

Household Projections 2018-based

Summary Statistics

East Dunbartonshire	2028
Number of projected households	48,168
Projected number of single adult households	32%
Projected average household size	2.30

Background

National Records of Scotland's (NRS) 2018-based Household Projections for Scotland presents projections of the number of households in Scotland and Council areas from 2018 to 2043, although the main focus is on the next 10 years. The household projections incorporate the 2018 based population projections and the 2018 and 2019 household estimates.

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.

It should be noted that 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. No forecast is made of possible future changes that may alter these trends, such as economic and social change, or of imbalances between housing supply and demand. In particular, the assumptions used in the projections do not take account of the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

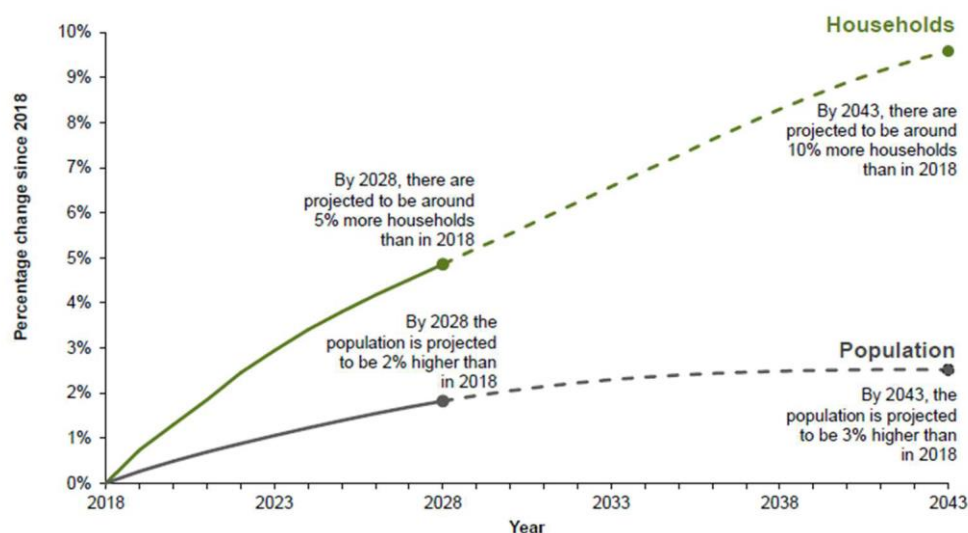
Household Projections Scotland

Between 2018 and 2028, the number of households in Scotland is projected to grow from 2.48 million to 2.60 million, an increase of 4.9%. This equates to an average of 12,000 additional households per year. Over the entire 25-year projection period, the number of households is projected to increase by 9.6% to 2.71 million in 2043.

The household projections are affected by the projected trends in the Scottish population. The population is projected to increase by 1.8% between 2018 and 2028, and by 2.5% over the whole projection period from 2018 to 2043, with average annual increases that are greater at the beginning of the projection period rather than at the end. This rise in population is a main driver of the increase in household numbers over the projection period.

The household projections increase by a larger percentage than the population projections. The larger change in the household projections is a result of more people living alone or in smaller households. 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

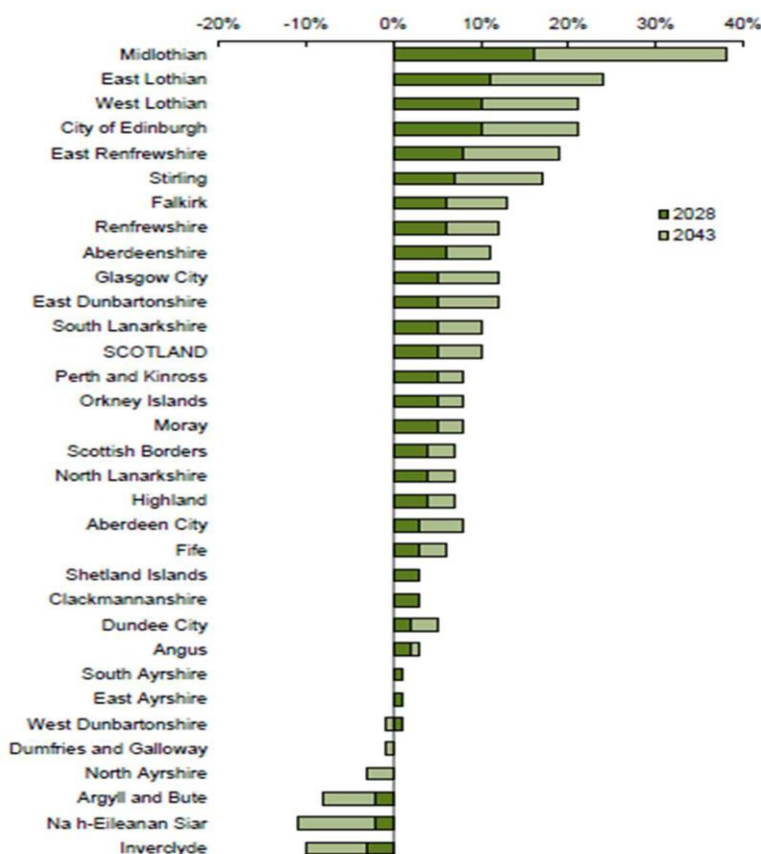
impact on household structure, as children tend to live in larger households and older people in smaller ones.



Household Projections Council Areas

The number of households in almost every Council area is projected to increase between 2018 and 2028. East Dunbartonshire is projected to have 48,168 households by 2028 (4.7% increase).

The largest projected increases between 2018 and 2028 are in Midlothian (16%), East Lothian (11%), City of Edinburgh (10%) and West Lothian (10%). In contrast, household numbers are projected to fall in four council areas: Inverclyde (3%), Argyll and Bute (2%), Na-h Eileanan Siar (2%) and North Ayrshire (0.1%).



In every Council area there is a projected increase in the number of people living alone between 2018 and 2028. By 2028, 45% of households in Glasgow City are projected to be single adult households, compared to the Scottish average of 37%. The lowest percentage of single adult households is projected to be in Aberdeenshire and Midlothian (both 29%). Over the same time period, 32% of households in East Dunbartonshire are projected to be single adult households. In general, the figures are highest in the cities and in the west of the country.

The Council areas with the largest projected average household size (number of people per household) in 2028 are East Renfrewshire (2.38), East Dunbartonshire (2.30) and Aberdeenshire (2.25). The areas with the smallest projected averaged household size are Argyll and Bute (1.91) and Aberdeen City, Inverclyde and Renfrewshire (all 1.98). The areas with the largest average household size (over 2.10) tend to be adjacent to the cities, which have low average household sizes. This is related to the different population 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.

Further Information

Further information, along with the Household Projections 2018-based document can be found on the [National Records of Scotland](#) website.