Household Projections for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan Areas and National Parks

2012-based

Published on 26 November 2014

A National Statistics publication for Scotland

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs.

Preserving the past | Recording the present | Informing the future

Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Maps

Main Points

This report presents forward projections for the number of households in Scotland's Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas and National Parks up to 2037, based on the projected population of these areas in the 2012-based population projections.

This covers the following areas:
- Cairngorms National Park (CNP) and Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP).
- The four Strategic Development Plan areas of Glasgow & Clyde Valley, Aberdeen City & Shire, Edinburgh & South East Scotland (SESplan), and Dundee, Perth, Angus & North Fife (TAYplan).

Figure 1, below, shows a summary of the projected population and household change in each of these areas, between 2012 and 2037.

Figure 1:   Summary of projected population and household change in each area, between 2012 and 2037
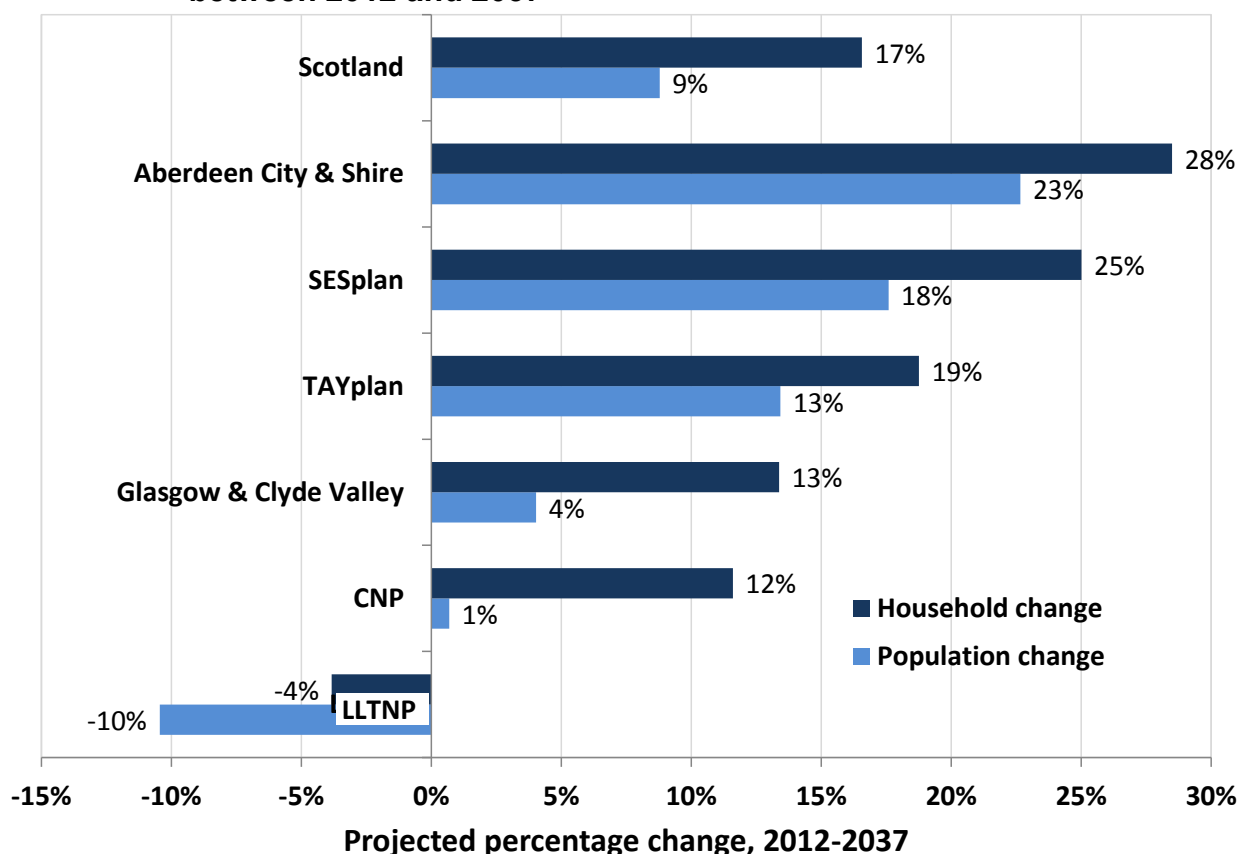
National Parks

- Between 2012 and 2037, the number of households in Cairngorms National Park (CNP) is projected to increase by 12 per cent. The population of CNP is also projected to increase over this period, although not as quickly as the number of households, with the population increasing by one per cent. The average household size in CNP is projected to fall from 2.15 in 2012 to 1.93 in 2037.

- In contrast, the number of households in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP) is projected to decrease by four per cent between 2012 and 2037. The population of LLTNP is projected to decrease more quickly than this with a fall

of 10 per cent projected over the same period. As in CNP, the average household size in LLTNP is projected to fall, going from 2.16 in 2012 to 2.01 in 2037.

- The decreasing average household size is reflected in the changes in the number of households in each household type. There are projected increases in the number of adults living alone, a 19 per cent increase in LLTNP, and a 26 per cent increase in CNP. There are also projected increases in the number of households containing one adult with children, in both National Parks. There are projected decreases in the number of households containing two or more adults with children, or three or more adults.

- An important driver of decreasing household size is the ageing population, as children tend to live in larger households and older people in smaller ones. Both National Parks are affected by this. CNP has a projected increase of 55 per cent in the number of people in older age groups (65+), while children (aged zero to fifteen) and the 16 to 64 population are projected to decrease by 15 and 14 per cent, respectively. In LLTNP, numbers in the older age groups are projected to increase by 41 per cent, but there are projected decreases in children (a fall of 13 per cent) and the population aged between 16 and 64 (a fall of 29 per cent).

- By 2037, over half of the households in LLTNP, and 44 per cent of households in CNP, are projected to be headed by someone over 65.

Strategic Development Plan Areas

- Between 2012 and 2037, the number of households in all four SDP areas is projected to increase. Aberdeen City & Shire is the SDP area projected to have the largest percentage increase in households (28 per cent), followed by SESplan (25 per cent), TAYplan (19 per cent) and Glasgow & Clyde Valley (13 per cent).

- Over the same period, the population of each SDP area is expected to increase by between four per cent (Glasgow & Clyde Valley) and 23 per cent (Aberdeen City & Shire). Household numbers are projected to increase by more than the population as more people are projected to live alone or in smaller households. In all SDP areas, average household size is projected to decrease between 2012 and 2037, from between 2.16 (TAYplan and Glasgow & Clyde Valley) and 2.24 (Aberdeen City & Shire) in 2012 to between 1.98 (Glasgow & Clyde Valley) to 2.13 (Aberdeen City &Shire) in 2037.

- The decreasing average household size is reflected in the changes in the number of households in each household type. There are large projected increases in households containing just one adult; 32 per cent in TAYplan, 35 per cent in Glasgow & Clyde Valley, 44 per cent in SESplan and 45 per cent in Aberdeen City & Shire. There are also projected increases in two adult households and households containing one adult with children in all SDP areas. In contrast, there are projected decreases in the number of households containing three or more adults in all SDP areas, falling by between eight per cent (SESplan) and 18 per cent (Glasgow & Clyde Valley). The number of households containing two adults with children is projected to decrease in Glasgow & Clyde Valley (falling by 21 per cent) and SESplan (falling by 2 per cent), while increasing in Aberdeen City & Shire (rising by 12 per cent) and TAYplan (rising by one per cent).

- An important driver of decreasing household size is the ageing population, as children tend to live in larger households and older people in smaller ones. All the SDP areas are affected by this. Between 2012 and 2037, the population aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 48 per cent in TAYplan, 58 per cent in Glasgow & Clyde Valley, 67 per cent in Aberdeen City & Shire and 69 per cent in SESplan.

Over the same period the population aged between 16 and 64 is projected to decrease by eight per cent in Glasgow & Clyde Valley and only increase by two per cent in TAYplan, six per cent in SESplan and 11 per cent in Aberdeen City & Shire. The number of children (aged zero to 15) in Glasgow & Clyde Valley is projected to fall by less than one per cent, whereas number are projected to rise by 15 per cent in SESplan, 16 per cent in TAYplan and 27 per cent in Aberdeen City & Shire SDP.

- The ageing population is reflected in the changes in the age of head of household between 2012 and 2037. There are projected increases in the number of households headed by most age groups across the SDP areas, but the largest increases are in the older age groups (65+). These range from increases of 41 per cent in TAYplan to increases of 62 per cent in SESplan. By 2037, around a third of the households in each SDP area will be headed by someone aged 65 or over.

1. Introduction

1.1 National Parks and Strategic Development Plan Areas

1.1.1 In July 2014, National Records of Scotland (NRS) published on their website the 2012-based household projections for Scotland and for Scotland's Council areas. This follow-up publication presents equivalent figures for Scotland's National Parks and Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas.

1.1.2 National Parks are protected areas of beautiful countryside, wildlife and cultural heritage. There are two National Parks in Scotland: Cairngorms National Park (CNP) and Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP). The locations of the National Parks are shown on Map 1. Each National Park is managed by a National Park Authority.

1.1.3 The populations of the two National Parks are quite small and forward projections for such small populations are less reliable than for larger communities, especially for the distant future, therefore care must be taken in their interpretation.

1.1.4 Strategic Development Plan areas cover the regions around Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow and are shown in Map 2. Around three quarters of the population of Scotland live in these areas.

1.1.5 The four Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas are:

- Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan Area (Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area)

- Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan Area (Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area)

- Edinburgh and South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan Area (SESplan SDP area)

- Dundee, Perth, Angus and North Fife Strategic Development Plan Area (TAYplan SDP area)

1.1.6 Strategic Development Plan areas were created in November 2008 to help with strategic development planning. Strategic Development Plans are prepared by Strategic Development Plan Authorities and set the context for Local Development Plans, prepared by Councils. Together, these plans guide decisions on planning applications. They also inform and co-ordinate decisions on strategic infrastructure investment. In areas outside of SDP areas, including the National Parks, only Local Development Plans are prepared and these are the responsibility of the relevant Council or National Park authority.

1.1.7 Further details of National Park and SDP boundaries are given in Section 5.5, including details of the Council areas in each SDP area. More information about SDP areas is also available from Planning Circular 1/2013 on the Scottish Government website.

Map 1: Map of Scotland showing the locations of Cairngorms National Park and Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park

Shetland Islands

Orkney Islands

Eilean Siar

Highland

Cairngorms National Park

Moray

Aberdeenshire

Aberdeen City

Angus

Perth & Kinross

Dundee City

Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park

Stirling

Fife

Argyll & Bute

8

Falkirk

City of Edinburgh

East Lothian

West Lothian

Midlothian

1. West Dunbartonshire
2. East Dunbartonshire
3. North Lanarkshire
4. Glasgow City
5. East Renfrewshire
6. Renfrewshire
7. Inverclyde
8. Clackmannanshire

North Ayrshire

South Lanarkshire

Scottish Borders

East Ayrshire

South Ayrshire

Dumfries & Galloway

Map 2: Map of Scotland showing the locations of Strategic Development Plan areas

Shetland Islands

Orkney Islands

Eilean Siar

Highland

Aberdeen City & Shire

Moray

Aberdeenshire

Aberdeen City

Angus

Perth & Kinross

Dundee City

TAYplan

Fife

Glasgow & Clyde Valley

Stirling

Argyll & Bute

8

1
6
4
5
2
3

Falkirk

West Lothian

City of Edinburgh

Midlothian

East Lothian

SESplan

North Ayrshire

South Lanarkshire

East Ayrshire

Scottish Borders

South Ayrshire

Dumfries & Galloway

1. West Dunbartonshire
2. East Dunbartonshire
3. North Lanarkshire
4. Glasgow City
5. East Renfrewshire
6. Renfrewshire
7. Inverclyde
8. Clackmannanshire

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO
© Crown copyright and database right 2014.
All rights reserved National Records of Scotland
Ordnance Survey licence number: 100020542

1.2   Producing the household projections

1.2.1   Household projections are produced by the National Records of Scotland (NRS) every two years. As these are the first set of household projections for National Parks and Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas following the 2011 Census, significant changes have been made to the method used to produce them, reflecting to changes made to the main household projections. The changes have been made to include data from the 2011 Census, as well as the 1991 and 2001 Censuses. Furthermore, the changes provide the flexibility for the projections to incorporate up-to-date survey data on the types of households people are living in, rather than only using census data as in previous sets. The aim of the changes is to incorporate the longer-term trends better, as well as reflecting more recent changes in household formation.

1.2.2   This set of projections has been prepared up to 2037, a projection period of 25 years. They incorporate information from the latest (2012-based) population projections and the 2012 and 2013 household estimates (both available on the NRS website). Information from the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses is used to project trends in the types of household that people are living in. Information from a range of sources on residents in communal establishments, such as care homes or prisons, is also incorporated into the projections.

1.2.3   Further information on the data and methods used to produce the household projections can be found in Section 5.

1.3   Interpreting the household projections

1.3.1   The household projections have limitations. A projection is a calculation showing what happens if particular assumptions are made. The household projections are trend-based and are not, therefore, policy-based forecasts of what the Government expects to happen. They are based on the population projections and trends in household formation. The assumptions used for the population projections, such as future migration, fertility and mortality, will therefore affect the household projections. Trends in household formation are based on data from the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses. No forecast is made of possible future changes that may alter these trends, such as economic and social change, as well as imbalances between housing supply and demand. Projections based on small groups of people or households tend to be less reliable than those based on larger groups. The uncertainty in the projections increases as they are taken further into the future. More information on the limitations of the household projections can be found in Section 6.2.

1.3.2   This report focuses on the 'principal projection', that is the projection based on the assumptions that we think are most likely to occur. The report also includes sections on household projections prepared using alternative assumptions. These variant projections reflect possible effects of uncertainty in the assumptions underlying the population projections. Low and high migration variant household projections, which use the low and high migration variant population projections, are presented in Section 3.

1.4   Uses of the household projections

1.4.1   Household projections are mainly used for informing local decisions about future housing need and service provision (such as waste collection and community care).
The projections feed into development plans, including assessments of housing

need and demand for the future[1]. The projections are also used to help inform policy development and for answering requests for information by Ministers, councils, academics, other organisations and the general public.

2. Results

2.1 National Parks: Overall number of households

2.1.1 The number of households in Scotland is projected to increase from 2.39 million to 2.78 million between 2012 and 2037, an increase of 17 per cent. The number of households in Cairngorms National Park (CNP) is projected to increase from 7,870 in 2012 to 8,780 in 2037, an increase of 12 per cent. In contrast, the number of households in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP) is estimated to be 6,280 in 2012 and then projected to remain roughly constant until 2025, before decreasing to 6,040 household by 2037, a reduction of four per cent over the whole projection period.

2.1.2 The household projections are affected by the projected population trends; however, these trends do not entirely explain the changes in the household projections. Between 2012 and 2037, the population of LLTNP is projected to decrease by 10 per cent, a larger decrease than is projected for the number of households. The population of CNP is only projected to increase by one per cent between 2012 and 2037 while the number of households is projected to increase by 12 per cent.

2.1.3 These differences between the household and population projections over the projection period are due to more people living alone or in smaller households (Section 2.2). In CNP, the average household size is projected to go from 2.15 people in 2012 to 1.93 people in 2037. The average household size for LLTNP is projected to be 2.16 people in 2012, decreasing to 2.01 people in 2037.

2.1.4 Figure 2 shows the household projections for both National Parks from 2012 to 2037. These results can also be found in Table 1.

Footnote

1) Household projections are only one element to be taken into account in assessing future housing need and demand. More information about the planning system in Scotland is available from the Planning Section of the Scottish Government website.

Figure 2:   Projected number of households in Scotland's National Parks, 2012 to 2037
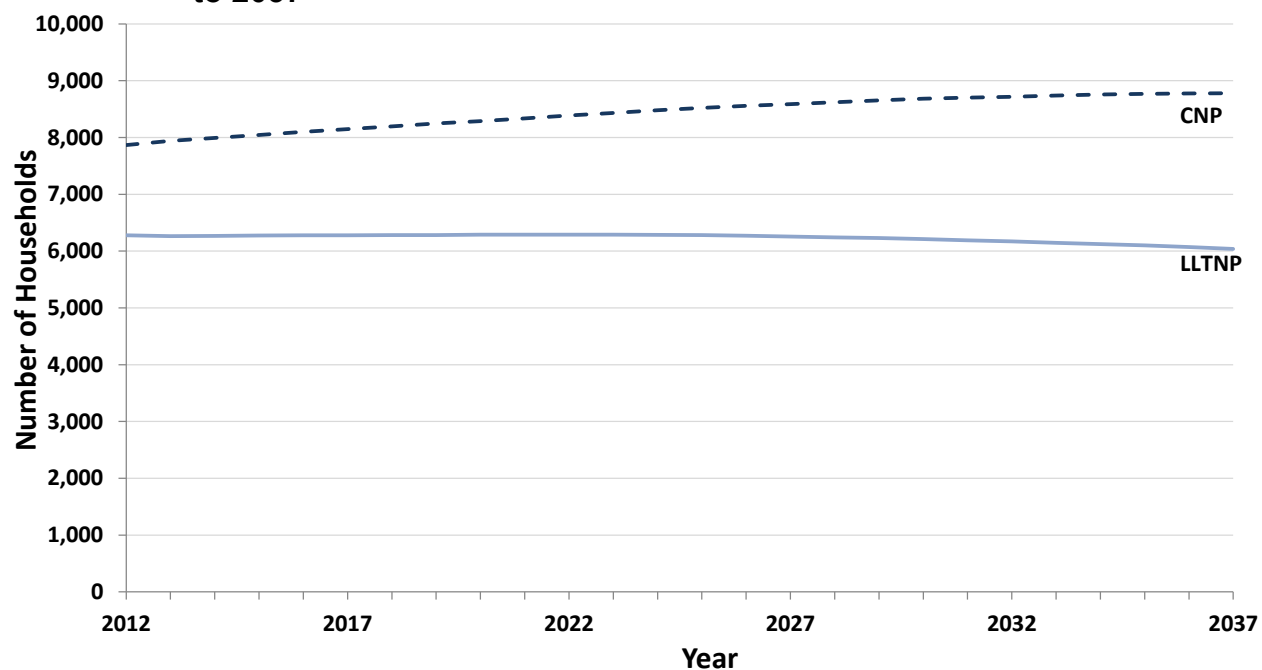
## 2.2 National Parks: Type of household and age of head of household

2.2.1 As described above, the decline in average household size between 2012 and 2037 results from more people living alone or in smaller households. Figure 3 shows the projected number of households, across different household types, in 2012 and 2037. The largest projected increase in both National Parks (in number and percentage terms) is in households containing one adult only. Households containing one adult with children are also projected to increase in both National Parks. In contrast, the numbers of households containing two or more adults with children, or three or more adults without children, are projected to decrease in both National Parks.

2.2.2 Detailed results of the number of households by type can be found in Table 2.

Figure 3: Projected number of households in Scotland's National Parks, by household type, 2012 and 2037
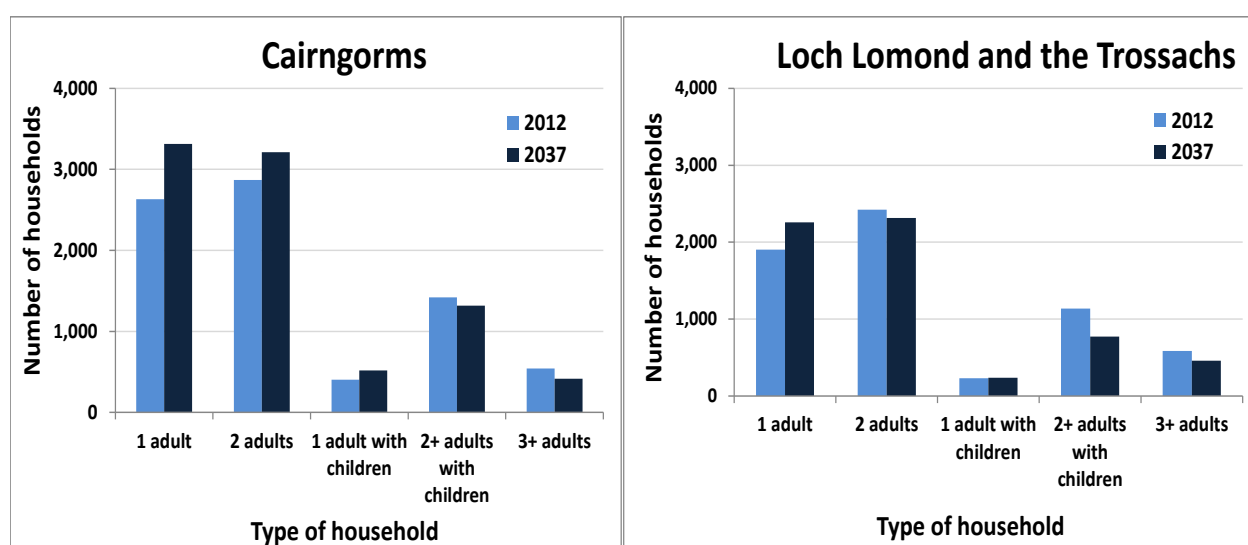
2.2.3 The number of households broken down by the age group of the head of household is shown in Table 3 and Figure 4.

2.2.4 The population projections show that the population of the National Parks is ageing. Cairngorms National Park (CNP) has a projected increase of 55 per cent in the number of people in older age groups (65+), while in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP) there is a projected increase of 41 per cent. This is reflected in the household projections, with increases shown in households headed by people aged 65 or over in both National Parks. By 2037, more than half of households in LLTNP (51 per cent) are projected to be headed by someone aged 65 or over. In CNP, the share of all households that are headed by someone aged 65 or over also increases, but to less than half (44 per cent).

2.2.5 In contrast, the population aged 16 to 64 is projected to decrease by 14 and 29 per cent in CNP and LLTNP respectively. Again this is reflected in the household projections, with households headed by someone aged under 65 projected to decrease in both National Parks.

16

Figure 4:   Projected number of households in Scotland's National Parks, by age of head of household, 2012 and 2037
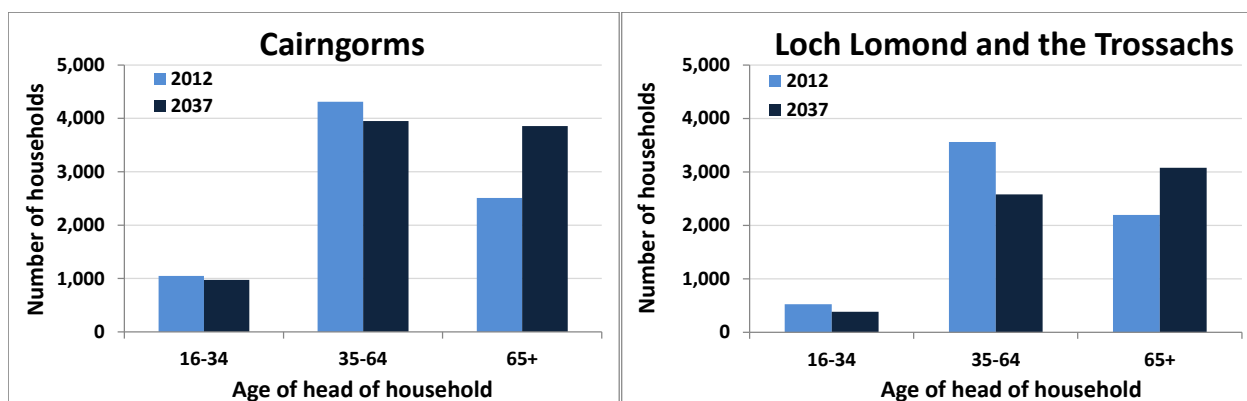
2.2.6   Projected household numbers for CNP and LLTNP, by household type and age of head of household can be found in Tables 4a and 4b, and Figures 5a and 5b respectively.

Figure 5a: Projected number of households in Cairngorms National Park, by type of household and age of head of household, 2012 and 2037
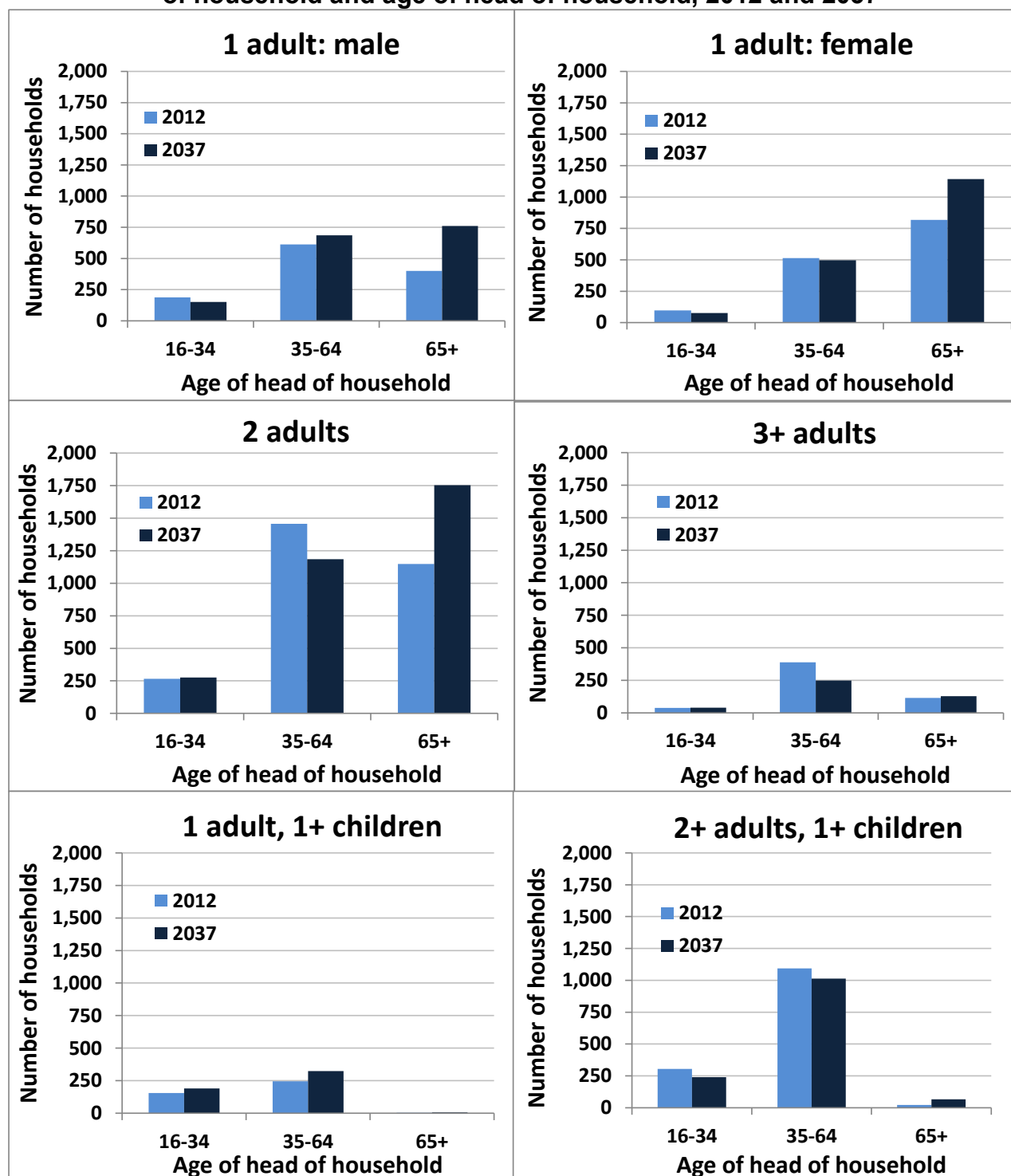
Figure 5b: Projected number of households in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, by type of household and age of head of household, 2012 and 2037
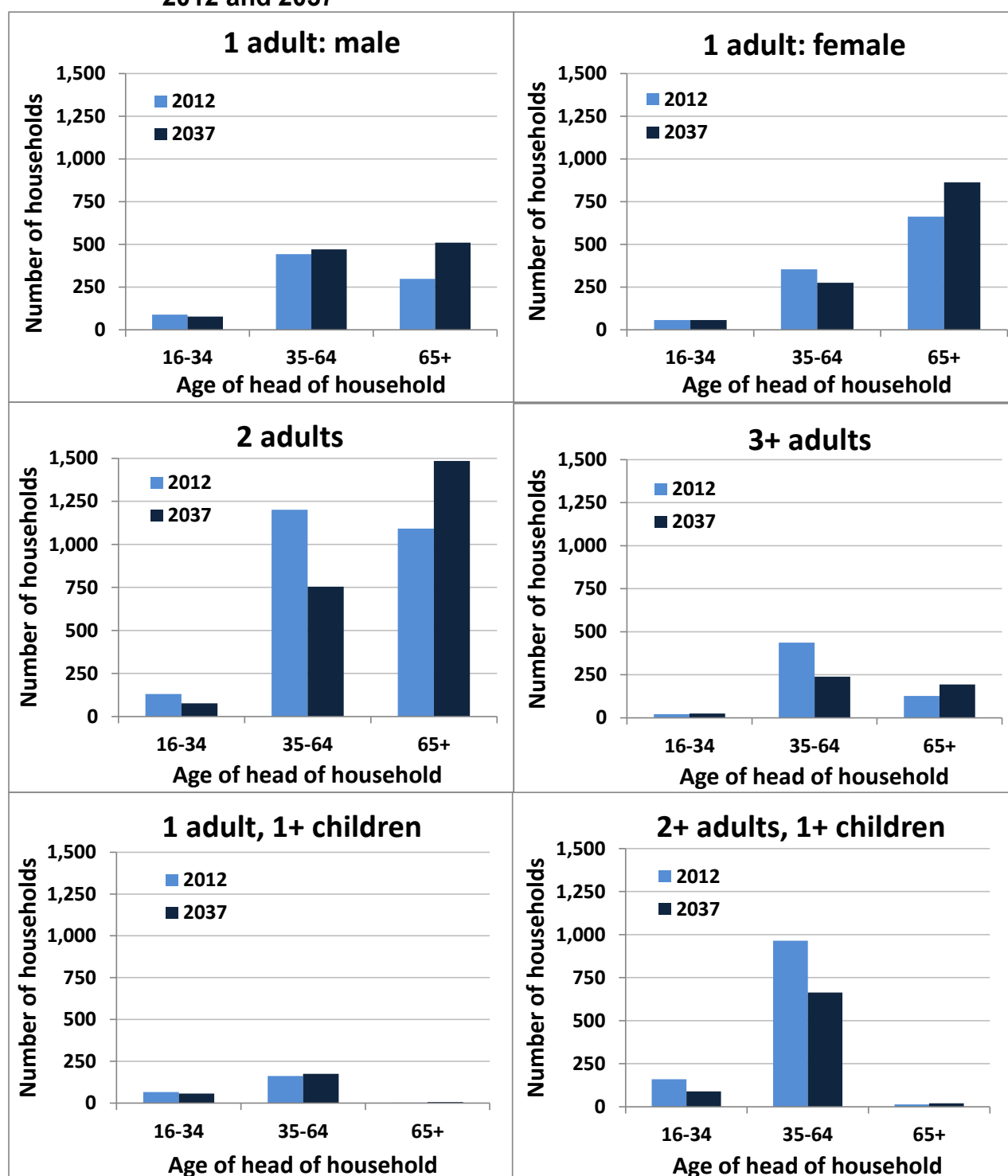
Overview

2.2.7   In the charts above, it can be seen the most of the household growth, in any household type, is due to growth in older households (aged 65+).

One adult households

2.2.8   In 2012, 18 per cent of the Cairngorms National Park (CNP) population aged 16 or over lived alone and this is projected to rise to 22 per cent by 2037. In Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP), the corresponding projected

increase is from 16 to 21 per cent of the population aged 16 or over. Table 5 shows that people are more likely to live alone as they become older. In both National Parks, men are more likely than women to live alone until the age of 65. However for those aged 65 or older, women are more likely to live alone than men. This pattern is influenced by women's greater life expectancy, and their tendency to marry men who are older than them. There is a greater difference between the percentages of older women and men living alone in LLTNP than CNP. In 2037, 35 per cent of women aged 65 or over are projected to live alone in LLTNP and 36 per cent in CNP, compared to 23 and 28 per cent of men, respectively.

2.2.9 The gap between the average life expectancy of men and women in Scotland is narrowing. This means that the number of older men living alone is projected to increase more rapidly than the number of older women. In CNP, the number of men aged 65 or over living alone is projected to increase by 89 per cent, while the number of women in the same age group is projected to increase by 40 per cent, although there are still more older women than men living alone in 2037. In LLTNP, over the same period, the number of men aged 65 and over living alone is projected to increase by 71 per cent, while the number of women in the same age group are projected to increase by just 30 per cent, although again there are still more older women living alone in 2037 than men.

Households containing two or more adults without children

2.2.10 For both National Parks, there are large projected increases in the number of households containing two adults, without children, headed by someone in the older age groups (65+), which is likely to be linked to the increase in average life expectancy and the narrowing of the gap between the life expectancy of men and women. The number of two adult households headed by someone aged 65 or over is projected to increase by 53 per cent in CNP, between 2012 and 2037, and 36 per cent in LLTNP. This can be compared to a decrease of 15 per cent in CNP in the younger age groups (under 65), and a decrease of 38 per cent in LLTNP.

2.2.11 In contrast to two adult households, the number of households with three or more adults is projected to decline by over a fifth between 2012 and 2037 in both National Parks. This decline is due to large drops in the number of households of this type headed by someone aged 45-64. There were smaller increases in the younger and older age groups.

Households with children

2.2.12 Both National Parks are projected to see an increase in the number of one adult households with children between 2012 and 2037, although the increase in LLTNP is small. In CNP, there are increases in one adult households with children headed by someone in all age groups, however the majority of the increase is among those headed by someone aged 35 to 64. In LLTNP, there are reasonably small increases in the number of households of this type that are headed by someone aged 35 or over, but a decrease in the 16 to 34 age group.

2.2.13 In contrast, the number of households containing two or more adults with children is projected to fall in both National Parks. In CNP there is an overall decrease of seven per cent, despite the number of households of this type headed by someone aged 65 or over increasing by 192 per cent. Similarly, in LLTNP there is an increase in the number of this type of household that is headed by

someone aged 65 or over (52 per cent), however decreases in the younger age groups means that there is an overall fall of 32 per cent.

2.2.14 In both National Parks there are very few households with children that are headed by someone aged 65 or over.

2.3 Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas: Overall number of households

2.3.1 Figure 6 shows the household projections for each SDP area, from 2012 to 2037. These results can be found in Table 6, along with the corresponding population projections and projections of average household size.

2.3.2 The number of households in Scotland is projected to increase from 2.39 million to 2.78 million between 2012 and 2037, an increase of 17 per cent. All SDP areas show projected increases during this period:

- by 13 per cent in Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, from 814,000 to 922,920 households.

- by 28 per cent in Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area, from 208,480 to 267,890 households.

- by 25 per cent in SESplan SDP area, from 560,390 to 700,570 households.

- by 19 per cent in TAYplan SDP area, from 218,380 to 259,360 households.

Figure 6: Projected number of households in Strategic Development Plan areas, 2012 to 2037
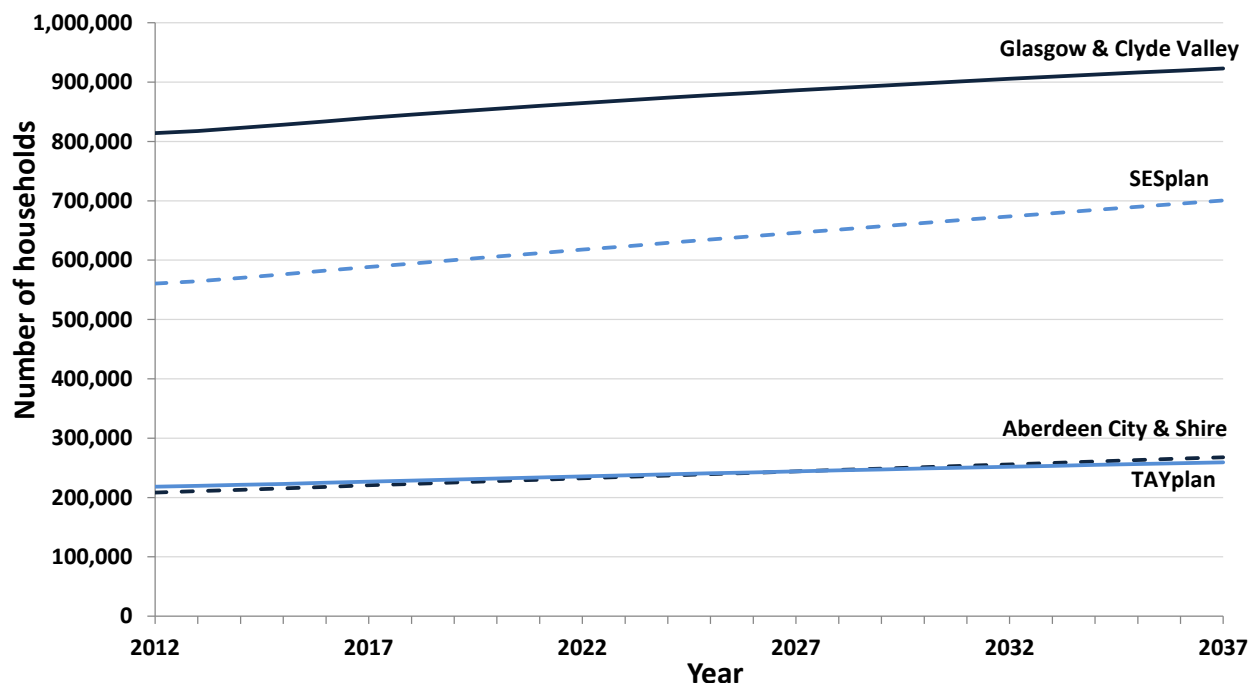
2.3.3 The household projections are affected by the projected population trends, however these do not entirely explain the changes in the household projections, as the percentage increases in the household projections are greater than those in the population projections. Between 2012 and 2037 the population is projected to increase by:

- 4 per cent in Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area

- 23 per cent in Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area

- 18 per cent in SESplan SDP area

- 13 per cent in TAYplan SDP area

2.3.4 These differences between the household and population projections are due to more people living alone or in smaller households. In all SDP areas the average household size is projected to decrease between 2012 and 2037. The average household size in 2012 in each SDP area is between 2.16 (Glasgow & Clyde Valley and TAYplan) and 2.24 (Aberdeen City & Shire) people, however by 2037 the average household size in each area is between 1.98 (Glasgow & Clyde Valley) and 2.13 (Aberdeen City & Shire) people.

2.4 Strategic Development Plan areas: Type of household and age of head of household

2.4.1 Figure 7 shows the projected number of households in 2012 and 2037, by type of household. Tables 7a and 7b show the number and percentage of households in each household type for each SDP area, between 2012 and 2037.

2.4.2 The decline in average household size between 2012 and 2037 described above results from more people living alone or in smaller households. There are large projected increases in the number of adults living alone in all SDP areas. These increases range from 32 per cent in TAYplan SDP area to 45 per cent in Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area. These increases are not necessarily the largest percentage increases in each SDP area, but the increases in this group represent the largest number of additional households in each area. There are also projected increases in all SDP areas in the number of households containing two adults and no children, and one adult with children.

2.4.3 In contrast, the number of households containing 3 or more adults and no children is projected to decrease in all SDP areas.

Figure 7:   Projected number of households in Strategic Development Plan areas, by household type, 2012 and 2037
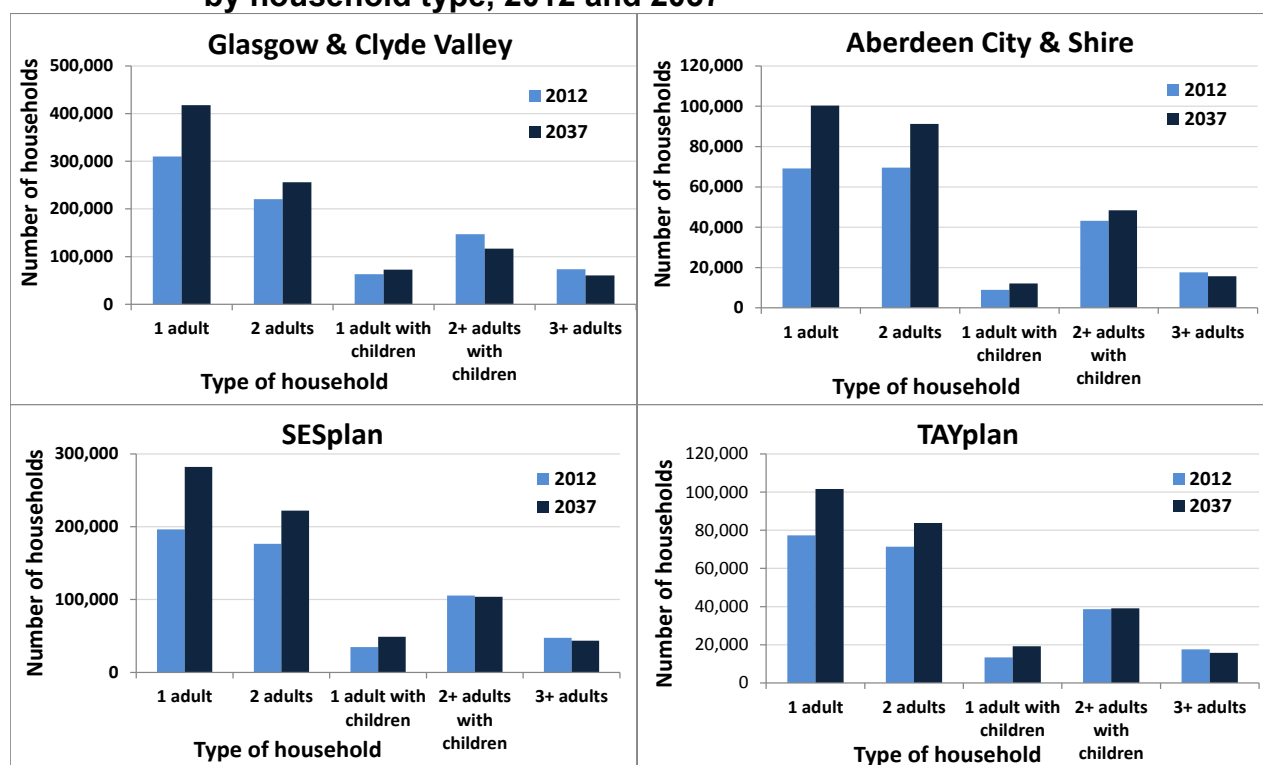
Note: Different scales are used on the vertical axis for each SDP area.

2.4.4   Figure 8 shows the projected number of households in 2012 and 2037, by age of head of household. Detailed information on the number and percentage of households, in each SDP area, headed by different ages of head of household, is shown in Tables 8a and 8b.

Figure 8:   Projected number of households in Strategic Development Plan areas, by age of head of household, 2012 and 2037
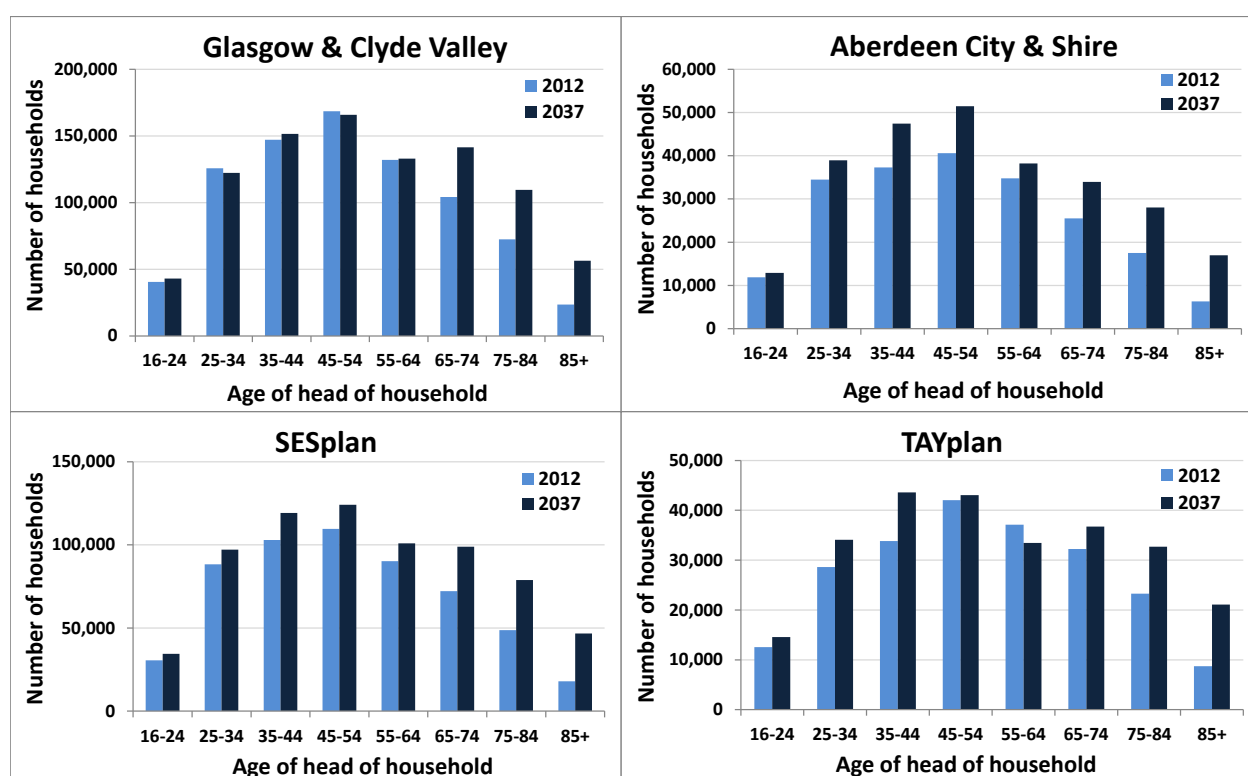
Note: Different scales are used on the vertical axis for each SDP area

2.4.5   The ageing population, which results in particularly large projected increases in the population in older age groups, is reflected in the household projections. While there are projected increases in households headed by the majority of age groups in all SDP areas, the increases are particularly large in households headed by older age groups. The projected increases for those households headed by someone aged 65 or over range between 41 per cent in TAYplan SDP area and 62 per cent in SESplan SDP area. By 2037, around a third of the households in each SDP area will be headed by someone aged 65 or over.

2.4.6   The projected increase in households headed by someone aged 16-64 varies from just 0.3 per cent in Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, to 9 per cent in TAYplan, 13 per cent in SESplan, and 19 per cent in Aberdeen City & Shire.

2.4.7   Projected household numbers for each SDP area, by household type and age of head of household, can be found in Tables 9a to 9d and Figures 9a to 9d.

Figure 9a: Projected number of households in Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP Area, by type of household and age of head of household, 2012 and 2037
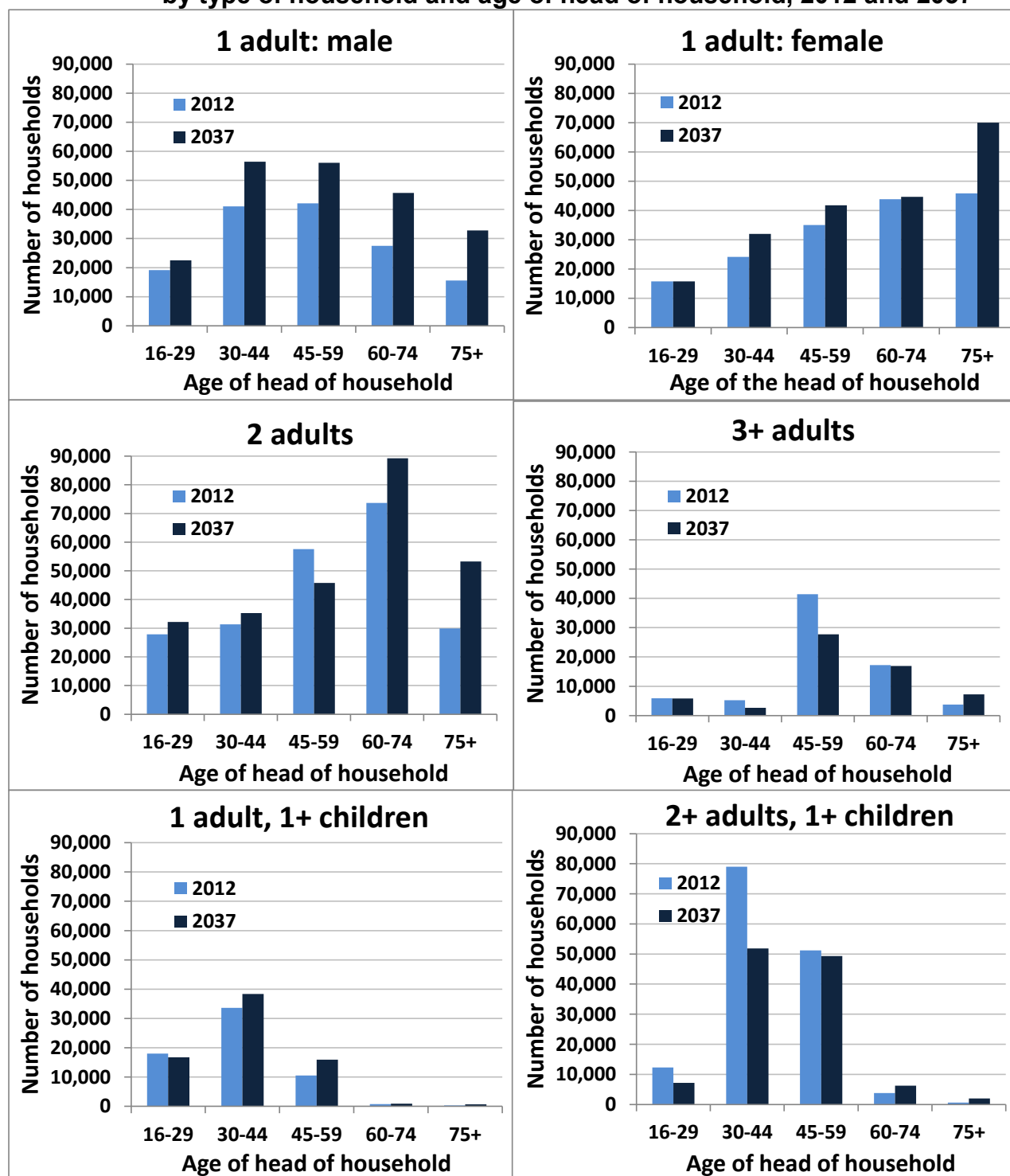
Figure 9b: Projected number of households in Aberdeen City & Shire SDP Area, by type of household and age of head of household, 2012 and 2037
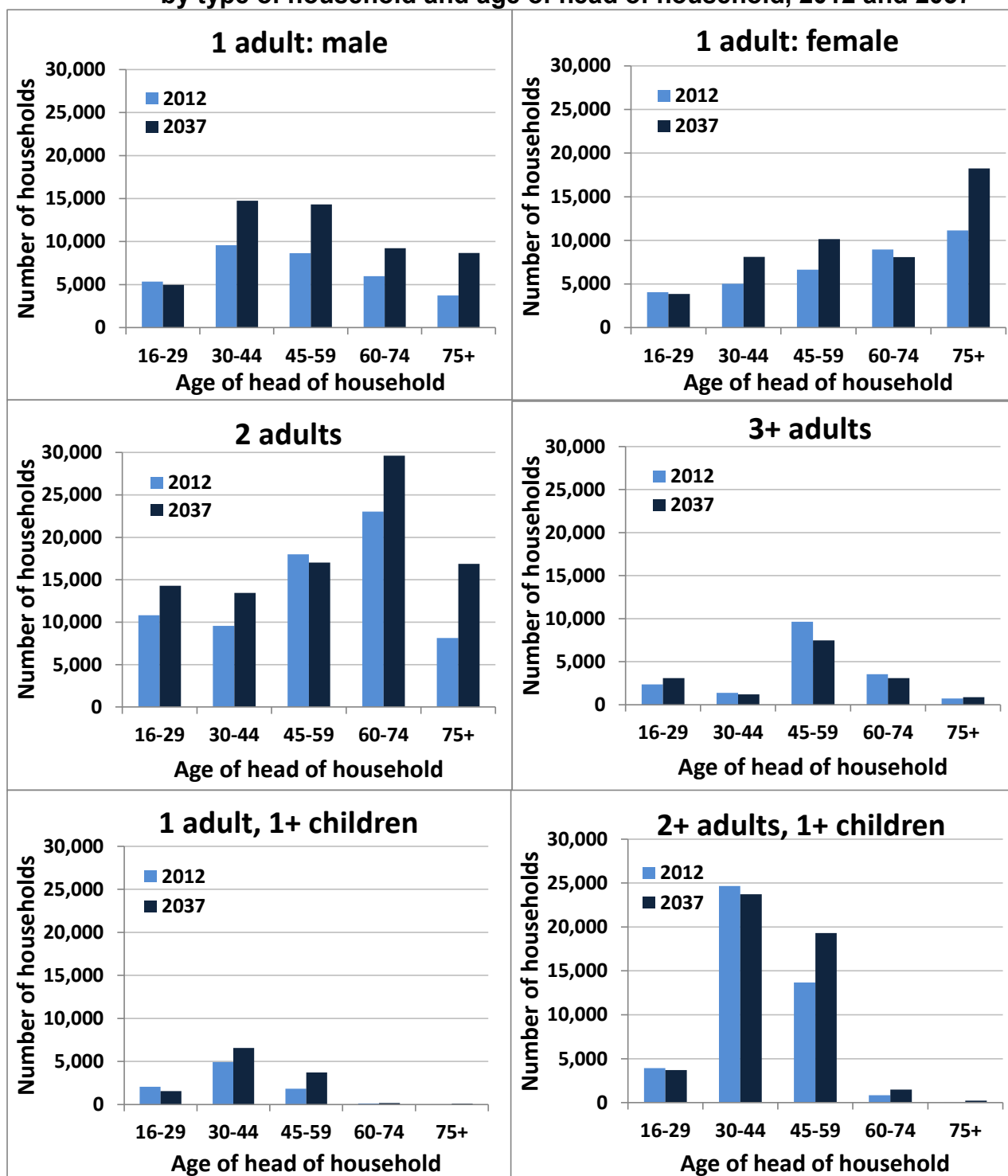
Figure 9c: Projected number of households in SESplan SDP Area, by type of household and age of head of household, 2012 and 2037
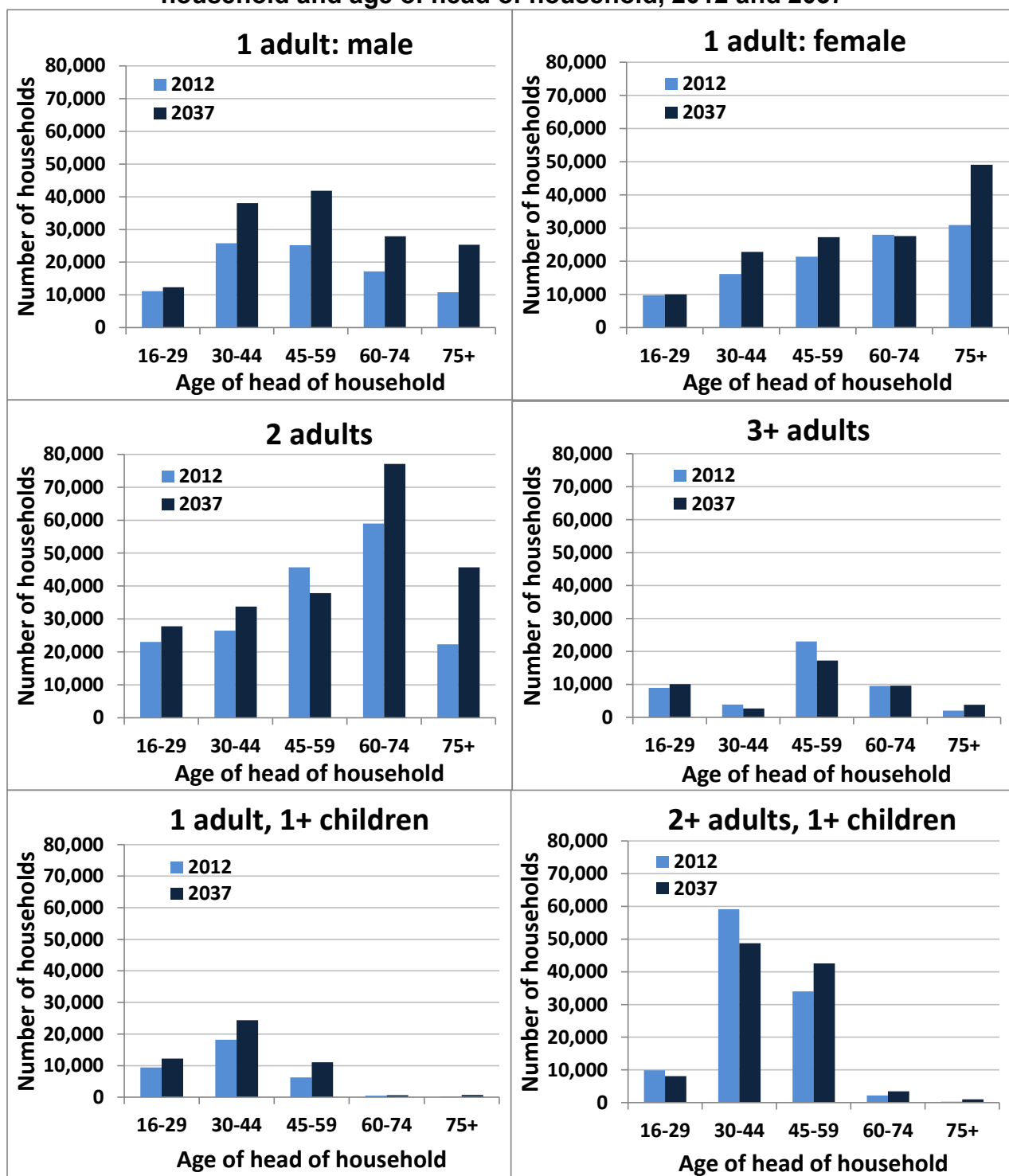
Figure 9d: Projected number of households in TAYplan SDP Area, by type of household and age of head of household, 2012 and 2037
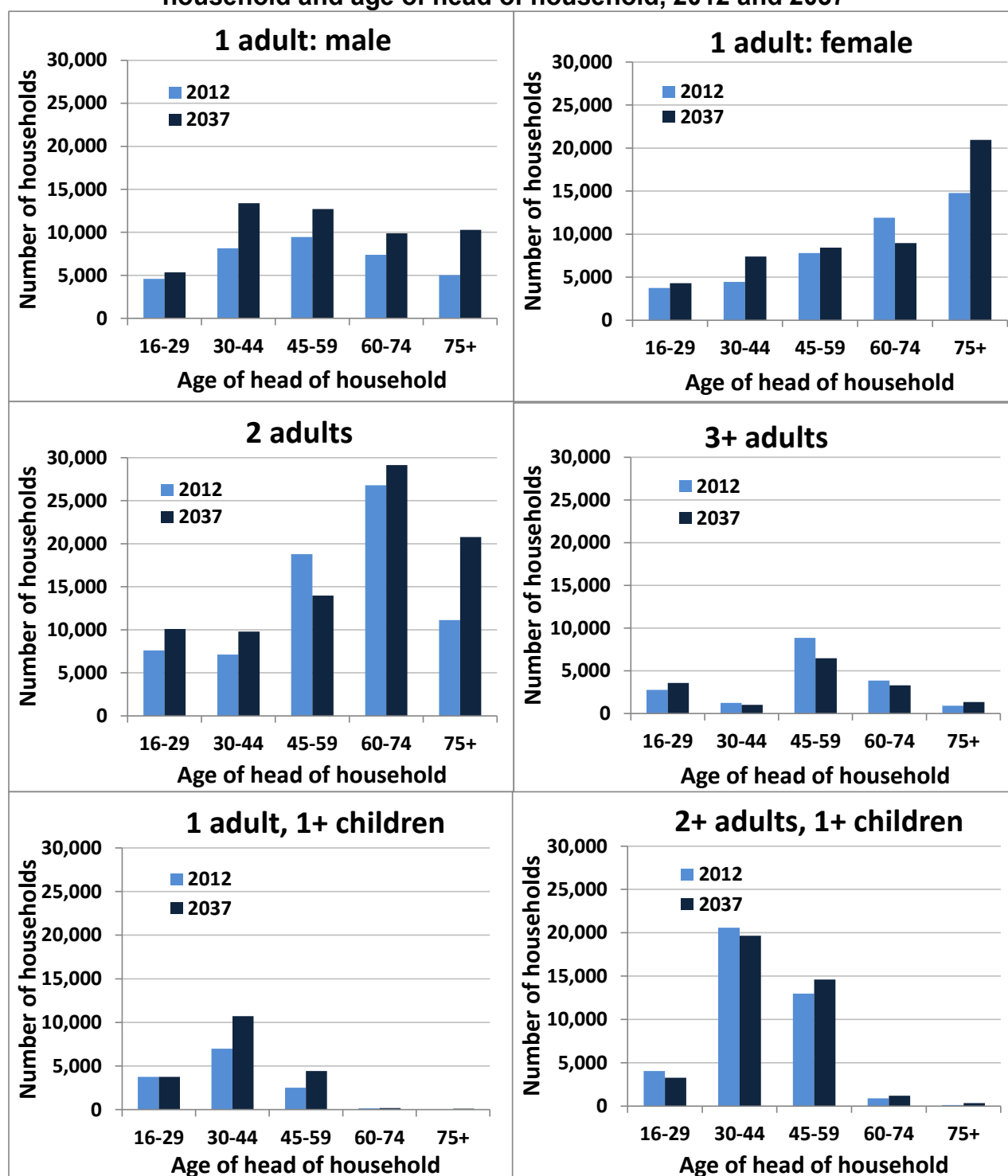
One adult households

2.4.8   The projected percentage of people in each area that are living alone can be found in Tables 10a to 10d.

2.4.9   Between 2012 and 2037 there are large projected increases in the number of men and women who are living alone, particularly in the older age groups. Over this period, the projected increase in the number of those aged 65 or over living alone is:

© Crown Copyright 2014

- In Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area by 53 per cent, from 108,670 to 165,900 households.

- In Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area by 55 per cent, from 24,500 to 38,020 households.

- In SESplan SDP area by 56 per cent, from 71,300 to 111,120 households

- In TAYplan SDP area by 35 per cent, from 32,770 to 44,320 households.

2.4.10 In Scotland in 2012, 19 per cent of the population aged 16 or over lived alone, and this is projected to rise to 24 per cent by 2037. This trend is reflected in all SDP areas. In 2012, in most age groups up to their 60s, men are more likely to live alone than women. The exception to this is in the 16 to 19 age group where in all SDP areas a larger percentage of women live alone than men, though the figures are very small for this age group. From the age of 60 onwards, women are more likely to live alone, and the percentage of people living alone increases with age.

2.4.11 Between 2012 and 2037, the percentage of people in each age group that live alone is projected to increase in almost all age groups. The exceptions to this are for those in their sixties, seventies and eighties. In these age groups, in most SDP areas there is a decrease in the likelihood that someone lives alone. These decreases are seen more for women than men. Despite this, the total number of men and women living alone are increasing in almost all age groups in each SDP area, as the number of people in each age group increases.

2.4.12 The changes described above, between 2012 and 2037, are likely to be a result of increasing average life expectancy of both men and women in Scotland, and of the decreasing gap between the life expectancy of men and women. This means that the number of older men is projected to increase more rapidly than older women. This contributes to the larger projected increases in the number of men living alone, compared to women, but may also contribute to the decreases in the likelihood of people, particularly women in their sixties and seventies, living alone, as their partners are also living longer.

Households containing two or more adults without children

2.4.13 For each SDP area, there are large projected increases in the number of households containing two adults without children in the older age groups (65+). This increase is also likely to be linked to the increasing life expectancies and the closing of the gap between male and female life expectancies.

2.4.14 The number of two adult households headed by someone aged 65 or over is expected to increase:

- by 55 per cent in Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, from 76,210 to 117,760 households.

- by 69 per cent in Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area, from 22,030 to 37,270 households.

- by 70 per cent in SESplan SDP area, from 58,980 to 100,480 households.

- by 49 per cent in TAYplan SDP area, from 28,050 to 41,840 households.

2.4.15 There are also increases in all SDP areas for two adult households that are headed by someone aged under 40, while there are generally decreasing numbers of these households headed by someone aged between their mid-40s and mid-60s.

2.4.16 Meanwhile, the number of households with three or more adults is projected to decline between 2012 and 2037 in all SDP areas. The decline does not affect all age groups. In most SDP areas, increases are seen in those households headed by someone under 35, while decreases are seen in those households headed by someone between 35 and 69. Some increases are seen in three person households headed by someone aged 70 or over, in all SDP areas.

Households with children

2.4.17 In every SDP area there is a projected increase in the number of households consisting of one adult living with one or more children. These increases range from 15 per cent (Glasgow & Clyde Valley) to 43 per cent (TAYplan). There are increases in the numbers of these households in almost all age groups in SESplan and TAYplan SDP areas. In Aberdeen City & Shire and Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP areas, there is generally a projected fall in the number of households of this type headed by someone under 35, while there are increases in older age groups.

2.4.18 The number of households containing two or more adults and at least one child is projected to increase in Aberdeen City & Shire and TAYplan SDP areas, and projected to decrease in Glasgow & Clyde Valley and SESplan SDP area. Despite these differences, there are similarities in the trends projected for different age groups. In all SDP areas there are projected decreases in nearly every five year age group under 45, with increases in older age groups.

3.   Variant Household Projections

3.1   Introduction to the variant household projections

3.1.1   Variant projections provide a broad indication of the sensitivity of the household projections to the demographic assumptions that are used to produce them. The principal household projection (described in Section 2) is based on the principal population projection produced by National Records of Scotland (NRS), which uses assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration which are thought most likely to occur over the next 25 years. The household projection is also dependent on the assumption that the projected trends in household formation will continue until 2037.

3.1.2   Two variant household projections are presented here. These are based upon variant population projections produced by NRS that use different assumptions regarding future migration. Summary results for the variant projections are presented here. Table 11 shows the total number of households projected for 2037, for each variant, by National Park and Strategic Development Plan (SDP) area. This, and additional comparisons, are discussed below. Full results of each variant projection, for each National Park or SDP area, are available on the NRS website.

3.2   Variation in migration assumptions

3.2.1   The low and high migration variant population projections produced by NRS use the same assumptions about fertility and mortality as the principal population projection but assume varied levels of migration to and from Scotland. Further information about the variant population projections can be found in 'Population projections for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan Areas and National Parks (2012-based)' on the NRS website.

3.2.2   Migration variant household projections are calculated by replacing the principal population projections with the migration variant population projections, keeping all other inputs to the household projections unchanged.

3.2.3   Figure 10a shows the household projections for each National Park under the principal, low and high migration variants, from 2012 to 2037.

3.2.4   For Cairngorms National Park (CNP), the principal household projection shows the number of households increasing from 7,870 in 2012 to 8,780 in 2037, an increase of 12 per cent. This compares to 8,360 households in 2037 in the low migration projection (a six per cent increase) and 9,340 households in the high migration projection (a 19 per cent increase).

3.2.5 For Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP), the principal household projection shows a four per cent fall in the number of households between 2012 and 2037, from 6,280 to 6,040 households. This compares to a decrease of five per cent in the low migration projection (to 5,960 households) between 2012 and 2037. The high migration variant shows an increase of four per cent (to 6,530 households) between 2012 and 2037.

Figure 10a: Principal, low and high migration variants, 2012-based household projections for Scotland's National Parks
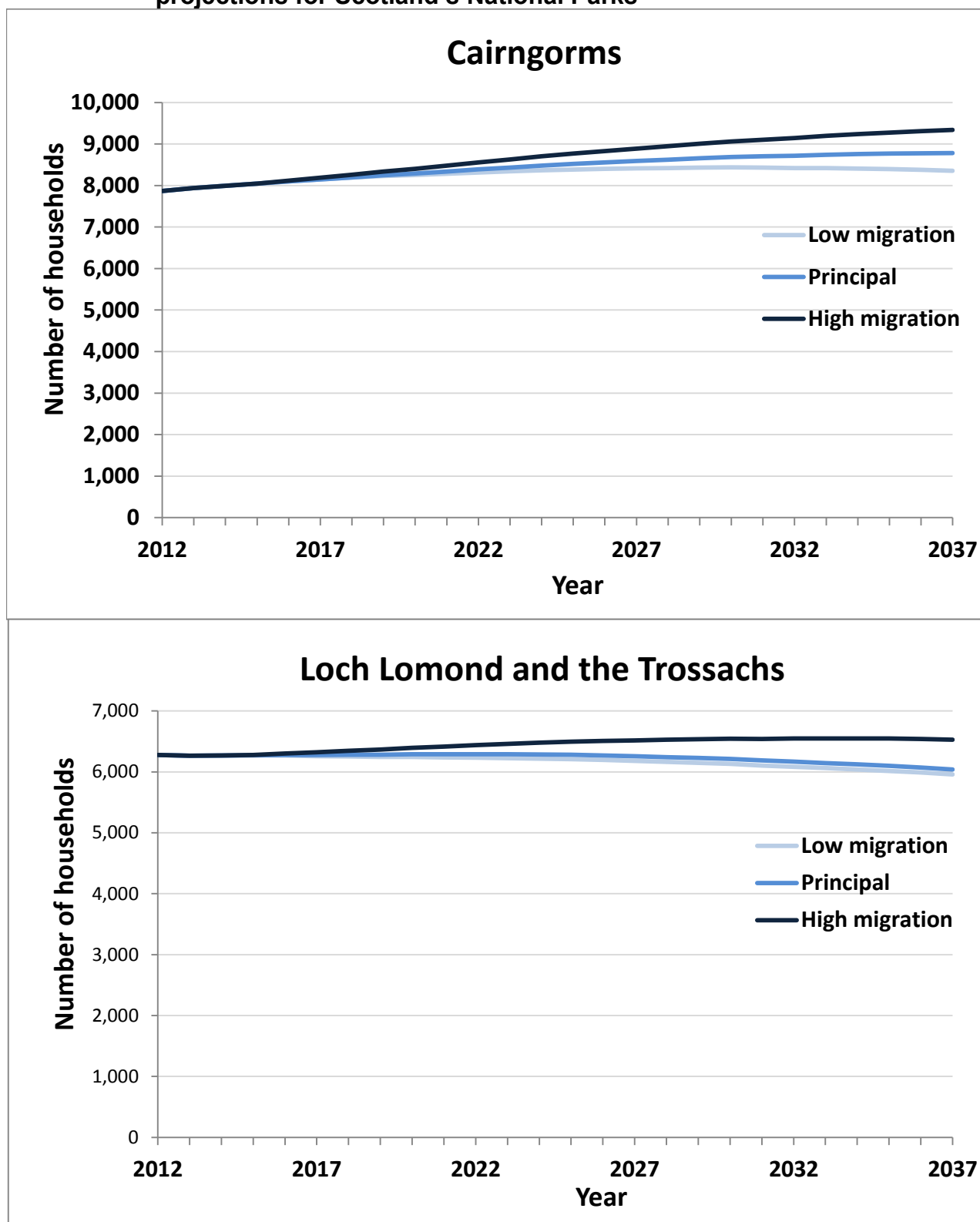
3.2.6   Figure 10b shows the household projections for each SDP area under the principal, low and high migration variants from 2012 to 2037.

3.2.7   For Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, the principal household projection shows the number of households increasing from 814,000 in 2012 to 922,920 in 2037, an increase of 13 per cent. This compares to 895,820 households in 2037 in the low migration projection (a 10 per cent increase) and 949,320 households in the high migration projection (a 17 per cent increase).

3.2.8   For Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area, the principal household projection shows a 28 per cent increase in households between 2012 and 2037, from 208,480 to 267,890 households. This compares to an increase of 23 per cent in the low migration projection (to 257,110 households) and of 34 per cent in the high migration variant (to 278,870 households).

3.2.9   For SESplan SDP area, the principal household projection shows the number of households increasing from 560,390 in 2012 to 700,570 in 2037, an increase of 25 per cent. This compares to 671,500 households in 2037 in the low migration projection (a 20 per cent increase) and 730,580 households in the high migration projection (a 30 per cent increase).

3.2.10   For TAYplan SDP area, the principal household projection shows a 19 per cent increase in households between 2012 and 2037, from 218,380 to 259,360 households. This compares to an increase of 14 per cent in the low migration projection (to 248,770 households) and of 23 per cent in the high migration variant (to 269,440 households).

3.2.11   Out of all the National Parks and SDP areas, the low migration variant had the largest effect in CNP, where the household numbers projected for 2037 were nearly five per cent below the principal projection, and the least effect in LLTNP, where in 2037 the household numbers were only one per cent lower. The high migration variant had the greatest effect in LLTNP, where the household projection for 2037 was eight per cent higher than the principal projections, and least in Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, where the difference was just under three per cent.

Figure 10b: Principal, low and high migration variants, 2012-based household projections for Strategic Development Plan areas

Glasgow & Clyde Valley

Legend:
- Low migration
- Principal
- High migration

Y-axis: Number of households (0 to 1,000,000)
X-axis: Year (2012, 2017, 2022, 2027, 2032, 2037)

Aberdeen City & Shire

Legend:
- Low migration
- Principal
- High migration

Y-axis: Number of households (0 to 300,000)
X-axis: Year (2012, 2017, 2022, 2027, 2032, 2037)

SESplan

TAYplan
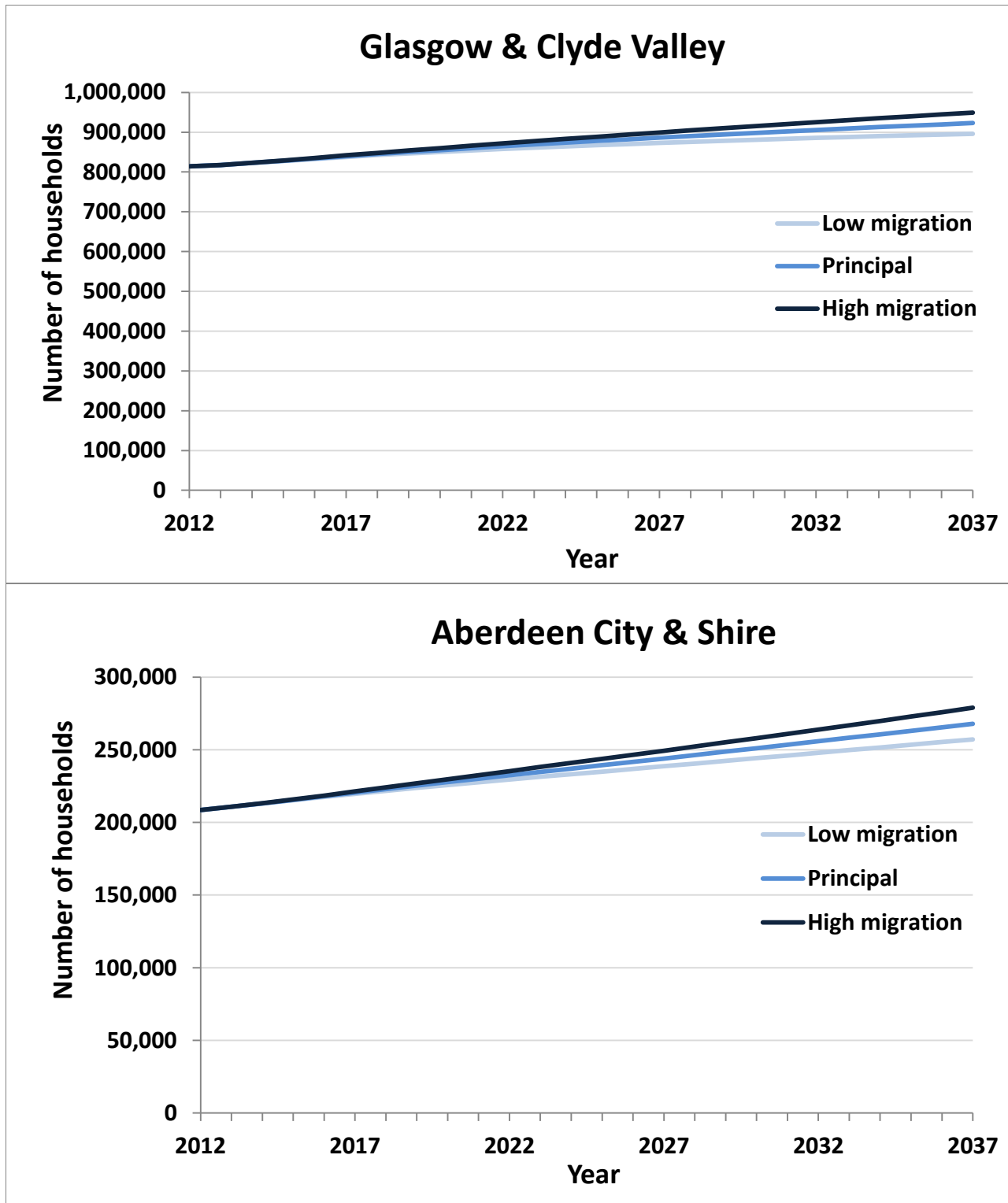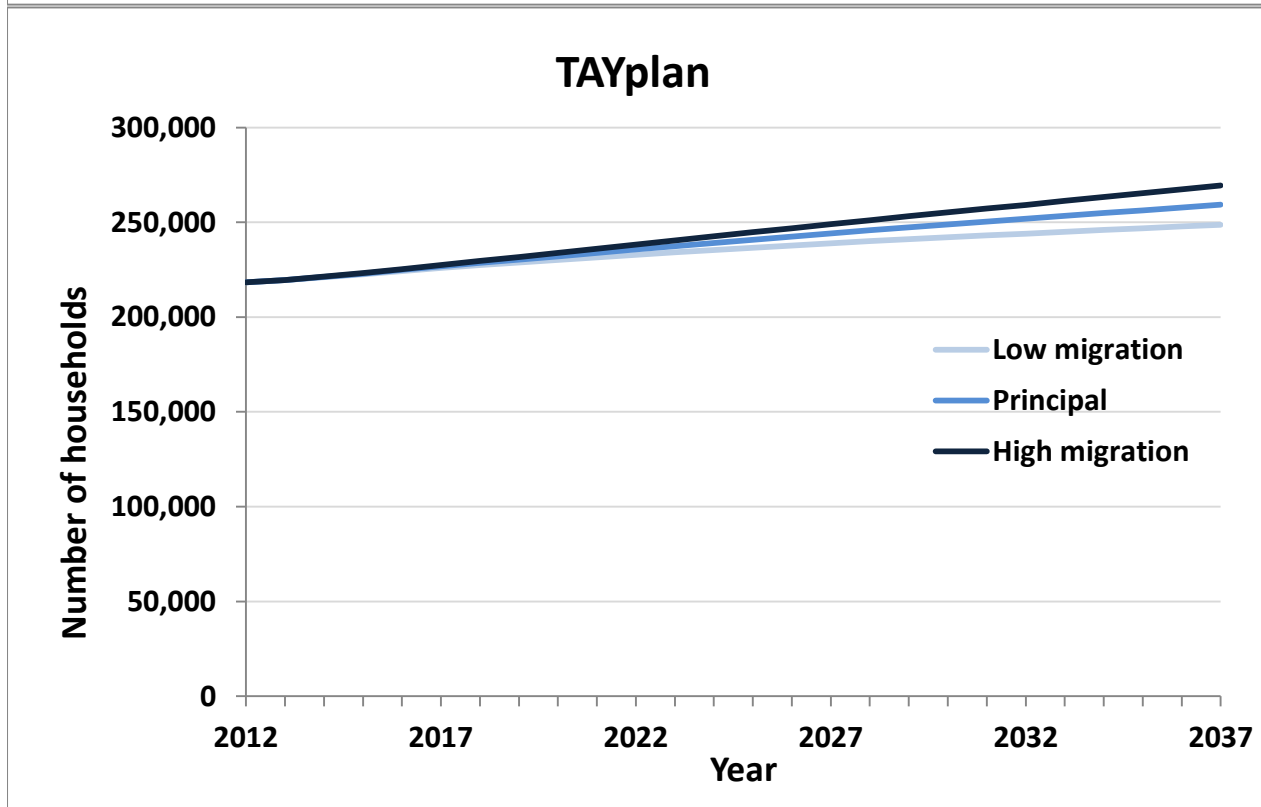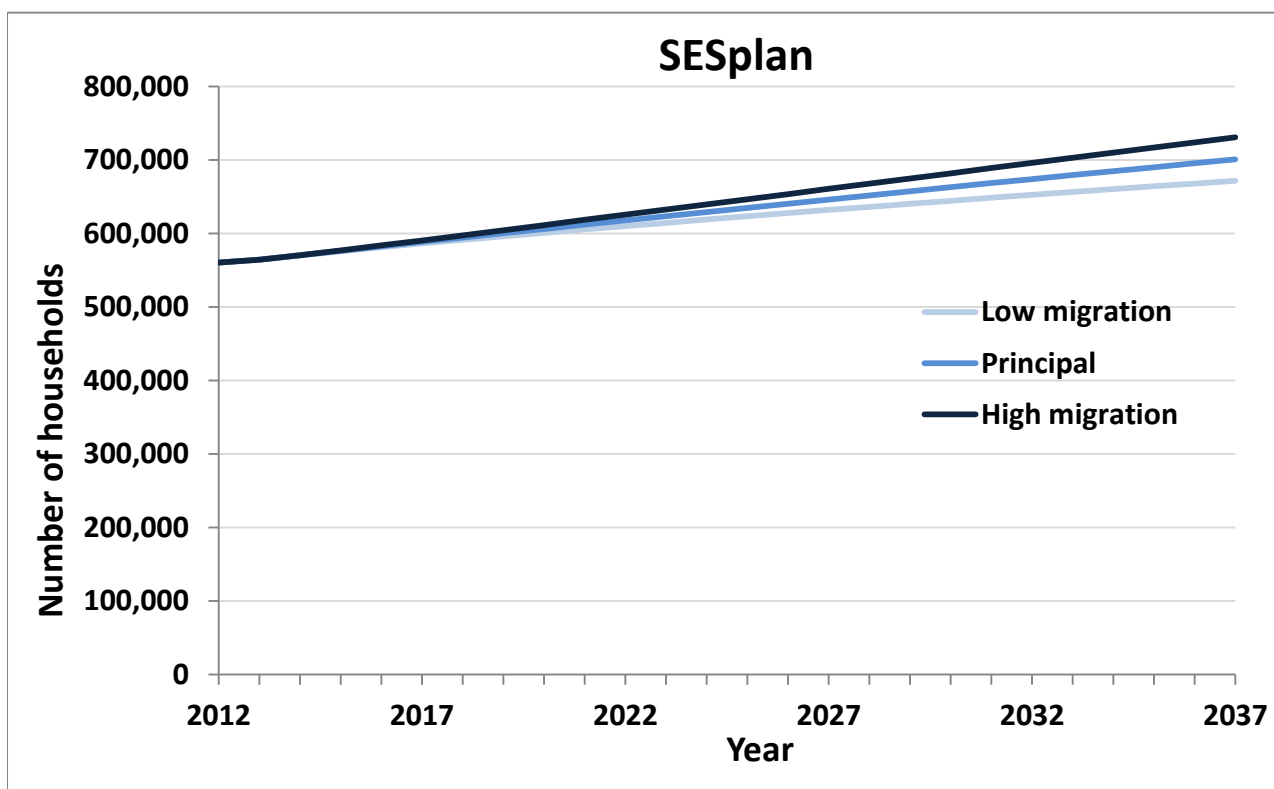
4.   Comparison with previous household projections for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan (SDP) Areas and National Parks

4.1.1   Household projections for Scotland's SDP areas and National Parks are published every two years, and cover a 25 year period. Figure 11 compares the 2012-based household projection with the 2010-based household projection for the National Parks. It also shows the 2010-based and 2012-based population projections for each area (which are incorporated into the household projections). The methodology for the 2012-based household projections has been reviewed, so they now incorporate data from three censuses instead of two, and they incorporate survey data to reflect more recent trends.

4.1.2   For both national parks, the 2012-based household projection is lower than the 2010-based projection throughout.

4.1.3   In Cairngorms National Park, the number of households is projected to increase by 12 per cent in the 2012-based projection, compared to an increase of 35 per cent in the 2010-based projection. The main factor for this is the differences between the population projections used as an input in the household projections. In the 2012-based population projection there was a projected increase of just one per cent, while in the 2010-based projection the population was projected to increase by 26 per cent.

4.1.4   In Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park there is a smaller difference between the two sets of household projections. For this area, the 2012-based household projections have a lower rate of growth than the 2010-based household projection. This is despite there being a smaller projected fall in the population projections. This means that the lower projected growth in household numbers is due to the inclusion of headship data from the 2011 Census, affecting the types of households that people are projected to live in.

Figure 11: Comparing 2010 and 2012-based population and household projections for Scotland's National Parks

Cairngorms

Loch Lomond and the Trossachs
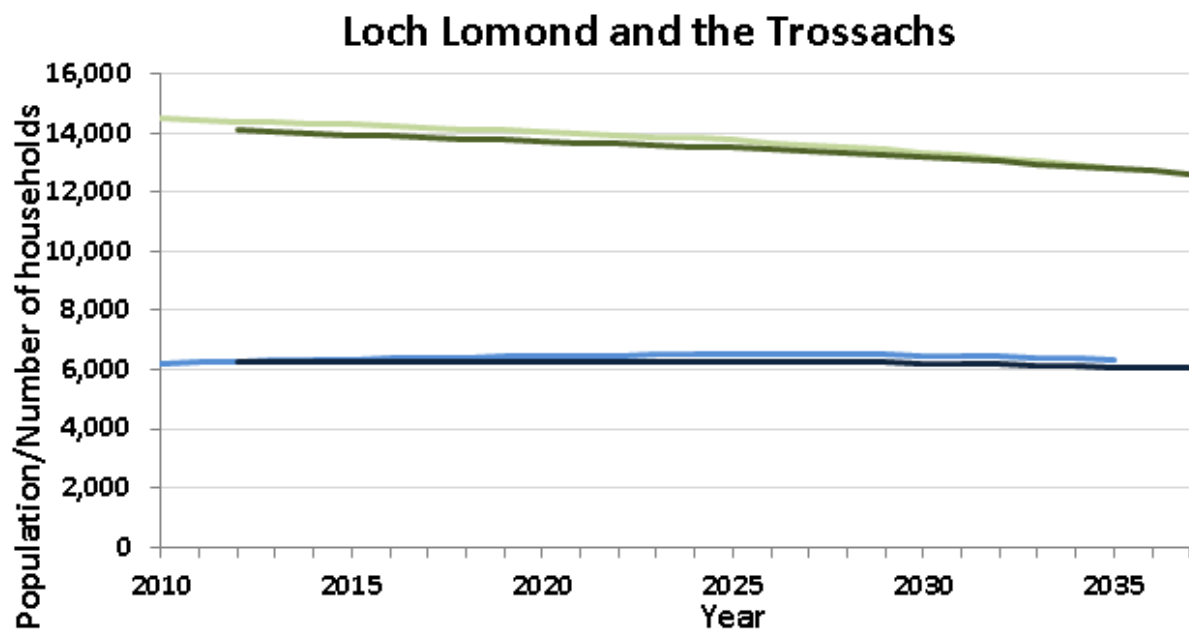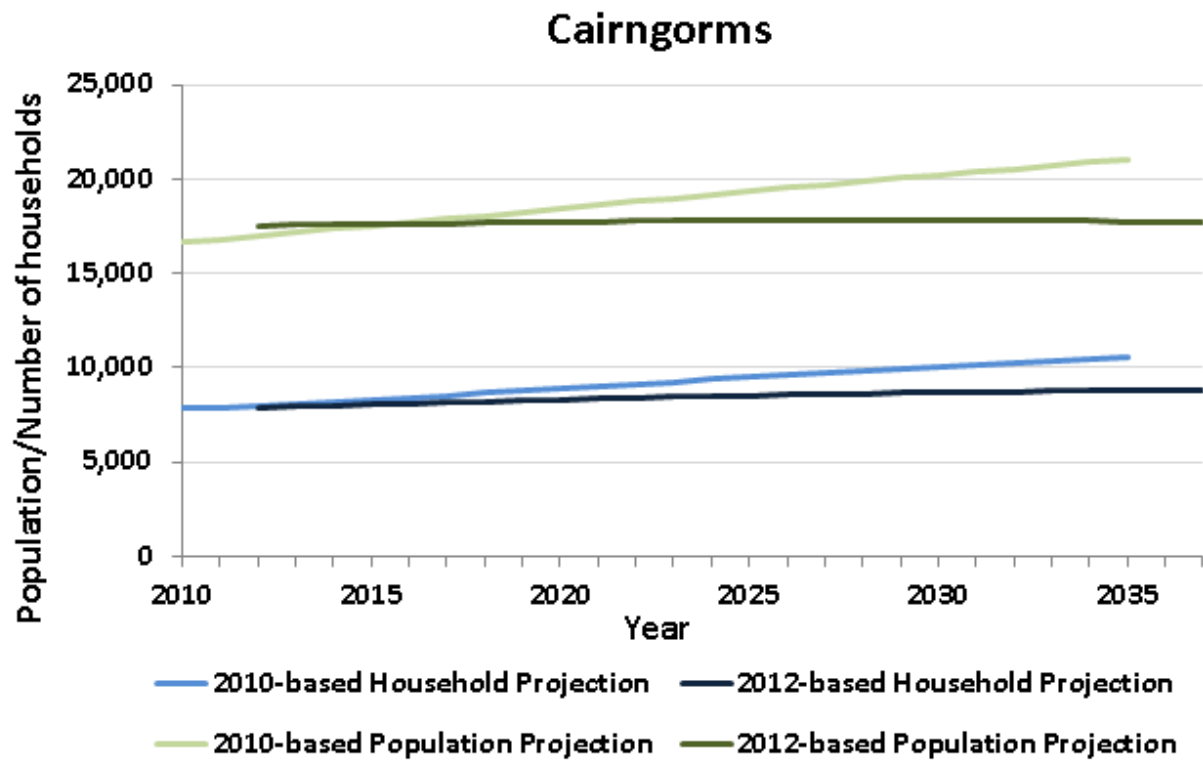
4.1.5 Figure 12 compares the 2012-based household projection with the 2010-based projection for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan areas.

4.1.6 For every year after 2013, the 2012-based household projection is lower than the 2010-based projection for all four Strategic Development Plan areas, and the rate of projected growth is also lower.

4.1.7 In SESplan and TAYplan SDP areas, the population is also projected to grow less quickly in the 2012-based population projections than in the 2010-based-projections. This partially explains the differences between the 2010 and 2012-based household projections. However, the introduction of headship rates from the 2011 Census is also a factor.

4.1.8 In Aberdeen City and Shire SDP area, the two sets of population projections both show an increase of 23 per cent. This means that the lower rate of growth in the number of households in the 2012-based projection, compared to the 2010-based projection, is largely due to people being projected to live in different household types due to the introduction of 2011 Census data in the 2012-based household projections.

4.1.9 Similarly, in Glasgow and Clyde Valley SDP area, the main factor for the 2012-based household projections having a smaller increase in households than the 2010-based projection is the introduction of 2011 Census data. In fact, the population of Glasgow and Clyde Valley is projected to grow more quickly in the 2012-based projection than in the 2010-based projection.

Figure 12: Comparing 2010 and 2012-based population and household projections for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan areas

Glasgow & Clyde Valley

Legend:
- 2010-based Household Projection
- 2012-based Household Projection
- 2010-based Population Projection
- 2012-based Population Projection

Aberdeen City & Shire

SESplan

2010-based Household Projection — 2012-based Household Projection
2010-based Population Projection — 2012-based Population Projection

TAYplan
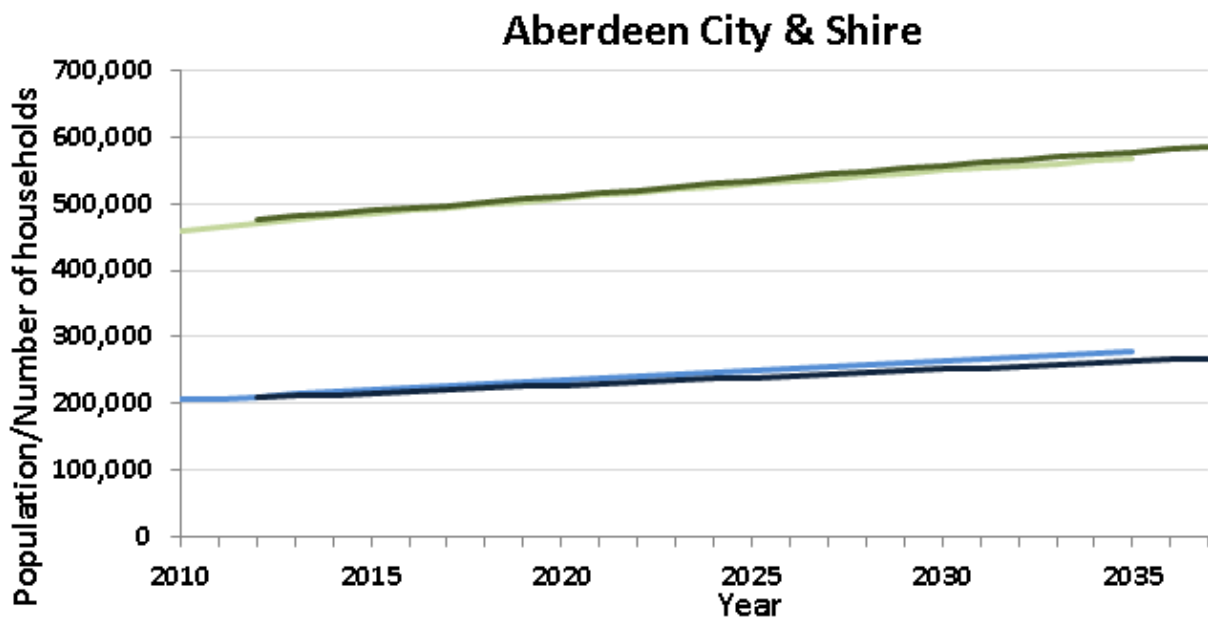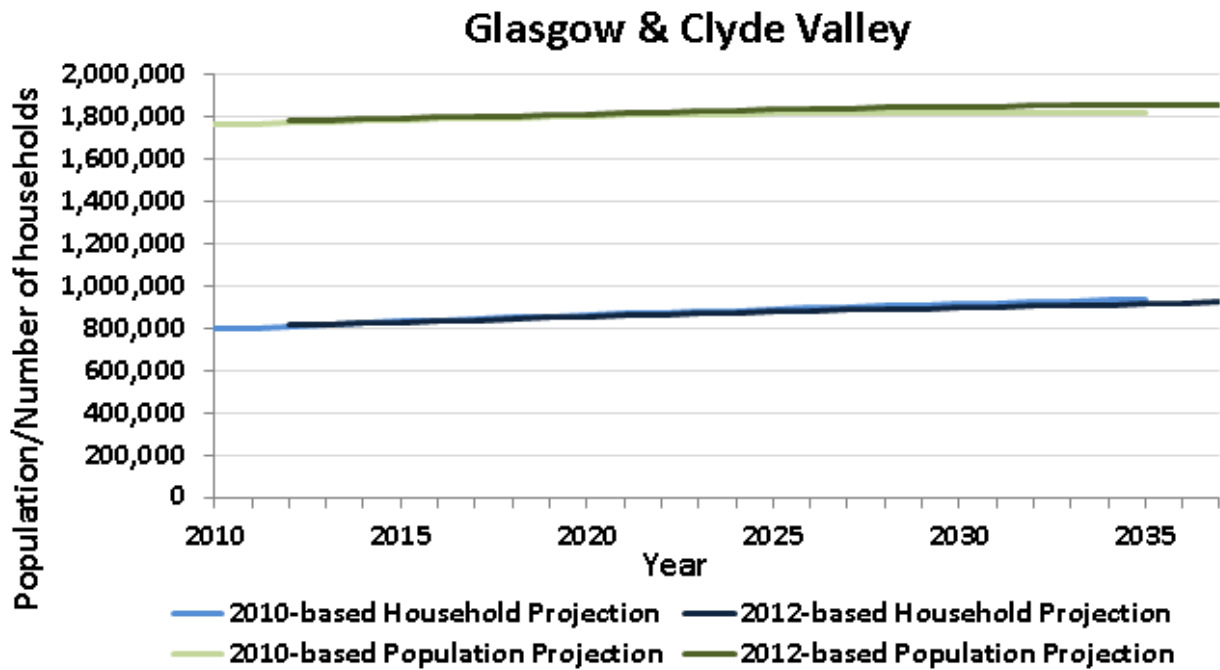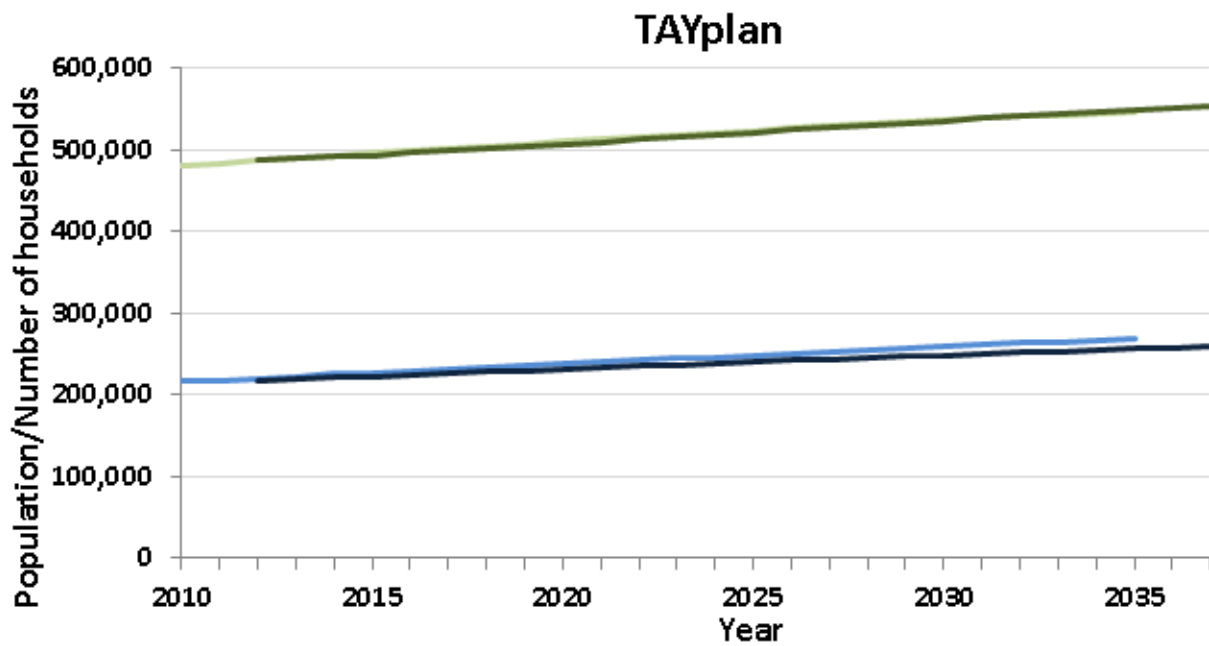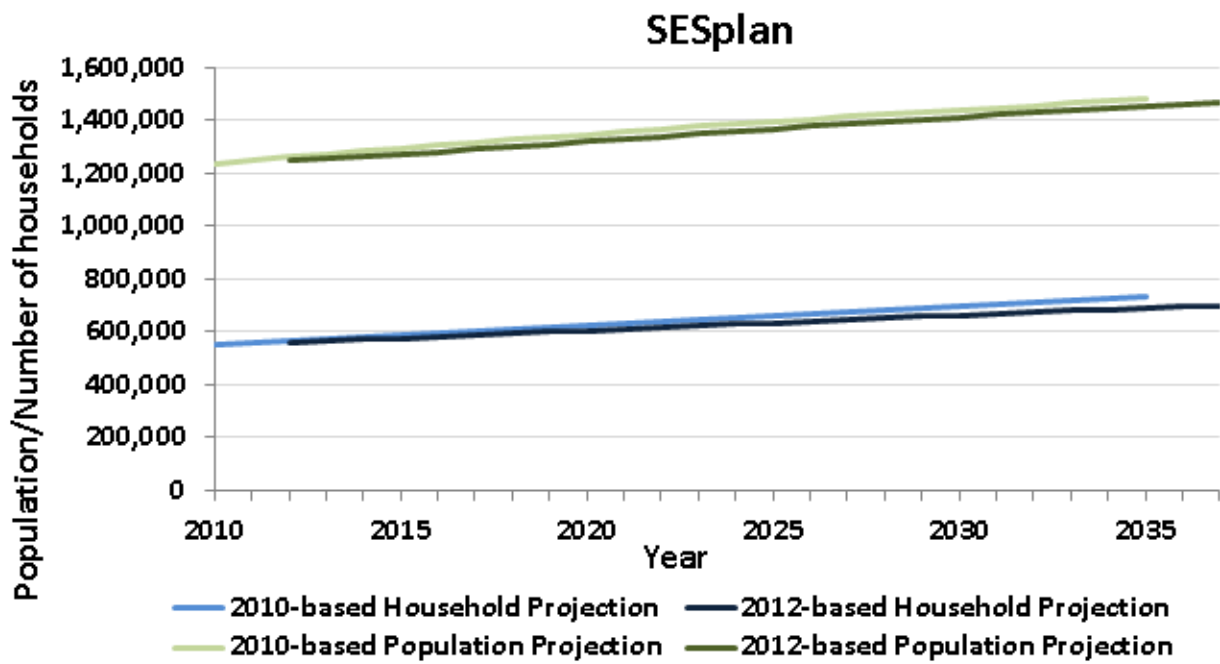
5.   Sources and Methods

5.1   Summary

5.1.1   This is the first set of household projections to be produced since results from the 2011 Census became available. We have reviewed the method used to produce the projections, to decide how best to incorporate the new census data. This review has led to significant changes in the way that information on the types of households that people live in is projected forward. These changes mean longer-term trends have been incorporated, and the method now has the flexibility to make adjustments to the census-based trends in household formation based on more up-to-date survey information. This becomes increasingly important as the base year of the projection moves further away from the most recent census. A brief description of the method is given below, and more detailed information is provided in the following sections.

5.1.2   The household projections are based on population projections produced by the National Records of Scotland (NRS). The number of people living in private households is estimated by taking the population projections for each year and subtracting the number of people living in communal establishments, such as student halls of residence, care homes or prisons. To estimate the number of households of each type, information on household formation is projected forward from the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses, for each household type, age group and Council area. This information is then applied to the private household population to produce the basic household projections.

5.1.3   The overall household projections for Scotland are believed to be more accurate than those for smaller geographies, therefore the projections for other geographies are constrained to the Scottish total. Each year NRS produces estimates of the total number of households in each Council area, based on Council Tax data. These estimates are based on more recent data than the household projections therefore the household projections for 2012 and 2013 are adjusted to match the household estimates for these years, and the household projections for 2014 onwards are adjusted by the same proportions as 2013. For other geographies, such as National Parks, occupied dwelling counts, summed from data zone level information, are used instead of household estimates.

5.2   Household types and age groups used in the household projections

5.2.1   Household projections are produced for each Strategic Development Plan (SDP) area, broken down into seven household types, based on the number of adults and children living in the household, and sixteen age groups (Table A). These are the same types and age groups used for the Council area projection.

Table A: **Household types and age groups used in the Strategic Development Plan area household projections**

Household types	Age group
	16-19
1 person households:	20-24
	25-29
1 adult: male	30-34
1 adult: female	35-39
	40-44
2 person households:	45-49
	50-54
2 adults	55-59
1 adult, 1 child	60-64
	65-69
3+ person households:	70-74
	75-79
1 adult, 2+ children	80-84
2+ adults, 1+ children	85-89
3+ adults	90+

5.2.2   The household projections are produced for each National Park area, broken down into six household types and three age groups (Table B). Due to the small numbers of people in each group in each National Park it is not appropriate to produce projections for smaller age groups.

Table B: **Household types and age groups used in the National Park household projections**

Household types	Age group
	16-34
1 person households:	35-64
	65+
1 adult: male	
1 adult: female	
2+ person households:	
2 adults	
1 adult, 1+ children	
2+ adults, 1+ children	
3+ adults	

5.3   Data sources

5.3.1   Five sets of data are used as inputs to the household projections:

- 2012-based population projections for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan Areas and National Parks

- estimates of the proportions of the population that are resident in communal establishments in 2012

- headship rates from the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses

- estimates of the distribution of households across the seven household types in 2012 from Scottish Household Survey data
- 2012 and 2013 household estimates.

These are described in more detail below.

Population projections

5.3.2　The first input into the household projections is the 2012-based population projections. These are produced for Scotland by area, sex and single year of age, using assumptions about births, deaths and migration. More information about the population projections, and the assumptions used to produce them, can be found in 'Population Projections for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan Areas and National Parks (2012-based)' on the NRS website. The relevant population for household formation is taken to be the adult population, aged 16 or over. The low and high migration variant population projections used in the variant household projections are taken from the same publication.

Communal Establishment Estimates

5.3.3　Estimates of the proportion of the population living in communal establishments, such as care homes or prisons, are used to derive the number of people living in private households from the total population given in the population projections. These proportions are calculated, by age group and sex, from the mid-2012 population estimates published by NRS and numbers of residents in communal establishments, as collated by NRS.

5.3.4　Numbers of residents in communal establishments are collected from a range of data sources, depending on the establishment type. The data is chosen to represent, as closely as possible, the census definition of residence, that is those individuals "staying, or expecting to stay, in a residential establishment for six months or more". Individuals resident for shorter stays would be considered visitors and are not included, as they should be accounted for in their usual place of residence.

5.3.5　Data is collected from a range of administrative data sources and surveys and refers to 2012, where possible. For some establishment types, however, no such source is available, and in these cases 2011 Census data is used. Table C details the sources of communal establishment data and the year to which the data refers. In many cases, more than one data source was combined and estimation was required to obtain a full age/gender breakdown for all establishments.

Table C: Communal establishment data sources

Establishment type	Data source	Year of data
Adult care[1]	Care Inspectorate (List of registered establishments)	2012
	ISD[2] Care Home Census	2012
Children's care[1]	Care Inspectorate (List of registered establishments)	2012
	SG Looked After Children Statistics	2012
Defence[1]	NRS Armed Forces Data Collection	2012
	DASA[3] Regular Forces by Age and Sex	2012
	2011 Census	2011
Hospitals	ISD[2] SMR01 (General/Acute)	2012
	ISD[2] SMR04 (Mental Health)	2010
	ISD[2] Continuing Care Census (Other NHS)	2012
Hostels	2011 Census	2011
Hotels and boarding houses	2011 Census	2011
Prisons	SG Prison Statistics	2012
Residential Schools	SG Education Analytical Services	2012
	SG Directorate for Learning	2012
Student Halls of Residence - Further Education	2011 Census	2011
Student Halls of Residence - Higher Education[1]	NRS Communal establishment address list	2011
	HESA[4]	2011/12
Other	2011 Census	2011

Footnotes

1) For this establishment type, data from two or more sources are combined to estimate the age/gender breakdown of residents in each area, as no comprehensive source was available.

2) ISD - Information Services Division of NHS Scotland

3) DASA - Defence Analytical Services and Advice

4) HESA - Higher Education Statistics Agency

5) Further information on the communal establishment data collection and the uses of this data can be found in the methodology section of the 2012-based household projections for Scotland.

Headship rates

5.3.6   The household formation information used in the household projections is in the form of headship rates, derived from the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses. These rates are used to convert the private household population into household numbers.

5.3.7   In the census, one member of each household is designated the 'head of household' (usually the first adult recorded on the household form). The headship rate describes, for each age group, the proportion of the population that is designated the head of household for each household type. The proportion of the population, for each age group, who are not a head of any type of household (non-heads) is also available from the census. The proportions for each household type, including non-heads, sum to one, within each age group and area. The number of people who head particular household types is the same as the number of households of this type.

5.3.8   There is a minor difference in how the headship rates were calculated from each census. As data zones are built up from 2001 output areas, headship data from the 2001 Census was produced for exact-fit data zones. This was not possible for the 1991 and 2011 Census data, where instead data is based on 1991 and 2011 Census output areas respectively, to produce best-fit data zones. This means that the boundaries used for the headship data from each census differ slightly. However, the effect that this has on the headship rates is

slight as the differences between the exact-fit data zones and best-fit zones is small.

Household type distribution

5.3.9 For the first time, survey data has been included in the projection method and plays an important role in the projection of headship rates. The data comes from the 2012 Scottish Household Survey (SHS) and consists of an estimate of the proportion of households of each type. This data is then adjusted based on differences between 2011 SHS data and the 2011 Census to take into account higher levels of non-response from particular household types in the SHS.

Household estimates

5.3.10 Household estimates are published annually by NRS and the household projections use the estimates from the latest two years (2012 and 2013). The estimates are based on Council Tax data, and provide the total number of households for each Council area in Scotland. The latest household estimates can be found in the 'Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland' publication on the NRS website. For other geographies, such as National Parks and SDP areas, occupied dwelling counts, summed from data zone level information, are used instead of household estimates.

5.4   Methodology

5.4.1 There are several stages to the calculation of the household projections. The first stage calculates the private household population. This is done by first estimating the number of communal establishment residents in each year of the projection, by applying the communal establishment rates described above to the population projections. The communal establishment residents are then subtracted from the population projections to give the private household population for each projection year.

5.4.2 The second stage in calculating the household projections is to estimate the number of households from the private household population, using the headship rates described above. Two sets of projected headship rates are produced using a modified two-point exponential model, one using headship rates from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, and the other using headship rates from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The formula for the modified two-point exponential model is as follows:

5.4.3

$$y_i = k + ab^{x_i}$$

where
	i	= the year, from 2012 to 2037
	y_i	= the headship rate in year i
	k	= 1 if $y_c \geq y_d$
		0 if $y_c < y_d$
	a	= $y_d - k$
	b	= $(y_c - k)/(y_d - k)$
	x_i	= $(i - d)/(c - d)$

<div align="right">

c = the most recent census year (2001 or 2011)

d = the furthest away census year (1991 or 2001)

</div>

5.4.4 The two sets of projected headship rates are then combined into a final set of headship rates using weights and the following formula:

$$y_i = \frac{A^{(1)} * y_i^{(1)} + A^{(2)} * y_i^{(2)}}{A^{(1)} + A^{(2)}}$$

where i = the year, from 2012 to 2037

y_i = final headship rate in year i

$A^{(1)}$ = weight given to rates projected using 1991 and 2001 data

$A^{(2)}$ = weight given to rates projected using 2001 and 2011 data

$y_i^{(1)}$ = projected headship rate in year i using 1991 and 2001 data

$y_i^{(2)}$ = projected headship rate in year i using 2001 and 2011 data

5.4.5 The weights are chosen so that the projection for 2012 has a distribution of households across the seven household types that is as close as possible to the distribution found in the adjusted 2012 Scottish Household Survey data. This allows us to incorporate more recent information on the types of households that people are living in, rather than purely relying on census data. For the 2012-based projections, the weights used were 75 per cent towards the headship rates using 2001 and 2011 Census data and 25 per cent towards projected headship rates using 1991 and 2001 Census data.

5.4.6 The projected headship (and non-headship) rates are constrained so that:

- they cannot individually go above one or below zero; and

- they sum to one within an area and age group.

5.4.7 The household projections are calculated by applying the projected headship rates to the private household population projections to give an estimate of the number of heads of household in each of the projection years for each household type, age group of the head of household and area.

5.4.8 The final stages of the household projection methodology apply a series of adjustments to the household projections. The first adjustment is to control the National Park projections, including a projection of the 'Rest of Scotland', to the all-Scotland projection, as the latter is thought to be more accurate. For SDP areas, the adjustment is different. Where a whole Council area (CA) is projected, the projections for all Council areas are controlled to the all-Scotland projections. In contrast, where sub-CA areas are projected, projections are produced for the area that is within the SDP area and the area that is not, and these sub-CA projections are controlled to the main CA projection.

5.4.9 The next adjustment is for the total number of households within each area in 2012 and 2013 to be controlled so that it is equal to the household estimates for these years. The household projections for 2014 onwards are then adjusted by the same proportions as the 2013 year, to preserve the trend in the household

projections. This adjustment allows us to incorporate more recent information on household numbers than the 2011 Census into the household projections.

5.4.10　The final adjustment ensures that the minimum number of adults required to fill the projected households is not greater than the projected adult private household population (e.g. a minimum of two adults would live in a 'two or more adult' household). The same check is carried out for children. Where an adjustment is required, the number of households is kept constant, but the balance of household types is adjusted, to reduce the number of large households and increase the number of smaller households.

5.4.11　For the 2012-based household projections, no minimum adult or child adjustments were required in either of Scotland's National Parks, or any of the SDP areas.

5.5　National Park and Strategic Development Plan (SDP) Boundaries

5.5.1　The populations of the National Park and SDP areas were built up from the National records of Scotland (NRS) mid-2012 Council area and data zone populations. Data zones are the standard small area geography used by the Scottish Government. In general they have populations of between 500 and 1,000 residents. Data zone boundaries do not exactly match National Park and SDP boundaries and so, for the purpose of the projections, data zones are included or excluded based on the data zone centroid, as determined by the Scottish Government. Data zones that have been used to calculate household projections for National Park and SDP areas are listed in Annex A and Annex B.

5.5.2　The use of data zone centroids is a standard approach for assigning the population of a small geographical area to a larger area if the small area does not wholly fit within the boundaries of the larger area or lies across the border of two larger areas. The centroid is not a representation of the geographical centre of the data zone, but rather a representation of the population weighted centre or, put more simply, the population 'centre of gravity' of the area. In this publication, a data zone is allocated to the National Park or SDP area if the population weighted centroid lies within the boundary.

5.5.3　A paper describing the methodology for calculating data zone centroids can be found at the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics section of the Scottish Government website.

5.5.4　The boundaries of the National Park areas, and the relevant data zones, are shown in Map 3 and Map 4. Though the actual park boundaries do not precisely match those used in this publication, the difference between the two is very small in terms of population.

5.5.5   (Data zone populations have been estimated to be 1.89% less for the Cairngorms National Park and 3.77% less for Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park when compared to postcode populations in 2001[2]). The Cairngorms National Park (CNP) boundary does not coincide with the data zone boundary around Boultenstone and Dinnet to the east of the park, Glen Clova to the south west, Glenlivet to the north east, and the area east of Loch Laggan. For Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LLTNP), mis-match occurs near Balloch, Killin, the eastern shores of Loch Earn and the area around Glenbranter.

Map 3: Cairngorms National Park comparing National Park and data zone boundaries

Boundaries
CHP Data zone areas
CNP Boundary
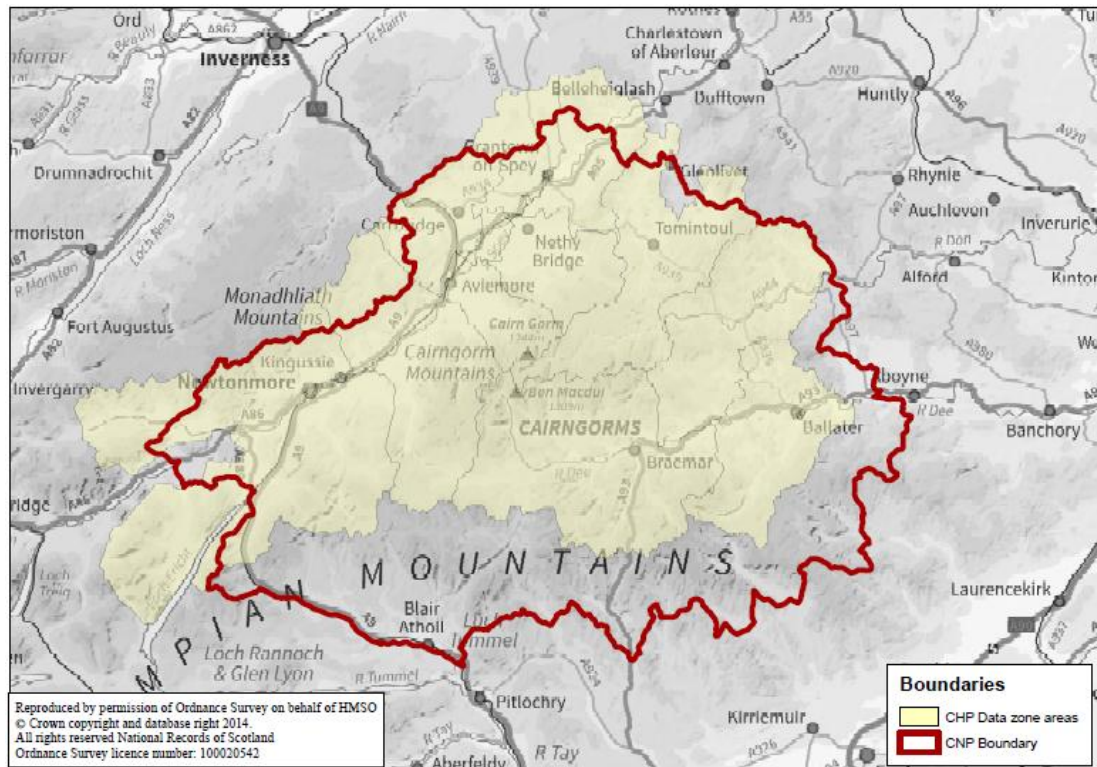
Footnote

2) A report on the comparison of populations of non-standard geographies constructed from different small area geographies was produced in 2008. The report includes a comparison of different population estimates for National Parks based on postcode and data zone geographies using 2001 Census populations. The report can be found on the Populations of Non-Standard Geographies page of the Scottish Government website.

Map 4: Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park comparing National Park and data zone boundaries
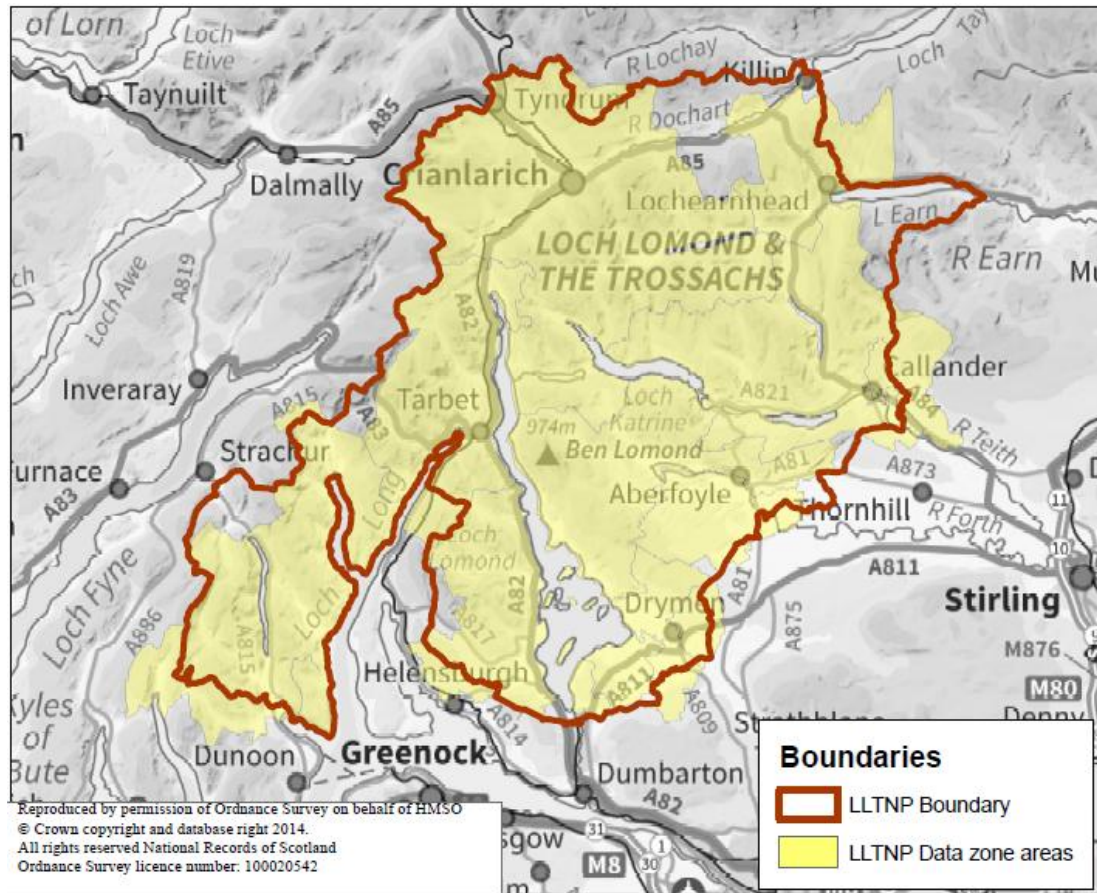
5.5.6   Strategic Development Pan (SDP) areas cover the regions around Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow. SDP areas are made up of a combination of some entire Council areas, and some Council area parts. Where entire Council areas are included, their projections are from the Council area household and population projections which have already been published. These are combined with new projections for the sub-Council areas described at Annex B to obtain projections for the overall SDP area. The SDP areas comprise:

- Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan Areas (Aberdeen City and Shire SDP area): Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Council areas (except the part of Aberdeenshire that forms part of CNP).

- Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan area (Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area): East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire Council areas (except the part of West Dunbartonshire that forms part of LLTNP).

- Edinburgh and South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan area (SESplan area): City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Midlothian, Scottish Borders, West Lothian and Fife (Kirkcaldy, Mid-Fife and Dunfermline local planning areas only) Council areas.

- Dundee, Perth, Angus and North Fife Strategic Development Plan area (TAYplan area): Angus (except the part of Angus that forms part of CNP), Dundee City, Perth & Kinross (except the part of Perth & Kinross that forms part of LLTNP) and Fife (St. Andrews and North Fife local planning areas only) Council areas.

6. Definitions and limitations of the household projections

6.1 Definitions

6.1.1 The following definitions are used in this publication:

- **Household**: the 2011 Census definition of a household is used – one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area. This excludes people living in communal establishments.

- **Private household population**: The population living in private households, i.e. people not living in a communal establishment.

- **Communal establishment**: An establishment providing managed residential accommodation, such as a hospital, care home, prison, student hall of residence or barracks. 'Managed' means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.

- **Head of household**: The 'head' of the household is normally the first person entered on the census form. The number of heads of household will be equal to the number of households.

- **Headship rate**: The proportion of people who head particular household types within any particular age group and area is known as the 'headship' rate.

- **Children**: Where children are included in a household type, the 2011 Census definition of a dependent child is used. A dependent child is anyone aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). It does not include any people aged 16 to 18 who have a spouse, partner or a child living in the household.

- **Average household size**: The average number of people in private households, calculated by dividing the private household population by the number of households.

Figures in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole number. Therefore, the totals shown may not be equal to the sum of all the constituent parts. Calculations of additional figures based on the data in a table, for example percentage change between two years' household numbers, have been done using unrounded numbers and then rounded accordingly.

6.2 Limitations

6.2.1 These household projections have limitations. A projection is a calculation showing what happens if particular assumptions are made. The household projections are trend-based and are not, therefore, policy-based forecasts of what the Government expects to happen. They are based on the population

50

projections and, as a result, assumptions used for the population projections, such as future migration, fertility and mortality, will affect the household projections. These assumptions are based on past trends. Since smaller areas tend to be affected more by migration, which is harder to predict, projections for these areas tend to be less reliable than those for areas with larger populations.

6.2.2 The household projections also rely on projecting trends in household formation from the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses to 2037. They show what's likely to happen if these trends continue into the future. There are various reasons why patterns of household formation may be different in the future, such as economic changes or the impact of new government policies, as well as imbalances between housing supply and demand. Assuming the continuation of past trends results in uncertainty in the projections, and this uncertainty increases the further into the future they are taken. Local planning policies are often intended to modify past trends, and Development Plans may demonstrate departures from the projections that seem better able to fit particular local circumstances.

6.2.3 If the projections relied solely on projecting household formation trends from Census data they would be unable to reflect any changes in household formation following the 2011 Census. They would become increasingly unreliable as the start year moved further from 2011. However, the new method used for the 2012-based household projections means that any changes in household formation since the 2011 Census will be incorporated through the use of recent survey data. This will become increasingly important for future sets of projections. The 2012-based projections start roughly a year after the Census and use survey data from 2012 so they should reflect recent trends in household formation relatively well. The use of information from three censuses should also mean that longer term trends are included.

6.2.4 Projections for small groups are likely to be less reliable than those for larger groups as they are based on data from smaller numbers of people (or households).

Relationship to other projections

6.2.5 These projections apply a single methodology across all areas. Individual areas may have a wider range of local information, based for example on local population or household surveys, on which to compile local projections. The supporting material on the NRS website should assist in providing an understanding of the basis of our projections. We are happy to provide additional supporting or background material which users would find useful in assessing and using the projections, where possible. Please contact us at customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

## 7.	Related publications

### 7.1	National Records of Scotland (NRS) publications (available on the NRS website)

7.1.1	The main household projections show figures for Scotland and for each Council area.

7.1.2	The NRS household estimates show annual estimates of the number of households and dwellings in Scotland.

7.1.3	The NRS population estimates and projections show annual estimates of the number of people in Scotland, and projections for future populations. Population Projections for SDP areas and National Parks are also available.

7.1.4	You can register with the Scottish Government's ScotStat website to receive notification of forthcoming NRS household estimates and projections publications, as well as a range of other statistics on Scotland.

### 7.2	Scottish Government Statistics

7.2.1	The Scottish Government publish on their website Housing Statistics for Scotland and statistics on vacant and derelict land.

### 7.3	Household estimates and projections for other parts of the UK

7.3.1	Household estimates and projections for other parts of the UK are available from the following sources and websites.

- England: Department for Communities and Local Government (gov.uk website)

- Wales: Welsh Government (wales.gov.uk website)

- Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (nisra website)

There are many similarities between the projections, but also some subtle differences between methods. A joint report containing a broad comparison of the household projection methodologies across the UK can be found on the Welsh Government website. The report was published in 2011, therefore it doesn't include the changes we've made to our method or any changes that may have been made by other parts of the UK. However it provides a useful starting point in understanding the methods used by each country.

The latest household projections for England are interim 2011-based projections, which don't fully incorporate the results of the 2011 Census as certain information wasn't available when they were produced. Therefore they only cover the ten years from 2011 to 2021. Changes were made to the calculation method to use estimation where 2011 Census data was unavailable.

The latest set of household projections for Wales are 2011-based projections. Unlike England's, these fully incorporate the results of the 2011 Census and cover the 25 year period from 2011 to 2036. Information on household formation is taken from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses only (i.e., the 1991 Census isn't used). Detailed information on the method used has yet to be published.

The latest set of household projections for Northern Ireland are 2008-based. NISRA plans to publish 2012-based projections in November/December 2014.

Table 1:   Overall projections for Scotland's National Parks, 2012 to 2037

	Area	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Average Annual Change[3] 2012-2037	Overall Change 2012-2037	
Household Projection	CNP	7,867	8,146	8,389	8,589	8,718	8,780	37	913	12%
	LLTNP	6,278	6,279	6,290	6,256	6,170	6,038	-10	-240	-4%
Population Projection[1]	CNP	17,535	17,637	17,760	17,837	17,815	17,657	5	122	1%
	LLTNP	14,087	13,845	13,632	13,381	13,041	12,615	-59	-1,472	-10%
Average Household Size[2]	CNP	2.15	2.09	2.04	2.00	1.97	1.93	-0.01	-0.22	-10%
	LLTNP	2.16	2.12	2.09	2.06	2.03	2.01	-0.01	-0.15	-7%

Footnotes

1) This is the 2012-based principal population projection, published on the NRS website.

2) The average household size is calculated by dividing the private household population by the total number of households for each year.

3) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 2: Household projections for Scotland's National Parks, by type of household, 2012 to 2037

Area	Household type	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Average annual change[1] 2012-2037	Overall change 2012-2037	
CNP	1 adult	2,632	2,776	2,937	3,091	3,213	3,314	27	682	26%
	2 adults	2,869	3,027	3,125	3,211	3,240	3,212	14	342	12%
	1 adult, 1+ children	403	428	459	484	503	519	5	116	29%
	2+ adult 1+ children	1,420	1,386	1,369	1,337	1,325	1,318	-4	-102	-7%
	3+ person all adult	542	529	497	467	438	416	-5	-126	-23%
	All households	**7,867**	**8,146**	**8,389**	**8,589**	**8,718**	**8,780**	**37**	**913**	**12%**
LLTNP	1 adult	1,903	1,992	2,091	2,166	2,224	2,256	14	353	19%
	2 adults	2,422	2,460	2,485	2,473	2,411	2,315	-4	-107	-4%
	1 adult, 1+ children	231	229	232	240	243	238	0	7	3%
	2+ adult 1+ children	1,137	1,037	943	872	820	771	-15	-366	-32%
	3+ person all adult	584	562	539	506	471	457	-5	-127	-22%
	All households	**6,278**	**6,279**	**6,290**	**6,256**	**6,170**	**6,038**	**-10**	**-240**	**-4%**

Percentage of all households by household type

Area	Household type	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
CNP	1 adult	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%
	2 adults	36%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
	1 adult, 1+ children	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%
	2+ adult 1+ children	18%	17%	16%	16%	15%	15%
	3+ person all adult	7%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%
	All households	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
LLTNP	1 adult	30%	32%	33%	35%	36%	37%
	2 adults	39%	39%	40%	40%	39%	38%
	1 adult, 1+ children	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	2+ adult 1+ children	18%	17%	15%	14%	13%	13%
	3+ person all adult	9%	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%
	All households	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Footnotes

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 3:   Household projections for Scotland's National Parks, by age of head of household, 2012 to 2037

Area	Age of head of household	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Average annual change[1] 2012-2037	Overall change 2012-2037	
CNP	16-34	1,049	1,110	1,121	1,113	1,020	972	-3	-76	-7%
	35-64	4,310	4,182	4,138	4,080	4,066	3,951	-14	-359	-8%
	65+	2,508	2,854	3,130	3,396	3,631	3,857	54	1,349	54%
	All ages	**7,867**	**8,146**	**8,389**	**8,589**	**8,718**	**8,780**	**37**	**913**	**12%**
LLTNP	16-34	522	528	526	465	390	383	-6	-140	-27%
	35-64	3,561	3,350	3,160	3,016	2,776	2,579	-39	-982	-28%
	65+	2,195	2,400	2,605	2,775	3,004	3,076	35	881	40%
	All ages	**6,278**	**6,279**	**6,290**	**6,256**	**6,170**	**6,038**	**-10**	**-240**	**-4%**

Percentage of all households by age of head of household

Area	Age of head of	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
CNP	16-34	13%	14%	13%	13%	12%	11%
	35-64	55%	51%	49%	48%	47%	45%
	65+	32%	35%	37%	40%	42%	44%
	All ages	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
LLTNP	16-34	8%	8%	8%	7%	6%	6%
	35-64	57%	53%	50%	48%	45%	43%
	65+	35%	38%	41%	44%	49%	51%
	All ages	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Footnotes

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 4a: Household projections for Cairngorms National Park, by household type and age of head of household, 2012 to 2037

Household type	Age group	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Average annual change[1] 2012-2037	Overall change 2012-2037	
1 adult: male	16-34	188	192	187	178	160	152	-1	-36	-19%
	35-64	613	625	650	670	689	685	3	72	12%
	65+	401	474	540	608	683	761	14	359	89%
	All ages	**1,203**	**1,290**	**1,377**	**1,455**	**1,533**	**1,598**	**16**	**395**	**33%**
1 adult: female	16-34	98	98	94	90	81	76	-1	-22	-23%
	35-64	513	510	516	522	510	497	-1	-16	-3%
	65+	818	877	950	1,024	1,089	1,143	13	326	40%
	All ages	**1,429**	**1,486**	**1,560**	**1,636**	**1,680**	**1,716**	**11**	**287**	**20%**
1 adult, 1+ children	16-34	155	176	190	200	192	190	1	36	23%
	35-64	245	248	265	279	305	323	3	78	32%
	65+	3	4	4	5	5	6	0	3	97%
	All ages	**403**	**428**	**459**	**484**	**503**	**519**	**5**	**116**	**29%**
2 adults	16-34	265	289	299	304	285	275	0	10	4%
	35-64	1,456	1,396	1,359	1,324	1,287	1,184	-11	-272	-19%
	65+	1,148	1,341	1,468	1,582	1,668	1,753	24	604	53%
	All ages	**2,869**	**3,027**	**3,125**	**3,211**	**3,240**	**3,212**	**14**	**342**	**12%**
2+ adults, 1+ children	16-34	304	314	309	299	263	240	-3	-64	-21%
	35-64	1,094	1,039	1,019	989	1,005	1,013	-3	-81	-7%
	65+	22	33	41	49	57	66	2	43	192%
	All ages	**1,420**	**1,386**	**1,369**	**1,337**	**1,325**	**1,318**	**-4**	**-102**	**-7%**
3+ adults	16-34	38	40	42	42	39	40	0	2	4%
	35-64	389	363	329	297	271	248	-6	-141	-36%
	65+	115	125	126	128	128	128	1	13	12%
	All ages	**542**	**529**	**497**	**467**	**438**	**416**	**-5**	**-126**	**-23%**
All households	**All ages**	**7,867**	**8,146**	**8,389**	**8,589**	**8,718**	**8,780**	**37**	**913**	**12%**

Footnotes

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 4b: Household projections for Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, by household type and age of head of household, 2012 to 2037

Household type	Age group	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Average annual change[1] 2012-2037	Overall change 2012-2037	
1 adult: male	16-34	89	96	98	84	75	78	0	-10	-12%
	35-64	443	460	471	489	482	471	1	28	6%
	65+	298	339	384	427	481	510	8	212	71%
	All ages	**830**	**894**	**954**	**1,001**	**1,039**	**1,059**	**9**	**229**	**28%**
1 adult: female	16-34	58	62	67	64	56	58	0	0	1%
	35-64	354	345	337	324	293	276	-3	-78	-22%
	65+	662	690	735	777	836	863	8	201	30%
	All ages	**1,073**	**1,097**	**1,138**	**1,165**	**1,185**	**1,197**	**5**	**124**	**12%**
1 adult, 1+ children	16-34	66	69	69	64	56	57	0	-9	-14%
	35-64	162	156	158	170	181	175	1	13	8%
	65+	3	4	5	5	6	6	0	3	83%
	All ages	**231**	**229**	**232**	**240**	**243**	**238**	**0**	**7**	**3%**
2 adults	16-34	130	125	120	102	81	76	-2	-54	-42%
	35-64	1,201	1,123	1,052	985	851	754	-18	-446	-37%
	65+	1,092	1,211	1,313	1,386	1,479	1,485	16	393	36%
	All ages	**2,422**	**2,460**	**2,485**	**2,473**	**2,411**	**2,315**	**-4**	**-107**	**-4%**
2+ adults, 1+ children	16-34	159	154	149	127	97	89	-3	-70	-44%
	35-64	965	869	778	729	704	663	-12	-302	-31%
	65+	13	14	16	17	19	19	0	7	52%
	All ages	**1,137**	**1,037**	**943**	**872**	**820**	**771**	**-15**	**-366**	**-32%**
3+ adults	16-34	21	22	23	24	24	25	0	4	21%
	35-64	437	398	363	319	265	239	-8	-197	-45%
	65+	127	142	153	163	183	193	3	66	52%
	All ages	**584**	**562**	**539**	**506**	**471**	**457**	**-5**	**-127**	**-22%**
All households	**All ages**	**6,278**	**6,279**	**6,290**	**6,256**	**6,170**	**6,038**	**-10**	**-240**	**-4%**

Footnotes

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number

Table 5: Projected percentage of people living alone in Scotland's National Parks, by gender and age group, 2012 to 2037

Area	Age of head of household	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
CNP	**Males**						
	16-34	11%	10%	10%	10%	9%	9%
	35-64	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	21%
	65+	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%
	All adults	17%	18%	18%	19%	20%	21%
	Females						
	16-34	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%
	35-64	13%	14%	14%	15%	15%	15%
	65+	41%	38%	37%	37%	37%	36%
	All adults	19%	19%	20%	21%	22%	22%
	Total						
	16-34	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
	35-64	15%	16%	16%	17%	18%	18%
	65+	33%	31%	32%	32%	32%	33%
	All adults	18%	19%	19%	20%	21%	22%
LLTNP	**Males**						
	16-34	7%	9%	10%	9%	9%	9%
	35-64	14%	15%	17%	18%	20%	21%
	65+	19%	20%	20%	21%	22%	23%
	All adults	14%	15%	17%	18%	19%	20%
	Females						
	16-34	5%	6%	6%	7%	7%	8%
	35-64	11%	11%	12%	12%	12%	12%
	65+	38%	36%	35%	35%	35%	35%
	All adults	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%
	Total						
	16-34	6%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%
	35-64	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	16%
	65+	29%	28%	28%	29%	29%	29%
	All adults	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%

Footnotes

These figures are equal to the number of people in the age group projected to live in a 'one adult' household, divided by the projected population of that age and gender (including those living in communal establishments).

Table 6: Overall projections for Strategic Development Plan areas, 2012 to 2037

	Area	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Average Annual Change[3] 2012-2037	Overall Change 2012-2037	
Household Projection	**Glasgow & Clyde Valley**	814,004	839,861	864,864	886,228	905,699	922,921	4,357	108,917	13%
	Aberdeen City & Shire	208,477	220,525	232,418	243,966	255,854	267,886	2,376	59,408	28%
	SESplan	560,391	588,450	617,709	646,063	673,827	700,574	5,607	140,182	25%
	TAYplan	218,381	226,796	235,659	244,088	251,837	259,358	1,639	40,977	19%
Population Projection[1]	**Glasgow & Clyde Valley**	1,787,309	1,802,421	1,823,574	1,842,020	1,854,082	1,859,371	2,882	72,062	4%
	Aberdeen City & Shire	477,376	497,571	520,548	543,532	565,243	585,576	4,328	108,200	23%
	SESplan	1,247,684	1,290,438	1,338,429	1,385,212	1,428,186	1,467,172	8,780	219,488	18%
	TAYplan	487,716	498,821	512,929	527,697	541,345	553,231	2,621	65,515	13%
Average Household Size[2]	**Glasgow & Clyde Valley**	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.04	2.01	1.98	-0.01	-0.19	-9%
	Aberdeen City & Shire	2.24	2.21	2.19	2.18	2.15	2.13	0.00	-0.11	-5%
	SESplan	2.18	2.15	2.12	2.10	2.07	2.04	-0.01	-0.14	-6%
	TAYplan	2.16	2.12	2.10	2.08	2.07	2.05	0.00	-0.11	-5%

Footnotes

1) This is the 2012-based principal population projection, published on the NRS website.

2) The average household size is calculated by dividing the private household population by the total number of households for each year.

3) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 7a: Household projections for Strategic Development Plan areas, by type of household, 2012 to 2037

Area	Household type	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Average annual change[1] 2012-2037	Overall change 2012-2037	
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	1 adult	310,137	333,713	357,342	379,116	399,064	417,661	4,301	107,525	35%
	2 adults	220,335	231,162	240,805	247,702	252,630	255,777	1,418	35,442	16%
	1 adult, 1+ children	63,109	64,893	66,797	68,869	71,089	72,574	379	9,464	15%
	2+ adult 1+ children	146,927	137,814	130,638	125,343	120,987	116,554	-1,215	-30,373	-21%
	3+ person all adult	73,496	72,279	69,283	65,199	61,931	60,355	-526	-13,141	-18%
	All households	**814,004**	**839,861**	**864,864**	**886,228**	**905,699**	**922,921**	**4,357**	**108,917**	**13%**
Aberdeen City & Shire	1 adult	69,117	75,047	81,154	87,384	93,674	100,363	1,250	31,245	45%
	2 adults	69,562	74,950	79,538	83,370	87,305	91,285	869	21,723	31%
	1 adult, 1+ children	8,950	9,414	10,001	10,715	11,494	12,093	126	3,144	35%
	2+ adult 1+ children	43,208	43,881	45,194	46,630	47,764	48,443	209	5,236	12%
	3+ person all adult	17,640	17,232	16,532	15,866	15,617	15,701	-78	-1,940	-11%
	All households	**208,477**	**220,525**	**232,418**	**243,966**	**255,854**	**267,886**	**2,376**	**59,408**	**28%**
SESplan	1 adult	196,375	212,953	230,709	248,471	265,427	282,193	3,433	85,817	44%
	2 adults	176,530	188,127	198,893	207,645	215,405	222,216	1,827	45,686	26%
	1 adult, 1+ children	34,540	36,941	39,568	42,664	45,929	48,953	577	14,413	42%
	2+ adult 1+ children	105,549	103,429	102,727	102,956	103,529	103,810	-70	-1,739	-2%
	3+ person all adult	47,397	47,000	45,813	44,327	43,537	43,402	-160	-3,995	-8%
	All households	**560,391**	**588,450**	**617,709**	**646,063**	**673,827**	**700,574**	**5,607**	**140,182**	**25%**
TAYplan	1 adult	77,294	82,259	87,410	92,395	96,982	101,647	974	24,353	32%
	2 adults	71,434	75,284	78,787	81,169	82,654	83,777	494	12,343	17%
	1 adult, 1+ children	13,427	14,401	15,542	16,785	18,050	19,182	230	5,755	43%
	2+ adult 1+ children	38,608	37,400	37,125	37,684	38,506	39,051	18	443	1%
	3+ person all adult	17,617	17,453	16,795	16,055	15,644	15,700	-77	-1,917	-11%
	All households	**218,381**	**226,796**	**235,659**	**244,088**	**251,837**	**259,358**	**1,639**	**40,977**	**19%**

Footnotes

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 7b: Percentage of all households by household type for Strategic Development Plan areas, 2012 to 2037

Area	Household type	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	1 adult	38%	40%	41%	43%	44%	45%
	2 adults	27%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%
	1 adult, 1+ children	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
	2+ adult 1+ children	18%	16%	15%	14%	13%	13%
	3+ person all adult	9%	9%	8%	7%	7%	7%
	All households	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Aberdeen City & Shire	1 adult	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	37%
	2 adults	33%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
	1 adult, 1+ children	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%
	2+ adult 1+ children	21%	20%	19%	19%	19%	18%
	3+ person all adult	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%
	All households	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
SESplan	1 adult	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%
	2 adults	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%
	1 adult, 1+ children	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%
	2+ adult 1+ children	19%	18%	17%	16%	15%	15%
	3+ person all adult	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%
	All households	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
TAYplan	1 adult	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	39%
	2 adults	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	32%
	1 adult, 1+ children	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%
	2+ adult 1+ children	18%	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%
	3+ person all adult	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%
	All households	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 8a: Household projections for Strategic Development Plan areas, by age of head of household, 2012 to 2037

Area	Age of head of household	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Average annual change[1] 2012-2037	Overall change 2012-2037	
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	16-19	6,329	6,383	6,675	7,860	8,424	9,361	121	3,032	48%
	20-24	34,190	32,103	29,923	30,077	32,992	33,712	-19	-478	-1%
	25-29	58,395	63,537	59,155	54,176	53,441	57,194	-48	-1,202	-2%
	30-34	67,338	70,257	77,045	71,846	65,871	65,030	-92	-2,309	-3%
	35-39	65,905	70,482	74,357	82,135	77,133	70,944	202	5,040	8%
	40-44	81,232	67,523	72,742	77,080	85,550	80,549	-27	-684	-1%
	45-49	86,819	82,063	68,455	73,990	78,614	87,474	26	656	1%
	50-54	81,691	87,026	82,324	68,519	73,923	78,398	-132	-3,293	-4%
	55-59	69,420	79,523	84,547	79,619	65,866	70,748	53	1,329	2%
	60-64	62,622	66,829	76,450	80,915	75,754	62,216	-16	-406	-1%
	65-69	56,786	59,869	63,920	72,995	76,978	71,680	596	14,893	26%
	70-74	47,364	51,933	54,788	58,371	66,456	69,728	895	22,365	47%
	75-79	41,803	41,435	46,660	49,939	53,946	62,078	811	20,275	49%
	80-84	30,608	32,888	33,859	39,349	42,983	47,448	674	16,840	55%
	85-89	16,307	19,284	22,383	24,072	29,178	32,677	655	16,370	100%
	90+	7,196	8,728	11,582	15,284	18,592	23,684	660	16,488	229%
	All ages	**814,004**	**839,861**	**864,864**	**886,228**	**905,699**	**922,921**	**4,357**	**108,917**	**13%**
Aberdeen City & Shire	16-19	1,457	1,260	1,292	1,576	1,677	1,855	16	398	27%
	20-24	10,454	9,564	8,802	9,187	10,659	11,067	25	613	6%
	25-29	16,656	18,977	17,531	16,041	16,404	18,545	76	1,890	11%
	30-34	17,848	20,188	23,132	21,557	19,907	20,401	102	2,553	14%
	35-39	17,619	19,377	22,084	25,424	23,958	22,344	189	4,725	27%
	40-44	19,685	18,394	20,285	23,119	26,603	25,086	216	5,402	27%
	45-49	21,028	20,314	19,044	21,023	23,974	27,601	263	6,573	31%
	50-54	19,581	20,992	20,266	18,970	20,936	23,859	171	4,277	22%
	55-59	17,835	19,203	20,622	19,902	18,581	20,486	106	2,652	15%
	60-64	16,918	17,329	18,615	19,911	19,100	17,723	32	805	5%
	65-69	14,208	15,844	16,062	17,086	18,108	17,163	118	2,955	21%
	70-74	11,325	13,214	14,743	14,918	15,845	16,766	218	5,441	48%
	75-79	9,856	10,222	12,176	13,705	14,008	15,012	206	5,156	52%
	80-84	7,678	8,143	8,791	10,835	12,434	13,001	213	5,323	69%
	85-89	4,378	4,961	5,648	6,373	8,189	9,615	209	5,237	120%
	90+	1,954	2,542	3,325	4,340	5,472	7,362	216	5,408	277%
	All ages	**208,477**	**220,525**	**232,418**	**243,966**	**255,854**	**267,886**	**2,376**	**59,408**	**28%**
SESplan	16-19	4,640	4,682	4,937	6,022	6,215	6,902	90	2,262	49%
	20-24	25,925	24,661	23,813	24,485	27,488	27,598	67	1,673	6%
	25-29	41,700	45,798	43,328	41,325	41,840	46,021	173	4,321	10%
	30-34	46,623	49,679	55,091	52,331	50,250	51,148	181	4,524	10%
	35-39	47,612	50,356	54,544	61,105	58,632	56,909	372	9,298	20%
	40-44	55,332	49,505	52,904	57,620	64,826	62,341	280	7,009	13%
	45-49	56,759	55,745	49,955	53,248	57,858	64,909	326	8,150	14%
	50-54	52,827	57,302	56,633	50,901	54,401	59,225	256	6,398	12%
	55-59	46,004	52,735	57,135	56,240	50,398	53,679	307	7,675	17%
	60-64	44,219	44,682	50,926	54,659	53,313	47,300	123	3,081	7%
	65-69	40,277	42,869	43,177	48,857	52,052	50,395	405	10,118	25%
	70-74	31,868	37,958	40,403	40,582	45,763	48,526	666	16,658	52%
	75-79	27,609	28,924	35,186	37,887	38,504	43,842	649	16,233	59%
	80-84	21,055	22,527	24,493	30,725	33,718	35,049	560	13,994	66%
	85-89	12,307	13,796	15,854	17,920	23,306	26,130	553	13,822	112%
	90+	5,633	7,231	9,330	12,155	15,265	20,598	599	14,965	266%
	All ages	**560,391**	**588,450**	**617,709**	**646,063**	**673,827**	**700,574**	**5,607**	**140,182**	**25%**
TAYplan	16-19	2,147	2,169	2,212	2,499	2,696	3,058	36	911	42%
	20-24	10,414	10,908	10,420	10,351	11,098	11,516	44	1,102	11%
	25-29	13,941	16,541	16,730	15,563	14,995	15,753	72	1,812	13%
	30-34	14,662	16,296	19,670	20,092	18,876	18,334	147	3,672	25%
	35-39	14,700	15,674	17,469	21,074	21,547	20,253	222	5,553	38%
	40-44	19,142	15,656	16,806	18,783	22,700	23,362	169	4,220	22%
	45-49	21,654	19,894	16,398	17,618	19,692	23,762	84	2,108	10%
	50-54	20,402	21,496	19,743	16,259	17,377	19,304	-44	-1,098	-5%
	55-59	18,339	20,400	21,577	19,869	16,411	17,540	-32	-798	-4%
	60-64	18,767	18,285	20,199	21,194	19,372	15,898	-115	-2,868	-15%
	65-69	17,746	18,237	17,561	19,111	19,765	17,826	3	80	0%
	70-74	14,476	16,807	17,345	16,768	18,283	18,932	178	4,456	31%
	75-79	13,033	13,397	15,927	16,654	16,335	18,019	199	4,986	38%
	80-84	10,244	10,783	11,433	13,958	14,749	14,694	178	4,450	43%
	85-89	6,047	6,697	7,564	8,352	10,589	11,412	215	5,365	89%
	90+	2,668	3,555	4,604	5,945	7,353	9,695	281	7,028	263%
	All ages	**218,381**	**226,796**	**235,659**	**244,088**	**251,837**	**259,358**	**1,639**	**40,977**	**19%**

Footnotes

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection. Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 8b: Percentage of all households by age of head of household for Strategic Development Plan areas, 2012 to 2037

Area	Age of head of household	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	16-19	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	20-24	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%
	25-29	7%	8%	7%	6%	6%	6%
	30-34	8%	8%	9%	8%	7%	7%
	35-39	8%	8%	9%	9%	9%	8%
	40-44	10%	8%	8%	9%	9%	9%
	45-49	11%	10%	8%	8%	9%	9%
	50-54	10%	10%	10%	8%	8%	8%
	55-59	9%	9%	10%	9%	7%	8%
	60-64	8%	8%	9%	9%	8%	7%
	65-69	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%
	70-74	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	8%
	75-79	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%
	80-84	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%
	85-89	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%
	90+	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%
	All ages	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Aberdeen City & Shire	16-19	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	20-24	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	25-29	8%	9%	8%	7%	6%	7%
	30-34	9%	9%	10%	9%	8%	8%
	35-39	8%	9%	10%	10%	9%	8%
	40-44	9%	8%	9%	9%	10%	9%
	45-49	10%	9%	8%	9%	9%	10%
	50-54	9%	10%	9%	8%	8%	9%
	55-59	9%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%
	60-64	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%
	65-69	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%
	70-74	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
	75-79	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%
	80-84	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%
	85-89	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%
	90+	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%
	All ages	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
SESplan	16-19	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	20-24	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	25-29	7%	8%	7%	6%	6%	7%
	30-34	8%	8%	9%	8%	7%	7%
	35-39	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%
	40-44	10%	8%	9%	9%	10%	9%
	45-49	10%	9%	8%	8%	9%	9%
	50-54	9%	10%	9%	8%	8%	8%
	55-59	8%	9%	9%	9%	7%	8%
	60-64	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%
	65-69	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%
	70-74	6%	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%
	75-79	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%
	80-84	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%
	85-89	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%
	90+	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%
	All ages	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
TAYplan	16-19	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	20-24	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	25-29	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
	30-34	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%
	35-39	7%	7%	7%	9%	9%	8%
	40-44	9%	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%
	45-49	10%	9%	7%	7%	8%	9%
	50-54	9%	9%	8%	7%	7%	7%
	55-59	8%	9%	9%	8%	7%	7%
	60-64	9%	8%	9%	9%	8%	6%
	65-69	8%	8%	7%	8%	8%	7%
	70-74	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
	75-79	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%
	80-84	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%
	85-89	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
	90+	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%
	All ages	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 9a: Household projections for Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, by household type and age of head of household, 2012 to 2037

Household type	Age group	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Average annual change[1] 2012-2037	Overall change 2012-2037	
1 adult: male	16-19	1,319	1,444	1,604	1,966	2,168	2,470	46	1,151	87%
	20-24	5,755	5,496	5,194	5,284	5,810	5,920	7	165	3%
	25-29	12,071	13,723	13,351	12,662	12,864	14,128	82	2,057	17%
	30-34	13,622	15,025	17,265	16,876	16,072	16,397	111	2,775	20%
	35-39	12,566	14,754	16,890	19,931	19,989	19,334	271	6,768	54%
	40-44	14,893	13,467	15,665	17,762	20,830	20,699	232	5,807	39%
	45-49	15,682	16,106	14,342	16,423	18,370	21,287	224	5,605	36%
	50-54	14,397	16,496	16,597	14,515	16,373	18,059	146	3,662	25%
	55-59	12,014	14,931	17,065	17,090	14,842	16,719	188	4,705	39%
	60-64	10,743	12,438	15,352	17,404	17,337	15,012	171	4,270	40%
	65-69	9,390	10,713	12,307	15,046	16,914	16,695	292	7,305	78%
	70-74	7,376	8,520	9,478	10,625	12,723	13,967	264	6,591	89%
	75-79	6,650	6,771	7,824	8,599	9,521	11,228	183	4,578	69%
	80-84	4,854	5,424	5,792	6,956	7,852	8,947	164	4,093	84%
	85-89	2,875	3,646	4,500	5,116	6,524	7,662	191	4,787	167%
	90+	1,209	1,546	2,151	2,964	3,748	4,935	149	3,726	308%
	All ages	145,416	160,500	175,377	189,220	201,937	213,459	2,722	68,044	47%
1 adult: female	16-19	1,577	1,619	1,715	2,025	2,159	2,391	33	814	52%
	20-24	5,245	4,803	4,361	4,272	4,558	4,525	-29	-720	-14%
	25-29	8,981	9,762	9,187	8,420	8,301	8,886	-4	-95	-1%
	30-34	8,545	9,356	10,682	10,446	9,875	10,025	59	1,480	17%
	35-39	7,167	8,352	9,536	11,254	11,297	10,896	149	3,729	52%
	40-44	8,462	7,509	8,578	9,605	11,163	11,092	105	2,630	31%
	45-49	10,378	10,452	9,188	10,425	11,588	13,370	120	2,992	29%
	50-54	12,203	13,756	13,670	11,868	13,350	14,729	101	2,526	21%
	55-59	12,484	14,539	15,719	15,030	12,573	13,673	48	1,188	10%
	60-64	13,366	14,007	15,746	16,403	15,085	12,147	-49	-1,218	-9%
	65-69	14,932	15,073	15,373	16,775	16,932	15,062	5	130	1%
	70-74	15,568	16,190	16,184	16,301	17,554	17,457	76	1,889	12%
	75-79	16,845	15,939	17,127	17,460	17,934	19,628	111	2,783	17%
	80-84	15,076	15,605	15,487	17,345	18,235	19,343	171	4,267	28%
	85-89	9,221	10,608	11,966	12,510	14,744	16,074	274	6,853	74%
	90+	4,671	5,644	7,447	9,756	11,778	14,904	409	10,233	219%
	All ages	164,721	173,213	181,965	189,896	197,127	204,202	1,579	39,481	24%
1 adult, 1+ children	16-19	1,082	1,002	982	1,084	1,091	1,144	2	62	6%
	20-24	6,737	6,224	5,753	5,751	6,209	6,220	-21	-517	-8%
	25-29	10,132	10,906	9,949	9,026	8,846	9,384	-30	-748	-7%
	30-34	11,721	12,091	13,040	11,802	10,692	10,434	-51	-1,287	-11%
	35-39	10,987	12,085	13,086	14,747	13,975	13,070	83	2,083	19%
	40-44	10,928	9,886	11,438	12,915	15,128	14,829	156	3,901	36%
	45-49	6,838	7,211	6,624	7,776	8,862	10,470	145	3,631	53%
	50-54	2,804	3,360	3,513	3,191	3,722	4,225	57	1,421	51%
	55-59	868	1,075	1,230	1,236	1,087	1,235	15	367	42%
	60+	1,011	1,053	1,181	1,342	1,478	1,561	22	550	54%
	All ages	63,109	64,893	66,797	68,869	71,089	72,574	379	9,464	15%
2 adults	16-19	1,339	1,423	1,538	1,881	2,086	2,381	42	1,042	78%
	20-24	10,039	9,940	9,694	10,099	11,523	12,216	87	2,176	22%
	25-29	16,446	18,327	17,474	16,241	16,216	17,599	46	1,153	7%
	30-34	13,325	14,707	16,968	16,622	15,768	16,055	109	2,730	20%
	35-39	8,298	9,112	9,842	11,092	10,564	9,818	61	1,520	18%
	40-44	9,737	8,058	8,682	9,159	10,097	9,391	-14	-346	-4%
	45-49	13,618	12,361	9,920	10,376	10,634	11,408	-88	-2,210	-16%
	50-54	19,667	19,722	17,629	13,905	14,274	14,345	-213	-5,322	-27%
	55-59	24,288	26,608	27,008	24,357	19,375	20,040	-170	-4,248	-17%
	60-64	27,374	28,746	32,278	33,465	30,727	24,766	-104	-2,608	-10%
	65-69	25,782	27,179	29,035	33,105	34,758	32,252	259	6,471	25%
	70-74	20,487	22,875	24,496	26,474	30,474	32,245	470	11,758	57%
	75-79	15,766	16,052	18,515	20,256	22,364	26,229	419	10,463	66%
	80-84	9,346	10,347	10,930	13,017	14,547	16,435	284	7,088	76%
	85-89	3,740	4,448	5,200	5,623	6,843	7,675	157	3,935	105%
	90+	1,084	1,257	1,598	2,029	2,380	2,921	73	1,837	170%
	All ages	220,335	231,162	240,805	247,702	252,630	255,777	1,418	35,442	16%
2+ adults, 1+ children	16-19	334	271	234	230	207	196	-6	-138	-41%
	20-24	2,900	2,346	1,960	1,775	1,735	1,586	-53	-1,314	-45%
	25-29	9,063	8,926	7,382	6,166	5,570	5,422	-146	-3,642	-40%
	30-34	19,290	18,178	18,073	15,129	12,563	11,222	-323	-8,068	-42%
	35-39	25,976	25,337	24,243	24,394	20,741	17,387	-344	-8,589	-33%
	40-44	33,752	26,221	26,251	25,774	26,624	23,240	-420	-10,512	-31%
	45-49	29,969	27,663	22,513	23,595	24,292	26,342	-145	-3,627	-12%
	50-54	15,712	17,209	16,650	14,110	15,367	16,448	29	736	5%
	55-59	5,553	6,599	7,243	7,008	5,941	6,511	38	958	17%
	60+	4,378	5,066	6,090	7,162	7,946	8,200	153	3,822	87%
	All ages	146,927	137,814	130,638	125,343	120,987	116,554	-1,215	-30,373	-21%
3+ adults	16-19	678	624	602	675	713	778	4	101	15%
	20-24	3,514	3,294	2,962	2,895	3,157	3,245	-11	-269	-8%
	25-29	1,702	1,894	1,812	1,661	1,643	1,776	3	73	4%
	30-34	835	899	1,017	971	899	896	2	61	7%
	35-39	911	842	761	717	567	440	-19	-472	-52%
	40-44	3,461	2,383	2,128	1,864	1,708	1,297	-87	-2,164	-63%
	45-49	10,333	8,269	5,869	5,396	4,869	4,596	-229	-5,736	-56%
	50-54	16,908	16,484	14,264	10,929	10,838	10,592	-253	-6,316	-37%
	55-59	14,212	15,771	16,283	14,899	12,048	12,570	-66	-1,642	-12%
	60-64	8,681	8,943	9,893	10,161	9,232	7,417	-51	-1,264	-15%
	65-69	5,373	5,436	5,540	6,037	6,088	5,404	1	31	1%
	70-74	3,171	3,405	3,505	3,630	4,010	4,089	37	918	29%
	75+	3,717	4,034	4,648	5,364	6,159	7,254	141	3,537	95%
	All ages	73,496	72,279	69,283	65,199	61,931	60,355	-526	-13,141	-18%
All households	All ages	814,004	839,861	864,864	886,228	905,699	922,921	4,357	108,917	13%

Footnotes

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

© Crown Copyright 2014

Table 9b: Household projections for Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area, by household type and age of head of household, 2012 to 2037

Household type	Age group	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Average annual change[1] 2012-2037	Overall change 2012-2037	
1 adult: male	16-19	238	206	211	258	274	303	3	65	27%
	20-24	1,646	1,390	1,206	1,184	1,304	1,283	-15	-363	-22%
	25-29	3,469	3,857	3,391	3,034	3,039	3,389	-3	-80	-2%
	30-34	3,442	4,006	4,717	4,369	4,094	4,252	32	810	24%
	35-39	3,118	3,731	4,573	5,620	5,494	5,344	89	2,226	71%
	40-44	3,032	3,045	3,598	4,359	5,299	5,159	85	2,127	70%
	45-49	3,079	3,128	3,078	3,582	4,280	5,128	82	2,049	67%
	50-54	2,845	3,231	3,306	3,279	3,859	4,654	72	1,809	64%
	55-59	2,718	3,207	3,704	3,833	3,826	4,525	72	1,807	66%
	60-64	2,539	2,799	3,219	3,642	3,698	3,628	44	1,090	43%
	65-69	1,892	2,245	2,396	2,679	2,947	2,920	41	1,028	54%
	70-74	1,549	1,886	2,178	2,266	2,466	2,678	45	1,130	73%
	75-79	1,386	1,453	1,743	1,973	2,020	2,162	31	776	56%
	80-84	1,176	1,302	1,465	1,875	2,222	2,397	49	1,221	104%
	85-89	795	959	1,160	1,380	1,862	2,287	60	1,492	188%
	90+	380	528	732	1,004	1,320	1,840	58	1,460	384%
	All ages	33,306	36,974	40,679	44,338	48,006	51,950	746	18,645	56%
1 adult: female	16-19	285	240	240	290	304	337	2	51	18%
	20-24	1,430	1,192	1,040	1,031	1,148	1,156	-11	-274	-19%
	25-29	2,349	2,644	2,325	2,090	2,107	2,357	0	7	0%
	30-34	1,923	2,280	2,720	2,554	2,421	2,555	25	632	33%
	35-39	1,586	1,932	2,404	2,985	2,919	2,862	51	1,276	80%
	40-44	1,510	1,533	1,843	2,260	2,774	2,683	47	1,173	78%
	45-49	1,940	2,007	2,016	2,388	2,893	3,518	63	1,578	81%
	50-54	2,207	2,484	2,518	2,477	2,869	3,410	48	1,203	54%
	55-59	2,495	2,751	3,011	2,970	2,837	3,206	28	712	29%
	60-64	2,761	2,760	2,897	3,022	2,840	2,589	-7	-172	-6%
	65-69	3,014	3,150	2,972	2,939	2,891	2,545	-19	-469	-16%
	70-74	3,174	3,398	3,477	3,201	3,083	2,941	-9	-232	-7%
	75-79	3,688	3,562	3,951	4,124	3,884	3,827	6	140	4%
	80-84	3,738	3,830	3,993	4,753	5,261	5,293	62	1,554	42%
	85-89	2,452	2,678	2,936	3,195	3,960	4,473	81	2,021	82%
	90+	1,259	1,634	2,130	2,769	3,477	4,660	136	3,402	270%
	All ages	35,812	38,074	40,475	43,046	45,669	48,412	504	12,601	35%
1 adult, 1+ children	16-19	103	78	69	74	69	70	-1	-33	-32%
	20-24	756	626	525	500	546	526	-9	-229	-30%
	25-29	1,188	1,257	1,085	934	895	962	-9	-226	-19%
	30-34	1,530	1,655	1,820	1,653	1,496	1,501	-1	-29	-2%
	35-39	1,657	1,795	2,028	2,322	2,200	2,071	17	414	25%
	40-44	1,745	1,763	2,072	2,502	3,028	3,003	50	1,258	72%
	45-49	1,178	1,271	1,314	1,574	1,927	2,357	47	1,178	100%
	50-54	493	613	671	698	847	1,050	22	558	113%
	55-59	167	203	242	256	263	316	6	150	90%
	60+	134	154	176	203	223	238	4	103	77%
	All ages	8,950	9,414	10,001	10,715	11,494	12,093	126	3,144	35%
2 adults	16-19	476	438	474	603	665	753	11	277	58%
	20-24	4,279	4,150	4,022	4,390	5,269	5,648	55	1,369	32%
	25-29	6,071	7,201	6,951	6,536	6,864	7,900	73	1,830	30%
	30-34	4,324	5,116	6,107	5,961	5,664	5,986	66	1,662	38%
	35-39	2,541	2,876	3,366	3,983	3,878	3,683	46	1,142	45%
	40-44	2,690	2,576	2,900	3,361	3,942	3,788	44	1,098	41%
	45-49	3,815	3,522	3,156	3,311	3,583	3,940	5	125	3%
	50-54	6,156	6,208	5,626	4,945	5,112	5,465	-28	-691	-11%
	55-59	8,032	8,342	8,649	8,035	7,210	7,619	-17	-413	-5%
	60-64	9,147	9,323	9,951	10,584	10,062	9,234	3	87	1%
	65-69	8,013	9,062	9,339	10,075	10,830	10,361	94	2,349	29%
	70-74	5,876	7,073	8,125	8,475	9,253	10,042	167	4,165	71%
	75-79	4,315	4,739	5,940	7,018	7,527	8,427	164	4,112	95%
	80-84	2,525	2,774	3,091	3,923	4,644	5,011	99	2,486	98%
	85-89	1,031	1,219	1,440	1,677	2,216	2,681	66	1,649	160%
	90+	272	330	403	493	587	747	19	475	175%
	All ages	69,562	74,950	79,538	83,370	87,305	91,285	869	21,723	31%
2+ adults, 1+ children	16-19	76	58	52	56	52	52	-1	-24	-31%
	20-24	850	787	704	706	797	776	-3	-74	-9%
	25-29	2,999	3,268	2,981	2,655	2,619	2,879	-5	-120	-4%
	30-34	6,340	6,751	7,270	6,497	5,708	5,524	-33	-817	-13%
	35-39	8,465	8,782	9,434	10,214	9,192	8,141	-13	-324	-4%
	40-44	9,862	8,831	9,297	10,109	11,070	10,068	8	207	2%
	45-49	8,278	8,086	7,601	8,389	9,549	10,936	106	2,658	32%
	50-54	3,985	4,573	4,672	4,562	5,227	6,148	87	2,163	54%
	55-59	1,425	1,655	1,904	1,954	1,917	2,210	31	785	55%
	60+	927	1,090	1,277	1,487	1,634	1,710	31	783	84%
	All ages	43,208	43,881	45,194	46,630	47,764	48,443	209	5,236	12%
3+ adults	16-19	279	240	247	293	312	341	2	62	22%
	20-24	1,493	1,420	1,306	1,377	1,596	1,679	7	185	12%
	25-29	579	751	797	792	879	1,058	19	479	83%
	30-34	287	380	498	522	524	582	12	295	103%
	35-39	252	262	279	301	275	243	0	-9	-3%
	40-44	846	646	575	528	490	385	-18	-462	-55%
	45-49	2,737	2,301	1,878	1,779	1,742	1,722	-41	-1,015	-37%
	50-54	3,896	3,883	3,473	3,009	3,023	3,132	-31	-764	-20%
	55-59	2,999	3,045	3,112	2,854	2,528	2,610	-16	-388	-13%
	60-64	1,891	1,813	1,826	1,844	1,669	1,461	-17	-431	-23%
	65-69	1,022	1,046	969	940	911	789	-9	-232	-23%
	70-74	628	721	789	779	807	828	8	200	32%
	75+	731	725	784	849	860	871	6	140	19%
	All ages	17,640	17,232	16,532	15,866	15,617	15,701	-78	-1,940	-11%
All households	All ages	208,477	220,525	232,418	243,966	255,854	267,886	2,376	59,408	28%

Footnotes

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 9c: Household projections for SESplan SDP area, by household type and age of head of household, 2012 to 2037

Household type	Age group	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Average annual change[1] 2012-2037	Overall change 2012-2037	
1 adult: male	16-19	793	877	994	1,297	1,413	1,638	34	845	107%
	20-24	3,275	3,021	2,863	2,893	3,208	3,204	-3	-72	-2%
	25-29	7,114	7,719	7,244	6,849	6,860	7,476	15	363	5%
	30-34	8,078	8,730	9,823	9,495	9,268	9,557	59	1,479	18%
	35-39	8,551	9,839	11,443	13,663	13,917	14,246	228	5,695	67%
	40-44	9,136	8,989	10,320	11,928	14,161	14,234	204	5,098	56%
	45-49	9,402	10,182	10,045	11,528	13,308	15,772	255	6,370	68%
	50-54	8,399	9,985	10,654	10,333	11,718	13,407	200	5,008	60%
	55-59	7,424	9,318	10,969	11,591	11,193	12,633	208	5,208	70%
	60-64	6,819	7,474	9,146	10,532	10,942	10,420	144	3,601	53%
	65-69	5,778	6,604	7,069	8,453	9,544	9,747	159	3,969	69%
	70-74	4,575	5,592	6,091	6,235	7,148	7,729	126	3,154	69%
	75-79	4,084	4,372	5,420	5,909	6,054	6,943	114	2,859	70%
	80-84	3,476	3,903	4,441	5,805	6,599	7,089	145	3,613	104%
	85-89	2,204	2,633	3,218	3,845	5,266	6,161	158	3,957	180%
	90+	1,040	1,445	1,996	2,764	3,656	5,166	165	4,126	397%
	All ages	**90,149**	**100,683**	**111,734**	**123,120**	**134,254**	**145,422**	**2,211**	**55,273**	**61%**
1 adult: female	16-19	929	948	1,009	1,246	1,303	1,459	21	530	57%
	20-24	3,067	2,792	2,591	2,561	2,776	2,703	-15	-364	-12%
	25-29	5,776	6,183	5,744	5,392	5,378	5,851	3	75	1%
	30-34	5,730	6,270	7,128	6,884	6,761	7,003	51	1,273	22%
	35-39	4,965	5,656	6,514	7,692	7,741	7,882	117	2,916	59%
	40-44	5,472	5,276	5,976	6,831	8,040	7,926	98	2,454	45%
	45-49	6,150	6,192	5,738	6,225	6,854	7,794	66	1,644	27%
	50-54	7,402	8,288	8,416	7,814	8,504	9,403	80	2,001	27%
	55-59	7,828	9,142	10,112	10,133	9,315	10,091	91	2,263	29%
	60-64	8,767	8,642	9,583	10,055	9,575	8,378	-16	-388	-4%
	65-69	9,639	9,743	9,262	9,866	9,933	9,087	-22	-552	-6%
	70-74	9,593	10,704	10,630	9,888	10,293	10,105	20	512	5%
	75-79	10,514	10,352	11,816	11,908	11,266	11,914	56	1,399	13%
	80-84	9,903	10,097	10,446	12,469	13,001	12,805	116	2,902	29%
	85-89	6,898	7,443	8,235	8,971	11,237	12,121	209	5,223	76%
	90+	3,592	4,542	5,774	7,416	9,195	12,249	346	8,657	241%
	All ages	**106,227**	**112,270**	**118,975**	**125,351**	**131,173**	**136,771**	**1,222**	**30,544**	**29%**
1 adult, 1+ children	16-19	749	752	789	958	993	1,104	14	355	47%
	20-24	3,592	3,636	3,633	3,860	4,435	4,603	40	1,010	28%
	25-29	5,048	5,766	5,761	5,624	5,835	6,531	59	1,483	29%
	30-34	5,624	5,963	6,596	6,443	6,182	6,316	28	693	12%
	35-39	6,196	6,699	7,439	8,541	8,515	8,435	90	2,239	36%
	40-44	6,374	6,140	6,952	7,989	9,416	9,614	130	3,240	51%
	45-49	4,047	4,447	4,379	5,027	5,837	6,925	115	2,878	71%
	50-54	1,671	2,085	2,314	2,308	2,685	3,146	59	1,475	88%
	55-59	545	699	835	894	861	977	17	432	79%
	60+	694	755	870	1,020	1,170	1,303	24	609	88%
	All ages	**34,540**	**36,941**	**39,568**	**42,664**	**45,929**	**48,953**	**577**	**14,413**	**42%**
2 adults	16-19	933	953	1,013	1,224	1,241	1,360	17	427	46%
	20-24	7,833	7,617	7,548	7,944	9,108	9,241	56	1,408	18%
	25-29	14,293	16,059	15,314	14,914	15,353	17,180	115	2,887	20%
	30-34	11,650	13,172	15,367	15,071	15,070	15,876	169	4,226	36%
	35-39	7,206	7,873	8,748	10,057	9,706	9,582	95	2,377	33%
	40-44	7,596	6,770	7,212	7,827	8,797	8,336	30	740	10%
	45-49	10,495	9,684	8,087	8,036	8,150	8,560	-77	-1,935	-18%
	50-54	15,999	16,140	14,847	12,307	12,219	12,398	-144	-3,601	-23%
	55-59	19,210	20,951	21,511	20,068	16,830	16,902	-92	-2,308	-12%
	60-64	22,333	22,360	25,250	26,728	25,711	22,300	-1	-34	0%
	65-69	21,085	22,591	22,986	26,255	28,087	27,274	248	6,189	29%
	70-74	15,557	19,114	20,983	21,774	25,315	27,519	478	11,962	77%
	75-79	11,651	12,701	16,028	17,901	18,898	22,287	425	10,636	91%
	80-84	6,927	7,715	8,703	11,289	12,814	13,779	274	6,852	99%
	85-89	2,903	3,365	3,976	4,598	6,112	7,029	165	4,127	142%
	90+	861	1,063	1,320	1,652	1,994	2,593	69	1,732	201%
	All ages	**176,530**	**188,127**	**198,893**	**207,645**	**215,405**	**222,216**	**1,827**	**45,686**	**26%**
2+ adults, 1+ children	16-19	305	264	242	257	241	243	-2	-61	-20%
	20-24	2,606	2,337	2,083	1,990	2,058	1,937	-27	-669	-26%
	25-29	6,993	7,263	6,573	5,912	5,681	5,918	-43	-1,076	-15%
	30-34	14,506	14,363	14,788	13,067	11,590	10,931	-143	-3,575	-25%
	35-39	19,981	19,616	19,750	20,498	18,220	16,308	-147	-3,672	-18%
	40-44	24,625	20,836	21,186	21,957	23,430	21,466	-126	-3,159	-13%
	45-49	20,512	20,191	18,004	19,190	20,798	23,167	106	2,655	13%
	50-54	10,085	11,558	11,997	11,293	12,635	14,275	168	4,190	42%
	55-59	3,420	4,162	4,757	4,920	4,611	5,112	68	1,692	49%
	60+	2,518	2,839	3,348	3,871	4,265	4,453	77	1,936	77%
	All ages	**105,549**	**103,429**	**102,727**	**102,956**	**103,529**	**103,810**	**-70**	**-1,739**	**-2%**
3+ adults	16-19	931	889	889	1,040	1,024	1,098	7	166	18%
	20-24	5,552	5,257	5,094	5,237	5,903	5,911	14	359	6%
	25-29	2,476	2,807	2,691	2,635	2,733	3,065	24	588	24%
	30-34	1,035	1,182	1,390	1,371	1,380	1,464	17	428	41%
	35-39	713	673	651	654	532	457	-10	-256	-36%
	40-44	2,129	1,495	1,258	1,089	982	766	-55	-1,363	-64%
	45-49	6,153	5,049	3,703	3,242	2,911	2,691	-138	-3,462	-56%
	50-54	9,272	9,248	8,406	6,846	6,641	6,596	-107	-2,676	-29%
	55-59	7,576	8,462	8,951	8,633	7,587	7,965	16	389	5%
	60-64	4,748	4,604	5,076	5,284	5,022	4,326	-17	-422	-9%
	65-69	3,001	3,054	2,925	3,158	3,215	2,981	-1	-20	-1%
	70-74	1,765	2,051	2,115	2,046	2,220	2,263	20	497	28%
	75+	2,044	2,230	2,663	3,093	3,388	3,821	71	1,777	87%
	All ages	**47,397**	**47,000**	**45,813**	**44,327**	**43,537**	**43,402**	**-160**	**-3,995**	**-8%**
All households	**All ages**	**560,391**	**588,450**	**617,709**	**646,063**	**673,827**	**700,574**	**5,607**	**140,182**	**25%**

Footnotes
1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.
Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

© Crown Copyright 2014

Table 9d: Household projections for TAYplan SDP area, by household type and age of head of household, 2012 to 2037

Household type	Age group	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037	Average annual change[1] 2012-2037	Overall change 2012-2037	
1 adult: male	16-19	418	443	471	553	617	717	12	299	72%
	20-24	1,481	1,486	1,380	1,316	1,378	1,399	-3	-82	-6%
	25-29	2,684	3,237	3,280	3,086	3,019	3,227	22	543	20%
	30-34	2,628	3,062	3,856	4,040	3,916	3,931	52	1,304	50%
	35-39	2,405	2,696	3,166	4,035	4,277	4,155	70	1,750	73%
	40-44	3,110	2,765	3,194	3,834	4,924	5,292	87	2,182	70%
	45-49	3,499	3,482	3,067	3,482	4,107	5,160	66	1,661	47%
	50-54	3,115	3,530	3,466	3,032	3,436	4,049	37	935	30%
	55-59	2,848	3,387	3,784	3,662	3,150	3,496	26	648	23%
	60-64	2,853	3,032	3,632	4,081	3,974	3,449	24	596	21%
	65-69	2,539	2,774	2,817	3,236	3,500	3,299	30	760	30%
	70-74	1,999	2,423	2,603	2,603	2,937	3,123	45	1,124	56%
	75-79	1,875	2,008	2,483	2,695	2,726	3,089	49	1,214	65%
	80-84	1,577	1,694	1,827	2,267	2,438	2,472	36	895	57%
	85-89	1,063	1,193	1,362	1,516	1,944	2,126	43	1,063	100%
	90+	508	742	1,040	1,435	1,879	2,603	84	2,095	412%
	All ages	**34,601**	**37,955**	**41,428**	**44,871**	**48,221**	**51,589**	**680**	**16,989**	**49%**
1 adult: female	16-19	494	504	511	580	624	708	9	214	43%
	20-24	1,352	1,339	1,237	1,186	1,237	1,260	-4	-92	-7%
	25-29	1,893	2,300	2,347	2,214	2,178	2,333	18	440	23%
	30-34	1,557	1,828	2,299	2,437	2,367	2,387	33	830	53%
	35-39	1,302	1,530	1,872	2,458	2,717	2,725	57	1,423	109%
	40-44	1,586	1,341	1,479	1,705	2,107	2,273	27	687	43%
	45-49	2,200	2,042	1,699	1,835	2,071	2,515	13	315	14%
	50-54	2,714	2,913	2,727	2,286	2,475	2,796	3	82	3%
	55-59	2,898	3,322	3,602	3,393	2,860	3,125	9	227	8%
	60-64	3,489	3,247	3,436	3,425	2,979	2,330	-46	-1,159	-33%
	65-69	4,125	3,980	3,585	3,653	3,516	2,953	-47	-1,172	-28%
	70-74	4,302	4,614	4,392	3,897	3,901	3,689	-25	-613	-14%
	75-79	4,857	4,627	5,084	4,905	4,417	4,481	-15	-376	-8%
	80-84	4,859	4,891	4,958	5,780	5,815	5,498	26	639	13%
	85-89	3,376	3,632	3,980	4,268	5,252	5,493	85	2,117	63%
	90+	1,688	2,194	2,774	3,503	4,243	5,492	152	3,805	225%
	All ages	**42,694**	**44,304**	**45,982**	**47,523**	**48,761**	**50,058**	**295**	**7,364**	**17%**
1 adult, 1+ children	16-19	291	286	283	315	337	382	4	91	31%
	20-24	1,318	1,283	1,184	1,113	1,163	1,186	-5	-132	-10%
	25-29	2,147	2,514	2,418	2,219	2,095	2,180	1	33	2%
	30-34	2,417	2,748	3,357	3,328	3,142	3,055	26	638	26%
	35-39	2,229	2,487	2,899	3,630	3,695	3,555	53	1,325	59%
	40-44	2,337	2,102	2,454	2,964	3,846	4,117	71	1,780	76%
	45-49	1,667	1,757	1,631	1,946	2,389	3,110	58	1,442	86%
	50-54	661	804	833	759	885	1,065	16	405	61%
	55-59	184	226	259	255	225	255	3	70	38%
	60+	176	194	224	256	274	278	4	102	58%
	All ages	**13,427**	**14,401**	**15,542**	**16,785**	**18,050**	**19,182**	**230**	**5,755**	**43%**
2 adults	16-19	469	487	507	580	631	725	10	255	54%
	20-24	3,236	3,577	3,561	3,670	4,032	4,279	42	1,043	32%
	25-29	3,906	4,772	5,099	4,848	4,779	5,088	47	1,182	30%
	30-34	2,818	3,254	4,113	4,493	4,353	4,367	62	1,550	55%
	35-39	1,804	1,930	2,162	2,634	2,809	2,671	35	867	48%
	40-44	2,498	1,997	2,088	2,274	2,687	2,754	10	256	10%
	45-49	4,118	3,540	2,731	2,739	2,853	3,231	-35	-887	-22%
	50-54	6,450	6,356	5,454	4,201	4,194	4,339	-84	-2,111	-33%
	55-59	8,216	8,758	8,887	7,846	6,228	6,395	-73	-1,821	-22%
	60-64	9,867	9,563	10,478	10,938	9,930	8,091	-71	-1,776	-18%
	65-69	9,599	9,984	9,742	10,702	11,198	10,188	24	588	6%
	70-74	7,322	8,747	9,266	9,199	10,257	10,863	142	3,542	48%
	75-79	5,744	6,182	7,658	8,312	8,463	9,642	156	3,898	68%
	80-84	3,494	3,871	4,303	5,489	6,051	6,284	112	2,790	80%
	85-89	1,481	1,726	2,048	2,367	3,122	3,486	80	2,005	135%
	90+	411	540	691	878	1,066	1,374	38	962	234%
	All ages	**71,434**	**75,284**	**78,787**	**81,169**	**82,654**	**83,777**	**494**	**12,343**	**17%**
2+ adults, 1+ children	16-19	128	116	103	106	104	108	-1	-19	-15%
	20-24	1,059	1,056	973	900	921	918	-6	-142	-13%
	25-29	2,856	3,153	2,947	2,576	2,298	2,247	-24	-609	-21%
	30-34	5,048	5,170	5,742	5,445	4,751	4,238	-32	-810	-16%
	35-39	6,751	6,818	7,143	8,063	7,791	6,911	6	161	2%
	40-44	8,777	6,875	7,063	7,502	8,617	8,497	-11	-280	-3%
	45-49	7,734	7,148	5,896	6,340	7,046	8,452	29	718	9%
	50-54	3,889	4,360	4,217	3,609	3,985	4,532	26	643	17%
	55-59	1,359	1,597	1,779	1,717	1,473	1,630	11	271	20%
	60+	1,006	1,106	1,262	1,426	1,520	1,518	20	511	51%
	All ages	**38,608**	**37,400**	**37,125**	**37,684**	**38,506**	**39,051**	**18**	**443**	**1%**
3+ adults	16-19	347	333	338	366	382	418	3	70	20%
	20-24	1,968	2,166	2,085	2,165	2,366	2,473	20	505	26%
	25-29	455	565	639	621	626	678	9	223	49%
	30-34	195	233	303	350	347	355	6	160	82%
	35-39	208	213	227	255	257	234	1	26	13%
	40-44	834	577	528	504	519	429	-16	-405	-49%
	45-49	2,435	1,924	1,374	1,275	1,225	1,295	-46	-1,141	-47%
	50-54	3,572	3,532	3,046	2,372	2,402	2,522	-42	-1,050	-29%
	55-59	2,833	3,110	3,267	2,996	2,476	2,640	-8	-194	-7%
	60-64	1,957	1,840	1,963	2,002	1,782	1,429	-21	-528	-27%
	65-69	1,174	1,158	1,065	1,111	1,097	952	-9	-222	-19%
	70-74	723	843	869	832	900	921	8	198	27%
	75+	915	958	1,092	1,206	1,264	1,354	18	439	48%
	All ages	**17,617**	**17,453**	**16,795**	**16,055**	**15,644**	**15,700**	**-77**	**-1,917**	**-11%**
All households	**All ages**	**218,381**	**226,796**	**235,659**	**244,088**	**251,837**	**259,358**	**1,639**	**40,977**	**19%**

Footnotes

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change (before rounding) by the number of years of the projection.

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

© Crown Copyright 2014

Table 10a: Projected percentage of people living alone in Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area, by gender and age group, 2012 to 2037

Age of head of household	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
Males						
16-19	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%
20-24	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	11%
25-29	20%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%
30-34	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	30%
35-39	23%	26%	28%	30%	32%	35%
40-44	24%	26%	28%	30%	32%	34%
45-49	23%	26%	28%	30%	32%	33%
50-54	23%	25%	28%	29%	31%	32%
55-59	22%	25%	27%	29%	31%	32%
60-64	22%	24%	27%	29%	31%	32%
65-69	23%	24%	26%	28%	30%	32%
70-74	24%	24%	24%	25%	27%	28%
75-79	28%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
80-84	31%	32%	32%	31%	31%	32%
85-89	40%	41%	42%	43%	43%	44%
90+	43%	42%	41%	41%	41%	41%
All adults	**21%**	**23%**	**24%**	**26%**	**27%**	**29%**
Females						
16-19	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%	6%
20-24	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
25-29	14%	14%	15%	15%	15%	15%
30-34	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%
35-39	13%	14%	16%	17%	19%	20%
40-44	12%	14%	15%	16%	17%	19%
45-49	14%	15%	17%	18%	20%	21%
50-54	18%	19%	20%	22%	24%	25%
55-59	22%	22%	23%	23%	24%	25%
60-64	26%	25%	25%	24%	24%	24%
65-69	33%	31%	29%	28%	26%	25%
70-74	40%	39%	36%	34%	31%	29%
75-79	49%	48%	46%	44%	41%	39%
80-84	59%	58%	57%	56%	55%	52%
85-89	62%	63%	63%	63%	64%	63%
90+	56%	59%	62%	64%	66%	69%
All adults	**21%**	**22%**	**23%**	**24%**	**25%**	**25%**
Total						
16-19	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%
20-24	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
25-29	17%	17%	18%	19%	19%	20%
30-34	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%
35-39	18%	20%	22%	24%	26%	28%
40-44	18%	19%	21%	23%	25%	27%
45-49	19%	21%	22%	24%	26%	27%
50-54	20%	22%	24%	25%	27%	29%
55-59	22%	23%	25%	26%	27%	28%
60-64	24%	25%	26%	27%	27%	28%
65-69	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%
70-74	33%	32%	31%	30%	29%	28%
75-79	40%	39%	38%	36%	35%	34%
80-84	49%	48%	47%	46%	45%	44%
85-89	55%	55%	55%	55%	56%	56%
90+	53%	54%	56%	57%	58%	59%
All adults	**21%**	**22%**	**24%**	**25%**	**26%**	**27%**

Footnotes

These figures are equal to the number of people in the age group projected to live in a 'one adult' household, divided by the projected population of that age and gender (including those living in communal establishments).

Table 10b: Projected percentage of people living alone in Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area, by gender and age group, 2012 to 2037

Age of head of household	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
Males						
16-19	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
20-24	9%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%
25-29	20%	19%	18%	18%	18%	17%
30-34	21%	21%	22%	22%	22%	23%
35-39	19%	22%	24%	25%	27%	28%
40-44	18%	19%	21%	23%	24%	25%
45-49	17%	19%	19%	21%	22%	23%
50-54	17%	19%	20%	21%	23%	25%
55-59	18%	20%	22%	24%	25%	27%
60-64	18%	19%	21%	23%	24%	25%
65-69	17%	17%	18%	19%	20%	20%
70-74	19%	19%	18%	19%	19%	19%
75-79	22%	21%	20%	19%	19%	19%
80-84	28%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
85-89	36%	37%	36%	38%	38%	38%
90+	42%	42%	42%	42%	43%	44%
All adults	**17%**	**18%**	**19%**	**20%**	**21%**	**22%**
Females						
16-19	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
20-24	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
25-29	13%	13%	13%	12%	12%	12%
30-34	12%	12%	13%	13%	14%	14%
35-39	10%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%
40-44	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	13%
45-49	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	17%
50-54	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%
55-59	16%	17%	17%	18%	19%	20%
60-64	20%	19%	19%	18%	18%	18%
65-69	25%	24%	22%	20%	18%	17%
70-74	34%	31%	29%	25%	22%	19%
75-79	46%	43%	40%	37%	34%	30%
80-84	59%	59%	57%	57%	56%	53%
85-89	62%	62%	63%	61%	62%	61%
90+	58%	62%	66%	70%	72%	76%
All adults	**18%**	**18%**	**19%**	**19%**	**19%**	**20%**
Total						
16-19	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
20-24	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%
25-29	17%	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%
30-34	16%	17%	18%	18%	18%	19%
35-39	15%	17%	18%	20%	21%	22%
40-44	13%	15%	16%	17%	19%	19%
45-49	14%	15%	16%	18%	19%	20%
50-54	15%	16%	17%	19%	20%	21%
55-59	17%	18%	19%	21%	22%	23%
60-64	19%	19%	20%	20%	21%	21%
65-69	21%	20%	20%	19%	19%	18%
70-74	27%	25%	24%	22%	21%	19%
75-79	35%	33%	31%	29%	27%	25%
80-84	47%	45%	44%	43%	42%	41%
85-89	53%	52%	52%	52%	51%	51%
90+	53%	55%	58%	59%	61%	63%
All adults	**17%**	**18%**	**19%**	**20%**	**20%**	**21%**

Footnotes

These figures are equal to the number of people in the age group projected to live in a 'one adult' household, divided by the projected population of that age and gender (including those living in communal establishments).

Table 10c: Projected percentage of people living alone in SESplan SDP area, by gender and age group, 2012 to 2037

Age of head of household	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
Males						
16-19	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%
20-24	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
25-29	17%	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%
30-34	20%	20%	20%	20%	21%	21%
35-39	21%	24%	26%	27%	29%	31%
40-44	20%	22%	25%	27%	29%	30%
45-49	20%	23%	25%	28%	30%	32%
50-54	19%	22%	24%	26%	29%	31%
55-59	20%	22%	25%	27%	29%	32%
60-64	19%	21%	23%	24%	26%	28%
65-69	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%
70-74	21%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
75-79	24%	23%	23%	22%	22%	22%
80-84	30%	30%	31%	31%	31%	32%
85-89	38%	38%	38%	39%	39%	41%
90+	45%	44%	45%	45%	47%	47%
All adults	**18%**	**20%**	**21%**	**22%**	**23%**	**24%**
Females						
16-19	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%
20-24	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%
25-29	13%	13%	13%	12%	12%	12%
30-34	13%	14%	14%	15%	15%	16%
35-39	12%	13%	14%	15%	17%	18%
40-44	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
45-49	13%	13%	14%	15%	15%	16%
50-54	17%	17%	18%	20%	20%	21%
55-59	20%	21%	21%	22%	23%	24%
60-64	23%	23%	22%	22%	21%	21%
65-69	29%	27%	25%	24%	22%	21%
70-74	37%	34%	32%	29%	26%	24%
75-79	48%	44%	42%	39%	36%	33%
80-84	58%	56%	54%	52%	50%	47%
85-89	64%	63%	63%	62%	62%	60%
90+	59%	62%	64%	67%	68%	70%
All adults	**20%**	**20%**	**21%**	**21%**	**22%**	**22%**
Total						
16-19	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%
20-24	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
25-29	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
30-34	16%	17%	17%	18%	18%	18%
35-39	17%	18%	20%	21%	23%	25%
40-44	16%	18%	19%	21%	22%	24%
45-49	16%	18%	20%	21%	22%	24%
50-54	18%	20%	21%	23%	24%	26%
55-59	20%	21%	23%	24%	26%	28%
60-64	21%	22%	22%	23%	24%	24%
65-69	24%	24%	23%	23%	23%	22%
70-74	29%	28%	26%	25%	23%	22%
75-79	37%	35%	33%	31%	29%	28%
80-84	47%	45%	44%	43%	41%	40%
85-89	55%	54%	53%	53%	52%	52%
90+	55%	56%	58%	59%	60%	61%
All adults	**19%**	**20%**	**21%**	**22%**	**22%**	**23%**

Footnotes

These figures are equal to the number of people in the age group projected to live in a 'one adult' household, divided by the projected population of that age and gender (including those living in communal establishments).

Table 10d: Projected percentage of people living alone in TAYplan SDP area, by gender and age group, 2012 to 2037

Age of head of household	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
Males						
16-19	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%
20-24	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
25-29	18%	18%	17%	17%	18%	19%
30-34	20%	21%	21%	22%	22%	24%
35-39	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%
40-44	20%	22%	24%	26%	27%	28%
45-49	20%	22%	25%	26%	28%	28%
50-54	18%	20%	22%	24%	26%	27%
55-59	19%	20%	22%	24%	25%	26%
60-64	19%	21%	22%	24%	26%	28%
65-69	18%	19%	20%	21%	21%	23%
70-74	19%	19%	20%	20%	20%	20%
75-79	22%	23%	23%	23%	24%	24%
80-84	28%	27%	26%	26%	26%	26%
85-89	38%	34%	33%	32%	31%	31%
90+	43%	47%	46%	47%	48%	49%
All adults	**18%**	**19%**	**20%**	**21%**	**22%**	**23%**
Females						
16-19	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%
20-24	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
25-29	13%	13%	13%	14%	14%	14%
30-34	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%
35-39	10%	11%	13%	14%	16%	17%
40-44	9%	10%	10%	11%	12%	13%
45-49	12%	12%	12%	13%	13%	14%
50-54	15%	16%	16%	16%	17%	18%
55-59	18%	19%	20%	20%	20%	22%
60-64	22%	21%	20%	19%	18%	17%
65-69	28%	26%	24%	22%	20%	18%
70-74	36%	33%	30%	27%	24%	22%
75-79	47%	43%	40%	37%	33%	30%
80-84	59%	57%	55%	53%	50%	47%
85-89	61%	64%	63%	62%	62%	61%
90+	57%	57%	60%	62%	63%	64%
All adults	**20%**	**20%**	**21%**	**21%**	**21%**	**21%**
Total						
16-19	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%
20-24	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
25-29	15%	16%	16%	16%	16%	17%
30-34	16%	17%	17%	18%	19%	20%
35-39	14%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
40-44	14%	16%	17%	18%	20%	21%
45-49	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%
50-54	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%
55-59	18%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%
60-64	20%	21%	21%	21%	22%	22%
65-69	23%	23%	22%	21%	21%	20%
70-74	28%	26%	25%	24%	22%	21%
75-79	36%	34%	32%	30%	29%	27%
80-84	46%	44%	43%	41%	39%	38%
85-89	54%	52%	51%	50%	49%	48%
90+	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%
All adults	**19%**	**20%**	**20%**	**21%**	**22%**	**22%**

Footnotes

These figures are equal to the number of people in the age group projected to live in a 'one adult' household, divided by the projected population of that age and gender (including those living in communal establishments).

© Crown Copyright 2014

Table 11: Comparison between principal, low and high migration variant household projections, by area, 2012 and 2037

Area	2012	2037			Change (%) 2012-2037			Difference between principal and variant projections (2037)	
	All[1]	Low migration	Principal	High migration	Low migration	Principal	High migration	Low migration	High migration
CNP	7,867	8,357	8,780	9,341	6%	12%	19%	-4.8%	6.4%
LLTNP	6,278	5,957	6,038	6,530	-5%	-4%	4%	-1.3%	8.2%
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	814,004	895,821	922,921	949,317	10%	13%	17%	-2.9%	2.9%
Aberdeen City & Shire	208,477	257,110	267,886	278,865	23%	28%	34%	-4.0%	4.1%
SESplan	560,391	671,501	700,574	730,579	20%	25%	30%	-4.1%	4.3%
TAYplan	218,381	248,770	259,358	269,438	14%	19%	23%	-4.1%	3.9%

Footnotes

1) The figure for 2012 is the same in all projections as they are all constrained to the household estimate for this year.

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Annex A: Details of the data zones that have been used to calculate the household projections for the National Parks

Cairgorms National Park	Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park
S01000312	S01000785
S01000303	S01000796
S01004233	S01000800
S01000316	S01000804
S01000360	S01006081
S01003743	S01006083
S01003747	S01006150
S01003748	S01006163
S01003749	S01006168
S01003750	S01006170
S01003751	S01006171
S01003772	S01006172
S01003755	S01006173
S01003756	S01006174
S01003759	S01006175
S01003760	S01006292
S01003764	S01006293
S01003766	S01006294
S01003767	
S01003771	
S01000301	
S01003754	

Annex B: Details of the data zones that have been used to calculate the household projections for Strategic Development Plan areas

In Section 5.5, there is a description of Strategic Development Plan (SDP) boundaries. In essence SDP areas are aggregates of Council areas, excluding the areas of the National Parks. There are several data zones in Aberdeenshire and West Dunbartonshire that overlap the two National Parks. These data zones are excluded from the SDP areas. Fife is split into two parts with the north part of Fife included in TAYplan SDP area and the south part included in SESplan SDP area.

Details of these data zones are given here:

Data zones in Aberdeenshire that are also in Cairngorms National Park, and so are excluded from the projections for the Aberdeen City & Shire SDP area
S01000301
S01000303
S01000312
S01000316
S01000360

Data zones in West Dunbartonshire that are also in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, and so are excluded from the projections for the Glasgow & Clyde Valley SDP area
S01006292
S01006293
S01006294

Data zones in Fife that are part of TAYplan SDP area for the purpose of the projections

S01002851	S01002933	S01002948	S01002958	S01002968	S01002978	S01002988	S01002998	S01003008	S01003018
S01002888	S01002937	S01002949	S01002959	S01002969	S01002979	S01002989	S01002999	S01003009	S01003019
S01002902	S01002938	S01002950	S01002960	S01002970	S01002980	S01002990	S01003000	S01003010	S01003020
S01002917	S01002940	S01002951	S01002961	S01002971	S01002981	S01002991	S01003001	S01003011	S01003021
S01002918	S01002941	S01002952	S01002962	S01002972	S01002982	S01002992	S01003002	S01003012	S01003022
S01002920	S01002942	S01002953	S01002963	S01002973	S01002983	S01002993	S01003003	S01003013	S01003023
S01002921	S01002943	S01002954	S01002964	S01002974	S01002984	S01002994	S01003004	S01003014	S01003024
S01002923	S01002944	S01002955	S01002965	S01002975	S01002985	S01002995	S01003005	S01003015	
S01002924	S01002945	S01002956	S01002966	S01002976	S01002986	S01002996	S01003006	S01003016	
S01002928	S01002947	S01002957	S01002967	S01002977	S01002987	S01002997	S01003007	S01003017	

Data zones in Fife that are part of SESplan SDP area for the purpose of the projections

S01002572	S01002602	S01002632	S01002662	S01002692	S01002722	S01002752	S01002782	S01002812	S01002842	S01002873	S01002905
S01002573	S01002603	S01002633	S01002663	S01002693	S01002723	S01002753	S01002783	S01002813	S01002843	S01002874	S01002906
S01002574	S01002604	S01002634	S01002664	S01002694	S01002724	S01002754	S01002784	S01002814	S01002844	S01002875	S01002907
S01002575	S01002605	S01002635	S01002665	S01002695	S01002725	S01002755	S01002785	S01002815	S01002845	S01002876	S01002908
S01002576	S01002606	S01002636	S01002666	S01002696	S01002726	S01002756	S01002786	S01002816	S01002846	S01002877	S01002909
S01002577	S01002607	S01002637	S01002667	S01002697	S01002727	S01002757	S01002787	S01002817	S01002847	S01002878	S01002910
S01002578	S01002608	S01002638	S01002668	S01002698	S01002728	S01002758	S01002788	S01002818	S01002848	S01002879	S01002911
S01002579	S01002609	S01002639	S01002669	S01002699	S01002729	S01002759	S01002789	S01002819	S01002849	S01002880	S01002912
S01002580	S01002610	S01002640	S01002670	S01002700	S01002730	S01002760	S01002790	S01002820	S01002850	S01002881	S01002913
S01002581	S01002611	S01002641	S01002671	S01002701	S01002731	S01002761	S01002791	S01002821	S01002852	S01002882	S01002914
S01002582	S01002612	S01002642	S01002672	S01002702	S01002732	S01002762	S01002792	S01002822	S01002853	S01002883	S01002915
S01002583	S01002613	S01002643	S01002673	S01002703	S01002733	S01002763	S01002793	S01002823	S01002854	S01002884	S01002916
S01002584	S01002614	S01002644	S01002674	S01002704	S01002734	S01002764	S01002794	S01002824	S01002855	S01002885	S01002919
S01002585	S01002615	S01002645	S01002675	S01002705	S01002735	S01002765	S01002795	S01002825	S01002856	S01002886	S01002922
S01002586	S01002616	S01002646	S01002676	S01002706	S01002736	S01002766	S01002796	S01002826	S01002857	S01002887	S01002925
S01002587	S01002617	S01002647	S01002677	S01002707	S01002737	S01002767	S01002797	S01002827	S01002858	S01002889	S01002926
S01002588	S01002618	S01002648	S01002678	S01002708	S01002738	S01002768	S01002798	S01002828	S01002859	S01002890	S01002927
S01002589	S01002619	S01002649	S01002679	S01002709	S01002739	S01002769	S01002799	S01002829	S01002860	S01002891	S01002929
S01002590	S01002620	S01002650	S01002680	S01002710	S01002740	S01002770	S01002800	S01002830	S01002861	S01002892	S01002930
S01002591	S01002621	S01002651	S01002681	S01002711	S01002741	S01002771	S01002801	S01002831	S01002862	S01002893	S01002931
S01002592	S01002622	S01002652	S01002682	S01002712	S01002742	S01002772	S01002802	S01002832	S01002863	S01002894	S01002932
S01002593	S01002623	S01002653	S01002683	S01002713	S01002743	S01002773	S01002803	S01002833	S01002864	S01002895	S01002934
S01002594	S01002624	S01002654	S01002684	S01002714	S01002744	S01002774	S01002804	S01002834	S01002865	S01002896	S01002935
S01002595	S01002625	S01002655	S01002685	S01002715	S01002745	S01002775	S01002805	S01002835	S01002866	S01002897	S01002936
S01002596	S01002626	S01002656	S01002686	S01002716	S01002746	S01002776	S01002806	S01002836	S01002867	S01002898	S01002939
S01002597	S01002627	S01002657	S01002687	S01002717	S01002747	S01002777	S01002807	S01002837	S01002868	S01002899	S01002946
S01002598	S01002628	S01002658	S01002688	S01002718	S01002748	S01002778	S01002808	S01002838	S01002869	S01002900	
S01002599	S01002629	S01002659	S01002689	S01002719	S01002749	S01002779	S01002809	S01002839	S01002870	S01002901	
S01002600	S01002630	S01002660	S01002690	S01002720	S01002750	S01002780	S01002810	S01002840	S01002871	S01002903	
S01002601	S01002631	S01002661	S01002691	S01002721	S01002751	S01002781	S01002811	S01002841	S01002872	S01002904	

8. Notes on statistical publications

National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in line with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (available on the UK Statistics Authority website).

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

National Records of Scotland

We, the National Records of Scotland, are a non-ministerial department of the devolved Scottish Administration. Our aim is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland. We do this as follows:

- Preserving the past – We look after Scotland's national archives so that they are available for current and future generations, and we make available important information for family history.

- Recording the present – At our network of local offices, we register births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland.

- Informing the future – We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce statistics on the population and households.

You can get other detailed statistics that we have produced from the Statistics section of our website. Statistics from the 2001 Census are on Scotland's Census Results On-Line (SCROL) website and the 2011 Census results are held on the Scotland's Census website.

We also provide information about future publications on our website. If you would like us to tell you about future statistical publications, you can register your interest on the Scottish Government ScotStat website.

Please note:
National Records of Scotland is now on twitter @NatRecordsScot

Enquiries and suggestions

Please contact our Statistics Customer Services if you need any further information.
Email: customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

If you have comments or suggestions that would help us improve our standards of service, please contact:

Kirsty MacLachlan
Senior Statistician
National Records of Scotland
Room 1/2/3
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh
EH12 7TF

Phone: 0131 314 4242
Email: kirsty.maclachlan@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

9.   Related organisations

Organisation	Contact
The Scottish Government (SG) forms the bulk of the devolved Scottish Administration. The aim of the statistical service in the SG is to provide relevant and reliable statistical information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.	Office of the Chief Statistician Scottish Government 3WR, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG Phone: 0131 244 0442 Email: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk Website: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics
The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also carries out the Census of Population for England and Wales	Customer Contact Centre Office for National Statistics Room 1.101 Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG Phone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 815044 Email: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk Website: www.ons.gov.uk/
The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The agency is also responsible for registering births, marriages, adoptions and deaths in Northern Ireland, and the Census of Population.	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency McAuley House 2-14 Castle Street Belfast BT1 1SA Phone: 028 9034 8100 Email: info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk Website: www.nisra.gov.uk