



Migration and Commuting in Urban and Rural Scotland

Statistics from Census 2001

2005



SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

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Statistics from Census 2001

2005

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Executive Summary

Background

This report focuses on migration and commuting in urban and rural Scotland based on statistics from Census 2001. These statistics became available in 2004. Given that Scotland's population is forecast to decline, and that remote rural areas are often perceived to be losing population, it is important to have a better understanding of migration in terms of who is moving into and out of Scotland and whether people are moving into or out of urban or rural areas. Statistics on commuting give an insight into whether people are commuting from rural to urban areas or the other way round. Such information is important as it gives a better understanding of the linkages between urban and rural areas. Whilst the focus of the report is on commuting and migration, key themes from census 2001 are also presented for urban and rural Scotland. This means that the report brings together, for the first time, results from Census 2001 on urban and rural Scotland.

Migration

Statistics from Census 2001 show that:

- All geographic areas in Scotland witnessed a net gain in population through migration. Large urban areas had the highest net gain, followed by accessible rural areas.
- In-migrants to large urban areas were most likely to have come from another part of the UK (28%) or outside the UK (25%). In-migrants to accessible rural areas were most likely to have moved from the urban areas (53% from large and other urban combined) or from another part of the UK (20%). In-migrants to remote rural areas were most likely to have moved from another part of the UK.
- Out-migrants from large urban areas were most likely to move to other urban areas (25%) or to another part of the UK (38%). Out-migrants from accessible rural areas were most likely to move to urban areas (24% to large urban areas and 32% to other urban areas). Out-migrants from remote rural areas were most likely to move to large urban areas (21%) or other parts of the UK (22%).
- In-migrants to remote rural Scotland (34%) were more likely to be born outside Scotland than in-migrants to accessible rural areas (23%). In-migrants to remote rural areas were more likely to be self-employed (15%).
- Out-migrants from rural Scotland were most likely to be aged under 25.
- In-migrants to remote rural Scotland are more likely to be aged 40 and over (37%), compared to in-migrants to accessible rural Scotland (29%).
- All the migration figures exclude people who have changed address within the same geographic area.

Commuting

Statistics from Census 2001 show that:

- People living in accessible small towns (63%) and accessible rural areas (54%) were most likely to commute out of their area to work. Large urban areas have the lowest percentage of people commuting out of the area to work (12%).
- Large urban areas have the highest rate of net commuting.
- Those who live in accessible rural areas are most likely to commute to work in urban areas.
- For those commuting out of remote rural areas, the most likely destination was a remote small town.
- Commuters from accessible rural areas were the most likely to have to travel over 5km to their place of work or study (60%). Commuters from remote small towns were the least likely to have to travel over 5km (28%).
- The car is the most common mode of travel for commuting.
- Students from accessible rural areas were most likely to travel to study in other urban areas (42%), whereas students from remote rural areas are most likely to travel to study in a remote small town (64%).

People

Statistics from Census 2001 show that:

- 87% of Scotland's population was born in Scotland. Rural areas have lower percentages born in Scotland compared to the Scottish average (83% of accessible rural and 78% of the remote rural population were born in Scotland). Large urban areas have the highest percentage of population born outside the United Kingdom (5% compared to the Scottish average of 4%).
- 8% of Scotland's population was born in England. Rural areas have higher percentages of population born in England than the Scottish average (13% in accessible rural Scotland and 18% in remote rural Scotland).
- 6% of Scotland's working population work or study from home. Rural areas have higher percentages of population working or studying from home than the Scottish average (9% and 13% in accessible rural and remote rural areas respectively).
- 98% of Scotland's population has no knowledge of Gaelic. Remote areas have the highest percentages of population with knowledge of Gaelic (6% in remote small towns and 10% in remote rural areas).
- 5% of Scotland's housing stock was unoccupied in 2001, 1% was unoccupied as a result of second residence/holiday accommodation and 4% was vacant. In remote rural areas, the percentage of unoccupied housing stock accounted for by second homes was particularly high (11%) with the remaining unoccupied household space being accounted for by vacant household space (5%).
- 6% of Scotland's working population works more than 60 hours. Rural areas have higher percentages of people working more than 60 hours than the Scottish average (10% in accessible rural areas and 13% in remote rural areas).

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of report

This report presents statistics from Scotland's population census 2001 for urban and rural Scotland. In recent years there has been an increasing interest in understanding the similarities and differences between people living in urban and rural areas so that policies can be targeted to best meet their needs. This report therefore adds to our understanding of the lives of people in urban and rural Scotland and to the growing evidence base.

The focus of the report is on migration and commuting in urban and rural Scotland. Statistics on these have not previously been available and yet an understanding of these factors is essential if policies on economic development are to be well designed. For migration, it is useful to explore who is moving into and out of areas and whether people are moving from rural areas to urban areas or vice versa. Such information gives us an insight into whether some areas are losing or gaining more population than others. For commuting, it is interesting to explore who is commuting, how far they are commuting and whether they are commuting from rural to urban areas or vice versa. Such information gives us an insight into the linkages between urban and rural areas.

Whilst the focus of the report is on commuting and migration, key themes from census 2001 are also presented for urban and rural Scotland. This means that the report brings together, for the first time, results from Census 2001 on urban and rural Scotland.

Although the report does not comment in detail on the reasons behind migration and commuting patterns, it explores migration and commuting statistics according to characteristics of the population, such as age, family type, economic activity, occupation and country of birth.

1.2 Structure of report

All statistics presented in the report are derived from Scotland's population Census 2001. The report is structured as follows:

Chapter 2 presents statistics from Census 2001 on *characteristics* of people and households in urban and rural Scotland that are likely to be related to migration and commuting patterns.

Chapter 3 presents statistics on *migration* for urban and rural Scotland. Census 2001 asked people to say where they had lived one year before the Census and answers to this question are used to explore who is moving into and out of urban and rural Scotland.

Chapter 4 presents statistics on *commuting* in urban and rural Scotland. Information collected from the Census 2001 on workplace destination and home address is used to identify commuting patterns.

Appendix A presents statistics on the *key themes* from the census 2001 by urban rural classification. The key themes are: cultural, housing, health and care, employment and education.

Appendix B and Appendix C present *further detail on migration and commuting* statistics.

1.3 Definitions of urban and rural Scotland

The urban rural classification used in Scotland is based on the Scottish Executive's core definition of rural areas as settlements with a population of less than 3,000. The urban rural classification uses settlement size to classify areas into urban, small town and rural. Information on drive times is then added to be able to distinguish between accessible and remote areas. There are six categories within this classification and these are shown in table 1.1.

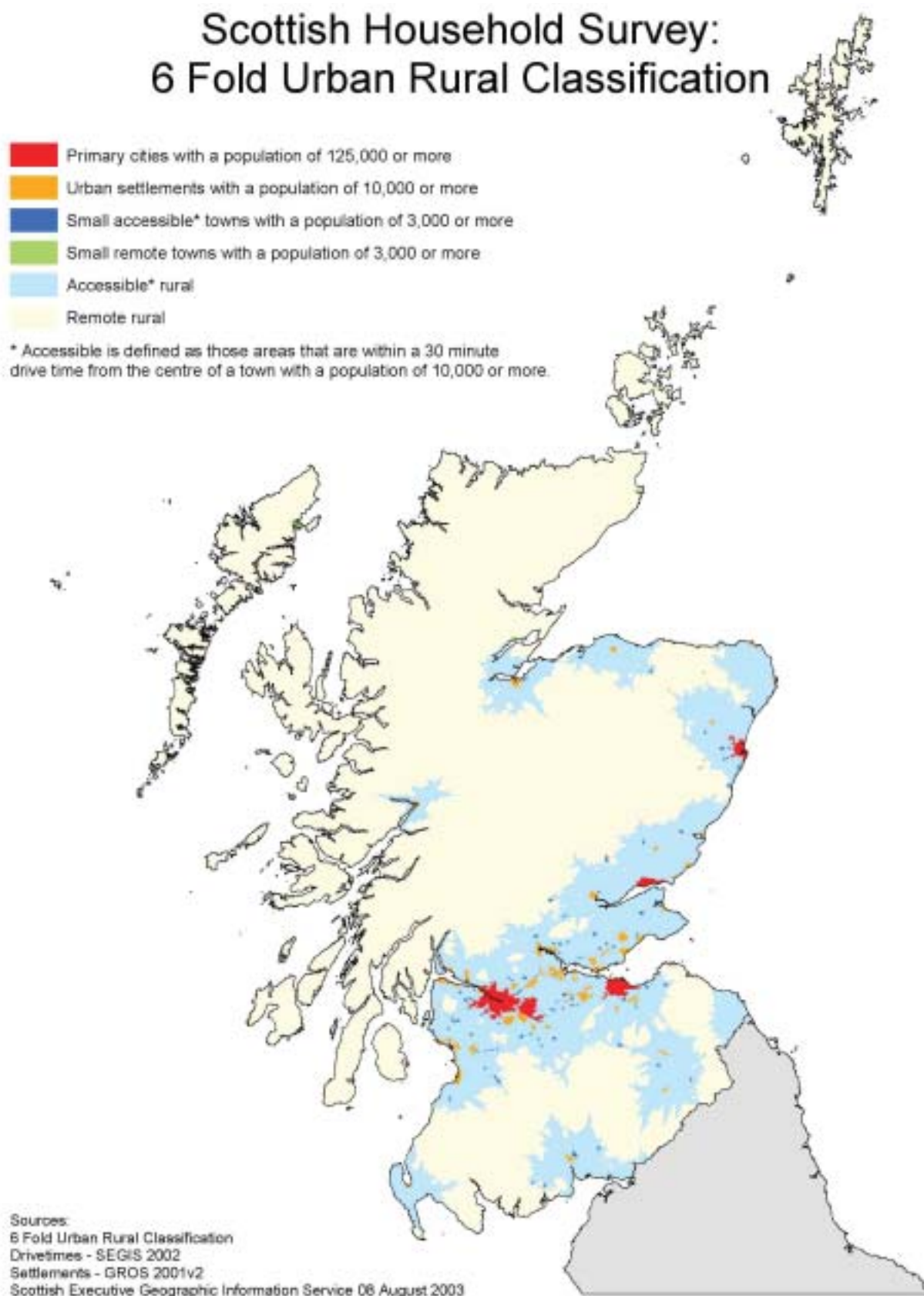
Table 1.1: Urban Rural Classification

Category	Definition
Large urban areas	Settlements with a population of over 125,000
Other urban areas	Settlements with a population of between 10,000 and 125,000
Accessible small towns	Settlements with a population of between 3,000 and 10,000 within a 30 minute drive time from a settlement of 10,000 or more
Remote small towns	Settlements with a population of between 3,000 and 10,000 more than a 30-minute drive time from a settlement of 10,000 or more
Accessible rural	Settlements with a population of less than 3,000 within a 30-minute drive time from a settlement of 10,000 or more
Remote rural	Settlements with a population of less than 3,000 more than a 30-minute drive time from a settlement of 10,000 or more

The classification was first developed to be used alongside the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) and was originally known as the SHS urban rural classification. The classification has recently been updated for the latest population changes and is now known as the Scottish Executive urban rural classification 2003-2004.

The classification used in this report is based on the classification of areas at the time of the Census 2001 using the SHS urban and rural classification for 2001. Figure 1.1 shows the map of the SHS urban rural classification. Accessible rural areas are shown in a light blue colour and remote rural areas are shown in a light yellow colour.

Figure 1.1: SHS Urban Rural Classification



2. Population Characteristics Related to Migration and Commuting

2.1 Introduction

The reasons behind migration and commuting patterns are complex. Migration and commuting may be related to changes in family, lifestyle and employment. In turn these changes may themselves be related to factors such as age, country of birth and cost of living. Although it is difficult to explain migration and commuting by any single factor, it is likely that migration and commuting is determined by a combination of factors such as age, country of birth, economic activity and occupational status. Commuting will also depend on car ownership and the ability to work from home.

This chapter presents statistics from Census 2001 on the characteristics of people and households in urban and rural Scotland that are likely to be related to migration and commuting patterns. This provides some context to later chapters which report statistics on who is migrating and commuting and to where.

2.2 Population and households

2.2.1 Population size and density

Table 2.1 shows the population size and density by geographic area. The total population of Scotland on Census day was 5,062,011.

Urban Scotland accounts for 68% of the population with rural Scotland accounting for 19% of the population. The remainder of the population live in small towns (13%).

Table 2.1 shows that, although rural Scotland accounts for 19% of the population, it also accounts for 98% of the land area of Scotland.

Table 2.1 shows that, as would be expected, the population density is much higher in urban areas (between 26 and 33 persons per hectare) and small towns (between 13 and 26 persons per hectare) than it is in rural areas (less than 1 person per hectare).

Table 2.1: Population and Population Density by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic area	All people	% of population	Area (hectares)	% of land area	Density (number of persons per hectare)
Large Urban Areas	1,972,466	39%	60,299	0.8%	32.71
Other Urban Areas	1,483,478	29%	56,788	0.7%	26.12
Accessible Small Towns	527,748	10%	20,636	0.3%	25.57
Remote Small Towns	133,615	3%	10,634	0.1%	12.56
Accessible Rural	663,166	13%	2,245,342	28.8%	0.30
Remote Rural	281,538	6%	5,405,527	69.3%	0.05
Scotland	5,062,011	100%	7,799,226	100%	0.65

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

2.2.2 Households

Table 2.2 shows the number and proportion of households in Scotland by geographic area. The total number of households in Scotland in 2001 was 2,192,246. Of these, large urban areas and other urban areas together account for 70% of households. Rural areas account for 17% of households in Scotland.

Table 2.2: Households by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic area	Number	Percentage
Large Urban	891,181	41%
Other Urban	636,014	29%
Accessible Small Towns	221,567	10%
Remote Small Towns	59,099	3%
Accessible Rural	264,576	12%
Remote Rural	119,809	5%
Scotland	2,192,246	100%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

2.2.3 Household type

Table 2.3 shows household type by geographic area. In large urban areas, one person households are the most common household type. Couple households without dependent children are the most common household type in rural areas and the percentages are higher than the Scottish average of 33%.

Table 2.3: Household type by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic area	Couple household with dependent children	Couple household with no dependent children	Lone parent household	One person household	Other
Large Urban Areas	17%	28%	13%	37%	4%
Other Urban Areas	21%	33%	12%	31%	2%
Accessible Small Towns	23%	35%	10%	29%	1%
Remote Small Towns	20%	33%	11%	35%	2%
Accessible Rural	25%	40%	8%	25%	1%
Remote Rural	22%	38%	8%	30%	2%
Scotland	20%	33%	11%	33%	3%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all households.

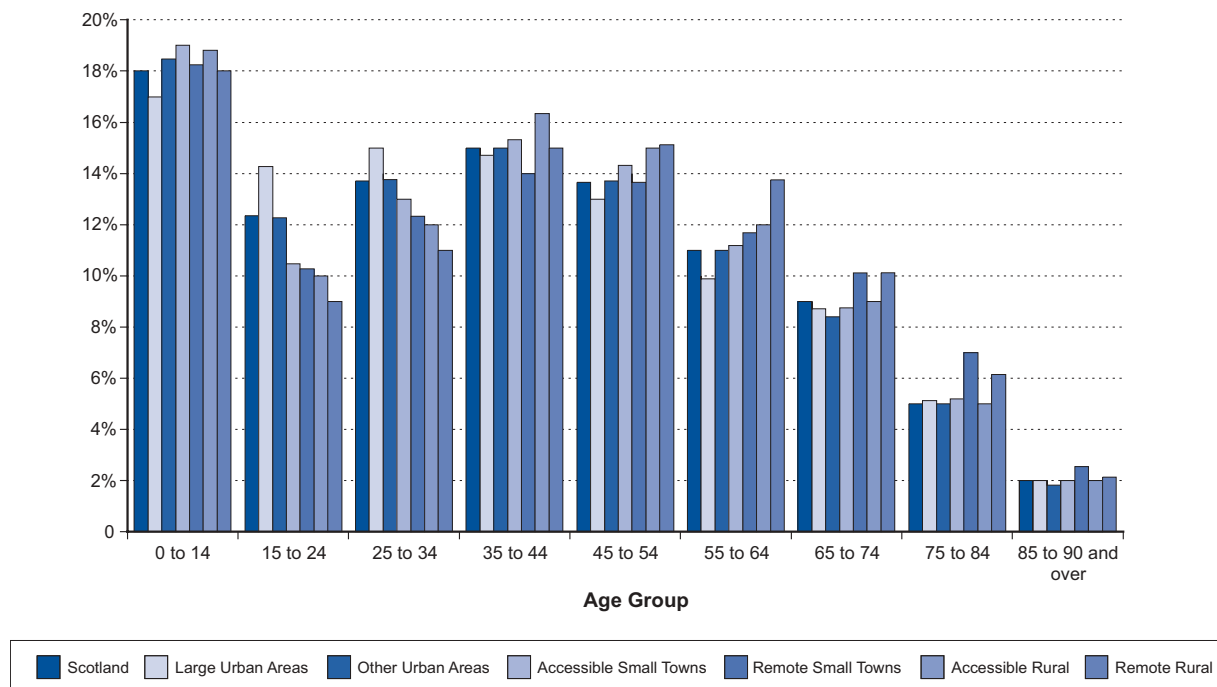
2.3 Age

Figure 2.1 shows the percentage of the population by age group and geographic area. The figure shows that Scotland's population as a whole is ageing with higher percentages in the younger age groups and lower percentages in the older age groups. Ageing is particularly the case for remote areas, with both remote small towns and remote rural areas having 10% of their population in age group 65 to 74 compared to the Scottish average of 9%.

Large urban areas have a lower percentage of their population in the age group 45 to 54 (13% compared to the Scottish average of 14%).

There is a lower percentage of the population in the younger age bands in rural areas with 10% and 9% of the population in the age group 15 to 24 in accessible rural and remote rural areas respectively compared to the Scottish average of 12%. Large urban areas have the highest percentage of population in the age group 15 to 24 (14%).

Figure 2.1: Percentage of Population by Age Group and Urban Rural Classification, 2001



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people.

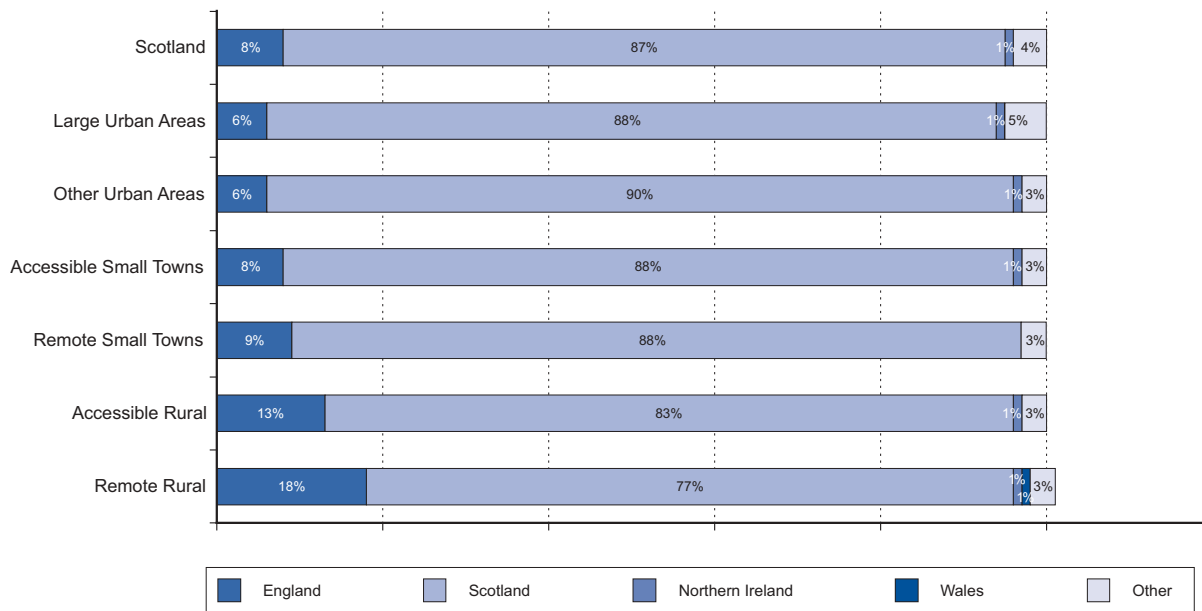
2.4 Country of birth

Figure 2.2 shows the country of birth of people living in Scotland at Census time by geographic area. For Scotland as a whole, 87% of the population were born in Scotland and 8% were born in England. The percentage of the population born in Scotland is lowest in rural areas where 77% of the remote rural population were born in Scotland and 83% of accessible rural areas were born in Scotland.

Rural areas have higher percentages of population born in England (13% in accessible rural Scotland and 18% in remote rural Scotland compared to the Scottish average of 8%). Large urban areas have the lowest percentage of population born in England (6%).

Large urban areas have the highest percentage of population born outside the United Kingdom (5% compared to the Scottish average of 4%).

Figure 2.2: Country of Birth by Urban Rural Classification, 2001



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

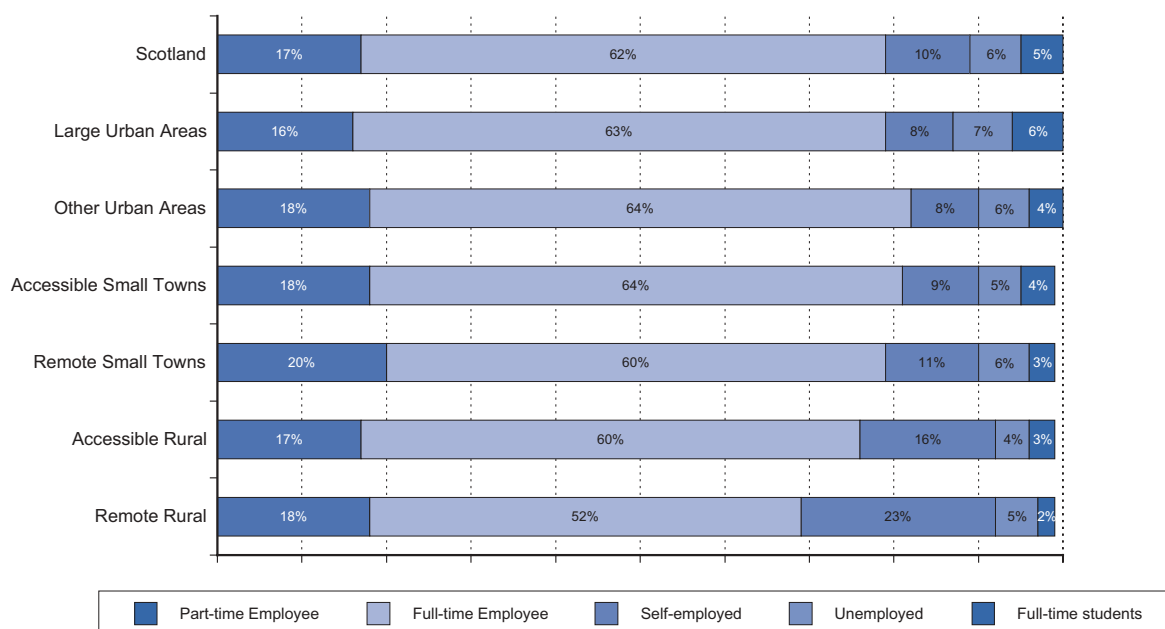
Based on all people.

2.5 Economic activity

Figure 2.3 shows the percentage of people aged 16 to 74 in Scotland who are economically active by geographic area. For Scotland as a whole, 62% of people aged 16 to 74 are full-time employees. Remote small towns and rural areas have lower percentages of full-time employees (between 52% and 60%) but higher percentages of self-employment. The rates of self-employment are significantly higher in rural areas than the Scottish average.

The unemployment rate is lowest in accessible rural areas (4%) compared to the Scottish average (6%) whilst large urban areas have the highest rate of unemployment (7%).

Figure 2.3: Economic Activity by Urban Rural Classification, 2001



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.
Based on all people aged 16 to 74 who are economically active.

2.6 Occupational status

Table 2.4 shows the occupations of all people aged 16 to 74 in employment living in Scotland by geographic area.

Large urban areas have the highest percentage of population working in professional occupations (13%) and administrative and secretarial occupations (14%) relative to other areas.

Rural areas have higher percentages of people aged 16 to 74 who are managers (14% in accessible rural and 13% in remote rural) than the Scottish average (12%). Rural areas have higher percentages of people aged 16 to 74 in skilled trades (16% in accessible rural and 21% in remote rural) than the Scottish average (12%).

Table 2.4: Occupational Status by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic area	Managers and senior officials	Associate professional and technical occupations	Professional occupations	Administrative and secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Personal service occupations	Sales and customer service occupations	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations
Large Urban Areas	12%	13%	15%	14%	9%	7%	9%	8%	12%
Other Urban Areas	11%	9%	14%	13%	12%	7%	10%	11%	13%
Accessible Small Towns	12%	9%	14%	12%	13%	8%	9%	11%	13%
Remote Small Towns	11%	8%	11%	10%	15%	9%	9%	11%	15%
Accessible Rural	14%	11%	14%	11%	16%	7%	6%	9%	12%
Remote Rural	13%	9%	11%	9%	21%	8%	5%	9%	14%
Scotland	12%	11%	14%	13%	12%	7%	9%	10%	13%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

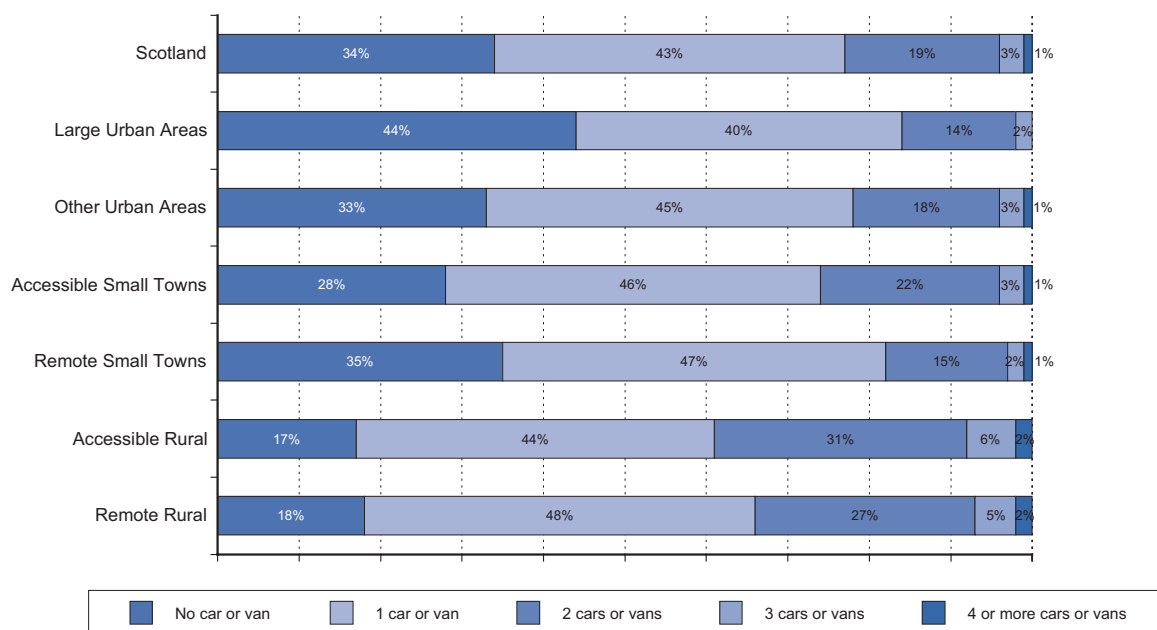
Based on all people in employment.

2.7 Car or van ownership

Figure 2.4 shows the rates of car or van ownership by geographic area. In Scotland as a whole, 34% of the households do not have a car or van. The geographic area with the highest percentage of households without a car/van is large urban areas (44%). Rural areas as a whole have the lowest percentages of households without a car or van with accessible rural slightly lower than remote rural (17% of households compared to 19%).

Multiple car or van ownership is more common in rural areas than in Scotland as a whole. For example, 31% of households in accessible rural areas and 27% of households in remote rural areas have two cars or more, compared the Scottish average of 19%.

Figure 2.4: Car or Van ownership by Urban Rural classification, 2001



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all households.

2.8 Working from Home and Mode of Travel to Work

Table 2.5 shows the mode of travel to work by geographic area. It also shows the percentage of the population who do not travel to work, that is, those who work or study mainly from home. Rural areas have the higher percentages of population working or studying from home (9% and 13% in accessible rural and remote rural areas respectively) than the Scottish average (6%).

Of those travelling to work, driving to work by car or van is the most popular mode of travel for all geographic areas. Walking to work is highest in remote small towns (33%) and lowest in rural areas (14% to 16%), compared to the Scottish average of 22%.

Table 2.5: Mode of travel to place of work or study by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic area	Works or studies mainly at or from home	Train, underground, tube, metro, or light rail	Bus, minicab or coach	Driving a car or van	Passenger in a car or van	Bicycle	On foot	Other*
Large Urban Areas	5.1%	4.4%	19.5%	33.2%	10.5%	1.3%	24.0%	2.0%
Other Urban Areas	4.5%	3.1%	12.7%	40.8%	12.7%	1.3%	23.0%	1.9%
Accessible Small Towns	4.8%	2.2%	12.4%	42.9%	11.7%	1.2%	22.9%	2.0%
Remote Small Towns	5.7%	1.5%	7.5%	35.1%	12.3%	1.8%	33.2%	2.9%
Accessible Rural	8.6%	1.7%	14.6%	46.1%	11.3%	0.9%	14.2%	2.6%
Remote Rural	13.0%	0.7%	15.2%	40.3%	10.4%	1.2%	16.0%	3.1%
Scotland	5.8%	3.1%	15.6%	38.7%	11.4%	1.3%	22.0%	2.1%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people resident in area.

3. Migration in the Year to 2001

3.1 Introduction

The vast majority of people will change address at some point in their lives. This will involve moving between countries and between different geographic areas. There are a number of factors that may lead to people moving between areas:

- Employment – people moving in search of work; job relocation; people moving to another area due to better opportunities for career advancement; individuals moving to another area to engage in a self-employment venture.
- Lifestyle – people moving to the countryside for the natural environment; caring for relatives; the quiet life in the country; people moving into larger urban areas due to greater range of services available; studying (further education); families moving to areas with good schools.
- Cost of living – increasing house prices in the major cities may force people into the suburbs and surrounding areas; people's housing tenure changing, i.e. moving from renting to buying; commuting costs (ease of getting to workplace).

Census 2001 asked people to say where they had lived one year before the Census and answers to this question are used to explore who is moving into, and out of, urban and rural Scotland.

The chapter presents statistics on migration by geographic area in order to explore which geographic areas gained or lost population as a result of migration. The chapter then explores in-migration to rural Scotland and out-migration from rural Scotland in more detail by looking at the characteristics of migrants, such as age and occupation. Figure 3.1 summarises the types of migration measured in this chapter.

Figure 3.1 Definitions of Migration

Migration:

- Moves within the year prior to Census 2001.

In-migration:

- People who have moved into a different geographic area in Scotland from where they used to live. For example, someone moving into a large urban area from an accessible rural area.
- Includes people who have moved into a geographic area from the rest of the UK.
- Includes people who have moved into a geographic area from outside the UK.
- Excludes people who have changed address within the same geographic area.

Out-migration:

- People who have moved out of a geographic area to a different geographic area in Scotland. For example, someone moving out of large urban area to an accessible rural area.
- Includes people who have moved out of a geographic area to the rest of the UK.
- Excludes people who have changed address within the same geographic area.

3.2 Migration in Urban and Rural Scotland

3.2.1 Which Geographic Areas Gained or Lost Population as a Result of Migration?

Table 3.1 shows whether geographic areas have witnessed a net gain or loss to their population due to migration movements.¹

- A net gain occurs when more people moved into the geographic area than left the geographic area.
- A net loss occurs when more people left a geographic area than moved into the geographic area.

Table 3.1: Net Migration by Geographic Area (within Scotland Moves Only)

Geographic area	Out-migrants from area	In-migrants to area	Net gain/loss (in-migrants minus out-migrants)	Ratio of in-migrants to out-migrants
Large Urban Areas	34,128	33,797	-331	0.99
Other Urban Areas	36,591	35,857	-734	0.98
Accessible Small Towns	21,270	20,898	-372	0.98
Remote Small Towns	5,206	5,500	294	1.06
Accessible Rural	30,125	33,468	3,343	1.11
Remote Rural	11,906	9,706	-2,200	0.82

Source: GROS,² ONS,³ NISRA,⁴ 2001 Census.

Based on all migrants who moved within Scotland.

The statistics in table 3.1 exclude moves into, and out of, Scotland from the rest of the UK and into Scotland from outside of the UK. The figures in the table have been reported elsewhere in a recent paper by General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) looking at migration in Scotland.⁵

Table 3.1 shows the ratio of in-migrants to out-migrants by geographic area. A ratio of greater than one indicates that the migration component of population change is positive. The table shows that most geographic areas witnessed a net loss due to migration, particularly the remote rural area, which had an in-migrant to out-migrant ratio of 0.82. However, the accessible rural area had the strongest net gain from migration, with 1.11 in-migrants for every 1 out-migrant.

The figures in table 3.1 exclude migration between Scotland and other parts of the UK, and moves into from outside of the UK. The rest of the chapter includes such moves. The reason for doing so is that the purpose of the chapter is to explore the characteristics of all types of people moving into and out of geographic areas of Scotland.

¹ Population change is also determined by deaths and births within geographic areas but these effects are not captured in this analysis.

² General Register Office for Scotland

³ Office for National Statistics

⁴ Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

⁵ *Occasional Paper No. 11, Scotland's Census 2001 – Statistics on Migration, GROS*

Table 3.2 shows which geographic areas have gained or lost due to migration once all migrants are included. The in-migrants column now includes in-migrants from other parts of the UK and outside of the UK, whilst the out-migrants column includes all out-migrants to other parts of the UK.⁶

Table 3.2: Net Migration by Geographic Area (All Migrants)

Geographic area	Out-migrants from area	In-migrants to area	Net gain/loss (in-migrants minus out-migrants)	Ratio of in-migrants to out-migrants
Large Urban Areas	54,862	71,082	16,220	1.30
Other Urban Areas	47,784	50,645	2,831	1.06
Accessible Small Towns	25,416	26,468	1,052	1.04
Remote Small Towns	6,226	6,972	746	1.12
Accessible Rural	37,408	45,387	7,979	1.21
Remote Rural	15,296	15,393	97	1.01
Other part of the UK	47,823	47,766	-57	1.00

Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

Based on all migrants who moved within Scotland, and between Scotland and other parts of the UK and outside of the UK.

Table 3.2 shows that all geographic areas in Scotland witnessed a net gain in population through migration. Large urban areas had the highest net gain, followed by accessible rural areas. The ratio is largest in the large urban areas (1.3 in-migrants for every 1 out-migrant) and the accessible rural areas (1.21 in-migrants for every 1 out-migrant).

3.2.2 Where did In-migrants Come From?

Table 3.3 shows where in-migrants to each geographic area came from. Percentages rather than totals are used as the interest is in the relative differences between geographic areas.

⁶ Out-migrants who have moved to an address outside of the UK were not picked up by the 2001 Census and therefore not included in this analysis. As a result more people would have left Scotland than are accounted for in the Out-migrants column.

Table 3.3: Geographic Area Where In-migrants Came From

Geographic Area of In-migrants Previous Address	Geographic Area of In-migrants' New Address						
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK
Large Urban Areas	N/A	28%	24%	16%	23%	15%	43%
Other Urban Areas	19%	N/A	26%	9%	30%	11%	23%
Accessible Small Towns	9%	14%	N/A	5%	13%	8%	9%
Remote Small Towns	2%	2%	1%	N/A	1%	12%	2%
Accessible Rural	13%	23%	22%	11%	N/A	17%	15%
Remote Rural	5%	4%	5%	38%	6%	N/A	7%
Other part of the UK	28%	19%	15%	15%	20%	30%	N/A
Outside of the UK	25%	10%	6%	6%	7%	7%	N/A
Base	71,082	50,615	26,468	6,972	45,387	15,393	47,766

Source: GROS, 2001 Census.

Based on all migrants who moved between, but not within, geographic areas.

N/A is not applicable.

Reading down the second column shows that in-migrants to large urban areas were most likely to come from either another part of the UK (28%) or from outside of the UK (25%). In-migrants to large urban areas were least likely to come from remote small towns (2%).

Table 3.3 also shows that:

- In-migrants to remote small towns were most likely to come from remote rural areas (38%).
- In-migrants to accessible rural areas were most likely to have moved from the large urban (23%) or other urban areas (30%) or from another part of the UK (20%).
- In-migrants to remote rural areas are most likely to be from another part of the UK (30%).

3.2.3 Where Did Out-migrants Move To?

Table 3.4 shows where out-migrants from each geographic area moved to. Percentages rather than totals are used as the interest is in the relative differences between geographic areas.

Table 3.4: Geographic Area Where Out-migrants Moved to

Geographic Area of Out-migrants Previous Address	Geographic Area of Out-migrants New Address							
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	Base
Large Urban Areas	N/A	25%	12%	2%	19%	4%	38%	54,862
Other Urban Areas	29%	N/A	14%	1%	28%	4%	23%	47,784
Accessible Small Towns	25%	29%	N/A	1%	24%	5%	16%	25,416
Remote Small Towns	23%	13%	6%	N/A	10%	31%	16%	6,226
Accessible Rural	24%	32%	16%	2%	N/A	7%	19%	37,408
Remote Rural	21%	12%	9%	17%	18%	N/A	22%	15,296

Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

Based on all migrants who moved between, but not within, geographic areas.

N/A is not applicable

Table 3.4 reads from left to right, with the rows on the left showing where migrants have moved from and the columns showing where they now live.⁷ For example, it can be seen that out-migrants from large urban areas were most likely to move to another urban area (25%) or to another part of the UK (38%). Nearly 1 in 5 out-migrants from large urban areas moved to accessible rural areas (19%).

Table 3.4 also shows that:

- Out-migrants from other urban areas were most likely to move to large urban areas (29%) or accessible rural areas (28%).
- Out-migrants from accessible small towns were most likely to move to large urban areas (25%), other urban areas (29%) or accessible rural areas (24%).
- Out-migrants from accessible rural areas were most likely to move to large urban areas (24%), other urban areas (32%) or other parts of the UK (19%).
- Out-migrants from remote rural areas were most likely to move to large urban areas (21%) or other parts of the UK (22%).

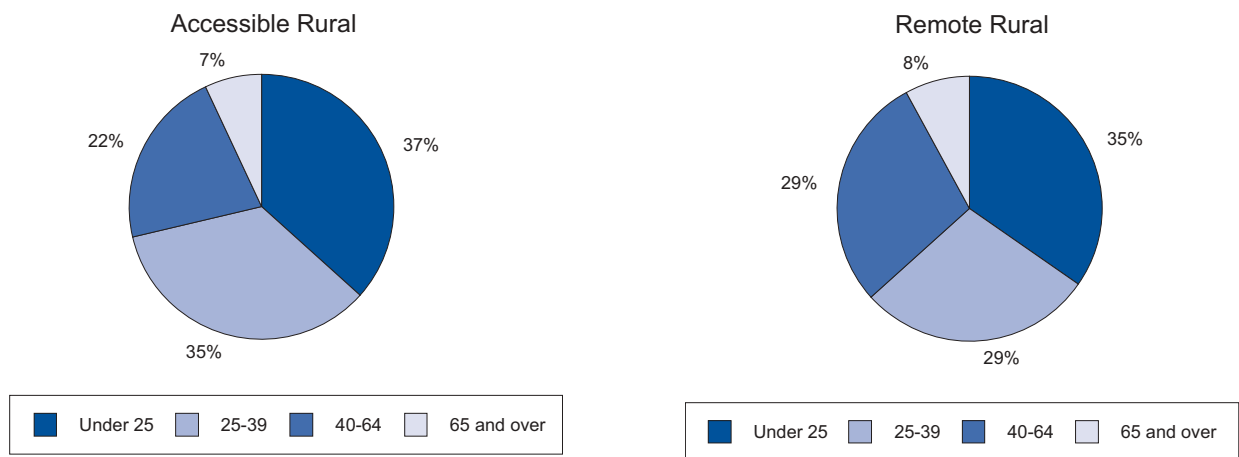
3.3 In-migration to Rural Scotland

3.3.1 What Age Were the People Who Moved Into Rural Scotland?

Figure 3.2 shows the age group of in-migrants to accessible and remote rural areas. Percentages are presented, based on the 45,387 in-migrants to accessible rural areas and 15,393 in-migrants to remote rural areas.

⁷ This table does not cover migrants who have moved to an address outside of the UK. The Census only covered people living at an address in the UK in 2001, so we are unable to capture these migrants in our analysis.

Figure 3.2: In-migrants to Rural Scotland by Age Group



Source: GROS, 2001 Census

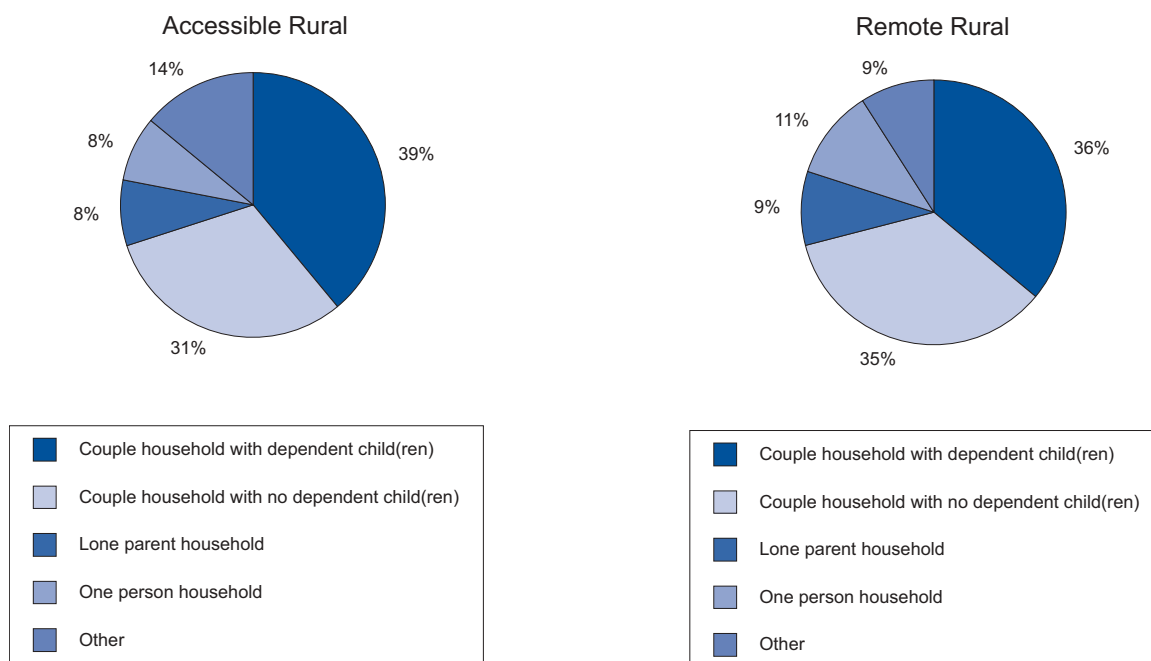
Based on all migrants who moved to accessible or remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification)

Figure 3.2 shows that in-migrants to accessible rural areas were most likely to be in the under 25 age group (37%) and were least likely to be in the 65 and over age group (7%). In-migrants to remote rural areas were also most likely to be in the under 25 age group (35%).

3.3.2 What Type of Household Did People Moving Into Rural Scotland Belong To?

Figure 3.3 shows the household type of all in-migrants to accessible and remote rural Scotland. Percentages are presented, based on the 45,387 in-migrants to accessible rural areas and 15,393 in-migrants to remote rural areas.

Figure 3.3: In-migrants to Rural Scotland by Household Type



Source: GROS, 2001 Census

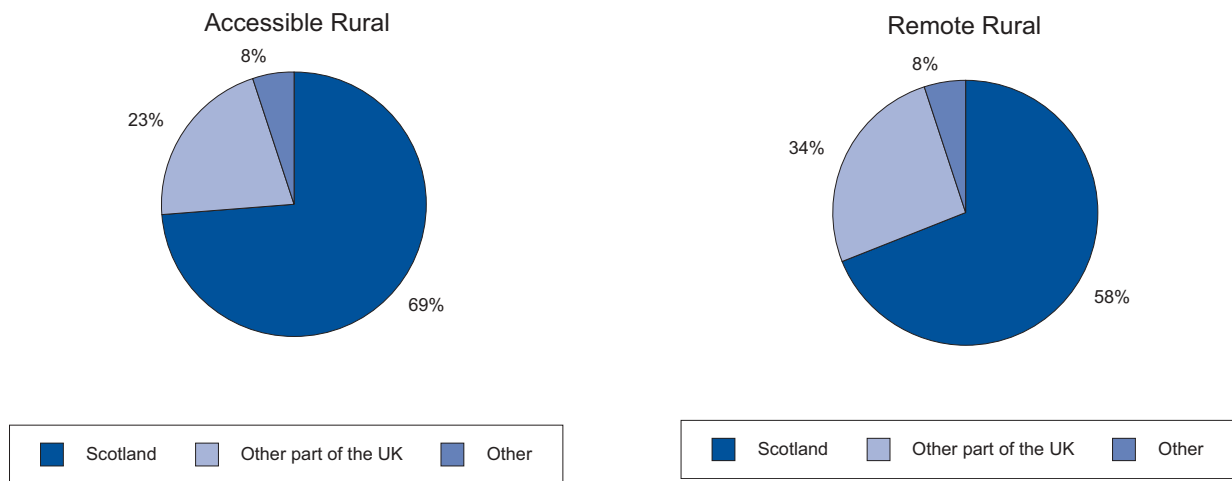
Based on all migrants who moved to accessible or remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification)

Figure 3.3 shows that in-migrants to accessible rural areas were most likely to be couples with dependent child(ren) (39%). In-migrants to remote rural areas were also most likely to be classed as a couple household with dependent child(ren) (36%).

3.3.3 Where Were People Moving Into Rural Scotland Born?

Figure 3.4 presents a comparison of the country of birth of in-migrants to accessible and remote rural Scotland. Percentages are presented, based on the 45,387 in-migrants to accessible rural areas and 15,393 in-migrants to remote rural areas.

Figure 3.4: In-migrants to Rural Scotland by Country of Birth



Source: GROS, 2001 Census

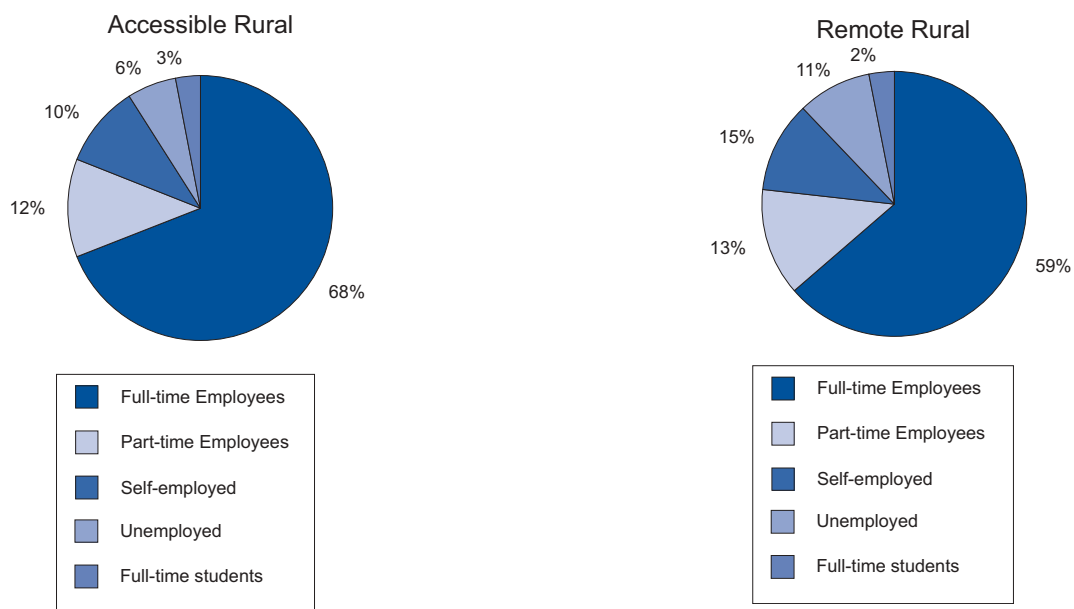
Based on all migrants who moved to accessible or remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification)

Figure 3.4 shows that the in-migrants to remote rural Scotland were less likely than their accessible rural counterparts to have been born in Scotland (58% in remote rural and 69% in accessible rural were born in Scotland).

3.3.4 What was the Economic Activity of People Moving Into Rural Scotland?

Figure 3.5 shows the breakdown by economic activity of all in-migrants to the accessible and remote rural areas. Percentages are presented, based on the in-migrants to accessible rural and remote rural areas that are classed as economically active. 25,048 in-migrants to accessible rural areas and 8,133 in-migrants to remote rural areas were classed as economically active.

Figure 3.5: Economic activity of In-migrants to Rural Scotland



Source: GROS, 2001 Census

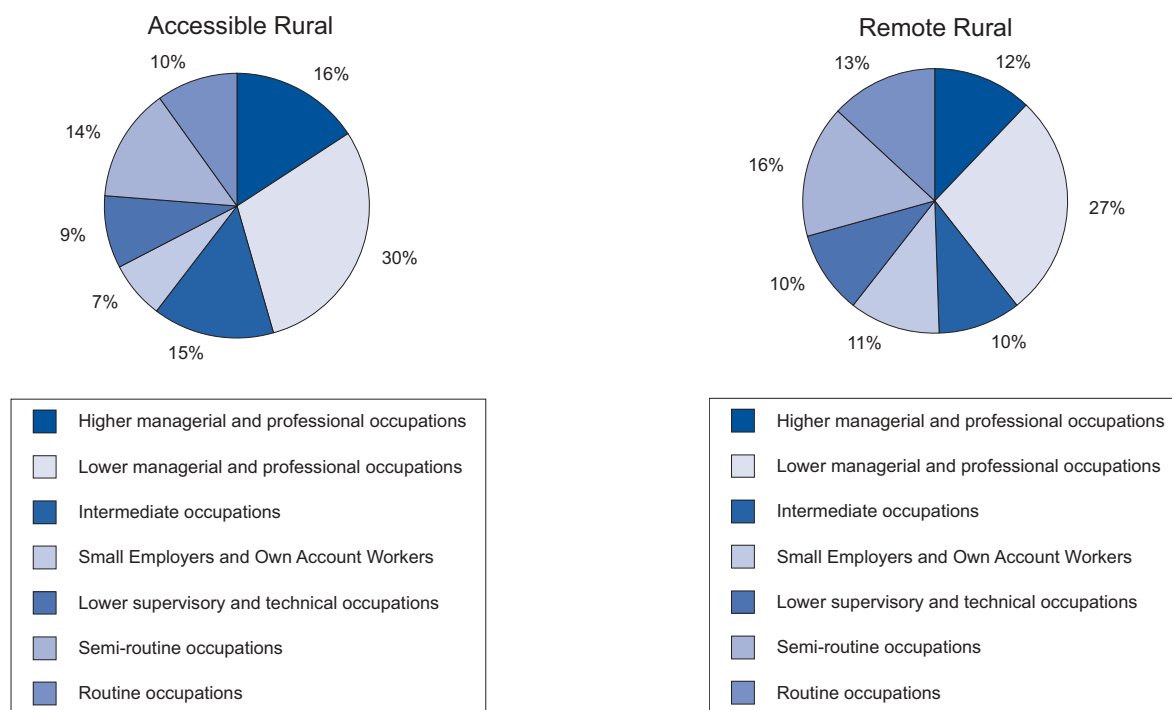
Based on all economically active migrants who moved to accessible or remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification)

Figure 3.5 shows that in-migrants to accessible rural areas were more likely, relative to in-migrants to remote rural areas, to be full-time employees (68% in accessible rural compared to 59% in remote rural).

3.3.5 What was the Occupation of People Moving Into Rural Scotland?

Figure 3.6 presents a breakdown of the occupation of all in-migrants to accessible and remote rural Scotland. All in-migrants that could be allocated a NS-SeC (National Statistics Socio-economic Classification) occupation category are included. 28,009 in-migrants to accessible rural areas and 9,678 in-migrants to remote rural areas were allocated an NS-SeC occupation category.

Figure 3.6: In-migrants to Rural Scotland by Occupation



Source: GROS, 2001 Census

Based on all migrants, who fall into a NS-SeC occupation category and who moved to accessible or remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification)

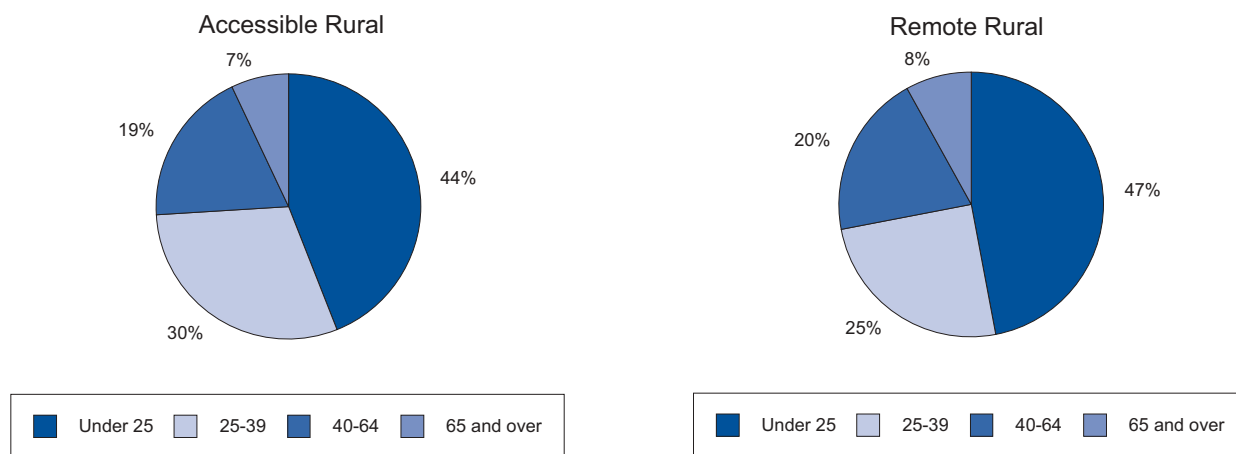
Figure 3.6 shows that in-migrants to accessible rural areas were more likely to work in a managerial occupation than in-migrants to remote rural areas (46% of in-migrants to accessible rural compared to 39% of in-migrants to remote rural). In-migrants to the remote rural areas were more likely, relative to in-migrants to accessible rural, to be in routine or semi-routine occupations (29% of in-migrants to remote rural compared to 24% of in-migrants to accessible rural).

3.4 Out-migration from Rural Scotland

3.4.1 What Age Were the People Who Left Rural Scotland?

Figure 3.7 presents a comparison of all out-migrants from the accessible rural and remote rural areas by age groups. Percentages are presented, based on the 37,408 out-migrants from accessible rural areas and 15,296 out-migrants to remote rural areas.

Figure 3.7: Out-migrants from Rural Scotland by Age Group



Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

Based on all migrants who moved from an address in accessible and remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK

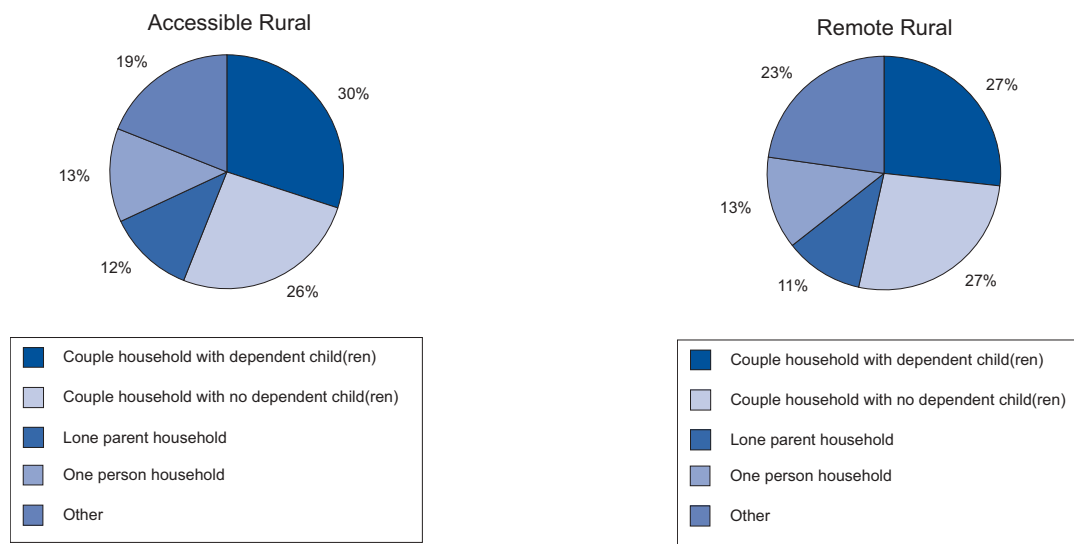
Figure 3.7 shows that out-migrants from both areas were most likely to be aged under 25 (44% for the accessible rural area and 47% for remote rural).

3.4.2 What Type of Household Did People Leaving Rural Scotland Belong To?

Figure 3.8 presents out-migrants from accessible and remote rural Scotland by their household type. Percentages are presented, based on the 37,410 out-migrants from accessible rural areas and 15,295 out-migrants to remote rural areas.⁹

⁹ Slight differences in out-migration figures from those previously stated due to small cell adjustments

Figure 3.8: Out-migrants from Rural Scotland by Household Type



Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

Based on all migrants who moved from an address in accessible and remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

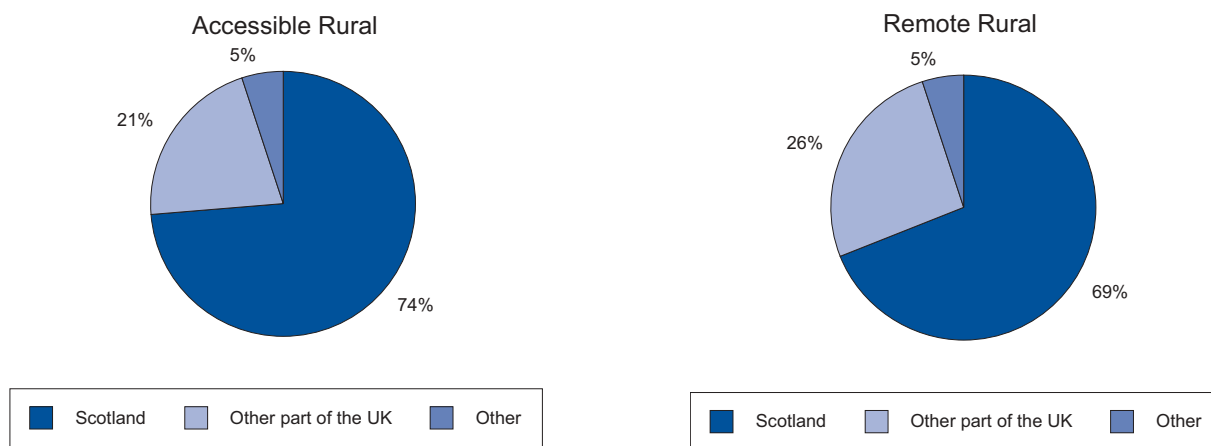
Figure 3.8 shows that out-migrants from both accessible rural and remote rural areas were most likely to belong to a couple household either with or without dependent child(ren).

3.4.3 Where Were People Leaving Rural Scotland Born?

Figure 3.9 shows the country of birth of out-migrants from accessible and remote rural Scotland. Percentages are presented, based on the 37,406 out-migrants from accessible rural areas and 15,295 out-migrants to remote rural areas.¹⁰

¹⁰ Slight differences in out-migration figures from those previously stated due to small cell adjustments.

Figure 3.9: Out-migrants from Rural Scotland by Country of Birth



Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

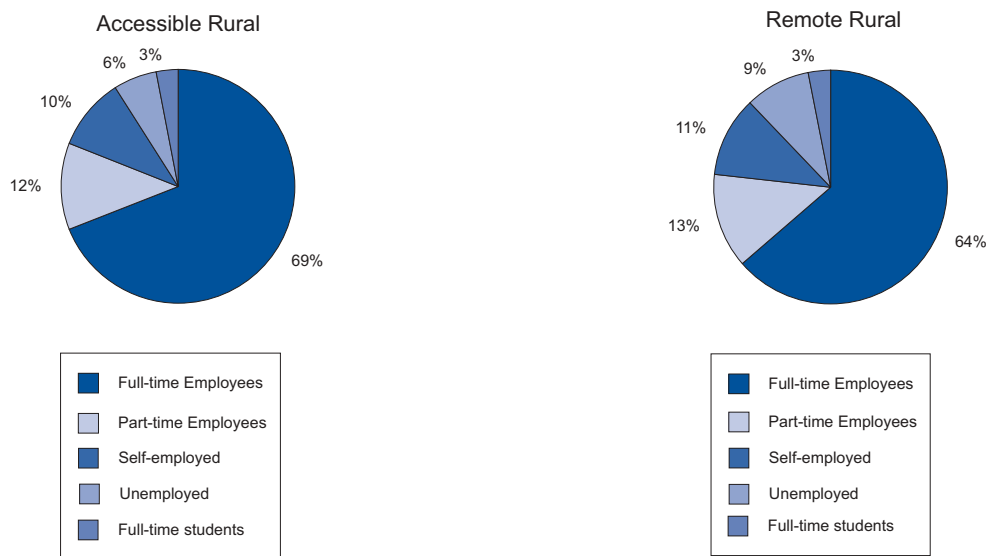
Based on all migrants who moved from an address in accessible and remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

Figure 3.9 shows that out-migrants from accessible rural areas and remote rural areas were most likely to have been born in Scotland. Out-migrants from remote rural areas were slightly more likely to have been born in an other part of the UK than out-migrants from accessible rural areas.

3.4.4 What was the Economic Activity of People Leaving Rural Scotland?

Figure 3.10 shows the economic activity of all out-migrants from accessible and remote rural Scotland. Percentages are presented, based on the 22,602 out-migrants from accessible rural areas and 7,166 out-migrants to remote rural areas.

Figure 3.10: Out-migrants from Rural Scotland by Economic Activity



Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

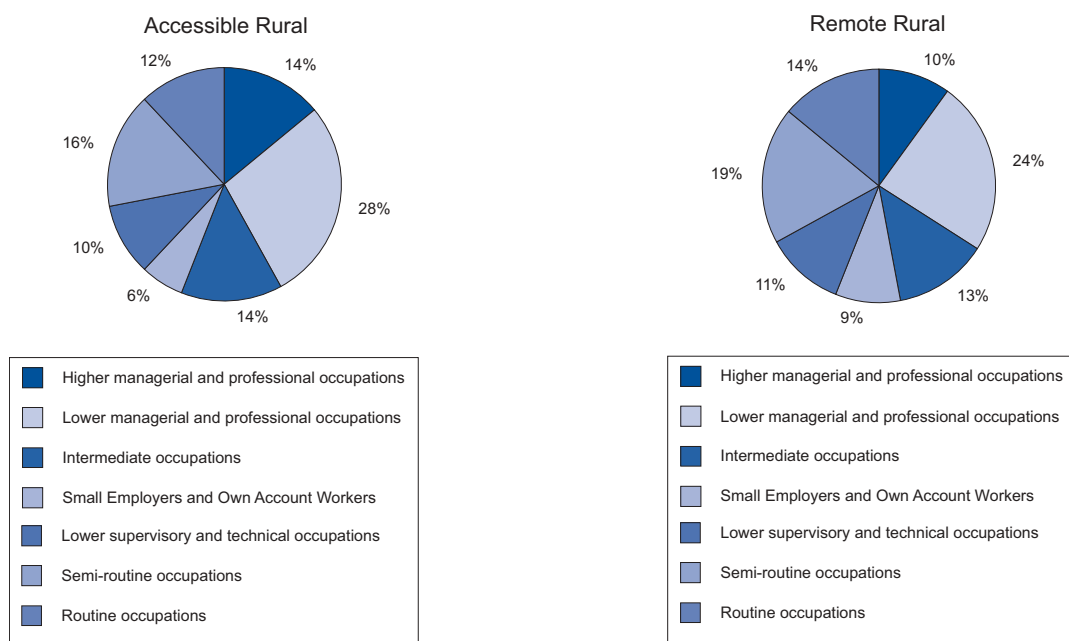
Based on all economically active migrants who moved from an address in accessible and remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

Figure 3.10 shows that out-migrants from accessible rural areas were more likely to be classed as full-time employees compared to their remote rural counterparts (69% compared to 64%). Out-migrants from remote rural areas were more likely to be unemployed (9%) relative to out-migrants from accessible rural areas (6%).

3.4.5 What was the Occupation of People Leaving Rural Scotland?

Figure 3.11 shows the occupation of all out-migrants from accessible and remote rural Scotland. Percentages are presented, based on the 21,268 out-migrants from accessible rural areas and 8,282 out-migrants to remote rural areas.

Figure 3.11: Out-migrants from Rural Scotland by Occupation



Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

Based on all migrants who fall into a NS-SeC occupation category and who moved from an address in accessible and remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

Figure 3.11 shows that out-migrants from both areas were most likely to work in a lower managerial or professional occupation (28% from accessible rural and 24% from remote rural).

3.5 Summary of Characteristics of Migrants

The statistics presented in this chapter can be used to build up profiles of the characteristics of in-migrants to and out-migrants from rural Scotland. The profiles have been produced by taking the most common result for each characteristic. These profiles produce a very general picture and are not intended to mean that all migrants will have these characteristics. Listed below are four profiles for in- and out-migrants to accessible and remote rural areas. The profiles show that the main difference between in-migrants to accessible rural and remote rural areas are in terms of where the in-migrant moved from. The profiles show that the main difference between out-migrants from accessible and remote rural areas are in terms of where they move to. Further details on characteristics of migrants is presented in Appendix B.

In-migrants to accessible rural areas tend to:

- Have come from Other Urban Areas
- Be under 25 years of age
- Belong to a couple household with dependent child(ren)
- Have been born in Scotland
- Be a full-time employee
- Work in a lower managerial or professional occupation

In-migrants to remote rural areas tend to:

- Have come from Other Part of the UK
- Be under 25 years of age
- Belong to a couple household with dependent child(ren)
- Have been born in Scotland
- Be a full-time employee
- Work in a lower managerial or professional occupation

Out-migrants from accessible rural areas tend to:

- Move to Other Urban Areas
- Be under 25 years of age
- Belong to a couple household with dependent child(ren)
- Have been born in Scotland
- Be a full-time employee
- Work in a lower managerial or professional occupation

Out-migrants from remote rural areas tend to:

- Moved to Other Parts of the UK
- Be under 25 years of age
- Belong to a couple household with dependent child(ren) or a couple household without dependent child(ren)
- Have been born in Scotland
- Be a full time employee
- Work in a lower managerial or professional occupation

4. Commuting to Work and Study

4.1 Introduction

Commuting behaviour provides an important indication of the linkages that exist between areas. A strong commuting flow to a particular area may suggest that the area is rich in employment opportunities. Commuting is the process of travelling from a normal place of residence to a workplace or study location. Information from Census 2001 on workplace destination and home address is used to identify commuting patterns. As well as being able to establish the geographic areas that commuters travel between, the census also provides statistics on the distance travelled by commuters.

The chapter presents statistics on commuting in urban and rural Scotland by geographic area in order to explore which geographic areas working people commute into and how far people are commuting. The chapter then explores out-commuting from rural Scotland in more detail by looking at the destinations of out-commuters from rural Scotland and the characteristics of out-commuters. Finally, the chapter reports statistics on commuting to study for people in rural Scotland. Definitions of commuting are presented in the figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4.1: Definitions of Commuting

Non-commuter:

- A person who does not travel to work outside their geographic area of residence.

Out-commuter:

- A person travelling out of their geographic area of residence to their place of work.
- The percentage of out-commuters is the percentage of working people commuting out of the geographic area of residence divided by the total number of people living in the geographic area.
- Excludes people who commute within the same geographic area.

In-commuter:

- A person travelling into a geographic area to their place of work from their geographic area of residence.
- The percentage of in-commuters is the percentage of working people commuting into a geographic area divided by the total number of people working in the geographic area.
- Excludes people who commute within the same geographic area.

Net-commuting:

- Number of in-commuters minus the number of out-commuters.

Workplace outside Scotland:

- Commuting to workplaces outside Scotland is excluded from the commuting statistics presented in this report.

4.2 Commuting Patterns in Urban and Rural Scotland

4.2.1 Percentage of in-commuters and out-commuters by geographic area

At the time of the Census there were 2.1 million commuters in Scotland travelling to a place of work. Figure 4.2 shows the percentages of in-commuters and out-commuters by geographic area. Further details on the numbers of in-commuters and out-commuters are given later in the chapter.

The geographic areas with the highest percentages of out-commuters (people commuting to work in a different geographic area) are accessible small towns (63%) and accessible rural areas (54%). Large urban areas have the lowest percentage of people commuting out of the area to work (12%). This means that, in large urban areas, 88% of people living in large urban areas also work in large urban areas.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of In-Commuters and Out-Commuters by Geographic Area

Out-commuters	
12%	of people living in large urban areas are out-commuters (92,909 of 795,592 people living in large urban areas)
34%	of people living in other urban areas are out-commuters (215,484 of 633,311 people living in other urban areas)
63%	of people living in accessible small towns are out-commuters (144,108 of 229,488 people living in accessible small towns)
35%	of people living in remote small towns are out-commuters (19,326 of 55,542 people living in remote small towns)
54%	of people living in accessible rural areas are out-commuters (162,869 of 302,408 people living in accessible rural areas)
32%	of people living in remote rural areas are out-commuters (39,934 of 124,517 people living in remote rural areas)
In-commuters	
26%	of people working in large urban areas are in-commuters (251,643 of 954,326 people working in large urban areas)
30%	of people working in other urban areas are in-commuters (177,680 of 595,507 people working in other urban areas)
39%	of people working in accessible small towns are in-commuters (54,264 of 139,644 people working in accessible small towns)
37%	of people working in remote small towns are in-commuters (21,368 of 57,674 people working in remote small towns)
52%	of people working in accessible rural areas are in-commuters (150,668 of 290,207 people working in accessible rural areas)
18%	of people working in remote rural areas are in-commuters (18,917 of 103,500 people working in remote rural areas)

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census
Based on persons who are working but not full-time students.

The geographic areas with the highest percentages of in-commuters (people commuting into a geographic area) are accessible rural areas (52%) and remote small towns (37%). Remote rural areas have the lowest percentage of people commuting into the area to work (18%).

4.2.2 Net-commuting

Table 4.1 shows the total number of out-commuters and in-commuters and the net-commuting figure (in-commuters minus out-commuters). The table also presents a ratio of in-commuters to out-commuters. For large urban areas, the ratio is 2.7 reflecting the fact that the geographic area is a draw for employment.

Table 4.1: Net-commuting

	Out-commuters	In-commuters	Net	Ratio of In-commuters to Out-commuters
Large Urban Areas	92,909	251,643	158,734	2.7
Other Urban Areas	215,484	177,680	-67,804	0.8
Accessible Small Towns	144,108	54,264	-89,844	0.4
Remote Small Towns	19,236	21,368	2,132	1.1
Accessible Rural	162,869	150,668	-12,201	0.9
Remote Rural	39,934	18,917	-21,017	0.5

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census
Based on persons who are working, but not full-time students.

4.2.3 Destinations of Out-commuters

Table 4.2 gives further detail on the geographic areas of workplace of out-commuters, that is, the geographic areas people are commuting to. It also shows the rate of non-commuters.

Table 4.2: Geographic Area of Workplace Destination for Out-commuters

Urban/rural classification of origin address	Urban/rural classification of destination address (%)							Base
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural		
Large Urban Areas	88%	6%	1%	0%	4%	0%	795,592	
Other Urban Areas	19%	66%	3%	0%	12%	0%	633,311	
Accessible Small Towns	25%	22%	37%	1%	14%	1%	229,488	
Remote Small Towns	8%	4%	3%	65%	5%	16%	55,542	
Accessible Rural	21%	24%	7%	1%	46%	1%	302,408	
Remote Rural	6%	5%	3%	13%	5%	68%	124,517	
Scotland	45%	28%	7%	3%	14%	5%	2,140,858	

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census
Based on persons who are working, but not full-time students.

Table 4.2 should be read from left to right. The rows on the left show the origin address of commuters, whilst the columns along the top show the destination address.

From table 4.2 it can be seen that:

- Those who live in large urban areas are most likely to work in the same geographic area (88%) and are therefore non-commuters.
- Those who live in accessible small towns are most likely to commute to work in large urban areas (25%) or other urban areas (22%).
- Those who live in accessible rural areas are most likely to commute to work in large urban areas (21%) or other urban areas (24%).
- Those who live in remote rural areas are most likely to commute to work in the remote small towns (13%).

4.2.4 Destinations of In-commuters

Table 4.3 gives further detail on the geographic areas in-commuters are commuting to.

Table 4.3: Geographic Area of Workplace Destination for In-commuters

Urban/rural classification of origin address	Urban/rural classification of destination address (%)						
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK
Large Urban Areas	74%	8%	7%	1%	12%	1%	37%
Other Urban Areas	12%	70%	13%	2%	26%	2%	30%
Accessible Small Towns	6%	8%	61%	2%	11%	3%	11%
Remote Small Towns	0%	0%	1%	63%	1%	8%	3%
Accessible Rural	7%	12%	15%	4%	48%	4%	14%
Remote Rural	1%	1%	3%	28%	2%	82%	6%
Base	954,326	595,507	139,644	57,674	290,207	103,500	2,140,858

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census

Based on persons who are working, but not full-time students.

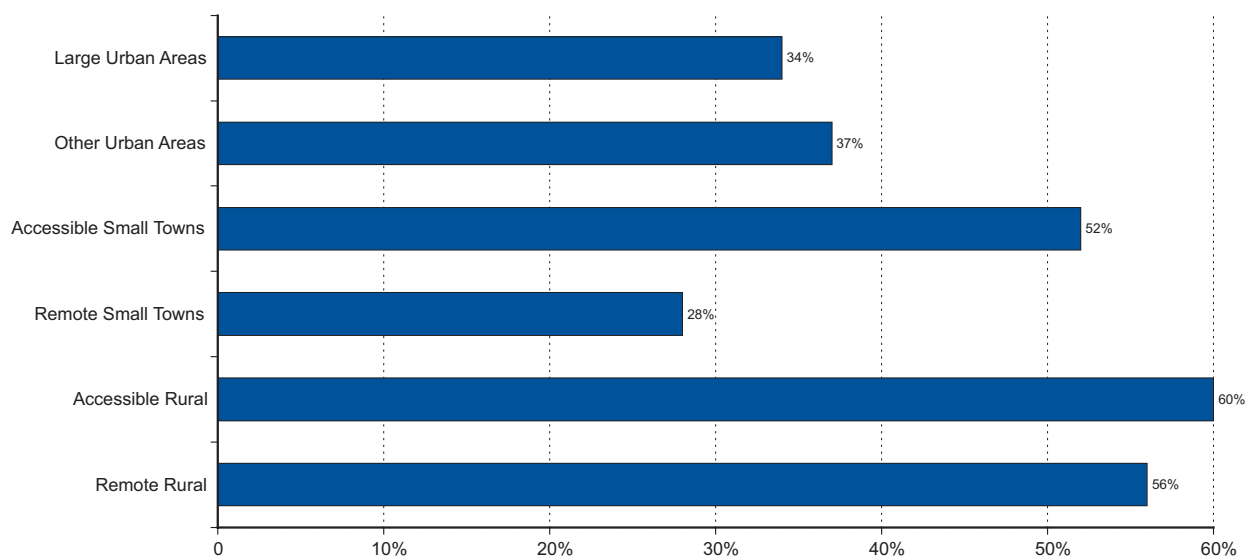
From table 4.3 it can be seen that:

- Of those who work in large urban areas, 74% also live in large urban areas. The remainder (26% are in-commuters).
- Of the 26% commuting into large urban areas, 12% come from other urban areas.
- Of those who work in accessible rural areas, 48% also live in accessible rural areas. The remainder (52%) are in-commuters.
- Of the 52% commuting into accessible rural areas, 26% come from other urban areas.

4.2.5 Distance Travelled

Figure 4.3 shows the percentage of people commuting more than 5km by geographic area. The figure shows that the majority of commuters living in rural areas commute more than 5km.

Figure 4.3: Percentage of Commuters Travelling more than 5km by Geographic Area



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census

Based on all people working or studying.

Table 4.4 provides further detail on the distances travelled by commuters by geographic area.

Table 4.4: Distance Travelled to Place of Work or Study by Geographic Area

Distance to place of work	Location of Workplace						
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Scotland
Less than 2km	39%	44%	38%	65%	24%	31%	39%
2km - less than 5km	27%	19%	10%	7%	16%	13%	20%
5km - less than 10km	20%	11%	15%	5%	20%	15%	16%
10km - less than 20km	8%	14%	20%	6%	22%	16%	13%
20km to less than 40km	3%	9%	12%	10%	13%	15%	8%
40km and over	2%	4%	4%	7%	5%	9%	4%
Base	1,107,621	850,482	303,025	72,305	374,952	141,698	2,850,083

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census

Based on all people working or studying

Table 4.4 reads from top to bottom. For example it shows that commuters from large urban areas are most likely to travel less than 2km (39%) to their place of work or study, whilst they are least likely to travel 40km and over (2%).

From table 4.4 it can be seen that:

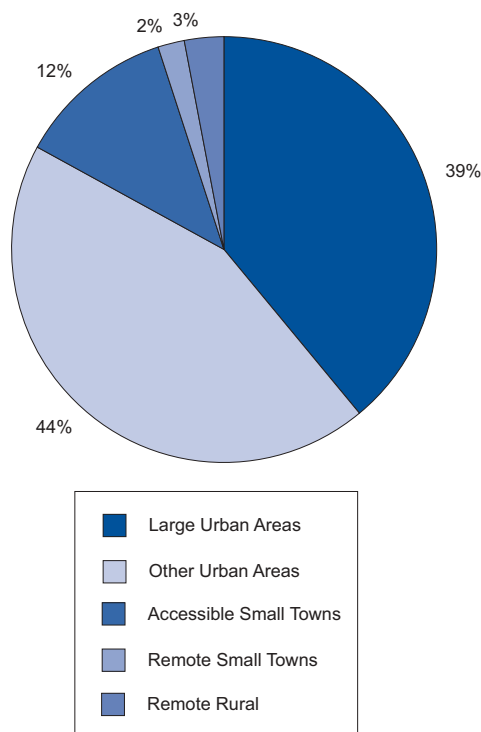
- For all geographic areas, commuters are most likely to travel less than 2km.
- Those who live in accessible areas (small towns and rural) have higher percentages of commuters commuting more than 5km.
- Those who live in remote small towns have low percentages of commuters travelling more than 2km.
- Over 7% of commuters from remote small towns and 9% of those from remote rural areas travel more than 40km to get to their place of work.

4.3 Commuting to Work from Rural Scotland

4.3.1 Destination of Out-commuters

Figure 4.4 shows the geographic area of destination for out-commuters from accessible rural areas. Base numbers of out commuters of 162,869.

Figure 4.4: Destination of Out-commuters from Accessible Rural Areas

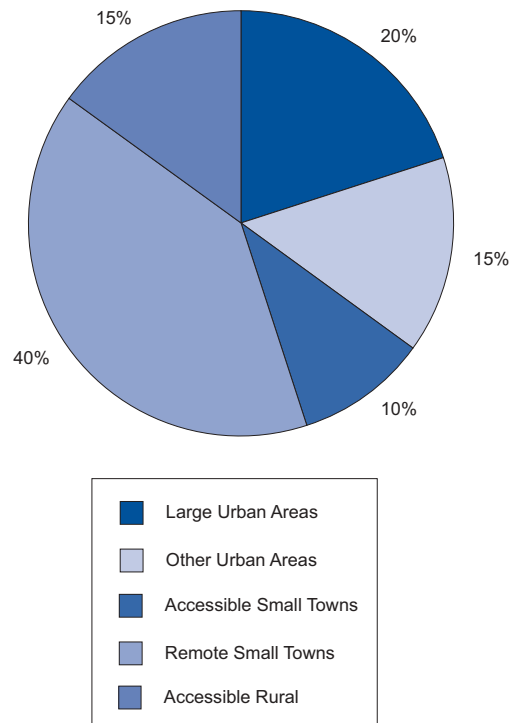


Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census
Based on persons who are working, but not full-time students

Figure 4.4 shows that the majority of out-commuters from accessible rural areas are heading for workplaces located in the large urban areas (39%) and other urban areas (44%). Accessible small towns also provide an important source of employment for workers from the accessible rural area, accounting for 12% of out-commuters.

Figure 4.5 shows the geographic area of destination for out-commuters from remote rural areas.

Figure 4.5: Destination of Out-commuters from Remote Rural Areas



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.
Based on persons who are working, but not full-time students

Figure 4.5 shows that the main destination for out-commuters from remote rural areas is the remote small towns, which accounted for 40% of out-commuters. The large urban areas are also an important workplace destination for out-commuters from remote rural areas, with 20% travelling to a workplace in these areas. Compared to accessible rural areas, the destinations of out-commuters from remote rural areas are more widely spread.

4.3.2 Access to Cars of Out-commuters

Tables 4.5 and 4.6 show the number of cars available to out-commuters from accessible and remote rural areas by the geographic area of destination.

Table 4.5: Car Access for Commuters from Accessible Rural Areas by Destination Area

Number of cars available to household	Location of workplace					
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Total
None	3.4%	4.5%	4.3%	3.8%	4.1%	4.0%
1 car	32.3%	36.0%	36.0%	33.9%	38.0%	34.6%
2 or more cars	64.3%	59.4%	59.6%	62.1%	57.5%	61.3%
Communal Establishment	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Base	63,292	72,444	20,330	2,446	4,357	162,869

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census
Based on persons working not studying

Table 4.5 shows that:

- 61% of commuters from accessible rural areas have access to 2 or more cars.
- There are few differences by destination area.

Table 4.6: Car Access for Commuters from Remote Rural Areas by Destination Area

Number of cars available to household	Location of workplace					
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Total
None	3.2%	5.2%	4.1%	4.8%	3.4%	4.3%
1 car	32.1%	36.4%	36.9%	40.0%	35.7%	36.9%
2 or more cars	64.5%	58.0%	58.6%	55.1%	60.6%	58.6%
Communal Establishment	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Base	8,053	5,865	4,095	15,904	6,017	39,934

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census
Based on persons working not studying

Table 4.6 shows that:

- 59% of commuters from remote rural areas have access to 2 or more cars.
- Commuters from remote rural areas to large urban areas are more likely to have access to 2 or more cars (65%) than average (59%).

4.3.3 Mode of Travel to Work of Out-commuters

Tables 4.7 and 4.8 show the mode of travel used by commuters from accessible and remote rural areas by geographic area of destination.

Table 4.7: Mode of Travel to Work for Commuters from Accessible Rural Areas by Destination Area

Mode of travel	Location of workplace					Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	
Train or underground	6.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	2.9%
Bus, minibus, coach or taxi	8.9%	8.0%	6.3%	3.0%	3.5%	7.9%
Car or motorcycle	81.0%	88.1%	87.7%	88.1%	85.2%	85.2%
Other means	3.5%	3.4%	5.7%	8.3%	11.0%	4.0%
Base	63,292	72,444	20,330	2,446	4,357	162,869

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census

Based on persons working not studying

Table 4.7 shows that:

- Commuters from accessible rural areas to other urban areas, accessible small towns and remote small towns are most likely to use a car (88% for each).
- Commuters from accessible rural areas to the large urban areas are more likely to use the train or underground to reach their workplace (7%) than those commuting to other areas.

Table 4.8: Mode of Travel to Work for Commuters from Remote Rural Areas by Destination Area

Mode of travel	Location of workplace					Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	
Train or underground	8.5%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	2.0%
Bus, minibus, coach or taxi	5.9%	5.4%	5.4%	7.4%	3.3%	6.0%
Car or motorcycle	75.2%	86.1%	88.4%	86.8%	88.1%	84.7%
Other means	10.4%	7.5%	6.0%	5.7%	8.0%	7.3%
Base	8,053	5,865	4,095	15,904	6,017	39,934

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census

Based on persons working not studying

Table 4.8 shows that:

- Commuters from remote rural areas to accessible and remote small towns are most likely to use a car to reach their workplace (88% and 87% respectively).
- Commuters from remote rural areas to large urban areas are more likely to use the train or the underground (9%) compared to commuters travelling to other areas.

4.3.4 Household Type of Out-commuters

Tables 4.9 and 4.10 show the household type that commuters from accessible and remote rural areas belong to by geographic area of destination.

Table 4.9: Household Type of Commuters from Accessible Rural Areas by Destination Area

Household type	Location of workplace address					
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Total
Couple household with dependent child(ren)	40.1%	38.3%	37.5%	37.4%	35.4%	38.8%
Couple household without dependent child(ren)	46.5%	46.4%	46.7%	47.3%	47.8%	46.5%
Lone parent household	5.2%	6.7%	6.8%	6.2%	6.6%	6.1%
One person household	7.2%	7.4%	7.7%	7.6%	8.4%	7.4%
Other	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.9%	1.1%
Base	63,292	72,444	20,330	2,446	4,357	162,869

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census

Based on persons working not studying

Table 4.9 shows that:

- Commuters from accessible rural areas to all other areas are most likely to come from couple households without dependent child(ren).

Table 4.10: Household Type of Commuters from Remote Rural Areas by Destination Area

Household type	Location of workplace address					
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Total
Couple household with dependent child(ren)	40.0%	33.4%	36.1%	38.3%	36.0%	37.4%
Couple household without dependent child(ren)	45.1%	47.9%	47.0%	44.3%	46.9%	45.7%
Lone parent household	4.1%	7.1%	7.0%	6.9%	6.1%	6.3%
One person household	9.5%	9.3%	7.7%	8.8%	8.9%	8.9%
Other	1.3%	2.3%	2.2%	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%
Base	8,053	5,865	4,095	15,904	6,017	39,934

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census

Based on persons working not studying

Table 4.10 shows that for remote rural areas:

- Commuters from remote rural areas to all other areas are most likely to be couple households without dependent child(ren).

Summary profiles of out-commuters from rural Scotland are presented in Appendix C.

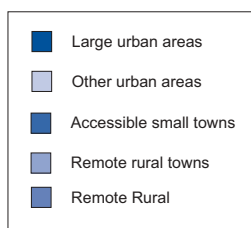
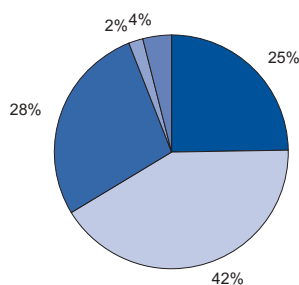
4.4 Commuting to Study from Rural Scotland

4.4.1 Destination of Students from Rural Scotland

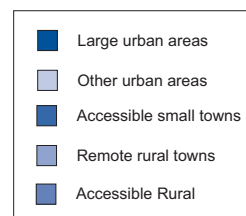
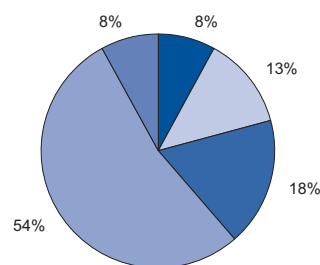
Figure 4.6 shows a comparison between accessible and remote rural areas of the geographic area of place of study.

Figure 4.6: Destination of Students from Rural Scotland

Destination of Students from Accessible Rural Areas



Destination of Students from Remote Rural Areas



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on full-time students whether or not in employment and part-time students not in employment.

Figure 4.6 shows that students from accessible rural areas are most likely to travel to study in other urban areas (42%), whereas students from remote rural areas are most likely to travel to study in a remote small town (54%). Those from remote rural areas are least likely to travel to study in a large urban area or accessible rural (both 8%). Students from accessible rural areas are least likely to travel to remote small towns to study (2%).

5. Appendix A: Key Themes from Census 2001 by Urban Rural Classification

5.1 Introduction

Census 2001 is a rich data source and provides a wide range of statistics beyond migration and commuting. The Census 2001 contains information on the characteristics of the population and households for which previously there were no estimates. For example, issues such as knowledge of Gaelic, second homes, and provision of care.

This appendix presents statistics on the key themes from the census 2001 by Urban Rural classification. By doing so it brings together in one report, key themes from Census 2001 for urban and rural Scotland. The key themes are: cultural, housing, health and care, employment and education.

5.2 Cultural

5.2.1 Knowledge of Gaelic

Table A1 shows knowledge of Gaelic by geographic area. In Scotland as a whole 98% of the population have no knowledge of Gaelic. Remote areas have the highest percentages of population with knowledge of Gaelic (6% in remote small towns and 10% in remote rural areas).

Only 1% of the population in accessible rural areas have knowledge of Gaelic and this figure is the same as that for urban areas and accessible small towns.

Table A1: Knowledge of Gaelic by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic area	No knowledge of Gaelic	Understands spoken Gaelic but cannot speak, read or write Gaelic	Speaks, reads and writes Gaelic	Speaks but neither reads nor writes Gaelic	Other combination of skills
Large Urban Areas	98.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Other Urban Areas	98.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Accessible Small Towns	98.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Remote Small Towns	93.9%	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%	0.9%
Accessible Rural	98.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Remote Rural	89.4%	2.0%	4.5%	2.3%	1.7%
Scotland	98.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people.

5.2.2 Current religion

Table A2 shows the current religion of people in Scotland by geographic area. The percentage of people in Scotland reporting no current religion is 28%. All geographic areas have a similar percentage of their populations with no current religion as the Scottish average (at between 27% and 28%). The Church of Scotland is the most common religion in Scotland as a whole and across the geographic areas.

Table A2: Current Religion by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic Area	None	Church of Scotland	Roman Catholic	Other Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Another Religion	Not Answered
Large Urban Areas	27.3%	35.5%	22.0%	5.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	1.7%	0.3%	0.7%	6.1%
Other Urban Areas	28.1%	43.9%	15.3%	6.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	5.4%
Accessible Small Towns	27.7%	48.3%	11.6%	6.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	4.8%
Remote Small Towns	26.6%	52.2%	6.9%	8.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	4.9%
Accessible Rural	27.4%	50.0%	8.3%	8.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	4.9%
Remote Rural	26.6%	49.0%	5.8%	12.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	4.8%
Scotland	27.5%	42.4%	15.9%	6.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	5.5%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people.

5.2.3 Ethnic group

Table A3 shows the proportion of the population in different ethnic groups by geographic area. Compared to the Scottish average (88%), other urban areas have the largest percentage of population in the White Scottish ethnic group (92%). Remote rural Scotland has the lowest percentage of population in the White Scottish group (80%). Accessible rural and remote rural Scotland have higher percentages of population in the 'Other White British' ethnic group (12% and 17% respectively) than the Scottish average of 7%.

There are low percentages of population in other ethnic groups in all geographic areas.

Table A3: Ethnic Group by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic area	White Scottish	Other White British	White Irish	Other White	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other South Asian	Chinese	Caribbean	African	Black Scottish or other Black	Any Mixed background	Other ethnic group
Large Urban Areas	87.16%	5.63%	1.43%	2.11%	0.57%	1.29%	0.08%	0.24%	0.56%	0.05%	0.19%	0.03%	0.35%	0.31%
Other Urban Areas	91.52%	5.58%	0.74%	1.02%	0.15%	0.28%	0.02%	0.06%	0.23%	0.03%	0.06%	0.02%	0.19%	0.12%
Accessible Small Towns	89.90%	7.55%	0.63%	1.04%	0.12%	0.19%	0.02%	0.05%	0.14%	0.03%	0.04%	0.01%	0.18%	0.10%
Remote Small Towns	89.18%	8.49%	0.50%	1.07%	0.09%	0.08%	0.03%	0.05%	0.14%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.18%	0.09%
Accessible Rural	84.94%	12.09%	0.68%	1.49%	0.11%	0.13%	0.01%	0.04%	0.12%	0.03%	0.03%	0.01%	0.19%	0.11%
Remote Rural	80.01%	17.24%	0.60%	1.62%	0.05%	0.03%	0.01%	0.03%	0.06%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.18%	0.09%
Scotland	88.09%	7.38%	0.98%	1.54%	0.30%	0.63%	0.04%	0.12%	0.32%	0.04%	0.10%	0.02%	0.25%	0.19%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people.

5.3 Housing

5.3.1 Use of housing stock

Table A4 shows the percentage of the housing stock that is occupied and unoccupied by geographic area. In Scotland as a whole, 95% of housing stock is occupied and 5% unoccupied. Remote rural areas in Scotland have the lowest percentage of occupied household space with 83% occupied (compared to the Scottish average of 95%).

Of the 5% unoccupied space in Scotland, 1% is unoccupied as a result of second residence/holiday accommodation and 4% is vacant. In remote rural areas, the percentage of housing stock that is accounted for by second homes is particularly high (11%) with the remaining unoccupied household space in rural areas being accounted for by vacant household space (5%).

Table A4: Use of Housing Stock by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic Area	Occupied household space	Unoccupied household space	Second residence/holiday accommodation	Vacant household space
Large Urban Areas	95.6%	4.4%	0.3%	4.1%
Other Urban Areas	96.4%	3.6%	0.3%	3.3%
Accessible Small Towns	96.6%	3.4%	0.4%	3.0%
Remote Small Towns	93.7%	6.3%	2.3%	4.1%
Accessible Rural	94.2%	5.8%	2.1%	3.7%
Remote Rural	83.5%	16.5%	11.3%	5.3%
Scotland	94.9%	5.1%	1.3%	3.8%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

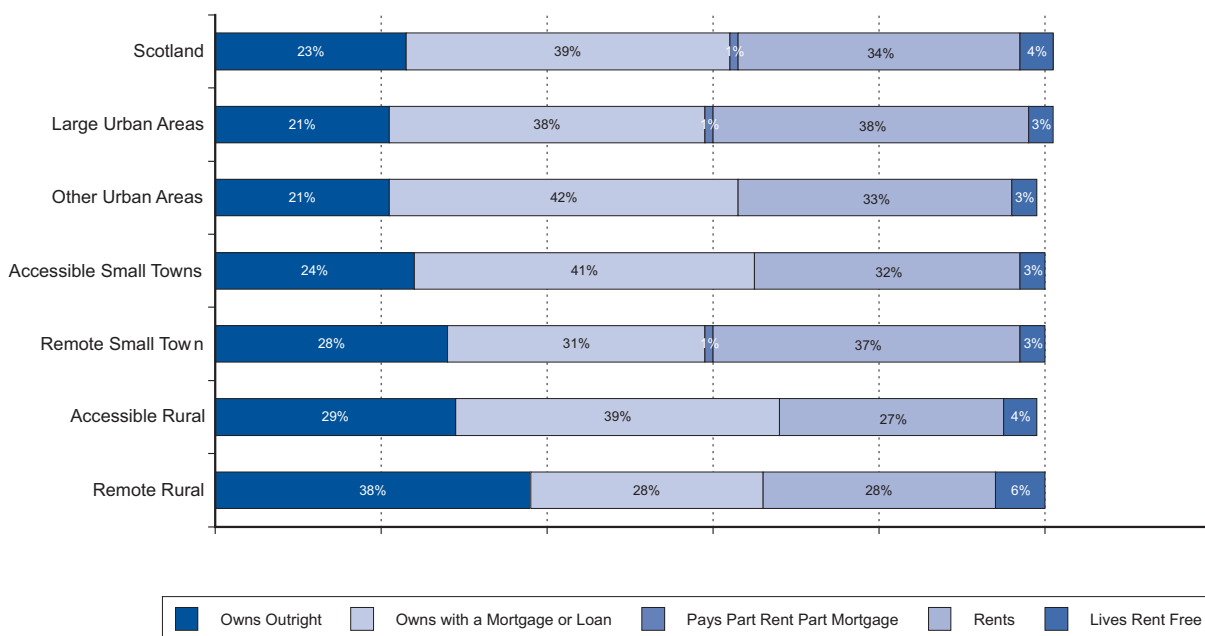
Based on all household spaces.

5.3.2 Housing tenure

Figure A1 shows housing tenure by geographic area. In Scotland, 62% of people own their own home. Large urban areas have the lowest percentage of people owning their own home (59%) whilst accessible rural areas have the highest (68%).

Remote rural areas also have a higher percentages of people living rent-free (6%) compared to the Scottish average of 4%.

Figure A1: Housing Tenure by Urban Rural Classification, 2001



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people in households.

5.3.3 Accommodation type

Table A5 shows accommodation type by geographic area. The majority of people across geographic areas live in unshared dwellings. In Scotland as a whole, 71% live in a house or bungalow. Large urban areas have the lowest percentage of people living in a house or bungalow (54%) and remote rural areas have the highest percentage (94%). Of all houses and bungalows, remote rural areas have a high percentage of detached houses (60%) compared to the Scottish average of 24%.

Large urban areas have a high percentage of people living in flats, maisonettes or apartments (46%) compared to the Scottish average of 29%.

Table A5: Accommodation Type by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic area	In an unshared dwelling						In a shared dwelling
	House or bungalow	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat, maisonette or apartment	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	
Large Urban Areas	54%	12%	23%	19%	46%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Urban Areas	76%	20%	28%	28%	23%	0.1%	0.0%
Accessible Small Towns	83%	27%	31%	25%	17%	0.2%	0.0%
Remote Small Towns	79%	27%	30%	22%	21%	0.2%	0.1%
Accessible Rural	91%	48%	26%	16%	9%	0.5%	0.0%
Remote Rural	94%	60%	24%	10%	6%	0.6%	0.0%
Scotland	71%	24%	26%	22%	29%	0.2%	0.1%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people in households.

5.3.4 Central heating

Table A6 shows the proportion of household spaces with and without central heating by geographic area. In Scotland as a whole, 7% of households are without central heating. Households in large urban areas and in remote rural areas have high percentages of households without central heating (11% and 10% respectively).

Households in other urban areas and accessible small towns are least likely to be without central heating (3% each).

Table A6: Central Heating by Urban Rural Classification

	With central heating	Without central heating
Large Urban Areas	89%	11%
Other Urban Areas	97%	3%
Accessible Small Towns	97%	3%
Remote Small Towns	95%	5%
Accessible Rural	94%	6%
Remote Rural	90%	10%
Scotland	93%	7%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all occupied households spaces.

5.4 Health and Care

5.4.1 General health

Table A7 shows general health by geographic area (age standardised and unstandardised for age and for two age groups below and above aged 65). Age standardised rates allow comparisons between populations with different age structures.¹¹ The unstandardised rates show that, in Scotland, nine in ten people in Scotland (90%) reported their health as good/fairly good. People in rural areas generally report better health than those in urban areas. This reported better health increases in a linear manner with those in small towns reporting better general health than those in urban areas.

Even after age-standardising, the general health of people in rural areas remains higher than the Scottish average and of those in urban areas and small towns.

Age-standardised health rates are also higher for people in rural areas aged over 65 than the Scottish average (82% to 84% compared to 78% for Scotland).

¹¹ Statistics on general health data and limiting long-standing illness were age-standardised. The method used was direct standardisation using the European standard population

Table A7: General Health by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic area	Unstandardised health rates			Age standardised health rates		
	All ages	Under 65	Over 65	All ages	Under 65	Over 65
Large Urban Areas	89%	91%	75%	89%	91%	75%
Other Urban Areas	90%	92%	77%	91%	93%	77%
Accessible Small Towns	91%	93%	79%	92%	94%	79%
Remote Small Towns	91%	93%	81%	92%	94%	81%
Accessible Rural	92%	94%	82%	93%	95%	82%
Remote Rural	92%	94%	84%	94%	95%	84%
Scotland	90%	92%	78%	91%	93%	78%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people in households.

5.4.2 Limiting long-term illness

Table A8 shows the rates of limiting long-term illness by geographic areas (age-standardised and unstandardised for age and for two age groups below and above aged 65). Age standardised rates allow comparisons between populations with different age structures. Limiting long term illness refers to a health problem or disability which limits activity or work.

In Scotland, the overall percentage of people reporting a limiting long term illness or disability that restricted their daily lives was 20% (unstandardised). People in rural areas generally report lower rates of limiting long term illness than those in urban areas (17% to 18% in rural areas compared to 20% to 21% in urban areas) (unstandardised). In general, the proportion of people reporting limiting long-term illness increases as the degree of rurality decreases.

Even after age-standardising, the rate of limiting long-term illness of people in rural areas remains lower than the Scottish average and of those in urban areas and small towns.

Age-standardised limiting long-term illness rates are also lower for people in rural areas aged over 65 than the Scottish average (46% to 48% compared to 53% for Scotland).

Table A8: Limiting Long-standing Illness by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic area	Unstandardised Limiting Long Term Illness rates			Age-standardised Limiting Long Term Illness rates		
	All ages	Under 65	Over 65	All ages	Under 65	Over 65
Large Urban Areas	21%	15%	55%	19%	15%	55%
Other Urban Areas	20%	14%	54%	18%	13%	54%
Accessible Small Towns	19%	13%	53%	17%	12%	53%
Remote Small Towns	20%	13%	50%	16%	12%	49%
Accessible Rural	17%	11%	48%	15%	11%	48%
Remote Rural	18%	12%	46%	14%	10%	46%
Scotland	20%	14%	53%	17%	13%	53%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people in households.

5.4.3 Provision of unpaid care

Table A9 shows the percentage of people in Scotland providing unpaid care by geographic area. In Scotland as a whole, the percentage of people not providing care is 90% and the percentages are very similar across geographic areas at 90%-91%. The number of hours of care provided is also similar across geographic areas.

Table A9: Provision of Unpaid Care by Urban Rural Classification, 2001

Geographic area	Provides no care	Provides 1-19 hours care a week	Provides 20-49 hours care a week	Provides 50 or more hours care a week
Large Urban Areas	90%	6%	1%	2%
Other Urban Areas	90%	6%	1%	2%
Accessible Small Towns	91%	6%	1%	2%
Remote Small Towns	91%	6%	1%	2%
Accessible Rural	91%	6%	1%	2%
Remote Rural	91%	6%	1%	2%
Scotland	90%	6%	1%	2%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people.

5.5 Employment

5.5.1 Hours worked

Table A10 shows the hours worked by people aged 16 to 74 in employment. In Scotland the percentage of people aged 16 to 74 in employment working more than 60 hours a week is 6%. Rural areas have higher percentages of people aged 16 to 74 working more than 60 hours (10% in accessible rural areas and 13% in remote rural areas).

Table A10: Hours Worked by Urban Rural Classification

Geographic area	Part-time	Full-time	31-37 hours	38-48 hours	49-59 hours	60 hours and over
Large Urban Areas	24%	76%	22%	42%	7%	5%
Other Urban Areas	24%	76%	21%	42%	7%	5%
Accessible Small Towns	25%	75%	19%	42%	8%	6%
Remote Small Towns	27%	73%	18%	40%	8%	8%
Accessible Rural	24%	76%	16%	40%	10%	10%
Remote Rural	26%	74%	14%	37%	10%	13%
Scotland	24%	76%	20%	41%	8%	6%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people aged 16 to 74 in employment.

5.5.2 Industry of employment

Table A11 shows industry of employment by geographic area. Compared to the Scottish average of 5% employed in primary industries, the percentage of people in accessible rural and remote rural areas working in primary industries is higher (10% and 15% respectively).

For manufacturing, the percentage of the working age population employed is 13% for Scotland, with a lower percentage observed for remote rural areas (9%). Remote rural areas have a lower percentage of their workforce employed in wholesale, trade and repairs (12%) compared to the Scottish average of 14%.

Table A11: Industry of employment by urban rural classification

Geographic area	A, B, C & E Primary Industries	D. Manu- facturing	F. Con- struction	G. Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	H. Hotels and restaurants	I, Transport, storage and communi- cations	J, K, & L Financial Services	M, N, O P & Q Education Health, and other social services, and other
Large Urban Areas	3%	11%	7%	14%	6%	7%	26%	27%
Other Urban Areas	3%	17%	8%	15%	5%	7%	22%	23%
Accessible Small Towns	5%	15%	9%	15%	5%	6%	21%	24%
Remote Small Towns	6%	12%	9%	15%	7%	7%	18%	24%
Accessible Rural	10%	12%	8%	13%	5%	6%	21%	25%
Remote Rural	15%	9%	9%	12%	9%	6%	16%	24%
Scotland	5%	13%	7%	14%	6%	7%	23%	25%

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people aged 16 to 74 in employment.

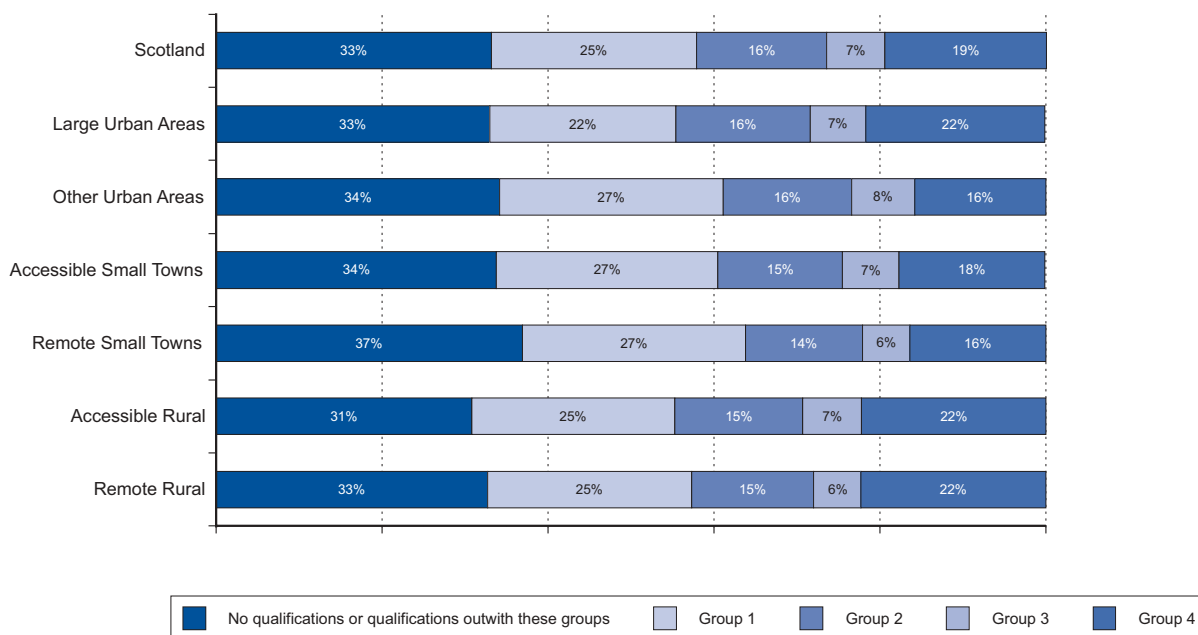
5.6 Education

5.6.1 Qualifications

Figure A2 shows the qualifications of people aged 16 to 74 in Scotland by geographic area. The percentage of the population without qualifications is 33%. The only area with a lower percentage of the population with no qualifications is accessible rural Scotland where 31% of the population have no qualifications.

In terms of the highest level of qualifications, 19% of people in Scotland have a first degree, higher degree or professional qualification. Rural areas have higher percentages of people with higher qualifications (22% in both accessible and remote rural areas) whilst other urban areas and small towns have lower percentages (16%, 18% and 16% respectively).

Figure A2: Qualifications by Urban Rural Classification



Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Based on all people aged 16 to 74.

- Note
- group 1 is standard grade or equivalent
 - group 2 is higher grade or equivalent
 - group 3 is HND, HNC or equivalent
 - group 4 is first degree, higher degree or professional qualification.

Appendix B: Further Statistics on Migration

6.1 Introduction

This appendix provides supporting information to the analysis of migration movements in chapter 3. The information adds more detail to the general analysis in sections 3.3 and 3.4 of the characteristics of in-migrants and out-migrants, and allows for any differences in the characteristics of people moving into rural Scotland from different areas to be picked up, and similar for those leaving rural Scotland.

6.2 Supporting Statistics for Analysis of In-migrants to Rural Scotland

The following sections provide accompanying tables to the charts and analysis provided in sections 3.3.1 to 3.3.5. These supporting statistics will show the variation in the characteristics of in-migrants to accessible and remote rural areas based on the geographic area of their previous address.

6.2.1 In-migrants to Rural Scotland by Age Group

Tables B1 and B2 present a detailed breakdown of in-migrants by age group and geographic location of their previous address.

Table B1: In-migrants to Accessible Rural by Age Group

Age	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	
Under 25	34%	37%	38%	40%	38%	37%	43%	37%
25-39	39%	35%	32%	33%	26%	34%	33%	35%
40-64	21%	20%	23%	22%	28%	23%	22%	22%
65 and over	7%	8%	6%	5%	9%	5%	3%	7%
Base	10,479	13,610	5,995	643	2,741	8,884	3,035	45,387

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants who moved to accessible rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

Table B1 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to accessible rural were most likely to be in the under 25 age group, apart those from large urban areas who were most likely to be in the 25 to 39 age group.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) in-migrants to accessible rural in the 65 and over age group were most likely to be from remote (9% compared to an average of 7%).

Table B2: In-migrants to Remote Rural by Age Group

Age	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	Total
Under 25	35%	35%	40%	39%	36%	29%	39%	35%
25-39	31%	31%	29%	34%	29%	24%	32%	29%
40-64	25%	26%	24%	20%	28%	37%	24%	29%
65 and over	8%	7%	7%	6%	7%	9%	5%	8%
Base	2,283	1,702	1,235	1,900	2,586	4,623	1,064	15,393

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants who moved to remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

Table B2 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to remote rural were most likely to be in the under 25 age group, apart from those from other part of the UK who were most likely to be in the 40 to 64 age group.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) in-migrants to remote rural in the 65 and over age group were most likely to be from other part of the UK (9% compared to an average of 8%).

6.2.2 In-migrants to Rural Scotland by Household Type

Tables B3 and B4 present a more detailed analysis of in-migrants by household type and geographic location of previous address.

Table B3: In-migrants to Accessible Rural by Household Type

Household type	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	Total
Couple household with dependent child(ren)	36%	40%	44%	39%	37%	36%	40%	39%
Couple household with no dependent child(ren)	36%	30%	29%	33%	32%	30%	27%	31%
Lone parent household	8%	10%	10%	10%	11%	5%	5%	8%
One person household	8%	7%	8%	8%	10%	7%	5%	8%
Other	12%	13%	8%	10%	9%	21%	23%	14%
Base	10,479	13,610	5,995	643	2,741	8,884	3,035	45,387

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants who moved to accessible rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification)

Table B3 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to accessible rural were most likely to belong to a couple household with dependent child(ren).
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) in-migrants to accessible rural that belong to a one person household were most likely to be from remote rural (10% compared to an average of 8%).

Table B4: Breakdown of In-migrants to Remote Rural by Household Type

Household type	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	
Couple household with dependent child(ren)	29%	31%	47%	42%	42%	33%	31%	36%
Couple household with no dependent child(ren)	40%	33%	26%	29%	31%	40%	35%	35%
Lone parent household	9%	11%	11%	9%	10%	8%	4%	9%
One person household	13%	13%	8%	10%	11%	11%	8%	11%
Other	9%	11%	9%	8%	6%	9%	22%	9%
Base	2,283	1,702	1,235	1,900	2,586	4,623	1,064	15,393

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants who moved to remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

Table B4 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to remote rural were most likely to belong to a couple household with no dependent child(ren), apart from those from accessible small towns, remote small towns, and accessible rural who were most likely to belong to a couple household with dependent child(ren).
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) in-migrants to remote rural that belong to a one person household were most likely to be from large urban areas and other urban areas (13% for both areas, compared to an average of 11%).

6.2.3 In-migrants to Rural Scotland by Country of Birth

Tables B5 and B6 show the variation in the country of birth of in-migrants to accessible and remote rural Scotland by their previous address location.

Table B5: In-migrants to Accessible Rural by Country of Birth

Country of Birth	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	
Scotland	84%	85%	84%	84%	73%	28%	33%	69%
Other part of the UK	12%	11%	13%	12%	23%	64%	19%	23%
Other	5%	4%	3%	5%	5%	7%	48%	8%
Base	10,479	13,610	5,995	643	2,741	8,884	3,035	45,387

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants who moved to accessible rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

Table B5 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to accessible rural were most likely to have been born in Scotland, apart from those from other part of the UK (most likely to have been born in other part of the UK) and outside of the UK (most likely to have been born in other).

Table B6: In-migrants to Remote Rural by Country of Birth

Country of Birth	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	
Scotland	80%	83%	82%	84%	72%	20%	33%	59%
Other part of the UK	15%	13%	13%	13%	24%	73%	19%	34%
Other	5%	3%	4%	3%	4%	7%	49%	8%
Base	2,283	1,702	1,235	1,900	2,586	4,623	1,064	15,393

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants who moved to remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

Table B6 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to remote rural were most likely to have been born in Scotland, apart from those from other part of the UK (most likely to have been born in other part of the UK) and outside of the UK (most likely to have been born in other).

6.2.4 In-migrants to Rural Scotland by Economic Activity

Tables B7 and B8 present a detailed breakdown of in-migrants from different geographic locations by their economic activity category.

Table B7: In-migrants to Accessible Rural by Economic Activity

Economic Activity	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	
Full-time Employees	71%	67%	66%	61%	61%	72%	68%	68%
Part-time Employees	11%	14%	13%	18%	14%	9%	8%	12%
Self-employed	10%	9%	11%	10%	14%	8%	10%	10%
Unemployed	6%	6%	6%	9%	8%	8%	11%	7%
Full-time students	3%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%	3%
Base	6,057	7,346	3,261	348	1,396	5,027	1,613	25,048

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All economically active migrants who moved to accessible rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

Table B7 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to accessible rural were most likely to be full-time employees.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) in-migrants to accessible rural classed as self-employed were most likely to be from remote rural (14% compared to an average of 10%).

Table B8: In-migrants to Remote Rural by Economic Activity

Economic Activity	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	
Full-time Employees	64%	62%	63%	65%	60%	53%	63%	60%
Part-time Employees	11%	13%	14%	15%	15%	11%	10%	13%
Self-employed	14%	10%	13%	9%	17%	20%	12%	15%
Unemployed	10%	12%	8%	9%	7%	14%	13%	11%
Full-time students	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Base	1,368	914	587	1,050	1,336	2,225	653	8,133

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All economically active migrants who moved to remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification)

Table B8 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to remote rural were most likely to be full-time employees.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) in-migrants to remote rural classed as self-employed were most likely to be from other part of the UK (20% compared to an average of 15%).

6.2.5 In-migrants to Rural Scotland by Occupation

Tables B9 and B10 provide a breakdown of in-migrants to accessible and remote rural areas by the geographic location of their previous address and their occupation.

Table B9: In-migrants to Accessible Rural by Occupation

National Socio-economic Classification	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	Total
Higher managerial and professional occupations	19%	11%	12%	11%	9%	20%	23%	16%
Lower managerial and professional occupations	32%	29%	26%	25%	24%	32%	30%	30%
Intermediate occupations	14%	14%	13%	15%	10%	17%	16%	15%
Small Employers and Own Account Workers	7%	8%	9%	8%	13%	6%	7%	7%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	8%	10%	11%	9%	12%	7%	7%	9%
Semi-routine occupations	12%	16%	17%	18%	20%	11%	10%	14%
Routine occupations	8%	12%	11%	15%	12%	7%	8%	10%
Base	6,721	8,059	3,557	388	1,578	5,857	1,849	28,009

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants, who fall into a NS-SeC occupation category and who moved to accessible rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

Table B9 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to accessible rural were most likely to work in lower managerial and professional occupations.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) in-migrants to accessible rural working in higher managerial and professional occupations were most likely to be from outside of the UK (23% compared to an average of 16%).

Table B10: In-migrants to Remote Rural by Occupation

National Socio-economic Classification	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	Total
Higher managerial and professional occupations	16%	11%	10%	7%	11%	15%	12%	12%
Lower managerial and professional occupations	33%	28%	25%	23%	26%	28%	25%	27%
Intermediate occupations	11%	11%	11%	11%	9%	9%	8%	10%
Small Employers and Own Account Workers	9%	6%	9%	8%	13%	14%	9%	11%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	8%	12%	11%	13%	11%	8%	8%	10%
Semi-routine occupations	13%	17%	19%	21%	17%	15%	17%	16%
Routine occupations	10%	15%	15%	17%	12%	12%	21%	13%
Base	1,532	1,080	709	1,147	1,565	2,889	756	9,678

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants, who fall into a NS-SeC occupation category and who moved to remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

Table B10 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to remote rural were most likely to work in lower managerial and professional occupations.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) in-migrants to remote rural working in higher managerial and professional occupations were most likely to be from large urban areas (16% compared to an average of 12%).

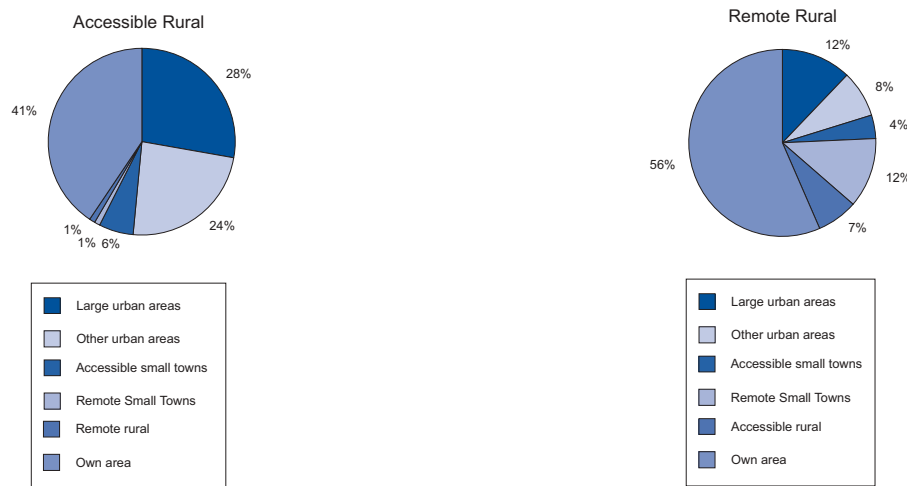
6.3 Additional Information on In-migrants to Rural Scotland

The information that follows provides details of the geographic areas in which in-migrants to rural Scotland work, and on the mode of travel used to reach their workplace.

6.3.1 Where Do People Moving Into Rural Scotland Work?

Figure B1 presents a comparison of total in-migrants to the accessible and remote rural areas by their workplace location.

Figure B1: In-migrants to Rural Scotland by Workplace Location



Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants, who are working but not studying, and who moved to rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

Figure B1 shows that the most likely workplace location for in-migrants to both accessible and remote rural areas was within their new geographic area (41% of in-migrants to accessible rural and 57% of in-migrants to remote rural). The figures seem to indicate that in-migrants to the accessible rural area either work at an address in the urban areas or at an address within the accessible rural area, with 52% of in-migrants working in the urban areas. Those in-migrants to the remote rural areas who do not work within the area are most likely to either work in the large urban areas (12%) or in a remote small town (12%).

Tables B11 and B12 present a breakdown of in-migrants workplace location by their address in the year prior to the census.

Table B11: In-migrants to Accessible Rural by Workplace Location¹

Workplace Location	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	
Large Urban Areas	57.7%	17.4%	20.5%	11.4%	12.5%	16.6%	21.2%	27.7%
Other Urban Areas	12.0%	42.5%	21.9%	19.3%	16.5%	14.4%	16.2%	23.5%
Accessible Small Towns	3.2%	4.2%	17.2%	8.8%	8.0%	4.2%	3.3%	5.9%
Remote Small Towns	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	13.7%	2.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
Own Area	26.2%	35.1%	38.6%	41.5%	51.2%	63.0%	58.3%	40.8%
Remote Rural	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	5.2%	9.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%
Base	5,493	6,533	2,920	306	1,216	4,073	1,228	21,769

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants, who are working but not studying, and who moved to accessible rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

Table B11 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to accessible rural were most likely to work in their own area, apart from those from large urban areas (58% worked in the large urban areas) and other urban areas (42% worked in other urban areas).

Table B12: In-migrants to Remote Rural by Workplace Location

Workplace Location	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	
Large Urban Areas	28%	10%	18%	6%	11%	6%	10%	12%
Other Urban Areas	5%	19%	8%	3%	10%	6%	3%	8%
Accessible Small Towns	2%	3%	16%	2%	7%	2%	2%	4%
Remote Small Towns	10%	6%	5%	45%	6%	8%	6%	12%
Accessible Rural	4%	7%	8%	3%	18%	5%	5%	7%
Own Area	51%	55%	45%	40%	49%	73%	74%	56%
Base	1,182	774	526	928	1,196	1,721	500	6,827

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants, who are working but not studying, and who moved to remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

¹ Some in-migrants to the area are not covered by the table due to a small proportion of in-migrants working at addresses located outside of Scotland.

Table B12 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to remote rural were most likely to work in their own area, apart from those from remote small towns (45% worked in remote small towns).

6.3.2 What Mode of Travel Do People Moving Into Rural Scotland Use to get to Work?

As a follow-up to where in-migrants work, this section presents a brief look at which mode of transport they use to reach their workplace. Tables B13 and B14 present a breakdown of in-migrants mode of travel by their address in the year prior to the Census.

Table B13: In-migrants to Accessible Rural by Mode of Travel to Work

Mode of travel to work	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	Total
Train or underground	5%	3%	2%	2%	2%	5%	4%	4%
Bus, minibus, coach or taxi	7%	6%	5%	6%	3%	4%	5%	6%
Car or motorcycle	75%	78%	79%	75%	70%	55%	49%	71%
Other means	7%	8%	8%	14%	17%	28%	29%	14%
Works mainly at or from home	5%	5%	5%	4%	8%	9%	13%	6%
Base	5,558	6,609	2,963	309	1,239	4,469	1,379	22,526

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants, who are working but not studying, and who moved to accessible rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

Table B13 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to accessible rural were most likely to use a car or motorcycle to reach their workplace.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) in-migrants to accessible rural working mainly at or from home were most likely to be from outside of the UK (13% compared to an average of 6%).

Table B14: In-migrants to Remote Rural by Mode of Travel to Work

Mode of travel to work	Geographic Area of In-migrants' Previous Address							Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	Outside of the UK	
Train or underground	3.4%	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%
Bus, minibus, coach or taxi	5.1%	5.7%	5.1%	4.6%	2.0%	2.8%	2.2%	3.7%
Car or motorcycle	62.3%	58.9%	65.3%	77.9%	69.7%	52.2%	36.3%	60.8%
Other means	18.7%	22.5%	18.3%	13.3%	14.1%	23.0%	42.4%	20.6%
Works mainly at or from home	10.6%	11.2%	10.6%	2.9%	13.4%	20.2%	17.3%	13.2%
Base	1,203	786	530	934	1,213	1,876	556	7,098

Source: GROS, 2001 Census

All migrants, who are working but not studying, and who moved to remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification).

Table B14 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) in-migrants to remote rural were most likely to use a car or motorcycle to reach their workplace, apart from those from outside of the UK (most likely to use other means).
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) in-migrants to remote rural working mainly at or from home were most likely to be from other part of the UK (20% compared to an average of 13%).

6.4 Supporting Statistics for the Analysis of Out-migrants to Rural Scotland

The following sections provide accompanying tables to the charts and analysis provided in sections 3.4.1 to 3.4.5. These supporting statistics will show the variation in the characteristics of out-migrants from accessible and remote rural areas based on the geographic area of their new address.

6.4.1 Out-migrants from Rural Scotland by Age Group

Tables B15 and B16 present a more detailed breakdown of out-migrants from rural Scotland by showing the age groups for each geographic destination area.

Table B15: Out-migrants from Accessible Rural by Age Group

Age	Geographic Area of Out-migrants' New Address						Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	
Under 25	55%	41%	39%	41%	36%	44%	44%
25-39	27%	31%	30%	32%	29%	32%	30%
40-64	13%	19%	21%	20%	28%	19%	19%
65 and over	4%	8%	9%	7%	7%	5%	7%
Base	8,988	11,881	5,926	744	2,586	7,283	37,408

Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

All migrants who moved from an address in accessible rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

Table B15 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) out-migrants from accessible rural were most likely to be in the under 25 age group.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) out-migrants from accessible rural in the 65 and over age group were most likely to move to accessible small towns (9% compared to an average of 7%).

Table B16: Out-migrants from Remote Rural by Age Group

Age	Geographic Area of Out-migrants' New Address						Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Other part of the UK	
Under 25	68%	44%	41%	42%	38%	41%	47%
25-39	20%	27%	28%	27%	26%	26%	25%
40-64	9%	21%	20%	20%	28%	26%	20%
65 and over	3%	7%	11%	11%	9%	7%	8%
Base	3,284	1,857	1,359	2,665	2,741	3,390	15,296

Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

All migrants who moved from an address in remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

Table B16 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) out-migrants from remote rural were most likely to be in the under 25 age group.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) out-migrants from remote rural in the 65 and over age group were most likely to move to the small towns.

6.4.2 Out-migrants from Rural Scotland by Household Type

Tables B17 and B18 present a more detailed breakdown by showing the household type for out-migrants moving to each geographic destination area.

Table B17: Out-migrants from Accessible Rural by Household Type²

Household type	Geographic Area of Out-migrants' New Address						Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	
Couple household with dependent child(ren)	17%	31%	36%	40%	42%	33%	30%
Couple household with no dependent child(ren)	21%	28%	28%	23%	31%	26%	26%
Lone parent household	10%	14%	15%	16%	10%	7%	12%
One person household	16%	14%	14%	13%	11%	10%	13%
Other	36%	13%	7%	7%	6%	23%	19%
Base	8,988	11,881	5,926	744	2,586	7,285	37,410

Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

All migrants who moved from an address in accessible rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

Table B17 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) out-migrants from accessible rural were most likely to belong to a couple household with dependent child(ren), apart from those moving to large urban areas who were most likely to belong to a household type classed as other.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) out-migrants from accessible rural belonging to a one person household were most likely to move to large urban areas (16% compared to an average of 13%).

² Slight differences in out-migration figures from those previously stated due to small cell adjustments.

Table B18: Out-migrants from Remote Rural by Household Type

Household Type	Geographic Area of Out-migrants' New Address						
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Other part of the UK	Total
Couple household with dependent child(ren)	10%	25%	38%	30%	37%	29%	27%
Couple household with no dependent child(ren)	18%	30%	28%	26%	32%	31%	27%
Lone parent household	7%	12%	13%	14%	11%	9%	11%
One person household	13%	16%	14%	16%	10%	9%	13%
Other	51%	18%	8%	14%	9%	21%	23%
Base	3,284	1,857	1,359	2,665	2,741	3,389	15,295

Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

All migrants who moved from an address in remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

Table B18 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) out-migrants from remote rural were generally most likely to belong to a couple household with dependent child(ren) or a couple household with no dependent child(ren), apart from those moving to large urban areas who were most likely to belong to a household type classed as other.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) out-migrants from remote rural belonging to a one-person household were most likely to move to other urban areas and remote small towns (16% for both compared to an average of 13%).

6.4.3 Out-migrants from Rural Scotland by Country of Birth

Tables B19 and B20 present a more detailed breakdown by showing the country of birth for out-migrants moving to each geographic destination area.

Table B19: Out-migrants from Accessible Rural by Country of Birth

Country of Birth	Geographic Area of Address at time of Census						Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	
Scotland	82%	85%	82%	80%	72%	38%	73%
Other part of the UK	12%	12%	15%	15%	24%	52%	21%
Other	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%	10%	5%
Base	8,988	11,881	5,926	744	2,586	7,281	37,406

Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

All migrants who moved from an address in accessible rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

Table B19 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) out-migrants from accessible rural were most likely to have been born in Scotland, apart from those moving to other part of the UK (who were most likely to have been born in another part of the UK).

Table B20: Out-migrants from Remote Rural by Country of Birth

Country of Birth	Geographic Area of Address at time of Census						Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Other part of the UK	
Scotland	81%	82%	81%	82%	73%	31%	69%
Other part of the UK	14%	14%	16%	15%	23%	61%	26%
Other	5%	4%	4%	2%	5%	8%	5%
Base	3,284	1,857	1,359	2,665	2,741	3,389	15,295

Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

All migrants who moved from an address in remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

Table B20 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) out-migrants from remote rural were most likely to have been born in Scotland, apart from those moving to other part of the UK (who were most likely to have been born in another part of the UK).

6.4.4 Out-migrants from Rural Scotland by Economic Activity

Tables B21 and B22 present a more detailed breakdown by showing the economic activity of out-migrants moving to each geographic destination area.

Table B21: Out-migrants from Accessible Rural by Economic Activity

Economic Activity	Geographic Area of Address at time of Census						
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	Total
Full-time Employees	71%	67%	66%	61%	60%	75%	69%
Part-time Employees	11%	14%	13%	18%	15%	8%	12%
Self-employed	10%	9%	11%	10%	17%	6%	10%
Unemployed	6%	6%	6%	9%	7%	6%	6%
Full-time students	3%	4%	3%	2%	2%	5%	3%
Base	6,057	7,346	3,261	348	1,336	4,254	22,602

Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

All economically active migrants who moved from an address in accessible rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

Table B21 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) out-migrants from accessible rural were most likely to be full-time employees.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) out-migrants from accessible rural classed as being self-employed were most likely to move to remote rural (17% compared to an average of 10%).

Table B22: Out-migrants from Remote Rural by Economic Activity

Economic Activity	Geographic Area of Address at time of Census						
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Other part of the UK	Total
Full-time Employees	64%	62%	63%	65%	61%	65%	63%
Part-time Employees	11%	13%	14%	15%	14%	11%	13%
Self-employed	14%	10%	13%	9%	14%	9%	11%
Unemployed	10%	12%	8%	9%	8%	9%	9%
Full-time students	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	6%	3%
Base	1,368	914	587	1,050	1,396	1,851	7,166

Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

All economically active migrants who moved from an address in remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

Table B22 shows that for remote rural areas:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) out-migrants from remote rural were most likely to be full-time employees.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) out-migrants from remote rural classed as being unemployed were most likely to move to other urban areas (12% compared to an average of 9%).

6.4.5 Out-migrants from Rural Scotland by Occupation

Tables B23 and B24 have a more detailed analysis of the variation in the occupation of out-migrants by showing a breakdown by the geographic location of out-migrants new address.

Table B23: Out-migrants from Accessible Rural by Occupation

National Socio-economic Classification	Geographic Area of Address at time of Census						Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Remote Rural	Other part of the UK	
Higher managerial and professional occupations	17%	9%	11%	11%	11%	21%	14%
Lower managerial and professional occupations	30%	26%	26%	29%	26%	31%	28%
Intermediate occupations	15%	14%	14%	12%	9%	17%	14%
Small Employers and Own Account Workers	5%	7%	7%	5%	13%	4%	6%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	9%	11%	11%	10%	11%	9%	10%
Semi-routine occupations	14%	18%	18%	18%	17%	12%	16%
Routine occupations	10%	14%	15%	17%	12%	7%	12%
Base	4,363	6,928	3,459	400	1,565	4,553	21,268

Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

All migrants who fall into a NS-SeC occupation category and who moved from an address in accessible rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK.

Table B23 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) out-migrants from accessible rural were most likely to work in lower managerial and professional occupations.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) out-migrants from accessible rural working in a higher managerial and professional occupation were most likely to move to other part of the UK (21% compared to an average of 14%).

Table B24: Out-migrants from Remote Rural by Occupation

National Socio-economic Classification	Geographic Area of Out-migrants New Address						Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Other part of the UK	
Higher managerial and professional occupations	12%	8%	7%	6%	9%	13%	10%
Lower managerial and professional occupations	27%	24%	23%	21%	24%	26%	24%
Intermediate occupations	14%	14%	13%	12%	10%	14%	13%
Small Employers and Own Account Workers	5%	7%	10%	10%	13%	8%	9%
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	12%	11%	11%	11%	12%	10%	11%
Semi-routine occupations	17%	21%	18%	22%	20%	18%	19%
Routine occupations	12%	16%	17%	17%	12%	11%	14%
Base	1,303	1,092	756	1,513	1,578	2,040	8,282

Source: GROS, ONS, NISRA, 2001 Census

All migrants who fall into a NS-SeC occupation category and who moved from an address in remote rural Scotland (as defined by the SHS Urban Rural Classification) to an address in another part of Scotland or another part of the UK

Table B24 shows that:

- Looking down the columns (within geographic area groups) out-migrants from remote rural were most likely to work in lower managerial and professional occupations, apart from those moving to remote small towns who were most likely to work in a semi-routine occupation.
- Looking across the rows (between geographic area groups) out-migrants from remote rural working in a higher managerial and professional occupation were most likely to move to other part of the UK (13% compared to an average of 10%).

Appendix C: Further Statistics on Commuting

This appendix provides supporting information to the analysis of commuting in chapter 4.

7.1 In-commuters to Rural Scotland

This section will look at the distances travelled by workers travelling to a place of work in either accessible or remote rural Scotland. Profiles will be produced for the areas that account for the largest flow of commuters.

7.1.1 In-commuters to Accessible Rural

Table C1 shows the separate geographic areas where in-commuters to accessible rural areas start their journeys from.

Table C1: Origin Address Location of In-commuters to Accessible Rural

Home	Workplace Location	
	Accessible Rural	Base
Large Urban Areas	23%	35,226
Other Urban Areas	49%	74,575
Accessible Small Towns	21%	32,266
Remote Small Towns	2%	2,584
Accessible Rural	4%	6,017
Total	100%	150,668

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Persons who are working, but not full-time students.

Table C1 shows that nearly half of all in-commuters to the accessible rural area were from other urban areas. The majority of all other in-commuters to the area come from the large urban areas (23%) and the accessible small towns (21%). The remote areas (small towns and rural) account for only a small amount of in-commuters, and the proportions are similar to those seen for out-commuters from accessible rural to these areas.

Given that table C1 identifies large urban areas, other urban areas, and accessible small towns as the main sources of in-commuters to the accessible rural area, profiles of the distances travelled by these commuters are now produced. The profiles will highlight differences in the types of in-commuters, in terms of age and occupation, from each area, as well as examining which groups of in-commuters are most likely to have to travel the longest and shortest distances to their place of work. Base figures can be obtained through contact details listed in notes section.

Large Urban Area to Accessible Rural In-commuters

- Most likely to be in the 30 to 39 years old age group
- Most likely to work in a lower managerial and professional occupation
- Most likely to have to travel between 5km and 10km to their place of work
- The 20 to 29 age group have the largest amount of commuters travelling 20km or more
- The 16 to 19 age group has the most commuters travelling 5km or less
- The higher managerial and professional occupation category had the most commuters travelling 20km or more
- The routine occupation category had the most commuters travelling 5km or less

Other Urban Area to Accessible Rural In-commuters

- Most likely to be in the 30 to 39 years old age group
- Most likely to work in a lower managerial and professional occupation
- Most likely to have to travel between 10km and 20km to their place of work
- The 20 to 29 and 30 to 39 age groups have the largest amount of commuters travelling 20km or more
- The 16 to 19 age group has the most commuters travelling 5km or less
- The higher managerial and professional occupation category had the most commuters travelling 20km or more
- The semi-routine occupation category had the most commuters travelling 5km or less

Accessible Small Towns to Accessible Rural In-commuters

- Most likely to be in the 30 to 39 years old age group
- Most likely to work in a lower managerial and professional occupation
- Most likely to have to travel between 10km and 20km to their place of work
- The 20 to 29 age group have the largest amount of commuters travelling 20km or more
- The 60 to 74 age group has the most commuters travelling 5km or less
- The higher managerial and professional occupation category had the most commuters travelling 20km or more
- The semi-routine and small employers and own accounts occupation categories had the most commuters travelling 5km or less

7.1.2 In-commuters to Remote Rural

Table C2 shows the separate geographic areas where in-commuters to remote rural areas start their journeys from.

Table C2: Origin Address Location of In-commuters to Remote Rural

Home	Workplace Location	
	Remote Rural	Base
Large Urban Areas	5%	873
Other Urban Areas	12%	2,236
Accessible Small Towns	14%	2,689
Remote Small Towns	46%	8,762
Accessible Rural	23%	4,357
Total	100%	18,917

Source: General Register Office for Scotland, 2001 Census.

Persons who are working, but not full-time students

From table C2 it can be seen that the remote small towns provide the largest source of in-commuters to the remote rural area (46%). This further highlights the strong links between the remote rural areas and remote small towns, which were shown in the analysis of out-commuters from remote rural in Chapter 4. The accessible rural areas are also an important source of in-commuters to remote rural, accounting for 23% of all in-commuters. Very few workers commute from the large urban areas to remote rural, with only 5% of in-commuters falling into this category.

As with in-commuters to accessible rural, profiles are now produced for in-commuters from the three main sources: remote small towns, accessible rural and accessible small towns.

Remote Small Towns to Remote Rural In-commuters

- Most likely to be in the 30 to 39 years old age group
- Most likely to work in a lower managerial and professional occupation
- Most likely to have to travel between 5km and 10km to their place of work
- The 20 to 29 age group have the largest amount of commuters travelling 20km or more
- The 16 to 19 age group has the most commuters travelling 5km or less
- The lower managerial and professional occupation category had the most commuters travelling 20km or more
- The intermediate occupation category had the most commuters travelling 5km or less

Accessible Rural to Remote Rural In-commuters

- Most likely to be in the 40 to 49 years old age group
- Most likely to work in a lower managerial and professional occupation
- Most likely to have to travel 20km or more to their place of work
- The 20 to 29 age group have the largest amount of commuters travelling 20km or more
- The 60 to 74 age group has the most commuters travelling 5km or less
- The higher managerial and professional occupation category had the most commuters travelling 20km or more
- The semi-routine occupation category had the most commuters travelling 5km or less

Accessible Small Towns to Remote Rural In-commuters

- Most likely to be in the 30 to 39 years old age group
- Most likely to work in a routine occupation
- Most likely to have to travel 20km or more to their place of work
- The 40 to 49 age group have the largest amount of commuters travelling 20km or more
- The 60 to 74 age group has the most commuters travelling 5km or less
- The higher managerial and professional occupation category had the most commuters travelling 20km or more
- The semi-routine and small employers and own accounts occupation categories had the most commuters travelling 5km or less

7.2 Profiles of Out-commuters from Rural Scotland

7.2.1 Out-commuters from Accessible Rural

The following sections will examine the characteristics of out-commuters from accessible rural to their main destination areas through the development of case study profiles. Given the small numbers of out-commuters travelling to remote small towns and remote rural, profiles will not be constructed for out-commuters to these areas.

Accessible Rural to Large Urban Area Out-commuter

- Most likely to be in the 30 to 39 years old age group
- Most likely to work in a lower managerial and professional occupation
- Most likely to have to travel 20km or more to their place of work
- The 30 to 39 age group has the largest amount of commuters travelling 20km or more
- The 16 to 19 age group has the most commuters travelling 5km or less
- The higher managerial and professional occupation category had the most commuters travelling 20km or more
- The semi-routine occupations category had the most commuters travelling 5km or less

Accessible Rural to Other Urban Area Out-commuter

- Most likely to be in the 40 to 49 years old age group
- Most likely to work in a lower managerial and professional occupation
- Most likely to have to travel between 10km and 20km to their place of work
- The 30 to 39 age group has the largest amount of commuters travelling 20km or more
- The 16 to 19 age group has the most commuters travelling 5km or less
- The higher managerial and professional occupation category had the most commuters travelling 20km or more
- The small employers and accounts occupations category had the most commuters travelling 5km or less

Accessible Rural to Accessible Small Town Out-commuter

- Most likely to be in the 40 to 49 years old age group
- Most likely to work in a lower managerial and professional occupation
- Most likely to have to travel between 5km and 10km to their place of work
- The 20 to 29 age group has the largest amount of commuters travelling 20km or more
- The 50 to 59 age group has the most commuters travelling 5km or less
- The higher managerial and professional occupation category had the most commuters travelling 20km or more
- The small employers and accounts occupations category had the most commuters travelling 5km or less

7.2.2 Out-commuters from Remote Rural

The following sections will examine the characteristics of out-commuters from remote rural to their main destination areas through the development of case study profiles. Profiles are produced for out-commuters to remote small towns, large urban areas, and accessible rural, as they have account for the greatest amounts of out-commuters from remote rural Scotland.

Remote Rural to Remote Small Towns Out-commuter

- Most likely to be in the 40 to 49 years old age group
- Most likely to work in a lower managerial and professional occupation
- Most likely to have to travel between 10km and 20km to their place of work
- The 16 to 19 and 20 to 29 age groups have the largest amount of commuters travelling 20km or more
- The 60 to 74 age group has the most commuters travelling 5km or less
- The higher managerial and professional occupation category had the most commuters travelling 20km or more
- The small employers and accounts occupations category had the most commuters travelling 5km or less

Remote Rural to Large Urban Area Out-commuter

- Most likely to be in the 40 to 49 years old age group
- Most likely to work in a lower managerial and professional occupation
- Almost all commuters, regardless of their age group or occupation category, have to travel 20km or more to their place of work

Remote Rural to Accessible Rural Out-commuter

- Most likely to be in the 40 to 49 years old age group
- Most likely to work in a lower managerial and professional occupation
- Most likely to have to travel 20km and over to their place of work
- The 20 to 29 age group has the largest amount of commuters travelling 20km or more
- The 60 to 74 age group has the most commuters travelling 5km or less
- The higher managerial and professional occupation category had the most commuters travelling 20km or more
- The small employers and accounts occupation category had the most commuters travelling 5km or less

1.3 Profiles of Students

Profiles are produced below to highlight differences in the characteristics of students travelling between different areas. An age group variable is used to pick up further differences. The following age group categories are used:

- 0 to 4 years
- 5 to 11 years
- 12 to 15 years
- 16 to 18 years
- 18 years and over

7.3.1 Students Travelling from Accessible Rural Addresses

Chapter 4 in the main report showed that the large urban areas, other urban areas, and accessible small towns accounted for the majority of students who travelled to a place of study outside of the accessible rural area. Profiles are constructed for students travelling from an accessible rural address to these areas.

Students Travelling from Accessible Rural to Large Urban Areas

- 17,000 students from accessible rural areas travelled to a place of study in a large urban area
- Most likely to be aged 18 and over
- Most likely to have to travel 20km or more to their place of study
- The 18 and over age group were the most likely to travel 20km or more to their place of study
- The 5 to 11 age group were the most likely to have to travel less than 2km to their place of study

Students Travelling from Accessible Rural to Other Urban Areas

- 11,000 students from accessible rural travelled to a place of study in an other urban area
- Most likely to be in the 12 to 15 age group
- Most likely to have to travel between 5km and 10km to their place of study
- The 18 and over age group are the most likely to have to travel 20km or more to their place of study
- The 5 to 11 age group are the most likely to have to travel less than 2km to their place of study

Students Travelling from Accessible Rural to Accessible Small Towns

- 19,000 students from accessible rural travelled to a place of study in an other urban area
- Most likely to be in the 12 to 15 age group
- Most likely to have to travel between 2km and 5km to their place of study
- The 18 and over age group are the most likely to have to travel 20km or more to their place of study
- The 5 to 11 age group are the most likely to have to travel less than 2km to their place of study

7.3.2 Students Travelling from a Remote Rural Address

Chapter 4 in the main report showed that the other urban areas, accessible small towns, and remote small towns accounted for the majority of students who travelled to a place of study outside of the remote rural area. Profiles are constructed below for students travelling from a remote rural address to these areas.

Students Travelling from Remote Rural to Other Urban Areas

- 2,000 students from remote rural areas travelled to a place of study in an other urban area
- Most likely to be aged 18 and over
- Most likely to have to travel 20km or more to their place of study
- Whilst the majority of students in all age groups were likely to travel 20km or more to their place of study, those in the 18 and over age group were the most likely
- The 5 to 11 age group were the most likely to have to travel less than 10km to their place of study

Students Travelling from Remote Rural to Accessible Small Towns

- 3,000 students from accessible rural travelled to a place of study in an accessible small town
- Most likely to be in the 12 to 15 age group
- Most likely to have to travel between 5km and 10km to their place of study
- The 18 and over age group are the most likely to have to travel 20km or more to their place of study
- The 0 to 4 age group are the most likely to have to travel less than 2km to their place of study

Students Travelling from Remote Rural to Remote Small Towns

- 9,000 students from accessible rural travelled to a place of study in an other urban area
- Most likely to be in the 12 to 15 age group
- Most likely to have to travel between 5km and 10km to their place of study
- The 18 and over age group are the most likely to have to travel 20km or more to their place of study
- The 5 to 11 age group are the most likely to have to travel less than 2km to their place of study

8. Notes

Base numbers

The table below summarises the base numbers used in the report.

Urban rural classification	Base numbers		
	Population	Households	Economically active (aged 16-74)
Large Urban Areas	1,972,466	891,181	920,213
Other Urban Areas	1,483,478	636,014	715,634
Accessible Small Towns	527,748	221,567	255,943
Remote Small Towns	133,615	59,099	61,957
Accessible Rural	663,166	264,576	333,344
Remote Rural	281,538	119,809	136,990
Scotland	5,062,011	2,192,246	2,424,081

Contacts

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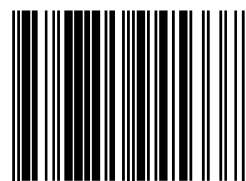
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