

# NI: IN PROFILE

## Key statistics on Northern Ireland

16 November 2022

Trusted statistics and  
research for a better society



Department of  
**Finance**

An Roinn  
**Airgeadais**



## **NISRA: Trusted statistics & research for a better society**

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), which incorporates the General Register Office (GRO), is an executive agency within the Department of Finance (NI) and was established on 1 April 1996.

NISRA is the principal source of Official Statistics and Social Research on Northern Ireland. These statistics and research not only inform public policy but also academic and private sector research, and contribute to debate in the wider community. NISRA's services are afforded to a wide range of Government Departments and Non-Departmental Public Bodies. NISRA is also responsible for conducting the decennial Census of Population.

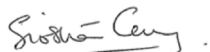
### **Chief Executive's Foreword**

It gives me great pleasure to present the latest NI: IN PROFILE resource pack of key statistics covering a range of areas of life in Northern Ireland.

This latest edition includes data from the most recent Census of Population and Households conducted in 2021. This provides the most recent context for many of the other measures brought together here. Many of the charts show the disruption of the coronavirus pandemic which continues to be felt as new shocks emerge with energy prices and the increases in the cost of living and the cost of doing business. The Census showed how the population is ageing and the growth in single person households, both of which are of course very relevant for the current financial position facing households.

The Census also showed the increasing diversity of the population and the continuing trend towards secularization. More results from the Census remain to be published and this pack will be updated as these become available.

Often people look at individual statistical series from a particular topic interest but many of these topics in the real world are inter-related. Bringing them together in this way may offer some new insights to the reader.



**SIOBHAN CAREY**  
Chief Executive & Registrar General



**NI: IN PROFILE** is a resource pack of key statistics covering a range of areas of life in Northern Ireland. The pack brings together a variety of data into a single place and will be of interest to a broad audience, including policy makers in the public and private sector, businesses, students and academics, schools and the general public.

Statistics have primarily been sourced from across the Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency, however where official statistics are not available statistics from other sources have been included. The pack is intended to provide a high-level statistical summary of life in Northern Ireland and you will note that it does not include detailed commentary. If you wish to delve further into the detail of a particular statistic, you are encouraged to follow the links provided. Data may also be available at smaller geographies through NISRA's Neighbourhood Information Service, [NINIS](#). Some data may also be available on NISRA's new dissemination platform [The NISRA Data Portal](#) which has been developed as a replacement for NINIS, more data will be populated on this platform over the coming months.

Thanks are due to those NISRA statisticians working across all government departments who advised on the most appropriate statistics to include within their own area of expertise. **NISRA would also like to extend its thanks to the members of the general public and businesses who have contributed to the provision of the statistics through their participation in the various surveys that the Agency conducts - without your participation and co-operation the provision of this resource pack would not be possible.**

The pack is available from the [NISRA website](#). In the interests of continuous improvement and adding value, NISRA is keen to hear your feedback on NI: IN PROFILE and would appreciate any comments you may have (please e-mail comments to [economicstats@nisra.gov.uk](mailto:economicstats@nisra.gov.uk)).

Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency,  
Colby House,  
Stranmillis Court,  
Belfast, BT9 5RR [www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk)



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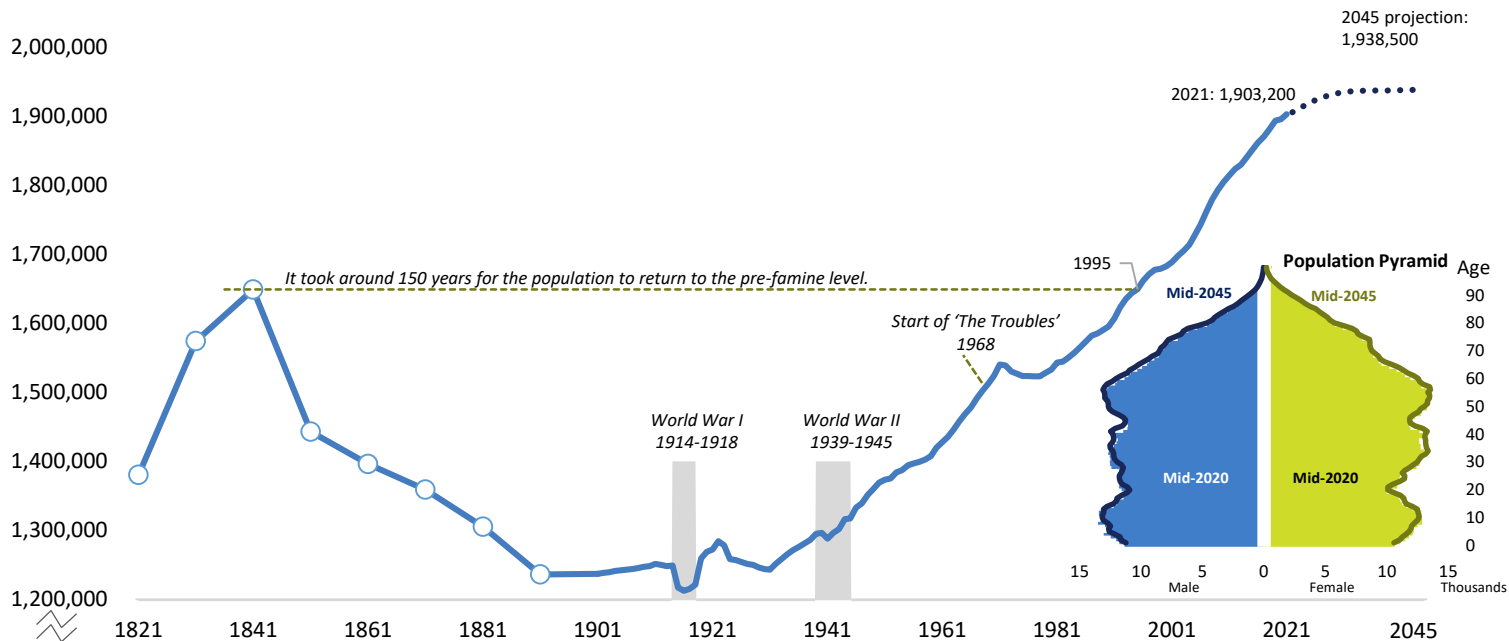
## Population growing – currently stands at 1.9 million.

- The population on census day, 21<sup>st</sup> March 2021, was 1,903,200 – the highest ever recorded.
- Growth is mainly due to natural change (births minus deaths). Net migration is a smaller factor.
- Population is ageing; the 1960s baby-boom will drive faster ageing in the next decade.
- In just 6 years time we are projected to have more older people (65+) than children.
- There are currently 27 people aged 65+ for every 100 people of working age; this is projected to be 42 in 2045.
- The fertility rate among women aged under 30 has more than halved since the mid-1970s.

### Links to statistics

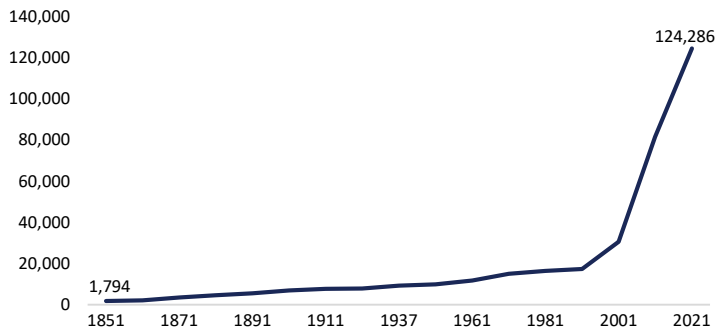
- [Population Estimates](#)
- [Population Projections](#)
- [Registrar General Report](#)
- [NI Census](#)

## Total Population



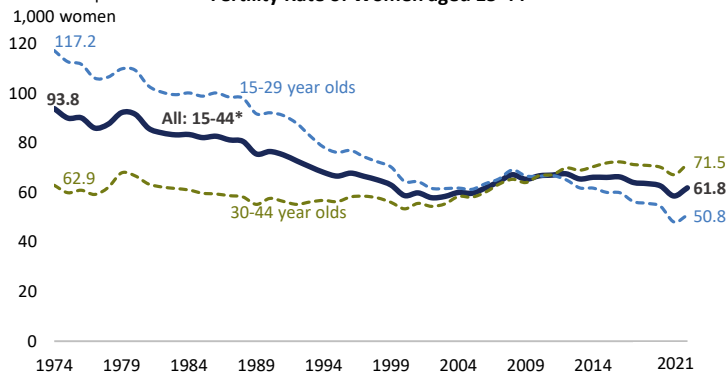
## NI: IN PROFILE

Number of NI residents born outside UK/Ireland 1851 to 2021



Source: [NI Census 2021](#)

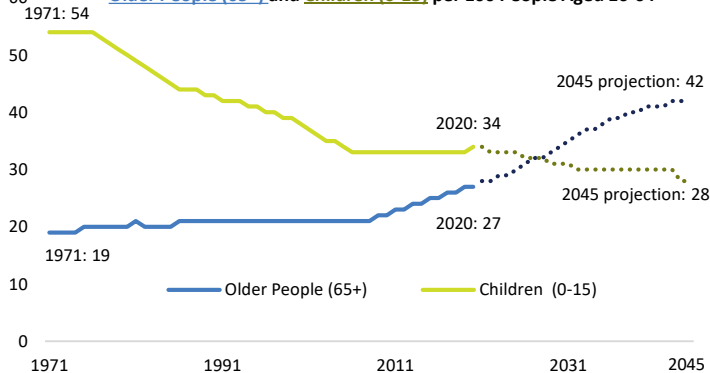
Live births per 1,000 women Fertility Rate of Women aged 15-44\*



Source: [Registrar General Annual Report](#)

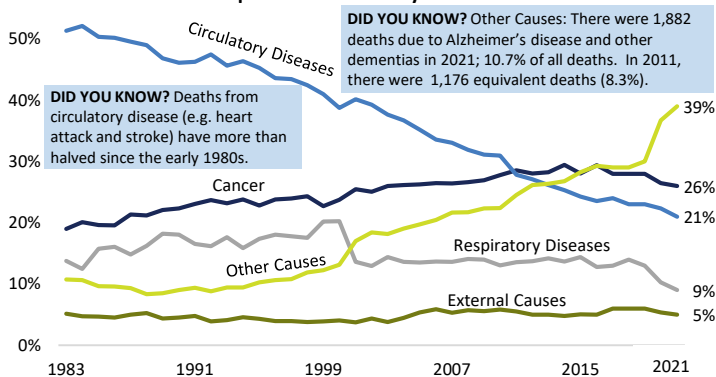
\* Rate for age 15 includes births at younger ages and for age 44 includes births at older ages. Data is based on year of registration, the dip in 2020 was contributed to by the impact of the pandemic on birth registrations

Older People (65+) and Children (0-15) per 100 People Aged 16-64



Source: [2020 Mid-year Population Estimates for NI](#), [2020-based Population Projections](#)

Proportion of Deaths by Cause of Death



\*Note there was a change of coding framework from ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2001.

Source: [Registrar General Annual Report](#)

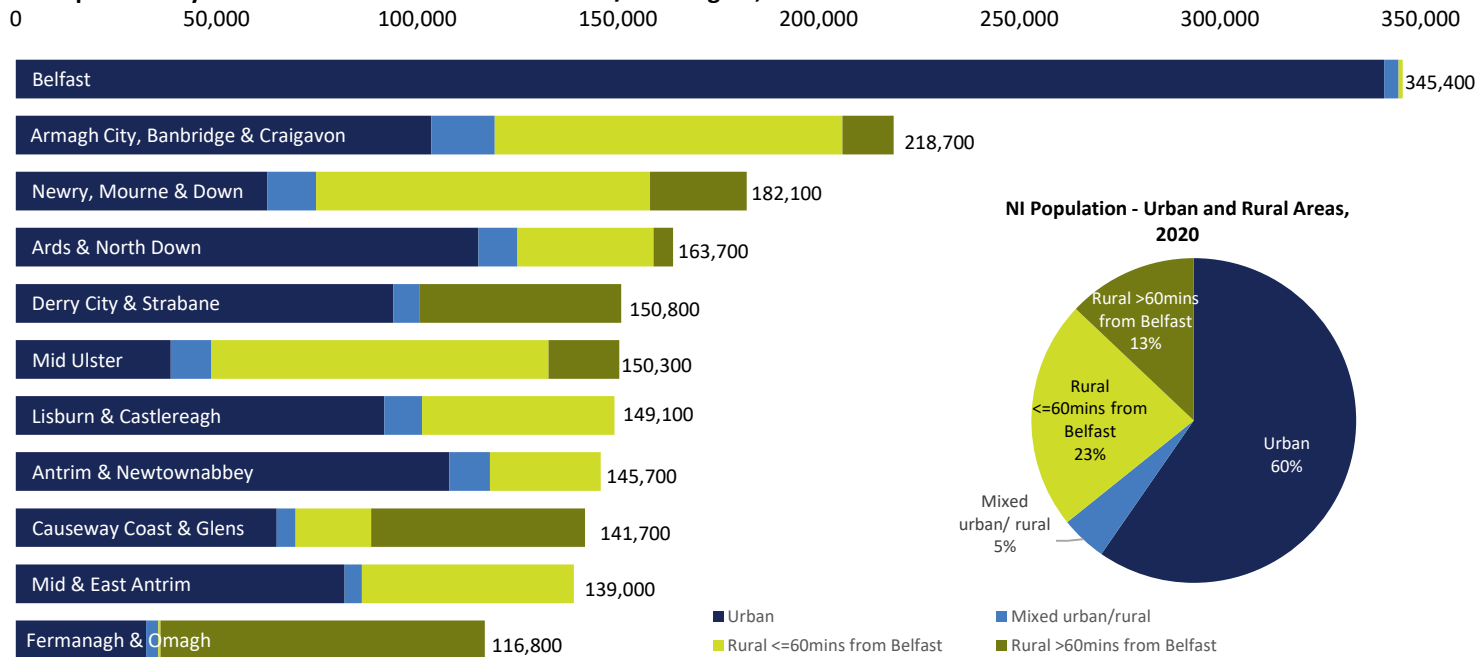
**DID YOU KNOW?** Other Causes: There were 1,882 deaths due to Alzheimer's disease and other dementias in 2021; 10.7% of all deaths. In 2011, there were 1,176 equivalent deaths (8.3%).

**DID YOU KNOW?** Deaths from circulatory disease (e.g. heart attack and stroke) have more than halved since the early 1980s.

## ***One in five people have a disability or limiting long-term illness.***

- One in three households have a dependent child.
- Three in five people live in an urban area.
- The number of marriages in NI decreased by 49% to 3,700 in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions (7,300 in 2019), before increasing again in 2021 to 8,000.
- 31<sup>st</sup> December and 7<sup>th</sup> July are the most popular dates for marriages, with around 50 and 46 respectively on those days on average over the past 15 years.

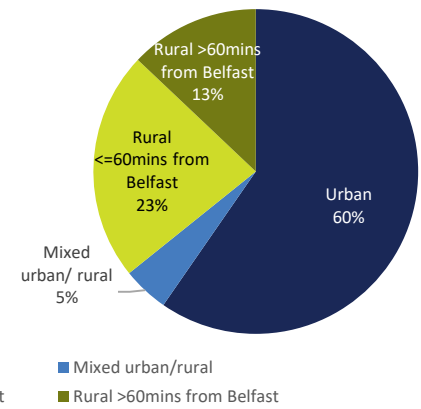
## **Population by Local Government District and urban/rural region, 2019**



**Links to statistics**

- [Population Estimates](#)
- [Population Projections](#)
- [Vital Statistics](#)
- [NI Census](#)

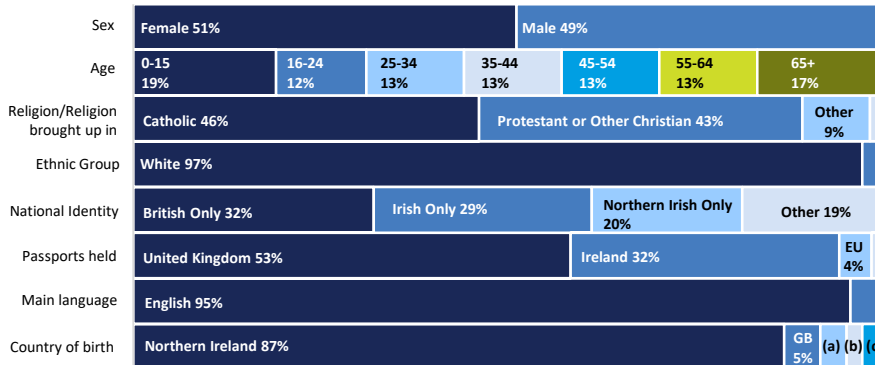
**NI Population - Urban and Rural Areas, 2020**



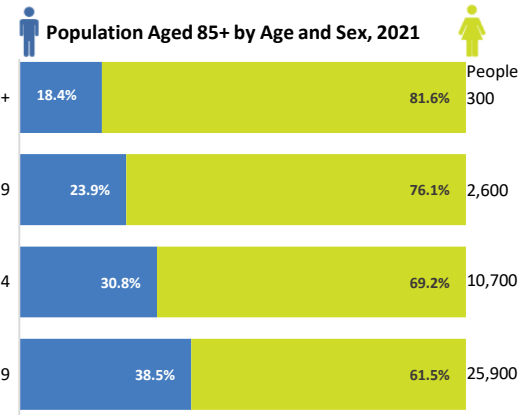
Source: [2020 Mid-year Population Estimates for NI](#)

## NI: IN PROFILE

### Population characteristics (from 2021 Census)



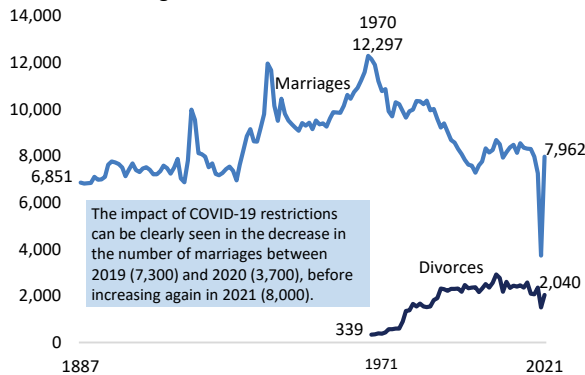
(a) Other EU countries 4%, (b) Republic of Ireland 2%, (c) Other countries in the world 3%  
Source: [NI Census 2021](#), % of population unless otherwise stated



Source: [NI Census 2021](#)

**DID YOU KNOW?** NISRA incorporates the General Register Office (GRO) for NI. The GRO is responsible for the administration of the marriage and civil partnership law along with the registration of births, deaths, adoptions and gender recognition. GRO is also responsible for the maintenance of registration records and the production of certificates for these events.

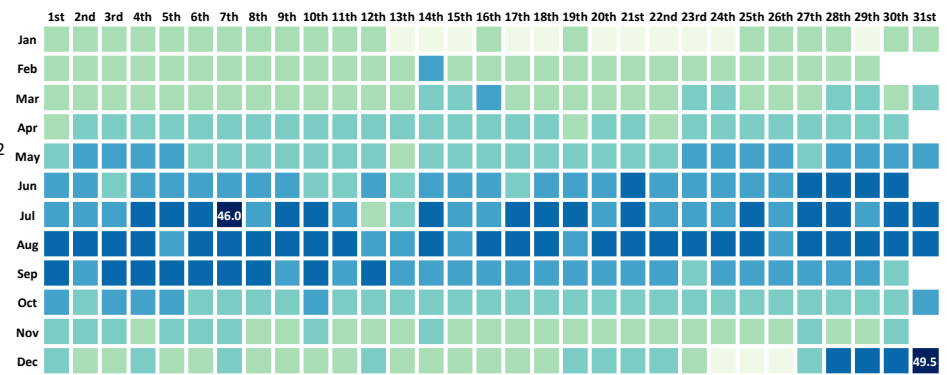
### Marriages and divorces, 1887 – 2021\*



The impact of COVID-19 restrictions can be clearly seen in the decrease in the number of marriages between 2019 (7,300) and 2020 (3,700), before increasing again in 2021 (8,000).

\*Figures do not include civil partnerships. In 2020 there were 37 civil partnerships and 24 dissolutions.  
Source: [NISRA Vital Statistics](#)

### Average number of marriages by date, 2007-2021



Source: [NISRA Vital Statistics](#)

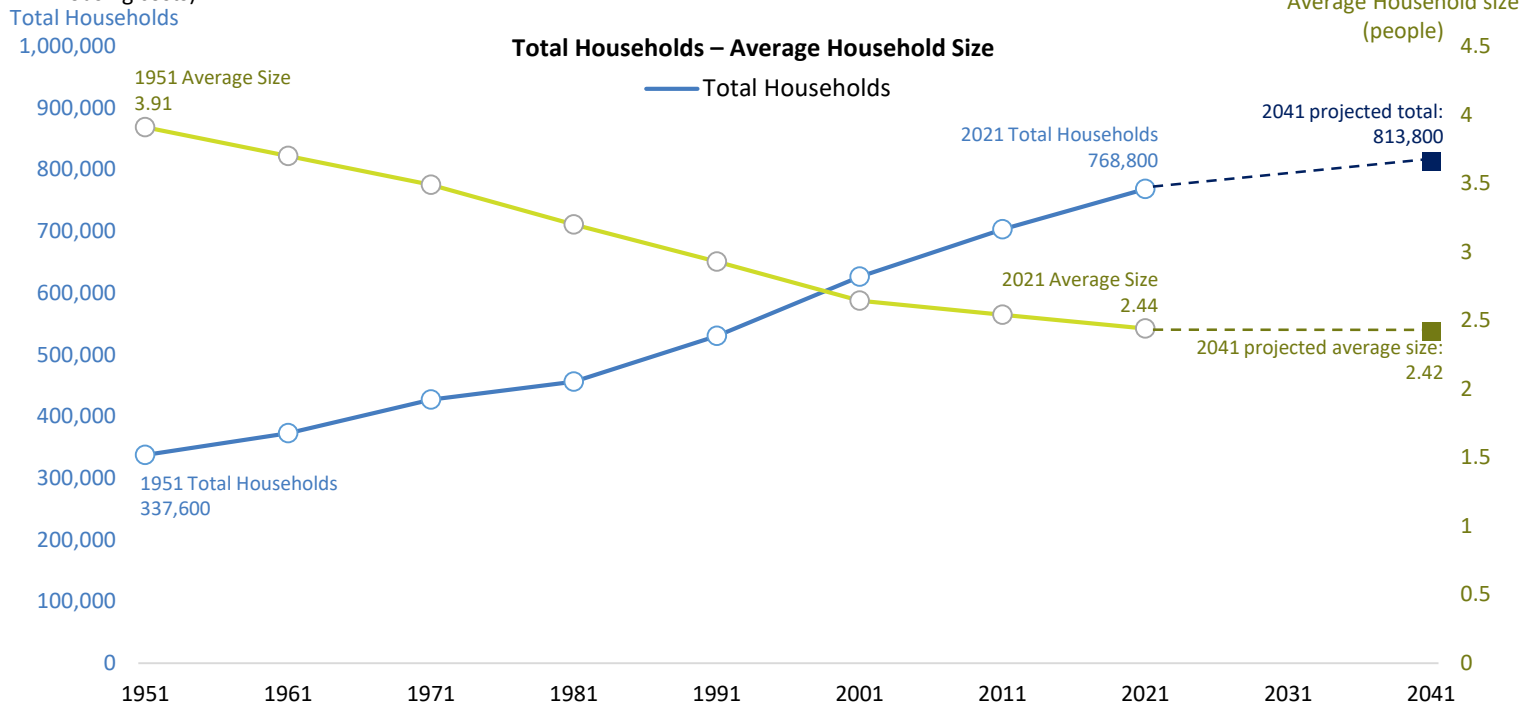


### Number of households continues to increase (768,800 in 2021).

- Households are predominantly occupied by one or two people.
- Two in three households are owner occupied (outright or with a mortgage).
- Private renting accounts for almost one in eight of all households.
- Around 80,000 older people (65+) live on their own.
- Around one in six people live in a household with an income below the relative poverty threshold (before housing costs).

**Links to statistics**

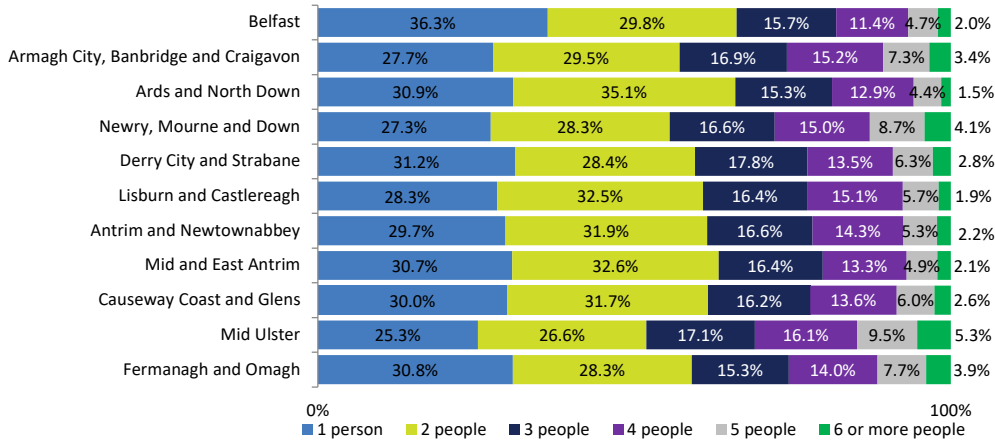
- [NI Census](#)
- [Household Projections](#)
- [Family Resources Survey](#)



Source: [NI Census 2021](#), [2016-based Household projections](#)

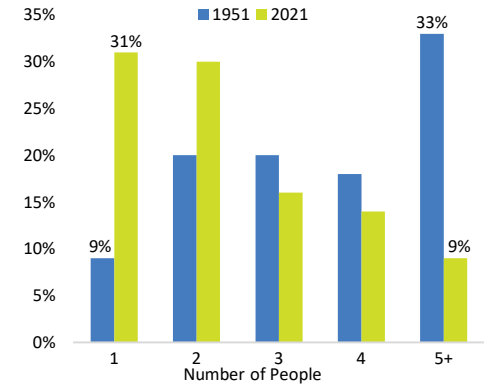
## NI: IN PROFILE

Household Size by Local government District from Census, 2021 (Total = 768,900 households)



Source: [2011 Census](#)

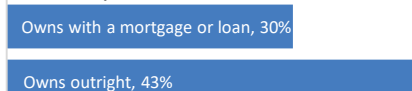
Distribution of Household Size (1951 and 2021)



Source: [NI Census](#)

Household Tenure 2020/21

### Owner Occupied



### Rented

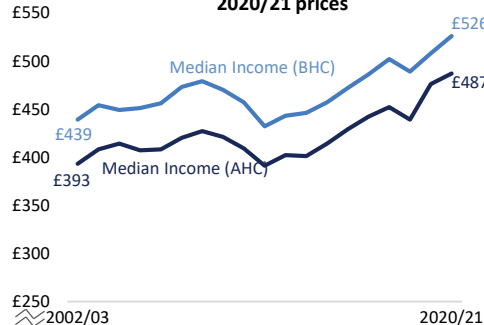


0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45%

Source: [Family Resources Survey, 2020-21](#)

The tenure figures for 2020/21 differed quite a bit to those for 2019/20. This is due to the impact of COVID on the 2020/21 figures.

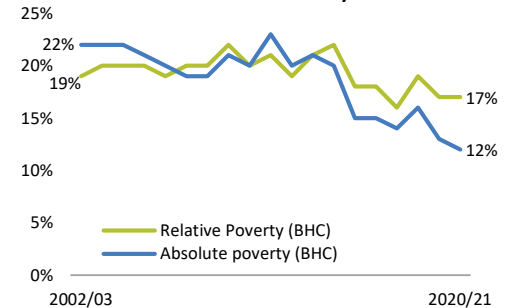
Average\* Weekly Household Income in 2020/21 prices



\*Median equivalised income. (B/AHC: Before/ After Housing Costs)

Source: [Poverty Bulletin: Northern Ireland 2020/21](#), DfC

Proportion of Individuals Living in Households in Poverty\*\*



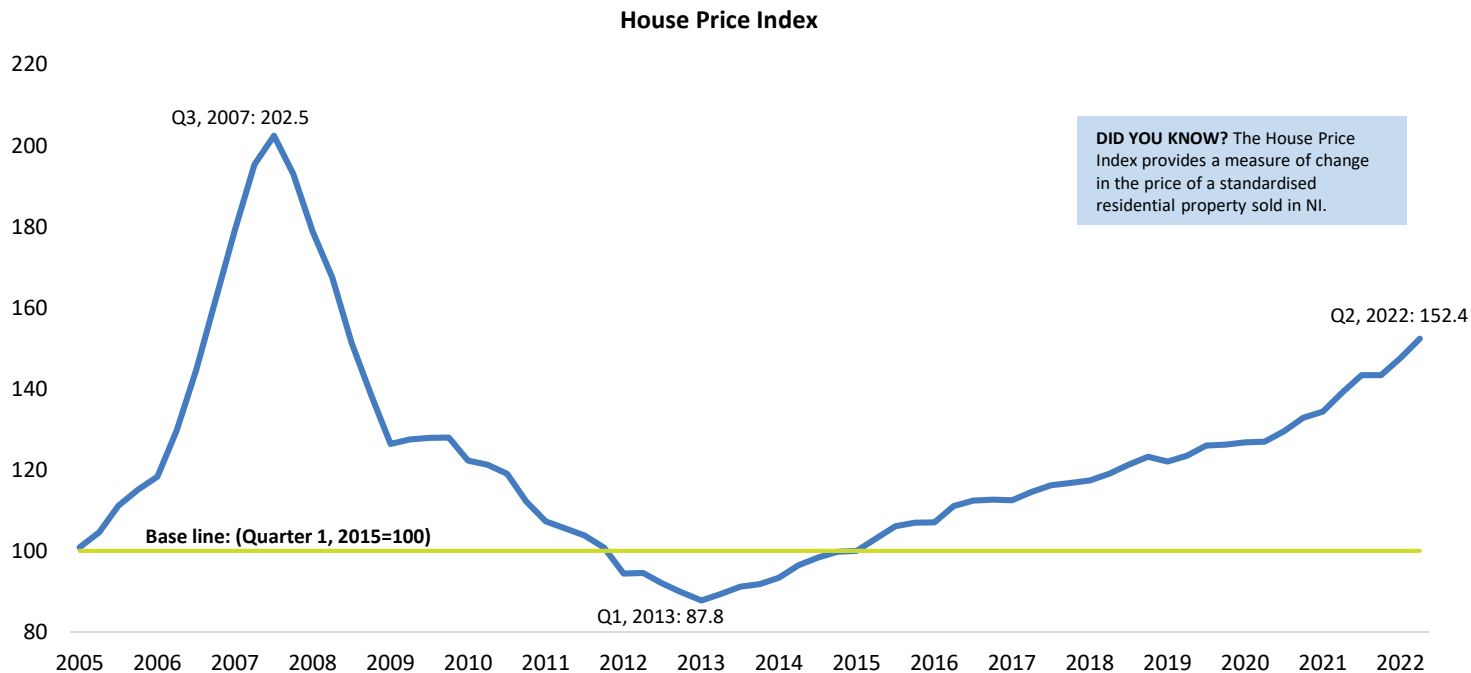
\*\*Relative Poverty threshold= 60% median UK income. Absolute Poverty threshold= 60% of inflation adjusted median UK income in 2010/11  
Source: [Poverty Bulletin: Northern Ireland 2020/21](#), DfC

### *House prices continue upward trend, having bottomed out in 2013.*

- Number of loans granted to first time buyers increasing year on year until 2019, then a decrease in 2020 likely due to the impact of COVID-19.
- Private new builds are at around half the level seen before the property market crash.
- Number of households on the social housing waiting list in 'housing stress' continues to rise.

#### Links to statistics

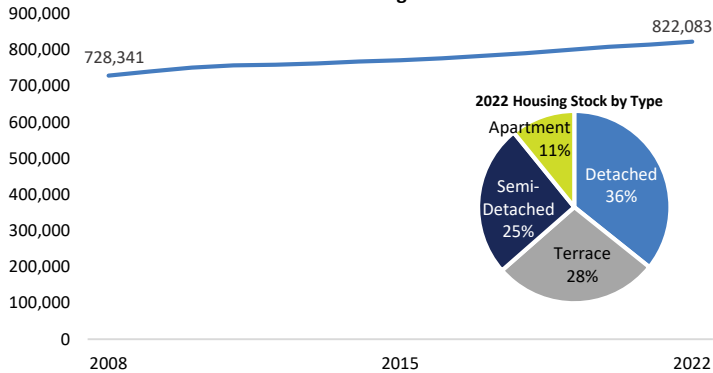
- [Land & Property Services](#)
- [DfC Housing Statistics](#)



**DID YOU KNOW?** The House Price Index provides a measure of change in the price of a standardised residential property sold in NI.

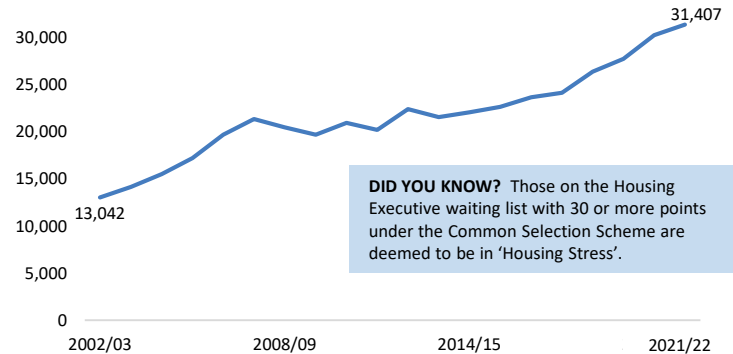
## NI: IN PROFILE

### Total Housing Stock



Source: [Land & Property Services](#)

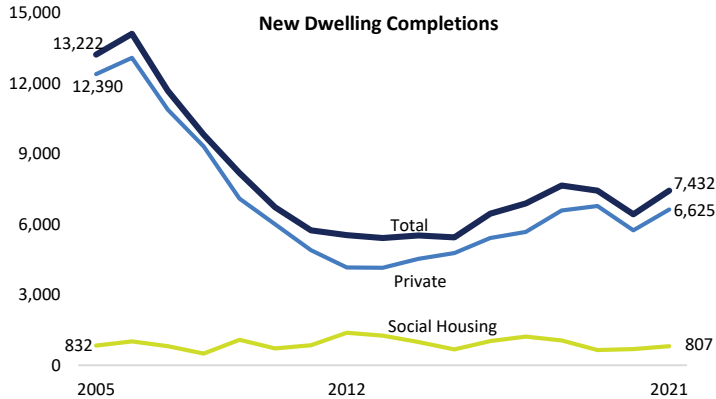
### Number of Households in Housing Stress, at 31 March



**DID YOU KNOW?** Those on the Housing Executive waiting list with 30 or more points under the Common Selection Scheme are deemed to be in 'Housing Stress'.

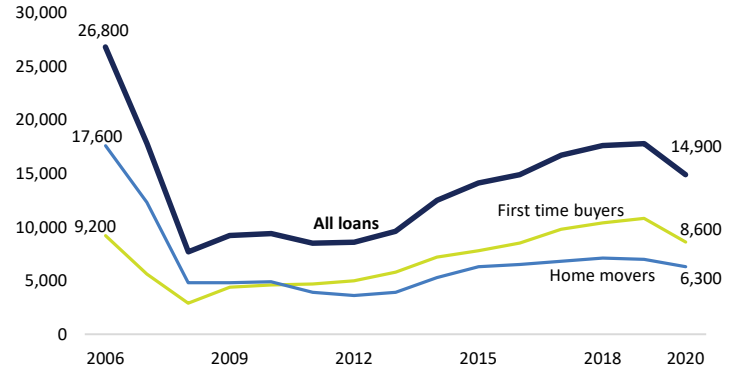
Source: [NI Housing Executive via DfC Housing Statistics](#)

### New Dwelling Completions



Source: [New Dwelling Statistics](#), [Land & Property Services](#)

### Loans for House Purchase



Source: [DfC Housing Statistics](#)

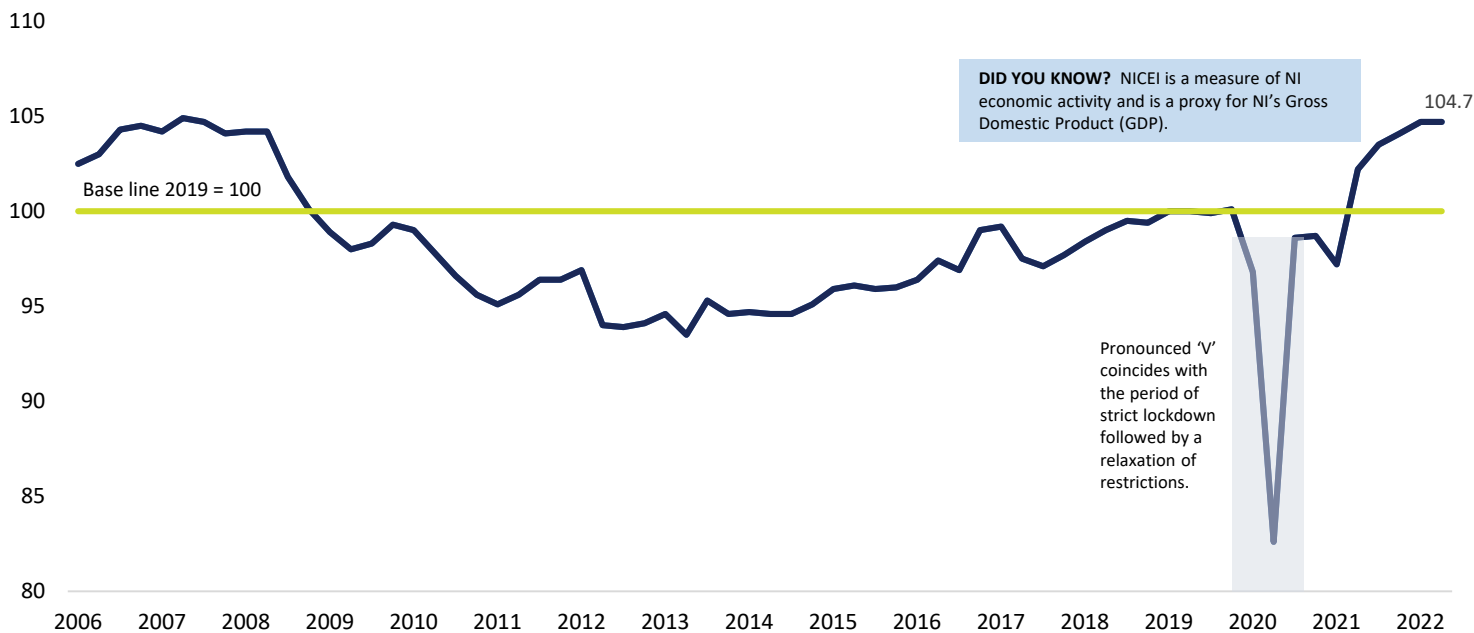
## *Economic output had not recovered to pre-2007/08 recession levels before COVID-19 shock.*

- Sales by local companies worth £67.1 billion in 2020, £21.2 billion to customers outside NI.
- The service sector accounts for 74% of Gross Value Added (GVA), manufacturing contributes 14%.
- 9 in 10 local businesses have fewer than 10 employees.
- Just over half of all employees work in a business with 250 or more staff.

### Links to statistics

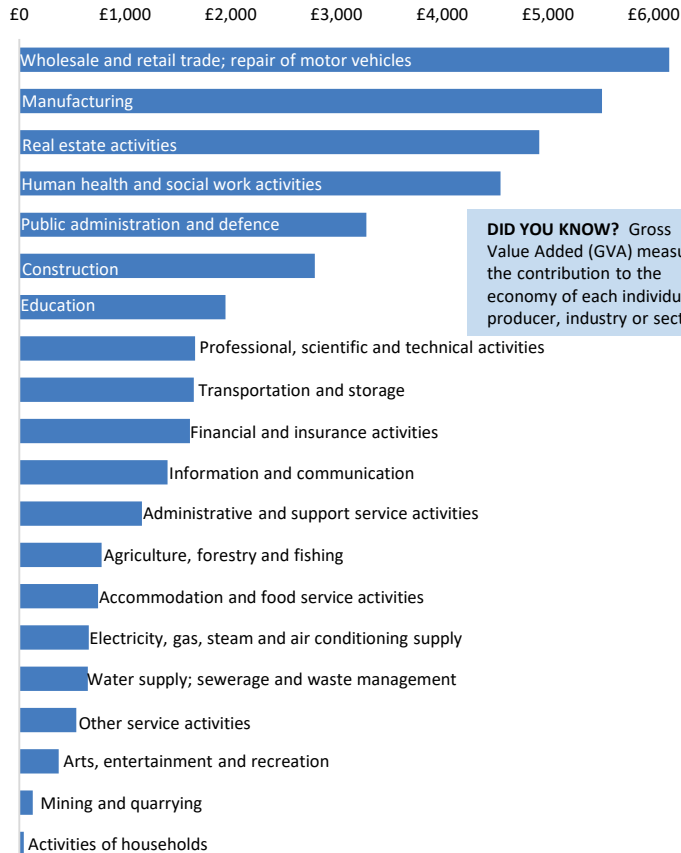
- [NI Composite Economic Index](#)
- [ONS Regional GVA](#)
- [Broad Economy Sales & Exports](#)
- [Inter Departmental Business Register](#)
- [Business Register & Employment Survey](#)

### NI Composite Economic Index (NICEI)



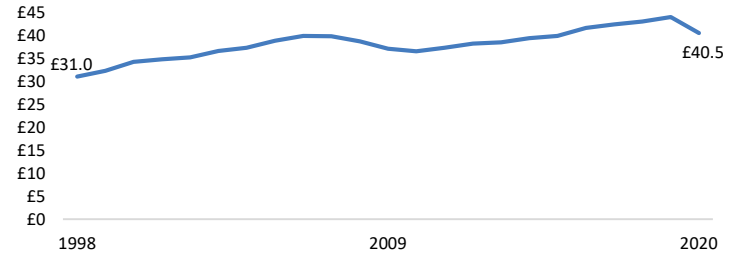
## NI: IN PROFILE

Gross Value Added (Balanced Approach) by Industry, 2020, £ million



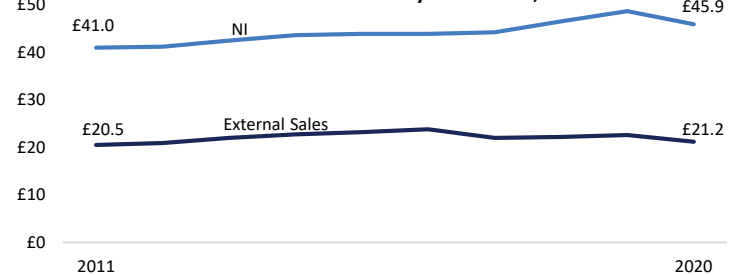
**DID YOU KNOW?** Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector

Total Gross Value Added (GVA) (Balanced Approach) £ billion



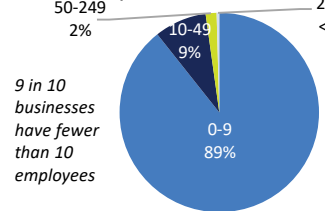
Source: [ONS Regional GVA \(Balanced approach\) 2019 money value](#)

Sales of Goods and Services by Destination, £ billion

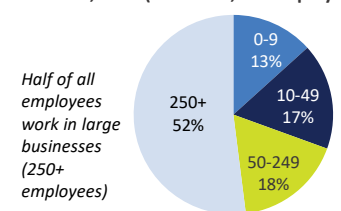


Source: [Broad Economy Sales and Exports Statistics](#)

VAT/PAYE Businesses by Employment Size, 2021 (Base: 77,635 businesses)



Employees by Business Employment Size, 2021 (Base: 780,798 employees)



Source: [ONS Regional GVA \(Balanced approach\)](#)

Source: [Inter Departmental Business Register](#)

Source: [Business Register & Employment Survey](#)

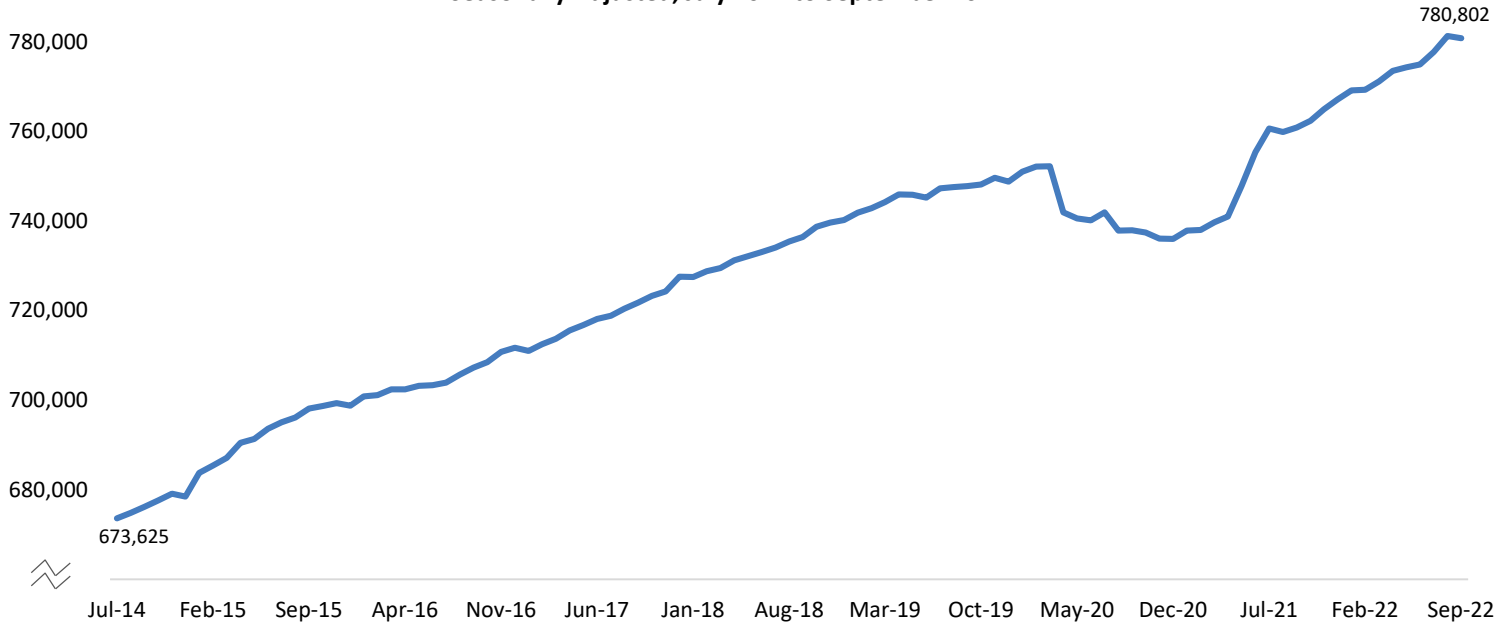
### ***Labour market indicators moving in a positive direction over long-term.***

- 27.8% of people aged 16-64 are economically inactive.
- Average full-time employee earns £592 per week.
- Over one in seven (14.6%) employee jobs paid less than the Real Living Wage\* in 2022.
- Long-term increase in jobs since 2007/08 economic downturn driven by service sector. Some 11,550 fewer construction jobs compared with 2007.

#### Links to statistics

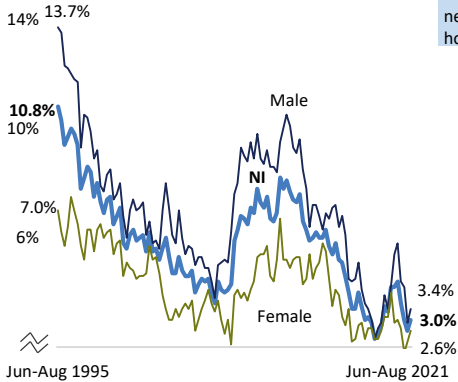
- [Labour Force Survey](#)
- [Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings](#)
- [Quarterly Employment Survey](#)

**Payrolled employees from HMRC Pay As You Earn Real Time Information System,  
Seasonally Adjusted, July 2014 to September 2022**



## NI: IN PROFILE

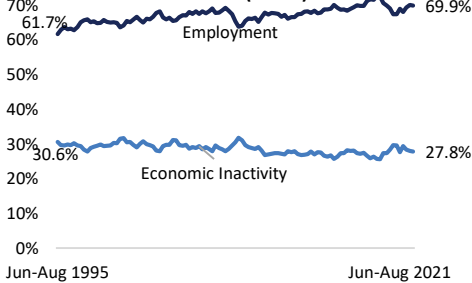
**LFS Unemployment Rate (16+)**



Source: [Labour Force Survey](#)

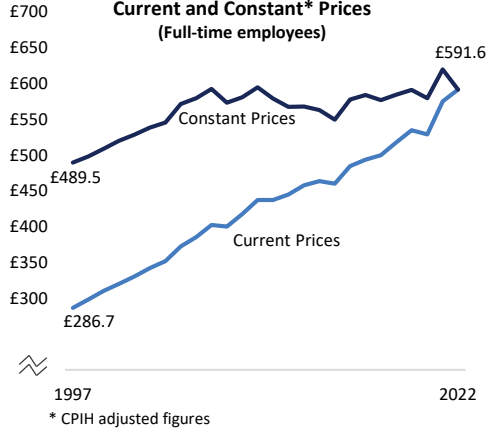
**DID YOU KNOW?** Economically inactive people are not in employment but do not meet the definition of unemployment because they have not been seeking work within the four weeks prior to being surveyed and/or they are unable to start work within the next two weeks. This group includes all those who are looking after a home, long-term sick or disabled, students and retired.

**LFS Employment and Economic Inactivity Rates (16-64)**



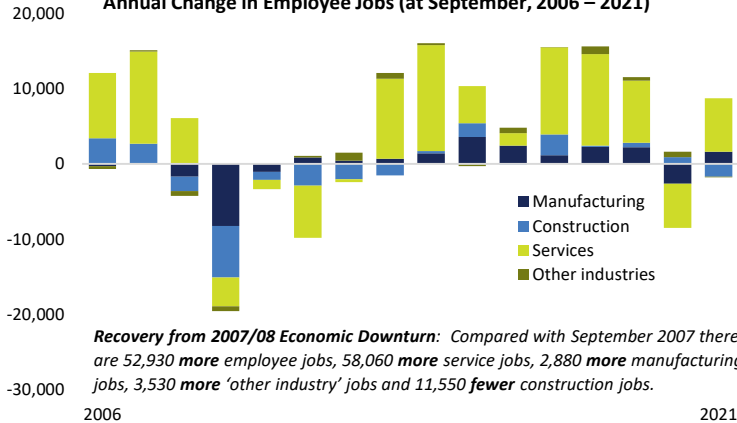
Source: [Labour Force Survey](#)

**Median Gross Weekly Earnings Current and Constant\* Prices (Full-time employees)**



1997 \* CPIH adjusted figures 2022  
Source: [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings](#)

**Annual Change in Employee Jobs (at September, 2006 – 2021)**



**Recovery from 2007/08 Economic Downturn:** Compared with September 2007 there are 52,930 more employee jobs, 58,060 more service jobs, 2,880 more manufacturing jobs, 3,530 more 'other industry' jobs and 11,550 fewer construction jobs.

Source: [Quarterly Employment Survey](#)

**Gross Hourly Earnings Distribution, 1999 – 2021**



1999 minimum wage (those aged 22+): £3.60  
2022 living wage (those aged 23+): £9.50

**DID YOU KNOW?** In April 2022, 2.0% of jobs paid below the National Living/ Minimum Wages. This is well below the 2020 rate (11%) and the 2021 rate (5.8%), where 90% of those earning less than the NLW/NMW were on furlough, however, it is still almost twice the rate recorded in 2019 (1.1%).  
Source: [ASHE Low Pay Analysis](#)

Source: [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings](#)



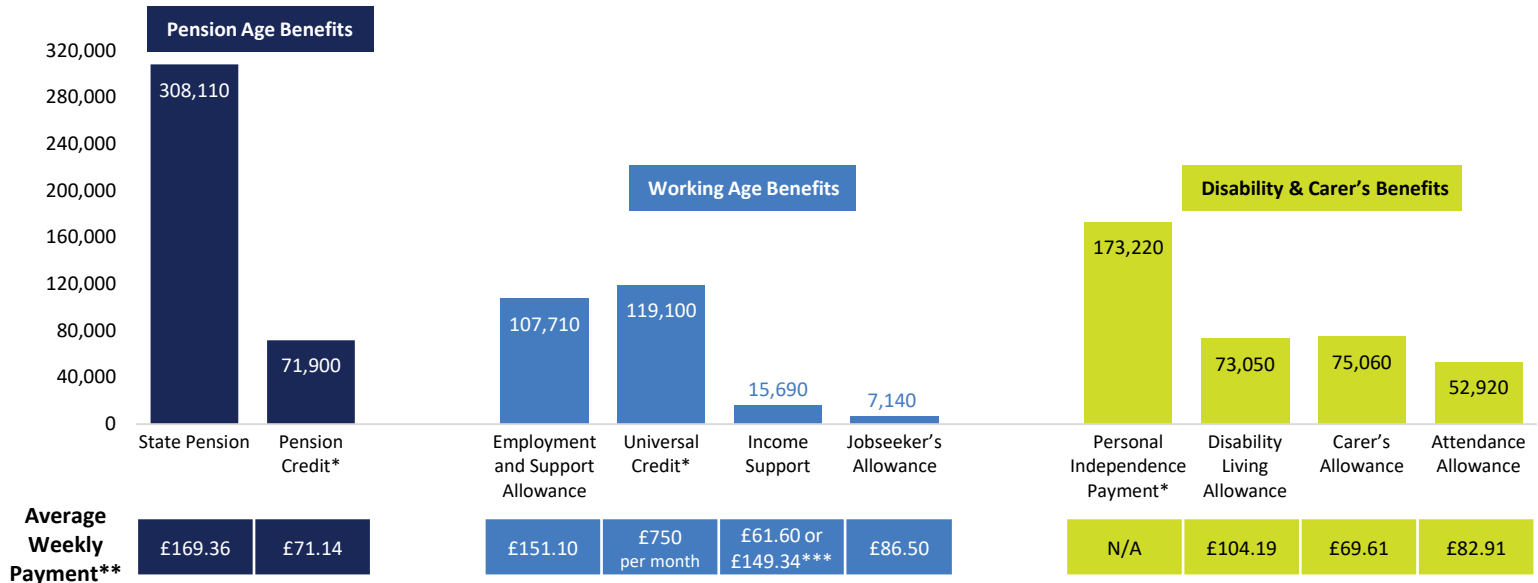
**16% of the population are in receipt of disability benefits, based on the 2021 Census population of 1,903,200.**

- The number of people claiming an unemployment related benefit increased sharply following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The majority of households receiving Universal Credit were single person (without children) households (48%).
- There were approximately 35,000 in-work families receiving working tax credit in 2018/19.

### Links to statistics

- [DfC Benefits Statistics](#)
- [HMRC - Child & Working Tax Credits Statistics](#)
- [Claimant Count](#)

**Claimants of Key Benefits, May 2022**



\* Figures typically refer to claimants although Personal Independence Payment figures refer to claims in payment, Pension Credit refers to beneficiaries (claimants and partners) and Universal Credit refers to households.

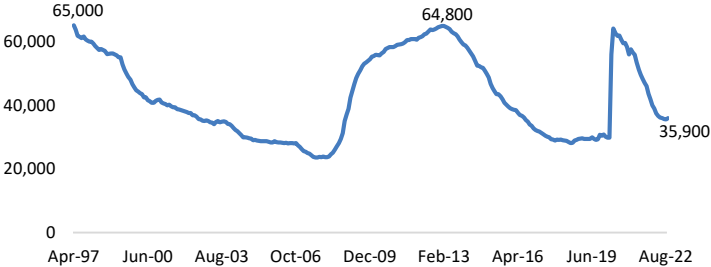
\*\* At November 2021. Not all claimants are in paid receipt of a benefit.

\*\*\*£61.60 for a lone parent and £149.34 for a disabled claimant

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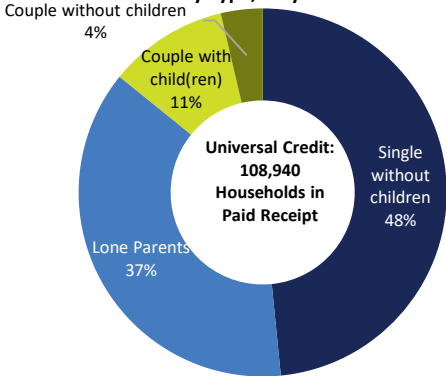
**Unemployment Related Benefit - Experimental Claimant Count**

These are experimental statistics. They include people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those Universal Credit claimants who were claiming principally for the reason of being unemployed. Some claimants are wholly unemployed and seeking work, while others may be employed but with low earnings that make them eligible for unemployment related benefit support.



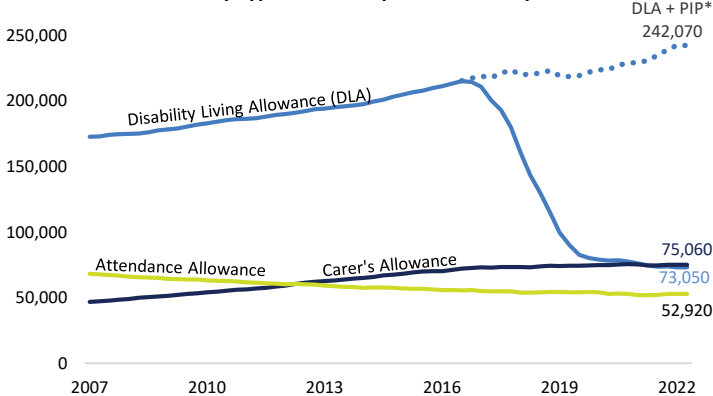
Source: [Claimant Count](#)

**Universal Credit: Households (in Payment) by Family Type, May 2022**



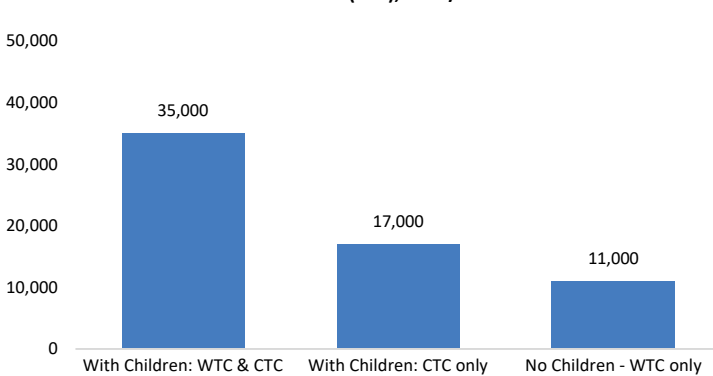
Source: [DfC Benefits Statistics Summary](#)

**Claimants by Type of Disability Benefit, to May 2022**



\*Personal Independence Payment (PIP) replaced Working Age DLA in June 2016  
 Source: [DfC Benefits Statistics Summary](#)

**In-work Families Receiving Working Tax Credit (WTC)/ Child Tax Credit (CTC), 2020/21**



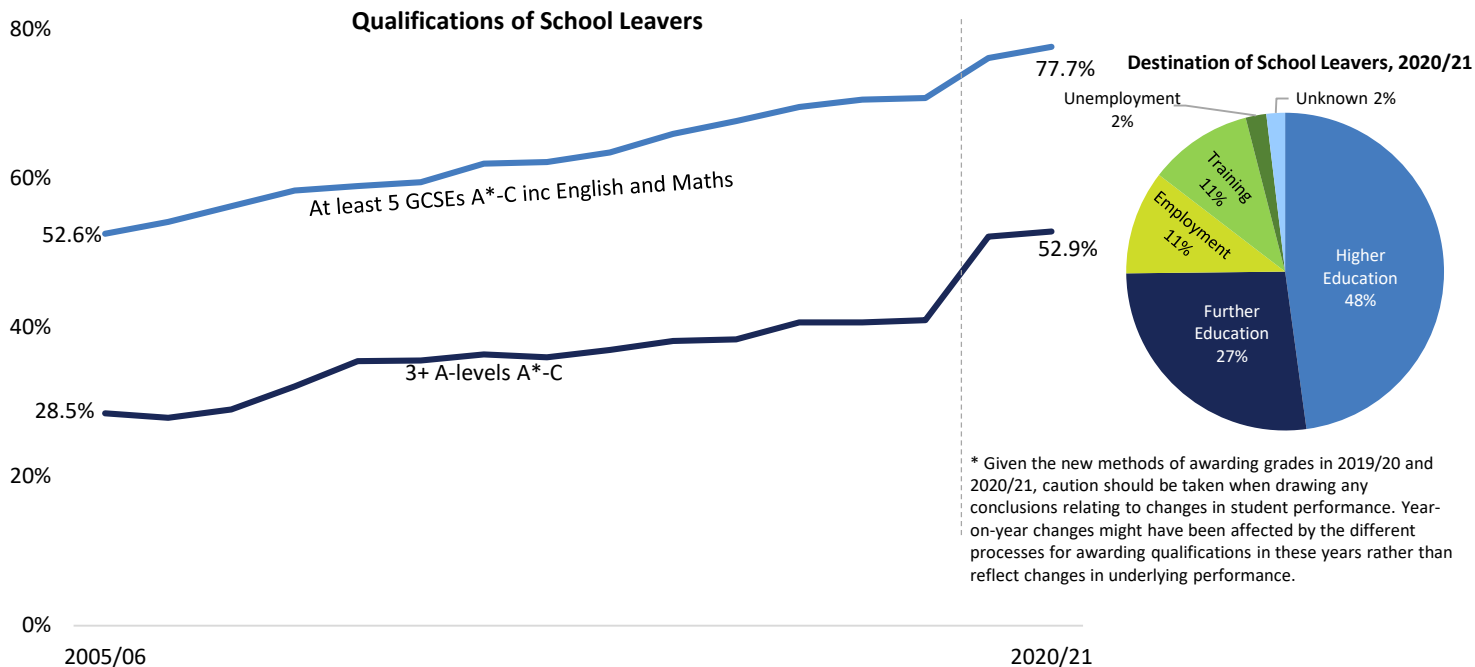
Source: [HMRC - Child and Working Tax Credits Statistics](#)

## Proportion of working age adults with a degree has tripled since the late 1990s.

- Proportion of working age adults with no formal qualifications remains high, but has halved over the past two decades.
- Educational attainment of school leavers is increasing; 78% of children leave school with five or more GCSEs (A\*-C) including English and Maths. Over half leave school with three or more A levels (A\*-C).
- Number of primary school pupils up 11% on ten years ago.
- Proportion of pupils at grammar schools has increased over the long-term.

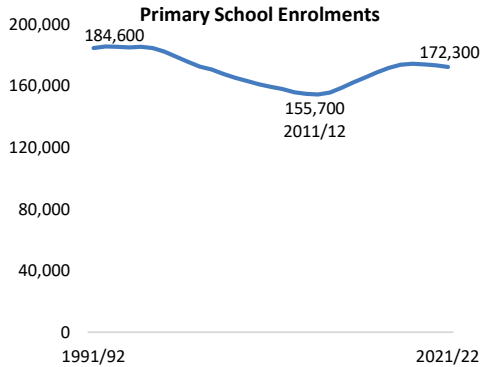
**Links to statistics**

- [DE School leavers Statistics](#)
- [DE School Enrolment Statistics](#)
- [Labour Force Survey](#)
- [DfE Higher & Further Education Statistics](#)

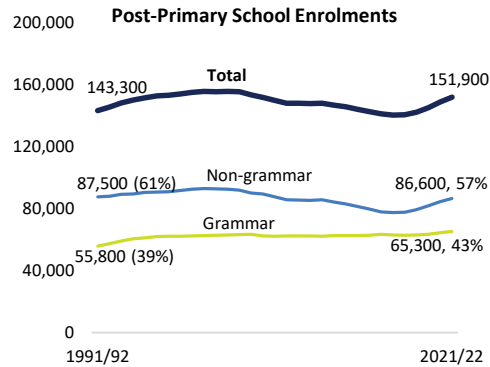


\* Given the new methods of awarding grades in 2019/20 and 2020/21, caution should be taken when drawing any conclusions relating to changes in student performance. Year-on-year changes might have been affected by the different processes for awarding qualifications in these years rather than reflect changes in underlying performance.

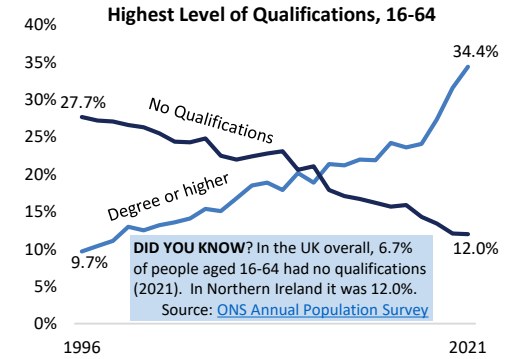
## NI: IN PROFILE



Source: [DE School Enrolment Statistics](#)

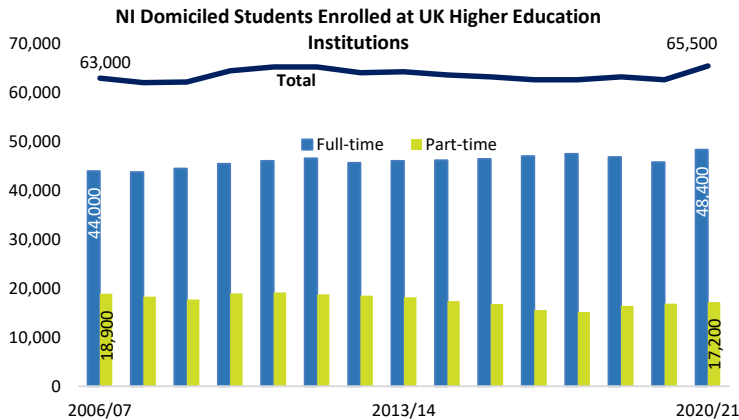


Source: [DE School Enrolment Statistics](#)

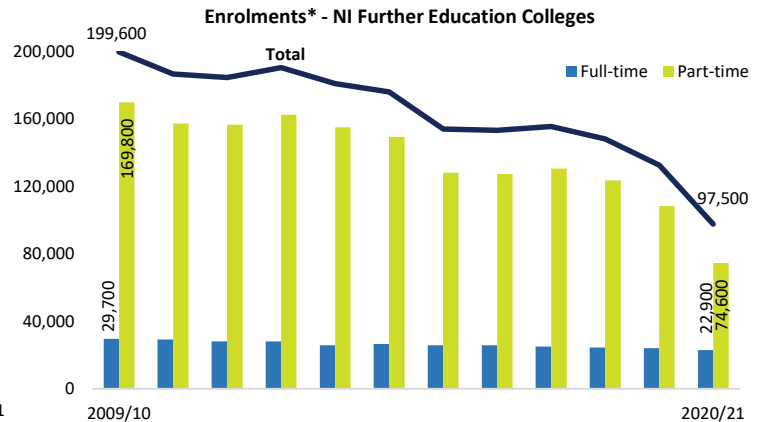


**DID YOU KNOW?** In the UK overall, 6.7% of people aged 16-64 had no qualifications (2021). In Northern Ireland it was 12.0%.  
Source: [ONS Annual Population Survey](#)

Source: [Labour Force Survey](#)



Source: [DfE Higher Education Statistics](#)



\*Note that students may be enrolled on more than one course and may, therefore, be counted as 2+ enrolments. Includes ROI domiciled students.

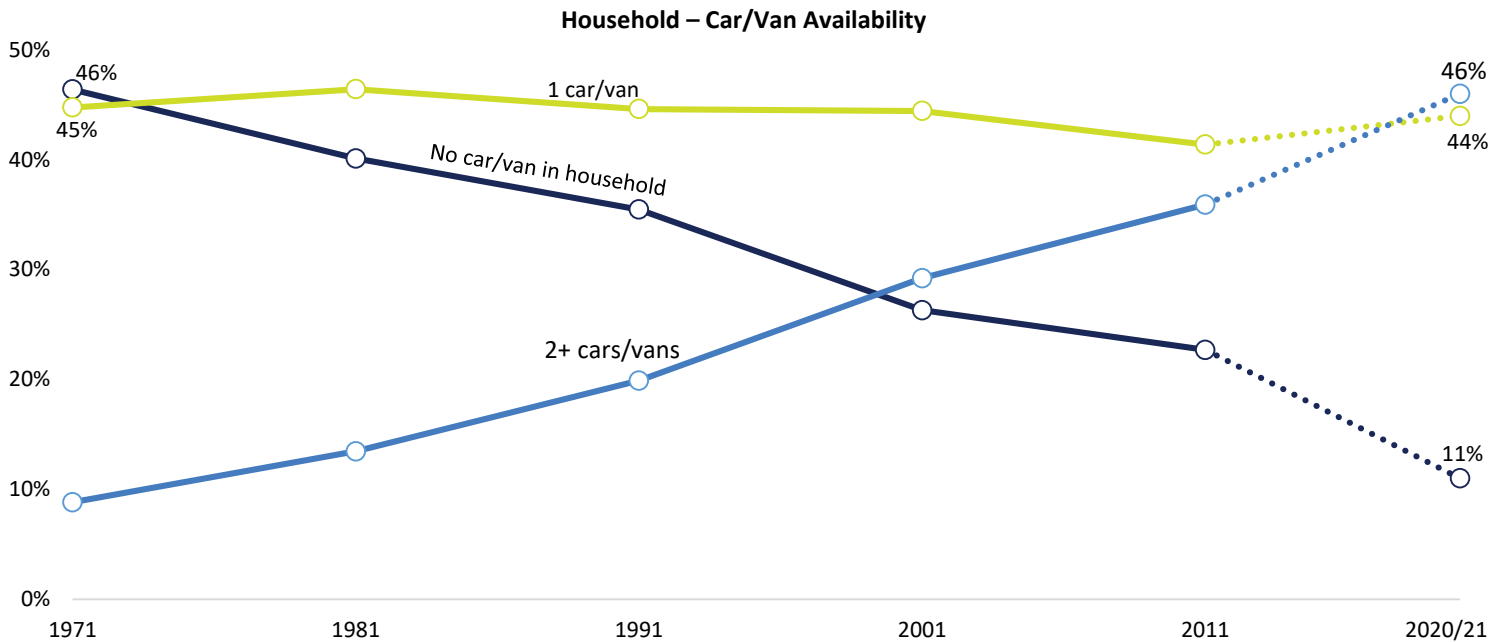
Source: [DfE Further Education Statistics](#)

### ***Almost one third of journeys made by walking, cycling or public transport.***

- Impact of COVID-19 restrictions on public transport journeys, air transport passenger traffic and non-freight vehicles handled at NI ports is very obvious.
- Proportion of households with two or more cars/vans has more than quadrupled since the early 1970s
- Long-term increase in rail and Metro travel, prior to the pandemic, while the number of Ulsterbus journeys has declined.
- People killed or seriously injured on roads has fallen by 80% since 1977.
- Air passenger traffic had tripled over the 30 years prior to the pandemic. Figures for 2020 show an unprecedented downturn; whilst provisional 2021 figures show the start of a recovery in numbers.

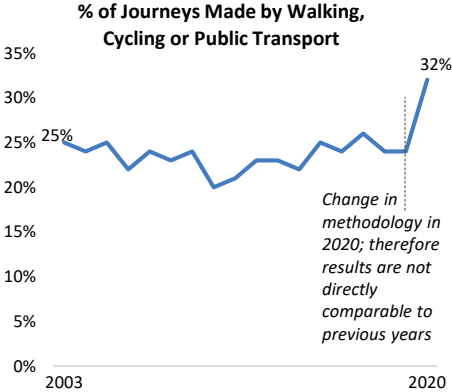
**Links to statistics**

- [DfI Transport Statistics](#)
- [DfI Travel Survey for Northern Ireland](#)
- [Continuous Household Survey](#)
- [PSNI Statistics](#)
- [Civil Aviation Authority](#)
- [NI Ports Traffic](#)

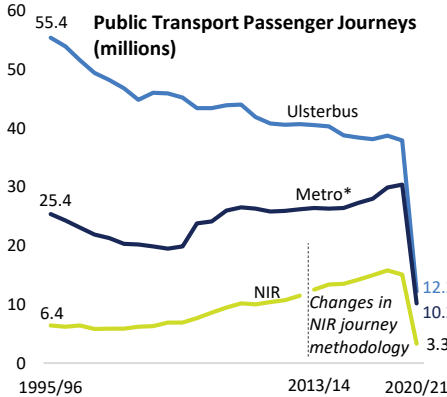


Source: [NI Census](#), [Continuous Household Survey](#) (survey data represented by dotted line)

## NI: IN PROFILE

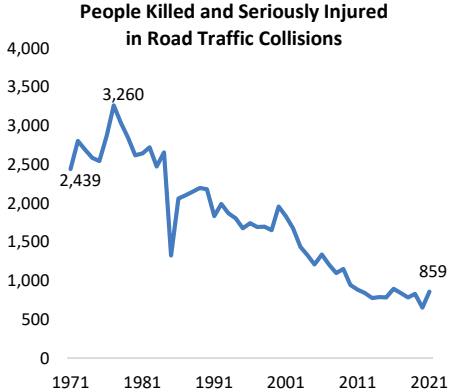


Source: [Travel Survey for Northern Ireland](#)

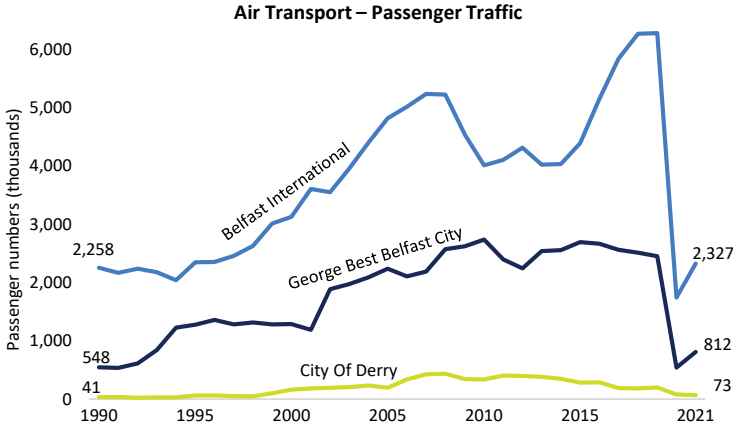


\*includes Glider service (introduced Sep 2018)

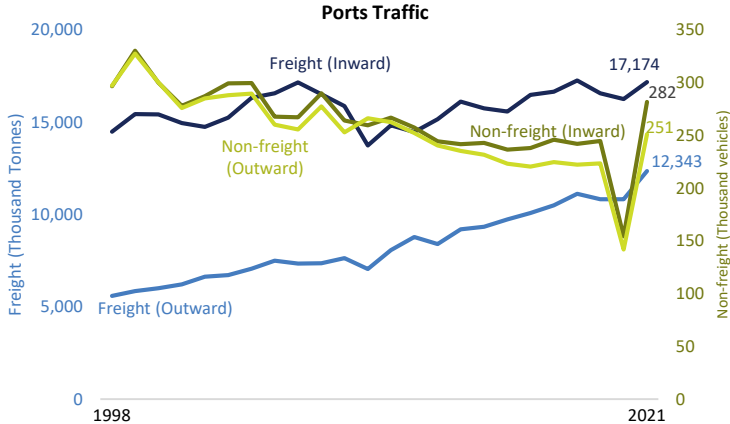
Source: [DfI Transport Statistics](#)



Source: [PSNI RTC Statistics](#)



Source: [Civil Aviation Authority](#), [NISRA Tourism Statistics](#)



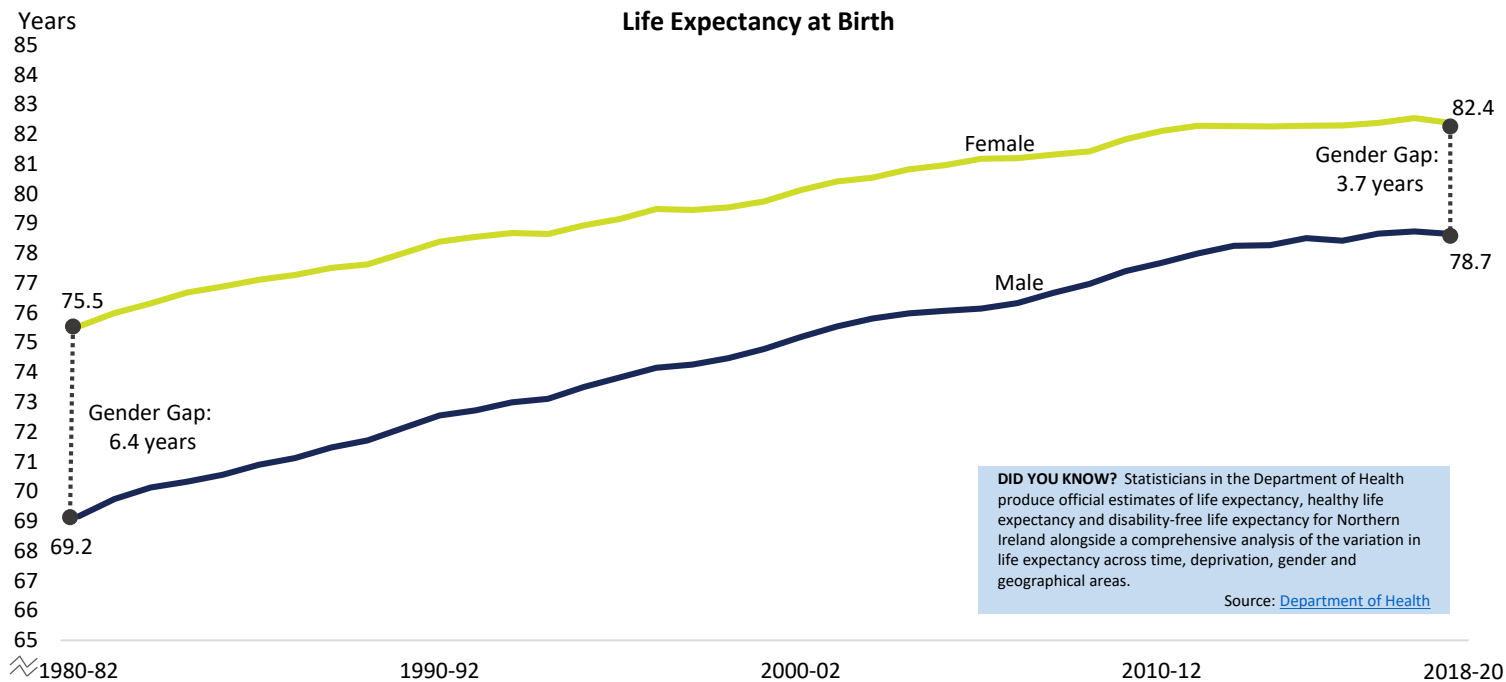
Source: [NI Ports Traffic](#)

## Life expectancy rising over the long-term and gender gap closing.

- 22 prescription items on average per person in 2021 - compared with 14 items per person in 2000.
- 762,700 attendances at emergency care departments, 251,200 inpatient admissions and 260,000 day cases in 2020/21 – compared with 698,900 attendances at emergency care departments, 296,500 inpatient admissions and 250,900 day cases in 2005/06
- Over 355,000 people (around 1 in 6 in NI) are waiting for a first outpatient appointment, 2.9 times higher than 10 years ago.
- Around one in four people have a high GHQ12 score which could indicate a mental health problem.

### Links to statistics

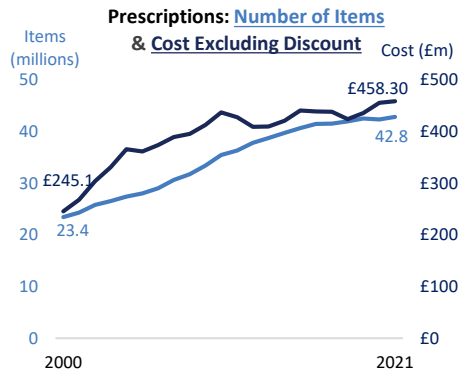
- [ONS](#)
- [Health Survey NI](#)
- [DoH Hospital Statistics](#)
- [NISRA - Cause of Death Statistics](#)
- [BSO Prescription Cost Analysis](#)



**DID YOU KNOW?** Statisticians in the Department of Health produce official estimates of life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy for Northern Ireland alongside a comprehensive analysis of the variation in life expectancy across time, deprivation, gender and geographical areas.

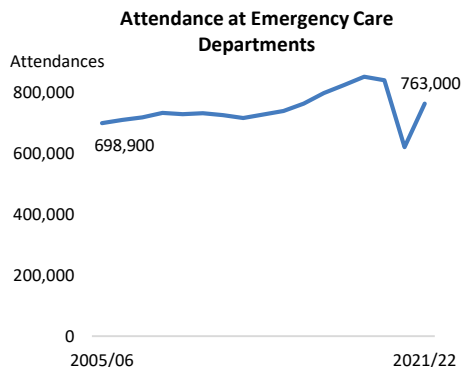
Source: [Department of Health](#)

## NI: IN PROFILE



\* Not adjusted for inflation.

Source: [BSQ Prescription Cost Analysis](#)

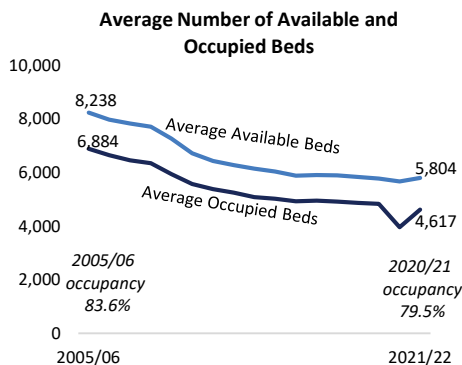


Source: [DoH Hospital Statistics](#)

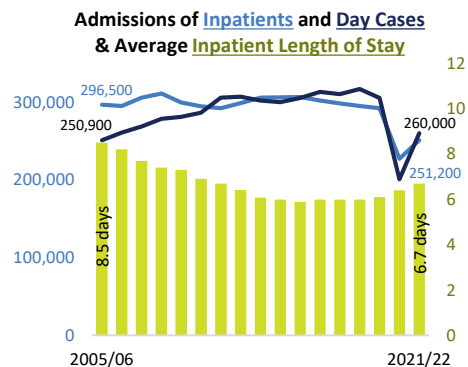
**DID YOU KNOW?** At 31 December 2021,

- 354,756 patients were waiting for a first outpatient appointment; 186% more than 10 years prior (31-Dec-11, 124,100).
- 120,097 patients were waiting for inpatient or day case admission to hospitals; 113% more than 10 years prior (31-Dec-2011, 56,470).

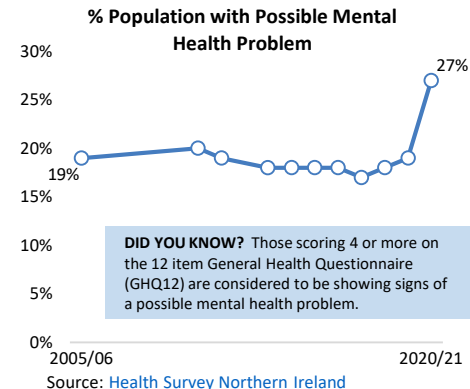
Source: [DoH Hospital Statistics](#)



Source: [DoH Hospital Statistics](#)

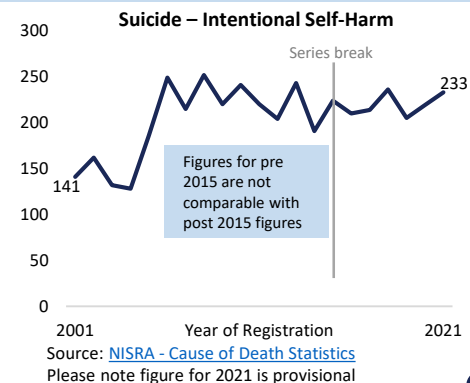


Source: [DoH Hospital Statistics](#)



**DID YOU KNOW?** Those scoring 4 or more on the 12 item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ12) are considered to be showing signs of a possible mental health problem.

**DID YOU KNOW?** NISRA published findings from a large scale review of suicide statistics in May 2022 relating to data from the years 2015 to 2020, see [Review of Suicide Statistics](#). The series is still, however, subject to change as final revisions relating to a small number of cases from 2015 to 2017 are still to be published (due 30 November 2022) at which point the data series will be final.



Source: [NISRA - Cause of Death Statistics](#)

Please note figure for 2021 is provisional



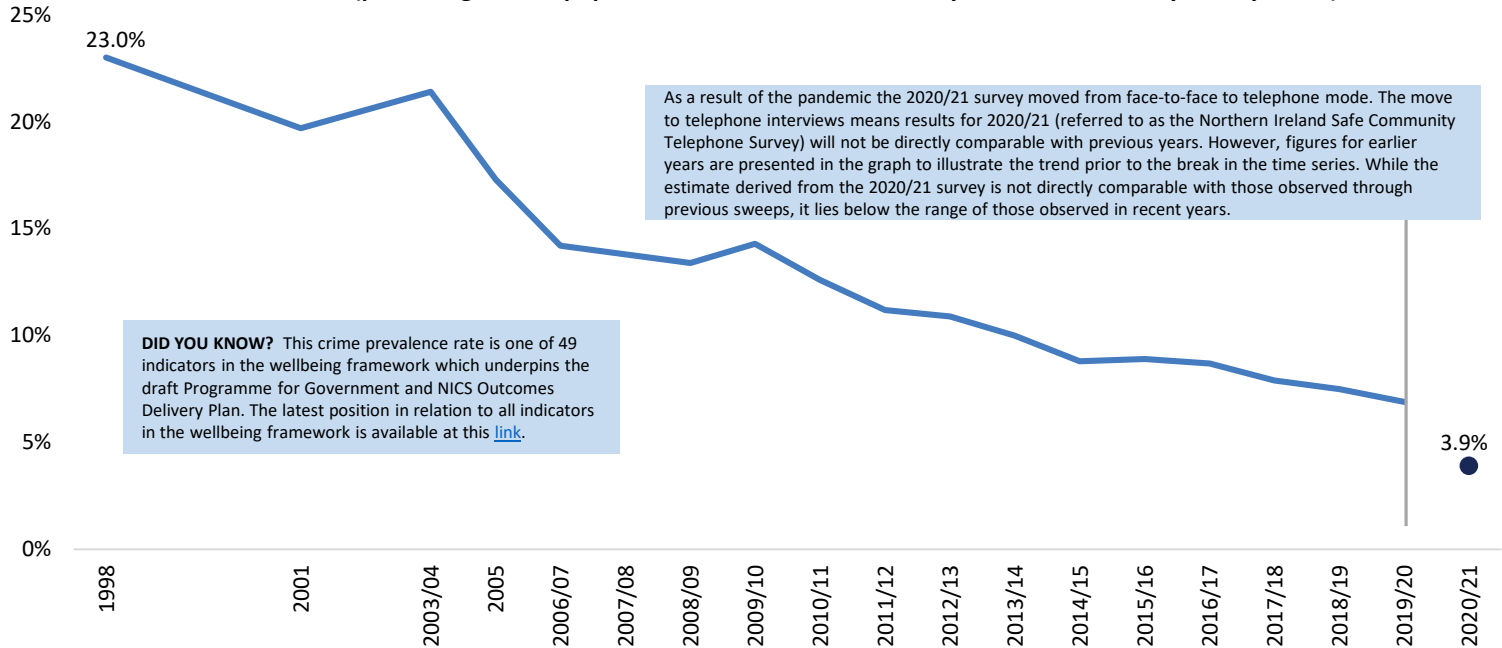
## ***Crime levels have been falling over the long-term.***

- Although widely accepted that there is under-reporting, domestic abuse crimes recorded by police are increasing and account for 17% of all recorded crime in 2019/20.
- Sectarian crimes have fallen considerably since recording by police began in 2005.
- Prison population stands at around 1,400 people.

### Links to statistics

- [DoJ Safe Community Survey](#)
- [PSNI Statistics](#)
- [DoJ Reoffending](#)
- [DoJ Prison Population](#)
- [DoJ Prosecutions & Convictions](#)

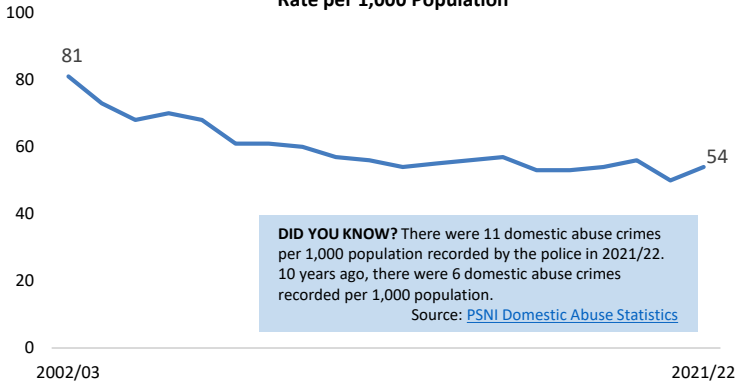
**Prevalence rate (percentage of the population who were victims of any NI Safe Community Survey crime)**



**DID YOU KNOW?** This crime prevalence rate is one of 49 indicators in the wellbeing framework which underpins the draft Programme for Government and NICS Outcomes Delivery Plan. The latest position in relation to all indicators in the wellbeing framework is available at this [link](#).

## NI: IN PROFILE

**Police Recorded Crime (excl Fraud)  
Rate per 1,000 Population**

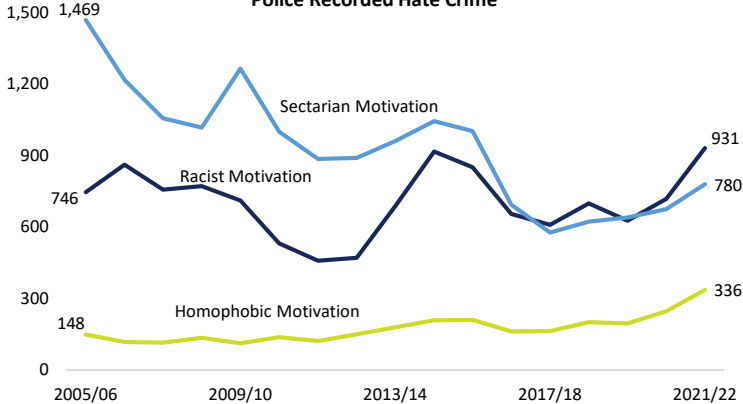


**DID YOU KNOW?** There were 11 domestic abuse crimes per 1,000 population recorded by the police in 2021/22. 10 years ago, there were 6 domestic abuse crimes recorded per 1,000 population.

Source: [PSNI Domestic Abuse Statistics](#)

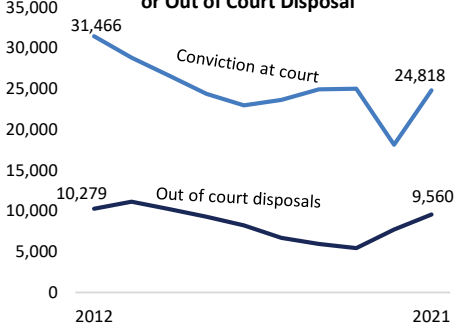
Source: [PSNI Recorded Crime Statistics](#)

**Police Recorded Hate Crime**



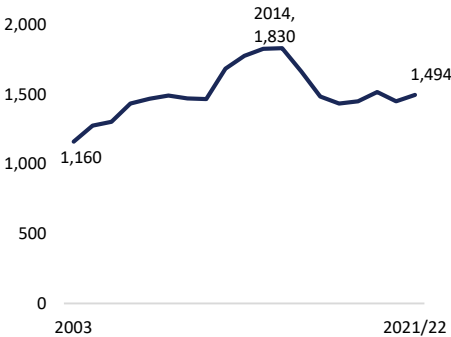
Source: [PSNI Hate Motivation Statistics](#)

**Cases Resulting in Conviction at Court  
or Out of Court Disposal**



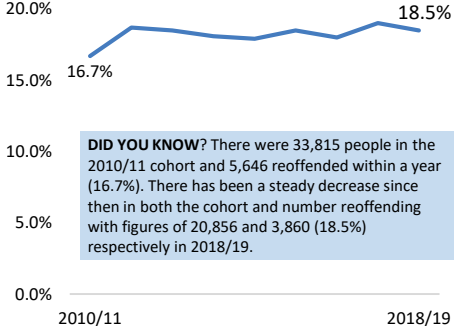
Source: [DoJ Court Prosecutions, Convictions and Out of Court Disposals](#)

**Average Daily Prison Population**



\*Calendar year data prior to 2018/19  
Source: [DoJ Prison Population Statistics](#)

**Reoffending Rate**



**DID YOU KNOW?** There were 33,815 people in the 2010/11 cohort and 5,646 reoffended within a year (16.7%). There has been a steady decrease since then in both the cohort and number reoffending with figures of 20,856 and 3,860 (18.5%) respectively in 2018/19.

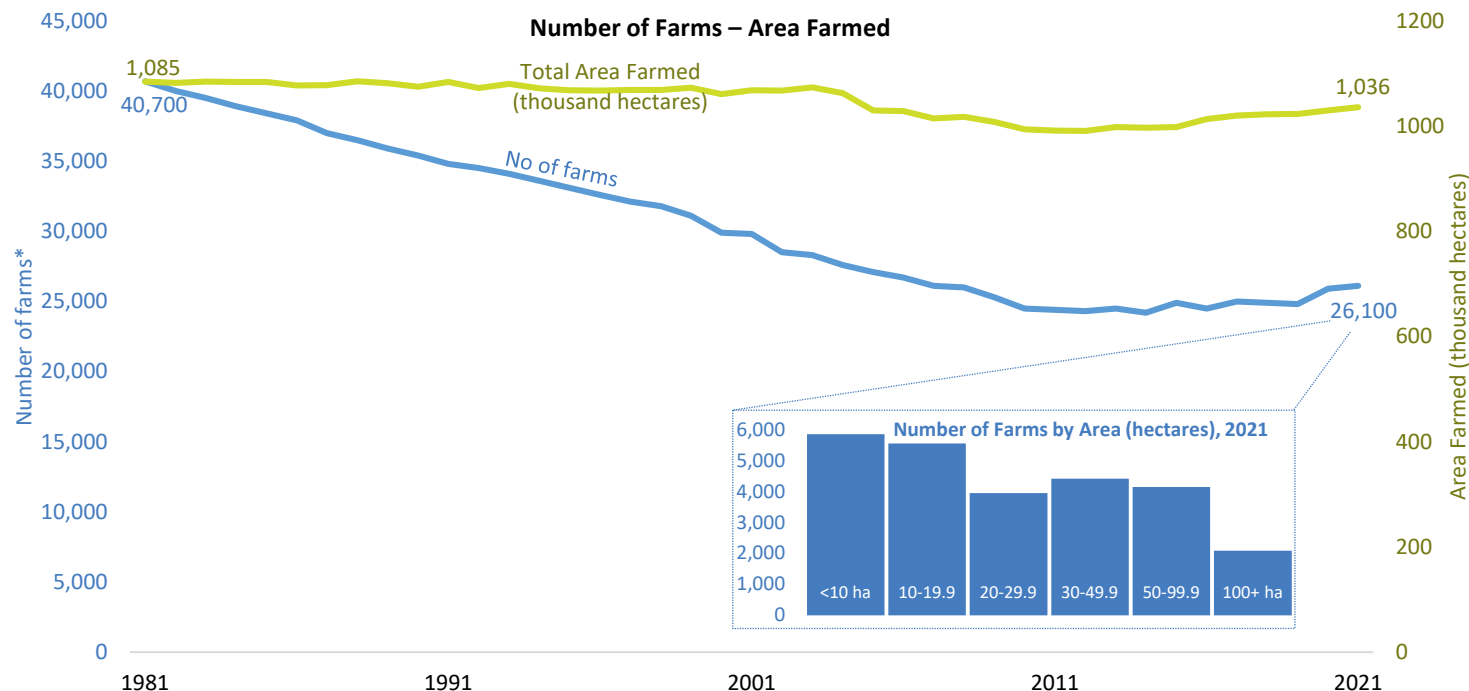
Source: [DoJ Adult and Youth Reoffending](#)

### Number of farms has fallen substantially over the long-term.

- Most farms are very small and unlikely to provide full-time employment or an adequate income solely from farming.
- The number of farmers has reduced by around a third since the early 1980s.
- Four in five farms are cattle and sheep farms. Cattle and sheep accounts for around a quarter of agricultural output.
- Dairy accounts for one in ten farms but contributes almost a third of agricultural output.
- A small proportion of farms depend mainly on cropping (6%).
- Agriculture accounts for 1.3% of total Gross Value Added (GVA).

#### Links to statistics

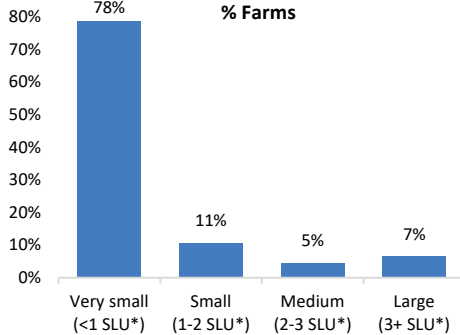
- [DAERA Agriculture Census](#)
- [DAERA Statistical Review](#)
- [DAERA Agricultural Incomes](#)



\*Pre 1997 figures are estimates (based on combining overlapping series)  
Source: [DAERA Agriculture Census](#)

## NI: IN PROFILE

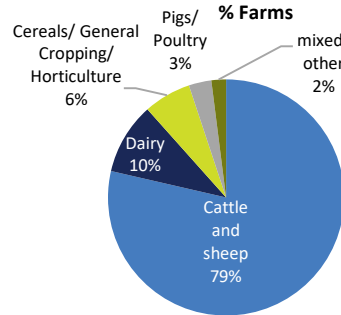
**Farm Business Size, 2021**



\*Standard Labour Units

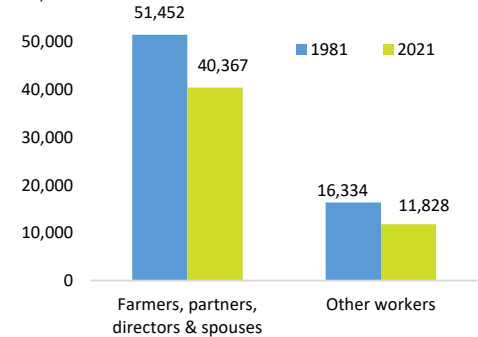
Source: [DAERA Agriculture Census](#)

**Farm Business Type, 2021**



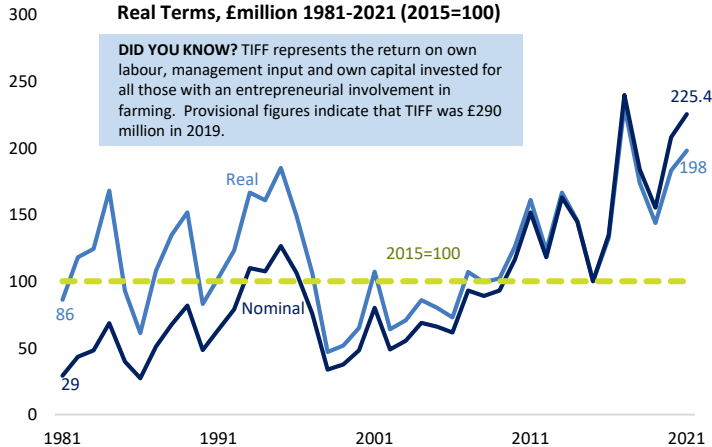
Source: [DAERA Agriculture Census](#)

**Farm Labour Force**



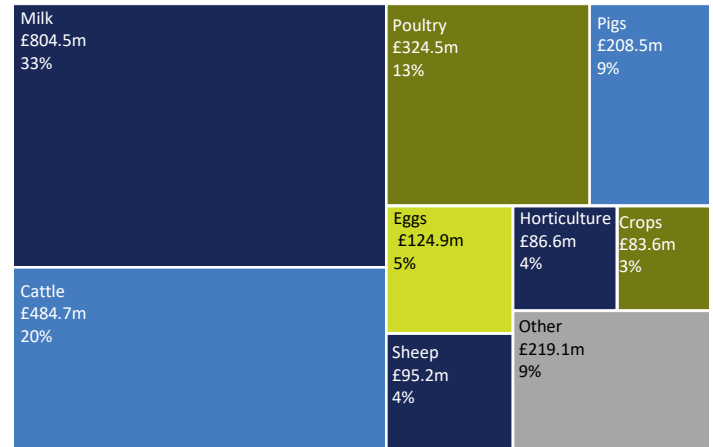
Source: [DAERA Agriculture Census](#)

**Total Income From Farming (TIFF) in Nominal and Real Terms, £million 1981-2021 (2015=100)**



Source: [DAERA Agricultural Incomes](#)

**Gross Output of NI Agriculture, 2021 (Total=£2,431m)**



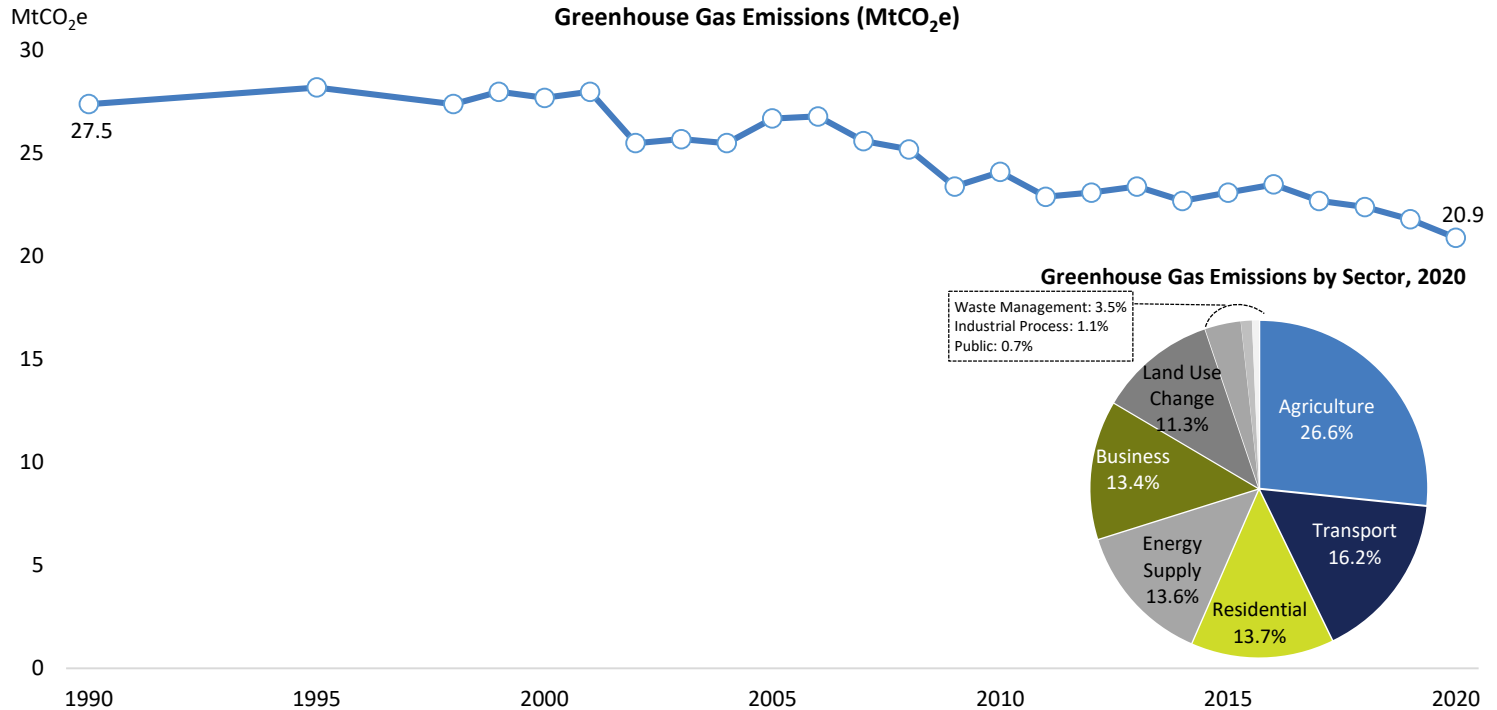
Source: [DAERA Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture](#)

### Greenhouse gas emissions have fallen over the long-term.

- Almost 60% of emissions are from agriculture, transport and energy supply sectors.
- Approaching half of our electricity consumption is from renewable sources – predominantly wind generated.
- Household recycling has risen steadily over the last decade – just over half of household waste is recycled.

#### Links to statistics

- [DAERA NI greenhouse Gas Inventory](#)
- [DAERA Environmental Statistics](#)
- [DfE Electricity Consumption and Renewable Generation Statistics](#)

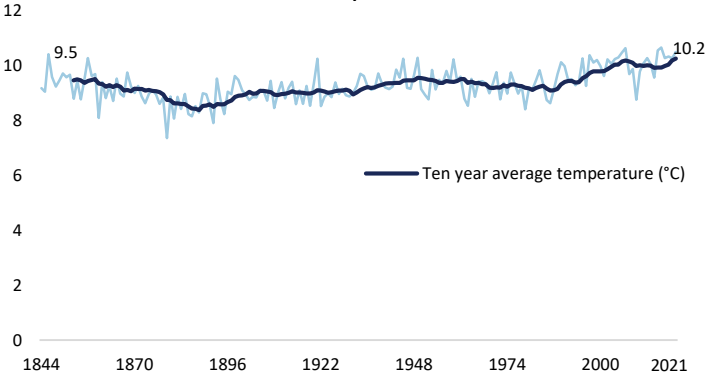


Source: [DAERA Northern Ireland greenhouse gas inventory](#)

Data for 1990 is used for base year reporting for CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O; whilst 1995 is used for SF<sub>6</sub>, PFCs, HFCs and NF<sub>3</sub>.

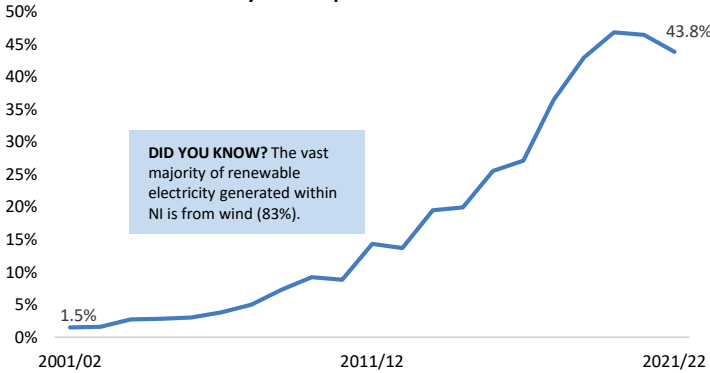
NI: IN PROFILE

Mean Annual Temperature



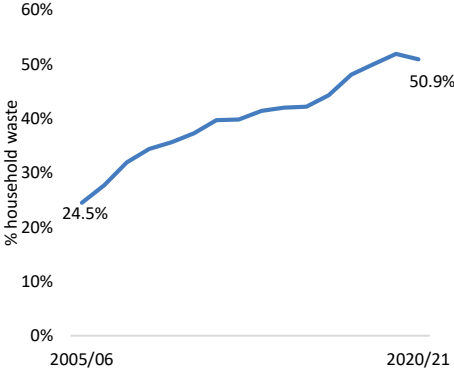
Source: [Armagh Observatory via DAERA Environmental Statistics](#)

% Electricity Consumption from Renewable Sources



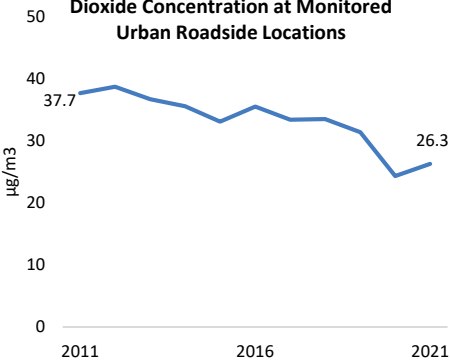
Source: [DFE Electricity Consumption and Renewable Generation Statistics](#)

Household Waste Recycling Rate



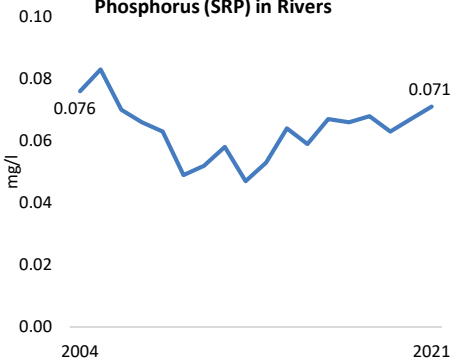
Source: [DAERA Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics](#)

Air Quality: Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Concentration at Monitored Urban Roadside Locations



Source: [DAERA Environmental Statistics](#)

Water Quality: Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (SRP) in Rivers



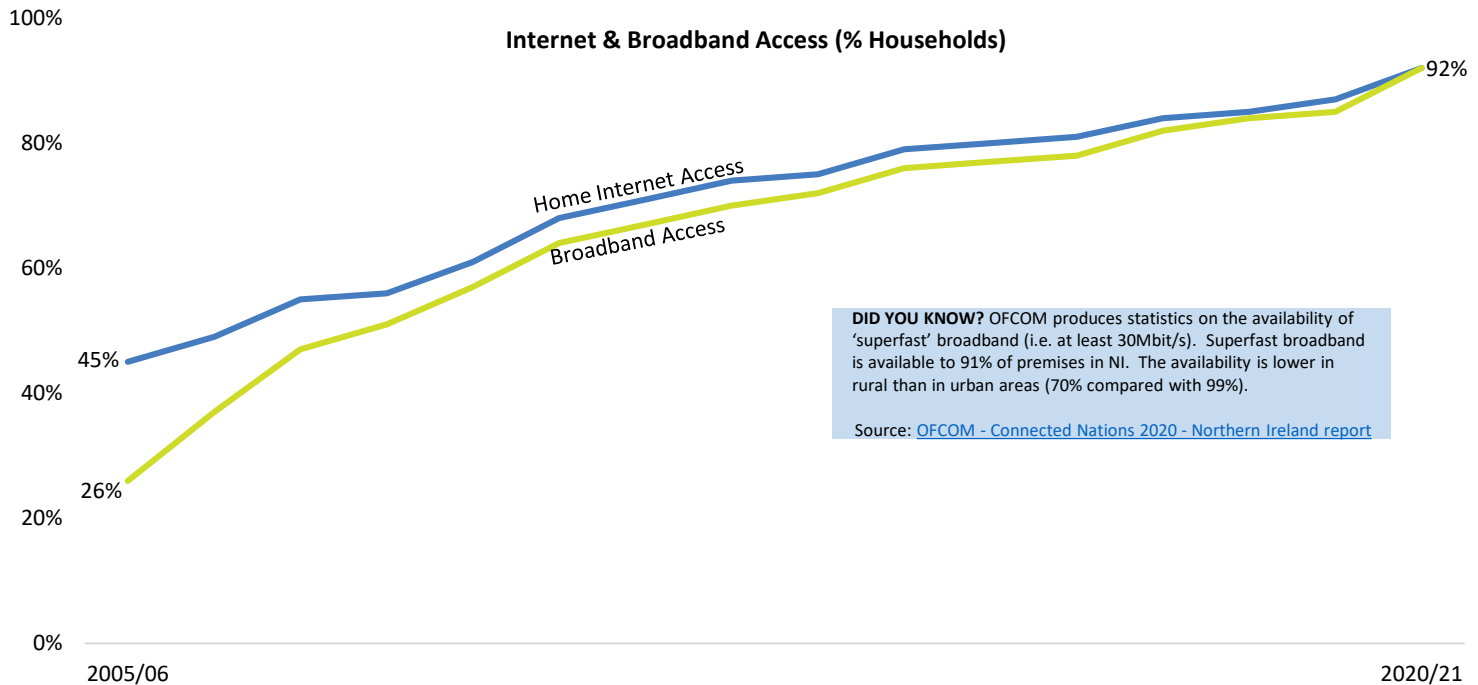
Source: [DAERA Environmental Statistics](#)

***'Superfast' broadband available to nine in ten premises, although availability is lower in rural areas.***

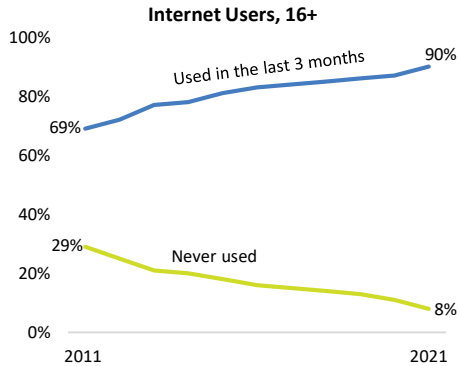
- 92% of households have broadband access. Uptake of broadband technology has been rapid (three-fold increase in fourteen years).
- 7% of adults have never used the internet - internet use declines markedly with age.
- Two thirds of those aged 70 and over used the internet in the last three months.

### Links to statistics

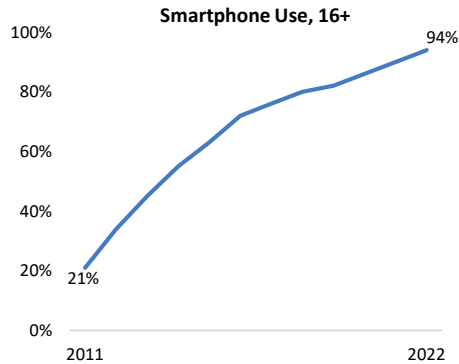
- [Continuous Household Survey](#)
- [Labour Force Survey](#)
- [OFCOM Technology Tracker](#)



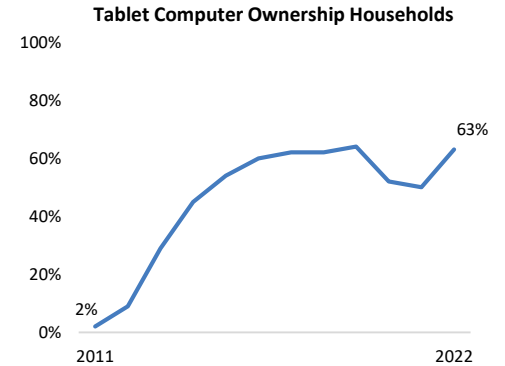
## NI: IN PROFILE



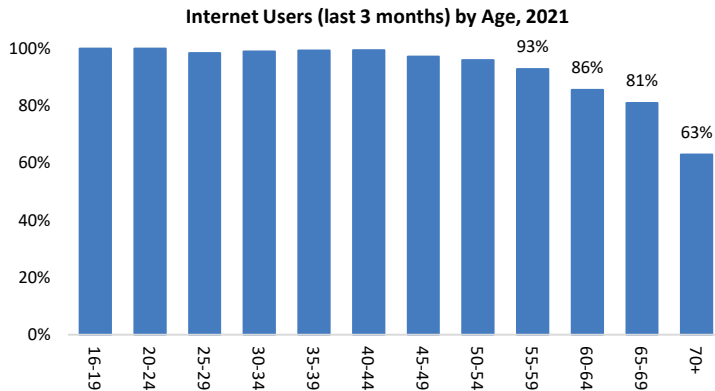
Source: [Labour Force Survey](#)



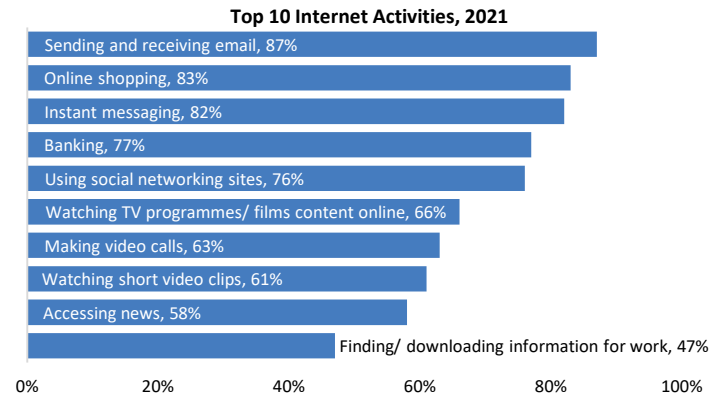
Source: [OFCOM Technology Tracker](#)



Source: [OFCOM Technology Tracker](#)



Source: [Labour Force Survey](#)



Source: [OFCOM Technology Tracker](#)

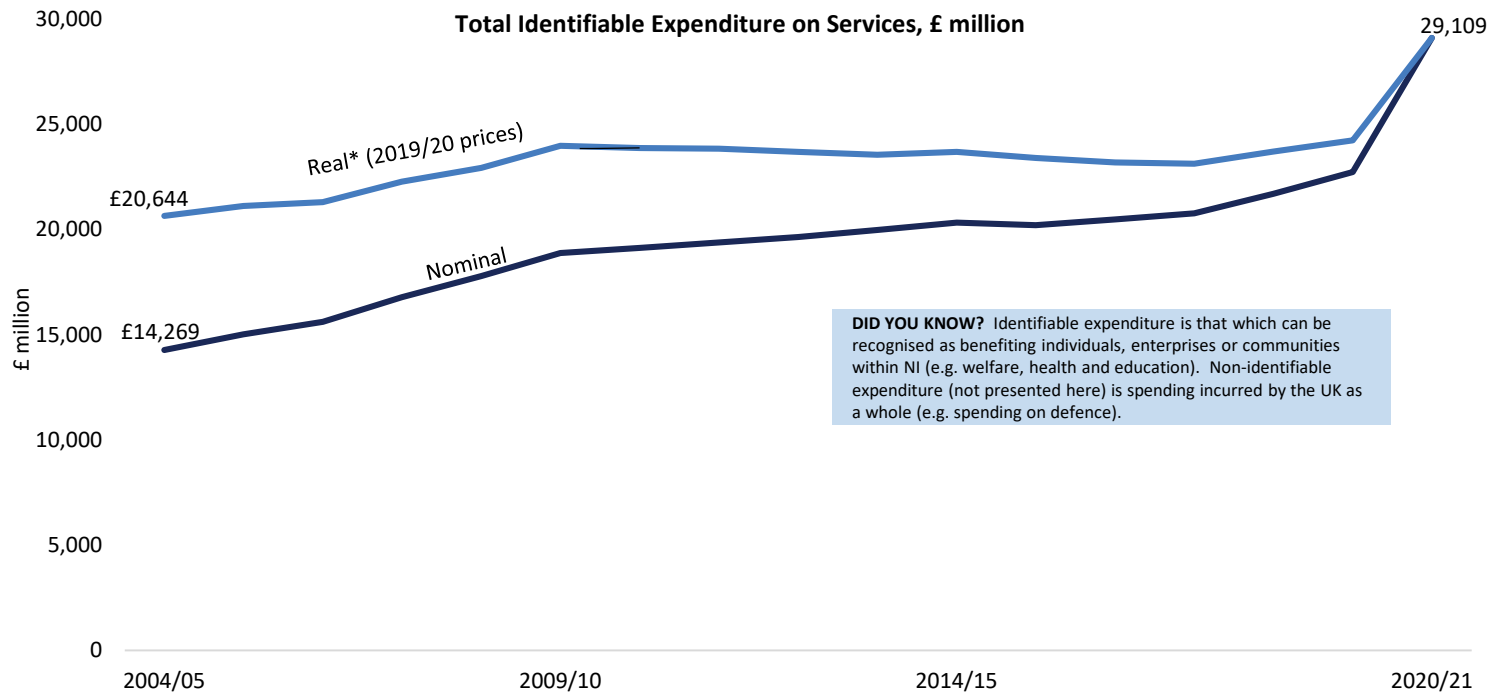


### Public sector spend at 2009/10 level in real terms.

- Spend per head is higher here than in rest of the UK (14% more than the UK average).
- Social Protection (welfare and state pension) accounts 34% (£9.92 bn) of all spend. Health accounts for a further 23% (£6.56 bn).

#### Links to statistics

- [HMT Public Expenditure Statistics](#)



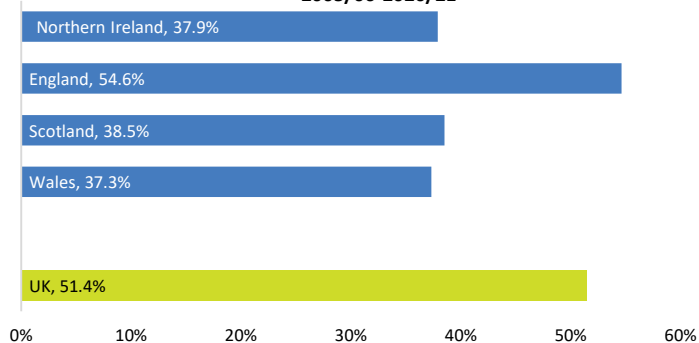
## Total Identifiable Expenditure on Services by Main Function, 2020/21, £ million (Total=£29.1 bn)

(a) Science & Technology £97; 0.3% (b) Employment Policies £76; 0.3% (c) Environment Protection £295; 1%

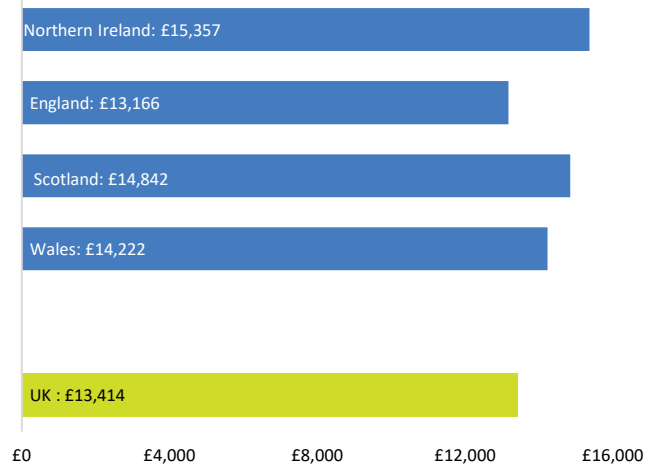


Source: [HMT Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses](#)

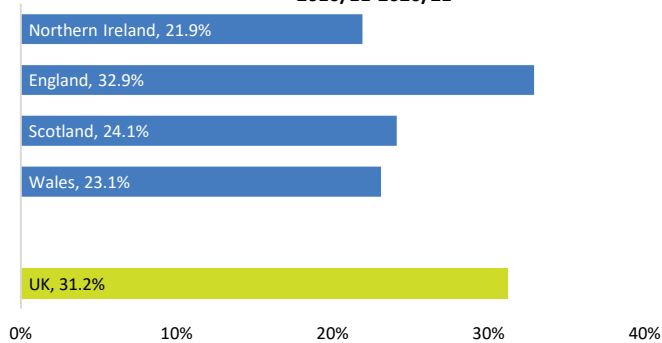
## Percentage Change in Identifiable Expenditure (Real terms), 2005/06-2020/21



## Identifiable Expenditure Per Capita, 2020/21

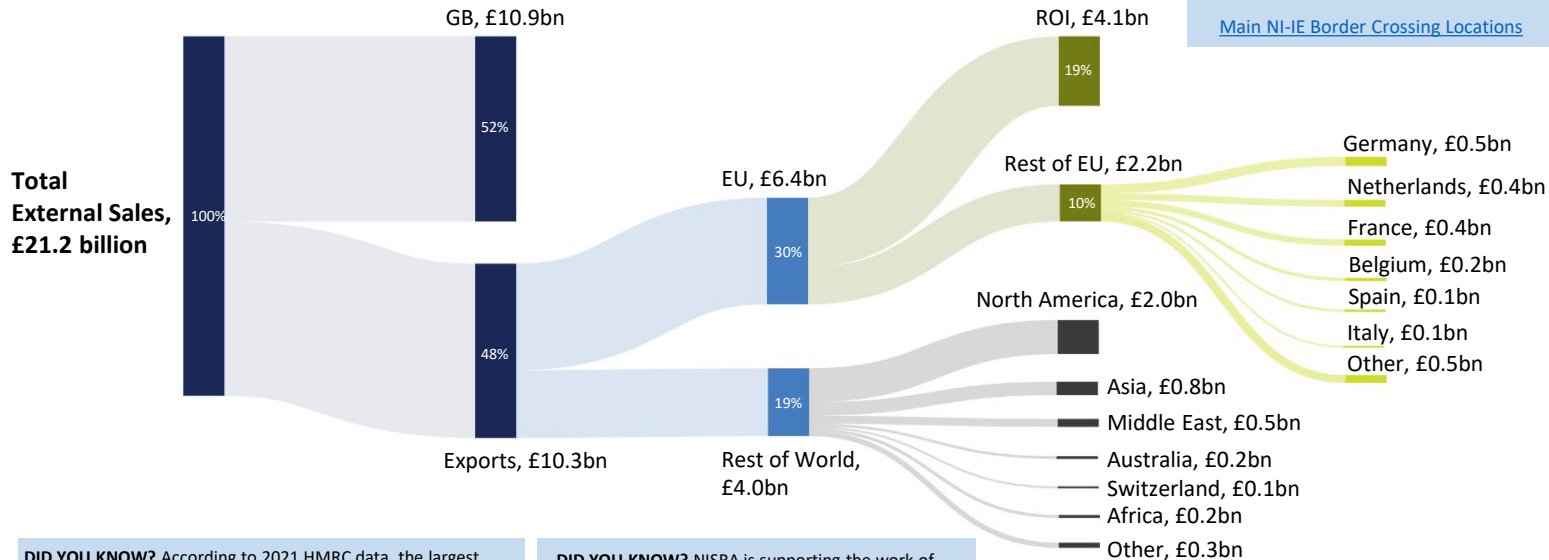


## Percentage Change in Identifiable Expenditure (Real terms), 2010/11-2020/21



## Sales by companies to markets outside NI generate £21.7 billion.

- The value of external sales is fairly evenly split between GB and export markets.
- 30% of external sales are to the EU and 19% to the rest of the world.
- NI-IE border sees 72 million vehicle crossings per annum, including 6.4 million HGV crossings, although this was significantly reduced in 2020 due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic; but has begun to recover in 2021.
- NI ports handled 949,000 roll on-roll off freight vehicles in 2021 – this highest on record and an increase of 13% from 2020 (839,000).



### Links to statistics

- [Broad Economy Sales & Exports](#)
- [Labour Force Survey & NI Census](#)
- [NI Ports Traffic](#)
- [HMRC Regional Trade Statistics](#)
- [EU People Movement & Migration](#)
- [Traffic Counts of Vehicles at the Fifteen Main NI-IE Border Crossing Locations](#)

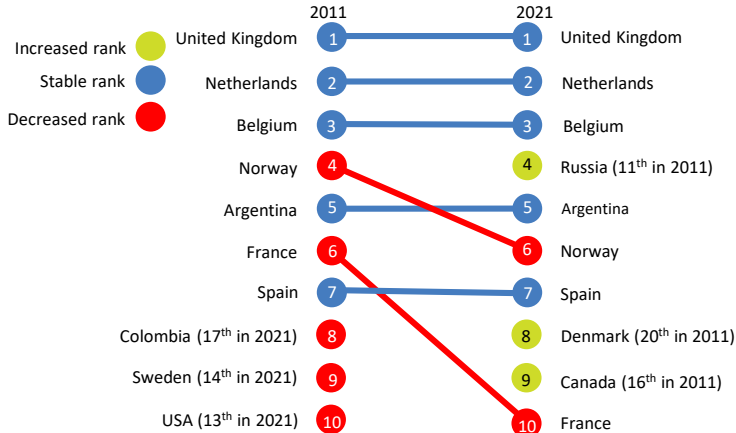
**DID YOU KNOW?** According to 2021 HMRC data, the largest export sectors by destination were,

- Ireland: 'Food and Live Animals' (£0.9 bn)
- Rest of EU: 'Machinery and Transport Equipment' (£0.7 bn)
- Rest of World: 'Machinery and Transport Equipment' (£1.4 bn).

**DID YOU KNOW?** NISRA is supporting the work of policy colleagues through the provision of NI specific data and analysis to inform the UK's withdrawal from the EU. Specific analysis on trade, people movement & migration and links to other EU exit research can be found on the [NISRA website](#).

## NI: IN PROFILE

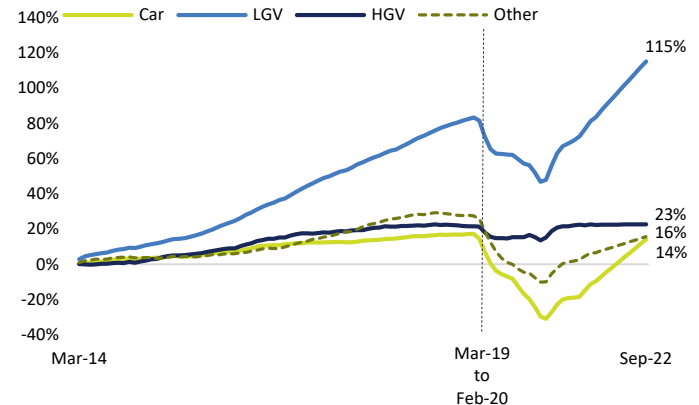
### Top 10 countries by tonnage handled by NI Ports, 2011-v-2021



Source: [Port Freight Annual Statistics: 2021, Department for Transport](#)

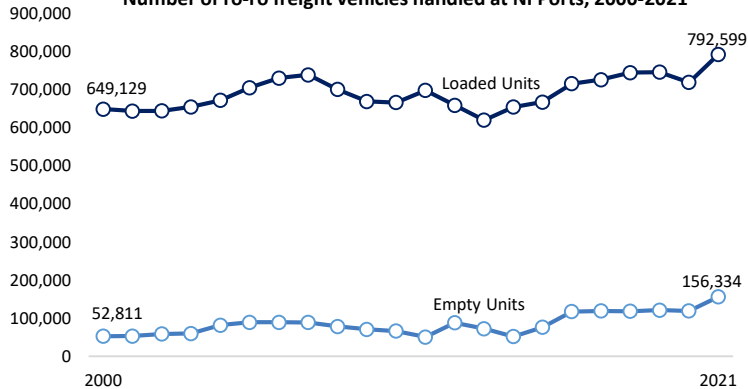
### NI-IE border vehicle crossing by type, Percentage change

(rolling twelve months, February 2014 to September 2022)



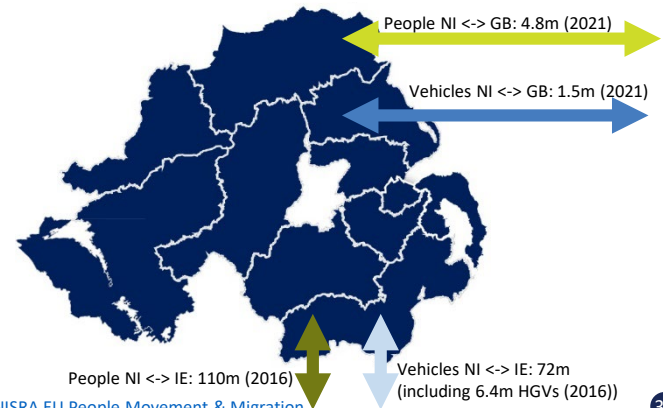
Source: [NISRA Traffic Counts of Vehicles at the Fifteen Main NI-IE Border Crossing Locations](#)

### Number of ro-ro freight vehicles handled at NI Ports, 2000-2021



Source: [Port Freight Annual Statistics: 2021, Department for Transport](#)

### Annual North-South and East-West People and Vehicle Movements, millions



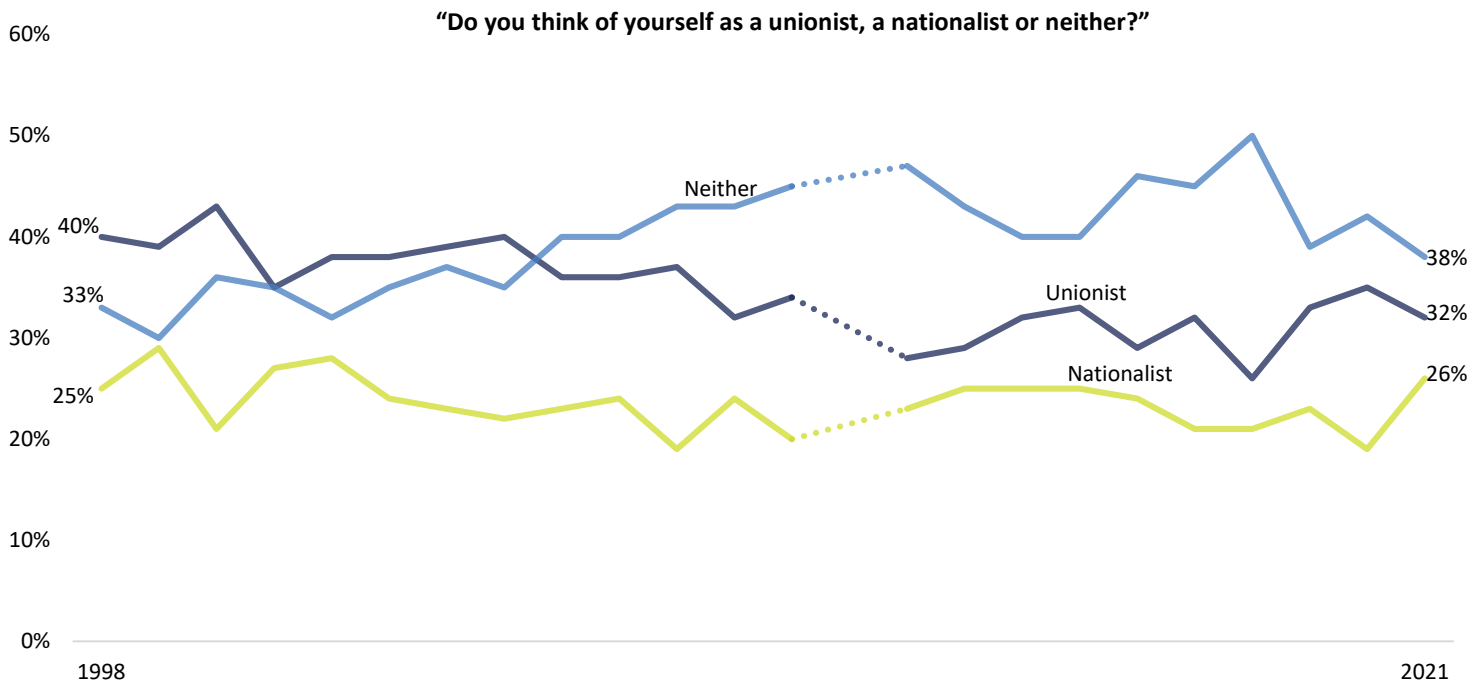
Source: [NISRA EU People Movement & Migration](#)

**Two-fifths of adults identify as neither unionist nor nationalist.**

- Two largest parties gained 50% of the first preference votes in the 2022 NI Assembly election. In 1998, the two largest parties attracted 43% of the first preference votes.
- There are 1.3 million people on the NI electoral register, which equates to 9 in every 10 of those aged 18+.

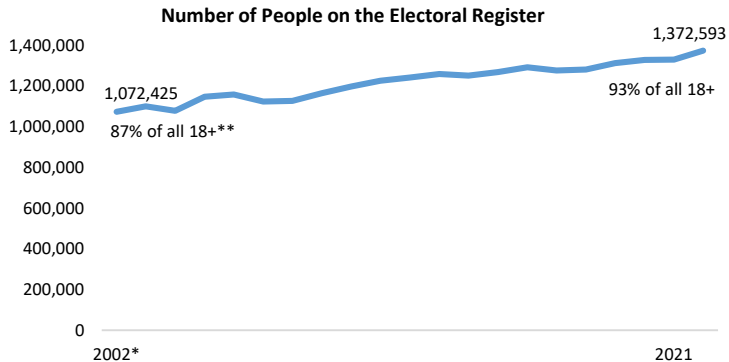
**Links to statistics**

- [NI Life & Times Survey](#)
- [Electoral Office for NI](#)
- [CAIN \(UU\)](#)

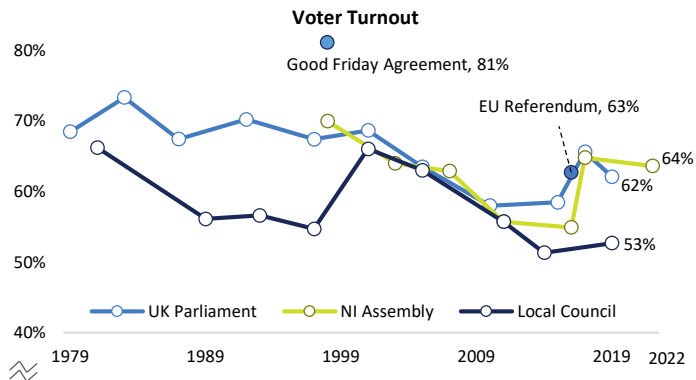


Source: [ARK Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey](#) (Note that the survey was not conducted in 2011)

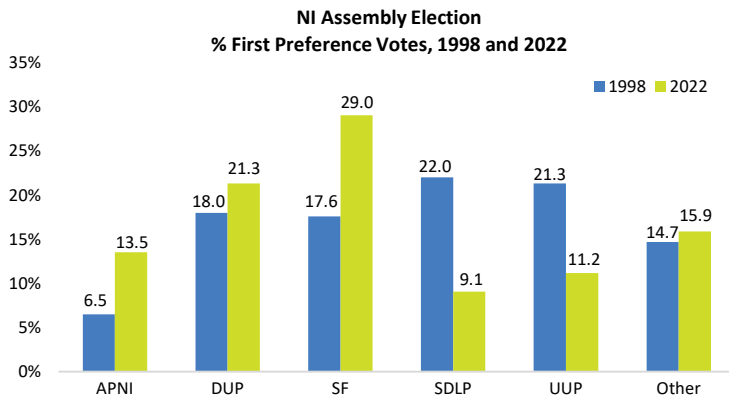
# NI: IN PROFILE



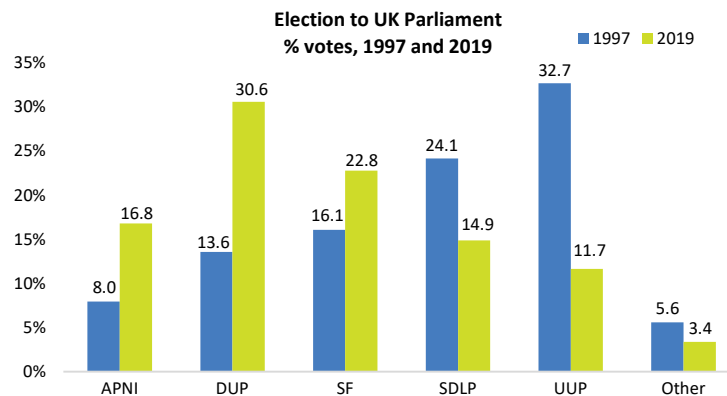
\*at December, all other years as at July. \*\*Based on NISRA mid-year population estimates.  
Source: [The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland](#)



Source: [The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland](#), CAIN (UU)



Source: [CAIN \(UU\)](#)

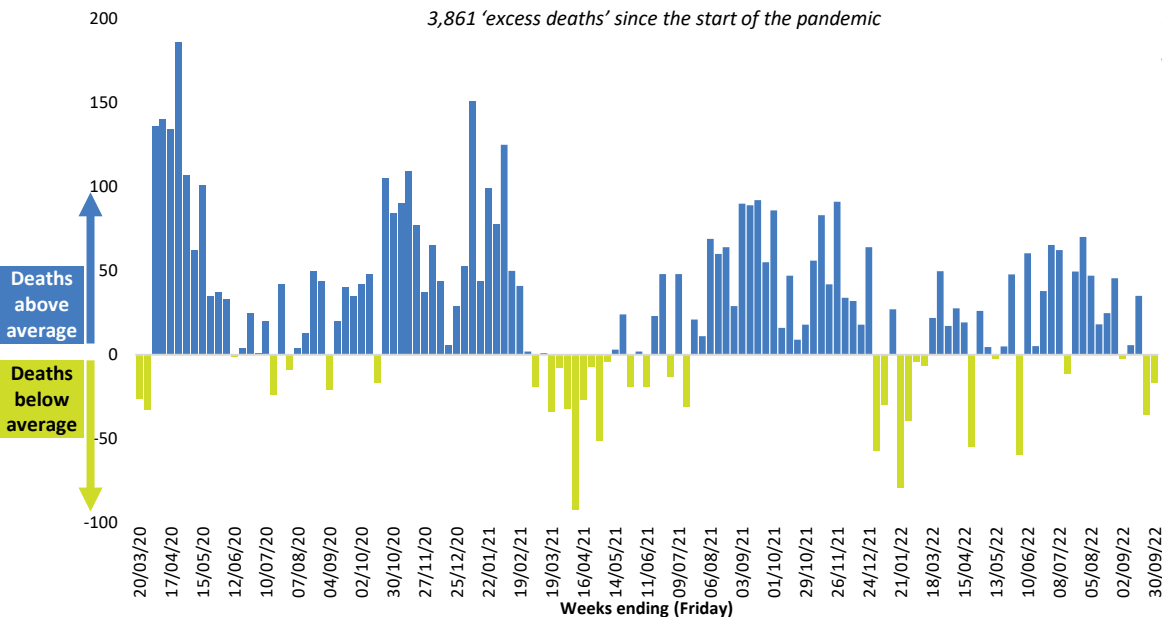


Source: [The Electoral Office for Northern Ireland](#)

## 4,171 COVID-19 related deaths by 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021

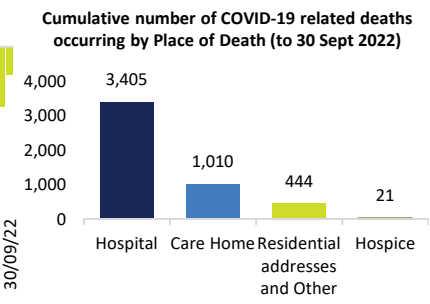
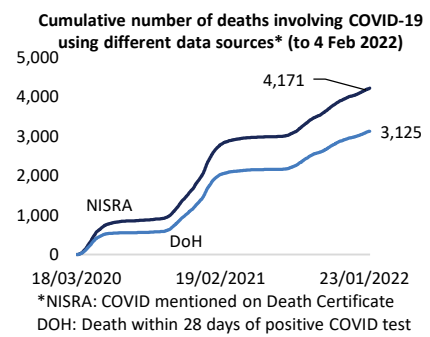
- Males had a significantly higher rate of death linked to COVID-19 (Age-standardised Mortality Rate of 291.2 deaths per 100,000 males compared with 181.2 deaths per 100,000 females).
- The covid-19 mortality rate in the 20% most deprived areas (287.6 deaths per 100,000 population) was 53.4% higher than the rate in the 20% least deprived areas (187.5 deaths per 100,000 population).
- 41% of people said they were very worried or somewhat worried about the effect the COVID-19 was having on their lives.

## Weekly number of deaths registered above or below previous 5-year average\* from start of the pandemic to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022



### Links to statistics

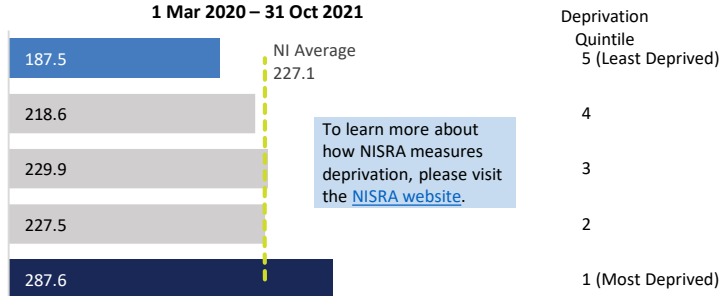
- [NISRA Weekly Deaths Registered](#)
- [Department of Health](#)
- [NISRA Coronavirus Statistics](#)
- [NISRA Coronavirus Opinion Survey](#)



## NI: IN PROFILE

### How COVID-19 has impacted life in Northern Ireland

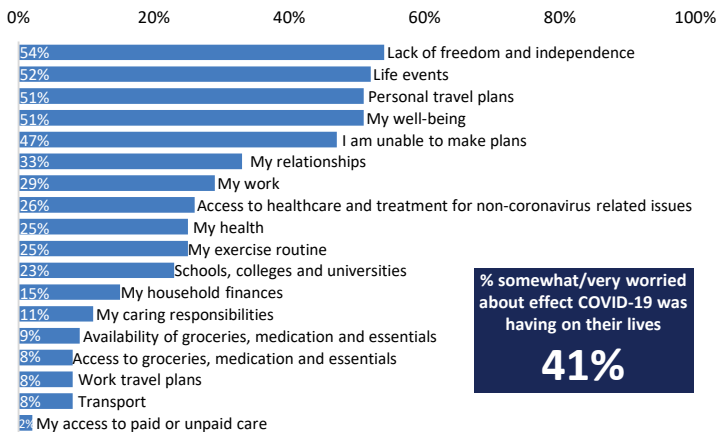
**COVID-19 Related Age-standardised Mortality Rates, by Area Deprivation Quintile, Deaths per 100,000 population, 1 Mar 2020 – 31 Oct 2021**



To learn more about how NISRA measures deprivation, please visit the [NISRA website](#).

Source: [NISRA COVID-19 Related Deaths – March 2020 to January 2021](#)

**Ways in which COVID-19 was affecting lives\*, April 2020 – March 2021**



**% somewhat/very worried about effect COVID-19 was having on their lives**  
**41%**

Source: [NISRA Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Opinion Survey](#)

\*Only asked of those worried about impact COVID was having on their lives.

Throughout the coronavirus pandemic, statisticians have been providing indicators of the effect of the disease on life in Northern Ireland. The data on this page are just a selection, please click on the various links and visit the [NISRA website](#) to find further detail. Many of the figures will be based on management information and may not have undergone the same quality assurance as official statistics. To learn more about the standards that producers of official statistics commit to, please refer to the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#).

**Attendances at Emergency Care Departments Feb 2021 v Feb 2020**

**-32%**

Source: [Department of Health](#)

**PPE Items delivered by PaLS to HSC Services 6 Mar 2020 – 01 Jul 2022**

**886.9m**

Source: [HSC Business Services](#)

**Dental Patients Treated Dec 2021 (p) v Dec 2020**

**+44%**

Source: [HSC Business Services](#)

**Self Isolation grant awarded<sup>1</sup> 23 Mar 2020 – 05 Sept 2021**

**£2.8m**

Source: [Department for Communities](#)

**Calls to COVID-19 Community helpline<sup>1</sup> 9 Apr 2020 – 1 Feb 2021**

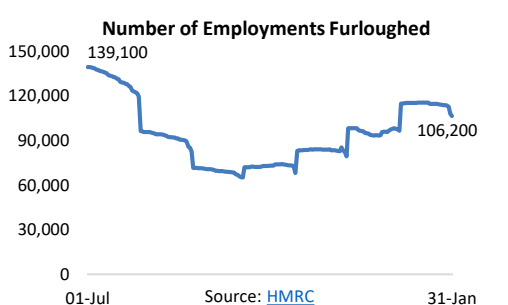
**46,090**

Source: [Department for Communities](#)

**Claims to 3rd Self-Employment Income Support Scheme to 31 January**

**62,000**

Source: [HMRC](#)



**Pupil Attendance<sup>1</sup> in School Week commencing 21 June 2021**

**88.3%**

Source: [Department of Education](#)

**NI Airports – Passenger Traffic 2021 v 2019**

**-64.0%**

Source: [Civil Aviation Authority](#)

**Vehicle Tests Conducted 2021-22 v 2019-20 (financial year)**

**-10.5%**

Source: [DVA Activity Statistics](#)

**Retail & Recreation Activity 13<sup>th</sup> May 2022 v pre-pandemic baseline day<sup>1</sup>**

**+2%**

Source: [Google Mobility via DoH](#)

**Economic Output Q2 2021-Q1 2022 v Q2 2020-Q1 2021**

**+10.0%**

Source: [NISRA-NICEI](#)

<sup>1</sup>Please note this is based on management information and has not undergone the same quality assurance as official statistics. Please refer to technical notes in the source publication.



Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency,  
Colby House,  
Stranmillis Court,  
Belfast, BT9 5RR  
[www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk)



Department of

**Finance**

An Roinn

**Airgeadais**