

Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification

2013 - 2014

November 2014

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Geographic Information Science & Analysis Team (GI-SAT)
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1. Introduction

Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services Division, Directorate For Environment And Forestry is committed to continuing to improve the rural evidence base.

The Scottish Government acknowledges that issues such as transport, education and health can have a particular impact on rural communities and seeks to reflect this in mainstream policy development. This classification aids in developing our understanding of the issues facing urban, rural and remote Scotland.

The Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification (version 2013–2014, which updates the 2011–2012 version) was first released in 2000 and is consistent with the Government's core definition of rurality which defines Settlements of less than 3,000 people to be rural. It also classifies areas as remote based on drive times from Settlements of 10,000 or more people. The definitions of urban and rural areas underlying the classification are unchanged.

The publication includes background information, methodology and guidance on the use of the classification, and also the geographic information to allow analysts to use the classification in their research.

The wider dissemination and use of the classification will improve the evidence base on urban, rural and remote Scotland.

**Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services Division
Scottish Government
November 2014**

2. Overview

The Scottish Government (SG) Urban/Rural Classification provides a consistent way of defining urban and rural areas across Scotland. The classification is based upon two main criteria: **(i) population** as defined by the National Records of Scotland (NRS), and **(ii) accessibility** based on drive time analysis to differentiate between accessible and remote areas in Scotland. The classification is available in two forms, a 6-fold classification which distinguishes between urban, rural, and remote areas through six categories, and an 8-fold classification which further distinguishes between remote and very remote regions.

The population criteria is derived from the Settlements dataset produced by NRS, which defines areas of contiguous high population density postcodes that make up a Settlement. Using the population thresholds of 125,000, 10,000 and 3,000 people, Settlements can be grouped into the following categories:

- (1) Large Urban Areas** - populations of 125,000 or more
- (2) Other Urban Areas** - populations of 10,000 to 124,999
- (3) Small Towns** - populations of 3,000 to 9,999
- (4) Rural Areas** - populations less than 3,000

Accessibility is measured in terms of drive times to an urban area. This was done by calculating a 30 minute drive time from the population weighted centroid of Settlements with a population of 10,000 or more (i.e. Large and Other Urban Areas). For the 8-fold Urban/Rural Classification, an additional 60 minute drive time was also calculated. The drive time analysis was performed using specialist GIS software (ESRI ArcGIS Network Analyst extension). Results of the analysis allowed for areas to be classified in terms of accessibility by the following categories:

- (1) Accessible** - Areas within a 30 minute drive time of a Settlement with a population of 10,000 or more.
- (2) Remote** - Areas that are more than a 30 minute drive time (6-fold classification), or areas that have a drive time between 30 and 60 minutes (8-fold classification) from a Settlement with a population of 10,000 or more.
- (3) Very Remote** - Areas that are more than a 60 minute drive time from a Settlement with a population of 10,000 or more (8-fold classification only).

Combining both the population and accessibility measures, a Scotland-wide Urban/Rural Classification is defined. Categories of the classification are shown in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 below. The Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification is normally updated on a biennial basis, with the boundaries represented in this particular dataset reflective of the years 2013 to 2014.

Table 2.1: Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification, 6-fold

Class	Class Name	Description
1	Large Urban Areas	Settlements of 125,000 people and over.
2	Other Urban Areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 124,999 people.
3	Accessible Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
4	Remote Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
5	Accessible Rural Areas	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
6	Remote Rural Areas	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.

Table 2.2: Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification, 8-fold

Class	Class Name	Description
1	Large Urban Areas	Settlements of 125,000 people and over.
2	Other Urban Areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 124,999 people.
3	Accessible Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
4	Remote Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes but less than or equal to 60 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
5	Very Remote Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
6	Accessible Rural Areas	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and within a drive time of 30 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
7	Remote Rural Areas	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes but less than or equal to 60 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
8	Very Remote Rural Areas	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.

Table 2.3: Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification look up table

UR 8-fold Class	UR 6-fold Class	UR 3-fold Class	UR 2-fold Class
1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1
3	3	1	1
4	4	1	1
5	4	1	1
6	5	2	2
7	6	3	2
8	6	3	2

Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification, 2013-2014

6 Fold Classification

- Large Urban Areas (with a population of 125,000 or more)
- Other Urban Areas (with a population of 10,000 to 124,999)
- Accessible Small Towns (with a population of 3,000 to 9,999)
- Remote Small Towns (with a population of 3,000 to 9,999)
- Accessible Rural (with a population of less than 3,000)
- Remote Rural (with a population of less than 3,000)

Note:

Accessible Areas are defined as those areas that are within a 30 minute drive time from the centre of a Settlement with a population of 10,000 or more, while Remote Areas have a drive time which is greater than 30 minutes.

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Map 2.1: Scottish Government 6-fold Urban/Rural Classification, 2013-2014.

Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification, 2013-2014

8 Fold Classification

- Large Urban Areas (with a population of 125,000 or more)
- Other Urban Areas (with a population of 10,000 to 124,999)
- Accessible Small Towns (with a population of 3,000 to 9,999)
- Remote Small Towns (with a population of 3,000 to 9,999)
- Very Remote Small Towns (with a population of 3,000 to 9,999)
- Accessible Rural (with a population of less than 3,000)
- Remote Rural (with a population of less than 3,000)
- Very Remote Rural (with a population of less than 3,000)

Note:

Accessible Areas are defined as those areas that are within a 30 minute drive time from the centre of a Settlement with a population of 10,000 or more. Remote areas are within a 60 minute drive time, while Very Remote areas have a drive time which is greater than 60 minutes.

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Map 2.2: Scottish Government 8-fold Urban/Rural Classification, 2013-2014.

3. Data Sources & Methodology

The Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014 was created by combining population and accessibility information to distinguish between urban and rural areas across Scotland. Population information is sourced from the Settlements dataset provided by National Records of Scotland (NRS), and accessibility information is obtained by calculating drive times from the centres of Settlements with a population of 10,000 or more (i.e. urban areas). Table 3.1 summarises the datasets used to create the classification.

Table 3.1: Data Sources for the Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification

Dataset	Source
Scottish Settlement boundaries, centroids and population estimates	National Records of Scotland (NRS), 2012 version (released July 2014)
English Settlement centroids for populations of 10,000 or more (i.e. Berwick-upon-Tweed and Carlisle)	Ordnance Survey (OS) 50K Gazetteer, 2014
Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for Scotland, major routes for Northern England	Ordnance Survey (OS) MasterMap (ITN) 2014
Scottish Ferry Routes	Scottish Government, 2014
High and Low Water Mark coastline boundary	Ordnance Survey (OS) BoundaryLine, 2014

Settlements

Settlements define the built-up areas in Scotland that are generally more identifiable as the traditional towns and cities than administrative boundaries such as Council areas, much of which consists of land that is not developed and unpopulated. The Settlements dataset is produced by NRS every two years, with the current version (Settlements 2012) having been released in July 2014. Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) together with information from the Royal Mail Postal Address File (PAF) were used to classify 2012 postcodes into high or low density, and this information is then used to identify contiguous postcodes with a total population of 500 or more that make up a Settlement. For more information on how Settlements are defined, see the NRS website at <http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/>.

Settlement centroids for Carlisle and Berwick-upon-Tweed in Northern England were also included in the analysis as they have populations of over 10,000 and are within a 30 minute drive of the Scottish border, and thus may influence accessibility results. These centroids were obtained from the Ordnance Survey's 50K Gazetteer and adjusted slightly such that they fall along the road network.

Road and Ferry Network

For the calculation of drive times, a network dataset of the transport network in Scotland needed to be created. Required inputs for the travel network were the Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for Scotland with a 10km buffer to include ITN for Northern England, and vehicular ferry routes in Scotland. ITN is the definitive, most accurate and up to date geographic reference for Great Britain's road structure, and is provided by the Ordnance Survey (OS) as part of their MasterMap product.

A further input to the network dataset was Scottish Vehicular Ferry Routes. The Ferry Route dataset was created by the Scottish Government by surveying online timetables and maps from the individual service providers (both private and subsidised). Routes were digitised against Ordnance Survey background mapping. A nominal ferry speed of 15 km per hour was applied. An additional 30 minutes was also added to the travel time figures to account for wait time prior to boarding¹.

Lastly, the High and Low Water Mark Coastline boundary originates from OS BoundaryLine data and was used to clip the road grid and final datasets.

Methodology

The first stage in creating the classification was to categorise the Settlements dataset using the population thresholds of 125,000, 10,000 and 3,000 to identify those settlements from which drive times will be calculated. Settlements were grouped into the following categories:

- (1) Large Urban Areas** - populations of 125,000 or more
- (2) Other Urban Areas** - populations of 10,000 to 124,999
- (3) Small Towns** - populations of 3,000 to 9,999
- (4) Rural Areas** - populations less than 3,000

The next step was to distinguish between accessible and remote areas. This was done by calculating a 30 minute drive time from the population weighted centroid of Settlements with a population of 10,000 or more (i.e. Large and Other Urban Areas, and including the two settlements in northern England of Berwick-upon-Tweed and Carlisle). For the 8-fold Urban/Rural Classification, an additional 60 minute drive time was also calculated. Thus, the following definitions of remoteness were defined:

- (1) Accessible** – areas within a 30 minute drive time of a Settlement with a population of 10,000 or more.
- (2) Remote** – areas that are more than a 30 minute drive time (6-fold classification), or areas that have a drive time more than 30 minutes but less than or equal to 60 minutes (8-fold classification) from a Settlement with a population of 10,000 or more.
- (3) Very Remote** – areas that are more than a 60 minute drive time from a Settlement with a population of 10,000 or more (8-fold classification only).

¹ This follows the methodology used for the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) when calculating the Access to Services domain, for more information see <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/>.

The drive time analysis was performed using the specialist GIS (Geographic Information System) software, ESRI ArcGIS Network Analyst Extension. Firstly, a network dataset was built from the road and ferry networks, and each road type was classified by an average speed, shown in Table 3.1. Settlement boundaries identified whether the rural or urban speed was applied. For example, motorways would have been assigned an average speed of 104.6 kph in rural areas, and 70.8 kph in urban (built up) areas. The speeds for each road type are the average for that class² but it should be noted that the process does not take into account peak and non-peak travel times.

Table 3.2: Road classes and average speed applied in the classification

Route Type	Rural Speed (kph)	Urban Speed (kph)
Motorway	104.6	70.8
A Road	64.4	30.6
B Road	54.7	25.8
Minor and Local Road	40.2	22.5
Alley	40.2	22.5
Pedestrian Road	0	0
Private Road – Publicly accessible	40.2	22.5
Private Road	40.2	22.5
Ferry	15	15

Once the road/ferry network dataset had been created and reclassified in terms of average speeds, the drive time analysis could be calculated from those settlements with a population of 10,000 or more. Outputs of the analysis were boundary extents of both 30 and 60 minutes drive time. Each settlement was initially classed depending on its estimated population, but with the creation of the drive time extent layers, they were further classified in terms of accessibility. Accessibility categories were assigned to the settlement boundary layer based upon the location of the settlements' population weighted centroid. Classifying the settlements by their centroids means that the entire settlement will be assigned to a single class, regardless of whether the area is split by the drive time extent boundary.

Finally, the re-classified settlement boundaries and drive time datasets were combined to form one national dataset containing the 2, 3, 6 and 8-fold urban/rural definitions. All layers were clipped to both the high and low water mark coastline.

² Figures originate from DTLR (Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions).

4. Major Changes Identified for 2013-2014

Changes from the previous release of the classification are minimal. The differences between the 2011-2012 and the 2013-2014 classifications normally stem from changes to either Settlement populations or Settlement boundaries. In terms of measuring accessibility, the same method of calculating the 30 and 60 minute drive times was used as in the previous 2011-2012 classification, however, the software used changed. Therefore there may be minimal changes with respect to accessibility.

Population Changes

The classification of a particular area will change if the Settlement population crosses the 10,000 and 3,000 marks as these are the population thresholds used to distinguish between urban and rural areas. In the 2013-2014 classification, both Fort William (Highland) and Ellon (Aberdeenshire) have crossed the 10,000 population threshold creating increased accessibility in these parts of the country. Aviemore (Highland), Old Meldrum (Aberdeenshire), Inverkip (Inverclyde) and Cleland (North Lanarkshire) previously had population estimates below 3,000, but have risen above the 3,000 mark for the 2013-2014 classification and are now classed as 'small town' as opposed to a 'rural area'.

Boundary Changes

Minor changes in shape and area of a particular Settlement can also have an impact on the classification. For example in the 2009-2010 classification, High Valleyfield (Fife) had an estimated population greater than 3,000. This estimate dropped below 3,000 for the 2011-2012 classification, and High Valleyfield moved from being classed as a 'small town' to a 'rural area'. This was perhaps due to the fact that the Culross area was included in the High Valleyfield settlement in 2008, but not for the 2010 release of Settlements. However, in the 2012 release of Settlements, Culross and Low Valleyfield are included in the settlement boundary of High Valleyfield and it moves back to being classed as a 'small town' in the 2013-2014 classification.

Boundary changes to Greater Glasgow have resulted in quite marked changes to the classification of some areas that were previously included within its boundary. Coatbridge and Airdrie, and Motherwell and Belshill are no longer part of Greater Glasgow but now classified as 'other urban' settlements. Some areas have moved from a classification of 'large urban' to 'accessible rural' for 2013-2014 as they are no longer included within the Greater Glasgow settlement.

There were no noticeable drive time boundary changes due to any new or improved roads.

5. Classifying Other Geographies

The Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification can be used to classify other geographies as urban, rural and remote. However, due to the detail of the boundaries, a direct link to the classification is only advisable to geographies that are smaller in area. As part of creating the classification, the Scottish Government also provides look-up tables for **postcodes**, **census output areas** and **data zones** to the Urban/Rural Classification. When applying the classification to other geographies, users are encouraged to make use of the smallest geography possible (i.e. postcodes).

Where larger geographies are concerned (i.e. Local Authority), it is more meaningful to show the proportion of the population living in each of the six categories. Applying the classification rigidly to these geographies would result in the detail of the classification being lost in aggregation, and likely result in Scotland appearing more urban than it is in reality.

Data Zones

Data zones are the core geography used for the dissemination of small area statistics in Scotland³. Each data zone has been assigned to an urban/rural category based upon the location of its population weighted centroid. Data zones were not designed to nest within the urban/rural classification and as a result some data zones do straddle the classification boundaries. Therefore, it may be possible to have postcodes and output areas that belong to one urban/rural category when classified based on the location of their centroid, but belong to another class when the data zone in which they are located is used to classify them. To illustrate, Table 5.1 below measures the degree of straddling in terms of output areas that are classified differently based upon the data zone that they fall within.

³ See <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/02/18917/33243> for more information on the Data Zone geography.

Table 5.1: Urban/Rural Classification of Output Areas by centroid location and Data Zone classification

		Output Area Classification, based on Data Zone classification					
Output Area Classification, based upon centroid location		Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural
Large Urban Areas	16,511	16,499	0	2	0	10	0
Other Urban Areas	16,026	0	15,994	2	0	29	1
Accessible Small Towns	4,163	0	1	4,127	0	35	0
Remote Small Towns	1,645	0	0	0	1,632	0	13
Accessible Rural	5,163	53	146	102	11	4,771	80
Remote Rural	2,843	0	0	5	39	102	2,697
Total	46,351	16,552	16,141	4,238	1,682	4,947	2,791

The effect of straddling can also be expressed by the percentage of output areas which are assigned to the same category under their centroid classification and their classification based upon the data zone in which they are located:

- **99.9%** of Census Output Areas are correctly assigned to Large Urban Areas
- **99.8%** of Census Output Areas are correctly assigned to Other Urban Areas
- **99.1%** of Census Output Areas are correctly assigned to Accessible Small Towns
- **99.2%** of Census Output Areas are correctly assigned to Remote Small Towns
- **92.4%** of Census Output Areas are correctly assigned to Accessible Rural
- **94.9%** of Census Output Areas are correctly assigned to Remote Rural

As is shown above, the degree of straddling is most apparent in Accessible and Remote Rural Areas. This is the result of the fact that in urban areas (built up), it is the Settlement boundary that defines the edge of the classification boundary. Settlements, being composed of postcodes, nest very well with output areas and data zones. In areas designated as rural, there is no definitive 'Settlement' boundary, and therefore the accuracy of fit between the geographies is significantly decreased.

Classification of higher geographies

Where larger geographies are concerned, the classification can be used to show the degree of urbanity, rurality and remoteness as a proportion of the population living within each of the six categories. Tables 5.2 and 5.3 below show the percent of population by Urban/Rural category for each Local Authority. Some Local Authorities are predominantly urban, others are predominantly remote and rural whilst others are very diverse and have high proportions in many of the classifications.

Tables showing the urban, rural and remoteness as a proportion of population have also been created for Health Boards and Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies. These tables can be found in Annex 2. Population statistics for Multi-Member Wards will also be available for download from the Urban/Rural Classification web page⁴.

⁴ See www.scotland.gov.uk/urbanrural

Table 5.2: Percent of population in each 6-fold Urban/Rural category, by Local Authority

Local Authority	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural
Aberdeen City	93.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	1.5	0.0
Aberdeenshire	0.0	30.3	11.9	7.0	37.1	13.7
Angus	7.6	53.6	11.8	0.0	25.4	1.5
Argyll & Bute	0.0	17.9	0.0	31.6	7.0	43.5
Clackmannanshire	0.0	39.8	46.2	0.0	14.0	0.0
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	29.0	17.5	7.6	26.2	19.6
Dundee City	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
East Ayrshire	0.0	41.7	21.8	7.3	21.1	8.1
East Dunbartonshire	60.3	26.6	7.6	0.0	5.5	0.0
East Lothian	23.4	11.7	24.0	15.0	23.1	2.8
East Renfrewshire	87.2	0.0	9.3	0.0	3.5	0.0
Edinburgh, City of	96.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.0
Eilean Siar	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	73.0
Falkirk	0.0	89.6	2.0	0.0	8.3	0.0
Fife	0.0	64.3	17.3	0.0	18.4	0.0
Glasgow City	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Highland	0.0	30.2	4.2	15.9	11.7	37.9
Inverclyde	0.0	86.1	11.9	0.0	2.0	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	69.2	15.1	0.0	15.8	0.0
Moray	0.0	24.7	18.9	14.2	28.8	13.4
North Ayrshire	0.0	71.3	18.9	0.0	5.4	4.4
North Lanarkshire	1.8	78.8	11.5	0.0	8.0	0.0
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.0	66.8
Perth & Kinross	1.2	31.9	9.8	11.1	32.6	13.4
Renfrewshire	76.0	10.0	9.1	0.0	4.8	0.0
Scottish Borders	0.0	25.3	21.6	5.9	35.6	11.5
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	69.7
South Ayrshire	0.0	68.7	4.2	5.9	17.2	4.0
South Lanarkshire	18.7	59.6	10.7	0.0	9.1	1.8
Stirling	0.0	53.3	13.1	0.0	28.7	4.9
West Dunbartonshire	48.8	49.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
West Lothian	0.0	78.8	11.1	0.0	10.1	0.0
Scotland	34.5	35.1	9.3	3.4	11.7	6.1

Table 5.3: Percent of population in each 8-fold Urban/Rural category, by Local Authority

Local Authority	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Access. Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Very Remote Small Towns	Access. Rural	Remote Rural	Very Remote Rural
Aberdeen City	93.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Aberdeenshire	0.0	30.3	11.9	7.0	0.0	37.1	12.5	1.2
Angus	7.6	53.6	11.8	0.0	0.0	25.5	1.5	0.0
Argyll & Bute	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	31.6	7.0	5.2	38.3
Clackmannanshire	0.0	39.8	46.2	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	29.0	17.6	7.6	0.0	26.2	19.5	0.1
Dundee City	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
East Ayrshire	0.0	41.7	21.8	7.3	0.0	21.1	8.1	0.0
East Dunbartonshire	60.3	26.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0
East Lothian	23.4	11.7	24.0	15.0	0.0	23.1	2.8	0.0
East Renfrewshire	87.2	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh, City of	96.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Eilean Siar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	73.0
Falkirk	0.0	89.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0
Fife	0.0	64.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0
Glasgow City	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Highland	0.0	30.2	4.2	7.9	8.0	11.7	14.0	23.9
Inverclyde	0.0	86.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	69.2	15.1	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0
Moray	0.0	24.7	18.9	14.2	0.0	28.9	12.8	0.6
North Ayrshire	0.0	71.4	18.9	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	4.4
North Lanarkshire	1.8	78.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.0	0.0	66.8
Perth & Kinross	1.2	31.9	9.8	11.1	0.0	32.6	12.0	1.4
Renfrewshire	76.0	10.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Scottish Borders	0.0	25.3	21.6	5.9	0.0	35.6	11.5	0.0
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0	69.7
South Ayrshire	0.0	68.7	4.2	5.9	0.0	17.2	4.0	0.0
South Lanarkshire	18.7	59.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	9.1	1.8	0.0
Stirling	0.0	53.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	28.7	3.8	1.1
West Dunbartonshire	48.8	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
West Lothian	0.0	78.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0
Scotland	34.5	35.1	9.3	2.2	1.3	11.7	3.2	2.9

6. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

What are the categories included in the classification?

The classification has been designed to be simple and easy to understand and apply. It distinguishes between urban, rural and remote areas within Scotland by the following six categories:

- (1) Large Urban Areas** - Settlements of 125,000 people and over.
- (2) Other Urban Areas** - Settlements of 10,000 to 124,999 people.
- (3) Accessible Small Towns** - Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
- (4) Remote Small Towns** - Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
- (5) Accessible Rural Areas** – Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
- (6) Remote Rural Areas** - Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.

Can the classification be extended to distinguish between remote and very remote areas?

An 8-fold version of the classification has been produced which contains two additional categories – very remote small towns and very remote rural. The 8-fold version classifies remote areas on drive times of 30 and 60 minutes. It includes the following categories:

- (1) Large Urban Areas** - Settlements of 125,000 people and over.
- (2) Other Urban Areas** - Settlements of 10,000 to 124,999 people.
- (3) Accessible Small Towns** - Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
- (4) Remote Small Towns** - Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes but less than or equal to 60 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
- (5) Very Remote Small Towns** - Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people, and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
- (6) Accessible Rural Areas** - Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and within a drive time of 30 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
- (7) Remote Rural Areas** - Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes but less than or equal to 60 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.
- (8) Very Remote Rural Areas** - Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more.

Note that the Remote Small Towns and Remote Rural categories in the 8-fold classification should not be confused with the similarly labelled categories in the 6-fold classification.

Is the classification consistent with the Scottish Government's core definition of rurality?

The Scottish Government core definition of rurality classifies settlements of less than 3,000 people to be rural. The Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification can be collapsed to the core definition. Categories 5 and 6 are rural and categories 1 to 4 make up the rest of Scotland (urban areas and small towns).

(1) Rest of Scotland – (1) Large Urban Areas, (2) Other Urban Areas, (3) Accessible Small Towns, and (4) Remote Small Towns.

(2) Rural Scotland – (5) Accessible Rural and (6) Remote Rural Areas.

Can the classification distinguish between Accessible and Remote Areas?

Settlements containing less than 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a Settlement of 10,000 or more are defined to be remote areas. These are categories 4 and 6 in the 6-fold classification.

(1) Accessible – (1) Large Urban Areas, (2) Other Urban Areas, (3) Accessible Small Towns, and (5) Accessible Rural.

(2) Remote – (4) Remote Small Towns and (6) Remote Rural Areas.

What land area is covered by each category?

UR2Fold	Class	Description	Area SqKm	Percentage of total 2013-2014
1	Urban Areas	Settlements 3,000 or more people	1,608.63	2.06
2	Rural Areas	Settlements of less than 3,000 people	76,328.48	97.94
UR3Fold	Class	Description	Area SqKm	Percentage of total 2013-2014
1	Rest of Scotland	Settlements 3,000 or more people	1,608.63	2.06
2	Accessible Rural	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more	21,425.33	27.49
3	Remote Rural	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a	54,903.15	70.45

		drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more		
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UR6Fold	Class	Description	Area SqKm	Percentage of total 2013-2014
1	Large Urban Areas	Settlements of 125,000 or more people	530.84	0.68
2	Other Urban Areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 124,999 people	753.15	0.97
3	Accessible Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people and within 30 minute drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more	217.23	0.28
4	Remote Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more	107.42	0.14
5	Accessible Rural	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a settlement of 10,000 or more	21,425.33	27.49
6	Remote Rural	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more	54,903.15	70.45
UR8Fold	Class	Description	Area SqKm	Percentage of total 2013-2014
1	Large Urban Areas	Settlements of 125,000 or more people	530.84	0.68
2	Other Urban Areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 124,999 people	753.15	0.97
3	Accessible Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people and within 30 minute drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more	217.23	0.28
4	Remote Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes but less than 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more	55.76	0.07

5	Very Remote Small Towns	Settlements of 3,000 to 9,999 people and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more	51.66	0.07
6	Accessible Rural	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and within a 30 minute drive time of a settlement of 10,000 or more	21,425.33	27.49
7	Remote Rural	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 30 minutes but less than 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more	22,141.80	28.41
8	Very Remote Rural	Areas with a population of less than 3,000 people, and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more	32,761.35	42.04
		<i>Total Area for Scotland</i>	77,937.11	

How was the Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification produced?

Two main criteria have been used to produce the Scottish Government 6 and 8-fold Urban/Rural Classifications: **Settlement size as defined by National Records of Scotland (NRS)** and **accessibility based on drive time analysis** to differentiate between accessible and remote areas in Scotland. The Settlement and accessibility data are then combined to create a Scotland-wide classification.

How are settlement sizes estimated and what population thresholds are used?

NRS Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) together with information from the Royal Mail Postcode Address File (PAF) were used to classify 2012 postcode units as high or low density. This information was then used to identify areas of contiguous high density postcodes with a population of 500 or more that make up a Settlement. For more details on the methodology used to create Settlements and their population estimates, please see the NRS Website⁵.

Population thresholds used to distinguish between urban and rural areas (i.e. 125,000, 10,000 and 3,000) are used to classify the Settlements dataset into:

⁵<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/special-area/settlements-localities/index.html>

- (1) Large Urban Areas** (populations of 125,000 or more),
- (2) Other Urban Areas** (populations of 10,000 and 124,999),
- (3) Small Towns** (populations of 3,000 to 9,999), or
- (4) Rural Areas** (populations less than 3,000).

NRS recommend users exercise caution when comparing the Settlements 2012 population estimates with previous years. Whilst an increase in population may be due to new build, it may also be due to the inclusion of existing housing which had previously been separated by a low density postcode (and vice versa for a population decrease).

How are drive times estimated?

Drive times are estimated around Settlements classed as 'Large Urban Areas' and 'Other Urban Areas' (populations greater than or equal to 10,000) to distinguish between accessible and remote areas. For example, in the 6-fold classification, Remote Small Towns are those that fall out with a 30 minute drive time from a Settlement of 10,000 people or more.

What versions of the classification do the Scottish Government hold?

The Scottish Government hold the current and previous versions of the classification, as listed below. All previous versions are readily available and depending on analysis, users may want to apply these or the current version to historic datasets. Users are encouraged to reference the version of the Urban/Rural Classification used.

- 2013-2014 Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification, 6-fold and 8-fold
- 2011-2012 Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification, 6-fold and 8-fold
- 2009-2010 Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification, 6-fold and 8-fold
- 2007-2008 Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification, 6-fold and 8-fold
- 2005-2006 Scottish Executive Urban/Rural Classification, 6-fold and 8-fold
- 2003-2004 Scottish Executive Urban/Rural Classification, 6-fold and 8-fold
- 2001 Scottish Household Survey Urban/Rural Classification, 6-fold

The classification was previously called the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) Urban/Rural Classification. Its original name reflected the fact that it was developed within the context of the SHS. To reflect its wider use beyond SHS, its name has been changed to the Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification.

Can the classification be applied to other geographies?

The Scottish Government's Urban/Rural Classification can be used to classify other geographies, however, this is only recommended where the geography in question has units which are relatively small in area. Geographies with larger units will straddle the urban/rural boundaries significantly, resulting in unacceptable accuracy.

With each release of the Urban/Rural Classification, the Scottish Government produces look-up tables for postcodes, census output areas and data zones, with the data zone being the largest areal unit for which linking to the classification is recommended.

Where larger areas are concerned (e.g. Local Authorities or Wards), it is more meaningful to show the proportion of the population living in each of the six categories. Applying the classification rigidly to these geographies would result in the detail of the classification being lost in aggregation, and likely result in Scotland appearing more urban than it is in reality.

Will the link between postcodes and the classification be maintained?

NRS intend to add the Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014 to the standard NRS Postcode Index.

Are socio-economic statistics to support the classification available?

Yes, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics is the Scottish Government's on-going programme to improve the availability, consistency and accessibility of statistics in Scotland. It contains a wide range of socio-economic statistics for small areas. For more information, please see www.sns.gov.uk. Further, the 2011 Census includes information about settlements ([General Register Office for Scotland - Census - 2011 Census](http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/publications/2011-census-general-register-office-for-scotland-census-2011-census))

Is there a UK-wide Urban/Rural classification?

Different urban/rural definitions are required as the nature of rurality is different in each country. Separate definitions in Scotland and Northern Ireland have been in use for a number of years. A definition for England and Wales was introduced in 2004, for more information see <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/rural/what-is-rural/rural-urban-definition/>.

How will the Scottish Government and its partners use the classification?

The Scottish Government (SG) will use the classification to improve the rural evidence base. Issues such as transport, education and health can have a particular impact on rural communities and SG seeks to reflect this in mainstream policy development. This classification aids in developing our understanding of the issues facing urban, rural and remote Scotland. To date, the classification has been widely used, and recent publications include:

[Scotland's People: Scottish Household Survey Annual Report](#): A National Statistics publication for Scotland, providing reliable and up-to-date information on the composition, characteristics and behaviour of Scottish households and adults.

[Rural Scotland Key Facts People and Communities, Services and Lifestyle, Economy and Enterprise](#): Summary of key facts related to rural Scotland. Compares remote rural, accessible rural and the rest of Scotland.

[Local Area Labour Markets in Scotland: Statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2013](#): Summary publication of results from the Annual Population Survey, presenting analysis on the labour market, education and training. Results are provided for Scotland and local authority areas in Scotland.

[Use and Understanding of the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification](#): A study commissioned by the Scottish Government in order to gather information on the extent to which this classification is used, how it is used and by whom.

[Population Estimates by Urban Rural Classification](#): NRS annual mid-year population estimates for urban and rural areas of Scotland for each year from 2001 onwards.

[Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics](#): Internet site containing a wide range of socio-economic statistics for small areas.

[Rural Scotland in Focus](#): A biennial report by the Rural Policy Centre within Scotland's Rural College provides a range of evidence and commentary on the key characteristics of rural Scotland, how these are changing, and the implications of these changes.

Annex 1: Outputs of the Classification

As outputs of the Urban/Rural Classification, the Scottish Government produces the datasets, maps, and look-ups listed below. All outputs are available for download from the Urban/Rural Classification website at www.scotland.gov.uk/urbanrural.

- Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014 boundaries, 2, 3, 6 and 8-fold
- Printable Maps of the 6 and 8-fold Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014
- Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014 code descriptions
- Urban/Rural Postcode Index, 2013-2014
- Urban/Rural Census Output Area Index, 2013-2014
- Urban/Rural Data Zone Index, 2013-2014
- Urban/Rural Settlements Index with Population Estimates, 2013-2014

Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014 boundaries

Digital boundaries of the Urban/Rural Classification are created and supplied in ESRI shapefile (.shp) format. The dataset has full coverage for Scotland and is clipped to the Ordnance Survey (OS) High Water Mark coastline. Fields included in the shapefile are listed below:

UR2FOLD: 2-fold Urban/Rural Classification

UR3FOLD: 3-fold Urban/Rural Classification

UR6FOLD: 6-fold Urban/Rural Classification

UR8FOLD: 8-fold Urban/Rural Classification

Printable Maps of the 6 and 8-fold Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014

Static maps of the classification are produced at A4 size. There is one map showing the 6-fold classification boundaries, and another for the 8-fold classification. Maps are available in either Portable Document File (.pdf) or JPEG format.

Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014 code descriptions

Two look-ups are also produced detailing the categories of the classification, one for the 6-fold and another for the 8-fold version. The class code is given, along with the name of the category and a detailed text description. Fields in the look-ups are listed below:

URCLASS: 6 or 8-fold Urban/Rural Class

URNAME: 6 or 8-fold Urban/Rural Class Name

URDESC: 6 or 8-fold Urban/Rural Class Description

Urban/Rural Postcode Index, 2013-2014

The Urban/Rural Classification Postcode Index shows the geographic relationship between postcodes and the Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification for 2013-2014. The postcode index is created by appending the attributes of (i) the Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014 to (ii) the NRS Postcode Index 2014, release 2. Fields included in the index are listed below:

POSTCODE: Small and large user postcode units, both current and deleted

INT_DATE: Date that the postcode came into use

DEL_DATE: Date that the postcode was removed from use

TYPE: Whether the postcode is a larger user, and if it is split

UR6FOLD: 6-fold Urban/Rural Classification

UR8FOLD: 8-fold Urban/Rural Classification

The Urban/Rural Classification index includes both current and deleted postcodes to allow deleted postcodes to be classified and used in any subsequent analysis. Large user postcodes are those postcodes that receive more than 50 mail items per day. The TYPE field identifies whether the postcode is a small user, large user, and if it is split. The TYPE field uses the following codes:

0 = Small user postcode

A = Split small user postcode

L = Large user postcode matched with small user postcode – no split area

Z = Large user postcode matched with a split small user postcode

A split postcode occurs when a postcode straddles two or more Local Authority boundaries, or when a postcode straddles the Scottish/English border, or where an island shares a postcode with the mainland or another island. The most populous part is identified by suffix A and the smaller parts by suffixes B, C etc. Split postcodes have been stripped out of the Urban/Rural Classification Index and only the largest part (in terms of households, identified by an 'A') is included in the index.

Urban/Rural Output Area Index, 2013-2014

The Output Area Index shows the relationship between the 2011 Census Output Areas and the Urban/Rural Classification. The Output Area Index is created by appending the attributes of (i) the Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification 2013-2014 to (ii) the 2011 Output Area population weighted centroids supplied by NRS. Fields included in the index are listed below:

OutputArea: Census Output Area code

UR6FOLD: 6-fold Urban/Rural Classification

UR8FOLD: 8-fold Urban/Rural Classification

Urban/Rural Data Zone Index, 2013-2014

The Data Zone Index shows the relationship between data zones and the Urban/Rural Classification. Each data zone has been assigned to the category of the classification upon the location of its population weighted centroid. Fields included in the index are listed below:

DZ_CODE: Data Zone code

UR2FOLD: 2-fold Urban/Rural Classification

UR6FOLD: 6-fold Urban/Rural Classification

UR8FOLD: 8-fold Urban/Rural Classification

Note that the 2-fold classification has also been included for this index. The 2-fold classification simply differentiates between urban and rural areas. For the 6-fold classification those with a value 1 - 4 are classed as Urban and those with a value 5 - 6 are classed as Rural.

Urban/Rural Settlements Index with Population Estimates, 2013-2014

The Settlements Index provides the Urban/Rural Classification for all NRS Settlements, and their corresponding population estimates. Fields included in the index are listed below:

SETT_CODE: Settlement code

SETT_NAME: Settlement Name

POPEST2012: Mid-2012 Population Estimate

POP_CLASS: Population Class Name (i.e. Large Urban Areas, etc)

UR6FOLD: 6-fold Urban/Rural Classification

UR8FOLD: 8-fold Urban/Rural Classification

Annex 2: Additional Tables

Table A2.1: Percent of population in each 6-fold Urban/Rural category, by Health Board

Health Board	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural
Ayrshire & Arran	0.0	60.8	15.4	4.2	14.1	5.5
Scottish Borders	0.0	25.3	21.6	5.9	35.6	11.5
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	29.0	17.5	7.6	26.2	19.6
Fife	0.0	64.3	17.3	0.0	18.4	0.0
Forth Valley	0.0	70.0	13.0	0.0	15.5	1.5
Grampian	36.5	17.5	10.5	5.4	21.8	8.3
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	80.2	14.1	3.7	0.0	2.0	0.0
Highland	0.0	26.9	3.1	20.2	10.4	39.4
Lanarkshire	9.9	69.6	11.1	0.0	8.5	0.9
Lothian	57.9	24.8	8.2	1.8	7.0	0.3
Orkney	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.0	66.8
Shetland	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	69.7
Tayside	38.3	26.6	6.8	4.0	19.1	5.2
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	73.0
Scotland	34.5	35.1	9.3	3.4	11.7	6.1

Table A2.2: Percent of population in each 8-fold Urban/Rural category, by Health Board

Health Board	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Access. Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Very Remote Small Towns	Access. Rural	Remote Rural	Very Remote Rural
Ayrshire & Arran	0.0	60.8	15.4	4.2	0.0	14.1	3.9	1.6
Scottish Borders	0.0	25.3	21.6	5.9	0.0	35.6	11.5	0.0
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	29.0	17.6	7.6	0.0	26.2	19.5	0.1
Fife	0.0	64.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0
Forth Valley	0.0	70.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	1.1	0.4
Grampian	36.5	17.5	10.5	5.4	0.0	21.8	7.6	0.6
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	80.2	14.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Highland	0.0	26.9	3.1	5.8	14.4	10.4	11.6	27.8
Lanarkshire	9.9	69.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.9	0.0
Lothian	57.9	24.8	8.2	1.8	0.0	7.0	0.3	0.0
Orkney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.0	0.0	66.8
Shetland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0	69.7
Tayside	38.3	26.6	6.9	4.0	0.0	19.1	4.7	0.5
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	73.0
Scotland	34.5	35.1	9.3	2.2	1.3	11.7	3.2	2.9

Table A2.3: Percent of population in each 6-fold Urban/Rural category, by Scottish Parliamentary Constituency

Scottish Parliamentary Constituency	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural
Aberdeen Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aberdeen Donside	92.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
Aberdeen South and North	68.9	0.0	24.3	0.0	6.8	0.0
Aberdeenshire East	0.0	29.2	4.1	6.5	56.1	4.1
Aberdeenshire West	0.0	15.6	21.5	6.3	26.4	30.1
Airdrie and Shotts	0.0	62.1	16.1	0.0	21.8	0.0
Almond Valley	0.0	70.3	21.6	0.0	8.1	0.0
Angus North and Mearns	0.0	55.0	10.7	0.0	32.5	1.8
Angus South	12.1	48.0	8.4	0.0	30.6	0.8
Argyll and Bute	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.3	0.0	55.7
Ayr	0.0	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Banffshire and Buchan Coast	0.0	41.6	0.0	21.7	16.6	20.1
Caithness, Sutherland and Ross	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.6	0.0	60.4
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon	0.0	1.2	20.8	20.5	38.5	19.0
Clackmannanshire and Dunblane	0.0	40.6	47.7	0.0	11.7	0.0
Clydebank and Milngavie	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Clydesdale	0.0	19.6	38.7	0.0	34.0	7.7
Coatbridge and Chryston	8.5	66.3	15.9	0.0	9.4	0.0
Cowdenbeath	0.0	56.2	38.3	0.0	5.6	0.0
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	0.0	79.4	15.2	0.0	5.4	0.0
Cunninghame North	0.0	49.1	36.4	0.0	6.0	8.4
Cunninghame South	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0
Dumbarton	0.7	84.9	0.0	0.0	9.7	4.6
Dumfriesshire	0.0	20.5	28.9	0.0	34.1	16.5
Dundee City East	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Dundee City West	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Dunfermline	0.0	68.7	9.8	0.0	21.5	0.0
East Kilbride	0.1	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
East Lothian	0.0	15.7	32.0	20.0	28.6	3.8
Eastwood	92.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.2	0.0
Edinburgh Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh Eastern	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Edinburgh Northern and Leith	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh Pentlands	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0
Edinburgh Southern	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Edinburgh Western	81.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	2.7	0.0

Ettrick, Roxburgh and	0.0	20.7	19.3	9.9	36.5	13.6
Falkirk East	0.0	86.1	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0
Falkirk West	0.0	93.2	4.1	0.0	2.7	0.0
Galloway and West Dumfries	0.0	37.9	5.7	15.5	18.1	22.8
Glasgow Anniesland	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Cathcart	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Glasgow Kelvin	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Maryhill and Springburn	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Glasgow Pollok	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Provan	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Glasgow Shettleston	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Glasgow Southside	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greenock and Inverclyde	0.0	92.0	7.5	0.0	0.6	0.0
Hamilton, Larkhall and	0.0	89.1	7.5	0.0	3.4	0.0
Inverness and Nairn	0.0	69.1	11.4	0.0	10.1	9.5
Kilmarnock and Irvine Valley	0.0	62.0	19.0	0.0	19.0	0.0
Kirkcaldy	0.0	83.2	8.2	0.0	8.7	0.0
Linlithgow	0.0	86.9	1.2	0.0	11.9	0.0
Mid Fife and Glenrothes	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0
Midlothian North and	29.8	46.5	8.0	0.0	15.7	0.0
Midlothian South, Tweeddale and	0.0	47.7	23.4	0.0	23.8	5.1
Moray	0.0	29.4	22.4	6.1	33.9	8.4
Motherwell and Wishaw	0.0	89.7	8.7	0.0	1.7	0.0
Na h-Eileanan an Iar	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	73.0
North East Fife	0.0	22.8	30.3	0.0	46.8	0.1
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.0	66.8
Paisley	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Perthshire North	2.5	22.4	6.9	12.6	34.5	21.3
Perthshire South and Kinross-	0.0	40.7	12.6	9.7	30.9	6.2
Renfrewshire North and West	42.6	26.9	25.8	0.0	4.7	0.0
Renfrewshire South	76.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	10.9	0.0
Rutherglen	77.3	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	69.7
Skye, Lochaber and Badenoch	0.0	14.0	0.0	11.6	25.0	49.3
Stirling	0.0	55.6	4.2	0.0	34.2	6.0
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	46.8	35.9	10.2	0.0	7.1	0.0
Uddingston and Bellshill	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Scotland	34.5	35.1	9.3	3.4	11.7	6.1

Table A2.4: Percent of population in each 8-fold Urban/Rural category, by Scottish Parliamentary Constituency

Scottish Parliamentary Constituency	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Access . Small Towns	Remot e Small Towns	Very Remot e Small Towns	Access . Rural	Remot e Rural	Very Remot e Rural
Aberdeen Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aberdeen Donside	92.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Aberdeen South and North	68.9	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0
Aberdeenshire East	0.0	29.2	4.1	6.5	0.0	56.1	4.1	0.0
Aberdeenshire West	0.0	15.6	21.5	6.3	0.0	26.4	26.0	4.1
Airdrie and Shotts	0.0	62.1	16.1	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.0
Almond Valley	0.0	70.3	21.6	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0
Angus North and Mearns	0.0	55.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	32.5	1.8	0.0
Angus South	12.1	48.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.8	0.0
Argyll and Bute	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.3	0.0	2.0	53.7
Ayr	0.0	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Banffshire and Buchan Coast	0.0	41.6	0.0	21.7	0.0	16.6	20.1	0.0
Caithness, Sutherland and Ross	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	25.9	0.0	11.4	49.0
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon	0.0	1.2	20.8	20.5	0.0	38.5	19.0	0.0
Clackmannanshire and Dunblane	0.0	40.6	47.6	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0
Clydebank and Milngavie	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Clydesdale	0.0	19.6	38.7	0.0	0.0	34.0	7.7	0.0
Coatbridge and Chryston	8.5	66.3	15.9	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0
Cowdenbeath	0.0	56.2	38.3	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	0.0	79.4	15.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
Cunninghame North	0.0	49.1	36.4	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	8.4
Cunninghame South	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0
Dumbarton	0.7	84.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	4.6	0.0
Dumfriesshire	0.0	20.5	28.9	0.0	0.0	34.1	16.4	0.0
Dundee City East	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Dundee City West	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Dunfermline	0.0	68.7	9.8	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0
East Kilbride	0.1	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
East Lothian	0.0	15.6	31.9	20.0	0.0	28.6	3.8	0.0
Eastwood	92.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh Eastern	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh Northern and Leith	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh Pentlands	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh Southern	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Edinburgh Western	81.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
Ettrick, Roxburgh and	0.0	20.6	19.3	9.9	0.0	36.5	13.6	0.0
Falkirk East	0.0	86.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0
Falkirk West	0.0	93.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
Galloway and West Dumfries	0.0	37.9	5.7	15.5	0.0	18.1	22.6	0.2
Glasgow Anniesland	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Cathcart	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Kelvin	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Maryhill and Springburn	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Pollok	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Provan	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Shettleston	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Southside	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greenock and Inverclyde	0.0	92.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Hamilton, Larkhall and	0.0	89.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Inverness and Nairn	0.0	69.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	10.0	9.3	0.2
Kilmarnock and Irvine Valley	0.0	62.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0
Kirkcaldy	0.0	83.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0
Linlithgow	0.0	86.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0
Mid Fife and Glenrothes	0.0	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0
Midlothian North and Musselburgh	29.8	46.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0
Midlothian South, Tweeddale and	0.0	47.7	23.4	0.0	0.0	23.8	5.1	0.0
Moray	0.0	29.4	22.4	6.1	0.0	33.9	7.6	0.8
Motherwell and Wishaw	0.0	89.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Na h-Eileanan an Iar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	73.0
North East Fife	0.0	22.8	30.3	0.0	0.0	46.8	0.1	0.0
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.0	0.0	66.8
Paisley	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Perthshire North	2.5	22.4	6.8	12.6	0.0	34.5	18.2	3.0
Perthshire South and Kinross-	0.0	40.7	12.6	9.6	0.0	30.9	6.2	0.0
Renfrewshire North and West	42.6	26.9	25.8	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0
Renfrewshire South	76.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0
Rutherglen	77.3	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0	69.7
Skye, Lochaber and Badenoch	0.0	14.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	25.0	22.0	27.3
Stirling	0.0	55.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	34.2	4.6	1.4
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	46.8	35.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
Uddingston and Bellshill	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Scotland	34.5	35.1	9.3	2.2	1.3	11.7	3.2	2.9



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ISBN: 978-1-78412-957-6 (web only)

Published by the Scottish Government, November 2014

The Scottish Government
St Andrew's House
Edinburgh
EH1 3DG

Produced for the Scottish Government by APS Group Scotland, 21 Tennant Street, Edinburgh EH6 5NA
PPDAS40758 (11/14)

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