DPS 007

Local Development Plan | 2030

Draft Plan Strategy

Evidence Paper 1: Population

June 2019

Antrim and Newtownabbey
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Executive Summary

- The estimated population of the Borough in mid-2017 was 141,697, which is 7.6% of the total Northern Ireland population of 1,870,834.

- Between 2017 and 2030 the population with the Borough is projected to increase by 4,306 people to 146,003.

- There were 54,035 households recorded in the Borough in the 2011 Census, which is 7.68% of the total Northern Ireland households numbering 703,275.

- The Borough's average household size in 2011 was 2.51 persons.

- The Borough will see a slight decrease in its overall percentage share of the NI population from 7.6% in 2017 to 7.4% in 2030.

- The Borough is projected to have the 8th highest population across all the Councils in 2030.

- The Borough's projected average household size in 2030 is 2.41 persons.

- The projected number of households in the Borough in 2030 is 59,814.

- The biggest increase over the plan period is projected in households comprising of 1 or 2 persons which will represent 63% of all households by 2030.

- In 2011 almost 70% of residents in the Borough aged 16-74 years were economically active, higher than the NI average of 66%.

- From 2018 to 2030 the population aged 65 plus is expected to increase by 30.6%.

- By 2027 the older population aged 65 plus will overtake the younger population of 0-15 years.

1   Introduction

1.1   This is one of a series of background papers being presented as part of the evidence base to inform the preparation for the new Antrim and Newtownabbey Local Development Plan (LDP) 2030. It should be read alongside the plan to understand the rationale and justification for the policies and proposals contained in the LDP.

1.2   In line with Departmental guidance, the Council has updated its evidence base to inform the next stage of the LDP known as the Plan Strategy. This paper updates the evidence base that informed the Council's Preferred Options Paper (POP).

1.3   The purpose of this paper is to provide background information in relation to the population of the Borough. An understanding of the characteristics of both the existing and possible future population of the Borough is essential to the planning process. It is important to know who we are planning for. Therefore an analysis of past trends and future projections with associated demographic profiles form an important part of the evidence base for the LDP.

1.4   This paper details the population profile; households and household composition; Section 75 groups; deprivation, economic activity and qualifications; and population projections for the Borough.

1.5   The data in this paper has been drawn from a number of different sources and relate to varying timescales or points, which are noted accordingly. Information has been updated to the most recent datasets available where possible. Older data may relates to the legacy Antrim Borough Council and Newtownabbey Borough Council areas. Census data is based primarily on the old electoral geography with the Wards sub divided into Super Output Areas (SOA), which are themselves subdivided into Small Areas (SA) for statistical purposes. In many instances for any given statistic, this paper quotes figures for the most significant SOAs in the Borough; further information for each of the other SOAs can be found on the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service. Further statistics are based upon other geographical components such as settlements.

2   Population Profile

2.1   The 2016/17 mid-year population estimate (MYE)[1] for the Borough was 141,697. This accounts for 7.6% of the total Northern Ireland (NI) population.

Table 1: ANBC and NI Population (1971-2017)

	NI Population	ANBC Population	ANBC % NI Population
1971	1,536,065	100,913	6.57%
1981	1,481,959	116,015	7.83%
1991	1,577,836	118,551	7.51%
2001	1,685,267	128,361	7.62%
2011	1,810,863	138,567	7.65%
2015	1,851,621	140,467	7.59%
2017	1,870,834	141,697	7.57%

Source: NISRA Census (1971-2011) & 2015, 2017 Mid-Year Estimates

2.2   The Borough was home to 6.57% of the total NI population in 1971; ten years later its share had grown to 7.83%; for the remaining period to 2017, the Borough's share has been within the range of 7.5% to 8% of the NI total.

Table 2: ANBC and NI % Population Change Between Census

|	NI % Population Change	ANBC % Population Change
1971-1981	-3.5%	15.0%
1981-1991	6.5%	2.2%
1991-2001	6.8%	8.3%
2001-2011	7.5%	8.0%
1971-2011	17.9%	37.3%

Source: NISRA Census (1971-2011)

2.3   The population of the Borough has increased from 100,913 in 1971 to 138,567 in 2011 amounting to an increase of 37.3% over that forty-year period; this is significantly in excess of the 17.9% population growth experienced in NI as a whole.

2.4   The Borough covers an area of 728km^2, with a 2017 mid-year population estimate of 141,697, this equates to a population density of 194 persons/km^2. However, a significant factor in population distribution is the existence of Lough Neagh which accounts for 155km^2 or 21.3% of the total Council area. Therefore, an adjusted population density excluding Lough Neagh is 247 persons/km^2. As shown in Figure 1, the highest population densities are found within Metropolitan Newtownabbey and the Borough's towns and villages. Within rural areas, population densities are marginally higher along the Six Mile Water Valley than around Tardree and other hills.

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[1] 2017 Mid-Year Estimates for areas within NI were published on 28th June 2018. Population estimates refer to the number of people in the population at 30th June each year.
https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/population/mid-year-population-estimates

Figure 1: Population Density in the Borough
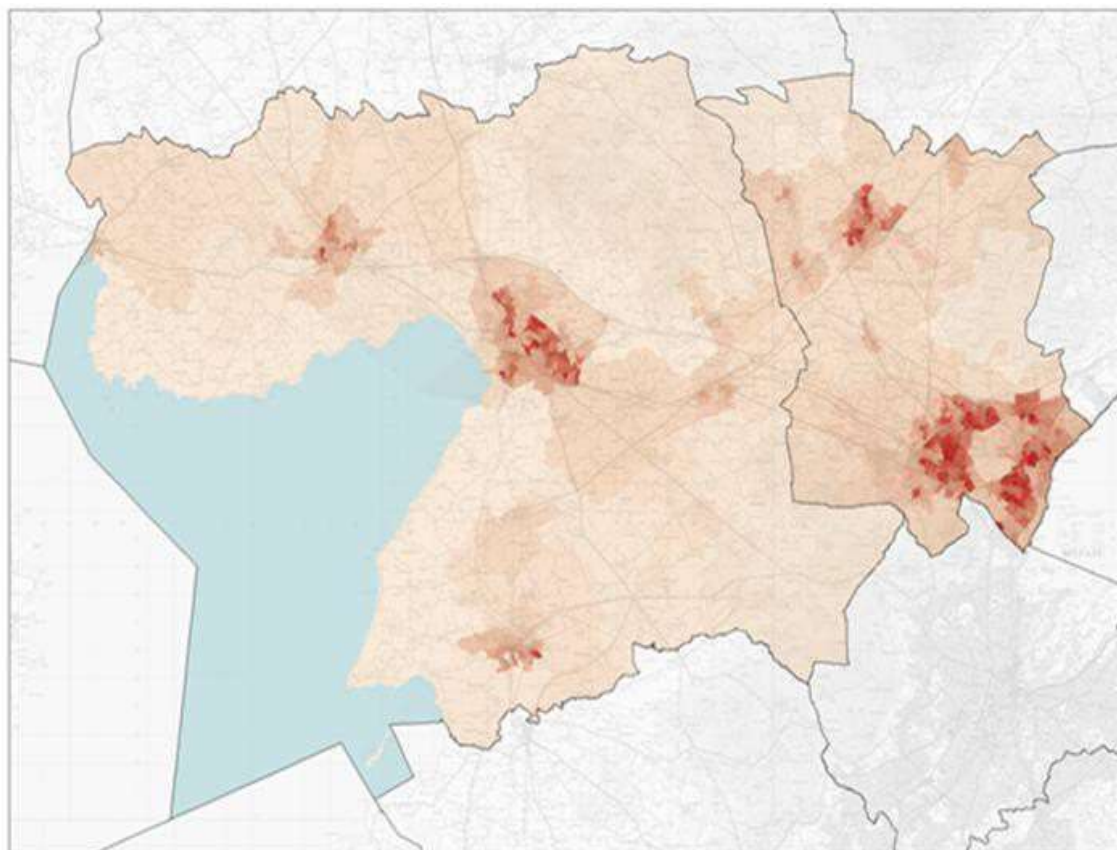
2.5   In terms of age profile, in 2017 one in five (20%) of the population in the Borough were aged 0-15 whilst 16.4% were aged 65+.

Population 2005-2017

2.6   Within this time period, population growth within the Borough can be attributed primarily to 'natural growth' (9, 071 people) (more births than deaths), in addition there was a net gain of 1,128 people due to migration and a loss of 852 people due to other changes[2].

Figure 2: Components of Population Change 2005 – 2017

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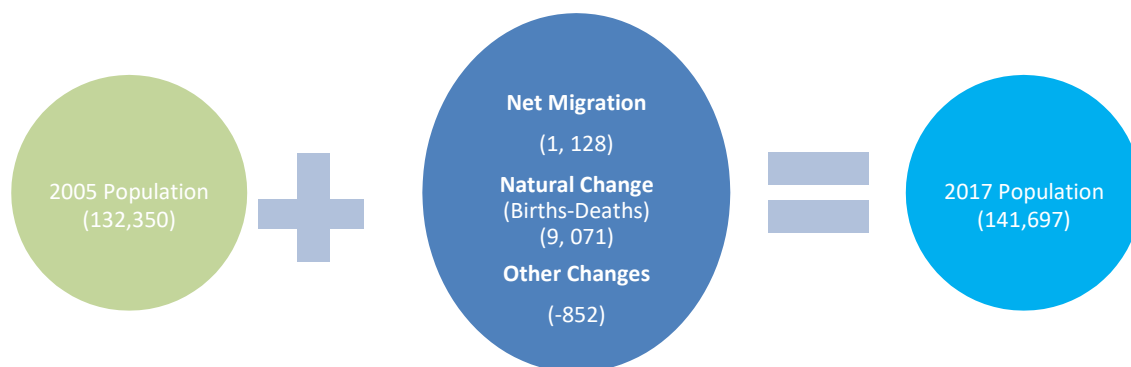
[2] Other Changes' include changes in service personnel stationed within Northern Ireland.

2.7   Over the period from mid-2005 to mid-2017 the number of births within the Borough started to decrease from mid-2009 to mid-2010 onwards, with a slight increase from 1,747 births in mid-2013 to mid-2014 to 1, 683 in mid-2016 to mid-2017. In 2017, the number of births per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 in the Borough was 61.2. From mid-2010 the Borough experienced negative net migration, with more people leaving the area than moving into the area. The number of deaths within the Borough over the period from mid-2005 to mid-2017 has been at its highest (1,166 deaths) from mid-2016 to mid-2017.

2.8   In 2017, the statistical SOA with the largest population (within NI) was in Mallusk 2 where the population almost doubled in a decade from 2,939 in 2005 to 5,976 in 2017. This may be attributed to new housing developments built during that period. Aldergrove 1 SOA within the Borough has experienced a decline in its population over the decade (2005-2017). The population has reduced by 56.6% from 2,368 in 2005 to 997 in 2017. This was primarily due to the relocation of service personnel from their accommodation within this SOA.

Table 3: Antrim and Newtownabbey and NI Population (2005-2017)

	ANBC	NI
Percentage Population Change **All Ages** (2005-2017)	7.1%	8.3%
Percentage Population Change **Children** (0-15 years) (2005-2017)	3.9%	0.8%
Percentage Population Change **Older People** (65+ years) (2005-2017)	31.3%	29.0%
Percentage Population Change **Working Age Population** (16-64years) (2005-2017)	2.1%	5.7%
Proportion of **Children** (0-15years) (2017)	21.0%	20.9%
Proportion of **Older People** (65+ years)(2017)	16.4%	16.2%
Proportion of **Working Age Population** (16-64 years)(2017)	62.1%	62.9%

Source: NISRA

2.9   The population can be grouped and measured in terms of a great number of different characteristics such as age, gender or ethnicity. These are considered in more detail, later in this paper under the section on the groups defined in Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.

3   Households and Household Composition

3.1   In 2011, there were 135,681 residents in the Borough living in 54,035 households. The number of households has increased by 93% over the forty year period from 27,980 in 1971 to 54,035 in 2011. This is significantly in excess of the 64.5% growth in households experienced in NI as a whole. It is also far in excess of the population growth rate of 37.3%. This can be attributed to a significant reduction in mean household size.

Table 4: Number of Households within ANBC and NI (1971-2011)

	ANBC	NI	% NI Households Within ANBC
1971	27,980	427,434	6.55%
1981	35,844	456,348	7.85%
1991	40,657	530,369	7.67%
2001	48,480	626,718	7.74%
2011	54,035	703,275	7.68%

Source: NISRA Census (1971-2011)

3.2   The average household size within the Borough has decreased from 3.47 in 1971 to 2.51 in 2011; this is a reduction of 27.7% over the forty year period. However the rate of reduction slowed from approximately 9% per decade from 1971 to 2001 to a reduction of only 2.8% in the decade from 2001 to 2011.

Figure 3: Average Household Size within ANBC (1971-2011)
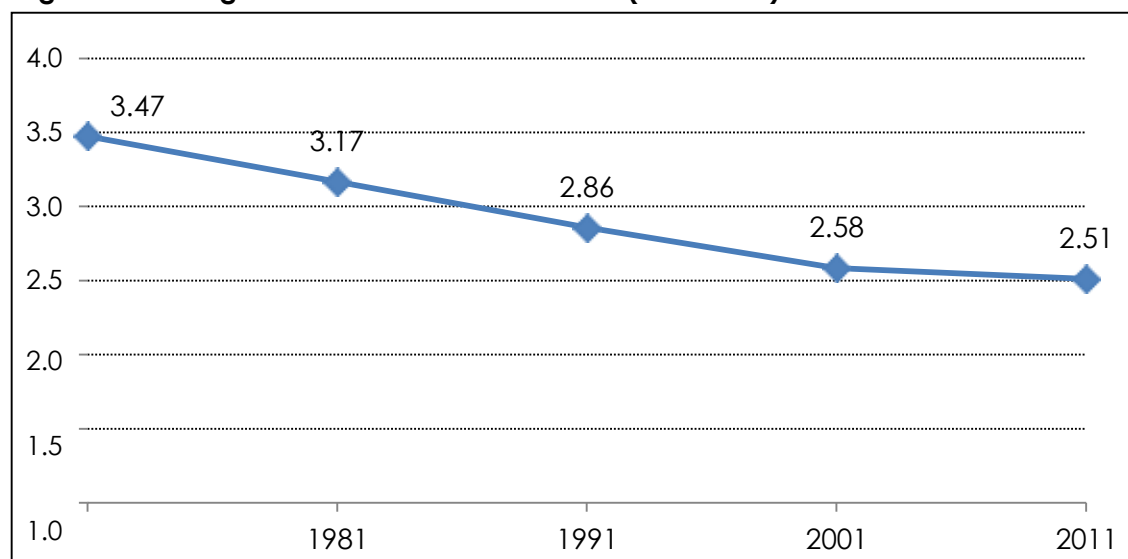
Source: NISRA Census (1971-2011)

3.3   Household size is an important planning consideration; it determines the number of homes required to accommodate a given population. For example a reduction in mean household size will require a greater number of dwellings to house the same number of people.

3.4   Whilst the total number of houses is projected to increase, the average household size is projected to decrease in the future, from 2.51 in 2016 to 2.41 in 2030.

Comparing the average household size projections for 2030 across all eleven Councils Antrim and Newtownabbey Council area ranks eighth. In the Borough average household size is below the NI average in each of the years, 2016 and 2030.

Table 5: Projected Number of Households by Type (2016 and 2030)

Household Type	2016		2030	
	Total Households	% Total Households	Total Households	% Total Households
One adult households	14,700	26.7%	17,523	29.3%
Two adults without children[4]	15,800	28.7%	18,118	30.3%
Other households without children	7,800	14.1%	8,275	13.8%
One adult households with children	3,500	6.4%	3,345	5.6%
Other households with children	13,300	24.1%	12,553	21.0%
Total households	55,200	100.0%	59,814	100.0%
Average Household Size (ANBC)	2.50		2.41	
Average Household Size (NI)	2.54		2.46	

Source: NISRA 2016 Based Household Projections

3.5   It is important to note that the changes in the actual number of households in each category does not necessarily correlate with changes to the proportion of all households. For example, while four person households reduced from 15.85% of all households in 2001 to 15.46% of all households in 2011, the actual number of such households increased from 7,683 to 8,352.

Figure 4: Number and percentage of households by size (1971-2011)
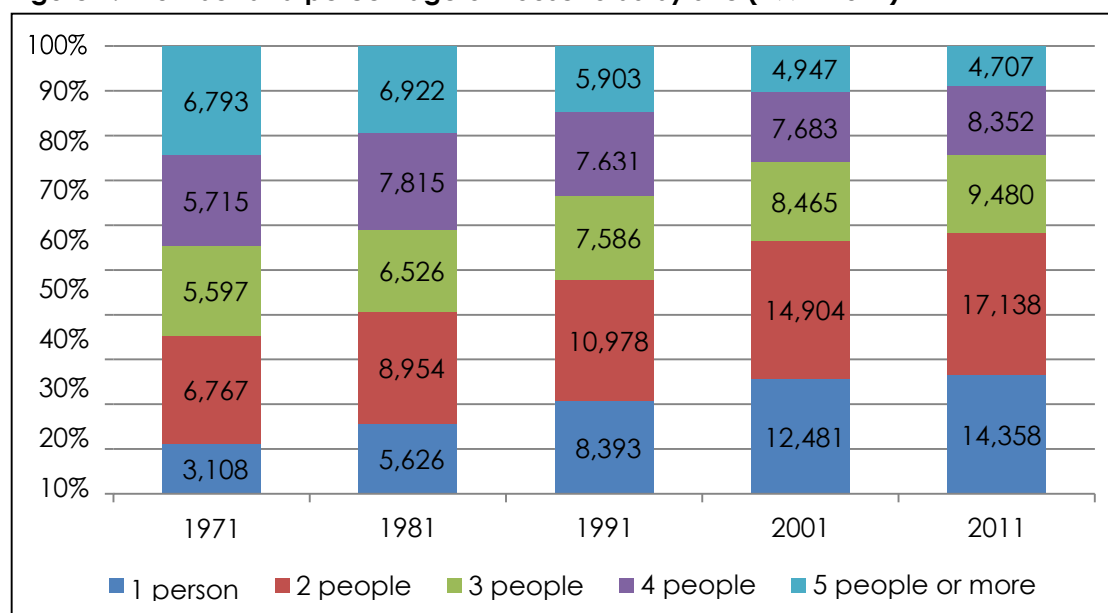
Source: NISRA, Census (1971-2011)

3.6   In relation to household size, projections for the Borough indicate that the biggest increase will be in the number of 'one person households' with an increase of just over a fifth (20% - 2,823 houses) between 2016 and 2030. The largest proportion of

households within the Borough in both 2016 and 2030 are '2 person households' which is the same for NI as a whole.

Table 6: Projected Number of Households by Size (2016 & 2030)

Household Size	2016		2030	
	Antrim and Newtownabbey	Northern Ireland	Antrim and Newtownabbey	Northern Ireland
1 person	14,700	201,700	17,523	229,416
% of Total Households	26.7%	27.9%	29.3%	29.0%
2 persons	17,700	222,900	19,888	256,886
% of Total Households	32%	30.7%	33.2%	32.5%
3 persons	9,500	119,805	9,435	121,448
% of Total Households	17.2%	16.7%	15.8%	15.4%
4 persons	8,456	105,400	8,245	106,486
% of Total Households	15.4%	14.6%	13.8%	13.5%
5+ persons	4,800	75,300	4,723	75,622
% of Total Households	8.7%	10.4%	7.9%	9.6%
Total households	55,155	725,100	59,814	789,858

Source: NISRA 2016 Based Household Projections

3.7   From the 2011 Census, there were 31,496 one and two person households within the Borough, accounting for 58.3% of all households. These accommodate 48,634 residents, which is 35% of the usually resident population. By 2030, projections indicate that the proportion of the total households within the Borough containing one or two persons may have increased to 62.5%. Household projections indicate that within the Borough, the number of households with four or more people may start to decrease from 2022.

3.8   The LDP has a role in facilitating the provision of a range of house types and homes to accommodate households of different sizes and compositions. It can also formulate policy that facilitates those who wish to extend their homes to meet their changing needs.

4   Section 75 Groups

4.1   Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 requires a public authority, in carrying out its functions relating to NI, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity:

- Between persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation;

- Between men and women generally;

- Between persons with a disability and persons without; and

- Between persons with dependents and persons without.

4.2   In addition, without prejudice to the above obligations, public authorities are required to have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or race.

4.3   The principle of promoting equality of opportunity and good relations between people must be a key objective behind the plan and will be a central theme of the sustainability assessment. In land use planning terms this means ensuring everyone benefits from quality housing, employment, and access to public services and recreation facilities. This section begins the process of identifying issues and needs facing different groups within the Borough over and above the general population, so that these can be considered at every stage of the LDP preparation process. If an aim of the LDP is to help build a cohesive society then it must be recognised that this can only be achieved by 'sharing space' and 'accessing opportunities'. Therefore, the paper also examines the extent to which segregation occurs and the pattern of multiple deprivation.

Age

4.4   The age structure of a population has implications for planning. For a growing young population there would be an impact on the demand for and provision of childcare facilities, nursery, primary and secondary schools. A growing working aged population would necessitate that planning provides adequate housing especially for those entering the housing market for the first time and employment opportunities. For a growing elderly population, adequate services and housing to meet their specific needs must also be considered.

Table 7: Age Structure of Population within ANBC and NI (2017)

	Total Population	0-15 Years	16-64 Years	65+ Years
ANBC	141, 697	29,718	88,800	23,179
% of Total Population (within ANBC)		21.14%	64.29%	16.4%
NI	1,870,834	390,684	1,177,175	302,975
% of Total Population (NI)		20.8%	62.9%	16.2%

Source: NISRA 2017 Mid-Year Estimates

4.5   In 2017, an estimated 21% of the population within the Borough was aged under 16 years compared to a NI average of 20.8%. In 2011, comparing District Electoral Areas (DEA) Airport had the largest proportion (24%) of those people aged under 16 whilst Macedon had the largest proportion of those people aged 65+ (18%).

4.6   People under 16 years old make up 21% of the total population within the Borough. The SOAs with the largest proportion of people aged under 16 are Mallusk 2(28.6%), Springfarm 2 (28.4%), Springfarm (26.7%), Aldergrove 1 (26.2), Crumlin 2 and Antrim (25.7%). Those SOAs with the smallest proportion of people aged under 16 within their population are Rostulla 2 (9.9%), Rostulla (13.5%), Abbey 1 (13.8%), Balloo (14.6%), and Burnthill 2 (14.9%).

4.7   People aged 65 years old and over make up 16.4% of the total population. The SOAs with the largest proportion of people aged 65 and over are Carnmoney 2 (30.2%), Templepatrick (29.7%), Burnthill 2 (28.7%), Abbey 1 (28.4%) and Carnmoney (26.6%). Those with the smallest proportion of people aged 65 and over are Aldergrove 1 (0.7%), Mallusk 2 (4.1%), Monkstown 2 (7.9%), Mallusk (8.1%) and Massereene 2 (9.6%).

4.8   The age structure of the population of the district has changed over the past 40 years. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over has increased from 8.10% in 1971 to 14.57% in 2011, while in terms of the actual number of people aged 65 and over it has more than doubled. The number of people aged under 16 has reduced in proportionate terms from 32.93% to 21.15% of the total population.

Figure 6: Age Structure of the Population within ANBC (1971-2011)
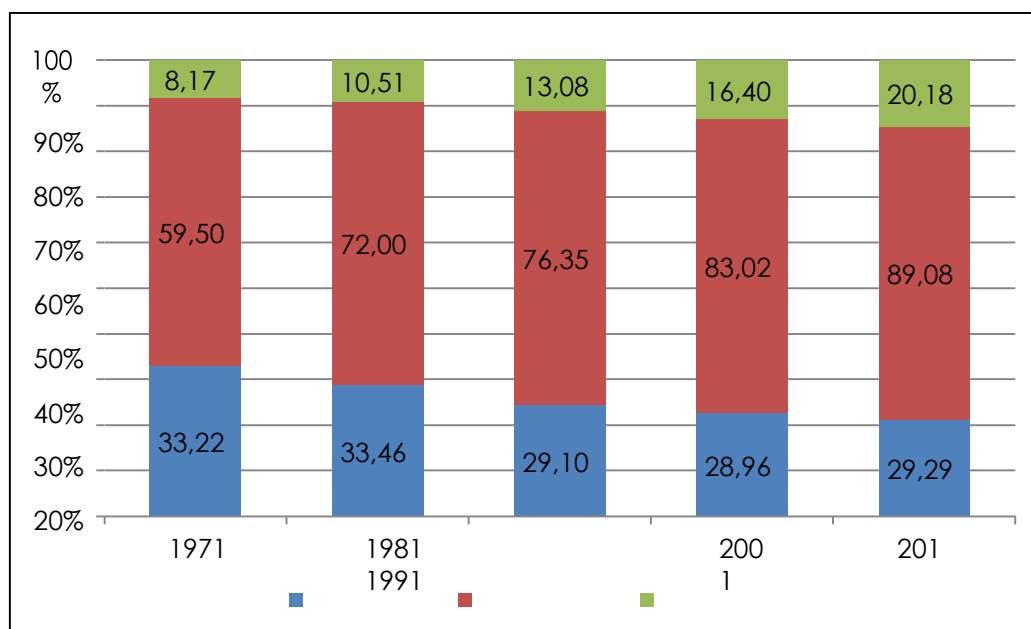
Source: NISRA Census (1971-2011)

Figure 7: ANBC Age Breakdown by Year (2005 – 2015)
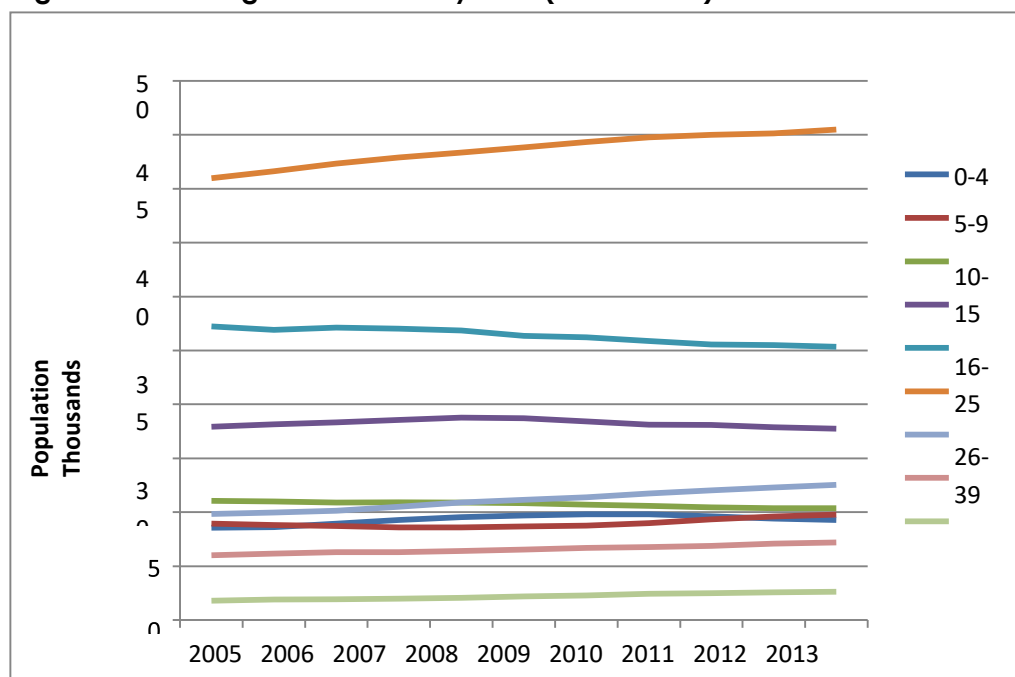
Source: NISRA Demography and Methodology

4.9   The age structure of the population is significantly influenced by life expectancy; as this has increased, the overall proportion of the population over 65 has grown. Life expectancy continues to improve for both males and females. Over the period 2000-2002 to 2010-2012 at the NI level, life expectancy for males improved by 2.5 years (75.3 to 77.8 years) and 2.1 years (80.17 to 82.28 years) for females. However, although the gap between the two genders has reduced, females live around 4 years longer than males. In the UK, life expectancy at birth is expected to increase by around five years between 2012 and 2037 (Office of National Statistics) for both men and women and it is therefore anticipated that life expectancy will similarly increase in the Council area. For the period 2011-13, life expectancy for males in the Borough is above the NI level and below for females. In the same period across all the Councils, Antrim and Newtownabbey ranks ninth out of eleven for male life expectancy and eighth for female life expectancy.

Table 8: Life Expectancy at Birth in 2006-2008 and 2011-2013

	Male Life Expectancy	Female Life Expectancy	Male Life Expectancy	Female Life Expectancy
	2006-2008		2011-2013	
ANBC	77.1	81.4	78.4	82.2
NI	76.3	81.2	78.1	82.4

Source: Department of Health

4.10   The growing number of elderly is a key factor in the declining average household size. 35% of the population within the Borough live in 1 or 2 person households and the average household size is projected to decrease for Antrim and Newtownabbey

from 2.50 in 2012 to 2.41 in 2030 (NISRA Household Projections 2012). Department of Regional Development (DRD) has taken this into account when formulating the Housing Growth Indicators contained in the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035.

4.11 The LDP has a role in providing development land to meet the needs of an ageing population, particularly in relation to facilitating appropriate homes that are accessible to local services and transport.

Gender

4.12 The population of the Borough in 2017 was estimated at 68,855 males (48.5%) and 72,842 females (51.5%).

Table 9: Gender Structure of Population within ANBC and NI (2017)

	Total Population	Males	Females
ANBC	141, 697	68,855	72,842
		48.6%	51.4%
NI	1,870,834	920, 248	950, 586
		49.2%	50.8%

Source: NISRA 2017 Mid-Year Estimates

Racial Group

4.13 In 2001, 99% of NI's population were predominantly 'white', similar to Antrim and Newtownabbey (Census 2001). By 2011 racial ethnicity remained predominantly 'white' with almost 98% of the Borough described in this category, similar to the NI average. Other ethnic groups including, Asian, Black and Mixed comprise very small numbers (Census 2011).

Table 10: Ethnicity within ANBC and NI (2011)

	Total Population	White	South Asian	Chinese and Other Asian	Black	Mixed and Other
ANBC	138,567	135,662	980	1,041	255	629
		97.90%	0.71%	0.75%	0.18%	0.45%
NI	1,810,863	1,779,750	7,829	11,301	3,616	8,367
		98.28%	0.43%	0.62%	0.20%	0.46%

Source: NISRA Census 2011 KS201NI (administrative geographies)

4.14 Irish Travellers were identified as a distinct ethnic group in the Census. Their needs may be different to that of the general population particularly in relation to providing sites and/or supported housing. The 2011 Census recorded 27 Irish Travellers in the Borough.

4.15   Racial group can also be expressed in terms of country of birth. While only 5.29% of the population of the Borough were born outside of the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland, this is above the NI average of 4.50%.

Table 11: Country of Birth

	All usual residents	Northern Ireland	Rest of UK	Republic of Ireland	Rest of EU	Outside EU
ANBC	138,567	124,343	6,805	1,479	2,840	3,100
		89.73%	4.91%	1.07%	2.05%	2.24%
NI	1,810,863	1,608,853	82,724	37,833	45,407	36,046
		88.84%	4.57%	2.09%	2.51%	1.99%

Source: Census 2011 KS204NI (administrative geographies)

4.16   In 2001, 9% of NI's population were born outside of the region and this was similar to the Borough. By 2011, this figure increased to just over 11% born outside the region in NI and just over 10% in Antrim and Newtownabbey. In 2015, 575 people living in the Borough were non UK nationals that registered for a medical card, equating to 4.1 people per 1,000 resident population. Ranking Antrim and Newtownabbey seventh across all Councils with Belfast having the highest (11.7) number of non UK registrations per 1,000 resident population and Ards & North Down the lowest (2.4). The top three countries of birth (for non UK nationals) were Poland, Romania and Lithuania.

Sexual Orientation

4.17   There is no reliable current information on the breakdown of the population in terms of sexual orientation. Estimates of the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) population range from 0.3 % to 10 per cent using different measures and sources. None of these estimates compensate for the possibility of higher than average rates of non-reporting and misreporting among LGB people. The official estimate in the final regulatory impact assessment for the Civil Partnership Act 2004 was 5-7%. It was based on a wide set of published sources drawn from a range of national settings and using various dimensions of sexual orientation.

4.18   In 2015/16, the Continuous Household Survey undertaken by NISRA found that 97.9% of adult respondents identified themselves as heterosexual/straight; with the remaining adults identifying as gay/lesbian, bisexual, and "don't know" or not providing an answer.

4.19   Whilst the LDP will not bring forward specific proposals and policies for people in this group, it is anticipated that many of the measures within the LDP aimed at providing a range of house types, creating employment and accessible services as well as improving safety and security will benefit this group.

Disability

4.20   A person is described as having a limiting long-term health problem if they have a health problem or disability which limits their daily activities and which has lasted, or is

expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are due to old age (Census 2011). In 2013/14, 7% of children in NI were disabled compared to 16% of adults of working age and 47% of adults over State Pension age (DSD Family Resources Survey). Overall, the health of our Council area is improving but almost 1 in 5 residents (19.04%) in the Borough suffer from a long-term health problem or disability (Census 2001, 2011).

4.21   The SOAs with the lowest proportion of people reporting good or very good general health are Whitehouse (65.14%), Monkstown 1 (67.11%), Dunanney (69.32%), Coole (69.95%) and Valley 1 (70.98%) and those with the highest proportion of people reporting good or very good general health are Aldergrove 1 (96.14%), Jordanstown 2 (91.60%), Jordanstown 3 (90.68%), Mallusk 2 (90.60%) and Rostulla 2 (90.24%).

Table 12: Long-Term Health Problem or Disability (2011)

	All usual residents	Long-term health problem or disability	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little
ANBC	138,567	26,386	14,640	11,746
		19.04%	10.57%	8.48%
NI	1,810,863	374,646	215,232	159,414
		20.69%	11.89%	8.80%

Source: NISRA Census 2011 QS303NI (administrative geographies)

4.22   The Super Output Areas with the largest proportion of people with a long-term health problem or disability are Whitehouse (33.66%), Monkstown 1 (32.23%), Valley 1 (29.27%), Ballyhenry 2 (29.16%) and Dunanney (28.91%) and those with the smallest proportion of people with a long-term health problem or disability are Aldergrove 1 (3.59%), Jordanstown 2 (9.04%), Mallusk 2 (9.05%), Jordanstown 3 (10.32%) and Rostulla 2 (10.74%).

4.23   An alternative measure of the prevalence of disability within the Borough is to assess the number of people claiming disability related benefits. The data from 2015 indicates that 9.6% of residents within the Borough are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance.

Table 13: Disability Living Allowance Recipients in ANBC and NI (2016)

	ANBC	% Population Within ANBC in receipt of DLA	NI	% NI Population in receipt of DLA
Disability Living Allowance Recipients	13,850	9.77%	209,280*	11.2%
DLA Recipients: (0-15 years)	1,660	1.17%	19,980	1.1%
DLA Recipients: (16-64 years)	8010	5.65%	125250	6.7%

DLA Recipients: (65+ years)	4180	2.95%	64,050	3.4%

*Source: Department for Communities & NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Estimates *Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding*

4.24 In 2015, the top five SOAs within the Borough that had the highest proportion of their population in receipt of DLA were Monkstown 1 (17.69%), Whitehouse (17.61%), Dunanney (16.85%), Farranshane (16.62%) and Mossley 2 (16.25%)

4.25 In 2014, 630 people within the Borough claimed Severe Disablement Allowance. 8,630 people claimed this benefit in total in NI.

4.26 The link between health and wealth is well rehearsed as is the relationship between mobility and health. Therefore, as with other groups planning has a role in accommodating accessible housing, employment and services. Planning also has a role in helping to improve the health and well-being of people by avoiding development which would result in a deterioration of air or water quality; safeguarding and facilitating open space, sport and outdoor recreation; managing the adverse impacts of noise and nuisance by influencing the location, and layout and design of new development. It also has a role in recognising and facilitating development to meet the needs of carers, by facilitating houses for those with special circumstances or the extension of homes to include 'granny annexes'.

Marital Status

4.27 The marital status of the population also influences the composition of households and therefore the demand for housing. Since 2001 there has been an increase in the number of divorced people, a decrease in the number of people married and an increase in the proportion of single people in NI. However, the number of single people in the Borough continues to be significantly below the NI average whilst the number of married people remains significantly above the NI average.

Table 14: Marital Status in ANBC and NI (2011)

	All usual residents aged 16+ years	Single	Married (inc. in civil partnership or separated)	Divorced	Widowed
ANBC	109,271	36,179	59,782	6,066	7,244
		33.11%	54.71%	5.55%	6.63%
NI	1,431,540	517,393	738,985	78,074	97,088
		36.14%	51.62%	5.45%	6.78%

Source: NISRA Census 2011 KS103NI (a)

Dependents

4.28 A 'dependent child' is defined as 0-15 or aged 16-18 who is a full-time student and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s) (Census 2011). The proportion of households in the Borough with dependent children has significantly

decreased since 1981 dropping from 50.78% of households in 1981 to 34.66% in 2011 (Census 1981, 2011). This decline in the number of households with dependent children is reflected in the decline in the size of the average household with 1 or 2 person households accounting for 59% of households in the Borough.

Table 15: Households with Dependent Children in ANBC and NI (2011)

	All households	Number of households with dependent children	Percentage of households with dependent children
ANBC	54,035	18,728	34.66%
NI	703,275	238,071	33.85%

Source: NISRA Census 2011 KS105NI (administrative geographies)

4.29   The SOAs with the largest proportion of households with dependent children are Aldergrove 1 (62.58%), Jordanstown 2 (53.56%), Crumlin 2 (51.63%), Mallusk 2 (47.42%) and Toome (46.15%). Those with the smallest proportion of households with dependent children are Abbey 1 (19.50%), Whitehouse (19.79%), Balloo (21.33%), Carnmoney 2 (22.52%) and Ballyclare South 1 (23.86%).

Figure 8: Households with Children in ANBC (2015-2030 Projections)
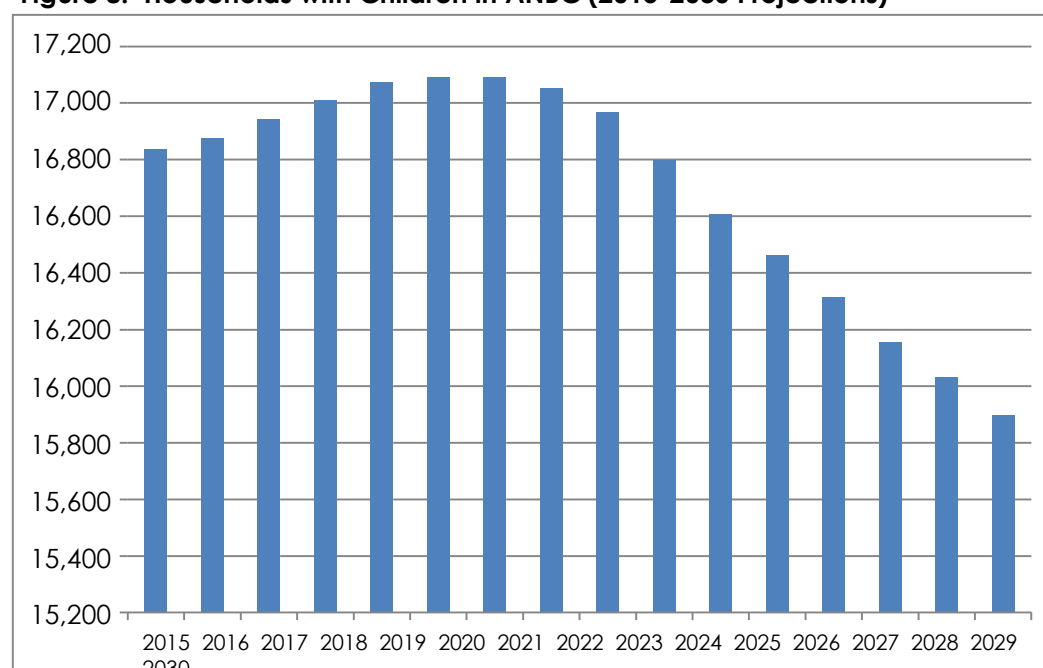
Source: NISRA 2012 Based Household Projections

4.30   The number of households with children is projected to reach its peak around 2020/2021 and then decline from this point onwards. By 2030, the number of households with dependants within the Borough is projected to be 15,898, equating to 26.6% of all households.

4.31   An alternative measure of dependency is to look at the number of people providing unpaid care. The SOAs with the largest proportion of people providing unpaid care

are Carnmoney 2 (15.66%), Collinbridge 2 (15.42%), Mossley 1 (14.99%), Mallusk 3 (14.71%) and Cloughfern 1 (14.67%). Those with the smallest proportion of people providing unpaid care are Aldergrove 1 (2.61%), Springfarm 1 (8.86%), Fountain Hill (9.05%), Stiles (9.29%) and Massereene 2 (9.44%) (Census 2011).

Table 16: Carers Allowance Claimants in ANBC and NI (2015)

	ANBC	**% Population Within ANBC**	**NI**	**% NI Population**
Carers Allowance (CA) Claimants	4,250*	3.8%	67,870*	4.6%
CA Claimants (16-64 years)	2,760	3.1%	46,630	4.0%
CA Claimants (65+ years)	1,500	6.7%	21,250	7.3%

Source: Department for Communities & NISRA 2015 Mid-Year Estimates

*Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding

4.32 A further measure of dependency is to look at the number of claimants for carers allowance. In 2015, the top five SOAs within the Borough that have the highest proportion of their population in receipt of Carers Allowance are Dunanney (7.44%), Farranshane (7.0%), Valley 1 (6.48%), Whitehouse (6.46%) and Mossley 2 (6.45%).

Religious Belief

4.33 The designation of settlements and provision of development opportunities needs to be carefully considered against the needs and spatial distribution of people of different religion or political opinion to prevent prejudice of any religious or political group and thus meet the requirements of Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act.

4.34 In 2011, the population within the Borough was predominantly from a Protestant background, just over 60% and approximately 30% from a Catholic background. The proportion of people who were brought up in a different religion or with no religion was 9.17%, which was higher than the NI average of 6.52%.

Table 17: Religion or Religion Brought Up In in ANBC and NI (2011)

	All usual residents	**Catholic**	**Protestant and Other Christian**	**Other religions**	**None**
ANBC	138,567	41,214	84,658	1,504	11,191
		29.74%	61.10%	1.09%	8.08%
NI	1,810,863	817,385	875,717	16,592	101,169
		45.14%	48.36%	0.92%	5.59%

Source: NISRA Census 2011 KS212NI (administrative geographies)

Table 18: Religion or Religion Brought Up In in ANBC by DEA (2011)

District Electoral Area	Catholic (%)	Protestant and Other Christian (%)	Other religions (%)	None (%)
Airport	44.31	47.49	0.90	7.30
Antrim	33.71	55.24	1.32	9.73
Ballyclare	4.71	86.85	0.62	7.82
Dunsilly	47.34	47.70	0.52	4.44

Glengormley Urban	42.35	49.56	1.29	6.81
Macedon	20.79	68.29	1.24	9.68
Three Mile Water	13.46	74.88	1.53	10.13

Source: NISRA Census 2011 KS212NI (administrative geographies)

4.35 The 2011 Census indicated that the religion of the population within the Borough mirrored that of religion they were brought up in. However in the case of each religious group the actual number was less, with a corresponding increase in the number of people indicating they had no religion.

Table 19: Religion in ANBC and NI (2011)

	All usual residents	**Catholic**	**Protestant and Other Christian**	**Other religions**	**No religion**	**Religion not stated**
ANBC	138,567	37,018	72,312	1,367	19,501	8,369
		26.71%	52.19%	0.99%	14.07%	6.04%
NI	1,810,863	738,033	752,555	14,859	183,164	122,252
		40.76%	41.56%	0.82%	10.11%	6.75%

Source: NISRA Census 2011 KS211NI (administrative geographies)

Political Opinion

4.36 In the local government elections held in 2014, unionist parties garnered more first preference votes overall than nationalist parties. Total votes cast in the election were 44,303 comprising a turnout of approximately 47% of the electorate of 94,225 eligible voters.

Table 20: Local Government Election Results in 2014

	Unionist		**Nationalist**		**Other & Ind**	
Airport	3,056	49%	2,308	37%	823	13%
Antrim	3,750	63%	1,240	21%	949	16%
Ballyclare	4,605	82%	0	0%	1,008	18%
Dunsilly	2,889	48%	2,607	44%	490	8%
Glengormley Urban	3,741	50%	2,289	31%	1,397	19%
Macedon	4,367	74%	736	12%	830	14%
Threemilewater	5,068	77%	0	0%	1,538	23%
ANBC	**27,476**	**63%**	**9,180**	**21%**	**7035**	**16%**

Source: Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

5   Deprivation, Economic Activity and Qualifications

5.1   An effective way to promote good community relations and equal opportunity is to tackle social deprivation and inequalities in the labour market and public health. The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2017 identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across NI.

5.2   The NIMDM 2017 provides a relative measure of deprivation in small areas across NI. The main NIMDM 2018 results are presented at the Super Output Area (SOA) geography which contain an average of 2,000 people. There are 890 SOAs in NI and are ranked from most deprived (rank 1) to least deprived (rank 890).

5.3   The NIMDM 2017 looks at seven constituent domains and two stand-alone measures. The Domain Measures (and weights) are Income (25%), Employment (25%), Health Deprivation and Disability (15%), Education, Skills and Training (15%), Proximity to Services (10%), Living Environment (5%) and Crime and Disorder (5%).The stand-alone measures are Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People. For each variable a rank of 1 denotes the most deprived SOA in NI and a rank of 890 denotes the least deprived SOA in NI. The advantage of this spatially led approach is that it identifies disparities between different areas.

5.4   Full details of the methodology for measuring relative deprivation in the NIMDM 2017 can be found on the NISRA website at https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017.

5.5   The SOAs with the highest levels of multiple deprivation in the Borough are Dunanney, Coole, Monkstown 1, Carnmoney 1 and Farranshane, whilst those with the lowest levels of deprivation are Rostulla 2 Jordanstown 2, Jordanstown 3, Mallusk 3 and Glebe 2 Newtownabbey.

5.6   Under the income domain, Dunanney, Coole, Whitehouse, Monkstown 1, and Carnmoney 1were the most deprived SOAs. In terms of the income deprivation affecting children, Whitehouse, Carnmoney 1, Coole, Greystone Antrim, and Farranshane were the most deprived SOAs. Looking at income deprivation affecting older people, the most deprived SOAs were Ballyclare Northern 2, Clady, Drumanaway, Ballyclare South 1, and Parkgate.

5.7   In terms of the employment domain, Farranshane, Monkstown 1, Dunanney, Whitehouse, and Valley 2 were the most deprived SOAs.

5.8   Almost 70% of residents in the Borough aged 16-74 years were classified as economically active on Census Day (27 March 2011). This is higher than the NI average which is just over 66%.

Table 21: Economic Activity in ANBC and NI (2011)

	All usual residents: Aged 16-74 years	Economically active	Economically inactive
ANBC	100,388	70,220	30,168
	100%	69.96%	30.04%

NI	1,313,420	869,767	443,653
	100%	66.22%	33.78%

Source: NISRA Census 2011 KS601NI (administrative geographies)

5.9   Approximately 89% of the economically active population are in employment; this equates to 62% of all residents aged 16-74 years. Unemployment stood at 5.48% of the economically active population with the remaining 5.86% in full- time study.

Table 22: Economically Active Population (16-74) in ANBC and NI (2011)

	Economically active residents	Employee Part-time	Employee Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student
ANBC	70,220	13,914	40,857	7,486	3,851	4,112
		13.86%	40.70%	7.46%	3.84%	4.10%
NI	869,767	172,138	467,805	116,666	65,196	47,962
		13.11%	35.62%	8.88%	4.96%	3.65%

Percentages indicate proportion of all residents aged 16-74 years.
Source: NISRA Census 2011 KS601NI (administrative geographies)

5.10   Approximately 13% of residents aged 16-74 years were retired, while 5.66% were economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability.

Table 23: Economically Inactive Population (16-74) in ANBC and NI (2011)

	Economically inactive residents	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
ANBC	30,168	13,293	5,464	3,647	5,683	2,081
		13.24%	5.44%	3.63%	5.66%	2.07%
NI	443,653	170,016	81,158	58,398	95,480	38,601
		12.94%	6.18%	4.45%	7.27%	2.94%

Percentages indicate proportion of all residents aged 16-74 years. *Source: NISRA Census 2011 KS601NI (administrative geographies)*

Table 24: Economically Activity and Qualifications (Aged 16-64) in ANBC and NI (2012-2015)

	Working Age Economic activity rate (%)	Working Age Employment rate (%)	Working Age: Achieved NVQ Level 4 And Above (%)	Working Age: No Qualifications (%)
2015				
ANBC	75.2%	70.7%	29.8%	18.8%
NI	72.9%	68.4%	29.9%	16.5%
2014				
ANBC	74.0%	71.5%	27.1%	16.4%
NI	72.5%	67.7%	29.7%	17.4%

2013				
ANBC	76.1%	72.1%	26.4%	19.7%
NI	72.6%	67.1%	28.5%	17.5%
2012				
ANBC	78.4%	74.2%	27.0%	19.9%
NI	72.3%	66.9%	27.9%	18.7%

Source: NISRA Labour Force Survey Local Area Database

5.11   The working age economic activity rate and employment rate were higher in the Borough than NI overall between 2012 and 2015. However, the proportion of the working age population qualified to level 4 and above was lower in the Borough than NI overall from 2012-2014.

5.12   In terms of the education skills and training domain, Mossley 2, Dunanney, Monkstown 2, Carnmoney 1, and Coole were the most deprived SOAs (source NIMDM 2018).

5.13   The SOAs with the largest proportion of people with no or low qualifications are Monkstown 1 (62.43%), Dunanney (62.26%), Coole (57.51%), Whitehouse (57.13%) and Ballycraigy (53.97%). Those with the smallest proportion of people with no or low qualifications are Rostulla 2 (11.19%), Jordanstown 3 (14.75%), Jordanstown 2 (20.05%), Aldergrove 1 (21.00%) and Mallusk 3 (23.96%) (Source: Census 2011).

5.14   In terms of the health deprivation and disability domain, Dunanney, Coole, Monkstown 1, Mossley 2, and Whitehouse were the most deprived SOAs. In terms of the proximity to services domain, Aldergrove 1, Shilvodan, Ballynure 1, Clady, and Parkgate were the most deprived SOAs. Looking at the living environment domain, Aldergrove 1, Hightown, Ballyhenry 1, Monkstown 1, and Collinbridge 2 were the most deprived SOAs. In terms of the crime and disorder domain, Greystone Antrim, Farranshane, Glengormley 1, Balloo, and Valley 1were the most deprived SOAs (source: NIMDM 2018).

6   Population Projections

6.1   The information in this section referring to mid-2017 onwards is sourced from the NISRA 2016 based population projections. Mid-2017 refers to the 2017 mid-year population estimates (unless otherwise stated). Population does not remain static, and while the Census 2011 provides us with a wealth of data regarding the profile of the Borough at that time, it cannot be used in isolation to determine the future needs of the area. Population change has implications for the provision of housing, employment opportunities and public services including health, education and infrastructure. It is therefore prudent to consider both past growth rates and projections for the future. Despite the fact that growth rates fluctuate, it is useful to have a broad idea of how the population may grow in the future. This will obviously influence the provision of appropriate services and also give a general indication of the possible development land requirements of the population.

6.2   The population within each Local Government District (LGD) is projected to increase up to 2030.

Table 25: Projected LGD Share of the NI Population (2017 & 2030)

LGD	Population Estimate mid-2017	% share of NI	Projected population mid-2030	% share of NI	% Change in share
Antrim & Newtownabbey	141,697	7.6%	146,003	7.4%	-0.2%
Ards & North Down	160,098	8.6%	164,004	8.4%	-0.2%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	211,898	11.3%	235,217	12.0%	0.3%
Belfast	340,220	18.2%	348,434	17.8%	-0.4%
Causeway Coast & Glens	143,920	7.7%	145,135	7.4%	-0.3%
Derry City & Strabane	150,497	8.0%	149,576	7.6%	-0.4%
Fermanagh & Omagh	116,289	6.2%	119,862	6.1%	-0.1%
Lisburn & Castlereagh	142,640	7.6%	157,926	8.1%	0.5%
Mid & East Antrim	138,152	7.4%	142,114	7.2%	-0.2%
Mid Ulster	146,427	7.8%	161,127	8.2%	0.4%
Newry, Mourne & Down	178,996	9.6%	192,131	9.8%	0.2%
Northern Ireland	**1,870,834**		**1,961,529**		

Source: NISRA

6.3   Belfast LGD is projected to have the largest percentage share of the NI Population in both 2017 (18.2%) and 2030 (17.8%). However, over the period its proportion is projected to decrease by 0.4 percentage points. The Borough will also see a slight decrease in its overall percentage share of the NI population from 7.6% in 2017 to 7.4% in 2030. The Borough is projected to have the 8th highest population across all the councils in 2030.

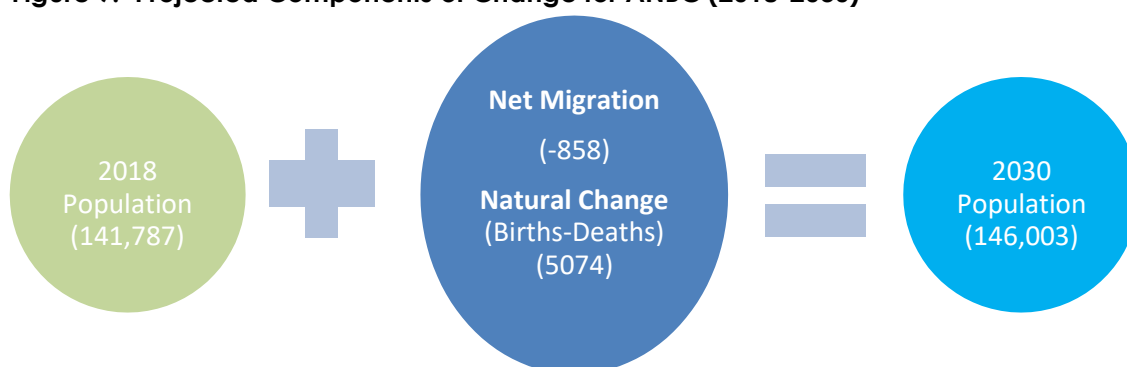**Table 26: Projected Population by LGD (2017 - 2030)**

LGD	mid-2017	mid-2020	mid-2025	mid-2030
Antrim & Newtownabbey	141,697	143,034	144,845	146,003
Ards & North Down	160,098	161,470	163,274	164,004

Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	211,898	218,965	227,198	235,217
Belfast	340,220	341,770	345,506	348,434
Causeway Coast & Glens	143,920	144,638	145,345	145,135
Derry City & Strabane	150,497	150,438	150,406	149,576
Fermanagh & Omagh	116,289	117,547	119,014	119,862
Lisburn & Castlereagh	142,640	146,379	152,531	157,926
Mid & East Antrim	138,152	139,476	141,138	142,114
Mid Ulster	146,427	150,560	156,199	161,127
Newry, Mourne & Down	178,996	182,708	187,835	192,131
Northern Ireland	**1,870,834**	**1,896,270**	**1,933,291**	**1,961,529**

Source: NISRA

6.4   Between 2017 and 2030 the population within the Borough is projected to increase by 4306 people. The largest population increase to mid-2030, is projected to occur in the Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon LGD.

Figure 9: Projected Components of Change for ANBC (2018-2030)

2018 Population (141,787) + **Net Migration (-858) Natural Change (Births-Deaths) (5074)** = **2030 Population (146,003)**

Source: NISRA 2016 Population Projections

6.5   The projected growth of the population in the Borough between 2018 and 2030 is due to 'Natural Change' – more births than deaths. The Natural Change of 5074 is greater than the Net Migration of -858. It is projected that the Borough will experience a net loss due to migration with more people leaving the area than coming into the area.

6.6   Four out of the eleven LGDs are projected to experience a net loss due to migration between 2016 and 2030. Antrim and Newtownabbey (-2,411 people), Belfast (-11,757), Causeway Coast & Glens (-1,039) and Derry City & Strabane (-9,280). In Antrim and Newtowanabbey the number of births is projected to decrease from 1,762 (mid 2016) to 1,572 (mid 2030). Whilst the number of deaths are projected to increase from 1,120 to 1,266 over the same time period.

Table 27: Projected Components of Change by LGD (2018 - 2030)

LGD	Projected population mid-2018	mid-2018 to mid-2030			Projected population mid-2030	% Change
		Natural Change (i.e. births - deaths)	Net Migration	Total Change		
Antrim & Newtownabbey	142,212	4,542	-751	3,791	146,003	2.7%
Ards & North Down	160,574	-1,143	4,573	3,430	164,004	2.1%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	214,334	13,694	7,189	20,883	235,217	9.7%
Belfast	340,293	16,410	-8,269	8,141	348,434	2.4%
Causeway Coast & Glens	144,138	2689	-1692	997	145,135	0.7%
Derry City & Strabane	150,302	7,383	-8,109	-726	149,576	-0.5%
Fermanagh & Omagh	116,810	3,730	-678	3,052	119,862	2.6%
Lisburn & Castlereagh	143,830	4,821	9,275	14,096	157926	9.8%
Mid & East Antrim	138,622	1,183	2,309	3,492	142,114	2.5%
Mid Ulster	148,065	10,836	2,226	13,062	161,127	8.8%
Newry, Mourne & Down	180,387	10,356	1,388	11,744	192,131	6.5%
Northern Ireland	1,879,567	74,501	7,461	81,962	1,961,529	4.3%

Source: NISRA 2016 Population Projections

Table 28: Projected Population Aged 0-15 Years by LGD (2018 - 2030)

LGD	Mid 2018	Mid 2030	Change 2018-30	%
Antrim & Newtownabbey	29,813	27,498	-2,315	-7.7%
Ards & North Down	30,117	27,518	-2,599	-8.6%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	47,998	48,337	339	0.7%
Belfast	68,025	66,352	-1673	-2.4%
Causeway Coast & Glens	28,430	25,881	-2,549	-8.9%
Derry City & Strabane	32,843	30,412	-2,431	-7.4%
Fermanagh & Omagh	25,175	23,302	-1,873	-7.4%
Lisburn & Castlereagh	28,806	28,944	138	0.5%
Mid & East Antrim	26,533	24,736	-1,797	-6.7%
Mid Ulster	34,233	33,867	-366	-1.1%
Newry, Mourne & Down	40,822	40,051	-771	-1.9%
Northern Ireland	392,795	376,898	-15,897	-4.0%

Source: NISRA 2016 Population Projections

6.7   In the Borough, the population aged 0-15 years is projected to decrease by - 7.7% between 2018 and 2030. The Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon LGD is

projected to have the biggest growth (0.7%) within this age group over the same time period, whilst Causeway Coast & Glens will have the largest decline (-8.9%).

Table 29: Projected Population Aged 16-64 Years by LGD (2018 - 2030)

LGD	Mid 2018	Mid 2030	Change	%
Antrim & Newtownabbey	88,730	87,585	-1,145	-1.3%
Ards & North Down	96,549	92,551	-3,998	-4.1%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	133,310	141,538	8228	6.2%
Belfast	222,255	219,658	-2,597	-11.7%
Causeway Coast & Glens	89,443	83,653	-5,790	-6.5%
Derry City & Strabane	95,086	89,302	-5,784	-6.1%
Fermanagh & Omagh	71,994	69,806	-2,188	-3.0%
Lisburn & Castlereagh	89,942	94,138	4,196	4.7%
Mid & East Antrim	85,793	83,175	-2,618	-3.1%
Mid Ulster	92,612	97,394	4,782	5.2%
Newry, Mourne & Down	111,673	112,808	1,132	1.0 %
Northern Ireland	1,177,387	1,171,608	-5,779	-0.5%

Source: NISRA 2016 Population Projections

6.8   In the Borough, the population aged 16-64 years is projected to decrease by - 3.2% between 2015 and 2030. The Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon LGD is projected to have the biggest growth (8.8%) within this age group over the same time period, whilst Derry City & Strabane will have the largest decline (- 6.5%).

Table 30: Projected Population Aged 65+ Years by LGD (2018 - 2030)

LGD	Mid 2018	Mid 2030	Change	%
Antrim & Newtownabbey	23,669	30,920	7,251	30.6%
Ards & North Down	33,908	43,935	10,027	29.6%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	33,026	45,342	12,316	37.3%
Belfast	49,780	62,424	12,644	25.4%
Causeway Coast & Glens	26,265	35,601	9,336	35.5%
Derry City & Strabane	22,373	29,862	7,489	33.5%
Fermanagh & Omagh	19,641	26,754	7,113	36.2%
Lisburn & Castlereagh	25,082	34,844	9,762	38.9%
Mid & East Antrim	26,296	34,203	7,907	30.1%
Mid Ulster	21,220	29,866	8,646	40.7%
Newry, Mourne & Down	27,892	39,272	11,380	40.1%
Northern Ireland	309,385	413,023	103,638	33.5%

Source: NISRA 2016 Population Projections

6.9   The population aged 65+ is projected to increase across all LGDs between 2018 and
       2030. The increase in the Borough is projected to be 30.6% within the time period. Mid
       Ulster is projected to have the largest increase (40.7%) and Belfast the lowest (25.4%).
       Across all three age bands 0-15, 16-64 and 65+, this age group (65+) is projected to
       have the largest growth.

Table 31: Projected Population by Age Band in ANBC (2018 - 2030)

	Mid-2018	mid-2020	mid-2025	mid-2030	% Change (2018-2030)
0-4	8,808	8,677	8,323	8,066	-8.4%
5-9	9,921	9,517	8,891	8,533	-14.0%
10-14	9,407	9,915	9,646	9,032	-4.0%
15-19	8,709	8,730	9,981	9,789	12.4%
20-24	8,268	7,953	7,566	8,606	4.1%
25-29	8,753	8,715	7,911	7,470	-14.7%
30-34	9,102	9,032	8,985	8,253	-9.7%
35-39	9,474	9,360	9,283	9,169	-3.2%
40-44	9,104	9,216	9,344	9,294	2.1%
45-49	9,970	9,546	9,069	9,263	-7.1%
50-54	10,166	9,959	9,365	8,908	-12.4%
55-59	9,128	9,741	9,759	9,181	0.6%
60-64	7,733	8,182	9,476	9,519	23.1%
65-69	6,859	6,885	7,795	9,066	32.2%
70-74	6,178	6,310	6,391	7,292	18.0%
75-79	4,647	5,005	5,615	5,742	23.6%
80-84	3,225	3,417	4,087	4,662	44.6%
85-89	1,770	1,863	2,231	2,758	55.8%
90+	990	1,011	1,127	1,400	41.4%
Total	142,212	143,034	144,845	146,003	2.7%
0-15	29,813	29,909	28,853	27,498	-7.7%
16-64	88,730	88,634	88,746	87,585	-1.3%
65+	23,669	24,491	27,246	30,920	30.6%

Source: NISRA 2016 Population Projections

6.10   In the Borough between 2018 and 2030, it is projected that growth will occur in the
       age groups '15-19', '20-24', '40-44' and those people aged 55+. The largest
       proportion of the population within the Borough will be in the age group '15-19'
       (9,789) people by mid-2030. The table above highlights the percentage growth and
       decline in each of the age groups every five years.

6.11   It is projected that by 2027 the older population will overtake the young in the
       Borough with 28,574 people aged 65+ and 28,282 aged 0-15 year.

7   Key Findings

- The estimated population of the Borough in mid-2017 was 141,697, which is 7.6% of the total NI population of 1,870,834.

- With Lough Neagh removed, the population density is 247 persons/km², the fourth highest in terms of all Council areas in NI.

- Population growth over the last 10 years has largely occurred due to natural increase.

- In 2017, the SOA with the highest population in NI is Mallusk 2, where the population has more than doubled since 2005.

- The number of households in the Borough has doubled in 40 years, which is above the NI average and far above the population growth rate. The average household size has decreased from approximately 3.5 in 1971 to 2.5 in 2011.

- Size of the average household is projected to decrease to 2.4 by 2030.

- The biggest increase over the plan period is projected in households comprising of '1 or 2 persons' which will represent 63% of all households by 2030.

- The number of households with 4 or more persons will decrease by 2022.

- In 2017, under 16's comprised 21% of the population, with Mallusk 2 seeing the highest proportion and Rostulla 2 the lowest.

- From 1971 to 2011, over 65's increased from 8 to 14.5% and under 16's decreased from 33 to 21%. The population of the Borough is getting older which is a key factor in declining household size.

- 48.5% of the population is male and 51.5% female with 98% of the population describing themselves as white.

- In 2011, there were 27 Irish Travellers within the Borough.

- There is no reliable information to identify the number of lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) people within the population.

- 19% of residents in the Borough have a long-term health problem or disability, with Whitehouse SOA reporting the highest figure of 33%.

- In 2015, 9.6% of residents in the Borough received DLA, with Whitehouse SOA reporting the highest figure of 17.6%.

- In the Borough, the number of married people is above the NI average and single people below the NI average.

- The number of households with dependent children has significantly decreased since 1981, with Aldergrove 1 showing the highest incidence of dependent children (62.6%) and Abbey 1 the lowest (19.5%).

- In 2011, the population within the Borough was predominantly from a Protestant background, just over 60% and approximately 30% were from a Catholic background.

- In 2017, those SOAs ranked highest (worst) in the multiple deprivation index are Dunanney, Monkstown 1, Valley 2, Farranshane and Coole. The least deprived SOAs are Templepatrick, Mallusk 3, Rostulla 2, Jordanstown 3 and Jordanstown 2.

- In 2011 almost 70% of residents in the Borough aged 16-74 years were economically active, higher than the NI average of 66%.

- In 2011, 89% of the economically active population were in employment, whilst unemployment stood at 5.5% and 5.86% were in full time study.

- By 2030 the Borough will see a slight decrease in its overall % share of the NI population.

- By 2030 the population is expected to be 146,003, an increase of nearly 5000, with growth attributed to natural change and a net loss due to migration.

- From 2018 to 2030 the population aged 0-15 and 16 to 64 is expected to decrease by 7.7% and 1.3% respectively.

- From 2018 to 2030 the population aged 65 plus is expected to increase by 30.6%. Within this grouping those 80 -84 are expected to increase by 44.6%, those aged 85 – 89 by 55.8% and those aged 90 plus by 41.4%.

- By 2027 the older population 65 plus will overtake the younger population 0 – 15.