NISRA STATISTICAL BULLETIN

Coverage: Northern Ireland
Date: 30 October 2014 (9.30am)
Geographical Area: Northern Ireland
Theme: Population

Population projections for areas within Northern Ireland (2012-based)

Key Points:

- Over the decade 2012-2022, the population of Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 5.2 per cent (i.e. 94,900 people), reaching 1,918,500 people in 2022.

- Population growth is projected for each of the 11 new Local Government Districts over the decade, ranging from 1.2 per cent (Derry & Strabane) to 10.1 per cent (Mid Ulster).

- Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon is projected to experience the greatest growth in terms of the number of people (i.e. 19,900 people), accounting for just over one fifth (20.9 per cent) of the total growth across Northern Ireland during the decade 2012-2022.

- Whilst the number of children in Northern Ireland (i.e. those aged under 16 years) is projected to grow by 4.9 per cent throughout the decade 2012-2022, there is a projected decrease in the number of children in 5 of the 11 new Local Government Districts.

- The working age population of Northern Ireland (i.e. those aged 16 to 64) is projected to experience modest growth (0.5 per cent) over the decade 2012-2022. The working age population is projected to decrease in 7 of the 11 new Local Government Districts, most notably in Derry & Strabane and North Down & Ards.

- The population aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 26.0 per cent over the decade 2012-2022, with each of the 11 new Local Government Districts projected to experience growth in this group. By 2022, the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to exceed the number of children in Causeway Coast & Glens, Mid & East Antrim, and North Down & Ards Local Government Districts.

More detailed figures and analysis are attached.

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Note: Throughout the report figures have been presented in a rounded form to ease readability. For example population figures have been presented to the nearest 100 and percentage changes have been presented to 1 decimal place. However, all calculations have been undertaken on the basis of unrounded numbers which will, in some instances, give rise to apparent discrepancies. This is particularly the case for the smaller population groups reported in Annex A.

1. Introduction

This report details the key findings from the 2012-based population projections for areas within Northern Ireland and replaces the 2008-based projections published in May 2010. The main focus of this report is on the 11 new Local Government Districts, which are currently operating in 'shadow form' until they replace the current 26 Districts on 1st April 2015. Annex A provides a 'key facts' sheet for each Local Government District, highlighting the projected population for the period mid-2012 to mid-2022. Detailed tables for these areas, as well as projections for the current 26 Local Government Districts, Health and Social Care Trusts, Education and Library Boards and NUTS-III Areas are available from the NISRA website.

These projections are not forecasts and do not attempt to predict the impact that future government policies, changing economic circumstances or other factors might have on demographic behaviour. Their primary purpose is to provide an estimate of the future size and age structure of the population for areas within Northern Ireland. Population projections are widely used in policy development, in areas such as housing, healthcare and education.

2. Background

National population projections by age and sex are produced every two years for the UK and its constituent countries by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on behalf of the National Statistician and the Registrars General of Scotland and Northern Ireland. The current set of national projections was published in November 2013[1] and is based on the mid-2012 population estimates and a set of underlying demographic assumptions regarding fertility, mortality and migration. This set of projections superseded the 2010-based National Population Projections, published in November 2011.

Northern Ireland level population projections are generally followed by projections for areas within Northern Ireland. However, 2010-based projections for areas within Northern Ireland were not produced due to the impending results from the 2011 Census. The release of Census results provided an opportunity to revise population estimates for inter-censal years, including those for mid-2010, which would have been the base year of the 2010-based population projections.

[1] Reports and detailed national projections at http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm

The impact of such a revision can be considerable for smaller areas. In addition, the revision of population estimates would impact on historical fertility and mortality rates, and also estimates of migration, which together form the assumptions for population projections. This added uncertainty lead to the decision to postpone the projections for areas within Northern Ireland.

3. Methodology

The 2012-based population projections have been produced using the cohort component methodology, akin to the method for mid-year population estimates, using mid-2012 population estimates as their starting point. Each year, the population is "aged on" by one year and adjustments are made for births, deaths and migration. However, unlike population estimates, these components of change are not observed but projected. This is done by applying assumptions regarding the number of children each woman will have (fertility) and the chance of dying (mortality) to the starting population, and adjusting for assumed movement of people into and out of Northern Ireland (net migration).

This method is followed for each area within Northern Ireland, using the POPGROUP software. The aggregate of projected populations of all areas are constrained to the published Northern Ireland level 2012-based population projections by sex and single year of age. This also applies to projected births, deaths and migration into and out of Northern Ireland. Projected migration flows to/from other areas within Northern Ireland are not subject to constraints, as they have a zero net effect at the Northern Ireland level. Further detail of the methodology is available on the NISRA website.

4. Assumptions

The long-term assumption of the Northern Ireland level 2012-based population projections were that (1) the hypothetical "average woman" in Northern Ireland will have 2.00 children in her lifetime, (2) improvement in mortality rates are projected to be 1.2% per annum, and (3) migration will be in balance with the same number of people coming here to live as leaving each year. These assumptions were based on recent trends in migration and do not attempt to predict the impact of government policies on, for example, migration and student fees.

In the first few years of the projection period, levels of fertility, mortality and migration are projected to gradually move from current estimated levels to the long-term assumptions. For example, population loss due to migration is projected to fall steadily from 900 people in the year ending mid-2013, to 100 people in the year ending mid-2018 before arriving at zero net migration. In total, 3,000 more people will leave Northern Ireland than come here to live over the period 2012-2018.

There are of course regional differences in fertility, mortality and migration within Northern Ireland. Demographic information from the most recent 5 years of data (mid-2008 to mid-2013) was used to establish how each area compares to the Northern Ireland average. For example, fertility rates were found to be 10% above average in the Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon Local Government District, and 8% below average in the new Belfast Local Government District. Similarly, although migration is assumed to be in balance in the long-term, the new Belfast Local Government District is projected to have a net loss of 1,150 people each year, whilst both Lisburn & Castlereagh and Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon Local Government Districts are projected to have a net gain of 600 people each year. Further details can be found in the assumptions consultation paper, which was reviewed and endorsed by a panel of local demographic experts.

5. Northern Ireland – National Projections

The Northern Ireland population is projected to rise by 94,900 people in the ten years between 2012 and 2022, an increase of 5.2 per cent. This period is characterized by moving from the current position on fertility, mortality and migration to the long-term assumptions starting from 2018.

This is markedly less than the estimated population growth of 7.3 per cent between 2003 and 2013. With broadly similar fertility rates and slightly higher mortality rates, the difference between these two periods is predominantly explained by the net migration position moving from annual average net inflow of 3,300 people between mid-2003 and mid-2013, to a projected position of moderate net outflow up to mid-2018 and zero net migration thereafter.

An important demographic trend is the ageing of the population, which is evident from several key indicators:

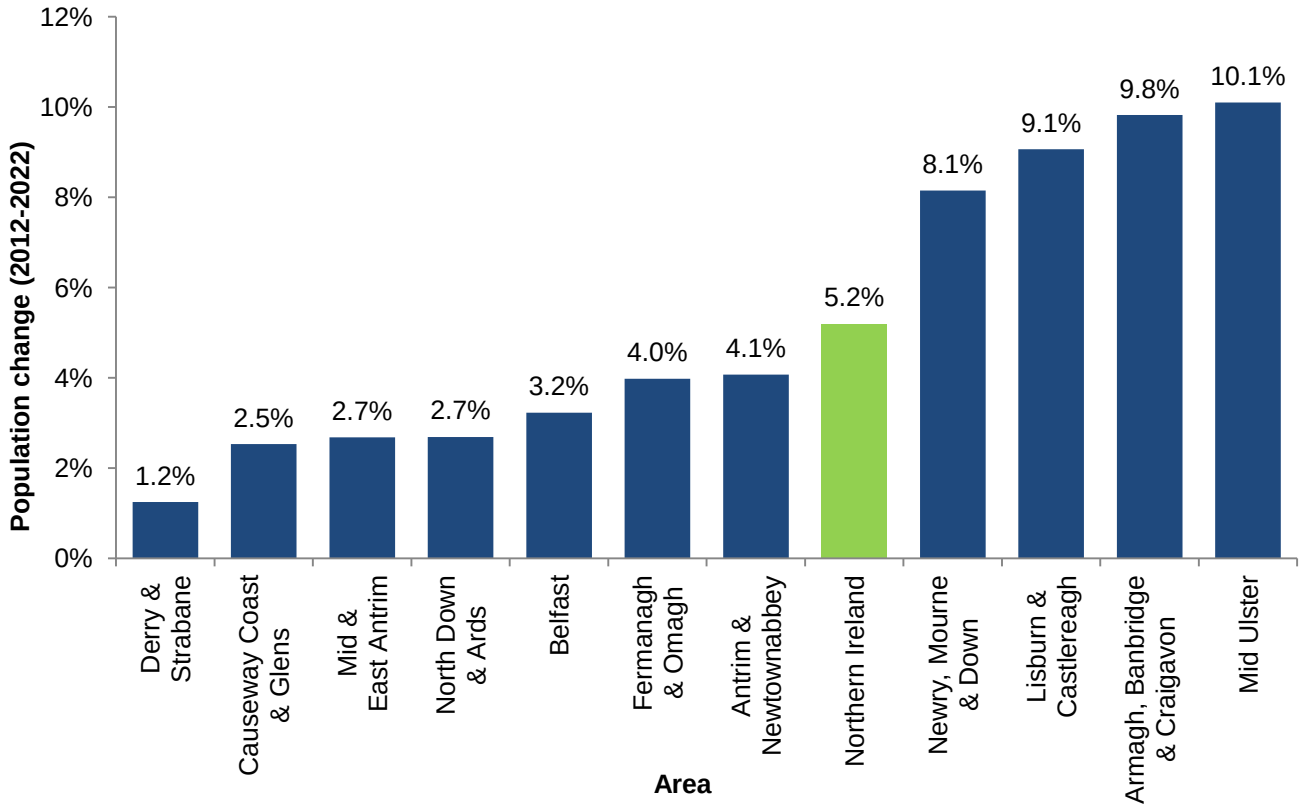
- the growth of the population aged 65 and over (26.0 per cent) is projected to be substantially larger than that of the remainder of the population (1.5 per cent) in the period 2012-2022;
- the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to exceed the number of children (i.e. those aged under 16) from mid-2027 onwards; and
- the median age is projected to rise from 37.6 years in 2012 to 39.8 years in 2022.

The Northern Ireland population is projected to reach 2 million people in 2036. Further detail on the Northern Ireland level population projections is available from the Statistical Report.

6. Local Government Districts – Projected Population

While each of the 11 new Local Government Districts in Northern Ireland is projected to have a growing population over the decade 2012-2022, the rates of growth vary across the country (see Table 1, Map 1 and Figure 1,). The largest population increase of 19,900 people (9.8 per cent) is projected to occur in Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon Local Government District, accounting for 20.9 per cent of the projected population growth in Northern Ireland between mid-2012 and mid-2022. In terms of percentage growth, Mid Ulster Local Government District is projected to experience the largest rate of population growth (10.1 per cent).

Figure 1: Projected population change for the 11 new Local Government Districts (2012-2022)



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The lowest level of growth, both in terms of the number of people (1,900) and the rate (1.2 per cent), was projected for Derry & Strabane Local Government District. Its projected rate of population growth was less than half of that for Causeway Coast & Glens Local Government District, which had the second smallest projected rate of growth (2.5 per cent).

Table 1: Projected Population change for the 11 new Local Districts in Northern Ireland (2012, 2022, 2037)

Area	Population Figures						Population Change			
	2012		2022		2037		2012-2022		2012-2037	
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	%	People	%
Northern Ireland	**1,823,600**	***100.0***	**1,918,500**	***100.0***	**2,004,500**	***100.0***	**94,900**	**5.2**	**180,900**	**9.9**
Antrim & Newtownabbey	139,200	*7.6*	144,800	*7.5*	148,800	*7.4*	5,700	*4.1*	9,600	*6.9*
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	202,400	*11.1*	222,300	*11.6*	249,200	*12.4*	19,900	*9.8*	46,800	*23.1*
Belfast	334,000	*18.3*	344,700	*18.0*	346,700	*17.3*	10,800	*3.2*	12,700	*3.8*
Causeway, Coast & Glens	141,400	*7.8*	145,000	*7.6*	144,100	*7.2*	3,600	*2.5*	2,700	*1.9*
Derry & Strabane	148,600	*8.1*	150,500	*7.8*	147,700	*7.4*	1,900	*1.2*	-1,000	*-0.6*
Fermanagh & Omagh	114,200	*6.3*	118,800	*6.2*	122,800	*6.1*	4,500	*4.0*	8,500	*7.5*
Lisburn & Castlereagh	136,300	*7.5*	148,700	*7.7*	163,000	*8.1*	12,400	*9.1*	26,700	*19.6*
Mid & East Antrim	135,800	*7.4*	139,500	*7.3*	140,100	*7.0*	3,600	*2.7*	4,300	*3.2*
Mid Ulster	140,400	*7.7*	154,500	*8.1*	173,400	*8.7*	14,200	*10.1*	33,100	*23.6*
Newry, Mourne & Down	173,700	*9.5*	187,800	*9.8*	205,000	*10.2*	14,100	*8.1*	31,300	*18.0*
North Down & Ards	157,600	*8.6*	161,900	*8.4*	163,800	*8.2*	4,200	*2.7*	6,200	*3.9*

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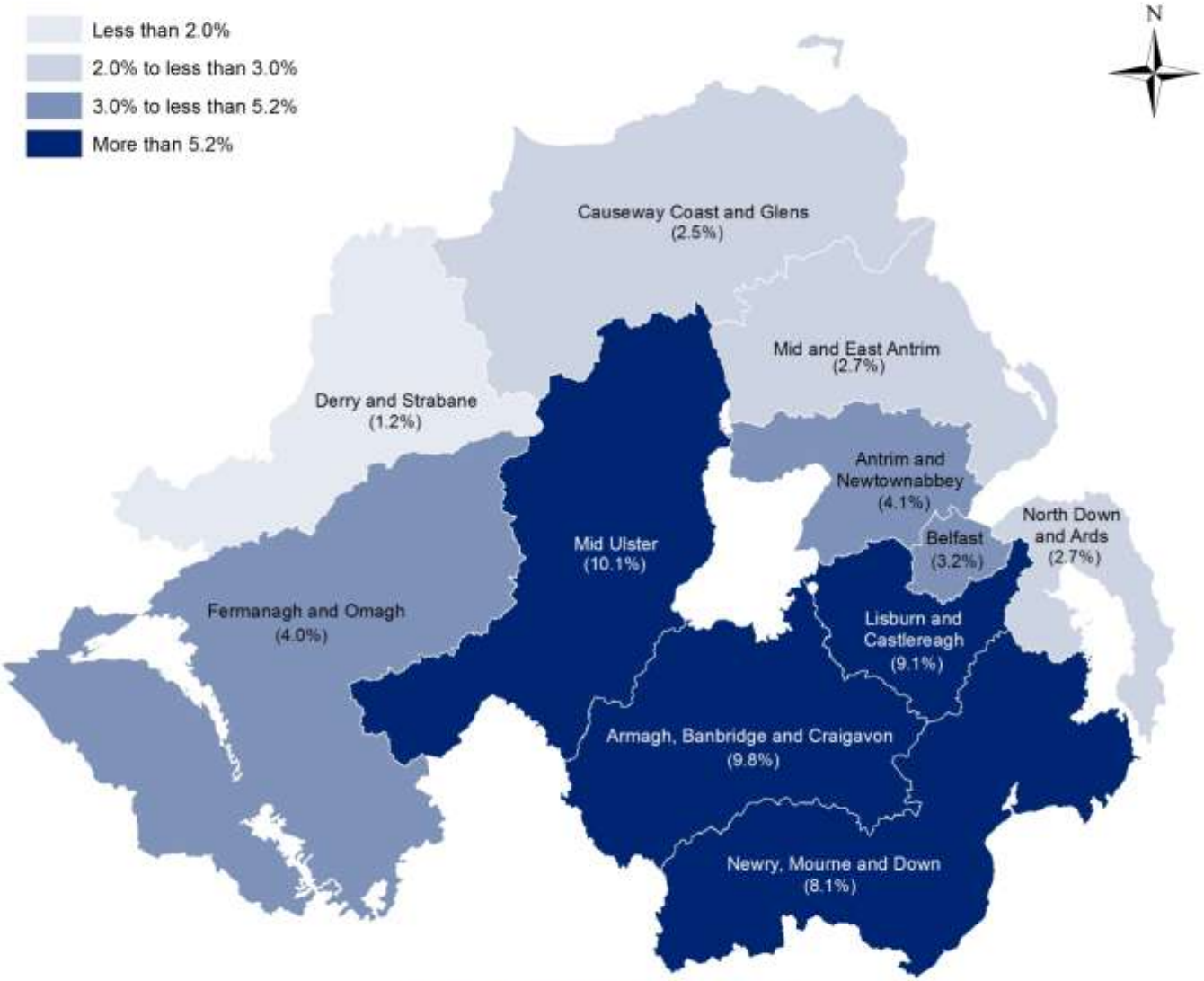
Map 1: Projected population growth for the 11 new Local Government Districts (2012-2022)



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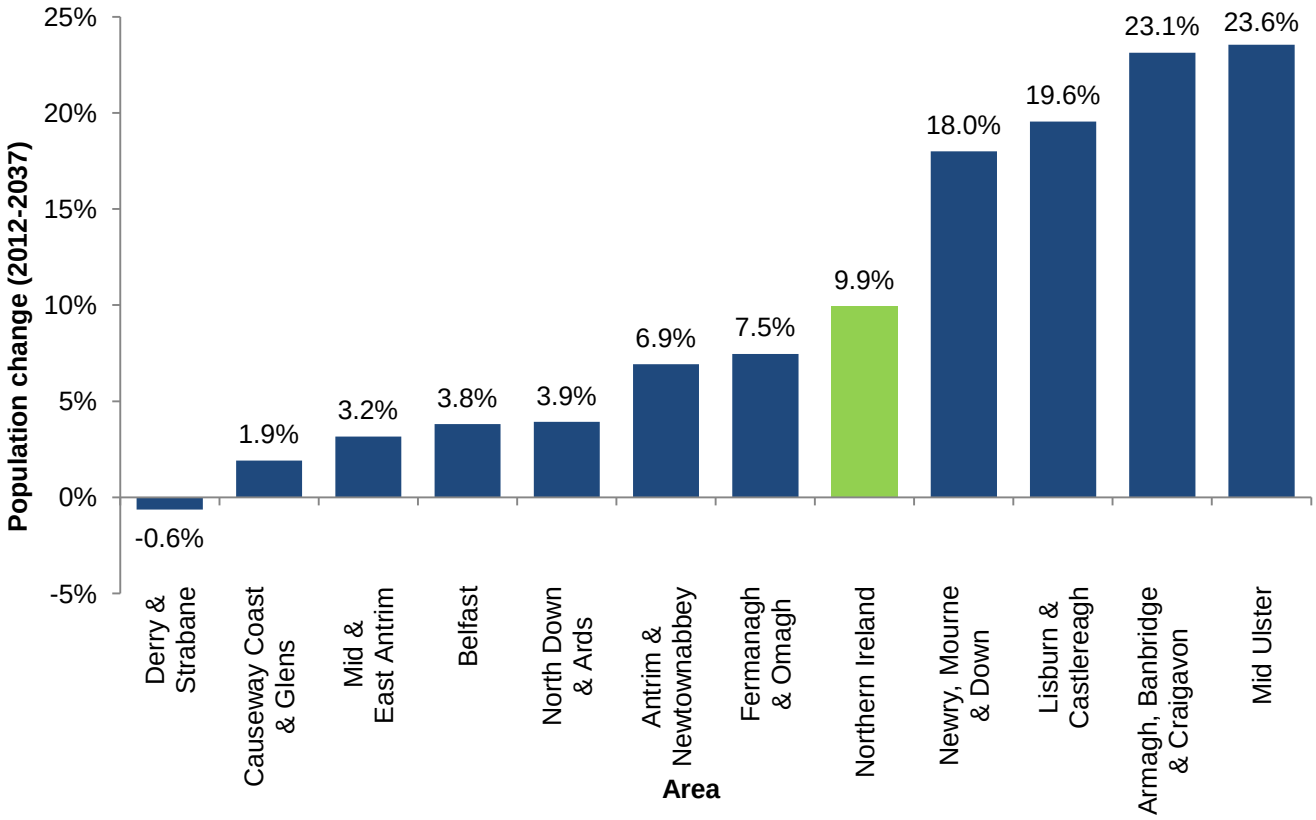
The new Belfast Local Government District has by far the largest population (334,000 people in mid-2012) and will remain the largest despite its modest projected population growth of 3.2 per cent between mid-2012 and mid-2022. Over this period, its proportion of the Northern Ireland population is projected to fall slightly from 18.3 per cent to 18.0 per cent. Fermanagh & Omagh Local Government District will continue to have the smallest population in mid-2022 (118,800 people) accounting for 6.2 per cent of the projected Northern Ireland population.

Over the next 25 years (mid-2012 to mid-2037), the Northern Ireland population is projected to increase by 9.9 per cent. The regional differences in rates of population growth persist, with populations in Mid Ulster (23.6 per cent) and Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon (23.1 per cent) Local Government Districts growing by more than double the Northern Ireland rate (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Projected population change for the 11 new Local Government Districts (2012-2037)



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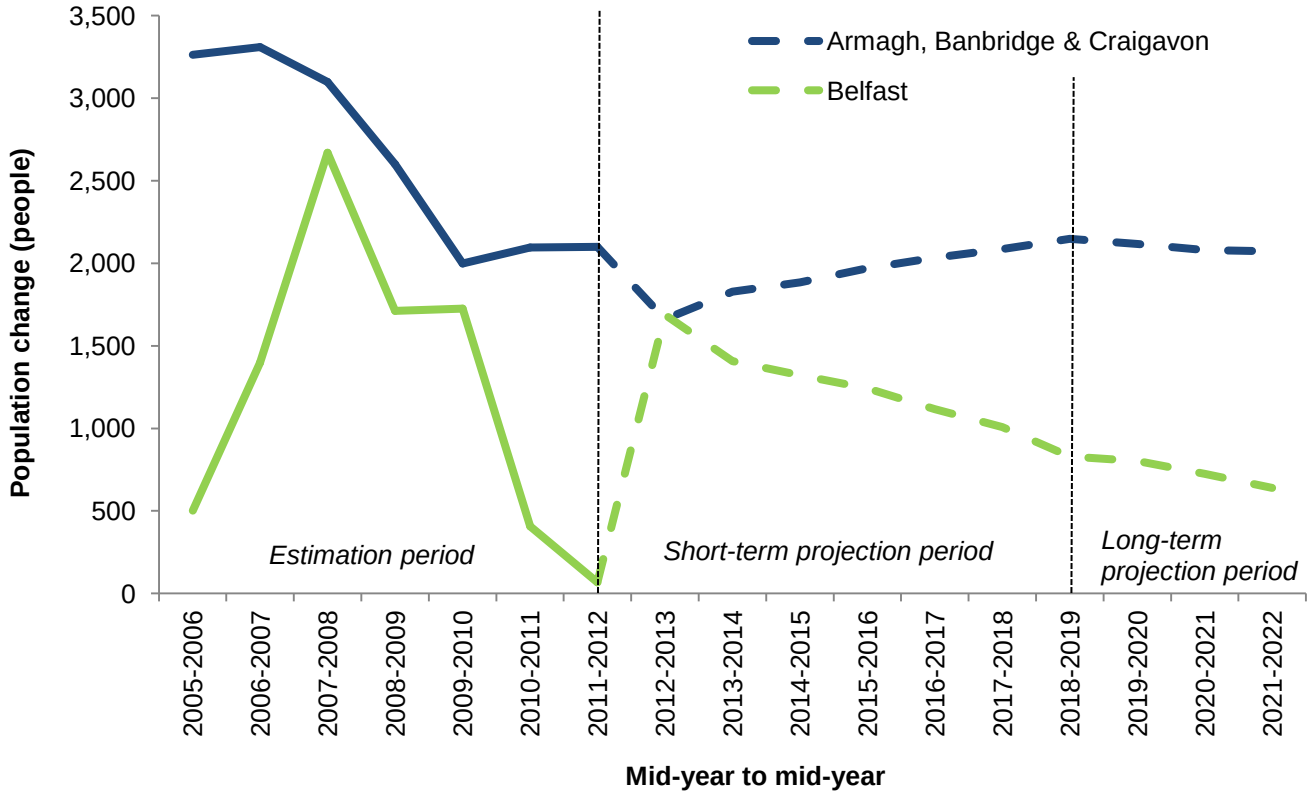
Derry & Strabane is the only Local Government District where the population is projected to decline by mid-2037 (a reduction of 0.6 per cent) relative to the mid-2012 population. It is projected to reach a population peak in mid-2024 with 150,500 people, but decline thereafter. By mid-2037, its projected population of 147,700 people is roughly equal to its estimated population for mid-2008. Other Local Government Districts that are projected to reach a population peak prior to mid-2037 are Causeway Coast & Glens (mid-2028), Belfast and Mid & East Antrim (both mid-2031) and North Down and Ards (mid-2032).

Figure 3 shows the estimated and projected population change for Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon and Belfast Local Government Districts. The short-term projection period mid-2012 to mid-2018 can be characterized by the gradual move towards the long-term assumptions, and largely driven by changing net migration. For Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon Local Government District, net migration rises from 100 to 600 people in this period, while for Belfast Local Government District it falls from a net gain of 100 people in the year ending mid-2013, to a net loss of 1,100 people in the year ending mid-2018. These changes in net migration explain most of the population changes in this period.

Figure 3: Estimated (2005-2012) and projected (2012-2022) annual population change, Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon and Belfast Local Government Districts



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From mid-2018 onwards, annual population growth is projected to slowly decline in all Local Government Districts. In this period, the long-term assumptions on net migration and fertility rates are kept constant. Although mortality rates are still improving year-on-year, the number of deaths are projected to continue to increase as a result of an ageing population.

Detailed figures are available from the NISRA website. The remainder of this report will focus on the population projections over the decade 2012-2022, looking at the projected components of population change (Section 7) and projections by age group (Section 8).

7. Local Government Districts – Projected Components of Change

The projected components of change are a direct result of the population at the start of the projection period (mid-2012), the ageing of the population and the assumptions on fertility, mortality and migration. For example, the projected number of births is the result of the number of women of childbearing age and the area/age-specific fertility rates. Note that migration can also influence the number of births, by removing or adding women of childbearing age to the population.

The largest numbers of births and deaths are projected to occur in Belfast Local Government District (See Table 2). This is mostly driven by its population size. It is clear to see that the fastest growing Local Government Districts – Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon (9.8 per cent) and Mid Ulster (10.1 per cent) – have a combination of above average birth rates, below average death rates, and positive (i.e. inward) net migration. For Lisburn & Castlereagh Local Government District, the third fastest growing District, the below average birth rate and above average death rate are compensated by the highest net inward migration rate.

In contrast, the smallest rate of population growth over the decade is projected for Derry & Strabane Local Government District (1.2 per cent), which is predominantly driven by a relatively large loss due to migration (7,400 people), despite an above average birth rate and a below average death rate.

On average, natural change – the surplus of births over deaths – is projected to add 9,800 people to the population each year over the decade 2012-2022. The lowest natural change is projected for North Down & Ards Local Government District (300 people per year), and is particularly evident from the small difference between the average number of births per 1,000 people (10.8) and the average number of deaths per 1,000 people (9.0). This explains in part its relatively small projected population growth, despite its position of net inward migration.

Table 2: Average annual births, deaths and net migration (mid-2012 to mid-2022) for the 11 new Local Government Districts, numbers and rates (per 1,000 population)

	Average annual births (mid-2012 to mid-2022)		Average annual deaths (mid-2012 to mid-2022)		Average annual net migration (mid-2012 to mid-2022)	
Area	**People**	**Per 1,000 population**	**People**	**Per 1,000 population**	**People***	**Per 1,000 population**
Northern Ireland	**24,300**	***13.0***	**14,600**	***7.8***	**- 300**	***- 0.2***
Antrim & Newtownabbey	1,800	*12.5*	1,100	*7.8*	- 100	*- 0.6*
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	3,000	*14.3*	1,500	*7.2*	+ 500	*+ 2.3*
Belfast	4,800	*14.0*	2,900	*8.5*	- 800	*- 2.4*
Causeway Coast & Glens	1,700	*11.7*	1,100	*7.8*	- 200	*- 1.4*
Derry & Strabane	2,000	*13.5*	1,100	*7.4*	- 700	*- 4.9*
Fermanagh & Omagh	1,400	*12.3*	900	*7.5*	- 100	*- 0.9*
Lisburn & Castlereagh	1,700	*12.2*	1,100	*7.9*	+ 600	*+ 4.4*
Mid & East Antrim	1,500	*11.2*	1,200	*8.4*	0	*- 0.1*
Mid Ulster	2,200	*14.7*	1,000	*6.5*	+ 200	*+ 1.4*
Newry, Mourne & Down	2,500	*14.1*	1,300	*7.3*	+ 200	*+ 1.0*
North Down & Ards	1,700	*10.8*	1,400	*9.0*	+ 100	*+ 0.9*

* A negative value (-) indicates net outward migration and a positive value (+) indicates net inward migration.

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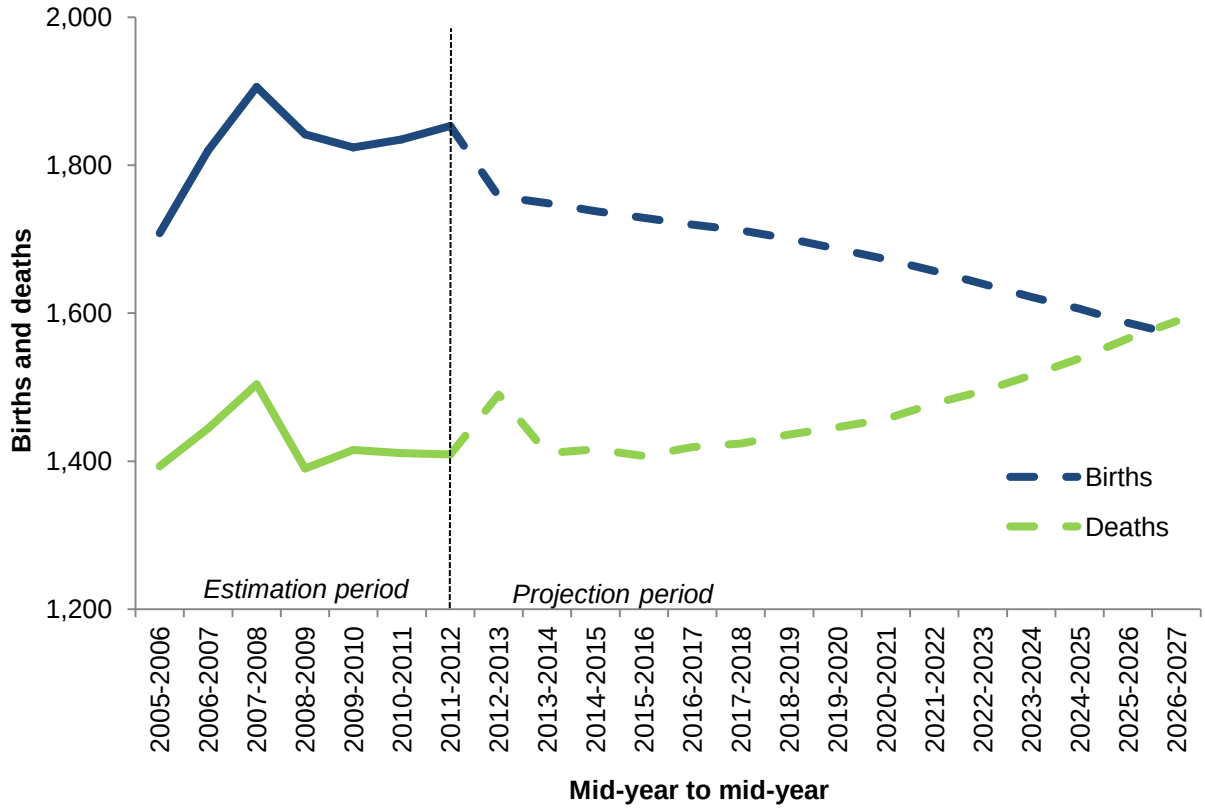
North Down & Ards Local Government District is projected to be the first District where the number of deaths will exceed the number of births. This is projected to occur from mid-2026 onwards (See Figure 4), and can be directly linked to the ageing population. Other Local Government Districts where this is projected to occur are Mid & East Antrim (from mid-2032 onwards) and Causeway Coast & Glens (from mid-2033 onwards).

Figure 4: Estimated (2002-2012) and projected (2012-2027) number of births and deaths, North Down & Ards Local Government Districts (non-zero y-axis)



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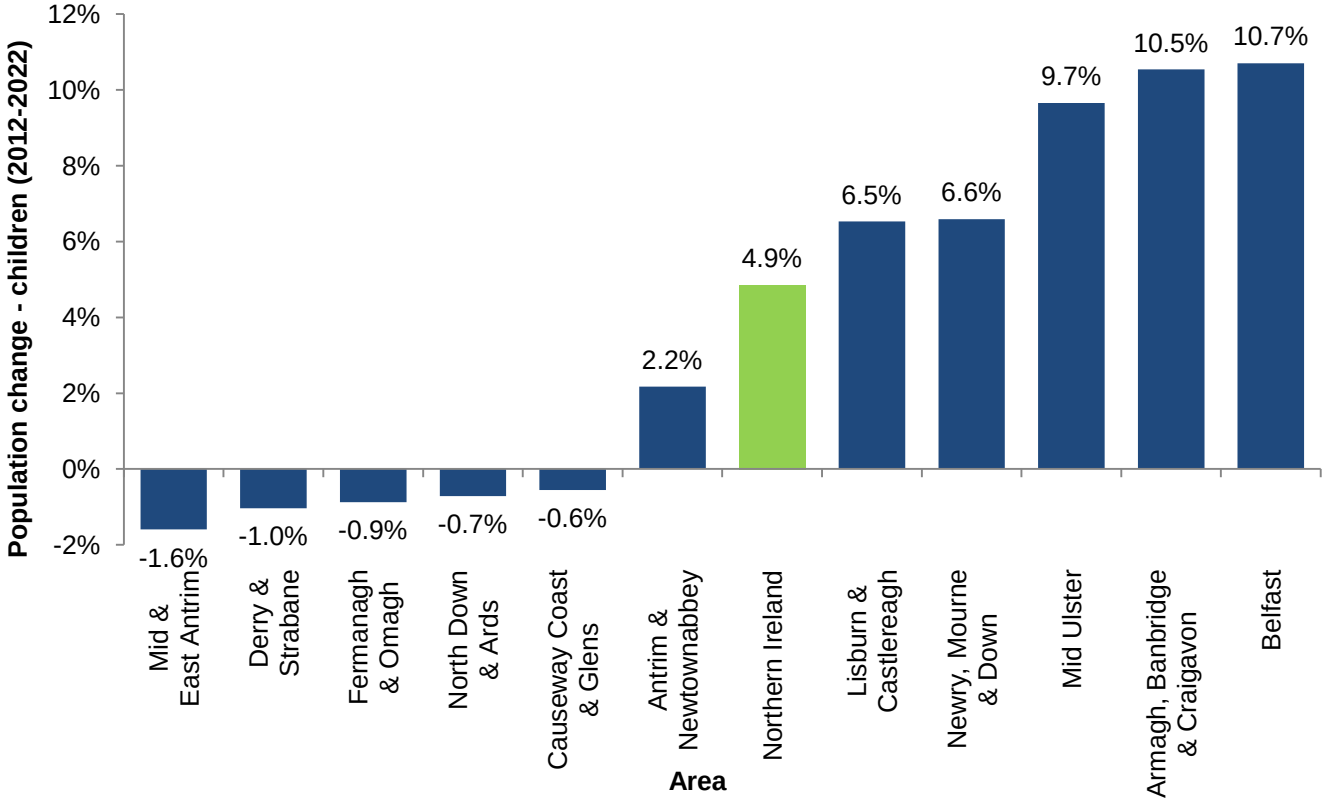
8. Local Government Districts – Projected Population by Age

Population projections by age will focus on three broad age groups: children (i.e. those aged under 16 years), working age (i.e. those 16 to 64 years) and the population aged 65 and over.

Children (i.e. those aged under 16 years)

The number of children in Northern Ireland is projected to grow by 18,500 (4.9 per cent), from 382,100 children in mid-2012 to 400,700 children in mid-2022. Just over half of this growth (9,800 children or 53.0 per cent) is set to originate from a surplus of births over the number of children ageing out of this age group and a relatively small number of deaths. Migration contributed just under half (47.0 per cent or 8,700 children) of the projected growth in the number of children over the decade in question. Figure 5 shows the projected change in the number of children by Local Government District.

Figure 5: Projected change in number of children (i.e. those aged under 16) for the 11 new Local Government Districts (2012-2022)



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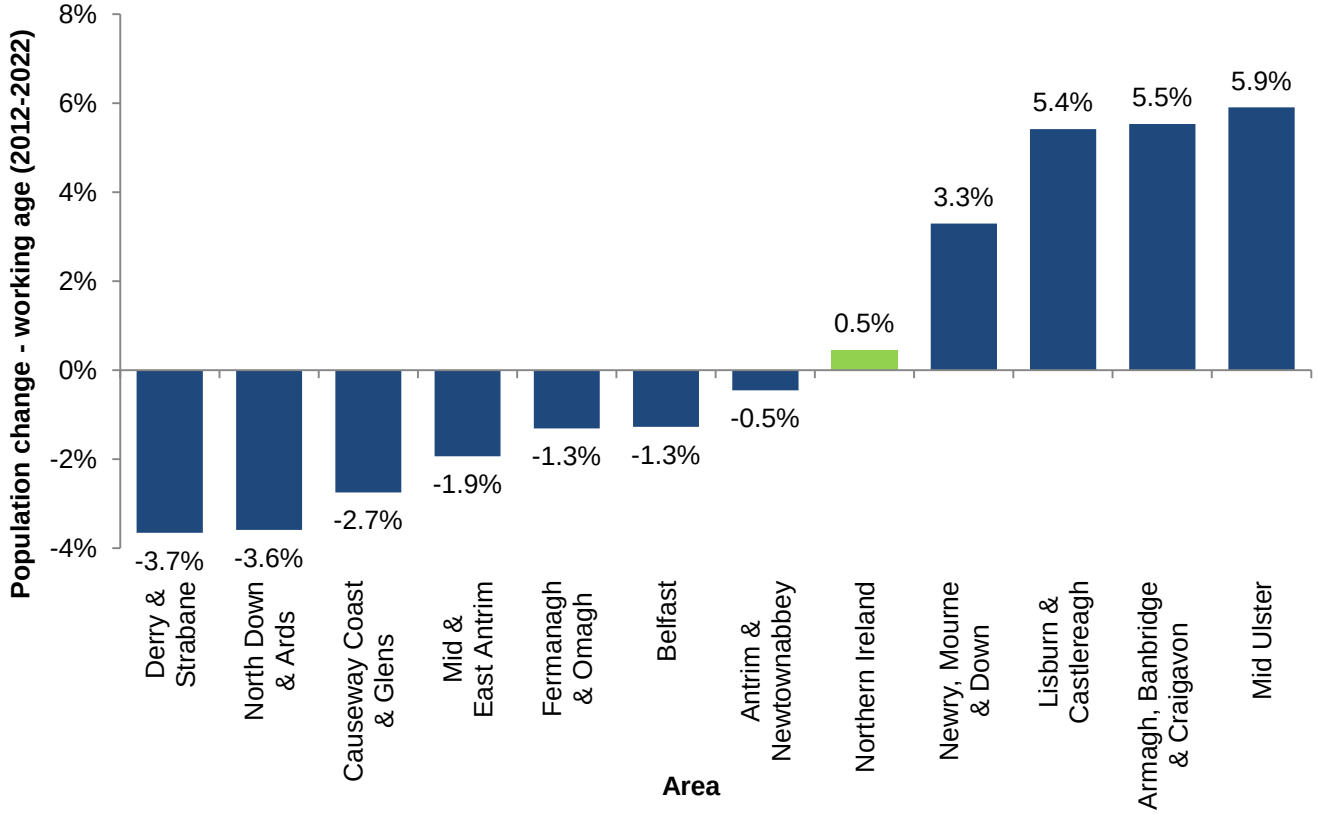
Belfast Local Government District is projected to have the largest growth in the number of children (10.7 per cent or 7,000 children), despite losing 1,600 children through migration between mid-2012 and mid-2022. The projected rates of growth in the number of children in Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon (10.5 per cent) and Mid Ulster (9.7 per cent) are also notably higher than that of the other Districts. The largest decrease in the number of children is projected in Mid & East Antrim Local Government District (1.6 percent), reducing from 26,500 in mid-2012 to 26,000 in mid-2012.

Working age (i.e. those aged 16 to 64 years)

The working age population in Northern Ireland is set to grow only slightly by 0.5 per cent over the 10 year period mid-2012 to mid-2022. Figure 6 shows the projected change in the working age population by Local Government District.

Figure 6: Projected change in working age population (i.e. those aged 16 to 64) for the 11 new Local Government Districts (2012-2022)



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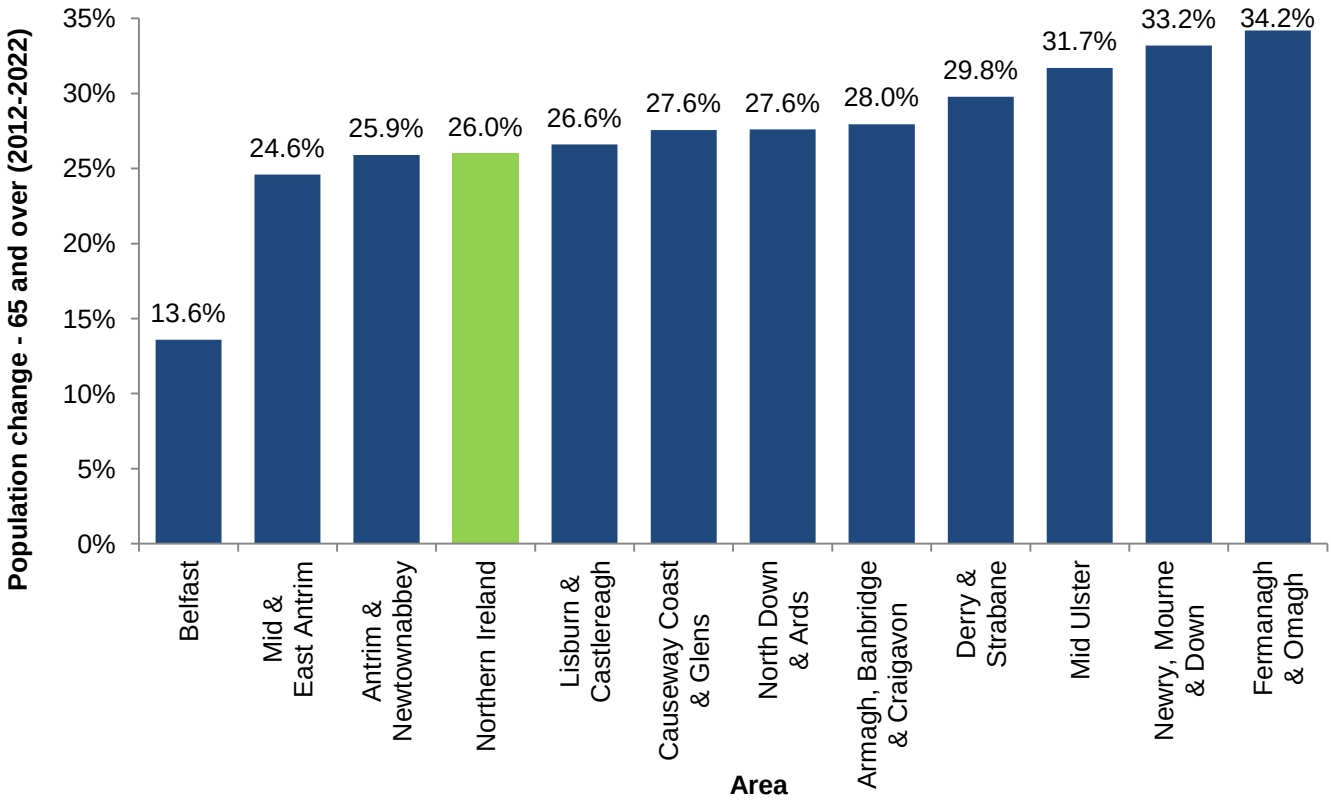
The main driver of the projected change in the working age population is migration. The only Local Government Districts with projected net inward migration are also those with the highest projected growth of the working age population. In particular, net migration into Lisburn & Castlereagh Local Government District accounted for 89.1 per cent of the projected growth of the working age population in this area between mid-2012 and mid-2022. By way of contrast, this proportion was much lower for Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon (46.1 per cent), and Mid Ulster (8.1 per cent) Local Government Districts, where population change was dominated by the surplus of ageing into this age group over those ageing out and deaths.

With the exception of North Down & Ards, all Local Government Districts are projected to have a surplus of people ageing into this age group (i.e. those aged 15 in the previous year) over those ageing out (i.e. those aged 64 in the previous year). In 9 of the remaining 10 Districts, the positive surpluses were also projected to exceed the projected number of deaths in the working age population (Mid & East Antrim Local Government District was the only exception).

Population aged 65 and over

The projections for the population aged 65 and over are more uniform across Local Government Districts (see Figure 7). By far the lowest growth (13.6 per cent) was projected for the new Belfast Local Government District, nearly half the projected growth for Northern Ireland as a whole (26.0 per cent). Across the remaining Districts, the projected rate of growth in the population aged 65 and over ranged from 24.6 per cent in Mid & East Antrim Local Government District to 34.2 per cent in Fermanagh & Omagh Local Government District.

Figure 7: Projected change in population aged 65 and over for the 11 new Local Government Districts (2012-2022)



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For the group aged 65 and over, migration is a minor component of population change. Table 3 shows the projected age distribution and median age in mid-2022 by Local Government District. The population aged 65 and over is projected to exceed the number of children in North Down & Ards Local Government District from mid-2013 onwards. This is also projected to occur in Mid & East Antrim (from mid-2018 onwards) and Causeway Coast & Glens (from mid-2022 onwards) Local Government Districts.

Table 3: Age distribution of population and median age (2022) by Local Government District

Area	Percentage of Northern Ireland population in particular age group (2022)			Median Age (2022)
	Aged under 16	Aged 16-64	Aged 65+	
Northern Ireland	***20.9***	***61.2***	***17.9***	**38.8**
Antrim & Newtownabbey	*20.8*	*61.0*	*18.2*	39.6
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	*22.3*	*61.1*	*16.5*	37.5
Belfast	*21.0*	*63.0*	*16.0*	36.2
Causeway Coast & Glens	*19.6*	*60.5*	*19.8*	41.5
Derry & Strabane	*21.8*	*61.6*	*16.5*	37.8
Fermanagh & Omagh	*20.8*	*60.3*	*18.9*	39.9
Lisburn & Castlereagh	*19.8*	*61.5*	*18.7*	40.5
Mid & East Antrim	*18.7*	*60.5*	*20.8*	42.5
Mid Ulster	*22.9*	*61.6*	*15.5*	36.0
Newry, Mourne & Down	*22.4*	*60.7*	*16.9*	37.4
North Down & Ards	*18.3*	*58.9*	*22.8*	44.0

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The median age (i.e. the age at which half the population is younger and the other half older) is projected to rise for all Local Government Districts. Following on from the cohort component method, everyone becomes one year older each year, but by adding births and removing deaths (generally older people), the median age in Northern Ireland is projected to rise by 2.3 years in the decade 2012 to 2022. Local Government Districts with relatively large numbers of births and deaths will have populations that age at a slower rate than the Northern Ireland population.

Causeway Coast & Glens and Fermanagh & Omagh Local Government Districts are projected to have the highest increase in their median age (3.2 years) between mid-2012 and mid-2022. The smallest increases are projected for Lisburn & Castlereagh (1.7 years) and Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon (1.8 years) Local Government Districts.

9. Variant Projections

There are several variant projections produced for Northern Ireland as a whole, each with alternative assumptions on fertility, mortality and migration. These variants are intended to provide an indication of the uncertainty surrounding projections based on alternative, but still plausible, assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration. Variant population projections are not produced for areas within Northern Ireland.

10. Comparison with 2008-based Sub-National Projections

The previously published population projections for areas within Northern Ireland used mid-2008 as a base year. Since then, the results of the 2011 Census were released, followed by a revision of population estimates for the period mid-2001 to mid-2011. Also, estimates of population change between mid-2008 and mid-2012 provide a more accurate picture than the 2008-based projected changes for this period.

The 2008-based projections are not available for the 11 new Local Government Districts. A detailed comparison between the two sets of projections for the current 26 Local Government Districts in included in the methodology paper. In short, the 2012-based projections for mid-2022 are within 5 per cent of the equivalent 2008-based projections for 19 out of 26 Local Government Districts. For those with larger differences (at most 8 per cent), broadly half of that difference could be attributed to the difference between the mid-2012 population estimates and the 2008-based projections for mid-2012.

NISRA
October 2014

Background notes

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.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population+Projections

2. NISRA produces population projections for areas within Northern Ireland. While the focus of this report lies on the 11 new Local Government Districts (2012-2037), projections are also release for the current 26 Local Government Districts (2012-2027), Health & Social Care Trusts, Education & Library Boards and NUTS-III Areas. Detailed statistics on population projections for areas within Northern Ireland can be obtained from the NISRA website at: http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp47.htm.

3. Population pyramids and an interactive map are available at the NINIS website: http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/InteractiveMapTheme.aspx?themeNumber=74&themeName=Population

4. We welcome feedback from users on the content, format and relevance of this release. Please complete a short survey or send feedback directly to census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk.

5. Follow NISRA on Twitter and Facebook.

6. Population projections for areas within England and Scotland (2012-based) were published by the Office for National Statistics and National Records Scotland respectively earlier this year. The latest population projections for areas within Wales and the Republic of Ireland (2011-based) were published by the Welsh Government and the Central Statistics Office respectively at the end of last year.

7. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance review to ensure they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

8. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

9. All media inquiries should be directed to the DFP Communications Office:

Telephone:	028 9016 3389

10. Further statistical information can be obtained from NISRA Customer Services:

Telephone:	028 9034 8160
Fax:	028 9034 8161
E-mail:	census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk
Responsible Statistician:	Brian Green

Annex A: Fact sheet of population projections for each Local Government District

A.1. Antrim & Newtownabbey

A.2. Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon

A.3. Belfast

A.4. Causeway Coast & Glens

A.5. Derry & Strabane

A.6. Fermanagh & Dungannon

A.7. Lisburn & Castlereagh

A.8. Mid & East Antrim

A.9. Mid Ulster

A.10. Newry, Mourne & Down

A.11. North Down & Ards

Note: Throughout the report figures have been presented in a rounded form to ease readability. For example population figures have been presented to the nearest 100 and percentage changes have been presented to 1 decimal place. However, all calculations have been undertaken on the basis of unrounded numbers which will, in some instances, give rise to apparent discrepancies. This is particularly the case for the smaller population groups reported in this Annex.

Antrim & Newtownabbey Local Government District

Age Groups (Years)	Population Figures				Population Change 2012-2022	
	2012		2022			
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% change
Children (under 16)	29,400	*7.7*	30,100	*7.5*	600	*2.2*
Children (0-3)	7,800	*7.7*	7,000	*7.2*	-800	*-10.1*
Children (4-11)	14,500	*7.9*	15,100	*7.5*	600	*4.2*
16 to 64	88,800	*7.6*	88,400	*7.5*	-400	*-0.5*
65 and over	21,000	*7.7*	26,400	*7.7*	5,400	*25.9*
85 and over	2,400	*7.4*	3,600	*7.6*	1,200	*49.5*
All ages	**139,200**	***7.6***	**144,800**	***7.5***	**5,700**	***4.1***

- The **total population** is projected to increase by 5,700 people (4.1 per cent), from 139,200 in 2012 to 144,800 in 2022. This can be attributed to natural growth of 6,600 people (i.e. more births than deaths) and a net loss of 900 people due to migration over the decade.

- The **number of children** (i.e. those aged under 16) is projected to increase by 600 (2.2 per cent) during the period in question.

- The **working age population** (i.e. those aged 16-64) is projected to decrease by 400 people (-0.5 per cent) from 88,800 in 2012 to 88,400 in 2022.

- The number of those **aged 65 and over** is projected to increase by 5,400 people (25.9 per cent), from 21,000 in 2012 to 26,400 in 2022. Within this group, the number of people **aged 85 and over** is projected to increase by 1,200 people (49.5 per cent).

- Over the decade 2012/13 to 2021/22, the number of **births** is projected to fall by around 100 per annum (from 1,800 to 1,700). The number of **deaths** is projected to stay relatively stable at 1,100 per annum.

- By 2022, the population of Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD is projected to account for 7.5 per cent of the NI population, down from 7.6 per cent in 2012.

- In the longer term, the population of Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD is projected to increase by 6.9 per cent over the period next 25 years to 148,800 people in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon Local Government District

Age Groups (Years)	Population Figures				Population Change 2012-2022	
	2012		2022			
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% change
Children (under 16)	44,900	*11.8*	49,700	*12.4*	4,700	*10.5*
Children (0-3)	12,400	*12.2*	12,200	*12.5*	-200	*-1.6*
Children (4-11)	21,700	*11.8*	25,000	*12.4*	3,300	*15.3*
16 to 64	128,800	*11.0*	135,900	*11.6*	7,100	*5.5*
65 and over	28,700	*10.5*	36,700	*10.7*	8,000	*28.0*
85 and over	3,200	*9.9*	5,100	*10.5*	1,800	*55.9*
All ages	**202,400**	***11.1***	**222,300**	***11.6***	**19,900**	***9.8***

- The **total population** is projected to increase by 19,900 people (9.8 per cent), from 202,400 in 2012 to 222,300 in 2022. This can be attributed to natural growth of 15,100 people (i.e. more births than deaths) and a net gain of 4,800 people due to migration over the decade.

- The **number of children** (i.e. those aged under 16) is projected to increase by 4,700 (10.5 per cent) during the period in question.

- The **working age population** (i.e. those aged 16-64) is projected to increase by 7,100 people (5.5 per cent) from 128,800 in 2012 to 135,900 in 2022.

- The number of those **aged 65 and over** is projected to increase by 8,000 people (28.0 per cent), from 28,700 in 2012 to 36,700 in 2022. Within this group, the number of people **aged 85 and over** is projected to increase by 1,800 people (55.9 per cent).

- Over the decade 2012/13 to 2021/22, the number of **births** is projected to stay relatively stable at 3,000 per annum. The number of **deaths** is projected to increase by around 100 per annum (from 1,500 to 1,600).

- By 2022, the population of Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon LGD is projected to account for 11.6 per cent of the NI population, up from 11.1 per cent in 2012.

- In the longer term, the population of Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon LGD is projected to increase by 23.1 per cent over the next 25 years to 249,200 people in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Belfast Local Government District

Age Groups (Years)	Population Figures				Population Change 2012-2022	
	2012		2022			
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% change
Children (under 16)	65,400	*17.1*	72,400	*18.1*	7,000	*10.7*
Children (0-3)	18,800	*18.5*	18,400	*18.9*	-400	*-2.3*
Children (4-11)	30,400	*16.5*	36,600	*18.2*	6,300	*20.7*
16 to 64	220,100	*18.8*	217,300	*18.5*	-2,800	*-1.3*
65 and over	48,500	*17.8*	55,000	*16.0*	6,600	*13.6*
85 and over	6,700	*20.5*	8,600	*17.8*	1,900	*27.6*
All ages	**334,000**	***18.3***	**344,700**	***18.0***	**10,800**	***3.2***

- The **total population** is projected to increase by 10,800 people (3.2 per cent), from 334,000 in 2012 to 344,700 in 2022. This can be attributed to natural growth of 18,900 people (i.e. more births than deaths) and a net loss of 8,100 people due to migration over the decade.

- The **number of children** (i.e. those aged under 16) is projected to increase by 7,000 (10.7 per cent) during the period in question.

- The **working age population** (i.e. those aged 16-64) is projected to decrease by 2,800 people (-1.3 per cent) from 220,100 in 2012 to 217,300 in 2022.

- The number of those **aged 65 and over** is projected to increase by 6,600 people (13.6 per cent), from 48,500 in 2012 to 55,000 in 2022. Within this group, the number of people **aged 85 and over** is projected to increase by 1,900 people (27.6 per cent).

- Over the decade 2012/13 to 2021/22, the number of **births** is projected to fall by around 200 per annum (from 4,800 to 4,600). The number of **deaths** is also projected to fall by around 300 per annum (from 3,200 to 2,800).

- By 2022, the population of Belfast LGD is projected to account for 18.0 per cent of the NI population, down from 18.3 per cent in 2012.

- In the longer term, the population of Belfast LGD is projected to increase by 3.8 per cent over the next 25 years to 346,700 people in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Causeway Coast & Glens Local Government District

Age Groups (Years)	Population Figures				Population Change 2012-2022	
	2012		2022			
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% change
Children (under 16)	28,700	*7.5*	28,500	*7.1*	-200	*-0.6*
Children (0-3)	7,000	*6.9*	6,600	*6.8*	-400	*-5.3*
Children (4-11)	14,000	*7.6*	14,400	*7.1*	400	*2.9*
16 to 64	90,200	*7.7*	87,700	*7.5*	-2,500	*-2.7*
65 and over	22,600	*8.3*	28,800	*8.4*	6,200	*27.6*
85 and over	2,500	*7.8*	3,800	*8.0*	1,300	*50.5*
All ages	**141,400**	***7.8***	**145,000**	***7.6***	**3,600**	***2.5***

- The **total population** is projected to increase by 3,600 people (2.5 per cent), from 141,400 in 2012 to 145,000 in 2022. This can be attributed to natural growth of 5,600 people (i.e. more births than deaths) and a net loss of 2,000 people due to migration over the decade.

- The **number of children** (i.e. those aged under 16) is projected to decrease by 200 (-0.6 per cent) during the period in question.

- The **working age population** (i.e. those aged 16-64) is projected to decrease by 2,500 people (-2.7 per cent) from 90,200 in 2012 to 87,700 in 2022.

- The number of those **aged 65 and over** is projected to increase by 6,200 people (27.6 per cent), from 22,600 in 2012 to 28,800 in 2022. Within this group, the number of people **aged 85 and over** is projected to increase by 1,300 people (50.5 per cent).

- Over the decade 2012/13 to 2021/22, the number of **births** is projected to fall by around 100 per annum (from 1,700 to 1,600). The number of **deaths** is also projected to fall from 1,200 to 1,100 per annum.

- By 2022, the population of Causeway Coast & Glens LGD is projected to account for 7.6 per cent of the NI population, down from 7.8 per cent in 2012.

- In the longer term, the population of Causeway Coast & Glens LGD is projected to increase by 1.9 per cent over the next 25 years to 144,100 people in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Derry & Strabane Local Government District

Age Groups (Years)	Population Figures				Population Change 2012-2022	
	2012		2022			
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% change
Children (under 16)	33,200	*8.7*	32,800	*8.2*	-300	*-1.0*
Children (0-3)	8,800	*8.6*	8,000	*8.2*	-800	*-9.6*
Children (4-11)	15,700	*8.5*	16,500	*8.2*	900	*5.5*
16 to 64	96,200	*8.2*	92,700	*7.9*	-3,500	*-3.7*
65 and over	19,200	*7.0*	24,900	*7.2*	5,700	*29.8*
85 and over	1,900	*5.7*	3,100	*6.4*	1,200	*63.5*
All ages	**148,600**	***8.1***	**150,500**	***7.8***	**1,900**	***1.2***

- The **total population** is projected to increase by 1,900 people (1.2 per cent), from 148,600 in 2012 to 150,500 in 2022. This can be attributed to natural growth of 9,200 people (i.e. more births than deaths) and a net loss of 7,400 people due to migration over the decade.

- The **number of children** (i.e. those aged under 16) is projected to decrease by 300 (-1.0 per cent) during the period in question.

- The **working age population** (i.e. those aged 16-64) is projected to decrease by 3,500 people (-3.7 per cent) from 96,200 in 2012 to 92,700 in 2022.

- The number of those **aged 65 and over** is projected to increase by 5,700 people (29.8 per cent), from 19,200 in 2012 to 24,900 in 2022. Within this group, the number of people **aged 85 and over** is projected to increase by 1,200 people (63.5 per cent).

- Over the decade 2012/13 to 2021/22, the number of **births** is projected to fall by around 100 per annum (from 2,000 to 1,900). The number of **deaths** is projected to stay relatively stable at 1,100 per annum.

- By 2022, the population of Derry & Strabane LGD is projected to account for 7.8 per cent of the NI population, down from 8.1 per cent in 2012.

- In the longer term, the population of Derry & Strabane LGD is projected to decrease by 0.6 per cent over the next 25 years to 147,700 people in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Fermanagh & Omagh Local Government District

Age Groups (Years)	Population Figures				Population Change 2012-2022	
	2012		2022			
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% change
Children (under 16)	25,000	*6.5*	24,700	*6.2*	-200	*-0.9*
Children (0-3)	6,400	*6.3*	5,700	*5.9*	-700	*-10.4*
Children (4-11)	12,100	*6.6*	12,400	*6.2*	300	*2.3*
16 to 64	72,600	*6.2*	71,600	*6.1*	-1,000	*-1.3*
65 and over	16,700	*6.1*	22,400	*6.5*	5,700	*34.2*
85 and over	2,100	*6.3*	3,100	*6.4*	1,000	*48.0*
All ages	**114,200**	***6.3***	**118,800**	***6.2***	**4,500**	***4.0***

- The **total population** is projected to increase by 4,500 people (4.0 per cent), from 114,200 in 2012 to 118,800 in 2022. This can be attributed to natural growth of 5,600 people (i.e. more births than deaths) and a net loss of 1,000 people due to migration over the decade.

- The **number of children** (i.e. those aged under 16) is projected to decrease by 200 (-0.9 per cent) during the period in question.

- The **working age population** (i.e. those aged 16-64) is projected to decrease by 1,000 people (-1.3 per cent) from 72,600 in 2012 to 71,600 in 2022.

- The number of those **aged 65 and over** is projected to increase by 5,700 people (34.2 per cent), from 16,700 in 2012 to 22,400 in 2022. Within this group, the number of people **aged 85 and over** is projected to increase by 1,000 people (48.0 per cent).

- Over the decade 2012/13 to 2021/22, the number of **births** is projected to fall by around 100 per annum (from 1,500 to 1,400). The number of **deaths** is projected to stay relatively stable at 900 per annum.

- By 2022, the population of Fermanagh & Omagh LGD is projected to account for 6.2 per cent of the NI population, down from 6.3 per cent in 2012.

- In the longer term, the population of Fermanagh & Omagh LGD is projected to increase by 7.5 per cent over the next 25 years to 122,800 people in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Lisburn & Castlereagh Local Government District

Age Groups (Years)	Population Figures				Population Change 2012-2022	
	2012		2022			
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% change
Children (under 16)	27,600	*7.2*	29,400	*7.3*	1,800	*6.5*
Children (0-3)	7,400	*7.2*	7,200	*7.4*	-200	*-2.5*
Children (4-11)	13,200	*7.2*	14,700	*7.3*	1,400	*10.9*
16 to 64	86,700	*7.4*	91,400	*7.8*	4,700	*5.4*
65 and over	22,000	*8.1*	27,900	*8.1*	5,900	*26.6*
85 and over	2,500	*7.7*	4,000	*8.2*	1,400	*57.6*
All ages	**136,300**	***7.5***	**148,700**	***7.7***	**12,400**	***9.1***

- The **total population** is projected to increase by 12,400 people (9.1 per cent), from 136,300 in 2012 to 148,700 in 2022. This can be attributed to natural growth of 6,100 people (i.e. more births than deaths) and a net gain of 6,300 people due to migration over the decade.

- The **number of children** (i.e. those aged under 16) is projected to increase by 1,800 (6.5 per cent) during the period in question.

- The **working age population** (i.e. those aged 16-64) is projected to increase by 4,700 people (5.4 per cent) from 86,700 in 2012 to 91,400 in 2022.

- The number of those **aged 65 and over** is projected to increase by 5,900 people (26.6 per cent), from 22,000 in 2012 to 27,900 in 2022. Within this group, the number of people **aged 85 and over** is projected to increase by 1,400 people (57.6 per cent).

- Over the decade 2012/13 to 2021/22, the number of **births** is projected to increase by around 100 per annum. The number of **deaths** is also projected to increase by around 100 per annum from 1,100 to 1,200.

- By 2022, the population of Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD is projected to account for 7.7 per cent of the NI population, up from 7.5 per cent in 2012.

- In the longer term, the population of Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD is projected to increase by 19.6 per cent over the next 25 years to 163,000 people in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Mid & East Antrim Local Government District

Age Groups (Years)	Population Figures				Population Change 2012-2022	
	2012		2022			
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% change
Children (under 16)	26,500	*6.9*	26,000	*6.5*	-400	*-1.6*
Children (0-3)	6,500	*6.4*	6,100	*6.3*	-300	*-5.4*
Children (4-11)	13,100	*7.1*	13,100	*6.5*	0	*-0.2*
16 to 64	86,100	*7.4*	84,400	*7.2*	-1,700	*-1.9*
65 and over	23,300	*8.5*	29,000	*8.4*	5,700	*24.6*
85 and over	2,800	*8.4*	4,200	*8.7*	1,400	*52.4*
All ages	**135,800**	***7.4***	**139,500**	***7.3***	**3,600**	***2.7***

- The **total population** is projected to increase by 3,600 people (2.7 per cent), from 135,800 in 2012 to 139,500 in 2022. This can be attributed to natural growth of 3,800 people (i.e. more births than deaths) and a net loss of 100 people due to migration over the decade.

- The **number of children** (i.e. those aged under 16) is projected to decrease by 400 (-1.6 per cent) during the period in question.

- The **working age population** (i.e. those aged 16-64) is projected to decrease by 1,700 people (-1.9 per cent) from 86,100 in 2012 to 84,400 in 2022.

- The number of those **aged 65 and over** is projected to increase by 5,700 people (24.6 per cent), from 23,300 in 2012 to 29,000 in 2022. Within this group, the number of people **aged 85 and over** is projected to increase by 1,400 people (52.4 per cent).

- Over the decade 2012/13 to 2021/22, the number of **births** is projected to stay relatively stable at 1,500 per annum. The number of **deaths** is also projected to stay relatively stable at 1,200 per annum.

- By 2022, the population of Mid & East Antrim LGD is projected to account for 7.3 per cent of the NI population, down from 7.4 per cent in 2012.

- In the longer term, the population of Mid & East Antrim LGD is projected to increase by 3.2 per cent over the next 25 years to 140,100 people in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Mid Ulster Local Government District

Age Groups (Years)	Population Figures				Population Change 2012-2022	
	2012		2022			
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% change
Children (under 16)	32,300	*8.4*	35,400	*8.8*	3,100	*9.7*
Children (0-3)	8,700	*8.6*	8,700	*9.0*	0	*0.0*
Children (4-11)	15,700	*8.5*	17,800	*8.8*	2,100	*13.5*
16 to 64	89,900	*7.7*	95,200	*8.1*	5,300	*5.9*
65 and over	18,100	*6.7*	23,900	*7.0*	5,800	*31.7*
85 and over	2,100	*6.5*	3,200	*6.8*	1,100	*52.4*
All ages	**140,400**	***7.7***	**154,500**	***8.1***	**14,200**	***10.1***

- The **total population** is projected to increase by 14,200 people (10.1 per cent), from 140,400 in 2012 to 154,500 in 2022. This can be attributed to natural growth of 12,100 people (i.e. more births than deaths) and a net gain of 2,100 people due to migration over the decade.

- The **number of children** (i.e. those aged under 16) is projected to increase by 3,100 (9.7 per cent) during the period in question.

- The **working age population** (i.e. those aged 16-64) is projected to increase by 5,300 people (5.9 per cent) from 89,900 in 2012 to 95,200 in 2022.

- The number of those **aged 65 and over** is projected to increase by 5,800 people (31.7 per cent), from 18,100 in 2012 to 23,900 in 2022. Within this group, the number of people **aged 85 and over** is projected to increase by 1,100 people (52.4 per cent).

- Over the decade 2012/13 to 2021/22, the number of **births** is projected to fall by around 100 per annum (from 2,200 to 2,100). The number of **deaths** is projected to increase by around 100 per annum (from 900 to 1,000).

- By 2022, the population of Mid Ulster LGD is projected to account for 8.1 per cent of the NI population, up from 7.7 per cent in 2012.

- In the longer term, the population of Mid Ulster LGD is projected to increase by 23.6 per cent over the next 25 years to 173,400 people in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Newry, Mourne & Down Local Government District

Age Groups (Years)	Population Figures				Population Change 2012-2022	
	2012		2022			
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% change
Children (under 16)	39,400	*10.3*	42,000	*10.5*	2,600	*6.6*
Children (0-3)	10,400	*10.2*	10,400	*10.7*	0	*-0.4*
Children (4-11)	19,100	*10.4*	21,000	*10.4*	1,900	*10.1*
16 to 64	110,400	*9.4*	114,100	*9.7*	3,600	*3.3*
65 and over	23,800	*8.7*	31,700	*9.2*	7,900	*33.2*
85 and over	2,800	*8.7*	4,400	*9.3*	1,600	*56.6*
All ages	**173,700**	***9.5***	**187,800**	***9.8***	**14,100**	***8.1***

- The **total population** is projected to increase by 14,100 people (8.1 per cent), from 173,700 in 2012 to 187,800 in 2022. This can be attributed to natural growth of 12,300 people (i.e. more births than deaths) and a net gain of 1,900 people due to migration over the decade.

- The **number of children** (i.e. those aged under 16) is projected to increase by 2,600 (6.6 per cent) during the period in question.

- The **working age population** (i.e. those aged 16-64) is projected to increase by 3,600 people (3.3 per cent) from 110,400 in 2012 to 114,100 in 2022.

- The number of those **aged 65 and over** is projected to increase by 7,900 people (33.2 per cent), from 23,800 in 2012 to 31,700 in 2022. Within this group, the number of people **aged 85 and over** is projected to increase by 1,600 people (56.6 per cent).

- Over the decade 2012/13 to 2021/22, the number of **births** is projected to stay relatively stable at 2,500 per annum. The number of **deaths** is projected to increase by around 100 per annum (from 1,300 to 1,400).

- By 2022, the population of Newry, Mourne & Down LGD is projected to account for 9.8 per cent of the NI population, up from 9.5 per cent in 2012.

- In the longer term, the population of Newry, Mourne & Down LGD is projected to increase by 18.0 per cent over the next 25 years to 205,000 people in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

North Down & Ards Local Government District

Age Groups (Years)	Population Figures				Population Change 2012-2022	
	2012		2022			
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% change
Children (under 16)	29,800	*7.8*	29,600	*7.4*	-200	*-0.7*
Children (0-3)	7,500	*7.4*	6,900	*7.1*	-600	*-8.2*
Children (4-11)	14,700	*8.0*	14,900	*7.4*	200	*1.4*
16 to 64	98,800	*8.5*	95,300	*8.1*	-3,500	*-3.6*
65 and over	29,000	*10.6*	37,000	*10.8*	8,000	*27.6*
85 and over	3,600	*11.1*	4,900	*10.3*	1,300	*36.8*
All ages	**157,600**	***8.6***	**161,900**	***8.4***	**4,200**	***2.7***

- The **total population** is projected to increase by 4,200 people (2.7 per cent), from 157,600 in 2012 to 161,900 in 2022. This can be attributed to natural growth of 2,700 people (i.e. more births than deaths) and a net gain of 1,500 people due to migration over the decade.

- The **number of children** (i.e. those aged under 16) is projected to decrease by 200 (-0.7 per cent) during the period in question.

- The **working age population** (i.e. those aged 16-64) is projected to decrease by 3,500 people (-3.6 per cent) from 98,800 in 2012 to 95,300 in 2022.

- The number of those **aged 65 and over** is projected to increase by 8,000 people (27.6 per cent), from 29,000 in 2012 to 37,000 in 2022. Within this group, the number of people **aged 85 and over** is projected to increase by 1,300 people (36.8 per cent).

- Over the decade 2012/13 to 2021/22, the number of **births** is projected to fall by around 100 per annum (from 1,800 to 1,700). The number of **deaths** is projected to stay relatively stable at 1,500 per annum.

- By 2022, the population of North Down & Ards LGD is projected to account for 8.4 per cent of the NI population, down from 8.6 per cent in 2012.

- In the longer term, the population of North Down & Ards LGD is projected to increase by 3.9 percent over the next 25 years to 163,800 people in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.