

Table 9: Occupied and vacant dwellings by Urban Rural classification, September 2016

Urban/rural classification ¹	Large urban areas	Other urban areas	Accessible small towns	Remote small towns	Accessible rural areas	Remote rural areas	Scotland
% Occupied dwellings ²	96.6%	97.0%	96.8%	94.0%	95.1%	87.9%	95.9%
% Vacant dwellings ²	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	4.1%	3.5%	5.3%	3.1%
% Second homes ²	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	1.9%	1.5%	6.8%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% Dwellings with a single adult discount from Council Tax	41.0%	38.2%	35.6%	37.9%	29.1%	29.3%	37.4%
% Dwellings with 'occupied exemptions' from Council Tax	5.6%	1.8%	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%	0.6%	2.9%

Footnotes

1) This table uses the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2013-2014.

2) In 2013 legislation was introduced to allow councils to increase the Council Tax payable on certain types of long-term empty property. As a result, from 2013 onwards, many councils have carried out reviews of properties classed as vacant or second homes, with some being re-classified as occupied. The legislation also changed the definitions of such properties. In addition, there have been some issues with how properties affected by the new charges are recorded. Therefore any changes over time in the percentages of occupied dwellings, vacant dwellings and second homes in this table should be treated with caution as they may be a result of the issues associated with the 2013 legislation rather than real differences.

Source: National Records of Scotland 2016 neighbourhood level collection of Council Tax information.

Please go to the 'Background Information' section for more information. Please note that figures might not add up to 100 per cent exactly, due to rounding.