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Note: Throughout the report figures have been presented in a rounded form to ease readability. For example household figures have been presented to the nearest 100 and percentage changes have been presented to 1 decimal place. However, all calculations have been undertaken on the basis of unrounded numbers which will, in some instances, give rise to apparent discrepancies. This is particularly the case for the smaller geographical areas reported in Annex C.

Population projections for areas within Northern Ireland were published in October 2014⁵. In general, the same three periods can be identified for each Local Government District, with an aging population and declining annual population growth or, for some Local Government Districts, even population decline in the latter part of the projection period.

4. Household Population⁶

The projected population can be split by residential type into those living in households, and those living in communal establishments⁷. Examples of the latter are students' halls of residence, army barracks, prisons and residential care homes. Table 1 shows a breakdown of the projected population by these residential types.

Table 1: Projected population by residence type, 2012-2037

Residence Type	Population			2012-2037 Change	
	2012	2022	2037	Number	%
Households	1,800,900	1,893,500	1,972,000	171,100	9.5
Communal Establishments	22,800	25,000	32,500	9,700	42.9
All Residence Types	1,823,600	1,918,500	2,004,500	180,900	9.9

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The population in communal establishments is projected to rise at a faster rate than the population in other residences. This is a direct result of an aging population, of which a relatively large proportion is projected to live in communal establishments, in particular residential care homes. Still, by 2037 the population residing in communal establishments only accounts for 1.6 per cent of the projected total population.

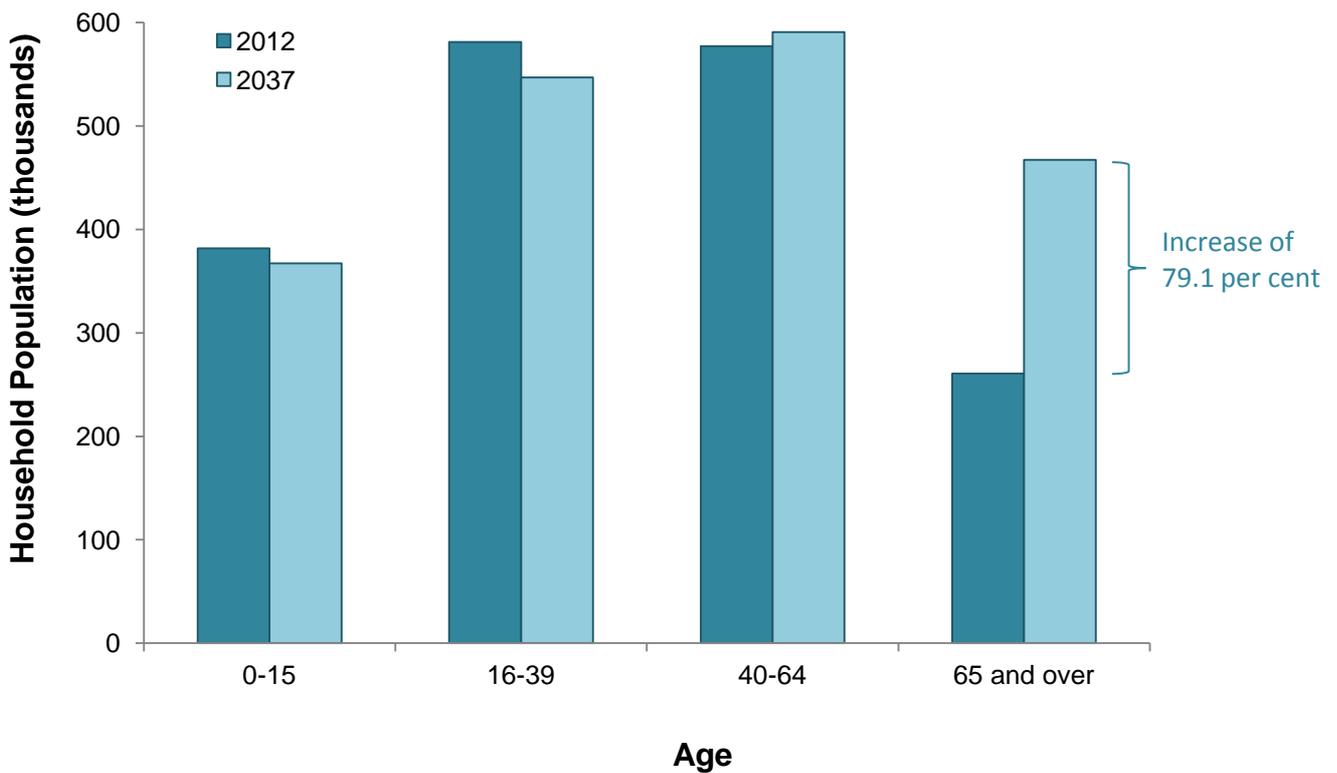
When the projected household population is broken down by broad age bands, the largest increase is for people aged 65 and over. By 2037, the number of people aged 65 and over living in households is projected to rise by 206,300, an increase of 79.1 per cent (see Figure 1). This is in line with the ageing of the population reported in the population projections (+79.3 per cent).

⁵ See <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp47.htm>

⁶ The definition of “household population” is available in a glossary at the end of the bulletin (Annex A).

⁷ The definition of “communal establishment” is available in a glossary at the end of the bulletin (Annex A).

Figure 1: Household population by age, 2012 and 2037



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Both the projected household population growth and composition are of importance in the household projections. In general, children and their parents/siblings live in relatively larger households. On the other hand, the older population predominantly live in one or two adult households.

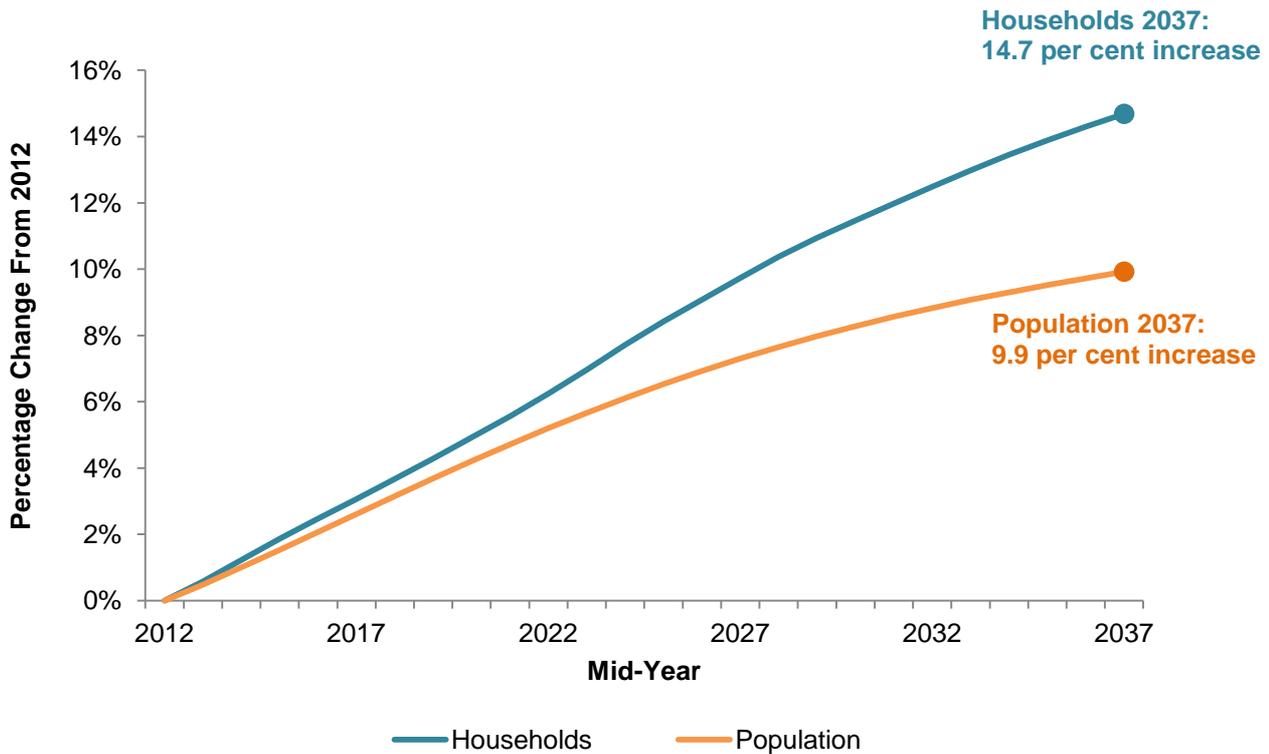
5. Household Projections for Northern Ireland

Household projections are driven by changes in the size and composition of the population, as well as trends in household formation.

The number of households is projected to increase by 44,300, or 6.2 per cent, over the ten year period between 2012 (708,600 households) and 2022 (752,900 households). Between 2012 and 2037, a growth of 14.7 per cent (104,000 households) is projected, which is equivalent to 4,200 households per annum over the 25 year projection period.

Over the period 2012-2037, the overall percentage growth in the number of households (14.7 per cent) is projected to noticeably exceed that of the population (9.9 per cent), particularly after 2022 (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Percentage change in the number of projected households and the population, 2012 to 2037



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The difference in growth rates between the population and the number of households can be explained by the changing composition of the population and trends in household formation. This manifests itself in the variation of change for different types of households, which will be discussed in the next section.

6. Northern Ireland – Household Type⁸

The projected household population can be distributed over different types of households, depending on their age, sex and trends in household formation. These types of households can be described as a combination of the number of adults and the number of children (see Table 2).

⁸ The definition of “household type” is available in a glossary at the end of the bulletin (see Annex A).

Table 2: Projected population by residence type, 2012-2037

Residence Type	Population			Population Change 2012-2037	
	2012	2022	2037	Number	%
One adult without children	197,600	213,000	240,200	42,600	21.5
Two adults without children	379,700	418,500	496,200	116,500	30.7
Other households without children	387,500	386,300	432,500	45,000	11.6
One adult with children	121,200	126,700	116,200	-5,000	-4.1
Other households with children	714,900	749,000	687,000	-27,900	-3.9
All Household Types	1,800,900	1,893,500	1,972,000	171,100	9.5

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 8,103 KB)

Household projections are derived from dividing the projected population in each household type by their average household size⁹. The projected number of households split by household type (Table 3) shows that, between 2012 and 2037, there is a projected growth in all household types without children, while for both one adult and other households with children, there is a projected decrease in the number of households.

Table 3: Projected households by household type, 2012-2037

Household Type	Projected Households			Projected Change 2012-2037	
	2012	2022	2037	Households	%
One adult without children	197,600	213,000	240,200	42,600	21.5
Two adults without children	189,800	209,200	248,100	58,200	30.7
Other households without children	108,200	108,200	120,400	12,200	11.2
One adult with children	45,500	47,400	43,500	-2,000	-4.3
Other households with children	167,500	175,000	160,500	-7,000	-4.2
All households	708,600	752,900	812,700	104,000	14.7

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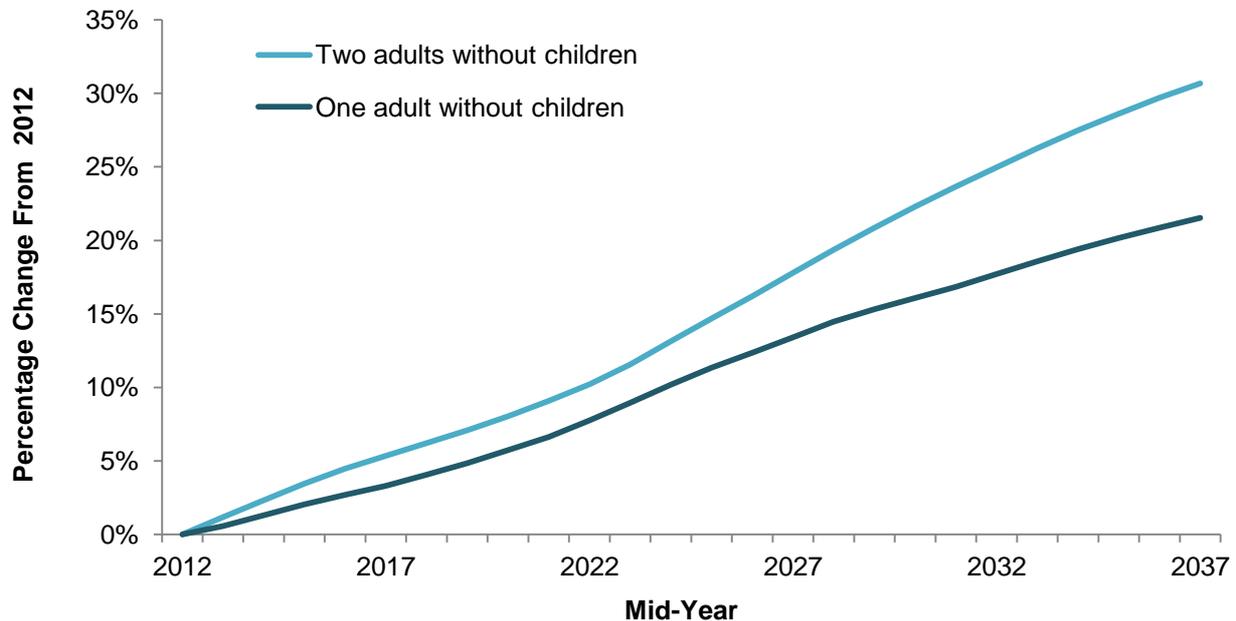
The next sections will look in detail at the projected large increase in the number of one and two adult households without children (Section 7), and the projected decline in the number of households with children (Section 8).

⁹ The definition of “household size” is available in a glossary at the end of the bulletin (see Annex A).

7. One and Two Adult Households without Children

Over the period 2012 to 2037, the fastest growing numbers of households are those of one or two adults without children, rising by 21.5 per cent and 30.7 per cent respectively (See Figure 3). By 2037, these two household types are projected to account for three fifths (60.1 per cent) of all households, in broadly equal proportions.

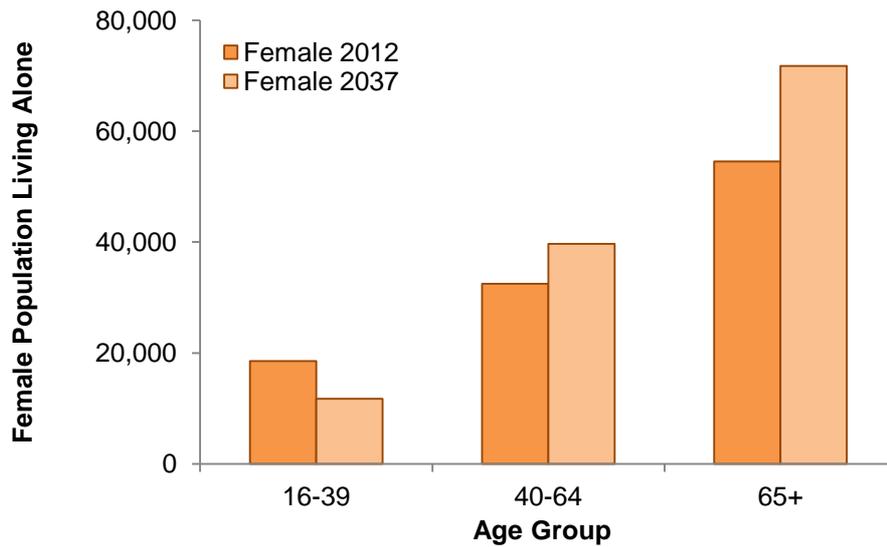
Figure 3: Percentage change in children and households by household type, 2012-2037



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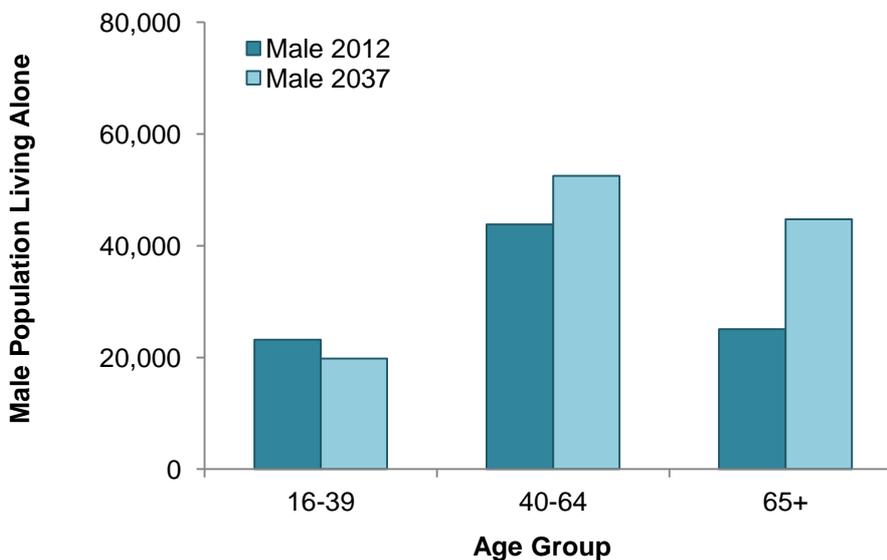
The trend in the projected number of one adult households without children can be further investigated by looking at the age and sex of people living in this household type (see Figures 4a and 4b).

Figure 4a: Projected female population living alone by age, 2012 and 2037



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Figure 4b: Projected male population living alone by age, 2012 and 2037



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People aged 65 and over account for 36,900 (86.6 per cent) of the 42,600 increase in people living alone between 2012 and 2037. While more women than men will still be living alone in 2037, the difference will have declined substantially: in 2012 there were 13,500 more women of all ages living alone than men, while in 2037 this difference is projected to fall to 6,100. This is due to the projected increase in life expectancy¹⁰, which is affecting males relatively more than females.

¹⁰ Further detail on projected life expectancy is available in http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_345078.pdf.

The number of men aged 65 and over living alone is projected to increase by 78.5 per cent from 2012 to 2037. Comparatively, the number of women aged 65 and over living alone is projected to increase by 31.6 per cent. By 2037, people aged 65 and over are projected to account for just under half (48.5 per cent) of all those living in one adult households without children.

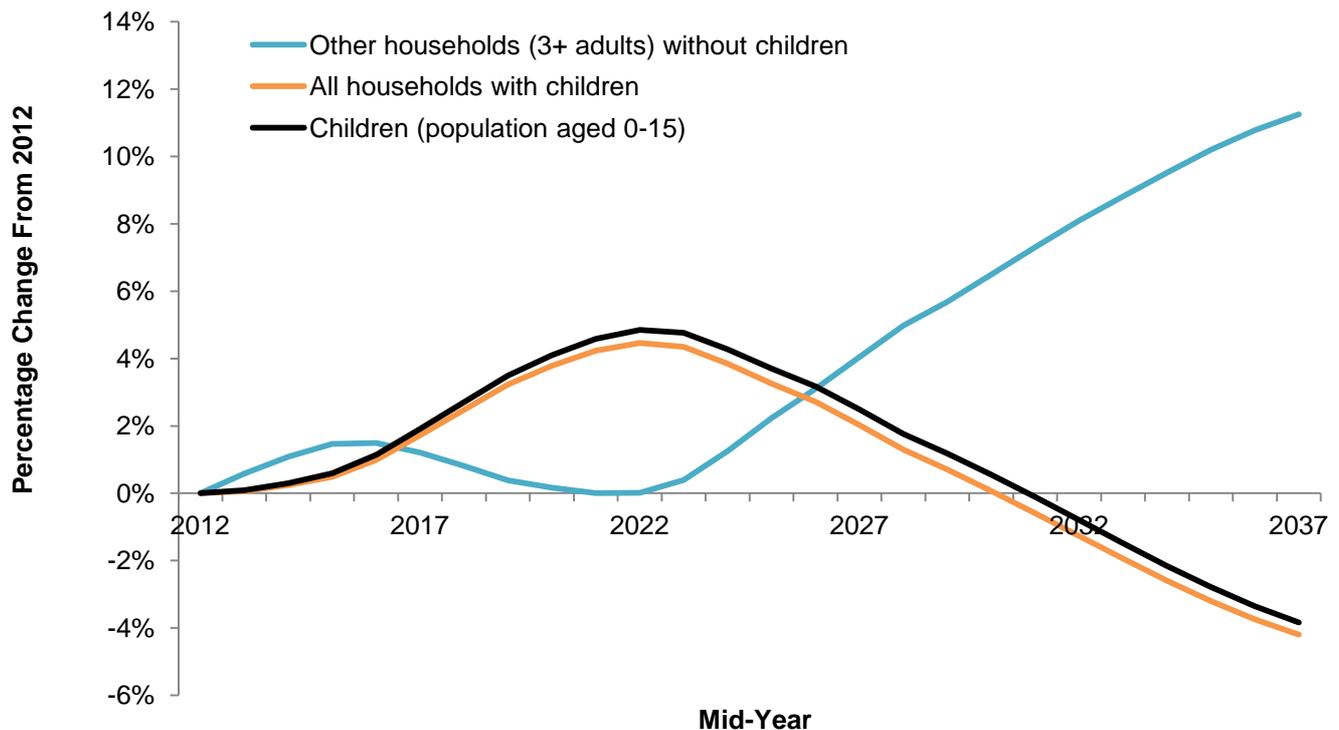
The number of two adult households without children is projected to grow even faster than that of one adult households without children (30.7 per cent compared with 21.5 per cent). The projected large growth in the population aged 65 and over is amplified by the projected increasing tendency to live in two adult households. This is a direct result of projected improvements in life expectancy, making it more likely for couples to grow old together for longer. In contrast, there is a projected decrease in the tendency for older people to live in one adult households, however, this was outweighed by the projected population growth of this age group. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over living in two adult households is projected to increase from 51.3 per cent in 2012 to 59.3 per cent in 2037.

8. Households with Children

Between 2012 and 2037, the number of households with children is projected to fall by 4.2 per cent. However, between 2012 and 2022, an increase of 9,500 households of this type is projected. Subsequently, the number of households with children is projected to fall by 8.3 per cent.

The number of children in the population is also projected to decrease during the projection period, specifically from 2022 onwards. When plotted together, it is clear that over the projection period, the trend in the percentage change of households with children follows the same trend as that of the projected children in the population (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Percentage change in children and households by household type, 2012-2037



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Also included in Figure 5 is the projected percentage change in the number of other households without children, i.e. those with three or more adults. The trend in percentage change of other households without children mirrors that of the population of children and households without children. The explanation is that as there are fewer children, there are fewer adults in households with children. As such, they must be in other households without children.

9. Northern Ireland – Household Size

There is a close link between household types and household sizes. This is evident for one adult households without children, whose projections are identical to those of one person households. Also, for two person households, roughly nine out of ten are two adult households without children, with the remainder comprised of one adult and one child. Households with children are generally larger sized.

The number of two person households is projected to increase by 57,000 (26.6 per cent) between 2012 and 2037, while one person households is projected to increase by 42,600 households (21.5 per cent) during the same period. Of the other three household sizes, the

largest projected increase is 2,600 households (2.2 per cent) between 2012 and 2037 for three person households (see Table 4).

Table 4: Number of projected households by household size, 2012-2037

Household size	2012	2022	2037	2012-2037 Change	
				Number	%
1 person	197,600	213,000	240,200	42,600	21.5
2 persons	214,800	235,100	271,800	57,000	26.6
3 persons	118,500	120,700	121,100	2,600	2.2
4 persons	103,700	107,100	105,600	1,800	1.8
5+ persons	74,000	77,000	73,900	0	0.0
All households	708,600	752,900	812,700	104,000	14.7
Average household size	2.54	2.52	2.43	-0.11	-4.5

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The trend in households with five or more persons is mainly driven by other households with children, which makes up the vast majority (roughly four out of five) of this particular household size: both households with children and households of four or more persons are projected to rise between 2012 and 2022 before decreasing thereafter. As the number of children falls, so does the number of larger sized households. Similarly, during the projection period households with two persons are mainly driven by two adult without children households, rather than one adult households with children, of which there are comparatively smaller numbers.

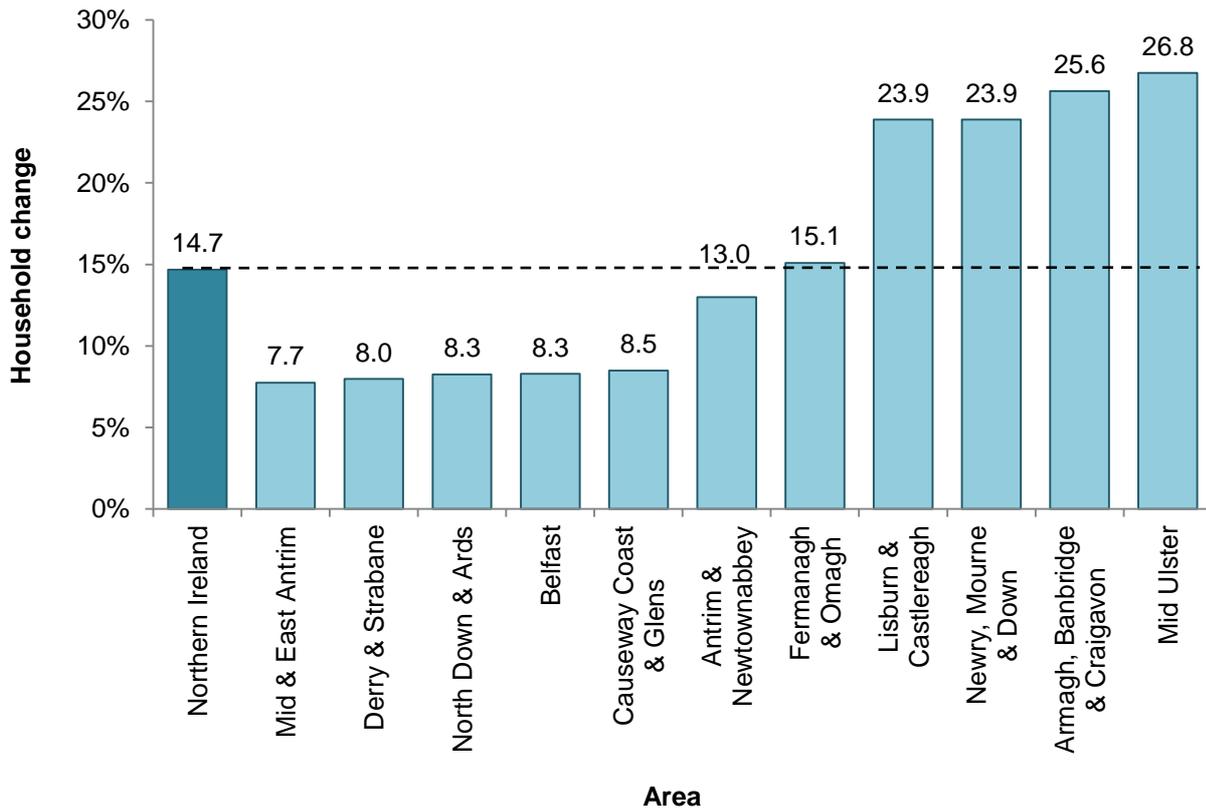
The trend towards smaller households is also reflected in the average household size, which is projected to decrease from 2.54 people per household in 2012 to 2.43 in 2037. Annex B shows how the average household size has changed since 1951.

10. Household Projections for Local Government Districts¹¹

While each of the Local Government Districts in Northern Ireland is projected to have a growing number of households between 2012 and 2037, the rates of growth vary throughout Northern Ireland (see Figure 6).

¹¹ Any mention of Local Government Districts within this bulletin refers to the 11 new Local Government Districts coming into power on 1st April 2015.

**Figure 6: Projected household change for Local Government Districts
2012 - 2037**



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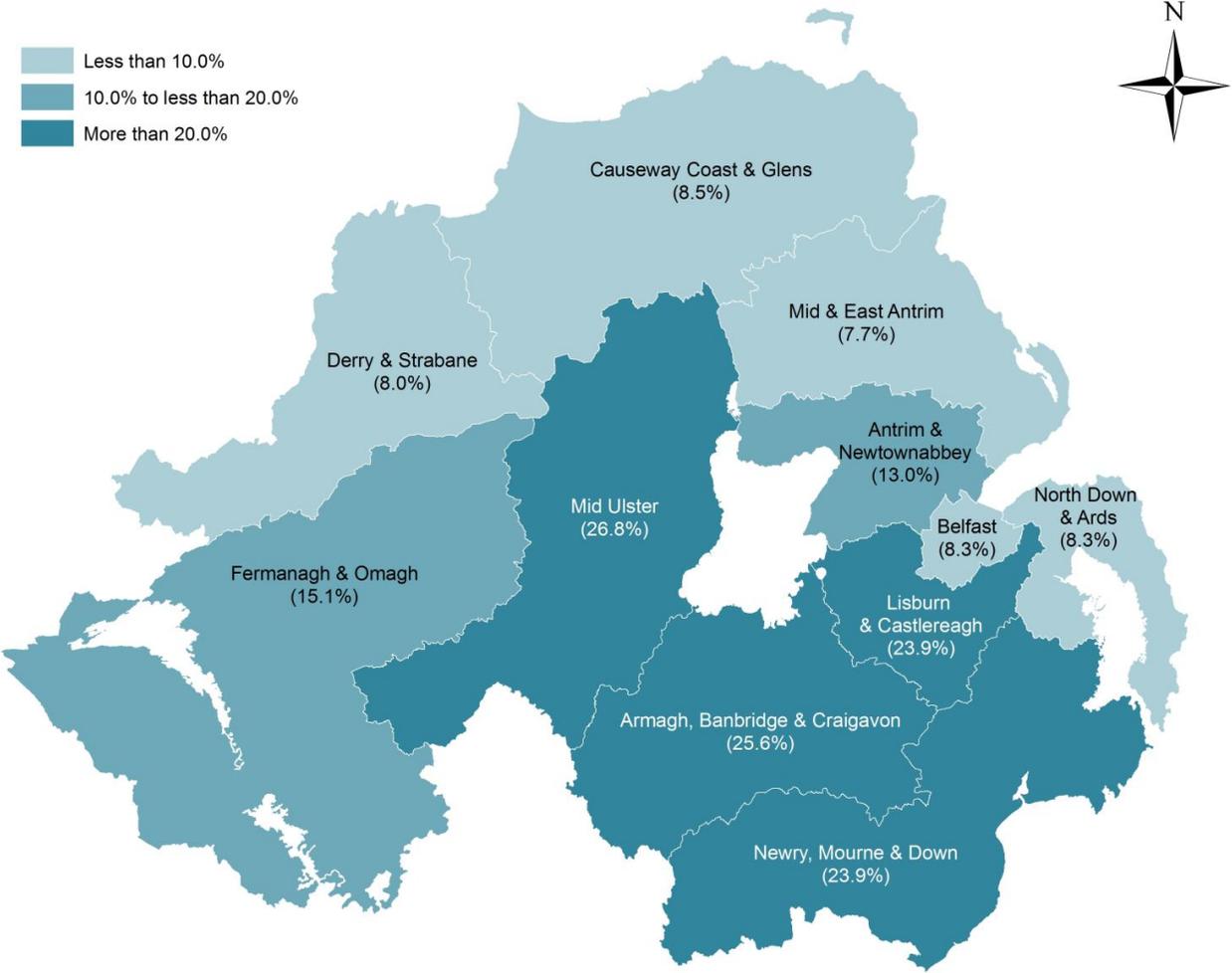
The projected number of households in each Local Government District for 2012, 2022 and 2037 is presented in Table 5. Between 2012 and 2037, the projected percentage increase in the number of households ranges from 7.7 per cent in Mid & East Antrim Local Government District to 26.8 per cent in Mid Ulster Local Government District. Map 1 shows the projected percentage increase in the number of households in each Local Government District between 2012 and 2037.

Table 5: Projected Household change for Local Government Districts in Northern Ireland, 2012 to 2037

Area	Projected Households						Projected Household Change			
	2012		2022		2037		2012-2022		2012-2037	
	Number	% of NI	Number	% of NI	Number	% of NI	Number	%	Number	%
Antrim & Newtownabbey	54,200	7.7	57,300	7.6	61,300	7.5	3,000	5.5	7,100	13.0
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	76,400	10.8	83,800	11.1	96,000	11.8	7,400	9.7	19,600	25.6
Belfast	141,600	20.0	146,200	19.4	153,400	18.9	4,500	3.2	11,700	8.3
Causeway Coast & Glens	54,000	7.6	56,600	7.5	58,600	7.2	2,600	4.7	4,600	8.5
Derry & Strabane	56,200	7.9	58,700	7.8	60,600	7.5	2,500	4.5	4,500	8.0
Fermanagh & Omagh	42,000	5.9	44,700	5.9	48,300	5.9	2,800	6.6	6,300	15.1
Lisburn & Castlereagh	53,300	7.5	58,600	7.8	66,000	8.1	5,300	10.0	12,700	23.9
Mid & East Antrim	54,700	7.7	57,000	7.6	58,900	7.2	2,400	4.3	4,200	7.7
Mid Ulster	48,400	6.8	53,400	7.1	61,400	7.6	5,000	10.3	13,000	26.8
Newry, Mourne & Down	62,800	8.9	68,800	9.1	77,800	9.6	6,000	9.6	15,000	23.9
North Down & Ards	64,900	9.2	67,700	9.0	70,300	8.6	2,800	4.3	5,400	8.3
Northern Ireland	708,600	100.0	752,900	100.0	812,700	100.0	44,300	6.2	104,000	14.7

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 8,113 KB)

Map 1: Projected percentage increase in the number of households by Government Districts, 2012-2037



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[Interactive Map](#)

11. Local Government Districts – Household Type

Similar to Northern Ireland as a whole, the greatest projected growth can be found in the number of one and two adult households without children in each Local Government District between 2012 and 2037 (see Table 6). With the exception of Antrim & Newtownabbey, Causeway Coast & Glens and Derry & Strabane, projected growth in two adult households without children exceeds that of one adult households without children.

Table 6: Percentage change in households by household type and Local Government District, 2012-2037

Local Government District	Percentage Change 2012 - 2037					
	Without Children			With Children		All Households
	1 Adult	2 Adult	Other	1 Adult	Other	
Antrim & Newtownabbey	30.0	23.5	11.3	-10.4	-10.4	13.0
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	24.5	46.6	27.2	8.4	8.7	25.6
Belfast	8.3	19.7	5.7	0.1	-1.7	8.3
Causeway Coast & Glens	24.1	22.7	1.4	-15.8	-15.4	8.5
Derry & Strabane	30.0	22.8	-2.6	-16.1	-15.4	8.0
Fermanagh & Omagh	27.8	41.1	5.7	-12.1	-12.1	15.1
Lisburn & Castlereagh	30.1	40.8	21.5	2.3	1.9	23.9
Mid & East Antrim	17.9	19.4	4.5	-12.9	-12.9	7.7
Mid Ulster	32.0	48.1	28.9	7.8	7.5	26.8
Newry, Mourne & Down	33.0	46.5	19.3	2.4	2.8	23.9
North Down & Ards	13.9	24.2	-0.2	-12.6	-12.7	8.3
Northern Ireland	21.5	30.7	11.2	-4.3	-4.2	14.7

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For other households without children, slight decreases are expected in Derry & Strabane (2.6 per cent) and North Down & Ards Local Government Districts (0.2 per cent). The fastest projected growth is projected in Newry, Mourne & Down for one adult households without children (33.0 percent), and in Mid Ulster for two adult and other adult households without children (48.1 percent and 28.9 per cent respectively).

Most Local Government Districts experience a decrease in the number of households with children between 2012 and 2037, with the biggest decrease expected in Derry and Strabane. There are four Local Government Districts (Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon; Lisburn & Castlereagh; Mid Ulster; and Newry, Mourne & Down) that are projected to increase in the number of other households with children between 2012 and 2037. This is due to the fact that these specific Local Government Districts are projected to have relatively large numbers of children living there, driven by relatively high fertility rates and positive net migration. Household projections by type and Local Government District in 2012 and 2037 are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Number of Households by household type and Local Government District, 2012 and 2037

Local Government District	2012					2037				
	Without Children			With Children		Without Children			With Children	
	1 Adult	2 Adult	3+ Adult	1 Adult	2+ Adult	1 Adult	2 Adult	3+ Adult	1 Adult	2+ Adult
Antrim & Newtownabbey	14,400	15,400	7,700	3,500	13,300	18,700	19,000	8,500	3,200	11,900
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	19,600	20,100	12,000	4,600	20,100	24,400	29,500	15,200	5,000	21,800
Belfast	48,500	35,700	19,200	12,100	26,100	52,500	42,800	20,300	12,100	25,700
Causeway Coast & Glens	14,300	15,200	8,700	3,000	12,800	17,700	18,700	8,800	2,500	10,900
Derry & Strabane	15,600	12,800	9,200	5,200	13,400	20,300	15,700	8,900	4,300	11,400
Fermanagh & Omagh	11,400	10,500	7,200	1,900	11,000	14,500	14,900	7,600	1,700	9,700
Lisburn & Castlereagh	13,800	16,200	7,600	2,400	13,300	17,900	22,800	9,200	2,500	13,500
Mid & East Antrim	15,100	16,100	8,300	3,200	12,100	17,800	19,200	8,700	2,800	10,500
Mid Ulster	11,100	11,500	9,000	2,500	14,400	14,700	17,100	11,600	2,700	15,400
Newry, Mourne & Down	15,800	15,400	10,800	3,900	17,000	20,900	22,600	12,900	4,000	17,500
North Down & Ards	18,100	20,800	8,700	3,200	14,100	20,600	25,900	8,700	2,800	12,300
Northern Ireland	197,600	189,800	108,200	45,500	167,500	240,200	248,100	120,400	43,500	160,500

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12. Local Government Districts – Household Size

While all Local Government Districts are projected to have an increase in the number of one and two person households between 2012 and 2037 (see Table 8), only four are projected to see an increase in all household sizes (Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon, Lisburn & Castlereagh, Mid Ulster, and Newry, Mourne & Down Local Government Districts). These four Local Government Districts are projected to have a relatively large proportion of children and therefore will have a greater number of larger sized households.

Belfast Local Government District maintains the largest proportion of one person households, rising only slightly from 34.3 to 35.1 per cent between 2012 and 2037. However, this proportion is projected to rise sharply in Derry & Strabane Local Government District, from 27.8 to 33.5 per cent over the same period, most likely due to young people leaving larger sized households. The only Local Government District where this proportion is projected to decrease is Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon, albeit only slightly from 25.7 to 25.5 per cent. Mid Ulster remains the Local Government District with the lowest proportion of one person households, with a small increase from 23.0 to 23.9 per cent between 2012 and 2037.

Mid Ulster Local Government District is projected to remain the District with the highest proportion of households with five or more people, although falling from 17.3 to 16.3 per cent between 2012 and 2037.

Table 8: Projected Number of Households by household size and Local Government District 2012 to 2037

Household size by Area	2012	2022	2037	Household size by Area	2012	2022	2037
Antrim & Newtownabbey				Lisburn & Castlereagh			
1 person	14,400	15,900	18,700	1 person	13,800	15,300	17,900
2 persons	17,300	18,500	20,700	2 persons	17,500	20,100	24,200
3 persons	9,500	9,500	9,300	3 persons	9,000	9,400	9,600
4 persons	8,400	8,500	8,000	4 persons	8,300	8,900	9,300
5+ persons	4,700	4,900	4,600	5+ persons	4,600	5,000	5,000
Average size	2.51	2.48	2.37	Average size	2.52	2.50	2.42
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon				Mid & East Antrim			
1 person	19,600	21,300	24,400	1 person	15,100	16,300	17,800
2 persons	22,700	25,700	32,300	2 persons	17,900	19,100	20,800
3 persons	13,200	14,000	15,300	3 persons	9,400	9,400	8,900
4 persons	12,100	13,000	13,800	4 persons	7,900	7,800	7,400
5+ persons	8,800	9,700	10,200	5+ persons	4,500	4,400	4,000
Average size	2.63	2.63	2.57	Average size	2.46	2.42	2.34
Belfast				Mid Ulster			
1 person	48,500	48,900	52,500	1 person	11,100	12,400	14,700
2 persons	42,200	44,100	49,200	2 persons	12,900	14,800	18,600
3 persons	23,100	23,800	24,300	3 persons	7,900	8,200	8,600
4 persons	17,100	18,000	17,300	4 persons	8,100	8,800	9,600
5+ persons	10,800	11,400	10,000	5+ persons	8,400	9,300	10,000
Average size	2.32	2.32	2.22	Average size	2.88	2.87	2.80
Causeway, Coast & Glens				Newry, Mourne & Down			
1 person	14,300	15,700	17,700	1 person	15,800	17,500	20,900
2 persons	16,900	18,300	20,100	2 persons	17,600	20,200	24,800
3 persons	9,000	8,800	8,200	3 persons	10,600	11,200	12,000
4 persons	8,000	7,900	7,300	4 persons	9,800	10,300	10,500
5+ persons	5,900	5,900	5,300	5+ persons	9,100	9,600	9,600
Average size	2.57	2.52	2.41	Average size	2.74	2.70	2.60
Derry & Strabane				North Down & Ards			
1 person	15,600	17,700	20,300	1 person	18,100	19,400	20,600
2 persons	15,600	16,600	18,100	2 persons	22,600	24,500	27,400
3 persons	9,700	9,500	9,000	3 persons	10,500	10,300	9,800
4 persons	8,500	8,300	7,600	4 persons	9,200	9,000	8,300
5+ persons	6,800	6,500	5,700	5+ persons	4,500	4,500	4,100
Average size	2.62	2.54	2.40	Average size	2.40	2.36	2.29
Fermanagh & Omagh				NORTHERN IRELAND			
1 person	11,400	12,600	14,500	1 person	197,600	213,000	240,200
2 persons	11,600	13,300	15,800	2 persons	214,800	235,100	271,800
3 persons	6,600	6,500	6,300	3 persons	118,500	120,700	121,100
4 persons	6,500	6,500	6,200	4 persons	103,700	107,100	105,600
5+ persons	5,900	5,900	5,500	5+ persons	74,000	77,000	73,900
Average size	2.69	2.62	2.50	Average size	2.54	2.52	2.43

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 8,119 KB)

The relative importance of households of different sizes can explain differences in average household size between Local Government District and over time. Mid Ulster Local Government District has the largest average household size throughout the projection period, although falling from 2.88 in 2012 to 2.80 in 2037 (see Table 9).

Table 9: Average Household Size by Local Government District, 2012 to 2037

Local Government District	2012	2022	2037
Antrim & Newtownabbey	2.51	2.48	2.37
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	2.63	2.63	2.57
Belfast	2.32	2.32	2.22
Causeway Coast & Glens	2.57	2.52	2.41
Derry & Strabane	2.62	2.54	2.40
Fermanagh & Omagh	2.69	2.62	2.50
Lisburn & Castlereagh	2.52	2.50	2.42
Mid & East Antrim	2.46	2.42	2.34
Mid Ulster	2.88	2.87	2.80
Newry, Mourne & Down	2.74	2.70	2.60
North Down & Ards	2.40	2.36	2.29
Northern Ireland	2.54	2.52	2.43

[Download Table](#) (XLS Format – 8,121 KB)

From 2012 to 2037, the average household size is projected to decrease in each Local Government District, with the largest declines in Derry & Strabane (8.3 per cent), Fermanagh & Omagh (7.3 per cent), and Causeway Coast & Glens (6.5 per cent) Local Government Districts. By contrast, Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon Local Government District is projected to experience the smallest decline in average household size between 2012 and 2037 (2.4 per cent), falling from 2.63 in 2012 to 2.57 in 2037.

13. Variant Projections

There are no variant household projections for Northern Ireland. In theory, it is possible to run the household projections model with [variant population projections](#) at the Northern Ireland level, although the results should be checked for consistency. For example, a high fertility variant population projection can indicate that more women have children, the same number of women have more children, or (most likely) a combination of the two. In the current household projections model, this would result in a uniform percentage rise in the projected number of households with children across sizes and types (i.e. as more women have children). These households are then headed by males and females, mainly in their 20s and 30s, leaving fewer adults to form childless households.

There are no variant population projections for areas within Northern Ireland; hence it is not possible to create variant sub-national household projections.

14. Comparison with Household Projections across the UK

Household projections are produced separately for each of the countries within the UK. At the time of writing, the latest household projections are:

- [England](#): 2012 based, published in February 2015;
- [Scotland](#): 2012-based, published in July 2014; and
- [Wales](#): 2011-based, published in February 2014.

A comparison with household projections across the UK is available in the [methodology paper](#).

15. Comparison with 2008-based Household Projections

The previously published household projections for Northern Ireland used the 2008-based population projections and trends in household formation between the 1991 and 2001 Census. Since then, the results of the 2011 Census were released, followed by a revision of population estimates for the period mid-2001 to mid-2011. Also, estimates of population change between mid-2008 and mid-2012 provide a more accurate picture than the 2008-based projected changes for this period. Finally, the 2012-based population projections used the most recent information on fertility, mortality and migration. A detailed comparison between the 2008-based and 2012-based household projections is available in the [methodology paper](#).

The main driving force behind the 2012-based projections being lower than the 2008-based projections was the result of replacing 1991-2001 data used for household composition trends with updated information from 2001-2011. Differences in the projected populations accounted for roughly a quarter of this difference. Similar findings are also found in household projections for countries in the rest of the UK and indeed for areas within Northern Ireland.

16. Methodology

Household projections are derived by using Census data to create age-sex-specific household membership rates¹², which are then applied to the population projections. The current set of national population projections was published in November 2013¹³, and was followed by population projections for areas within Northern Ireland in October 2014¹⁴.

¹² The definition of “household membership rates” is available in a glossary at the end of the bulletin (Annex A).

¹³ Reports and detailed national projections at <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm>

¹⁴ See <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp47.htm>

In general the projected number of households is calculated by employing the following steps for each year and age-sex group:

- 1) Use Census data to project the population living in communal establishments (Communal Population)¹⁵;
- 2) Subtract the Communal Population from the projected population to leave the projected population living in private households (household population);
- 3) Use 2001-2011 Census data to project household membership rates;
- 4) Apply the projected household membership rates to the projected household population to produce the household population in each household type.
- 5) The projected household population in each household type is divided by the relevant household size to give the number of households. For example, if there were 100 people projected to live in two-adult households, then the projected number of households of this type would be 50 (i.e. $100/2$).
- 6) The total number of households is then found by aggregating the household projections for each household type.

For a more detailed account of the methodology used to create the household projections, please read the [methodology paper](#) published alongside the 2012-based household projections statistical bulletin.

17. Data Quality

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance review to ensure they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

¹⁵ For the population aged 0-74, the 2011 Census proportions of the Communal population are kept constant from 2012 to 2037; for the population aged 75 and over a trend, calculated from 2011 and 2011 Census data is applied to the Communal Population proportions from 2012 to 2037.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

18. Limitations

Household projections are the result of applying long-term demographic assumptions only. They are solely based on historical trends in fertility, mortality, migration and household formation; they do not take into account planned policy changes and other social and economic factors which may influence population distribution. Local Government District level figures are less robust than those produced for Northern Ireland or large regional areas.

Similarly, the further into the future that projections are taken, the greater the degree of uncertainty associated with the projections. The results for smaller areas may also be affected more by migration and may therefore be less reliable than larger areas.

Despite these limitations, every effort is made to provide household projections that are based on the most recent sources and the most accurate methodology available.

NISRA

March 2015

Antrim & Newtownabbey Local Government District

	Projections			Projected Change			
	2012	2022	2037	2012-2022		2012-2037	
				Number	%	Number	%
Population by age							
0-15	29,400	30,100	26,600	600	2.2	-2,900	-9.7
16-64	88,800	88,400	84,700	400	-0.5	-4,000	-4.6
65 and over	21,000	26,400	37,500	5,400	25.9	16,600	79.0
Total Population	139,200	144,800	148,800	5,700	4.1	9,600	6.9
Households by household type							
One adult without children	14,400	15,900	18,700	1,500	10.4	4,300	30.0
Two adults without children	15,400	16,600	19,000	1,200	7.5	3,600	23.5
Other households without children	7,700	7,700	8,500	100	1.2	900	11.3
One adult with children	3,500	3,600	3,200	100	1.6	-400	-10.4
Other households with children	13,300	13,500	11,900	200	1.5	-1,400	-10.4
All Households	54,200	57,300	61,300	3,000	5.5	7,100	13.0
Households by household size							
1 person	14,400	15,900	18,700	1,500	10.4	4,300	30.0
2 person	17,300	18,500	20,700	1,200	6.8	3,400	19.8
3 person	9,500	9,500	9,300	0	0.5	-200	-1.8
4 person	8,400	8,500	8,000	100	1.4	-400	-4.2
5+ person	4,700	4,900	4,600	200	3.4	-200	-3.3
Average household size	2.51	2.48	2.37	-0.04	-1.4	-0.14	-5.7

- The **total number of households** is projected to increase by 3,000 households (5.5 per cent), from 54,200 in 2012 to 57,300 in 2022. This compares with a projected population increase of 4.1 per cent over the same period.
- The main driver of this growth is the increase in the number of one adult households without children, accounting for 50.0 per cent of the total projected growth in the number of households between 2012 and 2022.
- In the longer term, the number of households is projected to increase by 13.0 per cent over the 25 year period, reaching 61,300 households in 2037. This compares with a projected population increase of 6.9 per cent over the same period.
- The largest growth is projected for one adult (30.0 per cent) and two adult (23.5 per cent) households without children over this 25 year period.
- The projected number of households with children follows that of the population aged 0 to 15 years, both falling by around 10 per cent between 2012 and 2037.
- Over the period 2012 to 2037, the average household size is projected to fall from 2.51 in 2012 to 2.37 in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Belfast Local Government District

	Projections			Projected Change			
	2012	2022	2037	2012-2022		2012-2037	
				Number	%	Number	%
Population by age							
0-15	65,400	72,400	63,300	7,000	10.7	-2,100	-3.1
16-64	220,100	217,300	208,300	-2,800	-1.3	-11,800	-5.4
65 and over	48,500	55,000	75,000	6,600	13.6	26,600	54.8
Total Population	334,000	344,700	346,700	10,800	3.2	12,700	3.8
Households by household type							
One adult without children	48,500	48,900	52,500	400	0.7	4,000	8.3
Two adults without children	35,700	37,000	42,800	1,300	3.7	7,000	19.7
Other households without children	19,200	17,800	20,300	-1,400	-7.2	1,100	5.7
One adult with children	12,100	13,200	12,100	1,100	9.4	0	0.1
Other households with children	26,100	29,200	25,700	3,100	11.8	-500	-1.7
All Households	141,600	146,200	153,400	4,500	3.2	11,700	8.3
Households by household size							
1 person	48,500	48,900	52,500	400	0.7	4,000	8.3
2 person	42,200	44,100	49,200	1,900	4.5	7,000	16.6
3 person	23,100	23,800	24,300	700	3.2	1,200	5.4
4 person	17,100	18,000	17,300	900	5.4	300	1.7
5+ person	10,800	11,400	10,000	600	5.7	-800	-7.8
Average household size	2.32	2.32	2.22	0.00	0.1	-0.10	-4.3

- The **total number of households** is projected to increase by 4,500 households (3.2 per cent), from 141,600 in 2012 to 146,200 in 2022. This is similar to the projected population increase of 3.2 per cent over the same period.
- The main driver of this growth is the increase in the number of other households with children, which is projected to increase by 3,100 households compared to a total growth of 4,500 households between 2012 and 2022.
- In the longer term, the number of households is projected to increase by 8.3 per cent over the 25 year period, reaching 153,400 households in 2037. This compares with a projected population increase of 3.8 per cent over the same period.
- The largest growth is projected for one adult (8.3 per cent) and two adult (19.7 per cent) households without children over this 25 year period.
- The projected number of households with children follows that of the population aged 0 to 15 years, both falling by around 1 and 3 per cent respectively between 2012 and 2037.
- Over the period 2012 to 2037, the average household size is projected to fall from 2.32 in 2012 to 2.22 in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Lisburn & Castlereagh Local Government District

	Projections			Projected Change			
	2012	2022	2037	2012-2022		2012-2037	
				Number	%	Number	%
Population by age							
0-15	27,600	29,400	28,400	1,800	6.5	800	2.9
16-64	86,700	91,400	92,800	4,700	5.4	6,000	6.9
65 and over	22,000	27,900	41,900	5,900	26.6	19,900	90.2
Total Population	136,300	148,700	163,000	12,400	9.1	26,700	19.6
Households by household type							
One adult without children	13,800	15,300	17,900	1,500	10.7	4,200	30.1
Two adults without children	16,200	18,700	22,800	2,500	15.4	6,600	40.8
Other households without children	7,600	8,000	9,200	400	5.6	1,600	21.5
One adult with children	2,400	2,600	2,500	200	6.3	100	2.3
Other households with children	13,300	14,000	13,500	800	5.9	300	1.9
All Households	53,300	58,600	66,000	5,300	10.0	12,700	23.9
Households by household size							
1 person	13,800	15,300	17,900	1,500	10.7	4,200	30.1
2 person	17,500	20,100	24,200	2,600	14.7	6,600	37.9
3 person	9,000	9,400	9,600	400	4.1	500	6.0
4 person	8,300	8,900	9,300	600	7.0	1,000	12.2
5+ person	4,600	5,000	5,000	300	7.1	400	7.7
Average household size	2.52	2.50	2.42	-0.02	-0.9	-0.10	-3.8

- The **total number of households** is projected to increase by 5,300 households (10.0 per cent), from 53,300 in 2012 to 58,600 in 2022. This compares with a projected population increase of 9.1 per cent over the same period.
- The main driver of this growth is the increase in the number of two adult households without children, accounting for 47.0 per cent of the total projected growth in the number of households between 2012 and 2022.
- In the longer term, the number of households is projected to increase by 23.9 per cent over the 25 year period, reaching 66,000 households in 2037. This compares with a projected population increase of 19.6 per cent over the same period.
- The largest growth is projected for one adult (30.1 per cent) and two adult (40.8 per cent) households without children over this 25 year period.
- The projected number of households with children follows that of the population aged 0 to 15 years, both rising by around 2 and 3 per cent respectively between 2012 and 2037.
- Over the period 2012 to 2037, the average household size is projected to fall from 2.52 in 2012 to 2.42 in 2037.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

