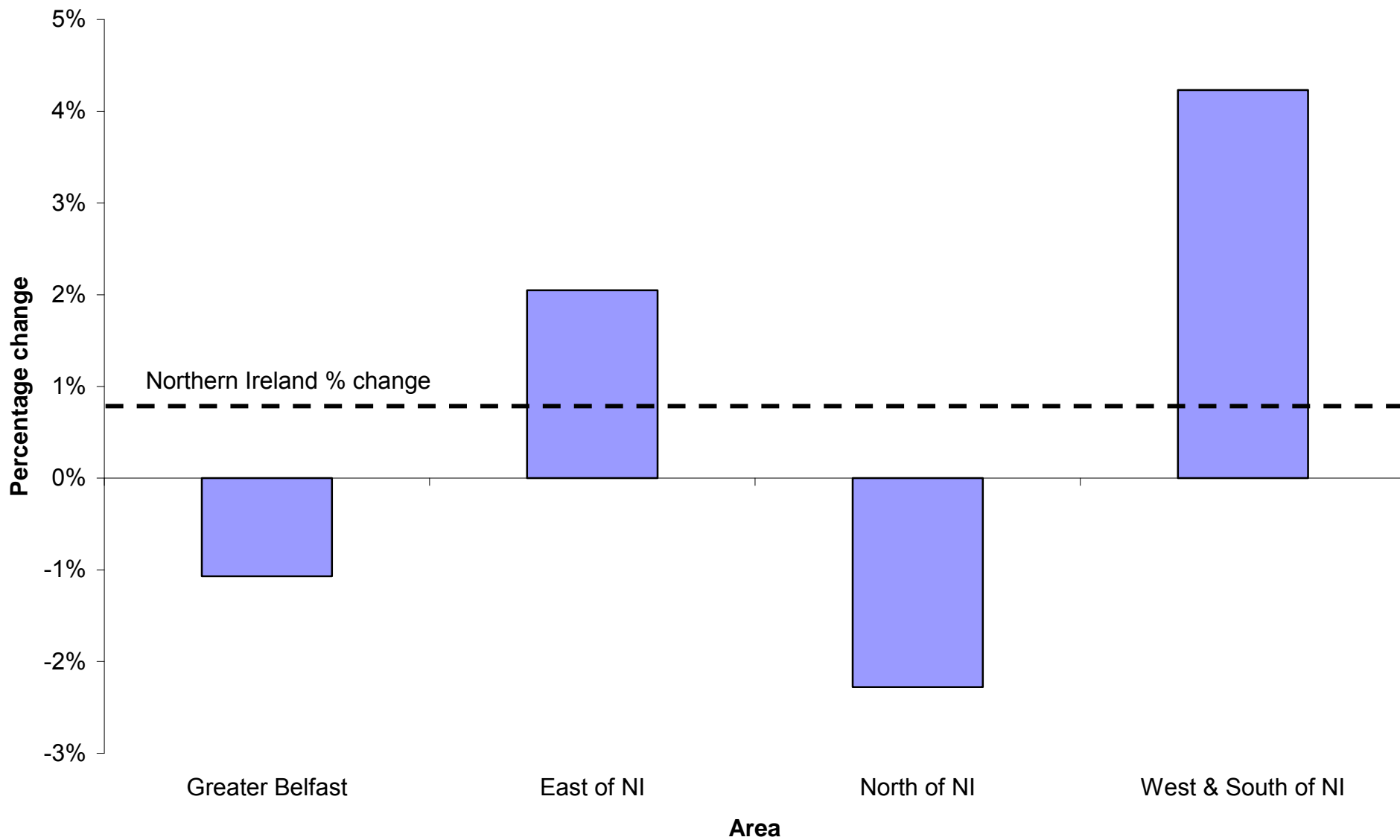


Figure 3: Percentage population change of persons aged 16-64 between 2008 and 2013

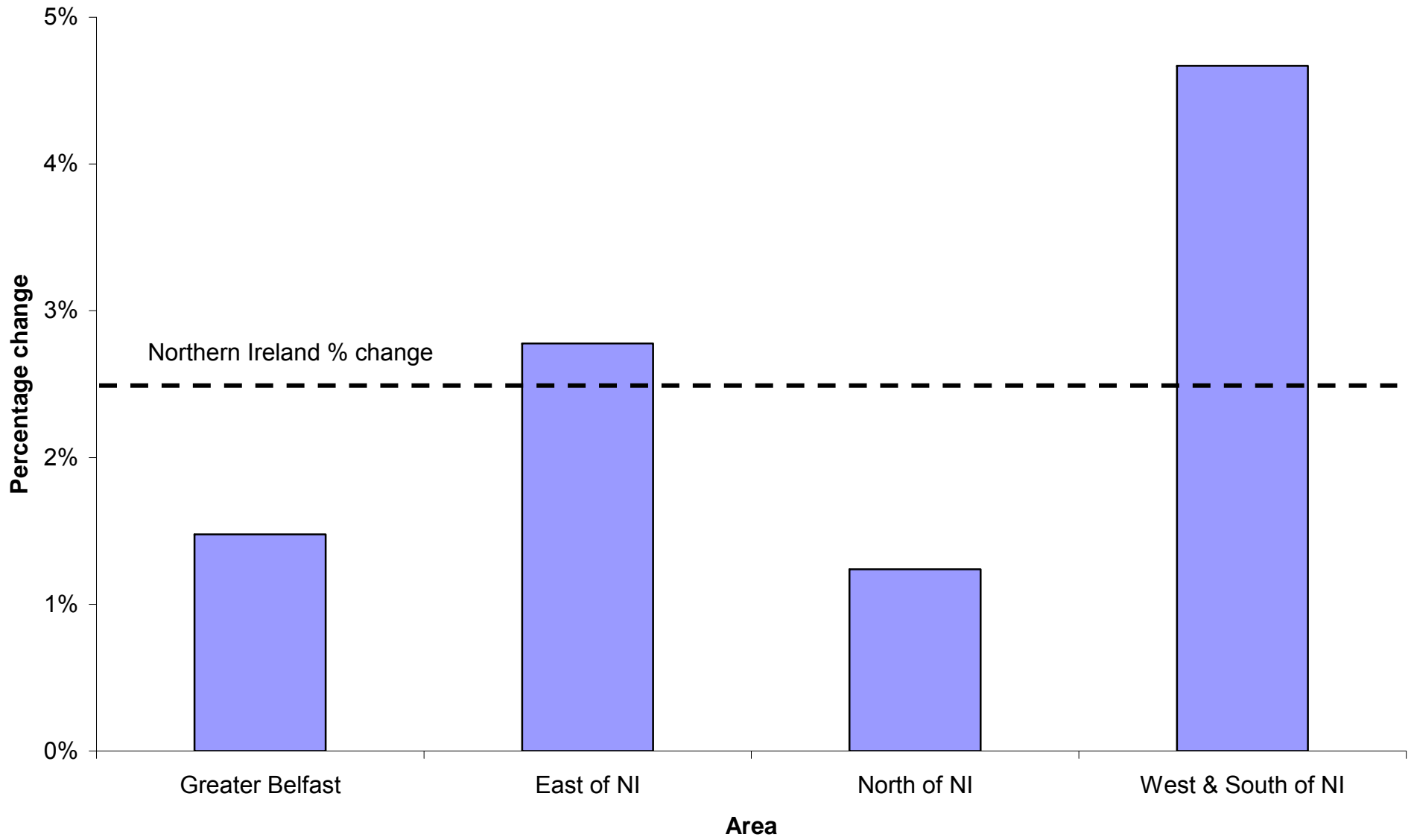
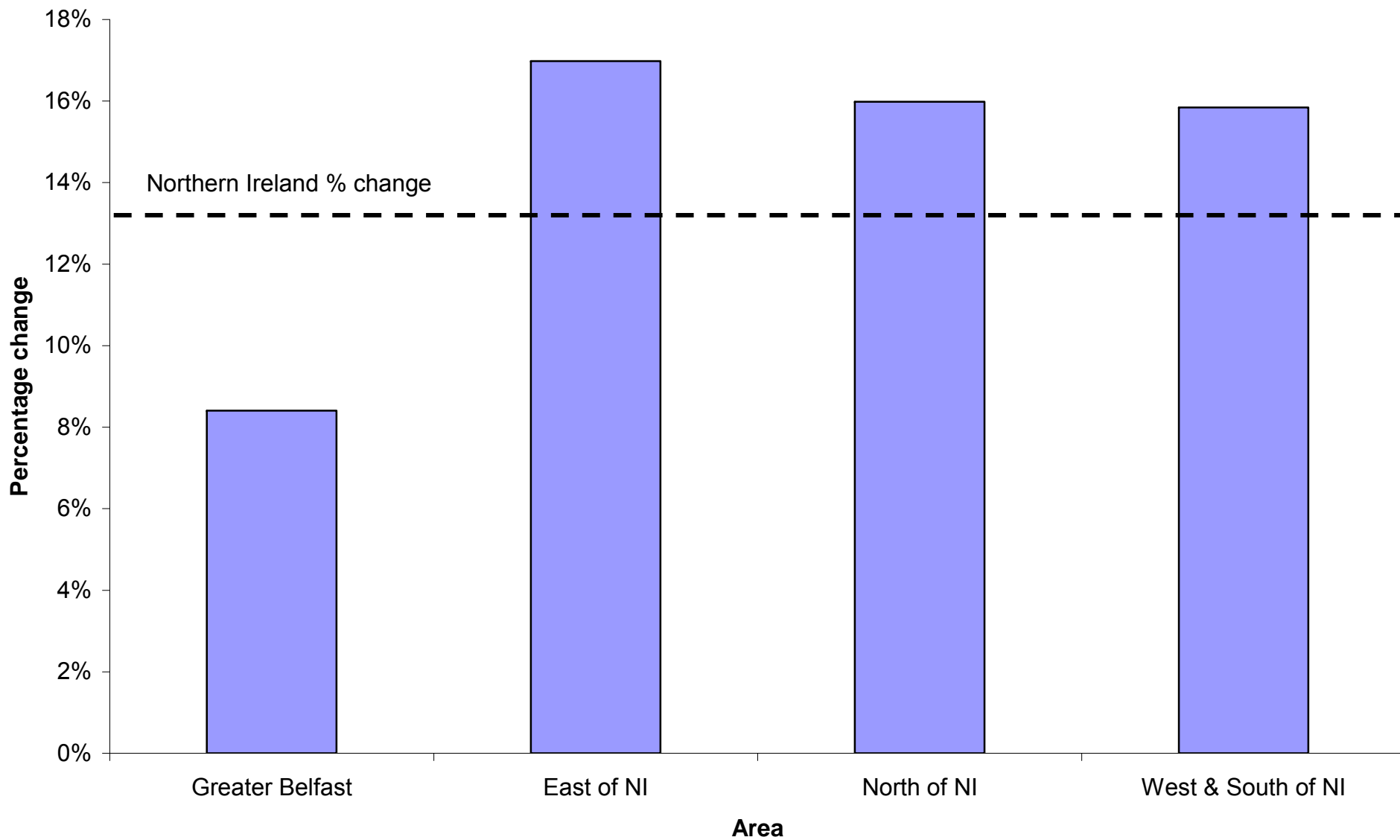


Figure 4: Percentage population change of persons aged 65+ between 2008 and 2013



DEATHS

Considering the number of deaths between 2008/9 and 2012/13 -

- The number of deaths in Northern Ireland is projected to decrease from 14,800 deaths in 2008/9 to 14,000 deaths in 2012/13.
- The largest projected proportionate decrease in the number of deaths is in Greater Belfast from 6,200 deaths in 2008/9 to 5,600 deaths in 2012/13.

BIRTHS

Considering the number of births between 2008/9 and 2012/13 -

- The number of births in Northern Ireland is projected to decrease from 25,400 births in 2008/9 to 25,000 births in 2012/13.
- The largest projected proportionate decrease in the number of births is in North of Northern Ireland from 4,000 births in 2008/9 to 3,700 births in 2012/13.

MIGRATION

Considering the number of migrants -

- Over the next 5 years around 9,000 more people are projected to come to Northern Ireland to live than leave.
- On average over the next 5 years Greater Belfast is projected to lose around 300 people annually through migration, while North of Northern Ireland is projected to lose 400 people each year. Both East of Northern Ireland and West & South of Northern Ireland are projected to gain through migration; 1,200 people each year in East of Northern Ireland and 1,300 in West & South of Northern Ireland.

MEDIAN AGE

Considering the median age between 2008 and 2013 -

- The median age in Northern Ireland is projected to increase from 36.5 years to 37.3 years.
- The greatest projected increase in median age is in North of Northern Ireland, which is projected to increase from 35.0 years to 36.7 years.
- Greater Belfast is projected to have the smallest increase in median age, up by just 0.4 years from 36.3 years to 36.7 years.

The following reports are attached:

1. Greater Belfast (which consists of Belfast and Outer Belfast) summary details 2008 to 2013
2. East of Northern Ireland summary details 2008 to 2013
3. North of Northern Ireland summary details 2008 to 2013
4. West & South of Northern Ireland summary details 2008 to 2013

Also included are a number of tables – these are listed below:

Table 1: Population Change Between 2008 and 2013, large regional areas

Table 2: Age Distribution of Population, 2013, large regional areas

Table 3: Population Change between 2008 and 2013 by Local Government District

Table 4: Population 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023, large regional areas

Greater Belfast summary details (Belfast, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Lisburn, Newtownabbey and North Down Local Government Districts)

- The population of Greater Belfast is projected to increase by 2% over the next 5 years. In 2008 the resident population in the Greater Belfast area was estimated to be 651,000; the population is projected to increase to 664,100 in 2013.
- The number of children in Greater Belfast is projected to fall by 1,400 over the next 5 years. This will result in a decrease in the number of children aged under 16 from 131,100 in 2008 to 129,700 in 2013.
- The number of people aged 16 to 64 in Greater Belfast is projected to rise from 420,600 in 2008 to 426,900 in 2013; an increase of 1%.
- The number of people aged 65 and over living in Greater Belfast is projected to increase from 99,300 in 2008 to 107,600 in 2013, an 8% increase. Within this group, the number of people aged 85 and over in Greater Belfast is projected to increase by 19% over the next 5 years.
- The number of births in Greater Belfast is projected to fall from a level of 9,100 births in 2008/9 to 8,600 births in 2012/3.
- The number of deaths in Greater Belfast is projected to fall from a level of 6,200 deaths in 2008/9 to 5,600 deaths in 2012/13.
- The projected population growth of 13,200 in Greater Belfast is the result of natural increase (more births than deaths) of 14,900 and a net out migration of 1,700 persons over the five year period 2008 to 2013.
- In 2008 the population of Greater Belfast makes up 37% of the Northern Ireland population – by 2013 the population of Greater Belfast is projected to fall to 36% of the Northern Ireland population.

East of Northern Ireland summary details (Antrim, Ards, Ballymena, Banbridge, Craigavon, Down and Larne Local Government Districts)

- The population of East of Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 5% over the next 5 years. In 2008 the resident population in East of Northern Ireland was estimated to be 432,500; the population is projected to rise to 452,500 in 2013.
- The number of children in East of Northern Ireland is projected to rise by over 1,900 over the next 5 years. This will result in an increase in the number of children aged under 16 from 92,500 in 2008 to 94,400 in 2013.
- The number of people aged 16 to 64 in East of Northern Ireland is projected to rise from 278,900 in 2008 to 286,700 in 2013; an increase of 3%.
- The number of people aged 65 and over living in East of Northern Ireland is projected to increase from 61,100 in 2008 to 71,500 in 2013, a 17% increase. Within this group, the number of people aged 85 and over in East of Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 22% over the next 5 years.
- The number of births in East of Northern Ireland is projected to remain around 6,200 births per year in the period 2008/9 to 2012/13.
- The number of deaths in East of Northern Ireland is projected to remain around 3,400 deaths per year in the period 2008/9 to 2012/13.
- The projected population growth of 20,000 in East of Northern Ireland is the result of natural increase (more births than deaths) of 13,900 and a net in migration of 6,100 persons over the five year period 2008 to 2013.
- In 2008 the population of East of Northern Ireland makes up 24% of the Northern Ireland population – by 2013 the population of East of Northern Ireland is projected to rise to 25% of the Northern Ireland population.

North of Northern Ireland summary details (Ballymoney, Coleraine, Derry, Limavady, Moyle and Strabane Local Government Districts)

- The population of North of Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 2% over the next 5 years. In 2008 the resident population in North of Northern Ireland was estimated to be 286,800; the population is projected to rise to 293,600 in 2013.
- The number of children in North of Northern Ireland is projected to fall by 1,500 over the next 5 years. This will result in a decrease in the number of children aged under 16 from 64,400 in 2008 to 63,000 in 2013.
- The number of people aged 16 to 64 in North of Northern Ireland is projected to rise from 184,800 in 2008 to 187,100 in 2013; an increase of 1%.
- The number of people aged 65 and over living in North of Northern Ireland is projected to increase from 37,600 in 2008 to 43,600 in 2013, a 16% increase. Within the group, the number of people aged 85 and over in North of Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 29% over the next 5 years.
- The number of births in North of Northern Ireland is projected to fall from a level of 4,000 births in 2008/9 to 3,700 births in 2012/13.
- The number of deaths in North of Northern Ireland is projected to remain at a level of around 2,100 deaths per year in the period 2008/9 to 2012/13.
- The projected population growth of 6,800 in North of Northern Ireland is the result of natural increase (more births than deaths) of 8,700 and a net out migration of 1,900 persons over the five year period 2008 to 2013.
- In 2008 the population of North of Northern Ireland makes up 16% of the Northern Ireland population – by 2013 this population is projected to continue to make up 16% of the Northern Ireland population.

West & South of Northern Ireland summary details (Armagh, Cookstown, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Magherafelt, Newry & Mourne and Omagh Local Government Districts)

- The population of West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 6% over the next 5 years. In 2008 the resident population in West & South of Northern Ireland was estimated to be 404,700; the population is projected to rise to 428,900 in 2013.
- The number of children in West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to rise by 3,900 over the next 5 years. This will result in an increase in the number of children aged under 16 from 93,100 in 2008 to 97,000 in 2013.
- The number of people aged 16 to 64 in West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to rise from 260,800 in 2008 to 273,000 in 2013; an increase of 5%.
- The number of people aged 65 and over living in West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to increase from 50,800 in 2008 to 58,900 in 2013 a 16% increase. Within the group, the number of people aged 85 and over in West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 31% over the next 5 years.
- The number of births in West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to rise from a level of 6,200 births in 2008/9 to 6,500 births in 2012/13.
- The number of deaths in West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to fall from a level of 3,000 deaths in 2008/9 to 2,900 deaths in 2012/13.
- The projected population growth of 24,200 in West & South of Northern Ireland is the result of natural increase (more births than deaths) of 17,500 and a net in migration of 6,700 persons over the five year period 2008 to 2013.
- In 2008 the population of West & South of Northern Ireland makes up 23% of the Northern Ireland population – by 2013 this population is projected to continue to make up 23% of the Northern Ireland population.

Table 1: Population Change Between 2008 and 2013, large regional areas

Area	Population (2008)	Percentage of NI Population (2008)	Population (2013)	Percentage of NI Population (2013)	Percentage Increase (2008-2013)
Northern Ireland	1,775,000	100.0	1,839,200	100.0	3.6
Greater Belfast	651,000	36.7	664,100	36.1	2.0
East of Northern Ireland	432,500	24.4	452,500	24.6	4.6
North of Northern Ireland	286,800	16.2	293,600	16.0	2.4
West & South of Northern Ireland	404,700	22.8	428,900	23.3	6.0

Table 2: Age Distribution of Population, 2013, large regional areas

Area	Percentage Aged Under 16 (2013)	Percentage Aged 16-64 (2013)	Percentage Aged 65+ (2013)	Median Age (2013)	Average Births (2008/9-2012/3)	Average Deaths (2008/9-2012/3)	Average Migration (2008/9-2012/3)
Northern Ireland	20.9	63.8	15.3	37.3	25,100	14,200	1,800
Greater Belfast	19.5	64.3	16.2	36.7	8,700	5,800	-300
East of Northern Ireland	20.9	63.4	15.8	37.5	6,200	3,400	1,200
North of Northern Ireland	21.4	63.7	14.8	36.7	3,800	2,100	-400
West & South of Northern Ireland	22.6	63.6	13.7	34.3	6,400	2,900	1,300

Table 3: Population Change between 2008 and 2013 by Local Government District

Area	Population (2008)	Population (2013)	Percentage Increase (2008-2013)
Northern Ireland	1,775,000	1,839,200	3.6
Antrim LGD	53,200	56,500	6.1
Ards LGD	77,600	79,800	2.8
Armagh LGD	58,200	61,200	5.2
Ballymena LGD	62,700	64,900	3.4
Ballymoney LGD	30,100	31,700	5.2
Banbridge LGD	47,000	49,600	5.5
Belfast LGD	268,300	270,800	0.9
Carrickfergus LGD	40,000	40,800	1.8
Castlereagh LGD	66,200	67,400	1.9
Coleraine LGD	57,000	56,900	-0.2
Cookstown LGD	35,900	38,100	5.9
Craigavon LGD	90,800	98,000	7.9
Derry LGD	109,100	112,100	2.7
Down LGD	69,800	72,200	3.4
Dungannon LGD	55,400	60,500	9.2
Fermanagh LGD	62,000	64,200	3.5
Larne LGD	31,300	31,700	1.3
Limavady LGD	34,100	34,800	2.0
Lisburn LGD	114,800	120,100	4.6
Magherafelt LGD	43,800	46,300	5.5
Moyle LGD	16,900	17,300	2.8
Newry & Mourne LGD	97,300	104,500	7.4
Newtownabbey LGD	82,700	85,200	3.0
North Down LGD	78,900	79,800	1.2
Omagh LGD	52,100	54,200	4.0
Strabane LGD	39,600	40,900	3.2

Table 4: Population 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023, large regional areas

Area	Population (2008)	Population (2013)	Population (2018)	Population (2023)
Northern Ireland	1,775,000	1,839,200	1,895,600	1,945,800
Greater Belfast	651,000	664,100	674,200	682,700
East of Northern Ireland	432,500	452,500	470,700	487,500
North of Northern Ireland	286,800	293,600	298,500	301,700
West & South of Northern Ireland	404,700	428,900	452,300	474,000

NOTES TO EDITORS

1. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces national population projections for the UK and constituent countries. Projections are made every second year, based on a review of the trends affecting fertility, mortality and migration. The national projections can be found at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=8519>

2. NISRA produces sub-national population projections for Local Government Districts (LGDs) and related geographies. Detailed statistics on sub-Northern Ireland population projections can be obtained from the NISRA website at:

<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp47.htm>.

3. Statistics on sub-Northern Ireland population projections can be obtained by sending a request to NISRA Customer Services

Telephone: 028 9034 8160

Fax: 028 9034 8161

E-mail: census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk

Responsible Statistician: Dr David Marshall

4. The large regional areas in this press release correspond to the NUTS III areas with the amalgamation of Belfast and Outer Belfast to form Greater Belfast. The areas are defined as

- **Greater Belfast:** Belfast, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Lisburn, Newtownabbey and North Down LGDs.
- **East of Northern Ireland:** Antrim, Ards, Ballymena, Banbridge, Craigavon, Down and Larne LGDs.
- **North of Northern Ireland:** Ballymoney, Coleraine, Derry, Limavady, Moyle and Strabane LGDs.
- **West & South of Northern Ireland:** Armagh, Cookstown, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Magherafelt, Newry & Mourne and Omagh LGDs.

5. Population projections are the result of applying long-term demographic assumptions only. They are solely based on historical trends in fertility, mortality and migration and they do not take into account planned policy changes and other social and economic factors which may influence population distribution. LGD level figures are thus less robust than those produced at Northern Ireland or large regional area. Similarly, the further into the future that projections are taken, the greater the degree of uncertainty associated with the projections.

6. All media inquiries should directed to DFP Press Office

Telephone: 028 9052 7374

Fax: 028 9052 7149