

Statistical Report – Small Area Population Estimates 2012



9.30 am – Thursday 27 March 2014

15 May 2014: This report has been updated, further detail is available [here](#).

Key Points

- NISRA has produced population estimates for Small Areas, Super Output Areas, Wards, Parliamentary Constituencies and the new 11 Local Government Districts in Northern Ireland, covering the period 2001 to 2012.
- The population has shown less change in the centre of urban areas, with the majority of large population growth in the suburban areas on the outskirts of towns and cities, most notably in areas within commuter distance from Belfast City Centre.
- Parliamentary Constituencies with large population growth in the last decade – Upper Bann and Mid Ulster – continued to grow in the year up to mid-2012, but at a slower rate.
- Among the new 11 Local Government Districts (LGD2014), Mid Ulster showed the largest population increase between 2002 and 2012.

Executive Summary

1. NISRA has produced population estimates for mid-2011 and mid-2012 for Small Areas, Super Output Areas, Wards, Parliamentary Constituencies and the new 11 Local Government Districts (LGD2014) in Northern Ireland. Previous estimates for 2001-2010 have also been revised in light of the 2011 Census results.
2. Between mid-2002 and mid-2012, the number of people living in Northern Ireland is estimated to have increased by 126,000 or 7.4%, from 1.698 million in 2002 to 1.824 million in 2012.
3. The population has shown less change in the centre of urban areas with the majority of large population growth in the suburban areas on the outskirts of towns and cities.
4. Importantly, areas within commuter distance from Belfast City Centre, often with good road or train networks, have demonstrated largest population growth. Similarly, areas on the outskirts of Derry Urban Area have also increased significantly in population size.
5. The areas that showed the largest decline in population include those with large defence establishments in 2002, and areas with high levels of deprivation.
6. Parliamentary Constituencies with large population growth in the last decade –Upper Bann and Mid Ulster – continued to grow in the year up to mid-2012, but at a slower rate. In contrast, the population of Belfast North and Belfast West Parliamentary Constituencies fell by around 1% in the last 10 years.
7. Among the new 11 Local Government Districts (LGD2014), Mid Ulster showed the largest population increase of nearly 17% between 2002 and 2012.
8. More detailed analysis and figures are attached.

Introduction

The importance of providing the most accurate population estimates for small geographical areas is significant: these estimates are often used, for example, to aid government decisions on such issues as planning and funding services. They are also needed to create rates (per 1,000 population) for other statistics, allowing comparisons across the UK and other countries.

Revising the population estimates for small areas over the last decade gives an opportunity to improve the methodology used in light of any new information, geographical changes, etc. It also allows for consistency of data from the 2001 Census onwards at all geographical levels within Northern Ireland.

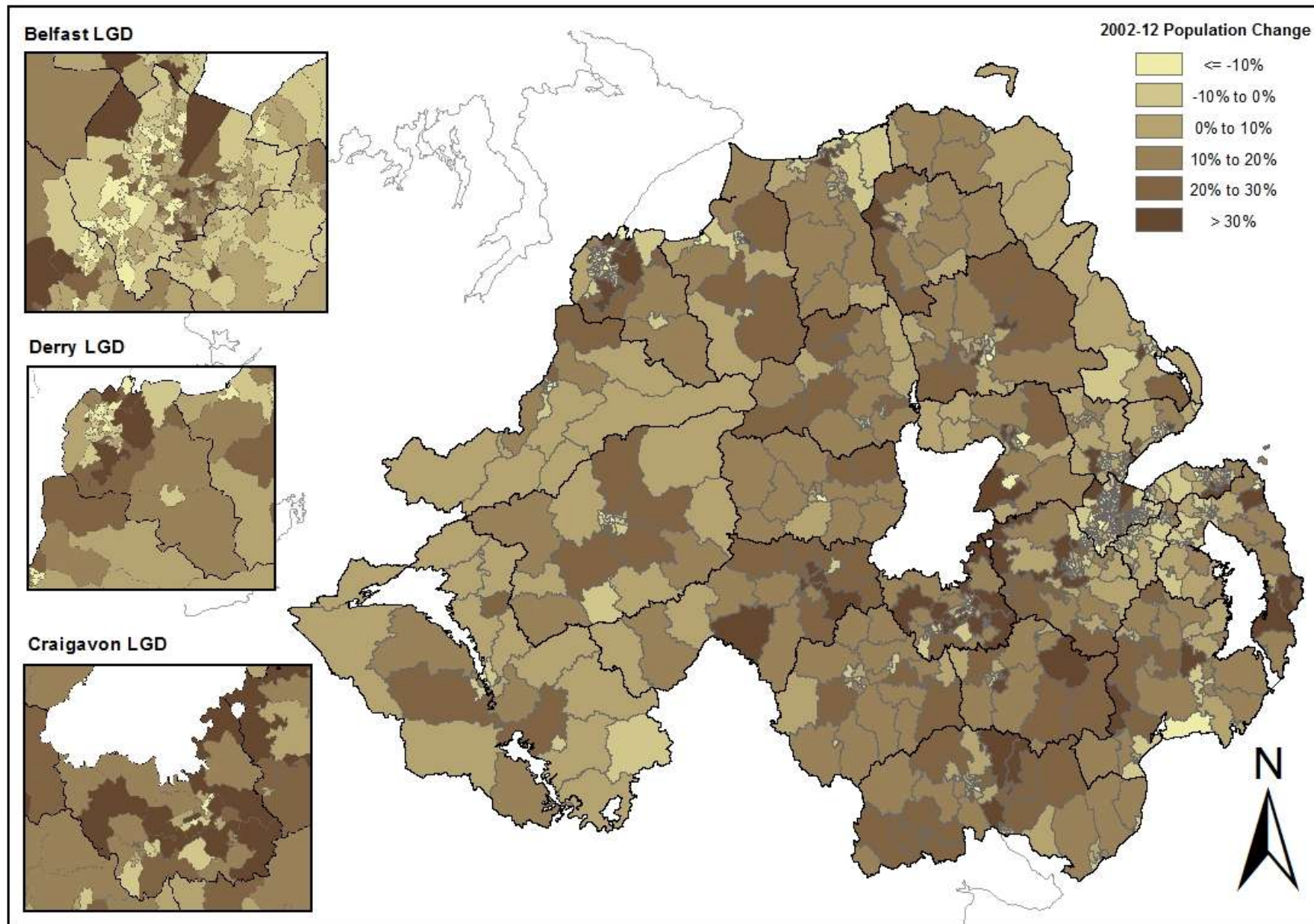
Revised population estimates for Northern Ireland were published on 30 April 2013, followed by revised estimates for current Local Government Districts on 26 June 2013. This report follows on from these publications, providing analysis of both revised (2001-2010) and new (2011-2012) population estimates for Super Output Areas (SOAs) and Parliamentary Constituencies. In addition, population estimates for the newly formed 11 Local Government Districts (LGD2014s) for 2001-2012 are also provided. Annex A provides detail of the methodology and impact of revision.

Between mid-2002 and mid-2012, the number of people living in Northern Ireland is estimated to have increased by 125,500 people (7.4%), with a further increase of 9,300 people (0.5%) between mid-2011 and mid-2012. The population of Northern Ireland at 30 June 2012 is estimated to be 1.824 million people.

Super Output Areas

- The population by Super Output Areas (SOAs) is the main element of this release. In general, over the period 2002 to 2012, the population has shown less change in the centre of urban areas with the majority of large population growth in the suburban areas on the outskirts of towns and cities.
- Areas at commuter distance from Belfast City Centre, often with good road or train networks, have increased in population size. Similarly, areas on the outskirts of Derry Urban Area have also increased significantly in population size. Map 1 shows the percentage population change by Super Output Area between 2002 and 2012.

Map 1: Percentage change in total population by Super Output Area (2002 to 2012)



[Download Map](#) (JPEG Format - 552Kb)

- The largest increases between 2002 and 2012 have been seen in Derryagh_1 (+285%) and Mallusk_2 (+119%), both on the outskirts of Belfast. Other Super Output Areas with a population increase in excess of 90% are Springfarm_1 (+98%) in Antrim LGD, Kilwaughter_1 in Larne LGD and Enagh_2 in Derry LGD (both +94%). These areas have seen considerable domestic housing development.
- Several of the Super Output Areas that have shown the biggest decreases previously contained large defence establishments. This is most noticeable in Lisanelly_1 (-73%), Aldergrove_1 (-62%), Wallace Park_1 (-49%) and Ebrington_1 (-41%). Table 2 lists the Super Output Areas which have shown the highest relative decreases in population between 2002 and 2012. Super Output Areas within the 20% most deprived areas are more likely to experience a declining population.

Parliamentary Constituencies

- The make-up of Parliamentary Constituencies was changed in 2008 and this first came into effect during the 2010 Westminster election. The same boundaries apply to the Northern Ireland Assembly since the elections in May 2011. Population estimates for Parliamentary Constituencies are created by aggregating the estimates of their constituent Super Output Areas.
- Between 2011 and 2012, Upper Bann (+1.2%) and Fermanagh & South Tyrone (+1.0%) Parliamentary Constituencies had the greatest increases in population, more than twice that of Northern Ireland.
- In contrast, Belfast West (-0.3%) and Belfast North (-0.2%) were the only Parliamentary Constituencies that experienced a loss in population between 2011 and 2012.
- Over the period 2002-2012, the population in Belfast North and Belfast West Parliamentary Constituencies has fallen by around 1%. The largest population increase in this period occurred in Upper Bann Parliamentary Constituency (+15.2%), with increases more than twice that of Northern Ireland (+7.4%).

- Figure 2a shows the overall percentage population change for all Parliamentary Constituencies within Northern Ireland between 2011 and 2012. Figure 2b shows equivalent figures for the period between 2002 and 2012.
- In 2012, Belfast West Parliamentary Constituency had the highest proportion of children among its population (23.2%), whilst Belfast South Parliamentary Constituency had the lowest proportion of children among its population in 2012 (16.2%).
- In contrast in 2012, North Down Parliamentary Constituency had the highest proportion of the population aged 65 and over (19.3%), whilst Foyle Parliamentary Constituency had the lowest proportion (12.3%).

New 11 Local Government Districts (LGD2014)

- The reform of local government will see the reduction from 26 Local Government Districts to 11 Local Government Districts. This process will start in earnest with elections on 22 May 2014, after which the new Councils will be run in shadow mode, and is to be completed by April 2015. In the remainder of this report, the new 11 Local Government Districts will be referred to as Councils. Population estimates for the new 11 Councils are created by aggregating the estimates of their constituent Small Areas¹.
- The population in all new Councils increased between 2011 and 2012. Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon (+1.0%) and Mid Ulster (+1.0%) Councils had the greatest increases in population, more than twice that of Northern Ireland. The smallest increase occurred in the new Belfast Council (+0.02%).
- The largest population increase in the period 2002-12 occurred in Mid Ulster (+16.8%), Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon (+14.1%) and Newry, Mourne & Down (+12.1%) Councils, with increases in excess of 10%. All Councils experienced population increases in this period.

¹ See http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/geography/11DC_Guidance.pdf

- Figure 3a shows the overall percentage population change for all new 11 Councils within Northern Ireland between 2011 and 2012. Figure 3b shows equivalent figures for the period between 2002 and 2012.
- In 2012, Mid Ulster Council had the highest proportion of children among its population (23.0%), whilst North Down & Ards Council had the lowest proportion of children among its population in 2012 (18.9%).
- North Down & Ards Council also had the highest proportion of the population aged 65 and over (18.4%), whilst Derry & Strabane and Mid Ulster Councils had the lowest proportion (12.9%).

NISRA

March 2014

Notes

1. Super Output Areas (SOAs) were developed in 2005 by NISRA to be more homogenous and equal in size than Electoral Wards, thus improving the reporting of small geographical area statistics. SOAs have been created taking into account measures of population size and mutual proximity. There are 890 SOAs in Northern Ireland. The boundaries of six SOAs have been revised following the 2011 Census. More information, including a background paper detailing the changes made can be found at: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/geography/SOA.htm>.
2. The new geography level “Small Area” (SA) was introduced in Northern Ireland for the 2011 Census outputs. The majority (83%) of 2011 SAs have been kept identical to the 2001 Census Output Areas (COAs) to ensure comparability over time, however in some cases this was not possible. More information on the changes made can be found at: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/geography/SmallAreas.htm>.
3. The number of Local Government Districts (LGDs) will be reduced from 26 to 11 by 2015 in light of the Local Government Reform. Small Areas do not nest perfectly within the new 11 Councils (LGD2014) but a best-fit lookup table and more information can be found at: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp111.htm>.
4. The population estimates relate to the usually resident population including Her Majesty's Forces stationed here. Data sources used in the production of population estimates for small geographical areas rely on the use of postcodes to allocate persons to specific small geographical areas. In a small number of cases postcodes span more than one small geographical area (3-5% of postcodes). Thus properties within the same postcode can be in different small geographical areas. However, all properties with a given postcode will be allocated to a single small area based on where the “centre of the postcode” is located. This can give rise to some small inaccuracies in the resultant small geographical area estimates.
5. While population estimates in this report have been presented to the nearest ten persons, precision to this level should not be assumed. Due to rounding, estimates may not add up to previously published figures for Northern Ireland and Local Government Districts.

6. Population estimates for small areas can fluctuate significantly between consecutive years. Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting population changes between consecutive years in small areas.
7. Detailed tables and additional reports on population estimates can be accessed on the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency's website at:
<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>.
8. There is also an interactive map available at the NINIS website:
<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/InteractiveMaps/Population/Population%20Change/Population%20Estimates%20Broad%20Age%20Bands/atlas.html>
9. We welcome feedback from users on the content, format and relevance of this release. Please send feedback to census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk.
10. Follow NISRA on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).
11. These statistics are designated as National Statistics. The production and publication of these data aim to follow the Code of Practice, in order to provide figures that:
 - 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.
12. 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: | Dr David Marshall |

Annex A - Methodology

- The methodology for the Population Estimates for small geographical areas remains largely unchanged², i.e. it takes the average of estimates from the Cohort Component method and the Ratio Change method.
- The **Cohort Component** method estimates population change by taking account of the components of change from one time period to another i.e. births, deaths and migration.
- In the **Ratio Change** method, relative changes of selected indicators³ are used to update the population from the base period. The method assumes an unchanged relationship over time between the chosen indicator and the true population.
- With the availability of 2011 Census results, the base period was set at mid-2011 for both methods. Adjustments were made to the 2011 Census population to account for aging, births, deaths and migration between Census day (27 March 2011) and mid-year (30 June). This adjusted population was then 'rolled forward' to create population estimates for Super Output Areas for mid-2012, and 'rolled back' to create mid-2010 estimates. In turn, mid-2010 estimates became the starting point for mid-2009, etc., rolling back year by year until mid-2001. For each year, the average of the Cohort Component and Ratio Change estimates were taken, and estimates were constrained to the mid-year population estimates by Local Government District.
- The 'rolled back' estimates for mid-2001 could then be compared to the 2001 'rolled forward' estimates based on the 2001 Census population, accounting for changes between Census day (29 April 2001) and mid-year. For the vast majority of small areas, the 'rolled back' population estimates were constrained to the 2001 Census-based 'rolled forward' estimates. The difference in both sets of estimates was spread equally over the period mid-2002 to mid-2010 on a cohort basis.

² See http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/small_area/SAPEdocFinal.pdf

³ These include GP registrations, Child Benefit, School Census and Pension and related Benefits.

- For those areas where the 'rolled back' population estimates were not constrained to the 'rolled forward' estimate, evidence was found to support this, predominantly relating to spatial geo-referencing of domestic properties or communal establishments⁴.
- For example, the population of Maghaberry Prison was attributed to Magheraberry_1 Super Output Area in the 2001 Census, and should have been attributed to Ballinderry_1 Super Output Area. Other examples include the six Super Output Areas for which their boundaries have been re-aligned. In total, 96 Super Output Areas were allowed to drift from the 'rolled forward' 2001 estimate.
- The rebasing of population estimates after new Census results is a scheduled revision of population estimates and projections (see <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/PopStatsRevisionsPolicy.pdf>). A separate paper⁵ was released outlining the impact of the revision of population estimates for Super Output Areas.

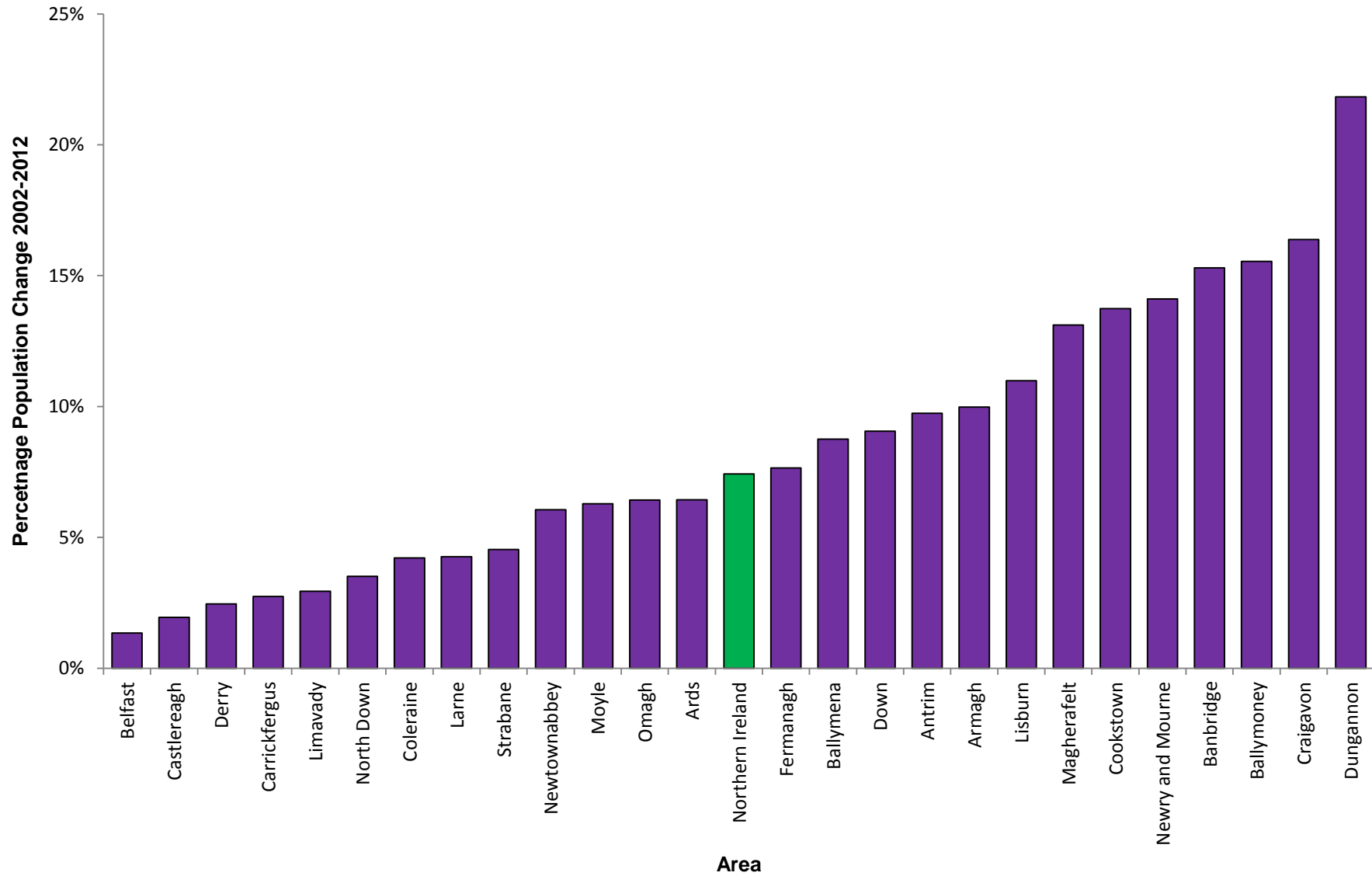
⁴ See http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/census/2011/SA_geog_comparison.pdf

⁵ See http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/small_area/SAPE12_RevisionNote.pdf

Annex B - Summary Tables and Figures

- Figure 1: Overall percentage change in population size between 2002 and 2012 of current 26 Local Government District
- Table 1: Super Output Areas with largest population growth between 2002 and 2012
- Table 2: Small areas with the largest population decline between 2002 and 2012
- Table 3: Population estimates for Parliamentary Constituencies: 2002, 2011 and 2012
- Figure 2a: Overall percentage change in population size between 2011 and 2012 of Parliamentary Constituencies
- Figure 2b: Overall percentage change in population size between 2002 and 2012 of Parliamentary Constituencies
- Table 4: Population estimates for selected age groups by Parliamentary Constituency, 2012
- Table 5: Population estimates for new 11 Councils: 2002, 2011 and 2012
- Figure 3a: Overall percentage change in population size between 2011 and 2012 of new 11 Councils (LGD2014)
- Figure 3b: Overall percentage change in population size between 2002 and 2012 of new 11 Councils (LGD2014)
- Table 6: Population estimates for selected age groups for new 11 Councils, 2012

Figure 1: Overall percentage change in population size between 2002 and 2012 of current 26 Local Government District



[Download Chart](#) (XLS format – 3,489Kb)

Table 1: Small areas with largest population growth between 2002 and 2012

| Local Government District | Super Output Area | 2002 Population Estimate | 2012 Population Estimate | Percentage Change |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Lisburn | Derryaghy_1 [‡] | 1,070 | 4,130 | 285% |
| Newtownabbey | Mallusk_2 | 2,220 | 4,860 | 119% |
| Antrim | Springfarm_1 | 1,420 | 2,810 | 98% |
| Larne | Kilwaughter_1 | 1,950 | 3,780 | 94% |
| Derry | Enagh_2 | 1,750 | 3,390 | 94% |
| Craigavon | Kernan_2 | 1,990 | 3,450 | 74% |
| North Down | Conlig_2 | 1,410 | 2,420 | 71% |
| Craigavon | Drumgask_1 | 1,820 | 3,000 | 65% |
| Craigavon | Donaghcloney_2 | 1,530 | 2,500 | 64% |
| Belfast | Rosetta_1 | 1,960 | 3,130 | 60% |
| Belfast | Legoniel_1 | 2,040 | 3,270 | 60% |
| North Down | Conlig_1 | 1,630 | 2,580 | 58% |
| Craigavon | Kernan_1 | 1,860 | 2,910 | 57% |
| Lisburn | Ballymacoss_3 | 2,300 | 3,590 | 56% |
| Craigavon | Waringstown_1 | 1,690 | 2,630 | 56% |
| Craigavon | Parklake | 2,670 | 4,080 | 53% |
| Antrim | Massereene_2 | 1,700 | 2,550 | 50% |
| Belfast | Duncairn_1 | 1,940 | 2,890 | 49% |
| Lisburn | Knockmore_1 | 1,870 | 2,770 | 48% |
| Lisburn | Glenavy_1 | 2,070 | 3,020 | 46% |
| Antrim | Massereene_1 | 1,980 | 2,840 | 44% |
| Derry | Holly Mount_2 | 2,130 | 3,040 | 43% |
| Lisburn | Ballymacoss_1 | 1,680 | 2,380 | 41% |
| Dungannon | Ballysaggart | 1,960 | 2,760 | 41% |
| Ballymena | Ardeevin | 2,530 | 3,550 | 41% |
| Ards | Millisle_2 | 1,900 | 2,650 | 39% |
| Newtownabbey | Rostulla_2 | 1,940 | 2,710 | 39% |
| Derry | Enagh_1 | 1,760 | 2,440 | 39% |
| Derry | Crevagh_3 | 1,840 | 2,560 | 39% |
| Newry & Mourne | Burren and Kilbroney_2 | 1,870 | 2,590 | 39% |
| Down | Castlewellan_2 | 1,790 | 2,470 | 38% |
| Ballymoney | Seacon | 1,990 | 2,750 | 38% |

Table 2: Small areas with the largest population decline between 2002 and 2012

| Local Government District | Super Output Area | 2002 Population Estimate | 2012 Population Estimate | Percentage Change |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Omagh | Lisanelly_1 [‡] | 1,370 | 370 | -73% |
| Antrim | Aldergrove_1 [‡] | 2,680 | 1,020 | -62% |
| Lisburn | Wallace Park_1 [‡] | 1,980 | 1,000 | -49% |
| Derry | Ebrington_1 [‡] | 1,380 | 820 | -41% |
| Belfast | Ardoyne_1* | 2,300 | 1,680 | -27% |
| Strabane | Ballycolman* | 2,350 | 1,800 | -24% |
| Craigavon | Woodville_1* | 1,900 | 1,460 | -23% |
| Larne | Ballyloran* | 1,370 | 1,050 | -23% |
| Derry | Crevagh_2* | 1,610 | 1,250 | -22% |
| Limavady | Greystone* | 1,620 | 1,290 | -20% |
| Lisburn | Poleglass_1* | 2,360 | 1,890 | -20% |
| Derry | Shantallow West_1* | 1,570 | 1,260 | -20% |
| Larne | Central | 2,180 | 1,790 | -18% |
| Belfast | Botanic_4 | 2,070 | 1,700 | -18% |
| Belfast | Botanic_1 | 1,870 | 1,540 | -18% |
| Belfast | Musgrave_2 | 1,940 | 1,610 | -17% |
| Belfast | Andersonstown_1 | 2,090 | 1,730 | -17% |
| Belfast | Woodvale_1* | 1,520 | 1,260 | -17% |
| Derry | Carn Hill_2* | 1,470 | 1,220 | -17% |
| Belfast | New Lodge_2* | 1,730 | 1,440 | -17% |
| Strabane | East* | 2,020 | 1,690 | -17% |
| Lisburn | Magheralave_1 | 1,870 | 1,560 | -17% |
| Limavady | Gresteel_2 [‡] | 1,990 | 1,660 | -16% |
| Derry | Ballynashallog_2 | 2,000 | 1,670 | -16% |
| Belfast | Andersonstown_2* | 1,760 | 1,470 | -16% |
| Omagh | Strule [‡] | 1,750 | 1,470 | -16% |
| Coleraine | Ballysally_2 | 1,300 | 1,100 | -16% |
| Limavady | Coolessan* | 1,670 | 1,410 | -16% |
| Lisburn | Twinbrook_2* | 1,590 | 1,340 | -16% |
| Belfast | Water Works_3* | 2,120 | 1,790 | -16% |
| Craigavon | Drumnamoe_2 | 1,640 | 1,380 | -16% |
| Belfast | Woodvale_2* | 1,610 | 1,360 | -16% |
| Belfast | Water Works_2* | 2,020 | 1,710 | -16% |

[‡] Population decline largely associated with closure of, or reduced presence in, defence establishments.

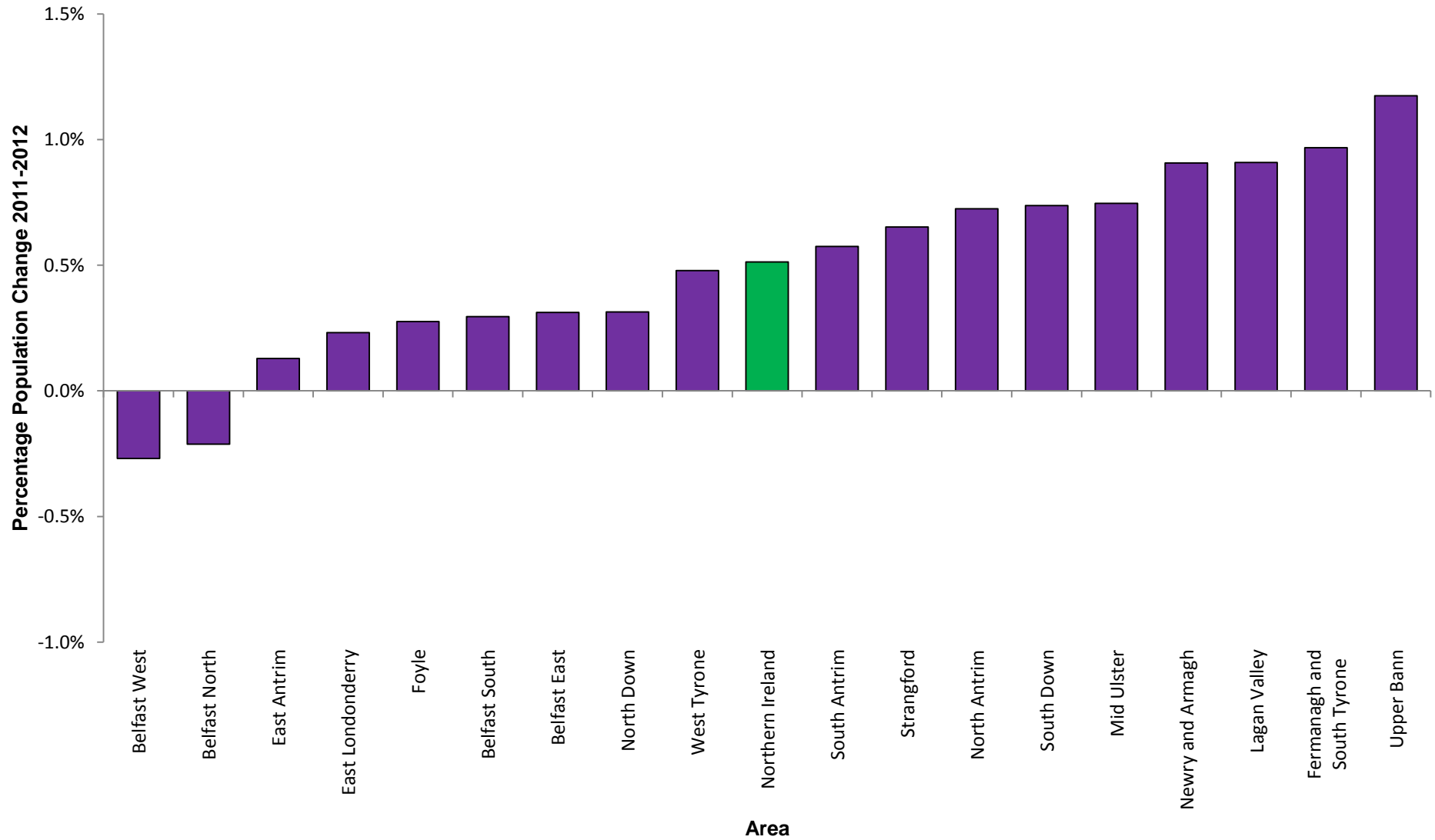
* Part of the 20% most deprived Super Output Areas

Table 3: Population estimates for Parliamentary Constituencies: 2002, 2011 and 2012

| Area code | Parliamentary Constituency | Population 2002 | Population 2011 | Population 2012 | Percentage change 2011-12 | Percentage change 2002-12 |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| N06000001 | Belfast East | 89,300 | 92,400 | 92,600 | 0.3% | 3.7% |
| N06000002 | Belfast North | 103,700 | 102,500 | 102,300 | -0.2% | -1.4% |
| N06000003 | Belfast South | 106,500 | 111,200 | 111,500 | 0.3% | 4.7% |
| N06000004 | Belfast West | 94,800 | 94,200 | 94,000 | -0.3% | -0.9% |
| N06000005 | East Antrim | 85,800 | 90,000 | 90,100 | 0.1% | 5.1% |
| N06000006 | East Londonderry | 95,800 | 99,600 | 99,800 | 0.2% | 4.2% |
| N06000007 | Fermanagh & South Tyrone | 91,800 | 103,000 | 104,000 | 1.0% | 13.2% |
| N06000008 | Foyle | 99,600 | 101,200 | 101,500 | 0.3% | 1.9% |
| N06000009 | Lagan Valley | 91,600 | 101,900 | 102,900 | 0.9% | 12.3% |
| N06000010 | Mid Ulster | 87,500 | 99,400 | 100,100 | 0.8% | 14.5% |
| N06000011 | Newry and Armagh | 102,200 | 113,300 | 114,300 | 0.9% | 11.8% |
| N06000012 | North Antrim | 98,800 | 108,400 | 109,100 | 0.7% | 10.5% |
| N06000013 | North Down | 86,400 | 89,800 | 90,100 | 0.3% | 4.2% |
| N06000014 | South Antrim | 90,300 | 99,400 | 100,000 | 0.6% | 10.8% |
| N06000015 | South Down | 97,700 | 109,000 | 109,800 | 0.7% | 12.4% |
| N06000016 | Strangford | 84,900 | 89,400 | 90,000 | 0.7% | 6.0% |
| N06000017 | Upper Bann | 103,900 | 118,300 | 119,700 | 1.2% | 15.2% |
| N06000018 | West Tyrone | 87,000 | 91,400 | 91,900 | 0.5% | 5.6% |
| | Northern Ireland | 1,697,500 | 1,814,300 | 1,823,600 | 0.5% | 7.4% |

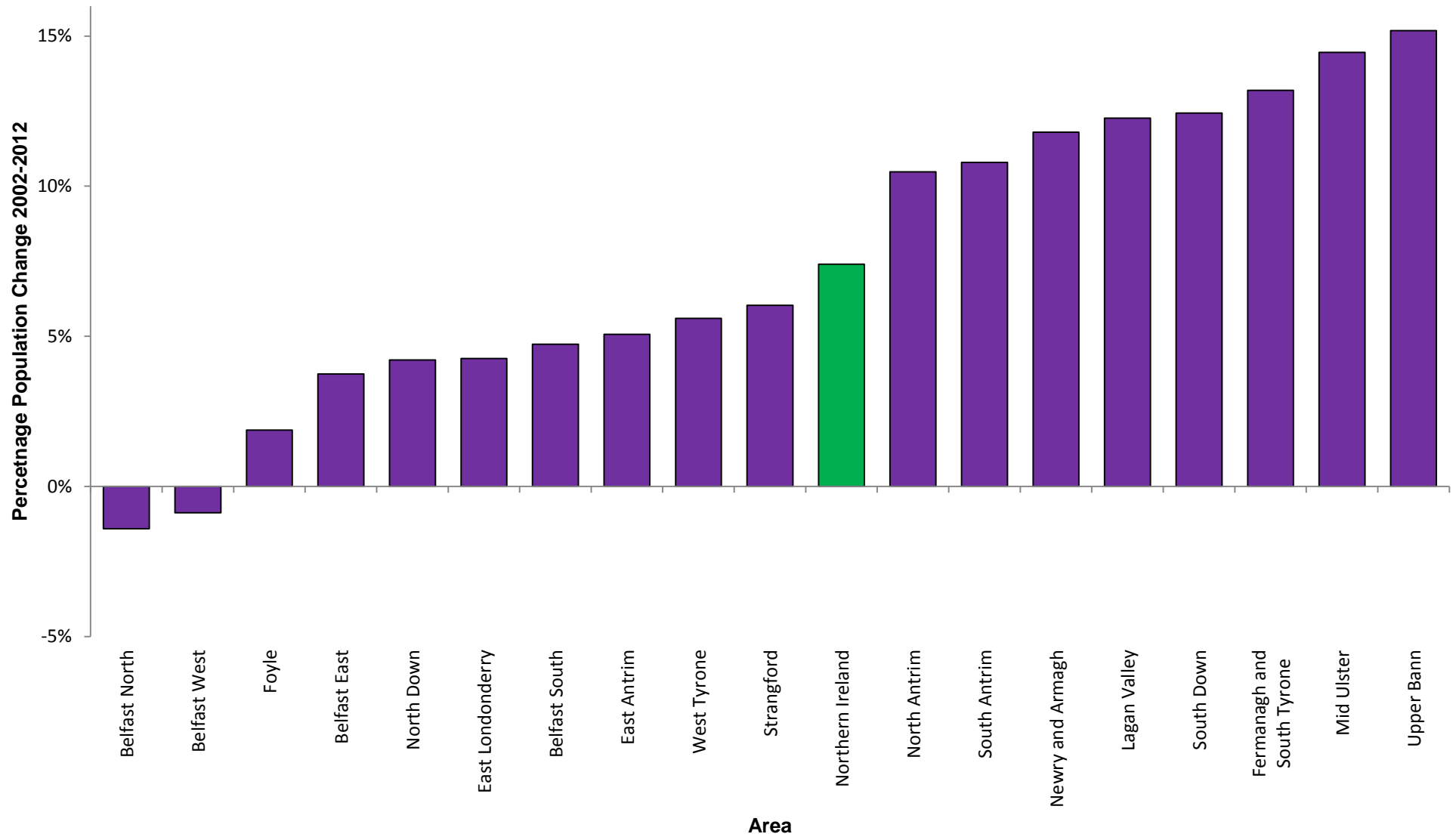
Source: NISRA March 2014

Figure 2a: Overall percentage change in population size between 2011 and 2012 of Parliamentary Constituencies



[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 858 Kb)

Figure 2b: Overall percentage change in population size between 2002 and 2012 of Parliamentary Constituencies



[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 851Kb)

Table 4: Population estimates for selected age groups by Parliamentary Constituency, 2012

| Area code | Parliamentary Constituency | Numbers | | | | Percentages | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | All Ages | 0-15 yrs | 16-64 yrs | 65+ yrs | 0-15 yrs | 16-64 yrs | 65+yrs |
| N06000001 | Belfast East | 92,600 | 17,400 | 59,200 | 16,100 | 18.8 | 63.9 | 17.3 |
| N06000002 | Belfast North | 102,300 | 21,300 | 64,500 | 16,400 | 20.8 | 63.1 | 16.1 |
| N06000003 | Belfast South | 111,500 | 18,100 | 78,200 | 15,200 | 16.2 | 70.1 | 13.7 |
| N06000004 | Belfast West | 94,000 | 21,800 | 60,100 | 12,100 | 23.2 | 64.0 | 12.8 |
| N06000005 | East Antrim | 90,100 | 17,300 | 57,900 | 14,900 | 19.2 | 64.2 | 16.5 |
| N06000006 | East Londonderry | 99,800 | 20,300 | 63,900 | 15,600 | 20.3 | 64.0 | 15.6 |
| N06000007 | Fermanagh & South Tyrone | 104,000 | 22,800 | 66,100 | 15,100 | 21.9 | 63.6 | 14.5 |
| N06000008 | Foyle | 101,500 | 22,700 | 66,300 | 12,500 | 22.3 | 65.3 | 12.3 |
| N06000009 | Lagan Valley | 102,900 | 21,000 | 65,200 | 16,700 | 20.4 | 63.4 | 16.2 |
| N06000010 | Mid Ulster | 100,100 | 23,100 | 64,100 | 12,900 | 23.1 | 64.0 | 12.9 |
| N06000011 | Newry and Armagh | 114,300 | 26,400 | 72,500 | 15,400 | 23.1 | 63.4 | 13.5 |
| N06000012 | North Antrim | 109,100 | 22,200 | 68,800 | 18,200 | 20.3 | 63.0 | 16.6 |
| N06000013 | North Down | 90,100 | 16,600 | 56,100 | 17,400 | 18.5 | 62.3 | 19.3 |
| N06000014 | South Antrim | 100,000 | 22,100 | 63,800 | 14,100 | 22.1 | 63.8 | 14.1 |
| N06000015 | South Down | 109,800 | 24,800 | 69,700 | 15,300 | 22.6 | 63.4 | 13.9 |
| N06000016 | Strangford | 90,000 | 17,600 | 57,000 | 15,400 | 19.5 | 63.3 | 17.1 |
| N06000017 | Upper Bann | 119,700 | 26,300 | 76,700 | 16,700 | 22.0 | 64.0 | 14.0 |
| N06000018 | West Tyrone | 91,900 | 20,400 | 58,600 | 12,900 | 22.3 | 63.7 | 14.0 |
| | Northern Ireland | 1,823,600 | 382,100 | 1,168,700 | 272,800 | 21.0 | 64.1 | 15.0 |

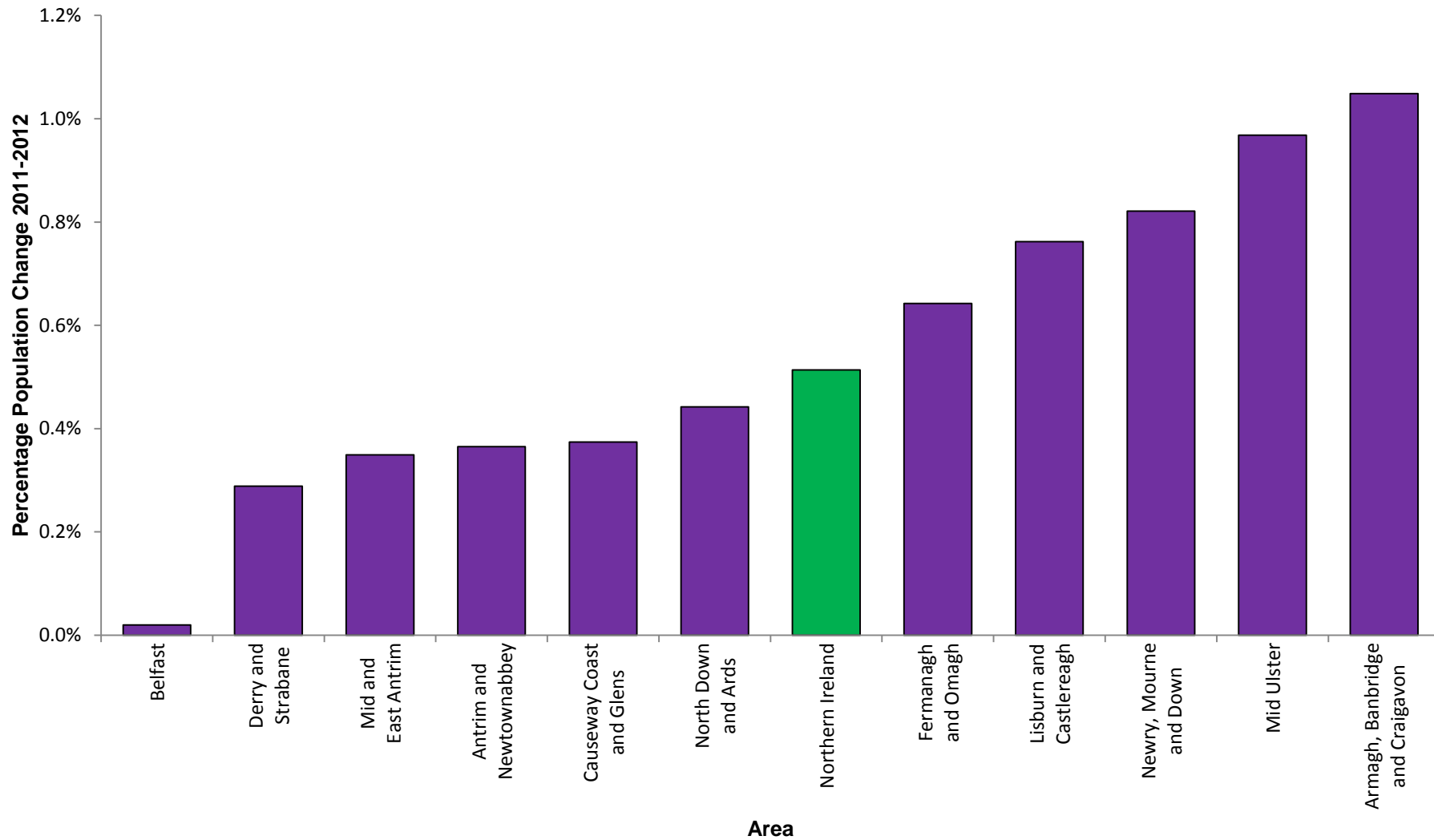
Source: NISRA March 2014

Table 5: Population estimates for New 11 Councils: 2002, 2011 and 2012

| Area code | New Council (LGD2014) | Population 2002 | Population 2011 | Population 2012 | Percentage change 2011-2012 | Percentage change 2002-2012 |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| N09000001 | Antrim & Newtownabbey | 129,500 | 138,700 | 139,200 | 0.4% | 7.5% |
| N09000002 | Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon | 177,400 | 200,300 | 202,400 | 1.0% | 14.1% |
| N09000003 | Belfast | 328,500 | 333,900 | 334,000 | 0.0% | 1.7% |
| N09000004 | Causeway Coast & Glens | 132,800 | 140,900 | 141,400 | 0.4% | 6.5% |
| N09000005 | Derry & Strabane | 144,300 | 148,200 | 148,600 | 0.3% | 3.0% |
| N09000006 | Fermanagh & Omagh | 106,700 | 113,500 | 114,200 | 0.6% | 7.1% |
| N09000007 | Lisburn & Castlereagh | 124,800 | 135,300 | 136,300 | 0.8% | 9.3% |
| N09000008 | Mid & East Antrim | 128,300 | 135,400 | 135,800 | 0.3% | 5.9% |
| N09000009 | Mid Ulster | 120,200 | 139,000 | 140,400 | 1.0% | 16.8% |
| N09000010 | Newry, Mourne & Down | 155,000 | 172,300 | 173,700 | 0.8% | 12.1% |
| N09000011 | North Down & Ards | 150,200 | 156,900 | 157,600 | 0.4% | 5.0% |
| | Northern Ireland | 1,697,500 | 1,814,300 | 1,823,600 | 0.5% | 7.4% |

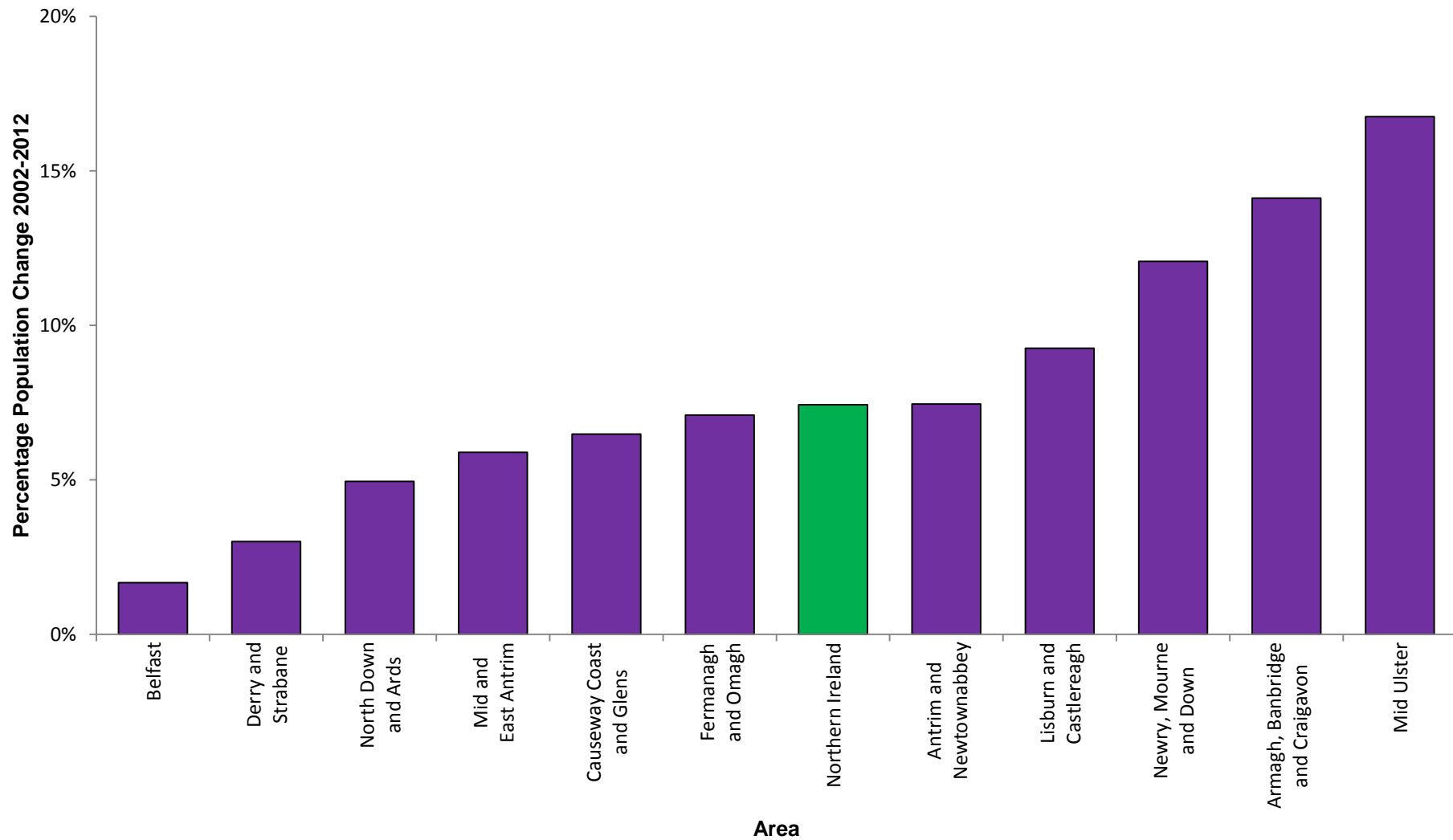
Source: NISRA March 2014

Figure 3a: Overall percentage change in population size between 2011 and 2012 of New 11 Councils



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

Figure 3b: Overall percentage change in population size between 2002 and 2012 of New 11 Councils



[Download Chart](#) (XLS Format – 860 Kb)

Table 6: Population estimates for selected age groups for new 11 Councils, 2012

| Area code | New Council (LGD2014) | Numbers | | | | Percentages | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | All Ages | 0-15 yrs | 16-64 yrs | 65+ yrs | 0-15 yrs | 16-64 yrs | 65+yrs |
| N09000001 | Antrim & Newtownabbey | 139,200 | 29,400 | 88,800 | 21,000 | 21.2 | 63.8 | 15.1 |
| N09000002 | Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon | 202,400 | 44,900 | 128,800 | 28,700 | 22.2 | 63.6 | 14.2 |
| N09000003 | Belfast | 334,000 | 65,400 | 220,100 | 48,500 | 19.6 | 65.9 | 14.5 |
| N09000004 | Causeway Coast & Glens | 141,400 | 28,700 | 90,200 | 22,600 | 20.3 | 63.8 | 16.0 |
| N09000005 | Derry & Strabane | 148,600 | 33,200 | 96,200 | 19,200 | 22.3 | 64.8 | 12.9 |
| N09000006 | Fermanagh & Omagh | 114,200 | 25,000 | 72,600 | 16,700 | 21.9 | 63.5 | 14.6 |
| N09000007 | Lisburn & Castlereagh | 136,300 | 27,600 | 86,700 | 22,000 | 20.2 | 63.6 | 16.1 |
| N09000008 | Mid & East Antrim | 135,800 | 26,500 | 86,100 | 23,300 | 19.5 | 63.4 | 17.2 |
| N09000009 | Mid Ulster | 140,400 | 32,300 | 89,900 | 18,100 | 23.0 | 64.1 | 12.9 |
| N09000010 | Newry, Mourne & Down | 173,700 | 39,400 | 110,400 | 23,800 | 22.7 | 63.6 | 13.7 |
| N09000011 | North Down & Ards | 157,600 | 29,800 | 98,800 | 29,000 | 18.9 | 62.7 | 18.4 |
| | Northern Ireland | 1,823,600 | 382,100 | 1,168,700 | 272,800 | 21.0 | 64.1 | 15.0 |

Source: NISRA March 2014