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# Household Projections for Scotland

## 2014-based

**Trend-based projections of numbers of households in Scotland and each council area. Figures include breakdowns by type of household and age of head of household.**

**Published on 31 January 2017**

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A National Statistics publication for Scotland

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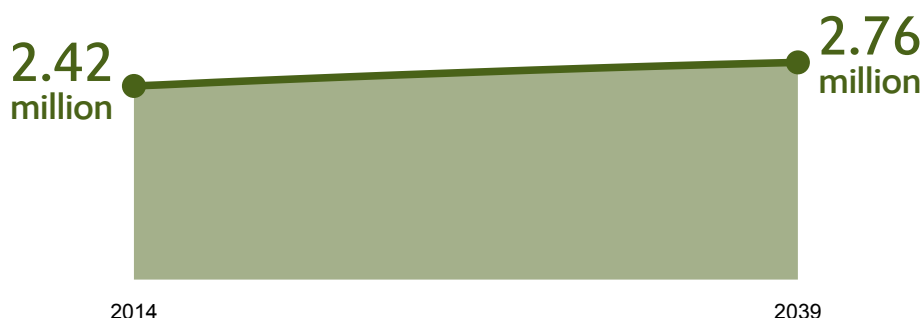
## Infographic

The infographic to accompany this publication is on the next page. It can also be found along with a brief description and source tables in the [Infographics and Visualisations](#) section of the National Records of Scotland(NRS) website.

# Household projections for Scotland, 2014 to 2039

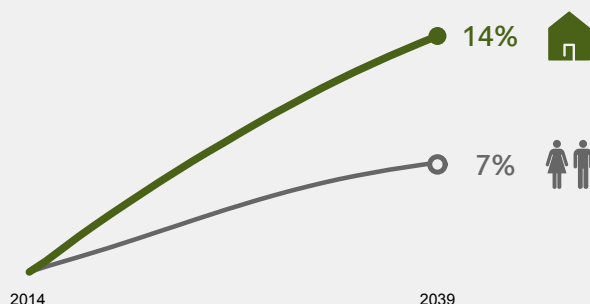
A **household** is defined as one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address.

The number of households is projected to increase to 2.76 million by 2039



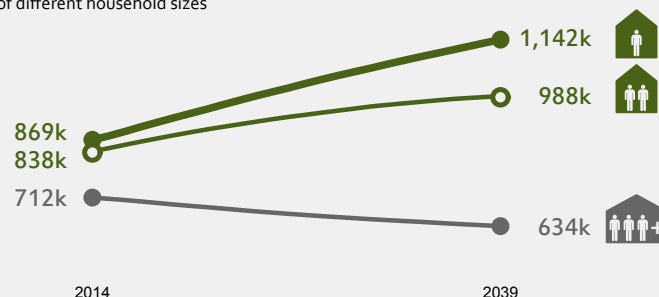
The number of households is projected to increase faster than the population

Percentage change



Part of the projected increase is due to more people living in smaller households

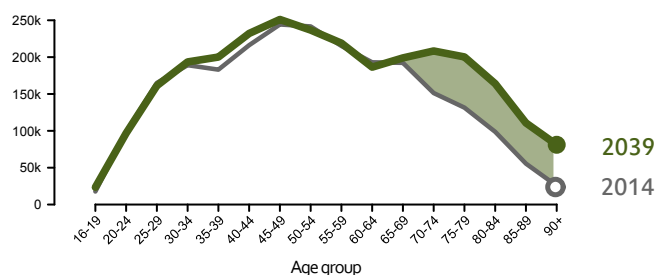
Number of households of different household sizes



\* Two or more person households could contain adults, or both adults and children

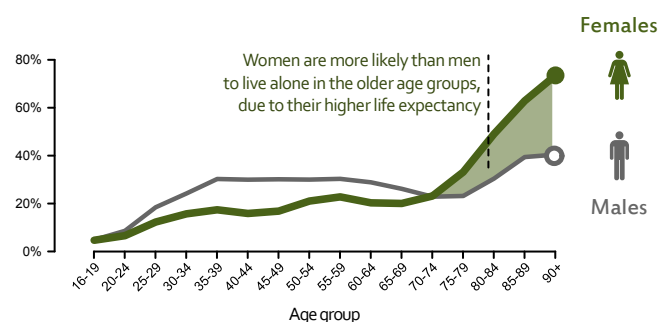
Most of the growth is among older age groups

Number of households by age of the head of household



Older people are more likely to live alone

Percentage of people projected to live alone in 2039

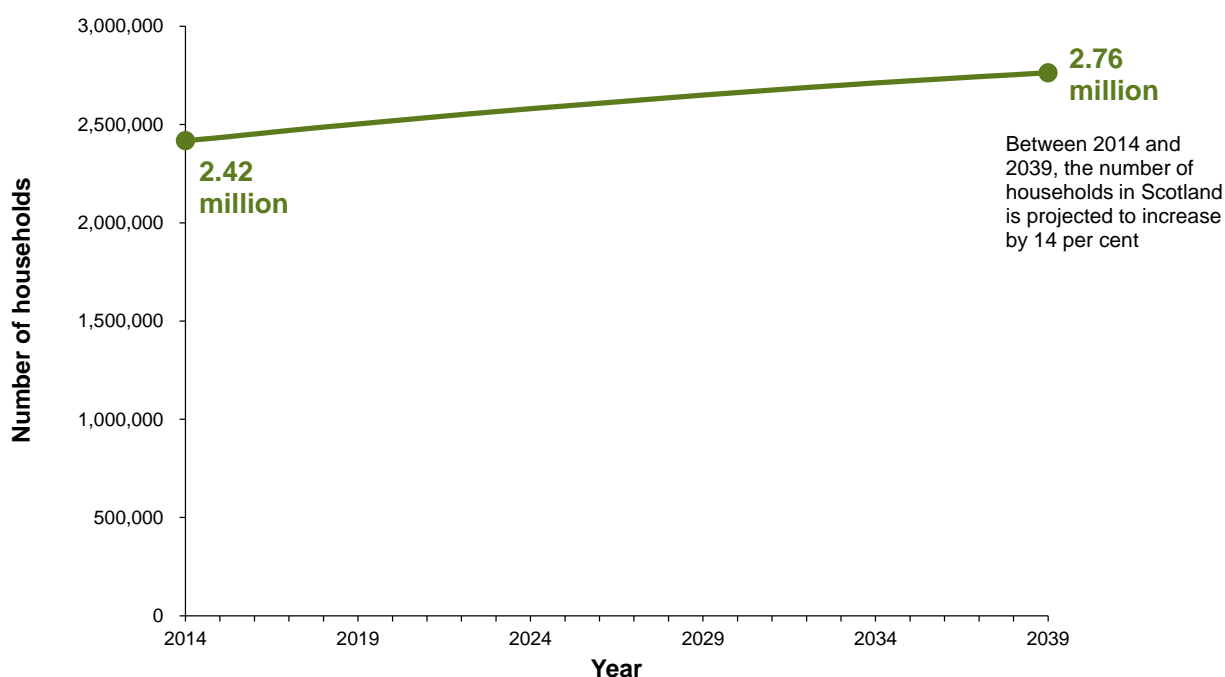


## Main points

This report presents projections of the number of households in Scotland from 2014 to 2039, based on the 2014-based population projections for Scotland. These household projections are trend-based and are not, therefore, policy-based forecasts of what the Government expects to happen. Specifically, the assumptions do not take account of the recent referendum vote to leave the European Union.

## Change in Scotland's households

**Figure 1: Projected number of households in Scotland, 2014 to 2039**



- Between 2014 and 2039, the number of households in Scotland is projected to increase by 14 per cent to 2.76 million – an average annual increase of about 13,800 households (Figure 1). Over the same period, Scotland's population is projected to increase by seven per cent (Figure 2). This rise in population explains some of the increase in household numbers over the projection period.
- However, the household projections increase by a larger percentage than the population projections. This is the result of more people living alone or in smaller households.
- Scotland's population is ageing. The number of people aged 65 or over is increasing much faster than the number of children and younger adults. This has an impact on household structure as children tend to live in larger households and older people in smaller ones.
- The average household size is projected to decrease from 2.17 people in 2014 to 2.01 people in 2039 (Figure 10).

## Household type in Scotland

- Almost a quarter of people aged 16 or over are projected to live alone in 2039 (24 per cent), compared to 20 per cent in 2014. The number of households containing just one adult is projected to increase from 868,900 (36 per cent of all households) to around 1.14 million (41 per cent) ([Figure 4](#)).
- Households containing just one adult with children are projected to increase by 22 per cent, from 156,100 to 190,800 households. However, they make up a similar percentage of all households throughout the projection period (six to seven per cent).
- In both 2014 and 2039, almost a third of households (31 per cent and 32 per cent) contain two adults only. However, the number of such households is projected to rise from 747,300 in 2014 to 874,000 in 2039, an increase of 17 per cent.
- In contrast, the number of larger households is projected to fall. Those containing two or more adults with children are projected to decrease by 12 per cent by 2039. This will take them from making up 18 per cent of all households in 2014 to 14 per cent in 2039. There is also a projected decrease, of 18 per cent, in the number of households containing three or more adults without children, taking their share of the total from eight per cent in 2014 to six per cent in 2039 .

## Age of head of household in Scotland

- The greatest increase is for households headed by someone aged 65 or over, due to the ageing population. The number of households is projected to increase by 47 per cent between 2014 and 2039, to 963,400 households ([Figure 5](#)). The increases are particularly large in the oldest age groups, with the number of households headed by someone aged 85+ projected to more than double from 81,000 to 191,800.
- In contrast, households headed by someone aged under 65 are projected to increase by just two per cent, to around 1.80 million.
- Older people tend to live in smaller households. By 2039 there are projected to be 484,800 people aged 65 and over living alone, an increase of 45 per cent from 333,400 in 2014. Increases are particularly large in the oldest age groups (85+) where the number of people living alone is projected to be more than twice as high by 2039 (an increase of 139 per cent).

## Council area figures

- The number of households are projected to increase in almost every council area over the projection period ([Figure 8a](#)). The largest projected increases are in Midlothian and the City of Edinburgh (31 and 30 per cent respectively). In contrast, there are just three council areas where the number of households are projected to decrease; these are Inverclyde (projected to decrease by five per cent), Argyll and Bute (one per cent) and Na h-Eileanan Siar (less than one per cent).

## Variant projections

- This publication also includes two sets of variant projections, based on population projections using different assumptions about future migration. The percentage increase in households between 2014 and 2039 is 10 per cent for the low migration variant and 19 per cent for the high migration variant, compared to 14 per cent for the principal projection ([Figure 16](#)).
- The differences in projected number of households in 2039 between the principal projection and the high and low migration variants are greatest for the City of Edinburgh, Aberdeen City and Glasgow City ([Figure 17](#)).

## Differences from the previous household projections

- The method and sources of data used for the 2014-based household projections have not changed from what was used for the 2012-based projections. However, the methodology for the 2014-based sub-national population projections for Scottish areas, which feed into the household projections, has changed. Further details of these changes are available from the [2014-based sub-national population projections](#) publication.
- The current household projections are lower than the previous projections, for Scotland as a whole. The previous projections showed growth of 17 per cent over a 25 year period; in the current projections, the equivalent figure is 14 per cent ([Figure 14](#)). However, this is not the case for all council areas.
- The main difference between the 2012- and 2014-based household projections is fewer households containing just one adult aged 25 to 34. This is likely to be due to a fall in the number of young adults forming their own households, as more are living with parents or renting with others.
- There is a large projected increase in the number of adults aged 85+ living alone, between 2014 and 2037. However, the 2014-based projections show a smaller increase in the numbers of women aged 85+ living alone, compared to the 2012-based projections. This is likely to be due to the 2014-based population projections for this age group being lower, as they assumed a lower increase in life expectancy.
- There are projected to be more households containing three or more adults, headed by someone aged 55 to 64. This is likely to be due to more young adults living with their parents for longer.



## 1. Introducing the household projections

### 1.1 Producing the household projections

Household projections are produced by the National Records of Scotland (NRS) every two years. The method and sources of data used for the 2014-based household projections have not changed from what was used for the 2012-based projections. However, the methodology for the 2014-based sub-national population projections for Scottish areas, which feed into the household projections, has changed. Further details of these changes are available from the [2014-based sub-national population projections](#) publication

This set of projections covers the period from 2014 to 2039, a projection period of 25 years. The household projections incorporate the latest [\(2014-based\) population projections](#) and the [2014 and 2015 household estimates](#) (both available on the NRS website). Information from Scotland's Census 1991, 2001 and 2011 and the 2014 Scottish Household Survey is used to project trends in the types of household that people are living in. Data from a range of sources on residents in communal establishments, such as care homes or prisons, is also included. The results of the household projections are presented for Scotland and Scottish Council areas.

Further information on the data and methods used to produce the household projections is available in [Section 5](#). Definitions of some of the terms used in this publication can be found in [Section 6.1](#).

### 1.2 Interpreting the household projections

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. Specifically, the assumptions do not take account of the recent referendum vote to leave the European Union.

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. Further information on the assumptions can be found in the [2014-based sub-national population projections](#) publication. Trends in household formation are based on data from Scotland's Census 1991, 2001 and 2011 and the 2014 Scottish Household Survey.

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](#).

This report focuses on the 'principal projection', 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, refer to [Section 4.2](#). 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 4](#).

### 1.3 Uses of the household projections

Household projections are mainly used for informing council 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<sup>1</sup>. The projections are also used to help inform policy development and for answering requests for information from Ministers, councils, academics, other organisations and the general public.

Household estimates and projections (for Scotland and the UK) are used directly and indirectly in the production of certain statistics contained within the [Annual Government Expenditure and Revenues Scotland \(GERS\)](#) publication and the [Quarterly National Accounts Scotland \(QNAS\)](#) releases which are available on the Scottish Government (SG) website. The estimates and projections are used in QNAS as an auxiliary variable (alongside consumption data) in the production of Household Final Consumption Expenditure estimates by product. In turn, these expenditures inform the GERS publication in estimating revenues associated with consumption (for example VAT and duties).

Some councils and other planning authorities use information from the household projections, such as the proportion of people of each age group living in communal establishments, in producing local projections of future household numbers.

#### 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 [Scottish Government website](#).

## 2. Results

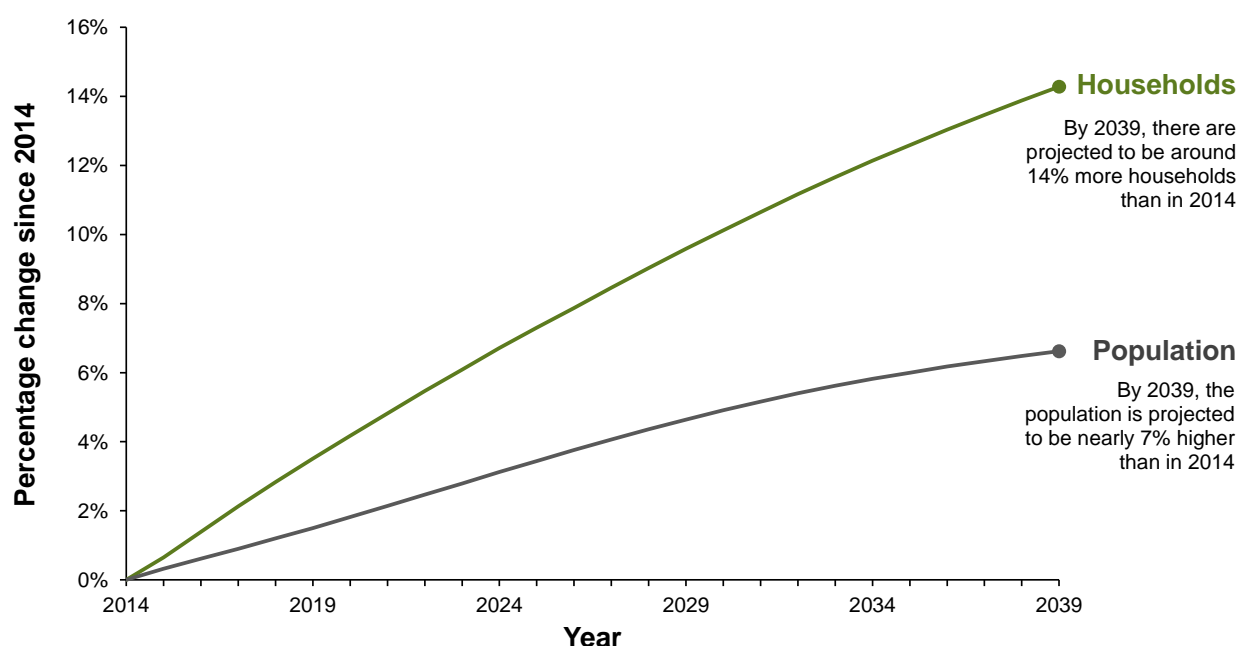
### 2.1 Scotland: Overall number of households

The number of households in Scotland is projected to increase from 2.42 million to 2.76 million between 2014 and 2039, an increase of 14 per cent. The projected yearly increase in the number of households is 13,800. The rate of the increase is lower in the later years of the projection period. These results can be found in [Table 1](#).

The household projections are affected by the projected trends in the Scottish population. The population is projected to increase by seven per cent between 2014 and 2039, with average annual increases that are greater at the beginning of the projection period than at the end. This rise in population explains some of the increase in household numbers over the projection period.

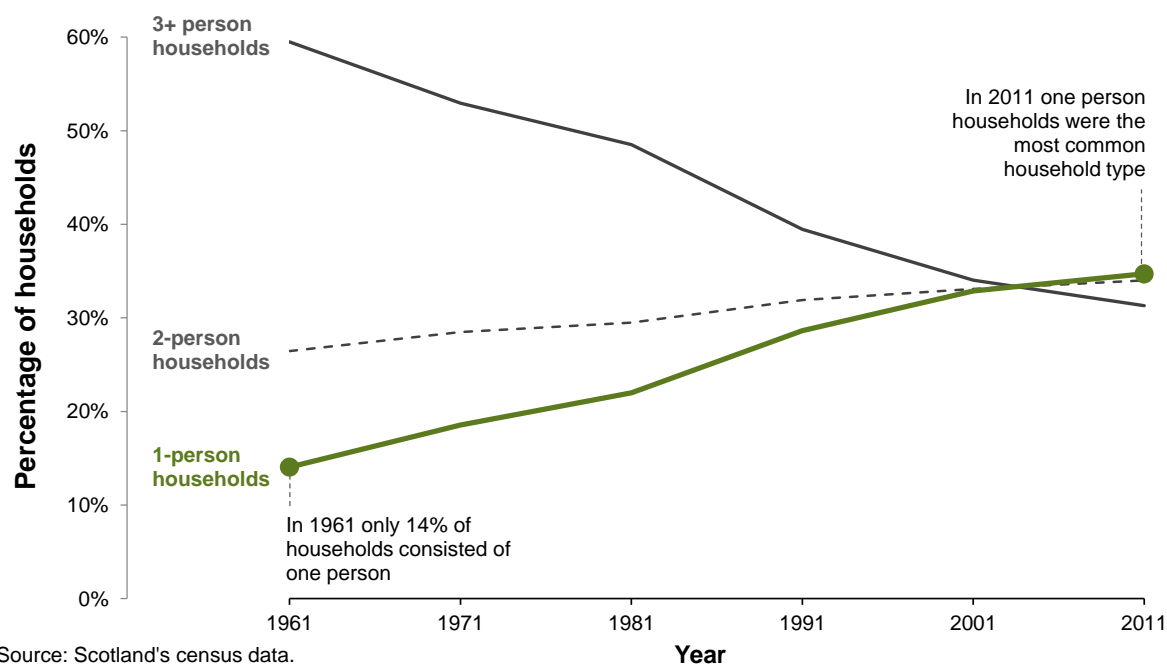
However, the household projections increase by a larger percentage than the population projections, as shown in [Figure 2](#). The larger change in the household projections is a result of more people living alone or in smaller households ([Section 2.2](#)). Scotland's population is ageing, with the number of people aged 65 or over increasing much faster than the number of children and younger adults. This has an impact on household structure as children tend to live in larger households and older people in smaller ones.

**Figure 2: Projected change in number of households and population in Scotland, 2014 to 2039**



The average household size is projected to decrease from 2.17 people in 2014 to 2.01 people in 2039 ([Table 1](#)), continuing the long-running decline in average household size. In 1961, the average household size was over three people, and it has been falling over time as more people live in smaller households and fewer people live in large households. However, the rate of change has been slowing down in recent decades. [Figure 3](#) shows how one person households have gone from being the least common household size in the 1961 Census to the most common in the 2011 Census.

**Figure 3: Change in household types in Scotland, 1961 to 2011**



Source: Scotland's census data.

2+ person households could contain adults, or both adults and children

The economic downturn which began in 2008 also had an effect on household numbers. Numbers of households have risen more slowly since then<sup>2</sup>. A reduction in the number of new homes being built<sup>3</sup> and problems with affordability and obtaining mortgages, amongst other factors, have contributed to a slower rate of increase in household numbers since 2008 than earlier in the decade. The biggest effect of this has been on young adults. The number of young adults aged 20 to 34 renting or living with their parents has been rising, which affects overall household numbers and sizes. In contrast, the level of home ownership among young adults has been falling<sup>4,5</sup>.

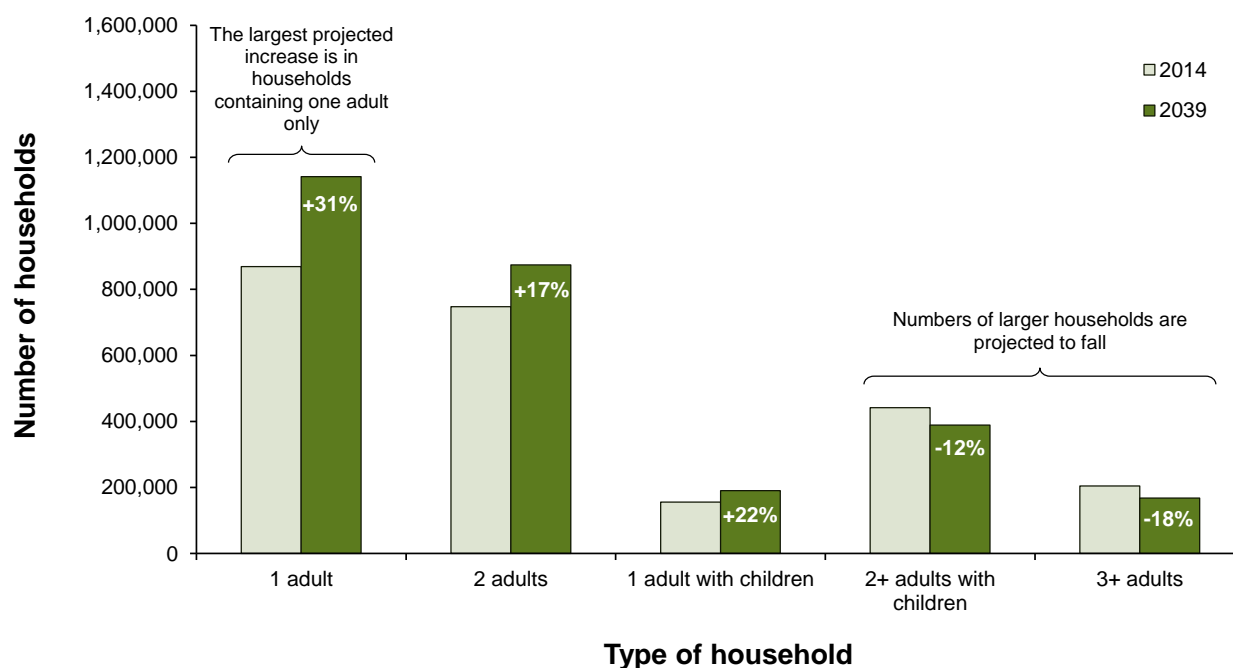
#### Footnotes

- 2) Refer to '[Estimates of Households and Dwellings in Scotland, 2015](#)', Table 11 on the NRS website
- 3) Refer to '[Housing Statistics for Scotland - supply of new housing](#)', Scottish Government
- 4) Refer to '[Results from the 2015 Scottish Household Survey](#)', Section 3.2, Scottish Government
- 5) Refer to '[Why are more young people living with their parents?](#)', Office for National Statistics

## 2.2 Scotland: Type of household and age of head of household

As described above, the decline in average household size in Scotland results from more people living alone or in smaller households. [Table 2](#) and [Figure 4](#) show the projected number of households of each type in 2014 and 2039. The largest projected increase (in number and percentage terms) is in households containing one adult only. The numbers of households containing two adults only and one adult with children are also projected to rise. In contrast, numbers of larger households are projected to fall.

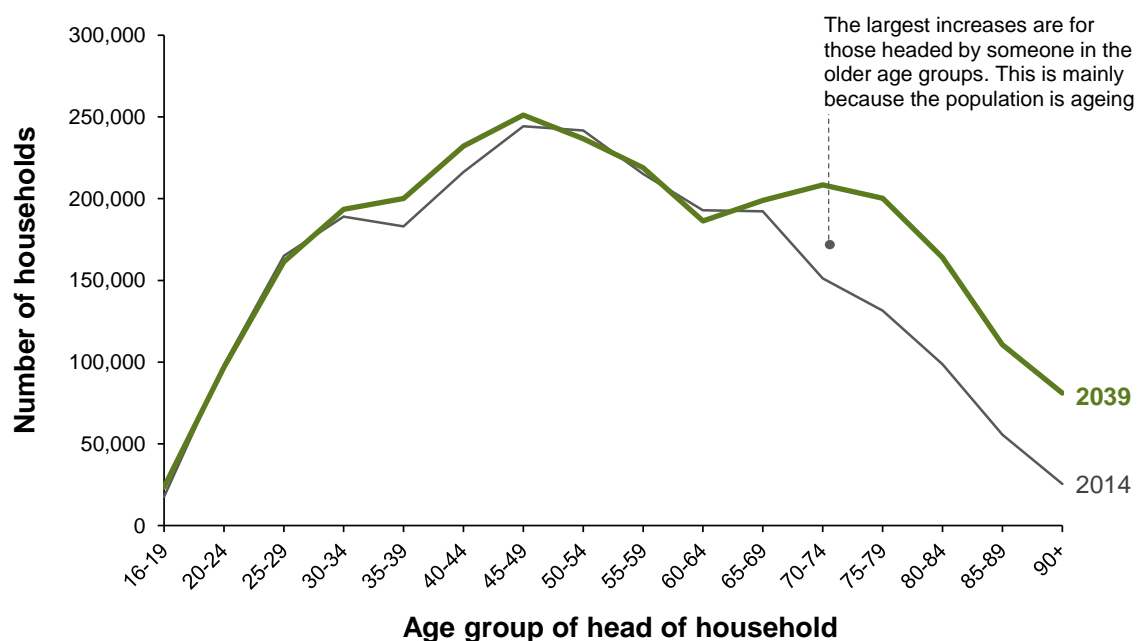
**Figure 4: Projected number of households in Scotland by household type, 2014 and 2039**



The number of households broken down by the age group of the head of household is shown in [Table 3](#) and [Figure 5](#). The largest increases are for those headed by someone aged 65 or over. By 2039, there are projected to be 963,400 households headed by someone in this age group, an increase of 47 per cent from 2014. This is mainly because Scotland's population is ageing. The latest population projections show that the number of people aged 65 or over will increase by 53 per cent by 2039. The increases in household numbers are even more striking when focussing on those aged 85 or over. The number of households headed by someone in this age group is projected to more than double from 81,000 to just over 191,800.

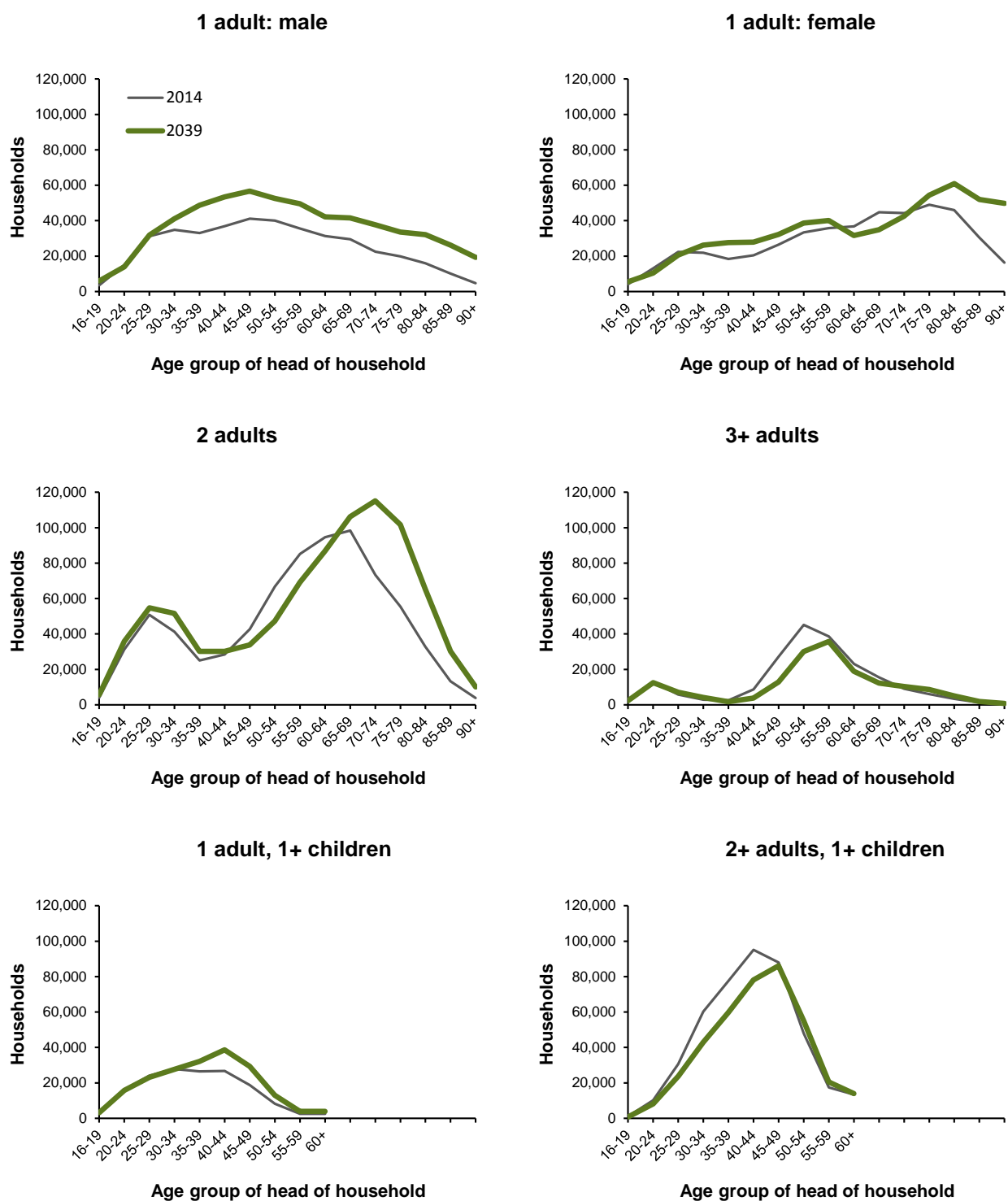
The number of households headed by someone under 65 is also projected to increase, but much more slowly than households headed by older people. By 2039, numbers of such households are projected to increase by just two per cent. Unlike those aged 65 or over, the number of people aged 16 to 64 is projected to decrease in the population projections. Therefore the increase in households headed by someone under 65 is caused by people becoming more likely to live in smaller households than they have in the past.

**Figure 5: Projected number of households in Scotland by age of head of household, 2014 and 2039**



Projected household numbers for Scotland, by household type and age of head of household can be found in [Table 4](#) and [Figure 6](#).

**Figure 6: Projected number of households in Scotland by household type and age of head of household, 2014 and 2039**



## One adult households:

In 2014, 20 per cent of the population aged 16 or over lived alone and this is projected to rise to 24 per cent by 2039. The figures in [Table 5](#) show that people are more likely to live alone as they become older, with 56 per cent of people aged over 85 projected to be living alone in 2039, up slightly from 54 per cent in 2014. The percentages vary according to gender and age, as illustrated in [Figure 7](#).

In 2039, in most age groups up to 70 years old, men are more likely to live alone than women. From the age of 70 onwards, however, women are more likely to live alone, and this likelihood increases with age. This pattern reflects women's greater life expectancy, and the tendency of women to marry men who are older than them, which means that women are more likely to outlive their partners.

The gap between the average life expectancy of men and women in Scotland is decreasing<sup>6</sup>. This means that the number of older men is projected to increase more rapidly than the number of older women, which contributes to the projected increase in the total number of men living alone. In 2014, 102,700 men aged 65 or over were living alone; this is projected to nearly double (85 per cent increase), to 190,400 in 2039. This compares to an increase of 28 per cent in the number of women aged 65 or over living alone, to 294,400.

The number of men aged 85 or over living alone is projected to more than treble from 14,900 to 45,400, a 205 per cent increase, compared to a 117 per cent increase for women. Despite the sharper rise in the number of men living alone there will still be many more women aged 85 or over living alone. In 2039, 101,700 women aged 85 or over (68 per cent of women in this age group) are projected to live alone, compared to 45,400 men (40 per cent of men in this age group).

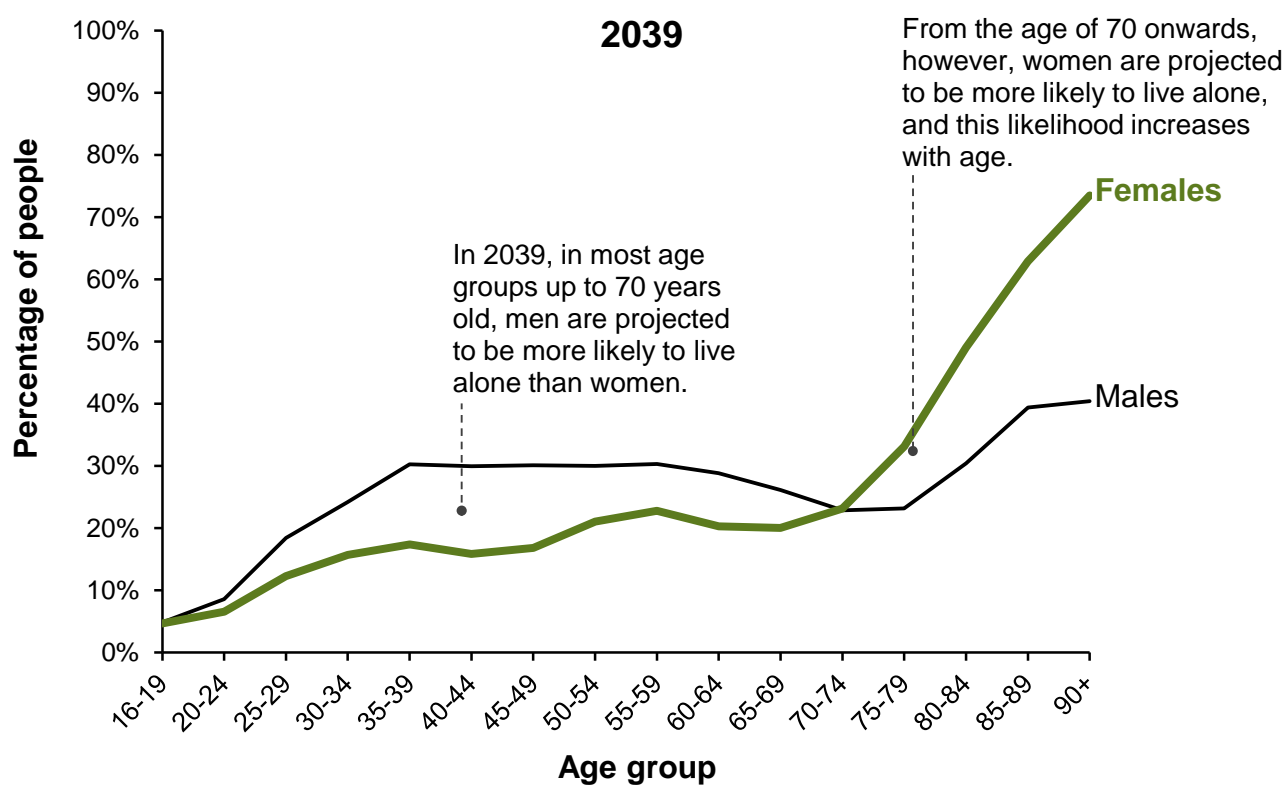
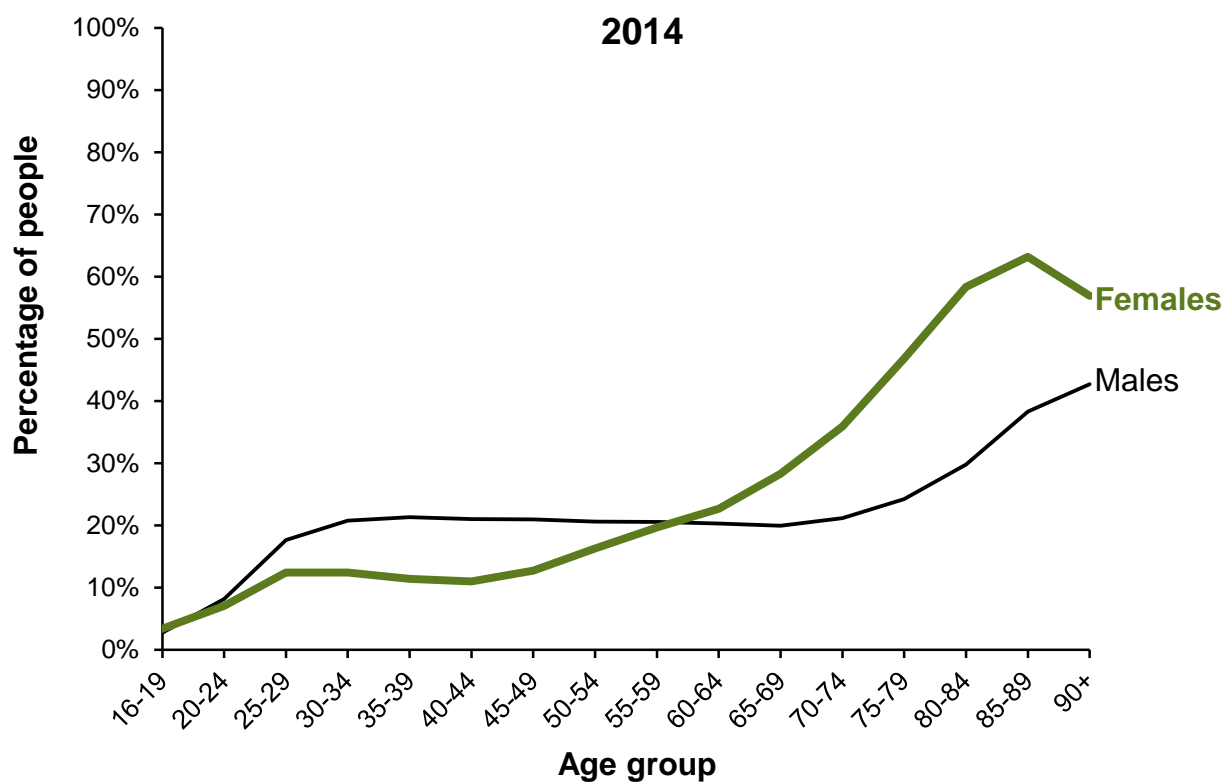
The substantial projected increase in the number of older households, and particularly the increase in older people living alone, has implications for services and policies aimed at supporting older people.

### Footnote

6) Further information can be found in '[Life Expectancy for Administrative Areas within Scotland 2013-2015](#)' on the NRS website.



**Figure 7: Projected percentage of people living alone in 2014 and 2039, by age and gender**



## **Households containing two or more adults without children:**

The figures in [Table 10](#) show that the number of two adult households is projected to rise by almost a fifth (17 per cent) from 747,300 to 874,000. However, the percentage of all households which contain just two adults remains stable at just under a third (32 per cent).

The increase in the number of two adult households is mainly down to a large increase in those headed by someone aged 65 or over. This is a result of a projected increase in the population in this age group, as well as the narrowing of the gap between male and female life expectancy.

The number of two adult households headed by someone aged 65 or over is projected to increase by 55 per cent from 277,000 in 2014 to 428,400 in 2039. The number of two adult households headed by someone aged 85 or over more than doubles over the same period, to over 40,400. By 2039 almost half (49 per cent) of two adult households will be headed by someone aged 65 or over, compared with 37 per cent in 2014.

In contrast, the number of two adult households headed by someone aged 45 to 64 is projected to fall by around 18 per cent (a reduction of 52,400 households). The number of such households headed by someone aged under 45 is projected to increase by 15 per cent.

Meanwhile, the number of households with three or more adults is projected to decline for those headed by someone aged between 35 and 70, but increase for most of the younger and older age groups. In 2014 eight per cent of all households were this type, this falls to six per cent in 2039.

## Households with children:

In 2014, six per cent of all households consisted of one adult living with one or more children. Although the number of such households is projected to increase in numbers by 22 per cent by 2039, the proportion of households which are this type remains roughly constant. The number of households of this type is projected to rise for most ages of head of household, with the majority of the increase being among those aged between 35 and 50. Decreases in the number of households of this type are seen where age of head of household is between 20 and 35.

In 2014, 18 per cent of all households contained two or more adults with children, a figure that is projected to fall to 14 per cent by 2039 (a reduction of 12 per cent in household numbers). There are reductions in the numbers headed by someone under 50, but increases in all older age groups.

## 2.3 Council areas: Overall number of households

Household projections by household type and age group for all 32 council areas can be found in the [detailed Council area tables](#) on the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website. It should be noted that projections for areas with small populations tend to be less reliable than those for areas with larger populations.

The total number of households, by council area, is presented in [Table 6](#). The number of households in almost every council area is projected to increase over the projection period. [Figure 8a](#) shows the projected number of households in each council area in 2014 and 2039.

[Figure 8b](#) shows the projected percentage change in the number of households between 2014 and 2039. This information is also presented as a map in [Figure 9](#). The largest projected percentage increases between 2014 and 2039 are in Midlothian (31 per cent), City of Edinburgh (30 per cent) and East Lothian (25 per cent). In contrast, just three council areas are projected to have a fall in household numbers. These council areas are Inverclyde (five per cent decrease), Argyll and Bute (one per cent) and Na h-Eileanan Siar (less than one per cent).

The changes in household numbers can be compared to the changes in the projected population for each council area, between 2014 and 2039<sup>7</sup>. The projected population changes range from a fall of 14 per cent for Na h-Eileanan Siar to an increase of 26 per cent for Midlothian. Although 11 council areas are projected to have a decline in population over the 25 years, only three are also projected to experience a decline in household numbers. This difference is a result of people becoming increasingly likely to live in smaller households, as discussed in [Section 2.2](#).

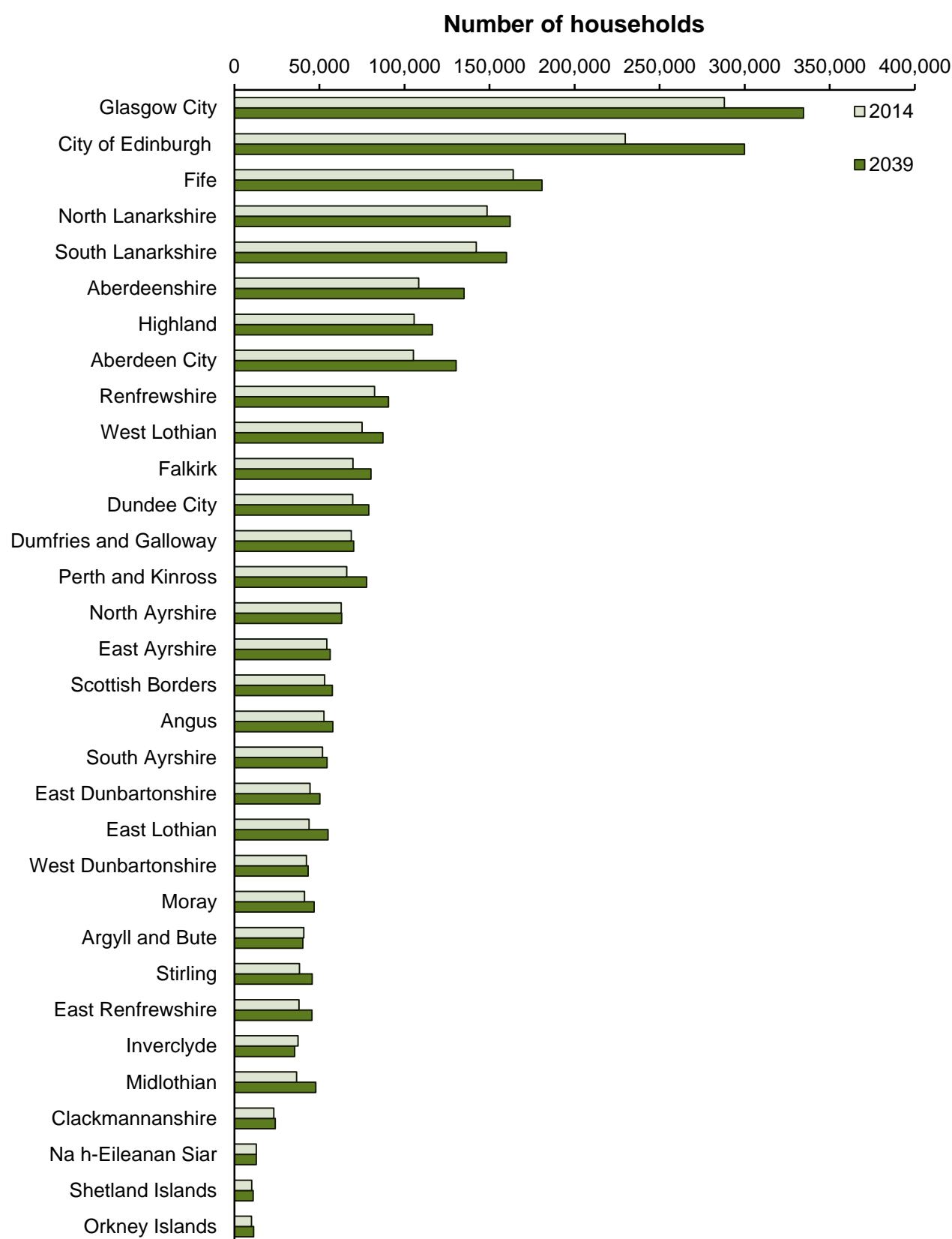
The projected average household size for each council area can be seen in [Table 7](#). The areas with the largest projected average household size in 2039 are Aberdeenshire (2.28) and East Renfrewshire (2.27). The areas with the smallest average household size are Na h-Eileanan Siar (1.79) and Glasgow City (1.86). The average household size is projected to be less than two people for 13 of the 32 council areas by 2039. [Figure 10](#) is a map showing the average household size for each council area in 2039. The map shows that the areas with the largest average household sizes (over 2.10) tend to be adjacent to the cities which have low average household sizes. This is related to the different population

### Footnote

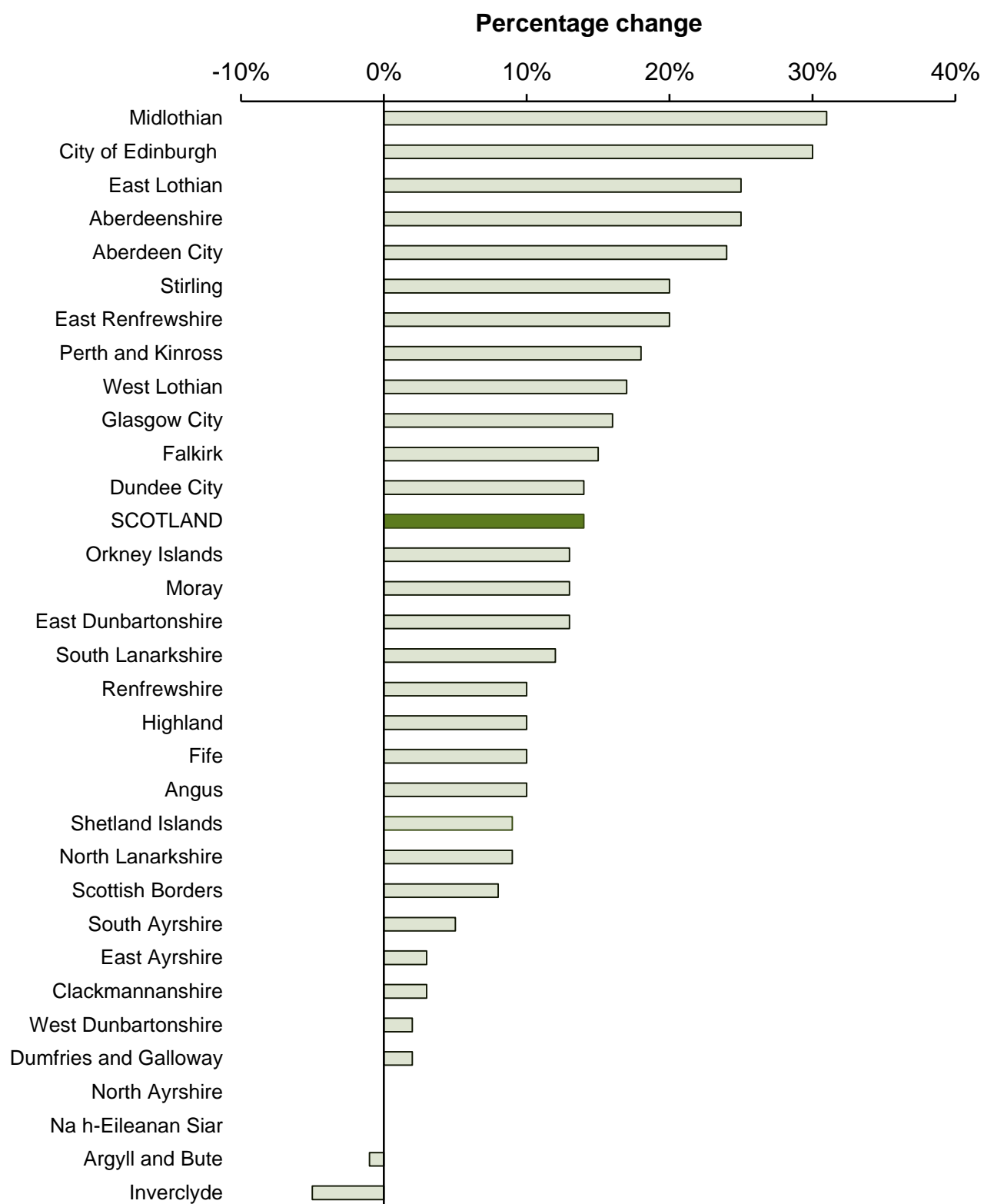
7) The projected percentage change in the population for each council area is published in Table 3 of the [2014-based Population Projections for Scottish Areas](#) on the NRS website.

and household structure of these areas, as young people move to the cities for work or study, and then people are more likely to move to surrounding council areas as their families grow, for example as people form couples and have children.

**Figure 8a: Projected number of households by council area, 2014 and 2039**



**Figure 8b: Projected percentage change in the number of households by council area, 2014 to 2039**



**Figure 9: Projected percentage change in households by council area, between 2014 and 2039 (Map)**

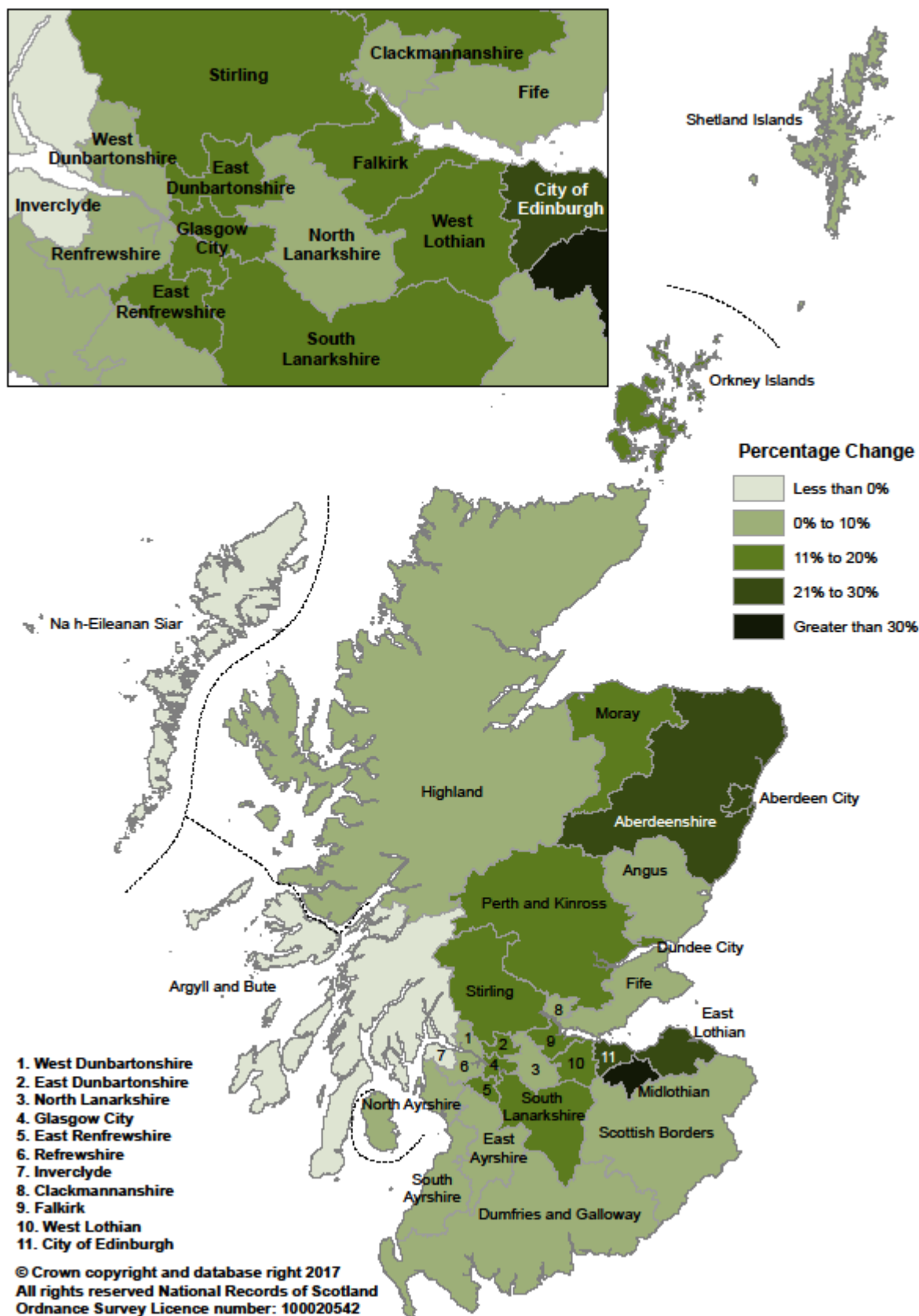
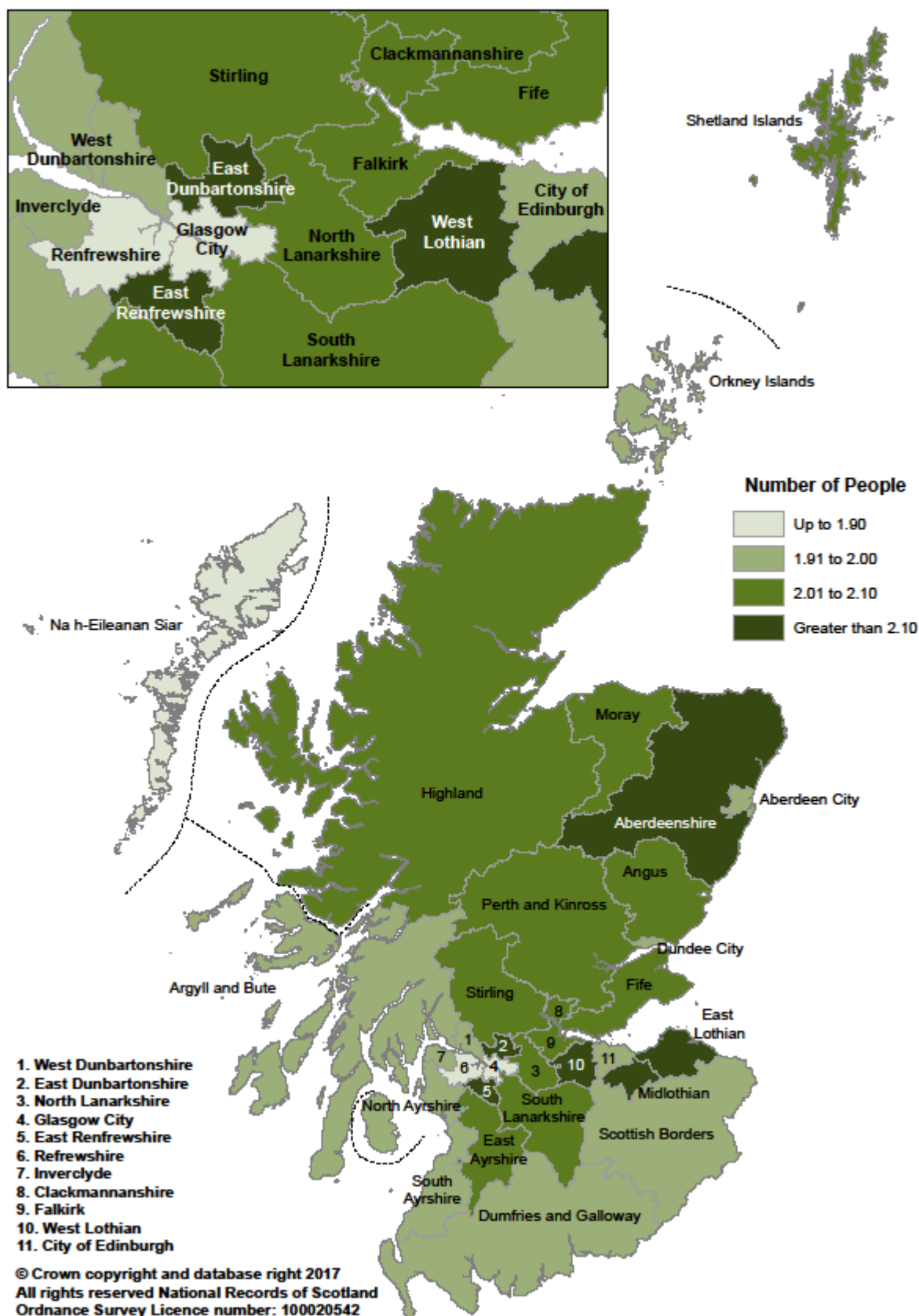


Figure 10: Projected average household size by council area, 2039 (Map)





## 2.4 Council Areas: Type of household

[Table 8](#) shows the percentage of households in each household type for each council area in 2014 and in 2039.

### **One adult households** ([Table 9](#)):

In every council area there is a projected increase in the number of people living alone between 2014 and 2039, ranging from a 14 per cent increase in Argyll and Bute to a 50 per cent increase in East Renfrewshire. The map in [Figure 11](#) shows the projected percentage of households which contain just one adult, in each council area in 2039.

By 2039, half of the households in Glasgow City (50 per cent) are projected to be single adult households, compared to the Scottish figure of 41 per cent. The lowest percentage of single adult households is found in Aberdeenshire, 31 per cent. In general, the figures are highest in the cities and in the west of the country ([Figure 11](#)).

### **Households containing two or more adults without children** ([Table 10](#) and [Table 11](#)):

There is a projected increase in two adult households between 2014 and 2039 in all but one council area. The largest increase is in Midlothian (33 per cent). The council area with a projected decrease is Inverclyde (eight per cent decrease). The proportion of households consisting of two adults but no children in 2039 is projected to vary from 25 per cent in Renfrewshire and Inverclyde to 36 per cent in the Scottish Borders, Highland, Moray, Aberdeenshire, Perth and Kinross, Argyll and Bute and Clackmannanshire, compared to a Scottish figure of 32 per cent.

In contrast, there are projected reductions in three or more adult households in all council areas. Na h-Eileanan Siar is projected to experience the greatest percentage decrease at 41 per cent. The percentage of households of this type in each council area ranges from four per cent (Scottish Borders) to nine per cent (East Dunbartonshire) in 2039.

### **Households containing children** ([Table 12](#) and [Table 13](#)):

The number of households containing children is projected to fall by almost three per cent by 2039 in Scotland as a whole. The number of such households containing just one adult is projected to increase by 22 per cent by 2039 whereas the number containing two or more adults is projected to fall by 12 per cent.

Nearly all council areas are projected to observe an increase in the number of households consisting of one adult with one or more children between 2014 and 2039. The highest percentage increase occurs in Moray, where the number of households is projected to rise by 69 per cent (from 2,000 to 3,400). Glasgow City and Inverclyde are the only council areas with a projected reduction (decrease of three per cent and less than one per cent). West Lothian is projected to have the highest proportion of households of this type in 2039 (10 per cent of all households), and Aberdeen City the smallest (four per cent of all households).

The number of households containing two or more adults with children is projected to decrease between 2014 and 2039 in more than three quarters of council areas. The largest percentage decrease is found in Na h-Eileanan Siar (40 per cent fall) while the largest percentage increase is found in Midlothian (17 per cent increase). Glasgow City is projected to have the smallest proportion of this type of household (10 per cent) whilst Aberdeenshire is projected to have the highest (21 per cent).

[Figure 12](#) shows the projected percentage of households with children (regardless of the number of adults) in each council area in 2039. In general, it is the council areas which are reasonably close to the main cities which have the highest percentages of households with children. The figures are lower in the cities themselves, and in the more remote rural areas and island council areas. East Renfrewshire, Midlothian, West Lothian, Aberdeenshire and East Lothian have the highest proportions of households containing children, at around 27 per cent of all households in each. Na h-Eileanan Siar has the smallest proportion, 15 per cent.

## **2.5 Council areas: Age of head of household**

The percentages of households headed by people of different ages are shown in [Table 14](#), for 2014 and 2039. The number of households in each age group, by council area, can be seen in [Tables 15 to 19](#).

In 2039, just under half of council areas are projected to observe a reduction in the number of households headed by adults aged under 45 (15 council areas). In almost three quarters of council areas (23) there is a projected decrease in the number of households headed by someone aged 45 to 59, with mainly the city council areas having increases in this age group. In contrast, the number of households headed by someone aged 60 to 74 is projected to rise in almost three quarters of the council areas (23) by 2039.

The largest increase in household numbers is projected to occur for those headed by people aged 75 and over. By 2039 around one in five (20 per cent) of households in Scotland are projected to be headed by someone aged 75 or over, compared with 13 per cent in 2014. Every council area is projected to observe an increase of households headed by this age group. The smallest percentage increases are in Dundee City (40 per cent) and Glasgow City (49 per cent). In contrast, the numbers of such households are projected to more than double in West Lothian (123 per cent increase), Clackmannanshire (104 per cent), Shetland (102 per cent), Orkney Islands (100 per cent) and Highland (100 per cent). East Dunbartonshire has the highest proportion of such households in 2039 (29 per cent) and Glasgow City the lowest (13 per cent).

[Figure 13](#) shows the projected percentage of households headed by someone aged 60 or over in 2039. Seven council areas are projected to have over half of their households headed by someone in this age group by 2039. Argyll and Bute and Na h-Eileanan Siar are projected to have the highest proportion of such households in 2039 (56 per cent), whereas the lowest proportions are in Aberdeen City, Glasgow City, City of Edinburgh and Dundee City (30 to 33 per cent).

**Figure 11: Projected percentage of households containing one adult with no children by council area, 2039 (Map)**

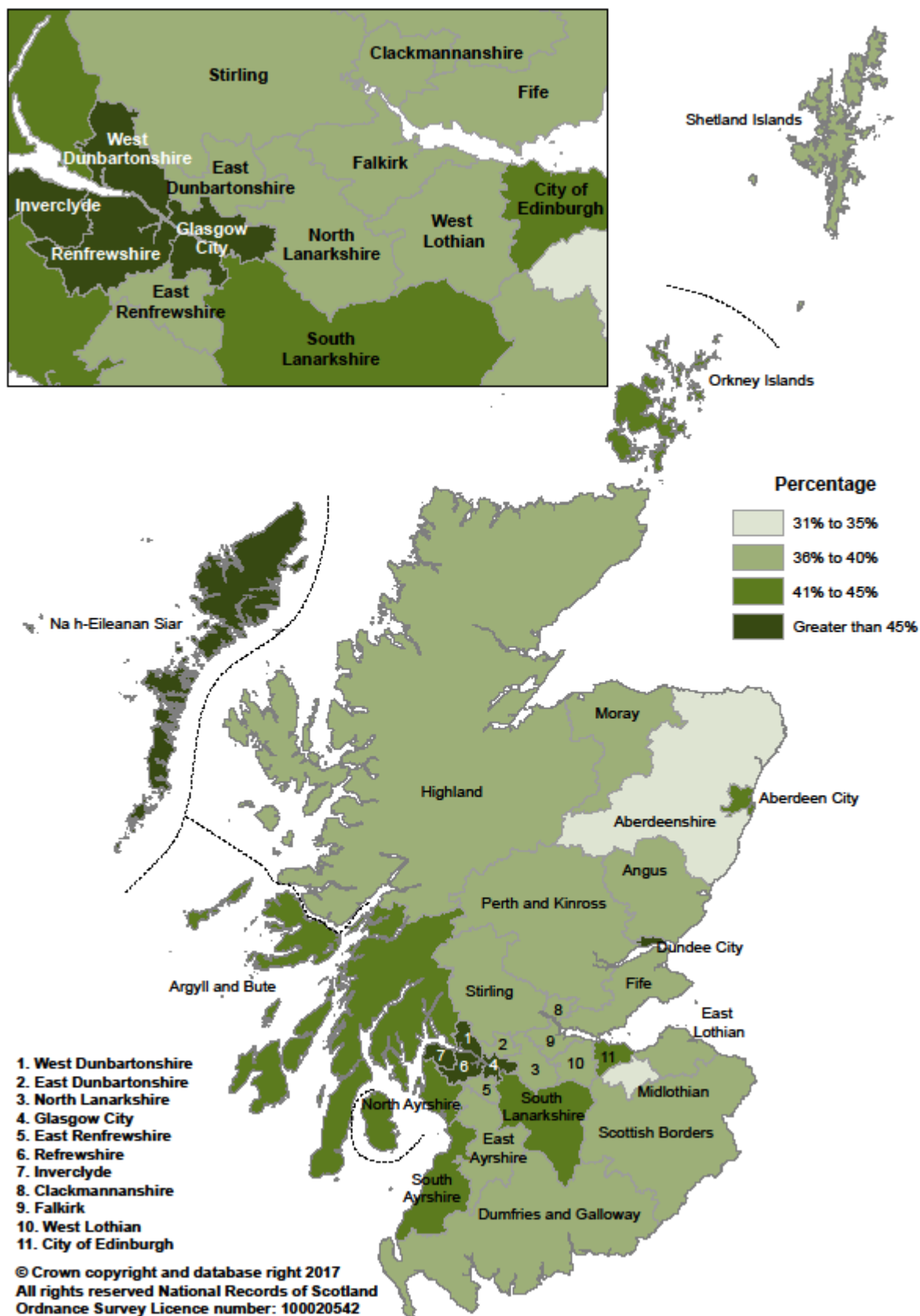
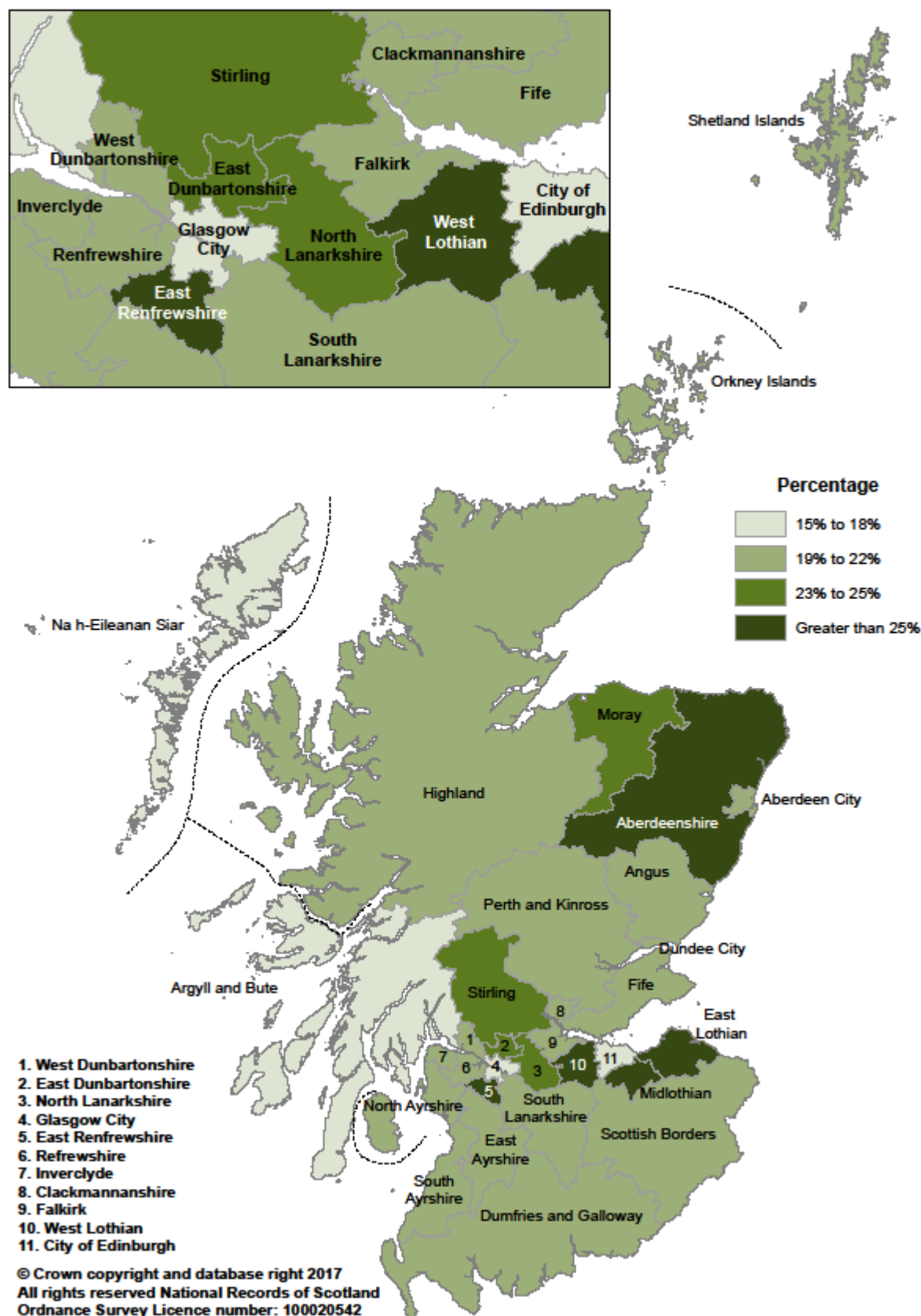
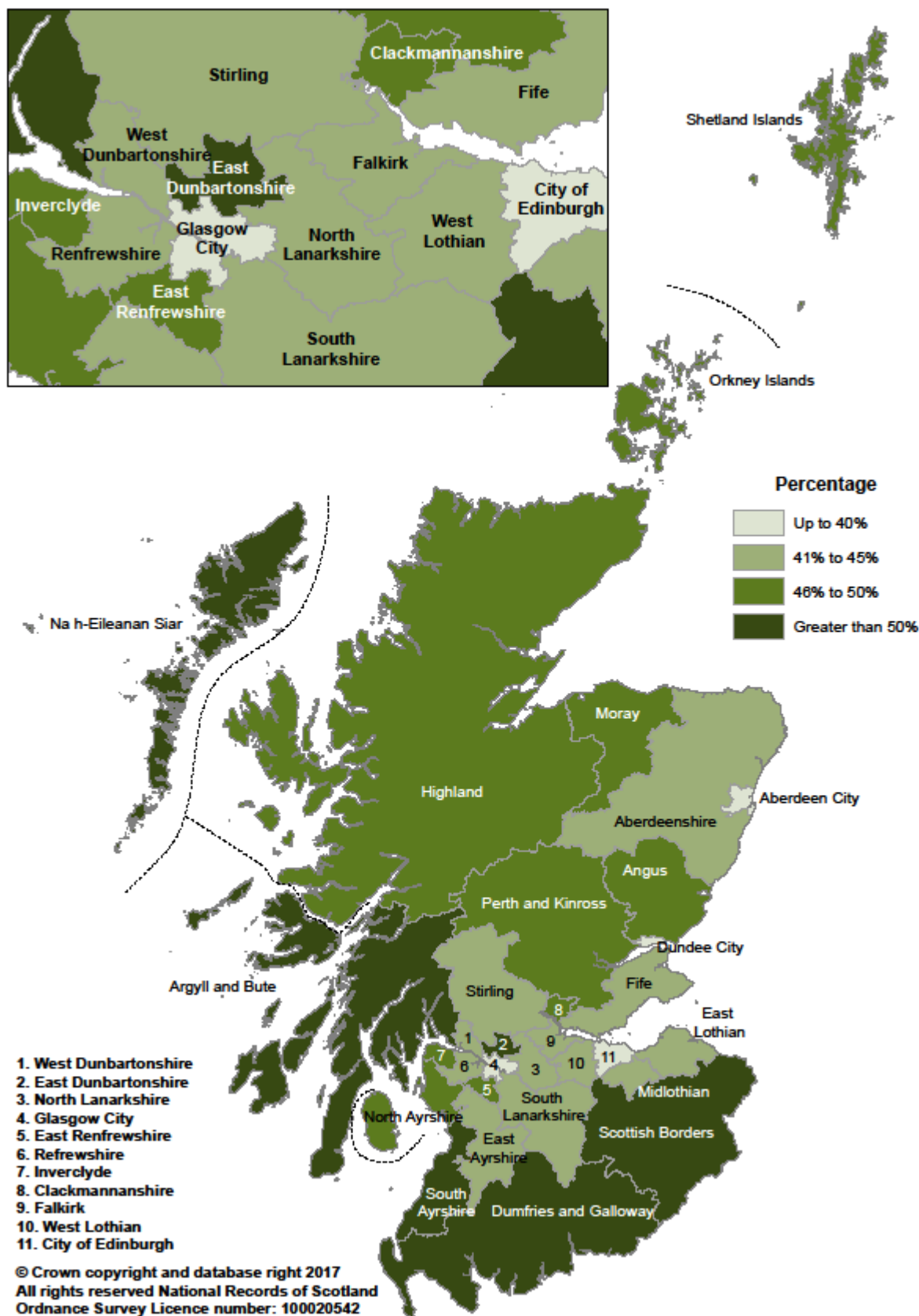


Figure 12: Projected percentage of households with children by council area, 2039 (Map)



**Figure 13: Projected percentage of households headed by someone aged 60 or over by council area, 2039 (Map)**

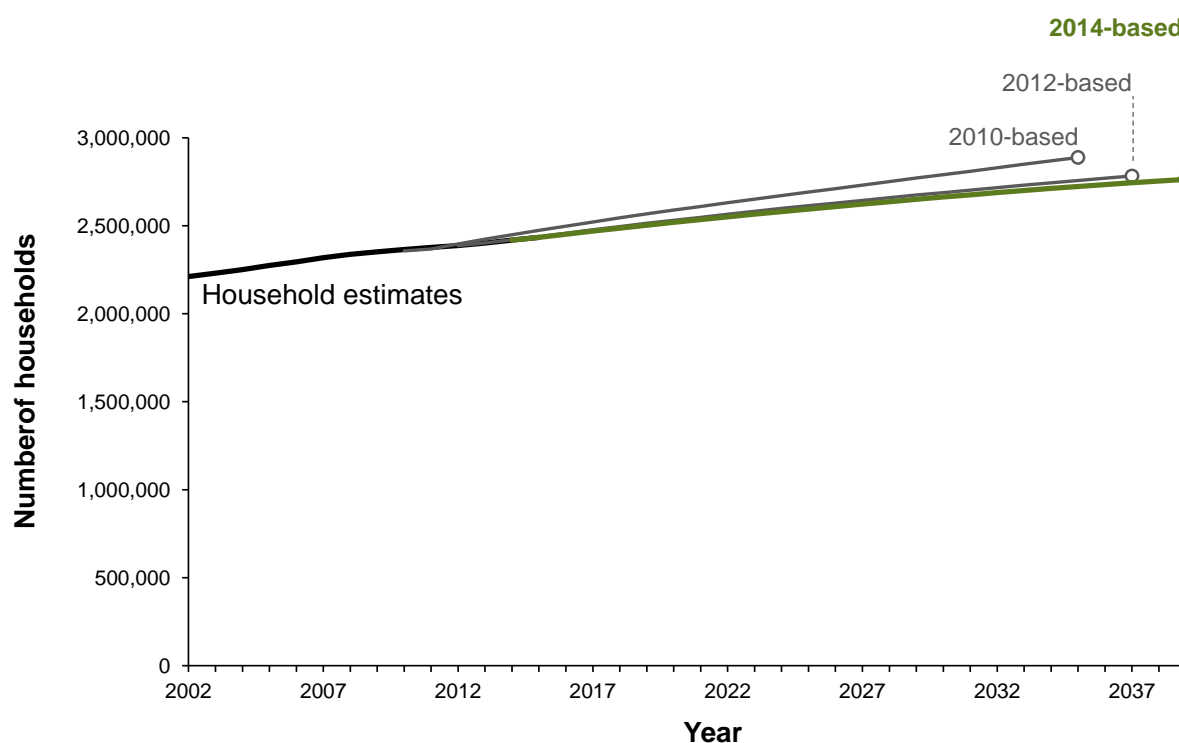


### 3. Comparison with previous household projections

Household projections for Scotland are published every two years and cover a 25-year period. [Figure 14](#) compares the total number of households projected in the latest (2014-based) principal household projection with the 2010- and 2012-based principal projection. For more details go to '[Household Projections for Scotland](#)' on the NRS website.

The 2010-based principal projection suggested an average annual increase of around 21,200 households per year between 2010 and 2035. The 2012- and 2014-based projections have suggested successively lower average annual increases of 15,800 and 13,800 households per year.

**Figure 14: Comparison with previous household principal projections (2010-, 2012-and 2014-based) and household estimates**



There are many reasons for this change. The 2012-based projections were lower than the 2010-based projections because they incorporated data from the 2011 Census and the Scottish Household Survey, so they reflected the fact that household numbers were increasing more slowly.

Although the 2014-based household projections use the same methodology as the 2012-based household projections the 2014-based national population projections for Scotland were lower, and the methodology for the 2014-based sub-national population projections for Scottish areas, which feed into the household projections, has changed. As the population projections are incorporated into the household projections, any changes to the population projections will affect the household projections results. Further details on the new [sub-national population projections](#) methodology, the changes in methodology and a comparison between 2012-based projections using the old and new methodologies can be found on the [NRS website](#).

The biggest changes between the 2012- and 2014-based household projections are at council level, rather than for Scotland as a whole. [Figure 15](#) shows the percentage change in the

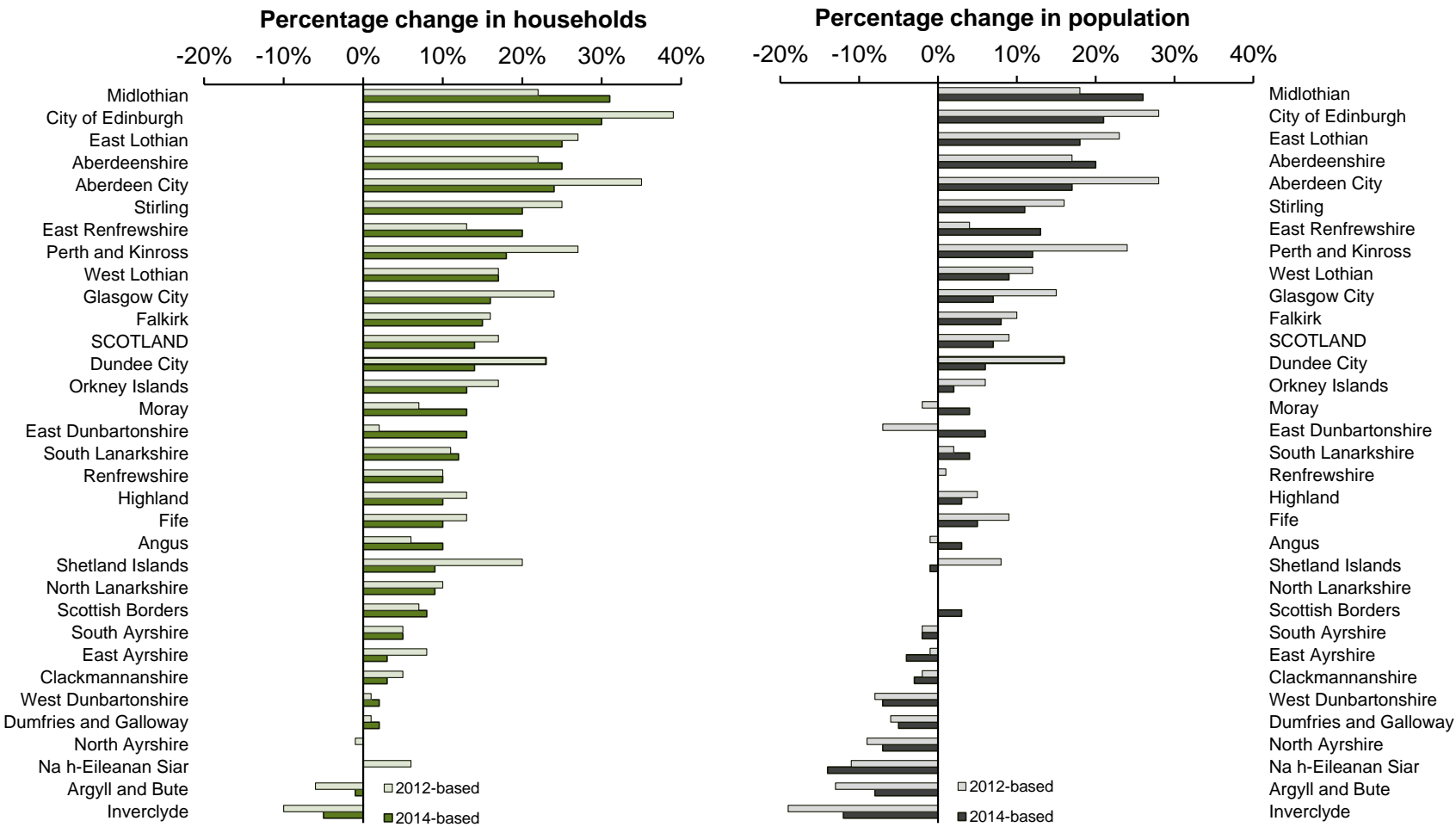
2012- and 2014-based household projections for each council area, the equivalent figures from the population projections and the relationship between the two sets of figures.

In general, the 2014-based household projections are lower, but this is not the case for all council areas. For example, in Midlothian and East Renfrewshire, the 2014-based household projections are higher. The average percentage change, from 2014 to 2039, in the household projections is higher than in the population projections, from 2014 and 2039, due to more people living alone or in smaller households.

For some council areas it is particularly clear that differences in the 2012- and 2014-based population projections account for much of the differences between the 2012 and 2014-based household projections. For example, the number of households in Midlothian is projected to increase by 31 per cent in the 2014-based projection compared to an increase of 22 per cent in the 2012-based projections. Similarly there is also a large difference in the two sets of population projections for Midlothian, with the 2014-based projections showing a 26 per cent increase compared to a 18 per cent increase in the 2012-based projection.



**Figure 15: Projected percentage change in the number of households and population by council area; 2012- and 2014-based household and population projections<sup>8</sup>**



**Footnote**

8) This chart compares the percentage change from 2012 to 2037 in the 2012-based household and population projections with the percentage change from 2014 to 2039 in the 2014-based household and population projections.



## 4. Variant household projections

### 4.1 Introduction to the variant household projections

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 is based on the principal population projection produced by the National Records of Scotland (NRS), which uses assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration which are thought to be the 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 2039.

Two variant household projections are presented here. These are based upon variant population projections produced by NRS that use different assumptions regarding future migration. [Table 20](#) shows the total number of households projected for 2039, for each variant, by council area. [Table 21](#) shows the proportion of households in each household type in 2039, for each variant. These, and additional comparisons, are discussed below. Full results of each variant projection, by council area, are available on the [List of tables](#) page on the NRS website.

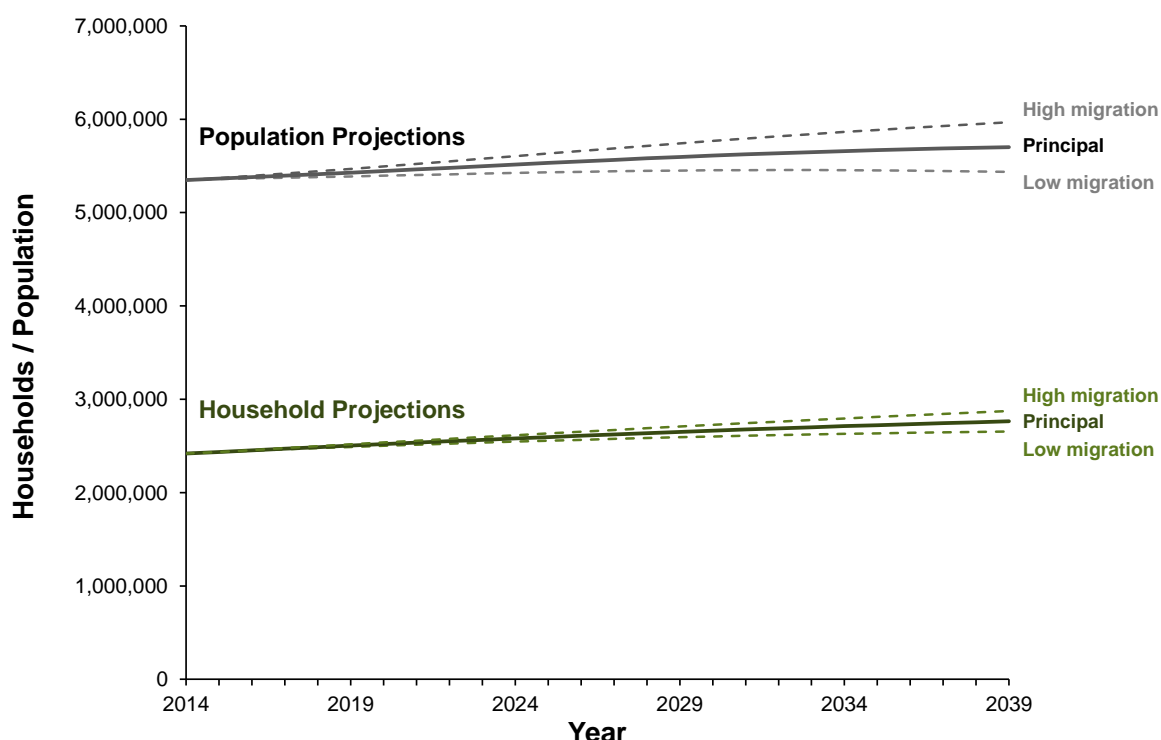
### 4.2 Variation in migration assumptions

The low and high migration variant population projections use the same assumptions about fertility and mortality as the principal population projection but assume varied levels of migration to and from Scotland. The migration assumptions, by council area, can be found in Annex A of the [‘2014-based population projections for Scottish Areas’](#) on the NRS website.

Migration variant household projections are calculated by replacing the principal population projection with a variant migration population projection, keeping all other inputs to the household projections (communal establishment rates, headship rates, survey data and household estimates) unchanged.

The principal household projection shows the number of households in Scotland increasing from 2.42 million households in 2014 to 2.76 million households in 2039. This compares to 2.65 million households for the low migration variant and 2.87 million households for the high migration variant in 2039. [Figure 16](#) illustrates this, along with the projected increase in population for the principal and variant projections. The percentage increase in households between 2014 and 2039 is 10 per cent for the low migration variant and 19 per cent for the high migration variant, compared to 14 per cent for the principal projection.

**Figure 16: Principal, low and high migration variants, 2014-based population and household projections for Scotland<sup>9</sup>**



The use of low or high migration population projections has little effect on the projected type of households that the population is living in. The proportions of all households in each household type, in both the low and high migration projections, differ from the principal projection by less than 0.4 percentage points (Table 21). In 2039, average household size in the low and high migration projections is 2.00 and 2.03 respectively, compared to 2.01 in the principal household projection. The differences are small as the assumptions about household formation are the same in each projection. The small differences in each variant household projection are due to differences in the age distribution of the underlying populations in each variant population projection, as different age groups tend to form different types of household.

However, there are differences in the age groups of the heads of household between the variant household projections. These are caused by different age distributions in the variant population projections, as the age groups of migrants are not necessarily typical of the overall population (migrants tend to be younger). However, the differences in the proportion of all households that are headed by each age group, compared to the principal population, are small (no more than one percentage point) for both variant household projections (Table 22). The largest difference in percentage of households headed by a particular age group between the principal and variant household projections is for the 30 to 44 age group. For this age group, the proportion of all households is one percentage point smaller than in the principal projection in the low migration variant and one percentage point larger in the high migration variant.

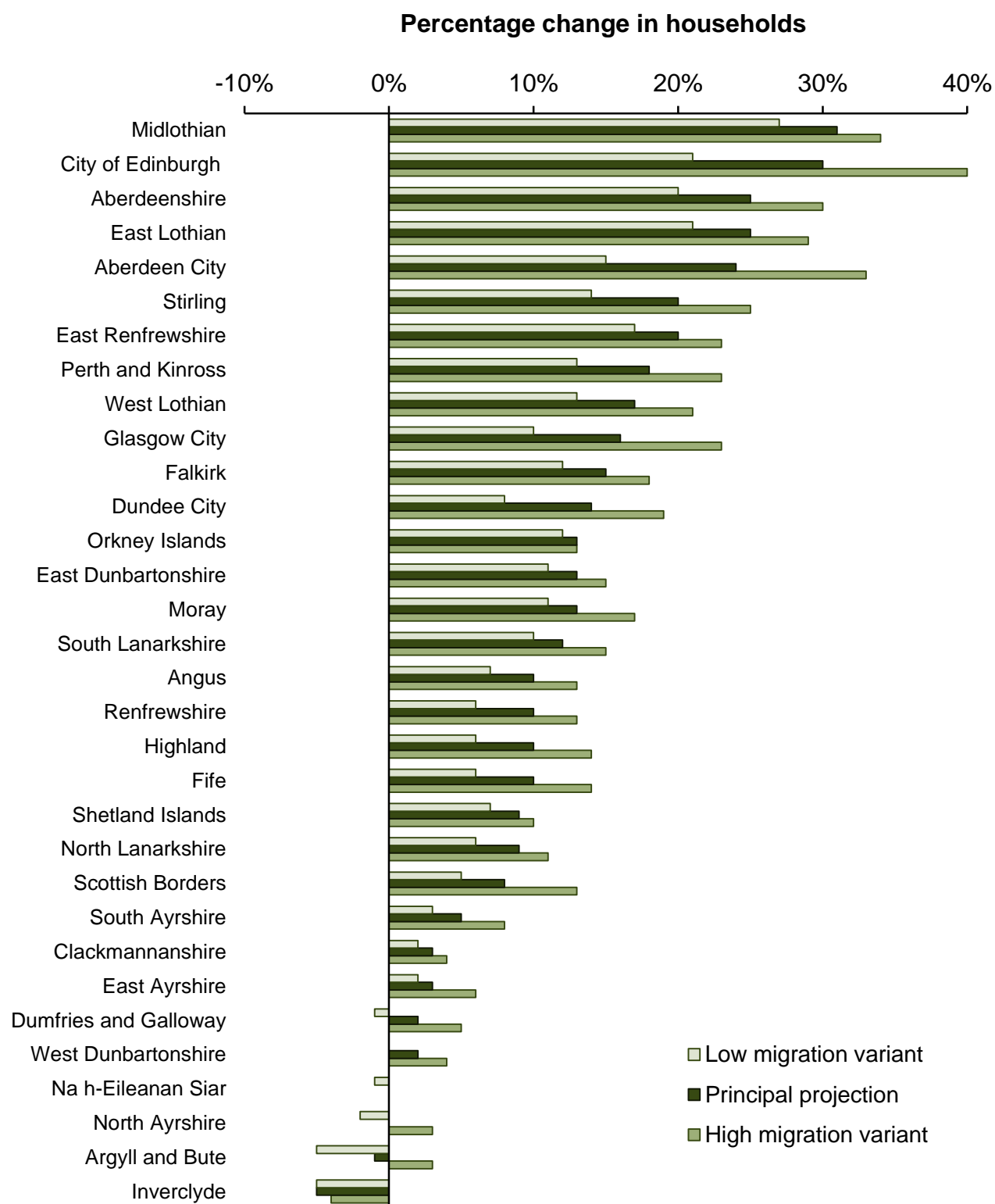
#### Footnote

9) An interactive figure of the 2014-based household projections showing the principal, low and high migration variants for each council area can be found within the [Household Projections for Scotland, 2014 based](#) on the National Records of Scotland website.

[Table 20](#) shows the projected number of households for each council area in the principal, low and high migration variants for 2039. The migration variants tend to have the biggest impact on the areas which have relatively high levels of in- and out-migration. The impacts are biggest for Aberdeen City, City of Edinburgh and Glasgow (differences of about seven per cent between each of the variants and the principal projection). The smallest impacts are on Inverclyde, Shetland Islands and Orkney Islands (differences of about one per cent or below from the principal projection).

[Figure 17](#) compares the percentage change in households from 2014 to 2039 under the principal, low and high migration variant projections for each council area.

**Figure 17: Projected percentage change in households, principal, low and high migration variant projections, by council area, 2014 to 2039**



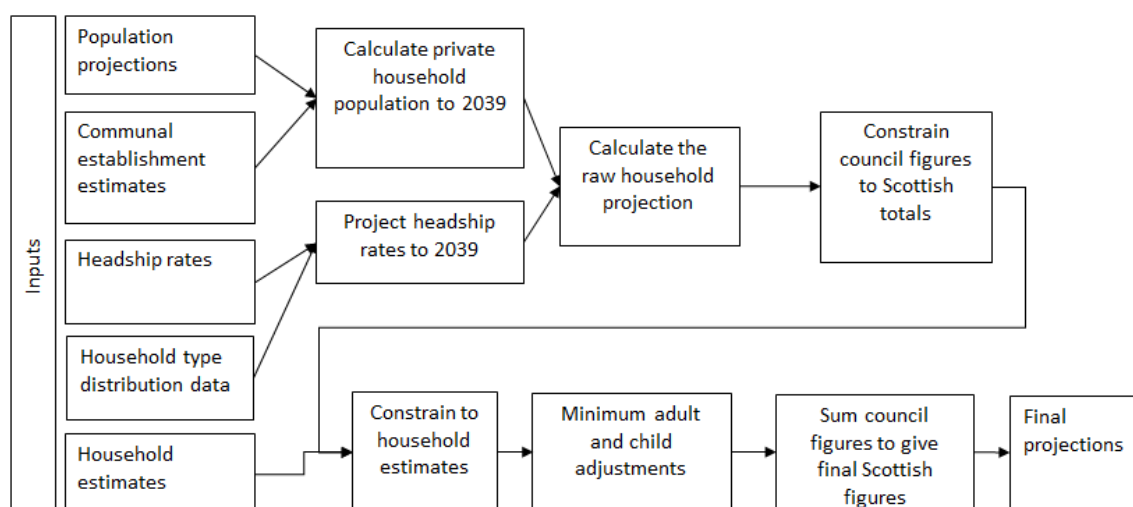
## 5. Sources and methods

### 5.1 Summary

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 Scotland's Census 1991, 2001 and 2011, for each household type, age group and council area. These figures are weighted using data from the 2014 Scottish Household Survey. This information is then applied to the private household population to produce the basic household projections.

The overall projections for Scotland are believed to be more accurate than those for individual council areas; therefore, the council area projections 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 2014 and 2015 are adjusted to match the [household estimates](#) (on the NRS website), and for 2016 onwards the projections are adjusted by the same proportions as 2015.

**Figure 18: Flow diagram of the method used to produce household projections**



## 5.2 Household types and age groups used in the household projections

Household projections are produced for each council area, broken down into seven household types, based on the number of adults and children living in the household, and sixteen age groups, as follows:

**Table A: Household types and age groups used in the household projections**

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

## 5.3 Data sources

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

- 2014-based population projections
- estimates of the proportion of the population in each age group that are resident in communal establishments in 2014
- headship rates from Scotland's Census 1991, 2001 and 2011
- estimates of the distribution of households across the seven household types in 2014 from Scottish Household Survey data
- 2014 and 2015 household estimates.

### Population projections

The first input into the household projections is the 2014-based population projections for Scotland. These are produced for Scotland by council area, sex and single year of age, using assumptions about births, deaths and migration.

For the [2014-based sub-national population projections](#), National Records of Scotland (NRS) made some changes to the methodology. In early 2015, NRS commissioned academics to review the population projections methodology and make recommendations on the changes. The primary recommendation was to

move from a single-region net migration assumption to a multi-region rates based approach. Analysis of the change in methodology can be found in the [user groups section](#) of the National Records of Scotland website. More information about the population projections, the change in methodology and the assumptions used to produce them, can be found in '[2014-based Population Projections for Scottish Areas](#)' 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**

Estimates of the proportion of the population living in communal establishments (this is communal establishment 'rates'), 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-2014 population estimates published by NRS and numbers of residents in communal establishments collated by NRS.

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.

Data is collected from a range of administrative data sources and surveys and refers to 2014, where possible. For some establishment types, however, no such source is available, or 2014 data is not available, and in these cases 2012 administrative data or 2011 Census data is used. [Table B](#) 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.

The communal establishment rates used for the 2014-based household projections can be found on the NRS website, in the [Source Data Tables](#).

**Table B: Communal establishment data sources**

Establishment type	Data source	Year of data
Adult care <sup>1</sup>	Care Inspectorate (List of registered establishments)	2014
	ISD <sup>2</sup> Care Home Census	2014
Children's care <sup>1</sup>	Care Inspectorate (List of registered establishments)	2014
	SG <sup>3</sup> Looked After Children Statistics	2014
Defence <sup>1</sup>	NRS <sup>4</sup> Armed Forces Data Collection	2014
	DASA <sup>5</sup> Regular Forces by Age and Sex	2012
	2011 Census	2011
Hospitals	ISD <sup>2</sup> SMR01 (General/Acute)	2014
	ISD <sup>2</sup> SMR04 (Mental Health)	2014
	ISD <sup>2</sup> Continuing Care Census (Other NHS)	2014
Hostels	2011 Census	2011
Hotels and boarding houses	2011 Census	2011
Prisons	SG <sup>3</sup> Prison Statistics	2014
Residential Schools	SG <sup>3</sup> Education Analytical Services	2014
	SG <sup>3</sup> Directorate for Learning	2014
Student Halls of Residence - Further Education	2011 Census	2011
Student Halls of Residence - Higher Education <sup>1</sup>	NRS Communal establishment address list	2011
	HESA <sup>6</sup>	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 Council area, as no comprehensive source was available.

2) ISD - Information Services Division of NHS Scotland

3) SG - Scottish Government

4) NRS - National Records of Scotland

5) DASA - Defence Analytical Services and Advice

6) HESA - Higher Education Statistics Agency

Further information on the communal establishment data collection and the uses of this data can be found in the methodology section of the 2014-based household projections for Scotland.

**Headship rates**

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

In the census, one member of each household is designated the 'head of household' (the first adult resident 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' in 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 council area. The number of people who head particular household types is the same as the number of households of this type.



## Household type distribution

For the second time, survey data has been included in the projection method and plays an important role in the projection of headship rates. For the 2014-based household projections this data comes from the 2014 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.

The distribution of households across the seven types of household used in the projections for 2014 can be found on the NRS website, in the '[Source Data Tables](#)'.

## Household estimates

Household estimates are published annually by NRS, and the household projections use the estimates from the latest two years (2014 and 2015). 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, 2015](#)' publication on the NRS website.

### 5.4 Methodology

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. The projected private household population for 2014 to 2039, for Scotland and each council area, can be found on the NRS website, in the '[Source Data Tables](#)'. Variant private household populations are also available in the same dataset, based on the high and low migration variant population projections.

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:

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

where	i	= the year, from 2014 to 2039
	$y_i$	= 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	= $(y_c - k)/(y_d - k)$
	$x_i$	= $(i - d)/(c - d)$
	c	= the most recent census year (2001 or 2011)
	d	= the furthest away census year (1991 or 2001)

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 2014 to 2039
	$y_i$	= 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

The weights are chosen so that the projection for 2014 has a distribution of households across the seven household types that is as close as possible to the distribution found in the adjusted 2014 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 2014-based projections the weights used were 80 per cent towards the headship rates using 2001 and 2011 Census data and 20 per cent towards projected headship rates using 1991 and 2001 Census data.

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.

The projected headship and non-headship rates from the 2014-based household projections can be found on the NRS website in the [‘Source Data Tables’](#).

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.

The final stages of the household projection methodology apply a series of adjustments to the household projections. The first adjustment is to control the council area projections to the all-Scotland projection, as the latter is thought to be more accurate. This ensures that the council area projections sum to the total for Scotland.

The next adjustment is for the total number of households within each council area in 2014 and 2015 to be controlled so that it is equal to the household estimates for these years. The household projections for 2016 onwards are then adjusted by the same proportions as in 2015, to preserve the trend in the household projections. This adjustment allows us to incorporate more recent information on household numbers than the 2011 Census.

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 (for example a minimum of three adults would live in a ‘three 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. For the 2014-based household projections, no minimum or adult or child adjustments were required for any council areas in any of the projections.

## 6. Definitions and limitations of the household projections

### 6.1 Definitions

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, this is 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 council 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 a private household, calculated by dividing the private household population by the number of households.

## 6.2 Limitations

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. Specifically, the assumptions do not take account of the recent referendum vote to leave the European Union. They are based on the population 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. Projections based on small groups of people or households tend to be less reliable than those based on larger groups.

The household projections also rely on projecting trends in household formation from Scotland's Census 1991, 2001 and 2011, and the 2014 Scottish Household Survey, to 2039. They show what is 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.

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- and 2014-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 use of information from three censuses should also mean that longer term trends are included.

This report focuses on the 'principal projection', that is the projection based on the assumptions that we think are most likely to occur, but it 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 are presented in [Section 4](#). They use the low and high migration variant population projections.

### Relationship to other projections

These projections apply a single methodology across all council 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 [statisticscustomerservices@nrscotland.gov.uk](mailto:statisticscustomerservices@nrscotland.gov.uk)

## 7. Related publications and websites

Other household related topics can be found within the following websites:

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

The NRS [household estimates](#) show annual estimates of the number of households and dwellings in Scotland.

We plan to publish household projections for Scotland's Strategic Development Plan (SDP) areas and National Parks later this year. They will be available from the '[Household Projections](#)' section of the NRS website.

The NRS population [estimates](#) and [projections](#) show annual estimates of the number of people in Scotland, and projections for future populations.

### **Scotland's census**

Results and information about the 2011 Census are available from the [Scotland's Census](#) website. This includes '[Household composition for specific groups of people in Scotland](#)', an analytical report published in August 2015 which looks at household composition data from the 2011 Census and compares it to the 2001 Census.

### **Scottish Government statistics**

The Scottish Government produces a range of statistics on housing in Scotland, including the number of new homes built each year and numbers of conversions and demolitions. These statistics are available from the [Housing Statistics for Scotland website](#), and include an annual summary of the key trends in housing.

Scottish Government [Planning Statistics](#), which include data on vacant and derelict land, can also be found on the Scottish Government website.

Up-to-date information about the characteristics, attitudes and behaviour of Scottish households and individuals on a range of issues can be found on the [Scottish Household Survey](#) section of the Scottish Government website.

Up-to-date information on the State of the Economy and a Monthly Economic Brief for Scotland can be found in the [Economy](#) section of the Scottish Government website.

### **Centre for Housing Market Analysis**

The Centre for Housing Market Analysis (CHMA) is part of the Scottish Government's Communities Analysis Division. It provides support to councils and others to aid the strategic planning of housing in Scotland.

The CHMA's monthly 'Scottish Housing Market Review' collates a range of statistics on house prices, housing market activity, cost and availability of finance and repossessions. More information, including the bulletins themselves, can be found on the [CHMA](#) website.

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

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](#)
- Wales: [Welsh Government](#)
- Northern Ireland: [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency](#)

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 any changes made to methods since then. However it provides a useful starting point in understanding the methods used by each country.

### **Scottish Government statistics user and provider consultation network (ScotStat)**

You can register with the Scottish Government's [ScotStat](#) website to receive notification of forthcoming household estimates and projections publications. By registering you will also receive other updates relating to these statistics, including notifications of user consultations. You can also choose to receive notifications relating to other areas of Scottish Official statistics.

## 8. Tables

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.

Most of the tables included in this publication show summary figures for every five years of the projection period. Full versions of these tables, containing figures for each year, are available from the [NRS website](#), along with detailed tables showing each household type and age group, each year, for each council area.



**Table 1: Overall projections for Scotland, 2014 to 2039**

	Year						Average Annual Change <sup>3</sup>			Overall Change	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039	2014-2024	2024-2039	2014-2039	2014-2039	2014-2039
<b>Household Projection</b>	2,418,336	2,503,212	2,580,490	2,650,280	2,711,938	2,763,773	16,215	12,219	13,817	345,437	14%
<b>Population Projection<sup>1</sup></b>	5,347,600	5,427,982	5,514,402	5,595,826	5,658,708	5,701,476	16,680	12,472	14,155	353,876	7%
<b>Average Household Size<sup>2</sup></b>	2.17	2.13	2.09	2.07	2.04	2.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.15	-7%

**Footnotes**

1) This is the 2014-based principal population projection for Scotland, published on the NRS website.

2) The average household size is calculated by dividing the private household population (population minus people living in communal establishments) by the total number of households for each year. The private household population is available in Table D of the "Source Data Tables" published with the 2014-based household projections.

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

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table 2: Household projections for Scotland, by type of household, 2014 to 2039**

Household size	Household type	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Overall change 2014 - 2039	
		2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039			
One person households	1 adult male	405,449	444,909	483,348	520,034	554,359	586,287	7,234	180,838	45%
	1 adult female	463,435	484,092	504,828	523,525	539,863	555,476	3,682	92,041	20%
Two person households	2 adults	747,340	786,838	819,588	844,165	862,265	874,001	5,066	126,661	17%
	1 adult, 1 child	90,391	94,556	98,500	103,994	109,661	114,083	948	23,692	26%
3+ person households	1 adult, 2+ children	65,660	68,196	71,083	73,600	75,588	76,683	441	11,023	17%
	2+ adult 1+ children	441,424	424,982	413,226	405,413	398,270	389,058	-2,095	-52,366	-12%
	3+ person all adult	204,636	199,638	189,916	179,549	171,932	168,184	-1,458	-36,452	-18%
<b>All households</b>		<b>2,418,336</b>	<b>2,503,212</b>	<b>2,580,490</b>	<b>2,650,280</b>	<b>2,711,938</b>	<b>2,763,773</b>	<b>13,817</b>	<b>345,437</b>	<b>14%</b>

**Percentage of all households by household type**

Household size	Household type	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
One person households	1 adult male	17%	18%	19%	20%	20%	21%
	1 adult female	19%	19%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Two person households	2 adults	31%	31%	32%	32%	32%	32%
	1 adult, 1 child	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
3+ person households	1 adult, 2+ children	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
	2+ adult 1+ children	18%	17%	16%	15%	15%	14%
	3+ person all adult	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%
<b>All households</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection).

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 3: Household projections for Scotland, by age of head of household, 2014 to 2039**

Age of head of household	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Overall change	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039		2014 - 2039	
16-19	17,700	16,905	19,165	21,300	21,576	23,432	229	5,731	32%
20-24	98,484	93,227	85,739	93,448	98,042	96,759	-69	-1,725	-2%
25-29	165,028	173,606	162,009	146,915	156,754	161,257	-151	-3,771	-2%
30-34	189,078	199,122	211,266	198,271	180,851	193,498	177	4,420	2%
35-39	183,034	203,833	216,264	230,854	218,013	200,100	683	17,066	9%
40-44	216,212	192,229	214,982	228,881	245,084	232,140	637	15,929	7%
45-49	244,306	221,554	196,934	220,256	234,492	251,095	272	6,790	3%
50-54	241,656	246,985	224,012	199,008	222,485	236,710	-198	-4,947	-2%
55-59	215,171	240,829	245,508	221,958	196,499	218,960	152	3,789	2%
60-64	192,969	210,601	234,173	236,865	212,373	186,407	-263	-6,563	-3%
65-69	192,240	186,442	202,342	223,257	223,892	198,942	268	6,702	3%
70-74	151,274	180,103	174,793	189,506	208,524	208,365	2,284	57,091	38%
75-79	131,488	137,200	166,568	164,002	180,186	200,280	2,752	68,792	52%
80-84	98,686	107,368	116,104	145,044	146,063	164,020	2,613	65,334	66%
85-89	55,531	63,532	73,317	82,714	107,082	110,714	2,207	55,183	99%
90+	25,479	29,674	37,310	48,000	60,022	81,094	2,225	55,615	218%
<b>All households</b>	<b>2,418,336</b>	<b>2,503,212</b>	<b>2,580,490</b>	<b>2,650,280</b>	<b>2,711,938</b>	<b>2,763,773</b>	<b>13,817</b>	<b>345,437</b>	<b>14%</b>

Age of head of household	Year					
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
16-19	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
20-24	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
25-29	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%
30-34	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%
35-39	8%	8%	8%	9%	8%	7%
40-44	9%	8%	8%	9%	9%	8%
45-49	10%	9%	8%	8%	9%	9%
50-54	10%	10%	9%	8%	8%	9%
55-59	9%	10%	10%	8%	7%	8%
60-64	8%	8%	9%	9%	8%	7%
65-69	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	7%
70-74	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%
75-79	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%	7%
80-84	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%
85-89	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
90+	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%
<b>All households</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection).

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 4: Projected number of households in Scotland, by household type and age of head of household, 2014 to 2039**

Household type	Age group	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Overall change	
		2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039		2014 - 2039	
<b>1 adult: male</b>	16-19	3,547	3,623	4,332	5,031	5,285	5,920	95	2,373	67%
	20-24	15,044	14,086	12,799	13,779	14,279	13,918	-45	-1,126	-7%
	25-29	31,248	33,247	31,326	28,637	30,763	31,825	23	577	2%
	30-34	34,846	37,983	41,578	40,131	37,538	41,082	249	6,236	18%
	35-39	33,067	39,709	45,028	50,967	50,694	48,724	626	15,657	47%
	40-44	36,895	35,428	42,364	47,809	53,880	53,393	660	16,498	45%
	45-49	41,091	40,249	38,227	45,267	50,643	56,630	622	15,539	38%
	50-54	40,100	44,203	42,811	40,266	47,325	52,617	501	12,517	31%
	55-59	35,613	43,119	47,122	45,302	42,357	49,566	558	13,953	39%
	60-64	31,302	36,974	44,192	47,748	45,481	42,208	436	10,905	35%
	65-69	29,455	30,675	35,572	41,747	44,346	41,577	485	12,122	41%
	70-74	22,491	28,007	28,348	31,965	36,491	37,741	610	15,250	68%
	75-79	19,875	21,254	26,391	26,526	29,697	33,583	548	13,708	69%
	80-84	15,993	18,156	20,430	26,494	27,633	32,071	643	16,078	101%
	85-89	10,187	12,366	15,065	17,866	24,222	26,138	638	15,951	157%
	90+	4,695	5,834	7,762	10,497	13,723	19,295	584	14,600	311%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>405,449</b>	<b>444,909</b>	<b>483,348</b>	<b>520,034</b>	<b>554,359</b>	<b>586,287</b>	<b>7,234</b>	<b>180,838</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>1 adult: female</b>	16-19	4,120	3,951	4,490	4,997	5,065	5,501	55	1,381	34%
	20-24	13,090	11,825	10,406	10,887	10,999	10,485	-104	-2,605	-20%
	25-29	22,433	23,244	21,408	19,188	20,267	20,669	-71	-1,764	-8%
	30-34	21,857	23,898	26,250	25,419	23,852	26,184	173	4,327	20%
	35-39	18,325	22,116	25,199	28,649	28,614	27,609	371	9,285	51%
	40-44	20,429	19,282	22,745	25,388	28,356	27,893	299	7,465	37%
	45-49	26,532	25,111	23,177	26,793	29,368	32,270	230	5,739	22%
	50-54	33,376	35,566	33,479	30,737	35,385	38,643	211	5,267	16%
	55-59	35,799	40,994	42,678	39,325	35,421	40,096	172	4,297	12%
	60-64	36,740	39,212	42,638	42,165	36,950	31,690	-202	-5,050	-14%
	65-69	44,730	41,066	42,156	43,955	41,619	34,884	-394	-9,845	-22%
	70-74	44,301	49,211	44,490	44,861	45,847	42,496	-72	-1,806	-4%
	75-79	48,949	48,090	54,891	50,740	52,271	54,418	219	5,468	11%
	80-84	45,994	47,907	49,552	59,156	56,882	60,949	598	14,955	33%
	85-89	30,493	33,814	37,813	41,331	51,839	51,924	857	21,430	70%
	90+	16,267	18,805	23,458	29,935	37,130	49,765	1,340	33,498	206%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>463,435</b>	<b>484,092</b>	<b>504,828</b>	<b>523,525</b>	<b>539,863</b>	<b>555,476</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>92,041</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>1 adult, 1+ children</b>	16-19	2,796	2,565	2,803	3,014	2,963	3,133	13	336	12%
	20-24	16,112	15,281	14,047	15,296	16,030	15,798	-13	-314	-2%
	25-29	24,078	25,323	23,564	21,291	22,621	23,161	-37	-917	-4%
	30-34	27,853	29,202	30,792	28,707	26,006	27,629	-9	-225	-1%
	35-39	26,501	30,287	32,873	35,816	34,453	32,152	226	5,651	21%
	40-44	26,706	25,630	30,631	34,575	38,992	38,681	479	11,976	45%
	45-49	18,699	18,991	18,571	22,537	25,748	29,325	425	10,626	57%
	50-54	8,224	9,561	9,664	9,418	11,407	13,016	192	4,792	58%
	55-59	2,580	3,202	3,572	3,497	3,323	3,945	55	1,365	53%
	60+	2,503	2,710	3,067	3,443	3,707	3,926	57	1,424	57%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>156,051</b>	<b>162,751</b>	<b>169,584</b>	<b>177,594</b>	<b>185,249</b>	<b>190,766</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>34,715</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>2 adults</b>	16-19	4,015	3,926	4,539	5,127	5,265	5,783	71	1,769	44%
	20-24	31,256	30,757	29,288	32,921	35,499	35,904	186	4,648	15%
	25-29	50,855	54,722	52,173	48,241	52,394	54,782	157	3,927	8%
	30-34	41,310	45,637	50,597	49,407	46,710	51,627	413	10,317	25%
	35-39	25,025	28,515	30,901	33,624	32,310	30,123	204	5,097	20%
	40-44	28,369	25,218	28,176	29,947	31,995	30,225	74	1,856	7%
	45-49	42,763	36,848	31,094	33,000	33,330	33,859	-356	-8,904	-21%
	50-54	66,831	63,887	54,231	45,135	47,323	47,279	-782	-19,552	-29%
	55-59	85,216	91,107	88,717	76,641	64,865	69,130	-643	-16,085	-19%
	60-64	94,675	102,326	112,624	112,735	100,012	86,850	-313	-7,825	-8%
	65-69	98,425	96,463	105,662	117,539	118,716	106,145	309	7,720	8%
	70-74	73,325	90,017	89,872	100,018	112,736	115,166	1,674	41,841	57%
	75-79	55,397	60,339	76,241	77,914	88,623	101,733	1,853	46,337	84%
	80-84	32,733	37,099	41,672	53,940	56,151	65,040	1,292	32,308	99%
	85-89	13,324	15,698	18,620	21,552	28,582	30,227	676	16,904	127%
	90+	3,822	4,280	5,181	6,425	7,755	10,127	252	6,306	165%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>747,340</b>	<b>786,838</b>	<b>819,588</b>	<b>844,165</b>	<b>862,265</b>	<b>874,001</b>	<b>5,066</b>	<b>126,661</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>2+ adults, 1+ children</b>	16-19	1,020	853	849	832	746	719	-12	-302	-30%
	20-24	10,171	9,218	8,124	8,507	8,598	8,191	-79	-1,981	-19%
	25-29	30,571	30,613	27,218	23,568	24,056	23,715	-274	-6,856	-22%
	30-34	60,283	59,072	58,257	50,815	43,082	42,849	-697	-17,433	-29%
	35-39	77,578	80,623	79,754	79,349	69,826	59,713	-715	-17,865	-23%
	40-44	95,085	80,188	85,003	85,761	87,016	78,098	-679	-16,987	-18%
	45-49	88,015	79,202	69,762	77,241	81,352	86,131	-75	-1,883	-2%
	50-54	47,950	51,033	47,967	43,975	50,549	55,121	287	7,171	15%
	55-59	17,377	20,138	21,196	19,733	17,949	20,507	125	3,130	18%
	60+	13,373	14,041	15,096	15,630	15,097	14,014	26	641	5%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>441,424</b>	<b>424,982</b>	<b>413,226</b>	<b>405,413</b>	<b>398,270</b>	<b>389,058</b>	<b>-2,095</b>	<b>-52,366</b>	<b>-12%</b>
<b>3+ adults</b>	16-19	2,202	1,987	2,152	2,300	2,253	2,377	7	174	8%
	20-24	12,810	12,059	11,076	12,058	12,639	12,463	-14	-347	-3%
	25-29	5,843	6,457	6,322	5,990	6,654	7,105	50	1,262	22%
	30-34	2,929	3,331	3,793	3,793	3,663	4,127	48	1,198	41%
	35-39	2,538	2,584	2,508	2,449	2,117	1,779	-30	-759	-30%
	40-44	8,728	6,484	6,062	5,401	4,845	3,850	-195	-4,878	-56%
	45-49	27,206	21,152	16,103	15,418	14,051	12,880	-573	-14,326	-53%
	50-54	45,175	42,735	35,860	29,478	30,496	30,034	-606	-15,141	-34%
	55-59	38,586	42,271	42,224	37,459	32,584	35,716	-115	-2,871	-7%
	60-64	23,062	24,318	26,154	25,621	22,276	18,982	-163	-4,080	-18%
	65-69	15,471	14,260	14,691	15,375	14,613	12,298	-127	-3,173	-21%
	70-74	9,045	10,409	9,743	10,167	10,748	10,301	50	1,256	14%
	75-79	6,004	6,214	7,467	7,264	7,872	8,618	105	2,613	44%
	80-84	3,347	3,579	3,797	4,650	4,585	5,036	68	1,689	50%
	85-89	1,266	1,361	1,476	1,566	1,908	1,857	24	592	47%
	90+	424	437	489	561	629	763	14	339	80%
	<b>All ages</b>	<b>204,636</b>	<b>199,638</b>	<b>189,916</b>	<b>179,549</b>	<b>171,932</b>	<b>168,184</b>	<b>-1,458</b>	<b>-36,452</b>	<b>-18%</b>
<b>All households</b>	<b>All ages</b>	<b>2,418,336</b>	<b>2,503,212</b>	<b>2,580,490</b>	<b>2,650,280</b>	<b>2,711,938</b>	<b>2,763,773</b>	<b>13,817</b>	<b>345,437</b>	<b>14%</b>

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection).

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 5: Projected percentage of people living alone, by gender and age group, 2014 to 2039**

Age group	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
<b>Males</b>						
16-19	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%
20-24	8%	8%	8%	8%	9%	9%
25-29	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
30-34	21%	21%	22%	23%	23%	24%
35-39	21%	24%	25%	27%	28%	30%
40-44	21%	23%	25%	27%	29%	30%
45-49	21%	23%	25%	27%	29%	30%
50-54	21%	23%	25%	27%	29%	30%
55-59	21%	23%	25%	27%	28%	30%
60-64	20%	22%	24%	26%	27%	29%
65-69	20%	21%	22%	24%	25%	26%
70-74	21%	21%	22%	22%	22%	23%
75-79	24%	24%	23%	23%	23%	23%
80-84	30%	30%	30%	29%	30%	30%
85-89	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	39%
90+	43%	42%	41%	40%	40%	40%
<b>All ages</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Females</b>						
16-19	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%
20-24	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
25-29	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
30-34	12%	13%	14%	15%	15%	16%
35-39	11%	12%	14%	15%	16%	17%
40-44	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%
45-49	13%	14%	14%	15%	16%	17%
50-54	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%
55-59	20%	20%	21%	22%	22%	23%
60-64	23%	22%	22%	21%	21%	20%
65-69	28%	27%	25%	23%	21%	20%
70-74	36%	34%	31%	28%	26%	23%
75-79	47%	44%	42%	39%	36%	33%
80-84	58%	57%	55%	54%	52%	49%
85-89	63%	64%	64%	64%	64%	63%
90+	57%	61%	64%	68%	71%	73%
<b>All ages</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Total</b>						
16-19	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%
20-24	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
25-29	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
30-34	16%	17%	18%	19%	19%	20%
35-39	16%	18%	19%	21%	22%	24%
40-44	16%	17%	19%	20%	22%	23%
45-49	17%	18%	20%	21%	22%	23%
50-54	18%	20%	21%	23%	24%	25%
55-59	20%	21%	23%	24%	25%	26%
60-64	22%	22%	23%	23%	24%	24%
65-69	24%	24%	24%	23%	23%	23%
70-74	29%	28%	26%	25%	24%	23%
75-79	37%	35%	33%	32%	30%	28%
80-84	47%	45%	44%	43%	42%	40%
85-89	54%	54%	54%	53%	53%	52%
90+	53%	55%	56%	58%	59%	60%
<b>All ages</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>24%</b>

**Footnote**

1) 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: Household projections for Scotland, by council area, 2014 to 2039, all households**

Council area	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Overall change	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039		2014-2039	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,418,336</b>	<b>2,503,212</b>	<b>2,580,490</b>	<b>2,650,280</b>	<b>2,711,938</b>	<b>2,763,773</b>	<b>13,818</b>	<b>345,437</b>	<b>14%</b>
Aberdeen City	105,287	109,846	114,880	119,987	125,327	130,370	1,003	25,083	24%
Aberdeenshire	108,381	114,391	120,276	125,814	130,761	135,092	1,069	26,711	25%
Angus	52,692	54,237	55,493	56,558	57,322	57,829	206	5,137	10%
Argyll and Bute	40,857	41,144	41,248	41,104	40,747	40,318	-22	-539	-1%
City of Edinburgh	229,792	243,701	258,424	273,091	287,191	299,856	2,803	70,064	30%
Clackmannanshire	23,217	23,687	24,006	24,091	24,061	23,972	30	755	3%
Dumfries and Galloway	68,818	69,536	70,073	70,324	70,228	70,149	53	1,331	2%
Dundee City	69,610	71,157	72,863	74,732	76,941	79,010	376	9,400	14%
East Ayrshire	54,401	55,361	56,047	56,398	56,473	56,296	76	1,895	3%
East Dunbartonshire	44,504	46,017	47,210	48,319	49,398	50,242	230	5,738	13%
East Lothian	43,981	46,308	48,669	50,971	53,064	55,018	442	11,037	25%
East Renfrewshire	38,048	39,483	41,028	42,650	44,241	45,657	304	7,609	20%
Falkirk	69,693	72,472	74,851	76,963	78,866	80,334	426	10,641	15%
Fife	163,958	168,180	172,184	175,756	178,643	180,896	678	16,938	10%
Glasgow City	288,137	299,482	308,435	317,199	326,302	334,554	1,857	46,417	16%
Highland	105,711	109,210	111,888	114,104	115,503	116,438	429	10,727	10%
Inverclyde	37,384	37,387	37,164	36,742	36,211	35,513	-75	-1,871	-5%
Midlothian	36,602	38,911	41,211	43,521	45,790	47,856	450	11,254	31%
Moray	41,288	42,840	44,114	45,223	46,070	46,832	222	5,544	13%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	12,920	13,071	13,186	13,207	13,086	12,872	-2	-48	0%
North Ayrshire	62,802	63,732	64,009	63,964	63,602	63,051	10	249	0%
North Lanarkshire	148,610	152,590	156,198	158,991	160,921	162,063	538	13,453	9%
Orkney Islands	10,042	10,447	10,777	11,017	11,164	11,326	51	1,284	13%
Perth and Kinross	66,035	68,809	71,575	74,020	75,986	77,794	470	11,759	18%
Renfrewshire	82,385	85,068	86,930	88,369	89,627	90,591	328	8,206	10%
Scottish Borders	53,157	54,320	55,595	56,525	57,193	57,618	178	4,461	8%
Shetland Islands	10,166	10,475	10,746	10,944	11,043	11,066	36	900	9%
South Ayrshire	51,874	52,791	53,642	54,249	54,525	54,573	108	2,699	5%
South Lanarkshire	142,286	147,022	151,340	154,883	157,695	159,999	709	17,713	12%
Stirling	38,310	40,157	41,862	43,364	44,625	45,785	299	7,475	20%
West Dunbartonshire	42,353	42,972	43,317	43,485	43,556	43,368	41	1,015	2%
West Lothian	75,035	78,406	81,250	83,714	85,777	87,436	496	12,401	17%

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection).

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 7: Average household size, by council area, 2014 to 2039**

Council area	Year						Overall change 2014-2039	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039		
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	<b>-7%</b>
Aberdeen City	2.09	2.08	2.06	2.04	2.01	1.98	-0.11	-5%
Aberdeenshire	2.38	2.35	2.33	2.31	2.30	2.28	-0.10	-4%
Angus	2.18	2.13	2.10	2.08	2.06	2.04	-0.14	-6%
Argyll and Bute	2.06	2.00	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.91	-0.15	-7%
City of Edinburgh	2.07	2.06	2.02	1.98	1.95	1.92	-0.15	-7%
Clackmannanshire	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.05	2.03	2.01	-0.14	-7%
Dumfries and Galloway	2.15	2.10	2.07	2.04	2.02	2.00	-0.15	-7%
Dundee City	2.05	2.02	2.00	1.97	1.94	1.91	-0.14	-7%
East Ayrshire	2.22	2.17	2.13	2.11	2.08	2.05	-0.17	-8%
East Dunbartonshire	2.36	2.30	2.27	2.25	2.22	2.20	-0.16	-7%
East Lothian	2.28	2.24	2.21	2.19	2.17	2.14	-0.14	-6%
East Renfrewshire	2.42	2.38	2.36	2.33	2.30	2.27	-0.15	-6%
Falkirk	2.24	2.20	2.17	2.14	2.12	2.10	-0.15	-6%
Fife	2.19	2.16	2.14	2.12	2.10	2.08	-0.11	-5%
Glasgow City	2.03	1.98	1.95	1.92	1.89	1.86	-0.16	-8%
Highland	2.17	2.12	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.02	-0.15	-7%
Inverclyde	2.11	2.05	2.02	1.99	1.96	1.94	-0.17	-8%
Midlothian	2.33	2.30	2.28	2.27	2.24	2.23	-0.10	-4%
Moray	2.24	2.17	2.13	2.10	2.07	2.04	-0.19	-9%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	2.08	2.00	1.93	1.87	1.83	1.79	-0.29	-14%
North Ayrshire	2.15	2.09	2.05	2.02	1.99	1.97	-0.18	-9%
North Lanarkshire	2.26	2.20	2.15	2.11	2.08	2.05	-0.20	-9%
Orkney Islands	2.12	2.05	2.01	1.97	1.95	1.92	-0.20	-10%
Perth and Kinross	2.19	2.16	2.13	2.11	2.09	2.07	-0.12	-5%
Renfrewshire	2.09	2.02	1.99	1.96	1.93	1.90	-0.19	-9%
Scottish Borders	2.12	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.02	2.00	-0.12	-6%
Shetland Islands	2.26	2.20	2.15	2.11	2.08	2.06	-0.21	-9%
South Ayrshire	2.14	2.10	2.06	2.03	2.00	1.98	-0.16	-8%
South Lanarkshire	2.19	2.14	2.10	2.07	2.04	2.01	-0.19	-8%
Stirling	2.27	2.22	2.17	2.15	2.13	2.10	-0.17	-7%
West Dunbartonshire	2.10	2.04	2.00	1.97	1.94	1.91	-0.20	-9%
West Lothian	2.34	2.29	2.25	2.22	2.19	2.17	-0.17	-7%

**Note**

1) The average household size is calculated by dividing the private household population by the total number of households for each year. The private household population is available in Table D of the "Source Data Tables" published with the 2014-based household projections.

**Table 8: Projected percentage of households of each type, by council area, 2014 and 2039**

Council area	2014						2039					
	1 adult	1 adult, 1+ children	2 adults	2+ adults, 1+ children	3+ adults	Total	1 adult	1 adult, 1+ children	2 adults	2+ adults, 1+ children	3+ adults	Total
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Aberdeen City	39%	4%	32%	17%	8%	100%	42%	4%	33%	15%	5%	100%
Aberdeenshire	27%	4%	35%	25%	9%	100%	31%	5%	36%	21%	7%	100%
Angus	33%	6%	34%	19%	8%	100%	37%	6%	35%	16%	6%	100%
Argyll and Bute	37%	5%	35%	16%	7%	100%	43%	6%	36%	11%	5%	100%
City of Edinburgh	40%	5%	30%	16%	9%	100%	45%	5%	30%	13%	7%	100%
Clackmannanshire	34%	7%	32%	19%	8%	100%	39%	8%	36%	12%	6%	100%
Dumfries and Galloway	34%	5%	35%	18%	8%	100%	40%	6%	35%	14%	5%	100%
Dundee City	41%	8%	28%	15%	8%	100%	46%	8%	28%	12%	6%	100%
East Ayrshire	33%	7%	32%	20%	9%	100%	39%	8%	33%	13%	6%	100%
East Dunbartonshire	30%	5%	31%	22%	12%	100%	37%	7%	30%	17%	9%	100%
East Lothian	32%	6%	32%	22%	8%	100%	36%	7%	32%	19%	6%	100%
East Renfrewshire	31%	6%	29%	25%	10%	100%	39%	8%	26%	20%	7%	100%
Falkirk	33%	7%	32%	20%	8%	100%	37%	7%	35%	15%	5%	100%
Fife	33%	7%	33%	19%	8%	100%	38%	8%	35%	14%	6%	100%
Glasgow City	44%	8%	25%	14%	8%	100%	50%	7%	26%	10%	7%	100%
Highland	33%	6%	34%	19%	8%	100%	37%	7%	36%	14%	6%	100%
Inverclyde	40%	8%	26%	16%	9%	100%	49%	8%	25%	11%	7%	100%
Midlothian	28%	7%	33%	22%	10%	100%	32%	8%	34%	20%	7%	100%
Moray	31%	5%	35%	21%	8%	100%	36%	7%	36%	15%	5%	100%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	39%	5%	30%	17%	9%	100%	47%	5%	32%	10%	5%	100%
North Ayrshire	36%	8%	31%	17%	8%	100%	43%	8%	31%	12%	5%	100%
North Lanarkshire	34%	8%	28%	20%	10%	100%	40%	9%	30%	14%	6%	100%
Orkney Islands	36%	4%	35%	18%	7%	100%	42%	6%	34%	13%	6%	100%
Perth and Kinross	33%	5%	35%	19%	7%	100%	37%	6%	36%	16%	5%	100%
Renfrewshire	40%	7%	27%	17%	8%	100%	49%	8%	25%	12%	6%	100%
Scottish Borders	35%	5%	36%	18%	6%	100%	40%	6%	36%	14%	4%	100%
Shetland Islands	34%	5%	33%	21%	8%	100%	38%	5%	35%	16%	6%	100%
South Ayrshire	35%	6%	33%	17%	8%	100%	41%	7%	34%	13%	5%	100%
South Lanarkshire	35%	7%	30%	19%	9%	100%	42%	8%	31%	13%	6%	100%
Stirling	31%	5%	33%	20%	10%	100%	36%	6%	34%	17%	7%	100%
West Dunbartonshire	40%	9%	26%	17%	9%	100%	48%	9%	27%	11%	6%	100%
West Lothian	30%	8%	30%	22%	9%	100%	36%	10%	31%	17%	7%	100%



**Table 9: Household projections for Scotland, by council area, 2014 to 2039, households with one adult and no children**

Council area	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Overall change	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039		2014-2039	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>868,884</b>	<b>929,002</b>	<b>988,176</b>	<b>1,043,559</b>	<b>1,094,222</b>	<b>1,141,763</b>	<b>10,915</b>	<b>272,879</b>	<b>31%</b>
Aberdeen City	41,236	43,712	46,521	49,408	52,331	55,385	566	14,149	34%
Aberdeenshire	29,671	32,129	34,742	37,397	39,788	42,086	497	12,415	42%
Angus	17,581	18,529	19,403	20,233	20,968	21,612	161	4,031	23%
Argyll and Bute	15,050	15,780	16,368	16,777	17,006	17,200	86	2,151	14%
City of Edinburgh	91,663	99,503	108,480	117,695	126,419	134,663	1,720	43,000	47%
Clackmannanshire	7,833	8,297	8,699	8,970	9,150	9,242	56	1,409	18%
Dumfries and Galloway	23,182	24,331	25,400	26,319	27,034	27,786	184	4,604	20%
Dundee City	28,720	30,091	31,552	32,990	34,618	36,213	300	7,493	26%
East Ayrshire	17,908	19,036	20,046	20,860	21,529	22,120	168	4,212	24%
East Dunbartonshire	13,260	14,442	15,467	16,444	17,504	18,509	210	5,249	40%
East Lothian	13,968	15,196	16,442	17,632	18,721	19,898	237	5,929	42%
East Renfrewshire	11,936	13,070	14,242	15,452	16,703	17,936	240	6,000	50%
Falkirk	23,106	24,716	26,255	27,586	28,885	30,014	276	6,907	30%
Fife	54,393	57,445	60,514	63,324	65,703	67,926	541	13,533	25%
Glasgow City	127,878	136,099	144,078	152,032	159,648	166,522	1,546	38,644	30%
Highland	35,027	37,083	38,894	40,575	41,951	43,259	329	8,232	24%
Inverclyde	15,000	15,696	16,237	16,673	17,002	17,251	90	2,251	15%
Midlothian	10,429	11,363	12,371	13,388	14,324	15,215	191	4,786	46%
Moray	12,894	13,818	14,679	15,471	16,147	16,832	158	3,938	31%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	4,991	5,296	5,582	5,803	5,945	6,035	42	1,044	21%
North Ayrshire	22,698	24,130	25,258	26,119	26,752	27,337	186	4,639	20%
North Lanarkshire	50,115	53,876	57,482	60,622	63,276	65,533	617	15,417	31%
Orkney Islands	3,592	3,886	4,164	4,388	4,578	4,727	45	1,136	32%
Perth and Kinross	22,059	23,422	24,880	26,218	27,333	28,496	257	6,437	29%
Renfrewshire	32,997	35,896	38,332	40,407	42,472	44,305	452	11,309	34%
Scottish Borders	18,751	19,805	20,902	21,760	22,471	23,095	174	4,344	23%
Shetland Islands	3,410	3,608	3,812	3,990	4,105	4,187	31	777	23%
South Ayrshire	18,205	19,230	20,236	21,107	21,796	22,399	168	4,195	23%
South Lanarkshire	49,783	53,987	57,915	61,426	64,579	67,751	719	17,968	36%
Stirling	12,062	12,999	13,921	14,736	15,489	16,271	168	4,209	35%
West Dunbartonshire	16,853	17,910	18,805	19,589	20,278	20,822	159	3,969	24%
West Lothian	22,631	24,621	26,499	28,165	29,714	31,133	340	8,502	38%

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection).

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 10: Household projections for Scotland, by council area, 2014 to 2039, households with two adults and no children**

Council area	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Overall change	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039		2014-2039	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>747,340</b>	<b>786,838</b>	<b>819,588</b>	<b>844,165</b>	<b>862,265</b>	<b>874,001</b>	<b>5,066</b>	<b>126,661</b>	<b>17%</b>
Aberdeen City	33,847	35,668	37,294	38,918	40,876	42,701	354	8,854	26%
Aberdeenshire	38,197	41,035	43,541	45,545	47,282	48,792	424	10,595	28%
Angus	18,159	19,005	19,644	20,020	20,110	20,037	75	1,878	10%
Argyll and Bute	14,196	14,551	14,779	14,810	14,634	14,345	6	149	1%
City of Edinburgh	70,069	74,737	79,057	82,862	87,028	91,022	838	20,953	30%
Clackmannanshire	7,524	7,949	8,276	8,444	8,496	8,518	40	994	13%
Dumfries and Galloway	24,352	24,987	25,410	25,445	25,107	24,607	10	255	1%
Dundee City	19,387	19,860	20,268	20,700	21,272	21,844	98	2,457	13%
East Ayrshire	17,149	17,833	18,328	18,627	18,699	18,470	53	1,321	8%
East Dunbartonshire	13,826	14,511	14,999	15,299	15,395	15,276	58	1,450	10%
East Lothian	14,283	15,195	16,070	16,797	17,382	17,786	140	3,503	25%
East Renfrewshire	10,891	11,279	11,611	11,851	11,943	11,928	41	1,037	10%
Falkirk	22,068	23,700	25,231	26,549	27,531	28,137	243	6,069	27%
Fife	54,647	57,486	59,867	61,544	62,623	63,074	337	8,427	15%
Glasgow City	72,893	77,074	79,826	82,292	85,135	87,996	604	15,104	21%
Highland	36,426	38,578	40,266	41,472	42,047	42,139	229	5,713	16%
Inverclyde	9,826	9,882	9,876	9,710	9,413	9,018	-32	-807	-8%
Midlothian	12,174	13,158	14,018	14,801	15,510	16,161	159	3,987	33%
Moray	14,630	15,483	16,133	16,572	16,814	16,923	92	2,293	16%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	3,938	4,098	4,225	4,292	4,258	4,164	9	226	6%
North Ayrshire	19,233	19,880	20,204	20,268	20,055	19,597	15	363	2%
North Lanarkshire	41,840	44,086	46,227	47,767	48,705	49,098	290	7,258	17%
Orkney Islands	3,481	3,683	3,806	3,851	3,831	3,837	14	356	10%
Perth and Kinross	23,324	24,712	25,987	26,927	27,540	27,935	184	4,610	20%
Renfrewshire	22,249	22,866	23,248	23,443	23,310	22,932	27	684	3%
Scottish Borders	19,012	19,816	20,541	20,977	21,067	20,915	76	1,903	10%
Shetland Islands	3,341	3,550	3,720	3,833	3,899	3,915	23	575	17%
South Ayrshire	17,374	18,014	18,542	18,785	18,765	18,555	47	1,181	7%
South Lanarkshire	42,373	44,798	47,004	48,630	49,586	49,933	302	7,560	18%
Stirling	12,741	13,584	14,305	14,866	15,245	15,536	112	2,794	22%
West Dunbartonshire	11,127	11,488	11,727	11,776	11,705	11,511	15	384	3%
West Lothian	22,761	24,292	25,559	26,491	27,000	27,296	181	4,535	20%

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection).

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 11: Household projections for Scotland, by council area, 2014 to 2039, households with three or more adults and no children**

Council area	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Overall change	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039		2014-2039	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>204,636</b>	<b>199,638</b>	<b>189,916</b>	<b>179,549</b>	<b>171,932</b>	<b>168,184</b>	<b>-1,458</b>	<b>-36,452</b>	<b>-18%</b>
Aberdeen City	8,199	7,737	7,341	7,169	7,149	7,159	-42	-1,039	-13%
Aberdeenshire	9,513	9,472	9,188	8,877	8,794	8,891	-25	-622	-7%
Angus	3,986	3,917	3,729	3,511	3,376	3,332	-26	-654	-16%
Argyll and Bute	2,871	2,733	2,523	2,290	2,075	1,934	-37	-937	-33%
City of Edinburgh	20,027	19,728	19,293	19,327	19,485	19,744	-11	-283	-1%
Clackmannanshire	1,849	1,807	1,701	1,557	1,441	1,370	-19	-479	-26%
Dumfries and Galloway	5,376	5,003	4,503	3,960	3,569	3,333	-82	-2,043	-38%
Dundee City	5,704	5,353	5,032	4,884	4,844	4,849	-34	-856	-15%
East Ayrshire	4,954	4,791	4,505	4,139	3,815	3,638	-53	-1,316	-27%
East Dunbartonshire	5,205	5,205	5,003	4,694	4,440	4,408	-32	-797	-15%
East Lothian	3,570	3,596	3,517	3,381	3,271	3,279	-12	-291	-8%
East Renfrewshire	3,748	3,701	3,538	3,292	3,118	3,081	-27	-667	-18%
Falkirk	5,806	5,715	5,421	5,033	4,683	4,405	-56	-1,401	-24%
Fife	13,107	12,790	12,104	11,465	10,921	10,572	-101	-2,535	-19%
Glasgow City	23,260	23,103	22,491	22,092	22,147	22,543	-29	-717	-3%
Highland	8,338	8,164	7,785	7,306	6,859	6,585	-70	-1,753	-21%
Inverclyde	3,518	3,425	3,232	2,996	2,776	2,586	-37	-932	-26%
Midlothian	3,494	3,482	3,398	3,294	3,286	3,380	-5	-114	-3%
Moray	3,251	3,165	2,985	2,759	2,582	2,507	-30	-744	-23%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	1,183	1,088	983	873	775	697	-19	-486	-41%
North Ayrshire	4,999	4,701	4,287	3,823	3,415	3,116	-75	-1,882	-38%
North Lanarkshire	14,363	13,762	12,771	11,591	10,587	9,837	-181	-4,526	-32%
Orkney Islands	746	739	706	669	646	643	-4	-104	-14%
Perth and Kinross	4,836	4,819	4,654	4,391	4,211	4,174	-26	-662	-14%
Renfrewshire	6,892	6,774	6,376	5,821	5,384	5,210	-67	-1,682	-24%
Scottish Borders	3,434	3,299	3,048	2,754	2,548	2,456	-39	-978	-28%
Shetland Islands	816	797	767	729	687	656	-6	-160	-20%
South Ayrshire	4,225	3,956	3,611	3,252	2,946	2,733	-60	-1,492	-35%
South Lanarkshire	13,021	12,538	11,705	10,685	9,809	9,215	-152	-3,806	-29%
Stirling	3,662	3,710	3,626	3,515	3,394	3,357	-12	-306	-8%
West Dunbartonshire	3,714	3,529	3,230	2,906	2,665	2,479	-49	-1,235	-33%
West Lothian	6,968	7,039	6,864	6,513	6,233	6,017	-38	-951	-14%

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection). Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 12: Household projections for Scotland, by council area, 2014 to 2039, households with one adult and one or more children**

Council area	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Overall change	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039		2014-2039	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>156,051</b>	<b>162,751</b>	<b>169,584</b>	<b>177,594</b>	<b>185,249</b>	<b>190,766</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>34,715</b>	<b>22%</b>
Aberdeen City	4,616	4,682	4,825	5,007	5,189	5,269	26	653	14%
Aberdeenshire	4,395	4,735	5,150	5,611	6,032	6,340	78	1,945	44%
Angus	2,945	3,093	3,255	3,438	3,601	3,738	32	792	27%
Argyll and Bute	2,125	2,167	2,205	2,266	2,349	2,433	12	309	15%
City of Edinburgh	12,115	13,008	13,924	14,931	15,816	16,335	169	4,220	35%
Clackmannanshire	1,713	1,731	1,746	1,783	1,822	1,855	6	141	8%
Dumfries and Galloway	3,551	3,711	3,869	4,064	4,227	4,374	33	823	23%
Dundee City	5,665	5,898	6,104	6,297	6,465	6,568	36	904	16%
East Ayrshire	3,775	3,946	4,108	4,272	4,413	4,533	30	758	20%
East Dunbartonshire	2,308	2,501	2,721	2,980	3,244	3,419	44	1,111	48%
East Lothian	2,619	2,811	3,028	3,281	3,550	3,762	46	1,143	44%
East Renfrewshire	2,150	2,403	2,695	3,038	3,375	3,617	59	1,466	68%
Falkirk	4,590	4,745	4,880	5,103	5,336	5,549	38	959	21%
Fife	11,018	11,391	11,892	12,498	13,116	13,651	105	2,633	24%
Glasgow City	23,926	23,952	23,804	23,696	23,586	23,240	-27	-686	-3%
Highland	5,941	6,276	6,601	6,959	7,296	7,577	65	1,636	28%
Inverclyde	2,889	2,908	2,903	2,903	2,921	2,885	0	-4	0%
Midlothian	2,464	2,693	2,934	3,192	3,465	3,696	49	1,233	50%
Moray	2,017	2,302	2,581	2,886	3,177	3,413	56	1,396	69%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	594	617	631	639	646	652	2	58	10%
North Ayrshire	4,915	4,975	4,998	5,052	5,105	5,167	10	252	5%
North Lanarkshire	12,244	12,716	13,186	13,715	14,187	14,540	92	2,297	19%
Orkney Islands	421	458	504	561	602	650	9	228	54%
Perth and Kinross	3,447	3,703	3,991	4,322	4,635	4,912	59	1,465	43%
Renfrewshire	5,939	6,204	6,491	6,815	7,102	7,262	53	1,323	22%
Scottish Borders	2,531	2,631	2,755	2,911	3,107	3,277	30	746	29%
Shetland Islands	472	481	491	505	521	533	2	61	13%
South Ayrshire	3,129	3,316	3,486	3,697	3,900	4,060	37	931	30%
South Lanarkshire	9,968	10,465	10,960	11,517	12,083	12,523	102	2,555	26%
Stirling	2,081	2,239	2,400	2,558	2,712	2,849	31	768	37%
West Dunbartonshire	3,609	3,622	3,640	3,706	3,731	3,706	4	97	3%
West Lothian	5,881	6,373	6,825	7,390	7,938	8,384	100	2,503	43%

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection).

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 13: Household projections for Scotland, by council area, 2014 to 2039, households with two or more adults and one or more children**

Council area	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Overall change 2014-2039	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039			
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>441,424</b>	<b>424,982</b>	<b>413,226</b>	<b>405,413</b>	<b>398,270</b>	<b>389,058</b>	<b>-2,095</b>	<b>-52,366</b>	<b>-12%</b>
Aberdeen City	17,389	18,048	18,898	19,486	19,782	19,855	99	2,466	14%
Aberdeenshire	26,605	27,021	27,655	28,384	28,865	28,984	95	2,378	9%
Angus	10,021	9,692	9,462	9,356	9,266	9,111	-36	-910	-9%
Argyll and Bute	6,615	5,914	5,374	4,961	4,683	4,404	-88	-2,211	-33%
City of Edinburgh	35,918	36,724	37,670	38,275	38,443	38,091	87	2,173	6%
Clackmannanshire	4,298	3,903	3,583	3,337	3,153	2,988	-52	-1,310	-30%
Dumfries and Galloway	12,356	11,504	10,892	10,535	10,291	10,048	-92	-2,308	-19%
Dundee City	10,134	9,955	9,907	9,860	9,742	9,536	-24	-598	-6%
East Ayrshire	10,615	9,755	9,059	8,501	8,017	7,535	-123	-3,080	-29%
East Dunbartonshire	9,905	9,359	9,020	8,901	8,814	8,630	-51	-1,275	-13%
East Lothian	9,541	9,509	9,612	9,880	10,140	10,293	30	753	8%
East Renfrewshire	9,322	9,030	8,942	9,016	9,101	9,095	-9	-227	-2%
Falkirk	14,122	13,595	13,065	12,691	12,432	12,229	-76	-1,893	-13%
Fife	30,794	29,068	27,808	26,925	26,280	25,674	-205	-5,120	-17%
Glasgow City	40,181	39,255	38,236	37,086	35,785	34,253	-237	-5,928	-15%
Highland	19,978	19,108	18,341	17,792	17,350	16,878	-124	-3,101	-16%
Inverclyde	6,152	5,476	4,915	4,461	4,098	3,773	-95	-2,379	-39%
Midlothian	8,041	8,216	8,490	8,846	9,205	9,404	55	1,363	17%
Moray	8,495	8,072	7,738	7,535	7,350	7,157	-54	-1,339	-16%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	2,214	1,972	1,766	1,599	1,461	1,323	-36	-891	-40%
North Ayrshire	10,956	10,046	9,263	8,702	8,275	7,834	-125	-3,122	-28%
North Lanarkshire	30,048	28,151	26,532	25,296	24,166	23,055	-280	-6,993	-23%
Orkney Islands	1,802	1,681	1,598	1,547	1,508	1,470	-13	-332	-18%
Perth and Kinross	12,369	12,152	12,063	12,162	12,267	12,278	-4	-92	-1%
Renfrewshire	14,308	13,328	12,483	11,883	11,358	10,881	-137	-3,427	-24%
Scottish Borders	9,429	8,770	8,349	8,123	8,000	7,875	-62	-1,554	-16%
Shetland Islands	2,127	2,039	1,956	1,888	1,831	1,774	-14	-354	-17%
South Ayrshire	8,941	8,275	7,767	7,410	7,118	6,825	-85	-2,116	-24%
South Lanarkshire	27,140	25,233	23,755	22,625	21,637	20,577	-263	-6,563	-24%
Stirling	7,763	7,626	7,610	7,688	7,785	7,773	0	9	0%
West Dunbartonshire	7,049	6,424	5,915	5,508	5,176	4,850	-88	-2,199	-31%
West Lothian	16,794	16,081	15,502	15,155	14,892	14,606	-88	-2,188	-13%

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection).

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 14: Projected percentage of households by council area and by age group, 2014 and 2039**

Council area	2014						2039					
	16-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Total	16-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Total
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Aberdeen City	20%	27%	25%	17%	10%	100%	16%	28%	27%	16%	13%	100%
Aberdeenshire	8%	25%	31%	24%	13%	100%	7%	23%	29%	22%	20%	100%
Angus	9%	21%	29%	26%	16%	100%	8%	20%	25%	23%	25%	100%
Argyll and Bute	7%	18%	30%	29%	17%	100%	6%	15%	23%	26%	29%	100%
City of Edinburgh	18%	29%	25%	17%	11%	100%	14%	27%	27%	18%	15%	100%
Clackmannanshire	10%	24%	31%	24%	12%	100%	8%	21%	24%	24%	23%	100%
Dumfries and Galloway	8%	19%	29%	28%	17%	100%	7%	18%	22%	24%	28%	100%
Dundee City	18%	23%	26%	19%	13%	100%	16%	25%	26%	17%	16%	100%
East Ayrshire	10%	23%	30%	24%	13%	100%	8%	21%	25%	23%	22%	100%
East Dunbartonshire	5%	20%	32%	25%	17%	100%	4%	18%	27%	22%	29%	100%
East Lothian	8%	23%	31%	23%	14%	100%	7%	21%	27%	23%	22%	100%
East Renfrewshire	6%	21%	33%	24%	16%	100%	7%	20%	27%	21%	25%	100%
Falkirk	10%	26%	30%	22%	12%	100%	9%	22%	25%	24%	20%	100%
Fife	10%	23%	29%	24%	13%	100%	9%	21%	24%	23%	22%	100%
Glasgow City	17%	28%	27%	17%	10%	100%	15%	27%	27%	19%	13%	100%
Highland	8%	22%	30%	26%	14%	100%	7%	20%	24%	24%	26%	100%
Inverclyde	9%	22%	32%	24%	14%	100%	8%	20%	25%	24%	24%	100%
Midlothian	9%	24%	30%	24%	13%	100%	9%	22%	28%	22%	19%	100%
Moray	9%	22%	30%	24%	15%	100%	8%	21%	24%	23%	25%	100%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	7%	19%	29%	28%	17%	100%	6%	16%	22%	27%	29%	100%
North Ayrshire	9%	22%	30%	26%	14%	100%	7%	19%	23%	24%	26%	100%
North Lanarkshire	10%	26%	30%	22%	11%	100%	10%	23%	26%	24%	19%	100%
Orkney Islands	10%	20%	29%	26%	15%	100%	10%	19%	22%	22%	26%	100%
Perth and Kinross	9%	21%	29%	25%	16%	100%	8%	21%	24%	22%	25%	100%
Renfrewshire	11%	24%	31%	22%	13%	100%	10%	22%	26%	21%	20%	100%
Scottish Borders	8%	20%	30%	26%	16%	100%	8%	18%	23%	25%	27%	100%
Shetland Islands	10%	23%	29%	25%	12%	100%	9%	19%	24%	26%	23%	100%
South Ayrshire	8%	20%	29%	27%	16%	100%	7%	19%	22%	24%	28%	100%
South Lanarkshire	9%	25%	31%	23%	13%	100%	8%	22%	26%	22%	22%	100%
Stirling	11%	22%	29%	23%	14%	100%	10%	22%	25%	22%	21%	100%
West Dunbartonshire	11%	23%	32%	22%	12%	100%	10%	21%	26%	23%	20%	100%
West Lothian	10%	27%	31%	22%	10%	100%	9%	24%	25%	22%	20%	100%

**Table 15: Household projections for Scotland, by council area, 2014 to 2039, households headed by someone aged 16–29**

Council area	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Change 2014-2039	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039			
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>281,213</b>	<b>283,739</b>	<b>266,914</b>	<b>261,664</b>	<b>276,372</b>	<b>281,448</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>0%</b>
Aberdeen City	20,832	20,566	18,786	18,707	20,130	20,820	0	-11	0%
Aberdeenshire	8,457	8,738	8,226	8,064	8,801	9,129	27	672	8%
Angus	4,669	4,744	4,458	4,240	4,303	4,359	-12	-310	-7%
Argyll and Bute	3,007	2,961	2,746	2,523	2,519	2,478	-21	-528	-18%
City of Edinburgh	40,316	40,391	37,975	38,283	40,971	42,126	72	1,810	4%
Clackmannanshire	2,319	2,278	2,115	1,973	1,998	1,957	-14	-362	-16%
Dumfries and Galloway	5,543	5,589	5,250	4,908	5,042	4,928	-25	-615	-11%
Dundee City	12,673	12,649	11,561	11,535	12,315	12,779	4	106	1%
East Ayrshire	5,278	5,170	4,774	4,496	4,636	4,613	-27	-665	-13%
East Dunbartonshire	2,249	2,317	2,124	2,014	2,099	2,165	-3	-84	-4%
East Lothian	3,704	3,943	3,727	3,721	4,004	4,089	15	385	10%
East Renfrewshire	2,246	2,453	2,451	2,522	2,768	2,976	29	729	32%
Falkirk	6,820	6,956	6,782	6,665	7,057	6,936	5	116	2%
Fife	16,882	16,878	16,196	15,890	16,794	16,929	2	47	0%
Glasgow City	50,369	49,929	45,441	44,464	47,358	49,093	-51	-1,276	-3%
Highland	8,984	9,132	8,828	8,480	8,652	8,535	-18	-449	-5%
Inverclyde	3,419	3,321	3,009	2,751	2,814	2,737	-27	-682	-20%
Midlothian	3,331	3,595	3,525	3,659	4,110	4,453	45	1,122	34%
Moray	3,857	3,921	3,786	3,604	3,696	3,625	-9	-233	-6%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	866	859	844	811	808	763	-4	-103	-12%
North Ayrshire	5,740	5,617	5,166	4,763	4,807	4,644	-44	-1,096	-19%
North Lanarkshire	15,112	15,367	15,046	14,782	15,496	15,396	11	284	2%
Orkney Islands	1,022	1,083	1,052	1,048	1,136	1,120	4	99	10%
Perth and Kinross	5,938	6,376	6,274	6,156	6,370	6,506	23	569	10%
Renfrewshire	9,001	9,317	8,867	8,668	9,071	9,303	12	302	3%
Scottish Borders	4,273	4,414	4,267	4,145	4,328	4,474	8	201	5%
Shetland Islands	1,034	1,048	1,005	971	976	985	-2	-49	-5%
South Ayrshire	4,188	4,242	3,994	3,783	3,914	3,918	-11	-269	-6%
South Lanarkshire	12,526	12,951	12,343	12,027	12,678	12,909	15	383	3%
Stirling	4,310	4,667	4,587	4,508	4,659	4,785	19	475	11%
West Dunbartonshire	4,599	4,508	4,170	4,072	4,279	4,297	-12	-302	-7%
West Lothian	7,648	7,757	7,538	7,428	7,784	7,621	-1	-27	0%

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection).

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 16: Household projections for Scotland, by council area, 2014 to 2039, households headed by someone aged 30–44**

Council area	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Change 2014-2039	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039			
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>588,324</b>	<b>595,185</b>	<b>642,512</b>	<b>658,007</b>	<b>643,948</b>	<b>625,739</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>37,415</b>	<b>6%</b>
Aberdeen City	28,831	32,058	36,585	37,986	37,177	36,342	300	7,511	26%
Aberdeenshire	27,293	28,146	31,067	32,354	31,827	30,772	139	3,479	13%
Angus	11,309	11,049	11,769	12,040	11,879	11,369	2	61	1%
Argyll and Bute	7,201	6,603	6,803	6,818	6,567	6,220	-39	-981	-14%
City of Edinburgh	65,887	72,169	80,251	82,916	81,370	79,579	548	13,692	21%
Clackmannanshire	5,500	5,153	5,242	5,278	5,198	5,104	-16	-396	-7%
Dumfries and Galloway	12,871	12,260	13,065	13,427	13,071	12,703	-7	-168	-1%
Dundee City	16,204	17,622	20,186	20,895	20,450	19,721	141	3,517	22%
East Ayrshire	12,595	12,151	12,837	13,042	12,575	12,074	-21	-521	-4%
East Dunbartonshire	8,897	8,735	9,504	9,891	9,679	9,043	6	146	2%
East Lothian	10,071	10,021	11,137	11,839	11,806	11,483	56	1,412	14%
East Renfrewshire	8,156	8,228	9,017	9,529	9,501	9,102	38	946	12%
Falkirk	18,098	17,258	17,652	17,898	17,827	17,896	-8	-202	-1%
Fife	38,300	37,147	38,877	39,706	39,146	38,829	21	529	1%
Glasgow City	81,017	86,976	95,784	96,895	92,819	88,736	309	7,719	10%
Highland	22,869	22,455	23,512	23,787	23,324	22,797	-3	-72	0%
Inverclyde	8,074	7,698	7,973	7,869	7,434	6,988	-43	-1,085	-13%
Midlothian	8,784	9,098	10,183	10,752	10,768	10,512	69	1,728	20%
Moray	9,090	8,851	9,405	9,825	9,711	9,602	20	512	6%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	2,492	2,365	2,320	2,303	2,180	2,101	-16	-392	-16%
North Ayrshire	13,580	12,733	13,050	13,203	12,680	12,211	-55	-1,369	-10%
North Lanarkshire	38,675	37,230	38,341	38,235	37,365	36,633	-82	-2,042	-5%
Orkney Islands	1,967	1,965	2,126	2,252	2,201	2,204	9	237	12%
Perth and Kinross	13,920	13,986	15,393	16,095	16,220	16,017	84	2,097	15%
Renfrewshire	19,583	19,388	21,041	21,594	21,194	20,382	32	799	4%
Scottish Borders	10,476	9,693	10,242	10,508	10,456	10,164	-12	-311	-3%
Shetland Islands	2,382	2,251	2,250	2,251	2,173	2,058	-13	-324	-14%
South Ayrshire	10,389	10,031	10,627	10,913	10,645	10,304	-3	-85	-1%
South Lanarkshire	35,116	34,069	36,168	36,709	36,157	35,080	-1	-36	0%
Stirling	8,501	8,564	9,460	10,162	10,207	9,945	58	1,443	17%
West Dunbartonshire	9,839	9,615	10,099	10,009	9,509	9,004	-33	-835	-8%
West Lothian	20,355	19,615	20,546	21,025	20,831	20,764	16	409	2%

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection).

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.



**Table 17: Household projections for Scotland, by council area, 2014 to 2039, households headed by someone aged 45–59**

Council area	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Overall change	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039		2014-2039	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>701,133</b>	<b>709,368</b>	<b>666,455</b>	<b>641,222</b>	<b>653,476</b>	<b>706,765</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>1%</b>
Aberdeen City	26,368	26,435	26,161	27,562	30,588	34,726	334	8,358	32%
Aberdeenshire	33,299	34,346	33,388	33,500	35,305	39,074	231	5,775	17%
Angus	15,059	15,191	13,953	13,193	13,183	14,234	-33	-826	-5%
Argyll and Bute	12,073	11,781	10,356	9,199	8,694	9,113	-118	-2,960	-25%
City of Edinburgh	58,260	61,139	62,378	66,168	72,504	80,709	898	22,449	39%
Clackmannanshire	7,094	7,163	6,554	5,869	5,541	5,650	-58	-1,444	-20%
Dumfries and Galloway	19,882	19,343	16,972	15,132	14,642	15,707	-167	-4,175	-21%
Dundee City	18,185	17,708	16,465	16,433	17,795	20,203	81	2,018	11%
East Ayrshire	16,266	16,471	15,142	13,728	13,316	14,016	-90	-2,250	-14%
East Dunbartonshire	14,380	13,995	12,622	11,853	12,127	13,321	-42	-1,060	-7%
East Lothian	13,688	14,146	13,384	12,807	13,160	14,693	40	1,005	7%
East Renfrewshire	12,461	12,166	11,299	10,887	11,373	12,543	3	82	1%
Falkirk	20,624	21,985	21,318	20,261	19,574	20,201	-17	-423	-2%
Fife	47,897	48,303	45,015	42,149	41,691	43,987	-156	-3,910	-8%
Glasgow City	78,666	79,810	75,786	75,804	80,916	89,381	429	10,715	14%
Highland	31,557	31,125	28,521	26,541	26,181	27,564	-160	-3,993	-13%
Inverclyde	11,782	11,384	9,865	8,795	8,489	8,812	-119	-2,970	-25%
Midlothian	10,969	11,380	11,094	11,205	11,960	13,452	99	2,483	23%
Moray	12,197	12,497	11,688	10,847	10,665	11,367	-33	-830	-7%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	3,715	3,650	3,369	3,043	2,906	2,861	-34	-853	-23%
North Ayrshire	18,646	18,507	16,690	14,905	14,145	14,552	-164	-4,094	-22%
North Lanarkshire	45,018	46,133	43,452	40,997	39,982	41,448	-143	-3,570	-8%
Orkney Islands	2,917	2,879	2,615	2,355	2,342	2,523	-16	-394	-14%
Perth and Kinross	19,163	19,273	17,959	17,046	17,210	18,764	-16	-399	-2%
Renfrewshire	25,427	25,594	23,208	21,512	21,581	23,492	-77	-1,935	-8%
Scottish Borders	15,948	15,939	14,477	13,036	12,479	13,254	-108	-2,694	-17%
Shetland Islands	2,983	3,013	2,861	2,707	2,616	2,633	-14	-350	-12%
South Ayrshire	14,915	14,506	12,994	11,927	11,562	12,215	-108	-2,700	-18%
South Lanarkshire	44,005	44,619	41,416	39,364	38,872	41,414	-104	-2,591	-6%
Stirling	11,277	11,593	10,922	10,331	10,486	11,456	7	179	2%
West Dunbartonshire	13,394	13,144	11,856	10,793	10,712	11,342	-82	-2,052	-15%
West Lothian	23,018	24,151	22,674	21,272	20,880	22,060	-38	-958	-4%

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection).

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 18: Household projections for Scotland, by council area, 2014 to 2039, households headed by someone aged 60 – 74**

Council area	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Overall change	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039		2014-2039	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>536,483</b>	<b>577,146</b>	<b>611,309</b>	<b>649,628</b>	<b>644,790</b>	<b>593,713</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>57,230</b>	<b>11%</b>
Aberdeen City	18,285	19,809	20,949	21,917	21,832	21,143	114	2,857	16%
Aberdeenshire	25,682	27,758	28,737	30,193	30,483	29,055	135	3,373	13%
Angus	13,466	14,140	14,425	14,859	14,566	13,140	-13	-325	-2%
Argyll and Bute	11,758	12,127	12,265	12,598	12,187	10,636	-45	-1,122	-10%
City of Edinburgh	39,991	44,109	47,985	51,815	53,504	52,970	519	12,979	32%
Clackmannanshire	5,552	5,872	6,081	6,415	6,308	5,653	4	101	2%
Dumfries and Galloway	18,962	19,505	19,802	20,296	19,479	16,955	-80	-2,007	-11%
Dundee City	13,535	14,381	15,033	15,682	15,065	13,715	7	180	1%
East Ayrshire	12,957	13,596	13,987	14,867	14,687	13,169	8	212	2%
East Dunbartonshire	11,328	12,208	12,721	13,062	12,354	10,905	-17	-423	-4%
East Lothian	10,232	11,232	12,240	13,391	13,531	12,584	94	2,353	23%
East Renfrewshire	8,950	9,809	10,387	10,910	10,441	9,467	21	517	6%
Falkirk	15,445	16,657	17,801	19,477	20,268	19,256	152	3,811	25%
Fife	39,040	41,649	42,964	45,458	45,111	41,402	94	2,362	6%
Glasgow City	49,257	54,899	62,107	68,538	68,750	64,466	608	15,209	31%
Highland	27,434	29,350	30,369	31,424	30,607	27,740	12	306	1%
Inverclyde	8,842	9,429	10,149	10,607	10,068	8,570	-11	-272	-3%
Midlothian	8,907	9,642	10,047	10,637	10,830	10,395	60	1,488	17%
Moray	10,115	10,748	11,159	11,813	11,792	10,763	26	647	6%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	3,650	3,787	3,834	3,905	3,793	3,479	-7	-171	-5%
North Ayrshire	16,033	16,794	17,156	17,861	17,342	15,436	-24	-597	-4%
North Lanarkshire	32,794	35,249	37,992	41,252	41,434	38,223	217	5,429	17%
Orkney Islands	2,646	2,698	2,788	2,910	2,801	2,506	-6	-140	-5%
Perth and Kinross	16,491	17,569	18,178	19,151	18,837	17,165	27	674	4%
Renfrewshire	17,973	19,537	21,047	22,555	21,967	19,422	58	1,449	8%
Scottish Borders	13,971	14,884	15,338	16,235	15,944	14,230	10	259	2%
Shetland Islands	2,499	2,697	2,855	2,974	2,987	2,831	13	333	13%
South Ayrshire	13,853	14,562	14,884	15,188	14,629	12,944	-36	-909	-7%
South Lanarkshire	32,317	35,126	37,956	40,256	39,704	35,875	142	3,558	11%
Stirling	8,973	9,420	9,983	10,713	10,830	10,019	42	1,046	12%
West Dunbartonshire	9,373	10,397	11,195	11,952	11,422	10,051	27	678	7%
West Lothian	16,175	17,503	18,894	20,719	21,237	19,550	135	3,375	21%

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection).

Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 19: Household projections for Scotland, by council area, 2014 to 2039, households headed by someone aged 75+**

Council area	Year						Average annual change <sup>1</sup>	Overall change 2014-2039	
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039			
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>311,183</b>	<b>337,775</b>	<b>393,300</b>	<b>439,759</b>	<b>493,352</b>	<b>556,107</b>	<b>9,797</b>	<b>244,924</b>	<b>79%</b>
Aberdeen City	10,971	10,978	12,399	13,816	15,600	17,339	255	6,368	58%
Aberdeenshire	13,650	15,403	18,859	21,702	24,345	27,063	537	13,413	98%
Angus	8,190	9,112	10,888	12,227	13,391	14,727	262	6,538	80%
Argyll and Bute	6,818	7,673	9,078	9,967	10,781	11,871	202	5,053	74%
City of Edinburgh	25,338	25,892	29,836	33,910	38,843	44,472	765	19,134	76%
Clackmannanshire	2,752	3,221	4,013	4,556	5,017	5,609	114	2,857	104%
Dumfries and Galloway	11,560	12,838	14,984	16,560	17,994	19,856	332	8,296	72%
Dundee City	9,014	8,797	9,618	10,185	11,316	12,592	143	3,579	40%
East Ayrshire	7,304	7,974	9,308	10,265	11,259	12,423	205	5,119	70%
East Dunbartonshire	7,650	8,763	10,239	11,498	13,139	14,808	286	7,158	94%
East Lothian	6,286	6,966	8,182	9,213	10,564	12,169	235	5,883	94%
East Renfrewshire	6,235	6,827	7,874	8,801	10,159	11,571	213	5,335	86%
Falkirk	8,706	9,615	11,297	12,663	14,139	16,045	294	7,340	84%
Fife	21,839	24,203	29,132	32,554	35,900	39,750	716	17,910	82%
Glasgow City	28,828	27,868	29,316	31,498	36,460	42,878	562	14,050	49%
Highland	14,867	17,148	20,658	23,872	26,739	29,802	597	14,935	100%
Inverclyde	5,267	5,554	6,168	6,720	7,406	8,406	126	3,139	60%
Midlothian	4,611	5,197	6,362	7,267	8,122	9,045	177	4,434	96%
Moray	6,029	6,823	8,075	9,135	10,207	11,475	218	5,446	90%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	2,197	2,410	2,818	3,145	3,398	3,669	59	1,471	67%
North Ayrshire	8,802	10,081	11,947	13,232	14,628	16,208	296	7,406	84%
North Lanarkshire	17,012	18,610	21,368	23,726	26,645	30,364	534	13,352	78%
Orkney Islands	1,489	1,821	2,196	2,451	2,685	2,973	59	1,484	100%
Perth and Kinross	10,522	11,605	13,770	15,572	17,348	19,341	353	8,819	84%
Renfrewshire	10,400	11,232	12,768	14,041	15,813	17,992	304	7,591	73%
Scottish Borders	8,490	9,390	11,271	12,601	13,986	15,495	280	7,006	83%
Shetland Islands	1,268	1,466	1,775	2,042	2,291	2,558	52	1,290	102%
South Ayrshire	8,530	9,450	11,144	12,436	13,775	15,192	266	6,662	78%
South Lanarkshire	18,323	20,256	23,457	26,527	30,284	34,721	656	16,399	90%
Stirling	5,248	5,913	6,910	7,649	8,444	9,580	173	4,331	83%
West Dunbartonshire	5,149	5,308	5,998	6,658	7,634	8,674	141	3,525	68%
West Lothian	7,838	9,380	11,597	13,270	15,044	17,440	384	9,602	123%

**Footnotes**

1) Average annual change is the result of dividing the absolute change between 2014 and 2039 (before rounding) by 25 (the number of years of the projection). Household figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 20: Comparison between principal, low and high migration variant household projections, by council area, 2014 and 2039**

	2014	2039			Change (%) 2014 - 2039			Difference between principal and variant projections (2039)	
Council area	All <sup>1</sup>	Low migration	Principal	High migration	Low migration	Principal	High migration	Low migration	High migration
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,418,336</b>	<b>2,653,676</b>	<b>2,763,773</b>	<b>2,873,651</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Aberdeen City	105,287	121,106	130,370	139,529	15%	24%	33%	-7%	7%
Aberdeenshire	108,381	129,637	135,092	140,544	20%	25%	30%	-4%	4%
Angus	52,692	56,270	57,829	59,333	7%	10%	13%	-3%	3%
Argyll and Bute	40,857	38,793	40,318	42,071	-5%	-1%	3%	-4%	4%
City of Edinburgh	229,792	278,702	299,856	320,987	21%	30%	40%	-7%	7%
Clackmannanshire	23,217	23,602	23,972	24,262	2%	3%	4%	-2%	1%
Dumfries and Galloway	68,818	68,011	70,149	72,125	-1%	2%	5%	-3%	3%
Dundee City	69,610	75,028	79,010	83,118	8%	14%	19%	-5%	5%
East Ayrshire	54,401	55,402	56,296	57,418	2%	3%	6%	-2%	2%
East Dunbartonshire	44,504	49,295	50,242	51,297	11%	13%	15%	-2%	2%
East Lothian	43,981	53,414	55,018	56,819	21%	25%	29%	-3%	3%
East Renfrewshire	38,048	44,700	45,657	46,759	17%	20%	23%	-2%	2%
Falkirk	69,693	78,312	80,334	82,543	12%	15%	18%	-3%	3%
Fife	163,958	173,936	180,896	186,942	6%	10%	14%	-4%	3%
Glasgow City	288,137	315,787	334,554	353,188	10%	16%	23%	-6%	6%
Highland	105,711	111,776	116,438	120,581	6%	10%	14%	-4%	4%
Inverclyde	37,384	35,429	35,513	35,769	-5%	-5%	-4%	0%	1%
Midlothian	36,602	46,533	47,856	49,207	27%	31%	34%	-3%	3%
Moray	41,288	45,754	46,832	48,237	11%	13%	17%	-2%	3%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	12,920	12,744	12,872	12,971	-1%	0%	0%	-1%	1%
North Ayrshire	62,802	61,827	63,051	64,576	-2%	0%	3%	-2%	2%
North Lanarkshire	148,610	157,803	162,063	165,664	6%	9%	11%	-3%	2%
Orkney Islands	10,042	11,234	11,326	11,358	12%	13%	13%	-1%	0%
Perth and Kinross	66,035	74,374	77,794	81,520	13%	18%	23%	-4%	5%
Renfrewshire	82,385	87,614	90,591	93,466	6%	10%	13%	-3%	3%
Scottish Borders	53,157	55,644	57,618	59,885	5%	8%	13%	-3%	4%
Shetland Islands	10,166	10,917	11,066	11,145	7%	9%	10%	-1%	1%
South Ayrshire	51,874	53,295	54,573	55,835	3%	5%	8%	-2%	2%
South Lanarkshire	142,286	155,907	159,999	163,959	10%	12%	15%	-3%	2%
Stirling	38,310	43,840	45,785	47,841	14%	20%	25%	-4%	4%
West Dunbartonshire	42,353	42,523	43,368	44,046	0%	2%	4%	-2%	2%
West Lothian	75,035	84,465	87,436	90,656	13%	17%	21%	-3%	4%

**Footnote**

Explanation of the different variant projections is found in section 4 of the 'Household Projections for Scotland (2014-based)' publication.

1) The figure for 2014 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. As a result, totals may not equal the sum of their parts.

**Table 21: Proportion of households in Scotland in each household type, 2039, principal and variant projections**

Projection <sup>1</sup>	Household type					
	1 adult	2 adults	1 adult with children	2+ adults with children	3+ adults	All Households
Principal	41.3%	31.6%	6.9%	14.1%	6.1%	100.0%
Low migration	41.5%	32.0%	6.7%	13.7%	6.1%	100.0%
High migration	41.1%	31.3%	7.1%	14.4%	6.0%	100.0%

**Footnote**

1) Explanation of the different variant projections is found in Section 4 of the 'Household Projections for Scotland (2014-based)' publication

**Table 22: Proportion of households in Scotland in each age group of head of household, 2039, principal and variant projections**

Projection <sup>1</sup>	Age of head of household						
	16-29	30-44	45-59	60-74	75-84	85+	All Ages
Principal	10.2%	22.6%	25.6%	21.5%	13.2%	6.9%	100.0%
Low migration	10.0%	21.6%	25.5%	22.1%	13.7%	7.2%	100.0%
High migration	10.4%	23.6%	25.6%	20.9%	12.7%	6.7%	100.0%

**Footnote**

1) Explanation of the different variant projections is found in Section 4 of the 'Household Projections for Scotland (2014-based)' publication

## 9. Notes on statistical publications

### National Statistics

The UK 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](#)).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is National Records of Scotland's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

### Information on background and source data

Further details on data source(s), timeframe of data and timeliness, continuity of data, accuracy, etc. can be found in the About this Publication document that is published alongside this publication on the [National Records of Scotland website](#).

### National Records of Scotland

We, the National Records of Scotland, are a non-ministerial department of the devolved Scottish Administration. Our purpose is to collect, preserve and produce information about Scotland's people and history and make it available to inform current and future generations. 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. Scottish census statistics are available 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](#).

You can also follow us on twitter [@NatRecordsScot](#).

## **Revisions and corrections**

We, the National Records of Scotland, label any revisions and corrections that we have applied to any of our statistics. These revisions and corrections are clearly marked on the webpage of the publication as well on our [revisions and corrections](#) page available on the National Records of Scotland website.

Where applicable, revisions will also be carried out in accordance with the [revisions policy for population, migration and life events](#) statistics available on the Office for National Statistics website.

## **Enquiries and suggestions**

Please contact our Statistics Customer Services if you need any further information.  
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## 10. Related organisations

Organisation	Contact
<p>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.</p>	<p>Office of the Chief Statistician Scottish Government 3WR, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG</p> <p>Phone: 0131 244 0442</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk">statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics">www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics</a></p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Customer Contact Centre Office for National Statistics Room 1.101 Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG</p> <p>Phone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 815044</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk">info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/">www.ons.gov.uk/</a></p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency McAuley House 2-14 Castle Street Belfast BT1 1SA Phone: 028 9034 8100</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk">info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.nisra.gov.uk">www.nisra.gov.uk</a></p>

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