

STATISTICS PRESS NOTICE – 2006 BASED HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS FOR NORTHERN IRELAND



Number of households in Northern Ireland set to increase

9:30am – Thursday 13 March 2008

The number of households in Northern Ireland is projected to grow by 48,500 or 7% over the five year period 2006 to 2011, from 672,600 households in 2006 to 721,100 households in 2011. Over this period, the average household size will fall from 2.55 to 2.47 persons per household.

The projected growth in the number of households is relatively small in Greater Belfast, with an additional 9,700 households (4%) between 2006 and 2011, compared to the West & South of Northern Ireland, where the number of households is projected to rise by 16,600 (12%) over the same period.

These are some of the key findings from statistics released today by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) on the projected future number of households in Northern Ireland.

In the longer term over the period 2006 to 2021, it is projected there will be around 125,700 (19%) additional households in Northern Ireland. This increase is a result of the following factors:

- population growth will create 65,000 households;
- changing age structure will add a further 34,000 households; and
- continuing trends towards smaller households will add 26,000 households.

Commenting on the statistics a NISRA spokesperson said

“The number of households is projected to increase as a result of both population increase and there will be a continued move towards smaller households.”

Some further key results and a number of attached tables are outlined below.

NORTHERN IRELAND

- The number of households in Northern Ireland is projected to increase from 672,600 in 2006 to 721,100 in 2011; a rise of 48,500 or 7% over the five-year period.
- This rise can be broken down by an increase in the population (25,500 households), a change in the age structure of the population (13,200 households) and the continuing trends towards smaller households (9,600 households).
- In the longer term, the number of households is projected to increase to 798,300 (19%) by 2021. The driving force behind these long-term projections is the rising population, accounting for 52% of the increase in households. The proportion of the population aged under 16, who are more likely to live in larger households, is projected to fall, whilst the proportion of the population aged 60 and over, who are more likely to live in smaller households, is projected to increase. This changing age structure of the population represents 27% of the projected rise in households. Finally, the move towards smaller households accounts for 21%.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

- The average household size is projected to fall from 2.55 in 2006 to 2.47 in 2011.
- In the longer term, the average household size drops further to 2.36 in 2021. The projected average household sizes demonstrate a slowdown in the downward trend observed since 1951 (see Figure 1).
- The fall in the average household size is primarily caused by a rise in the number of single and two-adult households. The number of one-person households is projected to rise from 199,000 in 2006 to 225,100 in 2011 (13%). At the same time, the number of two-adult households is projected to increase from 175,300 in 2006 to 196,400 in 2011 (12%).
- The number of households with four or more persons is projected to fall slightly from 171,200 in 2006 to 169,200 in 2011 (1%).

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

- The number of lone adult households with dependent children is projected to remain relatively stable at around 43,000 households. The number of other households with children is projected to remain stable as well at around 177,000 households.
- The number of households with three or more persons without dependent children is projected to rise in the short term, from 76,900 in 2006 to 80,400 in 2011 (5%).

POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS

- In 2006, it is estimated that 98.4% of the population resides in households. This percentage is set to fall slightly to 98.1% in 2021. This is primarily due to the increase in the proportion of the population who are elderly and thus are more likely to reside in residential care. The projections are based on an assumption that the age-sex-specific probabilities of being in a communal establishment are stable.
- The percentage of the population who reside in one person households is projected to increase from 11% in 2006 to 14% in 2021. In the same period, the proportion of the population residing in households with at least two adults and at least one child is projected to fall from 44% to 41%, even though there is little change in the absolute number of persons in this household type (around 770,000).

NUTS III AREAS

- Northern Ireland can be divided into 5 NUTS III areas: Belfast, Outer Belfast, East, North, and West & South of Northern Ireland. Through the rest of this section, Greater Belfast is defined as the aggregate of Belfast and Outer Belfast NUTS III areas.
- The number of households in Greater Belfast is projected to rise from 264,900 to 284,600 (7%) between 2006 and 2021. Within this, only one-person and two-adult household types are projected to rise by 24% and 17% respectively, while the number of households with children is projected to fall by around 10% in the same period. In the short term, over the period 2006 to 2011, Lisburn is projected to be the fastest growing Local Government District within the Greater Belfast area with an 8% rise in the number of households.

- The number of households for the East of Northern Ireland is projected to rise by 43,700 households (27%) between 2006 and 2021. The largest rise occurs in the one-person and two-adult household types. Only households with four or more adults are projected to decline in numbers. In the short term, the fastest growing Local Government District within the East of Northern Ireland is projected to be Craigavon, with a rise of 13% between 2006 and 2011.
- The number of households in the North of Northern Ireland is projected to rise by 15,600 households (15%) between 2006 and 2021, despite the fall in the projected number of households with children of around 10%. In the short term, Ballymoney is projected to be the fastest growing Local Government District within the North of Northern Ireland; its number of households is projected to rise by 12% between 2006 and 2011.
- The West & South of Northern Ireland is projected to see the largest rise in the number of households between 2006 and 2021, both in absolute numbers (46,700 households) and in relative change (33%). In the short term, over the period 2006 to 2011, Dungannon is projected to be the fastest growing Local Government District within the West & South of Northern Ireland with a 19% rise in the number of households.

SUB-REGIONS USED IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

- The Northern Ireland Regional Development Strategy identifies two sub-regions: Belfast Metropolitan Area (BMA) & Hinterland, and North, South & West of Region.
- The number of households in the North, South & West is projected to increase at a faster rate from 320,200 in 2006 to 406,000 in 2021 (27%) than the Belfast Metropolitan Area & Hinterland from 352,400 in 2006 to 392,300 in 2021 (11%).
- The projected rise in the number of households in Belfast Metropolitan Area & Hinterland can be attributed to the increase of one-person households from 111,000 in 2006 to 141,400 in 2021 (27%) and two-adult households from 95,800 in 2006 to 116,600 in 2021 (22%). The number of other household types is projected to fall by around 5% for households with children and 15% for households with three or more adults. The average household size is projected to fall from 2.43 in 2006 to 2.24 in 2021.

- The number of households in the North, South & West of Region is projected to rise across all household types, with the largest growth in one-person households from 88,000 in 2006 to 130,600 in 2021 (48%) and two-adult households from 79,500 in 2006 to 111,300 in 2021 (40%). The average household size is projected to fall from 2.68 in 2006 to 2.48 in 2021.

The following tables and figures are attached:

Table 1: Projected households by size, Northern Ireland, 2006-2031

Table 2: Projected households by type, Northern Ireland, 2006-2031

Table 3: Projected population by residency, Northern Ireland, 2006-2031

Figure 1: Average household size, Northern Ireland, 1951-2031

Figure 2: Projected households by type, Northern Ireland, 2006-2031

Figure 3: Projected households by size, Northern Ireland, 2006-2031

Table 4: Projected households by area, 2006-2021

Table 5: Projected households by size and area, 2006-2021

Table 6: Projected households by type and area, 2006-2021

Figure 4: Percentage change in number of households by area, 2006-2011

Table 1: Projected households by size, Northern Ireland, 2006-2031

Household Size	2006	2011	2021	2031
1 person	199,000	225,100	272,000	319,900
2 persons	195,400	216,500	248,400	272,200
3 persons	107,000	110,300	109,800	107,000
4 persons	94,200	93,800	92,800	90,100
5+ persons	77,000	75,400	75,300	74,000
All households	672,600	721,100	798,300	863,200
Average household size	2.55	2.47	2.37	2.27

Table 2: Projected households by type, Northern Ireland, 2006-2031

Household Type	2006	2011	2021	2031
Single adult households	199,000	225,100	272,000	319,900
Two-adults without children	175,300	196,400	227,900	252,200
Other without children	76,900	80,400	74,600	71,100
Lone adult with children	43,200	42,800	44,000	43,100
Other with children	178,100	176,300	179,800	176,900
All households	672,600	721,100	798,300	863,200

Table 3: Projected population by residency, Northern Ireland, 2006-2031

Residency	2006	2011	2021	2031
Single adult households	199,000	225,100	272,000	319,900
Two-adults without children	350,700	392,800	455,800	504,400
Other households without children	266,400	276,900	252,800	239,100
Lone adult with children	123,200	121,800	125,300	122,800
Other households with children	773,400	763,500	779,200	768,200
All Households	1,712,900	1,780,400	1,885,400	1,954,600
Communal Establishments	28,700	31,300	36,200	44,500
Total Population	1,741,600	1,811,700	1,921,600	1,999,100

Figure 1: Average household size, Northern Ireland, 1951-2031 (non-zero y-axis, Census estimates between 1951 and 2001, projections 2002 onwards)

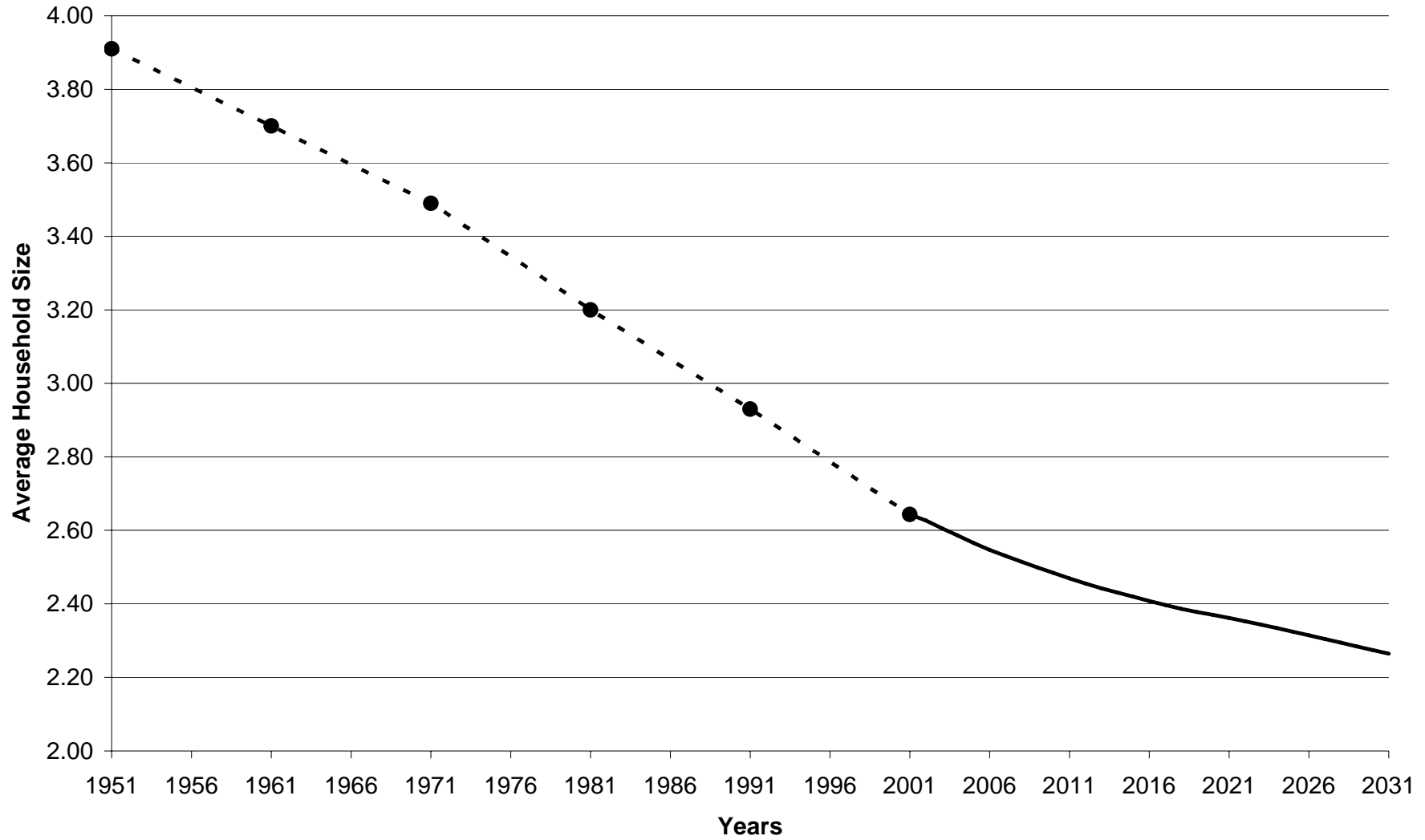


Figure 2: Household projections by type, Northern Ireland, 2006-2031

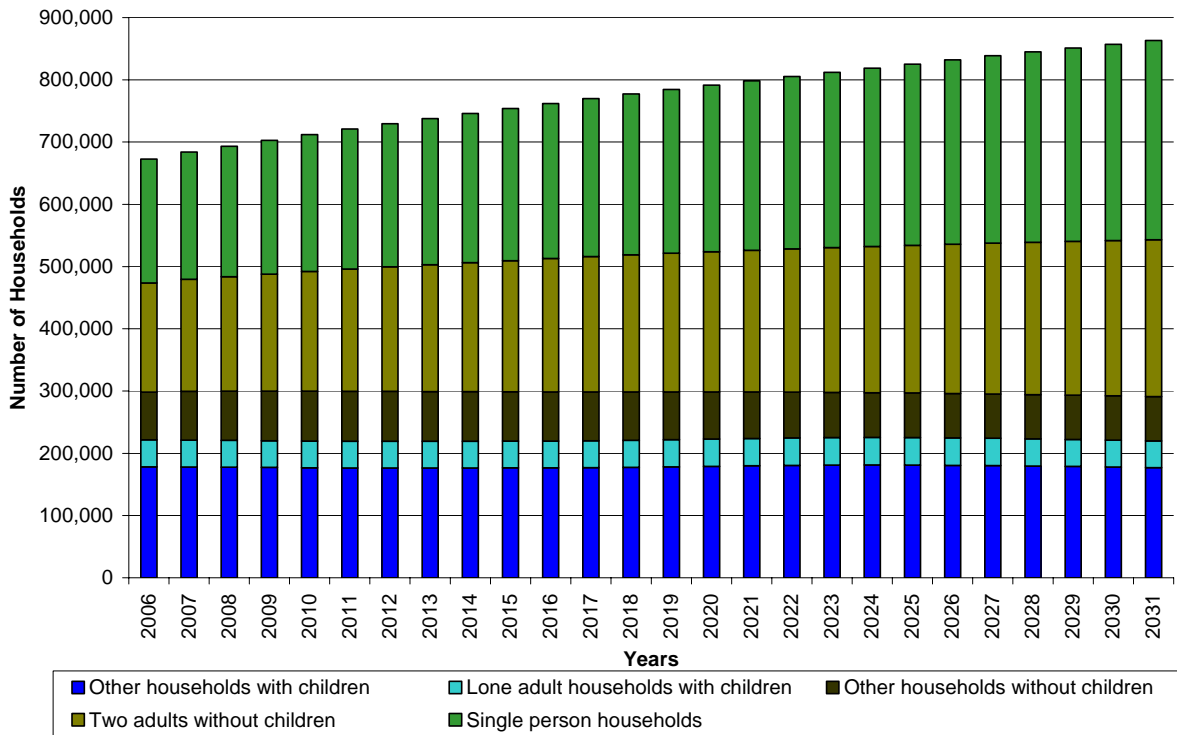


Figure 3: Household projections by size, Northern Ireland, 2006-2031

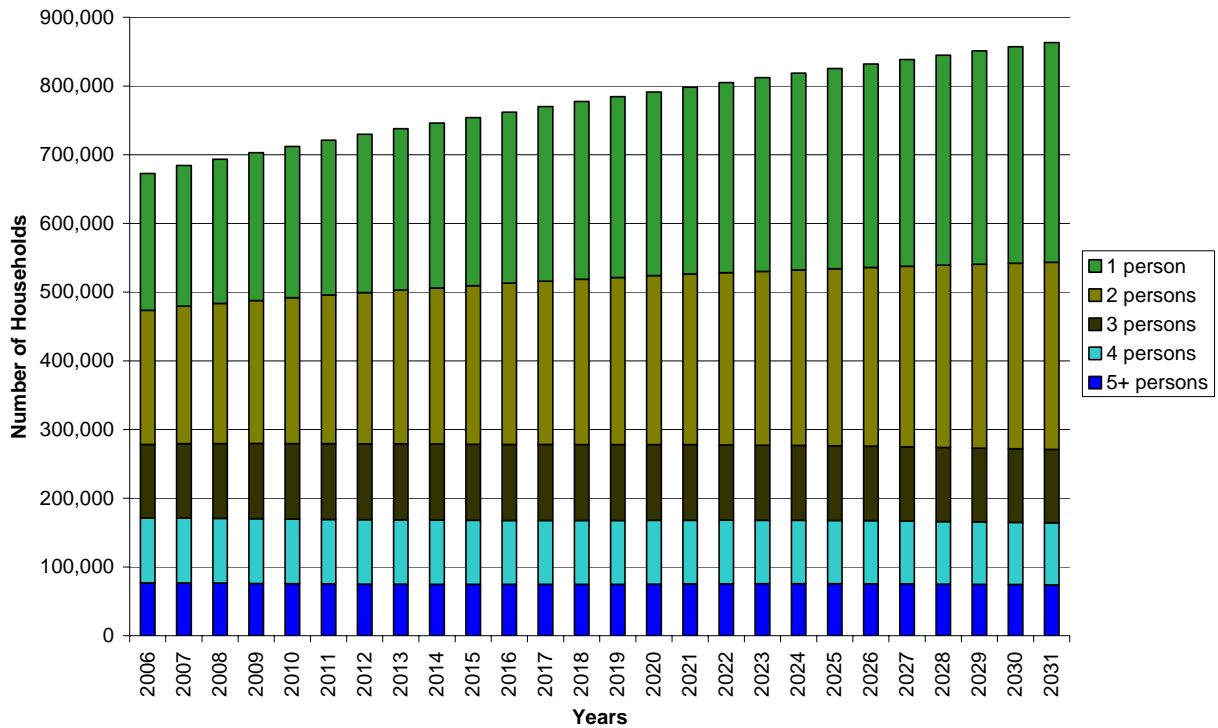


Table 4: Projected households by area, 2006-2021

Area	2006	2011	2021	Change 2006-21
Northern Ireland	672,600	721,100	798,300	+125,700
Local Government Districts				
Antrim	18,700	20,800	24,900	+6,200
Ards	30,900	33,300	37,400	+6,500
Armagh	20,100	22,100	25,500	+5,400
Ballymena	23,800	25,600	28,500	+4,700
Ballymoney	11,000	12,300	14,700	+3,700
Banbridge	17,300	19,400	23,300	+6,100
Belfast	113,900	116,600	116,100	+2,200
Carrickfergus	16,000	17,100	18,800	+2,800
Castlereagh	27,000	27,400	27,500	+500
Coleraine	22,400	22,800	22,800	+400
Cookstown	12,300	13,700	16,000	+3,600
Craigavon	34,000	38,400	46,600	+12,600
Derry	39,400	42,300	46,300	+7,000
Down	25,200	27,500	31,500	+6,300
Dungannon	18,900	22,400	29,100	+10,200
Fermanagh	22,900	24,900	28,400	+5,500
Larne	12,700	13,300	13,900	+1,200
Limavady	11,900	12,700	13,900	+2,000
Lisburn	42,700	46,100	52,200	+9,500
Magherafelt	14,600	16,300	19,200	+4,500
Moyle	6,400	6,900	7,600	+1,200
Newry and Mourne	32,800	36,900	44,400	+11,600
Newtownabbey	32,400	33,300	34,400	+2,000
North Down	32,800	34,000	35,500	+2,700
Omagh	18,400	20,100	23,400	+5,100
Strabane	14,100	15,000	16,200	+2,100
NUTS III Areas				
Greater Belfast	264,900	274,500	284,600	+19,700
East of Northern Ireland	162,500	178,300	206,200	+43,700
North of Northern Ireland	105,200	111,600	120,800	+15,600
West & South of Northern Ireland	140,100	156,700	186,800	+46,700
Areas used in Regional Development Strategy				
BMA & Hinterland	352,400	369,400	392,300	+40,000
North, South & West	320,200	351,600	406,000	+85,800

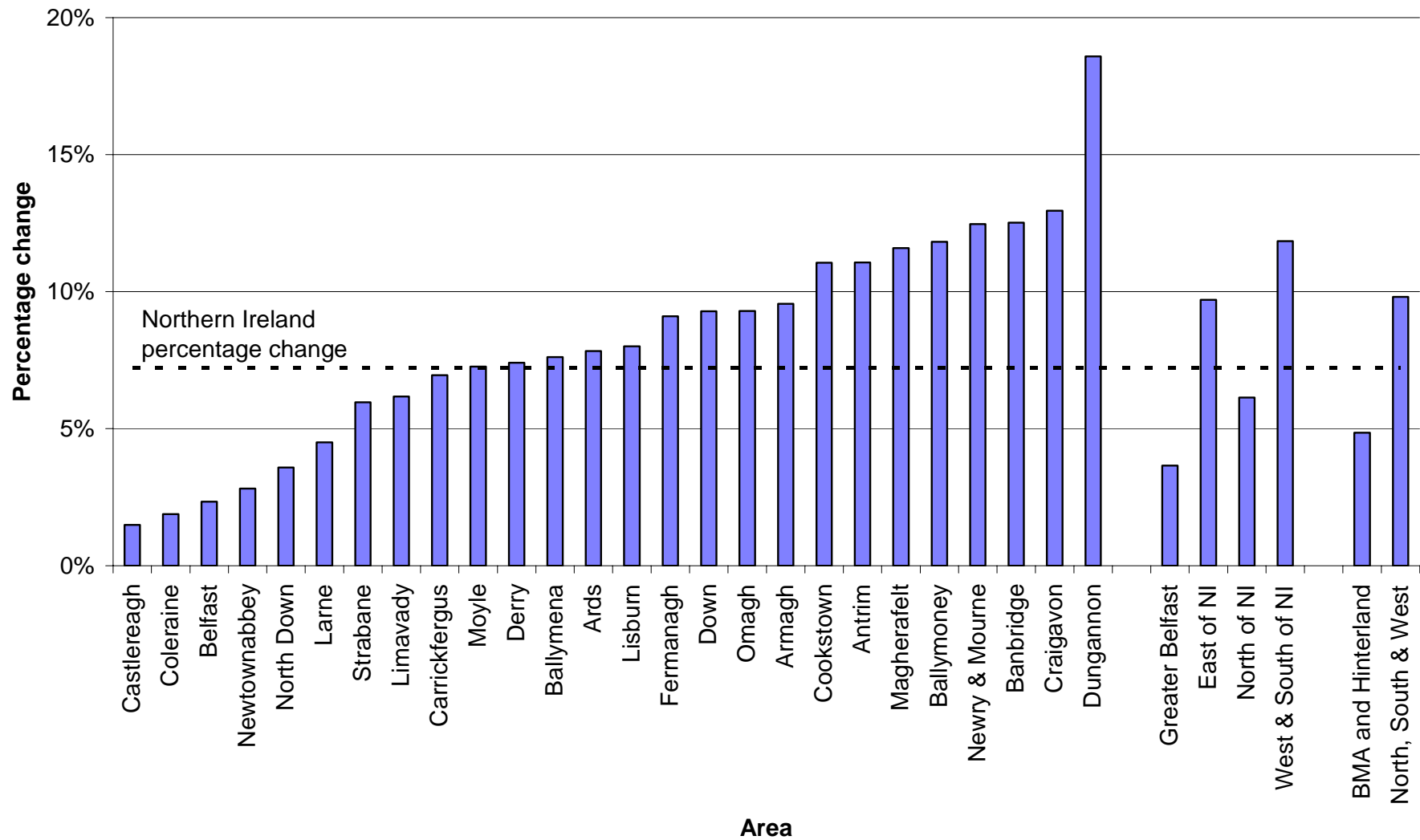
Table 5: Projected households by size and area, 2006-2021

Area	Household Size	2006	2011	2021
Nuts III Areas				
Greater Belfast	1 person	87,100	95,300	108,100
	2 persons	79,300	84,500	90,600
	3 persons	40,200	39,600	35,900
	4 persons	34,700	33,100	29,900
	5+ persons	23,500	22,100	20,100
	Average size	2.39	2.31	2.19
	East of Northern Ireland	1 person	45,000	52,100
2 persons		49,700	56,400	67,200
3 persons		26,500	27,900	29,000
4 persons		23,800	24,300	25,500
5+ persons		17,400	17,600	18,600
Average size		2.55	2.48	2.38
North of Northern Ireland		1 person	28,500	32,300
	2 persons	30,100	33,500	38,500
	3 persons	17,400	17,700	17,200
	4 persons	15,300	14,900	13,900
	5+ persons	13,800	13,200	12,400
	Average size	2.66	2.56	2.42
	West & South of Northern Ireland	1 person	38,300	45,400
2 persons		36,300	42,100	52,100
3 persons		22,800	25,200	27,700
4 persons		20,500	21,600	23,500
5+ persons		22,200	22,400	24,200
Average size		2.76	2.67	2.57
Areas used in Regional Development Strategy				
BMA & Hinterland	1 person	111,000	122,400	141,400
	2 persons	106,800	115,400	127,100
	3 persons	54,400	54,200	50,800
	4 persons	47,500	46,000	43,200
	5+ persons	32,700	31,400	29,800
	Average size	2.43	2.35	2.24
	North, South & West	1 person	88,000	102,700
2 persons		88,600	101,000	121,300
3 persons		52,600	56,000	59,000
4 persons		46,700	47,800	49,500
5+ persons		44,300	44,000	45,500
Average size		2.68	2.59	2.48

Table 6: Projected households by type and area, 2006-2021

Area	Household Size	2006	2011	2021
Nuts III Areas				
Greater Belfast	Single adult households	87,100	95,300	108,100
	Two-adults without children	70,700	76,200	82,800
	Other without children	26,600	26,400	21,900
	Lone adult with children	19,000	18,200	17,400
	Other with children	61,400	58,400	54,500
	All households	264,900	274,500	284,600
East of Northern Ireland	Single adult households	45,000	52,100	65,800
	Two-adults without children	45,200	51,800	62,000
	Other without children	18,000	18,700	17,600
	Lone adult with children	9,000	9,400	10,400
	Other with children	45,100	46,300	50,300
	All households	162,500	178,300	206,200
North of Northern Ireland	Single adult households	28,500	32,300	38,800
	Two-adults without children	26,700	30,200	35,400
	Other without children	13,100	13,600	13,400
	Lone adult with children	7,600	7,400	6,900
	Other with children	29,300	28,200	26,300
	All households	105,200	111,600	120,800
West & South of Northern Ireland	Single adult households	38,300	45,400	59,300
	Two-adults without children	32,700	38,300	47,700
	Other without children	19,200	21,600	21,800
	Lone adult with children	7,600	8,000	9,300
	Other with children	42,300	43,400	48,700
	All households	140,100	156,700	186,800
Areas used in Regional Development Strategy				
BMA & Hinterland	Single adult households	111,000	122,400	141,400
	Two-adults without children	95,800	104,700	116,600
	Other without children	36,200	36,200	30,700
	Lone adult with children	23,900	23,200	22,800
	Other with children	85,500	83,000	80,800
	All households	352,400	369,400	392,300
North, South & West	Single adult households	88,000	102,700	130,600
	Two-adults without children	79,500	91,700	111,300
	Other without children	40,700	44,200	43,900
	Lone adult with children	19,400	19,700	21,200
	Other with children	92,600	93,300	98,900
	All households	320,200	351,600	406,000

Figure 4: Percentage change in number of households by area, 2006-2011



NOTES TO EDITORS

1. The Northern Ireland household projections are produced by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency and are available on the NISRA website at: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/>. Household projections are based on population projections published by the Office for National Statistics and NISRA. Population projections are based on future fertility, mortality and migration assumptions.
2. The 2006-based household projections are a revision of the 2002-based projections. The methodology used for the 2002-based projections consisted of applying age-sex specific household membership probabilities to the population projections. These probabilities were taken from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses; the trend in probabilities between these two years formed the basis of projected probabilities for 2002 onwards. Planned policy changes which may influence household formation have not been taken into account. The methodology is described in detail in the NISRA research report published in January 2005: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp29.htm>
3. A similar methodology was used for the 2006-based household projections. However, a few changes were made which are described in the next few paragraphs. Technical details of the methodology are available on request.

4. Recent demographic evidence suggests that some trends observed between the 1991 and 2001 Census are changing. In particular, fertility levels have increased since 2000 and NISRA consider that it is no longer appropriate simply to project forward the 1991-2001 household membership probabilities for children. In line with the approach taken in the population projections, these probabilities have been held constant at their 2001 levels. The main effect of this is that the numbers of large households, in particular those with 6 persons or more, are now projected to be broadly stable at around 29,000 whereas in the previous projections they were projected to decline.
5. The basic household projections methodology projects forward 1991-2001 Census trends separately for a number of population sub-groups. Inevitably, especially for longer-term projections, the projections for some population sub-groups are contradictory. For example, differences in the projected mortality trends for males and females, when linked to trends in Census based household membership probabilities, led to divergence in the projected numbers of elderly males and elderly females living in two-person households. These numbers were constrained to be similar.
6. The above methodology is replicated for each Local Government District to produce sub-regional household projections over the period 2006 to 2021. The results were scaled by household type and size to ensure that the aggregate sub-regional projections match the Northern Ireland household projections.

7. The large regional areas in this press release correspond to the NUTS III areas with the amalgamation of Belfast and Outer Belfast to form Greater Belfast. The areas are defined as:
- Greater Belfast: Belfast, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Lisburn, Newtownabbey and North Down LGDs.
 - East of Northern Ireland: Antrim, Ards, Ballymena, Banbridge, Craigavon, Down and Larne LGDs.
 - North of Northern Ireland: Ballymoney, Coleraine, Derry, Limavady, Moyle and Strabane LGDs.
 - West & South of Northern Ireland: Armagh, Cookstown, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Magherafelt, Newry & Mourne and Omagh LGDs.
8. The two areas used in the Northern Ireland Regional Development Strategy are:
- Belfast Metropolitan Area (BMA) & Hinterland: Antrim, Ards, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Down, Larne, Lisburn, Newtownabbey and North Down LGDs.
 - North, South and West of Region: Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Banbridge, Coleraine, Cookstown, Craigavon, Derry, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Limavady, Magherafelt, Moyle, Newry & Mourne, Omagh and Strabane LGDs.
9. 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. LGD level figures are thus 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.

10. Household projections will feed into updates of the housing growth indicators to be published by the Department for Regional Development by Summer 2008.

11. All media inquiries be should directed to:
 - Press Office, Department of Finance and Personnel
 - Telephone: 028 9052 7374
 - Fax: 028 9052 7149

12. Further statistical information can be obtained from NISRA Customer Services at:
 - NISRA Customer Services
 - Telephone: 028 9034 8160
 - Fax: 028 9034 8161
 - E-mail: census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk