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Gníomhaireacht Thuaisceart Éireann
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Theme: Population

Time period: mid-2016

2016 Mid-year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland

Key Points:

- The Northern Ireland population at 30 June 2016 is estimated to be 1.862 million, an increase of 10,500 people (0.6 per cent) since mid-2015. Population growth in the same period for the rest of the UK was estimated at 0.8 per cent.
- The increase can mainly be attributed to natural growth of 9,000 people (i.e. 24,400 births minus 15,300 deaths) and net inward migration of 1,500 people (i.e. 23,800 moving here to live and 22,300 people leaving to live elsewhere).
- There were marginal changes in both the number of births and deaths in the year ending mid-2016, with births increasing by 200 and deaths decreasing by 100.
- The level of emigration (i.e. people leaving NI to live elsewhere) and immigration (i.e. people coming here to live) increased in the year ending mid-2016, by 3.8 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively.
- The population continues to age with the number of those aged 65 and over increasing by 2.0 per cent in the year ending mid-2016 to reach 297,800 people (16.0 per cent of the population). Within this group, the population aged 85 and over increased by 2.8 per cent to reach 36,500 people (2.0 per cent of the population). By way of contrast, the number of children aged 0 to 15 years increased by just 0.7 per cent to reach 388,000 children (20.8 per cent of the population).
- The population in all 11 Local Government Districts increased over the year ending mid-2016, ranging from 0.2 per cent in Belfast to 1.2 per cent in Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon.

- Between mid-2015 and mid-2016, sixteen of the eighteen Parliamentary Constituencies experienced population increases, ranging from 0.2 per cent in Belfast North to 1.3 per cent in Upper Bann. During the same period, Belfast West and East Antrim experienced very modest population decline (0.1 per cent and 0.05 per cent respectively).

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Note: Throughout the report figures have been presented in a rounded form to ease readability. For example population figures have been presented to the nearest 100 and percentage changes have been presented to 1 decimal place. However, all calculations have been undertaken on the basis of unrounded numbers which will, in some instances, give rise to apparent discrepancies. This is particularly the case for the smaller geographical areas reported in section 8, as well as in Annex A.

1. Introduction

This bulletin details the key findings from the 2016 Mid-year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland and for Areas within Northern Ireland published on 22 June 2017. These estimates are updated from the [mid-2015 population estimates](#) for Northern Ireland, which were published on 23 June 2016, and for Areas within Northern Ireland on 31 August 2016. The majority of this bulletin contains analyses of the population and migration estimates for Northern Ireland and the 11 Local Government Districts. This bulletin also includes a brief analysis of population estimates for Parliamentary Constituencies.

Detailed tables for Northern Ireland and the 11 Local Government Districts are available on the [NISRA website](#), as well as those for the former 26 Local Government Districts, Parliamentary Constituencies, former Education & Library Boards, Health & Social Care Trusts, former Health & Social Services Boards, NUTS-III areas, Super Output Areas and the former 582 Electoral Wards.

Population statistics are used to allocate public funds to the Northern Ireland Executive through the Barnett formula¹. Population estimates are also widely used by Northern Ireland government departments for the planning of services, such as health and education. These statistics are also of interest to those involved in research & academia. They are widely used to express other statistics as a rate, and thus enable comparisons across the United Kingdom and other countries. Furthermore, population estimates form the basis for future population statistics such as population projections².

2. Background

The population estimates refer to the number of people in the population at 30 June each year. The statistics are, therefore, often referred to as the mid-year estimates. Population estimates for Northern Ireland, sub-national levels and small geographical areas are published annually and approximately one year in arrears. Population estimates are based on the 2011 Census of population: each year, the population is 'aged-on' by one year with the number of births in the year added and the number of deaths in the year subtracted. An adjustment is also made for migration. Subsequent mid-year population estimates then use the previous year's figures as the base.

¹ A mechanism used by Her Majesty's Treasury to adjust the amounts of public expenditure allocated to the Devolved Administrations. See <http://archive.niassembly.gov.uk/finance/2007mandate/research/090320.pdf>

² For the latest Northern Ireland population projections see <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/2014-based-population-projections-northern-ireland>

Since the publication of the [2013 mid-year estimates](#), the population estimates within Northern Ireland follow a bottom-up approach. This means that population estimates are firstly produced for small geographical areas (i.e. SOAs) and are then constrained to sum to the Northern Ireland estimates (see [Methodology Report](#) for more information).

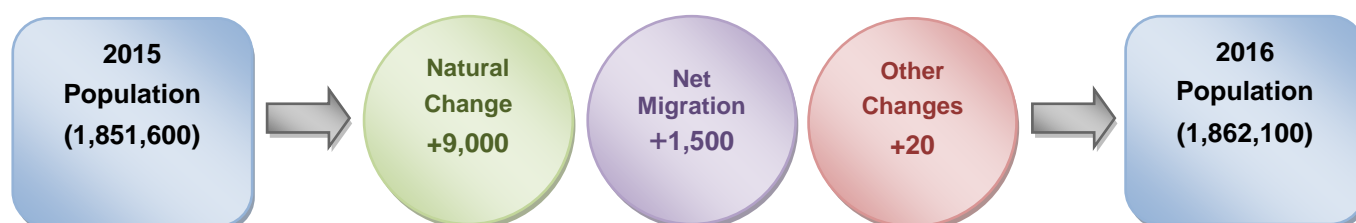
3. Population of Northern Ireland

The size of the resident population in Northern Ireland at 30 June 2016 is estimated to be 1.862 million people. Just over half (50.9 per cent) of the population were female, with 946,900 females compared to 915,200 males.

Over the period mid-2015 to mid-2016 the number of people living in Northern Ireland is estimated to have increased by 10,500 people (0.6 per cent). This population increase was a result of the following estimated factors:

1. natural growth of 9,000 people (24,400 births minus 15,300 deaths);
2. an estimated net growth of 1,500 people due to migration. In total 23,800 people came to live in Northern Ireland and 22,300 people left; and
3. a net gain of 20 people due to other changes³.

Figure 1: Contribution of components of change to population increase, mid-2015 to mid-2016

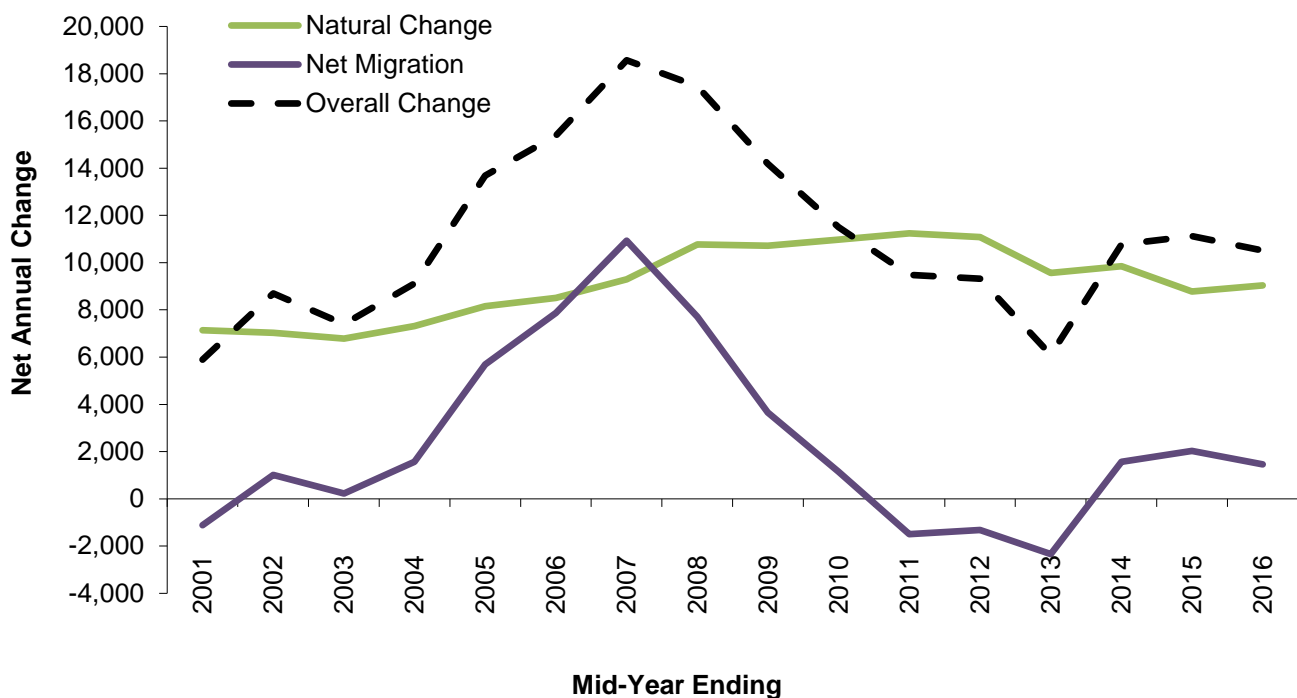


³“Other Changes” refers to changes in the number of armed forces personnel stationed in Northern Ireland and/or differences resulting from the methodology used to develop the local area estimates. For estimates at the Northern Ireland level, “Other Changes” refers solely to changes in armed forces personnel (see [Methodology Report](#)).

In the year between mid-2015 and mid-2016, natural change (i.e. births minus deaths) remained the main contributor to the increase in population, accounting for 85.9 per cent (9,000 people) of the overall population increase. Net migration (i.e. inflows minus outflows) accounted for 13.9 per cent of the population increase, with the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland exceeding those leaving Northern Ireland by 1,500. There was also a very small increase in the number of armed forces personnel stationed in Northern Ireland (20 people). This had the smallest proportional contribution to the change in population during this period at 0.19 per cent.

Prior to mid-2004, population increase in Northern Ireland was mostly due to natural change. For a brief period between mid-2006 to mid-2007 the contribution from migration was greater than the contribution from natural change. However, from mid-2008 onwards population growth has again been attributed mainly to natural change (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Components of population change (year ending mid-2001 to year ending mid-2016)



[Download Chart](#) (XLS format – 3,684 Kb)

4. Migration

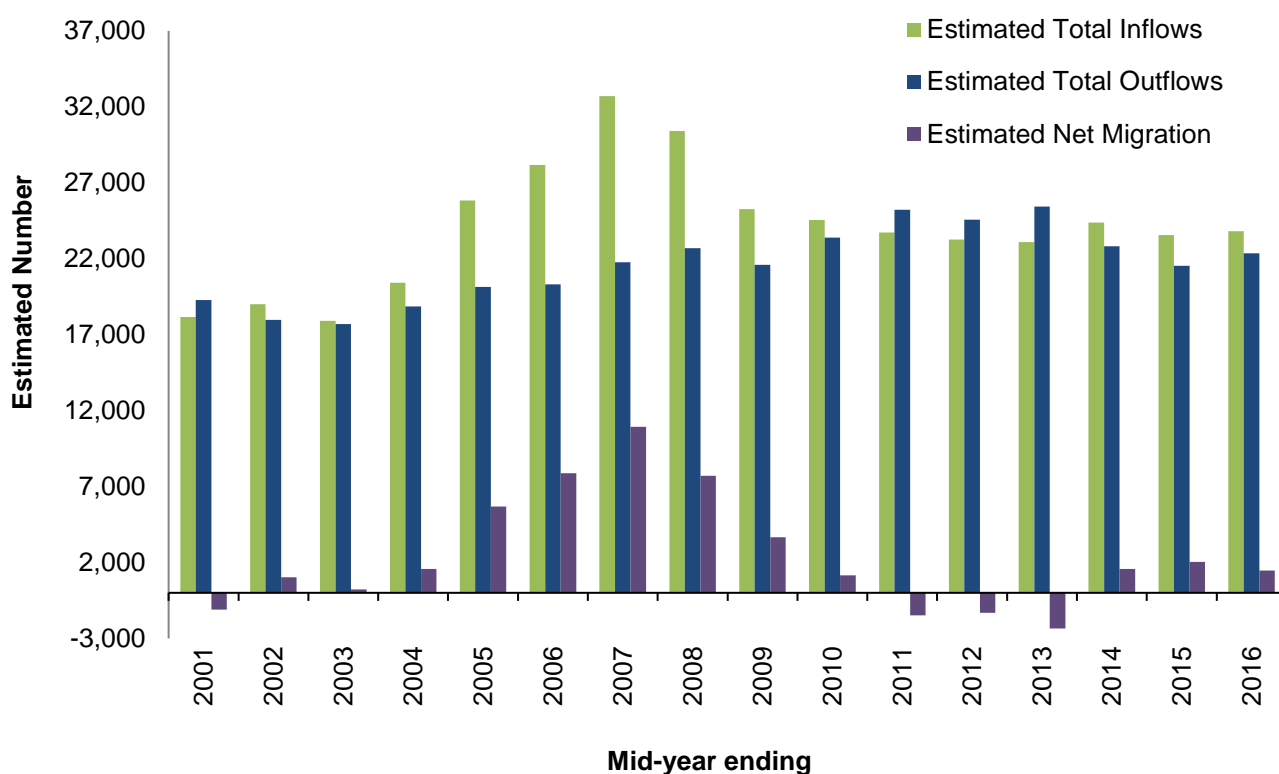
Overall Migration

In the year ending mid-2016, the number of people coming to Northern Ireland to live was 23,800 and the number of people leaving Northern Ireland to live outside of Northern Ireland

was 22,300, resulting in a net increase in the population due to migration of 1,500 people. This was the third successive year that the number of people who came to live in Northern Ireland exceeded the number who left.

Between the year ending mid-2015 and the year ending mid-2016, the number of people leaving Northern Ireland increased by 800 (3.8 per cent), while the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland increased by 200 (1.0 per cent). Since the number of people leaving Northern Ireland increased more than the number of people coming to Northern Ireland, the net change in population due to migration decreased from +2,000 people to +1,500 people between the year ending mid-2015 and the year ending mid-2016 (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Estimated Total Inflows, Total Outflows and Net Migration (year ending mid-2001 to year ending mid-2016)



[Download Chart](#) (XLS format – 1,045 Kb)

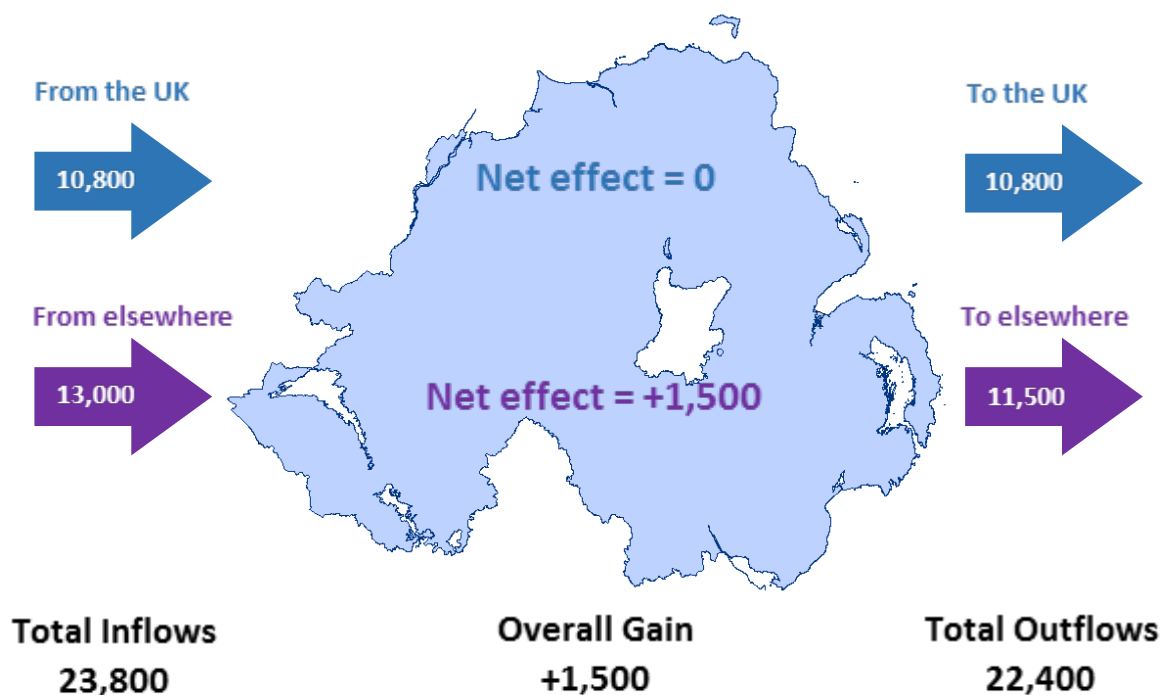
Migration by Type

Migration into and out of Northern Ireland can be analysed in two groups, namely:

- UK migration – Flows of people between Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK
- Migration to Elsewhere – Flows of people between Northern Ireland and outside the UK (sometimes referred to as international migration)

Figure 4 below shows the number of people migrating into and out of Northern Ireland by type (i.e. whether to/from the UK or Elsewhere) for the year ending mid-2016.

Figure 4: Migration to and from Northern Ireland by Type in the year ending mid-2016



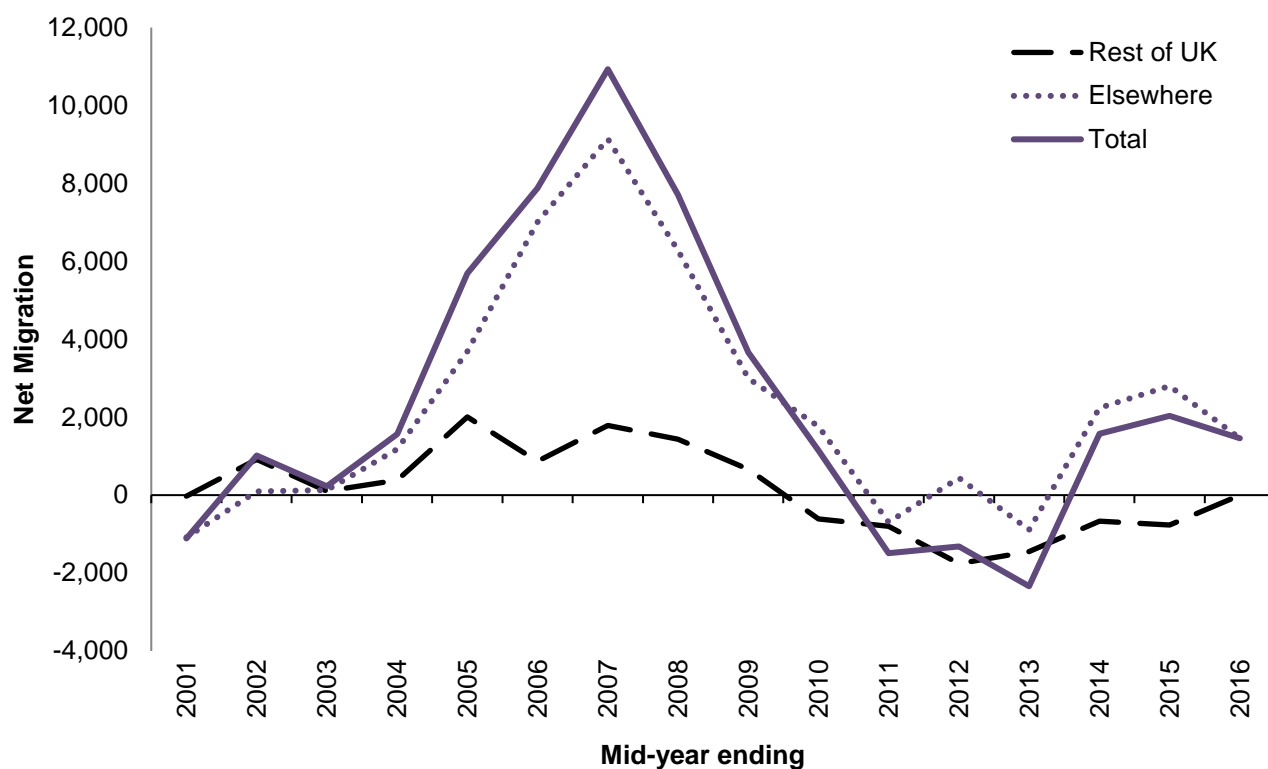
[Download Chart](#) (PDF format – 183 KB)

Between the year ending mid-2015 and the year ending mid-2016, the number of people leaving Northern Ireland to live in the rest of the UK decreased by 400 (3.8 per cent), while the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland from the rest of the UK increased by 300 (3.2 per cent). This led to flows of 10,800 people each way in the year ending mid-2016 and hence resulted in a net zero UK migration.

During the same time, the number of people leaving Northern Ireland to live Elsewhere increased by 1,200 to 11,500 (increase of 12.1 per cent), while the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland from Elsewhere decreased by 100 to 13,000 (decrease of 0.7 per cent). This resulted in a net gain of 1,500 people due to Elsewhere migration.

As a result, the overall increase in population of 1,500 people due to migration in the year ending mid-2016 can be solely attributed to the net gain from Elsewhere migration (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Estimated net rest of UK and Elsewhere Migration (year ending mid-2001 to year ending mid-2016)



[Download Chart](#) (XLS format – 1,044 Kb)

5. Population by Age

In the year ending mid-2016, the number of **children** (i.e. people aged 0 to 15 years) increased by 0.7 per cent, from 385,200 to 388,000. This increase of 2,800 children is a result of:

- the number of babies born (24,400) exceeding the number of children who ‘aged out’ of this age group (23,200);
- a net gain of 1,800 children due to migration; and
- a relatively small number of deaths (200 people) in this age group.

In the year ending mid-2016 the **working age population**⁴ (i.e. people aged 16 to 64 years) increased by 0.2 per cent (from 1,174,600 to 1,176,400). This growth of 1,800 is a result of:

- more people 'ageing into' this age group (23,200) than those 'ageing out' (18,300);
- moderate loss in this population age group due to migration (500 people); and
- a total of 2,600 deaths among people in this age group.

The **younger working age population** (i.e. people aged 16 to 39 years) is estimated to have had a modest loss of 1,000 people (0.2 per cent) from 583,100 in mid-2015 to 582,200 in mid-2016. This population decline in the younger working age group is a result of:

- more people 'ageing into' this age group (23,200) than 'aging out' (22,800);
- a loss of 1,100 in this population age group due to migration; and
- a relatively small number of deaths (400).

The **older working age population** (i.e. people aged 40 to 64 years) grew in the year ending mid-2016 to 594,200 people (a 0.5 per cent increase). This growth of 2,700 is a result of:

- more people 'ageing into' this age group (22,800) than 'aging out' (18,300);
- a net gain of 600 people due to migration; and
- a total of 2,200 deaths among people in this age group.

In the year mid-2015 to mid-2016, the **older population** (i.e. people aged 65 and over) increased by 2.0 per cent, from 291,800 to 297,800. This increase of 5,900 is due to:

- more people 'ageing into' this age group (18,300) than those 'leaving' through mortality (12,500); and
- a small net gain of 100 people due to migration.

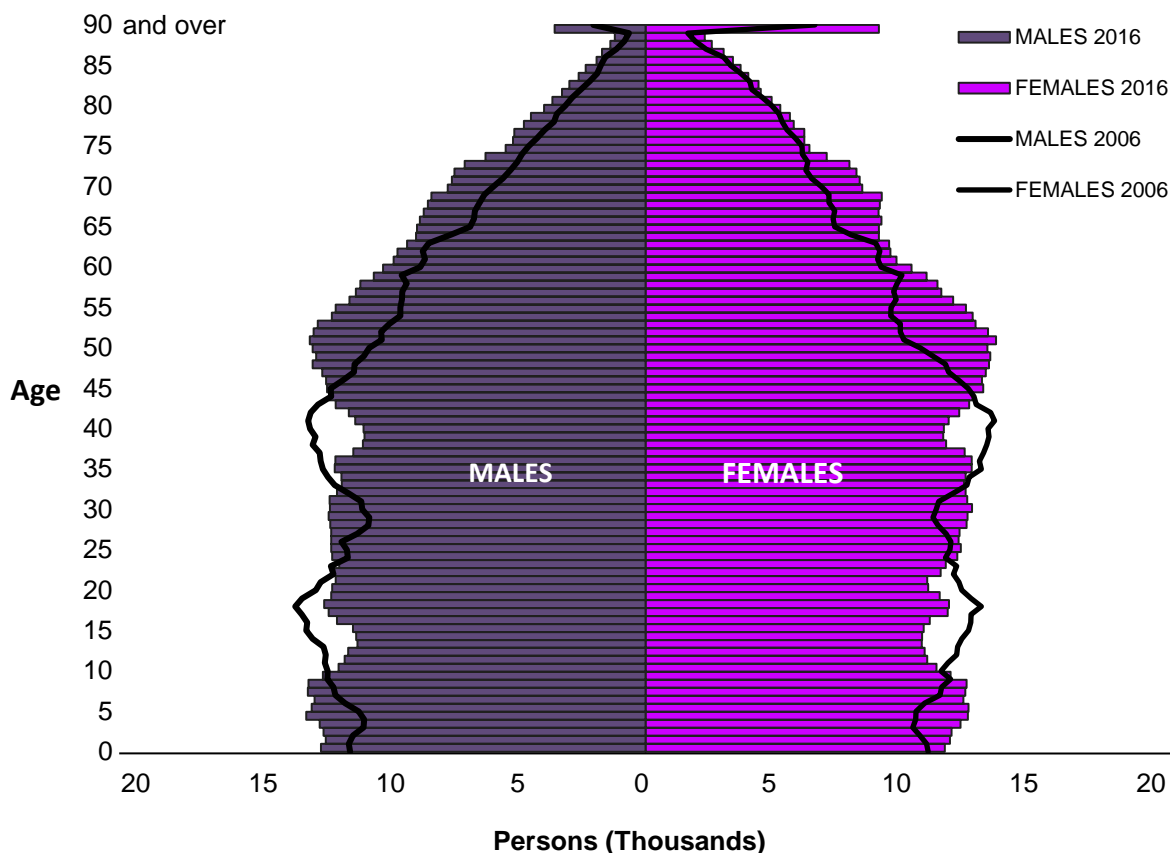
The **population aged 85 and over** increased by 2.8 per cent (from 35,500 to 36,500) between mid-2015 and mid-2016. This growth of 1,000 people in this age group is a result of:

- more people 'ageing into' this age group (6,600) than those 'leaving' through mortality (5,600); and
- minimal change due to migration.

⁴ The working age population is defined by the age at 30 June 2016 and is not based on the age for entitlement to state pension. Following the Pensions Act 2007 and 2011, the State Pension Age (SPA) for women will increase gradually to 65 by November 2018.

Figure 6 shows the population split by age and sex for mid-2006 and mid-2016. An [interactive population pyramid](#) is also available on the NINIS website. This particular data representation allows for a more visual idea of how the numbers of people have ‘aged on’ in the decade to the year ending mid-2016.

Figure 6: Population by age and sex (mid-2006 and mid-2016)



[Download Chart](#) (XLS format – 1,573 Kb)

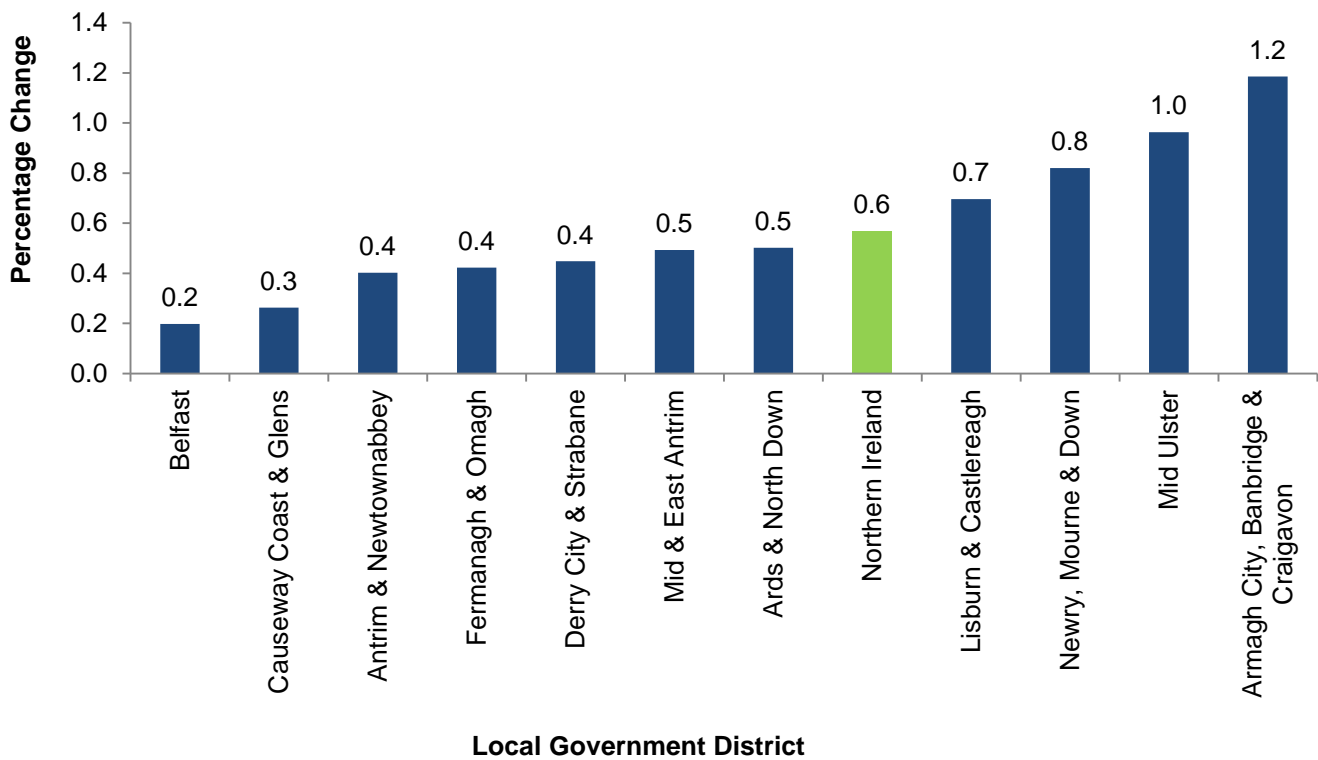
Over the three decades from year ending mid-1986 to year ending mid-2016 the median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Northern Ireland population has increased from 30 to 38 years. This is mainly due to the ageing of the population. It is projected that by mid-2028 the older population (people aged 65 and over) will be larger than the number of children (people aged 0 to 15 years).

6. Local Government Districts

The population sizes for the 11 Local Government Districts (LGD) in mid-2016 range from 115,800 people in Fermanagh and Omagh LGD to 339,600 in the Belfast LGD. The mid-2016 population by LGD is shown in Map 1 (an [interactive map](#) showing the population of each LGD by broad age bands is also available on the NINIS website).

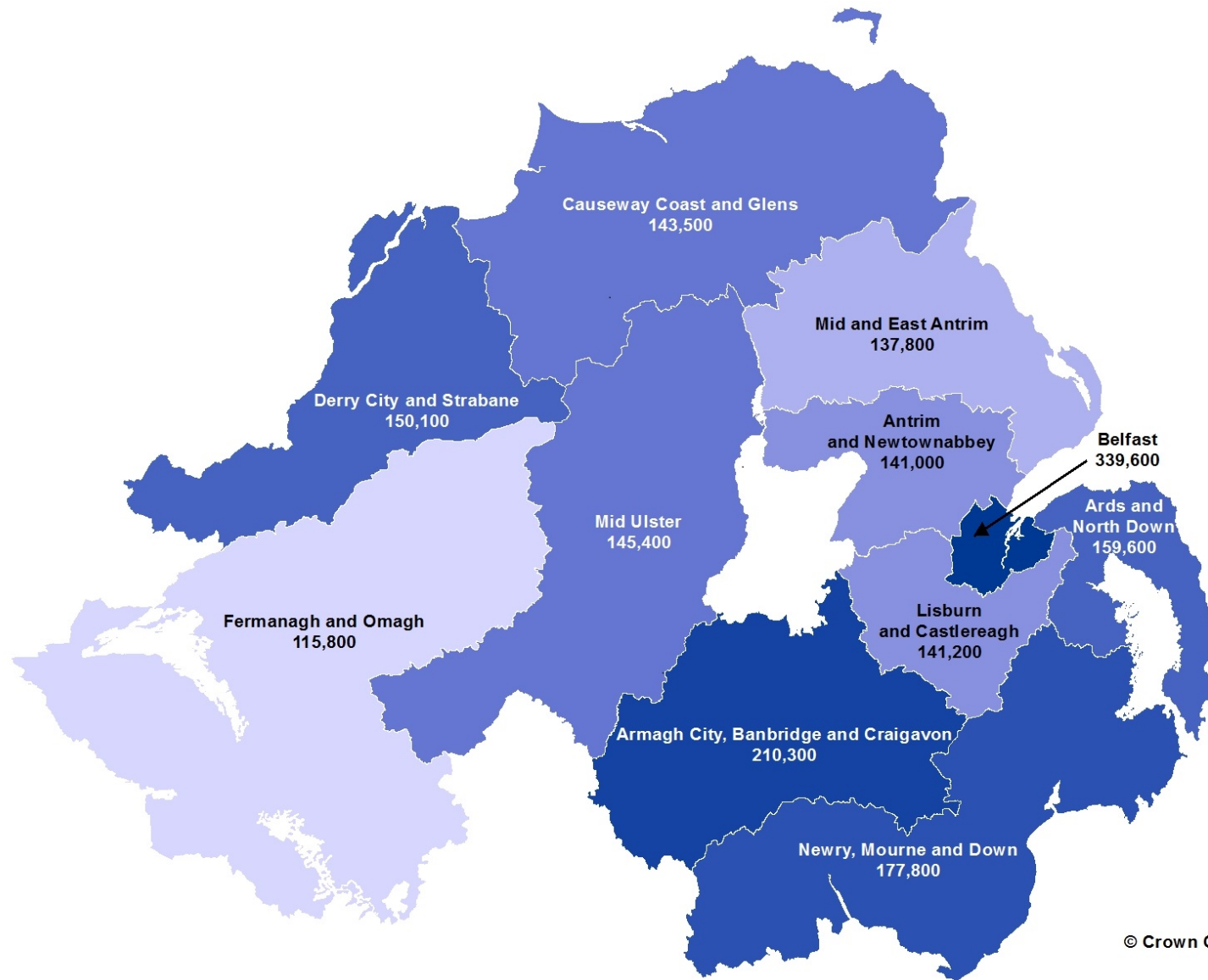
Figure 7a, which presents the overall percentage population change for LGDs within Northern Ireland, shows that the population in all 11 LGDs increased in the year ending mid-2016. Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon LGD had the greatest increase both in **percentage** terms (1.2 per cent) and in terms of the **number of people** (2,500 people). This percentage increase was twice that of the Northern Ireland average (0.6 per cent). Causeway Coast & Glens LGD had the smallest population increase in terms of the **number of people** (400 people) while Belfast LGD had the smallest **percentage** increase over the same period (0.2 per cent).

Figure 7a: Percentage population change by Local Government District (mid-2015 to mid-2016) (ordered by population change)



[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 1,035 Kb)

Map 1: Population estimates by Local Government District (mid-2016)

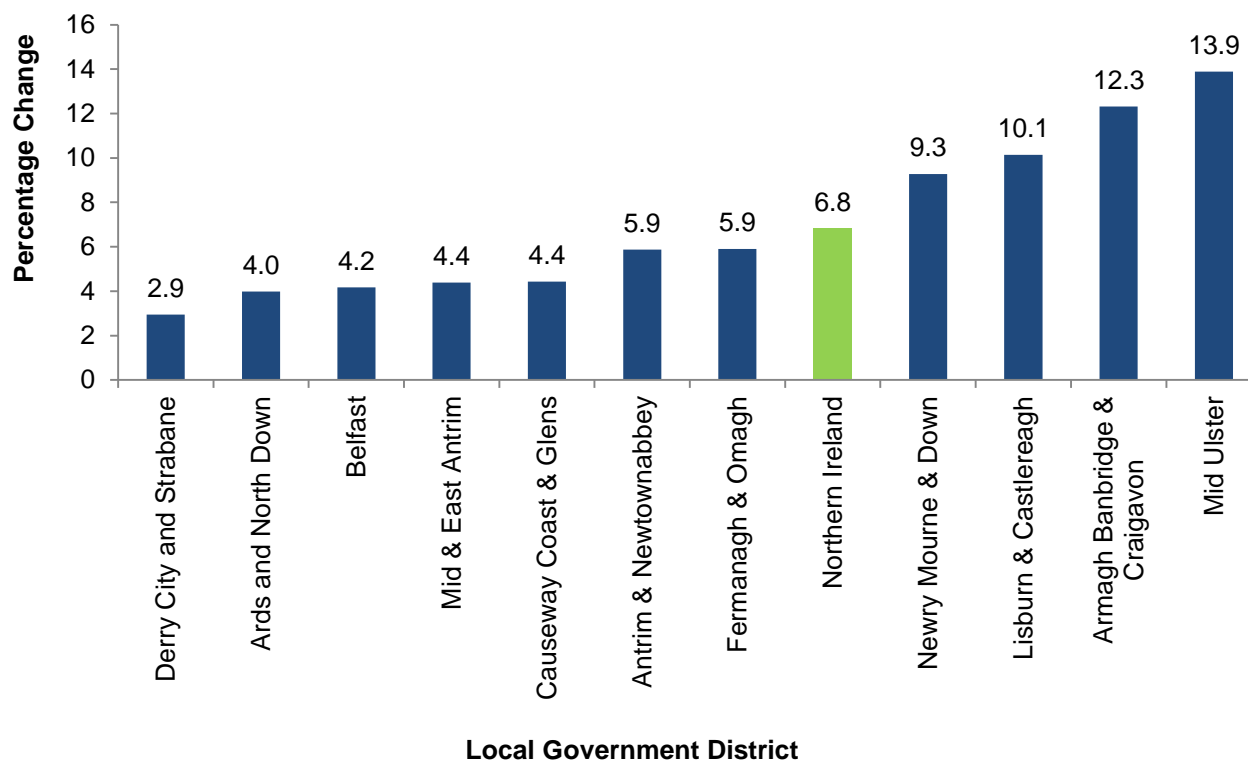


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[Download Map](#) (PDF format – 242 Kb)

Figure 7b presents the overall percentage population change for LGDs between mid-2006 and mid-2016 and shows that all LGDs increased in population over that ten year period.

Figure 7b: Percentage population change by Local Government District (mid-2006 to mid-2016) (ordered by population change)



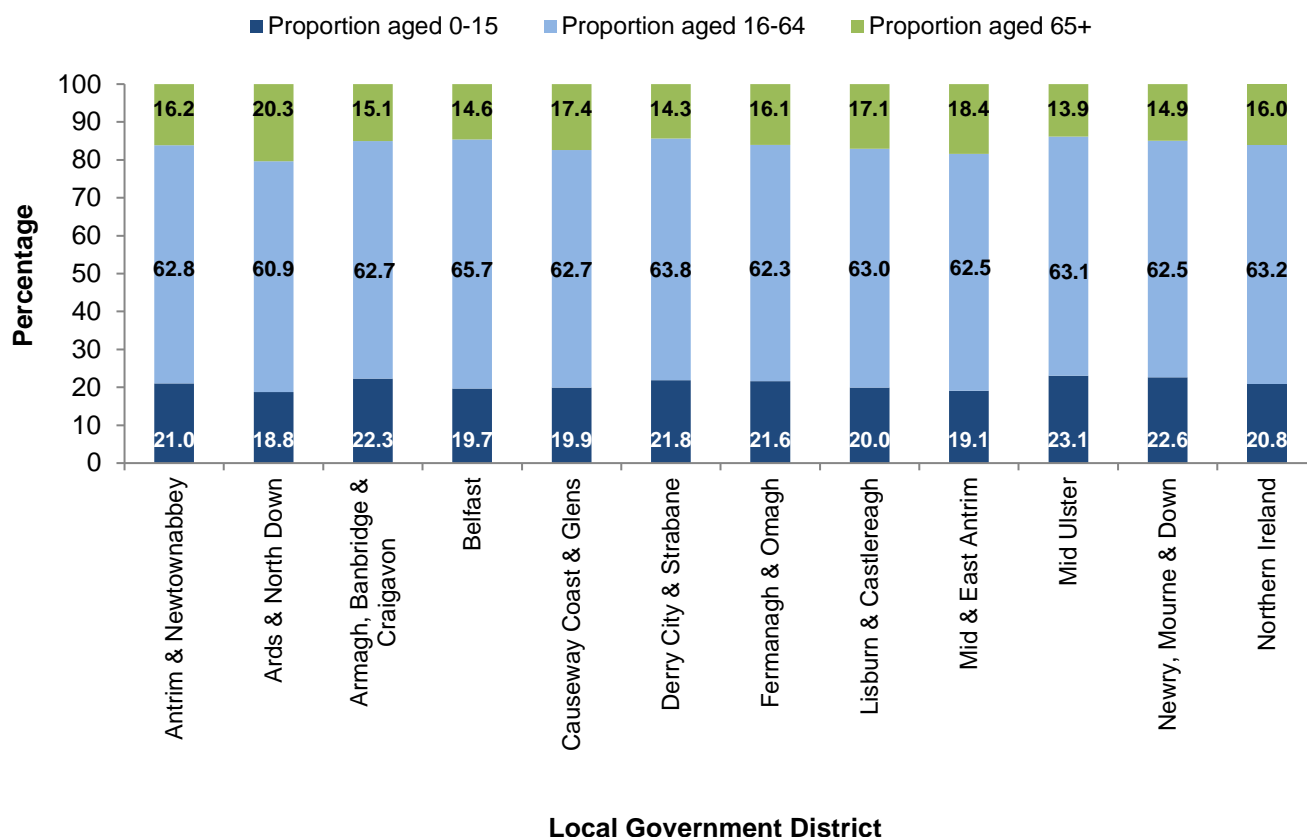
[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 1,019 Kb)

Figure 7c shows that in mid-2016, Mid Ulster LGD had the highest proportion of **children** (people aged 0 to 15 years) among its population (23.1 per cent), whilst Ards & North Down LGD had the lowest proportion of **children** (18.8 per cent). In both cases, this can be attributed to historical fertility rates relative to the Northern Ireland level rates.

Belfast LGD had the highest proportion of the **working age population** (i.e. people aged 16 to 64 years) among its population (65.7 per cent), particularly at the **younger working ages** (people aged 16 to 39 years) (36.2 per cent). In part, this may be attributable to Belfast being the primary centre for third-level education in Northern Ireland.

Ards & North Down LGD had the highest proportion of the **older population** (i.e. people aged 65 years and over) among its population (20.3 per cent) whilst Mid Ulster LGD had the lowest proportion (13.9 per cent). In each of the LGDs, with the exception of Belfast, this proportion has been steadily rising over the last decade. In Belfast LGD the proportion of older people has remained relatively stable at approximately 15 per cent since the year ending mid-2007.

Figure 7c: Selected age groups as proportion of total population by Local Government District (mid-2016)



[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 1,046 Kb)

Factsheets containing a variety of key figures for each of the LGDs are available in Annex B.

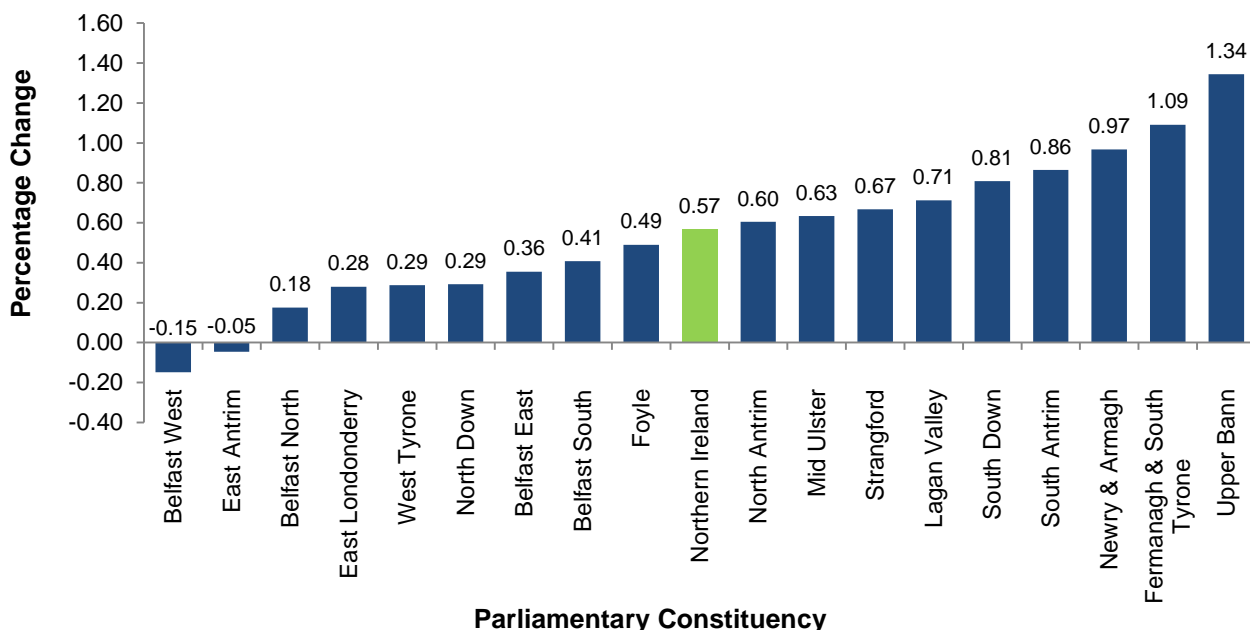
7. Parliamentary Constituencies

Parliamentary Constituencies⁵ (PCs) are designed to have roughly similar populations. The average population at mid-2016 was 103,500 people, although this ranged from 90,000 people in East Antrim PC to 125,300 in Upper Bann PC.

Between mid-2015 and mid-2016, sixteen of the eighteen PCs experienced population increases. Upper Bann PC had the greatest percentage population increase (1.3 per cent), more than twice that of the Northern Ireland average (0.6 per cent); the smallest percentage population increase was in Belfast North PC (0.2 per cent). During the same period, Belfast West and East Antrim PCs experienced very modest population decline (0.1 and 0.05 per cent respectively) (see Figure 8a).

⁵ Parliamentary Constituencies and Northern Ireland Assembly Areas share identical geographies and names.

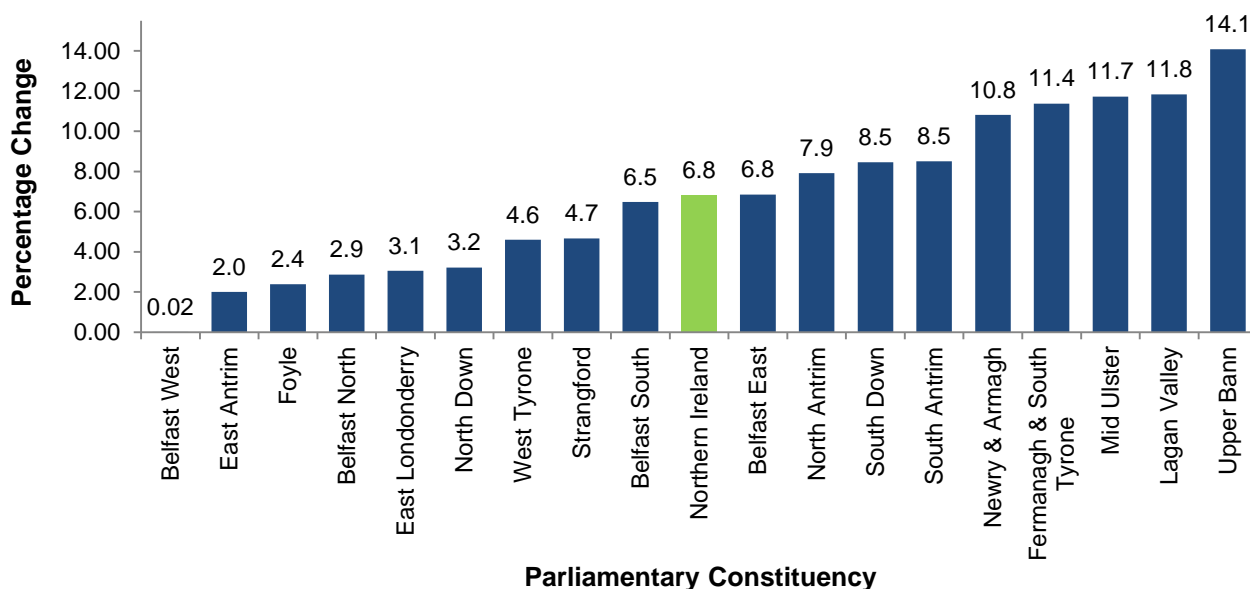
Figure 8a: Percentage population change by Parliamentary Constituency (mid-2015 to mid-2016) (ordered by population change)



[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 4,338 Kb)

Over the ten year period mid-2006 to mid-2016 all PCs experienced population growth, although this ranged from an increase of 0.02 per cent in Belfast West to 14.1 per cent in Upper Bann where growth was more than twice the Northern Ireland average (6.8 per cent) over the same period (see Figure 8b).

Figure 8b: Percentage population change by Parliamentary Constituency (mid-2006 to mid-2016) (ordered by population change)



[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 4,336 Kb)

In mid-2016, Newry & Armagh PC had the highest proportion of **children** (i.e. people aged 0 to 15 years) in its population (23.3 per cent). In contrast, Belfast South PC had the lowest proportion of children among its population (16.4 per cent). At 69.9 per cent and 41.8 per cent respectively Belfast South PC also had noticeably the largest proportion of its population being in the **working age** (i.e. 16 to 64 years) and **younger working age** (i.e. 16 to 39 years) categories.

The PC with the highest proportion of **older people** (i.e. people aged 65 years and over) among its population was North Down (21.1 per cent), while Belfast West PC had the lowest proportion (13.5 per cent).

The differences in age distribution across the PCs can also be demonstrated using the median age. While for Northern Ireland as a whole the median age is 38 years, this ranges from 34 years in Belfast South PC to 44 years in North Down PC.

8. Smaller Geographies

Population estimates for Super Output Areas (SOAs) and the former 582 Electoral Wards have also been released as part of the mid-2016 population estimates, further information can be found [here](#).

9. Comparison with population estimates across the UK

The mid-2016 population estimates for England and Wales were published by the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#) on 22 June 2017, together with the UK estimate as an aggregate of the UK constituent countries.⁶

Table 3 below shows the mid-2016 population estimates for the UK. The population of Northern Ireland grew by 0.6 per cent in the year ending mid-2016. This was higher than the growth in Wales and comparable to the growth in Scotland (0.5 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively). Both the UK and Great Britain grew by 0.8 per cent in the year to mid-2016 with England having the fastest growth at 0.9 per cent.

Table 3: Mid-2016 Population Estimates for the UK and Constituent Countries

	Population mid-2016	Share of UK population	Increase since mid-2015	Percentage change since mid-2015
England	55,268,100	84.2%	481,800	0.9%
Wales	3,113,200	4.7%	14,100	0.5%
Scotland	5,404,700	8.2%	31,700	0.6%
Northern Ireland	1,862,100	2.8%	10,500	0.6%
UK	65,648,100	100.0%	538,100	0.8%

Source for UK estimates: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland.

Northern Ireland's share of the UK population has remained at 2.8 per cent since the year ending mid-2014.

10. Methodology

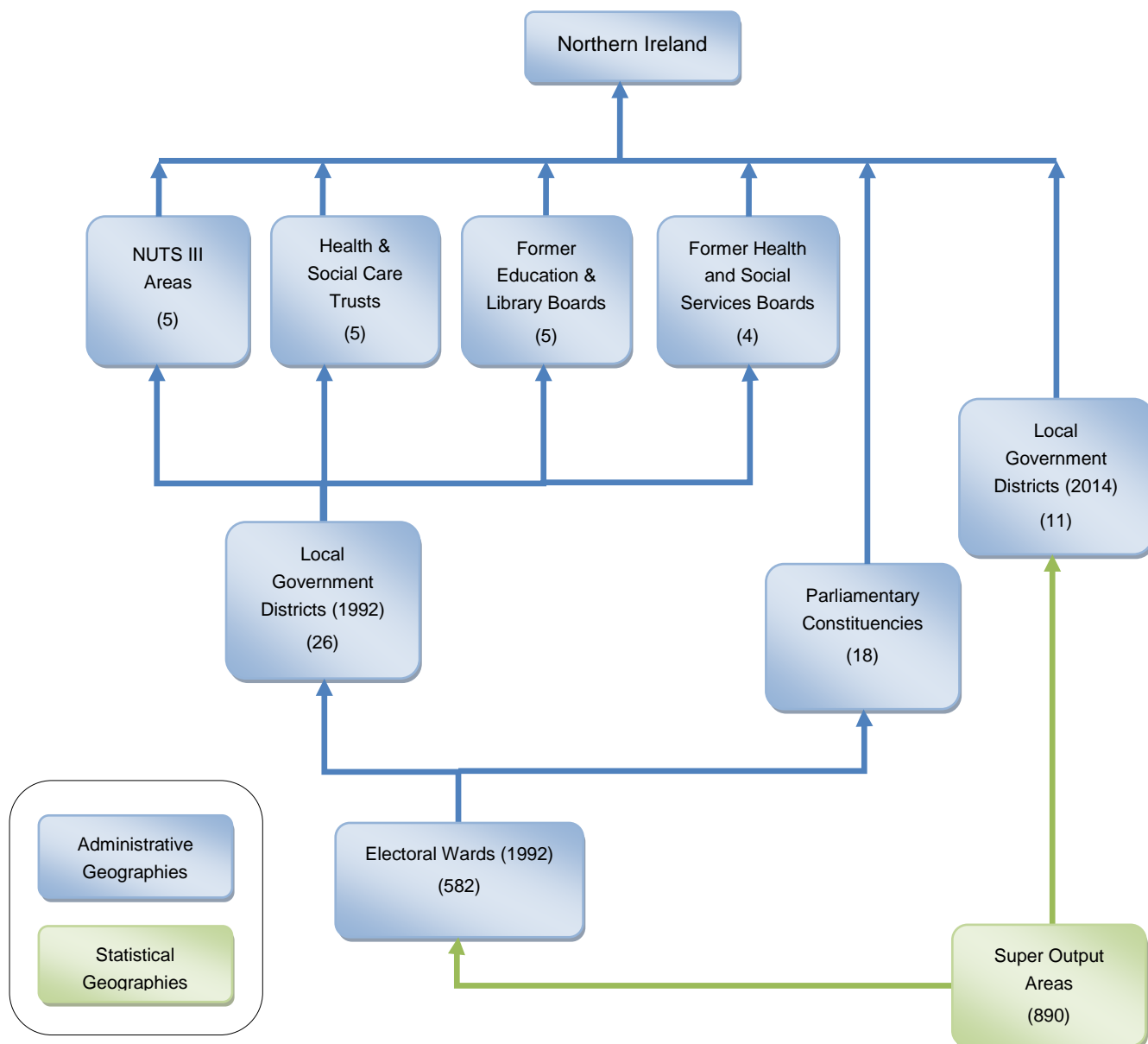
Population estimates at the Northern Ireland level are derived using the components of change method, which updates the latest Census estimates by 'ageing on' populations and adjusting for births, deaths and migration.

Population estimates for areas within Northern Ireland are created by aggregating Super Output Areas (SOAs) estimates. In the main, these SOAs are the building blocks to create population estimates for other geographies⁷ (as shown in Figure 9).

⁶ The mid-2016 [population estimates for Scotland](#) were published on 27 April 2017.

⁷ For some areas exceptions exist where estimates are required at the Small Area level to complete the aggregation to higher levels. Further information is available in the Geography section of the [Methodology Report](#).

Figure 9: Bottom-Up Approach used in the Population Estimates Methodology



Population estimates at the SOA level are generally calculated from an average of two statistical methods: the ratio change and cohort-component methods. In the Ratio Change method, selected indicators of population change are used to update the population from some earlier or base period. The method assumes an unchanged relationship over time between the chosen indicator and the true population⁸. For example, if the chosen indicator increases by five per cent over the period for which estimates are required, the base population is also increased by five per cent. As both methods are equally robust and each have separate advantages and disadvantages, the average of both methods is taken for the final figures. Further information is available in the [Methodology Report](#).

⁸ That is, the ratio of the true population to the indicator remains constant between the base period and the later period for which estimates are required, hence the name Ratio Change method.

11. Data Quality

Population and Migration Estimates for Northern Ireland are based on data gathered from statistical censuses and surveys, and data extracted from administrative or management systems. A brief outline of the main sources used to develop population estimates is given below. A more comprehensive outline of these sources, including details of the quality management actions undertaken to ensure that the data is suitable for population estimates, are detailed within the [Administrative Data Quality Document](#).

Census Data

A Census Quality Survey (CQS) was conducted independently of the Census 2011 in order to provide insight into the quality of the information reported by the Census. It involved a small random sample of households that had previously responded to the Census 2011. Participants who volunteered to take part were re-asked the full set of Census questions and the responses were then compared with their original answers provided in the Census. This CQS found a high degree of similarity between the responses

The usually resident population of Northern Ireland was estimated to be 1,810,900 by the Census 2011. Quality assurance work carried out on the Census data demonstrated a 95 per cent confidence interval of +/- 11,000. Comprehensive quality assurance was also carried out on the Local Government District (LGD1992) population estimates by age and sex and the figures were found to be appropriately robust and fit for purpose.

Births and Deaths

Information supplied at birth / death registration is generally believed to be correct since wilfully supplying false information may render the informant liable to prosecution for perjury. Birth and death figures by sex (and also by single year of age for deaths) are obtained from registrations with the General Register Office (GRO) and all that occurred between the 1 July and 30 June the following year are included in the mid-year population estimates.

Migration

Migration is the most difficult component of population change to measure, as unlike births and deaths, there is no complete system for registering migration. Migration is estimated using transfers observed in medical cards⁹, detailing the list of patients registered with a family doctor:

⁹ In previous reports, medical card data was referred to as "health card" data.

- inflows (persons who come to live in Northern Ireland for a period of at least one year) are estimated by counting the number of people who registered or re-registered with a family doctor; and
- outflows (persons who leave Northern Ireland for a period of at least one year) are estimated by counting the number of people who de-registered with a family doctor¹⁰.

Medical card data are also used to estimate internal migration (people moving their place of usual residence within Northern Ireland from one Local Government District to another) between one year and the next. In addition, data from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) are used to account for the under recording of migration in the medical cards for students who move from the parental home to their place of study. Further details on how migration estimates are calculated are available in the [Migration Methodology Paper](#).

When the medical card data are processed to calculate migration estimates, figures for migration to / from Great Britain are agreed between the different UK administrations to provide as much accuracy and comparison between UK administrations as possible for users.

Quality Assurance of Population and Migration Estimates

The resultant population estimates are quality assured using a variety of information sources which can include, for example:

- Pupil statistics from the Department of Education Annual School Census;
- Information from the Social Security register of child benefit and older people claiming retirement pension, pension credit, winter fuel payment, attendance allowance, disability living allowance and other related benefits;
- Figures on registrations with a family doctor and/or dentist from the Medical Card Register;
- Figures on registrations of National Insurance Numbers from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP);

¹⁰ Migration definitions used by NISRA originate from the [United Nations definition](#) of a long-term migrant based on a 12 month residency rule.

12. Limitations

Migration

Migration is the most difficult component of population change to measure. The United Nations definition of a long-term migrant based on a 12 month residency rule is used in Northern Ireland. However the administrative sources used in the creation and quality assurance of migration statistics may use different definitions for recording migration.

It is recognised that the medical card source used in the production of population and migration estimates is deficient in recording young adult males; therefore the age distribution of young adult males is adjusted to be similar to the young adult female age distribution. Furthermore, not all outflows are measured fully by the medical card system and therefore de-registrations are scaled up by an additional 67 per cent (i.e. the assumption is that only 3 out of 5 persons who leave Northern Ireland to go abroad de-register from their family doctor). This scaling factor was determined through analysis of historic population change using results from Censuses of population (see [Methodology Report](#)).

While the International Passenger Survey (IPS) is used by England, Wales and Scotland to estimate international migration, NISRA are unable to use this source due to issues relating to the use of the IPS in Northern Ireland. The main issues are that the IPS does not cover the land border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, and the uncertainty introduced when “Ireland” is given in response to survey questions – some people stating “Ireland” as their origin or destination may be referring to Northern Ireland. While this means there is a methodological inconsistency for the international migration estimates of Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK, NISRA is content that the data sources used in Northern Ireland to estimate migration yield robust results. Furthermore, Northern Ireland migration statistics have been previously assessed by UKSA, who found them to be fit for purpose¹¹.

Small Geographical Areas

Some data sources used in the production of population estimates for small geographical areas (e.g. School Census, Child Benefits, and Pensions data) rely on the use of postcodes to allocate people to specific small geographical areas. In a small number of cases, postcodes can span more than one small geographical area (3-5 per cent of postcodes). Therefore, properties within the same postcode can be in different small geographical areas. However, all properties with a given postcode are allocated to a single small geographical area based on where the “centre of the postcode” is located. This can give rise to some small inaccuracies in

¹¹[UKSA Assessment Report - Statistics on Demography and Vital Events in Northern Ireland \(2011\)](#)

the resultant estimates for small geographical areas and is not unique to Northern Ireland statistics.

Further information relating to the data sources used to develop population estimates is available in the [Administrative Data Quality Document](#).

NISRA

June 2017

Background Notes

- Northern Ireland Population and Migration Estimates are produced by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). The population estimates refer to the number of people in the population at 30 June each year. The statistics are therefore often referred to as the mid-year estimates. Population statistics relate to the usually resident population of Northern Ireland, including armed forces personnel stationed here. Following international guidelines, migration statistics relate only to long-term migrants (i.e. someone who changes their place of residence for a year or more (Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, United Nations, 1998)).
- 2016 Mid-year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland were published on 22 June 2017 via the NISRA website (<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/population/mid-year-population-estimates>) and as part of a release by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) of Population Estimates for the UK: mid-2016 (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>).
- Sub-national population statistics published as part of this release include the 11 Local Government Districts as well as estimates for the former 26 Local Government Districts, Parliamentary Constituencies, former Education & Library Boards, former Health and Social Services Boards, Health & Social Care Trusts, and NUTS-III areas. The release also includes 2016 population estimates for SOAs and Electoral Wards¹². Detailed statistics on the population estimates can be obtained from the NISRA website at: <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/population/mid-year-population-estimates>.
- Population estimates at the Northern Ireland level are derived using the components of change method, which updates the latest Census estimates by 'ageing on' populations and adjusting for births, deaths and migration. Population estimates for areas within Northern Ireland are aggregated from Super Output Area (SOA) level and are generally calculated from an average of two statistical methods: the ratio change and cohort-component methods. Further information is available in the [Methodology Report](#).
- An [infographic](#) has been released to highlight the key figures within the 2016 population estimates. Furthermore, an [interactive map](#) is available, along with further statistics on the [NINIS website](#).
- Population estimates (2016) for [Scotland](#) were published by National Records Scotland (NRS) on 27 April 2017. Equivalent figures for [England and Wales](#) were published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 22 June 2017. Population estimates (2016) for the [Republic of Ireland](#) were released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 23 August

¹² Electoral Wards relate to the areas created in 1992 and not the new Electoral Wards.

2016, however these use a reference point of mid-April, rather than 30 June, as is used by all UK administrations. A paper comparing the methodological approaches adopted by producers of population statistics across the UK is available [here](#).

- We welcome feedback from users on the content, format and relevance of this release. Please send feedback directly to census@nisra.gov.uk.
- Follow NISRA on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).
- National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value. All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate. It is NISRA's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.
- These statistics were re-assessed by the Statistics Authority in July 2015 ([UK Statistics Authority Assessment Report](#)). Following work to address recommendations that emerged from the assessment ([Assessment Action Plan](#)), UKSA confirmed the re-designation of these statistics as National Statistics in August 2016.
- The revisions policy for Northern Ireland population statistics is available [here](#).
- All media inquiries should be directed to the DOF Communications Office:
- Telephone: 028 9016 3389
- Further statistical information can be obtained from NISRA Customer Services:
 - Telephone: 028 9025 5156
 - E-mail: census@nisra.gov.uk
 - Responsible Statistician: Brian Green

Annex A: Summary Tables

The following tables are attached:

[Table A1: Northern Ireland population estimates, by sex and selected age groups \(mid-2016\)](#)

[Table A2: Annual components of population change, Northern Ireland \(mid-2000 to mid-2016\)](#)

[Table A3: Annual population estimates for selected age groups, Northern Ireland \(mid-2001 to mid-2016\)](#)

[Table A4: Detailed annual migration estimates, Northern Ireland \(mid-2000 to mid-2016\)](#)

[Table A5: Population estimates by Local Government District \(mid-2006, mid-2015 and mid-2016\)](#)

[Table A6: Population estimates for selected age groups by Local Government District \(mid-2016\)](#)

[Table A7: Population estimates for selected age groups by Parliamentary Constituency \(mid-2016\)](#)

Table A1: Northern Ireland population estimates, by sex for selected age groups (mid-2016)

Age Group	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	64,000	60,700	124,800
5-9	65,200	62,300	127,500
10-14	58,200	55,200	113,300
15-19	61,000	57,400	118,400
20-24	61,000	57,800	118,700
25-29	61,800	62,200	124,000
30-34	60,700	63,100	123,800
35-39	57,900	61,600	119,600
40-44	58,700	61,500	120,200
45-49	63,700	66,800	130,500
50-54	64,400	66,400	130,800
55-59	57,000	58,800	115,800
60-64	48,300	48,600	96,900
65-69	43,400	46,100	89,500
70-74	36,200	40,300	76,600
75-79	25,100	30,400	55,500
80-84	16,500	23,200	39,700
85-89	8,600	15,200	23,700
90+	3,600	9,200	12,700
All Ages	915,200	946,900	1,862,100

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 1,514 Kb)

Table A2: Annual components of population change, Northern Ireland (mid-2000 to mid-2016)

Period	Population at start of period	Births ¹	Deaths ¹	Natural Change	Net Migration	Other Changes ²	Population at end of period	Population Change	
								Number	%
Mid 2000 to Mid 2001	1,682,900	21,600	14,400	7,100	-1,100	-100	1,688,800	5,900	0.4
Mid 2001 to Mid 2002	1,688,800	21,500	14,400	7,000	1,000	700	1,697,500	8,700	0.5
Mid 2002 to Mid 2003	1,697,500	21,400	14,600	6,800	200	400	1,704,900	7,400	0.4
Mid 2003 to Mid 2004	1,704,900	22,000	14,700	7,300	1,600	200	1,714,000	9,100	0.5
Mid 2004 to Mid 2005	1,714,000	22,500	14,400	8,200	5,700	-200	1,727,700	13,700	0.8
Mid 2005 to Mid 2006	1,727,700	22,700	14,200	8,500	7,900	-1,000	1,743,100	15,400	0.9
Mid 2006 to Mid 2007	1,743,100	23,900	14,600	9,300	10,900	-1,700	1,761,700	18,600	1.1
Mid 2007 to Mid 2008	1,761,700	25,200	14,500	10,800	7,700	-1,000	1,779,200	17,500	1.0
Mid 2008 to Mid 2009	1,779,200	25,300	14,600	10,700	3,700	-200	1,793,300	14,200	0.8
Mid 2009 to Mid 2010	1,793,300	25,000	14,000	11,000	1,200	-600	1,804,800	11,500	0.6
Mid 2010 to Mid 2011	1,804,800	25,400	14,200	11,200	-1,500	-300	1,814,300	9,500	0.5
Mid 2011 to Mid 2012	1,814,300	25,300	14,200	11,100	-1,300	-500	1,823,600	9,300	0.5
Mid 2012 to Mid 2013	1,823,600	24,500	15,000	9,600	-2,300	-1,100	1,829,700	6,100	0.3
Mid 2013 to Mid 2014	1,829,700	24,200	14,300	9,800	1,600	-600	1,840,500	10,800	0.6
Mid 2014 to Mid 2015	1,840,500	24,200	15,400	8,800	2,000	300	1,851,600	11,100	0.6
Mid 2015 to Mid 2016	1,851,600	24,400	15,300	9,000	1,500	20	1,862,100	10,500	0.6

¹ Mid-year to mid-year.

² Other changes include changes in armed forces personnel stationed in Northern Ireland.

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 1,521 Kb)

Table A3: Annual population estimates for selected age groups, Northern Ireland (mid-2001 to mid-2016)

Mid-Year	Age Groups					As a proportion of all ages			
	All Ages	0-15	16-64	65+	85+	0-15	16-64	65+	85+
2001	1,688,800	397,500	1,067,200	224,100	23,500	23.5	63.2	13.3	1.4
2002	1,697,500	391,700	1,079,000	226,800	23,700	23.1	63.6	13.4	1.4
2003	1,704,900	385,900	1,089,700	229,400	23,800	22.6	63.9	13.5	1.4
2004	1,714,000	381,200	1,100,600	232,200	24,400	22.2	64.2	13.5	1.4
2005	1,727,700	378,800	1,114,100	234,900	25,900	21.9	64.5	13.6	1.5
2006	1,743,100	377,100	1,127,900	238,100	27,000	21.6	64.7	13.7	1.6
2007	1,761,700	377,100	1,142,700	241,900	27,900	21.4	64.9	13.7	1.6
2008	1,779,200	378,500	1,153,200	247,500	28,900	21.3	64.8	13.9	1.6
2009	1,793,300	379,500	1,160,400	253,400	29,700	21.2	64.7	14.1	1.7
2010	1,804,800	380,000	1,165,200	259,600	30,800	21.1	64.6	14.4	1.7
2011	1,814,300	380,800	1,167,800	265,800	31,800	21.0	64.4	14.6	1.8
2012	1,823,600	382,100	1,168,700	272,800	32,700	21.0	64.1	15.0	1.8
2013	1,829,700	382,600	1,168,000	279,100	33,300	20.9	63.8	15.3	1.8
2014	1,840,500	383,800	1,170,800	285,900	34,400	20.9	63.6	15.5	1.9
2015	1,851,600	385,200	1,174,600	291,800	35,500	20.8	63.4	15.8	1.9
2016	1,862,100	388,000	1,176,400	297,800	36,500	20.8	63.2	16.0	2.0

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 1,520 Kb)

Table A4: Detailed annual migration estimates, Northern Ireland (mid-2000 to mid-2016)

Period	Migration to/from Rest of UK			Migration to/from Elsewhere			Total Migration		
	Inflows	Outflows	Net Migration ¹	Inflows	Outflows	Net Migration ²	Inflows	Outflows	Net Migration
Mid 2000 to Mid 2001	11,600	11,700	0	6,500	7,600	-1,100	18,200	19,300	-1,100
Mid 2001 to Mid 2002	12,500	11,600	900	6,500	6,400	100	19,000	18,000	1,000
Mid 2002 to Mid 2003	11,100	11,000	100	6,800	6,700	100	17,900	17,700	200
Mid 2003 to Mid 2004	12,200	11,900	400	8,200	7,000	1,200	20,400	18,900	1,600
Mid 2004 to Mid 2005	13,300	11,300	2,000	12,500	8,900	3,700	25,800	20,200	5,700
Mid 2005 to Mid 2006	12,400	11,500	900	15,800	8,800	7,000	28,200	20,300	7,900
Mid 2006 to Mid 2007	12,900	11,100	1,800	19,800	10,600	9,100	32,700	21,800	10,900
Mid 2007 to Mid 2008	12,100	10,700	1,400	18,300	12,000	6,300	30,400	22,700	7,700
Mid 2008 to Mid 2009	10,900	10,200	700	14,400	11,400	3,000	25,300	21,600	3,700
Mid 2009 to Mid 2010	10,700	11,300	-600	13,900	12,100	1,800	24,500	23,400	1,100
Mid 2010 to Mid 2011	10,300	11,100	-800	13,400	14,100	-700	23,700	25,200	-1,500
Mid 2011 to Mid 2012	10,300	12,100	-1,800	12,900	12,500	400	23,300	24,600	-1,300
Mid 2012 to Mid 2013	10,400	11,800	-1,500	12,700	13,600	-900	23,100	25,400	-2,300
Mid 2013 to Mid 2014	11,100	11,700	-700	13,300	11,100	2,200	24,400	22,800	1,600
Mid 2014 to Mid 2015	10,500	11,200	-800	13,100	10,300	2,800	23,600	21,500	2,000
Mid 2015 to Mid 2016	10,800	10,800	0	13,000	11,500	1,500	23,800	22,300	1,500

¹ Net UK migration relates to population migration flows within the United Kingdom (inflows from the rest of the UK minus outflows to the rest of the UK).

² Net International migration relates to migration flows with the Rest of the World, including the Republic of Ireland.

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 863 Kb)

Table A5: Population estimates by Local Government District (mid-2006, mid-2015 and mid-2016)

Local Government District	Area Code	Population Estimates			Percentage Change	
		2006	2015	2016	2015-16	2006-16
Antrim & Newtownabbey	N09000001	133,200	140,500	141,000	0.4	5.9
Ards & North Down	N09000011	153,500	158,800	159,600	0.5	4.0
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	N09000002	187,200	207,800	210,300	1.2	12.3
Belfast	N09000003	326,000	338,900	339,600	0.2	4.2
Causeway Coast & Glens	N09000004	137,400	143,100	143,500	0.3	4.4
Derry City & Strabane	N09000005	145,900	149,500	150,100	0.4	2.9
Fermanagh & Omagh	N09000006	109,300	115,300	115,800	0.4	5.9
Lisburn & Castlereagh	N09000007	128,200	140,200	141,200	0.7	10.1
Mid & East Antrim	N09000008	132,000	137,100	137,800	0.5	4.4
Mid Ulster	N09000009	127,700	144,000	145,400	1.0	13.9
Newry, Mourne & Down	N09000010	162,700	176,400	177,800	0.8	9.3
Northern Ireland	N92000002	1,743,100	1,851,600	1,862,100	0.6	6.8

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Table A6: Population estimates for selected age groups by Local Government District (mid-2016)

Local Government District	Area Code	All Ages	Age				As a proportion of all ages			
			0-15	16-64	65+	85+	0-15	16-64	65+	85+
Antrim & Newtownabbey	N09000001	141,000	29,600	88,600	22,800	2,700	21.0	62.8	16.2	1.9
Ards & North Down	N09000011	159,600	30,000	97,200	32,500	3,900	18.8	60.9	20.3	2.4
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	N09000002	210,300	46,800	131,800	31,700	3,700	22.3	62.7	15.1	1.7
Belfast	N09000003	339,600	67,000	223,100	49,500	7,200	19.7	65.7	14.6	2.1
Causeway Coast & Glens	N09000004	143,500	28,600	90,000	25,000	2,900	19.9	62.7	17.4	2.0
Derry City & Strabane	N09000005	150,100	32,800	95,800	21,500	2,100	21.8	63.8	14.3	1.4
Fermanagh & Omagh	N09000006	115,800	25,000	72,200	18,600	2,300	21.6	62.3	16.1	2.0
Lisburn & Castlereagh	N09000007	141,200	28,200	88,900	24,100	2,900	20.0	63.0	17.1	2.1
Mid & East Antrim	N09000008	137,800	26,400	86,100	25,300	3,100	19.1	62.5	18.4	2.3
Mid Ulster	N09000009	145,400	33,500	91,700	20,100	2,400	23.1	63.1	13.9	1.7
Newry, Mourne & Down	N09000010	177,800	40,200	111,100	26,600	3,200	22.6	62.5	14.9	1.8
Northern Ireland	N92000002	1,862,100	388,000	1,176,400	297,800	36,500	20.8	63.2	16.0	2.0

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 859 Kb)

Table A7: Population estimates for selected age groups by Parliamentary Constituency (mid-2016)

Parliamentary Constituency	Area Code	All Ages	Persons				As a proportion of all ages			
			0-15	16-64	65+	85+	0-15	16-64	65+	85+
Belfast East	N06000001	94,900	17,900	60,800	16,200	2,600	18.8	64.1	17.1	2.7
Belfast North	N06000002	103,800	21,900	65,300	16,700	2,300	21.1	62.9	16.0	2.2
Belfast South	N06000003	114,100	18,700	79,700	15,700	2,500	16.4	69.9	13.8	2.2
Belfast West	N06000004	94,400	21,700	60,000	12,800	1,600	23.0	63.5	13.5	1.7
East Antrim	N06000005	90,000	16,700	57,000	16,300	1,900	18.6	63.3	18.1	2.2
East Londonderry	N06000006	101,200	20,200	63,600	17,500	2,100	19.9	62.8	17.3	2.0
Fermanagh & South Tyrone	N06000007	107,300	23,700	66,900	16,700	2,000	22.1	62.4	15.6	1.9
Foyle	N06000008	102,800	22,600	66,100	14,100	1,300	22.0	64.3	13.7	1.3
Lagan Valley	N06000009	106,700	21,700	66,500	18,500	2,100	20.4	62.3	17.3	2.0
Mid Ulster	N06000010	103,000	23,800	64,800	14,400	1,700	23.1	63.0	14.0	1.7
Newry & Armagh	N06000011	118,000	27,500	73,500	17,000	1,900	23.3	62.2	14.4	1.6
North Antrim	N06000012	111,500	22,400	69,500	19,600	2,400	20.1	62.3	17.6	2.2
North Down	N06000013	91,100	17,000	54,900	19,200	2,400	18.7	60.3	21.1	2.7
South Antrim	N06000014	102,400	22,400	64,300	15,800	1,600	21.8	62.8	15.4	1.6
South Down	N06000015	112,000	25,200	69,600	17,200	2,100	22.5	62.2	15.3	1.8
Strangford	N06000016	91,000	17,200	56,400	17,500	2,000	18.9	61.9	19.2	2.2
Upper Bann	N06000017	125,300	27,600	79,300	18,400	2,100	22.0	63.3	14.7	1.7
West Tyrone	N06000018	92,600	20,000	58,300	14,300	1,700	21.6	62.9	15.5	1.8
Northern Ireland	N92000002	1,862,100	388,000	1,176,400	297,800	36,500	20.8	63.2	16.0	2.0

[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 1,527 Kb)

Annex B: Population Factsheets for Local Government Districts

[Antrim & Newtownabbey \(N09000001\)](#)

[Ards & North Down Local Government District \(N090000011\)](#)

[Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon \(N09000002\)](#)

[Belfast \(N09000003\)](#)

[Causeway Coast & Glens \(N09000004\)](#)

[Derry City & Strabane \(N09000005\)](#)

[Fermanagh & Dungannon \(N09000006\)](#)

[Lisburn & Castlereagh \(N09000007\)](#)

[Mid & East Antrim \(N09000008\)](#)

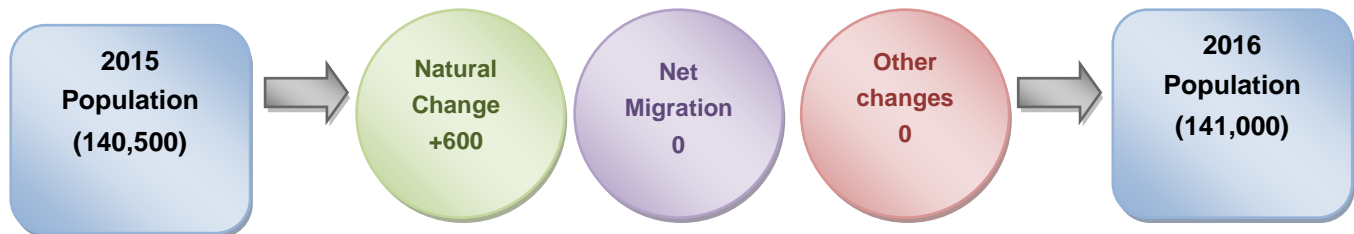
[Mid Ulster \(N09000009\)](#)

[Newry, Mourne & Down \(N090000010\)](#)

Population Estimates (2016) Antrim & Newtownabbey Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2015 to mid-2016:



- Over the year ending mid-2016, the **population** increased by 600 people (0.4 per cent) to 141,000 (68,500 males, and 72,500 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 600 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a negligible loss due to migration, and a negligible addition due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 400 people (1.9 per cent) to 22,800. The **working age population** remained relatively unchanged at 88,600 people. The number of **children** increased by 200 people (0.6 per cent) to 29,600.

Population by age

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2006	2015	2016	Year ending mid-2016		Decade ending mid-2016	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	28,400	29,500	29,600	200	0.6	1,200	4.2
16-64	86,700	88,600	88,600	0	0.0	1,900	2.1
65 and over	18,100	22,400	22,800	400	1.9	4,700	26.3
65-84	16,200	19,700	20,100	400	1.8	4,000	24.5
85 and over	1,900	2,600	2,700	100	2.5	800	42.1
All Ages	133,200	140,500	141,000	600	0.4	7,800	5.9

Figures may not sum due to rounding

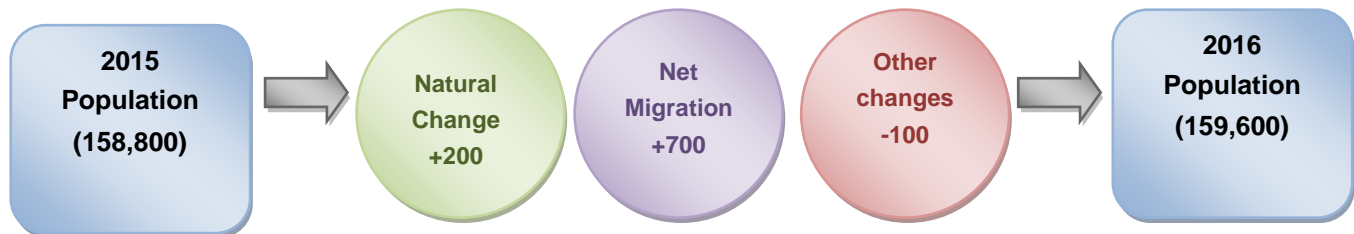
Population Estimates (2016)

Ards & North Down

Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2015 to mid-2016:



- Over the year ending mid-2016, the **population** increased by 800 people (0.5 per cent) to 159,600 (77,300 males, and 82,200 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 200 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 700 people due to migration, and a loss of 100 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 800 people (2.5 per cent) to 32,500. There was a decrease of 200 people in the **working age population** (0.2 per cent) to 97,200 people. The number of **children** increased by 200 people (0.6 per cent) to 30,000.

Population by age

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2006	2015	2016	Year ending mid-2016		Decade ending mid-2016	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	29,400	29,800	30,000	200	0.6	600	1.9
16-64	99,900	97,300	97,200	-200	-0.2	-2,700	-2.7
65 and over	24,200	31,700	32,500	800	2.5	8,300	34.3
65-84	20,900	27,800	28,600	700	2.6	7,700	36.9
85 and over	3,300	3,800	3,900	100	1.6	600	17.8
All Ages	153,500	158,800	159,600	800	0.5	6,100	4.0

Figures may not sum due to rounding

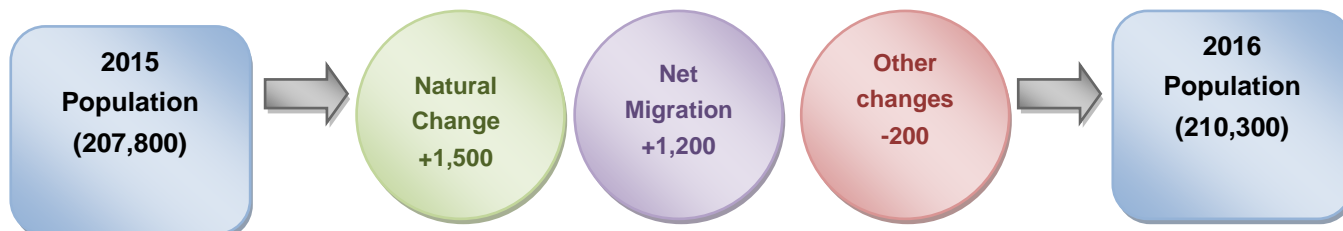
Population Estimates (2016)

Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon

Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2015 to mid-2016:



- Over the year ending mid-2016, the **population** increased by 2,500 people (1.2 per cent) to 210,300 (104,300 males, and 105,900 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 1,500 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 1,200 people due to migration, and a loss of 200 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 700 people (2.3 per cent) to 31,700. There was an increase of 1,000 people in the **working age population** (0.8 per cent) to 131,800 people. The number of **children** increased by 800 people (1.7 per cent) to 46,800.

Population by age

Age	Mid-Year			Population Change			
	2006	2015	2016	Year ending mid-2016		Decade ending mid-2016	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	42,200	46,000	46,800	800	1.7	4,600	10.9
16-64	120,700	130,800	131,800	1,000	0.8	11,100	9.2
65 and over	24,300	31,000	31,700	700	2.3	7,400	30.3
65-84	21,700	27,400	28,000	600	2.2	6,300	29.0
85 and over	2,600	3,600	3,700	100	2.9	1,100	41.5
All Ages	187,200	207,800	210,300	2,500	1.2	23,100	12.3

Figures may not sum due to rounding

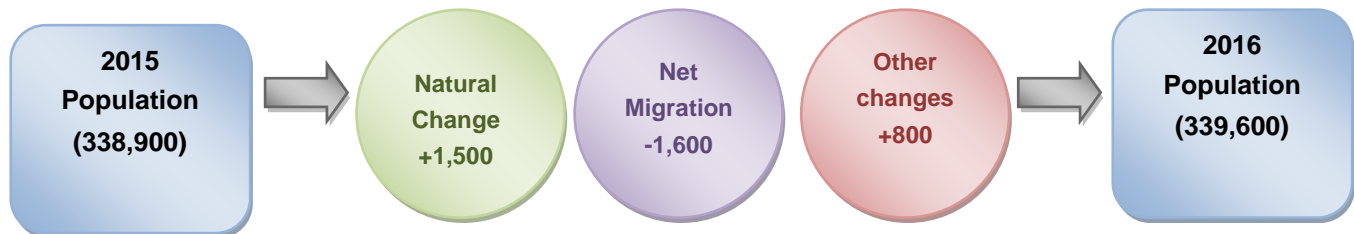
Population Estimates (2016)

Belfast

Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2015 to mid-2016:



- Over the year ending mid-2016, the **population** increased by 700 people (0.2 per cent) to 339,600 (164,400 males, and 175,100 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 1,500 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net loss of 1,600 people due to migration, and an addition of 800 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 200 people (0.4 per cent) to 49,500. There was an increase of 100 people in the **working age population** (0.05 per cent) to 223,100 people. The number of **children** increased by 400 people (0.6 per cent) to 67,000.

Population by age

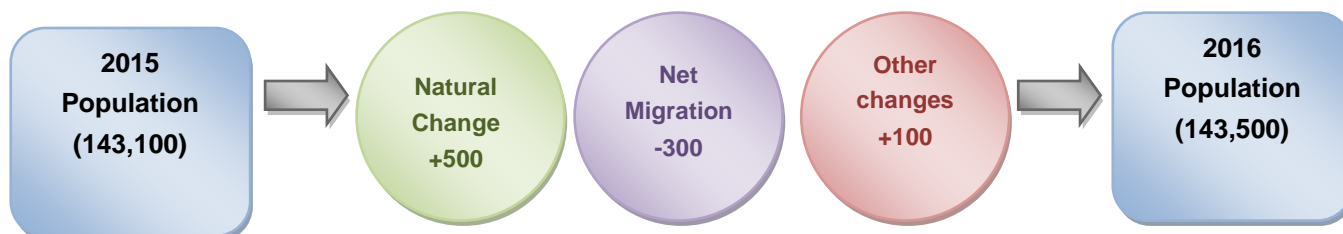
Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2006	2015	2016	Year ending mid-2016		Decade ending mid-2016	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	65,900	66,600	67,000	400	0.6	1,000	1.6
16-64	212,300	223,000	223,100	100	0.05	10,800	5.1
65 and over	47,800	49,300	49,500	200	0.4	1,700	3.6
65-84	41,800	42,200	42,300	100	0.2	500	1.1
85 and over	5,900	7,100	7,200	100	1.7	1,300	21.8
All Ages	326,000	338,900	339,600	700	0.2	13,600	4.2

Figures may not sum due to rounding

Population Estimates (2016) Causeway Coast & Glens Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2015 to mid-2016:



- Over the year ending mid-2016, the **population** increased by 400 people (0.3 per cent) to 143,500 (71,200 males, and 72,400 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 500 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net loss of 300 people due to migration, and an addition of 100 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 600 people (2.3 per cent) to 25,000. There was a decrease of 200 people in the **working age population** (0.3 per cent) to 90,000 people. There was a small percentage increase in the population of **children** (0.2 per cent) to 28,600.

Population by age

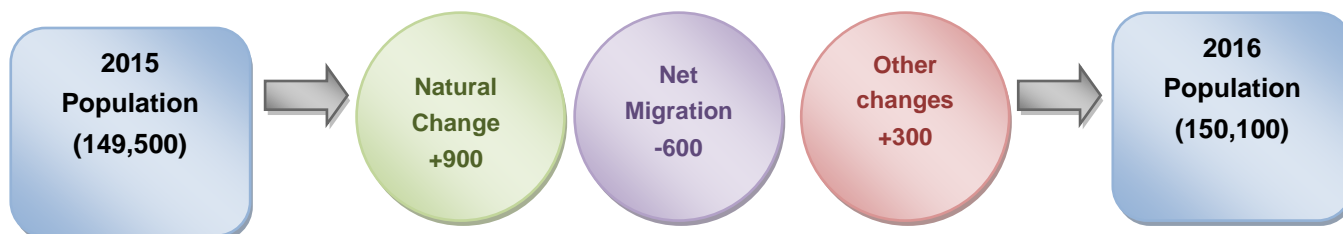
Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2006	2015	2016	Year ending mid-2016		Decade ending mid-2016	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	29,200	28,500	28,600	0	0.2	-600	-2.1
16-64	89,100	90,200	90,000	-200	-0.3	800	0.9
65 and over	19,100	24,400	25,000	600	2.3	5,900	30.7
65-84	17,000	21,600	22,100	500	2.2	5,100	29.8
85 and over	2,100	2,800	2,900	100	3.1	800	37.9
All Ages	137,400	143,100	143,500	400	0.3	6,100	4.4

Figures may not sum due to rounding

Population Estimates (2016) Derry & Strabane Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2015 to mid-2016:



- Over the year ending mid-2016, the **population** increased by 700 people (0.4 per cent) to 150,100 (73,700 males, and 76,400 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 900 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net loss of 600 people due to migration, and an addition of 300 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 600 people (2.7 per cent) to 21,500. The **working age population** remained relatively stable at 95,800 people. The number of **children** increased by 100 people (0.2 per cent) to 32,800.

Population by age

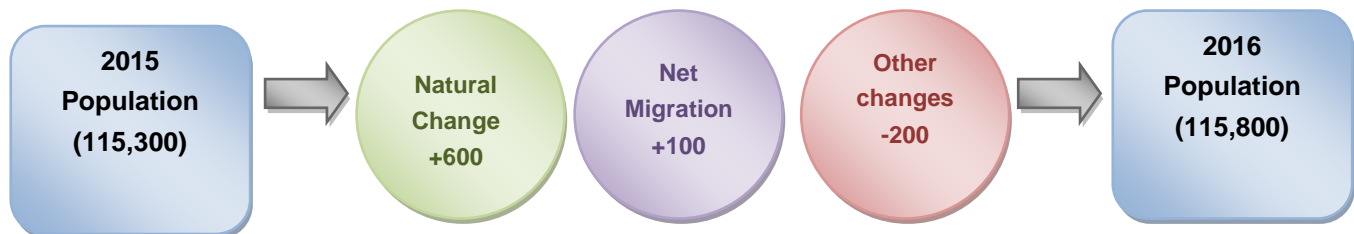
Age	Mid-Year			Population Change			
	2006	2015	2016	Year ending mid-2016		Decade ending mid-2016	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	34,700	32,700	32,800	100	0.2	-1,900	-5.6
16-64	94,900	95,800	95,800	0	0.0	1,000	1.0
65 and over	16,300	20,900	21,500	600	2.7	5,300	32.3
65-84	14,700	18,900	19,400	500	2.6	4,600	31.5
85 and over	1,500	2,100	2,100	100	3.7	600	40.3
All Ages	145,900	149,500	150,100	700	0.4	4,300	2.9

Figures may not sum due to rounding

Population Estimates (2016)
Fermanagh & Omagh
Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2015 to mid-2016:



- Over the year ending mid-2016, the **population** increased by 500 people (0.4 per cent) to 115,800 (58,000 males, and 57,800 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 600 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 100 people due to migration, and a loss of 200 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 500 people (2.6 per cent) to 18,600. There was a decrease of 100 people in the **working age population** (0.1 per cent) to 72,200 people. The number of **children** increased by 100 people (0.3 per cent) to 25,000.

Population by age

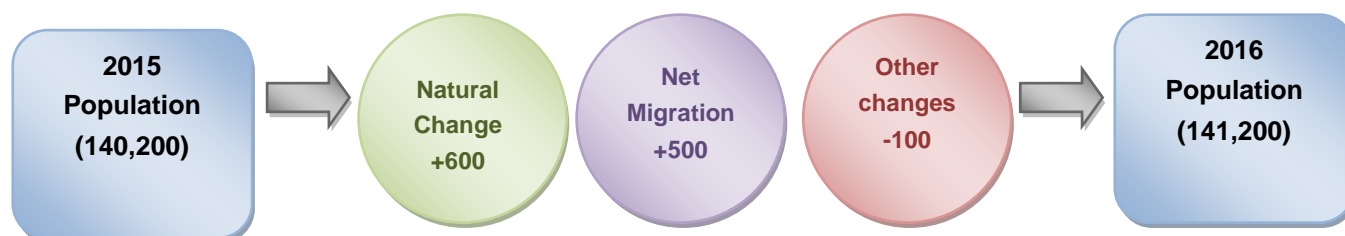
Age	Mid-Year			Population Change			
	2006	2015	2016	Year ending mid-2016		Decade ending mid-2016	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	24,600	24,900	25,000	100	0.3	400	1.7
16-64	70,300	72,200	72,200	-100	-0.1	1,800	2.6
65 and over	14,400	18,200	18,600	500	2.6	4,200	29.0
65-84	12,700	15,900	16,300	400	2.7	3,600	28.3
85 and over	1,700	2,300	2,300	0	1.9	600	34.3
All Ages	109,300	115,300	115,800	500	0.4	6,500	5.9

Figures may not sum due to rounding

Population Estimates (2016) Lisburn & Castlereagh Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2015 to mid-2016:



- Over the year ending mid-2016, the **population** increased by 1,000 people (0.7 per cent) to 141,200 (69,200 males, and 72,000 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 600 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 500 people due to migration, and a loss of 100 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 500 people (2.0 per cent) to 24,100. There was an increase of 400 people in the **working age population** (0.4 per cent) to 88,900 people. The number of **children** increased by 100 people (0.5 per cent) to 28,200.

Population by age

Age	Mid-Year			Population Change			
	2006	2015	2016	Year ending mid-2016		Decade ending mid-2016	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	26,600	28,100	28,200	100	0.5	1,600	5.9
16-64	83,000	88,500	88,900	400	0.4	5,800	7.0
65 and over	18,500	23,600	24,100	500	2.0	5,600	30.2
65-84	16,600	20,800	21,200	400	1.7	4,600	27.8
85 and over	2,000	2,800	2,900	100	3.8	1,000	50.4
All Ages	128,200	140,200	141,200	1,000	0.7	13,000	10.1

Figures may not sum due to rounding

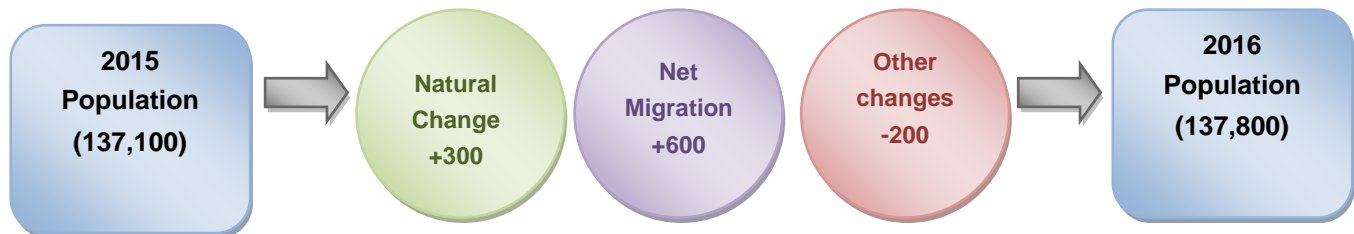
Population Estimates (2016)

Mid & East Antrim

Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2015 to mid-2016:



- Over the year ending mid-2016, the **population** increased by 700 people (0.5 per cent) to 137,800 (67,500 males, and 70,300 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 300 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 600 people due to migration, and loss of 200 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 500 people (2.0 per cent) to 25,300. There was an increase of 100 people in the **working age population** (0.1 per cent) to 86,100 people. The number of **children** increased by 100 people (0.5 per cent) to 26,400.

Population by age

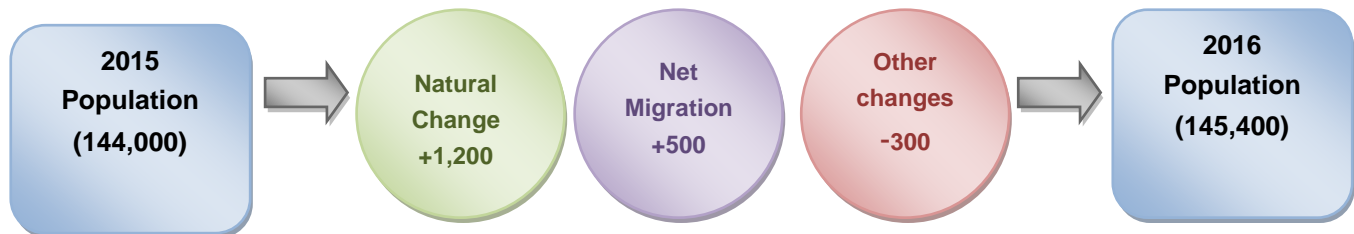
Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2006	2015	2016	Year ending mid-2016		Decade ending mid-2016	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	27,200	26,200	26,400	100	0.5	-800	-3.0
16-64	85,100	86,100	86,100	100	0.1	1,100	1.2
65 and over	19,800	24,900	25,300	500	2.0	5,600	28.2
65-84	17,600	21,900	22,200	300	1.6	4,600	26.1
85 and over	2,200	3,000	3,100	200	5.0	1,000	45.0
All Ages	132,000	137,100	137,800	700	0.5	5,800	4.4

Figures may not sum due to rounding

Population Estimates (2016)
Mid Ulster
Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2015 to mid-2016:



- Over the year ending mid-2016, the **population** increased by 1,400 people (1.0 per cent) to 145,400 (73,000 males, and 72,400 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 1,200 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 500 people due to migration, and a loss of 300 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 500 people (2.7 per cent) to 20,100. There was an increase of 400 people in the **working age population** (0.5 per cent) to 91,700 people. The number of **children** increased by 400 people (1.2 per cent) to 33,500.

Population by age

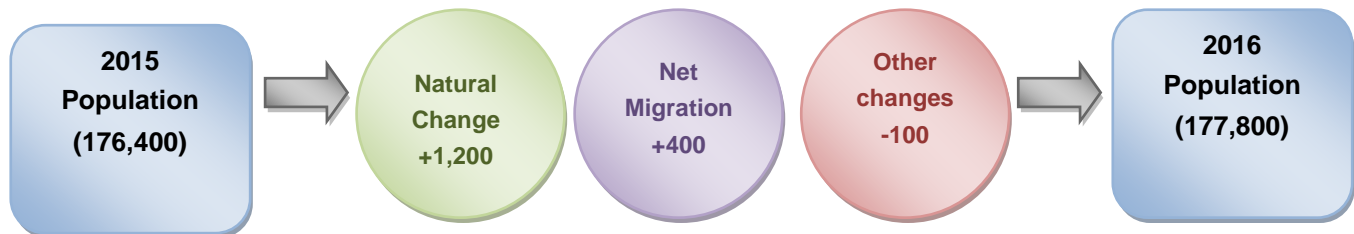
Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2006	2015	2016	Year ending mid-2016		Decade ending mid-2016	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	30,200	33,100	33,500	400	1.2	3,400	11.2
16-64	82,100	91,300	91,700	400	0.5	9,600	11.7
65 and over	15,400	19,600	20,100	500	2.7	4,800	30.9
65-84	13,700	17,300	17,700	500	2.7	4,100	29.7
85 and over	1,700	2,300	2,400	100	2.7	700	40.3
All Ages	127,700	144,000	145,400	1,400	1.0	17,700	13.9

Figures may not sum due to rounding

Population Estimates (2016) Newry Mourne & Down Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2015 to mid-2016:



- Over the year ending mid-2016, the **population** increased by 1,400 people (0.8 per cent) to 177,800 (88,100 males, and 89,700 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 1,200 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 400 people due to migration, and a loss of 100 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 700 people (2.8 per cent) to 26,600. There was an increase of 300 people in the **working age population** (0.3 per cent) to 111,100 people. The number of **children** increased by 500 people (1.1 per cent) to 40,200.

Population by age

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2006	2015	2016	Year ending mid-2016		Decade ending mid-2016	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	38,700	39,700	40,200	500	1.1	1,400	3.7
16-64	103,700	110,800	111,100	300	0.3	7,300	7.1
65 and over	20,200	25,900	26,600	700	2.8	6,300	31.3
65-84	18,100	22,800	23,400	600	2.6	5,300	29.3
85 and over	2,100	3,000	3,200	100	3.9	1,000	47.3
All Ages	162,700	176,400	177,800	1,400	0.8	15,100	9.3

Figures may not sum due to rounding