

Demography and Information in Norfolk

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Norfolk demographic update 2011

This report covers the latest statistics across a range of demographic information including population estimates and projections, births and deaths, migration and household projections. It updates, where possible, the information provided in the Demographic update 2010 (Issue 1/11 of this series, March 2011).

This is intended to be an annual publication of general interest and for most topics we can make more detailed figures or analysis available on request.

This report can also be accessed and downloaded through Norfolk Insight
www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/population



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Headline analysis

- Norfolk's population was an estimated 862,300 in mid-2010, an increase of around 8,900 from mid-2009
- Over a fifth (around 21 per cent) of the Norfolk population is aged 65 and over and one person in ten is aged 75 and over; there are around four people aged 65+ for every three children aged under 16
- Norwich has had the largest increase in population of all Norfolk Districts from 2001, due mainly to a significant net in-migration from abroad
- ONS have been developing new methods for distributing international in-migrants to local authorities. The main effect seems likely to be to reduce the extent of population increase in Norwich. A new series of population estimates will be produced, using the improved methods, once the results of the 2011 Census are in
- Norfolk's ethnic minority population (defined here as all groups other than White British and White Irish) has risen to an estimated 8.8 per cent in mid-2009 (but much higher at 15.7 per cent in Norwich)
- Fertility rates have increased significantly since 2001 but are still below regional and national rates. Infant mortality rates fell sharply from 2009 to 2010. Numbers of births exceeded the number of deaths in 2010 – for the first time since 1992
- Norfolk continues to gain in population through migration, primarily from the rest of the Region; the gains are primarily of the middle aged (30 to 64). Migrants aged 65 and over are a relatively small proportion of all movers, and account for a smaller proportion of the net migration gains than had been the case
- There has been a significant number of migrant workers entering the County, the most significant nationalities in the latest figures being Polish, Lithuanian, Portuguese and Latvian
- Government projections based on trends in population growth point to an increase of over 218,000 from 2008 to 2033, giving a population of 1,065,700. Norwich would have the most significant increase, one of 46,300
- Our own projections, which are determined by District Council housing trajectories, show a lower population increase over 25 years, around 156,300 less over the 2006 to 2031 period compared with ONS for 2008 to 2033. Around 60 per cent of the difference is due to lower net in-migration to the County and the remainder to a larger natural decrease in population
- Government household projections, based on population projections and trends in household formation, show an increase of around 129,000 households in the County from 2008 to 2033. Two thirds of this increase is accounted for by one-person households.

Introduction

This report brings together some of our previously published information on population along with new information on births and deaths, migration and household projections. More details may be available through www.norfolksight.org.uk or on request.

The latest population estimates

Norfolk's population is estimated to be 862,300 in mid-2010, an increase of 63,700 (eight per cent) from mid-2001, close to the average increase for the East of England. All Norfolk Districts gained in population from mid-2001, but Norwich led the way with a rise of 21,100 (17.2 per cent); see **Table 1**. Most of this growth has been in the second half of the period. On the other hand, North Norfolk's population has risen very little, an estimated 3,200 from mid-2001.

In May 2010 ONS published revised population estimates for 2002 to 2008 reflecting a series of improvements to methods and sources, including the use of administrative data for (a) distributing international migration to local authority level; and (b) for the term-time location of students. The new methods were used for the first release of mid-2009 estimates on 24 June and for revised population estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2008 on 13 May.

In November 2011 ONS published details of a proposed improvement to the method of allocating international immigration to local authorities, including indicative migration figures and population estimates. It is intended that these methods will be applied in producing mid-2011 estimates incorporating the results of the 2011 Census, due for publication in September 2012, and in revising the population estimates for 2010 and earlier years. The main effect seems likely to be to reduce the extent of population increase in Norwich.

Table 1: Mid Year Population Estimates for County Districts

In thousands

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2001 to 2010 Change
		revised	revised	revised			
Breckland	121.6	127.0	128.1	129.2	129.9	130.9	9.3
Broadland	118.8	121.9	122.5	122.7	123.0	123.7	4.9
Great Yarmouth	90.9	94.8	95.5	95.9	96.3	97.2	6.2
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	135.6	141.3	141.9	142.6	143.0	143.6	8.1
North Norfolk	98.5	100.7	100.8	101.5	101.2	101.7	3.2
Norwich	122.4	129.2	132.6	137.3	140.1	143.5	21.1
South Norfolk	110.8	115.6	116.5	118.1	119.7	121.8	10.9
Norfolk	798.6	830.5	838.0	847.3	853.4	862.3	63.7

Figures for 2006 to 2008 are the revised figures published in May 2010

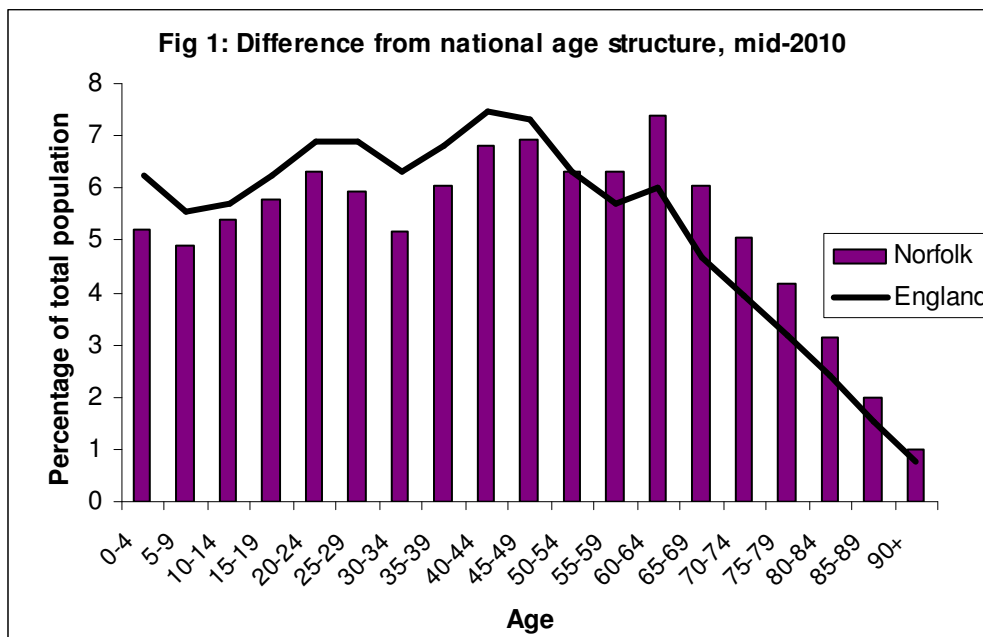
Source: ONS; Population Estimates Unit, Crown Copyright

Norfolk's population continues to age. Compared with England, it has a relatively elderly age profile: higher proportions of people aged 55-59 and over and lower proportions in the 45-49 and younger age groups (see **Figure 1**). 21.4 per cent of Norfolk's population in 2010 were aged 65 and over, compared with 16.5 per cent in England, and 10.3 per cent

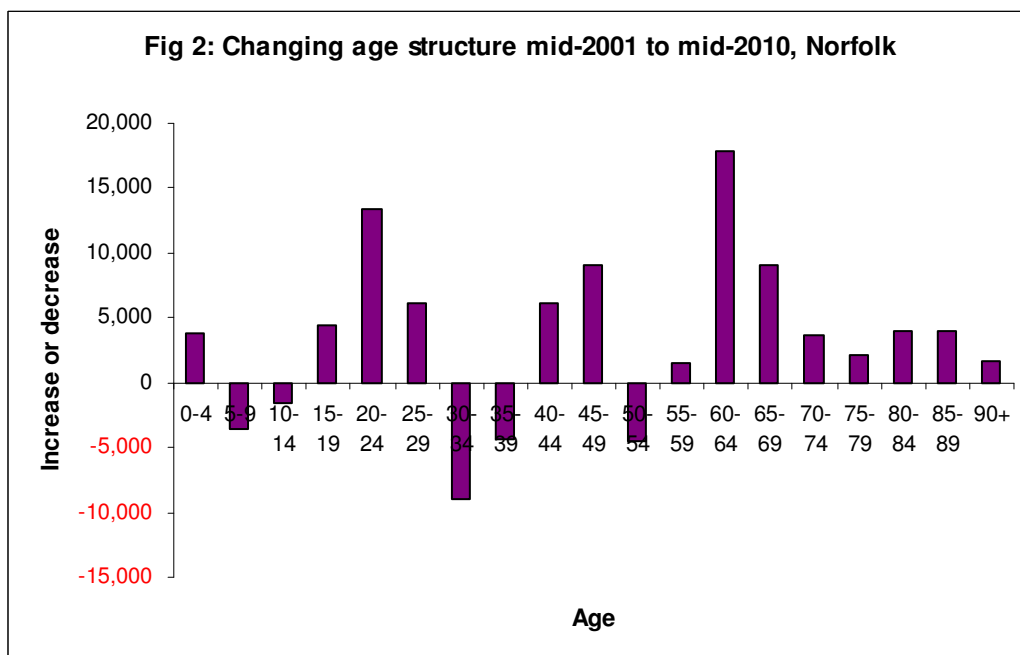
were aged 75 and over compared with 7.9per cent nationally. The Figure shows the current peak in 60-64 year olds in Norfolk (due mainly to the post-war baby boom in the late-1940s, but supplemented by the gain of older people through net in-migration).

The number of people aged 85 and over in Norfolk reached 25,000 in mid-2010, representing three per cent of the population.

People aged 65 and over (184,600) still exceed the numbers aged under 16 (143,400) by a comfortable margin. From 2009 to 2010, in terms of broad age groups, numbers of children (0-15) rose marginally, numbers of working age adults (16-64) increased by 4,300 and numbers of older people (65 and over) increased by 4,400.



Source: ONS, © Crown Copyright 2011



Source: ONS, © Crown Copyright 2011

The most significant numerical increase in five-year age groups between mid-2001 and mid-2010 was in people aged 60-64 – and there are more sixty-three year olds in Norfolk than any other age (**Figure 2**). All age groups from 55-59 increased, and there was also a significant rise in age group 20-24, probably in part due to an increase in student numbers and international migrants. Numbers aged 30-34 fell significantly, probably due mainly to the effects of lower births in the mid-1970s.

The 2010, 2009 and revised 2002 to 2008 estimates for Norfolk and County Districts, by sex and five-year age group, and by sex and single year of age are available to view and download from: www.norfolkinsight.org.uk

Components of change

Table 2 shows the broad components of change from mid-2001 to mid-2010. Over this period the County increased by around 63,700 in population. This was the result of net in-migration, around 40 per cent of which was international migration. Acting in the opposite direction, there was a decrease of around 7,200 from the effect of more deaths than births, and a small decrease from other changes such as institutional population.

Norwich generally bucked the County trend. It lost migrants to the rest of the country but gained very considerably from abroad, and it also gained from an excess of births over deaths. South Norfolk had easily the largest net gain from internal migration. North Norfolk had the smallest total population increase, just 3,200, with moderate levels of net in-migration largely offset by the largest natural decrease (more deaths than births).

The international net migration figures are expected to be altered when improved methods of estimating international in-migration are applied for the mid-2011 estimates and revised estimates back to mid-2006. Effects will vary from area to area.

Table 2: Components of change for mid-2001 to mid-2010

In thousands

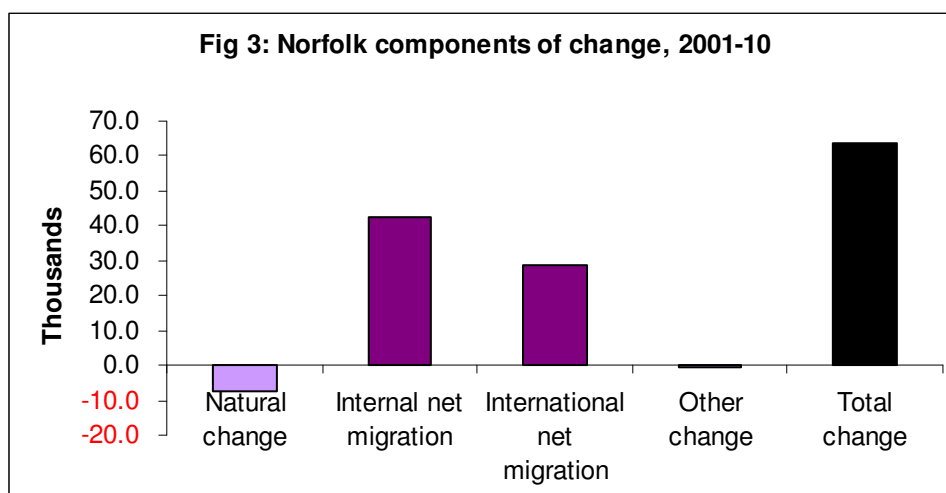
	Births	Deaths	Natural change	Internal net migration	Inter-national net migration	Other change	Total change
Breckland	11.6	12.7	-1.1	8.1	4.6	0.3	9.3
Broadland	10.1	12.2	-2.0	7.2	0.5	-0.2	4.9
Great Yarmouth	9.2	10.1	-0.8	3.8	1.7	-0.0	6.2
King's Lynn and							
West Norfolk	13.2	14.6	-1.4	8.6	3.1	-0.2	8.1
North Norfolk	7.1	12.1	-5.0	8.3	0.5	-0.7	3.2
Norwich	14.4	10.3	4.0	-1.8	17.1	0.4	21.1
South Norfolk	9.5	10.3	-0.8	11.7	1.2	-0.0	10.9
Norfolk	75.2	82.4	-7.2	42.5	28.7	-0.3	63.7

Source: ONS Crown Copyright 2011

'Other changes' includes school boarders, prisoners, armed forces and foreign armed forces dependants, boundary adjustment and reconciliation adjustment. Figures may not add because of rounding.

The internal net migration total for Norfolk is a residual calculated from total change figures

Figure 3 illustrates the size of the main components at county level to mid-2010.



Population estimates by ethnic group

The latest population estimates by ethnic group are for mid-2009 and are shown in **Table 3**. Norfolk's minority ethnic population is between 5.7 and 9.4 per cent of the total, depending on the chosen definition. This is between 48,500 and 80,000 people. These figures are well below the England rates, though they have risen significantly over the decade and compare with 4.0 and 7.6 per cent respectively in mid-2007.

Table 3: Population estimates by ethnic group, mid-2009

In thousands

	Other than white (1)	Per cent	Minority ethnic (2)	Per cent	Minority ethnic (3)	Per cent
Breckland	7.3	5.6	12.4	9.5	11.5	8.9
Broadland	4.9	4.0	8.1	6.6	7.5	6.1
Great Yarmouth	5.4	5.6	8.8	9.1	8.2	8.5
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	7.5	5.2	12.7	8.9	11.9	8.3
North Norfolk	3.7	3.7	6.5	6.4	5.9	5.8
Norwich	14.9	10.6	22.9	16.3	22.0	15.7
South Norfolk	4.7	3.9	8.5	7.1	7.8	6.5
Norfolk	48.5	5.7	80.0	9.4	74.9	8.8
England	6,496.5	12.5	8,916.4	17.2	8,358.3	16.1

White comprises White British, White Irish and White Other

(1) All persons minus sum of all White groups

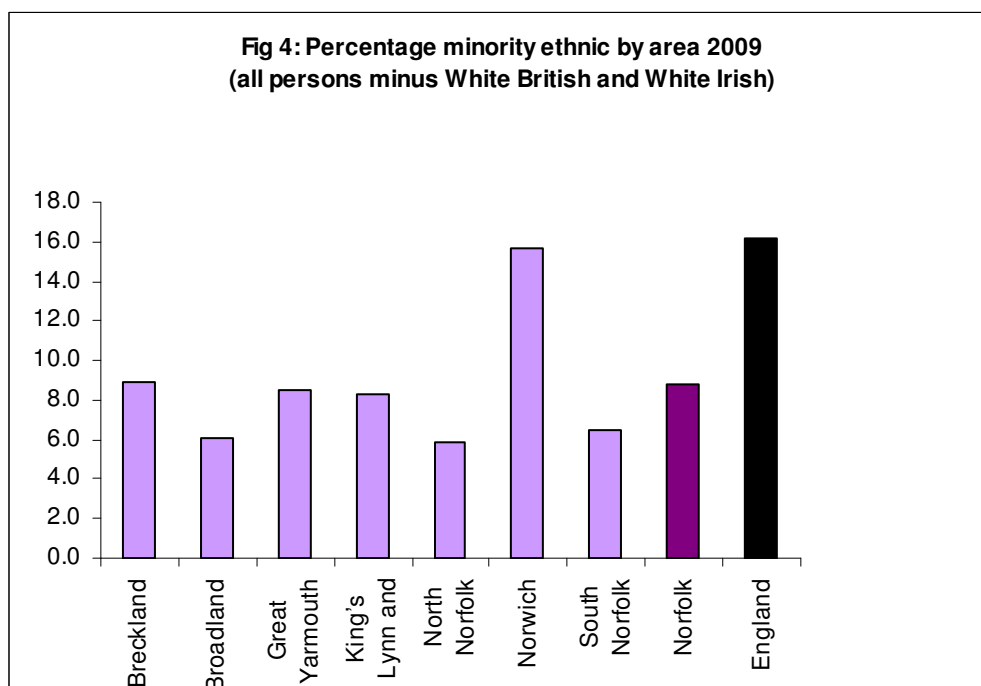
(2) All persons minus White British

(3) All persons minus White British and White Irish

Source: ONS (Experimental Statistics), 2010

The percentage minority ethnic population varied considerably by District, with the highest percentages in Norwich, close to the England average (as illustrated in **Figure 4**). In Norwich the largest ethnic minority groups were White (other White), Asian or Asian British (Indian and Pakistani). There were also significant numbers of Indian groups in King's

Lynn and West Norfolk, and Chinese in Breckland. White (other white) was the largest ethnic minority group in each District.



Population density

The County's population density in 2010 was 1.61 persons per hectare, which is the seventh lowest of the current 27 shire counties (though with 537,067 hectares Norfolk is the fifth largest in land area). The highest population density of all the shire counties was Surrey (6.78) and the lowest was Cumbria (0.73). The seven former counties of Bedfordshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Durham, Northumberland, Shropshire and Wiltshire were replaced by unitary authorities in April 2009 as a result of local government reorganisation.

Fertility and mortality

Table 4 presents some key fertility and mortality indicators at county level, with some national comparisons. Births in Norfolk have continued to recover from the low point of 2001, and by 2010 had risen to levels not seen since the high birth years of the 1960s. In part this is due to the growth of the female population of childbearing age, and in part due to an increase in fertility: the Total Fertility Rate has risen from 1.56 to 1.89 over this period, though it is still below the national rate.

Deaths in Norfolk have fluctuated over the period shown but are on a consistently upward long term trend: the 1961 figure was just over 7,000. The difference between numbers of births and deaths has been very small over the last couple of years. The trend in Standardised Mortality Ratio shows that deaths have continued to be fewer than would have been expected based on national rates of mortality. Infant mortality rates are now at their lowest ever level in England, and the latest Norfolk figure is well below this, at 3.3 infant deaths per thousand live births.

Table 4: Key vital statistics indicators in Norfolk from 2001 by calendar year

Year	Live births	Deaths	Births minus deaths	Total Fertility Rate		SMR	Infant mortality rate	
				Norfolk	England		Norfolk	England
2001	7,405	9,105	-1,700	1.56	1.63	90	4.2	5.4
2002	7,509	9,550	-2,041	1.58	1.65	94	4.5	5.3
2003	7,859	9,226	-1,367	1.67	1.73	90	4.6	5.3
2004	8,195	9,078	-883	1.74	1.78	92	4.3	5.1
2005	8,127	9,240	-1,113	1.74	1.79	93	4.8	5.0
2006	8,524	9,040	-516	1.81	1.86	93	4.9	5.0
2007	8,708	8,975	-267	1.82	1.91	92	4.8	4.8
2008	9,057	9,201	-144	1.86	1.96	92	4.0	4.7
2009	9,042	9,057	-15	1.87	1.96	94	4.5	4.6
2010	9,259	8,994	265	1.89	2.00	93	3.3	4.3

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the number of children that would be born to a woman if current patterns of fertility persisted throughout her childbearing life

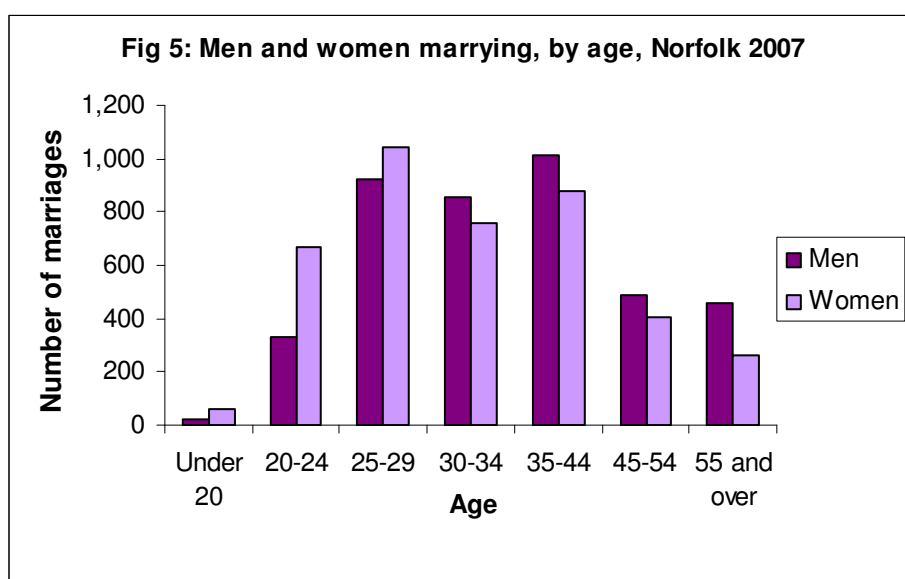
Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is observed deaths as a percentage of expected deaths, where expected deaths is the number that would occur if the population of the area experienced the age/sex mortality rates of England and Wales. Infant mortality rate is the proportion of deaths observed at under one year of age

Source: VS1 calendar year tables, death registration summary tables 2010 and Population Trends, ONS. Figures are independently rounded © Crown Copyright

Marriages

In Norfolk in 2008 there were 4,034 marriages of which two thirds (2,665) were civil marriages and one third (1,369) were religious marriages. Almost 56 per cent of marriages were first marriages for both parties.

Figure 5 shows the differences between men and women marrying by age group and reflects the tendency for men to marry women younger than themselves. Many more women than men marry in the 20-24 age group, and to a lesser extent in the 25-29s. The position is then reversed for the older age groups, in particular for the 55 and over.



Source: Marriage, Divorce and Adoption Statistics, ONS

Migration

Migration based on NHS re-registrations

As we have seen in the components of population change section above, the growth in the County's population is due almost entirely to net inward migration. This section offers greater detail on the characteristics of migrants, their origins and destinations.

Table 5 presents figures derived from the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR) counts of patient re-registrations with GPs, which represent moves between the former Family Health Service Authorities and are summarised at national and regional level. They show moves into and out of Norfolk according to area of origin and destination.

Table 5: NHSCR moves year ending March 2011, into and out of Norfolk by area of origin and destination

Country and Region	Into Norfolk	Out of Norfolk	Balance	Total
United Kingdom	23,170	20,170	3,000	43,340
England and Wales	22,430	19,560	2,870	41,990
England	22,040	19,140	2,900	41,180
Regions				
North East	380	360	20	740
North West	870	850	20	1,720
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,260	1,250	10	2,510
East Midlands	2,290	2,150	140	4,440
West Midlands	1,110	930	180	2,040
East	8,600	7,350	1,250	15,950
London	3,180	2,450	730	5,630
South East	3,160	2,600	560	5,760
South West	1,190	1,200	-10	2,390
Wales	390	420	-30	810
Scotland	630	550	80	1,180
Northern Ireland	90	50	40	140
Isle of Man	20	10	10	30
Percentages of UK	Into Norfolk	Out of Norfolk	Balance	Total
United Kingdom	100	100	100	100
North East	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
North West	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	5.4	6.2	5.8	5.8
East Midlands	9.9	10.7	10.2	10.2
West Midlands	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7
East	37.1	36.4	36.8	36.8
London	13.7	12.1	13.0	13.0
South East	13.6	12.9	13.3	13.3
South West	5.1	5.9	5.5	5.5
Wales	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9
Scotland	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Northern Ireland	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Isle of Man	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Figures have been rounded. They represent NHSCR moves within the UK, registered in the year ending March 2011

Source: ONS, Table 2a, Square matrix of local authority moves, Crown Copyright © 2011

Over the year ending March 2011 Norfolk gained around 3,000 migrants from elsewhere in the UK, of which 1,250 (42%) were from elsewhere in the East of England. This Region accounted for 37 per cent of the total moves in or out of Norfolk. The other regions to show significant interaction with Norfolk were London and the South East – between them they accounted for 26 per cent of all moves. But besides the East Midlands, no other region had any significant degree of moves to and from Norfolk.

Table 6 shows that the County gains primarily older adult migrants – the age group 45-64 contributes well over half of the net migration balance. There is a small loss of younger adults. Migrants aged 65 and over account for less than nine per cent of people moving in or out of the County and make little contribution to the migration balance – only five per cent of the net migration balance. This is rather less than the figures for the year ending March 2010, where they accounted for 15 per cent of the balance.

Migrants aged 45 to 64 account for a third of all Norfolk migrants within the UK but 55 per cent of the Norfolk net migration balance. Note that although younger adults (aged 30-44) account for a large proportion of in-movers, they also account for a large proportion of out-movers so they are less significant as a source of migration net gains than the older age group, but still represent over 30 per cent of the net migration balance.

Table 6: NHSCR moves year ending March 2011, into and out of Norfolk by broad age, numbers and percentage

Age	Into Norfolk	Out of Norfolk	Balance	Into Norfolk %	Out of Norfolk %	Balance %
0-14	3,070	2,580	500	13.2	12.8	16.6
15-29	8,950	9,150	-190	38.6	45.3	-6.3
30-44	4,780	3,860	920	20.6	19.1	30.6
45-64	4,480	2,830	1,640	19.3	14.0	54.5
65 and over	1,920	1,770	150	8.3	8.8	5.0
All Ages	23,190	20,180	3,010	100	100	100

Figures have been rounded. They represent NHSCR moves within the UK, registered in the year ending March 2011

Source: ONS, Crown Copyright © 2011

ONS are consulting on the proposal to cease production of rolling-year inter-regional migration, regarding the mid-year internal migration estimates as more complete.

Flag 4 registrations

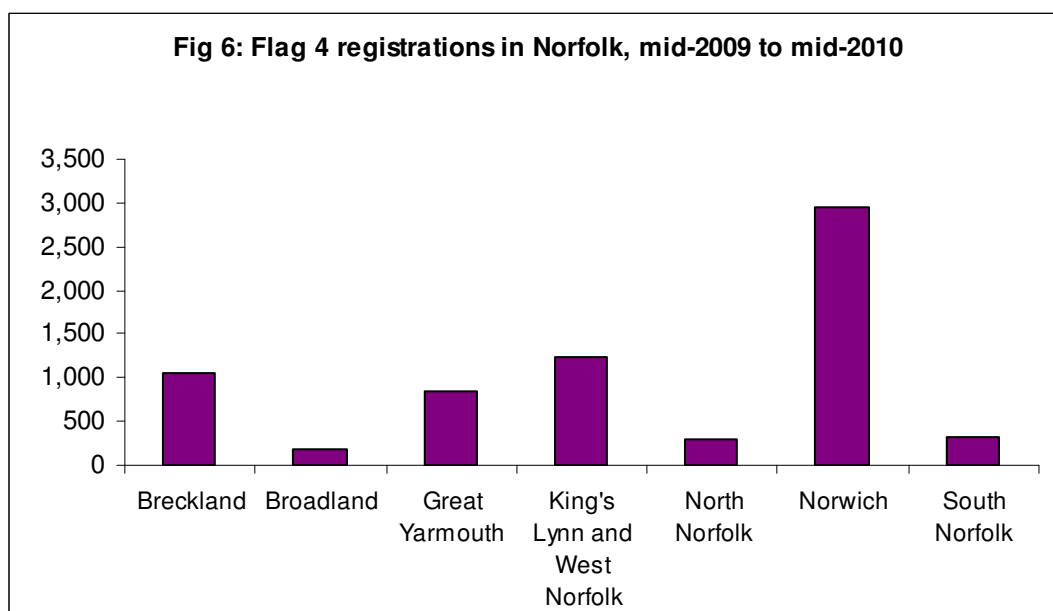
Flag 4 records are codes within the NHS Patient Register Data Service data to indicate that someone who has registered with a GP in England and Wales was previously living overseas. This code includes people born outside the UK and entering England and Wales for the first time; and people whose previous address was outside the UK.

There were some 54,200 new Flag 4 registrations in Norfolk from mid-2001 to mid-2010, 40 per cent of which were in Norwich (see **Table 7** and **Figure 6**). Numbers rose across all Districts to 2006/07, since when they have fallen back a little before rising again in 2009/10. The biggest proportional increase was in Great Yarmouth, where they have more than doubled, though the numbers are relatively small compared with Norwich, King's Lynn and West Norfolk and Breckland.

Table 7: New Flag 4 GP registrations, mid 2001 to mid 2010, Norfolk

	2001/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Breckland	3,460	1,260	1,260	1,200	1,020	1,050
Broadland	870	310	330	220	300	190
Great Yarmouth	2,810	800	850	890	770	850
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	2,970	1,380	1,270	1,210	1,150	1,230
North Norfolk	630	260	280	250	280	300
Norwich	7,610	2,680	2,990	2,960	2,780	2,960
South Norfolk	970	330	310	340	320	310
Norfolk	19,300	7,020	7,290	7,060	6,610	6,890

Figures have been rounded. Source: ONS



Source: ONS

Table 8: PRDS migration for the year ending mid-2010

	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
Breckland	5.8	5.6	0.2
Broadland	6.2	5.5	0.7
Great Yarmouth	3.7	3.5	0.2
Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	5.5	5.3	0.2
North Norfolk	4.7	4.0	0.7
Norwich	10.8	11.5	-0.7
South Norfolk	7.6	5.8	1.8

Source: ONS

Migration for local authorities from the Patient Records Data System (PRDS)

Migration tables for local authorities from the PRDS are very similar to NHSCR but provide District level figures, and the latest (2008/09) include the student migration adjustment

applied to ONS estimates. **Table 8** shows the latest figures, with Norwich having the largest inflows and outflows, though they show a net outflow, and South Norfolk having the largest new inflow of migration moves.

Estimates are prepared using data from former Health Authority patient registers and these are combined with migration data from the National Health Service Central Register to give internal migration estimates.

Migrant working

National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations to overseas nationals entering the UK in the year ending March 2011 indicate around 50,300 coming to Norfolk, the main nationalities being Polish, Lithuanian, Portuguese and Latvian, but with about 100 different nationalities in all.

Table 9: National Insurance Number registrations to adult overseas nationals entering the UK, with an address in Norfolk, for year ending March 2011

World Area of origin	Nationality	Norfolk
Totals		50,300
Top ten nationalities for Norfolk as a whole		
EU Accession	Poland	10,030
EU Accession	Lithuania	7,480
EU - excluding		
Accession	Portugal	6,410
EU Accession	Latvia	3,350
Asia and Middle East	India	2,220
EU Accession	Hungary	1,540
EU Accession	Bulgaria	1,490
	Philippine	
Asia and Middle East	s	1,170
EU Accession	Slovakia	1,130
Asia and Middle East	China	1,050
Totals excluding top ten nationalities		
EU Accession		1,540
EU - excluding		
Accession		3,500
Other Europe - non EU		960
Africa		2,800
Asia and Middle East		2,320
Americas		1,690
Australasia/Oceania		930
Small numbers unaccounted for		690

EU Accession countries:

Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Table 9 shows that a fifth of these NINo registrations are of Polish nationality, and the top ten nationalities account for 71 per cent of the registrations. The remaining 29 per cent are quite widely spread between world areas of origin.

Norfolk has received a significant number of foreign nationals under the Worker Registration Scheme for EU Accession 8 countries. The main nationalities represented in the 2009/10 financial year were Lithuanian, Latvian, Polish and Hungarian, in all around 2,700 people. They are typically younger adults aged 18-34. As with the NINo registrations, these figures exclude dependants and are only measures of inflows – there is no related measure of outflows from the County.

Population projections

The latest official population projections were published by ONS on 27 May 2010. The projections use the revised 2008 Mid Year Estimates of population also published in May 2010 as a base, and are consistent with the 2008-based national population projections published in October 2009. Norfolk's population is projected to rise from 847,300 in 2008 to 963,400 in 2021 and 1,065,700 in 2033. These are demographic trend based projections: they assume that recent trends in fertility, mortality and migration will continue and provide an estimate of future population levels that would result from these trends. The results are summarised in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Projected population for County and Districts, 2008-2033

In thousands	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2008-2033
Breckland	129.2	135.8	142.8	150.1	156.9	163.1	33.9
Broadland	122.7	127.4	133.3	140.1	146.6	152.5	29.8
Great Yarmouth	95.9	100.6	105.7	111.0	116.0	120.6	24.7
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	142.6	148.6	155.1	161.8	168.2	173.9	31.3
North Norfolk	101.5	105.2	109.7	114.7	119.7	124.2	22.7
Norwich	137.3	150.3	160.3	168.4	176.5	183.6	46.3
South Norfolk	118.1	123.2	129.1	135.8	142.1	147.8	29.7
Norfolk	847.3	891.1	935.8	981.8	1026.0	1065.7	218.4

Source: ONS

The County's population is now projected to exceed a million for the first time. Over the 25 years from 2008 to 2033 the population is projected to grow by more than a quarter, or over 218,000 people. The main increase would be in Norwich, Breckland and King's Lynn and West Norfolk. In fact Norwich is projected to have the ninth largest percentage growth of all local authorities in the country (excluding the City of London), around 46,300 or one third, from 2008-2023.

The change in composition of the age structure of Norfolk is shown in **Table 11**. The most significant growth is in ages 65 and over. The 65-74s are projected to increase by around 48,800 and the age 75 and over 82,200. This is an increase of 54 per cent and 95 per cent respectively. It is noteworthy that the proportion of the population aged 45 and over exceeds 50 per cent by 2016.

2010-based sub-national population projections are due to be published in March 2012.

Table 11: Projected population change by broad age groups, Norfolk, 2008-2033

Age In thousands	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	Percentage change	
							2008- 2023	2023- 2033
0-14	133.2	136.0	144.5	150.6	154.1	156.1	13.1	3.7
15-29	149.7	160.3	156.9	156.0	160.1	168.3	4.2	7.9
30-44	159.0	155.2	161.3	177.3	185.6	182.5	11.5	2.9
45-64	229.0	234.7	244.2	246.6	247.8	251.3	7.7	1.9
65-74	90.2	109.3	120.0	116.6	125.0	139.0	29.3	19.2
75plus	86.1	95.7	108.8	134.7	153.3	168.3	56.4	24.9
All ages	847.3	891.1	935.8	981.8	1,026.0	1,065.7	15.9	8.5

Source: ONS

Components of change – births, deaths and migration

Table 12 gives the components of natural change and migration. Total population change over the 25 year period is made up of a gain of around 221,700 net migration and a loss of around 2,800 through natural change. Around 56 per cent of the net migration is internal net migration (within England) and the remaining 44 per cent is international and cross-border (within UK) net migration. Total in-migrants (Internal plus international and cross-border) are around 973,500 as against around 751,400 total out-migrants.

Table 12: Projected components of change for Norfolk, 2008/09-2032/33

In thousands	2008/ 2009	2013/ 2014	2018/ 2019	2023/ 2024	2028/ 2029	2032/ 2033	2008/09- 2032/33
Total Population at end	855.7	899.9	945.0	990.9	1034.3	1065.7	218.4
Natural Change	-0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	-0.7	-1.5	-2.8
Births	8.9	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	236.6
Deaths	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.6	10.4	11.3	239.6
All Migration Net	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.0	221.7
Internal Migration In	27.4	28.5	29.2	29.9	31.0	31.7	739.3
Internal Migration Out	22.5	23.8	24.3	24.8	25.8	26.5	615.1
International Migration In	7.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	206.5
International Migration Out	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	106.3
Cross Border Migration In	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	27.7
Cross Border Migration Out	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	30.0

Source: ONS

Change in the number of older people

Significant growth is projected in ages 65 and over. People in this age group already form a fifth or more of the population in all Districts except Norwich in 2008. By 2033 this proportion is projected to rise to almost 40 per cent in North Norfolk, and over 32 per cent in King's Lynn and West Norfolk. North Norfolk is projected by 2033 to have equal fifth largest proportion of older people of all local authorities in the country, not far below the authority with the highest concentration, West Somerset (43 per cent).

A more in depth analysis of these projections is in our Demography and Information report issue 1/10 (see below), available through www.norfolksight.org.uk

Dwelling-led population projections

The latest County Council projections are the 2006-based dwelling-led projections to 2031. They are policy-based projections and hence indicate a projected population that is consistent with the assumed level of housing growth.

Dwelling assumptions

The Greater Norwich Development Partnership area (Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk) housing trajectory was augmented with information from the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) Preferred Option for the later years, and assumptions made about the phasing of development. In the other districts (Breckland, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn and West Norfolk and North Norfolk) the housing trajectories assume that Regional Spatial Strategy targets would be achieved by 2021, after which each District's 'offer' to the review of the RSS was used and annualised by a simple pro-rata approach. In all Districts a windfall assumption was applied at an annual rate of two thirds of recent windfall completions.

The dwelling-led projections show a lower population increase over 25 years than in the ONS projections, around 62,000 less over the 2006 to 2031 period compared with ONS for 2008 to 2033. Around 60 per cent of the difference is due to lower net in-migration to the County and around 40 per cent to a larger natural decrease in population.

Our projections used the 2006 Mid Year Estimates as a base. These have since been revised along with all local authority population estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2008. The ONS projections use the revised mid-2008 estimates as a base. The projection results are available through www.norfolkinsight.org.uk

Household projections

In November 2010, the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) published 2008-based household projections. They provide a long term view on the number of households, given projected population and previous demographic trends. Households in Norfolk were projected to increase from an estimated 371,000 in mid-2008 to 500,000 in 2033. The largest percentage increase was in Norwich and the smallest in King's Lynn & West Norfolk.

Table 13: Projected households for County and Districts, 2008-2033

In thousands	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2008-2033
Breckland	55	59	64	68	72	76	21
Broadland	53	56	59	63	67	70	17
Great Yarmouth	42	45	48	51	54	57	15
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	62	66	69	73	77	81	19
North Norfolk	46	49	52	55	58	61	15
Norwich	62	68	74	79	83	87	25
South Norfolk	50	54	57	61	64	68	18
Norfolk	371	396	424	450	476	500	129

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)

The household projections are produced by applying projected household representative rates to the population projections published by the Office for National Statistics.

One person households are projected to increase by 159,000 per year, equating to two-thirds of the total increase in households.

- By 2033, 40 per cent of the household population of Norfolk is projected to live alone, compared with 33 per cent in 2008;
- By 2033, 40 per cent of households will be headed by those aged 65 or over, up from 32 per cent in 2008;
- 62 per cent of the growth is accounted for by one person households, projected to rise by 80,000 from 2008 to 2033. This drives a decrease in the average size of households from 2.33 persons per household in 2008 to 2.16 persons per household in 2033.
- The projected growth in the population is the main driver of the increase in households, accounting for 78 per cent of the increase in the East of England between 2008 and 2033.
- In the East of England a further 20% of the increase is due to changes in age structure and 12% to household formation, with small negative effects due to marital status changes and interaction between these elements.

The latest County Council household projections are 2006-based and consistent with the dwelling-led population projections referred to above. See Norfolk Insight for the details.

The 2011 Census

In March 2012 ONS intends to release a full output prospectus for the Census, including a timetable for the various stages of the release. The first tables will be released in July and will include the usually resident census population estimates by single year of age/sex at UK level and by five year age bands/sex at region/LA level for England and Wales. ONS aims to publish the first release with a high level package of information for each local authority, including details relating to the quality of the estimates.

Reports published in 2011

We produced five reports in this series during 2011:

Issue	Date	Title
DIN1/11	March 2011	Norfolk demographic update 2010
DIN2/11	March 2011	Mid-2009 parish population estimates for Norfolk
DIN3/11	May 2011	The English Indices of Deprivation 2010
DIN4/11	July 2011	Further analysis of the English Indices of Deprivation 2010
DIN5/11	July 2011	Population estimates for mid-2010

During 2012 we intend to continue to publish occasional reports on population estimates, the 2011 Census and other demographic topics of interest. These reports and other information will be available through Norfolk Insight: www.norfolkinsight.org.uk

Further information

Please direct requests for further information to Ian Coldicott (Tel: 01603 222732) in Planning, Performance and Partnerships, email demography@norfolk.gov.uk or visit the population section of Norfolk Insight www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/population

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