



Rural Scotland Key Facts 2010

People and Communities
Services and Lifestyle
Economy and Enterprise



A National Statistics Publication for Scotland



The Scottish
Government

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Introduction

Rural Scotland Key Facts compares and contrasts circumstances in accessible and remote rural areas to the rest of Scotland. The Scottish Government acknowledges that key areas of policy such as the economy, transport, education and health can have a particular impact on rural communities, and seeks to reflect this in mainstream policy development.

The purpose of this booklet is to summarise key facts related to the main policy areas, to inform mainstreaming of rural policies. Improving the evidence base on rural Scotland will assist us in understanding the issues affecting rural Scotland.

Rural Scotland Key Facts is a compendium publication and presents a collation of statistics from a range of surveys and administrative databases. A full list of these can be found in the Sources section on page 56. This booklet presents a snapshot of the latest statistics available at the time of publication.

The publication contains results from several statistical surveys, which are based on samples of households or the population. As such, small differences in results between years or between the geographic areas may not be statistically significant.

Definition of Rural Scotland

Rural Scotland is defined as **settlements with a population of less than 3,000**.

By analysing drive times to larger settlements we can divide rural Scotland into:

Accessible rural: those with a less than 30 minute drive time to the nearest settlement with a population of 10,000 or more;







Remote rural: those with a greater than 30 minute drive time to the nearest settlement with a population of 10,000 or more.

These definitions form part of the **Scottish Government's Urban Rural Classification**. The map on page 4 shows the full classification. Accessible rural areas are shown in a light blue colour and remote rural areas are shown in a light yellow colour.

This booklet combines the first four categories into the **Rest of Scotland** figures. The rest of Scotland therefore includes large urban areas, other urban areas, accessible small towns and remote small towns.

Map of Rural Scotland

Scottish Government **6-Fold Urban Rural Classification**

-  Large urban areas (with a population of over 125,000)
-  Other urban areas (with a population of 10,000 to 125,000)
-  Accessible* small towns (with a population of 3,000 to 10,000)
-  Remote small towns (with a population of 3,000 to 10,000)
-  Accessible* rural
-  Remote rural

* Accessible is defined as those areas that are within a 30 minute drivetime from the centre of a town with a population of 10,000 or more

Source:
SG Urban Rural Classification - Scottish Government 07-08

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Scottish Government Geographical Information Science and Analysis Team
June 2008. Job: 4384 - RT

People and Communities

Demographics

Table 1: Population by Geographic Area, 2001, 2007 & 2008

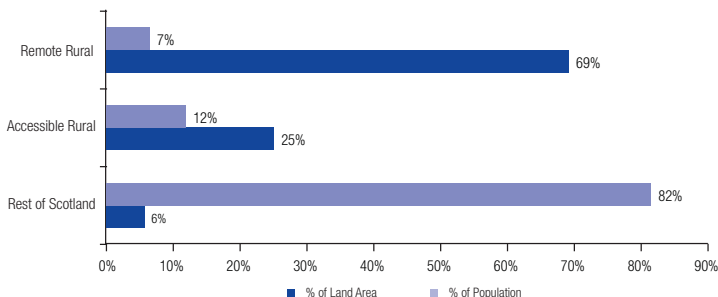
	2001	2007	2008	% change 2001-2008	% change 2007-2008
Remote Rural	319,043	334,186	336,056	5.3%	0.6%
Accessible Rural	561,234	608,170	617,953	10.1%	1.6%
Rest of Scotland	4,183,923	4,201,844	4,214,491	0.7%	0.3%
Total	5,064,200	5,144,200	5,168,500	2.1%	0.5%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2009 (2008 mid-year estimates based on data zones)
(All 2001, 2007 and 2008 figures are based on Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Around 5.2 million people live in Scotland, with almost 1 million of them living in rural areas.

Table 1 shows that between 2001 and 2008, the population has increased in all areas of Scotland. The greatest increase in population has been in accessible rural areas, with a 10.1% increase between 2001 and 2008, compared to an increase of 5.3% in remote rural areas and 0.7% in the rest of Scotland. The increase in population across rural areas and the rest of Scotland has been fairly steady over this period.

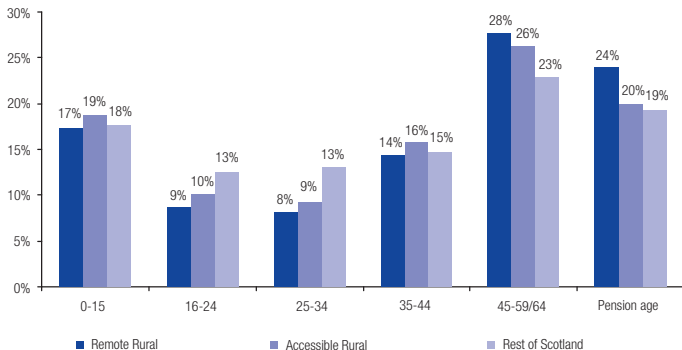
Figure 1: Percentage of Population and Land by Geographic Area, 2008



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2008 (2008 mid-year estimates based on data zones)
(Using the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

The total land mass of Scotland is approximately 7.8 million hectares. Figure 1 shows that although rural Scotland accounts for 19% of the total population in Scotland (7% in remote rural and 12% in accessible rural), it accounts for 94% of the land mass in Scotland (69% in remote rural and 25% in accessible rural). In contrast, the rest of Scotland accounts for 82% of the population of Scotland but only 6% of the land mass.

Figure 2: Age Distribution of Population by Geographic Area, 2008



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2008 (2008 mid-year estimates based on data zones)
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Figure 2 shows that compared to the rest of Scotland the population of rural areas have a different age distribution. Specifically, rural areas have a much lower percentage of the population in the age bands 16-24 and 25-34 but a higher proportion in the older age bands, especially at pension age.

Table 2: Internal Population Change and Migration by Geographic Area, 2008

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Births (2008)	3,020	6,574	50,447
Births per 1,000 population	9	11	12
Deaths (2008)	3,623	5,631	46,446
Deaths per 1,000 population	11	9	11
Migration (2007/08)			
In-migration	20,661	44,064	109,061
Out-migration	18,387	34,043	101,380
Net Migration	2,274	10,021	7,681
Net Migration as % of population	0.7%	1.6%	0.2%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Table 2 shows that there were more births than deaths in accessible rural areas and the rest of Scotland but more deaths than births in remote rural areas. Relative to their populations, the rate of births was higher in the rest of Scotland (12 per 1,000 population) than in accessible rural (11) and remote rural (9) areas.

The table also shows positive net migration into all three areas of Scotland over the year 2007-08, i.e. the number of in-migrants was greater than the number of out-migrants. Net migration was greatest in accessible rural areas, where it was equal to 1.6% of the population.

Table 3: Country of Birth by Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Scotland	76%	81%	85%
Rest of UK	21%	16%	9%
Rest of World	3%	4%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%

*Source: Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)*

Table 3 shows the proportions of Scotland's current population that were born in Scotland, in the rest of the United Kingdom and in the rest of the world. Compared with the rest of Scotland a relatively high proportion of the people in rural areas were born in the rest of the UK, while the proportion born outside the UK is lower in rural areas than in the rest of Scotland.

Households

Table 4: Household Type by Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Single adult	14%	14%	21%
Small adult	21%	24%	20%
Single parent	3%	5%	5%
Small family	13%	14%	12%
Large family	8%	7%	6%
Large adult	8%	9%	10%
Older smaller	17%	15%	12%
Single pensioner	15%	12%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009

(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

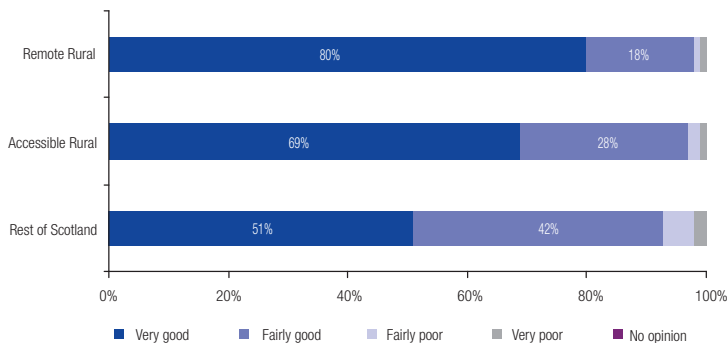
Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Table 4 shows that, relative to the rest of Scotland, remote and accessible rural Scotland have lower percentages of single adult households. Rural Scotland also has a higher percentage of 'older smaller' households, that is, where one or both adults are of pensionable age.

A description of all household types can be found under Definitions in the Notes section on page 61.

Neighbourhood and Community

Figure 3: Rating of Neighbourhood as a Place to Live by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Figure 3 shows that relative to the rest of Scotland, a higher percentage of people in rural Scotland rate their neighbourhood as 'very good' as a place to live. This is especially apparent in remote rural areas, where 80% of people rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, compared to 69% in accessible rural areas and 51% in the rest of Scotland. Nonetheless, in all areas of Scotland, over 90% rate their neighbourhood as a 'very good' or a 'fairly good' place to live.

In 2007, the Scottish Government introduced a National Indicator to increase the percentage of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a good place to live.

Table 5: Aspects of Neighbourhood Particularly Liked by Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Pleasant environment	67%	58%	57%
Safe environment	33%	22%	18%
Good public transport	2%	6%	24%
Good amenities	44%	41%	45%
Sense of community/friendly people	86%	82%	68%
Other	2%	2%	2%
None	1%	3%	5%

Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009

(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Table 5 shows that a higher percentage of residents of remote and accessible rural Scotland particularly like the safe environment and the friendliness in their community. However, a higher percentage of the population of the rest of Scotland enjoy good public transport facilities.

Table 6: Experience of Neighbourhood Problems by Geographic Area, 2009
 (% saying they have personal experience of problem)

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage to property	2%	5%	11%
Groups or individuals intimidating or harassing others	2%	3%	5%
Seeing drug misuse or dealing	1%	3%	6%
Rowdy behaviour e.g. drunkenness, hooliganism or loutish behaviour	5%	7%	14%
Noisy neighbours or regular loud parties	2%	5%	10%
Neighbour disputes	3%	4%	6%
Rubbish or litter lying around	11%	14%	21%
Abandoned or burnt out vehicles	2%	2%	2%
Animal nuisance such as noise or dog fouling	13%	14%	18%
None	73%	76%	56%

Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009

(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Totals will not sum to 100% as respondents are able to choose more than one option.

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Table 6 displays that in every category of neighbourhood problems, apart from 'abandoned or burnt out vehicles', a lower percentage of people in remote and accessible rural areas have experienced such problems. For example, only 2% and 5% in remote and accessible rural areas respectively, say they have had a problem with noisy neighbours or loud parties while the figure is 10% in the rest of Scotland. Similarly, 11% of people in remote rural areas and 14% in accessible rural areas state that rubbish or litter lying around is a problem, whilst 21% state this is a problem in the rest of Scotland.

Table 7: Perceptions of safety when at home alone at night by Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Very safe	92%	83%	78%
Fairly safe	6%	15%	19%
A bit unsafe	1%	1%	2%
Very unsafe	1%	0%	1%
Don't know	0%	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009

(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Table 7 shows that, relative to the rest of Scotland, people in rural Scotland perceive where they live to be safer when at home alone at night. For example, 92% in remote rural and 83% in accessible rural feel 'very safe' while at home alone compared to 78% in the rest of Scotland. Overall, over 95% of people in all areas of Scotland feel either 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' when home alone at night.

Table 8: Crime Victimization and Perception of Change in Crime Rates by Geographic Area, 2008-09

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Percentage of adults who had been the victims of crime in the last 12 months	8%	16%	22%
Proportion of adults who perceived that:			
Crime rate has increased over last 2 years	23%	23%	29%
Crime rate has stayed the same over least 2 years	72%	68%	58%
Crime rate has decreased over least 2 years	*	6%	10%
Don't know	*	3%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, 2008-09

(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Notes:

1. *based on sample <50 and unreliable.
2. Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

A smaller proportion of residents in remote rural Scotland have been victims of crime in the past 12 months than in accessible rural areas and the rest of Scotland. In addition, a smaller proportion of people living in remote and accessible rural areas feel that crime rates have increased in their area over the past two years, compared to residents of the rest of Scotland.

In 2007, the Scottish Government introduced National Indicators to reduce overall crime victimisation rates by two percentage points by 2011 and to increase positive public perception of the general crime rate in the local area, against a 2006 baseline.

Table 9: Whether Gave Up Time to Help as an Volunteer/Organiser in the Past 12 Months by Age and Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural			Accessible Rural			Rest of Scotland		
	16-64	65+	Total	16-64	65+	Total	16-64	65+	Total
Yes	50%	40%	48%	35%	30%	34%	26%	23%	26%
No	50%	60%	52%	65%	70%	66%	74%	77%	74%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009

(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

In rural Scotland, more people give up their time to help as a volunteer/organiser than in the rest of Scotland. A greater proportion of people aged 16-64 gave up time to work as a volunteer/organiser, compared to people aged 65+, in all areas of Scotland. The highest rate of volunteering was observed for people aged 16-64 in remote rural areas.

Physical Environment

Table 10: Percentage of Population Living in Proximity to Sites on the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI) by Geographic Area, 2005

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Proximity to SPRI sites:			
% population within 0-500 metres	0%	1%	4%
% population within 500-1,000 metres	1%	4%	13%
% population within 1,000-2,000 metres	3%	10%	30%
% population over 2,000 metres	95%	86%	53%

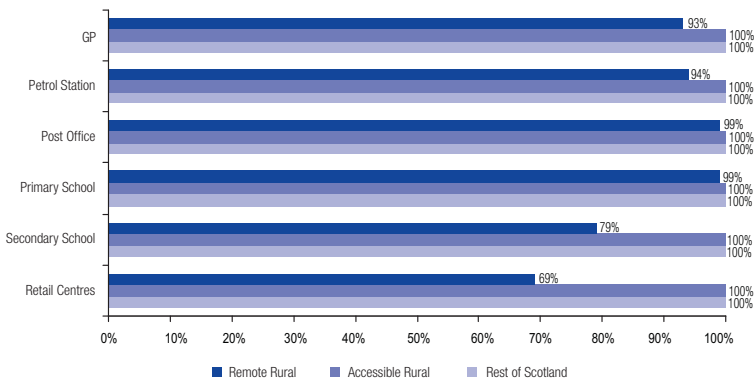
Source: Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory, Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), (2004 mid-year population estimates based on data zones) (Using Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification, 2005-2006)

Sites that report to the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory include Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Part A processes; Radioactive Substances Act (RSA) Band A and Band B sites, such as nuclear power stations, hospitals and universities; waste water treatment works; waste management sites and caged marine fish farms.

Table 10 shows that 47% of people in the rest of Scotland live within 2,000 metres of a site on the SPRI register compared to 15% in accessible rural areas and 4% in remote rural areas.

Access and Convenience of Services

Figure 4: Percentage of Population Within 15 Minute Drive Time of Service by Geographic Area, 2009

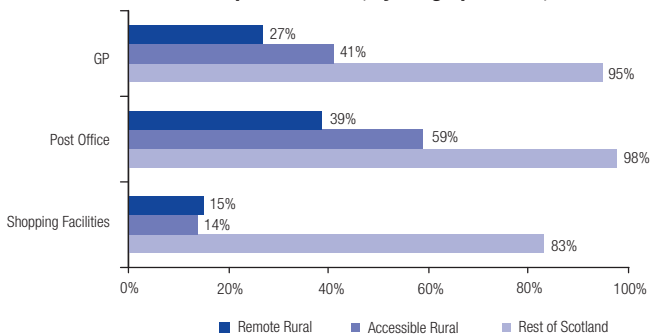


Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2009
(Using Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Figure 4 shows that people in remote rural areas are less likely to live within a 15 minute drive to key services, than those in accessible rural areas and the rest of Scotland. For example 93% of people in remote rural areas live within a 15 minute drive time to a GP compared to 100% of the population of accessible rural areas and of the rest of Scotland.

The greatest difference observed is the drive to the nearest retail centre. Sixty-nine per cent of people in remote rural areas live within a 15 minute drive time to a retail centre, compared to 100% of people in accessible rural areas and the rest of Scotland.

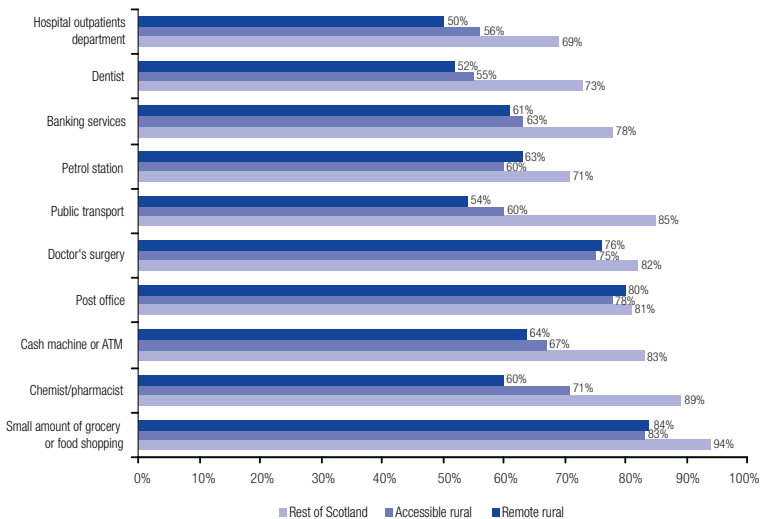
Figure 5: Percentage of Population Within 15 Minute Drive Time by Public Transport of Service, by Geographic Area, 2009



*Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)*

Figure 5 shows that a lower percentage of people living in rural areas than those in the rest of Scotland are within a 15 minute drive by public transport of key services. For those in remote rural areas the percentage is particularly low, with only 27% within 15 minutes of a GP by public transport and 15% within a 15 minute drive time by public transport of shopping facilities. In all the geographic areas of Scotland, there are some areas which are not within 15 minutes by public transport of the key services listed.

Figure 6: Percentage of Population Finding Services Very or Fairly Convenient by Geographic Area, 2009



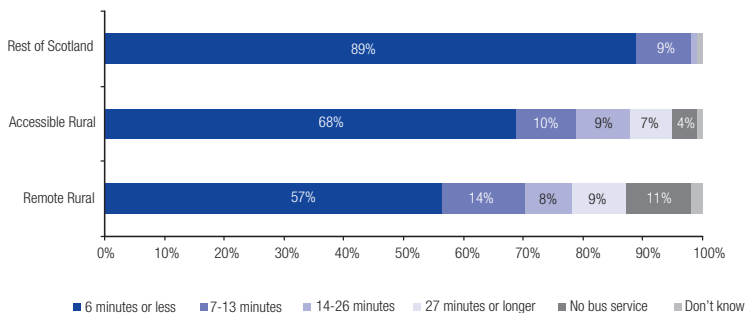
Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Figure 6 shows that, in general, a lower percentage of people in rural areas find key services convenient. There are marked differences in the percentages of people who find public transport services convenient when comparing remote rural (54%), accessible rural (60%) and rest of Scotland residents (85%).

A similar pattern is observed when comparing access to a chemist/pharmacist in remote rural areas (60%), accessible rural areas (71%) and the rest of Scotland (89%).

Figure 7: Distance to Nearest Bus Stop by Geographic Area, 2009

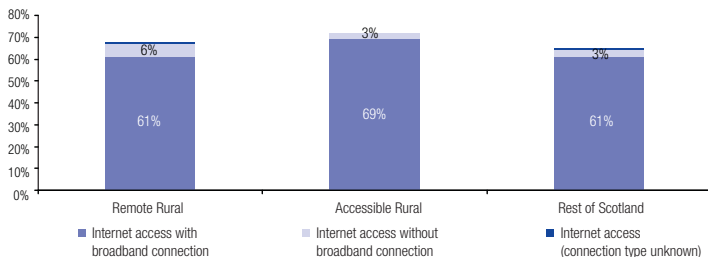


Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Figure 7 shows that 89% of the population of the rest of Scotland live within 6 minutes of the nearest bus stop, compared to 68% and 57% of the population in accessible and remote rural areas. In addition, 11% of the remote rural and 4% of the accessible rural population do not have access to a bus service, whereas no-one in the rest of Scotland reported that they did not have access to a bus service.

Figure 8: Households with Home Internet Access and Broadband Connection by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Figure 8 shows that households in rural Scotland are more likely to have home internet access than those in the rest of Scotland. Those living in accessible rural areas of Scotland are more likely to have home internet access and more likely to utilise a broadband connection.

Table 11: Households Recycling Items in the Past Month by Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Newspapers/magazines/paper/cardboard	85%	91%	83%
Glass bottles and jars	81%	84%	71%
Metal cans	72%	75%	69%
Plastic bottles	67%	74%	71%
One or more of the above	92%	94%	86%

Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Table 11 shows households in rural areas (remote 92% and accessible 94%) are more likely to recycle at least one type of recycleable item than those in the rest of Scotland (86%). Households in rural areas are more likely to recycle paper, glass bottles and metal cans than households in the rest of Scotland.

Travel Patterns

Table 12: Cars Normally Available for Private Use by Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
None	14%	12%	34%
One	44%	43%	44%
Two or more	42%	45%	22%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009

(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Table 12 shows that a greater proportion of residents of the rest of Scotland, than in rural areas, do not normally have access to a car.

Table 13: How Adults Usually Travel to Work/Education by Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Walking	11%	6%	13%
Driver	78%	76%	57%
Passenger	4%	5%	7%
Bicycle	1%	1%	3%
Bus (ordinary or works)	3%	7%	14%
Rail	0%	2%	4%
Other	3%	3%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009

(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Table 13 shows that people in rural areas are more likely to drive to work/education than people in the rest of Scotland. The table also shows that people in the rest of Scotland are more likely to walk or take public transport to work/education than residents of rural areas.

In 2007, the Scottish Government introduced a National Indicator to increase the proportion of journeys to work made by public or active transport (e.g. walking or cycling), against a 2006 baseline.

Table 14: How School Children Normally Travel to School by Geographic Area, 2010

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Walking/Bicycle	22%	28%	57%
Passenger in a car/van	20%	27%	24%
Bus (ordinary, school, works, or private)	51%	40%	16%
Other	7%	4%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

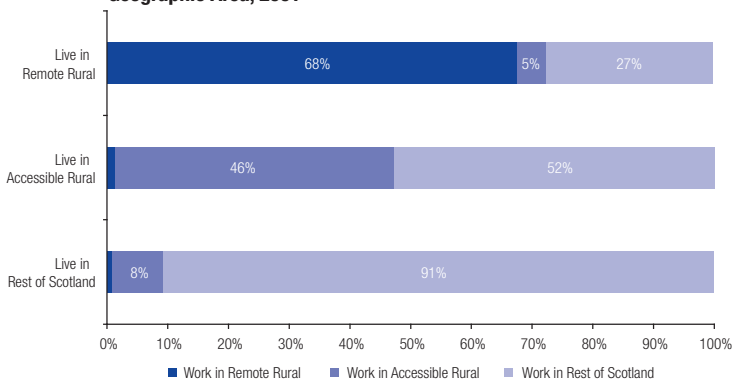
Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009

(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Table 14 shows that children in rural areas are more likely to travel to school by bus than by any other mode of transport, whereas children in the rest of Scotland are more likely to walk or cycle.

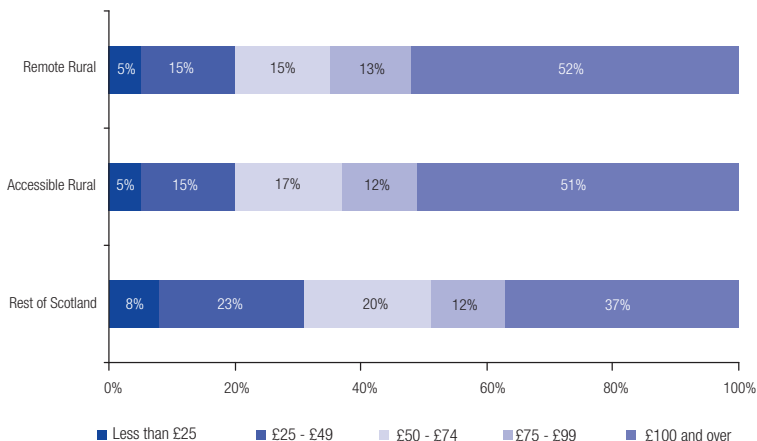
Figure 9: Percentage of Workers Living and Working in Area by Geographic Area, 2001



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census
(Using Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification, 2003-2004)

Figure 9 gives an indication of the relationship between where people live and where they work. For those living in remote rural areas, 68% also work in remote rural areas. For those living in accessible rural areas, 46% also work in accessible rural areas, and 52% work in the rest of Scotland. Of those living in the rest of Scotland, 9% work in rural areas.

Figure 10: Total Expenditure on Fuel for Cars per Month by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009

(Based on households with a car and using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Figure 10 shows that residents in rural Scotland are more likely, than those in the rest of Scotland, to spend over £100 per month on fuel for their cars. Over 50% of inhabitants of rural areas report to spend over £100 per month on fuel. Five per cent of people in rural areas spend less than £25 per month on fuel, compared to 8% of the rest of Scotland.

Education

Table 15: Highest Qualifications Held by Working Age Population by Geographic Area, 2008

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Degree level or equivalent	18%	24%	21%
HNC/HND or equivalent	15%	16%	13%
Higher/A Level or equivalent	28%	27%	26%
Credit Standard Grade or equivalent	20%	17%	18%
General Standard Grade or equivalent	3%	2%	2%
Other	6%	5%	7%
No qualifications	11%	9%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%

*Source: Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)*

Table 15 shows that levels of school and college education attained are broadly comparable across the three areas of Scotland. However, a higher proportion of residents of accessible rural areas have a degree level qualification or equivalent.

Table 16: Destination of School Leavers from Public Funded Secondary Schools by Geographic Area, 2008/2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Higher Education	35%	37%	35%
Further Education	20%	26%	27%
Training	2%	4%	5%
Employment	30%	18%	18%
Voluntary Work	1%	0%	0%
Unemployed Seeking Work	9%	12%	12%
Unemployed Not Seeking Work	2%	2%	2%
Unknown	1%	1%	1%

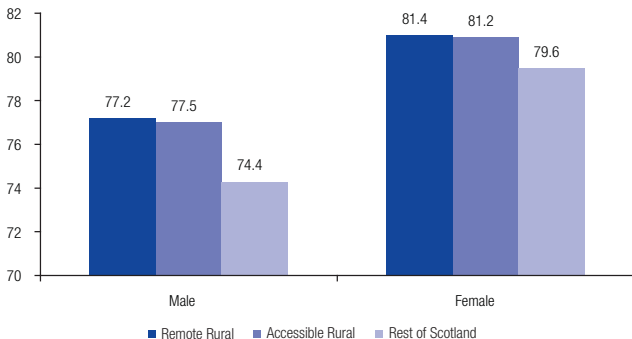
Source: Destination of Leavers from Scottish Schools, 2008/2009

(Based on school leaver's home address and Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-08)

Table 16 shows the proportion of school leavers who proceed to higher education are very similar across all three areas of Scotland. Fewer school leavers in remote rural areas go on to further education and a higher percentage gain employment. The lowest rate of school leavers who are unemployed and seeking work is in remote rural areas.

Health

Figure 11: Life Expectancy at Birth by Geographic Area, 2006-2008



Source: General Register Office for Scotland
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Figure 11 shows that in all areas of Scotland, the life expectancy of females is higher than that of males. It can also be seen that the life expectancy of males and females is higher in rural areas than in the rest of Scotland.

For males, the life expectancy in remote rural and accessible rural areas is around 77 years, nearly three years more than in rest of Scotland. For females, the life expectancy in rural areas is around 81 years, nearly two years more than in the rest of Scotland.

Table 17: Rate of Hospital Admissions (Emergency and Cancer) 2008

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Emergency admissions rate per 100,000 population	9,480	8,535	10,615
Cancer admissions rate per 100,000 population	2,784	2,737	2,801

Source: Information Services Division, NHSScotland
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Table 17 shows that in the rest of Scotland the rate of emergency admissions is higher than in either remote rural or accessible rural areas.

The rates for cancer admissions are very similar in all three areas.

Table 18: Whether Respondent Smokes by Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Yes	16%	20%	26%
No	84%	80%	74%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

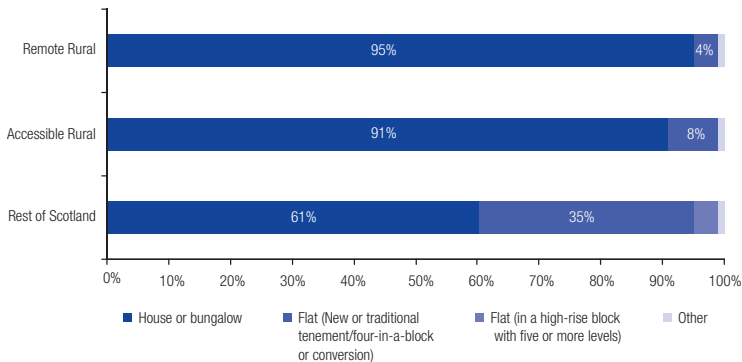
Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Table 18 shows that a higher percentage of people in the rest of Scotland smoke, compared to people in rural areas. The lowest rate of people who smoke can be seen in remote rural areas (16%).

In 2007, the Scottish Government introduced a National Indicator to reduce the percentage of the adult population who smoke to 22% by 2010.

Housing

Figure 12: Property Type by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2008
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Figure 12 shows that over 90% of properties in rural Scotland are houses or bungalows unlike the rest of Scotland where over a third are flats.

Table 19: House Sales by Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Number of Sales	3,611	7,459	46,880
Change from 2008	-18%	-26%	-32%
Mean Price	£184,312	£199,909	£152,251
Change from 2008	-3%	-3%	-3%
Median Price	£160,000	£173,000	£128,000
Change from 2008	-3%	-5%	-2%

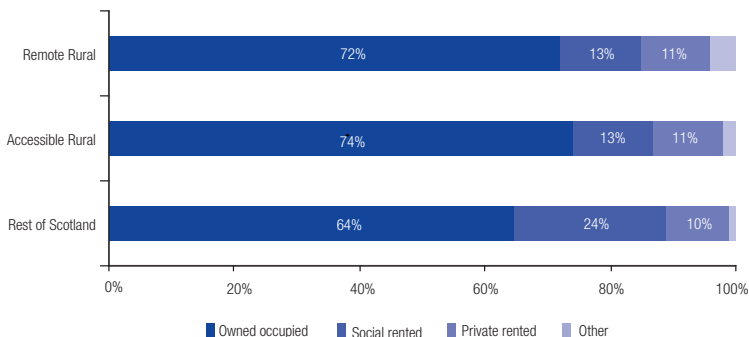
*Source: Registers of Scotland
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)*

Table 19 shows the number of house sales on the open market, by geographic area (these figures exclude, for example, right to buy and block purchases by housing associations).

The highest average (mean) price was in accessible rural areas, around £16,000 higher than in remote rural areas and approximately £48,000 higher than in the rest of Scotland.

The prices do not compare like with like as prices are not adjusted for property type and size (Figure 12 on the previous page shows differences of property types by geographic area). It is also important to note that these prices are based only on prices for properties sold and not values of all properties in the area. In 2009 there was a large reduction in the number of sales. Compared with 2008 the number of transactions fell by 24% in rural Scotland and 32% in the rest of Scotland.

Figure 13: Housing Tenure by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Figure 13 shows that compared with the rest of Scotland more people in rural Scotland own their homes. The rate of housing which is rented from Local Authorities/Scottish Homes or housing associations/Co-operatives in rural Scotland is around half of the proportion observed in the rest of Scotland.

Table 20: Use of Housing Stock by Geographic Area^{1,2}, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
% Vacant dwellings³	5%	3%	3%
% Second homes⁴	7%	2%	1%
% Dwellings with a single adult discount⁵	29%	29%	40%

Source: *Estimates of households and dwellings in Scotland, 2009*
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural classification 2007-2008)

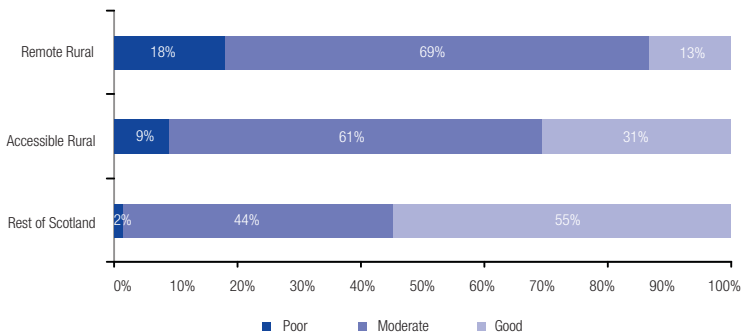
Notes:

1. Data zone figures are not available on second homes for Clackmannanshire, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire. These data zones have been removed from calculations of second homes for each urban rural category.
2. Data zone figures are not available on vacant dwellings and dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' in East Renfrewshire for each urban rural category.
3. Vacant dwellings include dwellings which are unoccupied and long term empty properties.
4. Second homes are dwellings subject to a Council Tax discount of between 10 per cent and 50 per cent due to being second homes (including self-catering holiday accommodation available to let for a total of less than 140 days per year).
5. Dwellings with a single adult discount include dwellings with a single adult, one adult living with one more children, or adults who are 'disregarded' for Council Tax purposes.

Table 20 shows the percentage of vacant dwellings, those occupied as second homes and those with only one adult. The largest proportion of second homes is in remote rural areas with 7% of dwellings being used as second homes. The rest of Scotland has the largest proportion (40%) of single adult households with both remote and accessible rural having 29% of dwellings with just one adult resident.

The number of vacant dwellings is slightly higher in remote rural areas (5%) than in accessible rural areas and the rest of Scotland (both 3%).

Figure 14: Energy Efficiency Rating by Geographic Area, 2008

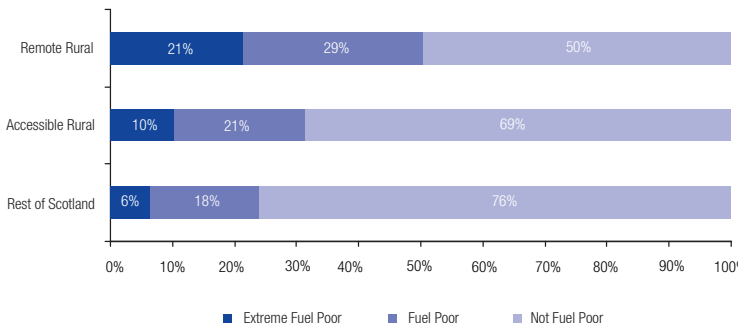


Source: Scottish House Condition Survey, 2008
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Energy efficiency of dwellings can be measured using the National Home Energy Rating (NHER). This procedure is based on a model (produced by the National Energy Services) of the theoretical costs of maintaining a standard heating regime for a standard level of occupancy derived from knowledge of the appliances, fuel sources, insulation, size and dwelling type of the premises. The model contains a factor for local climate variations to take into account differences across the UK.

Figure 14 shows that housing stock in rural Scotland is generally much less energy efficient than those in the rest of Scotland. In remote rural areas, 13% of households were classified as having a good energy efficiency rating compared to 31% in accessible rural areas and 55% in the rest of Scotland. Dwellings in remote rural areas are more likely to have poor energy efficiency with 18% of households being classed as having poor energy efficiency in remote rural areas compared to 9% in accessible rural areas and 2% of households in the rest of Scotland.

Figure 15: Fuel Poverty by Geographic Area, 2008

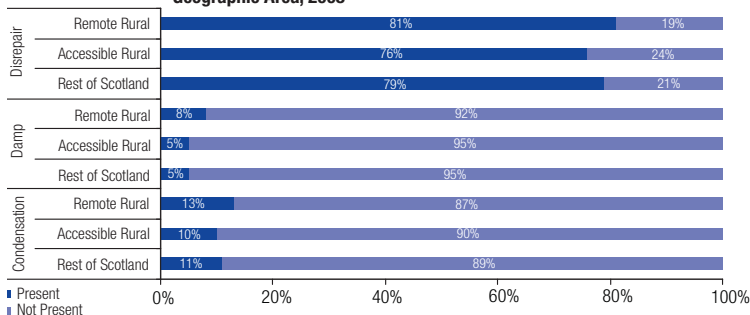


*Source: Scottish House Condition Survey, 2008
(Using Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)*

A household is defined as being in fuel poverty if it would be required to spend more than 10% of its income (including Housing Benefit or Income Support for Mortgage Interest) on all household fuel use. 'Extreme fuel poverty' is defined as a household having to spend more than 20% of its income on fuel.

Figure 15 shows that more households in rural areas are classed as being fuel poor or extreme fuel poor than in the rest of Scotland. In the rest of Scotland 76% of households have been classed as 'not fuel poor' compared to 69% in accessible rural and 50% in remote rural Scotland.

Figure 16: Presence of Condensation, Damp and Disrepair in Homes by Geographic Area, 2008



Source: Scottish House Condition Survey, 2008

Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008

Figure 16 shows that homes in remote rural areas of Scotland are slightly more likely to have some level of disrepair, damp or condensation. Eighty-one per cent of homes in remote rural Scotland have some level of disrepair compared to 76% of homes in accessible rural areas and 79% of homes in the rest of Scotland.

To a small extent, damp is more prevalent in remote rural residential properties (8%) than in properties in either of the other two areas of Scotland (5%). Similarly, properties in remote rural Scotland are slightly more likely to suffer from condensation.

Table 21: Presence of Loft Insulation in Homes by Geographic Area, 2008

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
No Loft Insulation	9%	5%	6%
Less than 100 mm	20%	15%	23%
100 mm to 200 mm	61%	64%	62%
More than 200 mm	10%	16%	10%
Total¹	100%	100%	100%

Source: Scottish House Condition Survey, 2008 – 1. Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

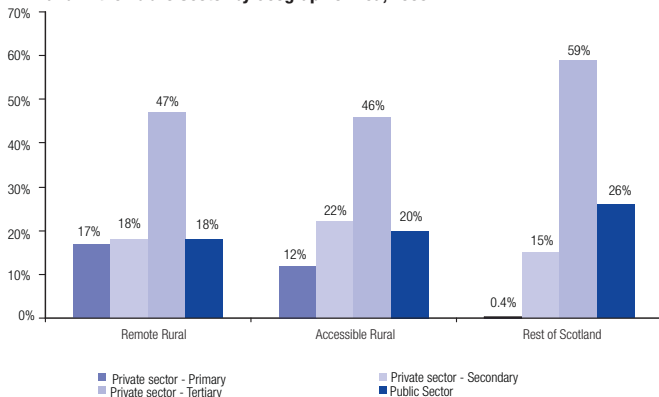
2. Bottom and mid-floor flats have been excluded.

(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Table 21 illustrates the prevalence and thickness of loft insulation. Houses in remote rural Scotland (9%) are more likely to have no loft insulation than houses in accessible rural areas (5%) and houses in the rest of Scotland (6%).

Industry

Figure 17: Employment in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and in the Public Sector by Geographic Area, 2009



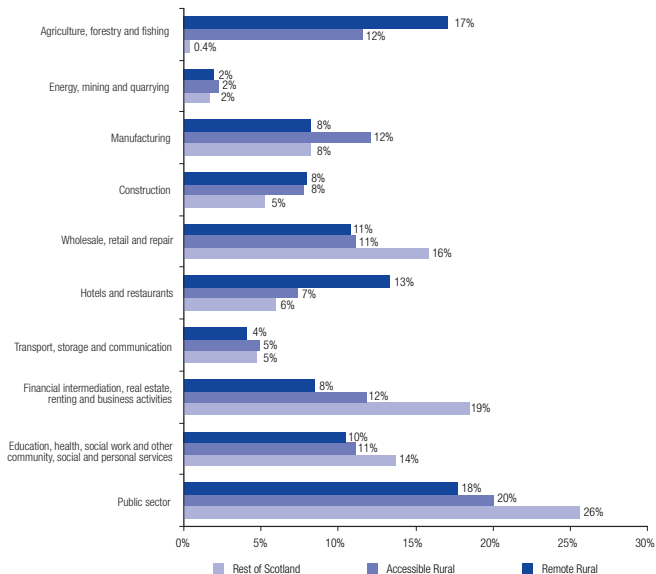
Source: Inter Departmental Business Register 2008
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Primary sector industries are defined as agriculture, forestry and fishing. Secondary industries include energy, mining and quarrying, manufacturing and construction. Tertiary sector industries are made up of wholesale, retail and repair, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial services and education and health.

Figure 17 shows employment in enterprises in Scotland registered for VAT and/or PAYE. In all areas in Scotland the tertiary sector is the most significant in terms of employment. Primary sector industries employ a greater proportion of people in remote rural (17%) and accessible rural (12%) areas, than in the rest of Scotland (0.4%).

The public sector accounts for around a fifth of employment in rural areas and around a quarter of employment in the rest of Scotland.

Figure 18: Industry Size by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: Inter Departmental Business Register 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Figure 18 shows the distribution of employment across sectors within each of the geographical areas, with workers in the public sector shown as a single category.

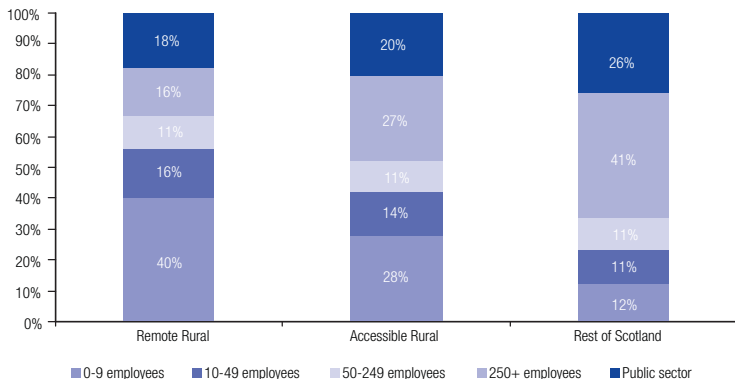
In remote rural areas 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' is the largest source of private sector jobs (17%) followed by 'Hotels and restaurants' (13%).

In accessible rural areas, 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'Manufacturing' and 'Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities' are the most significant sectors.

'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' is the sector that shows the greatest difference across Scotland, accounting for 17% of workers in remote rural areas compared to 12% in accessible rural areas and less than 1% in the rest of Scotland. Financial intermediation accounts for 19% of jobs in the rest of Scotland but only 12% in accessible rural areas and 8% in remote rural areas.

Business

Figure 19: Employment by Size of Firm and Geographic Area, 2009



Source: Inter Departmental Business Register 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Figure 19 shows that micro (0-9 employees) and other small businesses (10-49 employees) account for over half of those employed in remote rural areas and 42% in accessible rural areas. Micro businesses are particularly prevalent in remote rural areas.

Large businesses (250+ employees) account for 41% of those employed in the rest of Scotland but only 27% in accessible rural areas and 16% in remote rural areas.

Table 22: Population (16 to 74) in Employment by Socio-Economic Classification

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Higher managerial and professional occupations	8%	11%	11%
Lower managerial and professional occupations	22%	26%	27%
Intermediate occupations	9%	12%	15%
Small employers or own account workers	21%	14%	7%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	11%	10%	11%
Semi-routine occupations	16%	15%	17%
Routine occupations	13%	11%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: General Register for Scotland, 2001 Census

A similar proportion of people in managerial and professional occupations live in accessible rural areas and in the rest of Scotland. Eight per cent of employees in remote rural areas work in such occupations.

A greater proportion of workers in remote rural areas (21%) are small employers or own account workers than in accessible rural areas (14%) or the rest of Scotland (7%).

Table 23: Business Openings and Closures by Geographic Area, 2008

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Total businesses	13,855	22,625	110,125
Business openings	1,215	2,275	12,600
Business opening rate (% of total businesses)	9%	10%	11%
Business closures	1,035	1,740	9,865
Business closure rate (% of total businesses)	7%	8%	9%
Total businesses per 10,000 adults	499	450	317
Business openings per 10,000 adults	44	45	36

*Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)*

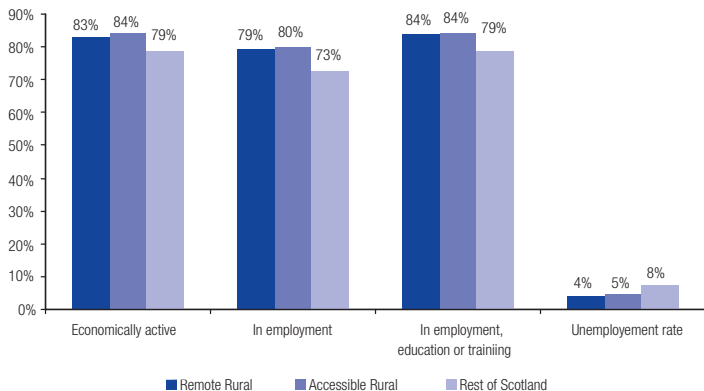
Table 23 shows the number of business openings and closures as measured by the number registering for either VAT or PAYE. It therefore excludes businesses with no employees and a turnover below the VAT threshold (£67,000 as at 1st April 2008).

The business opening rate in rural areas is slightly lower than in the rest of Scotland, more so in remote rural areas. Likewise, the closure rate is lowest in remote rural areas (7%), higher in accessible rural areas (8%) and slightly higher again in the rest of Scotland (9%).

In 2007, the Scottish Government introduced a National Indicator to increase the business start up rate, against a 2006 baseline.

Economic Activity

Figure 20: Economic Activity by Geographic Area, 2009



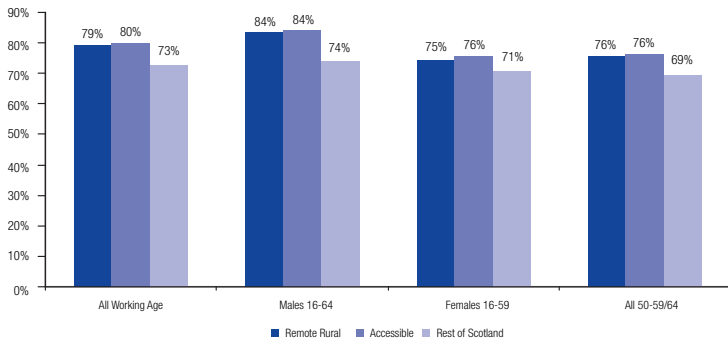
Source: Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2009
(Using the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Figure 20 shows that a higher proportion of people in rural areas are economically active (i.e. employed or looking for work) than in the rest of Scotland. The employment rate (the number of people employed as a percentage of the total population of working age) is also higher in rural Scotland than in the rest of Scotland.

A higher percentage of the working age population is either employed, in education or training in rural areas than in the rest of Scotland.

Unemployment rates (that is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of all those who are economically active, of all ages) are slightly lower in rural Scotland than in the rest of Scotland.

Figure 21: Employment Rates by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2009
(Using the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Figure 21 shows that the employment rates are higher for all sub-groups in rural areas compared to the rest of Scotland. The difference in employment rates between rural areas and the rest of Scotland are more marked for males aged 16-64, with a difference of 10% between the two employment rates.

Table 24: Patterns of Work by Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Percentage of employed males who are:			
Self-employed	23%	21%	12%
Working part-time in main job	12%	10%	11%
With a second job	7%	4%	3%
Homeworkers*	26%	21%	9%
Percentage of Employed Females who are:			
Self-employed	13%	11%	6%
Working part-time in main job	51%	43%	41%
With a second job	9%	7%	5%
Homeworkers*	28%	23%	8%
Percentage of All employed who are:			
Self-employed	18%	17%	9%
Working part-time in main job	30%	25%	26%
With a second job	8%	5%	4%
Homeworkers*	21%	17%	8%

Source: Annual Population Survey in Scotland, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Note: Includes workers of all ages, not just working age

* Homeworkers are people who work mainly in their own home, or in different places using home as a base, in their main job. Excludes people on government employment and training schemes

Table 24 shows that self-employment is almost twice as common in rural Scotland as in the rest of Scotland. In all areas men are more likely than women to be self employed. Of employed males in remote rural areas, 23% are self-employed.

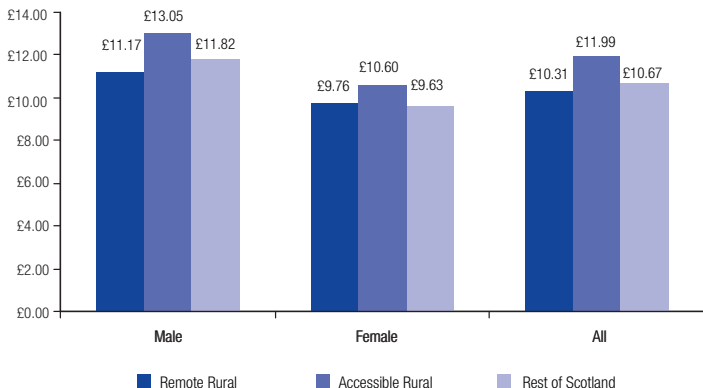
Women are more likely than men to work part-time. Whilst percentages of men working part-time are similar across Scotland, there are variations for women with just over half of female workers in remote rural areas working part-time in their main job.

The percentage of employed people in remote rural areas who have a second job (8%) is higher than in accessible rural areas or in the rest of Scotland (5% and 4% respectively).

A greater percentage of those employed in rural areas (particularly remote rural) are "homeworkers" i.e. they work mainly in their own home or use home as a base.

Earnings

Figure 22: Median Hourly Rates of Pay by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Figure 22 shows the median hourly wage rate for all male and female employees in each of the geographical areas. The median rate is highest for employed male residents of accessible rural areas, and lowest for employed females in the rest of Scotland. For female employees solely, the rate is slightly higher in remote rural areas than in the rest of Scotland.

Table 25: Gross Annual Pay for Full-time Employees by Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Male	£26,033	£29,509	£26,829
Female	£21,607	£24,014	£21,224
All	£24,149	£27,763	£24,531

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2009

(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

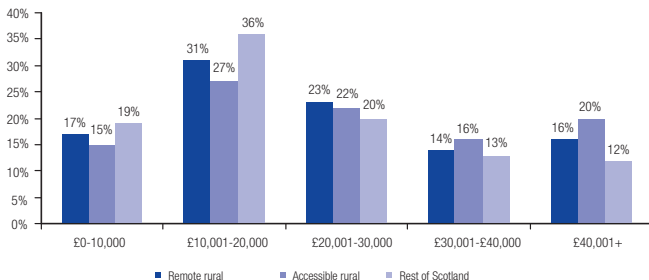
Notes:

1. Employees on adult rates who have been in the same job for over a year.
2. Resident Earnings.

Table 25 shows that the median gross annual pay (i.e. before taxation and other deductions) for full-time employees is highest in accessible rural areas and lowest in remote rural areas. The pattern observed in Figure 22 also applies here, i.e. annual pay is highest for male employees in accessible rural areas and lowest for female employees in the rest of Scotland.

Income

Figure 23: Annual Net Income of Highest Income Householder by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2009
(Using Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008)

Note: Scottish Household Survey results have recently been published based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and as such some results may differ. Please see the Sources section for more information.

Figure 23 presents net household income figures (for the highest income householder) by geographic area. The income figures include income from employment, benefits and other sources (after taxation and other deductions).

Relative to the rest of Scotland, there is a higher percentage of households in rural areas with a net annual household income of over £20,000, especially in accessible rural areas.

Table 26: Income and Employment Deprivation by Geographic Area, 2009

	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland
Number income deprived	36,095	57,790	685,250
Number employment deprived	15,465	27,855	329,780
Percentage of the population that are income deprived	11%	9%	16%
Percentage of the working age population that are employment deprived	8%	7%	12%

Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Version 2, 2009 (Using 2008 mid-year population estimates (GRO) and Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification, 2007-2008)

Income deprivation is comprised of six indicators including being in receipt of Income Support, Job Seeker's Allowance and Working and Child Tax Credits.

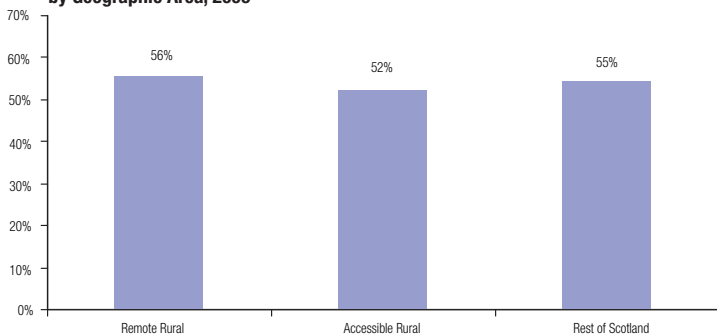
Employment deprivation is comprised of four indicators that identify those people that want to work, but due to unemployment, ill health or disability are excluded from the labour market. The indicators used are Unemployment Claimant Count, Incapacity Benefits, Disablement Allowance and Compulsory New Deal Participants.

Table 26 shows that the percentage of the total population that is income deprived is lower in rural areas than the rest of Scotland, and is lowest overall in accessible rural areas.

The percentage of the working age population that are employment deprived is also lower in rural areas than in the rest of Scotland.

Access to Finance for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)

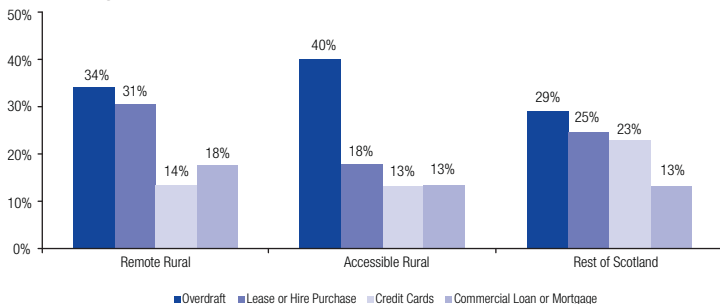
Figure 24: Percentage of SMEs that Applied for Finance During Previous Two Years by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: SME Access to Finance 2009

Figure 24 shows that the percentage of SMEs who applied for finance is similar across remote rural areas (56%) and the rest of Scotland (55%), and slightly lower for businesses located in accessible rural areas (52%).

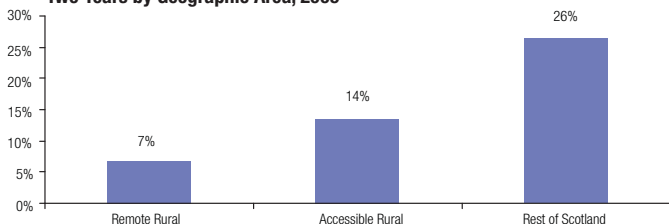
Figure 25: Forms of Finance Applied For by SMEs During Previous Two Years by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: SME Access to Finance 2009

Figure 25 shows that, between 2007 and 2009, overdrafts were the most common form of finance applied for irrespective of geographic location. However, SMEs in accessible rural locations were more likely to apply for overdrafts than elsewhere and less likely to enter leasing or hire purchase agreements to finance their businesses. SMEs in rural areas were less likely than SMEs based in the rest of Scotland to apply for credit cards.

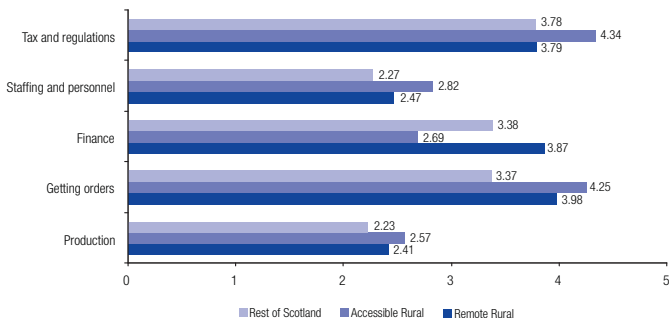
Figure 26: Percentage of SME Applications for Finance Rejected During Previous Two Years by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: SME Access to Finance 2009

Figure 26 shows that SMEs in rural areas were less likely to make applications for finance that were rejected. Remote rural firms were the least likely to have applications rejected with just 7% compared to 14% for firms in accessible rural areas and 26% in the rest of Scotland.

Figure 27: SME Perceptions of Obstacles to Success by Geographic Area, 2009

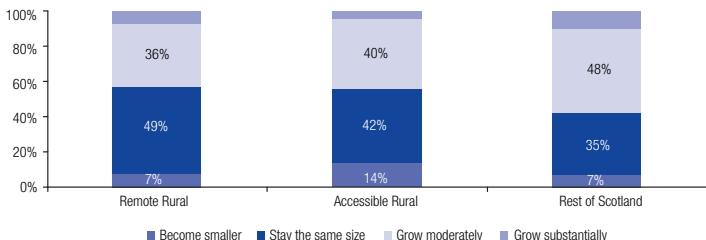


Source: SME Access to Finance 2009

Respondents to the SME Access to Finance Survey 2009 were asked to rate how much they perceived certain factors as being barriers to success on a scale of 0 to 5, with 5 being the highest.

For most of the variables identified, SMEs in accessible rural areas view more factors as stronger barriers to success than firms in other areas. The exception to this being access to finance which firms in remote rural locations and the rest of Scotland view as being greater obstacles. Across all SMEs getting orders and tax and regulations were highlighted as two of the biggest barriers to success for their firm.

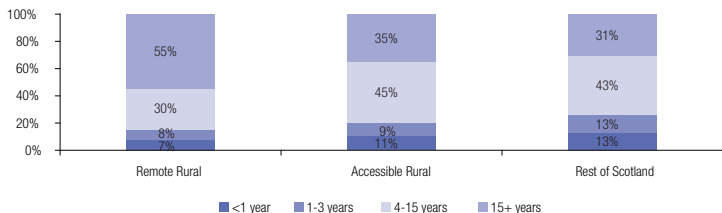
Figure 28: Growth Ambitions of SMEs Over Next Three Years by Geographic Area, 2009



Source: SME Access to Finance 2009

Figure 28 shows that a higher percentage of SMEs in rural areas seek to keep their business the same size over the next five years, than in the rest of Scotland. Fifty-six per cent of firms in both remote rural and accessible rural areas said their ambition was to stay the same size or reduce the size of the business compared to 42% of firms in the rest of Scotland. The rest of Scotland also has the largest proportion of firms whose ambition is to grow substantially.

Figure 29: SMEs by Age of Business and Geographic Area, 2009



Source: SME Access to Finance 2009

Figure 29 shows that the majority of remote rural SMEs are over 15 years old and 85% of them are over 4 years old. Eighty per cent of firms in accessible rural areas are over 4 years old. This contrasts with the rest of Scotland where 31% of SMEs are over 15 years old and 74% of firms are over 4 years old. A smaller proportion of rural Scottish SMEs are new or very young businesses than in the rest of Scotland.

Notes

Background

This is the seventh edition of *Rural Scotland Key Facts* – a publication intended to be an easily accessible reference for statistics on rural Scotland. This 2010 version updates statistics from the sixth edition where new statistics have become available.

A consultation on the content of *Rural Scotland Key Facts* was carried out in June 2010. This was to investigate the use made of the publication and seek suggestions for new content. As a result of the consultation we have made improvements to the content included in the booklet.

The following information has been removed from this version of the publication:

- Household size by geographic area
- Population living in proximity to derelict sites by geographic area
- Average tariff score of S4 pupils by geographic area
- Characteristics of businesses by geographic area

The following tables/figures have been added:

- Aspects of neighbourhood liked by geographic area (Table 5)
- Crime victimisation rates by geographic area (Table 8)
- Perception of change in crime rates by geographic area (Table 8)
- Distance to nearest bus stop by geographic area (Figure 7)
- House condition (condensation/damp/disrepair) by geographic area (Figure 16)
- Prevalence of loft insulation by geographic area (Table 21)

For some of the statistics included in the publication, reference is made to National Indicator targets set by the Scottish Government; more details can be found on the Scotland Performs website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/scotlandperforms>

Most figures in this booklet have been rounded to zero decimal places. Please note not all table columns will sum to 100% due to rounding.

This is a National Statistics publication

National Statistics are certified as meeting the high professional standards within the UK Statistics Authority's Code of Practice for Official Statistics:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>.

Official Statistics follow the Code of Practice as closely as possible but have not been certified as Code compliant.

Details of pre-release access is provided on the Scottish Government Statistics website at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/search/forthcoming>.

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service, please contact:

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Sources

The **Annual Population Survey (APS)**, includes the boost to the Labour Force Survey sample in Scotland resulting in a sample of approximately 23,000 households. The Annual Population Survey follows on from the Annual Scottish Labour Force Survey. Please note all APS datasets were reweighted in 2010 following the publication of more up-to-date population estimates. APS data included in previous editions of Rural Scotland Key Facts are based on the original datasets and are therefore subject to revision. The APS data included in Rural Scotland Key Facts 2010 have been produced using the latest reweighted datasets produced by the Office for National Statistics based on the latest mid-year population estimates. Further information is available from <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/Publications>

Information relating to the **Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings** (ASHE) is available from <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=13101&Pos=2&ColRank=1&Rank=160>. ASHE is a UK wide survey that was developed to replace the New Earnings Survey in 2004.

The **Destination of Leavers from Scottish Schools 2008-09** uses figures collated from a number of sources, such as the Pupil Census and Skills Development Scotland. Further information can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/11/20112425/0>.

The **Estimates of Households and Dwellings** publication by GROS provides figures on the use of housing stock in Scotland. It sources the information from local authority records and council tax systems. More information can be found here: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/household-estimates-statistics/household-estimates-2009/index.html>

For tables/figures referencing the **General Register Office for Scotland (GROS)**, figures are derived from a number of sources including the Census, Registered Births and Deaths and Mid-Year Population Estimates. Further information is available at <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/index.html>.

Hospital admissions data is sourced from **Information Services Division (ISD), NHS Scotland**. The source of hospital admissions data is an Official Statistics source. More information can be found on the ISD Scotland website at <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/1.html>

The **Inter Departmental Business Register**, is maintained by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is a database of all registered enterprises operating in the UK, i.e. enterprises that are registered for VAT and/or PAYE. It covers 99% of economic activity in the UK. Those excluded are small sole traders or partnerships with no employees and an annual turnover of less than the VAT threshold (£68,000 at April 2009). Further tables from the Inter Departmental Business Register can be found here: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Business/Corporate>

Information on the number and value of house sales in Scotland is obtained from **Registers of Scotland**. The house sales data are Official Statistics. Further statistics on house sales and house prices can be obtained from their website at <http://www.ros.gov.uk>

Information on crime rates have been sourced from the **Scottish Crime and Justice Survey**. The survey is a large-scale continuous survey measuring people's experience and perceptions of crime. It conducts 16,000 face-to-face interviews with adults every year. Further results from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey can be found here: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Publications/publications>

For tables/charts sourced from the **Scottish Household Survey**, the unweighted base numbers for households population are 1,424 for remote rural, 1,570 for accessible rural, and 11,188 for the rest of Scotland. There are occasional variations in base sizes for individual tables/figures. Further detail on the base numbers is available in 'Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from 2009 Scottish Household Survey', published on 23rd August 2010. The sample sizes are smallest for remote rural areas so there are larger confidence intervals associated with the statistics for this area than for the rest of Scotland figures.

There are minor differences between some of the urban/rural results published in the SHS report and in Rural Scotland Key Facts 2010 as the former uses the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification and the latter is based on the 2007-2008 Urban Rural Classification.

An example of where things differ are the household type figures by urban rural breakdown (Table 4 in Rural Scotland Key Facts 2010 and Table 2.4 in the SHS report). There is a difference of one percentage point in the percentage of both Large Adult families in Remote Rural areas and Single Adult families in Accessible Rural areas.

The 2007-2008 Urban Rural Classification was used in Rural Scotland Key Facts 2010, as there is a longer publication timetable and it was not feasible to use the newer classification in the preparation of all the statistics. This also allows for direct comparisons with Rural Scotland Key Facts 2009, which was based on the same classification and geographic areas.

All results from the Scottish Household Survey will be based on the 2009-2010 Urban Rural Classification in the next edition of Rural Scotland Key Facts.

Further information is available at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002>.

Details on the **Scottish House Condition Survey** are available in 'Scottish House Condition Survey: Key Findings for 2008' at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/11/23090958/0>

The **Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)** provides a wealth of information to help improve the understanding about the outcomes and circumstances of people living in the most deprived areas in Scotland. Information on drive times to services and the number of people income and employment deprived from the SIMD is presented in this publication. Improvements to the SIMD 2009 methodology include use of an improved road network, actual ferry timetable data and a change in data supplier for fuel stations. This has led to a reporting of shorter drive times to key services especially petrol stations. In addition, new methodology was required to account for the closures of some post offices which were replaced with "outreach" services. Information on income deprived and employment deprived people is based on people in receipt of certain disability and unemployment benefits. More information can be found here: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

Percentage of the population living in proximity to SPRI sites comes from the **Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)** and uses GROS mid-year population estimates. The SPRI proximity data are Official Statistics.

The first **SME Access to Finance** survey was conducted in 2009, to assess credit conditions for firms during the economic crisis. Further information on this survey can be found here: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Economy/access-finance>. The survey is not a National Statistics nor an Official Statistics source. Scottish Government statisticians did not produce these statistics but believe it to be a good source.

Scottish Household Survey, Scottish House Condition Survey, Destination of Leavers from Scottish Schools, Annual Population Survey, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Scottish Crime and Justice Survey and SME Access to Finance figures are all based on surveys

which sample a proportion of residents of Scotland. Figures quoted are best estimates of the true value, based on the survey results which have been weighted to represent the population. However, small differences in estimates, between geographic areas and years, are not necessarily always statistically significant.

Related publications by Rural and Environment Analytical Services

Agriculture Facts and Figures 2010

Food and Drink in Scotland: Key Facts 2009

Key Environment Statistics 2009

Scottish Environment Statistics Online

Glossary of Acronyms

APS – Annual Population Survey

ASHE – Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

GP – General Practitioner

GROS – General Register Office for Scotland

HNC – Higher National Certificate

HND – Higher National Diploma

IDBR – Inter Departmental Business Register

LFS – Labour Force Survey

ONS – Office for National Statistics

PAYE – Pay As You Earn

SCJS – Scottish Crime and Justice Survey

SHS – Scottish Household Survey

SHCS – Scottish House Condition Survey

SIMD – Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

SME – Small and Medium sized Enterprise (between 0 and 249 employees)

SNS – Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

SPRI – Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory

VAT – Value Added Tax

Definitions

Household Types

A **single adult** household contains one adult of working age and no children.

A **small adult** household contains two adults of working age and no children.

A **single parent** household contains one adult of any age and one or more children.

A **small family** household contains two adults of any age and one or two children.

A **large family** household contains two adults of any age and three or more children, or three or more adults of any age and one or more children.

A **large adult** household contains three or more adults and no children.

An **older smaller** household contains one adult of working age and one of pensionable age and no children, or two adults of pensionable age and no children.

A **single pensioner** household contains one adult of pensionable age and no children. Pensionable age is 60 for women and 65 for men.

Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification

Further information on The Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008 is available on the Scottish Government website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/07/29152642>.

The Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008 updates the Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2005-2006 with the latest available population settlement and drive time estimates. The classification is updated every two years although the definitions of what constitutes an urban or rural areas are unchanged. Two main criteria have been used to produce the Scottish Government urban rural classification: settlement size as defined by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and accessibility based on drive time analysis to differentiate between accessible and remote areas in Scotland. The changes between the 2005-2006 and the 2007-2008 classifications stem from settlements where the population fluctuates around the 10,000 and 3,000 marks as these are the population thresholds used to distinguish between urban and rural areas.

Where possible, it is appropriate to use the classification that relates to the year it is being applied to. Further information on the Scottish Executive urban rural classification 2003-2004 and 2005-2006 is available on the Scottish Government website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/06/19498/38784> and

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/07/31114822/0> respectively.

The majority of data used in this bulletin have been assigned an Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification based on unit postcodes. For emergency and cancer hospital admission and SPRI site data, data zones have been classified into the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification using 'best fit' methods. Further information on this is available from the urban rural publication link above.

The Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2009-2010 was published in August 2010. The next edition of Rural Scotland Key Facts will be based on the new classification (where possible).

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We welcome any comments or suggestions that would help us to improve this booklet or our standard of service.

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