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Population and Migration Estimates Northern Ireland (2014)

Key Points:

- Northern Ireland population at 30 June 2014 is estimated to be 1.840 million people.
- Over the year mid-2013 to mid-2014, the number of people living in Northern Ireland increased by 10,800 people (0.6 per cent). This increase was due to:
 - a. natural growth of 9,800 people (24,200 births minus 14,300 deaths);
 - b. net growth of 1,600 people due to migration (24,400 people came to Northern Ireland to live and 22,800 people left Northern Ireland to live elsewhere); and
 - c. net loss of 600 people due to changes in Her Majesty's Forces.
- The year mid-2013 to mid-2014 was the first year since the year ending mid 2010 that the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland was greater than the number of people leaving. The number of people leaving Northern Ireland to live elsewhere was at its lowest level in five years, falling by 10.3 per cent between July 2013 and June 2014. Combined with an increase in the number of people coming to Northern Ireland to live (5.5 per cent), this led to a net population gain of 1,600 people due to migration.
- Trends in the changing age structure of the population continue. In the year ending mid-2014, the population aged under 65 increased at a moderate rate (0.3 per cent) reaching 1,554,600 in mid-2014, whilst the population aged 65 and over increased by 2.4 per cent in the same period to 285,900 in mid-2014.
- The population in all 11 Local Government Districts increased over the year ending mid-2014, ranging from 0.2 per cent in North Down & Ards to 1.3 per cent in Lisburn & Castlereagh.

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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 population estimates for Northern Ireland for mid-2014, as published on 4 June 2015. These are updated from the [2013 population estimates](#) for Northern Ireland, which were published on 26 June 2014. The majority of this bulletin contains analyses of the population and migration estimates for Northern Ireland and the 11 new Local Government Districts. This bulletin also includes a brief analysis of population estimates for Parliamentary Constituencies and small geographical levels.

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

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.

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. As a result, **throughout this bulletin, when figures are given from a particular year, it refers to the figure as estimated at a particular mid-year (e.g. “2014” means “mid-2014”)**. Similarly, population change is estimated from mid-year to mid-year (e.g. for the 2014 population estimates, change is estimated between July 2013 and June 2014): **throughout this bulletin figures relating to change are referred to as, for example, “2013-14”**.

2. Background

Population estimates for Northern Ireland 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, the number of births in the year is added, the number of deaths in the year is subtracted and an adjustment is 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 population projections for the UK see [link](#)

Since the publication of the [2013 mid-year estimates](#), the population estimates for areas within Northern Ireland follow a bottom-up approach. This means that population figures for small geographical areas are now produced and published at the same time as the Northern Ireland figures. Population estimates for these small geographical areas are constrained to the Northern Ireland estimates, and are subsequently added up to make larger geographies (see [Methodology Report](#) for more information).

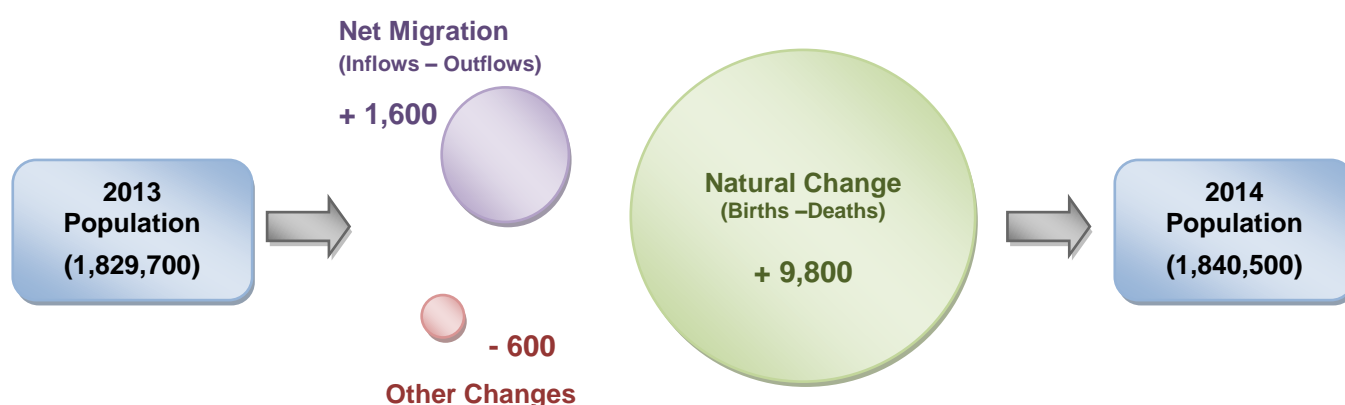
3. Population of Northern Ireland

The size of the resident population in Northern Ireland at 30 June 2014 is estimated to be 1.840 million people. Slightly more than half (51.0 per cent) of the population were female, with 937,800 females compared to 902,700 males.

Over the period 2013-14 the number of people living in Northern Ireland is estimated to have increased by 10,800 people (0.6 per cent). This population increase was a result of the following estimated factors:

- natural growth of 9,800 people (24,200 births minus 14,300 deaths);
- an estimated net growth of 1,600 people due to migration. In total 24,400 people came to live in Northern Ireland and 22,800 people left; and
- a net loss of 600 due to other changes (i.e. a reduction in Her Majesty's Forces stationed in Northern Ireland³).

Figure 1: Contribution of components of change to population increase, 2013 to 2014

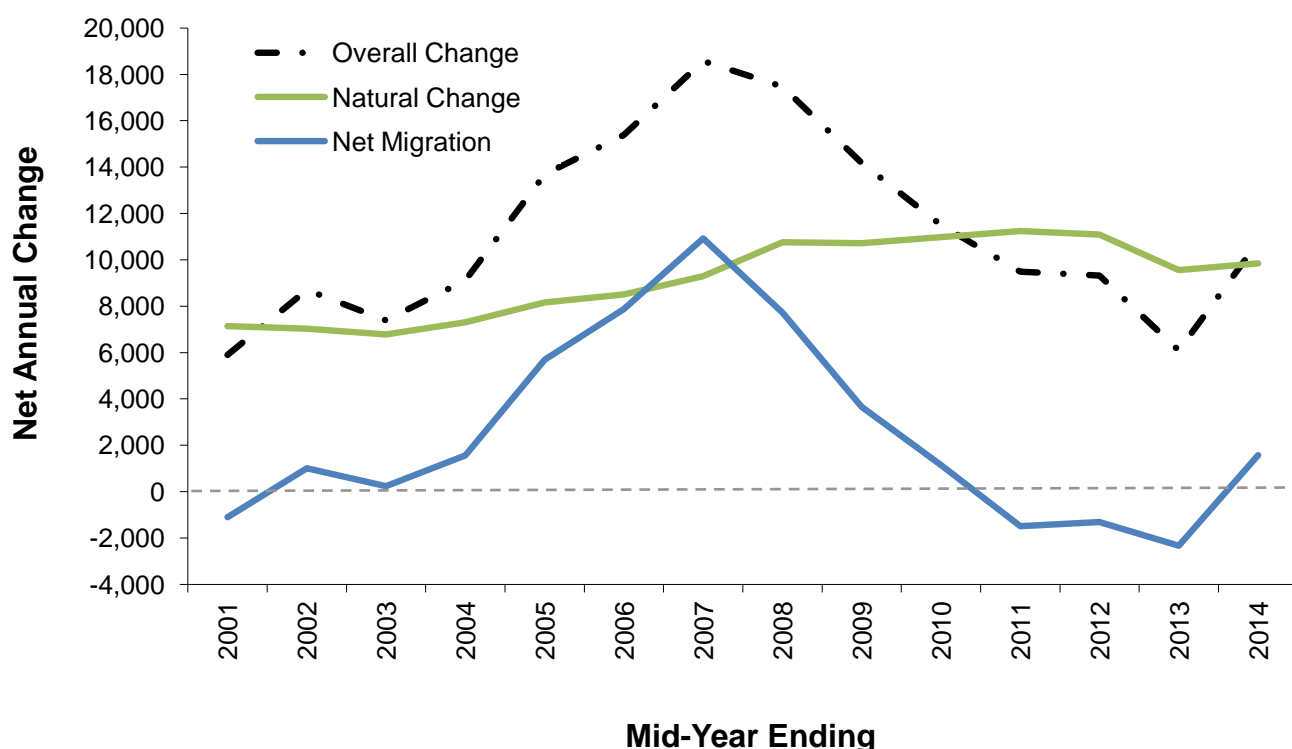


³For estimates at the Northern Ireland level, "Other Changes" refers to changes in Her Majesty's Forces only (see [Methodology Report](#)).

In the year 2013-14, natural growth remained the main contributor to the increase in population. Net migration also contributed to the population increase, with the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland exceeding those leaving Northern Ireland. The only population loss occurred in the Her Majesty's Forces, however this had the smallest contribution to the change in population during this period.

Prior to 2004, population increase in Northern Ireland was mostly due to natural growth (more births than deaths). However, in the period mid-2006 to mid-2007 the contribution from migration was greater than the contribution from natural change. From mid-2008 onwards natural growth has again attributed more to the population growth than migration (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Components of population change, 2001 to 2014



[Download Chart](#) (XLS format – 3,507Kb)

4. Migration

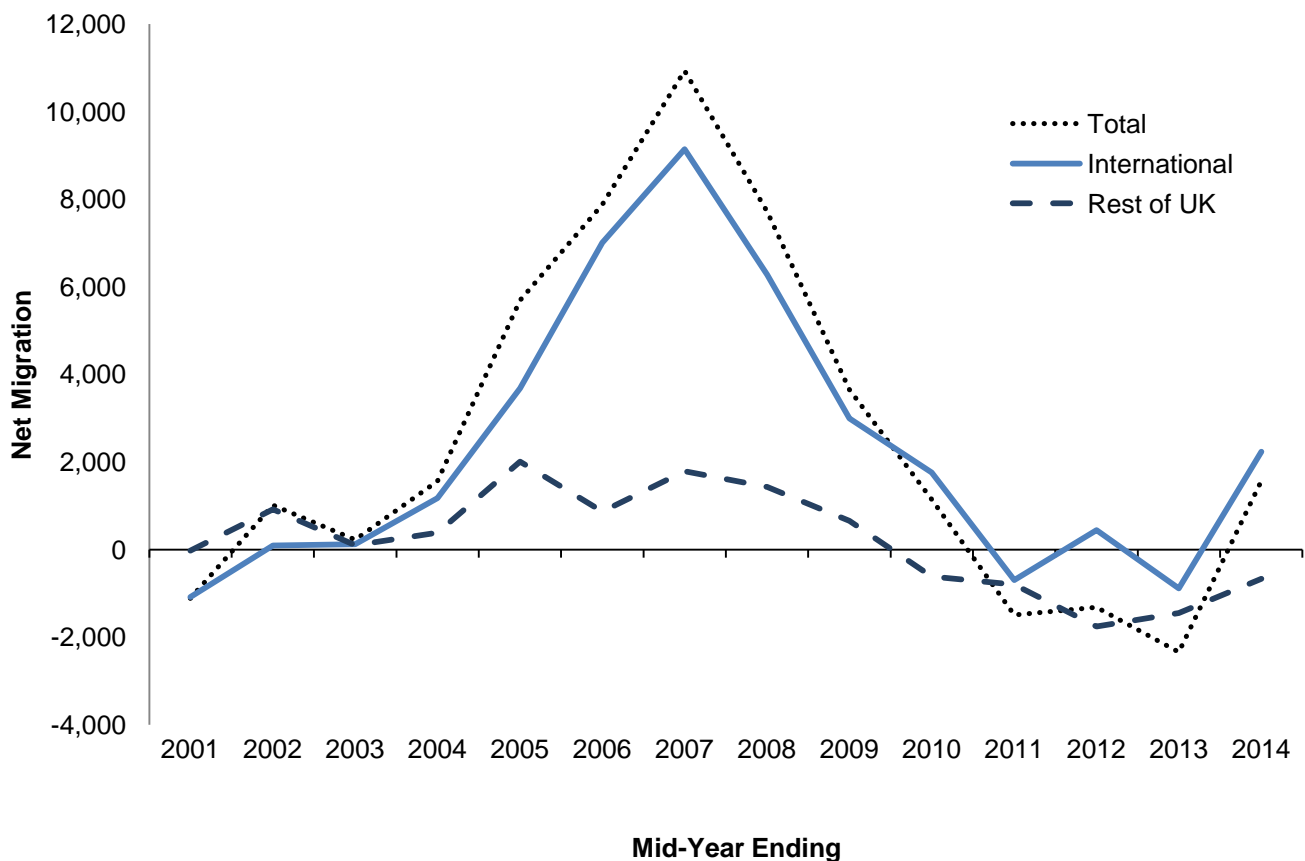
The total number of people coming to Northern Ireland to live fell from 30,400 in 2007-08 to 23,100 in 2012-13 (24.0 per cent), following the economic downturn. In the same period, the number of people leaving Northern Ireland increased from 22,700 to 25,400 (12.1 per cent). This led to the biggest population loss due to migration (2,300 people) in 2012-13 since 1998-99. However, to put this figure in its historical context, at least 3,000 more people left

Northern Ireland than came to stay in each year from 1967 to 1990, and averaged at 8,200 more people leaving than coming to stay per annum over the period in question.

In 2013-14 there was an increase in the population due to migration (1,600 people). This was the first year since mid 2009-10 that the number of people who came to live in Northern Ireland exceeded the number who left.

Figure 3 shows the continuing trend of a net migration loss to the rest of the UK (i.e. more people leaving Northern Ireland to live in the rest of the UK than coming to live in Northern Ireland from the rest of the UK). However, the overall number of people Northern Ireland lost to the rest of the UK has more than halved, from 1,500 more people leaving for the rest of the UK in 2012-13, to 700 leaving in 2013-14. The main reason for this is the increase in the number of people coming from the rest of the UK to live in Northern Ireland, from 10,400 in 2012-13 to 11,100 in 2013-14 (6.9 per cent). The number of people leaving for the rest of the UK fell by 100 people from 11,800 in 2012-13 to 11,700 in 2013-14 (0.6 per cent).

Figure 3: Estimated net rest of UK and international migration (July 2000 – June 2014)



[Download Chart](#) (XLS format – 876Kb)

In 2013-14, 2,200 more people came to live in Northern Ireland from outside the UK than left to live abroad. This inward migration represents a substantial change in net international migration from 2012-13 when 900 more people moved abroad than entered Northern Ireland from outside the UK. The decrease in the number of people leaving Northern Ireland to live outside the UK was the main contributor, falling by 18.8 per cent from 13,600 in 2012-13 to 11,100 in 2013-14, the lowest level in seven years. There was also a more moderate increase (4.4 per cent) in the number of people from outside the UK coming to live in Northern Ireland, from 12,700 in 2012-13 to 13,300 in 2013-14.

Overall, the number of people leaving Northern Ireland (22,800 in 2013-14) was at its lowest level in five year, falling by 10.3 percent between 2012-13 and 2013-14. Also, the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland (24,400 in 2013-14) was at its highest in four years, increasing by 5.5 per cent between 2012-13 and 2013-14. As the **net international migration gain** exceeded the **net migration loss to the rest of the UK**, there was an overall increase in the population due to migration.

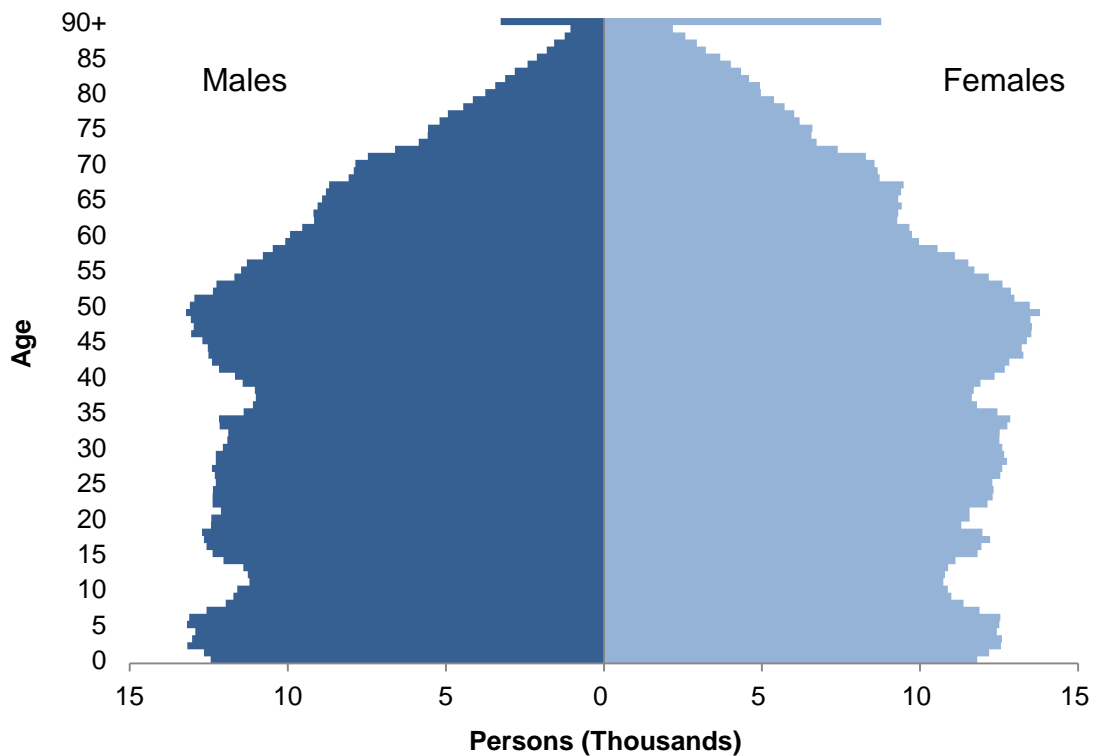
5. Population by Age

In the year 2013-14 the number of **children** aged 0 to 15 years old increased by 0.3 per cent, from 382,600 to 383,800. Although the number of babies born in this period (24,200) was smaller than the number of children who 'aged out' of this age group (24,500), the net effect of migration (+1,600 children) resulted in an overall modest increase of 1,200 children in the population.

During the same period, the **older population** (people aged 65 and over) increased by 2.4 per cent, from 279,100 to 285,900. Over the last seven years, the older population has grown by 2.4 per cent per annum, from 242,000 in 2007 to 285,900 in 2014. At these ages, there is minimal migration; the increase is the result of more people 'ageing into' this population than those 'leaving' through mortality. The **population aged 85 and over** increased by 3.5 per cent (from 33,300 to 34,400) between 2013 and 2014.

Figure 4 shows the population split by age and sex. This particular data representation allows for a more visual idea of the numbers of people 'aged on' year by year. An [interactive population pyramid](#) is also available on the NINIS website.

Figure 4: Population by age and sex, 2014



[Download Chart](#) (XLS format – 1,532Kb)

The **working age population**⁴ (people aged 16 to 64) increased by 0.2 per cent (from 1,168,000 to 1,170,800). The main reason for this growth is more people 'ageing into' this age group (24,500) than 'ageing out' (18,400). This excess was reduced by the 2,500 deaths of people in this age group. There were also moderate losses in population due to migration of people aged 16 to 64 (100 people) and the reduction in the number of armed forces stationed in Northern Ireland (600 people).

The **younger working age population** (aged 16 to 39) is the age group most affected by population changes due to migration and armed forces stationed in Northern Ireland. As both of these components of change had much less impact in the year 2013-14, the number of younger working age people fell by only 0.2 per cent to 582,600 people.

In contrast, the **older working age population** (aged 40 to 64), grew by 0.7 per cent in the year 2013-14 to 588,200. For the past two consecutive years, the older working age population is now larger than the younger working age population

⁴ The working age population is defined by the age at 30 June 2014 and not based on the age for entitlement on state pension. Following the Pensions Act 2007 and 2011, the State Pension Age (SPA) for women will increase gradually to 65 in November 2018.

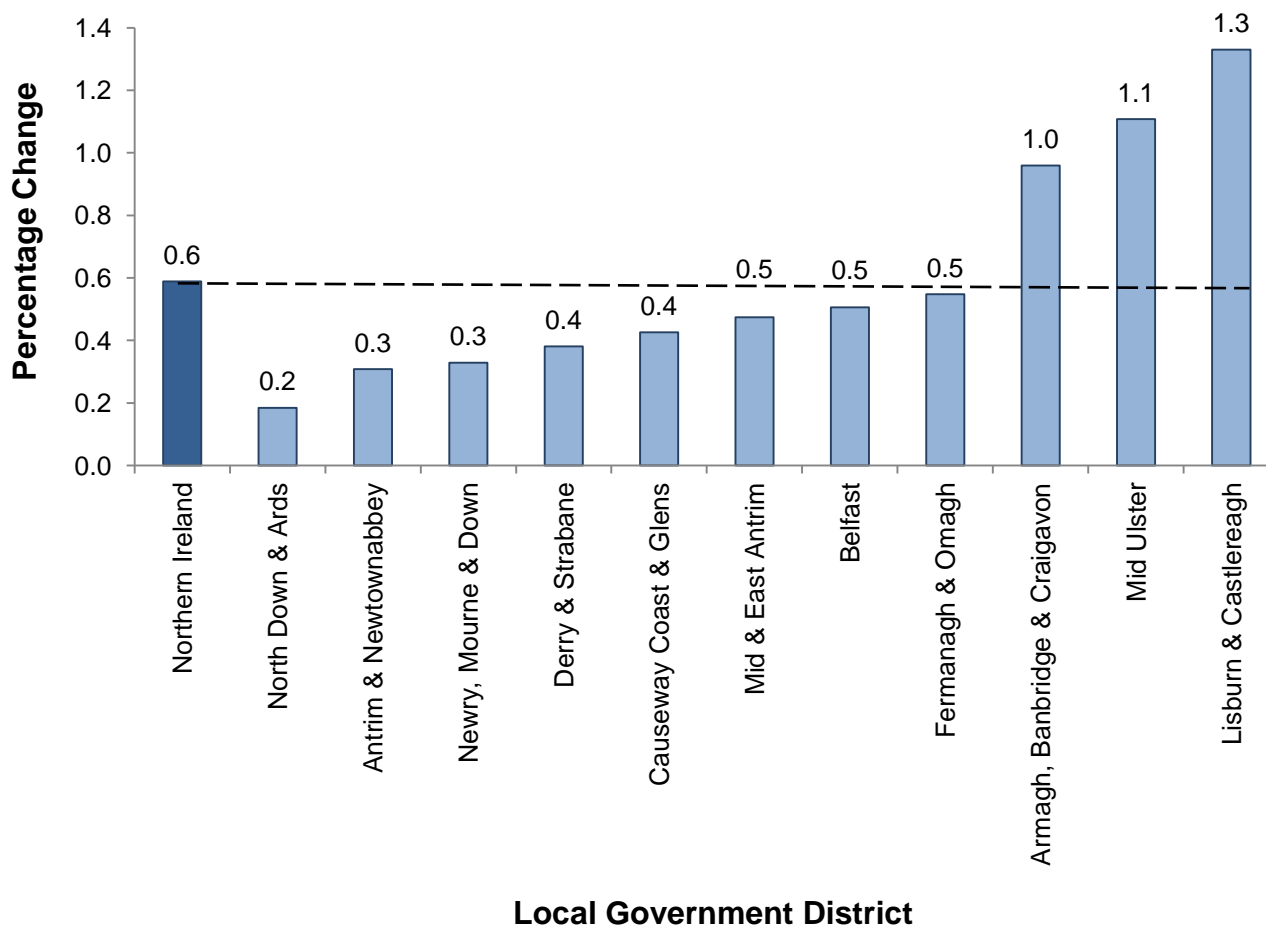
The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of the Northern Ireland population has increased from 28 to 38 years over the last three decades. This is mainly due to the ageing of the population. It is projected that by 2027 the older population (people aged 65 and over) will be larger than the number of children.

6. Local Government Districts

The population sizes for the 11 new Local Government Districts in 2014 range from 115,000 people in Fermanagh & Omagh to 336,800 in the new Belfast Local Government District. The 2014 population by Local Government Districts is shown in Map 1 (an [interactive map](#) is also available on the NINIS website, allowing for further analysis).

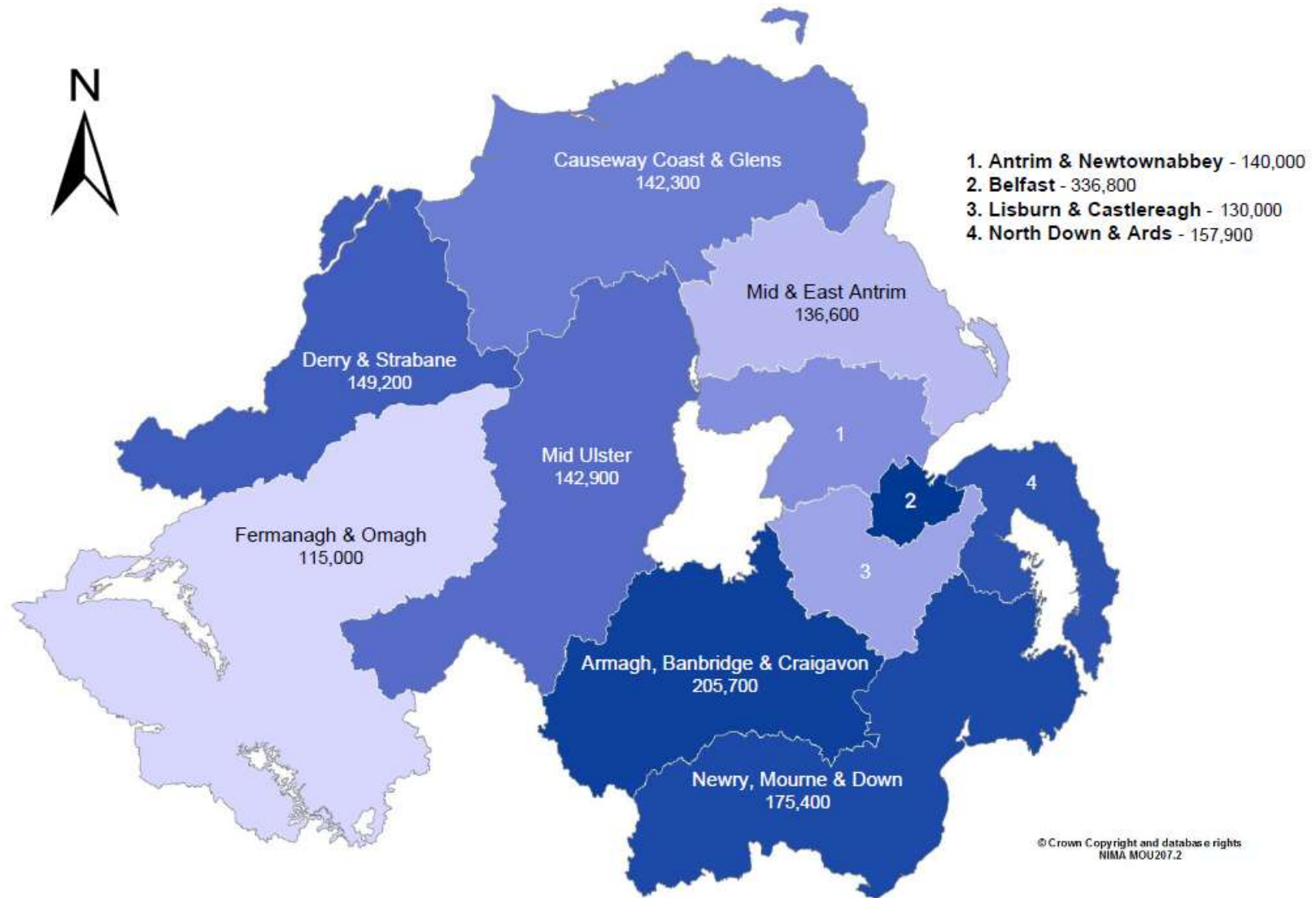
Figure 5a, which presents the overall percentage population change for Local Government Districts within Northern Ireland, shows that the population in all Local Government Districts increased between 2013 and 2014. Lisburn & Castlereagh Local Government District had the greatest increase in population (1.3 per cent), more than twice that of Northern Ireland.

Figure 5a: Percentage population change by Local Government District, 2013 - 2014



[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 861 Kb)

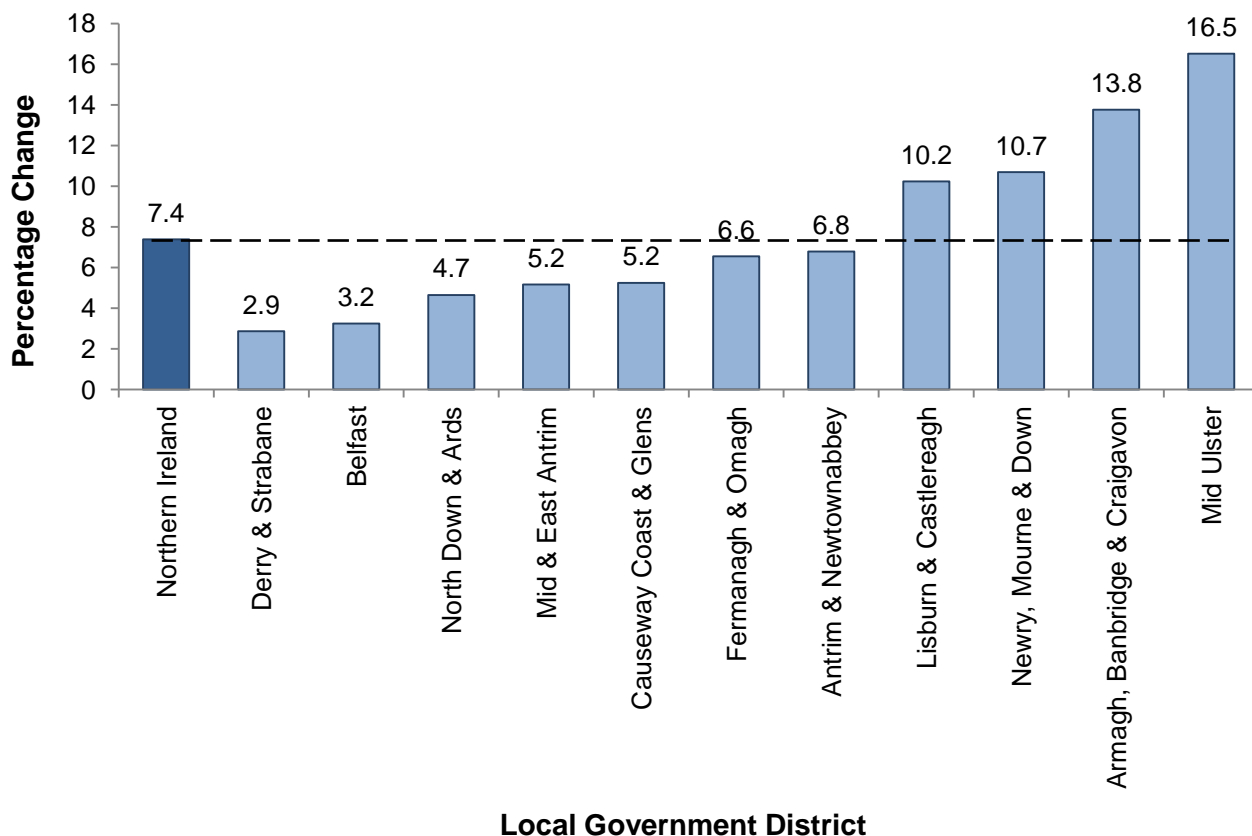
Map 1: Population estimates for 11 new Local Government Districts, 2014



[Download Map](#) (PDF format – 146Kb)

The population change over a ten year period shows a broadly similar picture: all Local Government Districts increased in population over the period 2004-14. Figure 5b shows the overall percentage population change for Local Government Districts within Northern Ireland between 2004 and 2014.

Figure 5b: Percentage population change by Local Government District, 2004 – 2014



[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 847 Kb)

In 2014, Mid Ulster Local Government District had the highest proportion of **children** among its population (23.1 per cent), whilst North Down & Ards Local Government District had the lowest proportion of children among its population (18.9 per cent). In both cases, this can be attributed to historical fertility rates relative to the Northern Ireland level rates.

North Down & Ards Local Government District also had the highest proportion of the **older population** (19.6 per cent), whilst Mid Ulster Local Government District had the lowest proportion (13.4 per cent). In each of the 11 Local Government Districts other than Belfast Local Government District, this proportion has been steadily rising over the last decade. In Belfast Local Government District the proportion of older people has remained at approximately 14.7 per cent since 2001.

Belfast Local Government District had the highest proportion of the **working age population** (65.8 per cent), particularly at younger working ages. In part, this may be attributable to Belfast being the primary centre for third-level education in Northern Ireland.

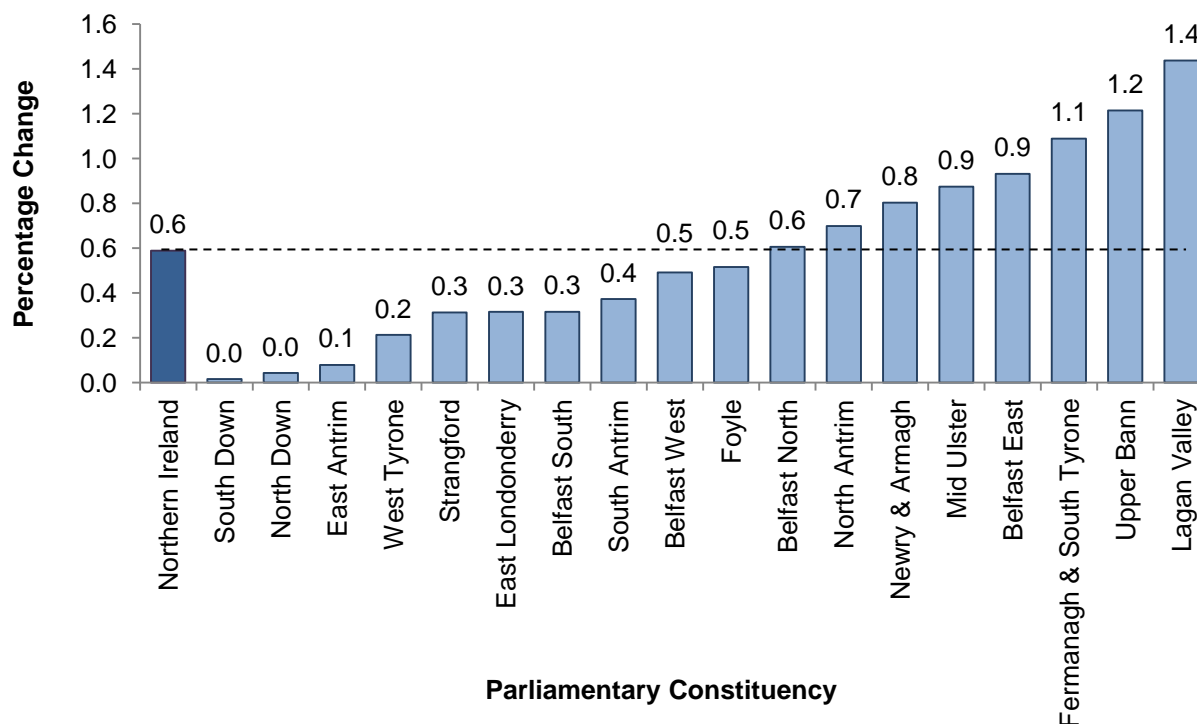
Factsheets containing the key figures for each of the 11 Local Government Districts are available in Annex B.

7. Parliamentary Constituencies

Parliamentary Constituencies⁵ are designed to have roughly similar populations. The average population at 2014 was 102,300 persons, although this ranged from 90,100 persons in East Antrim to 122,100 in Upper Bann Parliamentary Constituencies.

Between 2013 and 2014, Lagan Valley Parliamentary Constituency had the greatest population increase (1.4 per cent), more than twice that of Northern Ireland. During the same period, no Parliamentary Constituency experienced a loss in population (see Figure 6a); the smallest population growth was in South Down Parliamentary Constituency (0.02 per cent).

Figure 6a: Percentage population change by Parliamentary Constituency, 2013 - 2014

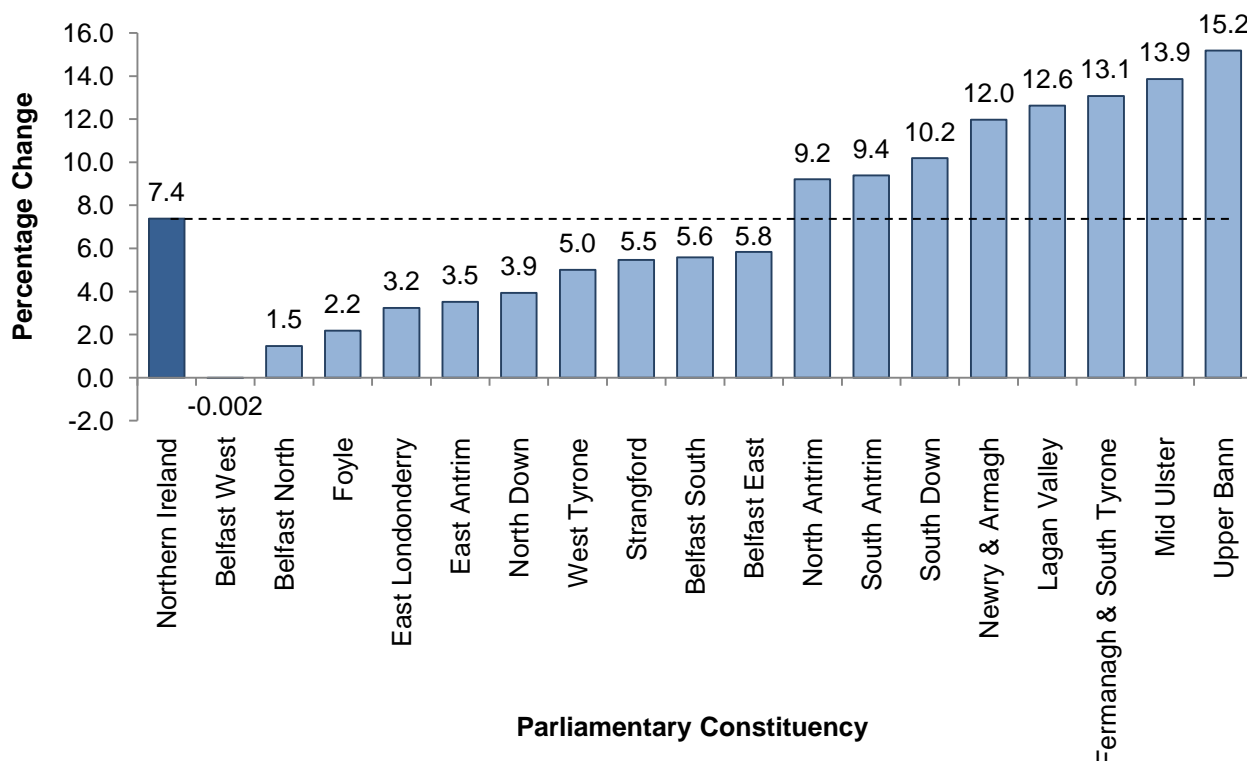


[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 4,165 Kb)

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

There was also minimal population loss within Parliamentary Constituencies over the ten-year period 2004-14 (see Figure 6b); Belfast West was the only Parliamentary Constituency to experience a decline in population, and even then it was very small (0.002 per cent). Over the same period, the largest population increase occurred in Upper Bann Parliamentary Constituency (15.2 per cent).

Figure 6b: Percentage population change by Parliamentary Constituency, 2004 - 2014



[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 4,164 Kb)

The highest proportion of people in the **older population** was found in North Down Parliamentary Constituency (20.4 per cent), while Foyle Parliamentary Constituency had the lowest proportion (13.0 per cent).

In mid-2014, the highest proportion of **children** was found in Belfast West, Mid Ulster, and Newry & Armagh Parliamentary Constituencies (23.1 per cent). In contrast, Belfast South Parliamentary Constituency had the lowest proportion of children among its population (16.4 per cent). Belfast South Parliamentary Constituency also stands out with the largest proportion of the **younger working age population** (41.7 per cent).

The differences in age distribution can also be demonstrated using the median age: for Northern Ireland as a whole, the median age is 38, but this ranges from 33 in Belfast West to 43 in North Down Parliamentary Constituencies.

8. Smaller Geographies

Population estimates for Super Output Areas (SOAs) have also been released as part of the mid-2014 population estimates. SOAs were designed to be more uniform than Electoral Wards. As the population sizes of Electoral Wards vary, some SOAs are the equivalent of Electoral Wards, while some Electoral Wards are made up of multiple SOAs. In 2014, the average population per SOA was 2,100 people.

The largest population of 5,200 people was in Mallusk_2, an area on the outskirts of the Belfast Metropolitan Area which has seen the addition of housing developments in recent years. Its population nearly doubled (94.4 per cent) in the decade 2004-14. Table 1 shows the SOAs with a population growth larger than 50 per cent between 2004 and 2014. New housing developments, particularly on the outskirts of towns and villages within commuter distance from Belfast, have been a main contributor to large population growths over the last decade. This was the case in Derryaghy_1 SOA, which had the largest population growth between 2004 and 2014.

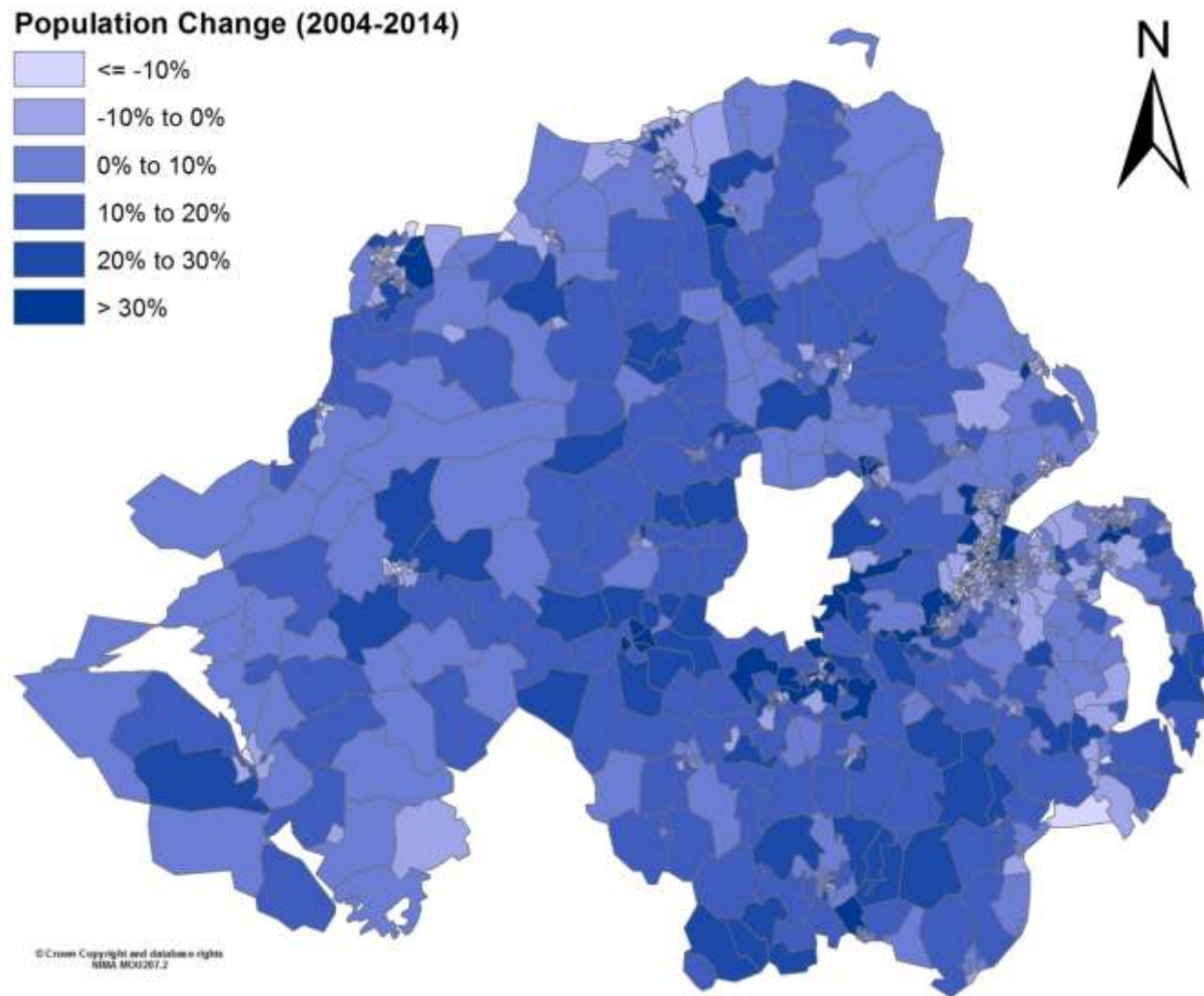
Table 1: Super Output Areas with a population growth in excess of 50 per cent, 2004 to 2014

SOA	Population Estimates			Percentage Change	
	2004	2013	2014	2004-2014	2013-2014
Derryaghy_1	1,600	4,300	4,400	174.9	3.5
Springfarm_1	1,400	2,900	3,000	109.8	4.5
Mallusk_2	2,700	5,000	5,200	94.4	4.1
Kilwaughter_1	2,200	3,800	3,900	78.8	1.8
Enagh_2	2,100	3,400	3,400	65.1	-0.3
Kernan_2	2,200	3,500	3,600	64.1	2.2
Legoniel_1	2,100	3,300	3,300	61.4	1.7
Conlig_1	1,700	2,600	2,700	58.8	3.1
Waringstown_1	1,800	2,700	2,800	58.2	4.0
Knockmore_1	1,900	2,900	3,000	54.5	3.0
Ballymacoss_3	2,400	3,600	3,700	54.3	3.0
Donaghcloney_2	1,700	2,500	2,600	53.7	0.7
Conlig_2	1,800	2,500	2,700	50.1	4.9

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 1,505 Kb)

Map 2 shows the relative population change by SOA for the period 2004 to 2014.

Map 2: Relative population change by Super Output Area, 2004 to 2014



[Download Map](#) (PDF format – 1,505Kb)

The smallest population of 400 people was in Lisanelly_1, the site of an army barrack that closed in 2006 with a subsequent decline (70.6 per cent) in population (see Table 2).

Table 2: Super Output Areas with a population decline of more than 20 per cent, 2004 to 2014

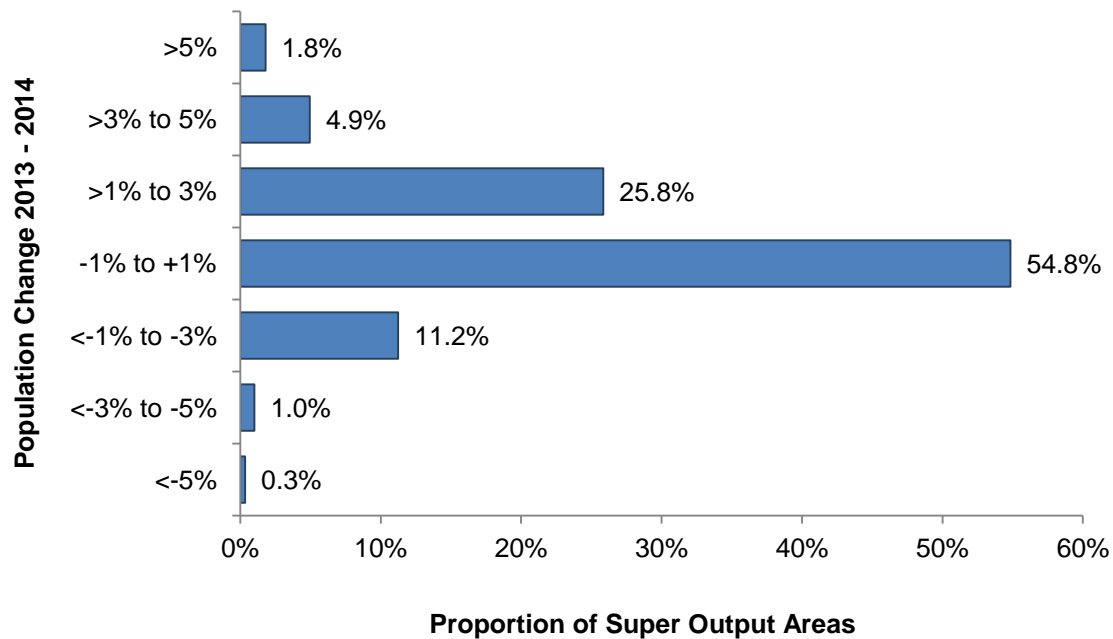
SOA	Population Estimates			Percentage Change	
	2004	2013	2014	2004-2014	2013-2014
Lisanelly_1	1,300	400	400	-70.6	1.6
Aldergrove_1	2,500	1,100	1,000	-58.9	-2.4
Loughview_2	1,500	1,300	1,000	-34.8	-22.4
Killough_2	2,000	1,900	1,400	-30.8	-25.7
Wallace Park_1	1,800	1,000	1,300	-29.1	32.7
Ardoyne_1	2,200	1,700	1,700	-24.3	-0.7
Ballyloran	1,300	1,000	1,000	-22.5	-2.4
Ballycolman	2,200	1,800	1,700	-22.0	-2.3
Magheralave_1	1,800	1,400	1,400	-20.7	5.1

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 848 Kb)

The five SOAs with the largest relative population decline between 2004 and 2014 have either had a closure or reduced occupation of army barracks. In early 2014, Ballykinlar barracks in Killough_2 (Newry, Mourne & Down Local Government District) closed and staff were assigned to barracks in Wallace Park_1 (Lisburn & Castlereagh Local Government District). SOAs within the 20 per cent most deprived areas were also more likely to experience a declining population.

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. Figure 7 shows that over half (54.8 per cent) of SOAs changed by less than one per cent in population size between 2013 and 2014.

Figure 7: Distribution of Super Output Areas by population change, 2013 to 2014



[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 1,510 Kb)

9. Comparison with population estimates across the UK

The mid-2014 population estimates for England and Wales are due to be published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 25 June 2015, together with the UK estimate as an aggregate of the UK administrations. These publications will be available on the [ONS website](#).

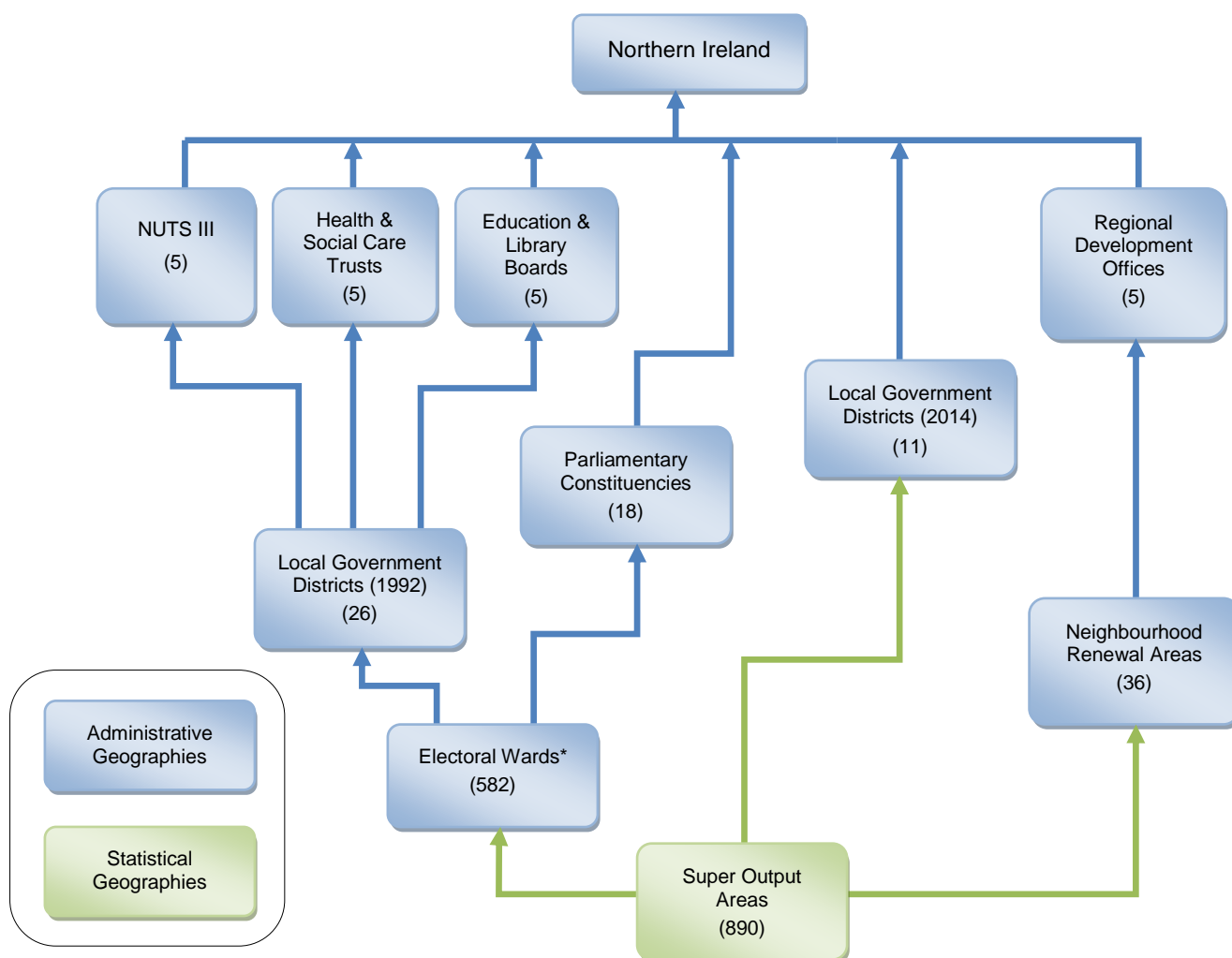
The mid-2014 [population estimates for Scotland](#) were published on 30 April 2015. The population in Scotland for mid-2014 was the highest ever recorded (5,347,600 people), having increased by 19,900 (0.4 per cent) from mid-2013. This is lower than the estimated population growth in Northern Ireland of 0.6 per cent. Nearly 90 per cent of the Scottish population growth can be attributed to migration; whilst in Northern Ireland just over 90 per cent of the growth originates from natural growth.

10. Methodology

Population estimates at the Northern Ireland level are derived using the cohort-component 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 Super Output Areas (SOAs). These SOAs become the building blocks to create population estimates for other geographies (as shown in Figure 6).

Figure 6: Bottom-Up Approach used in the Population Estimates Methodology



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

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 population⁶. 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

⁶ 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.

advantages and disadvantages, the average of both methods is taken for the final figures. Further information is available in the [Methodology Report](#).

11. Data Quality

Population estimates are created using a variety of administrative data sources. A brief outline of these sources, and how quality is assured, is detailed below. A more in-depth description on these processes is available in the population and migration [Quality Report](#).

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. Further details and analyses are available in the [Census 2011 Quality Assurance Report](#).

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.

During registrations, information provided is first checked by the informant before being finalised on the GRO's electronic system (RCMS). Appropriate validation checks are embedded within the RCMS to help the Registrar with this process. Statistics are extracted directly from RCMS and are subjected to further checks by the Vital Statistics team in NISRA's Demography & Methodology Branch, and again by the Population and Migration team when the relevant data are supplied to them.

Quality Assessment Reports are available online and contain further details on the quality of [birth](#) and [death](#) statistics.

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 cards⁷, 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; 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 doctor⁸.

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](#).

Medical card data are collated by the Business Service Organisation (BSO) and validation checks are undertaken by the staff involved. When the data are then sent to NISRA, further checks are carried out, including data cleansing and comparisons with previous years' data. When the medical card data are then 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.

⁷ In previous reports, medical card data was referred as "health card" data.

⁸ Migration definitions used by NISRA originate from the [United Nations definition](#) of a long-term migrant based on a 12 month residency rule.

Quality Assurance of Population and Migration Estimates

The resultant estimates are quality assured by checking the estimates against a number of sources:

<p>Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pupil statistics from the Department of Education Annual School Census;- Registrations of children with a family doctor and dentist;- Information from the Social Security register of child benefit;	<p>Migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Figures on the number of new National Insurance Numbers registered;- Figures from the Home Office Points Based System;- Figures from the Home Office on Asylum Claimants;
<p>Older Persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Registrations of pensioners with a family doctor;- Information from the Social Security register of older people claiming retirement pension, pension credit, winter fuel payment, attendance allowance, disability living allowance and other related benefits;	<p>Overall Population Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Changes in overall registrations with a family doctor- Figures on the number of domestic properties in Northern Ireland as recorded by the Rates Collection Agency.

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. UKSA are currently reassessing population estimates and a report is due later this year. Further information on the monitoring and assessment of statistics can be found on the [NISRA website](#).

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. 3 out of 5 persons who leave Northern Ireland to go abroad de-registered 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 purpose⁹.

⁹[UKSA Assessment Report - Statistics on Demography and Vital Events in Northern Ireland \(2011\)](#)

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.

NISRA

June 2015

Background Notes

1. The Northern Ireland mid-year 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 Her Majesty's Forces stationed here. Following international guidelines migration statistics relate only to long-term migrants (i.e. someone who changes their place of residence for one year or more (Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, United Nations, 1998)).
2. Population estimates at the Northern Ireland level are derived using the cohort-component method, which updates the latest Census estimates by 'ageing on' populations and adjusting for births, deaths and migration.
3. 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](#).
4. Sub-national population statistics published as part of this release include the 11 new Local Government Districts as well as estimates for the former 26 Local Government Districts, Parliamentary Constituencies, Education & Library Boards, Health & Social Care Trusts, and NUTS-III areas. The release also includes 2014 population estimates for Super Output Areas, Electoral Wards¹¹ and Neighbourhood Renewal Areas.
5. Detailed statistics on the population estimates can be found on [NISRA website](#).
6. An [infographic](#) has been released to highlight the key figures within the 2014 population estimates. Furthermore, an [interactive map](#) is available, along with further statistics on the [NINIS website](#).

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.

¹¹ Electoral Wards relate to the areas created in 1992 and not the new Electoral Wards.

7. Population estimates (2014) for [Scotland](#) were published by National Records Scotland (NRS) on 30 April 2015. Equivalent figures for [England and Wales](#) are planned for publication by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 25 June 2015. Population estimates (2014) for the [Republic of Ireland](#) were released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 26 August 2014, however these use a reference point of mid-April, rather than 30 June, as is used by all UK administrations.
8. NISRA is currently collaborating with ONS and NRS to produce a comparison document, aimed at reviewing and validating methodological and comparability differences of the population releases. This document will be published by ONS on completion.
9. Population estimates for mid-2015 are expected to be published in May/June 2016.
10. We welcome feedback from users on the content, format and relevance of this release. Please complete a short [survey](#) or send feedback directly to census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk.
11. Follow NISRA on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).
12. All media inquiries should be directed to the DFP Communications Office:
Telephone: 028 9016 3389
13. Further statistical information can be obtained from NISRA Customer Services:
Telephone: 028 9034 8160
Fax: 028 9034 8161
E-mail: census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk
Responsible Statistician: Brian Green

Annex A: Summary Tables

The following tables¹² are attached:

[Table A1: Northern Ireland mid-year population estimates, by sex and selected age groups, 2014](#)

[Table A2: Annual components of population change, Northern Ireland, 1998-2014](#)

[Table A3: Annual population estimates for Selected Age Groups, Northern Ireland, 2001-2014](#)

[Table A4: Detailed annual migration estimates, Northern Ireland, 2000-2014](#)

[Table A5: Population estimates for 11 new Local Government Districts: 2003, 2012 and 2014](#)

[Table A6: Population estimates for selected age groups, 11 new Local Government Districts, 2013](#)

[Table A7: Components of Population Change by Local Government Districts, 2013 2014](#)

[Table A8: Population estimates for Parliamentary Constituencies: 2003, 2012 and 2013](#)

[Table A9: Population estimates for selected age groups by Parliamentary Constituency, 2013](#)

¹² All figures in tables have been rounded to the nearest 100. Therefore counts may not add to totals due to rounding.

**Table A1: Northern Ireland mid-year population estimates, by sex
for selected age groups, 2014**

Age Group	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	64,200	61,600	125,800
5-9	62,600	59,300	121,900
10-14	57,500	54,400	111,900
15-19	62,700	59,300	122,000
20-24	61,700	59,900	121,500
25-29	61,500	62,800	124,400
30-34	60,200	63,200	123,400
35-39	56,000	59,500	115,500
40-44	61,300	64,400	125,600
45-49	65,000	67,700	132,800
50-54	62,400	64,100	126,500
55-59	54,100	54,900	109,000
60-64	46,900	47,400	94,300
65-69	42,400	45,600	88,000
70-74	33,400	37,500	70,900
75-79	24,300	29,900	54,200
80-84	15,600	22,900	38,400
85-89	7,800	14,600	22,400
90+	3,300	8,800	12,000
All Ages	902,700	937,800	1,840,500

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 1,505 Kb)

Table A2: Annual components of population change, Northern Ireland, 1998 to 2014

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 1998 to Mid 1999	1,677,800	23,400	15,500	7,900	-4,800	-1,900	1,679,000	1,200	0.1
Mid 1999 to Mid 2000	1,679,000	22,300	15,500	6,800	-2,200	-600	1,682,900	3,900	0.2
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

¹ Mid-year to mid-year.

² Other changes include changes in Her Majesty's Forces stationed in Northern Ireland.

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 1,506 Kb)

Table A3: Annual population estimates for selected age groups, Northern Ireland, 2001 to 2014

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

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Table A4: Detailed annual migration estimates, Northern Ireland, 2000 to 2014

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 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

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.

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Table A5: Population estimates for the 11 new Local Government Districts: 2004, 2013 and 2014

Local Government District	Population Estimates			Percentage change	
	2004	2013	2014	2013-14	2004-14
Antrim & Newtownabbey	131,100	139,500	140,000	0.3	6.8
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	180,800	203,800	205,700	1.0	13.8
Belfast	326,300	335,100	336,800	0.5	3.2
Causeway Coast & Glens	135,200	141,700	142,300	0.4	5.2
Derry & Strabane	145,000	148,600	149,200	0.4	2.9
Fermanagh & Omagh	107,900	114,400	115,000	0.5	6.6
Lisburn & Castlereagh	125,800	136,800	138,600	1.3	10.2
Mid & East Antrim	129,900	136,000	136,600	0.5	5.2
Mid Ulster	122,600	141,300	142,900	1.1	16.5
Newry, Mourne & Down	158,500	174,800	175,400	0.3	10.7
North Down & Ards	150,900	157,600	157,900	0.2	4.7
Northern Ireland	1,714,000	1,829,700	1,840,500	0.6	7.4

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Table A6: Population estimates for selected age groups for the 11 new Local Government Districts, 2014

Local Government District	All Ages	Age				As a proportion of all ages			
		0-15	16-64	65+	85+	0-15	16-64	65+	85+
Antrim & Newtownabbey	140,000	29,400	88,500	22,000	2,600	21.0	63.2	15.7	1.8
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	205,700	45,700	129,800	30,200	3,400	22.2	63.1	14.7	1.7
Belfast	336,800	66,200	221,500	49,200	7,000	19.6	65.8	14.6	2.1
Causeway Coast & Glens	142,300	28,400	90,100	23,800	2,700	20.0	63.3	16.7	1.9
Derry & Strabane	149,200	32,800	96,100	20,300	2,000	22.0	64.4	13.6	1.4
Fermanagh & Omagh	115,000	24,900	72,400	17,700	2,200	21.7	63.0	15.4	1.9
Lisburn & Castlereagh	138,600	27,700	87,800	23,100	2,700	20.0	63.3	16.7	1.9
Mid & East Antrim	136,600	26,300	86,000	24,400	2,900	19.2	62.9	17.8	2.1
Mid Ulster	142,900	33,000	90,800	19,100	2,200	23.1	63.5	13.4	1.6
Newry, Mourne & Down	175,400	39,600	110,600	25,200	3,000	22.6	63.1	14.4	1.7
North Down & Ards	157,900	29,800	97,200	30,900	3,800	18.9	61.6	19.6	2.4
Northern Ireland	1,840,500	383,800	1,170,800	285,900	34,400	20.9	63.6	15.5	1.9

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 846 Kb)

Table A7: Components of population change for the 11 new Local Government Districts, 2013 to 2014

Local Government District	Population at start of period	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Net Migration	Other Changes	Population at end of period	Population Change Number	Population Change %
Antrim & Newtownabbey	139,500	1,700	1,100	600	-400	200	140,000	400	0.3
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	203,800	2,900	1,500	1,400	800	-300	205,700	2,000	1.0
Belfast	335,100	4,700	2,900	1,800	-500	400	336,800	1,700	0.5
Causeway Coast & Glens	141,700	1,700	1,100	600	-100	100	142,300	600	0.4
Derry & Strabane	148,600	2,000	1,000	1,000	-700	200	149,200	600	0.4
Fermanagh & Omagh	114,400	1,500	900	500	200	0	115,000	600	0.5
Lisburn & Castlereagh	136,800	1,700	1,100	700	900	300	138,600	1,800	1.3
Mid & East Antrim	136,000	1,500	1,200	400	400	-200	136,600	600	0.5
Mid Ulster	141,300	2,100	900	1,200	500	-100	142,900	1,600	1.1
Newry, Mourne & Down	174,800	2,500	1,300	1,200	0	-700	175,400	600	0.3
North Down & Ards	157,600	1,700	1,400	300	400	-400	157,900	300	0.2
Northern Ireland	1,829,700	24,200	14,300	9,800	1,600	-600	1,840,500	10,800	0.6

[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 846 Kb)

Table A8: Population estimates for selected age groups, Parliamentary Constituencies, 2014

Parliamentary Constituency	All Ages	Persons				As a proportion of all ages			
		0-15	16-64	65+	85+	0-15	16-64	65+	85+
Belfast East	93,900	17,600	60,100	16,200	2,500	18.7	64.0	17.3	2.7
Belfast North	103,100	21,600	64,800	16,700	2,200	20.9	62.9	16.2	2.2
Belfast South	112,500	18,400	78,700	15,500	2,300	16.4	69.9	13.7	2.1
Belfast West	94,600	21,800	60,300	12,500	1,500	23.1	63.8	13.2	1.6
East Antrim	90,100	17,000	57,400	15,600	1,800	18.9	63.7	17.4	2.0
East Londonderry	100,300	20,000	63,700	16,500	1,800	20.0	63.5	16.5	1.8
Fermanagh & South Tyrone	105,500	23,200	66,300	15,900	1,900	22.0	62.9	15.1	1.8
Foyle	102,100	22,600	66,200	13,300	1,300	22.1	64.9	13.0	1.2
Lagan Valley	104,600	21,200	65,800	17,600	2,000	20.3	62.9	16.8	1.9
Mid Ulster	101,700	23,500	64,600	13,600	1,600	23.1	63.5	13.4	1.6
Newry & Armagh	116,000	26,800	72,900	16,200	1,800	23.1	62.9	14.0	1.5
North Antrim	110,200	22,200	69,100	18,900	2,300	20.1	62.7	17.1	2.1
North Down	90,100	16,800	55,000	18,300	2,400	18.6	61.0	20.4	2.7
South Antrim	100,700	22,000	63,800	15,000	1,500	21.9	63.3	14.9	1.5
South Down	110,500	24,800	69,400	16,200	1,900	22.4	62.9	14.7	1.7
Strangford	90,300	17,300	56,400	16,600	1,900	19.1	62.5	18.4	2.1
Upper Bann	122,100	26,900	77,600	17,600	2,000	22.0	63.6	14.4	1.6
West Tyrone	92,100	20,000	58,400	13,600	1,600	21.8	63.5	14.7	1.7
Northern Ireland	1,840,500	383,800	1,170,800	285,900	34,400	20.9	63.6	15.5	1.9

[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 1,507 Kb)

Table A9: Components of Population Change by Parliamentary Constituencies, 2013 to 2014

Parliamentary Constituency	Population at start of period	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Net Migration	Other Changes	Population at end of period	Population Change Number	Population Change %
Belfast East	93,100	1,300	1,000	300	500	0	93,900	900	0.9
Belfast North	102,500	1,400	1,000	400	200	0	103,100	600	0.6
Belfast South	112,200	1,400	800	500	-600	400	112,500	400	0.3
Belfast West	94,200	1,500	800	700	-300	100	94,600	500	0.5
East Antrim	90,000	900	700	200	-200	100	90,100	100	0.1
East Londonderry	100,000	1,200	700	400	-200	100	100,300	300	0.3
Fermanagh & South Tyrone	104,400	1,500	800	700	300	100	105,500	1,100	1.1
Foyle	101,600	1,500	700	800	-600	300	102,100	500	0.5
Lagan Valley	103,100	1,300	800	600	700	200	104,600	1,500	1.4
Mid Ulster	100,800	1,500	600	800	200	-100	101,700	900	0.9
Newry & Armagh	115,100	1,800	800	900	100	-100	116,000	900	0.8
North Antrim	109,500	1,300	900	400	500	-200	110,200	800	0.7
North Down	90,100	1,000	900	200	300	-400	90,100	0	0.0
South Antrim	100,400	1,300	700	600	-100	-100	100,700	400	0.4
South Down	110,400	1,500	800	700	-100	-600	110,500	0	0.0
Strangford	90,000	900	700	200	200	-100	90,300	300	0.3
Upper Bann	120,600	1,800	900	900	800	-200	122,100	1,500	1.2
West Tyrone	91,900	1,200	700	500	0	-200	92,100	200	0.2
Northern Ireland	1,829,700	24,200	14,300	9,800	1,600	-600	1,840,500	10,800	0.6

[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 4,148 Kb)

Annex B: Population Factsheets for 11 new Local Government Districts

[Antrim & Newtownabbey](#)

[Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon](#)

[Belfast](#)

[Causeway Coast & Glens](#)

[Derry & Strabane](#)

[Fermanagh & Dungannon](#)

[Lisburn & Castlereagh](#)

[Mid & East Antrim](#)

[Mid Ulster](#)

[Newry, Mourne & Down](#)

[North Down & Ards](#)

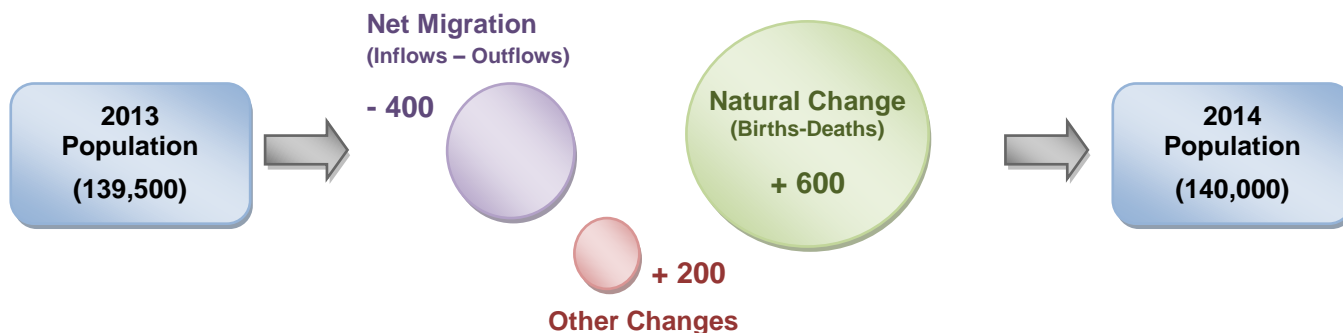
Note: Throughout the report figures have been presented in a rounded form to ease readability. For example population figures have been presented to the nearest 100 and percentage changes have been presented to one decimal place. However, all calculations have been undertaken on the basis of unrounded numbers which will, in some instances, give rise to apparent discrepancies.

Population Estimates (2014)

Antrim & Newtownabbey Local Government District



Components of Population Change, 2013 to 2014:



- Over the year 2013-14, the **population** increased by 400 people (0.3 per cent) to 140,000 (67,900 males, and 72,100 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 600 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net loss of 400 people due to migration, and an addition of 200 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 600 people (2.6 per cent) to 22,000. There was a decrease of 100 people in the **working age population** (0.2 per cent) to 88,500 people. The change in the number of **children** was negligible, staying at 29,400.

Population by age and sex

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2004	2013	2014	2013-2014		2004-2014	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	28,300	29,400	29,400	0	0.0	1,100	3.9
16-64	85,300	88,700	88,500	-100	-0.2	3,200	3.7
65 and over	17,400	21,400	22,000	600	2.6	4,600	26.4
65-84	15,800	18,900	19,400	500	2.6	3,700	23.3
85 and over	1,600	2,500	2,600	100	3.0	900	56.5
All Ages	131,100	139,500	140,000	400	0.3	8,900	6.8

Figures may not sum due to rounding

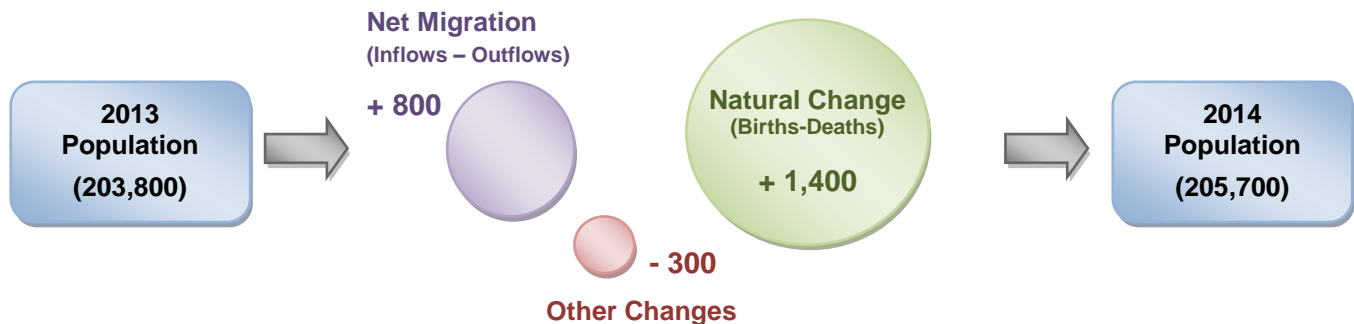
“Other Changes” may include changes in Her Majesty’s Forces and differences resulting from the methodology used to produce population statistics for areas within Northern Ireland (see [Methodology Report](#)).

Population Estimates (2014)

Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon Local Government District



Components of Population Change, 2013 to 2014:



- Over the year 2013-14, the **population** increased by 2,000 people (1.0 per cent) to 205,700 (101,900 males, and 103,900 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 1,400 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 800 people due to migration, and a loss of 300 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 800 people (2.6 per cent) to 30,200. There was an increase of 800 people in the **working age population** (0.6 per cent) to 129,800 people. The number of **children** increased by 400 people (1.0 per cent) to 45,700.

Population by age and sex

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2004	2013	2014	2013-2014		2004-2014	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	41,800	45,300	45,700	400	1.0	3,900	9.3
16-64	115,600	129,000	129,800	800	0.6	14,200	12.3
65 and over	23,400	29,500	30,200	800	2.6	6,800	29.2
65-84	21,100	26,200	26,800	700	2.5	5,800	27.3
85 and over	2,300	3,300	3,400	100	3.3	1,100	45.8
All Ages	180,800	203,800	205,700	2,000	1.0	24,900	13.8

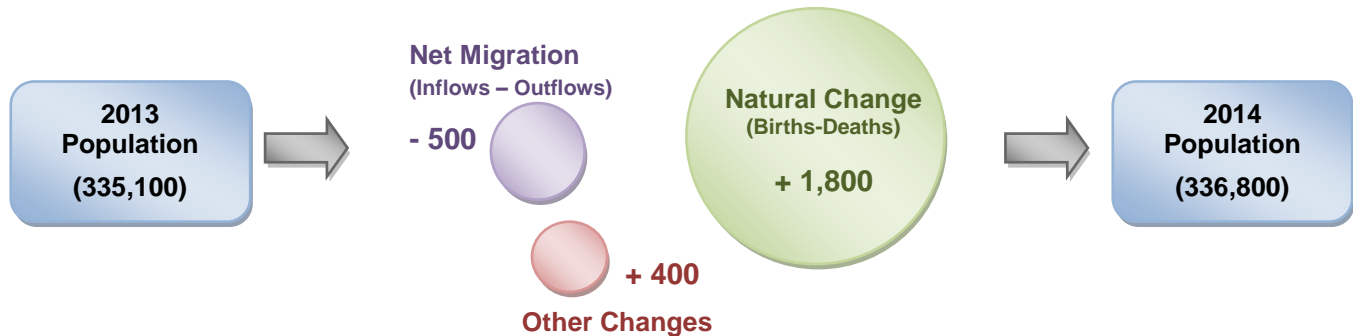
Figures may not sum due to rounding

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Population Estimates (2014) Belfast Local Government District



Components of Population Change, 2013 to 2014:



- Over the year 2013-14, the **population** increased by 1,700 people (0.5 per cent) to 336,800 (162,400 males, and 174,400 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 1,800 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net loss of 500 people due to migration, and an addition of 400 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 400 people (0.8 per cent) to 49,200. There was an increase of 900 people in the **working age population** (0.4 per cent) to 221,500 people. The number of **children** increased by 400 people (0.6 per cent) to 66,200.

Population by age and sex

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2004	2013	2014	2013-2014		2004-2014	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	68,400	65,800	66,200	400	0.6	-2,200	-3.2
16-64	209,400	220,600	221,500	900	0.4	12,100	5.8
65 and over	48,500	48,800	49,200	400	0.8	600	1.3
65-84	43,100	42,000	42,200	200	0.4	-1,000	-2.2
85 and over	5,400	6,800	7,000	200	3.3	1,600	29.4
All Ages	326,300	335,100	336,800	1,700	0.5	10,600	3.2

Figures may not sum due to rounding

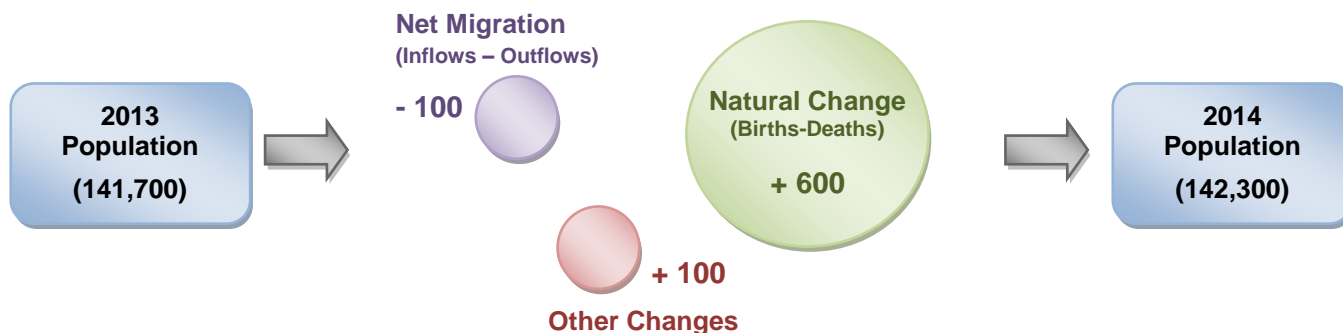
“Other Changes” may include changes in Her Majesty’s Forces and differences resulting from the methodology used to produce population statistics for areas within Northern Ireland (see [Methodology Report](#)).

Population Estimates (2014)

Causeway Coast & Glens Local Government District



Components of Population Change, 2013 to 2014:



- Over the year 2013-14, the **population** increased by 600 people (0.4 per cent) to 142,300 (70,400 males, and 71,900 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 600 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net loss of 100 people due to migration, and an addition of 100 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 700 people (3.0 per cent) to 23,800. Change was negligible in the number of the **working age population**, staying at 90,100 people. The number of **children** decreased by 100 people (0.4 per cent) to 28,400.

Population by age and sex

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2004	2013	2014	2013-2014		2004-2014	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	29,500	28,500	28,400	-100	-0.4	-1,100	-3.7
16-64	87,300	90,100	90,100	0	0.0	2,800	3.2
65 and over	18,400	23,100	23,800	700	3.0	5,400	29.6
65-84	16,400	20,500	21,100	600	2.8	4,600	28.2
85 and over	1,900	2,600	2,700	100	4.2	800	41.1
All Ages	135,200	141,700	142,300	600	0.4	7,100	5.2

Figures may not sum due to rounding

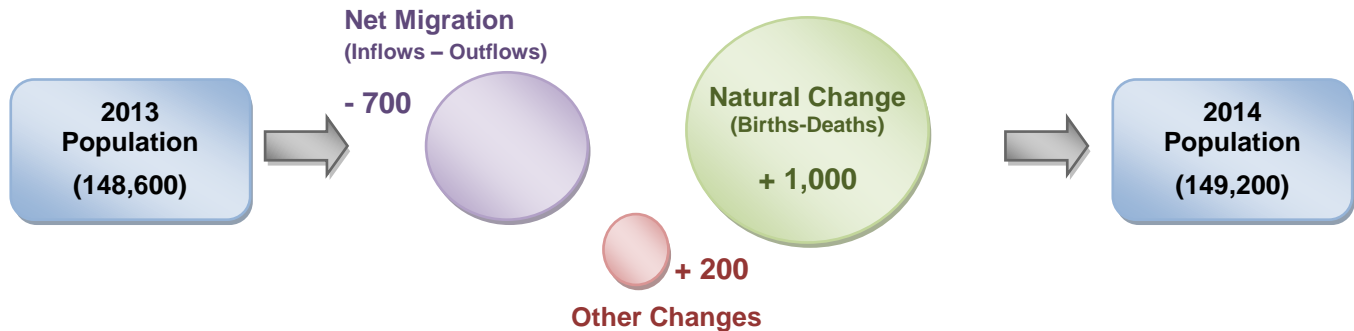
“Other Changes” may include changes in Her Majesty’s Forces and differences resulting from the methodology used to produce population statistics for areas within Northern Ireland (see [Methodology Report](#)).

Population Estimates (2014)

Derry & Strabane Local Government District



Components of Population Change, 2013 to 2014:



- Over the year 2013-14, the **population** increased by 600 people (0.4 per cent) to 149,200 (73,300 males, and 75,900 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 1,000 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net loss of 700 people due to migration, and an addition of 200 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 600 people (3.2 per cent) to 20,300. There was an increase of 100 people in the **working age population** (0.1 per cent) to 96,100 people. The number of **children** decreased by 100 people (0.4 per cent) to 32,800.

Population by age and sex

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2004	2013	2014	2013-2014		2004-2014	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	36,000	32,900	32,800	-100	-0.4	-3,200	-9.0
16-64	93,400	96,000	96,100	100	0.1	2,600	2.8
65 and over	15,600	19,700	20,300	600	3.2	4,700	30.3
65-84	14,300	17,800	18,300	500	3.1	4,000	28.2
85 and over	1,300	1,900	2,000	100	4.1	700	53.4
All Ages	145,000	148,600	149,200	600	0.4	4,200	2.9

Figures may not sum due to rounding

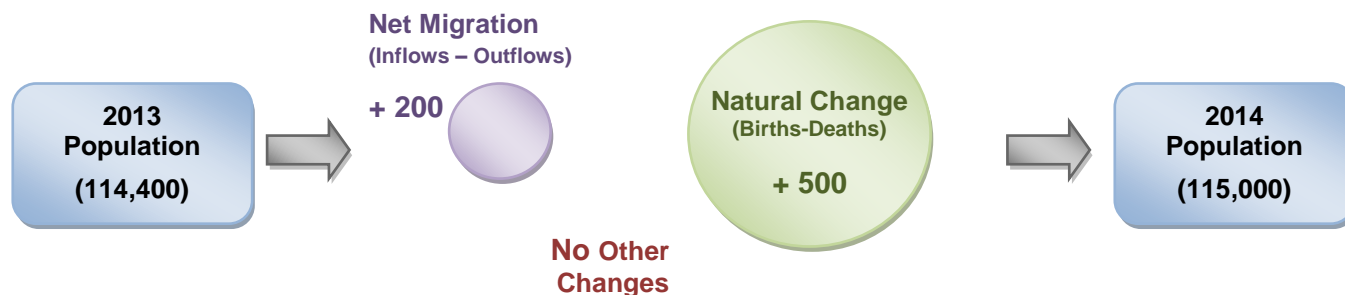
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Population Estimates (2014)

Fermanagh & Omagh Local Government District



Components of Population Change, 2013 to 2014:



- Over the year 2013-14, the **population** increased by 600 people (0.5 per cent) to 115,000 (57,600 males, and 57,400 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 500 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 200 people due to migration, and a negligible amount of change due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 500 people (2.8 per cent) to 17,700. There was an increase of 100 people in the **working age population** (0.2 per cent) to 72,400 people. The change in the number of **children** was negligible, staying at 24,900.

Population by age and sex

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2004	2013	2014	2013-2014		2004-2014	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	25,000	24,900	24,900	0	0.0	-100	-0.4
16-64	68,800	72,300	72,400	100	0.2	3,600	5.2
65 and over	14,100	17,200	17,700	500	2.8	3,600	25.4
65-84	12,500	15,100	15,500	400	2.9	3,000	24.1
85 and over	1,600	2,100	2,200	100	2.7	600	35.3
All Ages	107,900	114,400	115,000	600	0.5	7,100	6.6

Figures may not sum due to rounding

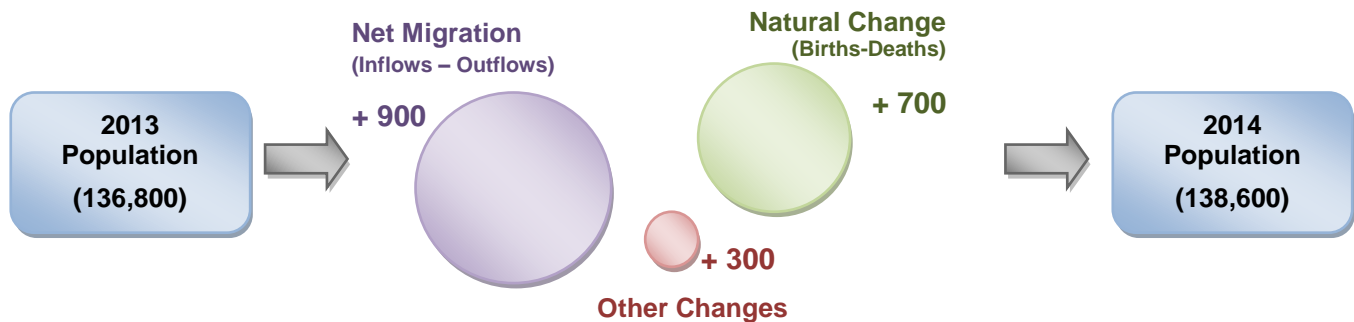
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Population Estimates (2014)

Lisburn & Castlereagh Local Government District



Components of Population Change, 2013 to 2014:



- Over the year 2013-14, the **population** increased by 1,800 people (1.3 per cent) to 138,600 (67,900 males, and 70,800 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 700 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 900 people due to migration, and an addition of 300 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 600 people (2.6 per cent) to 23,100. There was an increase of 1,000 people in the **working age population** (1.2 per cent) to 87,800 people. The number of **children** increased by 200 people (0.8 per cent) to 27,700.

Population by age and sex

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2004	2013	2014	2013-2014		2004-2014	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	26,900	27,500	27,700	200	0.8	800	3.0
16-64	81,200	86,800	87,800	1,000	1.2	6,600	8.1
65 and over	17,600	22,500	23,100	600	2.6	5,500	31.1
65-84	15,900	20,000	20,400	500	2.3	4,500	28.1
85 and over	1,700	2,600	2,700	100	4.9	1,000	58.8
All Ages	125,800	136,800	138,600	1,800	1.3	12,900	10.2

Figures may not sum due to rounding

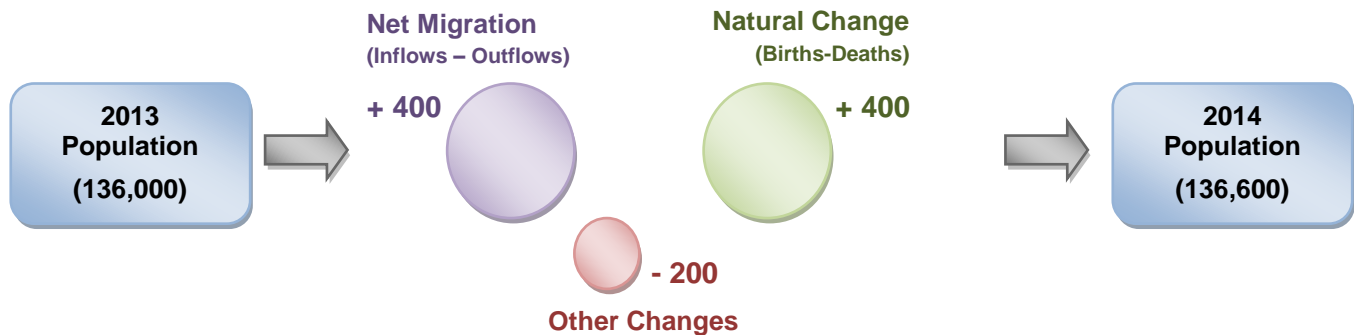
“Other Changes” may include changes in Her Majesty’s Forces and differences resulting from the methodology used to produce population statistics for areas within Northern Ireland (see [Methodology Report](#)).

Population Estimates (2014)

Mid & East Antrim Local Government District



Components of Population Change, 2013 to 2014:



- Over the year 2013-14, the **population** increased by 600 people (0.5 per cent) to 136,600 (66,700 males, and 69,900 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 400 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 400 people due to migration, and a loss of 200 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 600 people (2.4 per cent) to 24,400. There was an increase of 100 people in the **working age population** (0.1 per cent) to 86,000 people. The change in the number of **children** was negligible, staying at 26,300.

Population by age and sex

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2004	2013	2014	2013-2014		2004-2014	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	27,300	26,300	26,300	0	-0.1	-1,000	-3.6
16-64	83,500	85,900	86,000	100	0.1	2,500	3.0
65 and over	19,100	23,800	24,400	600	2.4	5,200	27.2
65-84	17,100	21,000	21,500	500	2.2	4,300	25.1
85 and over	2,000	2,800	2,900	100	3.9	900	45.2
All Ages	129,900	136,000	136,600	600	0.5	6,700	5.2

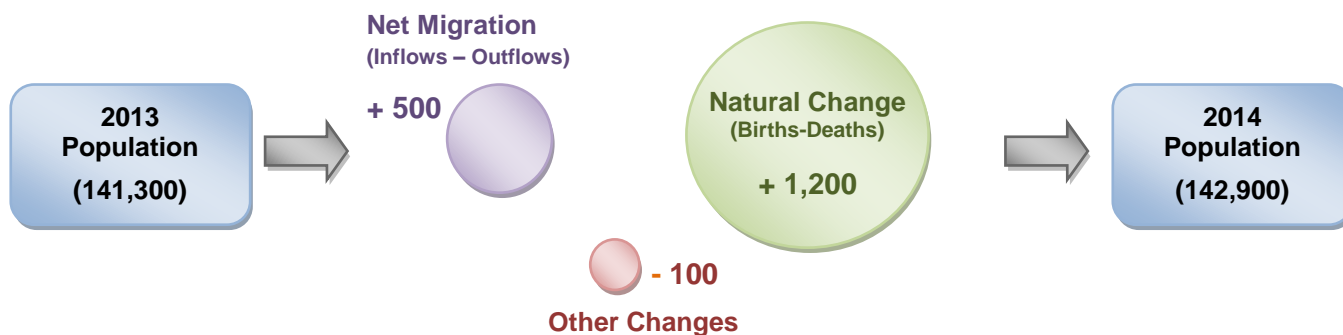
Figures may not sum due to rounding

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Population Estimates (2014) Mid Ulster Local Government District



Components of Population Change, 2013 to 2014:



- Over the year 2013-14, the **population** increased by 1,600 people (1.1 per cent) to 142,900 (71,600 males, and 71,300 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 100 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 400 people (2.4 per cent) to 19,100. There was an increase of 800 people in the **working age population** (0.9 per cent) to 90,800 people. The number of **children** increased by 300 people (1.0 per cent) to 33,000.

Population by age and sex

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2004	2013	2014	2013-2014		2004-2014	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	30,000	32,700	33,000	300	1.0	3,000	10.1
16-64	77,800	90,000	90,800	800	0.9	13,000	16.6
65 and over	14,800	18,700	19,100	400	2.4	4,300	28.9
65-84	13,400	16,500	16,900	400	2.2	3,500	26.3
85 and over	1,500	2,200	2,200	100	3.3	800	52.6
All Ages	122,600	141,300	142,900	1,600	1.1	20,300	16.5

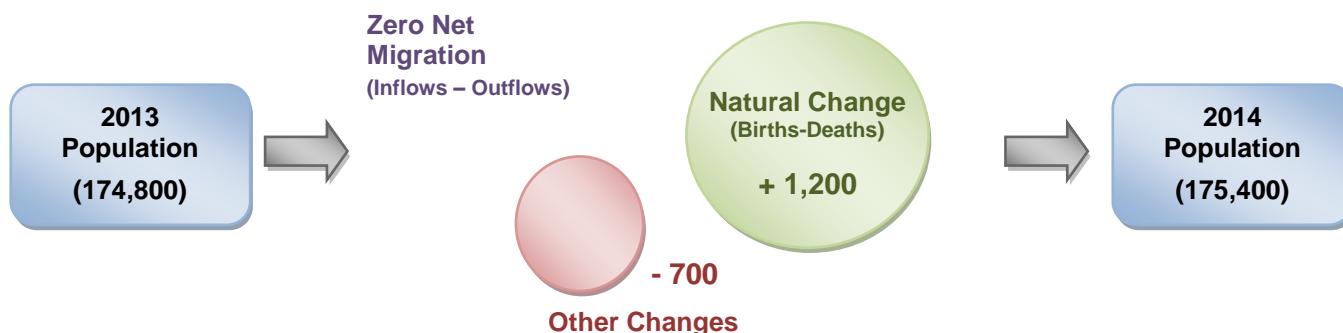
Figures may not sum due to rounding

“Other Changes” may include changes in Her Majesty’s Forces and differences resulting from the methodology used to produce population statistics for areas within Northern Ireland (see [Methodology Report](#)).

Population Estimates (2014) Newry Mourne & Down Local Government District



Components of Population Change, 2013 to 2014:



- Over the year 2013-14, the **population** increased by 600 people (0.3 per cent) to 175,400 (86,800 males, and 88,600 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 1,200 people (i.e. more births than deaths), negligible changes due to migration, and a loss of 700 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 700 people (2.7 per cent) to 25,200. There was a decrease of 200 people in the **working age population** (0.2 per cent) to 110,600 people. The number of **children** increased by 100 people (0.2 per cent) to 39,600.

Population by age and sex

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2004	2013	2014	2013-2014		2004-2014	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	38,800	39,500	39,600	100	0.2	800	2.0
16-64	100,100	110,800	110,600	-200	-0.2	10,500	10.5
65 and over	19,600	24,500	25,200	700	2.7	5,600	28.7
65-84	17,600	21,700	22,200	600	2.7	4,600	26.3
85 and over	2,000	2,900	3,000	100	2.9	1,000	49.5
All Ages	158,500	174,800	175,400	600	0.3	16,900	10.7

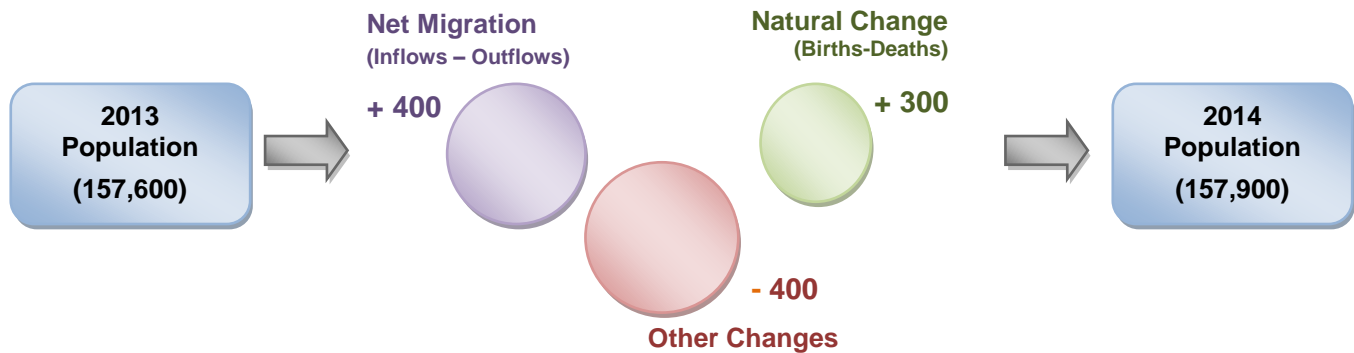
Figures may not sum due to rounding

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Population Estimates (2014) North Down & Ards Local Government District



Components of Population Change, 2013 to 2014:



- Over the year 2013-14, the **population** increased by 300 people (0.2 per cent) to 157,900 (76,300 males, and 81,600 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 300 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 400 people due to migration, and a loss of 400 people due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 1,000 people (3.3 per cent) to 30,900. There was a decrease of 700 people in the **working age population** (0.7 per cent) to 97,200 people. The change in the number of **children** was negligible, staying at 29,800.

Population by age and sex

Age	Mid-Year		Population Change				
	2004	2013	2014	2013-2014		2004-2014	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	29,300	29,800	29,800	0	0.0	500	1.6
16-64	98,000	97,900	97,200	-700	-0.7	-800	-0.8
65 and over	23,600	29,900	30,900	1,000	3.3	7,400	31.2
65-84	20,600	26,300	27,100	900	3.4	6,600	32.1
85 and over	3,000	3,700	3,800	100	3.2	800	25.4
All Ages	150,900	157,600	157,900	300	0.2	7,000	4.7

Figures may not sum due to rounding

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