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Theme: Population

Time period: mid-2017

2017 Mid-year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland

Key Points:

- The Northern Ireland population at 30 June 2017 was estimated to be 1.871 million, an increase of 8,700 people (0.5 per cent) since mid-2016. Population growth for the rest of the UK during the same period was estimated at 0.6 per cent. This is the first time since the year ending mid-2013 where the annual population growth in Northern Ireland has fallen below 0.6 per cent.
- The increase can mainly be attributed to natural growth of 7,700 people (i.e. 23,600 births minus 15,900 deaths) and net inward migration of 1,200 people (i.e. 22,100 people moving here to live and 20,900 people leaving to live elsewhere).
- There were 800 fewer births and 600 more deaths in the year ending mid-2017 compared to the year ending mid-2016.
- The level of emigration (i.e. people leaving NI to live elsewhere) and immigration (i.e. people coming here to live) both decreased in the year ending mid-2017, by 6.5 per cent and 7.3 per cent respectively.
- The population continues to age with the number of those aged 65 and over increasing by 1.8 per cent in the year ending mid-2017 to reach 303,000 people (16.2 per cent of the population). Within this group, the population aged 85 and over increased by 1.9 per cent to reach 37,200 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 390,700 children (20.9 per cent of the population).
- The population in all 11 Local Government Districts (LGDs) increased over the year ending mid-2017, ranging from 0.19 per cent in Belfast LGD to 1.03 per cent in Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD.
- Between mid-2016 and mid-2017, all eighteen Parliamentary Constituencies experienced population growth, ranging from 0.2 per cent in each of Belfast West and East Antrim to 1.1 per cent in Lagan Valley.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Background	3
3	Population Estimates for Northern Ireland	4
3.1	Components of population change	4
3.2	Children	6
3.3	Working age population	6
3.4	The older population	7
3.5	Age distribution of the population	7
4	Migration Estimates	9
4.1	Overall Migration	9
4.2	Migration by Type	10
5	Population Estimates for Areas within Northern Ireland	12
5.1	Local Government Districts	12
5.2	Parliamentary Constituencies	16
5.3	Smaller Geographies	18
6	Comparison with population estimates across the UK	20
7	Methodology	21
8	Data Quality	22
8.1	National Statistics	24
9	Limitations	25
	Background Notes	27
	Annex A: Summary Tables	29
	Annex B: Population Factsheets for Local Government Districts	37

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 percentages 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.

1 Introduction

This bulletin details the key findings from the 2017 Mid-year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland and for Areas within Northern Ireland published on 28 June 2018. These estimates are updated from the [mid-2016 population estimates](#) for Northern Ireland, which were published on 22 June 2017. 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, Super Output Areas (SOAs) and former Electoral Wards.

Detailed tables for Northern Ireland and the 11 Local Government Districts are available on the [NISRA website](#), as well as those for Parliamentary Constituencies, Health & Social Care Trusts and Super Output Areas. In addition, tables are available for some former geographic areas in Northern Ireland, namely: the former 26 Local Government Districts; former Education & Library Boards; former Health & Social Services Boards; former NUTS-III areas¹; and the former 582 Electoral Wards.

Population statistics are used to allocate public funds to the Northern Ireland Executive through the Barnett formula². 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 projections³.

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

¹ NUTS Level III areas were changed to be equivalent to the current 11 Local Government Districts in Northern Ireland in January 2018.

² 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>

³ For the latest Northern Ireland population projections see <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/2016-based-population-projections-northern-ireland>

migration. Subsequent mid-year population estimates then use the previous year's figures as the base.

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 Estimates for Northern Ireland

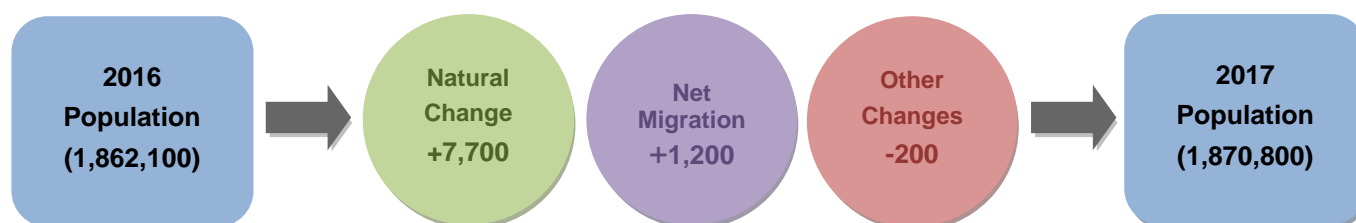
3.1 Components of population change

The size of the resident population in Northern Ireland at 30 June 2017 is estimated to be 1.871 million people. Just over half (50.8 per cent) of the population were female, with 950,600 females compared to 920,200 males.

Over the period mid-2016 to mid-2017 the number of people living in Northern Ireland is estimated to have increased by 8,700 people (0.5 per cent). This population increase was a result of the following estimated factors:

1. natural growth of 7,700 people (23,600 births minus 15,900 deaths);
2. an estimated net growth of 1,200 people due to migration. In total 22,100 people came to live in Northern Ireland and 20,900 people left (see [Section 4](#)).
3. A slight reduction of 200 people due to changes in armed forces stationed here.

Figure 1: Contribution of components of change to population increase, mid-2016 to mid-2017

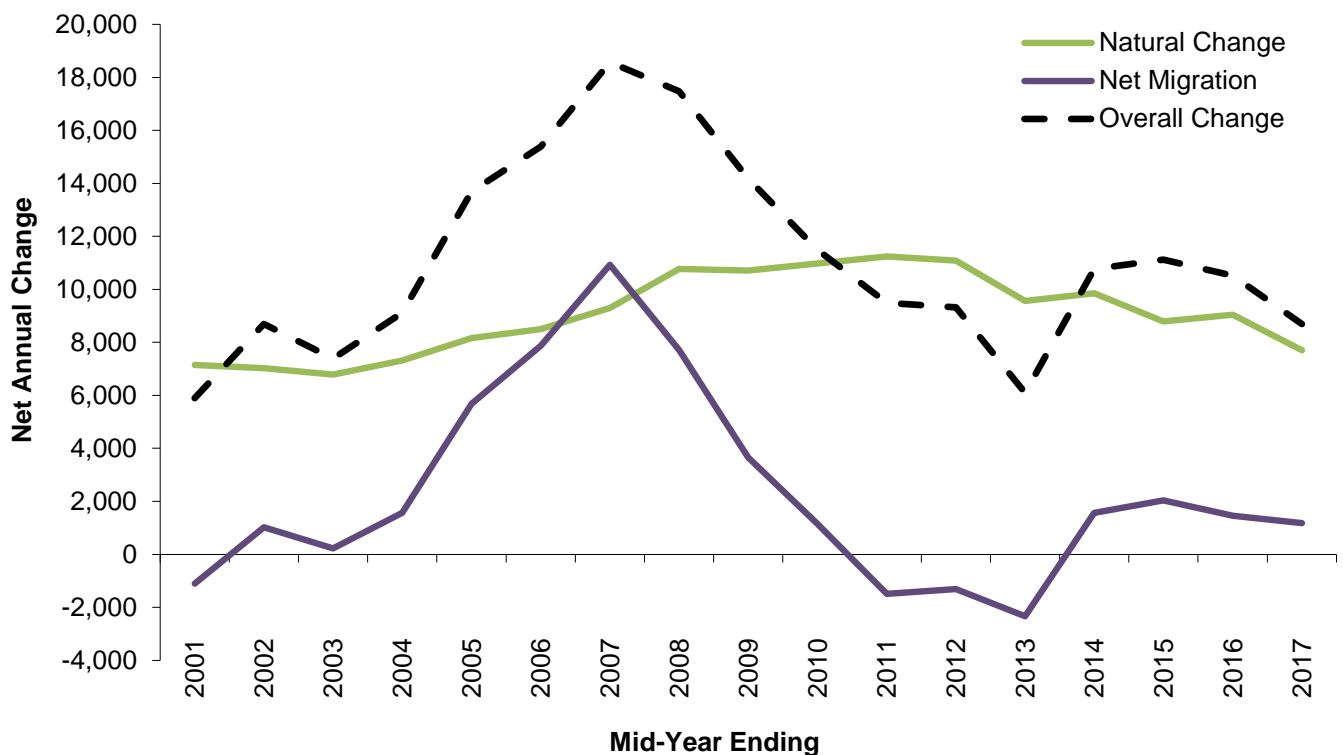


In the year between mid-2016 and mid-2017 growth due to positive natural change and net migration totalled 8,900 people. As has been the case in recent years, natural change (i.e. births minus deaths) is the main contributor to the increase in population, accounting for 86.8 per cent (7,700 people) of this growth. Net migration (i.e. inflows minus outflows) accounted for 13.2 per cent of the growth, with the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland

exceeding those leaving Northern Ireland by 1,200. There was also a small decrease in the number of armed forces personnel stationed in Northern Ireland (200 people), which had a small effect on the change in population during this period (see Figure 1).

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 net migration was greater than the contribution from natural change. However, from mid-2008 onwards population growth has again been mainly attributed to natural change (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Components of population change (year ending mid-2001 to year ending mid-2017)



[Download Chart](#) (XLSX format – 96 Kb)

3.2 Children

In the year ending mid-2017, the number of children (i.e. people aged 0 to 15 years) increased by 0.7 per cent (from 388,000 to 390,700), representing 20.9 per cent of the population. This increase of 2,700 children was a result of:

- the number of babies born (23,600) exceeding the number of children who 'aged out' of this age group (22,400);
- a net gain of 1,600 children due to migration; and
- a relatively small number of deaths (100 people) in this age group.

3.3 Working age population

In the year ending mid-2017 the working age population⁴ (i.e. people aged 16 to 64 years) increased by 0.1 per cent (from 1,176,400 to 1,177,200), representing 62.9 per cent of the population. This growth of 800 people was a result of:

- more people 'ageing into' this age group (22,400) than those 'ageing out' (18,200);
- a net loss in this population age group due to migration (600 people);
- a total of 2,600 deaths among people in this age group; and
- a loss of 200 people due to other changes.

Over the same period, the younger working age population (i.e. people aged 16 to 39 years) is estimated to have declined by 0.4 per cent (from 582,200 to 579,800), representing 31.0 per cent of the population. This population decline of 2,400 people in the younger working age group is a result of:

- more people 'ageing out' of this age group (22,700) than 'aging in' (22,400);
- a net loss of 1,500 in this population age group due to migration;
- a relatively small number of deaths (400); and
- a loss of 100 people due to other changes.

⁴ The working age population is defined by the age at 30 June 2017 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.

The older working age population (i.e. people aged 40 to 64 years) grew by 0.5 per cent in the year ending mid-2017 (from 594,200 to 597,400), representing 31.9 per cent of the population. This growth of 3,200 is a result of:

- more people 'ageing into' this age group (22,700) than 'aging out' (18,200);
- a net gain of 900 people due to migration; and
- a total of 2,200 deaths among people in this age group.

3.4 The older population

In the year mid-2016 to mid-2017, the population aged 65 and over increased by 1.8 per cent (from 297,800 to 303,000), representing 16.2 per cent of the population. This increase of 5,200 was due to:

- more people 'ageing into' this age group (18,200) than those 'leaving' through mortality (13,100); and
- a net gain of 200 people due to migration.

The population aged 85 and over increased by 1.9 per cent (from 36,500 to 37,200) between mid-2016 and mid-2017, representing 2.0 per cent of the population. The growth of 700 people in this age group was a result of:

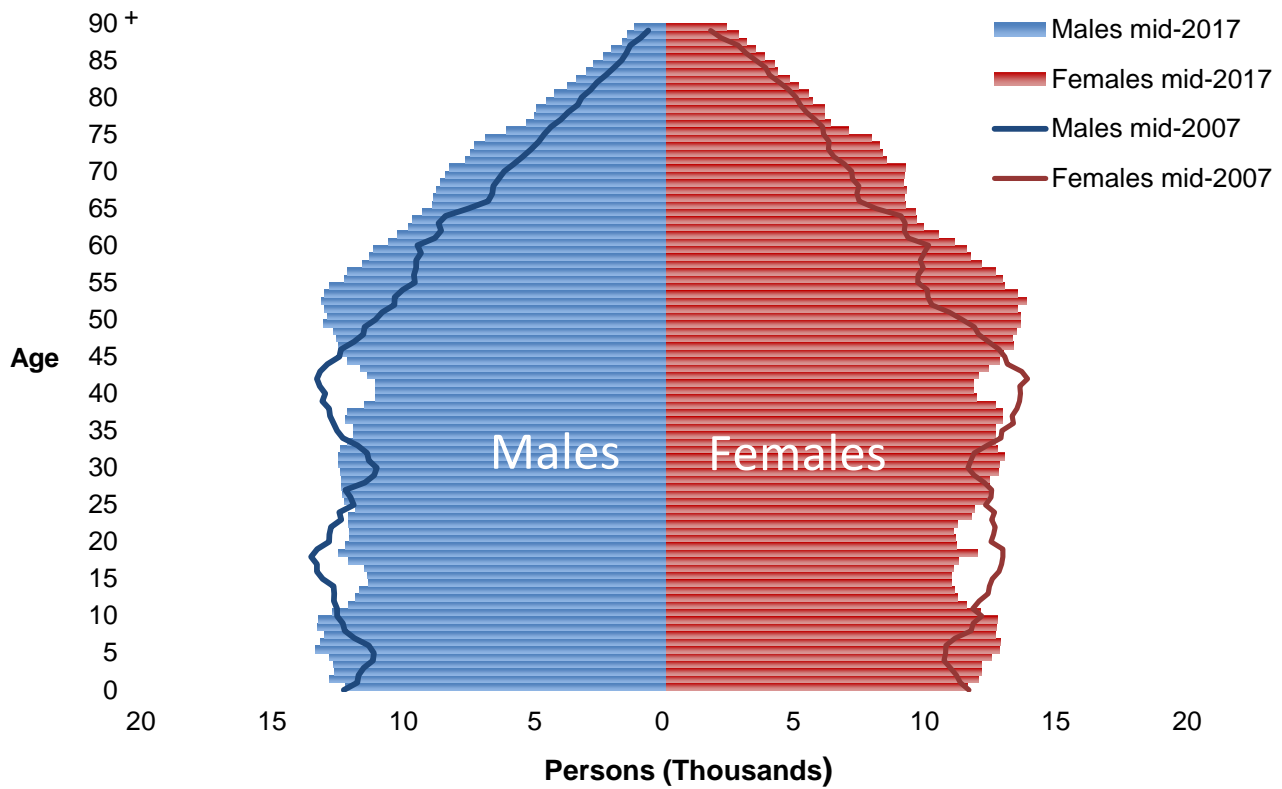
- more people 'ageing into' this age group (6,700) than those 'leaving' through mortality (6,000); and
- negligible net change due to migration.

3.5 Age distribution of the population

Figure 3 shows the population split by age and sex for mid-2007 and mid-2017 in the form of a population pyramid⁵. 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-2017.

⁵ An [interactive population pyramid](#) is also available on the NINIS website

Figure 3: Population by age and sex (mid-2007 and mid-2017)



[Download Chart](#) (XLSX format – 99 Kb)

Over the three decades from year ending mid-1987 to year ending mid-2017 the median age (i.e. the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Northern Ireland population has increased from 30.1 to 38.5 years. It is projected that from mid-2028 onwards the older population (people aged 65 and over) will be larger than the number of children (people aged 0 to 15 years).

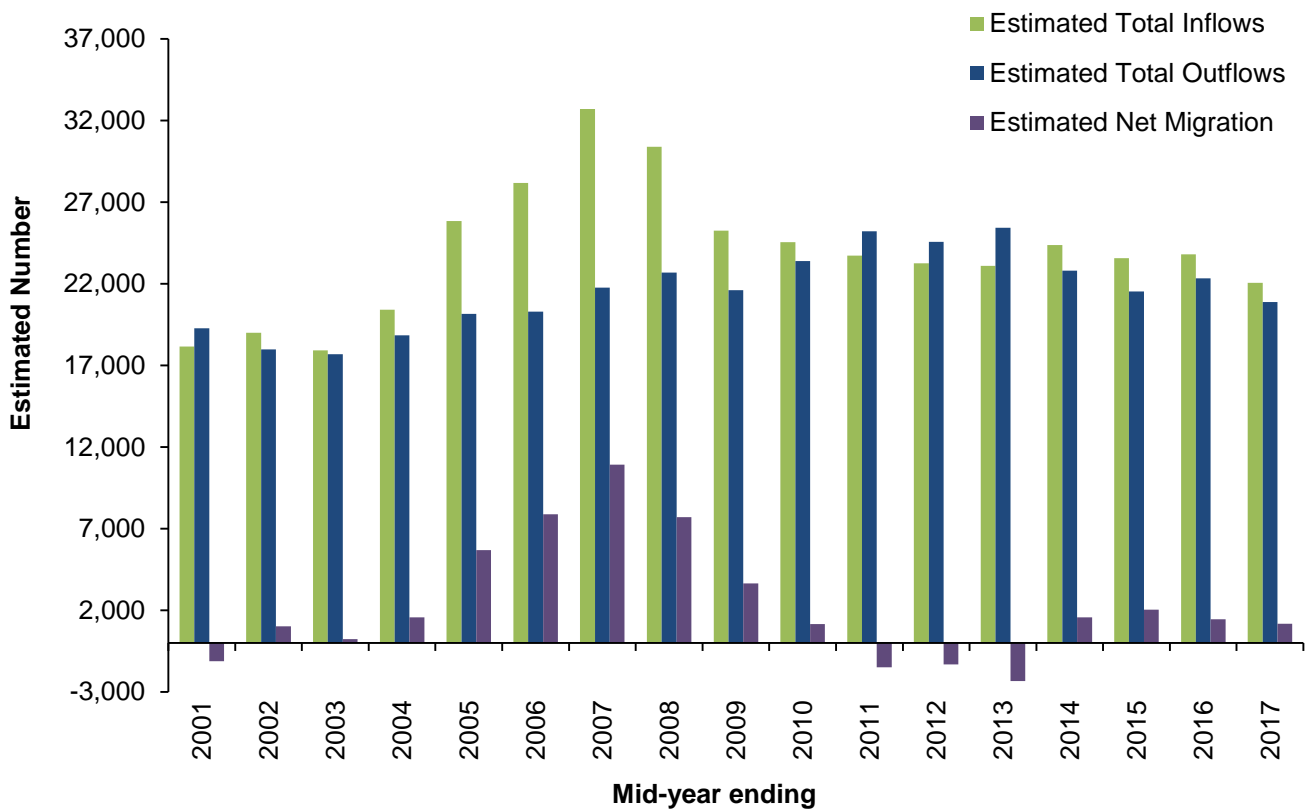
4 Migration Estimates

4.1 Overall Migration

In the year ending mid-2017, the number of people coming to Northern Ireland to live was 22,100 and the number of people leaving to live outside of Northern Ireland was 20,900, resulting in a net increase in the population due to migration of 1,200 people. This was the fourth successive year that the number of people who came to live in Northern Ireland exceeded the number who left.

Between the year ending mid-2016 and the year ending mid-2017, the number of people leaving Northern Ireland decreased by 1,500 (6.5 per cent), while the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland decreased by 1,700 (7.3 per cent). Since the number of people coming into Northern Ireland decreased more than the number of people leaving Northern Ireland, the net change in population due to migration decreased from +1,500 people to +1,200 people between the year ending mid-2016 and the year ending mid-2017 (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Estimated Total Inflows, Total Outflows and Net Migration (year ending mid-2001 to year ending mid-2017)



[Download Chart](#) (XLSX format – 95 Kb)

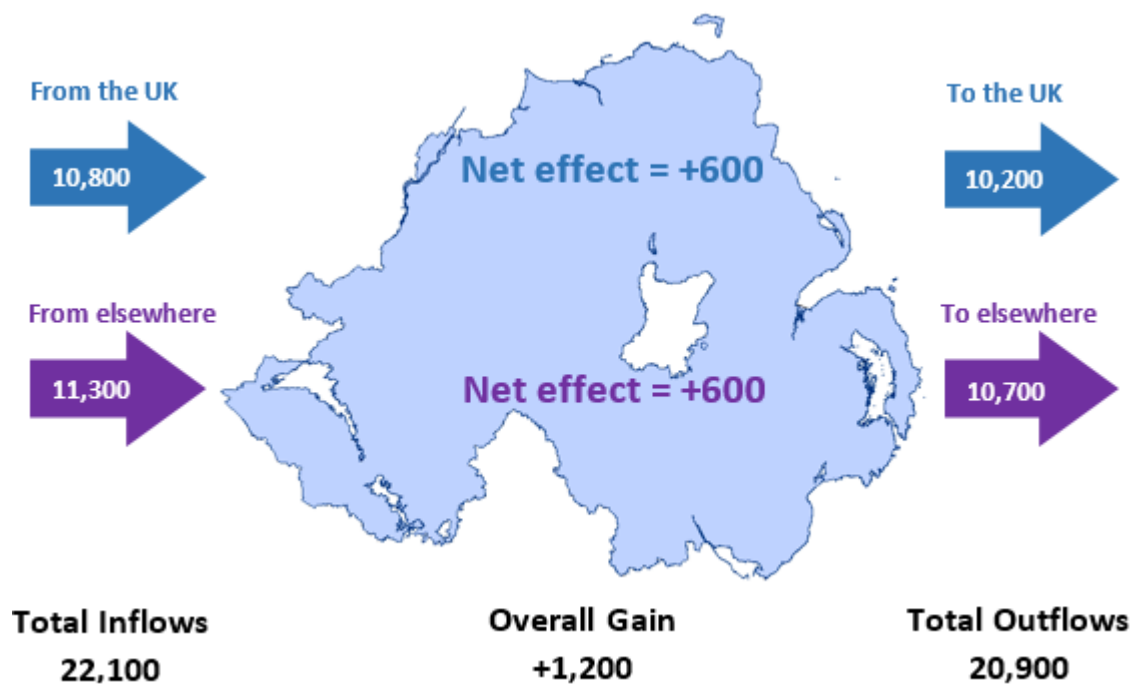
4.2 Migration by Type

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-2017.

Figure 5: Migration to and from Northern Ireland by Type in the year ending mid-2017



[Download Chart](#) (PDF format – 324 KB)

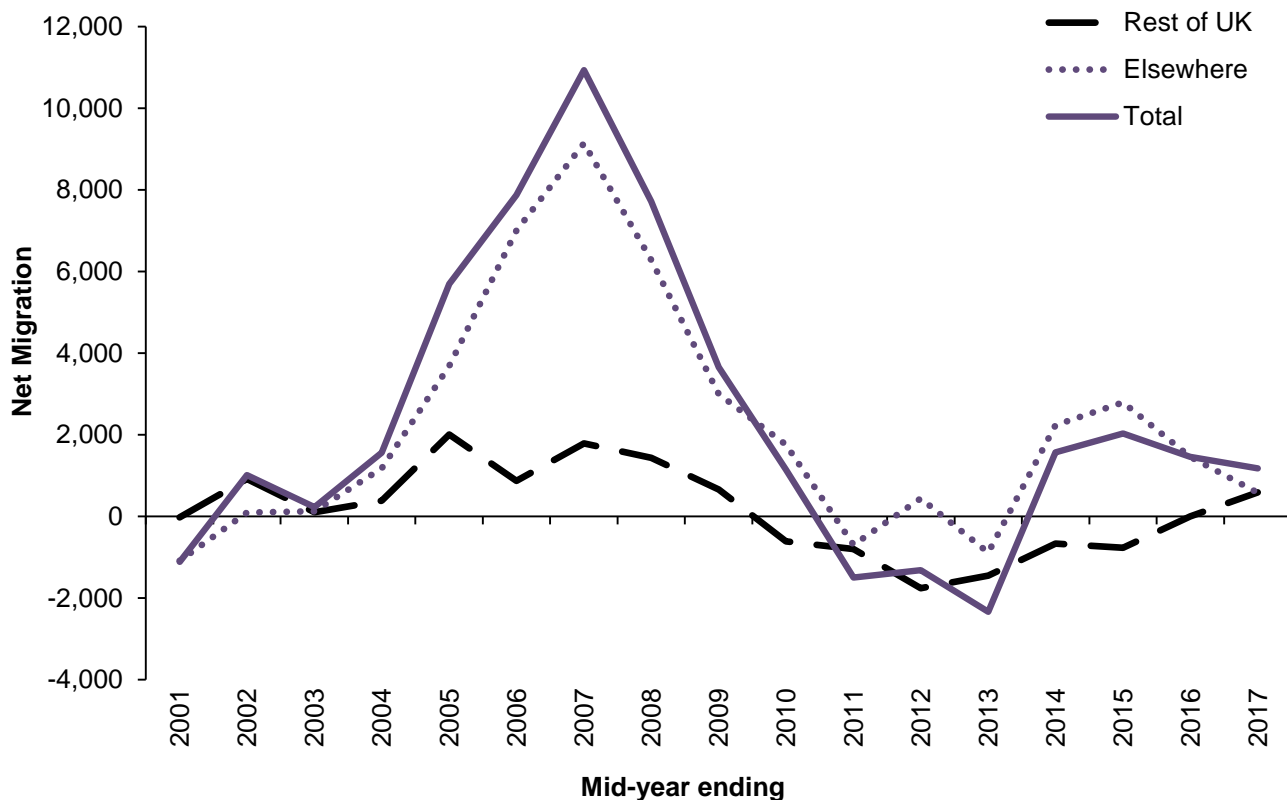
Between the year ending mid-2016 and the year ending mid-2017, the number of people leaving Northern Ireland to live in the rest of the UK decreased by 600 (5.9 per cent), while the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland from the rest of the UK decreased by less than 50 people (0.4 per cent). This led to inflows of 10,800 people and outflows of 10,200 people in the year ending mid-2017 and hence resulted in a net UK migration gain of 600 people.

During the same time, the number of people leaving Northern Ireland to live Elsewhere decreased by 800 people (7.0 per cent) to 10,700, while the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland from Elsewhere also decreased by 1,700 to 11,300 (13.0 per cent). This resulted in a net gain of 600 people due to Elsewhere migration.

As a result, the overall increase in population of 1,200 people due to migration in the year ending mid-2017 can be attributed equally to the net gain from UK and Elsewhere migration (see Figure 5).

Figure 6 shows a time series of net migration by type from year ending mid-2001 to year ending mid-2017.

Figure 6: Estimated net migration by type (year ending mid-2001 to year ending mid-2017)



[Download Chart](#) (XLSX format – 95 Kb)

5 Population Estimates for Areas within Northern Ireland

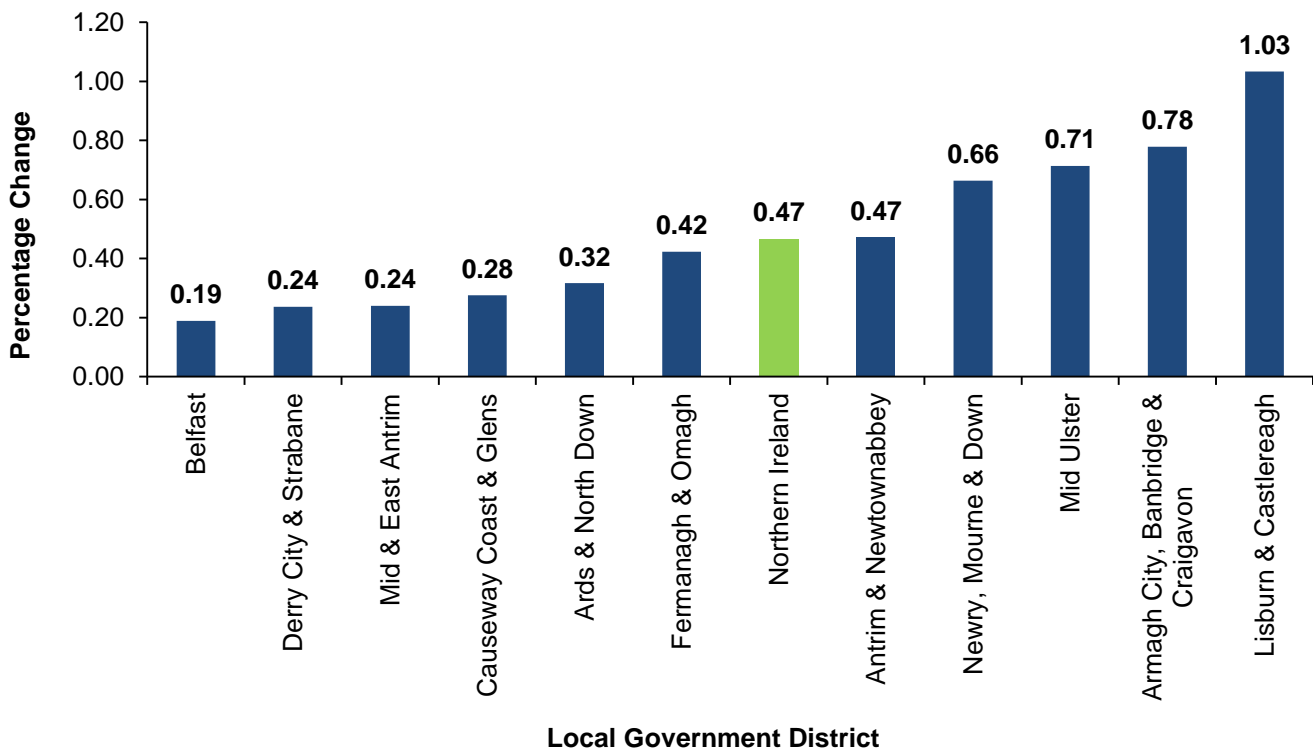
5.1 Local Government Districts

Change in the year ending mid-2017

The estimated population for the 11 Local Government Districts (LGDs) in mid-2017 ranged from 116,300 people in Fermanagh & Omagh LGD to 340,200 in Belfast LGD. The mid-2017 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, shows that the population in all 11 LGDs increased in the year ending mid-2017. Lisburn & Castlereagh LGD had the greatest increase in **percentage** terms (1.03 per cent) while Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon LGD had the largest population increase in terms of the **number of people** (1,600 people). Mid & East Antrim LGD had the smallest population increase in terms of the **number of people** (300 people) while Belfast LGD had the smallest **percentage** increase over the same period (0.19 per cent).

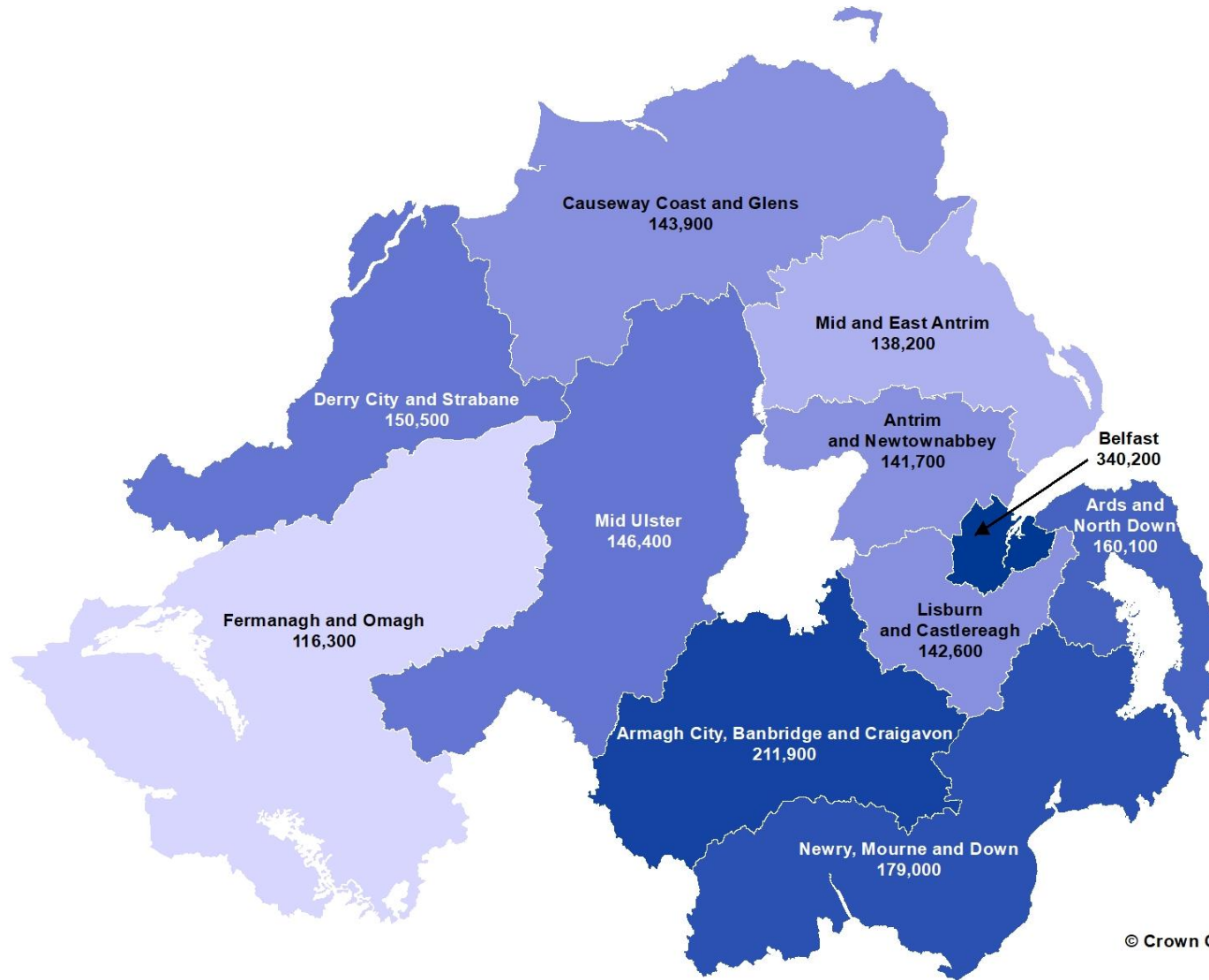
Figure 7a⁶: Percentage population change by Local Government District (mid-2016 to mid-2017) (ordered by population change)



[Download Chart](#) (XLSX Format – 92 Kb)

⁶ Rounded to two decimal places to reflect the small margin of difference in population change across the LGDs.

Map 1: Population estimates by Local Government District (mid-2017)



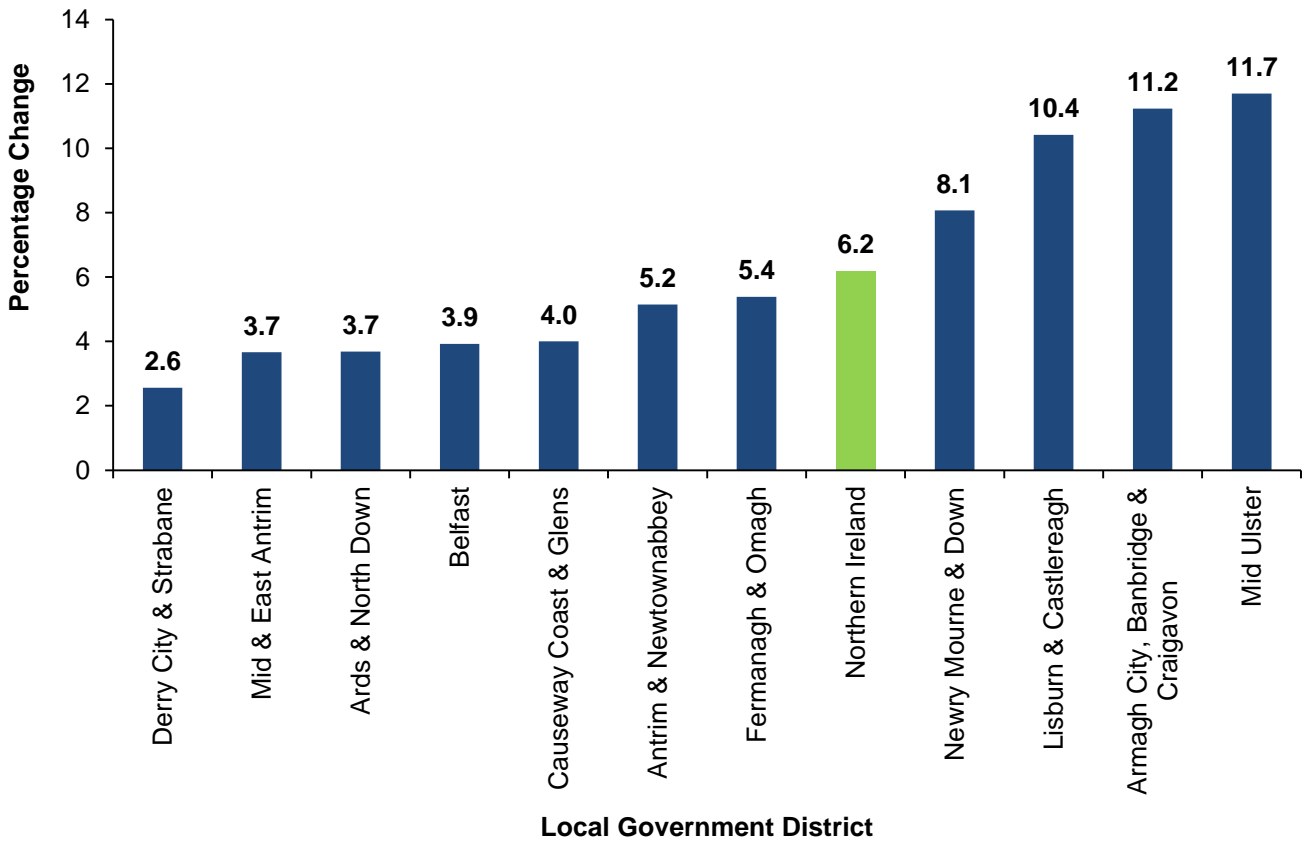
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[Download Map](#) (PDF format – 215 Kb)

Change in the decade mid-2007 to mid-2017

Figure 7b presents the overall percentage population change for LGDs in the decade between mid-2007 and mid-2017 and shows that all LGDs increased in population over that ten year period. Over the period in question, the growth ranged from 2.6 per cent in Derry City & Strabane LGD to 11.7 per cent in Mid Ulster LGD.

Figure 7b: Percentage population change by Local Government District (mid-2007 to mid-2017) (ordered by population change)



[Download Chart](#) (XLSX Format – 89 Kb)

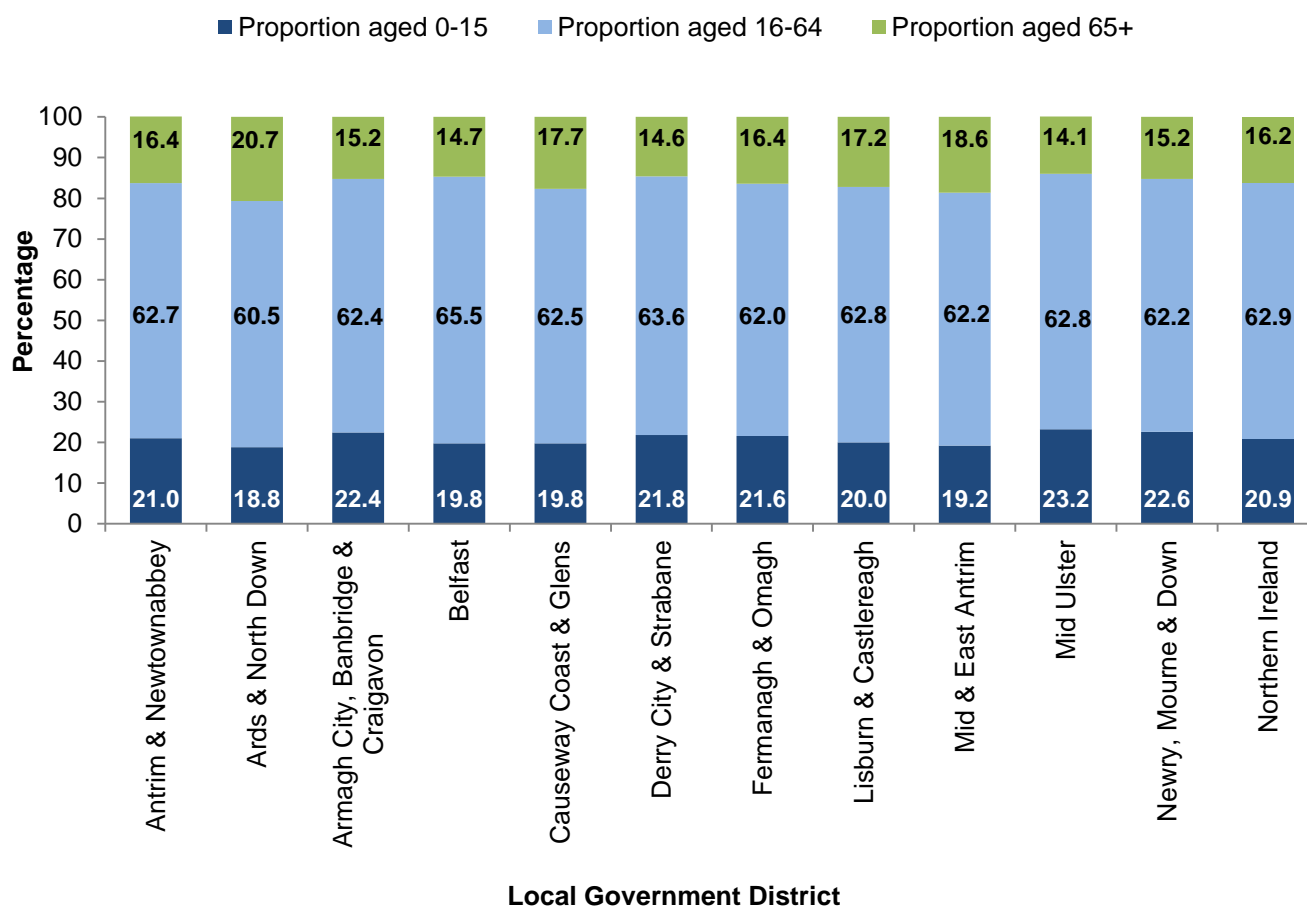
Composition of LGDs in mid-2017

Figure 7c shows that in mid-2017, Mid Ulster LGD had the highest proportion of **children** (people aged 0 to 15 years) among its population (23.2 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 (65.5 per cent), particularly at the **younger working ages** (people aged 16 to 39 years) (35.8 per cent). This may be attributable, in part, 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 (20.7 per cent) whilst Mid Ulster LGD had the lowest proportion (14.1 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-2017)



[Download Chart](#) (XLSX Format – 93 Kb)

Median Age at LGD Level

The differences in age distribution across the LGDs can also be demonstrated using the median age. While for Northern Ireland as a whole the median age in mid-2017 was 38.5 years, this ranged from 35.7 years in Belfast LGD to 43.7 years in Ards & North Down LGD.

Factsheets containing a variety of key figures for each of the LGDs are available in [Annex B](#).

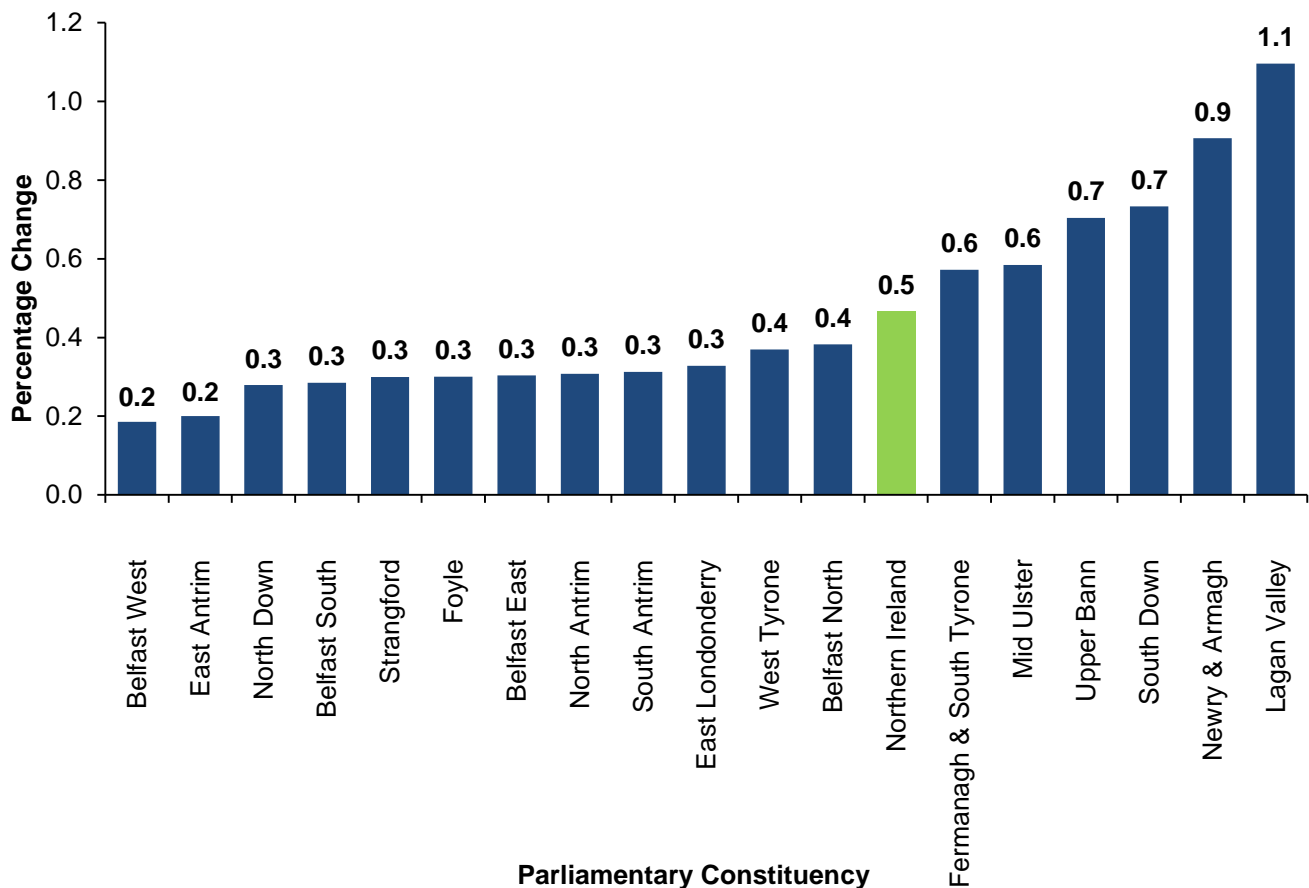
5.2 Parliamentary Constituencies

Change in the year ending mid-2017

Parliamentary Constituencies⁷ (PCs) are designed to have roughly similar populations. The average population across PCs at mid-2017 was 103,900 people, ranging from 90,200 people in East Antrim PC to 126,100 in Upper Bann PC.

Between mid-2016 and mid-2017, all eighteen PCs experienced population growth. Lagan Valley PC had the greatest percentage population increase (1.1 per cent), more than twice that of the Northern Ireland average (0.5 per cent); the smallest percentage population increase was in Belfast West PC and East Antrim PC (each 0.2 per cent).

Figure 8a: Percentage population change by Parliamentary Constituency (mid-2016 to mid-2017) (ordered by population change)



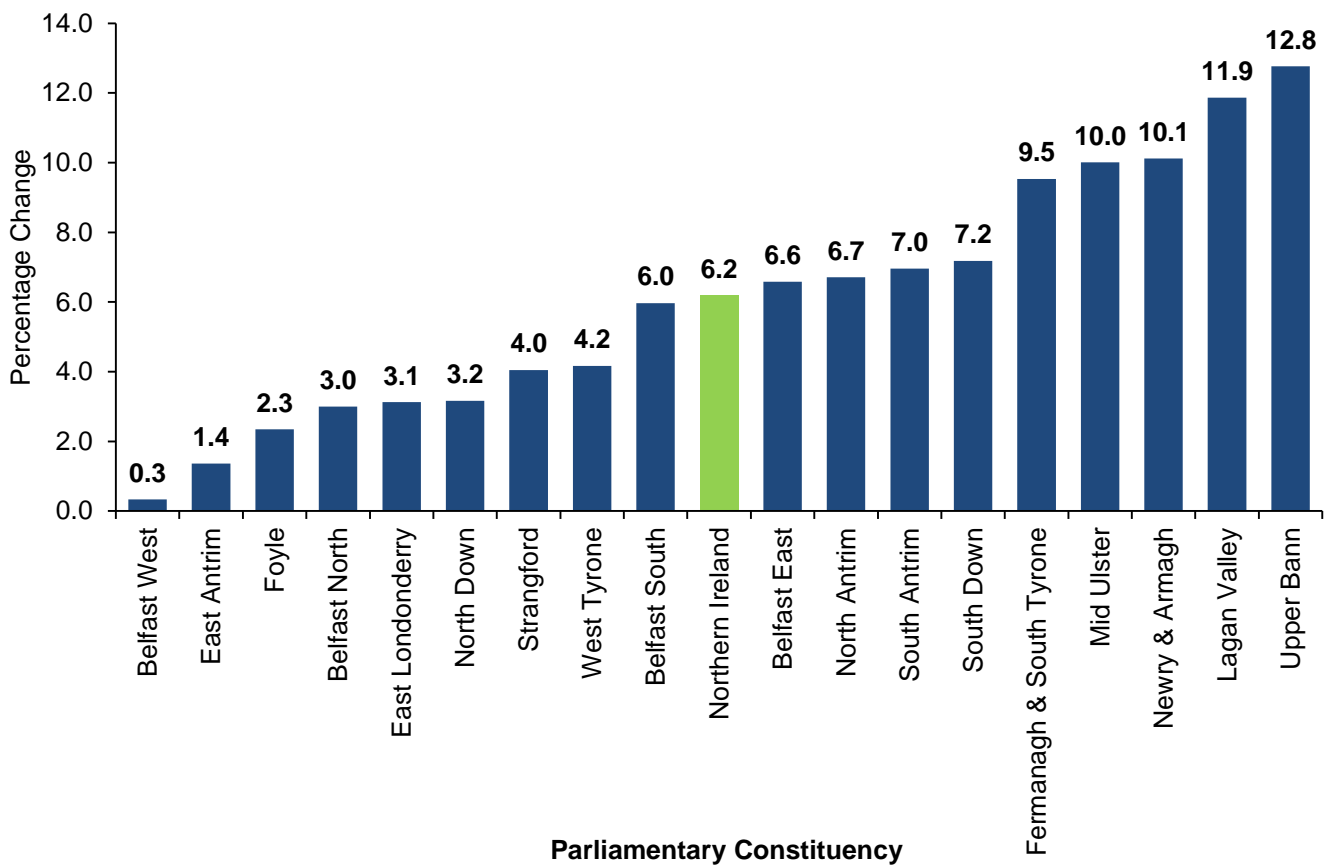
[Download Chart](#) (XLSX Format – 93 Kb)

⁷ Parliamentary Constituencies and Northern Ireland Assembly Areas share identical geographies and names.

Change in the decade mid-2007 to mid-2017

Over the ten year period mid-2007 to mid-2017 all PCs experienced population growth, ranging from an increase of 0.3 per cent in Belfast West to 12.8 per cent in Upper Bann, where growth was more than twice the Northern Ireland average (6.2 per cent) over the same period (see Figure 8b).

Figure 8b: Percentage population change by Parliamentary Constituency (mid-2007 to mid-2017) (ordered by population change)



[Download Chart](#) (XLSX Format – 146 Kb)

Composition of PCs in mid-2017

In mid-2017, Newry & Armagh PC had the highest proportion of **children** (i.e. people aged 0 to 15 years) in its population (23.5 per cent). In contrast, Belfast South PC had the lowest proportion of children among its population (16.5 per cent). At 69.6 per cent and 41.5 per cent 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 respectively.

The PC with the highest proportion of **older people** (i.e. people aged 65 years and over) among its population was North Down (21.4 per cent), while Belfast West PC had the lowest proportion (13.7 per cent).

Median Age at PC Level

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 in mid-2017 was 38.5 years, this ranged from 34.3 years in Belfast South PC to 44.0 years in North Down PC.

5.3 Smaller Geographies

Population estimates for Super Output Areas (SOAs) and the former 582 Electoral Wards have also been released as part of the mid-2017 population estimates. Tables of estimates by gender and broad age band (i.e. 0-15 years, 16-39 years, 40-64 years and 65 and over years) can be found on the [NISRA website](#).

It is more reliable to assess population change for smaller geographical areas over a longer period. The year-on-year changes can be exaggerated by new housing developments, the opening and closure of large communal residences, and improvements in the spatial allocation. Therefore this section focuses mainly on the population change over the decade to mid-2017.

Super Output Areas (890)

In mid-2017, the average population per SOA was 2,100 people, ranging in population size from 400 to 6,000 people. Similarly in mid-2007, the average SOA population was 2,000 people, ranging from 400 to 3,600 people.

In terms of population change over the period mid-2007 to mid-2017, the majority (70.0 per cent) of SOAs have experienced population change which is within 10 per cent of the mid-2007 estimate. During this period 68.7 percent of SOAs (611) have experienced population growth, with 7 SOAs experiencing a growth of 50 per cent or more. The remainder of SOAs (279) have experienced population decline, with 3 SOAs experiencing a decline of 20 per cent or more.

Former Electoral Wards (582)

In mid-2017, the average population per Ward was 3,200 people, ranging in population size from 700 to 10,700 people. Similarly in mid-2007, the average Ward population was 3,000 people, ranging from 700 to 8,800 people.

In terms of population change over the period mid-2007 to mid-2017, the majority (71.5 per cent) of Wards have experienced population change which is within 10 per cent of the mid-2007 estimate. During this period 75.1 percent of Wards (437) have experienced population growth, with 8 Wards experiencing a growth of 30 per cent or more. The remainder of Wards (145) have experienced population decline, with 10 Wards experiencing a decline of 10 per cent or more.

6 Comparison with population estimates across the UK

The mid-2017 population estimates for England and Wales were published by the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#) on 28 June 2018, together with the UK estimate as an aggregate of the UK constituent countries.⁸

Table 3 below shows the mid-2017 population estimates for the UK. The population of Northern Ireland grew by 0.5 per cent in the year ending mid-2017. This was higher than the growth in Wales and Scotland (0.4 per cent each). England experienced the fastest growth at 0.6 per cent, similar to the UK as a whole.

Table 1: Mid-2017 Population Estimates for the UK and Constituent Countries

Country	Population mid-2017	Share of UK population (%)	Population change since mid-2016	
			Number	%
England	55,619,400	84.2	351,300	0.6
Wales	3,125,200	4.7	12,100	0.4
Scotland	5,424,800	8.2	20,100	0.4
Northern Ireland	1,870,800	2.8	8,700	0.5
U.K	66,040,200	100.0	392,100	0.6

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

[Download Table](#) (XLSX Format – 90 Kb)

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

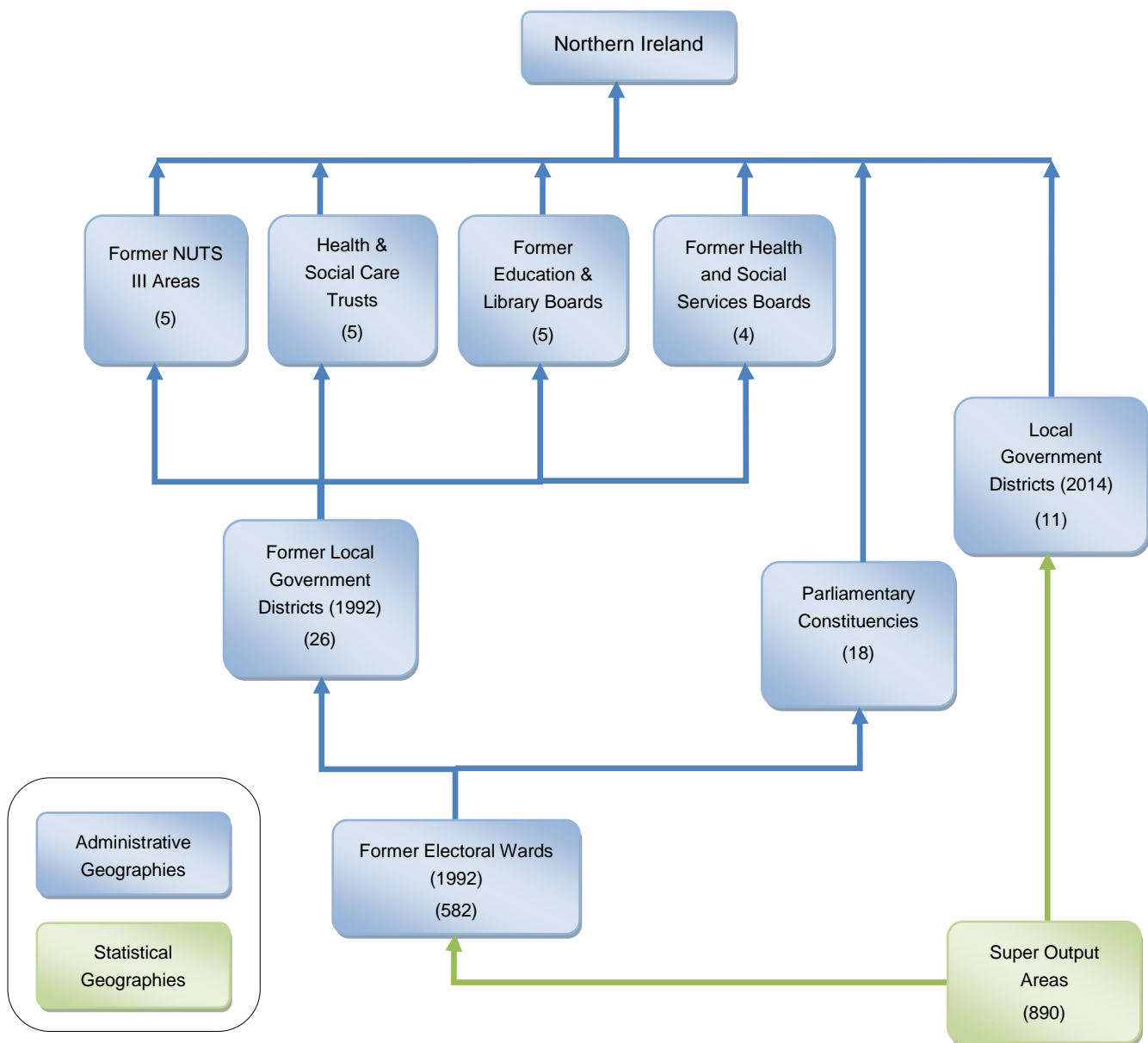
⁸ The mid-2017 [population estimates for Scotland](#) were published on 19 April 2018.

7 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 geographies⁹ (as shown in Figure 9).

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



⁹ 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](#).

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 population¹⁰. 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 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

¹⁰ 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.

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 cards¹¹, detailing the list of patients registered with a family doctor:

- 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 doctor.

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.

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);

¹¹ In previous reports, medical card data was referred to as "health card" data.

8.1 National Statistics

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance review to ensure they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

In line with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007, and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics in 2011, the United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA) appointed this publication as a National Statistics publication. Population estimates and projections for Northern Ireland 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 (see [letter of designation](#)).

9 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 purpose¹².

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

¹²[UKSA Assessment Report - Statistics on Demography and Vital Events in Northern Ireland \(2011\)](#)

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

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.
- [2017 Mid-year Population Estimates](#) for Northern Ireland were published on 28 June 2018 via the NISRA website and as part of a concurrent release by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) of [Population Estimates for the UK: mid-2017](#).
- Sub-national population statistics published as part of this release include the 11 Local Government Districts as well as estimates for Parliamentary Constituencies, Health & Social Care Trusts and Super Output Areas. In addition, statistics are available for some former geographic areas in Northern Ireland, namely: the former 26 Local Government Districts; former Education & Library Boards; former Health & Social Services Boards; former NUTS-III areas¹³; and the former 582 Electoral Wards. 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 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 2017 population estimates. Furthermore, an [interactive map](#) is available, along with further statistics on the [NINIS website](#).
- Population estimates (2017) for [Scotland](#) were published by National Records Scotland (NRS) on 19 April 2018. Equivalent figures for [England and Wales](#) were published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 28 June 2018. Population estimates (2017) for the [Republic of Ireland](#) were released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 28 September 2017, 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](#).

¹³ NUTS Level III areas were changed to be equivalent to the current 11 Local Government Districts in Northern Ireland in January 2018.

- The revisions policy for Northern Ireland population statistics 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](#).
- All media inquiries should be directed to the DOF Press Office:

Telephone: 028 9081 6724

Email: dof.pressoffice@finance-ni.gov.uk

- 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 \(mid-2017\)](#)

[Table A2: Annual components of population change, Northern Ireland \(mid-2001 to mid-2017\)](#)

[Table A3: Annual population estimates for selected age groups, Northern Ireland \(mid-2001 to mid-2017\)](#)

[Table A4: Detailed annual migration estimates, Northern Ireland \(mid-2001 to mid-2017\)](#)

[Table A5: Population estimates by Local Government District \(mid-2007, mid-2016 and mid-2017\)](#)

[Table A6: Population estimates for selected age groups by Local Government District \(mid-2017\)](#)

[Table A7: Population estimates for selected age groups by Parliamentary Constituency \(mid-2017\)](#)

Table A1: Northern Ireland population estimates, by sex and age groups (mid-2017)

Age Group	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	63,200	59,800	123,000
5-9	66,100	63,200	129,300
10-14	59,700	56,500	116,100
15-19	59,700	55,900	115,600
20-24	60,100	56,500	116,700
25-29	61,700	62,000	123,600
30-34	61,400	63,300	124,700
35-39	58,800	62,600	121,400
40-44	57,300	60,400	117,700
45-49	63,100	66,200	129,300
50-54	64,900	67,000	131,800
55-59	58,400	60,500	118,800
60-64	49,600	50,200	99,800
65-69	43,400	45,500	89,000
70-74	37,500	41,800	79,300
75-79	25,900	30,900	56,800
80-84	17,100	23,600	40,800
85-89	8,800	15,300	24,100
90+	3,700	9,300	13,000
All Ages	920,200	950,600	1,870,800

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Table A2: Annual components of population change, Northern Ireland (mid-2001 to mid-2017)

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-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	<50	1,862,100	10,500	0.6
mid-2016 to mid-2017	1,862,100	23,600	15,900	7,700	1,200	-200	1,870,800	8,700	0.5

¹ Mid-year to mid-year.

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

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Table A3: Annual population estimates by broad age groups, Northern Ireland (mid-2001 to mid-2017)

Mid-Year Ending	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
2017	1,870,800	390,700	1,177,200	303,000	37,200	20.9	62.9	16.2	2.0

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Table A4: Detailed annual migration estimates, Northern Ireland (mid-2001 to mid-2017)

Period	Migration From / To Rest of UK			International Migration			Total Migration		
	Inflows	Outflows	Net Migration ¹	Inflows	Outflows	Net Migration ²	Inflows	Outflows	Net Migration
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	1,200
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
mid-2016 to mid-2017	10,800	10,200	600	11,300	10,700	600	22,100	20,900	1,200

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 Republic of Ireland.

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Table A5: Population estimates by Local Government District (mid-2007, mid-2016 and mid-2017)

Local Government District	Area Code	Population Estimates			Percentage change (%)	
		mid-2007	mid-2016	mid-2017	mid-2016 to mid-2017	mid-2007 to mid-2017
Antrim and Newtownabbey	N09000001	134,800	141,000	141,700	0.5	5.2
Ards and North Down	N09000011	154,400	159,600	160,100	0.3	3.7
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	N09000002	190,500	210,300	211,900	0.8	11.2
Belfast	N09000003	327,400	339,600	340,200	0.2	3.9
Causeway Coast and Glens	N09000004	138,400	143,500	143,900	0.3	4.0
Derry City and Strabane	N09000005	146,700	150,100	150,500	0.2	2.6
Fermanagh and Omagh	N09000006	110,300	115,800	116,300	0.4	5.4
Lisburn and Castlereagh	N09000007	129,200	141,200	142,600	1.0	10.4
Mid and East Antrim	N09000008	133,300	137,800	138,200	0.2	3.7
Mid Ulster	N09000009	131,100	145,400	146,400	0.7	11.7
Newry Mourne and Down	N09000010	165,600	177,800	179,000	0.7	8.1
Northern Ireland	N92000002	1,761,700	1,862,100	1,870,800	0.5	6.2

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Table A6: Population estimates by broad age groups and Local Government District (mid-2017)

Local Government District	Area Code	Age Groups					As a proportion of all ages			
		All Ages	0-15	16-64	65+	85+	0-15	16-64	65+	85+
Antrim and Newtownabbey	N09000001	141,700	29,700	88,800	23,200	2,800	21.0	62.7	16.4	1.9
Ards and North Down	N09000011	160,100	30,100	96,900	33,100	4,000	18.8	60.5	20.7	2.5
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	N09000002	211,900	47,400	132,300	32,300	3,700	22.4	62.4	15.2	1.7
Belfast	N09000003	340,200	67,500	222,900	49,800	7,300	19.8	65.5	14.7	2.1
Causeway Coast and Glens	N09000004	143,900	28,500	89,900	25,500	3,000	19.8	62.5	17.7	2.1
Derry City and Strabane	N09000005	150,500	32,800	95,700	22,000	2,200	21.8	63.6	14.6	1.4
Fermanagh and Omagh	N09000006	116,300	25,100	72,000	19,100	2,300	21.6	62.0	16.4	2.0
Lisburn and Castlereagh	N09000007	142,600	28,600	89,600	24,500	3,000	20.0	62.8	17.2	2.1
Mid and East Antrim	N09000008	138,200	26,500	85,900	25,700	3,200	19.2	62.2	18.6	2.3
Mid Ulster	N09000009	146,400	33,900	91,900	20,600	2,500	23.2	62.8	14.1	1.7
Newry, Mourne and Down	N09000010	179,000	40,500	111,300	27,200	3,300	22.6	62.2	15.2	1.8
Northern Ireland	N92000002	1,870,800	390,700	1,177,200	303,000	37,200	20.9	62.9	16.2	2.0

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Table A7: Population estimates by broad age groups and Parliamentary Constituency (mid-2017)

Parliamentary Constituency	Area Code	Age Groups					As a proportion of all ages			
		All Ages	0-15	16-64	65+	85+	0-15	16-64	65+	85+
Belfast East	N06000001	95,200	18,000	61,000	16,300	2,600	18.9	64.0	17.1	2.7
Belfast North	N06000002	104,200	22,100	65,400	16,700	2,300	21.2	62.8	16.0	2.2
Belfast South	N06000003	114,400	18,900	79,600	15,800	2,500	16.5	69.6	13.8	2.2
Belfast West	N06000004	94,600	21,900	59,800	13,000	1,600	23.1	63.2	13.7	1.7
East Antrim	N06000005	90,200	16,700	56,900	16,600	2,000	18.5	63.1	18.4	2.2
East Londonderry	N06000006	101,500	20,100	63,600	17,900	2,100	19.8	62.6	17.6	2.1
Fermanagh & South Tyrone	N06000007	107,900	23,900	66,900	17,100	2,100	22.1	62.0	15.8	1.9
Foyle	N06000008	103,100	22,700	66,000	14,400	1,300	22.0	64.0	14.0	1.3
Lagan Valley	N06000009	107,900	22,100	67,100	18,700	2,200	20.4	62.2	17.3	2.0
Mid Ulster	N06000010	103,600	24,000	64,900	14,700	1,800	23.2	62.6	14.2	1.7
Newry & Armagh	N06000011	119,100	28,000	73,800	17,400	2,000	23.5	61.9	14.6	1.6
North Antrim	N06000012	111,900	22,600	69,400	19,900	2,500	20.2	62.0	17.8	2.2
North Down	N06000013	91,300	17,100	54,600	19,500	2,500	18.8	59.8	21.4	2.7
South Antrim	N06000014	102,800	22,300	64,300	16,100	1,700	21.7	62.6	15.7	1.6
South Down	N06000015	112,800	25,300	69,900	17,600	2,100	22.4	62.0	15.6	1.9
Strangford	N06000016	91,300	17,200	56,300	17,900	2,100	18.8	61.6	19.6	2.3
Upper Bann	N06000017	126,100	27,900	79,500	18,700	2,100	22.1	63.1	14.8	1.7
West Tyrone	N06000018	92,900	20,000	58,300	14,600	1,700	21.6	62.7	15.7	1.8
Northern Ireland	N92000002	1,870,800	390,700	1,177,200	303,000	37,200	20.9	62.9	16.2	2.0

[Download Chart](#) (XLSX Format – 91 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 \(N09000008\)](#)

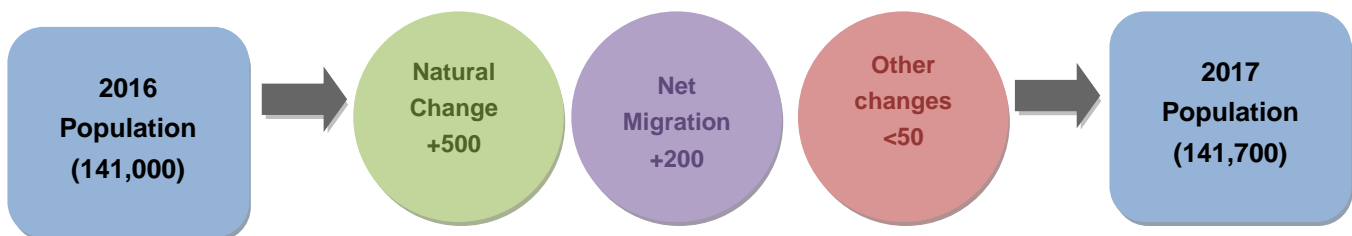
[Mid Ulster \(N09000009\)](#)

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

Population Estimates (2017) Antrim & Newtownabbey Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2016 to mid-2017:



- Over the year ending mid-2017, the **population** increased by 700 people (0.5 per cent) to 141,700 (68,900 males, and 72,800 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 500 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a small increase due to net migration (200 people), and a negligible loss due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 400 people (1.7 per cent) to 23,200. The **working age population** increased by 200 people (0.2 per cent) to 88,800 people. The number of **children** increased by 100 people (0.2 per cent) to 29,700.

Population by age

Age	Mid-Year			Population change			
	2007	2016	2017	Year ending mid-2017		Decade ending mid-2017	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	28,600	29,600	29,700	100	0.2	1,200	4.0
16-64	87,800	88,600	88,800	200	0.2	1,000	1.1
65 and over	18,400	22,800	23,200	400	1.7	4,800	26.1
65-84	16,500	20,100	20,400	300	1.6	4,000	24.1
85 and over	1,900	2,700	2,800	100	2.4	800	42.9
All Ages	134,800	141,000	141,700	700	0.5	6,900	5.2

Figures may not sum due to rounding

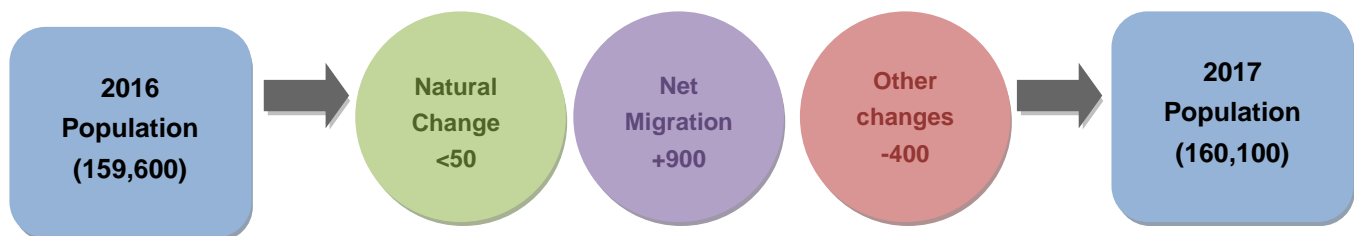
Population Estimates (2017)

Ards & North Down

Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2016 to mid-2017:



- Over the year ending mid-2017, the **population** increased by 500 people (0.3 per cent) to 160,100 (77,600 males, and 82,500 females).
- This can be attributed to a net gain of 900 people due to net migration, and a loss of 400 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 700 people (2.0 per cent) to 33,100. There was a decrease of 300 people in the **working age population** (0.3 per cent) to 96,900 people. The number of **children** increased by 100 people (0.4 per cent) to 30,100.

Population by age

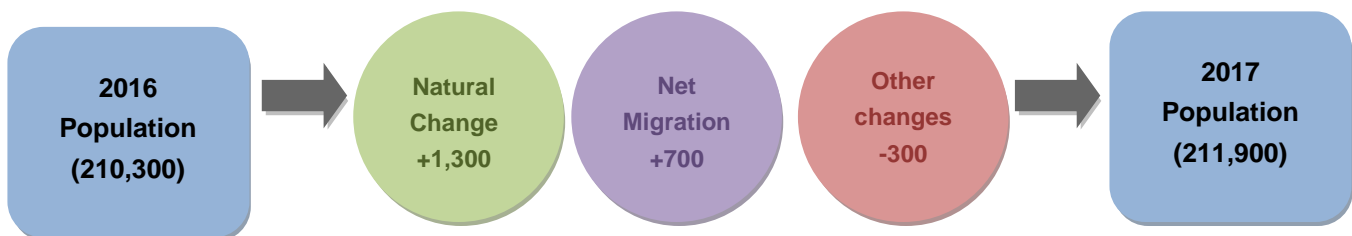
Age	Mid-Year			Population change			
	2007	2016	2017	Year ending mid-2017 Number	%	Decade ending mid-2017 Number	%
0-15	29,300	30,000	30,100	100	0.4	800	2.6
16-64	100,300	97,200	96,900	-300	-0.3	-3,500	-3.5
65 and over	24,700	32,500	33,100	700	2.0	8,400	33.9
65-84	21,400	28,600	29,100	600	2.0	7,800	36.2
85 and over	3,300	3,900	4,000	100	1.8	600	19.1
All Ages	154,400	159,600	160,100	500	0.3	5,700	3.7

Figures may not sum due to rounding

Population Estimates (2017) Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2016 to mid-2017:



- Over the year ending mid-2017, the **population** increased by 1,600 people (0.8 per cent) to 211,900 (105,200 males, and 106,700 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 1,300 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 700 people due to net migration, and a loss of 300 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 600 people (1.8 per cent) to 32,300. There was an increase of 500 people in the **working age population** (0.4 per cent) to 132,300 people. The number of **children** increased by 600 people (1.2 per cent) to 47,400.

Population by age

Age	2007	Mid-Year		Population change			
		2016	2017	Year ending mid-2017		Decade ending mid-2017	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	42,600	46,800	47,400	600	1.2	4,800	11.2
16-64	123,000	131,800	132,300	500	0.4	9,200	7.5
65 and over	24,900	31,700	32,300	600	1.8	7,400	29.7
65-84	22,200	28,000	28,600	500	1.9	6,400	28.8
85 and over	2,700	3,700	3,700	<50	1.0	1,000	37.9
All Ages	190,500	210,300	211,900	1,600	0.8	21,400	11.2

Figures may not sum due to rounding

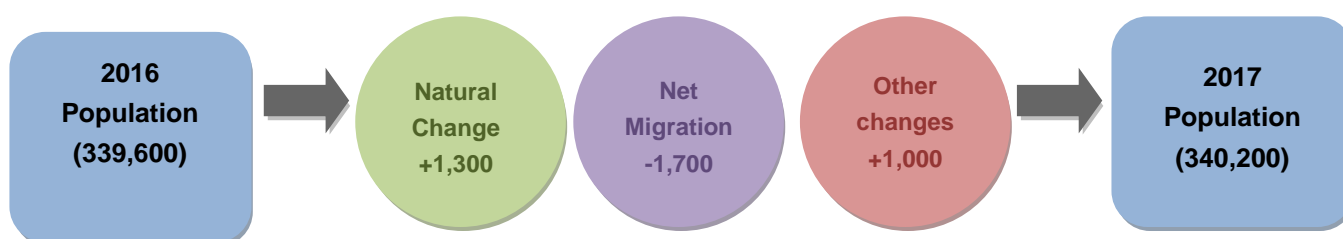
Population Estimates (2017)

Belfast

Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2016 to mid-2017:



- Over the year ending mid-2017, the **population** increased by 600 people (0.2 per cent) to 340,200 (165,100 males, and 175,100 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 1,300 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net loss of 1,700 people due to net migration, and an addition of 1000 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 300 people (0.7 per cent) to 49,800. There was a decrease of 300 people in the **working age population** (0.1 per cent) to 222,900 people. The number of **children** increased by 600 people (0.8 per cent) to 67,500.

Population by age

Age	2007	Mid-Year		Population change			
		2016	2017	Year ending mid-2017		Decade ending mid-2017	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	65,200	67,000	67,500	600	0.8	2,300	3.5
16-64	214,600	223,100	222,900	-300	-0.1	8,300	3.9
65 and over	47,600	49,500	49,800	300	0.7	2,300	4.7
65-84	41,500	42,300	42,600	300	0.7	1,100	2.7
85 and over	6,100	7,200	7,300	100	0.7	1,100	18.7
All Ages	327,400	339,600	340,200	600	0.2	12,800	3.9

Figures may not sum due to rounding

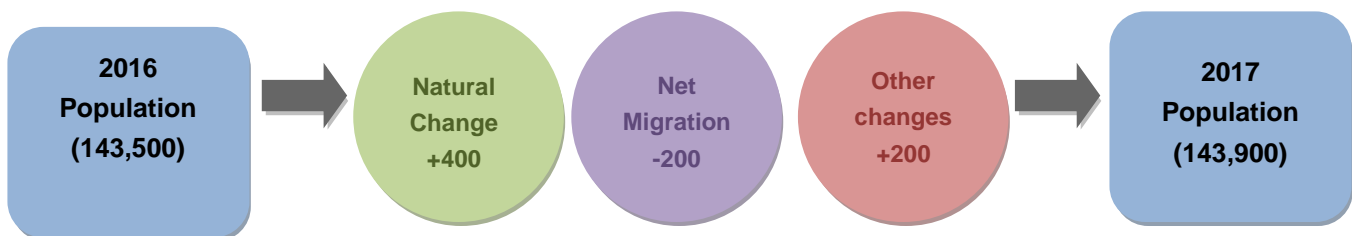
Population Estimates (2017)

Causeway Coast & Glens

Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2016 to mid-2017:



- Over the year ending mid-2017, the **population** increased by 400 people (0.3 per cent) to 143,900 (71,300 males, and 72,600 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 400 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net loss of 200 people due to net migration, and an addition of 200 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 500 people (2.1 per cent) to 25,500. There was negligible change in the **working age population** to 89,900 people. The number of **children** decreased by 100 people (0.3 per cent) to 28,500.

Population by age

Age	Mid-Year			Population change			
	2007	2016	2017	Year ending mid-2017		Decade ending mid-2017	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	28,900	28,600	28,500	-100	-0.3	-400	-1.5
16-64	89,900	90,000	89,900	<50	0.0	<50	0.0
65 and over	19,600	25,000	25,500	500	2.1	5,900	30.3
65-84	17,400	22,100	22,500	400	1.9	5,100	29.4
85 and over	2,200	2,900	3,000	100	3.4	800	37.7
All Ages	138,400	143,500	143,900	400	0.3	5,500	4.0

Figures may not sum due to rounding

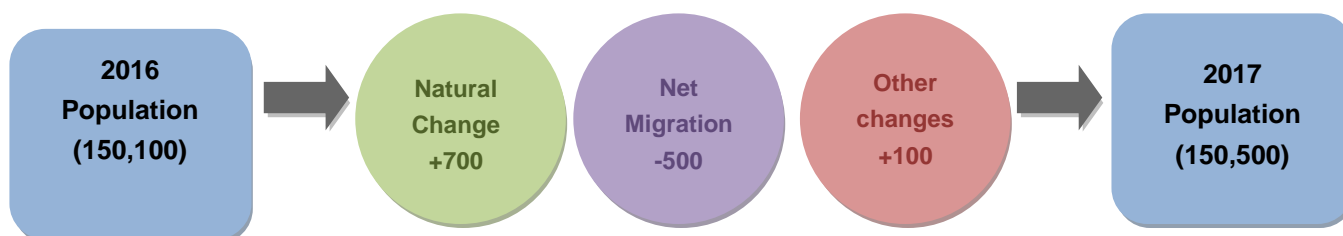
Population Estimates (2017)

Derry & Strabane

Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2016 to mid-2017:



- Over the year ending mid-2017, the **population** increased by 400 people (0.2 per cent) to 150,500 (73,900 males, and 76,600 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 700 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net loss of 500 people due to net migration, and an addition of 100 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 500 people (2.2 per cent) to 22,000. There was a decrease of 100 people in the **working age population** (0.1 per cent) to 95,700. The number of **children** remained stable at 32,800.

Population by age

Age	Mid-Year			Population change			
	2007	2016	2017	Year ending mid-2017		Decade ending mid-2017	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	34,500	32,800	32,800	<50	0.0	-1,600	-4.8
16-64	95,700	95,800	95,700	-100	-0.1	<50	0.0
65 and over	16,600	21,500	22,000	500	2.2	5,400	32.5
65-84	15,000	19,400	19,800	400	2.2	4,800	31.9
85 and over	1,600	2,100	2,200	<50	1.8	600	38.2
All Ages	146,700	150,100	150,500	400	0.2	3,800	2.6

Figures may not sum due to rounding

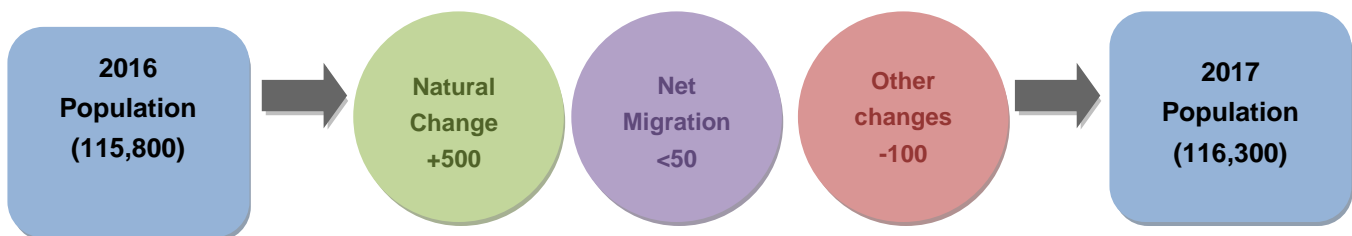
Population Estimates (2017)

Fermanagh & Omagh

Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2016 to mid-2017:



- Over the year ending mid-2017, the **population** increased by 500 people (0.4 per cent) to 116,300 (58,200 males, and 58,100 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 500 people (i.e. more births than deaths) and a loss of 100 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 500 people (2.6 per cent) to 19,100. There was a decrease of 100 people in the **working age population** (0.2 per cent) to 72,000 people. The number of **children** increased by 100 people (0.6 per cent) to 25,100.

Population by age

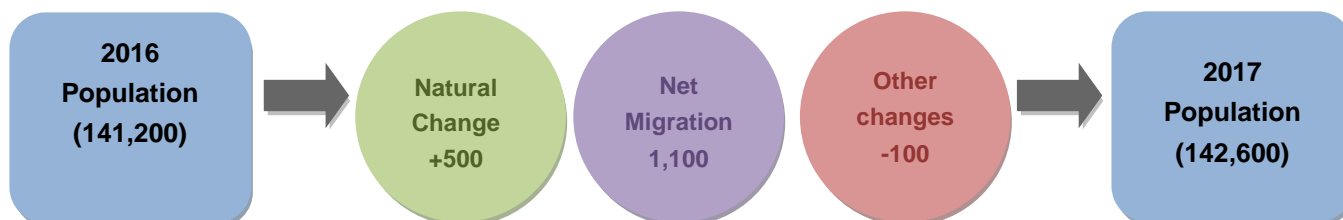
Age	Mid-Year			Population change			
	2007	2016	2017	Year ending mid-2017		Decade ending mid-2017	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	24,600	25,000	25,100	100	0.6	600	2.2
16-64	71,200	72,200	72,000	-100	-0.2	900	1.2
65 and over	14,600	18,600	19,100	500	2.6	4,500	30.9
65-84	12,800	16,300	16,800	400	2.7	3,900	30.6
85 and over	1,800	2,300	2,300	<50	1.8	600	33.7
All Ages	110,300	115,800	116,300	500	0.4	5,900	5.4

Figures may not sum due to rounding

Population Estimates (2017) Lisburn & Castlereagh Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2016 to mid-2017:



- Over the year ending mid-2017, the **population** increased by 1,500 people (1.0 per cent) to 142,600 (70,100 males, and 72,600 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 500 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 1,100 people due to net migration, and a loss of 100 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 400 people (1.5 per cent) to 24,500. There was an increase of 700 people in the **working age population** (0.8 per cent) to 89,600 people. The number of **children** increased by 400 people (1.5 per cent) to 28,600.

Population by age

Age	2007	Mid-Year		Population change			
		2016	2017	Year ending mid-2017		Decade ending mid-2017	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	26,600	28,200	28,600	400	1.5	2,000	7.3
16-64	83,600	88,900	89,600	700	0.8	6,000	7.2
65 and over	19,000	24,100	24,500	400	1.5	5,500	28.9
65-84	16,900	21,200	21,400	300	1.3	4,500	26.8
85 and over	2,100	2,900	3,000	100	2.7	1,000	46.7
All Ages	129,200	141,200	142,600	1,500	1.0	13,500	10.4

Figures may not sum due to rounding

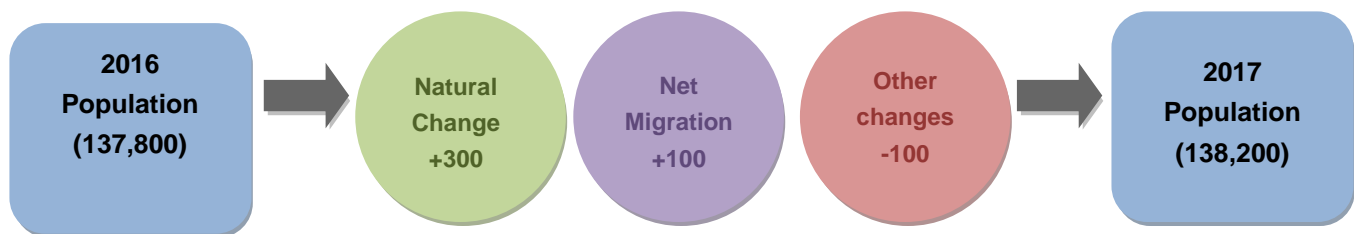
Population Estimates (2017)

Mid & East Antrim

Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2016 to mid-2017:



- Over the year ending mid-2017, the **population** increased by 300 people (0.2 per cent) to 138,200 (67,700 males, and 70,500 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 300 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 100 people due to net migration, and loss of 100 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 400 people (1.4 per cent) to 25,700. There was a decrease of 200 people in the **working age population** (0.2 per cent) to 85,900 people. The number of **children** increased by 200 people (0.6 per cent) to 26,500.

Population by age

Age	2007	Mid-Year		Population change			
		2016	2017	Year ending mid-2017		Decade ending mid-2017	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	27,200	26,400	26,500	200	0.6	-700	-2.4
16-64	85,800	86,100	85,900	-200	-0.2	100	0.1
65 and over	20,300	25,300	25,700	400	1.4	5,400	26.8
65-84	18,000	22,200	22,500	300	1.4	4,500	25.3
85 and over	2,300	3,100	3,200	<50	1.1	900	38.6
All Ages	133,300	137,800	138,200	300	0.2	4,900	3.7

Figures may not sum due to rounding

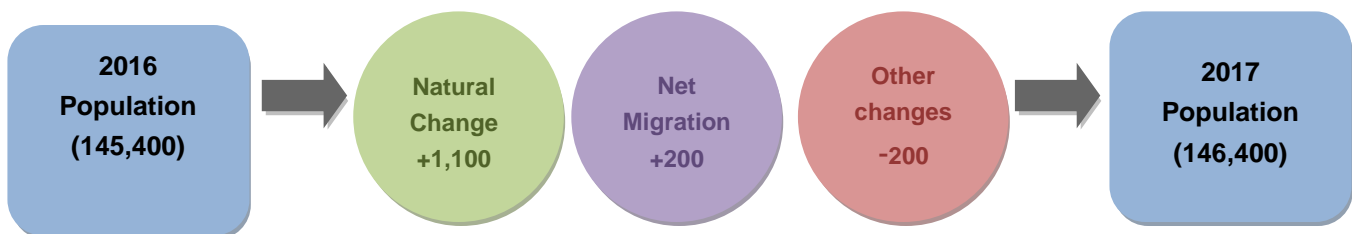
Population Estimates (2017)

Mid Ulster

Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2016 to mid-2017:



- Over the year ending mid-2017, the **population** increased by 1,000 people (0.7 per cent) to 146,400 (73,600 males, and 72,900 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 1,100 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 200 people due to net migration, and a loss of 200 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 400 people (2.2 per cent) to 20,600. There was an increase of 200 people in the **working age population** (0.2 per cent) to 91,900 people. The number of **children** increased by 400 people (1.2 per cent) to 33,900.

Population by age

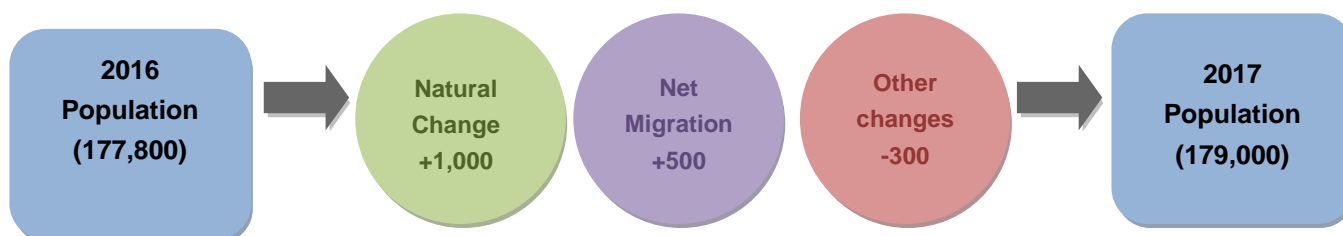
Age	2007	Mid-Year		Population change			
		2016	2017	Year ending mid-2017		Decade ending mid-2017	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	30,700	33,500	33,900	400	1.2	3,300	10.7
16-64	84,700	91,700	91,900	200	0.2	7,200	8.5
65 and over	15,700	20,100	20,600	400	2.2	4,900	30.9
65-84	14,000	17,700	18,100	400	2.2	4,200	29.8
85 and over	1,800	2,400	2,500	100	2.5	700	39.2
All Ages	131,100	145,400	146,400	1,000	0.7	15,300	11.7

Figures may not sum due to rounding

Population Estimates (2017) Newry Mourne & Down Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2016 to mid-2017:



- Over the year ending mid-2017, the **population** increased by 1,200 people (0.7 per cent) to 179,000 (88,700 males, and 90,300 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 1,000 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 500 people due to net migration, and a loss of 300 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 600 people (2.4 per cent) to 27,200. There was an increase of 200 people in the **working age population** (0.2 per cent) to 111,300 people. The number of **children** increased by 300 people (0.7 per cent) to 40,500.

Population by age

Age	2007	Mid-Year		Population change			
		2016	2017	Year ending mid-2017		Decade ending mid-2017	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	38,900	40,200	40,500	300	0.7	1,600	4.1
16-64	106,100	111,100	111,300	200	0.2	5,200	4.9
65 and over	20,600	26,600	27,200	600	2.4	6,600	32.0
65-84	18,400	23,400	23,900	500	2.2	5,600	30.4
85 and over	2,300	3,200	3,300	100	3.6	1,000	45.6
All Ages	165,600	177,800	179,000	1,200	0.7	13,400	8.1

Figures may not sum due to rounding