

# NISRA STATISTICAL BULLETIN

**Frequency:** Annual

**Coverage:** District Electoral Areas (2014)



Northern Ireland  
Statistics and Research Agency

Gníomhaireacht Thuaisceart Éireann  
um Staitisticí agus Taighde

**Date:** 21 February 2019 (9.30am)

**Geographical Area:** District Electoral Areas

**Theme:** Population

**Time period:** mid-2011 to mid-2017

## 2017 Mid-year Population Estimates for District Electoral Areas

### Key Points:

- In mid-2017 the average size of a DEA in Northern Ireland was estimated to be 23,400 people, ranging from 14,900 in Erne West (Fermanagh and Omagh LGD) to 45,900 in Botanic (Belfast LGD).
- The DEA with the largest estimated proportion of people aged 65 and over in mid-2017 was Bangor East and Donaghadee (Ards and North Down LGD) at 23.9 per cent, while Botanic (Belfast LGD) had the smallest proportion of this age group at 8.8 per cent.
- Slieve Gullion (Newry, Mourne and Down LGD) had the largest proportion of children aged 0 to 15 years in mid-2017 at 26.3 per cent, while Botanic (Belfast LGD) had the smallest proportion at 13.4 per cent.
- All but seven DEAs in Northern Ireland had an estimated population growth between mid-2011 and mid-2017. The largest population growth occurred in Killultagh (Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD), increasing by 11.3 per cent (2,100 people).
- Among the seven DEAs that declined over the six year period to mid-2017, Three Mile Water (Antrim and Newtownabbey LGD) declined the most, with the estimated population falling by 2.1 per cent (400 people).

## Contents

1	Introduction.....	3
2	Background.....	3
3	Estimated Population of District Electoral Areas .....	5
4	Estimated Population by Age .....	7
5	Population change (mid-2011 to mid-2017).....	11
6	Methodology .....	14
7	Data Quality.....	16
8	Limitations .....	17
	Background Notes .....	18
	Annex A .....	19
	Annex B .....	21
	Annex C .....	23

**Note:** Throughout the report figures have been presented in a rounded form to ease readability. For example population figures have been presented to the nearest 100 and percentages have been presented to 1 decimal place. However, all calculations have been undertaken on the basis of unrounded numbers which will, in some instances, give rise to apparent discrepancies.

# **1 Introduction**

This bulletin summarises the key points associated with the release of the Mid-2017 Population Estimates for the current 80 District Electoral Areas (DEA14) in Northern Ireland. Estimates have been produced by eight broad age-sex bands and for the time period mid-2011 to mid-2017.

Since this is the first publication of DEA level population estimates by age and sex, the purpose of this bulletin is to accompany the statistics by providing high level analysis, context and details of the methodology adopted and the limitations of these statistics. In future, population estimates for DEAs will be released in tabular format only as part of the Population Estimates for Small Areas publication in November each year.

Given the relatively large number of DEAs, it is not feasible to discuss the population change in each within this bulletin. Therefore, the commentary will focus on those areas with the greatest growth and decline, and highlight some differences with regards to the age-distribution of certain DEAs.

Throughout the report figures have been presented in a rounded form to ease readability. For example population figures have been presented to the nearest 100 and percentages have been presented to 1 decimal place. However, all calculations have been undertaken on the basis of unrounded numbers which will, in some instances, give rise to apparent discrepancies.

# **2 Background**

In June each year NISRA publishes mid-year population estimates for Northern Ireland and areas within Northern Ireland by age and sex using an average of the cohort component method and the ratio change method. This approach is based upon developing estimates at the Super Output Area (SOA) level and aggregating to higher geographic levels that are consistent with that geography, namely:

- The former 26 Local Government Districts;
- Parliamentary Constituencies / Assembly Areas;
- Health & Social Care Trusts;
- the former Education & Library Boards;
- the former Health & Social Services Boards;

- the former NUTS-III areas<sup>1</sup>; and
- the former 582 Electoral Wards.

In November of each year the SOA level estimates are disaggregated into [estimates for the 4,537 Small Areas in Northern Ireland](#) using the apportionment method. This method is not considered to be robust enough to enable the publication of accurate population estimates at the Small Area geographic level by age and sex – therefore this publication contains total estimated populations of the Small Areas only.

In 2008 the Northern Ireland Assembly approved the reform of Local Government which resulted in a reduction in the number of Local Government Districts (LGDs) here from 26 to 11 and a redraw of the DEA geography. The redrawing of LGD/DEA boundaries did not take cognisance of the underlying SOA or Small Area geography. Given that the methodologies adopted to produce population estimates are primarily based on the SOA level geography, estimates cannot currently be produced on an exact basis for these new geographies.

However, the apportionment method yields estimates at the Small Area level which are disaggregated by age and sex – and these are constrained to the SOA level estimates. Therefore, whilst not suitable for the production of Small Area estimates by age and sex, it is possible to aggregate Small Area level estimates in order to approximate higher level geographies, subject to accepted levels of error. NISRA has already achieved this in the development of population estimates for the current 11 LGDs which utilise an [SA to LGD lookup table](#) that assigns Small Areas to LGDs on the basis of where the majority of their active domestic properties lie.

In addition, a [lookup from Small Areas to new DEAs](#) has also been published by NISRA and this has been recommended to users who wished to calculate DEA level population estimates from Small Area estimates. The main drawback of this approach is that population estimates for DEAs using this method are limited to population totals only, since Small Area estimates are only available at that level of detail.

In response to this limitation, a revised approach to estimating the population of the 80 DEAs has been developed which utilises the available age-sex information available for Small Areas in conjunction with information available from the 2011 Census. Further information on how this was done is contained within the Methodology section of this report.

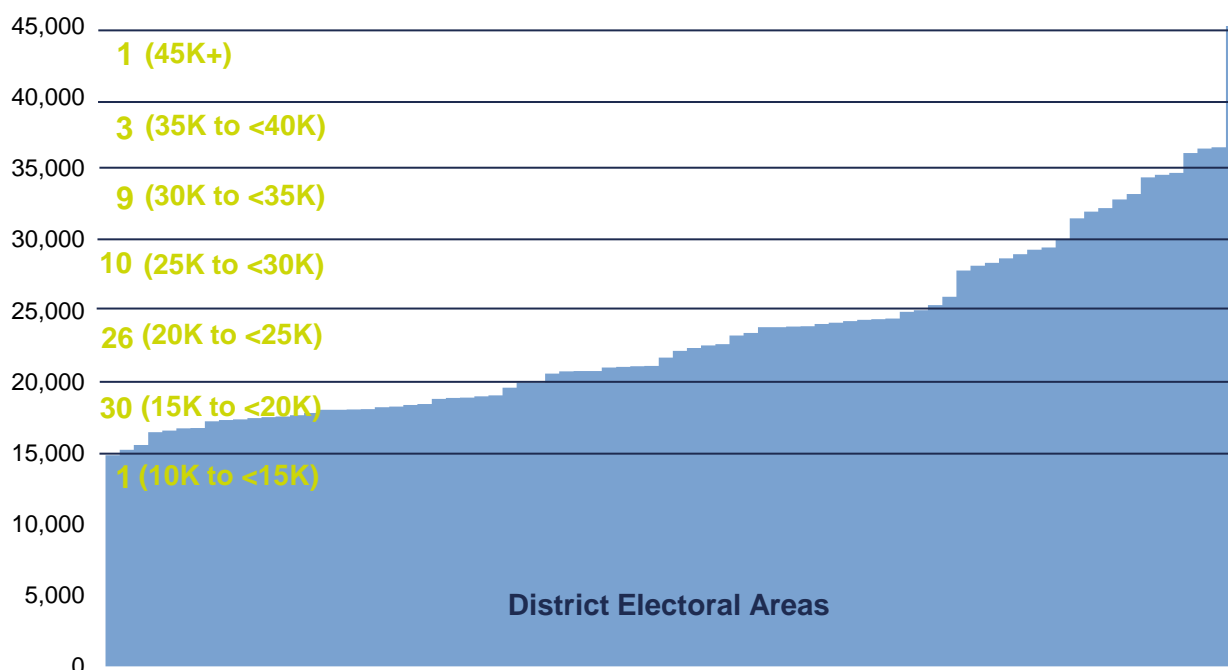
---

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

### 3 Estimated Population of District Electoral Areas

In mid-2017, DEAs had an average population of 23,400. Thirty five of the 80 DEAs had an estimated population above average and 45 had an estimated population below average. Table 1 and Map 1 show the top and bottom 5 DEAs when ranked by population size in mid-2017. Erne West was the least populated DEA (14,900) and Botanic was the most populated DEA (45,900) in mid-2017.

**Figure 1: Distribution of District Electoral Areas by population size, mid-2017 (ordered by estimated population size)**



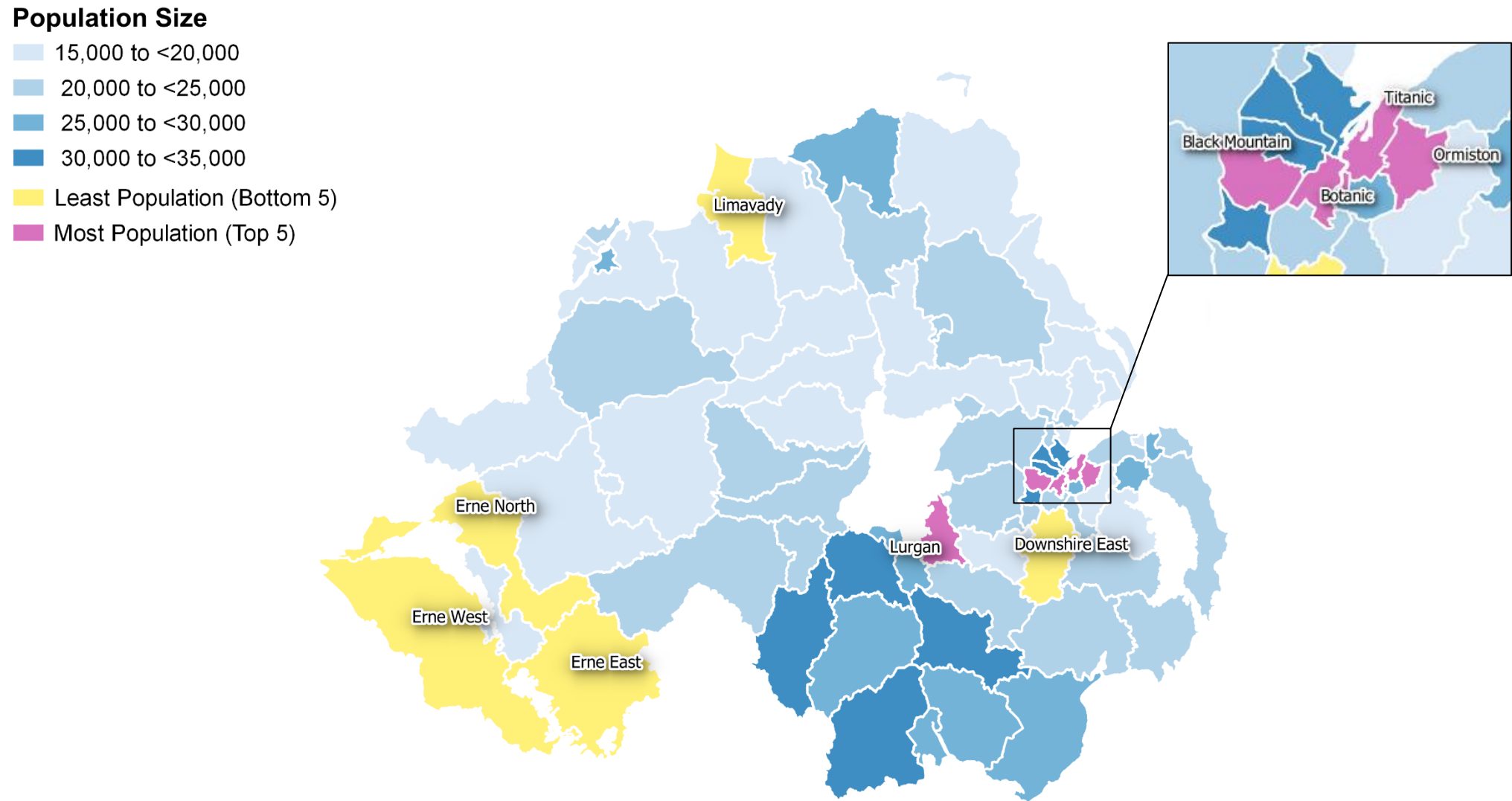
Download [Chart](#) (XLSX Format - 151KB)

**Table 1: Top and bottom 5 ranked DEAs in terms of population, mid-2017**

DEA14 Name	LGD14 Name	Estimated Population (Mid-2017)	Proportion of NI
<b>Top 5 (Most Population)</b>			
Botanic	Belfast	45,900	2.5
Lurgan	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	36,500	2.0
Titanic	Belfast	36,400	1.9
Black Mountain	Belfast	36,100	1.9
Ormiston	Belfast	34,700	1.9
<b>Bottom 5 (Least Population)</b>			
Limavady	Causeway Coast and Glens	16,600	0.9
Downshire East	Lisburn and Castlereagh	16,500	0.9
Erne East	Fermanagh and Omagh	15,600	0.8
Erne North	Fermanagh and Omagh	15,200	0.8
Erne West	Fermanagh and Omagh	14,900	0.8

Download [Table](#) (XLSX Format - 138KB)

Map 1: Distribution of District Electoral Areas by population size (mid-2017)

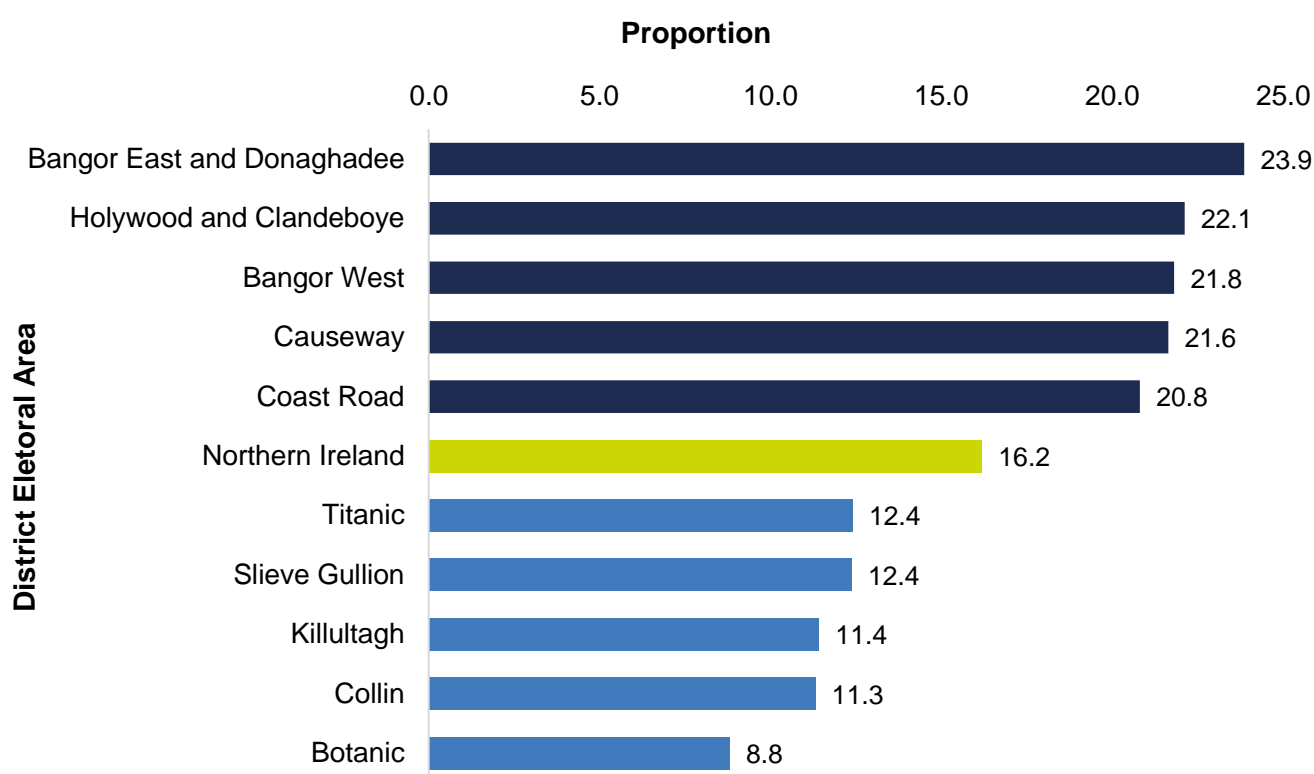


## 4 Estimated Population by Age

### 4.1 Estimated Population aged 65 and over

Figure 2 below shows the top and bottom 5 DEAs when ranked by the proportion of their population aged 65 and over in mid-2017. The DEA with the largest proportion of people aged 65 and over was Bangor East and Donaghadee at 23.9 per cent, while Botanic DEA had the smallest proportion of people aged 65 and over at 8.8 per cent. The Northern Ireland average for the proportion of people aged 65 and over was 16.2 per cent in mid-2017. Just over half of all DEAs (42) had a proportion which was above this average.

**Figure 2: Top and bottom 5 ranked DEAs in terms of proportion aged 65 and over, mid-2017**



Download [Chart](#) (XLSX Format - 144KB) – Local Government District names included in download.

See Annex A for a full listing of all DEAs ordered by the proportion of their population which was aged 65 and over in mid-2017.

**Map 2: District Electoral Areas by proportion of population aged 65 and over in mid-2017**

**Proportion aged 65+**

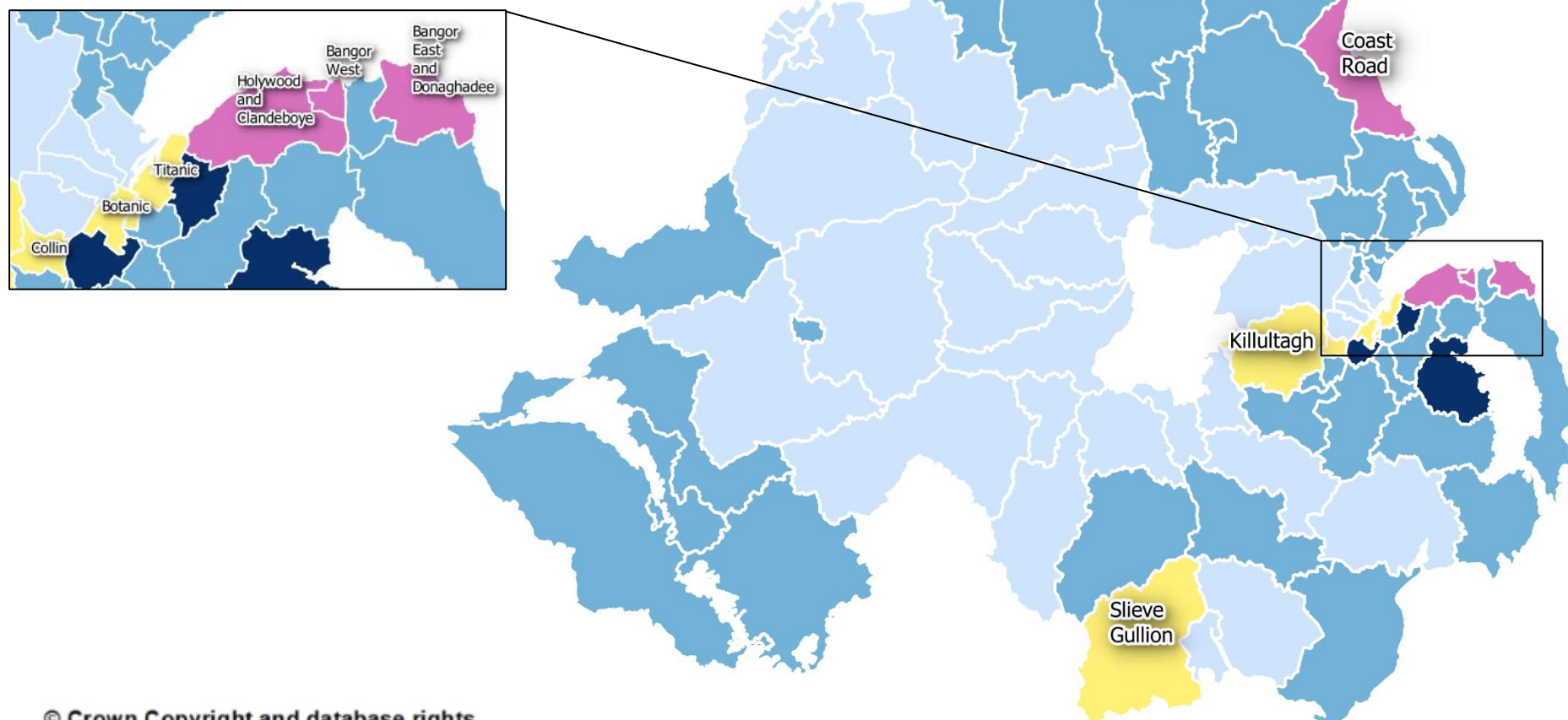
12.0% to <16.0%

16.0% to <20.0%

20.0% to <24.0%

Smallest Proportion aged 65 and over (Bottom 5)

Largest Proportion aged 65 and over (Top 5)

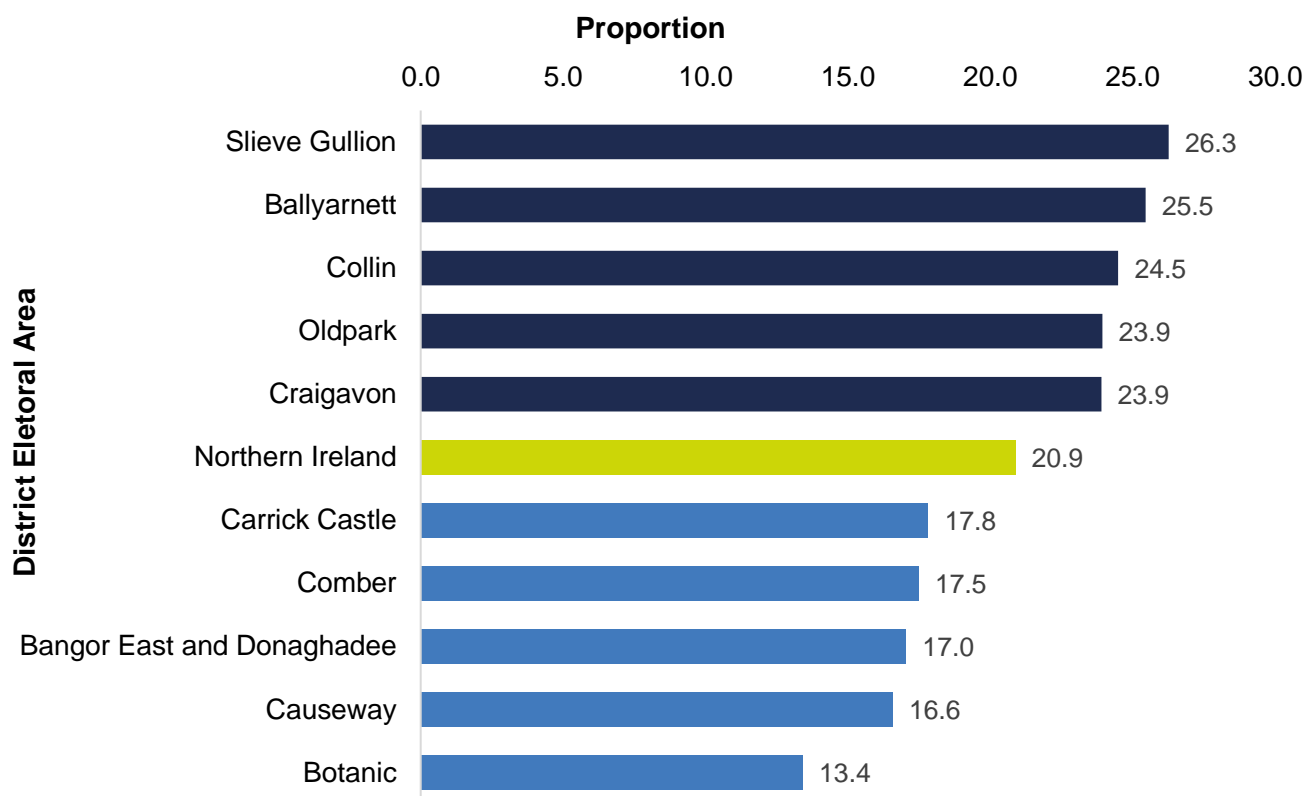




## 4.2 Estimated Population of Children (aged 0 to 15 years)

Figure 3 below shows the top and bottom 5 DEAs when ranked by the proportion of their population aged 0 to 15 years in mid-2017. The DEA with the largest proportion of children was Slieve Gullion with 26.3 per cent, while Botanic DEA had the lowest proportion of children with 13.4 per cent. The Northern Ireland average for the proportion of people aged 0 to 15 was 20.9 per cent in mid-2017. Just over half of all DEAs (42) had a proportion which was above this average.

**Figure 3: Top and bottom 5 ranked DEAs in terms of proportion of children, mid-2017**



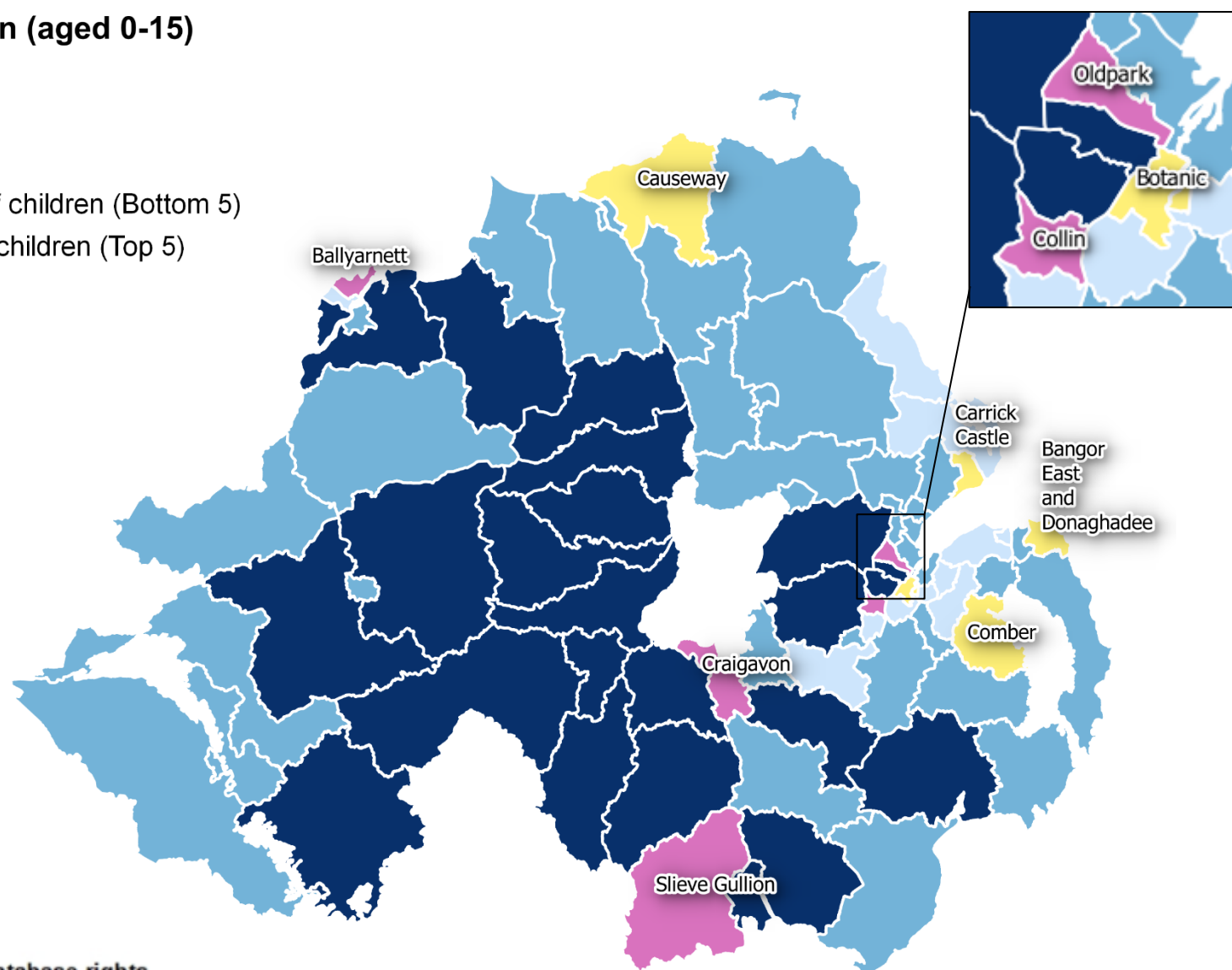
Download [Chart](#) (XLSX Format - 144KB) – Local Government District names included in download.

See Annex B for a full listing of all DEAs ordered by the proportion of their population which was aged 0 to 15 in mid-2017.

**Map 3: District Electoral Areas by proportion of children in mid-2017**

**Proportion of Children (aged 0-15)**

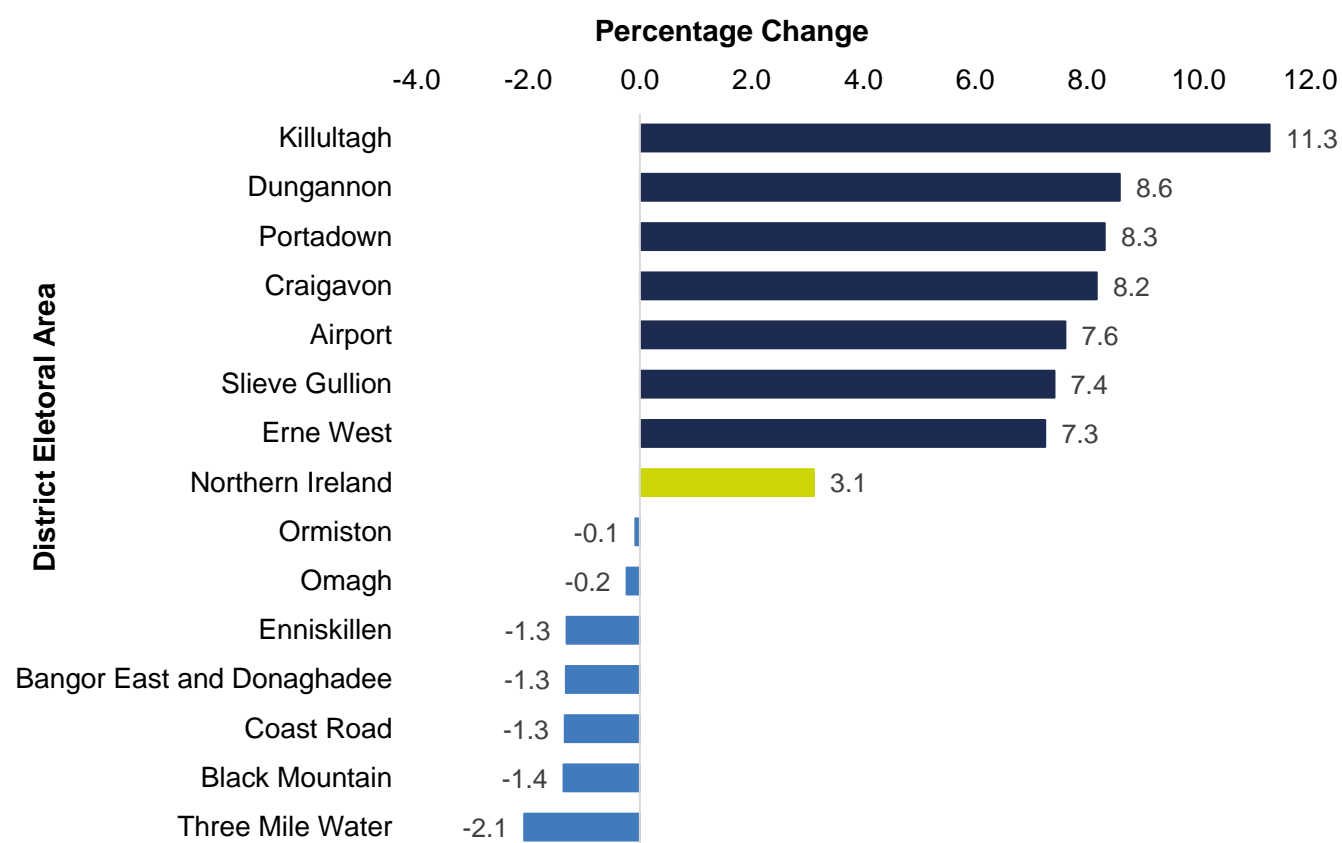
- 16.0% to <19.0%
- 19.0% to <22.0%
- 22.0%+
- Smallest Proportion of children (Bottom 5)
- Largest Proportion of children (Top 5)



## 5 Population change (mid-2011 to mid-2017)

Nearly all of the 80 DEAs in Northern Ireland experienced population growth between mid-2011 and mid-2017, with only 7 experiencing decline (see Map 4). Figure 4 shows the top and bottom 7 DEAs when ranked by population change from mid-2011 to mid-2017. The largest population growth occurred in the Killultagh DEA, which increased by 2,100 people (11.3 per cent). Conversely, Three Mile Water experienced the largest population decline between mid-2011 and mid-2017, with the estimated population falling by 400 people (2.1 per cent). The estimated population of Northern Ireland increased by 3.1 per cent during the same period, with 38 DEAs experiencing growth above this level.

**Figure 4: Top and bottom 7 ranked DEAs in terms of percentage population change (mid-2011 to mid-2017)**

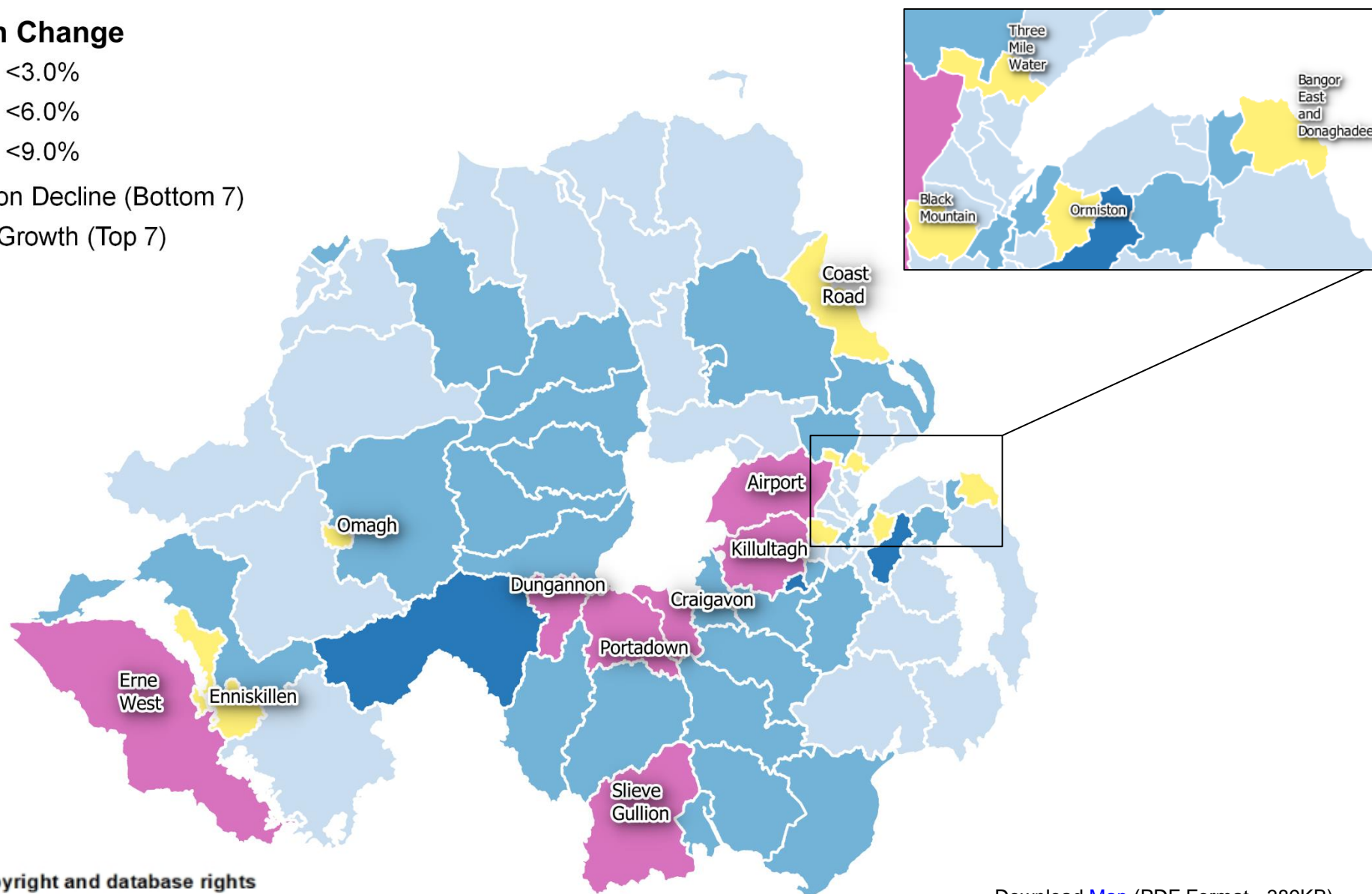


Download [Chart](#) (XLSX Format - 144KB) – Local Government District names included in download.

**Map 4: District Electoral Areas by percentage population change (mid-2011 to mid-2017)**

### Population Change

- 0.0% to <3.0%
- 3.0% to <6.0%
- 6.0% to <9.0%
- Population Decline (Bottom 7)
- Largest Growth (Top 7)



It is important when looking at population change to look not only at percentage change but change in the overall population. Table 2 shows the absolute change in the top 7 DEAs that experienced the largest population growth and the absolute change in the 7 DEAs that experienced population decline, between mid-2011 and mid-2017.

**Table 2: Top and bottom 7 DEAs by population change (mid-2011 to mid-2017)**

DEA Name	LGD Name	Estimated Population (Mid-2011)	Estimated Population (Mid-2017)	Change
<b>Top 7 (Population Growth)</b>				
Portadown	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	29,500	32,000	2,500
Craigavon	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	25,700	27,800	2,100
Killultagh	Lisburn and Castlereagh	18,700	20,800	2,100
Botanic	Belfast	43,800	45,900	2,100
Slieve Gullion	Newry, Mourne and Down	27,900	30,000	2,100
Lurgan	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	34,500	36,500	1,900
Dungannon	Mid Ulster	22,500	24,500	1,900
<b>Bottom 7 (Population Decline)</b>				
Ormiston	Belfast	34,700	34,700	<50
Omagh	Fermanagh and Omagh	18,100	18,000	<50
Coast Road	Mid and East Antrim	17,600	17,300	-200
Enniskillen	Fermanagh and Omagh	18,300	18,000	-200
Bangor East and Donaghadee	Ards and North Down	22,900	22,600	-300
Three Mile Water	Antrim and Newtownabbey	21,200	20,800	-400
Black Mountain	Belfast	36,600	36,100	-500

Download [Table](#) (XLSX Format - 138KB)

Despite Killultagh experiencing the largest proportional growth between mid-2011 and mid-2017 (at 11.3 per cent), it is actually Portadown which has experienced the largest growth in terms of numbers of people (+2,500). Similarly, while Three Mile Water experienced the largest proportional decline at 2.1 per cent, Black Mountain is the DEA which has experienced the largest population decline in terms of numbers of people (-500).

See Annex C for a full listing of all DEAs ordered by their estimated population change between mid-2011 and mid-2017.

## 6 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 aggregating estimates of Super Output Areas, which are created from a combination of the cohort component method and the ratio change method, and constrained to the Northern Ireland estimates. Further information on this methodology is available in the mid-year population estimates [methodology report](#).

The methodology used for areas within Northern Ireland does not perform well for Census Small Areas, particularly the ratio change method. Firstly, not all data sources are available at this level. Second, small counts can result in large relative changes. Finally, there is more room for error in the geo-spatial referencing of input data. Population estimates of Super Output Areas are therefore broken down to Census Small Area level using the apportionment method. Further information on this methodology is available in the [methodology section of the Population Estimates for Small Areas \(2013-2014, revised 2012\) statistical bulletin](#).

Population Estimates for District Electoral Areas by age and sex have been developed primarily by aggregating population estimates for Small Areas using the [lookup table](#) available on the NISRA website. However, in a second step, any Small Area that is split by a DEA boundary has had its estimated population attributed to the appropriate DEA on the basis of the proportion of its population within that DEA in the 2011 Census. The allocated proportions have been applied unadjusted throughout the time series (mid-2011 to mid-2017) and are applied equally to each broad age-sex band in the relevant Small Areas.

For example, say we have a Small Area in 2011 that has an estimated population of 500 people. If the Census states that 91.2% of the usually resident population in this Small Area is in DEA1 and 8.8% is in DEA2, we can allocate  $500 \times 0.912$  (456) people from that Small Area to DEA1 and  $500 \times 0.088$  (44) people to DEA2. In addition, if 50 of the 500 people in that Small Area are males aged 0 to 15 years,  $50 \times 0.912$  (46) are allocated to DEA1 and  $50 \times 0.088$  (4) are allocated to DEA2 and so on.

A comparison of the DEA apportionment for mid-2011 population estimates versus the 2011 Census exact count for DEAs is given below as a measure of the quality of the resulting estimates for mid-2011.

The table shows that the differences between the 2011 Census population counts for the 80 District Electoral Areas and the Small Area apportioned estimates for mid-2011 are very small, with 79 out of the 80 DEAs having an estimated population within  $\pm 1.0$  per cent of the 2011 Census. Slieve Gullion, (1.1 per cent) is the only DEA where the margin of error is greater than 1.0 per cent.

**Table 3: Comparison of mid-2011 apportioned estimates versus 2011 Census**

<b>Percentage difference in estimates (2011 Census vs mid-2011 population estimates)</b>	<b>Count of DEAs</b>
Between -1.0 and <-0.5 per cent	1
Between -0.5 and <0.0 per cent	21
Between 0.0 and <0.5 per cent	45
Between 0.5 and 1.0 per cent	12
more than 1.0 per cent	1
<b>All DEAs</b>	<b>80</b>

It is accepted that the proportions of the population calculated for Small Areas parts can change as we move away from 2011, and this can have an effect on the accuracy of the apportionment for future years. However, since there is an absence of up to date data to improve these figures, the information in this release is seen as a best estimate.

## 7 Data Quality

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

### 7.1 National Statistics

Population estimates and projections for Northern Ireland statistics were re-assessed by the Statistics Authority in July 2015 ([UK Statistics Authority Assessment Report](#)). Following work to address recommendations that emerged from the assessment ([Assessment Action Plan](#)), UKSA confirmed the re-designation of these statistics as National Statistics in August 2016 (see [letter of designation](#)).

National Statistics status means that our statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards. Our statistics undergo regular quality assurance review to ensure they meet customer needs and they are produced free from any political interference.

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.



## 8 Limitations

### Apportionment methodology

There are some limitations to the apportionment method used to estimate the population of District Electoral Areas. Firstly, the proportions used are calculated based on Census 2011 exact counts of each areas population and carried forward throughout the time series. Inherently, as the time series moves away from the 2011 base year and populations change within each District Electoral Area then these proportions applied to the Small Area population estimates become less accurate.

Likewise, the proportions calculated from the Census 2011 exact counts do not take into consideration any age-sex group variation within the District Electoral Areas. The proportions are based solely on the total population of the area and therefore any age-sex specific variation will be missed in the population estimates.

### 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.

## Background Notes

1. Population and Migration estimates for Northern Ireland are produced by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) on an annual basis. They refer to the number of people in the population at 30 June each year and are often referred to as the mid-year estimates. Population estimates relate to the usually resident population of Northern Ireland, including armed forces personnel stationed here.
2. Population Estimates for the current 80 District Electoral Areas by age and sex in Northern Ireland have been published today by NISRA using an apportionment method which allocates Small Area population estimates to DEAs on the basis of information extracted from the 2011 Census. Further information is available in the [Methodology Section](#) of this bulletin.
3. The proportions used to allocate population estimates to DEAs from Small Area estimates have also been published and are available on the [NISRA website](#).
4. An interactive map is available on the [NINIS website](#).
5. The revisions policy for Northern Ireland population statistics is available [here](#).
6. We welcome feedback from users on the content, format and relevance of this release. Please send feedback directly to [census@nisra.gov.uk](mailto:census@nisra.gov.uk)
7. Alternatively, please take the time to provide feedback by responding to our [online user feedback survey](#).
8. Follow NISRA on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).
9. All media inquiries should be directed to the DoF Press Office:

Telephone: 028 9081 6724

Email: [dof.pressoffice@finance-ni.gov.uk](mailto:dof.pressoffice@finance-ni.gov.uk)

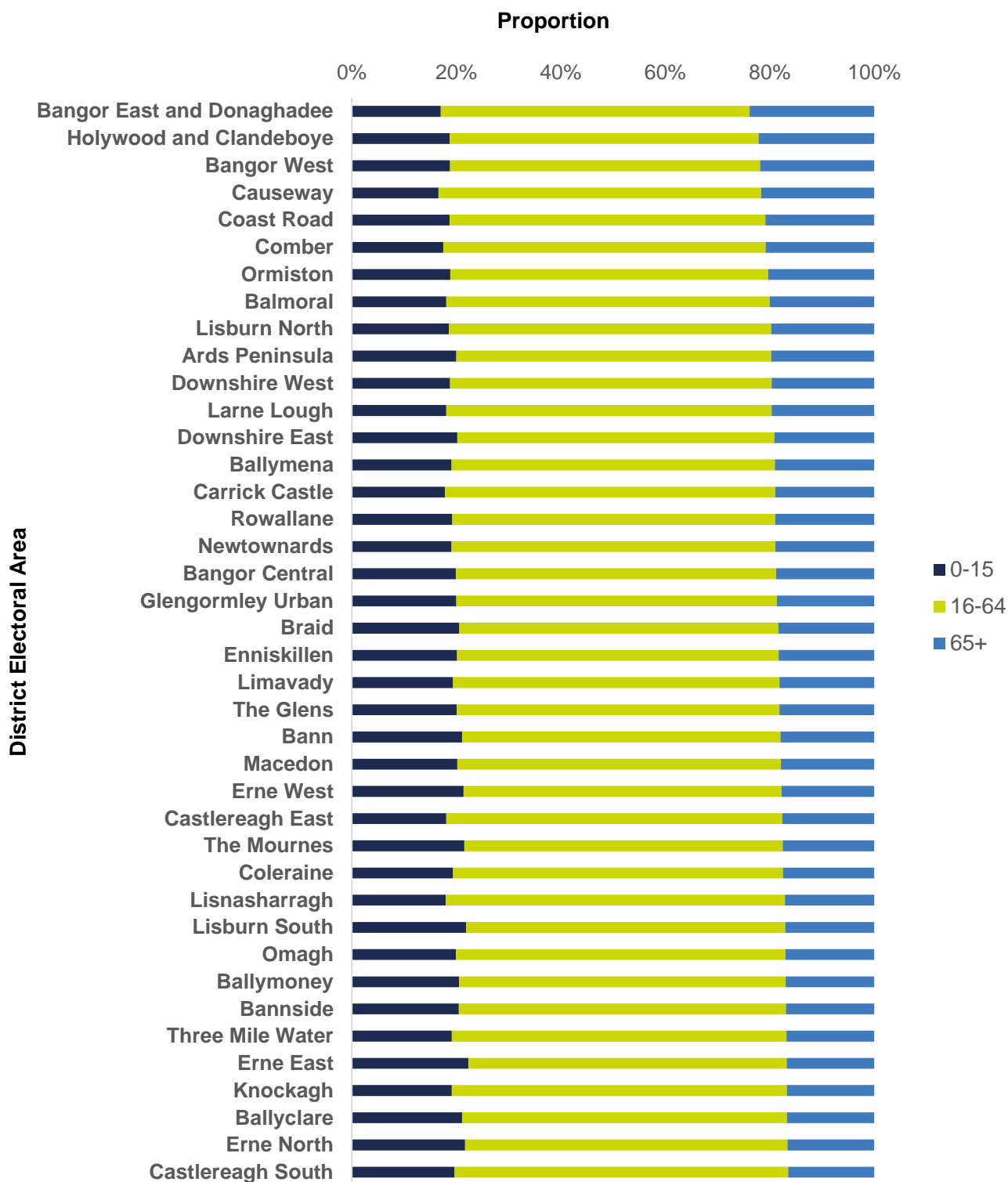
10. Further statistical information can be obtained from NISRA Customer services:

Telephone: 028 9025 5156

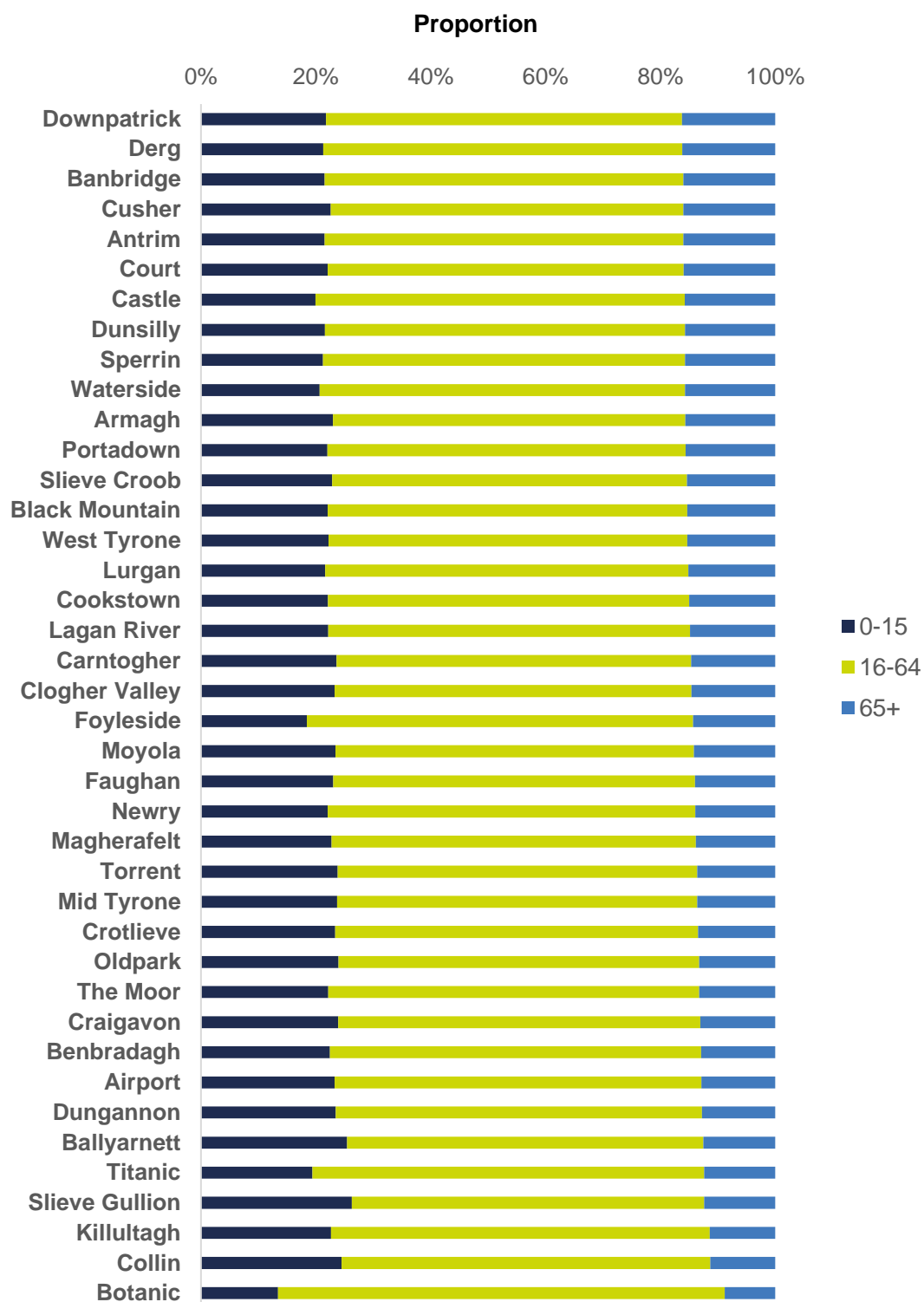
Email: [census@nisra.gov.uk](mailto:census@nisra.gov.uk)

Responsible Statistician: Richard Elliott

**Annex A: District Electoral Areas by broad age profile, mid-2017 (ordered by proportion aged 65 and over)**

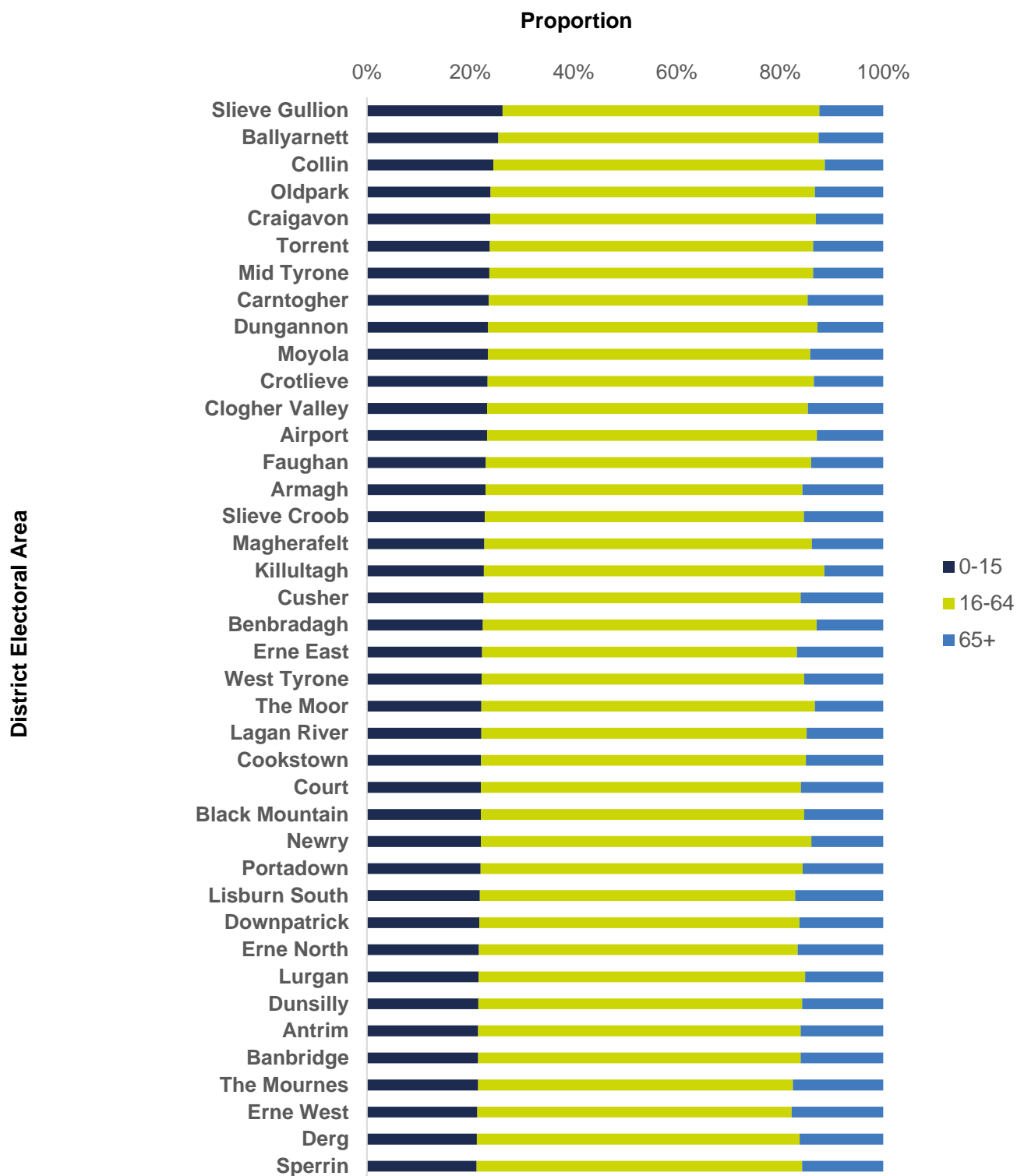


\*continued on next page

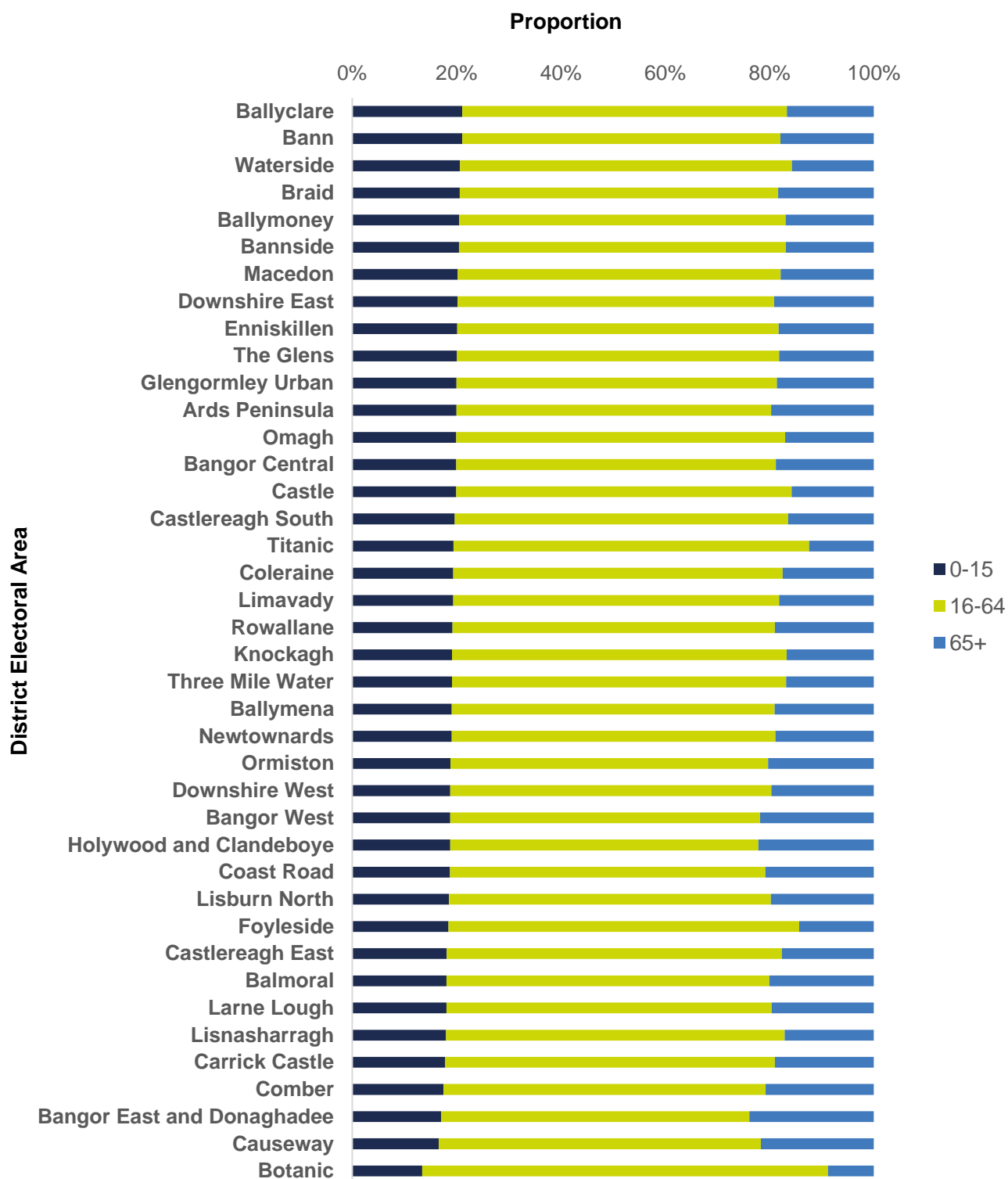


Download [Chart](#) (XLSX Format - 153KB) – Local Government District names included in download.

**Annex B: District Electoral Areas by broad age profile, mid-2017 (ordered by proportion aged 0 to 15 years)**



\*continued on next page



Download [Chart](#) (XLSX Format - 153KB) – Local Government District names included in download.

**Annex C: District Electoral Areas by population change (mid-2011 to mid-2017), ordered by largest change**

DEA14 Name	LGD14 Name	Estimated Population (Mid-2011)	Estimated Population (Mid-2017)	Change
Portadown	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	29,500	32,000	2,500
Craigavon	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	25,700	27,800	2,100
Botanic	Belfast	43,800	45,900	2,100
Killultagh	Lisburn and Castlereagh	18,700	20,800	2,100
Slieve Gullion	Newry, Mourne and Down	27,900	30,000	2,100
Lurgan	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	34,500	36,500	1,900
Dungannon	Mid Ulster	22,500	24,500	1,900
Titanic	Belfast	34,700	36,400	1,700
Armagh	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	30,000	31,500	1,600
Airport	Antrim and Newtownabbey	19,600	21,100	1,500
Lisburn South	Lisburn and Castlereagh	21,900	23,300	1,400
Clogher Valley	Mid Ulster	19,700	21,100	1,400
Crotlieve	Newry, Mourne and Down	27,300	28,700	1,400
Bangor Central	Ards and North Down	24,600	26,000	1,400
Banbridge	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	33,100	34,400	1,300
Castlereagh East	Lisburn and Castlereagh	18,600	20,000	1,300
Lagan River	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	22,700	23,900	1,200
Cusher	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	24,400	25,400	1,100
Newry	Newry, Mourne and Down	27,300	28,400	1,100
Erne West	Fermanagh and Omagh	13,800	14,900	1,000
Lisburn North	Lisburn and Castlereagh	21,400	22,400	1,000
Ballymena	Mid and East Antrim	22,900	23,900	1,000
The Mournes	Newry, Mourne and Down	28,300	29,300	1,000
Ballyarnett	Derry City and Strabane	23,500	24,400	900
Magherafelt	Mid Ulster	18,100	19,000	900
Moyola	Mid Ulster	17,500	18,400	900
Newtownards	Ards and North Down	28,000	29,000	900
Benbradagh	Causeway Coast and Glens	17,300	18,100	800
Mid Tyrone	Fermanagh and Omagh	17,000	17,800	800
Carntogher	Mid Ulster	16,800	17,600	800
Torrent	Mid Ulster	21,400	22,200	800
Ballyclare	Antrim and Newtownabbey	17,500	18,200	700
Castle	Belfast	31,500	32,200	700
Ballymoney	Causeway Coast and Glens	24,200	24,900	700
Downshire East	Lisburn and Castlereagh	15,700	16,500	700
Braid	Mid and East Antrim	22,700	23,400	700
Cookstown	Mid Ulster	23,100	23,800	700
Court	Belfast	32,600	33,200	600
Waterside	Derry City and Strabane	27,500	28,200	600

\*continued on next page

DEA14 Name	LGD14 Name	Estimated Population (Mid-2011)	Estimated Population (Mid-2017)	Change
Waterside	Derry City and Strabane	27,500	28,200	600
Downshire West	Lisburn and Castlereagh	16,200	16,700	600
Larne Lough	Mid and East Antrim	17,800	18,400	600
Downpatrick	Newry, Mourne and Down	20,400	21,000	600
Dunsilly	Antrim and Newtownabbey	17,000	17,500	500
Macedon	Antrim and Newtownabbey	19,500	20,000	500
Lisnasharragh	Belfast	28,900	29,500	500
Oldpark	Belfast	32,300	32,800	500
Coleraine	Causeway Coast and Glens	23,600	24,100	500
Erne North	Fermanagh and Omagh	14,700	15,200	500
Bannside	Mid and East Antrim	19,100	19,600	500
Ards Peninsula	Ards and North Down	23,700	24,300	500
Collin	Belfast	34,200	34,600	400
Bann	Causeway Coast and Glens	17,200	17,700	400
Erne East	Fermanagh and Omagh	15,200	15,600	400
West Tyrone	Fermanagh and Omagh	16,400	16,800	400
Comber	Ards and North Down	18,500	18,900	400
Antrim	Antrim and Newtownabbey	22,300	22,600	300
The Glens	Causeway Coast and Glens	17,200	17,500	300
Derg	Derry City and Strabane	18,000	18,300	300
Castlereagh South	Lisburn and Castlereagh	23,500	23,900	300
Rowallane	Newry, Mourne and Down	20,400	20,700	300
Slieve Croob	Newry, Mourne and Down	20,800	21,100	300
Balmoral	Belfast	24,000	24,200	200
Limavady	Causeway Coast and Glens	16,300	16,600	200
Faughan	Derry City and Strabane	18,800	19,100	200
Sperrin	Derry City and Strabane	24,200	24,400	200
Glengormley Urban	Antrim and Newtownabbey	21,600	21,700	100
Knockagh	Mid and East Antrim	17,100	17,200	100
Bangor West	Ards and North Down	18,700	18,900	100
Hollywood And Clandeboye	Ards and North Down	20,500	20,600	100
Ormiston	Belfast	34,700	34,700	<50
Causeway	Causeway Coast and Glens	25,000	25,000	<50
Foyleside	Derry City and Strabane	18,800	18,800	<50
The Moor	Derry City and Strabane	17,400	17,400	<50
Omagh	Fermanagh and Omagh	18,100	18,000	<50
Carrick Castle	Mid and East Antrim	18,000	18,100	<50
Enniskillen	Fermanagh and Omagh	18,300	18,000	-200
Coast Road	Mid and East Antrim	17,600	17,300	-200
Bangor East And Donaghadee	Ards and North Down	22,900	22,600	-300
Three Mile Water	Antrim and Newtownabbey	21,200	20,800	-400
Black Mountain	Belfast	36,600	36,100	-500

Download [Table](#) (XLSX Format - 140KB)