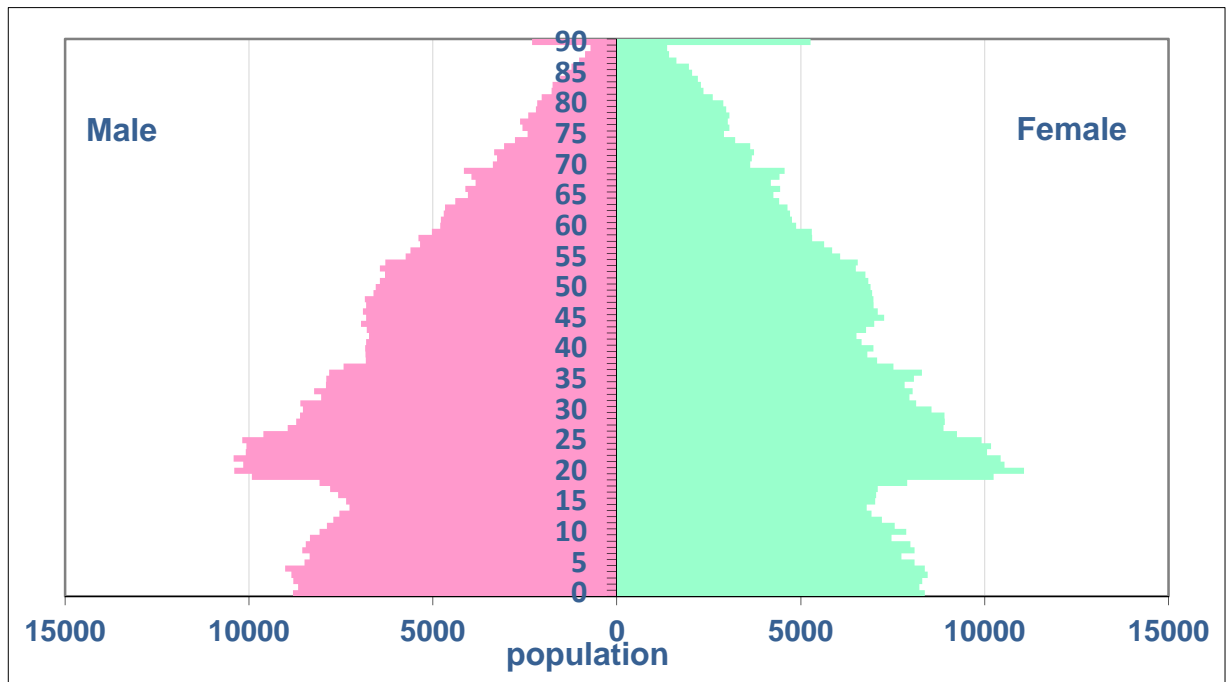


Mid-2016 Mid-year Population Estimates

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates that Birmingham's resident population was 1,124,600 in 2016. This is an increase of 103,726 (10.2%) since 2006 and 13,300 (1.2%) since 2015.

Age Structure

Figure 1: mid-2016 mid-year population estimates



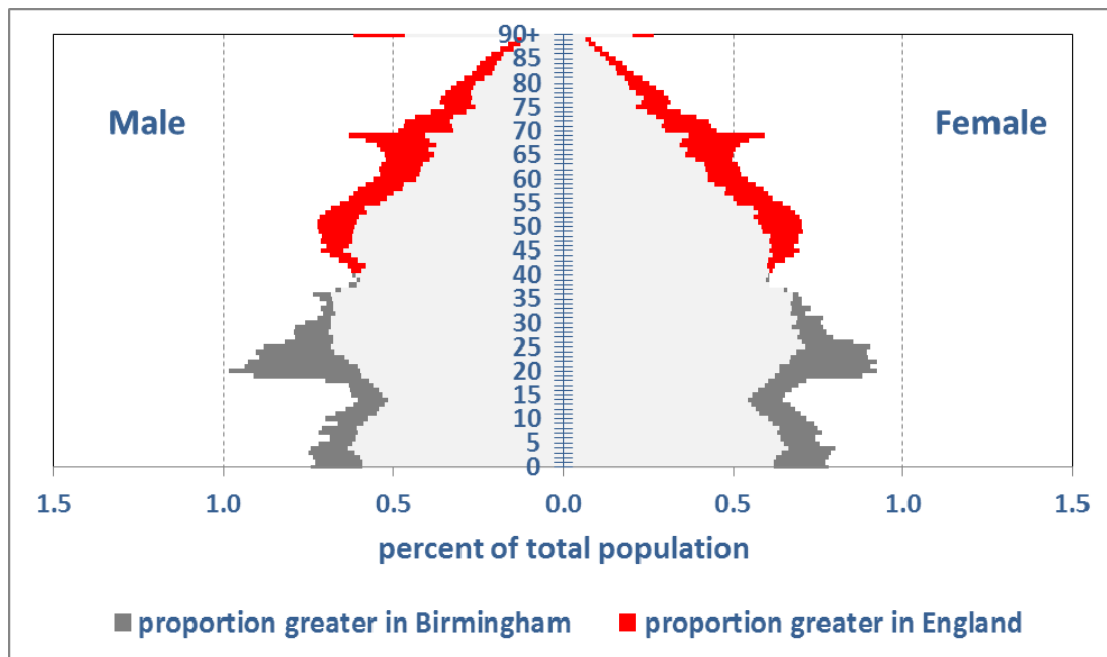
Source: ONS, mid-2016 population estimates, Crown Copyright 2017

Figure 1 is an age pyramid of Birmingham's population. Each line in the pyramid represents a single year of age in the population. The size and make-up of the population is determined by births, deaths and migration that have taken place in previous years.

Some key points from the pyramid are:

- It shows that there are fewer people in the older age groups than in the younger, illustrating Birmingham's young age structure.
- It also shows differences between the sexes.
- There are more males than females in the younger age groups up to 18. There are generally more females than males in the other age groups.
- The difference between the number of males and females is most marked in the oldest age groups, reflecting greater female longevity.
- The bulge around the early 20's is due largely to students coming to the city's Universities and is also influenced by international migration.
- The narrowing around the age of 14 reflects declining births around the turn of the Century, where births were below 15,000.
- The broadening of the base is due to high numbers of births in recent years.

Figure 2: 2016 mid-year population estimate: Birmingham and England age pyramid



Source: ONS, mid-2016 population estimates, Crown Copyright 2017

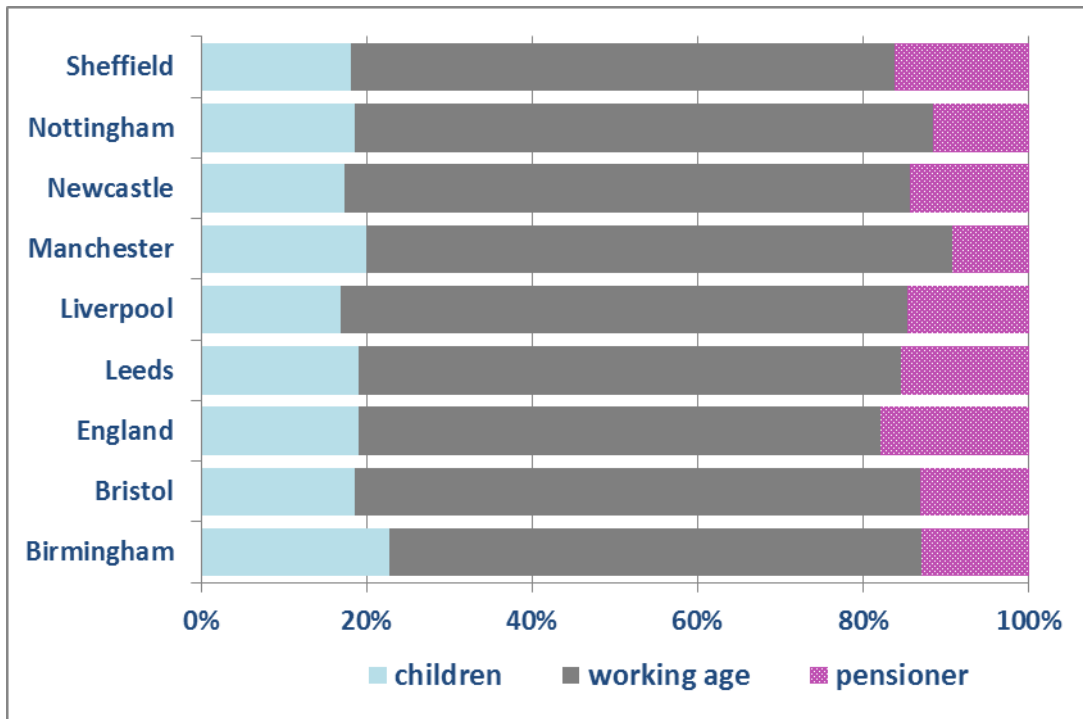
The pyramid in figure 2 confirms that Birmingham has a youthful age profile. Compared with England, Birmingham has more people in the younger ages and less in the older age groups. Table 1 shows a regional and national comparison for broad age groups. The proportion of children in Birmingham is markedly higher than in the region (19.5%) and England (19.1%). At 13.0% Birmingham has a relatively small proportion of pensioners compared with the regional (18.3%) and national (17.9%) averages.

	England		West Midlands Region		Birmingham	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	Percent
Children (0-15)	10,529,100	19.1	1,134,000	19.5	256,600	22.8
Working age (16-64)	34,856,100	63.1	3,605,600	62.2	722,300	64.2
Pensioners (65+)	9,882,800	17.9	1,061,200	18.3	145,700	13.0
All	55,268,100	100.0	5,800,734	100.0	1,124,600	100.0

Source: ONS, 2016 population estimates, Crown Copyright 2017

Figure 3 shows Birmingham age structure compared with other core cities, Birmingham (22.8%) has the greatest proportion of children, Liverpool (17.0%) the least. The only other English core city above the national average is Manchester (20.1%). At 64.2% Birmingham ranked bottom for the proportion of working age population. Manchester was ranked top with 70.7%. All core cities were below England average for the proportion of pensioners, Sheffield (16.1%) ranked highest of the core cities and the Manchester (9.3%) the lowest.

Figure 3: mid 2016 age by broad groups – Core cities

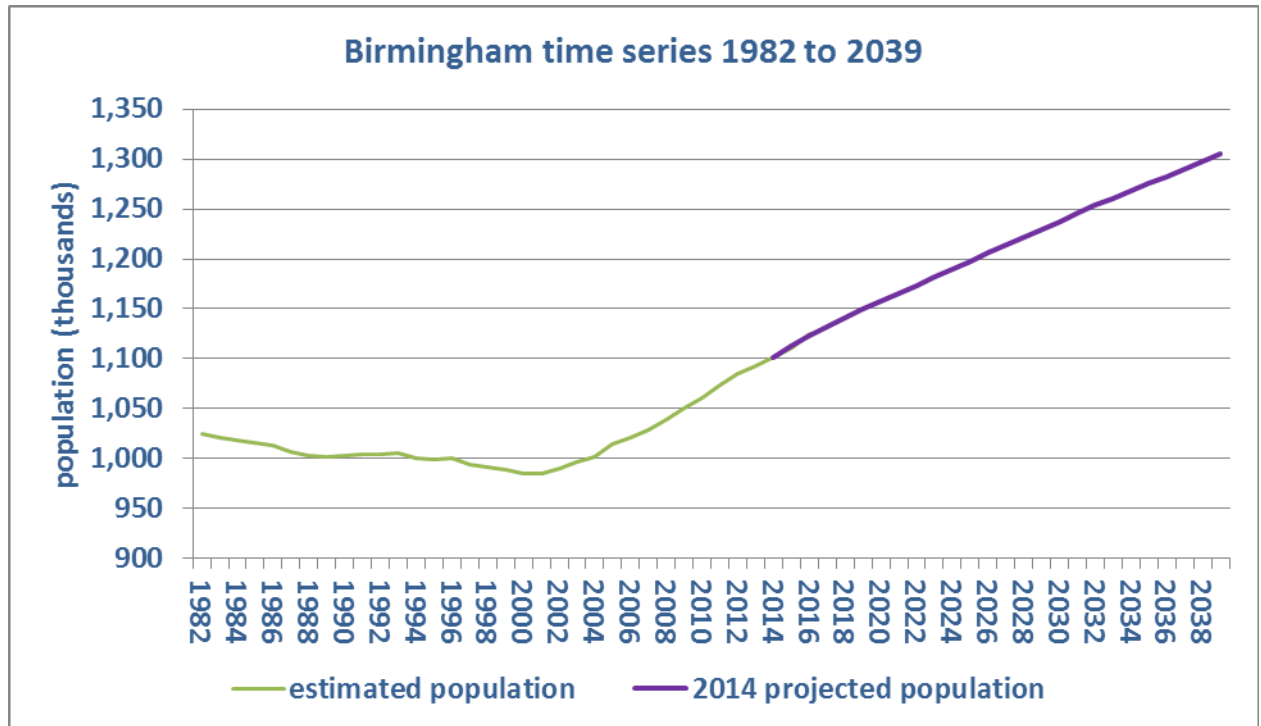


Working age = 16-64 years

Source: ONS, mid-year population estimates, 2002-2010 are revised estimates based on the 2011 Census, issued May 2013. Crown Copyright 2017

Population Change

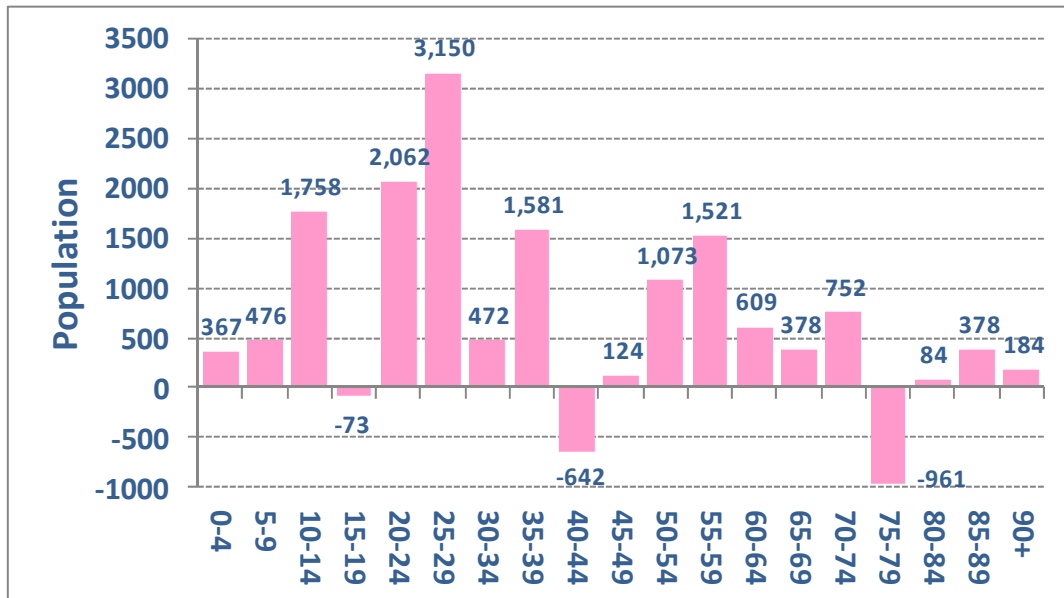
Figure 4: Mid-year population estimates, Birmingham, 1982 - 2039



Source: ONS, mid-year population estimates, 2002-2010 are revised estimates based on the 2011 Census, issued May 2013. Crown Copyright 2017

Figure 4 shows that Birmingham's population was generally reducing between 1982 and 2001, continuing a trend of reduction since the 1960's. The population fell below a million in 1995. The 2016 mid-year estimate points to a population increase of around 50,300 (4.7%) since 2011. This is an average rate of increase of +0.94% per year. The 2014 population projections point to an average population increase of 0.8% during the ten years to 2020. This is the same rate of growth seen between 2001 and 2010. The previous decades saw a decline in population, -0.2% during the nineties and -0.4% during the eighties. The increase in Birmingham's population since the turn of the century is largely due to natural change, (more births than deaths,) although the trend of losing Birmingham residents to surrounding areas continues, there was also a significant increase in international migration. If recent trends continue the population of Birmingham is projected to grow to 1,245,700 by 2031, an increase of 16% (170,400) since 2011.

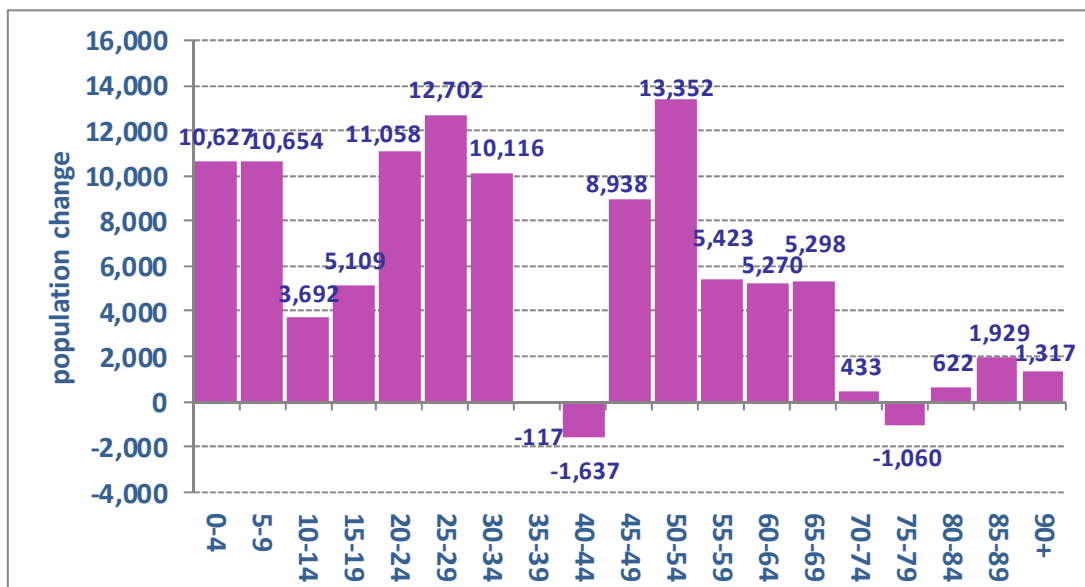
Figure 5: Birmingham population change 2015-2016



Source: ONS, population estimates 2016, crown copyright 2017

Figure 5 shows population change 2015-2016 by five-year age groups, overall the population increased by 13,300 (1.2%). Growth is strongest within the younger age groups. The largest increase was among people in their twenties, there were also large increases in numbers of children aged 10-14 and people in their late thirties and late fifties. There was a notable decrease of almost 1,000 pensioners in their late seventies, and also decreases for those in their early forties and those aged 15-19.

Figure 6: Birmingham population change 2006-2016



Source: ONS, population estimates, crown copyright 2017

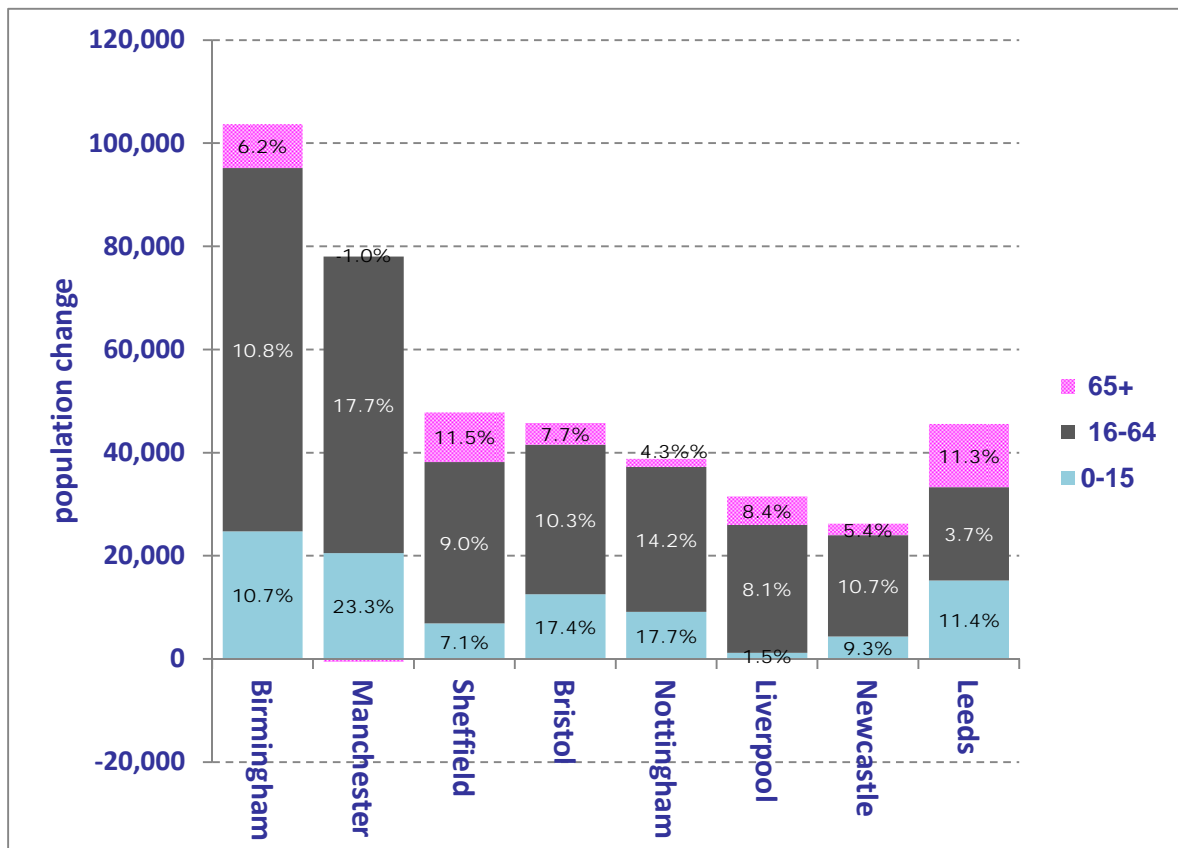
Figure 6 shows the population change in Birmingham over the last 10 years. Overall the population increased by 103,800 (10.2%). The largest increase was for those in

their early fifties, followed by people in their late and early twenties. The largest decline was among 40 – 44 year olds.

Figure 7 shows Birmingham growth over the past decade by broad age group compared with other core cities. Birmingham has greatest numerical growth, not surprising given that it is the largest Local Authority. However, Manchester is the fourth largest core city, but growth was greater than larger core cities Leeds and Sheffield.

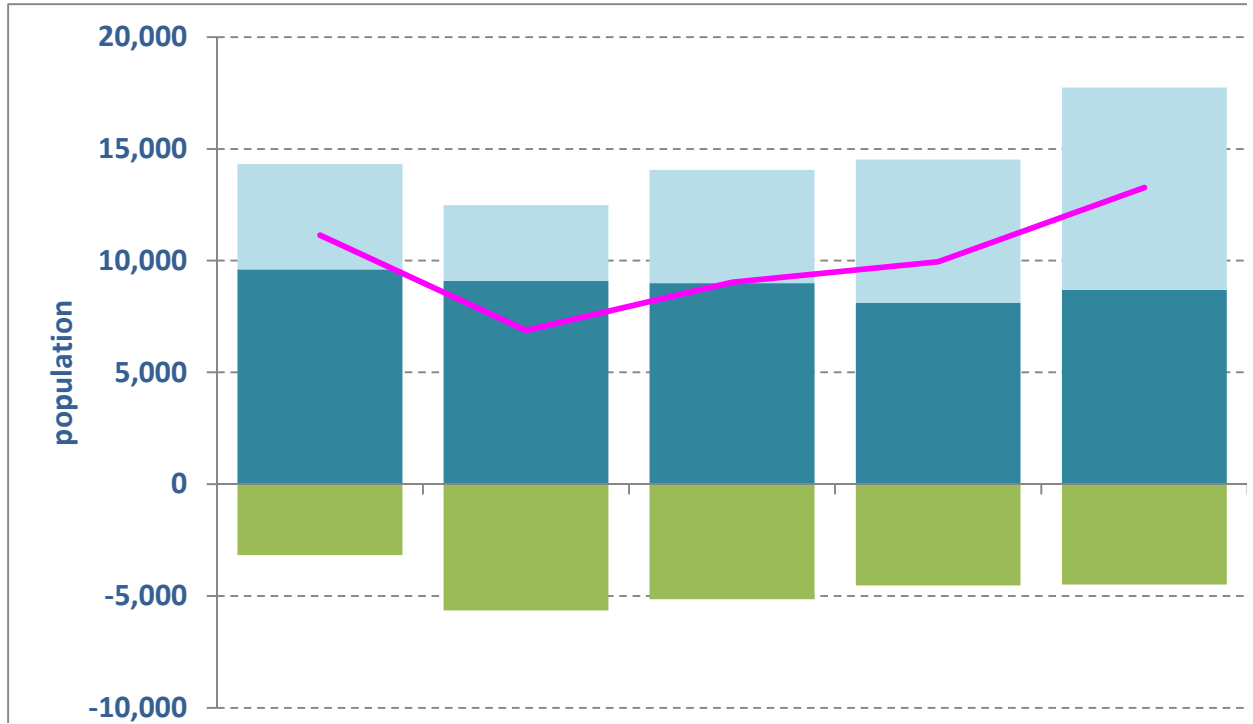
Although growth in Birmingham’s (10.7%) child population is well above the national average (7.4%), it was modest compared with the core city average of 12.3%. Percentage growth in child populations for Manchester (23.3%), Nottingham (17.7%) and Bristol (17.4%) were significantly greater than Birmingham’s. The working age population in Birmingham has increased by 70,500 (10.8%) over the last decade, the greatest percentage growth was seen in Manchester (17.7%) and Nottingham (14.2%), the core city average was 10.6%. The increase in the number of pensioners in Birmingham (6.2%) is below the core city average (8.4%). All core cities were significantly below England (22.7%) pensioner growth average. The greatest increases were in Sheffield (11.5%) and Leeds (11.3%), but even there, growth was half that in England. Manchester was the only core city to see a decline in the number of pensioners.

Figure 7: Population change 2006 to 2016 - Selected areas



Source: ONS, population estimate, crown copyright 2017

Figure 8: Components of population change



Source: ONS, population estimates, crown copyright 2017

Table 2: Components of change in Birmingham's population 2011-2016

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011
start	end	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016
start population		1,074,283	1,085,417	1,092,330	1,101,360	1,111,307	-
Natural change	births	17,636	17,533	17,231	16,829	17,163	86,392
	deaths	8,028	8,436	8,235	8,718	8,466	41,883
	<i>net</i>	<i>9,608</i>	<i>9,097</i>	<i>8,996</i>	<i>8,111</i>	<i>8,697</i>	<i>44,509</i>
Internal migration	in	42,338	40,845	42,502	42,891	43,275	211,851
	out	45,503	46,487	47,639	474,420	47,764	661,813
	<i>net</i>	<i>-3,165</i>	<i>-5,642</i>	<i>-5,137</i>	<i>-4,529</i>	<i>-4,489</i>	<i>-22,962</i>
International migration	in	11,710	12,001	13,708	14,783	15,409	67,611
	out	7,002	8,623	8,637	8,372	6,364	38,998
	<i>net</i>	<i>4,708</i>	<i>3,378</i>	<i>5,070</i>	<i>6,411</i>	<i>9,045</i>	<i>28,612</i>
other changes		17	80	101	-46	9	161
End population		1,085,417	1,092,300	1,101,360	1,111,307	1,124,569	-

Source: ONS, mid-year population estimate, estimates for 2002 – 2010 are revised estimates based on the 2011 Census published May 2013

Figure 8 shows the components of population change in Birmingham since 2011. In all years, natural change and international migration has added to the population. More people leave Birmingham than come to live in Birmingham from other parts of the UK. The most popular destinations for Birmingham former residents are Sandwell, Solihull and Walsall. This continues a longstanding trend. Table 2 provides a more detailed breakdown, it shows that international migration has increased significantly over the last 3 years while internal net outmigration has declined. Births are not as high as they were in 2011 but significantly higher than they were at the turn of the century.

Appendix 1

How are Population estimates calculated?

The basis for population statistics is the Census, which is carried out every 10 years. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces population estimates annually during the period between Censuses. Estimates are produced for each local authority. They show the composition of the population by age and sex. They relate to the position at the end of June, and so are termed Mid-Year. The Mid-2014 estimates were published in June 2015 and revisions to 2002-2010 were issued in May 2013.

The resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. However, short-term residents are not included. A student is counted as resident at their term-time address.

The population estimates are produced by the 'cohort component' method. This takes the population at the previous mid-year, and adds a year to the age of each resident. The new population is estimated by:

- Adding births during the year
- Subtracting the number of residents who died during the year
- Adding in-migrants into the area and deducting out-migrants

Data on births and deaths are basically reliable. There is no system for recording migration. Migration within the UK is estimated using data from registrations with NHS General Practitioners. It is believed that some groups, such as young men, are likely to delay re-registering after a change of address. This may affect university cities, where students may remain on a GP's register after leaving the area. Data on international migration is calculated using the International Passenger Survey (ISP). These estimates are supplemented by administration sources. Migration statistics are the least reliable component of population estimates.

Appendix 2

Table 2: 2016 Mid-year population estimate: usual resident population by five-year age group - Birmingham

All people	number			Percent of total	
	Total	Males	Females	males	females
	1,124,600	556,300	568,200	49.5	50.5
0 to 4	85,800	44,100	41,700	3.9	3.7
5 to 9	81,600	42,200	39,400	3.8	3.5
10 to 14	74,800	38,500	36,300	3.4	3.2
15 to 19	80,000	40,700	39,300	3.6	3.5
20 to 24	103,400	51,100	52,300	4.5	4.7
25 to 29	91,900	46,100	45,900	4.1	4.1
30 to 34	81,800	41,300	40,500	3.7	3.6
35 to 39	74,600	36,800	37,800	3.3	3.4
40 to 44	68,000	34,100	33,900	3.0	3.0
45 to 49	69,200	34,000	35,300	3.0	3.1
50 to 54	65,600	32,000	33,500	2.8	3.0
55 to 59	55,300	27,100	28,200	2.4	2.5
60 to 64	46,800	23,400	23,400	2.1	2.1
65 to 69	42,000	20,100	21,900	1.8	1.9
70 to 74	33,700	15,800	17,900	1.4	1.6
75 to 79	27,200	12,200	15,000	1.1	1.3
80 to 84	21,600	9,300	12,400	0.8	1.1
85 to 89	13,700	5,200	8,400	0.5	0.7
90+	7,600	2,300	5,300	0.2	0.5
Broad age groups					
0-15	256,600	132,100	124,400	23.7	21.9
16-64	722,300	359,300	363,000	64.6	63.9
65+	145,700	65,000	80,800	11.7	14.2
ALL PEOPLE	1,124,600	556,300	568,200	100.0	100.0

Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: ONS, 2016 mid-year population estimates, Crown Copyright 2017

Appendix 3

Birmingham population projection - 2014 to 2039

thousands

AGE GROUP	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
0-4	84.9	85.3	85.6	85.3	85.4	85.8	86.7	87.5	88.1	88.5	88.9	89.2	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.4	89.5	89.6	89.9	90.2	90.6	91.1	91.6	92.2	92.8
5-9	80.4	81.1	81.7	83.1	83.8	84.0	84.2	84.4	84.0	84.0	84.4	85.3	86.0	86.5	87.0	87.3	87.6	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.8	87.9	88.2	88.5
10-14	72.1	73.0	74.5	76.2	78.1	79.8	80.5	81.2	82.6	83.2	83.4	83.6	83.7	83.3	83.3	83.7	84.5	85.2	85.7	86.1	86.5	86.7	86.8	86.9	86.8	86.8
15-19	79.3	80.1	79.6	78.4	77.9	77.7	78.4	79.7	81.5	83.5	85.3	86.3	87.1	88.7	89.2	89.6	89.9	90.0	89.4	89.3	89.7	90.5	91.2	91.8	92.2	92.5
20-24	99.8	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.8	102.6	102.1	100.7	99.0	98.2	98.0	98.9	100.7	102.9	105.4	107.5	109.0	110.3	112.1	112.7	112.9	112.8	112.6	112.0	112.1	112.6
25-29	87.4	89.1	91.9	94.1	95.4	96.6	96.8	96.3	96.1	95.9	95.4	94.7	93.5	91.9	91.1	90.9	91.5	93.0	95.1	97.4	99.3	100.7	102.0	103.5	104.1	104.2
30-34	81.6	81.6	81.7	82.4	83.0	84.0	85.2	87.3	89.0	89.9	90.8	90.8	90.1	89.8	89.5	88.9	88.2	87.0	85.5	84.7	84.5	85.1	86.5	88.4	90.6	92.4
35-39	71.1	73.1	74.5	75.7	77.2	77.4	77.2	77.3	77.8	78.3	79.2	80.2	82.1	83.6	84.4	85.1	85.0	84.4	84.0	83.6	83.0	82.3	81.2	79.7	79.0	78.8
40-44	70.0	68.8	67.9	67.0	66.5	67.3	69.1	70.3	71.5	72.9	73.1	73.0	73.2	73.6	74.1	75.0	75.9	77.6	79.0	79.6	80.3	80.2	79.5	79.1	78.7	78.1
45-49	69.0	69.2	69.3	69.0	68.3	67.1	65.9	64.8	63.8	63.3	64.0	65.7	66.9	68.1	69.5	69.7	69.6	69.8	70.2	70.7	71.6	72.4	74.0	75.3	75.9	76.5
50-54	63.2	64.6	65.6	65.9	66.2	66.4	66.6	66.6	66.3	65.6	64.4	63.2	62.1	61.1	60.6	61.3	62.9	64.1	65.3	66.6	66.9	66.8	67.0	67.4	67.9	68.7
55-59	52.6	53.8	55.4	57.2	58.8	60.2	61.5	62.6	62.8	63.1	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.2	62.5	61.4	60.2	59.2	58.2	57.7	58.3	59.9	61.0	62.2	63.5	63.8
60-64	46.1	46.3	46.8	47.5	48.2	49.1	50.2	51.7	53.5	54.9	56.3	57.6	58.6	58.9	59.2	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.3	58.7	57.6	56.5	55.5	54.5	54.1	54.7
65-69	40.9	41.6	42.1	41.4	41.5	41.9	42.1	42.6	43.3	44.0	44.8	45.9	47.3	49.0	50.4	51.7	52.9	53.8	54.1	54.4	54.7	54.8	54.8	54.7	54.1	53.1
70-74	32.6	33.0	33.8	35.7	36.5	36.7	37.4	37.9	37.2	37.3	37.8	38.0	38.5	39.1	39.8	40.6	41.7	43.0	44.5	45.8	47.1	48.2	49.1	49.4	49.8	50.0
75-79	28.4	28.1	27.3	27.2	27.5	28.1	28.5	29.4	31.1	31.9	32.1	32.8	33.3	32.8	32.9	33.3	33.6	34.0	34.7	35.3	36.1	37.1	38.3	39.7	41.0	42.1
80-84	21.6	21.6	21.8	21.9	22.2	22.5	22.5	22.0	22.0	22.4	23.0	23.5	24.2	25.8	26.5	26.8	27.4	27.9	27.5	27.7	28.0	28.3	28.7	29.3	29.9	30.7
85-89	13.0	13.3	13.6	13.8	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.9	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.6	16.0	16.6	17.1	17.6	18.9	19.6	19.9	20.4	20.7	20.5	20.7	21.0
90+	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.5	13.2	13.8	14.4	14.8	15.9	16.7	17.3
All ages	1,101.4	1,112.6	1,122.5	1,131.8	1,141.0	1,149.5	1,157.7	1,165.5	1,173.4	1,181.5	1,189.6	1,197.7	1,205.8	1,214.0	1,221.9	1,229.9	1,237.8	1,245.7	1,253.3	1,260.8	1,268.1	1,275.4	1,282.7	1,290.1	1,297.4	1,304.7

Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2017