

# **INDICATORS OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN RURAL ENGLAND: 2009**

**A Report for the Commission for Rural Communities**

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# INDICATORS OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN RURAL ENGLAND: 2009

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## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

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### INTRODUCTION

This report presents a range of key indicators of poverty and social exclusion in rural England. This is achieved by presenting English data separately for different types of rural area and comparing these with the equivalent data for urban areas.

The report has been produced by Guy Palmer on behalf of the Commission for Rural Communities. Guy has maintained The Poverty Site - [www.poverty.org.uk](http://www.poverty.org.uk) - on behalf of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation since its initial development in 2002 and has, for ten years, been the lead author of the associated *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion* annual reports. In this context, the scope of the report is wide but does not cover those subjects which are not included in the *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion* reports. More specifically, it covers low income, work, education, health and housing but has relatively little material on access to services.

In total, there are 37 indicators grouped into 7 sections. Each indicator comprises a number of graphs followed by structured text which summarises the key points, provides definitions and data sources, etc. In all cases, official government data sources have been used and, where applicable, government definitions and methodologies have been adopted. In each case, the data used is the latest available.

### The Classification Of Urban And Rural

A common level of rural classification when analysing Census data is the *local government ward*. There is, however, almost no up-to-date published data at this level, so several other designations have been adopted instead.

In most cases, the indicators have been analysed at the level of *lower tier local authorities* (district councils, unitary authorities, metropolitan boroughs and London boroughs – collectively termed ‘districts’ in the rest of this report). This has been done using [the DEFRA 2005 classification system](#), which allocates each district to one of six categories, namely ‘very rural’, ‘mostly rural’, ‘part rural’, ‘other urban’, ‘large urban’ and ‘major urban’. Because the focus of this report is on the rural statistics, the three urban categories have been combined into a single ‘urban’ category. A full list of districts and their categorisation can be found in Appendix 1.

For a few data sources, the district is not recorded but there is some other form of rural/urban classification. These comprise:

- Crime statistics from the British Crime Survey are classified by the small area in which the people live using [the Government’s 2004 classification system for small areas](#).
- Housing statistics from the English House Condition Survey are classified by the small area in which the people live using a specific classification system developed for the purpose.

## Introduction and summary

- Some published education and social service statistics are only by upper (rather than lower) tier local authority as it is upper tier authorities which are responsible for the delivery of education and social services. Such authorities are classified as either ‘mostly rural’ or ‘other’ depending on whether or not more than 50% of their population live in rural settlements or market towns – an approach which has been designed in discussion with the authors of the DEFRA system for lower tier authorities and is consistent with it. A full list of upper tier authorities and their categorisation can be found in Appendix 1.

## Data Sources

As stated earlier, the data sources used have been limited to those used by The Poverty Site. With the exception of access to services, however, this is a pretty comprehensive set of sources (the main limitation being that the work-related statistics from the Annual Population Survey only go back to 2004). The table below provides some summary information about these sources.

Subject	Data source	Rural/urban classification	Latest data	Earliest data
Low income	Households Below Average Income dataset	Districts	2007/08	1994/95
Work	Annual Population Survey	Districts	2008	2004
	Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, DWP	Districts	2009	2000
	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	Districts	2008	2002
	Geographical Analyses, HM Revenue & Customs (tax credits)	Districts	2009	2003
Education	English National Pupil Database	Districts	2008	2002
	DCSF publications	Upper tier local authorities	Varies by subject	
	Annual Population Survey	Districts	2007	2004
Health	Key population and vital statistics, ONS	Districts	2007	1998
	Conception statistics, ONS	Districts	2005	2001
	Mortality Statistics Division, ONS	Districts	2008	1991
Housing	English House Condition Survey	Small area	2006	2001
	Survey of English Housing	Districts	2006/07	1993/94
	DCLG Statutory Homelessness Statistical Releases	Districts	2008	2003
Services	Family Resources Survey	Districts	2007/08	1994/95
	Survey of English Housing	Districts	2004/05	1993/94
	Commission for Social Care Inspection performance assessment framework (PAF) reports	Upper tier local authorities	2007/08	2004/05
Community	Survey of English Housing	Districts	2006/07	1993/94
	British Crime Survey	Small area	2007/08	2000
	Households Below Average Income dataset	Districts	2007/08	1994/95

## **OVERALL RURAL STATISTICS**

Most of the indicators in this report reveal significant levels of poverty and social exclusion in rural England.

### **Rural Low Income Statistics**

19% of the population in rural districts (3.4 million people) live in households with incomes below the government's main threshold of low income. Given that there are a total of 11.2 million people in England living in low-income households, a third of these live in rural districts.

25% of children (1,000,000 children) live in households below the low income threshold. Two-thirds of these children live in families where at least one of the parents is working.

17% of pensioners (600,000 pensioners) live in households below the low income threshold.

Almost half of all lone parents live in low-income households, as do almost half of those in social housing.

11% of working-age adults are in receipt of out-of-work benefits. A further 16% of working-age households are in receipt of in-work tax credits over and above the standard family element.

### **Rural Work Statistics**

In the period to end 2008, 3½% of working-age adults were officially (ILO) unemployed (400,000 people), while a further 4½% were economically inactive but want paid work (500,000 people).

In 2008, 21% of employees (1.6 million people) were paid less than £7 per hour. In distribution, hotels and restaurants, more than half of employees were paid less than £7 per hour.

### **Rural Education Statistics**

Around two-fifths of pupils who are eligible for free school meals fail to achieve basic standards in literacy and numeracy at age 11.

Almost a quarter of all boys in rural districts who are eligible for free school meals do not obtain 5 or more GCSEs.

One in ten adults aged 20 to retirement (1.1 million people) have no educational qualifications. Employees without educational qualifications are much less likely to receive any job-related training than those with qualifications.

### **Other Statistics**

7% of babies are borne with low birthweight (less than 2.5Kg) and 1 in 250 babies die before their first birthday.

27% of households live in 'non-decent' homes, with this proportion rising to 42% in the most rural areas. 22% live in very energy inefficient homes, with this proportion rising to 51% in the most rural areas.

Averaging across 2004 to 2006, 11% of households were in ‘fuel poverty’, with this proportion rising to 22% in the most rural areas.

A fifth of adults say that fear of crime has a substantial impact on their quality of life.

A third of households say that their local public transport needs improving.

## OVERALL PATTERN

For each of the indicators where a comparison is possible, the table overleaf summarises:

- How the rural percentages compare with the urban percentages.
- How the percentages for the most rural areas compare with those for other rural areas.

One common pattern (11 of the 37 indicators) is that the rural percentages are ‘somewhat better’ than their urban equivalents, where ‘somewhat better’ is used to mean that they are at least three-quarters of the urban percentage. This pattern applies to most of the statistics on low income and health plus those lacking, but wanting, paid work. So, for example, the 19% of people in rural districts who live in low-income households compares with an urban percentage of 25%. From a rural perspective, such statistics can be viewed either ‘optimistically’ or ‘pessimistically’: optimistically, they imply that the scale of the problem is less than that in urban areas but, pessimistically, they are not of an order of magnitude less. Putting this another way: whilst low income is less common in rural districts than in urban districts, it is still common.

Another common pattern (11 indicators) is that the rural and urban percentages are similar. This pattern applies to most of the statistics on low pay and educational attainment plus low income among older people in particular. The contrast between the ‘similar’ low pay statistics and the ‘somewhat better’ lacking work statistics is noteworthy as it implies that low pay is a relatively large component of low income in rural areas. This is reinforced by the fact that two-thirds of all children in low-income households in rural districts live in a family where at least one of the parents is working, and only one-third live in workless families. By contrast, the division in urban districts is around 50:50. Similarly, the contrast between the ‘similar’ prevalence of low income among older people and the ‘somewhat better’ prevalence of low income overall implies that a relatively large proportion of people in low income are older people. So, for example, a quarter of all people in low-income households in the more rural districts are of pensionable age compared with only one in seven in urban districts. These differences in the composition of those in low income are discussed further in the next section.

There are 4 indicators where the rural percentages are worse than their urban equivalents. These comprise 3 related indicators relating to the quality of the housing (‘non-decent’ homes, energy inefficient homes and fuel poverty) plus access to transport. In each of these 4 cases, it is noticeable that the most rural districts have percentages which are much worse than those for other rural districts and an order of magnitude worse than those for urban districts.

Finally, there are some (9) indicators where the rural percentages are ‘much better’ than those of their urban equivalents (the rural statistics being between a half and three quarters of the corresponding urban statistic). This pattern applies to most of the statistics on the quantity of housing and feelings about the neighbourhood plus unemployment.

### Comparison Of Indicators Between Rural and Urban Areas

Subject	Theme		Indicator	Rural compared with urban	'Very rural' compared with other rural
Income	Low income	1	Numbers in low income	Somewhat better	Similar
		2	By age group	Somewhat better	Similar
		3	By family type	Somewhat better	Similar
		4	By family work status	Similar	Similar
		5	Children	Much better	Similar
		6	Working-age adults	Somewhat better	Similar
		7	Older people	Similar	Similar
	Inequality	8	Income inequalities	N/a	N/a
Work	Lack of work	9	Unemployment	Much better	Better
		10	Lacking, but wanting, paid work	Somewhat better	Similar
		11	Out-of-work benefit recipients	Much better	Similar
	Disadvantage at work	12	Numbers in low pay	Similar	Worse
		13	Low pay by industry	Similar	Similar
		14	In receipt of tax credits	Similar	Similar
		15	Access to training	Similar	Similar
Education	Children	16	Educational attainment at age 11	Similar	Similar
		17	Educational attainment at age 16	Similar	Similar
	Working-age adults	18	School exclusions	Somewhat better	N/a
		19	Without qualifications	Somewhat better	Similar
Health	Children	20	Low birthweight babies	Somewhat better	Similar
		21	Infant deaths	Somewhat better	Similar
		22	Underage pregnancies	Much better	Better
	Adults	23	Premature deaths	Somewhat better	Similar
		24	Longstanding illness/disability	Somewhat better	Similar
Housing	Quality	25	Non-decent homes	Worse	Worse
		26	Energy inefficient homes	Worse	Worse
		27	Fuel poverty	Worse	Worse
	Availability	28	Homelessness	Much better	Similar
		29	Overcrowding	Much better	Similar
		30	Mortgage arrears	Similar	Similar
Services		31	Help from social services	Similar	N/a
		32	Without a bank account	Mixed	Better
		33	Access to transport	Worse	Worse
Community		34	Anxiety	Much better	N/a
		35	Polarisation by housing tenure	Similar	Similar
		36	Dissatisfaction with local area	Much better	Better
		37	Victims of crime	Much better	N/a

## THE COMPOSITION OF THOSE IN LOW INCOME

The number of people in low income is determined by two factors:

- The *risk* of low income for particular groups of the population.
- The *size* of these population groups.

### Analysis By Family Type

The two tables below analyse the composition of those in low income in rural districts by family type. For each family type, the first table shows a) their risk of low income and b) their share of the total number of people in low income.<sup>1</sup>

People in low income in rural districts by family type

<i>Type of family</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>Rural risk of low income</i>	<i>Share of all those in low income in rural districts</i>
<i>Lone parent</i>	High risk (45%)	16%
<i>Working-age single without children</i>	Medium risk (21%)	16%
<i>Pensioner</i>	Medium risk (17%)	21%
<i>Working-age couple with children</i>	Medium risk (19%)	36%
<i>Working-age couple without children</i>	Low risk (10%)	11%
		100%

So, lone parents are at a high risk of being in low income, working-age couples without children are at a low risk, and the other family types are at a medium risk. The high risk of lone parent families being in low income is mainly due to their relatively low employment rates.

Although lone parent families have a high risk of low income, they are relatively few in number, and thus make up only 16% of all those in low income in rural districts. Conversely, although at much lower risk of low income, couples with children make up 36% of those in low income.

The second table then compares these rural risks and shares with their urban equivalents. Because the shares are affected by the size of the underlying populations as well as their risk of low income, the table has an additional column comparing these underlying populations with their urban equivalents.

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<sup>1</sup> In all the tables that follow, it is individuals that are being counted not families and the data is for the three years to 2007/08.

<sup>2</sup> In these tables, a 'pensioner family' is a family where one or both of the adults is aged 60 or over and a 'working-age family' is where none of the adults is aged 60 or over.

Composition of those in low income by family type: rural and urban districts compared

<i>Type of family</i>	<i>Risk of low income compared to urban risk</i>	<i>Share of total population compared to urban share</i>	<i>Share of all those in low income compared to urban share</i>
<i>Lone parent</i>	A bit lower	Smaller	Lower
<i>Working-age single without children</i>	A bit lower	Smaller	Lower
<i>Pensioner</i>	Similar	Larger	Higher
<i>Working-age couple with children</i>	Lower	Similar	Similar
<i>Working-age couple without children</i>	A bit lower	Similar	A bit higher

So, a comparatively high proportion of those in low income in rural districts are pensioners (21% compared with 14% in urban districts). This is partly because the size of the underlying population is greater (i.e. there are more pensioners in rural districts) and partly because, unlike working-age families, the risk of pensioners being in low income is no lower in rural districts than in urban districts.

The flip side of this is that relatively few of those in low income in rural districts are single working-age adults (either with or without children).

### Analysis By Family Work Status

The two tables below analyse the composition of those in low income in rural districts by family work status (working-age families only). For each family type, the first table shows a) their risk of low income and b) their share of the total number of people in low income.

People in low income in rural districts by family work status (working-age families only)

<i>Types of family<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>Rural risk of low income</i>	<i>Share of all those in low income in rural districts</i>
Workless	High risk (58%)	38%
Self-employed	Medium risk (26%)	18%
Part working	Medium risk (24%)	31%
All working	Low risk (5%)	14%
		100%

So, not surprisingly, workless families are at a high risk of being in low income and ‘all working’ families are at a low risk. Self-employed families are at medium risk, as are ‘part working’ families. Nevertheless, more than half of all those in low income in rural districts are from working families, this being because there are many more working families than workless families in the underlying population.

<sup>3</sup> In these tables, a ‘workless family’ is a family where all the adults are aged under 60 but where none of them are working. An ‘all working family’ is where all the adults are working and at least one is working full-time. A ‘part working family’ is where either all the adults are working part-time or (in the case of a couple) one of the adults is working and the other is not. A ‘self-employed family’ is where at least one of the adults is self-employed.

## Introduction and summary

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The second table then compares these rural risks and shares with their urban equivalents. Again, the table has an additional column comparing these underlying populations with their urban equivalents.

**Composition of those in low income by family work status: rural and urban districts compared (working-age families only)**

<i>Type of family</i>	<i>Risk of low income compared to urban risk</i>	<i>Share of total population compared to urban share</i>	<i>Share of all those in low income compared to urban share</i>
Workless	Similar	Smaller	Lower
Self-employed	Similar	Larger	Higher
Part working	Lower	Similar	Similar
All working	Similar	A bit larger	Higher

In rural districts, people from workless families make up around 40% of all those in low income (excluding pensioners). This compares with 50% in urban districts. This difference is *not* because the risk of workless families being in low income is much lower in rural districts; rather, it is because there are many fewer workless families in rural districts. So, for example, 9% of the total population in rural districts live in workless working-age families compared with 16% of the total population in urban districts.

The flip side of this is that people from ‘self-employed’ and ‘all working’ families make up around 30% of all those in low income (excluding pensioners) compared with 20% in urban districts. Again, this is due to differences in the sizes of the underlying populations rather than differences in the risk of low income.

The net result is that the composition of those in low income is very different in rural districts than it is in urban districts. For example, in rural districts, two-thirds of the children in low-income households live in families where at least one of the parents is working, compared with half in urban districts.

## A. LOW INCOME

### DEFINITIONS

When looking at the number of people in low income, there are choices about what low-income threshold to use. The most commonly used threshold, however, is a household income that is 60% or less of the average (median) British household income in that year. This income is measured after income tax, council tax and housing costs have been deducted, where housing costs include rents, mortgage interest (but not the repayment of principal), buildings insurance and water charges. It therefore represents what the household has available to spend on everything else it needs, from food and heating to travel and entertainment.

The latest available data on low income by rural/urban is for 2007/08.

In 2007/08, the 60% low-income threshold was worth: £115 per week for single adult with no dependent children; £199 per week for a couple with no dependent children; £195 per week for a single adult with two dependent children under 14; and £279 per week for a couple with two dependent children under 14.

Key features of this measure are:

- It uses household income rather than individual income.
- It uses disposable income rather than pre-tax income.
- Incomes are adjusted for household size and composition to put them on a comparable basis.
- The threshold rises or falls as average (median) incomes rise or fall.
- Incomes are measured after, rather than before, deducting housing costs. Whilst the government has recently given preference to using measures before deducting housing costs, most commentators continue to use the after deducting housing costs measure. This is partly because housing costs can vary considerably for people in otherwise identical circumstances without the people having any realistic ability to change these costs and partly because it is not affected by such matters as whether Housing Benefit - which provides for the housing costs of many of the poorest - is considered to be income or not.

### DATA SOURCES

Data source	Data level	Latest data	Earliest data
Households Below Average Income dataset	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2007/08	1994/95

The source for data on low income is the Government's Households Below Average Income dataset, which is based on the Family Resources Survey.

## THE INDICATORS

Subject area	Indicator
Low income	1 Numbers in low income
	2 By age group
	3 By family type
	4 By family work status
	5 Children
	6 Working-age adults
	7 Older people
Income inequality	8 Income inequalities

## SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

### 1. Numbers in low income

One in six people in rural districts live in low-income households. This compares with one in four in urban districts.

3.4 million people in rural districts live in low-income households - around a third of the total.

In rural districts, like in urban districts, the proportion of people who are in low income has come down slightly - but only slightly - over the last decade.

### 2. By age group

Children and working-age adults in rural districts are less likely to be in low income than their urban counterparts, but this is not the case for pensioners.

The proportion of people in low-income households who are pensioners is higher in rural districts than in urban districts.

### 3. By family type

As in urban districts, lone parent families in rural districts are more than twice as likely to be in low income as other family types.

As a proportion of all those in low income, in rural districts there are fewer in lone parent families and more in pensioner families than is the case for urban districts.

### 4. By family work status

For any particular family work status, the risk of a working-age adult being in low income is similar in both rural and urban districts.

In the more rural districts, around two-third of working-age people with low incomes live in families where someone works. Only a third live in workless families.

### 5. Children

A quarter of all children in rural districts live in low-income households.

1,000,000 children in low-income households - a quarter of the total - live in rural districts.

## A. Low income

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The proportion of children who are in low-income households in rural districts is similar to that of a decade ago.

The risk of children being in low-income households is affected mainly by the work status of their parent(s); within each work status, the average levels of risk are mostly similar in both rural and urban districts.

Two-thirds of children in low-income households in the more rural districts live in a family where at least one of the parents is working. This is a much higher proportion than that in urban districts.

### **6. Working-age adults**

One in six working-age adults in rural districts live in low-income households. This is noticeably lower than the proportion in urban districts.

1.8 million working-age adults in low-income households - almost a third of the total - live in rural districts.

In rural districts, like in urban districts, the proportion of working-age adults who are in low-income households is similar to a decade ago.

### **7. Older people**

One in six pensioners in rural districts live in low income. This proportion is similar to that in urban districts.

600,000 pensioners in low-income households - two-fifths of the total - live in rural districts.

In rural districts, like in urban districts, the proportion of pensioners who are in low income has fallen substantially over the last decade.

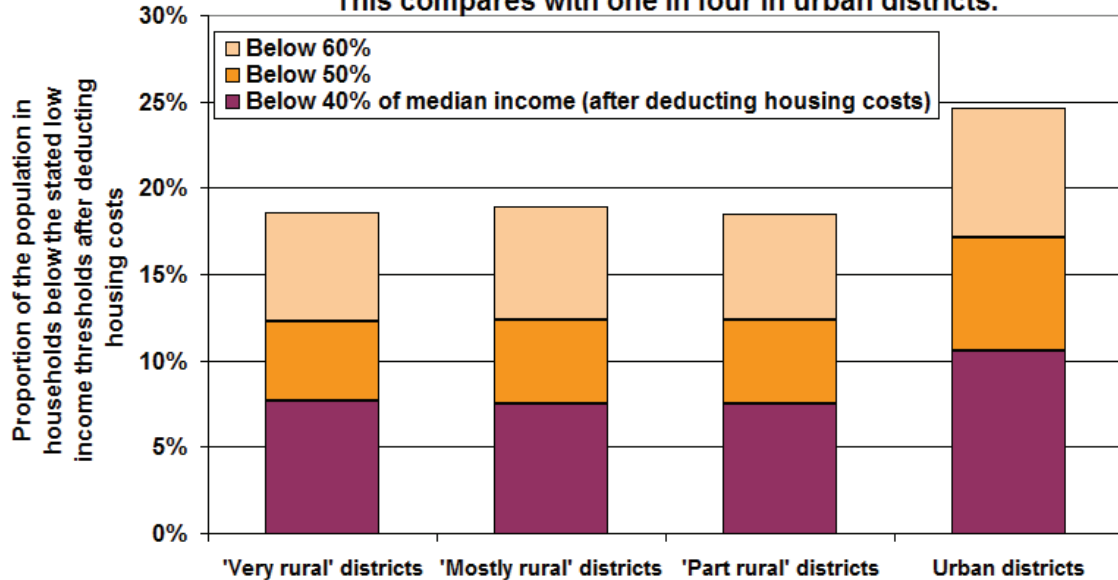
### **8. Income inequalities**

Throughout the income distribution, households in rural districts have, on average, a somewhat greater income than households in urban districts.

Whilst slightly more than 20% of the population in rural districts in England are in the UK's richest fifth, somewhat less than 20% of the population in these districts are in the UK's poorest fifth.

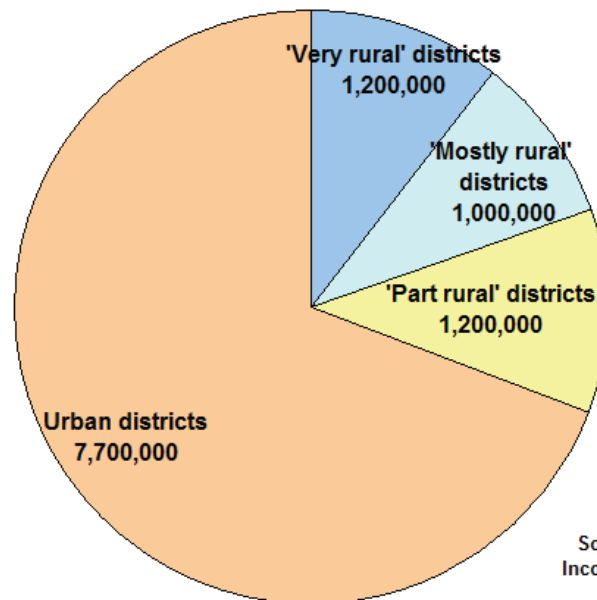
# 1. NUMBERS IN LOW INCOME

**One in six people in rural districts live in low-income households. This compares with one in four in urban districts.**

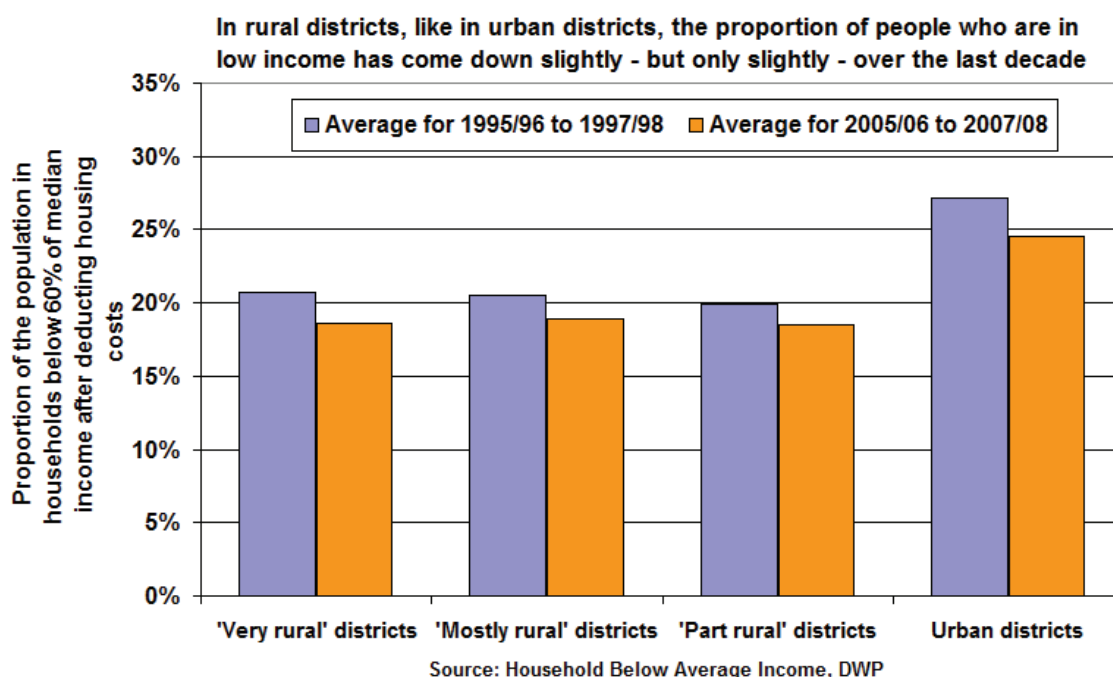


Source: Household Below Average Income, DWP; the data is the average for 2005/06 to 2007/08

**3.4 million people in rural districts live in low-income households - around a third of the total**



Source: Household Below Average Income, DWP; the data is the average for 2005/06 to 2007/08

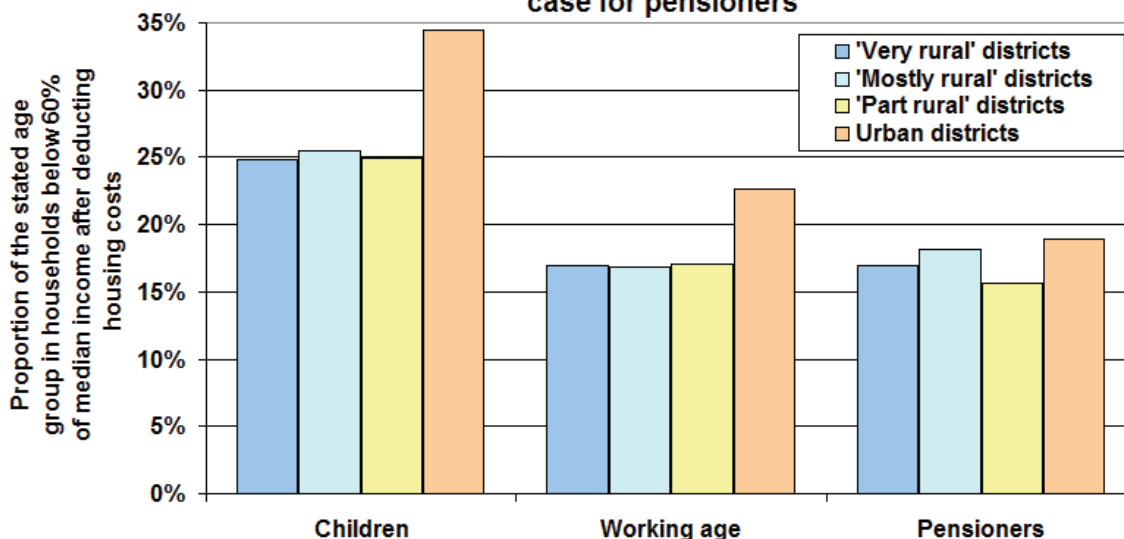


<i>Key points</i>	<p>The most commonly used threshold of low income is a household income that is 60% or less of the average (median) British household income in that year. The latest year for which data is available is 2007/08. In that year, the 60% threshold was worth: £115 per week for single adult with no dependent children; £199 per week for a couple with no dependent children; £195 per week for a single adult with two dependent children under 14; and £279 per week for a couple with two dependent children under 14. These sums of money are measured after income tax, council tax and housing costs have been deducted, where housing costs include rents, mortgage interest (but not the repayment of principal), buildings insurance and water charges. They therefore represent what the household has available to spend on everything else it needs, from food and heating to travel and entertainment.</p> <p>Using this low-income threshold, one in six people in rural districts live in low-income households. This compares with one in four in urban districts.</p> <p>This pattern, whereby people in rural districts are somewhat less likely to live in low-income households than their urban counterparts, is the case whatever low-income threshold (after deducting housing costs) is used.</p> <p>3.4 million people in rural districts live in low-income households. This is around a third of all those living in low-income households.</p> <p>In rural districts, like in urban districts, the proportion of people who are in low income has come down slightly - but only slightly - over the last decade.</p>
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the proportion of people who are in households with low incomes. Three low-income thresholds are presented to show the extent and intensity of low income, namely 60%, 50% and 40% of UK median household income. Income is net disposable household income, after deducting housing costs. All data is equivalised (adjusted) to account for differences in household size and composition.</p> <p>The second graph shows the distribution of people in households with incomes below 60% of UK median household income by type of district.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the third graph shows how the proportion of people who are in households with low incomes compares with the equivalent proportion in the mid-1990s. For the latest three years, the low-income threshold used is the same as that in the first graph, namely 60% of contemporary UK median household income. For the mid-1990s, the threshold is 60% of contemporary Great Britain median household income as there was no data for Northern Ireland.</p>
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.

<i>Source</i>	Households Below Average Income, DWP. To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the last three years.				
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<b>Type of district</b>	<b>2005/06 to 2007/08</b>			<b>1995/96 to 1997/98</b>
		<b>Below 60% median</b>	<b>Below 50% median</b>	<b>Below 40% median</b>	<b>Below 60% median</b>
	<b>'Very rural' districts</b>	8	7	7	8
	<b>'Mostly rural' districts</b>	8	7	7	8
	<b>'Part rural' districts</b>	8	7	7	7

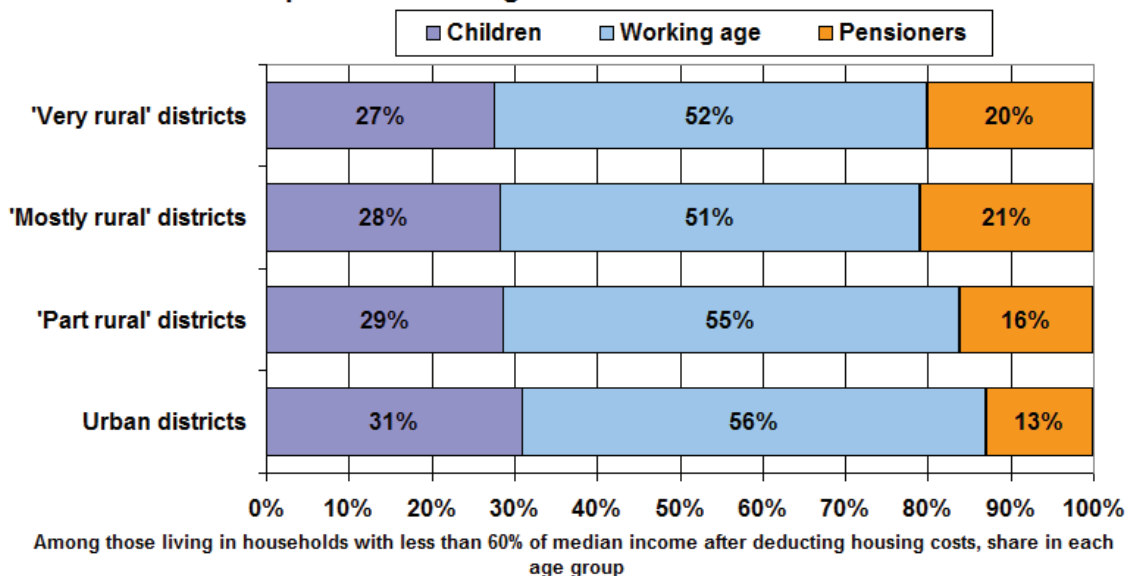
## 2. BY AGE GROUP

**Children and working-age adults in rural districts are less likely to be in low income than their urban counterparts, but this is not the case for pensioners**



Source: Household Below Average Income, DWP; the data is the average for 2005/06 to 2007/08

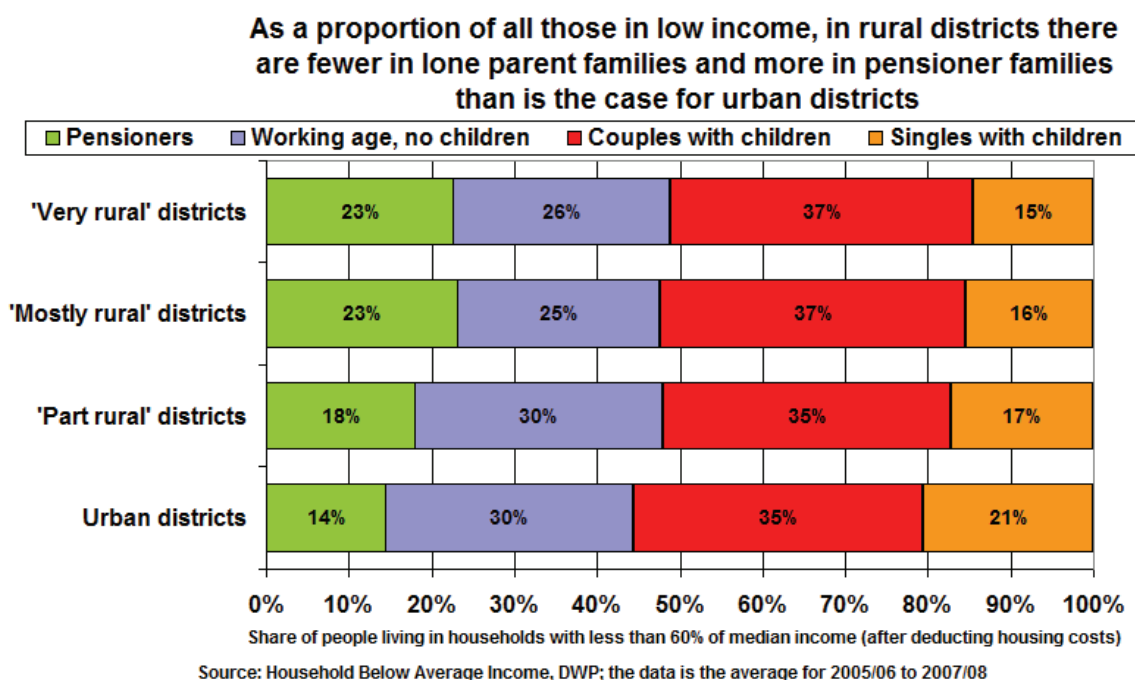
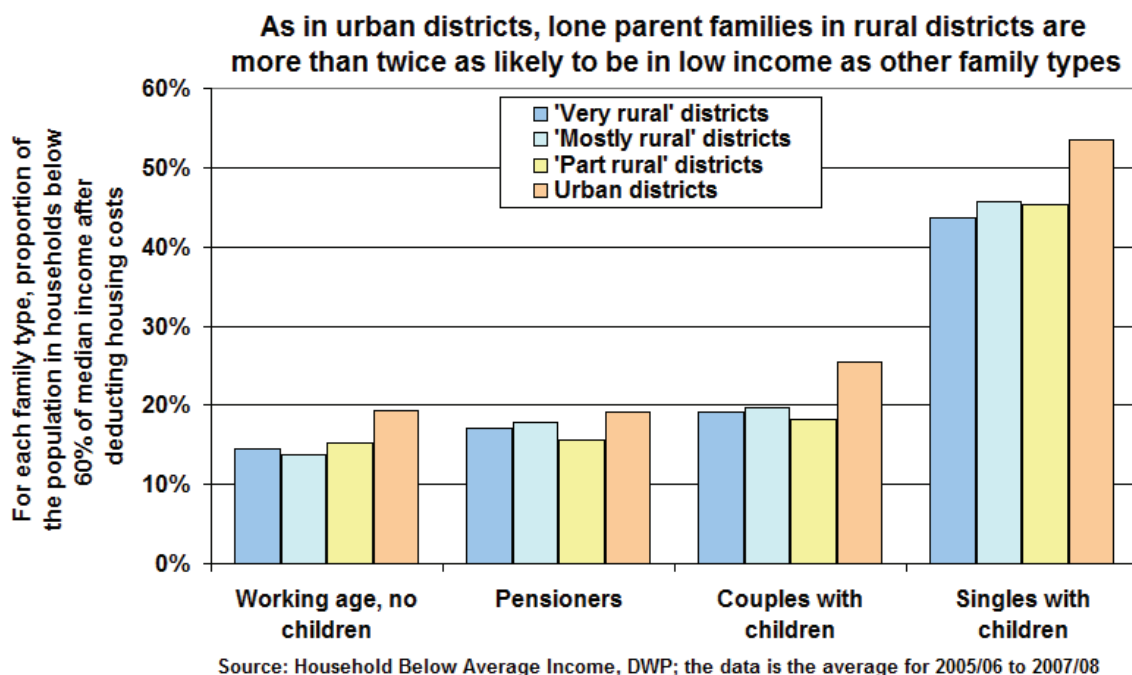
**The proportion of people in low-income households who are pensioners is higher in rural districts than in urban districts**



Source: Household Below Average Income, DWP; the data is the average for 2005/06 to 2007/08

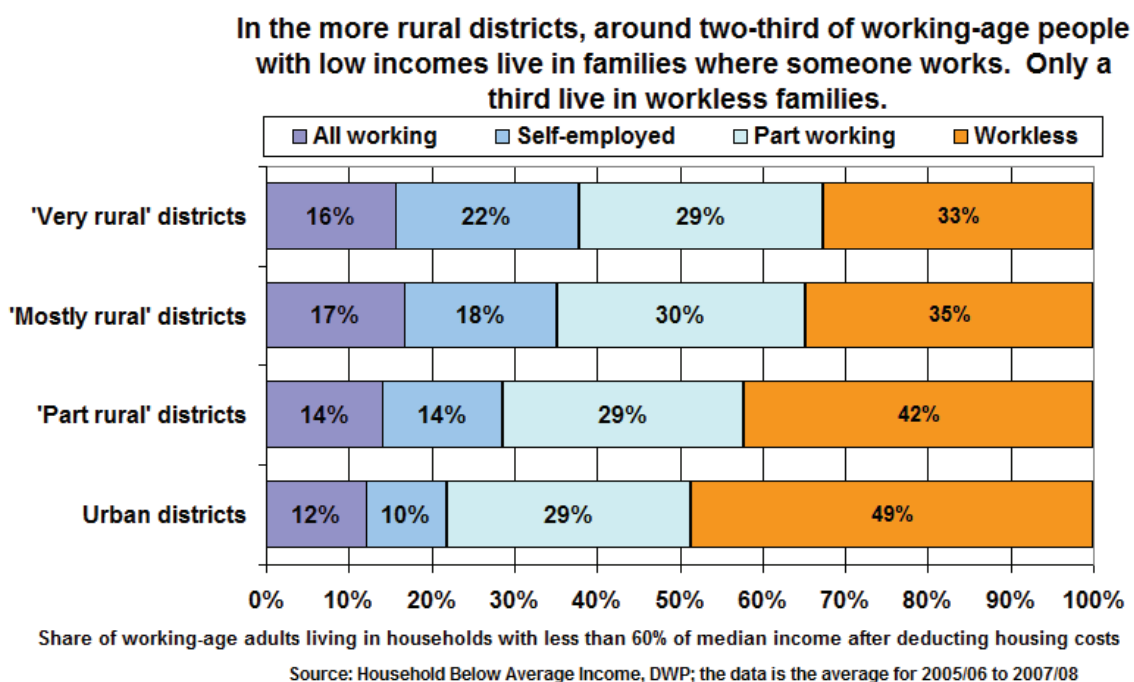
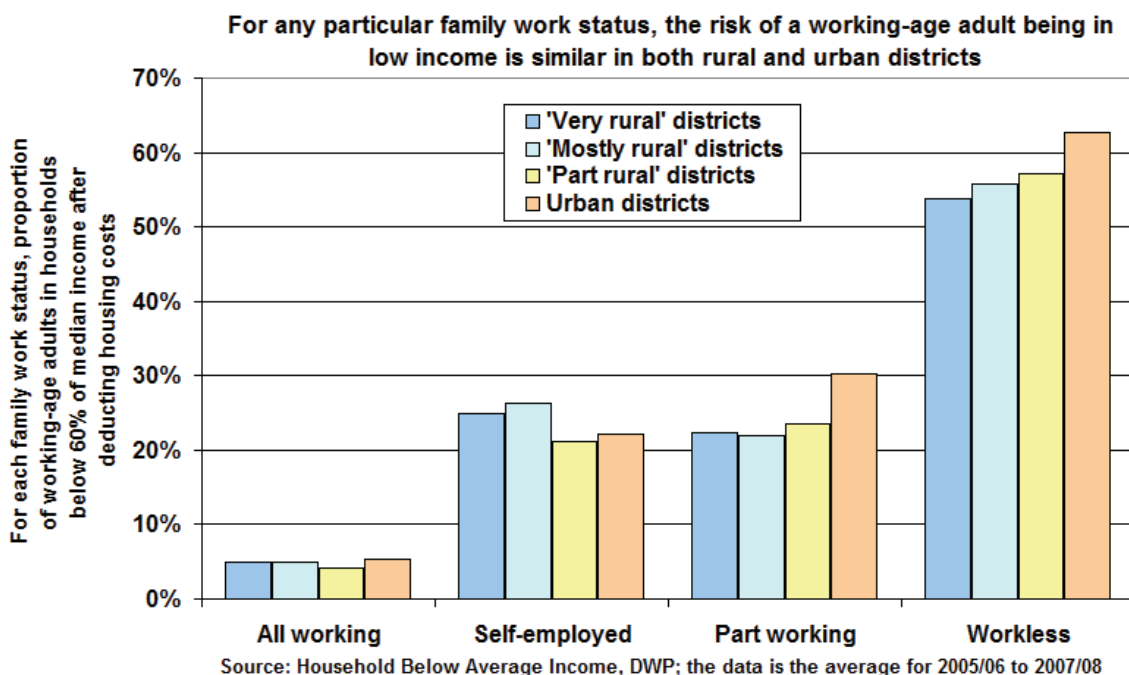
<i>Key points</i>	<p>For both children and working-age adults, the proportion who are living in low-income households is lower in rural districts than in urban districts. For people of pensionable age, however, the proportion who are living in low-income households in rural districts is similar to that for urban districts.</p> <p>As in urban districts, children in rural districts are more likely than adults to live in low-income households.</p> <p>The proportion of people in low-income households who are pensioners is higher in rural districts than in urban districts: around one in five compared with one in eight.</p> <p>To see how the proportions who are in low-income households has changed over time, see the indicators on children, working-age-adults and older people.</p>																
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the proportion of people who are in households with low incomes, with the data shown separately by age group. The low-income threshold used is 60% of UK median household income. Income is net disposable household income, after deducting housing costs. All data is equivalised (adjusted) to account for differences in household size and composition.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the second graph shows the distribution of people in low-income households by age group.</p>																
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.																
<i>Source</i>	Households Below Average Income, DWP. To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the last three years.																
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<b>'Part rural' districts</b>	7	8	8														

### 3. BY FAMILY TYPE



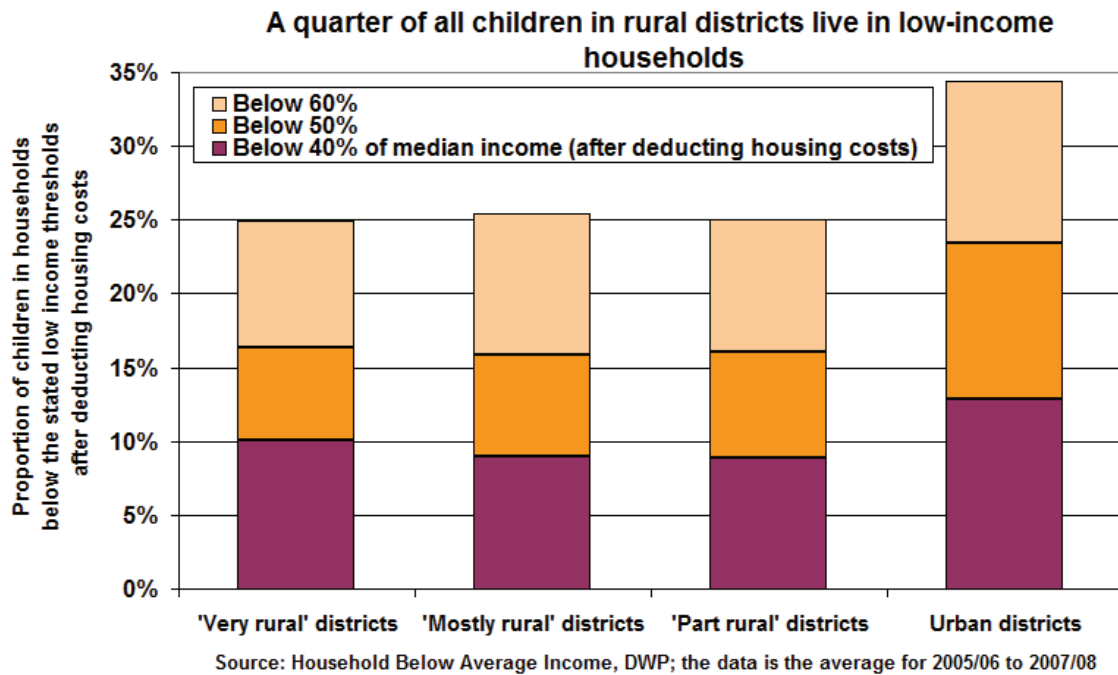
<i>Key points</i>	<p>As in urban districts, lone parent families in rural districts are more than twice as likely to be in low income as other family types.</p> <p>Almost half of all people in lone parent families in rural districts are in low income.</p> <p>Relatively few of those in low income in rural districts are, however, in lone parent families. This is mainly because, overall, there are fewer lone parent families in rural districts compared with urban districts.</p> <p>Those in pensioner families form a much greater proportion of those in low income in rural districts compared with urban districts: a quarter of those in low income in the more rural districts ('very rural' and 'mostly rural' in the graph) are in pensioner families compared to one in seven of those in urban districts.</p>																								
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the proportion of people who are in households with low incomes, with the data shown separately by family type.</p> <p>The low-income threshold used is 60% of UK median household income. Income is net disposable household income, after deducting housing costs. All data is equivalised (adjusted) to account for differences in household size and composition.</p> <p>Note that a couple (and therefore both of its adults) is classified as a pensioner couple if either of the adults is of pensionable age. So, unlike the indicator by age group, working-age adults whose partner is of pensionable age are counted in the pensioner category in this indicator.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the second graph shows the distribution of people in low-income households by family type.</p>																								
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### 4. BY FAMILY WORK STATUS

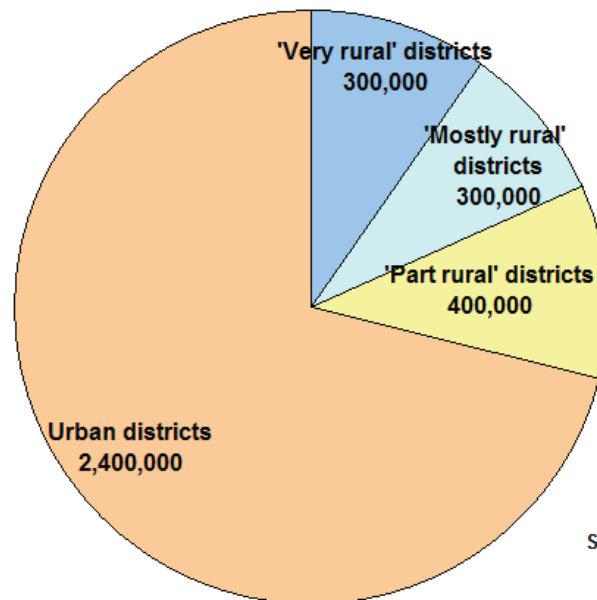


<i>Key points</i>	<p>For any particular family work status, the risk of a working-age adult being in low income is similar in both rural and urban districts. Families with full-time workers are at low risk of low income, those with part-time work or self-employed are at medium risk, while those in workless families are at high risk of low income.</p> <p>In the more rural districts ('very rural' and 'mostly rural' in the graph), two-thirds of working-age people in low-income households live in families where someone works and only a third live in workless families. These proportions are rather different from those in urban districts where, in particular, half of all working-age people in low-income households live in workless families.</p>																				
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the proportion of working-age adults who are in households with low incomes, with the data shown separately by family work status.</p> <p>The low-income threshold used is 60% of UK median household income. Income is net disposable household income, after deducting housing costs. All data is equivalised (adjusted) to account for differences in household size and composition.</p> <p>The work statuses shown are all working (single or couple, with one in full-time work and the other - if applicable - in full-time or part-time work); self-employed (single or couple, where at least one is self-employed); part working (couples where one is working and the other is not plus singles or couples where no one is working full-time but one or more are working part-time); and workless (single or couple where no one is working).</p> <p>The term 'family' is used to cover an adult and their spouse (if applicable) whereas the term 'household' is used to cover everyone living in a dwelling. So, a young adult living with their parents would count as one 'household' but two 'families'. In analysing the rates of low income by work status, the work status is analysed by family whereas the income is analysed by household. Note that families where at least one of the adults is of pensionable age are excluded from the analysis.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the second graph shows the distribution of working-age people in low-income households by family work status.</p>																				
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## 5. CHILDREN

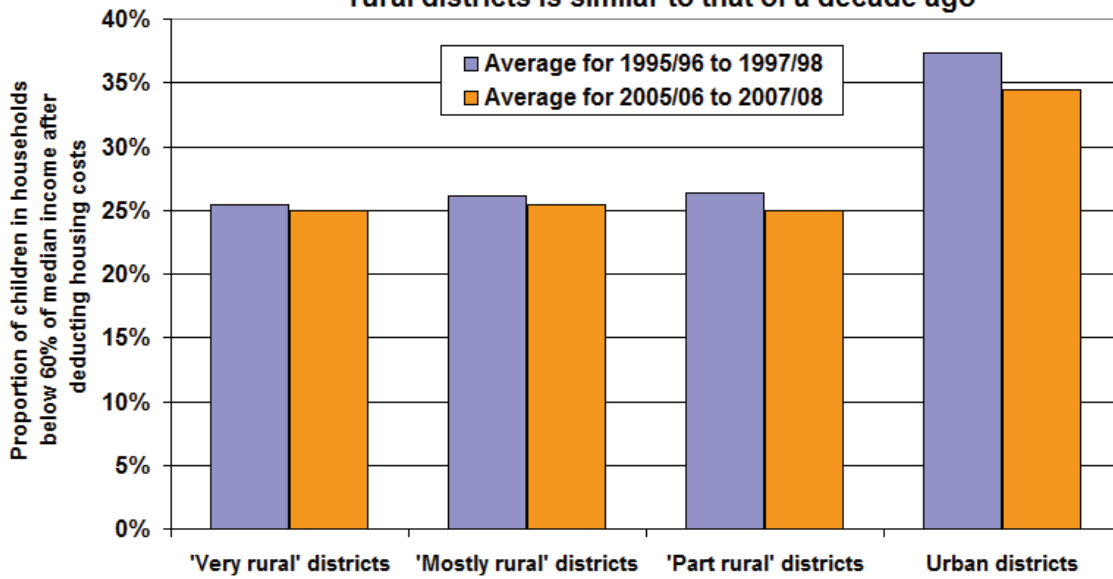


**1,000,000 children in low-income households - a quarter of the total - live in rural districts**



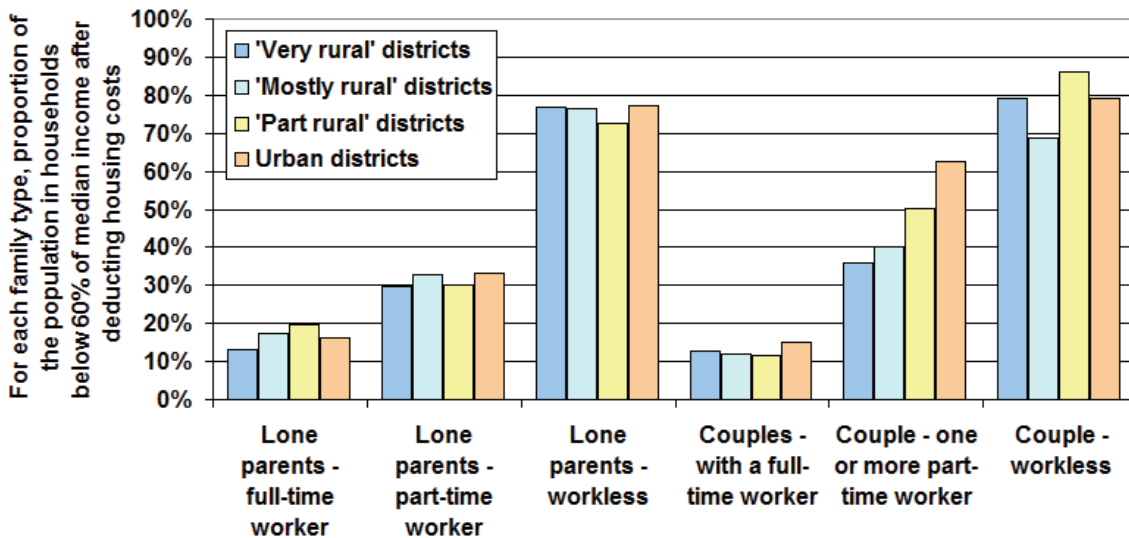
Source: Household Below Average Income, DWP; the data is the average for 2005/06 to 2007/08

**The proportion of children who are in low-income households in rural districts is similar to that of a decade ago**



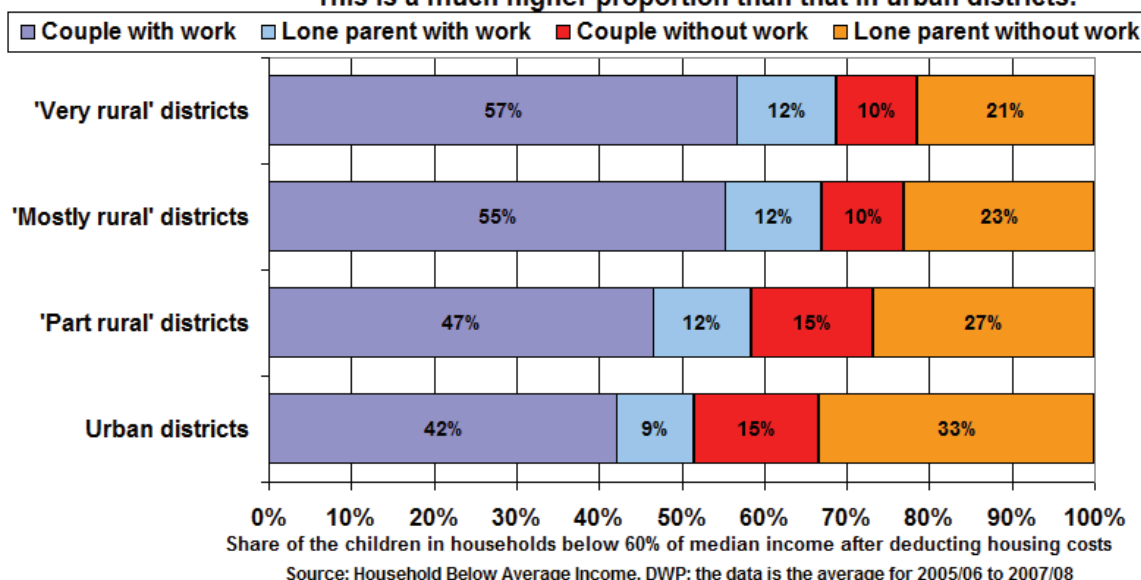
Source: Household Below Average Income, DWP

**The risk of children being in low-income households is affected mainly by the work status of their parent(s); within each work status, the average levels of risk are mostly similar in both rural and urban districts**



Source: Household Below Average Income, DWP; the data is the average for 2005/06 to 2007/08

**Two-thirds of children in low-income households in the more rural districts live in a family where at least one of the parents is working. This is a much higher proportion than that in urban districts.**

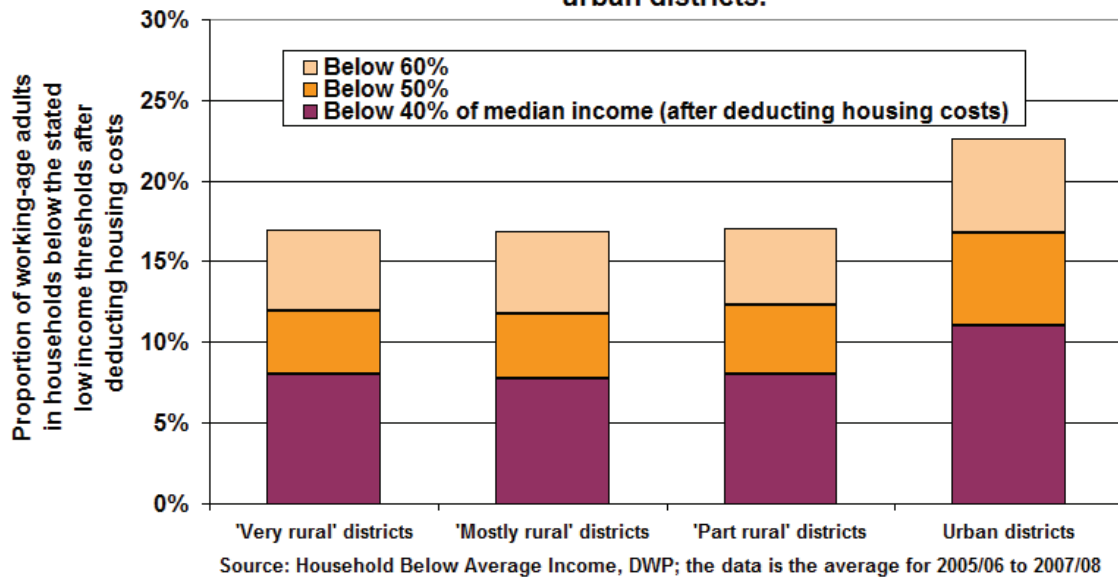


<p><i>Key points</i></p>	<p>A quarter of all children in rural districts live in low-income households. This compares with a third of those in urban districts.</p> <p>1,000,000 children in low-income households - a quarter of all those living in low-income households - live in rural districts.</p> <p>The proportion of children who are in low-income households in rural districts is similar to that of a decade ago. The equivalent proportion for urban districts has fallen somewhat.</p> <p>The risk of children being in low-income households is affected mainly by the work status of their parent(s); within each work status, the average levels of risk are mostly similar in both rural and urban districts.</p> <p>Two-thirds of children in low-income households in the more rural districts ('very rural' and 'mostly rural' in the graph) live in a family where at least one of the parents is working. This is a much higher proportion than in urban districts, where around half of those in low-income households are in working families.</p> <p>Around a third of children in low-income households in the more rural districts live in lone parent families. This is a much lower proportion than in urban districts, where two fifths are in lone parent families.</p>
<p><i>The graphs</i></p>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the proportion of children who are in households with low incomes.</p> <p>Three low-income thresholds are presented to show the extent and intensity of low income. These are 60% of UK median household income, 50% of UK median income and 40% of UK median income. Income is net disposable household income, after deducting housing costs. All data is equivalised (adjusted) to account for differences in household size and composition.</p> <p>The second graph shows the distribution of children in households with incomes below 60% of UK median household income by type of district.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the third graph shows how the proportion of children who are in households with low incomes compares with the equivalent proportion in the mid-1990s. For the latest three years, the low-income threshold used is the same as that in the first graph, namely 60% of contemporary UK median household income. For the mid-1990s, the threshold is 60% of contemporary Great Britain median household income, as data was not available for Northern Ireland.</p>

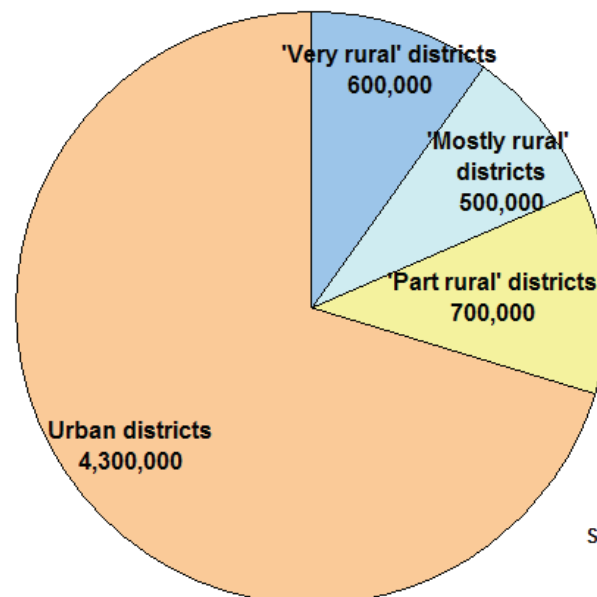
	<p>For each type of local authority district, the fourth graph shows the proportion of children who are in households with incomes below 60% of UK median household income, with the data shown separately by family type (lone parent or couple) and work status (full-time work, part-time work or workless).</p> <p>The term 'family' is used to cover an adult and their spouse (if applicable) whereas the term 'household' is used to cover everyone living in a dwelling. So, a young adult living with their parents would count as one 'household' but two 'families'. In analysing the rates of low income by work status, the work status is analysed by family whereas the income is analysed by household.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the fifth graph shows the distribution of children who are in households with incomes below 60% of UK median household income by family type and work status.</p>																																																																
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## 6. WORKING-AGE ADULTS

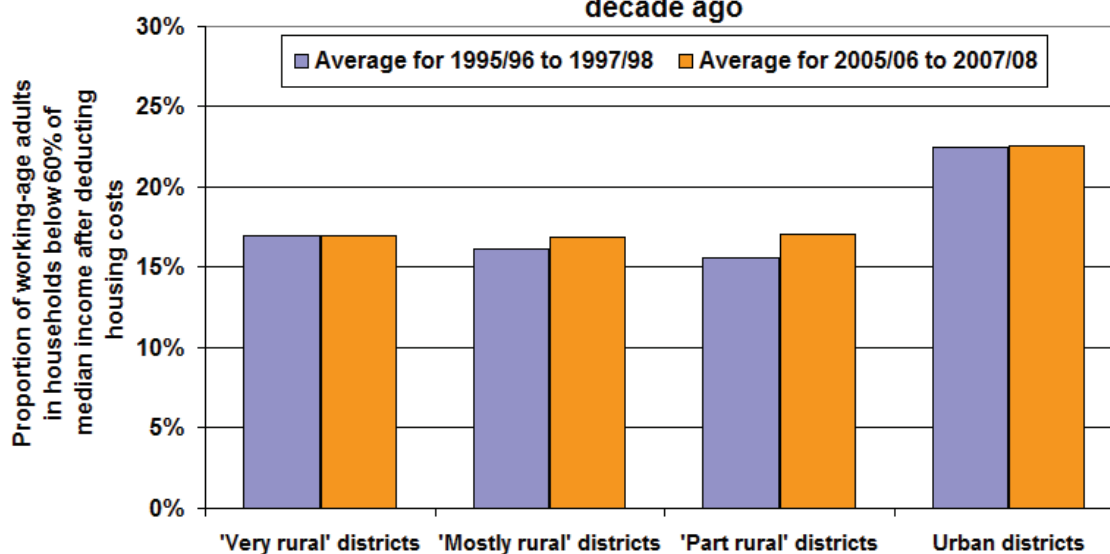
**One in six working-age adults in rural districts live in low-income households. This is noticeably lower than the proportion in urban districts.**



**1.8 million working-age adults in low-income households - almost a third of the total - live in rural districts**



**In rural districts, like in urban districts, the proportion of working-age adults who are in low-income households is similar to a decade ago**

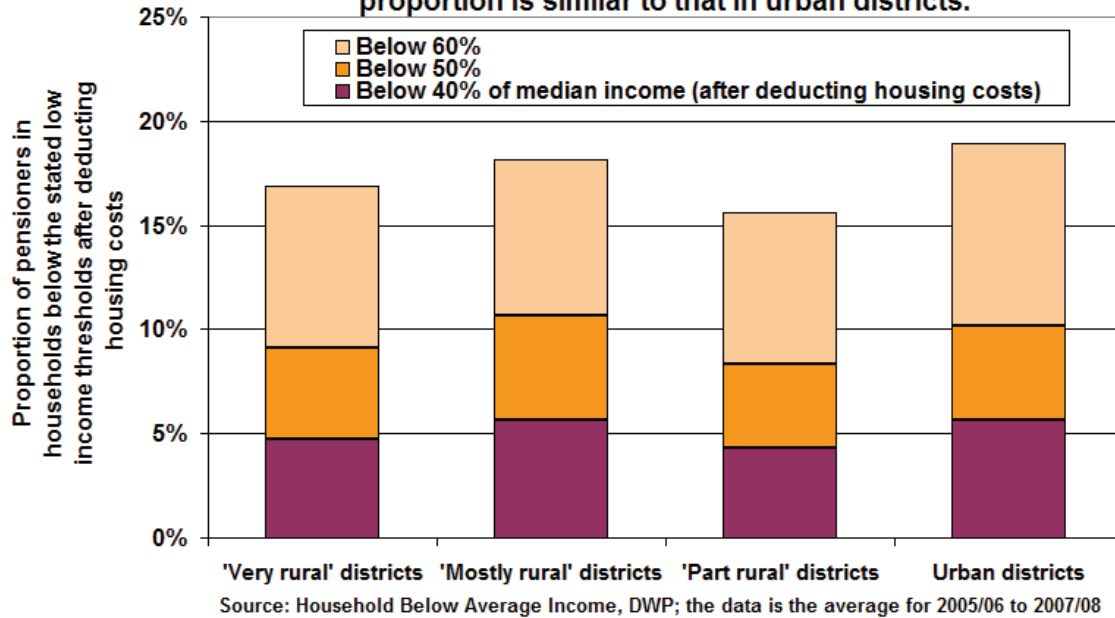


Source: Household Below Average Income, DWP

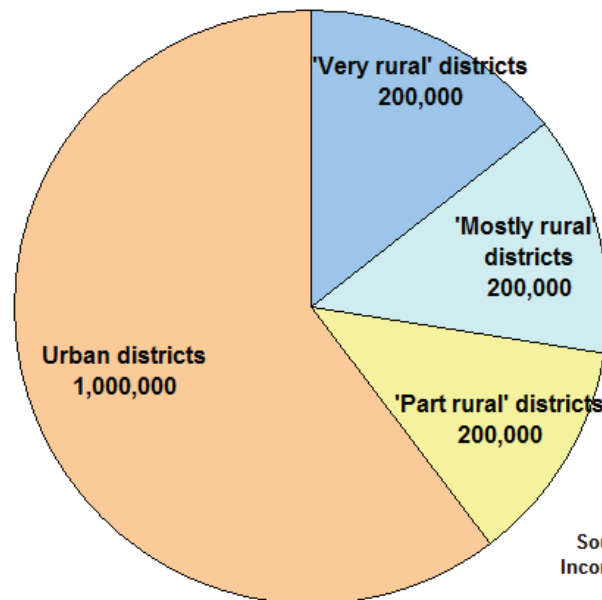
<i>Key points</i>	<p>One in six working-age adults in rural districts live in low-income households. This is noticeably lower than the proportion in urban districts.</p> <p>1.8 million working-age adults in low-income households - almost a third of the total - live in rural districts.</p> <p>In rural districts, like in urban districts, the proportion of working-age adults who are in low-income households is similar to a decade ago.</p>																								
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## 7. OLDER PEOPLE

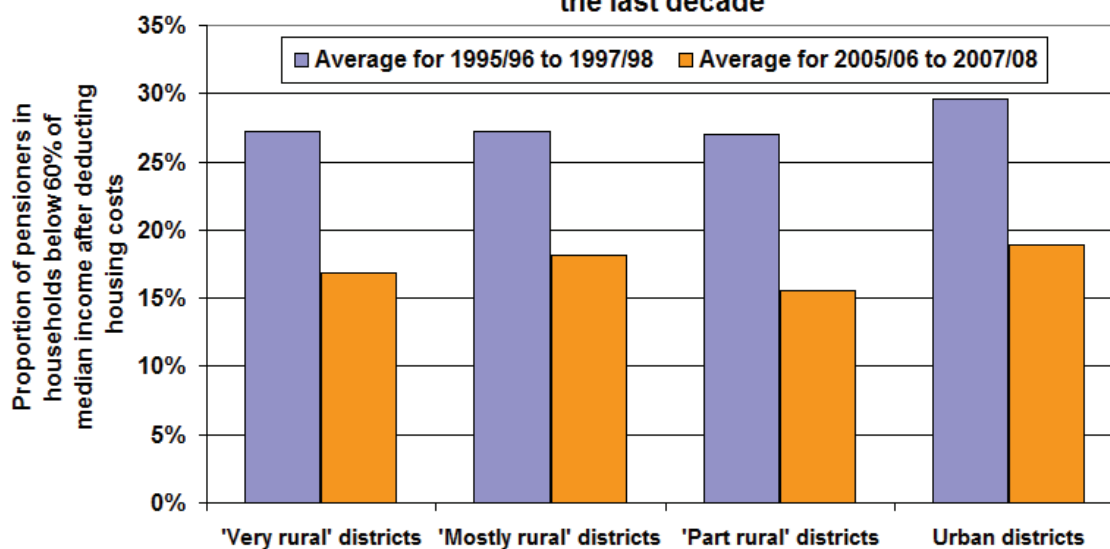
**One in six pensioners in rural districts live in low income. This proportion is similar to that in urban districts.**



**600,000 pensioners in low-income households - two-fifths of the total - live in rural districts**



**In rural districts, like in urban districts, the proportion of pensioners who are in low income has fallen substantially over the last decade**

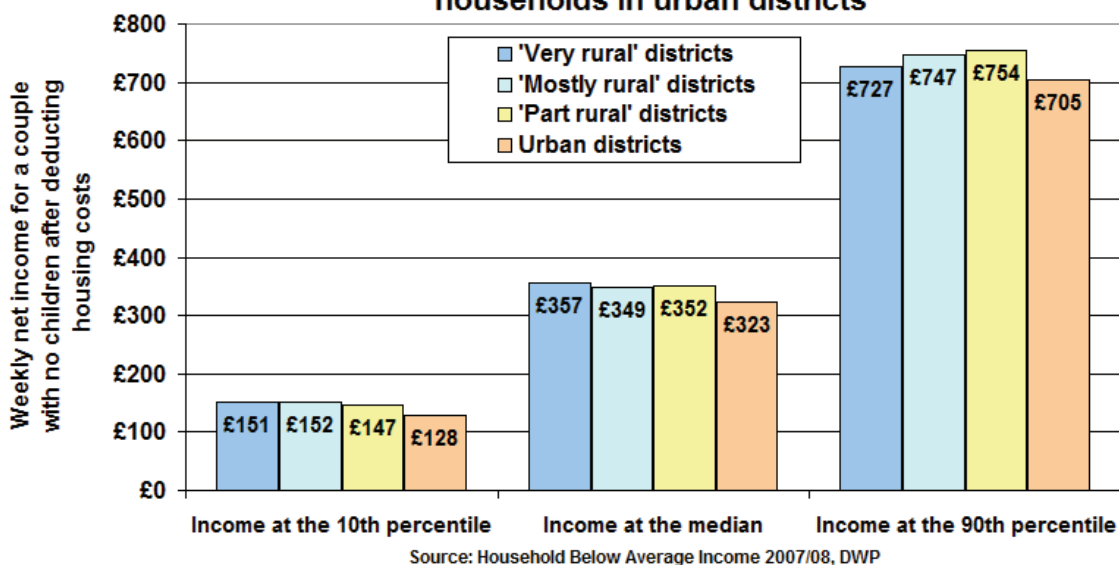


Source: Household Below Average Income, DWP

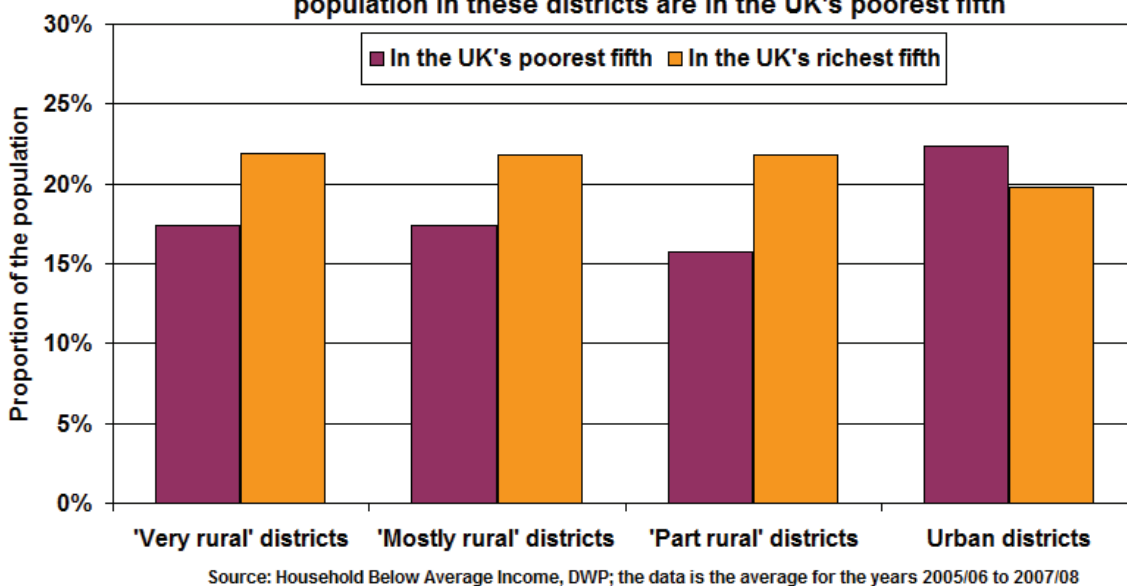
<i>Key points</i>	<p>One in six pensioners in rural districts live in low-income households. This proportion is similar to that in urban districts.</p> <p>This similarity of risk contrasts with the situation for both children and working-age adults, where those in rural districts are less likely to live in low-income households than their urban counterparts. See the indicator on low income by age group.</p> <p>600,000 pensioners in low-income households – two-fifths of all those living in low-income households - live in rural districts.</p> <p>In rural districts, like in urban districts, the proportion of pensioners who are in low income has fallen substantially over the last decade.</p>																								
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the proportion of pensioners who are in households with low incomes. Three low-income thresholds are presented to show the extent and intensity of low income. These are 60% of UK median household income, 50% of UK median income and 40% of UK median income. Income is net disposable household income, after deducting housing costs. All data is equivalised (adjusted) to account for differences in household size and composition.</p> <p>The second graph shows the distribution of pensioners in households with incomes below 60% of UK median household income by type of district.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the third graph shows how the proportion of pensioners who are in households with low incomes compares with the mid-1990s. For the latest three years, the low-income threshold used is the same as that in the first graph, namely 60% of contemporary UK median household income. For the mid-1990s, the threshold is 60% of contemporary Great Britain median household income, as data was not available for Northern Ireland.</p>																								
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.																								
<i>Source</i>	Households Below Average Income, DWP. To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the last three years.																								
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## 8. INCOME INEQUALITIES

Throughout the income distribution, households in rural districts have, on average, a somewhat greater income than households in urban districts



Whilst slightly more than 20% of the population in rural districts in England are in the UK's richest fifth, somewhat less than 20% of the population in these districts are in the UK's poorest fifth



<i>Key points</i>	<p>Throughout the income distribution, households in rural districts have, on average, a somewhat greater income than households in urban districts.</p> <p>Anecdotally, it is sometimes said that the income distribution of households in rural areas is 'U-shaped', with lots of rich people, lots of poor people and relatively few in-between. Analysis of the income distribution does not really support this view: whilst slightly more than 20% of the population in rural districts in England are in the UK's richest fifth, somewhat less than 20% of the population in these districts are in the UK's poorest fifth.</p>
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the income of households at three points in the net income distribution, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• low income: 10<sup>th</sup> percentile (i.e. 10% of the population in the group of local authorities received a lower income);</li> <li>• mid income: 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (i.e. the median income for the group of local authorities); and</li> <li>• high income: 90<sup>th</sup> percentile (i.e. 10% of the population in the group of local authorities received a higher income).</li> </ul> <p>Income is disposable household income, after deducting housing costs. All data is equivalised (adjusted) to account for differences in household size and composition. The data is at 2007/08 prices.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows, the second fifth graph shows the proportion of the population whose net income is in the lowest and highest UK income quintiles (fifths).</p>
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.
<i>Source</i>	Households Below Average Income, DWP. To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the last three years.
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	N/a

## B. WORK

### DEFINITIONS

The widest definition of lack of work is everyone of working age who is not working. The problem with this, however, is that many of these people do not want to work and therefore cannot reasonably be characterised as being excluded from the job market.

The narrowest definition of lack of work is those who are officially unemployed. As defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), this group comprises those with no paid work who are both available to start work in the next fortnight and have looked for work in the last month.

Whilst unemployment is a useful measure, it is only part of the overall picture of people who lack, but want, paid work: just over half of all those who lack, but want, paid work are considered to be ‘economically inactive’, either because they are able to start work immediately or because they are not actively seeking work. For example, lone parents and those who are sick or disabled are usually counted as ‘economically inactive’ rather than ‘unemployed’. In other words, the people who lack but want paid work divide into two broad groups of roughly equal size, namely those who are officially (ILO) unemployed and those who are considered to be economically inactive but nevertheless want paid work.

Note that none of the groups above is the same as the ‘claimant count’ numbers that are often published in the media, which are effectively the numbers of people in receipt of Jobseeker’s Allowance. The reason that the media often use the claimant count numbers is simply that they are available on a more timely basis, particularly at a sub-regional level.

### DATA SOURCES

Data source	Data level	Latest data	Earliest data
Annual Population Survey	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2008	2004
Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, DWP	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2009	2000
Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2008	2002
Geographical Analyses, HM Revenue & Customs (tax credits)	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2009	2003

The usual source for data about lack of work is the Labour Force Survey (LFS). However, partly for sample size reasons, data from this survey at a district level is not available to outside researchers. To meet this need, the Government has introduced the Annual Population Survey (APS), which is effectively LFS with selected booster samples to compensate for small sample sizes in some authorities. Note that the APS was only introduced in 2004.

The source used for data about benefit reciprocity is the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, which is detailed administrative data on benefit recipients. Equivalent data about tax credits is published by HM Revenue & Customs.

## B. Work

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The usual source for data about low pay is the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). However, because of limitations in the published data, it is not possible to provide from this source any rural/urban estimates of low pay by gender, age or any other characteristic. Rather, APS has to be used for such purposes, noting that the low pay data from the APS is generally considered to be a bit more unreliable than that from ASHE.

### THE INDICATORS

Subject area	Indicator
Work status	9 Unemployment
	10 Lacking, but wanting, paid work
	11 Out-of-work benefit recipients
Disadvantage at work	12 Numbers in low pay
	13 Low pay by industry
	14 In receipt of tax credits
	15 Access to training

### SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

#### 9. Unemployment

Although lower than in urban districts, the unemployment rate for 16- to 24-year-olds in rural districts is four times that for older workers.

In the three years to 2008, 160,000 16- to 24-year-olds in rural districts were unemployed.

#### 10. Lacking, but wanting, paid work

Those officially unemployed in rural districts represent less than half of the total numbers in rural districts who lack, but want, paid work.

900,000 working-age adults in rural districts lack, but want, paid work.

#### 11. Out-of-work benefit recipients

The proportion of working-age adults in receipt of out-of-work benefits is much lower in rural districts than in urban districts.

As in urban districts, the rise in the number of claimants in the latest year has brought the numbers back up to where they were at the start of the century.

#### 12. Numbers in low pay

By residency: low pay is somewhat more prevalent in the most rural districts.

By place of work: low pay is more prevalent the more rural the district.

1.6 million employees in rural districts are paid less than £7 per hour. This is two-fifths of all those paid less than £7 per hour.

As in urban districts, part-time workers in rural districts - both men and women - are much more likely to be earning less than £7 per hour than full-time workers.

Almost half of those paid less than £7 per hour in rural districts are part-time workers, mainly women.

### **13. Low pay by industry**

As in urban districts, low pay in rural districts is much more prevalent in distribution, hotels and restaurants than in other industry sectors.

Two-fifths of workers in rural districts earning less than £7 per hour work in distribution, hotels and restaurants. A further quarter work in the public sector.

### **14. In receipt of tax credits**

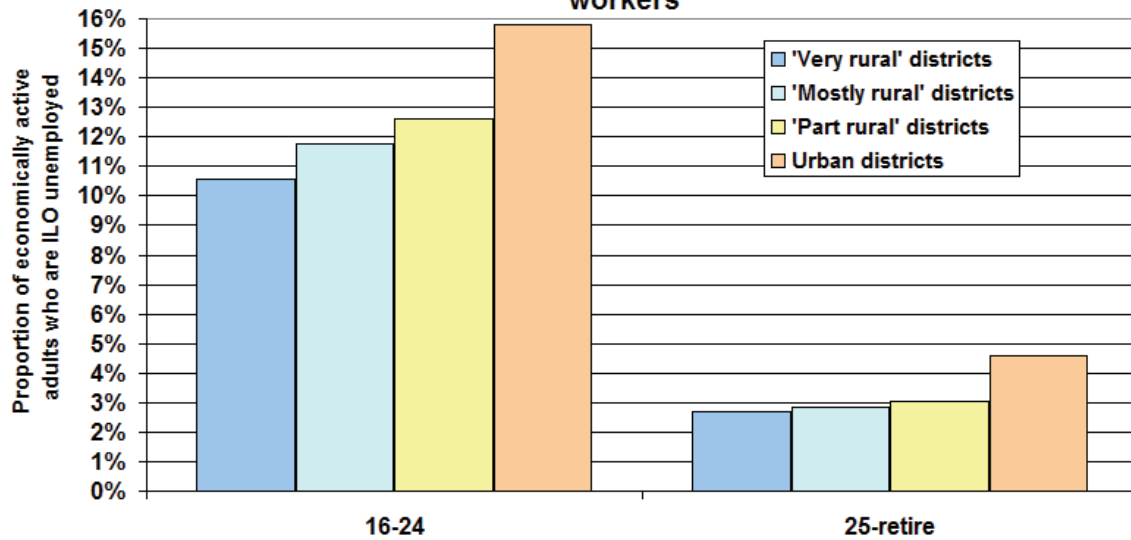
The proportion of working-age households who are in receipt of tax credits is similar in both rural and urban districts.

### **15. Access to training**

In both rural and urban districts, employees without educational qualifications are much less likely to receive any job-related training than those with qualifications.

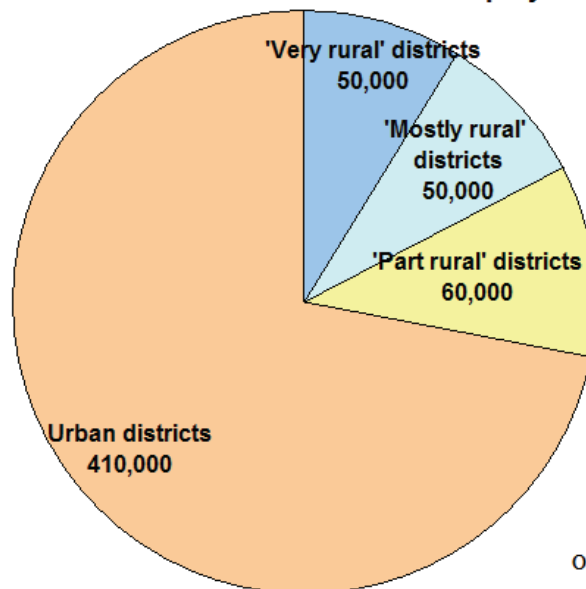
## 9. UNEMPLOYMENT

Although lower than in urban districts, the unemployment rate for 16- to 24-year-olds in rural districts is four times that for older workers



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS; the data is the average for 2006 to 2008

In the three years to 2008, 160,000 16- to 24-year-olds in rural districts were unemployed

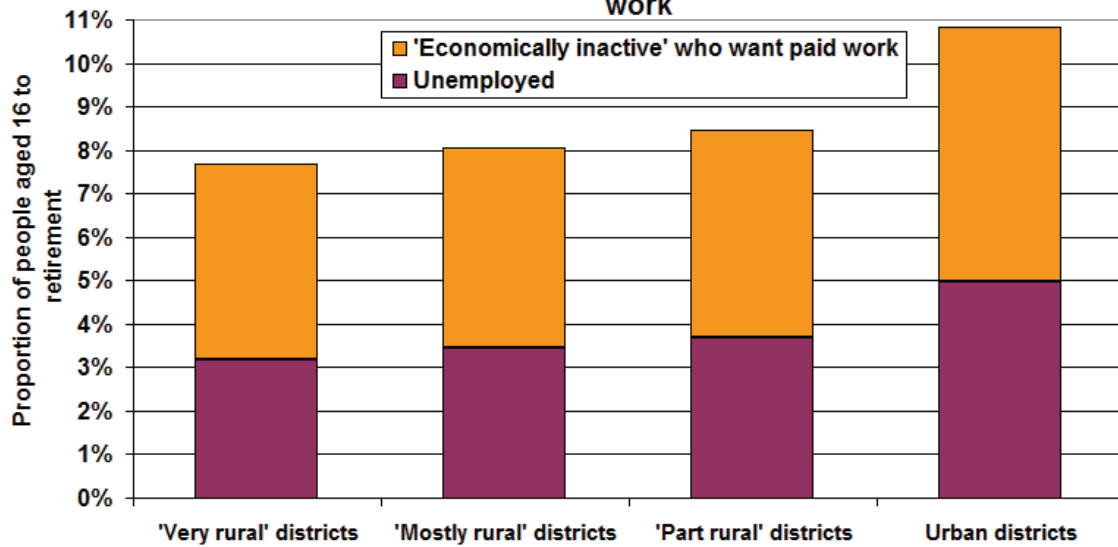


Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS; the data is the average for 2006 to 2008

<i>Key points</i>	<p>In the three years to 2008,, the unemployment rate (ILO) for 16- to 24-year-olds in rural districts was four times that for older workers.</p> <p>For both younger and older adults, unemployment rates were much lower in rural districts than in urban districts.</p> <p>In the three years to 2008, 160,000 16- to 24-year-olds in rural districts were unemployed.</p>												
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the unemployment rate for those aged 16 to 24, compared with those aged 25 and over (up to retirement).</p> <p>The second graph shows the distribution of unemployed 16- to 24-year-olds by type of district.</p> <p>'Unemployment' is the ILO definition, which is used for the official government unemployment numbers. It comprises all those with no paid work in the survey week who were available to start work in the next fortnight and who either looked for work in the last month or were waiting to start a job already obtained.</p> <p>The unemployment rate is the percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed (i.e. the number who are unemployed divided by the number who are either in paid work or unemployed).</p>												
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.												
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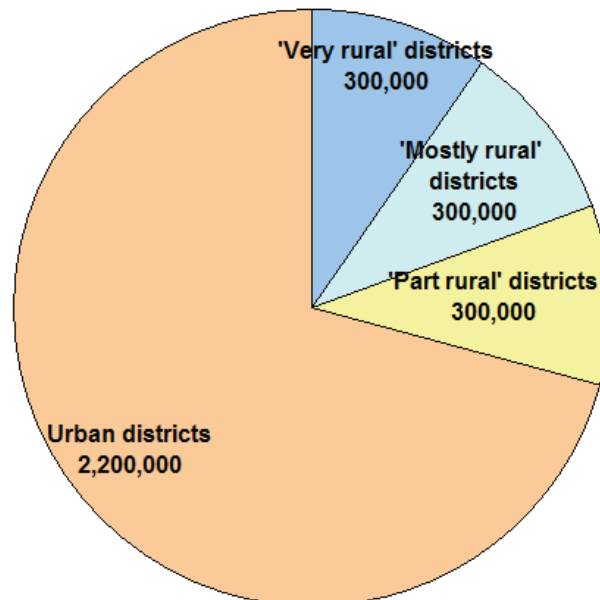
## 10. LACKING, BUT WANTING, PAID WORK

Those officially unemployed in rural districts represent less than half of the total numbers in rural districts who lack, but want, paid work



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS; the data is the average for 2006 to 2008

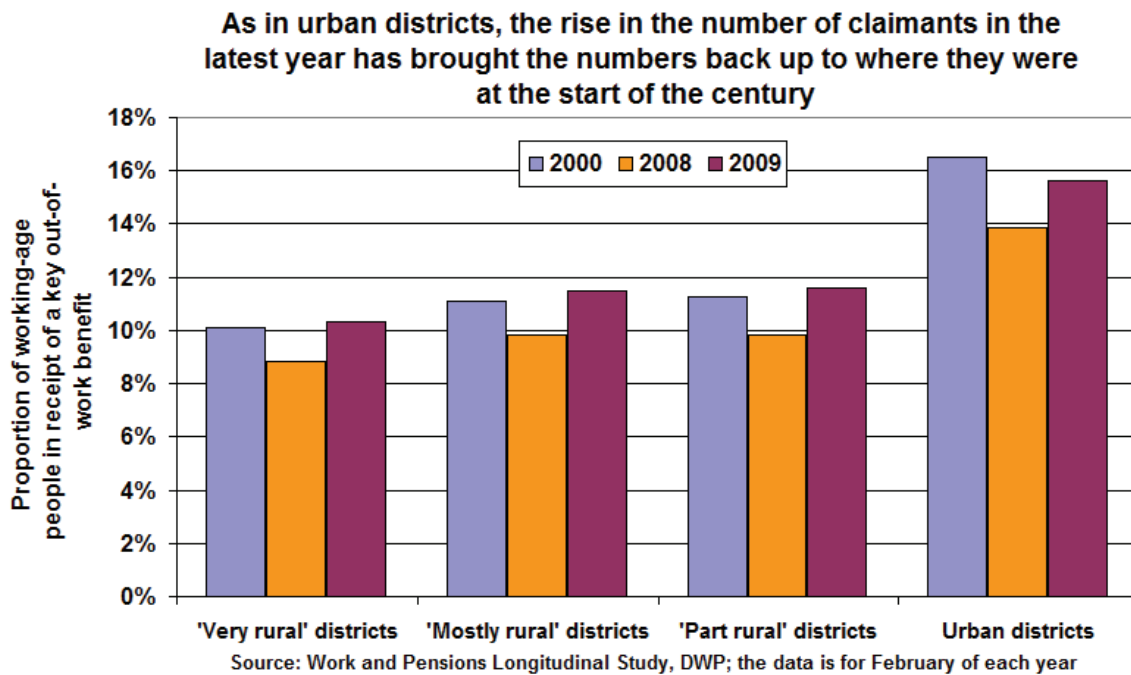
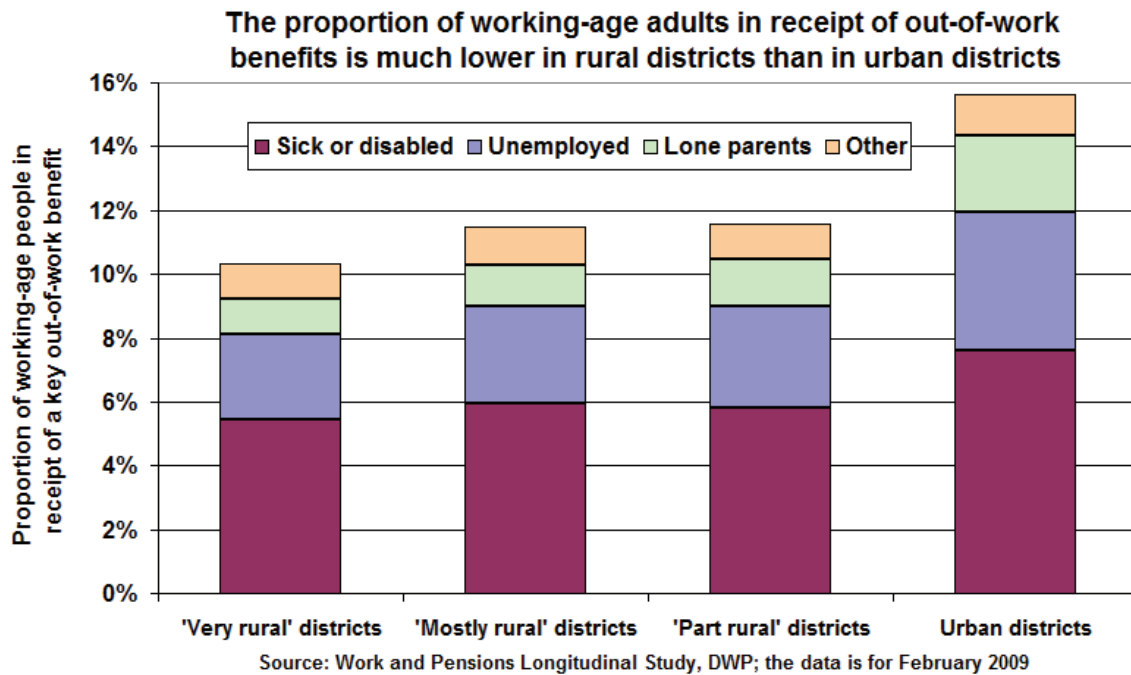
900,000 working-age adults in rural districts lack, but want, paid work



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS; the data is the average for 2006 to 2008

<p><i>Key points</i></p>	<p>In the three years to end 2008, those officially unemployed in rural districts represented less than half (40-45%) the total number of working-age adults in rural districts who lacked, but wanted, paid work. Rather, the majority (55-60%) were considered to be 'economically inactive', either because they are able to start work immediately or because they are not actively seeking work. These 55-60%, in turn divide into three roughly equal sized groups, namely the long-term sick or disabled, 'looking after family/home' and 'other' (including students).</p> <p>The proportion of working-age adults who lack, but want, paid work is much lower in rural districts than in urban districts.</p> <p>In the three years to end 2008, 900,000 working-age adults in rural districts lacked, but wanted, paid work.</p> <p>The geographic pattern for lacking, but wanting, paid work is very different than that for those in work but low paid. See the indicator on low pay.</p>																
<p><i>The graphs</i></p>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the proportion of working-age adults who lack, but want, paid work. It is divided between the ILO unemployed and those who are counted as 'economically inactive' but who want paid work. This latter group includes people not available to work for some time and people not actively seeking work.</p> <p>The second graph shows the distribution of those working-age adults who lack, but want, paid work by type of district.</p> <p>'Unemployment' is the ILO definition, which is used for the official UK unemployment numbers. It comprises all those with no paid work in the survey week who were available to start work in the next fortnight and who either looked for work in the last month or were waiting to start a job already obtained.</p> <p>The economically inactive who want paid work includes people not available to start work for some time and those not actively seeking work. The data is based on a question asking the economically inactive whether they would like paid work or not.</p>																
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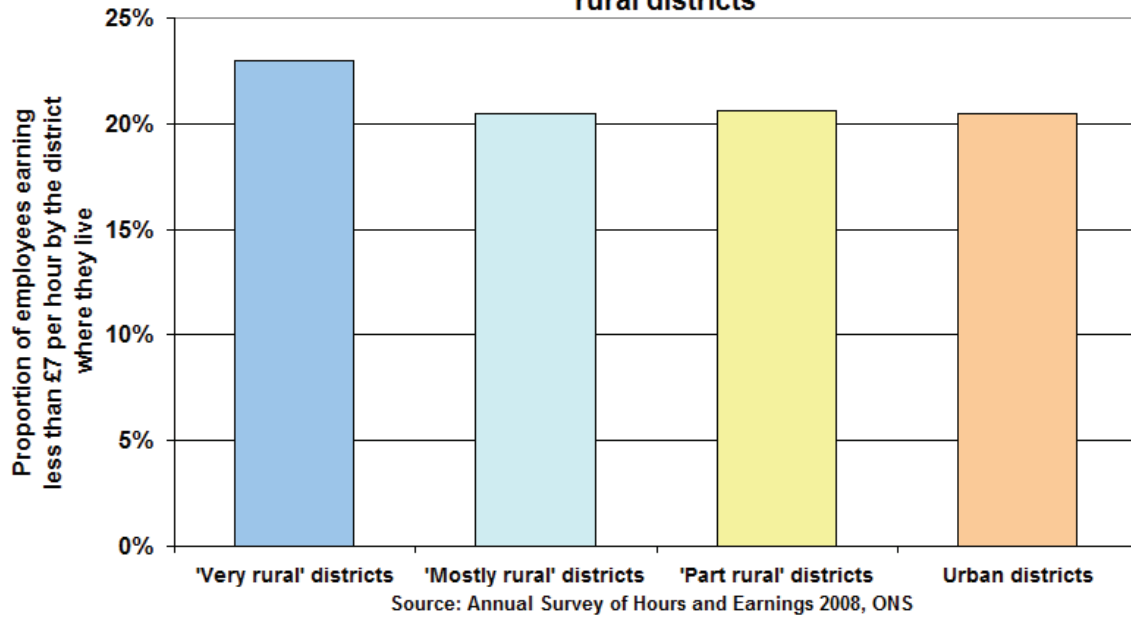
## 11. OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT RECIPIENTS



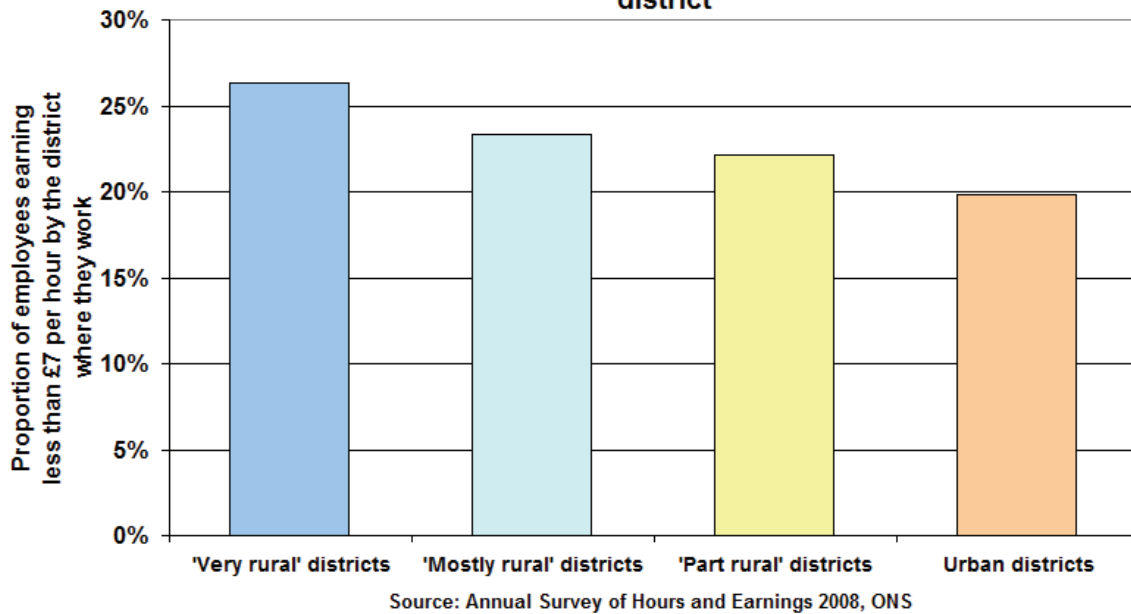
<i>Key points</i>	<p>The proportion of working-age adults in receipt of out-of-work benefits is much lower in rural districts than in urban districts: around 11% compared to 16%.</p> <p>Within these overall totals, the proportions for each of the major constituent groups are also lower in rural districts than in urban districts: sick or disabled people (6% compared with 8%), the unemployed (3% compared with 4%) and lone parents (1% compared with 2%).</p> <p>As in urban districts, more than half of the recipients in rural districts are sick or disabled.</p> <p>As in urban districts, the number of working-age recipients of out-of-work benefits in rural districts rose sharply in the year to February 2009, back to roughly the levels of February 2000. Note that all of this rise was in unemployed claimants rather than sick or disabled people or lone parents.</p> <p>The differences between rural and urban districts for out-of-work benefits are very different from those for in-work benefits (i.e. tax credits). See the indicator on tax credits.</p>																																																
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the proportion of working-age people claiming one or more 'key out-of-work benefits', with the data divided between the major groups of recipient. 'Key out-of-work benefits' is a DWP term which covers Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance and Carer's Allowance.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the second graph shows how the proportion of working-age people claiming one or more 'key out-of-work benefits' in February 2009 compares with that in both February 2008 (because of the changes over the year) and February 2000 (the earliest year for which equivalent data exists).</p>																																																
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## 12. NUMBERS IN LOW PAY

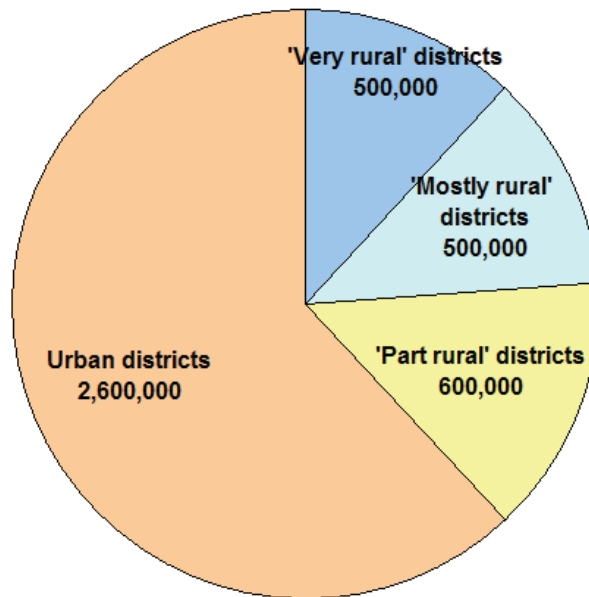
**By residency: low pay is somewhat more prevalent in the most rural districts**



**By place of work: low pay is more prevalent the more rural the district**

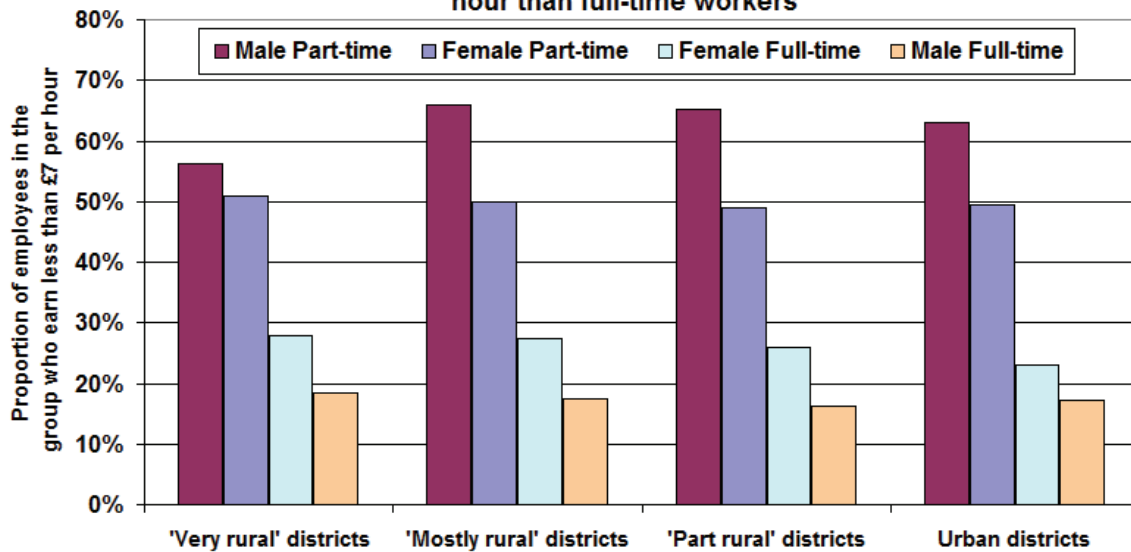


1.6 million employees in rural districts are paid less than £7 per hour. This is two-fifths of all those paid less than £7 per hour.

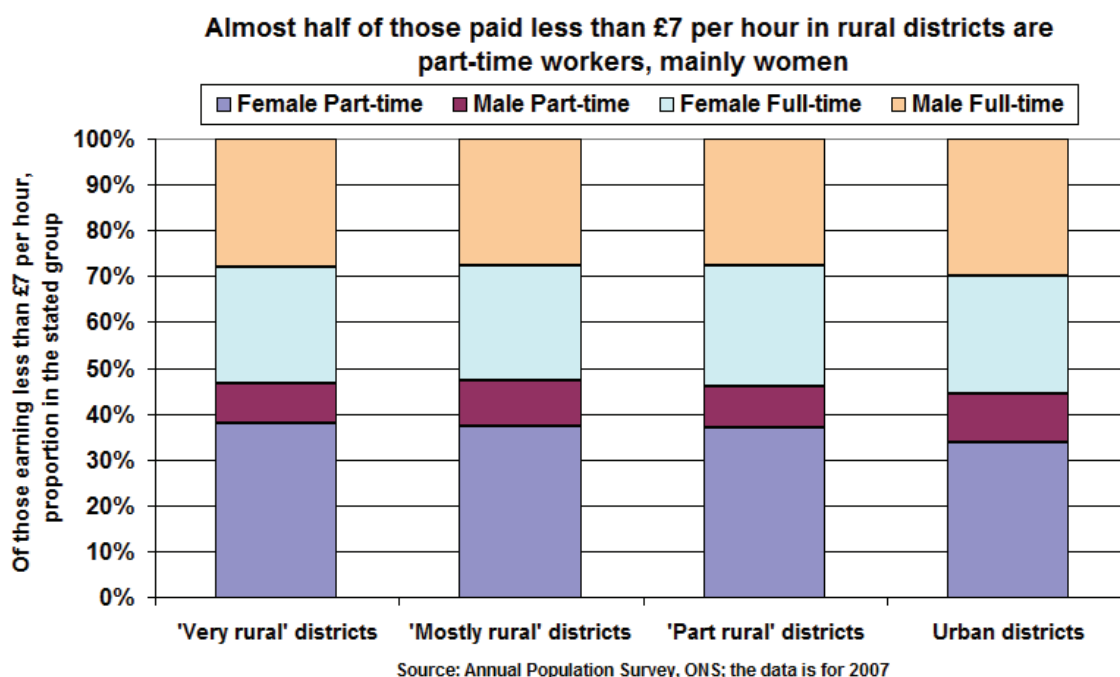


Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2008, ONS

As in urban districts, part-time workers in rural districts - both men and women - are much more likely to be earning less than £7 per hour than full-time workers



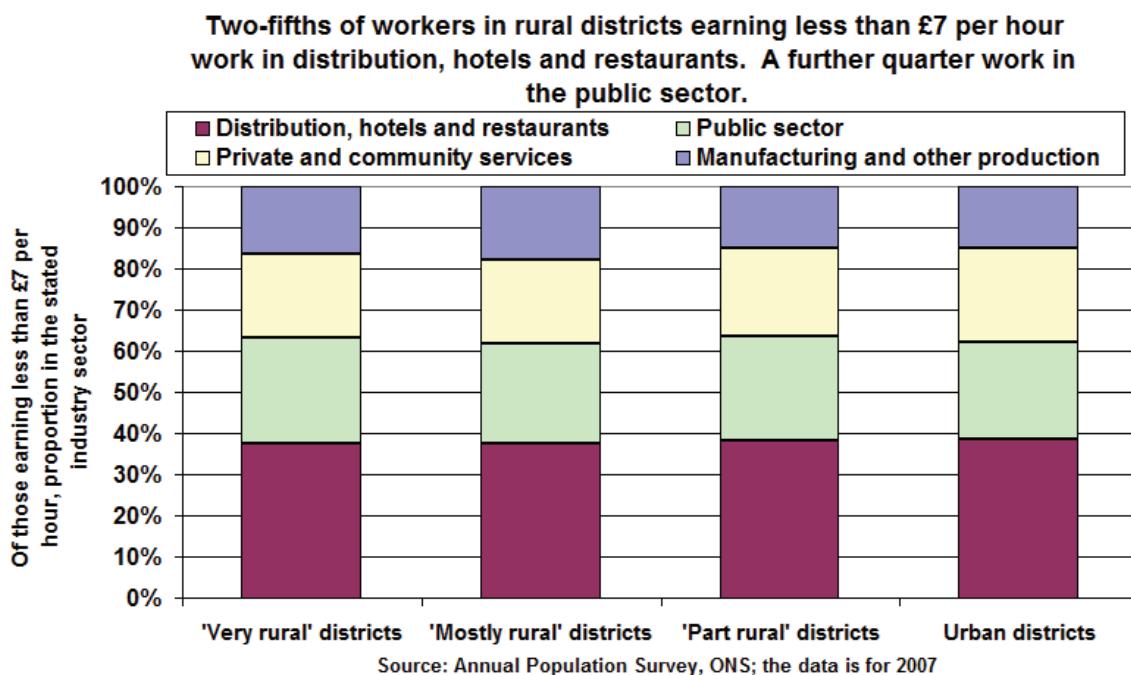
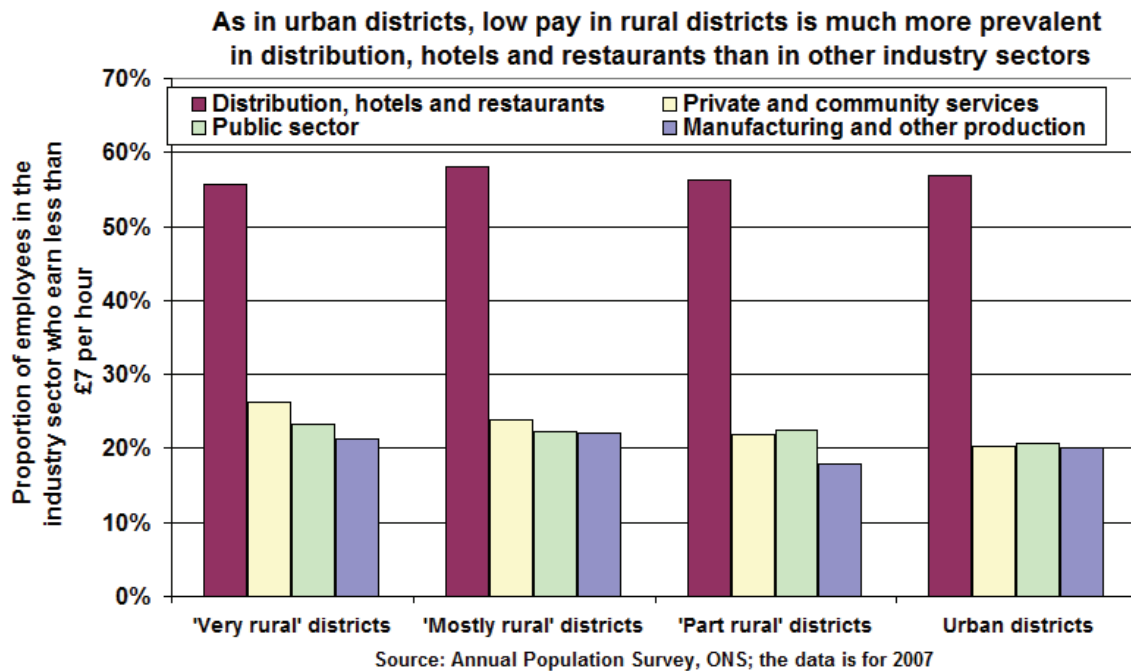
Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS; the data is for 2007



<i>Key points</i>	<p>Low pay is more prevalent in the most rural districts. In terms of where people live, 23% of employees in 'very rural' districts were paid less than £7 per hour in 2008 compared to around 20% in other types of district. In terms of place of work, 26% of employees in 'very rural' districts were paid less than £7 per hour in 2008 compared to around 23% in other rural districts and 20% in urban districts.</p> <p>1.6 million employees in rural districts were paid less than £7 per hour in 2008. This is two-fifths of all those paid less than £7 per hour.</p> <p>As in urban districts, part-time workers in rural districts - both men and women - are much more likely to be earning less than £7 per hour than full-time workers: at least half were paid less than £7 per hour in 2007 compared to 25-30% of full-time women and 15-20% of full-time men.</p> <p>Part-time men are, if anything, somewhat more likely to be low paid than part-time women.</p> <p>Almost half of those paid less than £7 per hour in rural districts are part-time workers, mainly women.</p> <p>The rural/urban ratios for low pay are very different from those for lacking but wanting work. See the indicator on lacking, but wanting, paid work.</p>
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first two graphs show the proportion of employees paid less than £7 per hour in 2008. The data in the first graph is by residency (i.e. where people live) and the data in the second graph is by place of work. £7 per hour is roughly two-thirds of the Great Britain median hourly earnings and is commonly used as a threshold when analysing low pay.</p> <p>The third graph shows the distribution of employees paid less than £7 per hour by type of district. Note that the figures are similar by residency and by place of work.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the fourth graph shows the proportion of employees paid less than £7 per hour in 2007 for each combination of gender and full-/part-time, where (in the case of an individual having multiple jobs), the analysis is for main job of the individual.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the fifth graph shows the share of employees paid less than £7 per hour in 2007 by gender and full-/part-time.</p> <p>The data in the fourth and fifth graphs is by residency and the dataset does not allow an equivalent analysis by place of work.</p>
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.

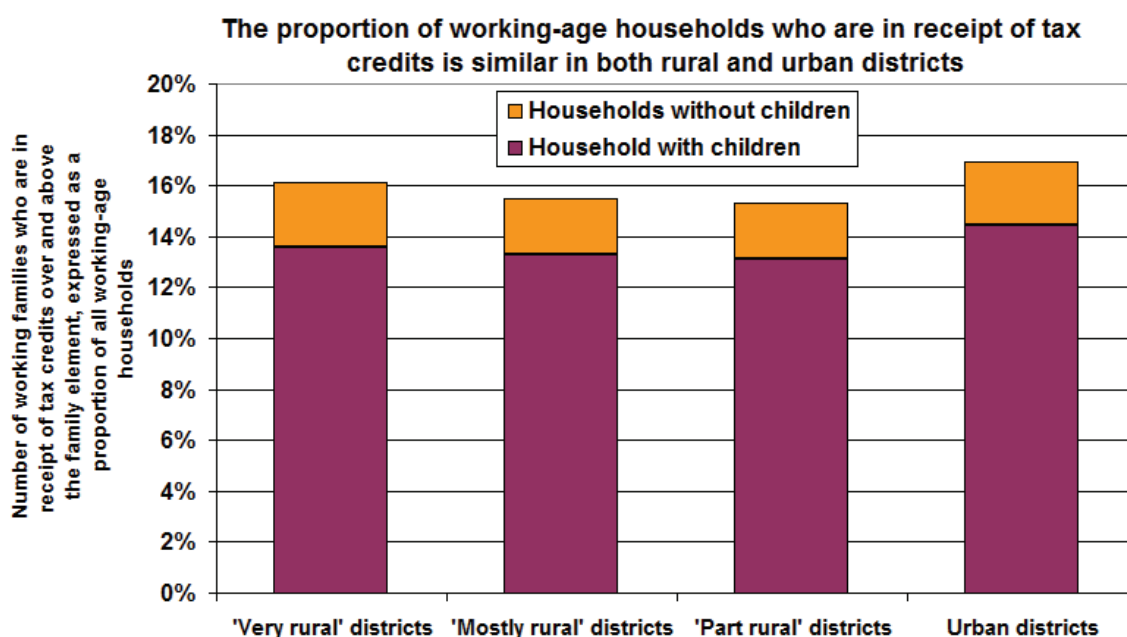
<i>Source</i>	<p>First, second and third graphs: the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). Note that, because of limitations in the published data, it is not possible to provide from this source any rural/urban estimates of low pay by gender, age or any other characteristic.</p> <p>Fourth and fifth graphs: the Annual Population Survey (APS), which is effectively the Labour Force Survey with selected booster samples to compensate for small sample sizes in some authorities. Note that the low pay data from the APS is generally considered to be a bit more unreliable than that from ASHE, and somewhat overestimates the numbers, but it provides much more flexibility in what can be analysed.</p>					
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<p><b>Type of district</b></p> <p><b>'Very rural' districts</b></p> <p><b>'Mostly rural' districts</b></p> <p><b>'Part rural' districts</b></p>	<p><b>Overall</b></p> <p>11</p> <p>10</p> <p>10</p>	<p><b>Female part-time</b></p> <p>10</p> <p>10</p> <p>10</p>	<p><b>Male part-time</b></p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>10</p>	<p><b>Female full-time</b></p> <p>12</p> <p>12</p> <p>11</p>	<p><b>Male full-time</b></p> <p>11</p> <p>10</p> <p>9</p>

### 13. LOW PAY BY INDUSTRY



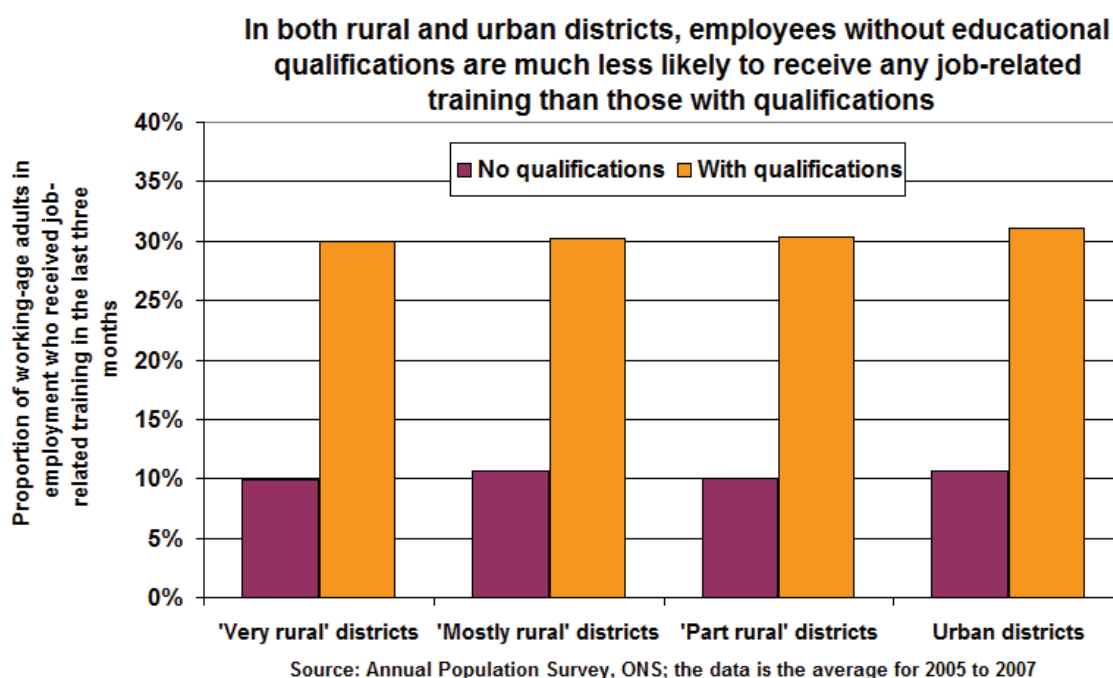
<i>Key points</i>	<p>Low pay in rural districts is much more prevalent in distribution, hotels and restaurants than in other industry sectors. In 2007, over half of employees in distribution, hotels and restaurants were paid less than £7 per hour. This compares with around 20% in other industry sectors.</p> <p>Two-fifths of workers in rural districts earning less than £7 per hour work in distribution, hotels and restaurants. A further quarter work in the public sector.</p> <p>In terms of both the rates by industry and their shares of the total, the pattern in rural districts is very similar to that in urban districts.</p> <p>The rural/urban ratios for low pay are very different from those for lacking but wanting work. See the indicator on lacking, but wanting, paid work.</p>																				
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the proportion of employees paid less than £7 per hour in 2007, with the data broken down into four overall industry sectors. These are manufacturing and other production (industry codes A-F); Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G-H), private and community services (I-K plus O-Q), and the public sector (L-N).</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the second graph shows the share of employees paid less than £7 per hour by industrial sector.</p>																				
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.																				
<i>Source</i>	The Annual Population Survey (APS), which is effectively the Labour Force Survey with selected booster samples to compensate for small sample sizes in some authorities. The data is for 2007.																				
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## 14. IN RECEIPT OF TAX CREDITS



<i>Key points</i>	<p>The proportion of working-age households in receipt of tax credits similar in both rural and urban districts.</p> <p>This pattern for in-work benefits (i.e. tax credits) is very different from that for out-of-work benefits. See the indicator on out-of-work benefits.</p> <p>The introduction of the Working Tax Credit notwithstanding, only a small minority of households in receipt of tax credits do not have dependent children.</p>																
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the graph shows number of working families in receipt of tax credits (Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit), expressed as a proportion of the total number of working-age households. The figures exclude those only in receipt of the family element of Child Tax Credit as these households are not in low income (the family element is the only part of tax credits which is not means-tested and most above-average income households with children receive it).</p> <p>To allow comparisons both between groups, the number of families in receipt of tax credits needs to be divided by the size of the total population. However, there are no population estimates for the total number of working-age families. As a proxy, the total number of working-age households is used as the denominator in the graph.</p>																
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.																
<i>Source</i>	Geographical Analyses, HM Revenue & Customs (tax credits) and the 2001 Census (total number of working-age households). Note that the 2001 Census population estimates have been used because there are no more up-to-date estimates for the number of working-age households. Also note that the number of working-age households used is the number of households where the 'household reference person' is of working age.																
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of district</th> <th>Households with children</th> <th>Households without children</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>'Very rural' districts</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Mostly rural' districts</td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Part rural' districts</td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of district	Households with children	Households without children	Total	'Very rural' districts	9	10	10	'Mostly rural' districts	9	9	9	'Part rural' districts	9	9	9
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'Very rural' districts	9	10	10														
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## 15. ACCESS TO TRAINING



<i>Key points</i>	In both rural and urban districts, employees without educational qualifications are much less likely to receive any job-related training than those with qualifications.  The situation is similar in all types of district.												
<i>The graphs</i>	For each type of local authority district, the graph shows the proportion of working-age employees who have received some work-related training in the last three months, with the data shown separately for those with some previous qualifications and those without. The qualifications include both academic and vocational qualifications and both current qualifications (e.g. GCSEs) and qualifications which have been awarded in the past (e.g. O levels).												
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.												
<i>Source</i>	The Annual Population Survey, which is effectively the Labour Force Survey with selected booster samples to compensate for small sample sizes in some authorities. The data is the average for the latest three years.												
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of district</th> <th>No qualifications</th> <th>With qualifications</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>'Very rural' districts</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Mostly rural' districts</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Part rural' districts</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of district	No qualifications	With qualifications	'Very rural' districts	9	10	'Mostly rural' districts	10	10	'Part rural' districts	9	10
Type of district	No qualifications	With qualifications											
'Very rural' districts	9	10											
'Mostly rural' districts	10	10											
'Part rural' districts	9	10											

## C. EDUCATION

### DATA SOURCES

Data source	Data level	Latest data	Earliest data
English National Pupil Database	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2007/08 (GCSEs) and 2008 (Key Stage 2)	2002
DCSF publications	Upper tier local authorities	Varies by subject	Varies by subject
Annual Population Survey	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2007	2004

The usual source for data about educational attainment of children is the numerous publications published by the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) on their website. From a rural/urban perspective, however, this is deficient in that the lowest level of geography in these publications is upper tier local authorities (counties, etc) as these are the entities responsible for education in their geographic area. These means that whole counties have to be classified as rural or not, a limitation which is exacerbated by the lack of any agreed rural/urban classification for counties.

However, approved researchers can use the English National Pupil Database, which contains a record for each child, including the local authority district in which they live. This is therefore the main data source used in this section with respect to children.

For adults, the data source used is the Annual Population Survey (APS), which is effectively the Labour Force Survey with selected booster samples to compensate for small sample sizes in some authorities. Note that the APS was only introduced in 2004. Also note that DCSF have advised that its education data for young adults in their late teens is not reliable.

### THE INDICATORS

Subject area	Indicator
Children	16 Educational attainment at age 11
	17 Educational attainment at age 16
	18 School exclusions
Working-age adults	19 Without qualifications

### SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

#### 16. Educational attainment at age 11

Around two-fifths of pupils in rural districts who are eligible for free school meals fail to achieve basic standards in literacy and numeracy.

#### 17. Educational attainment at age 16

Almost a quarter of all boys in rural districts who are eligible for free school meals do not obtain 5 or more GCSEs.

#### 18. School exclusions

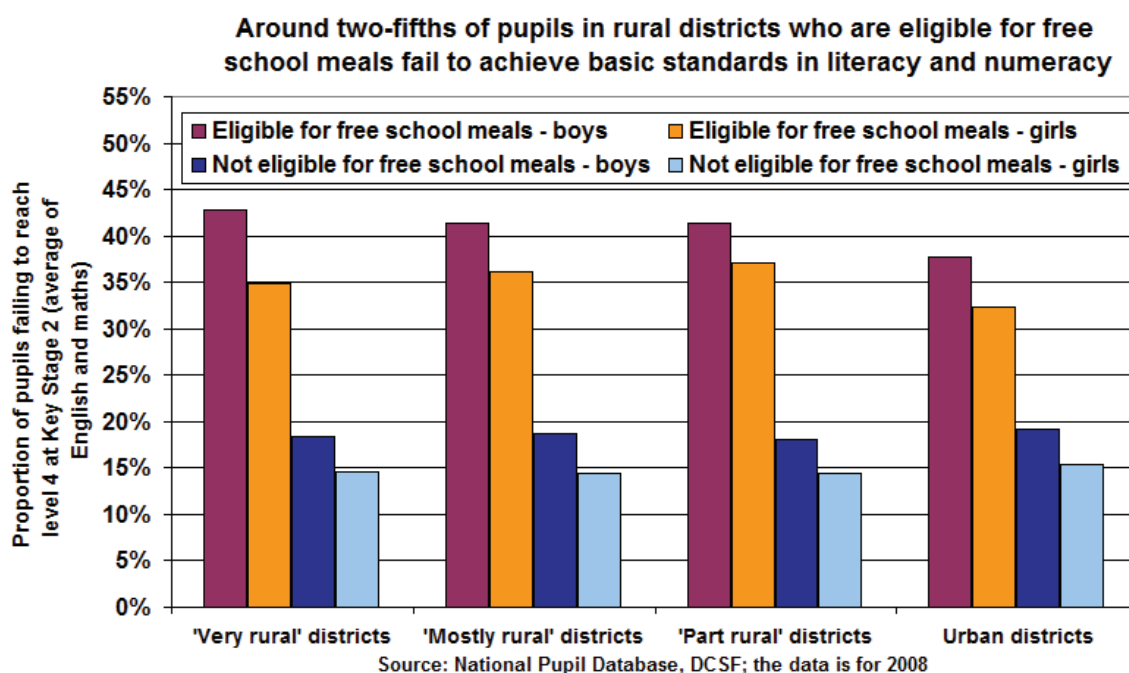
The proportion of pupils excluded from school is lower in rural authorities than in other authorities.

## **19. Working-age adults without qualifications**

Just over one in ten people of working age in rural districts have no educational qualifications.

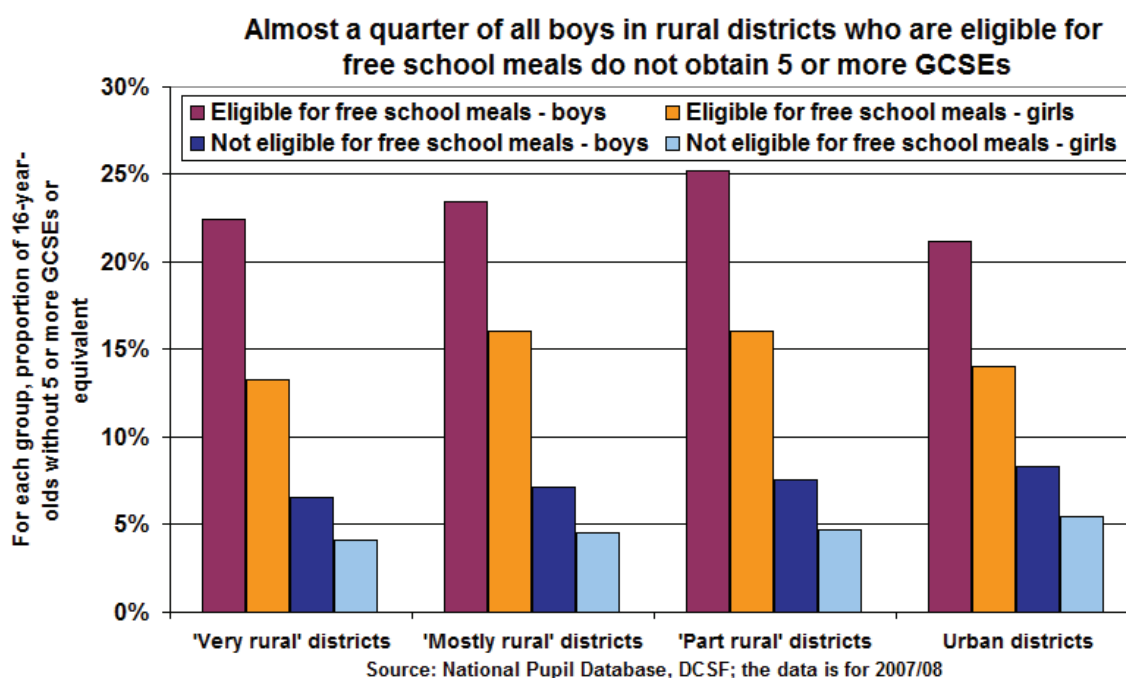
1.1 million people aged 20 to retirement in rural districts have no educational qualifications.

## 16. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AT AGE 11



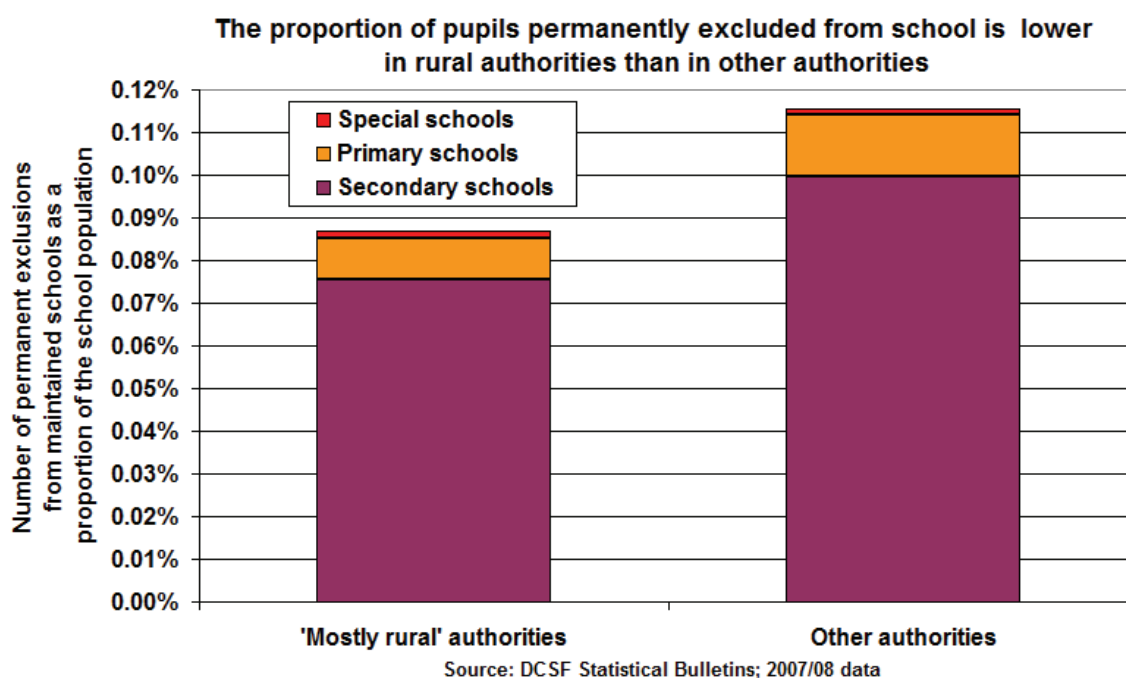
<i>Key points</i>	<p>In 2008, around two-fifths of pupils in rural districts who were eligible for free school meals fail to achieve basic standards in literacy and numeracy (i.e. level 4 at Key Stage 2). This compares with 15-20% for pupils not eligible for free school meals.</p> <p>Both proportions are similar to their urban counterparts.</p> <p>Among those eligible for free school meals, slightly fewer girls fail to achieve basic standards in literacy and numeracy than boys but the differences are relatively small.</p>																								
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the graph shows the proportion of children failing to achieve level 4 at key stage 2 (average for English and maths). The data is shown separately by gender and eligibility for free school meals.</p> <p>Rural-urban designations are based on the home addresses of the pupils and not on the location of the schools they attend.</p> <p>Since entitlement to free school meals is essentially restricted to families in receipt of out-of-work benefits, this should be thought of as a proxy for worklessness rather than low income.</p>																								
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.																								
<i>Source</i>	The English National Pupil Database. The data covers all maintained schools (i.e. includes special schools).																								
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type of district</th> <th colspan="2">Eligible for free school meals</th> <th colspan="2">Not eligible for free school meals</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>'Very rural' districts</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Mostly rural' districts</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Part rural' districts</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of district	Eligible for free school meals		Not eligible for free school meals		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	'Very rural' districts	11	11	10	9	'Mostly rural' districts	11	11	10	9	'Part rural' districts	11	11	9	9
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## 17. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AT AGE 16



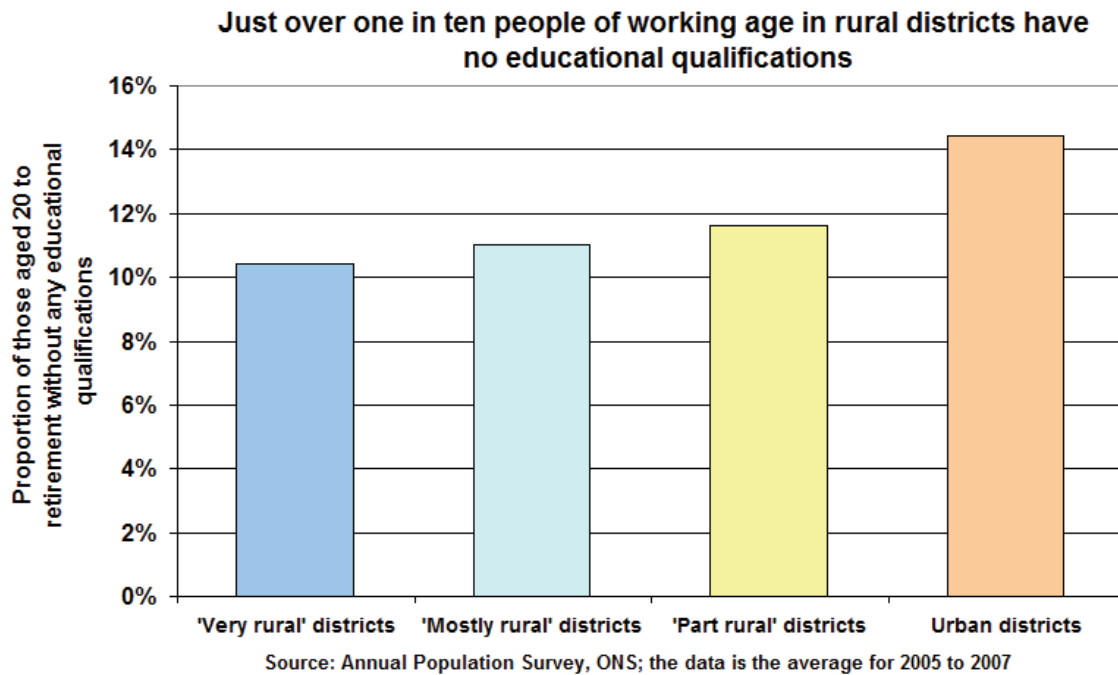
<i>Key points</i>	<p>In 2007/08, almost a quarter of 16-year-old boys in rural districts who were eligible for free school meals did not obtain 5 or more GCSEs. This compares with around 15% for girls eligible for free school meals and 7% for boys not in eligible for free school meals.</p> <p>For those eligible for free school meals, the proportion who did not obtain 5 or more GCSEs was slightly higher in rural districts than in urban districts. For those not eligible for free school meals, the reverse was the case.</p>																								
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the graph shows the proportion of 16-year-olds in maintained schools without five or more GCSEs (or vocational equivalent). The data is shown separately by gender and eligibility for free school meals.</p> <p>Rural-urban designations are based on the home addresses of the pupils and not on the location of the schools they attend.</p> <p>Since entitlement to free school meals is essentially restricted to families in receipt of out-of-work benefits, this should be thought of as a proxy for worklessness rather than low income.</p>																								
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## 18. SCHOOL EXCLUSIONS

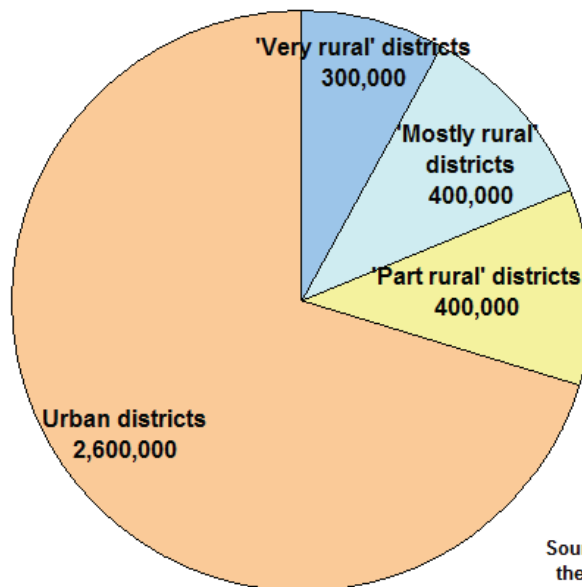


<i>Key points</i>	The proportion of pupils permanently excluded from school is lower in rural authorities than in other authorities: 9 per 10,000 pupils compared with 12 per 10,000 pupils.
<i>The graphs</i>	The graph shows the proportion of pupils who were permanently excluded from school in the latest year. The data is for all maintained primary and secondary schools plus both maintained and non-maintained special schools.
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Upper tier local authorities.</b> Note that there is no official government rural/urban classification system for upper tier local authorities but that the one used here has been designed to be consistent with the DEFRA 2005 classification system for lower tier local authorities.
<i>Source</i>	Department for Children, Schools and Families (formerly DfES) Statistical Bulletins..
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <b>'Mostly rural' authorities</b> 8         </div>

## 19. WORKING-AGE ADULTS WITHOUT QUALIFICATIONS



### 1.1 million people aged 20 to retirement in rural districts have no educational qualifications



<i>Key points</i>	<p>Just over one in ten people of working age in rural districts have no educational qualifications.</p> <p>This is a slightly lower proportion than in urban districts: 10-12% compared with 14%.</p> <p>1.1 million people aged 20 to retirement in rural districts have no educational qualifications.</p>						
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the proportion of adults aged 20 to retirement without any formal educational qualifications.</p> <p>The second graph shows the number of those who have no formal educational qualifications by type of district.</p>						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.						
<i>Source</i>	The Annual Population Survey, which is effectively the Labour Force Survey with selected booster samples to compensate for small sample sizes in some authorities. The data is the average for the latest three years.						
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>'Very rural' districts</b></td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>'Mostly rural' districts</b></td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>'Part rural' districts</b></td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>	<b>'Very rural' districts</b>	7	<b>'Mostly rural' districts</b>	8	<b>'Part rural' districts</b>	8
<b>'Very rural' districts</b>	7						
<b>'Mostly rural' districts</b>	8						
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## D. HEALTH

### DATA SOURCES

Data source	Data level	Latest data	Earliest data
Key population and vital statistics, ONS	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2007	1998
Conception statistics, ONS	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2005	2001
Mortality Statistics Division, ONS	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2008	1991

The main source for data about health is the Office for National Statistics (ONS) but there is no defined set of publications or websites from which to access this data. Rather, it is a issue of deciding precisely what data is wanted and then finding an ONS publication which contains this data. The three sources above are each examples of this.

### THE INDICATORS

Subject area	Indicator
Children	20 Low birthweight babies
	21 Infant deaths
	22 Underage pregnancies
Adults	23 Premature deaths
	24 Longstanding illness/disability

### SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

#### 20. Low birthweight babies

The proportion of babies who are of low birthweight is somewhat lower in rural districts than in urban districts.

#### 21. Infant deaths

The rate of infant deaths is somewhat lower in rural districts than in urban districts.

#### 22. Underage pregnancies

Underage pregnancies are much lower in rural districts than in urban districts.

#### 23. Premature deaths

Somewhat fewer people in rural districts die prematurely than in urban districts.

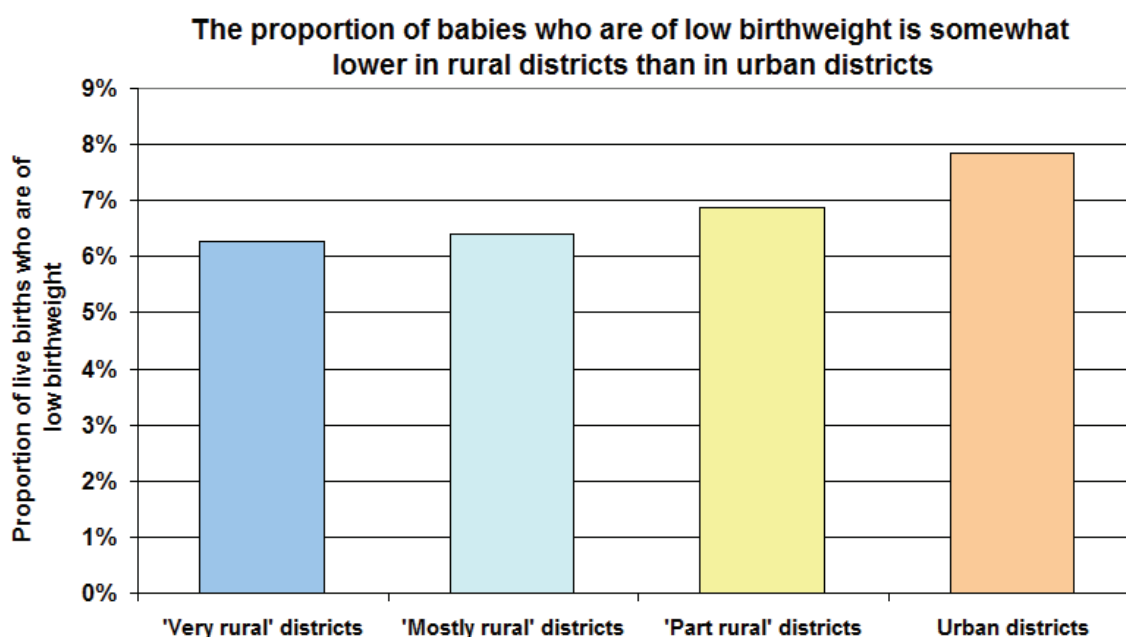
As in urban districts, the rate of premature death in rural districts has fallen over the last decade.

#### 24. Longstanding illness/disability

At all ages, the proportion of people with a limiting long-standing illness in rural districts is similar to that in urban districts.

In both rural and urban districts, people who are living in social rented accommodation are much more likely to have a limiting long-standing illness than those in other tenures.

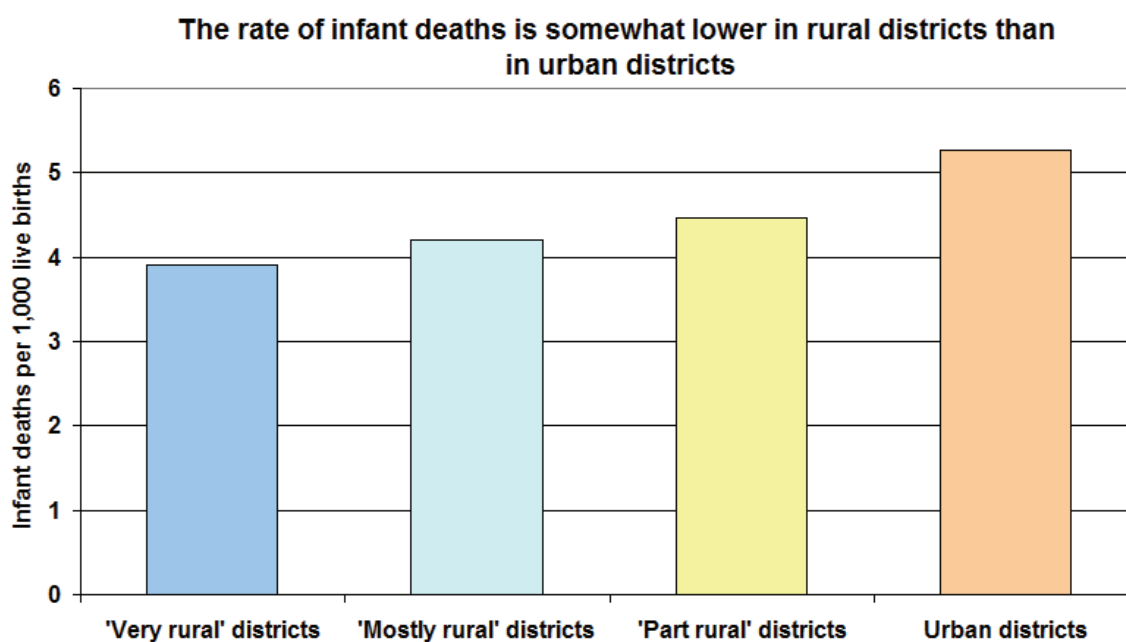
## 20. LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES



Source: Key population and vital statistics, ONS; the data is the average for 2005 to 2007

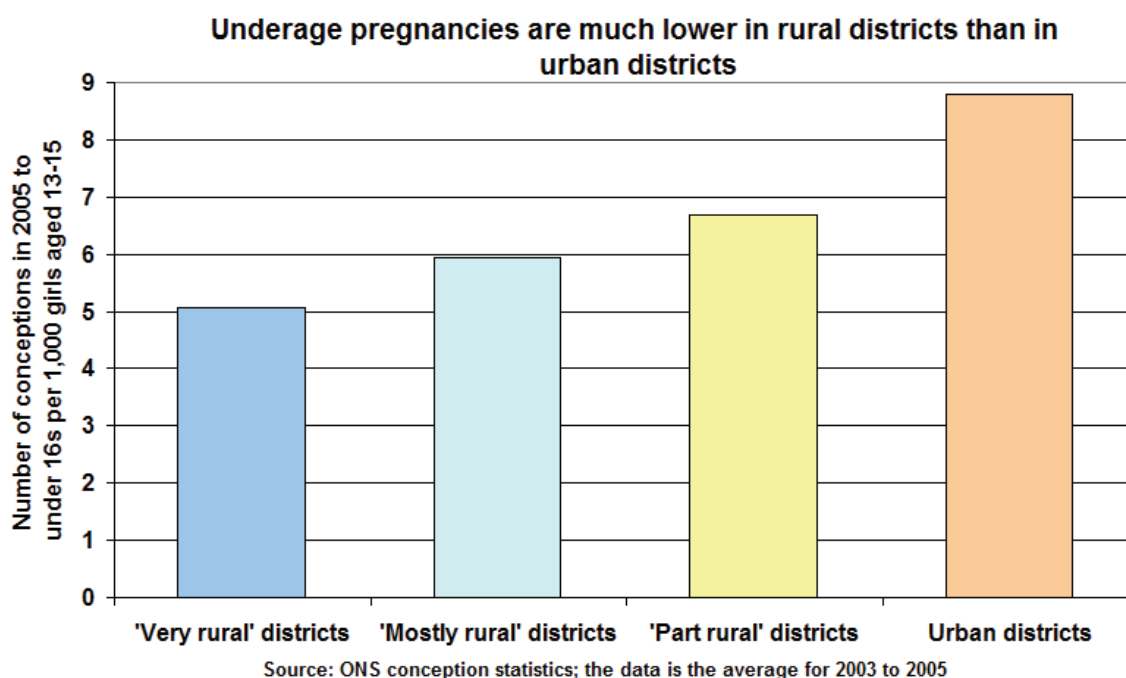
<i>Key points</i>	The proportion of babies who are of low birthweight is somewhat lower in rural districts than in urban districts.						
<i>The graphs</i>	For each type of local authority district, the graph shows the proportion of babies born each year who are defined as having a low birth weight, i.e. less than 2½ kilograms (5½ lbs). The data is for live-births only (i.e. it excludes still-births).						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.						
<i>Source</i>	The ONS publication <i>Key population and vital statistics</i> . To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the latest three years.						
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>'Very rural' districts</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Mostly rural' districts</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Part rural' districts</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	'Very rural' districts	8	'Mostly rural' districts	8	'Part rural' districts	9
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## 21. INFANT DEATHS



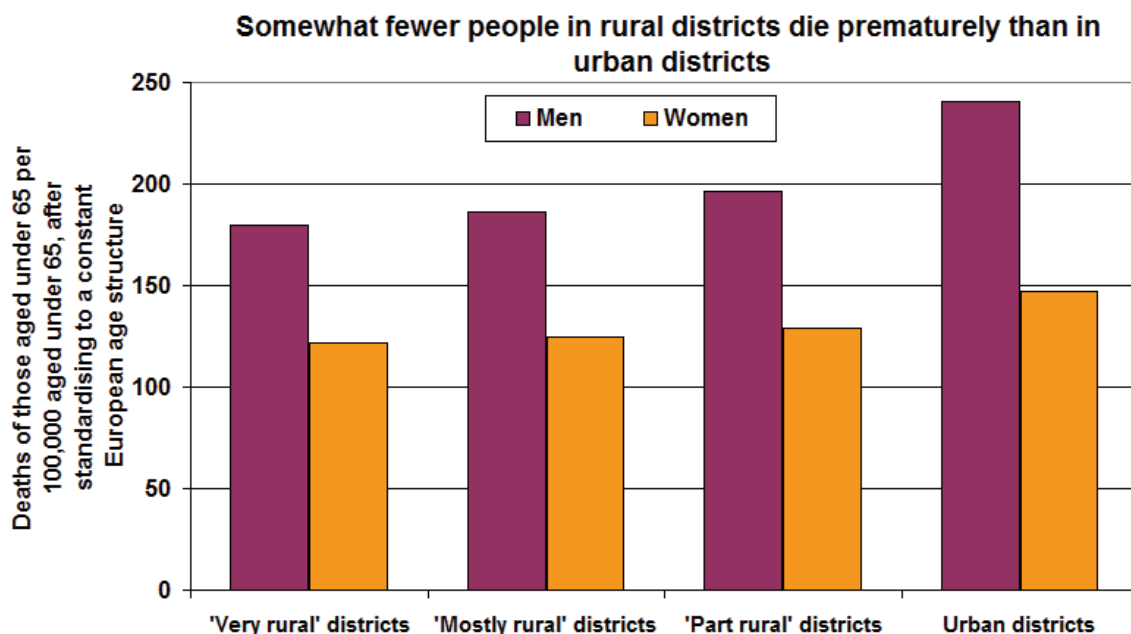
<i>Key points</i>	The rate of infant deaths is somewhat lower in rural districts than in urban districts.						
<i>The graphs</i>	For each type of local authority district, the graph shows the annual number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant deaths are deaths which occur at ages under one year.						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.						
<i>Source</i>	The ONS publication <i>Key population and vital statistics</i> . To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the latest three years.						
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>'Very rural' districts</b></td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>'Mostly rural' districts</b></td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>'Part rural' districts</b></td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>'Very rural' districts</b>	7	<b>'Mostly rural' districts</b>	8	<b>'Part rural' districts</b>	8
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## 22. UNDERAGE PREGNANCIES

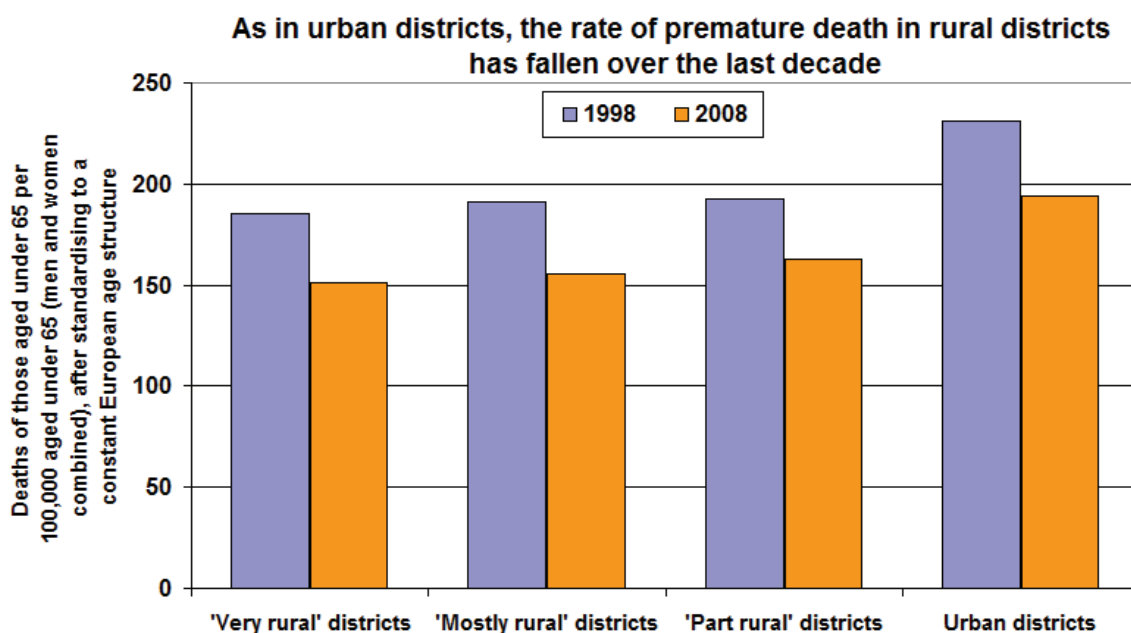


<i>Key points</i>	Underage pregnancies are much lower in rural districts than in urban districts.						
<i>The graphs</i>	For each type of local authority district, the graph shows the number of conceptions to girls under the age of 16 per thousand girls aged 13 to 15. The data is the average for 2003 to 2005.						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.						
<i>Source</i>	ONS conception statistics.						
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>'Very rural' districts</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Mostly rural' districts</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Part rural' districts</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	'Very rural' districts	6	'Mostly rural' districts	7	'Part rural' districts	8
'Very rural' districts	6						
'Mostly rural' districts	7						
'Part rural' districts	8						

## 23. PREMATURE DEATHS



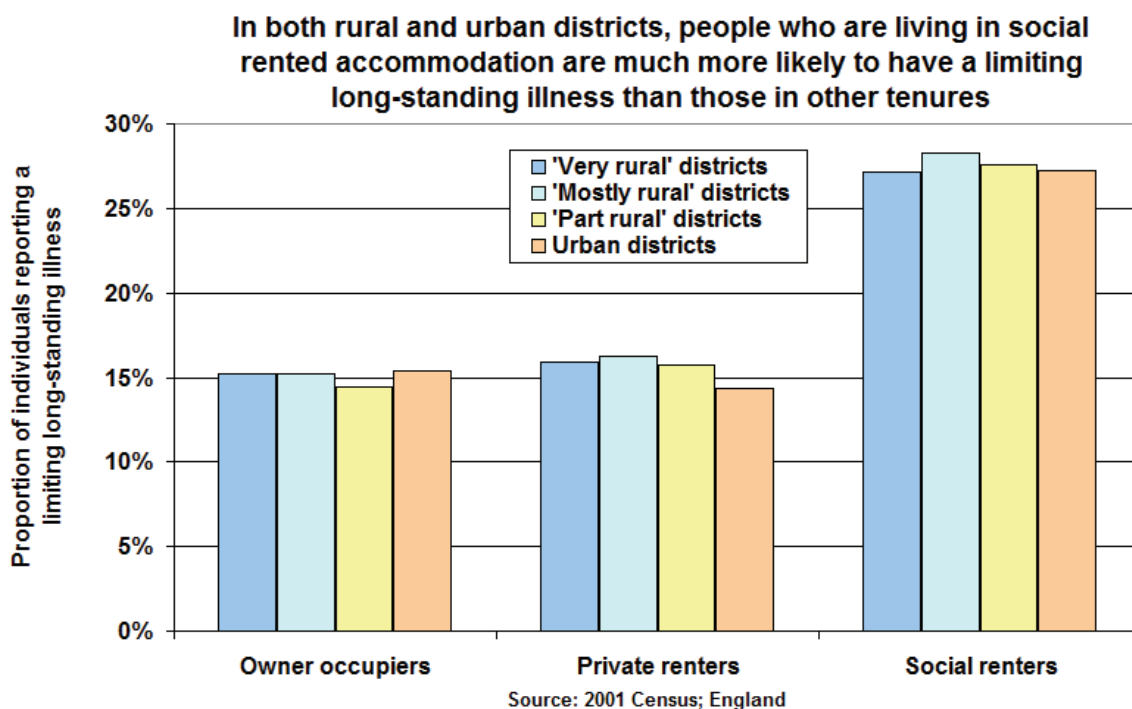
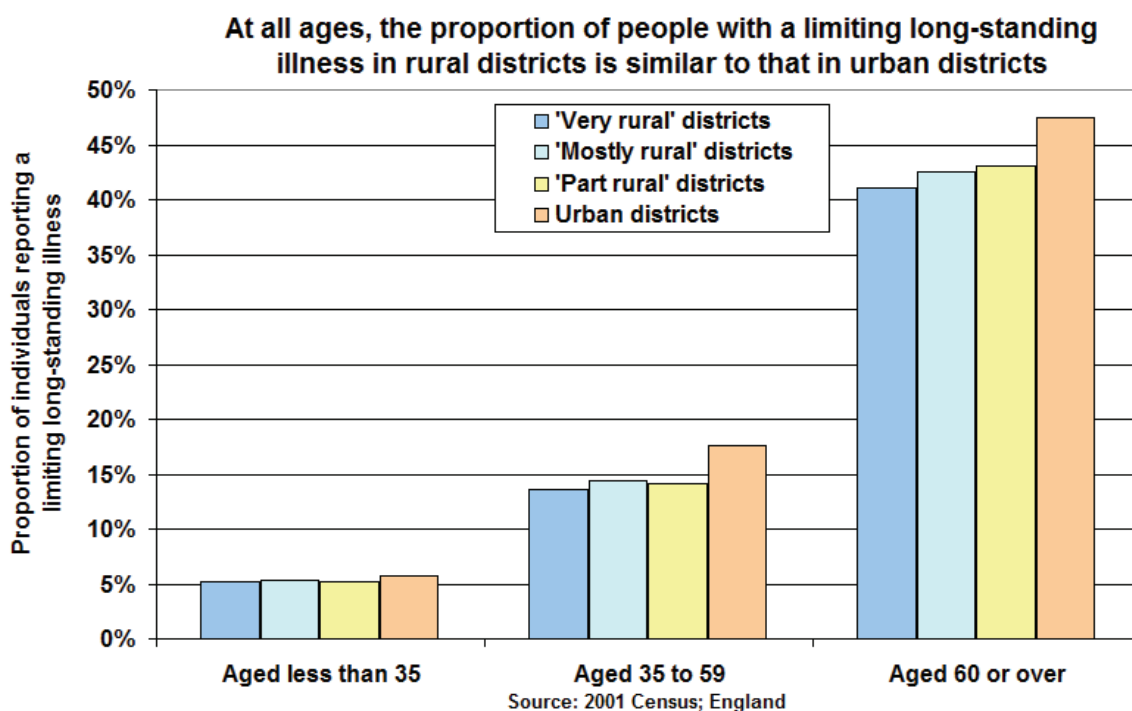
Source: Mortality Statistics Division, ONS; the data is for 2008



Source: Mortality Statistics Division, ONS; the data is for 2008

<i>Key points</i>	<p>Somewhat fewer people in rural districts die prematurely than in urban districts. For men, the rural rate is around 20% lower than the urban rate whilst, for women, the difference is around 15%.</p> <p>The rate of premature death for women is much less than that for men.</p> <p>As in urban districts, the rate of premature death in rural districts has fallen over the last decade.</p>																																		
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the number of deaths of people aged under 65 per 100,000 population aged under 65 in the latest year, with the data shown separately for males and females. The data has been standardised to a constant European age structure.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the second graph shows how the number of deaths (males and females combined) in the latest year compares with the number for a decade earlier. Again, the data has been standardised to a constant European age structure.</p>																																		
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.																																		
<i>Source</i>	ONS Mortality Statistics Division.																																		
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type of district</th> <th colspan="3">2008</th> <th colspan="3">1998</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>'Very rural' districts</b></td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>'Mostly rural' districts</b></td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>'Part rural' districts</b></td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of district	2008			1998			Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	<b>'Very rural' districts</b>	7	8	8	8	9	8	<b>'Mostly rural' districts</b>	8	8	8	8	9	8	<b>'Part rural' districts</b>	8	9	8	8	9	8
Type of district	2008			1998																															
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<b>'Very rural' districts</b>	7	8	8	8	9	8																													
<b>'Mostly rural' districts</b>	8	8	8	8	9	8																													
<b>'Part rural' districts</b>	8	9	8	8	9	8																													

## 24. LONGSTANDING ILLNESS/DISABILITY



<i>Key points</i>	<p>At all ages, the proportion of people with a limiting long-standing illness in rural districts is similar to that in urban districts.</p> <p>In both rural and urban districts, people who are living in social rented accommodation are much more likely to have a limiting long-standing illness than those in other tenures.</p> <p>Within any given housing tenure, the proportion of people with a limiting long-standing illness in rural districts is similar to that in urban districts.</p>																																
<i>The graphs</i>	For each type of local authority district, the two graphs show the proportion of people who self-report a limiting long-term illness. In the first graph, the data is split by age group. In the second graph, it is split by housing tenure.																																
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.																																
<i>Source</i>	2001 Census.																																
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<p><b>Graph 1</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of district</th> <th>Aged less than 35</th> <th>Aged 35 to 59</th> <th>Aged 60 and over</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>'Very rural' districts</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Mostly rural' districts</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Part rural' districts</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Graph 2</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of district</th> <th>Owner occupiers</th> <th>Private renters</th> <th>Social renters</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>'Very rural' districts</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Mostly rural' districts</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Part rural' districts</td> <td>9</td> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of district	Aged less than 35	Aged 35 to 59	Aged 60 and over	'Very rural' districts	9	8	9	'Mostly rural' districts	9	8	9	'Part rural' districts	9	8	9	Type of district	Owner occupiers	Private renters	Social renters	'Very rural' districts	10	11	10	'Mostly rural' districts	10	11	10	'Part rural' districts	9	11	10
Type of district	Aged less than 35	Aged 35 to 59	Aged 60 and over																														
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## E. HOUSING

### DATA SOURCES

Data source	Data level	Latest data	Earliest data
English House Condition Survey	Small area urban/rural classifications	2006	2001
Survey of English Housing	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2006/07	1993/94
DCLG Statutory Homelessness Statistical Releases	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2008	2003

The two main sources for data about housing are the English House Condition Survey (EHCS) and the Survey of English Housing (SEH). EHCS is generally used where the house itself is the subject and SEH where it is the household which is the subject. Although both provide a method for rural/urban allocations, these methods are very different, with EHCS being a surveyor's judgement and SEH being the local authority district in which the household lives. EHCS and SEH are due to be merged into a single, integrated housing survey in the near future.

### THE INDICATORS

Subject area	Indicator
Quality	25 Non-decent homes
	26 Energy inefficient homes
	27 Fuel poverty
Availability	28 Homelessness
	29 Overcrowding
	30 Mortgage arrears

### SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

#### 25. Non-decent homes

The proportion of homes which are 'non-decent' is highest in the most rural areas.

#### 26. Energy inefficient homes

The proportion of dwellings which are very energy inefficient is much higher in the most rural areas.

#### 27. Fuel poverty

The proportion of households who are in fuel poverty is much higher in the most rural areas.

As overall levels of fuel poverty have fallen and then risen, it is the most rural areas that have been affected the most.

#### 28. Homelessness

The proportion of households accepted as homeless by their local authority is much lower in rural districts than in urban districts.

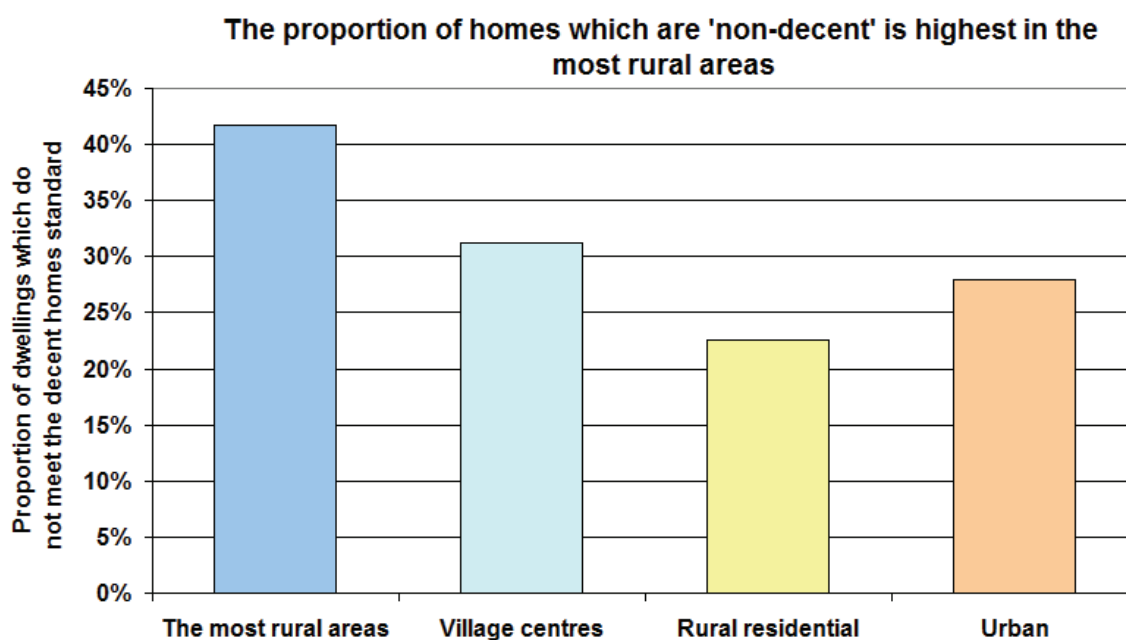
### **29. Overcrowding**

The proportion of people who are living in overcrowded conditions is much lower in rural districts than in urban districts.

### **30. Mortgage arrears**

In both rural and urban districts, one in seven heads of households with a mortgage is not in full-time work.

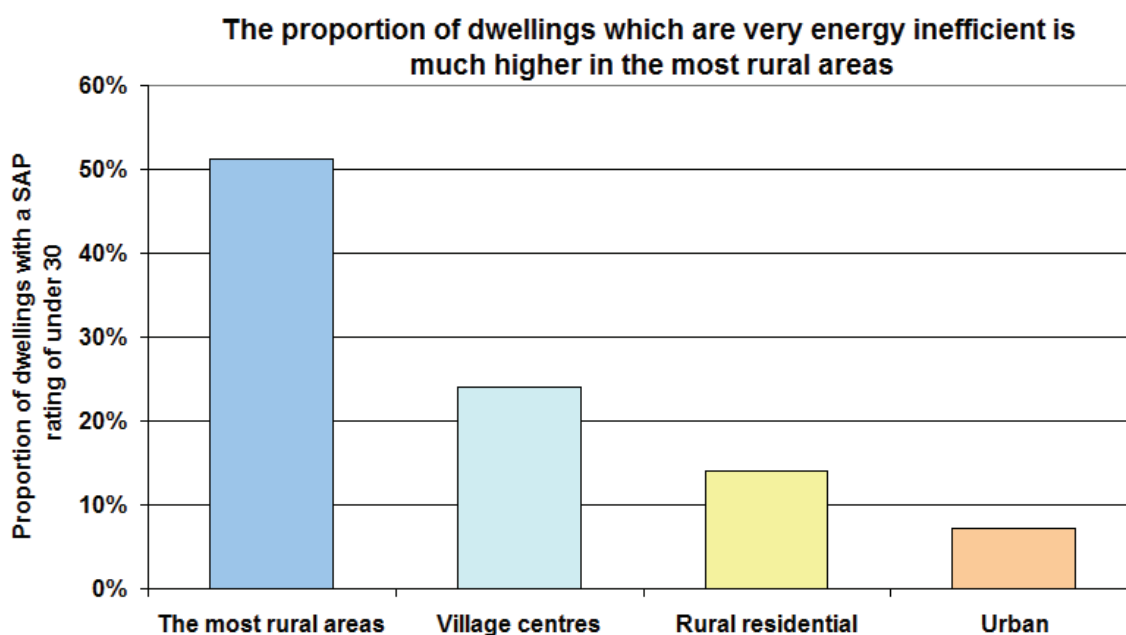
## 25. NON-DECENT HOMES



Source: English House Condition Survey, DCLG; the data is the average for 2004 to 2006

<i>Key points</i>	The proportion of homes which are 'non-decent' is highest in the most rural areas. Using the traditional definition of non-decency, 42% of homes in the most rural areas are non-decent compared with around 30% in village centres and urban areas. At 23%, it is lowest in rural residential areas.						
<i>The graphs</i>	The graph shows the proportion of homes by type of area which are 'non-decent'. 'Non-decent' homes are those which do not meet the government's standard for 'decent homes' whereby housing should: be above the a statutory minimum standard (i.e. be fit for habitation); provide a reasonable degree of thermal comfort; be in a reasonable state of repair; and provide reasonably modern facilities and services. Note that in 2006, the government changed the definitions for the first two of these criteria, in particular replacing the previous minimum standard criterion as the statutory element by a newly defined Housing and Safety Rating System. However, data is not available retrospectively using the new definitions so, to ensure consistency and comparability over time, the graph uses pre-2006 definitions.						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Small area urban/rural classifications</b> , where the surveyor of the property allocates it to one of six categories, three of which are rural. Note that this classification is specific to the English House Condition Survey and is not the same as the government's 2004 classification system for small areas.						
<i>Source</i>	English House Condition Survey, DCLG. To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the latest three years.						
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>The most rural areas</b></td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village centres</b></td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Rural residential</b></td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>The most rural areas</b>	15	<b>Village centres</b>	11	<b>Rural residential</b>	8
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<b>Village centres</b>	11						
<b>Rural residential</b>	8						

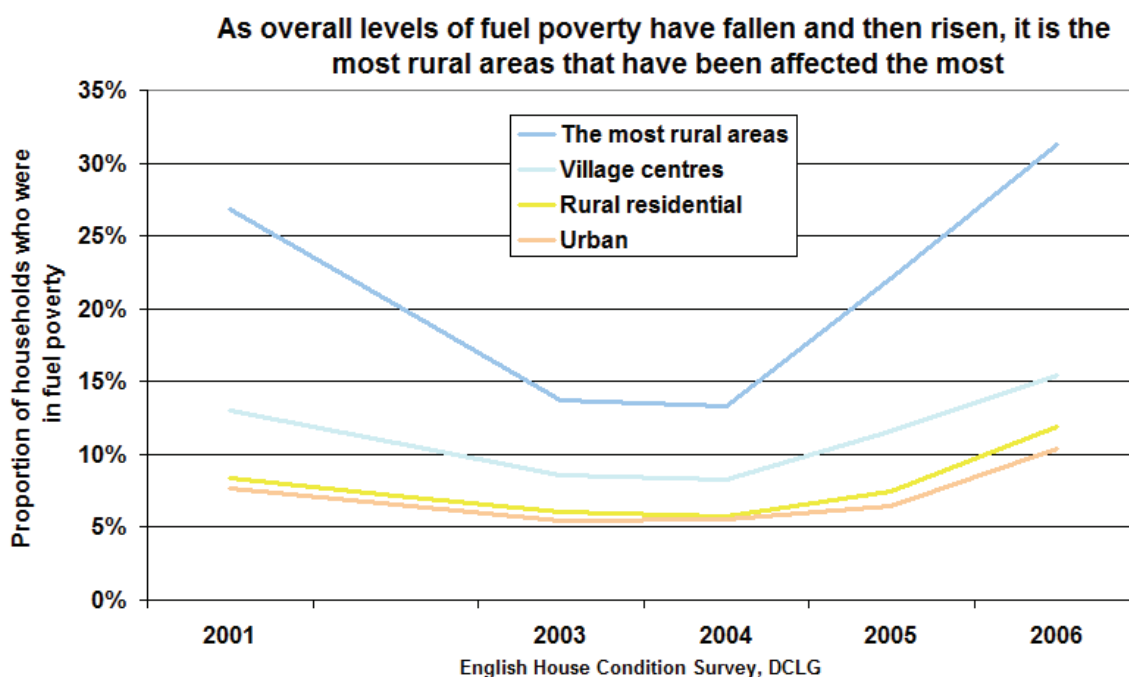
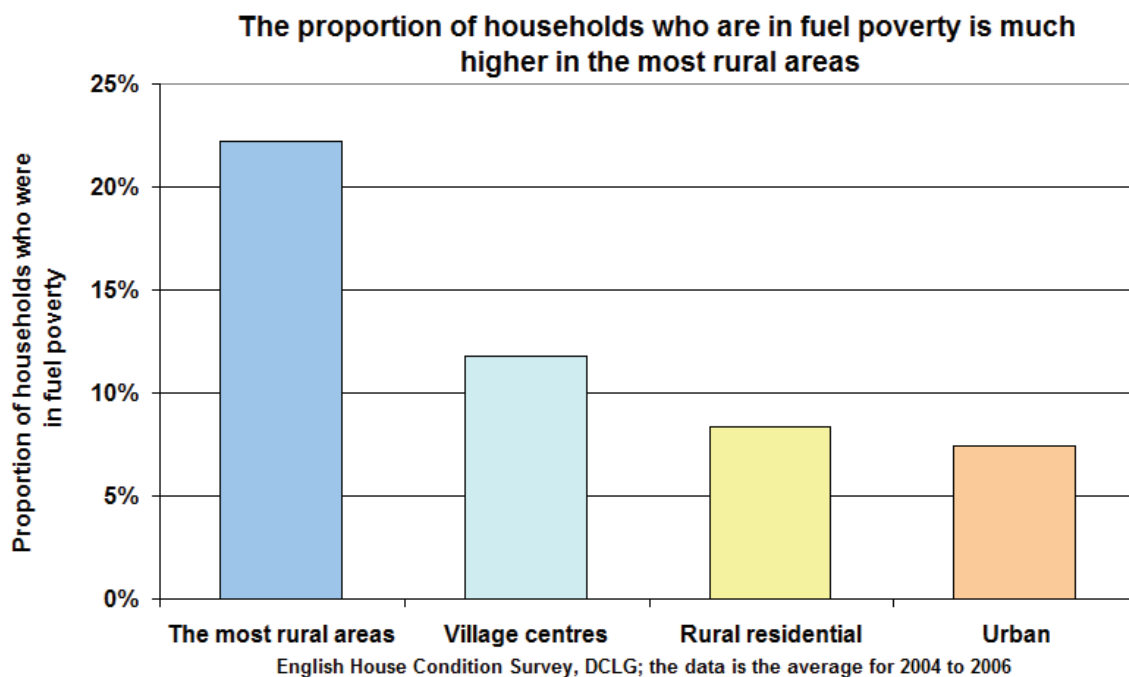
## 26. ENERGY INEFFICIENT HOMES



Source: English House Condition Survey, DCLG; the data is the average for 2004 to 2006

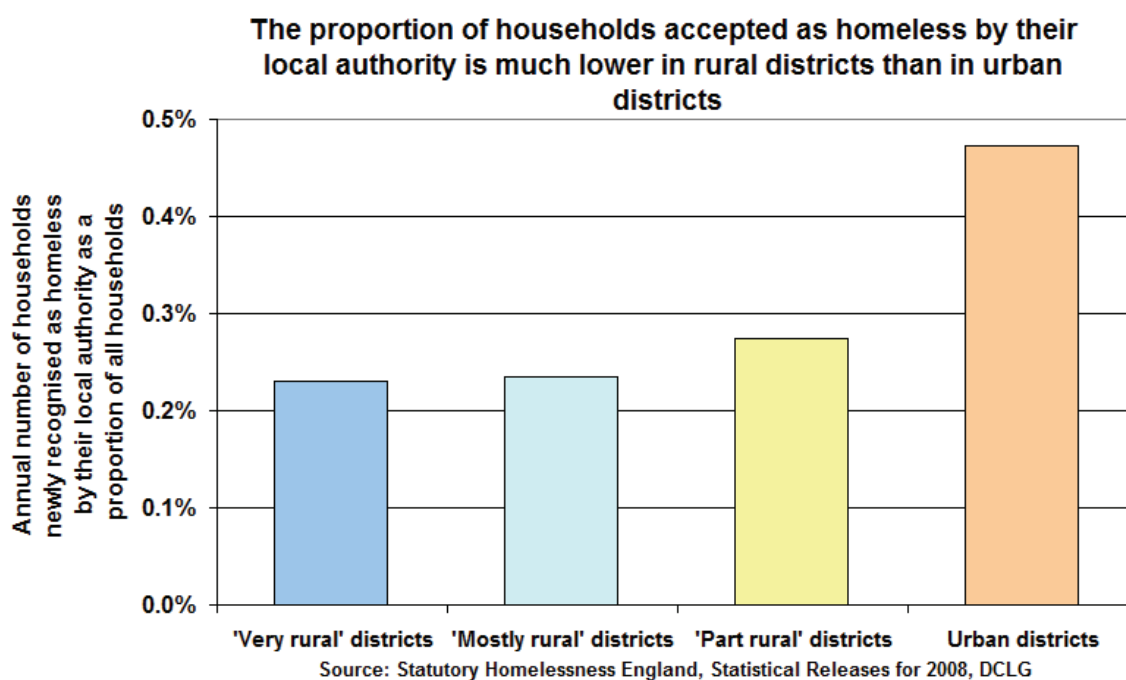
<i>Key points</i>	The proportion of dwellings which are very energy inefficient is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas: 50% in the most rural areas and 25% in village centres compared with 7% in urban areas.						
<i>The graphs</i>	The graph shows the proportion of homes by type of area which are very energy inefficient. The energy efficiency of a home is measured using something called the 'Standard Assessment Procedure' (SAP) rating. SAP ratings range from 0 to 100, with the higher the rating the more energy efficient the home. Following advice from DCLG, the threshold used to define 'very energy inefficient' homes is those which have a SAP rating of less than 30. Note that in 2005 DCLG made some technical changes to how it calculated the SAP ratings and, as a result, the data is somewhat different than previously published figures.						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Small area urban/rural classifications</b> , where the surveyor of the property allocates it to one of six categories, three of which are rural. Note that this classification is specific to the English House Condition Survey and is not the same as the government's 2004 classification system for small areas.						
<i>Source</i>	English House Condition Survey, DCLG. To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the latest three years.						
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>The most rural areas</b></td> <td>71</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village centres</b></td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Rural residential</b></td> <td>19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>The most rural areas</b>	71	<b>Village centres</b>	33	<b>Rural residential</b>	19
<b>The most rural areas</b>	71						
<b>Village centres</b>	33						
<b>Rural residential</b>	19						

## 27. FUEL POVERTY



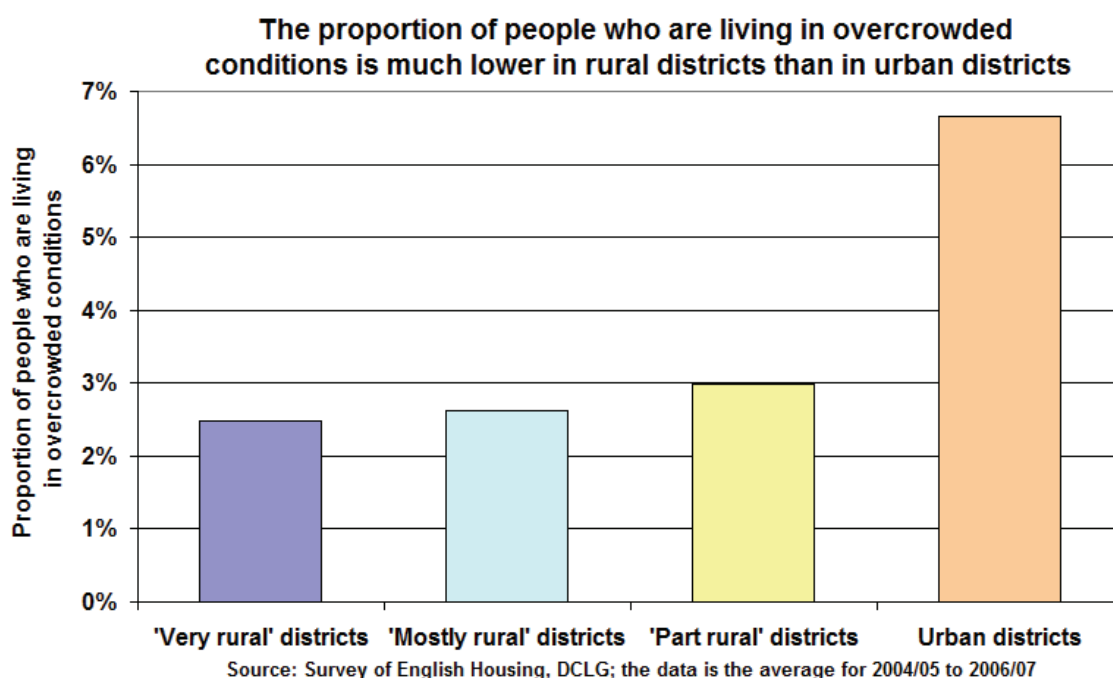
<i>Key points</i>	<p>The proportion of households who are in fuel poverty is much higher in the most rural areas: an average of 22% over the years 2004 to 2006 compared to 12% in village centres, 8% in rural residential areas and 7% in urban areas.</p> <p>As rates of fuel poverty fell between 2001 and 2003, it was those living in the most rural areas that were most affected in both absolute (down 13 percentage points) and relative (down by half) terms. Similarly, as the rates of fuel poverty rose between 2004 and 2006, it was again those living in the most rural areas that were most affected in both absolute (up 18 percentage points) and relative (up by more than half) terms.</p>						
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>The first graph shows the proportion of households deemed to be in 'fuel poverty'. Households are considered to be in 'fuel poverty' if they would have to spend more than 10% of their household income on fuel to keep their home in a 'satisfactory' condition, where, for example, a 'satisfactory' heating regime is considered to be one where the main living area is at 21 degrees centigrade with 18 degrees centigrade in the other occupied rooms. It is thus a measure which compares income with what the fuel costs should be rather than what they actually are. Household income is disposable household income before deducting housing costs. The fuel costs included comprise that used for space heating, water heating, lighting, cooking and household appliances.</p> <p>The second graph shows how the proportion of households deemed to be in 'fuel poverty' has changed over the last few years.</p>						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<p><b>Small area urban/rural classifications</b>, where the surveyor of the property allocates it to one of six categories, three of which are rural. Note that this classification is specific to the English House Condition Survey and is not the same as the government's 2004 classification system for small areas.</p>						
<i>Source</i>	<p>English House Condition Survey, DCLG. To improve its statistical reliability, the data in the first graph is the average for the latest three years.</p>						
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	<table border="1" data-bbox="440 1070 783 1160"> <tr> <td><b>The most rural areas</b></td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village centres</b></td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Rural residential</b></td> <td>11</td> </tr> </table>	<b>The most rural areas</b>	30	<b>Village centres</b>	16	<b>Rural residential</b>	11
<b>The most rural areas</b>	30						
<b>Village centres</b>	16						
<b>Rural residential</b>	11						

## 28. HOMELESSNESS



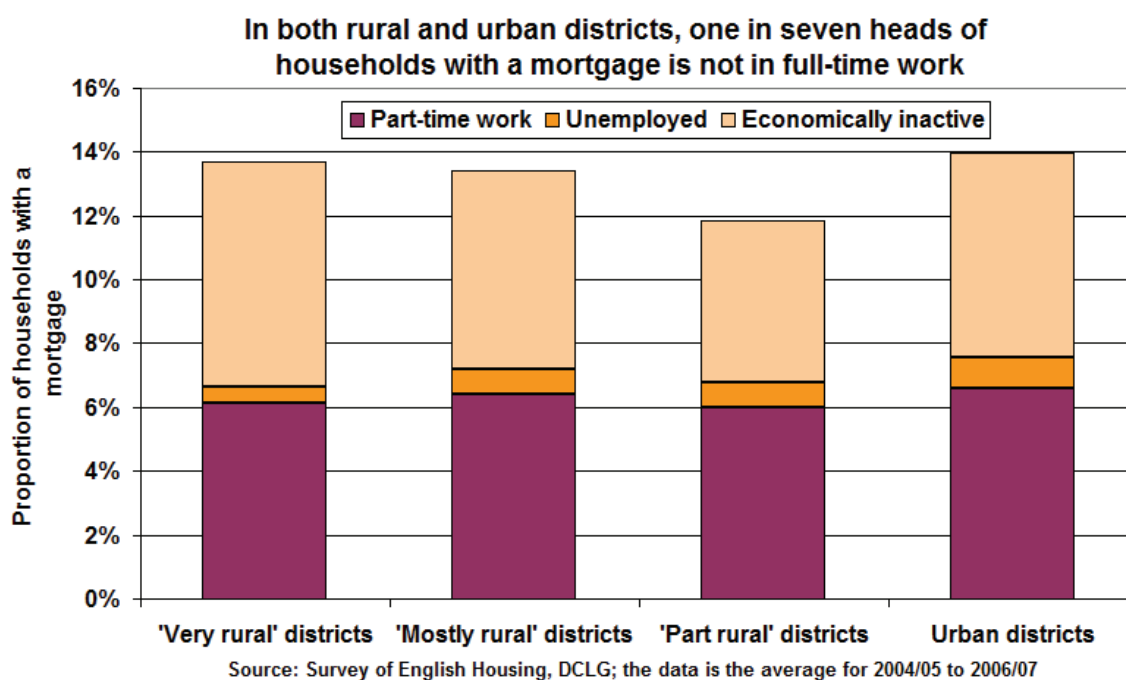
<i>Key points</i>	The proportion of households accepted as homeless by their local authority is much lower in rural districts than in urban districts.						
<i>The graphs</i>	For each type of local authority district, the graph shows the number of households newly recognised as homeless by their local authority as a proportion of all households. It includes both those 'in priority need' and those 'not in priority need'. It also includes those deemed to be intentionally homeless as well as those who were unintentionally homeless.						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.						
<i>Source</i>	DCLG Statutory Homelessness Statistical Releases.						
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>'Very rural' districts</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Mostly rural' districts</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Part rural' districts</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>	'Very rural' districts	5	'Mostly rural' districts	5	'Part rural' districts	6
'Very rural' districts	5						
'Mostly rural' districts	5						
'Part rural' districts	6						

## 29. OVERCROWDING



<i>Key points</i>	The proportion of people who are living in overcrowded conditions is much lower in rural districts than in urban districts: 2-3% compared with 7%.						
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>The graph shows the proportion of people that fall below a measure of occupation density known as the 'bedroom standard'. The 'bedroom standard' is calculated in relation to the number of bedrooms and the number of household members and their relationship to each other. One bedroom is allocated to each married or cohabiting couple, any other person over 21, each pair aged 10 to 20 of the same sex and each pair of children under 10.</p> <p>Note that the proportion of people living in overcrowded conditions is much higher than the proportion of households.</p>						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.						
<i>Source</i>	Survey of English Housing, DCLG. To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the latest three years.						
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>'Very rural' districts</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Mostly rural' districts</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Part rural' districts</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table>	'Very rural' districts	4	'Mostly rural' districts	4	'Part rural' districts	4
'Very rural' districts	4						
'Mostly rural' districts	4						
'Part rural' districts	4						

## 30. MORTGAGE ARREARS



<i>Key points</i>	In both rural and urban districts, one in seven heads of households with a mortgage is not in full-time work and therefore arguably in an economically vulnerable position.						
<i>The graphs</i>	The graph shows the proportion of households with mortgages where the head of the household has the economic status shown. The total is effectively the proportion of households with mortgages where the head of the household is not in full-time work.						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.						
<i>Source</i>	Survey of English Housing, DCLG. To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the latest three years.						
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<b>'Very rural' districts</b>	10						
<b>'Mostly rural' districts</b>	10						
<b>'Part rural' districts</b>	8						

## F. SERVICES

### DATA SOURCES

Data source	Data level	Latest data	Earliest data
Family Resources Survey	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2006/07	1994/95
Survey of English Housing	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2004/05	1993/94
Commission for Social Care Inspection performance assessment framework (PAF) reports	Upper tier local authorities	2007/08	2004/05

Several of the major, national surveys touch on issues related to service provision but none of them include it as a major theme. It is therefore an issue of deciding what data is wanted and seeing if any of the surveys include this data.

### THE INDICATORS

31	Help from social services
32	Without a bank account
33	Access to transport

### SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

#### 31. Help from social services

Slightly fewer older people receive help from social services to live at home in rural authorities than in other authorities.

#### 32. Without a bank account

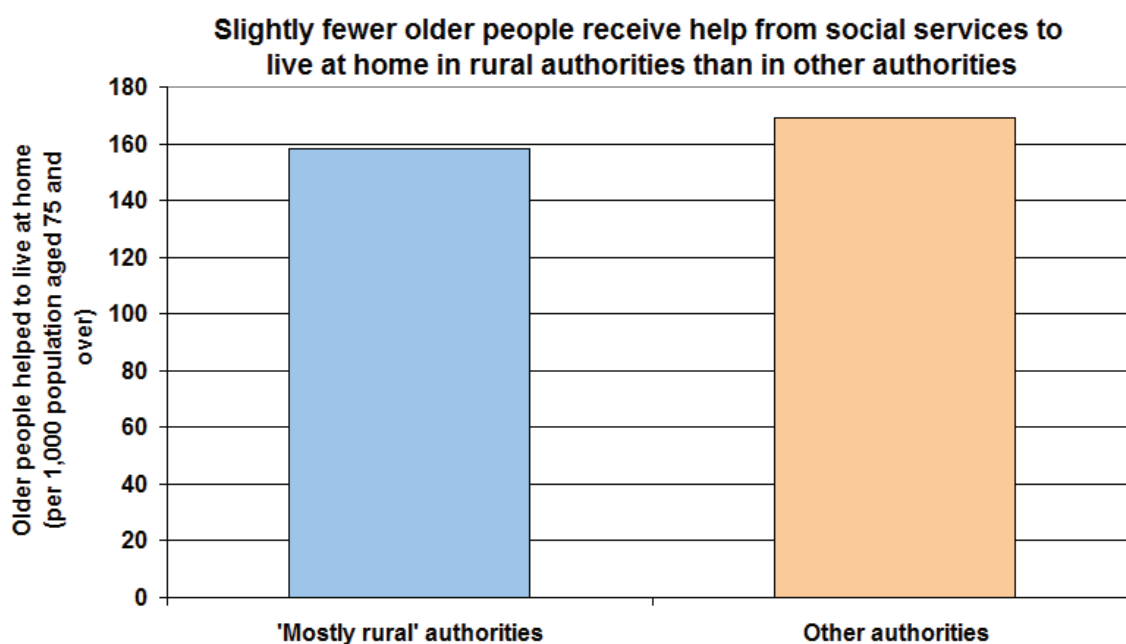
As in urban districts, low-income households are more likely to have no bank or building society account than households on average incomes.

Whilst the proportion of households in rural districts who have no bank or building society account has fallen over the last decade, the rate of reduction has been much slower than that in urban districts.

#### 33. Access to transport

A third of households in rural districts say that their local public transport needs improving.

## 31. HELP FROM SOCIAL SERVICES

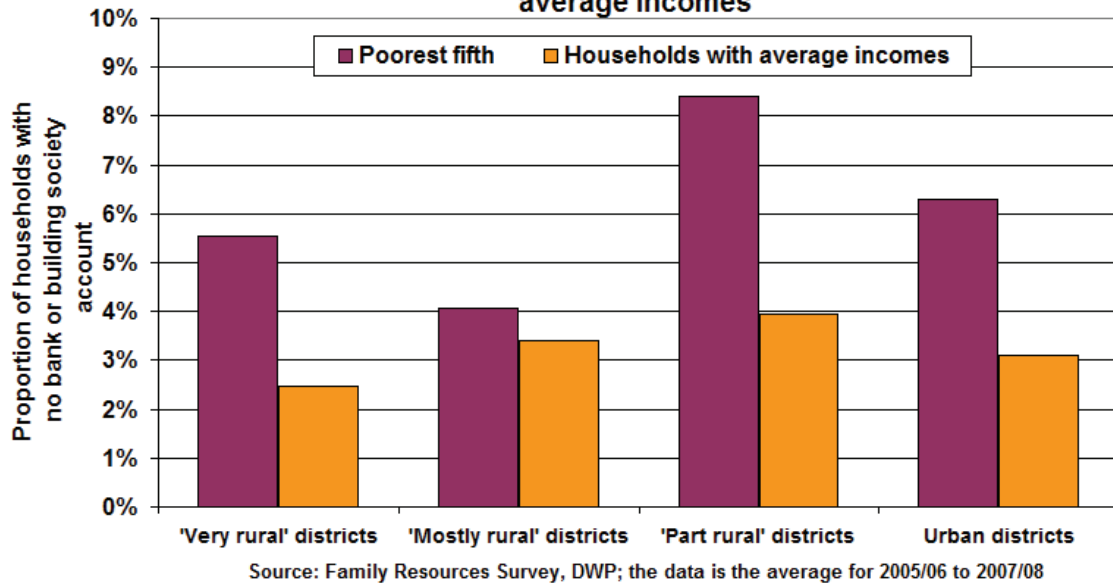


Source: Commission for Social Care Inspection PAF reports; the data is for 2007/08

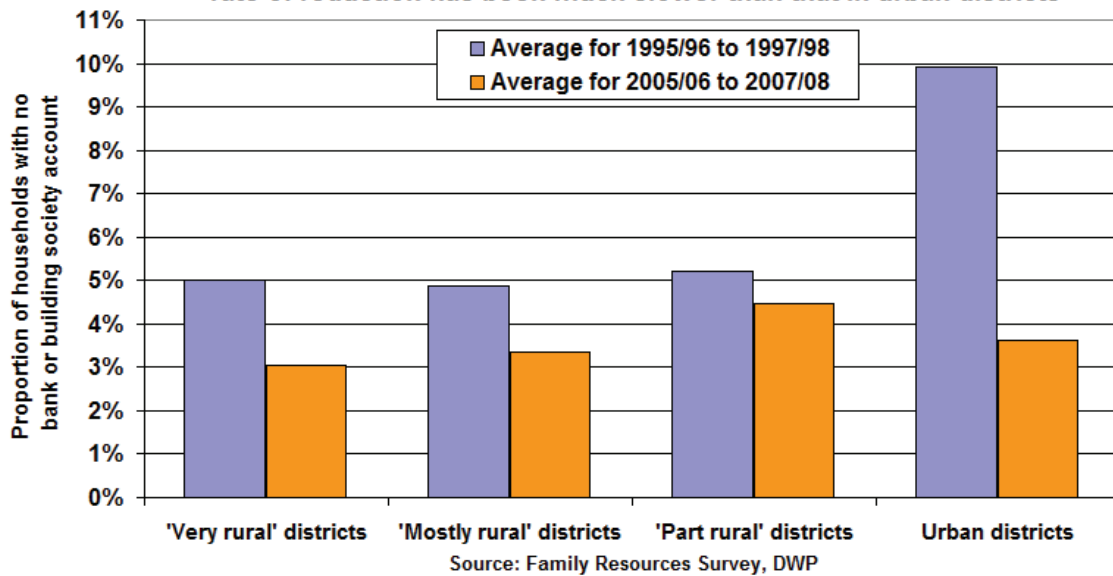
<i>Key points</i>	Slightly fewer older people receive help from social services to live at home in rural authorities than in urban authorities but the difference is not great.
<i>The graphs</i>	The graph shows the number older people receiving help from local authority social services to help them to live at home. The data is expressed per 1,000 population aged 75 and over.  Unlike most of the other indicators, this indicator is not a measure of need and should not be taken as a proxy for levels of older people's health or family-support. Rather, it is an indicator of the level of social services departments' provision.
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Upper tier local authorities.</b> Note that there is no official government rural/urban classification system for upper tier local authorities but that the one used here has been designed to be consistent with the DEFRA 2005 classification system for lower tier local authorities.
<i>Source</i>	Commission for Social Care Inspection performance assessment framework (PAF) reports. The data is for 2007/08.
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<b>'Mostly rural' authorities</b> 9

## 32. WITHOUT A BANK ACCOUNT

As in urban districts, low-income households are more likely to have no bank or building society account than households on average incomes

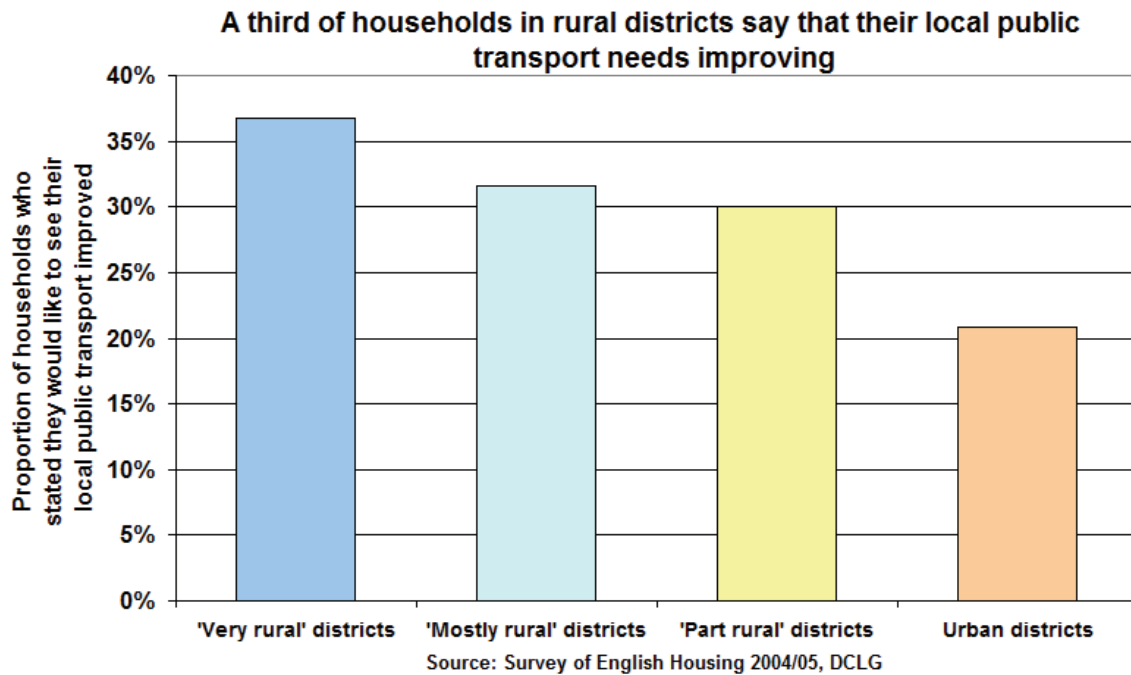


Whilst the proportion of households in rural districts who have no bank or building society account has fallen over the last decade, the rate of reduction has been much slower than that in urban districts



<i>Key points</i>	<p>As in urban districts, low-income households are more likely to have no bank or building society account than households on average incomes.</p> <p>For both low-income households and households on average incomes, those in the more rural districts ('very rural' and 'mostly rural' in the graph) are less likely to have no bank or building society account than their counterparts in the less rural districts.</p> <p>As in urban districts, the proportion of households in rural districts who have no bank or building society account has fallen over the last decade. However, the rate of reduction has been much slower than that in urban districts and, as a result, the differences between rural and urban districts have effectively been eliminated over the last decade.</p>																			
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the proportion of households without a bank, building society or any other kind of account. The data is split to show households in the poorest fifth of the income distribution and for households on average incomes (middle fifth of the income distribution) separately. As well as bank and building society accounts, the figures also count any savings or investment accounts as well as post office card accounts but do not include stocks and shares, premium bonds, gilts, Save As You Earn arrangements or Credit Unions. Income is household disposable income, equivalised (adjusted) to take account of household composition and is measured after deducting housing costs.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the second graph shows how the proportion of households without a bank, building society or any other kind of account has changed over time. The data is for all households.</p>																			
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.																			
<i>Source</i>	Family Resources Survey, DWP.																			
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type of district</th> <th colspan="3">Average of 2005/06 to 2007/08</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Households in the poorest fifth</th> <th>Households with average incomes</th> <th>All households</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>'Very rural' districts</b></td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>'Mostly rural' districts</b></td> <td>6</td> <td>11</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>'Part rural' districts</b></td> <td>13</td> <td>13</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of district	Average of 2005/06 to 2007/08			Households in the poorest fifth	Households with average incomes	All households	<b>'Very rural' districts</b>	9	8	8	<b>'Mostly rural' districts</b>	6	11	9	<b>'Part rural' districts</b>	13	13	12
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<b>'Part rural' districts</b>	13	13	12																	

### 33. ACCESS TO TRANSPORT



<i>Key points</i>	A third of households in rural districts say that their local public transport needs improving. This compares with a fifth of households in urban districts.						
<i>The graphs</i>	For each type of local authority district, the graph shows the proportion of people who said that public transport was a feature of their area which they would like to see improved.						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.						
<i>Source</i>	2004/05 Survey of English Housing. Note that an equivalent question has not been asked since 2004/05.						
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td><b>'Very rural' districts</b></td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>'Mostly rural' districts</b></td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>'Part rural' districts</b></td> <td>14</td> </tr> </table>	<b>'Very rural' districts</b>	18	<b>'Mostly rural' districts</b>	15	<b>'Part rural' districts</b>	14
<b>'Very rural' districts</b>	18						
<b>'Mostly rural' districts</b>	15						
<b>'Part rural' districts</b>	14						

## G. COMMUNITY

### DATA SOURCES

Data source	Data level	Latest data	Earliest data
Survey of English Housing	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2006/07	1993/94
British Crime Survey	Small area urban/rural classifications	2007/08	2000
Households Below Average Income dataset	Lower tier local authorities (districts)	2007/08	1994/95

The two main sources for data about neighbourhoods and other aspects of ‘community’ are the Survey of English Housing (SEH) and the British Crime Survey (BCS). Although both provide a method for rural/urban allocations, these methods are very different, with SEH being the local authority district in which the household lives and BCS being the rural/urban classification of the small area in which the household lives.

### THE INDICATORS

34	Anxiety
35	Polarisation by housing tenure
36	Dissatisfaction with local area
37	Victims of crime

### SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

#### 34. Anxiety

In both rural and urban areas, older women from low-income households are more likely to feel very unsafe out at night than those from higher-income households.

#### 35. Polarisation by housing tenure

Almost half of all people in social housing in rural districts are in low income. This compares to around one in seven of those in other tenures.

In two-thirds of households in social housing in rural districts, the head of the household is not in paid work. This compares with a third of households in other tenures.

#### 36. Dissatisfaction with local area

Only small proportion of households in rural districts - including poor households - are dissatisfied with their local area.

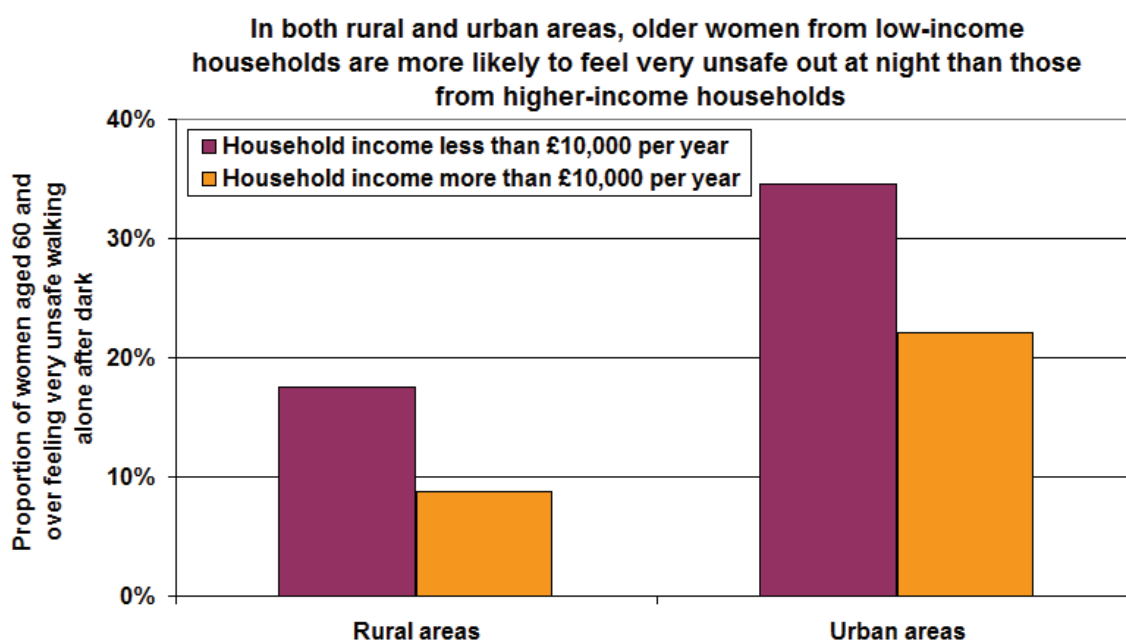
Fear of crime is much lower in rural areas than in urban areas.

#### 37. Victims of crime

For both rural and urban areas, households in rented accommodation are much more likely to be burgled than owner-occupiers.

The risk of rural households being burgled is similar at all levels of income.

## 34. ANXIETY

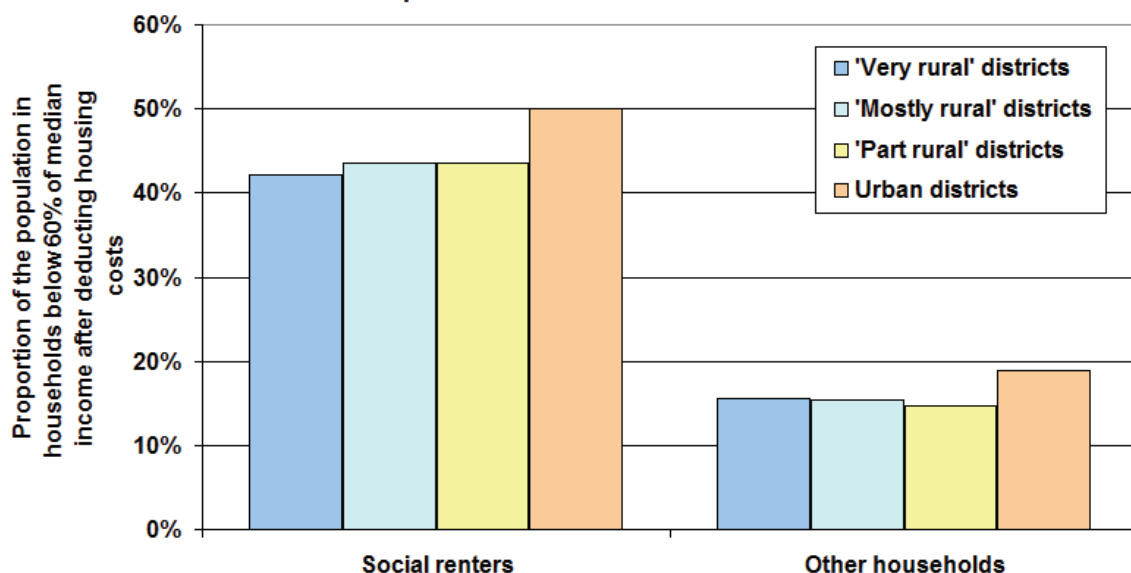


Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office; the data is the average for 2005/06 to 2007/08

<i>Key points</i>	In both rural and urban areas, older women from low-income households are much more likely to feel very unsafe out at night than those from higher-income households.  At every income level, the proportion is much lower in rural areas than in urban areas.						
<i>The graphs</i>	The graph shows the number of women aged 65 and over who report feeling very unsafe walking alone after dark, with the data separated depending on whether the household income is more or less than £10,000 pa. The identification of rural areas is done using the ACORN postcodes.						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Small area urban/rural classifications</b> using the government's 2004 classification system for small areas. Rural areas are those classified as 'small town and fringe', 'village' and 'hamlet and isolated dwellings', where these have been combined into a single 'rural area' category for sample size reasons.						
<i>Source</i>	British Crime Survey, Home Office. To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the latest three years.						
<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Group</th> <th>Rural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Household income less than £10,000 per year</b></td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Household income more than £10,000 per year</b></td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Group	Rural	<b>Household income less than £10,000 per year</b>	5	<b>Household income more than £10,000 per year</b>	4
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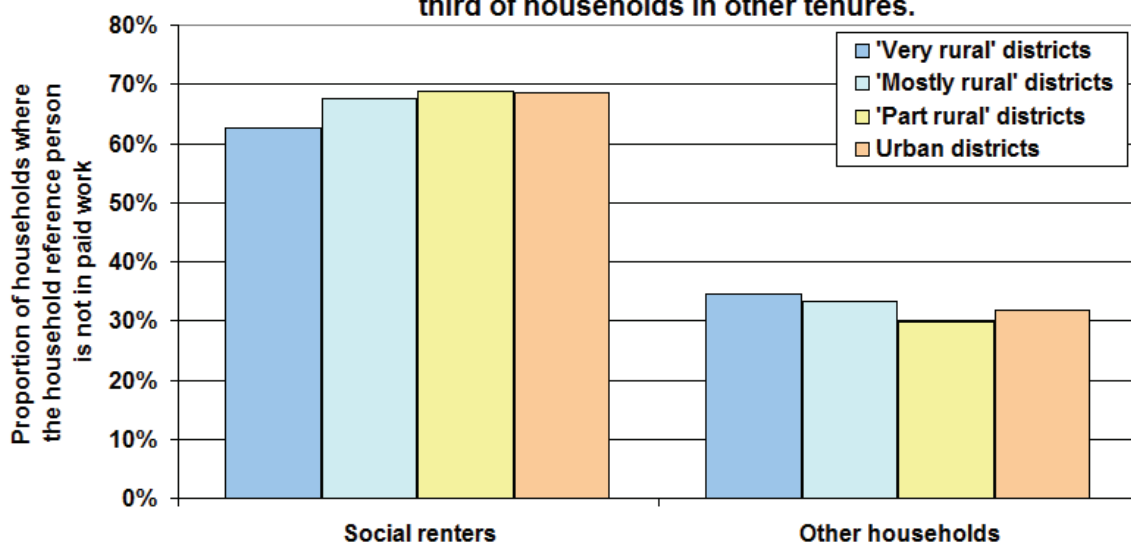
### 35. POLARISATION BY HOUSING TENURE

Almost half of all people in social housing in rural districts are in low income. This compares to around one in seven of those in other tenures.



Source: Households Below Average Income, DWP; the data is the average for 2005/06 to 2007/08

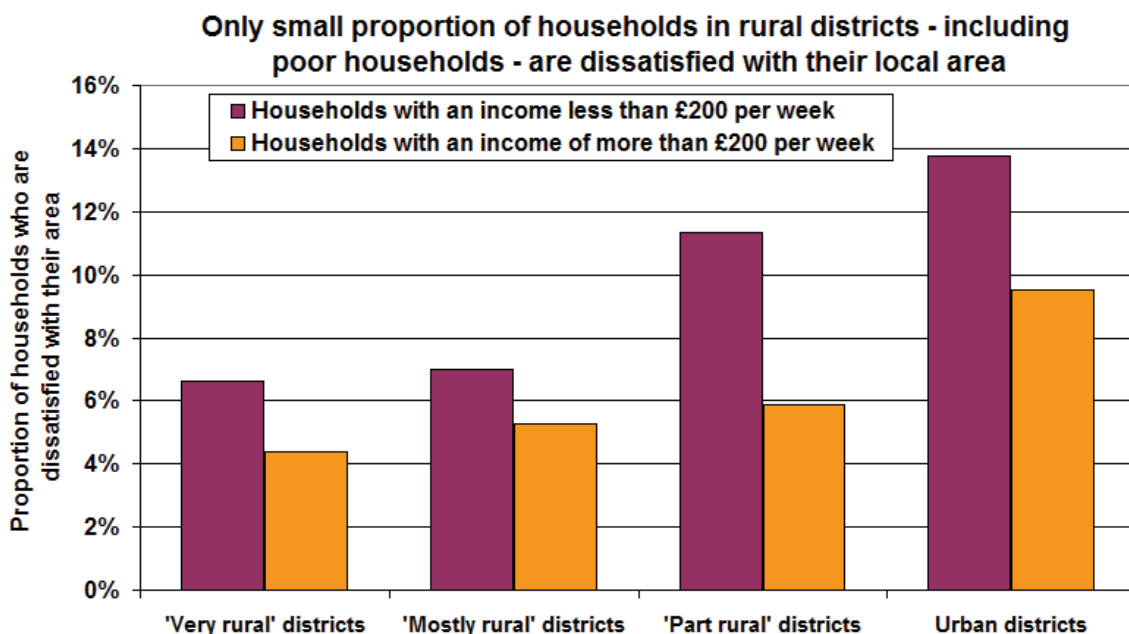
In two-thirds of households in social housing in rural districts, the head of the household is not in paid work. This compares with a third of households in other tenures.



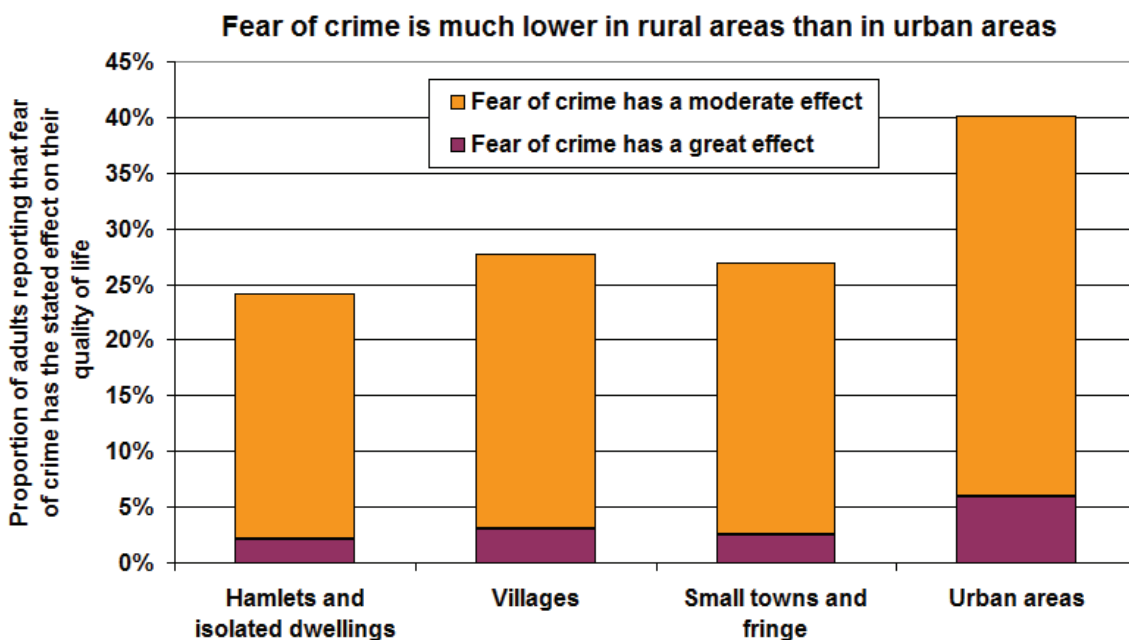
Source: Survey of English Housing, DCLG; the data is the average for 2004/05 to 2006/07

<i>Key points</i>	<p>Almost half of all people in social housing in rural districts are in low income. This compares to around one in seven of those in other tenures.</p> <p>In two-thirds of households in social housing in rural districts, the head of the household is not in paid work. This compares with a third of households in other tenures.</p> <p>In both cases, the patterns are similar for both rural and urban districts.</p>																												
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>For each type of local authority district, the first graph shows the proportion of people in low-income households for people in social housing compared to people in other housing tenures. Income is disposable household income after deducting housing costs and the low-income threshold is the same as that used elsewhere, namely 60% of contemporary median household income. All data is equivalised (adjusted) to account for differences in household size and composition.</p> <p>For each type of local authority district, the second graph shows the proportion of households where the 'household reference person' (the person with the highest income in the household) is not in paid work, with the data shown separately for households who are social renting and households in other housing tenures.</p>																												
<i>Level of the data</i>	<b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b> , as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.																												
<i>Source</i>	<p>First graph: Households Below Average Income, DWP. To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the latest three years.</p> <p>Second graph: Survey of English Housing, DCLG. To improve its statistical reliability, the data is the average for the latest three years.</p>																												
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### 36. DISSATISFACTION WITH LOCAL AREA



Source: Survey of English Housing, DCLG; the data is the average for 2004/05 to 2006/07

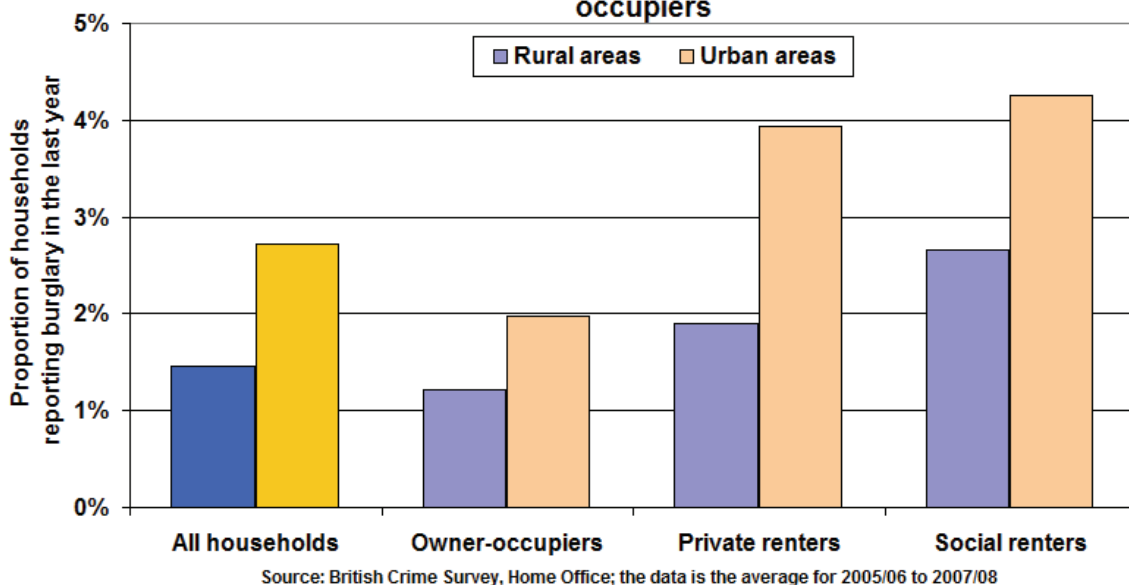


Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office; the data is the average for 2005/06 to 2007/08

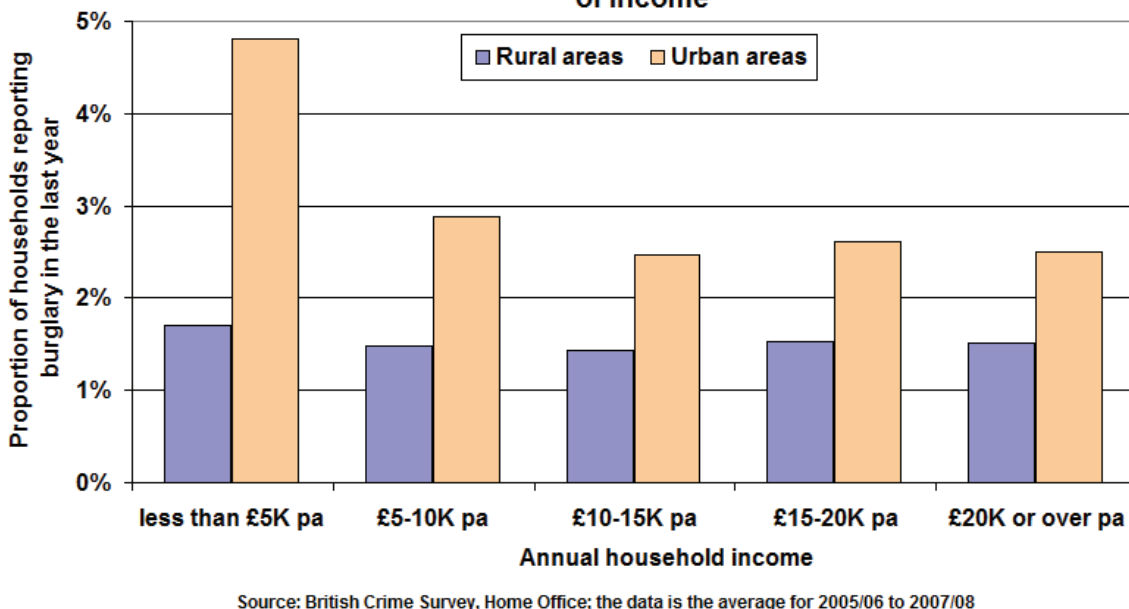
<i>Key points</i>	<p>Poor households in rural districts are more likely to be dissatisfied with their local area than other households. But, even for poor households, the proportion in rural districts who say they are dissatisfied is very small (around 7%).</p> <p>Fear of crime is much lower in rural areas than in urban areas.</p>																						
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>The first graph shows the proportion of households saying they are dissatisfied with their local area, with the data shown separately for those with a gross weekly household income above and below £200. 'Household income' is the income of the head of household and any partner.</p> <p>The second graph shows the proportion of people reporting that fear of crime has a moderate or severe effect on their quality of life. The identification of rural areas is done using the ACORN postcodes.</p>																						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<p>First graph: <b>Lower tier local authorities (districts)</b>, as classified by the DEFRA 2005 classification system.</p> <p>Second graph: <b>Small area urban/rural classifications</b> using the government's 2004 classification system for small areas. Rural areas are those classified as 'small town and fringe', 'village' and 'hamlet and isolated dwellings', where the 'sparse' and 'non-sparse' sub-categories in each case have been combined for sample size reasons.</p>																						
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Villages	7																						
Small towns and fringe	7																						

### 37. VICTIMS OF CRIME

**For both rural and urban areas, households in rented accommodation are much more likely to be burgled than owner-occupiers**



**The risk of rural households being burgled is similar at all levels of income**



<i>Key points</i>	<p>Overall, the risk of being burgled for those living in rural areas is around half that for those living in urban areas. This ratio is similar for all housing tenures and for all levels of household income.</p> <p>For both rural and urban areas, households in rented accommodation are much more likely to be burgled than owner-occupiers.</p> <p>By contrast, the risk of rural households being burgled is similar at all levels of income.</p>																						
<i>The graphs</i>	<p>Both graphs show the proportion of households reporting that they were burgled in the previous year, with the first graph being by housing tenure and the second graph by level of household income. Note that the household incomes are actual incomes and that they have not been adjusted to reflect household size and composition.</p>																						
<i>Level of the data</i>	<p><b>Small area urban/rural classifications</b> using the government's 2004 classification system for small areas. Rural areas are those classified as 'small town and fringe', 'village' and 'hamlet and isolated dwellings', where these have been combined into a single 'rural area' category for sample size reasons.</p>																						
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## APPENDIX 1 – URBAN/RURAL CLASSIFICATIONS

### LOWER TIER LOCAL AUTHORITIES (DISTRICTS)

These urban/rural allocations have done using [the DEFRA 2005 classification system](#). In this system, each lower tier local authority (district councils, unitary authorities, metropolitan boroughs and London boroughs) is classified as one of:

- **‘Very rural’**: if 80% or more of their population live in either rural settlements or market towns, where a ‘rural settlement’ is any settlement of less than 10,000 people and a ‘market town’ is a settlement of between 10,000 and 30,000 people which provides certain functions and services to its wider rural hinterland. DEFRA uses the term ‘rural-80’ for this group.
- **‘Mostly rural’**: if between 50% and 80% of their population live in rural settlements or market towns. DEFRA use the term ‘rural-50’ for this group.
- **‘Major urban’**: if not any of the above but either at least 50% or at least 100,000 of their population live in an urban area with a total population of 750,000 or more.
- **‘Large urban’**: if not any of the above but either at least 50% or at least 50,000 of their population live in an urban area with a total population of 250,000 or more.
- **‘Part rural’**: if not any of the above but either between 26% and 50% of their population live in rural settlements or market towns or more than 37,000 of their population live in rural settlements or market towns. DEFRA uses the term ‘significant rural’ for this group.
- **‘Other urban’**: if not any of the above.

The resulting classifications are as set out in the table below.

‘Very Rural’	‘Mostly Rural’	‘Part Rural’
Allerdale	Aylesbury Vale	Amber Valley
Alnwick	Bassetlaw	Ashford
Babergh	Blyth Valley	Barnsley
Berwick-upon-Tweed	Braintree	Basingstoke and Deane
Breckland	Dover	Bath and NE Somerset
Bridgnorth	Durham	Bedford
Caradon	Easington	Bolsover
Carrick	East Devon	Boston
Castle Morpeth	East Dorset	Brentwood
Chichester	East Hampshire	Broadland
Congleton	East Northamptonshire	Bromsgrove
Copeland	East Riding of Yorkshire	Calderdale
Cotswold	Herefordshire; County of	Cannock Chase
Craven	High Peak	Carlisle
Daventry	Horsham	Charnwood
Derbyshire Dales	Kerrier	Chelmsford
Derwentside	King’s Lynn and West Norfolk	Cherwell
East Cambridgeshire	Lewes	Chester
East Lindsey	Lichfield	Chiltern
Eden	Malvern Hills	Colchester

Appendix 1 – Urban/rural classifications

'Very Rural'	'Mostly Rural'	'Part Rural'
Fenland Forest Heath Forest of Dean Hambleton Harborough Huntingdonshire Isle of Wight Isles of Scilly Kennet Maldon Melton Mendip Mid Bedfordshire Mid Devon Mid Suffolk Mid Sussex North Cornwall North Dorset North Kesteven North Norfolk North Shropshire Oswestry Penwith Purbeck Restormel Ribble Valley Richmondshire Rutland Ryedale Selby South Cambridgeshire South Hams South Holland South Lakeland South Norfolk South Northamptonshire South Oxfordshire South Shropshire Stratford-on-Avon Suffolk Coastal Teesdale Teignbridge Torridge Tynedale Uttlesford Wealden Wear Valley West Devon West Dorset West Lindsey West Oxfordshire West Somerset Wychavon	Newark and Sherwood North Devon North East Derbyshire North Lincolnshire North Somerset North Warwickshire North West Leicestershire North Wiltshire Rother Rushcliffe Salisbury Sedgfield Sedgemoor Sevenoaks South Bucks South Kesteven South Somerset St. Edmundsbury Staffordshire Moorlands Stroud Tandridge Tendring Test Valley Tewkesbury Tonbridge and Malling Vale of White Horse Vale Royal Wansbeck Waverley West Lancashire West Wiltshire Winchester	Crewe and Nantwich Doncaster East Hertfordshire East Staffordshire Great Yarmouth Guildford Harrogate Hart Hertsmere Hinckley and Bosworth Kettering Lancaster Macclesfield Maidstone New Forest North Hertfordshire Rugby Scarborough Shepway Shrewsbury and Atcham South Derbyshire South Staffordshire St. Albans Stafford Swale Taunton Deane Tunbridge Wells Warwick Waveney Wellingborough West Berkshire Wycombe Wyre Forest

Appendix 1 – Urban/rural classifications

'Other Urban'	'Large Urban'	'Major Urban'
Ashfield Barrow-in-Furness Basildon Blackburn with Darwen Burnley Cambridge Canterbury Cheltenham Chesterfield Corby Crawley Darlington Derby Eastbourne Exeter Gloucester Halton Harlow Hartlepool Hastings Hyndburn Ipswich Lincoln Luton Mansfield Medway Milton Keynes North East Lincolnshire Northampton Norwich Nuneaton and Bedworth Oxford Pendle Peterborough Plymouth Redditch Reigate and Banstead Rossendale Rushmoor Slough South Bedfordshire Stevenage Surrey Heath Swindon Tamworth Telford and Wrekin Thanet Thurrock Torbay Warrington Welwyn Hatfield Weymouth and Portland Windsor and Maidenhead Worcester York	Adur Arun Blaby Blackpool Bournemouth Bracknell Forest Brighton and Hove Bristol Broxtowe Castle Point Chorley Christchurch Coventry Eastleigh Ellesmere Port and Neston Erewash Fareham Fylde Gedling Gosport Havant Kingston-upon-Hull Leicester Middlesbrough Newcastle-under-Lyme Nottingham Oadby and Wigston Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading Redcar and Cleveland Rochford Rotherham Sheffield South Gloucestershire South Ribble Southampton Southend-on-Sea Stockton-on-Tees Stoke-on-Trent Wirral Wokingham Worthing Wyre	Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Birmingham Bolton Bradford Brent Bromley Broxbourne Bury Camden Chester-le-Street City of London Croydon Dacorum Dartford Dudley Ealing Elmbridge Enfield Epping Forest Epsom and Ewell Gateshead Gravesham Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Kirklees Knowsley Lambeth Leeds Lewisham Liverpool Manchester Merton Mole Valley Newcastle upon Tyne Newham North Tyneside Oldham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Rochdale Runnymede Salford Sandwell Sefton Solihull South Tyneside Southwark Spelthorne

## Appendix 1 – Urban/rural classifications

'Other Urban'	'Large Urban'	'Major Urban'
		St. Helens Stockport Sunderland Sutton Tameside Three Rivers Tower Hamlets Trafford Wakefield Walsall Waltham Forest Wandsworth Watford Westminster Wigan Woking Wolverhampton

### UPPER TIER LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Upper tier authorities are classified as 'mostly rural' or 'other' depending on whether or not more than 50% of their population live in rural settlements or market towns.

Type of Authority	'Mostly Rural'	'Other'
Where the upper tier authority is also a lower tier authority (i.e. unitary authorities, London and metropolitan boroughs)	All the authorities listed in the 'very rural' or 'mostly rural' groups above	All the authorities listed in the 'urban' or 'part rural' groups above
Where the upper tier authority is a grouping of lower tier authorities (i.e. a county)	Cambridgeshire Cornwall and The Isles of Scilly Cumbria Devon Dorset Durham Lincolnshire Norfolk North Yorkshire Northumberland Oxfordshire Shropshire Somerset Suffolk Wiltshire	Bedfordshire Buckinghamshire Cheshire Derbyshire East Sussex Essex Gloucestershire Hampshire Hertfordshire Kent Lancashire Leicestershire Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire Staffordshire Surrey Warwickshire West Sussex Worcestershire