

INDICATORS OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN RURAL ENGLAND: 2002

A Report for the Countryside Agency

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A. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This report has been produced by the New Policy Institute on behalf of the Countryside Agency. Its purpose is to present a range of key indicators of poverty and social exclusion in rural England. This is achieved by presenting English data separately for rural and urban areas. The indicators are drawn from two widely used annual national monitoring reports:

- *Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion* (MPSE), produced by the New Policy Institute and published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
- *Opportunity For All* (OFA), produced by the Department of Work and Pensions.

In total, 37 of the 50 MPSE indicators and 23 of the 37 OFA indicators have been reproduced with a rural-urban split. Where indicators have not been duplicated, this is mainly because the available data does not allow a sub-national division. Appendix 1 contains tables cross-referencing the indicators in this report with MPSE and OFA.

The indicators present information on rural levels of disadvantage, alongside comparable numbers for urban areas.

Each indicator is shown on two facing pages, with the first page presenting relevant graphs and the second providing additional information using a standard table.

The statistics in each graph are shown separately for rural and urban areas, using proportions of the local population (rather than absolute numbers) to facilitate comparisons. Where possible, rural England is also divided into two categories, 'remote rural' and 'accessible rural', to enable comparisons to be made between different types of rural area.

The standard table provides the following additional information:

<i>The indicator</i>	A definition of the statistic used in the indicator.
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Cross-reference to the comparable indicator in MPSE.
<i>OFA reference</i>	Cross-reference to the comparable indicator in OFA.
<i>Level of the data</i>	A description of the geographical level of urban-rural designation.
<i>Source</i>	The official source and year of the data.
<i>Data</i>	The raw data used to construct the indicator.
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	All rural results are presented as ratios, calculated relative to urban levels of disadvantage.
<i>Denominator</i>	The population totals used to calculate the percentages graphed.
<i>Sample size</i>	The size of the sample from which the statistics are drawn.
<i>Adequacy</i>	Our assessment of the adequacy of the indicator, based on the robustness and suitability of the underlying data.
<i>Key points</i>	Comments and conclusions drawn from the indicator.

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

The indicators in this report define ‘rural’ areas in a variety of different ways, with the selection determined by data availability. The Countryside Agency’s preferred level of rural classification 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). The lists of remote rural, accessible rural and urban authorities were drawn up by the Countryside Agency and the former Rural Development Commission and are provided in Appendix 2. Rural-urban designations are drawn from the Agency’s annual *State of the Countryside* report, while remote-accessible designations are drawn from *The Economy of Rural England* (RDC, 1993).

Where it was not possible to use lower tier local authority designations, the following alternative classification systems are used:

- **Upper tier local authority** classifications, with county definitions based on the designation of constituent districts, weighted for population. [Indicators 12, 13, 14, 31]
- **Settlement size** classifications, with ‘rural’ defined as settlements of less than 25,000 people. [Indicators 30, 33, 36, 39]
- **ACORN post code** classifications, where two rural definitions are used, ‘broad’ rural (the ten most rural of 54 ACORN classifications) and ‘narrow’ rural (the three most rural classifications). [Indicators 18, 33, 38, 39]

These differing classifications illustrate that there is no single ‘correct’ rural-urban classification. In fact, there are at least three types of decision involved in any classification:

- ‘Level of magnification’: as discussed above, the ideal would be postcode or ward-level classifications but most data is only available at lower tier local authority level. It is estimated that around a quarter of wards in rural districts are classified as urban wards and around a quarter of rural wards are in urban districts,
- ‘Strictness of definition’ - i.e. where to set the cut-off point between rural and urban. The lower tier local authority classifications used in this report involve a cut-off point which has about 14 million people placed in rural England and 36 million in urban England. The Countryside Agency ward-level classification has a similar cut-off point.
- ‘Method of identification’ - i.e. how to decide whether an area should be classified as rural or urban. Population density is the obvious starting point, but both the local authority classification used in this report and the Countryside Agency ward classification also use a variety of additional data.

Appendix 3 provides an analysis of the possible impact on the results presented in the report of the use of lower tier authority designations rather than ward level data. This analysis suggests that the indicators in this report are likely to report somewhat higher levels of disadvantage than exist in rural wards (because disadvantage is typically somewhat more extensive in urban wards of rural districts than in rural wards). Similarly, if a stricter definition of rural were used, then the levels of disadvantage for rural areas would be somewhat less. These differences are, however, minor compared to the observed degree of variation between rural and urban areas overall.

Related to this, it is important to note that the urban statistics in this report are the averages for the total population classified as living in urban areas rather than (for example) the statistics for inner cities. These differences can be substantial, as illustrated by the comparison of 53% of children living in low income households in Inner London compared to 41% for London as a whole.

SUMMARY

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

Rural Low Income Statistics

18% of the rural population (2.6 million people) live in households with incomes below the government's main threshold of low income.

23% of children (700,000 children) live in households below the low income threshold. 9% of children live in households where no one is in work.

25% of pensioners (600,000 pensioners) live in households below the low income threshold. 10% have no incomes other than state pensions and benefits.

45% of people on low income (1.2 million people) live in households where at least one of the adults is in paid work.

45% of lone parent households are below the low income threshold.

9% of working-age adults are in receipt of either means-tested benefits (5%) or tax credits (4%).

Rural Work Statistics

3% of those aged 25 to retirement are officially (ILO) unemployed (180,000 people), while 4½% are economically inactive but want paid work (340,000 people).

7½% of 18-24 year-olds (60,000 young adults) are officially (ILO) unemployed.

65% of heads of households in social housing have no paid work (compared to 35% of those in other tenures).

10% of employees without educational qualifications received job-related training over a three-month period (compared to 30% of those with qualifications).

Rural Education Statistics

23% of 16-year-olds attain no GCSEs below a grade D, while 4% pass no GCSEs at all.

23% of 19-year-olds fail to achieve a basic level qualification (NVQ2 equivalent).

13% of those aged 25 to retirement have no educational qualifications.

Rural Health and Wellbeing Indicators

1 in 200 babies born to parents with manual occupations die before their first birthday.

Around 100 children suffer accidental deaths each year.

Around 100 young adults commit suicide each year.

6% of young adults report using class A drugs.

Rural Community Statistics

10% of lone parent households are burgled every year (compared to 2% of households on average).

40% of poor households lack home contents insurance (compared to 20% of households on average).

10% of poor households lack central heating (compared to 7% of households on average).

Overall Pattern

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

- How the rural and urban percentages compare.
- How the ‘remote rural’ and ‘accessible rural’ percentages compare.

Key points from such comparisons include:

- Overall, there is less poverty and social exclusion in rural authorities than urban authorities: the rural statistic is better than the urban one on 30 of 51 occasions, similar on 18, and worse on 3. The three statistics which are worse in rural authorities are:
 - Indicator 17: proportion of young adults committing suicide.
 - Indicator 31: proportion of older people who receive help from social services to live at home.
 - Indicator 36b: proportion of non-drivers who believe that public transport needs improving.
- Nevertheless, on nearly all of the indicators, there are significant levels of poverty and exclusion in rural authorities, both remote rural and accessible. For example the share of people living in low income households is 18% in rural England compared to 24% in urban areas – three-quarters the level.
- For some indicators, levels of disadvantage are significantly less in rural than urban areas. Examples include receipt of benefits, workless households, lack of bank accounts, burglaries, dissatisfaction with the local area and homelessness.
- Over many of the indicators, ‘remote rural’ areas are noticeably more disadvantaged than ‘accessible rural’ areas: the ‘remote rural’ statistic is worse than the ‘accessible rural’ one on 20 of 36 occasions, similar on 22 and better on 5 (with 4 for which remote/accessible comparisons are not possible). More specifically:
 - ‘Remote rural’ areas are worse than, or similar to, ‘accessible rural’ authorities for all of the income, work, health and housing indicators.
 - ‘Remote rural’ areas are better than, or similar to, ‘accessible rural’ authorities for all the crime-related indicators and most of the education indicators.

A. Introduction and Summary

Comparison Of Indicators Between 'Remote rural', 'Accessible rural' and Urban Areas

Chapter	Subject	Indicator	Subject	Urban Or Rural Worse?	Remote Or Accessible Worse?
Income	Income	1	Numbers in low income	Urban	Remote
		2	Risk of low income by economic status	Similar	Similar
		3	Risk of low income by family type	Urban	Remote
		4	Levels of low income	Similar	Similar
		5	Persistent low income	Similar	Remote
	Benefits	6	In receipt of means-tested benefits	Urban	Remote
		7	Long-term recipients of benefits	Urban	Remote
Children	Economic circumstances	8	In low income households	Urban	Remote
		9	Risk of low income by economic status and family type	Similar	Similar
		10	In workless households	Urban	Remote
	Health	11a	Infant mortality	Urban	Similar
		11b	Accidental deaths	Similar	Remote
	Education	12a	Low attainment at school (16-year-olds)	Urban	Similar
		12b	Low attainment at school (11-year-olds)	Similar	Similar
		13a	Exclusions from school	Urban	Accessible
		13b	Truancy	Urban	Accessible
		14	Statutory care-leavers with no qualifications	Urban	Accessible
	Social cohesion	15	Children 'at risk'	Similar	Remote
Young Adults	Work	16	Unemployment	Urban	Similar
	Health	17	Suicides	Rural	Remote
		18	Drug misuse	Urban	N/a
	Education	19	Without a basic qualification	Urban	Remote
	Social cohesion	20	Pregnancies under-18	Urban	Similar
Working Age Adults	Economic circumstances	21	In low income households	Urban	Remote
	Work	22	Wanting paid work	Urban	Remote
		23	Disadvantaged groups	Urban	Remote
		24	Long-term workless households	Urban	Remote
		25a	Insecure at work	Similar	Remote
		25b	Without access to training	Similar	Similar
	Education	26	Without educational qualifications	Urban	Similar
	Health	27	Premature death	Urban	Remote
Older People	Economic circumstances	28	In low income households	Similar	Similar
		29a	With no private income	Urban	Similar
		29b	Working age contributions to pensions	Similar	Similar
	Health	30	Excess winter deaths	Similar	Similar
		31	Help from social services to live at home	Rural	Similar
	Services	32	Without a telephone	Similar	N/a
		33	Fear of crime	Urban	Similar
Communities	Social cohesion	34	Non-participation	Similar	Accessible
		35a	Polarisation by housing tenure (work)	Similar	Similar
		35b	Polarisation by housing tenure (income)	Similar	Similar
		36a	Spending on travel	Similar	N/a
		36b	Dissatisfaction with public transport	Rural	Remote
		37a	Without a bank account	Urban	Similar
		37b	Without household insurance	Urban	Similar
	Crime	38	Burglary and violent crime	Urban	N/a
		39a	Dissatisfaction with the local area	Urban	Accessible
		39b	Fear of crime	Urban	Similar
	Housing	40	Without central heating	Urban	Remote
		41	Households in temporary accommodation	Urban	Similar
		42	Vulnerable mortgage holders	Similar	Remote

B. ANALYSIS OF LOW INCOME AND WORK

The latest figures on low income are for the 2000/01. They are published in the Department of Work and Pension's *Households Below Average Income* (April 2002). The source of the data is the Family Resources Survey 2000/01.

The latest figures on work are for Spring 2002 and the data source is the Labour Force Survey, published by the Office of National Statistics.

The latest figures on benefits and tax credits are for 2002 and the data sources are the Client Group Analysis published by the Department of Work and Pensions and the Geographical Analyses published by the Inland Revenue.

Except where stated otherwise, the data has been analysed using a lower *tier local authority* (district) classification of rural and urban.

NUMBERS ON LOW INCOME

In 2000/01, there were 2.6 million people in rural districts living in households with incomes below the most commonly used threshold of low income (60% of median British income after deducting tax, national insurance and housing costs¹). This is just under a fifth of the rural population. It represents a quarter of all those in England on low incomes. [Indicator 1]

Included in this group were 700,000 children (a quarter of all children in rural districts) and 600,000 pensioners (a quarter of all pensioners in rural districts). Children and pensioners are both more likely to be living in low income households than working age adults. [Indicators 8 and 28]

Analysis By Economic Status

The number on low income in the rural population are determined by two factors:

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

The table below breaks down the population in rural districts into groups, based on the economic status of households. It indicates the risk of low income and the size of the population for different broken down by economic status.

¹ All data on incomes has been adjusted to take account of the different spending requirements of families of different sizes. This means that the low income threshold varies in cash terms for different family types. In 2000/01, the low income threshold (60% of median British income) was equivalent to a weekly income, after tax, national insurance and housing costs, of £93 for a single adult, £153 for a couple without children and £230 for a couple with two children, aged 8 and 10.

B. Analysis of Low Income and Work

Economic Status of Rural Households

<i>Types of Household</i>	<i>Risk of low income for the group</i>	<i>% of the population in the group</i>	<i>% of the total number on low income who are in the group</i>
Without work, seeking work (unemployed)	High risk (72%)	2%	7%
Without work, not seeking work	High risk (58%)	6%	20%
Over 60s	Medium risk (28%)	18%	27%
Self-employed	Medium risk (24%)	11%	15%
1 or 2 part-time workers	Medium risk (21%)	8%	10%
1 full-time worker, one workless	Medium risk (18%)	12%	12%
Other households with a full-time worker	Low risk (4%)	42%	9%

Two thirds of workless households were on low income, compared to one twenty-fifth of households with all adults in full-time work and one fifth of households with no full-time workers but one or more part-time workers. [Indicator 2a]

Although workless households had a high risk of low income, the number of such households is much less than the number of working households, and – at 1.2 million – there were actually almost twice as many people from working households on low income than from workless households. Similarly, two-thirds of children in low income households have at least one of their parents in paid work. [Indicators 2b, 8a and 10a]

No data is available to analyse the prevalence or nature of low pay in rural areas. Data on other disadvantages at work suggests that employees without educational qualifications are much less likely to receive any job-related training than those with qualifications and that many of those becoming unemployed were previously unemployed less than six months previously. [Indicator 25]

Only a quarter of people in low income workless households had one or more adults who were officially (ILO) unemployed, with three quarters being in households where the adults were economically inactive (e.g. lone parents, sick and disabled, carers or early retired). [Indicator 2b]

A large number of people who are economically inactive want paid work. Such people now substantially out-number those who are officially unemployed (ILO definition). [Indicator 22a]

Among the officially unemployed, the unemployment rates for 18-24 year-olds is around three times that for older workers. [Indicator 16a]

Analysis By Family Type

The table below summarises the risk of low income and size of the population broken down by family type (for working age households only).

Family Characteristics of Rural Households (Working Age Households only)

<i>Types of Household</i>	<i>Risk of low income for the group</i>	<i>% of the population in the group</i>	<i>% of the total number on low income who are in the group</i>
<i>Lone parent</i>	High risk (46%)	6%	20%
<i>Couple with children</i>	Medium risk (17%)	37%	45%
<i>Without children</i>	Low risk (13%)	39%	36%

Nearly half of all lone parent households were on low income, compared to a sixth of couples with children and an eighth of working age adults without children. This higher risk of lone parent households being on low income is mainly due to relatively low employment rates amongst lone parents - two-fifths are not in paid work compared to one fifth for working age adults in total. [Indicators 3a, 9a and 23a].

Although lone parent households had a high risk of low income, they are relatively few in number, and thus consist of ‘only’ a fifth of those on low incomes in working age households. A third of poor rural children live with lone parents. [Indicators 3b and 9b].

DEPTH AND PERSISTENCY OF LOW INCOME

The number of people below any particular low income threshold is not the only thing that matters in assessing poverty. What also matters is how far they are below that threshold and how long they are on low income.

Of the 2.6 million people living in households below 60% of median income in 2000/01, around 1 million had an income of less than two-thirds of the threshold. [Indicator 1a].

There are, however, major differences between different economic groups. For example, around 800,000 (two-fifths) of children and working age adults in low income households were more than £50 per week short of the threshold, compared to 150,000 (one-fifth) of people aged over 60. In other words, most people in rural districts in very low income households are children and working-age adults rather than pensioners. [Indicator 4b]

7% of working age households have been workless for three years or more. An analysis of data from 1997 to 1999, suggests that more than half of households on low income in 1997 remained on low income throughout 1998 and 1999. [Indicators 5b and 24]

COMPARISONS BETWEEN ‘REMOTE RURAL’, ‘ACCESSIBLE RURAL’ AND URBAN ENGLAND

Low income households are not evenly distributed between ‘accessible’ and ‘remote’ rural districts. In 2000/01, 21% of people in remote rural districts and 17% of people in accessible rural districts were living in households below the low income threshold. These proportions are somewhat lower than the 24% in urban districts. [Indicator 1a]

The differences between rural and urban districts were greater for children: 26% in low income households in remote rural districts and 22% in accessible rural districts compared to 33% in urban districts. [Indicator 8a]

But there are no such differences for pensioners: around 25% of pensioners were below the low income threshold in both rural and urban districts. [Indicator 28a]

Whilst low income is somewhat less *extensive* in rural districts than in urban districts, it is no less *intense* for those whom it affects: in remote rural accessible rural and urban districts, around a third of the people on low income had an income of less than two thirds of the low income threshold. [Indicator 1a]

Analysis By Economic Status

The table below summarises how the risks of low income and the size of the populations vary between rural and urban broken down by economic status.

B. Analysis of Low Income and Work

Economic Characteristics: Rural and Urban Groups Compared

<i>Types of Household</i>	<i>Risk of low income</i>	<i>Rural risk compared to urban risk</i>	<i>Rural size compared to urban size</i>
Without work, seeking work (unemployed)	High risk	Slightly lower	Smaller
Without work, not seeking work	High risk	Slightly lower	Smaller
Over 60s	Medium risk	Similar	Similar
Self-employed	Medium risk	Similar	Larger
1 or 2 part-time workers	Medium risk	Lower	Similar
1 full-time worker, one workless	Medium risk	Similar	Similar
Households with full-time work	Low risk	Similar	Larger

The lower proportion of the population on low income in rural districts compared to urban districts is mostly due to the relatively small number of workless households rather than because of differences between the risks of low income for different economic groups. So, for example, ‘only’ a quarter of those in low income in rural districts were from workless households compared to two-fifths in urban districts. Putting this statistic another way, ‘only’ 5% of the population live in low income workless families in rural districts compared to 10% in urban. [Indicator 2]

An analysis of benefits data supports this conclusion: whereas the proportion of working age adults in receipt of in-work tax credits is similar between rural and urban districts, the proportion in receipt of out-of-work benefits is much lower. [Indicators 6 and 7]

Analysis By Family Type

The table below summarises, for groups based on family characteristics, how the risk of low income and the size of each group varies between rural and urban areas (for working age households only). [Indicator 3]

Family Characteristics (Working Age Households only)

<i>Types of Household</i>	<i>Risk of low income</i>	<i>Rural risk compared to urban risk</i>	<i>Rural size compared to urban size</i>
<i>Lone parents</i>	High risk	Lower	Smaller
<i>Couple with children</i>	Medium risk	Lower	Slightly larger
<i>Without children</i>	Low risk	Lower	Similar

The lower risk of low income in rural areas for all family types reflects the lower number of workless households of all family types, as discussed above.

In addition, there are many fewer lone parent households (a high risk group) in rural areas and this is one of the reasons why the proportion of children in low income households is significantly lower in rural districts than in urban districts. [Indicators 8 and 9]

CHANGES IN THE LAST FEW YEARS

Between 1996/97 and 2000/01, the number of people on low income in rural areas fell by around 200,000 – or 7% – from 2.8 million to 2.6 million. This was despite an apparent increase in the population in rural districts and thus the percentage fall was somewhat greater, from 21% of the population in 1996/97 to 18% in 2000/01.

B. Analysis of Low Income and Work

The number of children living in households below the low income threshold fell by almost 100,000, from 800,000 to 700,000. Most of this fall has happened since 1998/99 (the baseline date for the government's target to reduce the numbers of children in low income households by a quarter by 2004/05).

Our analysis suggests that the majority of the fall was due to a decrease in the number of workless households (a high risk group) during the period and a roughly corresponding increase in the number of households with all adults in full-time work (a low risk group). The only economic group where the risk of low income materially lessened was households with part-time workers only (a relatively small group).

CONCENTRATIONS OF LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Ward level data for 1999 makes it possible to look at the geographical distribution of benefit claimants within rural areas.² In total, 10% of the population in rural wards are recipients or dependents of recipients of the following three benefits: income support, income-based JSA and Family Credit.³ Many of these recipients are concentrated into a relatively small number of wards: a quarter are located in a tenth of the wards and a half are located in a quarter of the wards. They are also concentrated in relatively accessible areas: almost half are in the most accessible quarter of rural wards.⁴ This suggests that concentrations of low income tend to be found in and around rural towns, rather than in the countryside.

The table below places these statistics in an England-wide context. It suggests two things. First, relative to the country as a whole, most rural communities are not characterised by high concentrations of low income: only a tenth of the population of rural wards - and a fifth of rural benefit recipients - live in the quarter of English wards with the highest numbers of benefit recipients. Second, most rural people on low income do not live in wards that would be considered deprived by national standards: four-fifths of rural benefit recipients - one million people - live in wards that do not have high levels of benefit reciprocity.

English Wards Categorised into Four Quarters by Levels of Benefit Reciprocity

	Highest level of benefit reciprocity (19%-59% in receipt of benefits)	2 nd Quarter (11% to 19% in receipt)	3 rd Quarter (7%-11% in receipt)	Lowest level of benefit reciprocity (1%-11% in receipt)
Share of total rural population	10%	25%	32%	33%
Share of rural benefit recipients and dependents	22%	34%	27%	16%

² Note that, in the absence of direct low income data at ward level, the Index of Multiple Deprivation uses benefit claimant data as a proxy for low income.

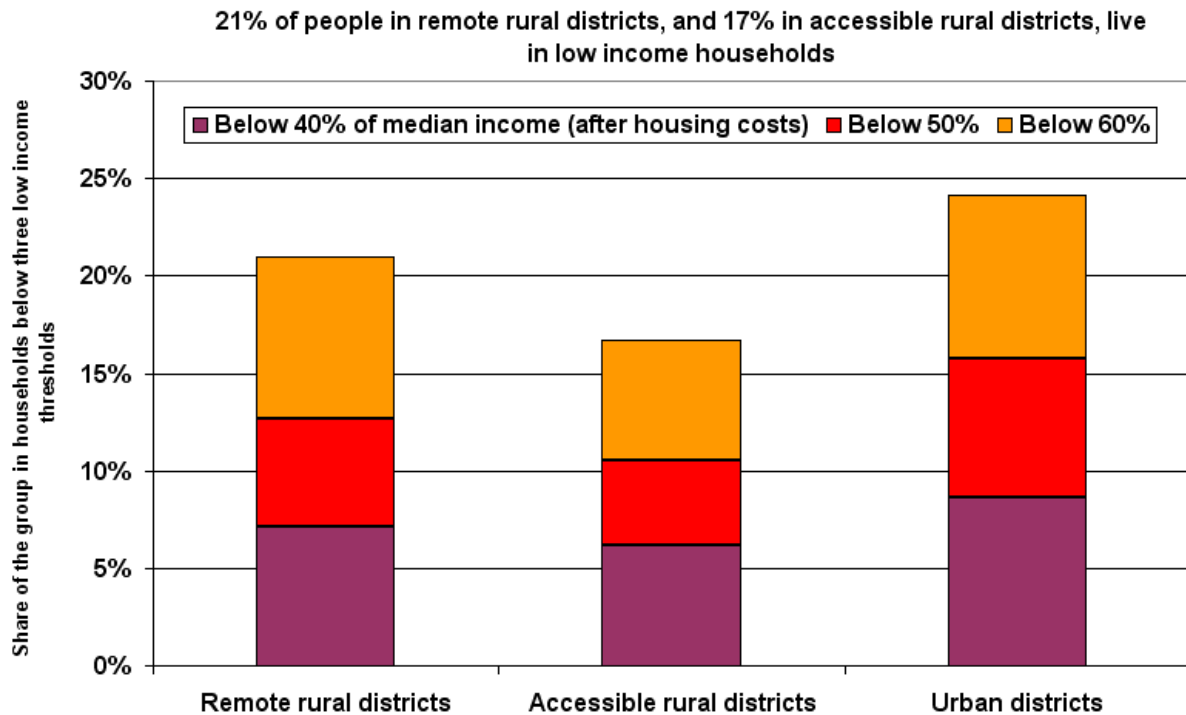
³ This compares with 11% of the population in rural districts. The difference caused by using the ward-level classification rather than the district-level classification is therefore small. For further details see Appendix 3.

⁴ Rural wards were divided into four quarters, according to their accessibility to services (using a measure developed by Oxford University for the Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2000).

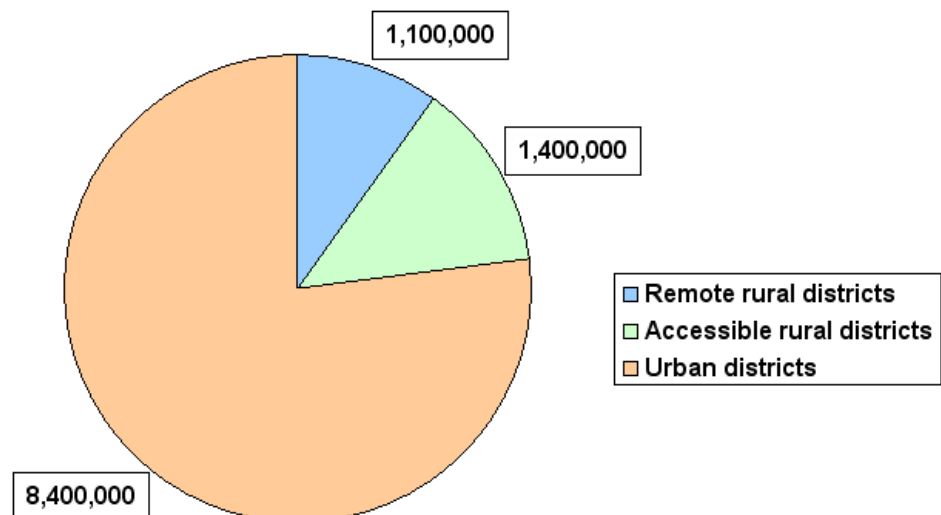
C. INCOME (ALL AGE GROUPS)

Subject Area	Indicator
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Numbers in low income2 Risk of low income by economic status3 Risk of low income by family type4 Levels of low income5 Persistent low income
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">6 In receipt of means-tested benefits7 Long-term recipients of benefits

1. INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW INCOME



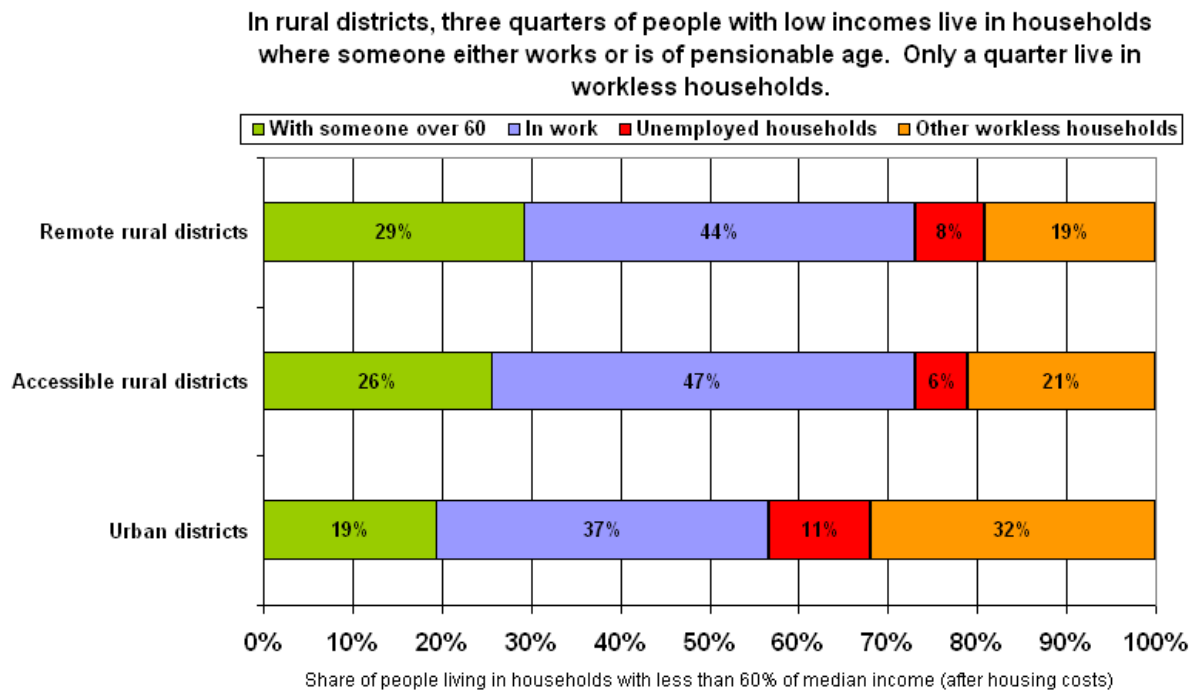
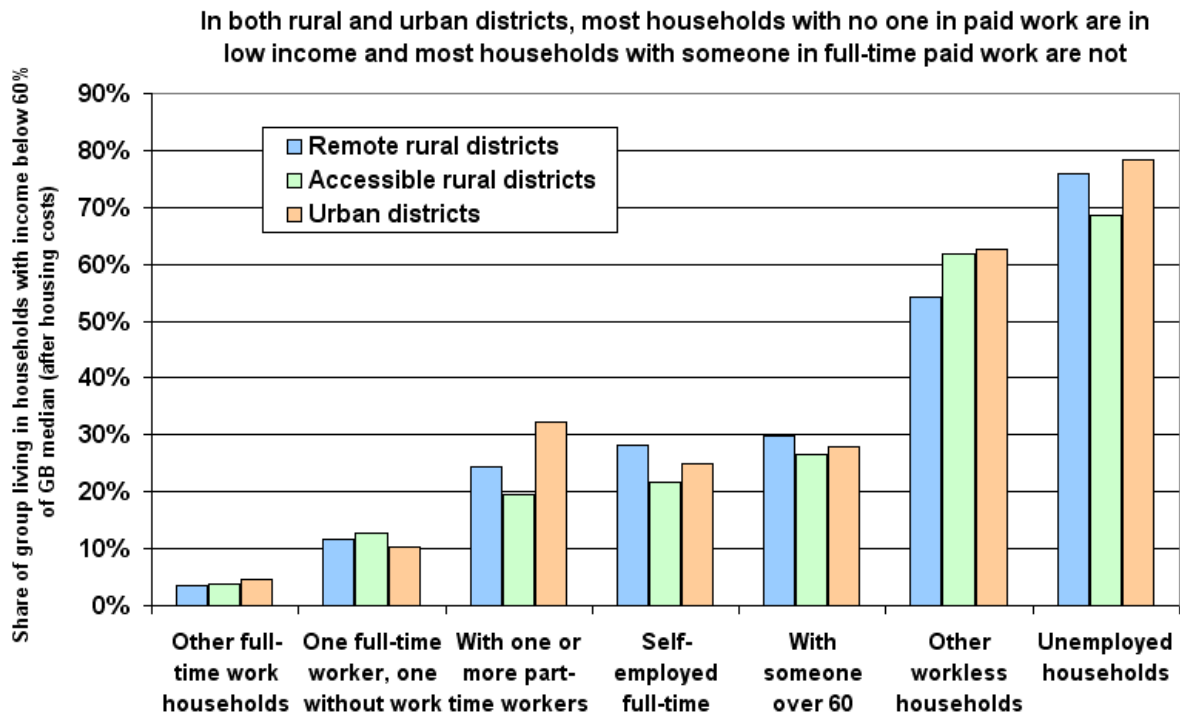
Two and a half million of the people in low income households - close to a quarter of the total - live in rural districts



C. Income (All Age Groups)

<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph shows the number of people in households with low incomes in remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts. Three low income thresholds are presented to show the extent and intensity of low income. These are 60% of GB median income, 50% of GB median income and 40% of GB median income. Income is net disposable household income, after housing costs, adjusted for the size of the household, measured in 2000/2001 prices.</p> <p>The pie chart shows the distribution of people with incomes below 60% of median between remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts.</p>																																																							
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicators 2 and 3																																																							
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a																																																							
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower-tier local authorities																																																							
<i>Source</i>	Households Below Average Income 2000/01 (Family Resources Survey 2000/01), DWP, 2002																																																							
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<i>Key points</i>	<p>21% of people in remote rural districts, and 17% in accessible rural districts, live in low income households. These figures compare to 24% in urban districts.</p> <p>Two and a half million of the people in low income households - close to a quarter of all those living in low income households - live in rural districts.</p> <p>Although the extent of low income is somewhat less in rural districts than in urban districts, the intensity of low income for those below the threshold is not – in all of remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts, similar proportions of those below the 60% threshold are also below the 50% and 40% thresholds.</p>																																																							

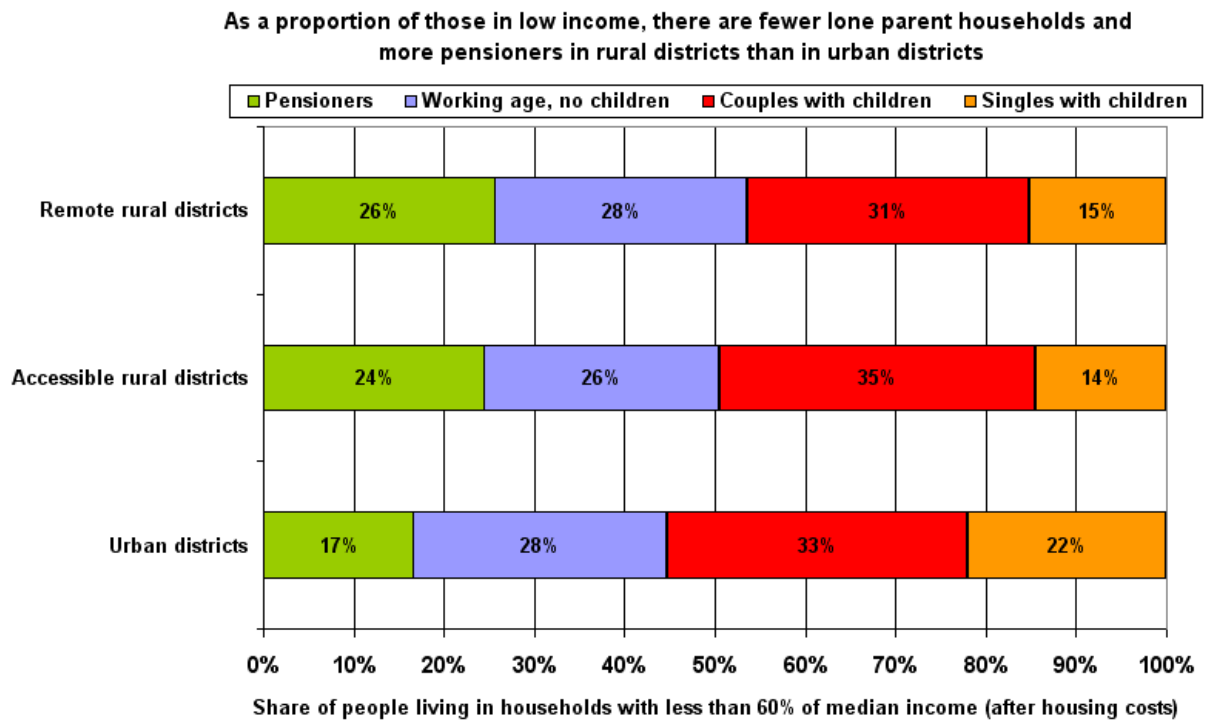
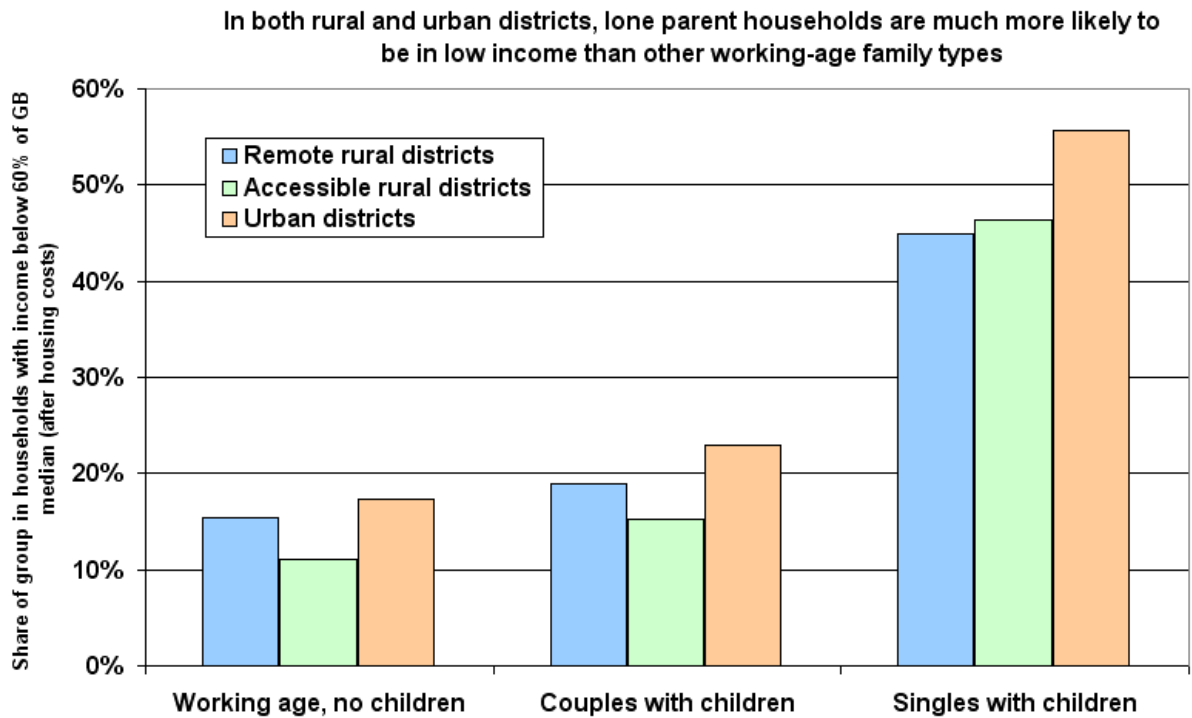
2. RISK OF LOW INCOME BY ECONOMIC STATUS



C. Income (All Age Groups)

<i>The indicator</i>	The first chart shows the risk of living below the main low income threshold for households in seven different economic circumstances. The second chart divides the total number of households with low income into four different economic categories (combining the four 'working household' groups). The low income threshold is 60% of GB median income. Income is net disposable household income, after housing costs, adjusted for the size of the household, measured at 2000/2001 prices.																																																						
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<i>Data</i>	<div>Numbers with low incomes living in four types of household (and proportion of the total number with low incomes in each area)</div> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Over 60+</th><th colspan="2">In work</th><th colspan="2">Unemployed</th><th colspan="2">Other</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>330,000</td><td>29%</td><td>490,000</td><td>44%</td><td>90,000</td><td>8%</td><td>210,000</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>370,000</td><td>26%</td><td>690,000</td><td>47%</td><td>80,000</td><td>6%</td><td>300,000</td><td>21%</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td>700,000</td><td>27%</td><td>1,180,000</td><td>46%</td><td>170,000</td><td>7%</td><td>520,000</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>1,630,000</td><td>19%</td><td>3,140,000</td><td>37%</td><td>960,000</td><td>11%</td><td>2,690,000</td><td>32%</td></tr></tbody></table>											Over 60+		In work		Unemployed		Other		Remote rural	330,000	29%	490,000	44%	90,000	8%	210,000	19%	Accessible rural	370,000	26%	690,000	47%	80,000	6%	300,000	21%	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	700,000	27%	1,180,000	46%	170,000	7%	520,000	20%	Urban	1,630,000	19%	3,140,000	37%	960,000	11%	2,690,000	32%
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<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The Family Resources Survey is a well established annual government survey, designed to be representative of the population as a whole. Note, however, that it only covers people living in private households and excludes those in residential institutions (such as nursing homes), sleeping rough or in bed and breakfast accommodation.																																																						
<i>Key points</i>	First graph (risk) In both rural and urban districts, most households (around two-thirds) with no one in paid work are in low income and most households (around 90%) with someone in full-time paid work are not. The pattern of risk for different economic groups are similar in rural and urban districts. Households with full-time workers are at low risk of low income, those with part-time work, self-employment and older people are at medium risk, while those in working age households without work are at high risk of low income. Second graph (proportions) In rural districts, three quarters of people with low incomes live in households where someone either works full-time or is of pensionable age. Only a quarter live in workless households. These proportions are rather different from those in urban districts. In particular, a third of people on low incomes in urban districts live in workless households.																																																						

3. RISK OF LOW INCOME BY FAMILY TYPE

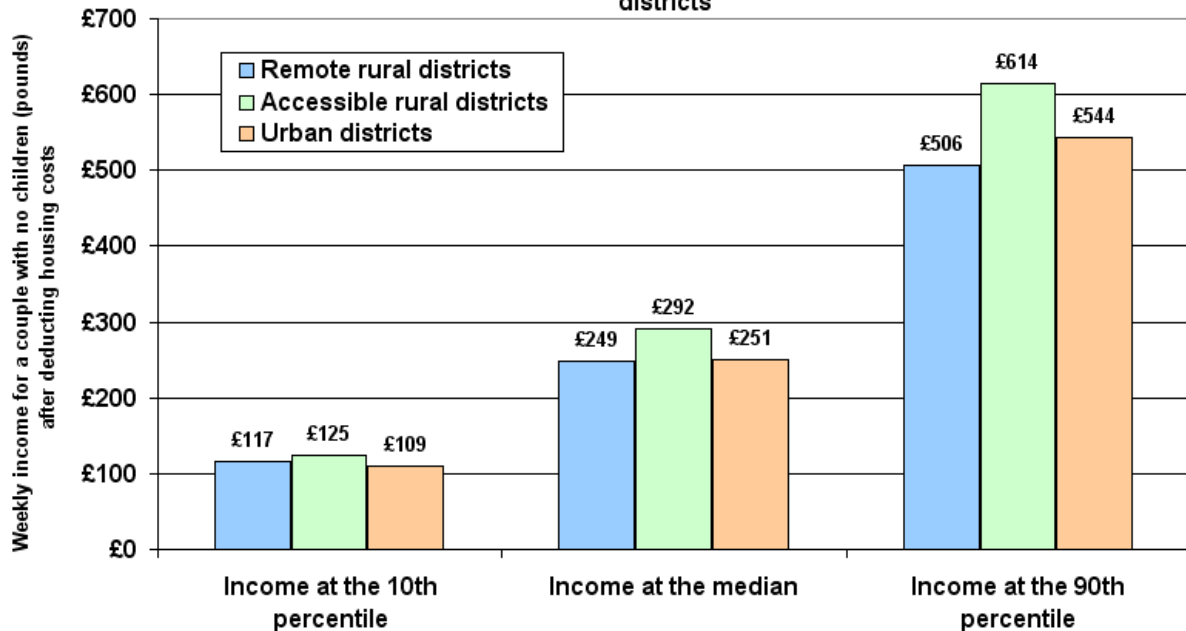


C. Income (All Age Groups)

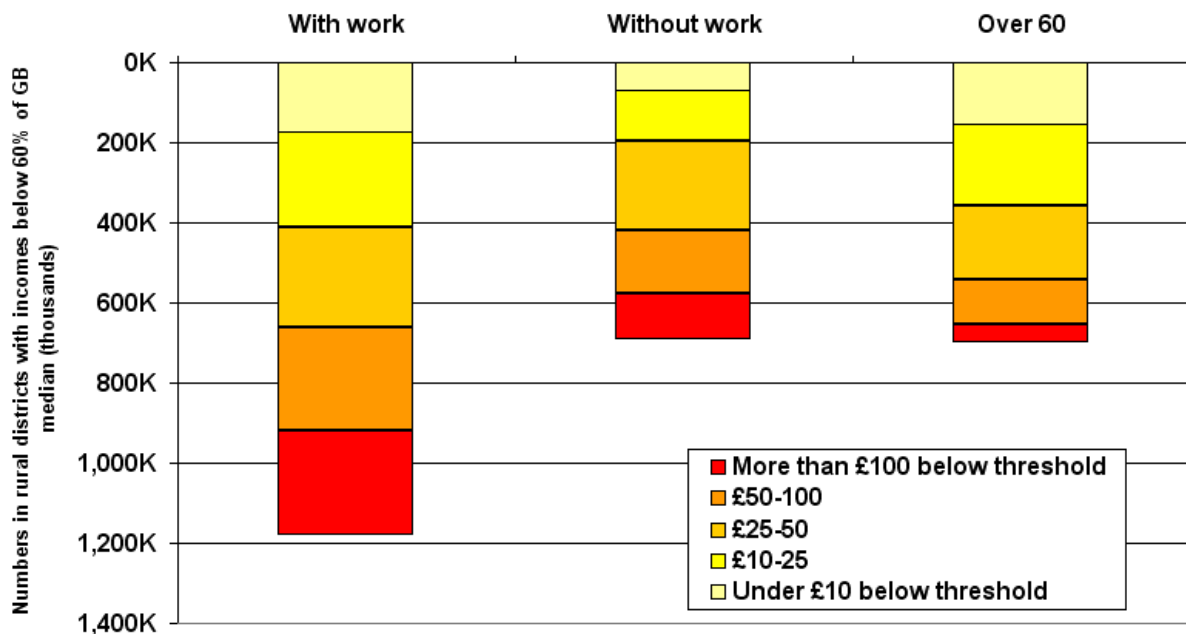
<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first chart shows the risk of people living below the main low income threshold who are in working age households with three different family circumstances: households without children; couples with children; lone parents with children.</p> <p>The second chart shows the distribution of the people in low income households between four types of family (the three groups above, plus pensioner households).</p> <p>The low income threshold is 60% of GB median income. Income is net disposable household income, after housing costs, adjusted for the size of the household, measured at 2000/2001 prices.</p>																								
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<i>Key points</i>	<p>In both rural and urban districts, lone parent households are much more likely to be in low income than other working-age family types.</p> <p>Almost half of lone parent households in rural districts are on low income.</p> <p>Around 15% of people with low incomes in rural districts live in lone parent households, compared to 22% in urban districts. In contrast, around 25% of people with low income in rural districts are pensioners, compared to 17% in urban districts.</p>																								

4. LEVELS OF LOW INCOME

Throughout the income distribution, households in 'accessible rural' districts on average have slightly higher incomes than those in either 'remote rural' or urban districts



Half a million people in working families in rural districts have weekly incomes which £50 or more below the most commonly used low income threshold

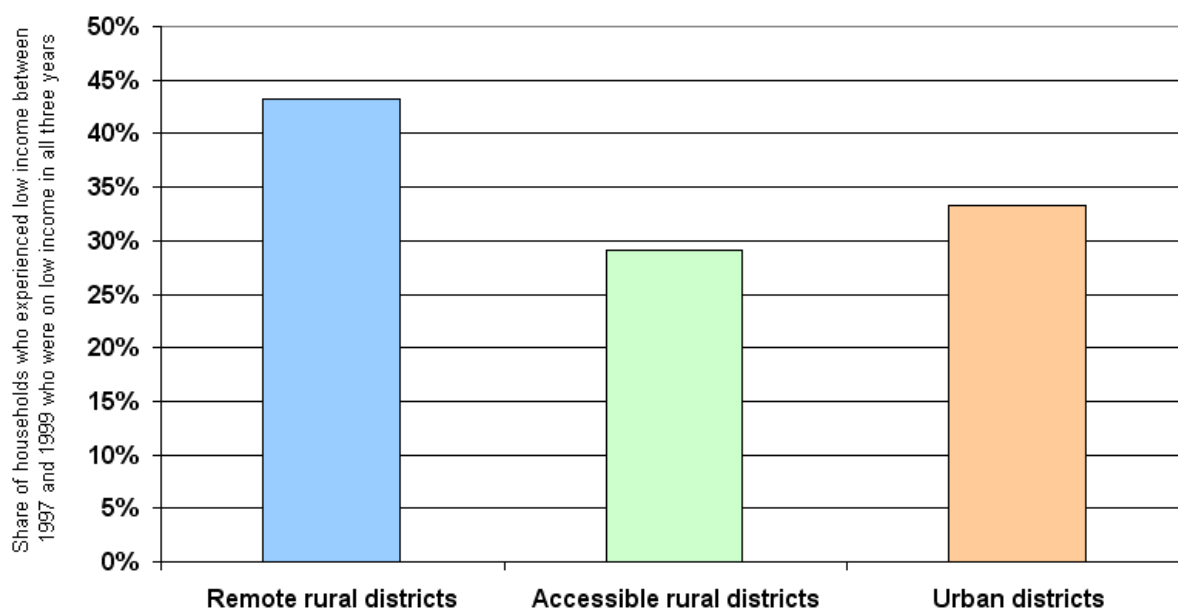


C. Income (All Age Groups)

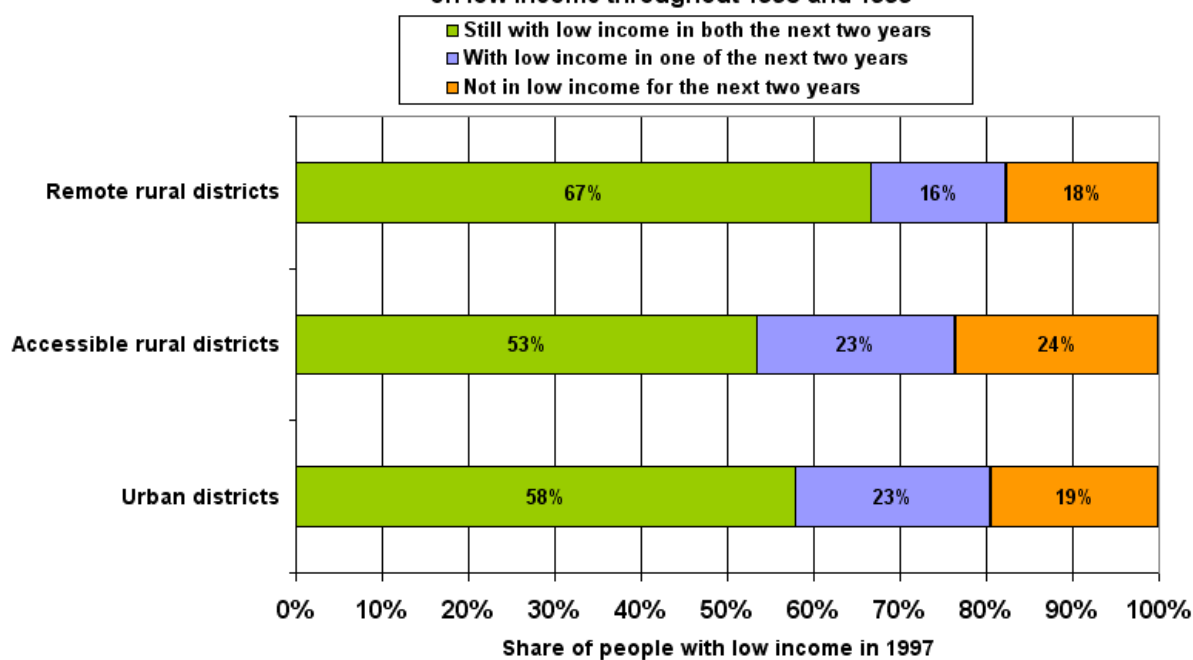
<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph shows the income of individuals at three points in the income distribution in remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts. The thresholds are: low income – 10th percentile (i.e. 10% of the population in each area received a lower income); mid income – 50th percentile (i.e. the median income for the area); high income – 90th percentile (i.e. 10% of the population in the area received a higher income).</p> <p>The second graph shows the numbers below the main low income threshold (60% of British median) divided into groups according to their economic status and the amount in pounds their income is below the threshold.</p> <p>Income is weekly disposable household income, after housing costs, adjusted for the size of the household, measured at 2000/2001 prices. All cash amounts have been adjusted so that different family sizes are comparable. The low income threshold is a net weekly disposable income, after housing costs, of £93 for a single adult, £153 for a couple without children and £230 for a couple with two children, aged 8 and 10.</p>																																																																							
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 1																																																																							
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<i>Key points</i>	<p>Throughout the income distribution, households in 'accessible rural' districts on average have slightly higher incomes than those in either 'remote rural' or urban districts.</p> <p>Overall income inequality is lowest in remote rural districts, with top incomes 4.3 times greater than bottom incomes; in accessible and urban districts, they are 5 times greater.</p> <p>Half a million people in working families in rural districts have incomes £50 or more below the most commonly used low income threshold. This is more than half of all those more than £50 or more below the low income threshold.</p> <p>Very few pensioners in rural districts live on incomes £50 or more below the low income threshold.</p>																																																																							

5. PERSISTENCE OF LOW INCOME

In 'remote rural' districts, two-fifths of households who experienced low income between 1997 and 1999 were on low income in all three years, compared to around a third in 'accessible rural' and urban districts



More than half of households on low income in rural districts in 1997 remained on low income throughout 1998 and 1999

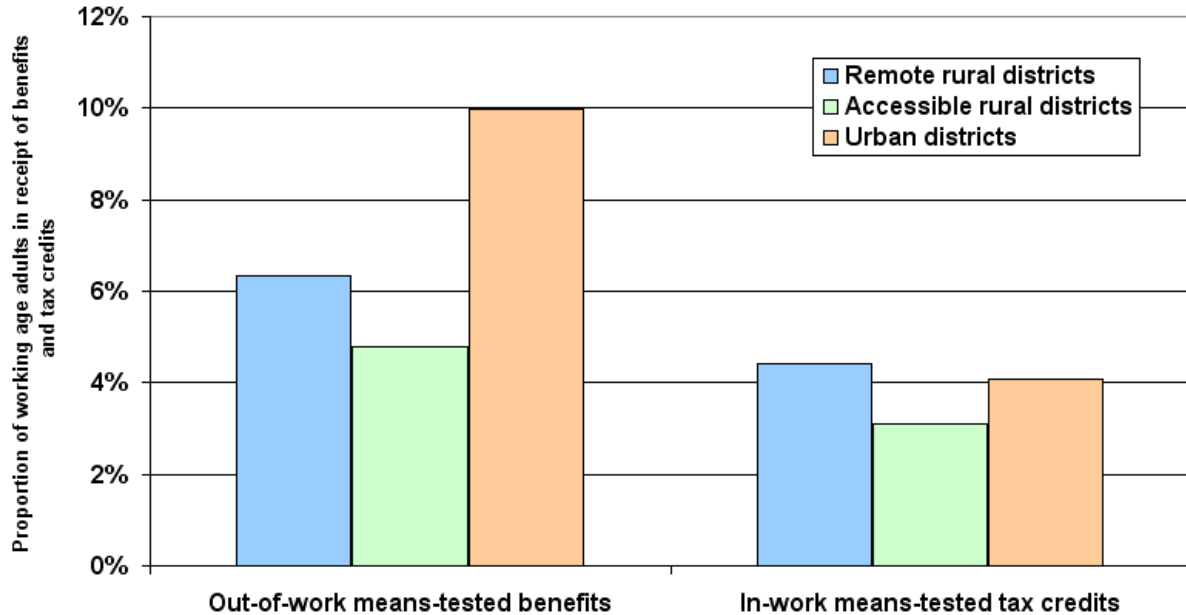


C. Income (All Age Groups)

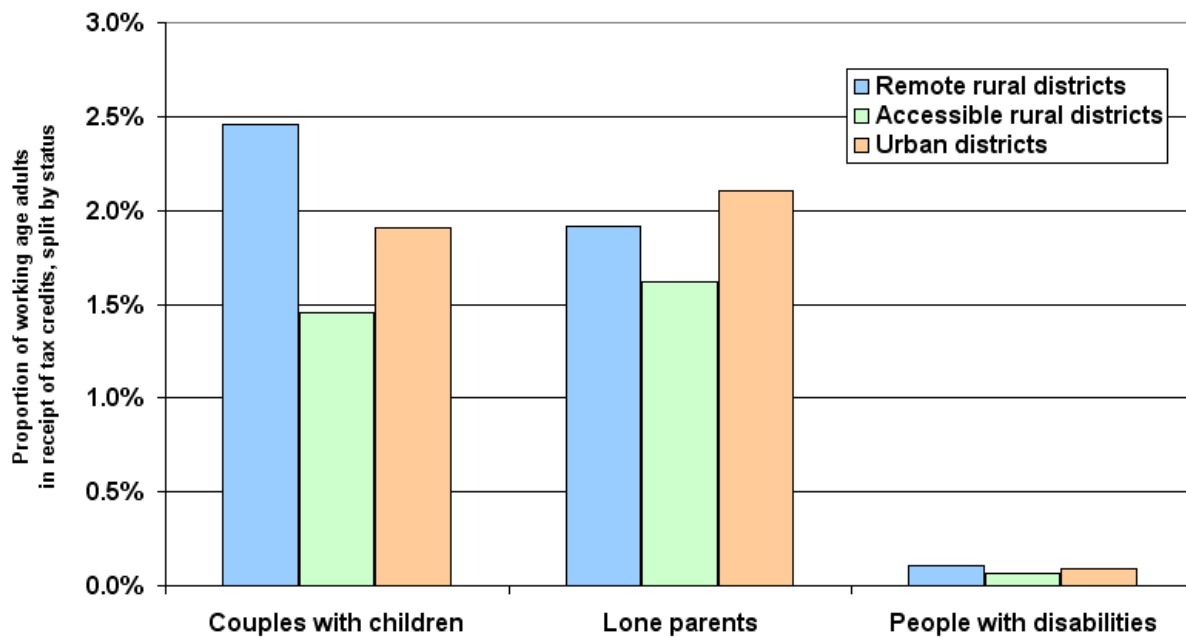
<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph shows, as a share of those experiencing low income between 1997 and 1999, the number who were in poverty in all three of those years.</p> <p>The second graph indicates the experience of people who were on a low income in 1997 in the two subsequent years. The population is divided into three groups: those who remained in poverty in both the following years; those who were in poverty in just one of the following years; and those who were without a low income in both the following years.</p> <p>Income is net disposable income before housing costs, deflated and equivalised for the size of household. People have low income in a given year if they are in the bottom fifth of the income distribution for the year. Note that this is a similar but not identical threshold to the measure most commonly used, 60% of GB median income.</p>																																							
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<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a																																							
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower-tier local authorities																																							
<i>Source</i>	British Household Panel Survey, Waves 7-9; Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex; analysis by John Rigg, London School of Economics																																							
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<i>Denominator</i>	See sample size (unweighted calculations)																																							
<i>Sample size</i>	6,241 interview respondents (723 remote rural; 1,125 accessible rural; 4,392 urban)																																							
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. The British Household Panel Survey is a much smaller survey than the Family Resource Survey and suffers a loss of participants over time. These numbers are based on an annual snapshot of income, rather than a continuous record over time.																																							
<i>Key points</i>	<p>In 'remote rural' districts, two-fifths of households who experienced low income between 1997 and 1999 were on low income in all three years, compared to around a third in 'accessible rural' and urban districts.</p> <p>More than half of households on low income in rural districts in 1997 remained on low income throughout 1998 and 1999.</p>																																							

6. IN RECEIPT OF MEANS-TESTED BENEFITS

The proportion of working age adults in receipt of *out-of-work* benefits is lower in rural districts than in urban districts. But this is not the case for those in receipt of *in-work* tax credits, where the proportions are similar.



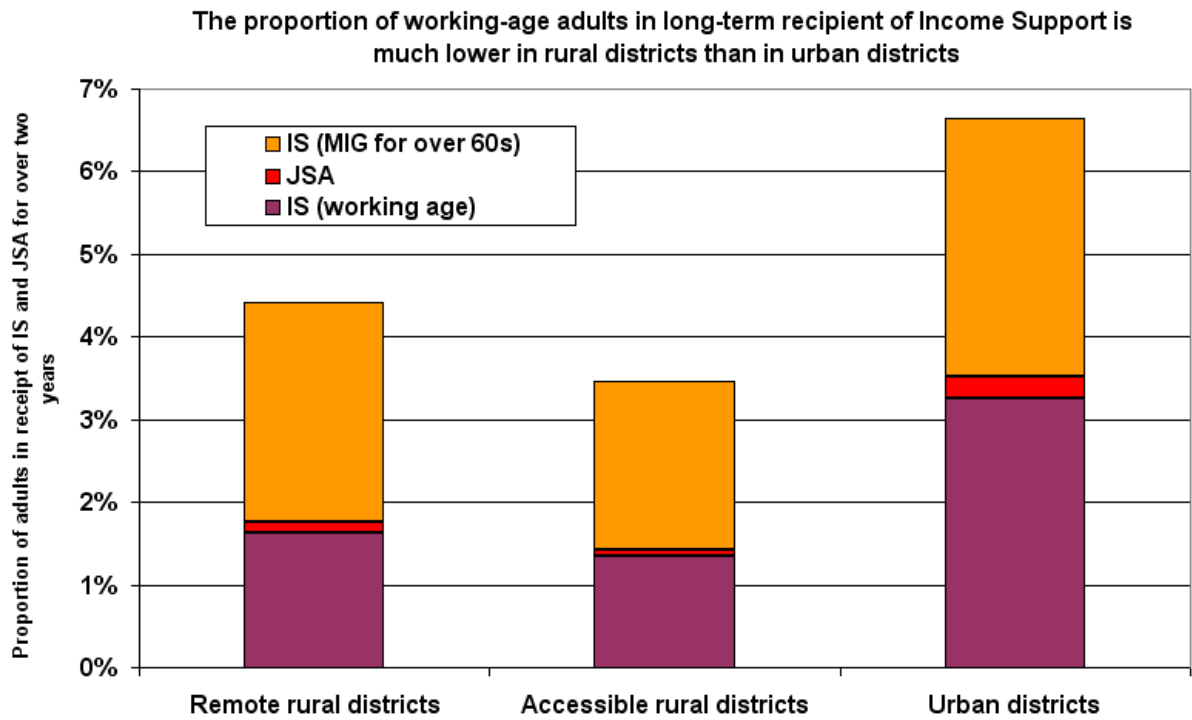
The proportion of couples with children in receipt of tax credits is higher in 'remote rural' districts than in either 'accessible rural' or urban districts



C. Income (All Age Groups)

<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph shows the proportion of working age adults who are receiving one of the main out-of-work means-tested benefits - Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance (Income Based) – or one of the in-work tax credits - Working Families Tax Credit and Disabled Persons Tax Credit. The data is for the number of recipients not the number of people being supported by the benefit. Rather than being a straightforward measure of low income, this indicator is a measure of the penetration of government initiatives to tackle low income. Variations may be caused by underlying differences in the numbers with low income or by factors such as take-up and the rules on eligibility.</p> <p>The second graph shows the share of adults claiming in-work tax credits, divided into the three eligible claimant groups – couples with children, lone parents and people with disabilities (note that parents with disabilities are counted twice).</p>																																																																																										
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 4																																																																																										
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<i>Source</i>	Client Group Analysis, DWP, 2002; Working Families' and Disabled Person's Tax Credit Statistics – Geographical Analyses, Inland Revenue, 2002; Mid-year Population Estimates 2000, ONS, 2002																																																																																										
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Share of working-age adults receiving</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Out-of-work means-tested benefits</td><td colspan="3">In-work means-tested tax credits</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>190,000</td><td>6.3%</td><td></td><td>130,000</td><td>4.4%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>230,000</td><td>4.8%</td><td></td><td>150,000</td><td>3.1%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td><i>410,000</i></td><td><i>5.4%</i></td><td></td><td><i>280,000</i></td><td><i>3.6%</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>2,000,000</td><td>10.0%</td><td></td><td>820,000</td><td>4.1%</td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Share of working-age adults in each area receiving tax credits, in the following groups</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Couples with children</td><td colspan="2">Lone parents</td><td colspan="2">People with disabilities*</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>72,000</td><td>2.5%</td><td>56,000</td><td>1.9%</td><td>3,000</td><td>0.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>69,000</td><td>1.5%</td><td>77,000</td><td>1.6%</td><td>3,000</td><td>0.1%</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td><i>141,000</i></td><td><i>1.8%</i></td><td><i>133,000</i></td><td><i>1.7%</i></td><td><i>6,000</i></td><td><i>0.1%</i></td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>382,000</td><td>1.9%</td><td>423,000</td><td>2.1%</td><td>19,000</td><td>0.1%</td></tr></table> <p>* Parents with disabilities are included both here and in the previous columns</p>								Share of working-age adults receiving							Out-of-work means-tested benefits			In-work means-tested tax credits			Remote rural	190,000	6.3%		130,000	4.4%		Accessible rural	230,000	4.8%		150,000	3.1%		<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>410,000</i>	<i>5.4%</i>		<i>280,000</i>	<i>3.6%</i>		Urban	2,000,000	10.0%		820,000	4.1%			Share of working-age adults in each area receiving tax credits, in the following groups							Couples with children		Lone parents		People with disabilities*		Remote rural	72,000	2.5%	56,000	1.9%	3,000	0.1%	Accessible rural	69,000	1.5%	77,000	1.6%	3,000	0.1%	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>141,000</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>133,000</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>6,000</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	Urban	382,000	1.9%	423,000	2.1%	19,000	0.1%
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<i>Denominator</i>	27.7 million working age adults (2.9 million remote rural; 4.7 million accessible rural; 20.1 million urban) Note: denominators and numerators are from separate sources and are for different years.																																																																																										
<i>Sample size</i>	Administrative data with 100% sample of recipients																																																																																										
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<i>Key points</i>	<p>The proportion of working age adults in receipt of out-of-work benefits is lower in rural districts than in urban districts. But this is not the case for those in receipt of in-work tax credits, where the proportions are similar.</p> <p>The relatively lower level of out-of-work benefit receipt in rural districts fits with the relatively lower level of workless households in rural districts.</p> <p>The proportion of couples with children in receipt of tax credits is higher in 'remote rural' districts than in either 'accessible rural' or urban districts.</p>																																																																																										

7. LONG-TERM RECIPIENTS OF BENEFITS



C. Income (All Age Groups)

<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows the proportion of adults who have been receiving Income Support or Job Seekers Allowance for two or more years. Income Support claimants are divided into people over 60 (i.e. recipients of Minimum Income Guarantee) and working adults. The data is for the number of recipients not the number of people being supported by the benefit. The working age data is for November 2001 and the pensionable age data for February 2002. Variations may be caused by underlying differences in the numbers eligible for such benefits or by factors such as take-up and the rules on eligibility.																																																
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<i>Key points</i>	The proportion of working-age adults in long-term recipient of Income Support is much lower in rural districts than in urban districts. The proportion of pensioners in long-term recipient of Income Support (i.e. the Minimum Income Guarantee) is somewhat less in rural districts than in urban districts.																																																

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

Individuals with low income

21% of people in remote rural districts, and 17% in accessible rural districts, live in low income households. These figures compare to 24% in urban districts.

Two and a half million of the people in low income households- close to a quarter of all those living in low income households - live in rural districts.

Risk of low income by economic status

In both rural and urban districts, most households with no one in paid work are in low income and most households with someone in full-time paid work are not.

In rural districts, three quarters of people with low incomes live in households where someone either works full-time or is of pensionable age. Only a quarter live in workless households.

Risk of low income by family type

In both rural and urban districts, lone parent households are much more likely to be in low income than other working-age family types.

As a proportion of those in low income, there are fewer lone parent households and more pensioners in rural districts than in urban districts.

Levels of low income

Throughout the income distribution, households in 'accessible rural' districts on average have slightly higher incomes than those in either 'remote rural' or urban districts.

Half a million people in working families in rural districts have incomes £50 or more below the most commonly used low income threshold.

Persistent low income

In 'remote rural' districts, two-fifths of households who experienced low income between 1997 and 1999 were on low income in all three years, compared to around a third in 'accessible rural' and urban districts.

More than half of households on low income in rural districts in 1997 remained on low income throughout 1998 and 1999.

In receipt of means-tested benefits

The proportion of working age adults in receipt of out-of-work benefits is lower in rural districts than in urban districts. But this is not the case for those in receipt of in-work tax credits, where the proportions are similar.

The proportion of couples with children in receipt of tax credits is higher in 'remote rural' districts than in either 'accessible rural' or urban districts.

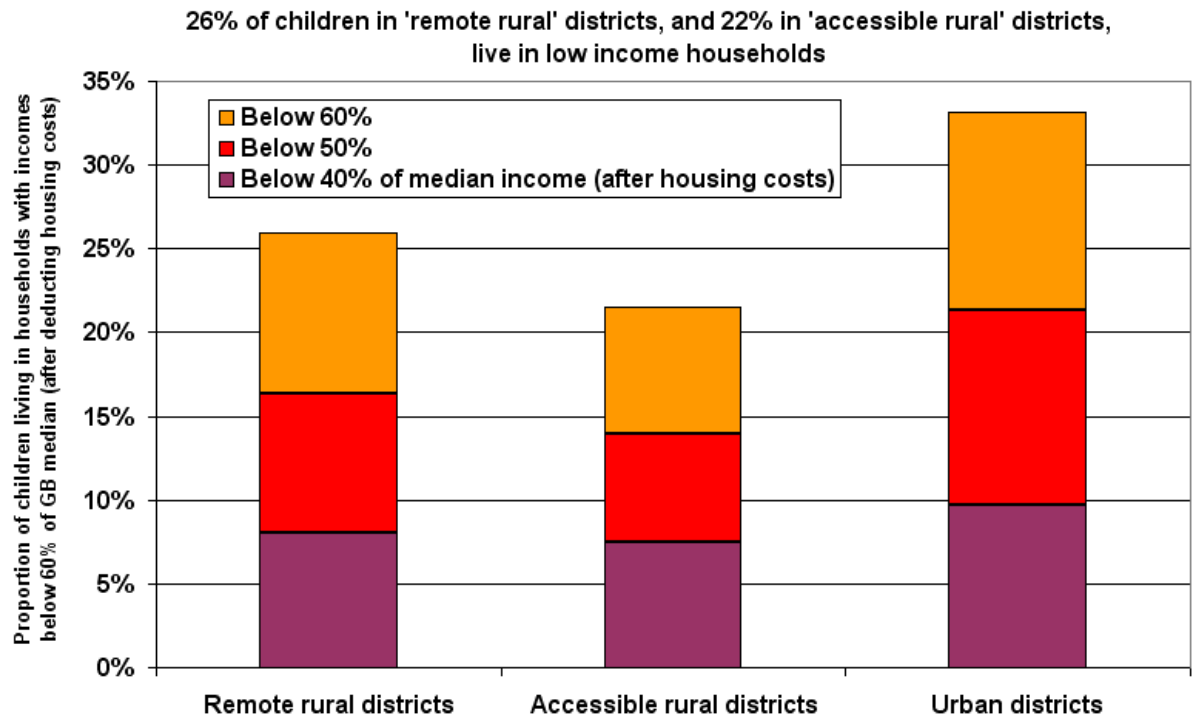
Long-term recipients of benefits

The proportion of working-age adults in long-term recipient of Income Support is much lower in rural districts than in urban districts.

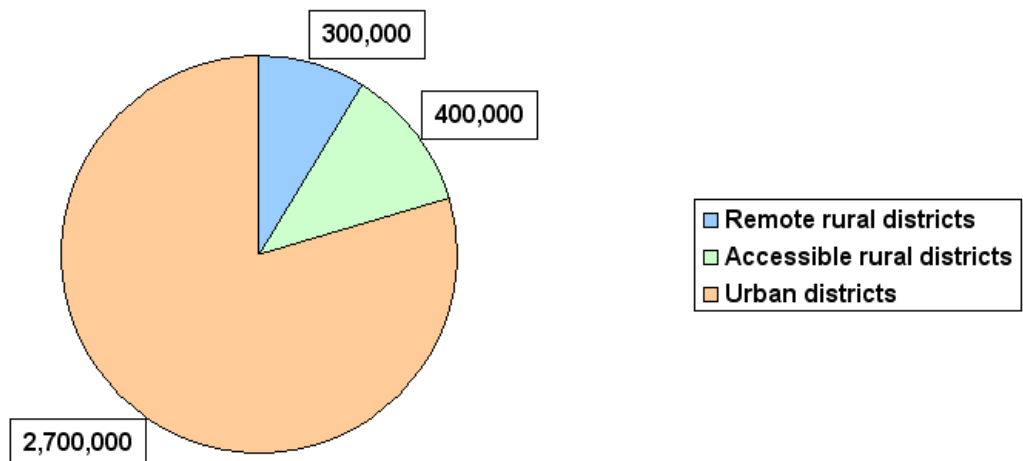
D. CHILDREN

Subject Area	Indicator
Economic circumstances	8 In low income households
	9 Risk of low income by economic status and family type
	10 In workless households
Health	11 Mortality
Education	12 Low attainment at school
	13 School exclusions and truancy
	14 Statutory care-leavers with no qualifications
Social stability	15 Children 'at risk'

8. IN LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS



700,000 children in rural districts - a fifth of the total - live in low income households

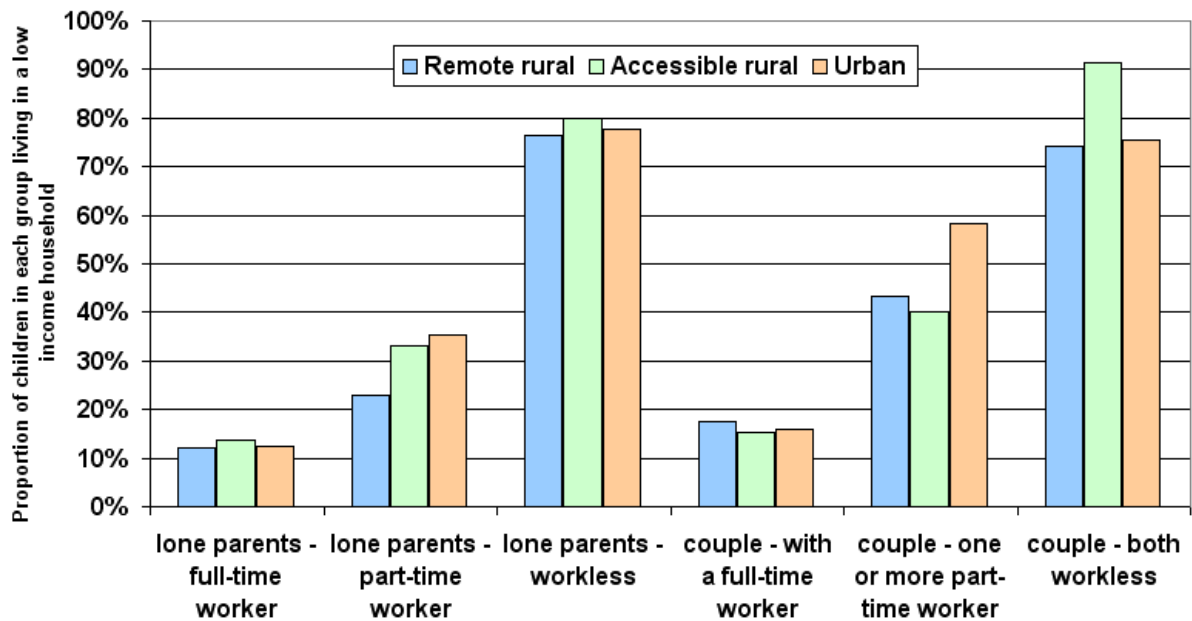


D. Children

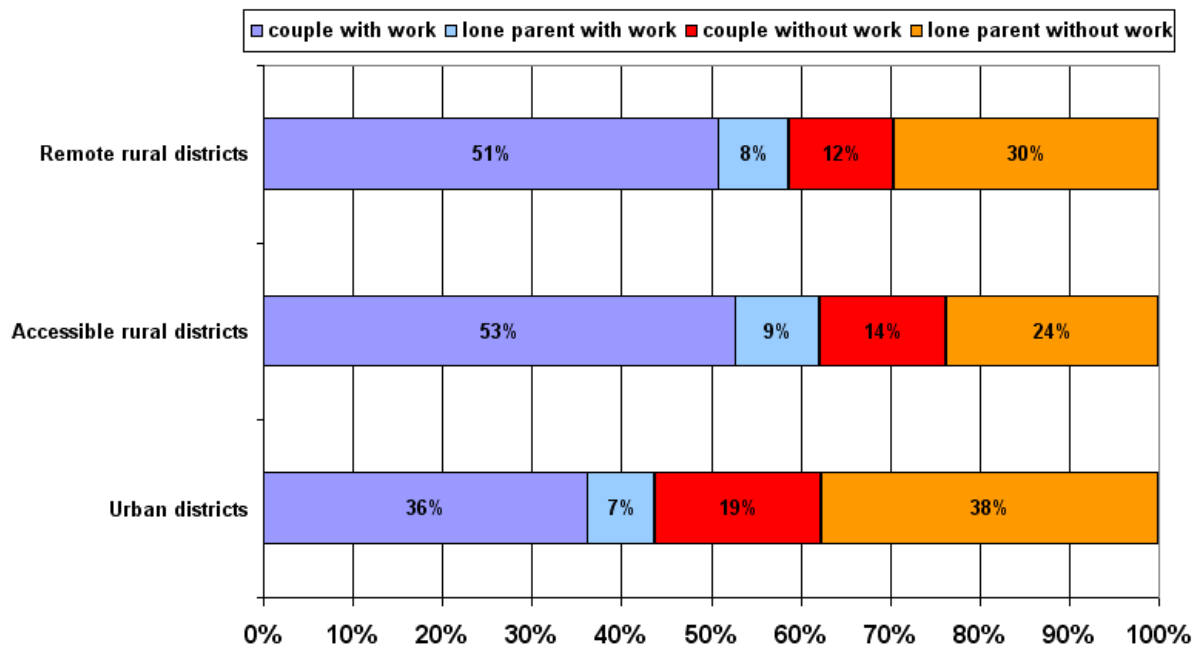
<i>The indicator</i>	The first graph shows the number of children in households with low incomes in remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts. Three low income thresholds are presented to show the extent and intensity of low income. These are 60% of GB median income, 50% of GB median income and 40% of GB median income. Income is net disposable household income, after housing costs, adjusted for the size of the household, measured in 2000/2001 prices. The pie chart shows the distribution of children in households with incomes below 60% of median, between remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts.																																																
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<i>Denominator</i>	12.8 million children (1.1million remote rural; 1.9 million accessible rural; 8.1 million urban)																																																
<i>Sample size</i>	6,483 family units (695 remote rural; 1,171 accessible rural; 4,617 urban)																																																
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The Family Resources Survey is a well established annual government survey, designed to be representative of the population as a whole. Note, however, that it only covers people living in private households and excludes those in residential institutions (such as nursing homes), sleeping rough or in bed and breakfast accommodation.																																																
<i>Key points</i>	26% of children in remote rural districts, and 22% in accessible rural districts, live in low income households. These figures compare with 33% in urban districts. 700,000 children in rural districts – a fifth of the total - live in low income households. Children in rural districts are less likely to be living in low income households than children in urban districts. Children in rural districts are more likely to be living in low income households than adults in rural districts. But the difference is less marked than in urban districts.																																																

9. RISK OF LOW INCOME BY ECONOMIC STATUS AND FAMILY TYPE

The risk of children being in low income households is affected mainly by economic circumstances; within each economic group, the average levels of risk are similar in rural and urban districts



In rural districts, around 60% of low income children live in a household where someone works

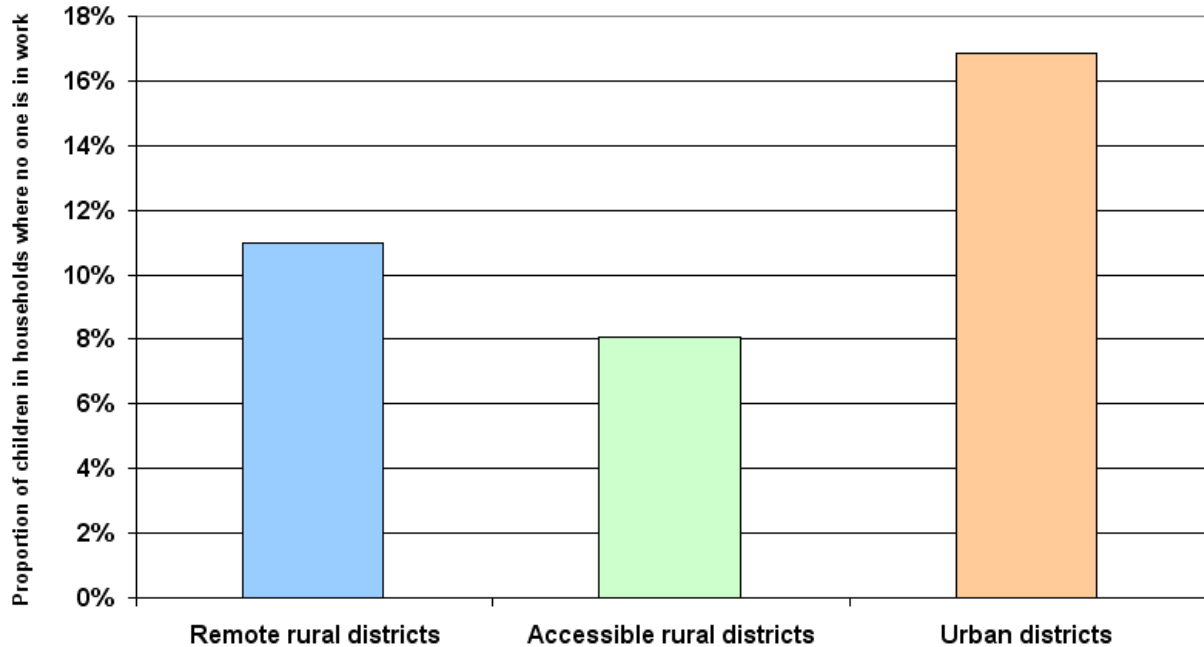


D. Children

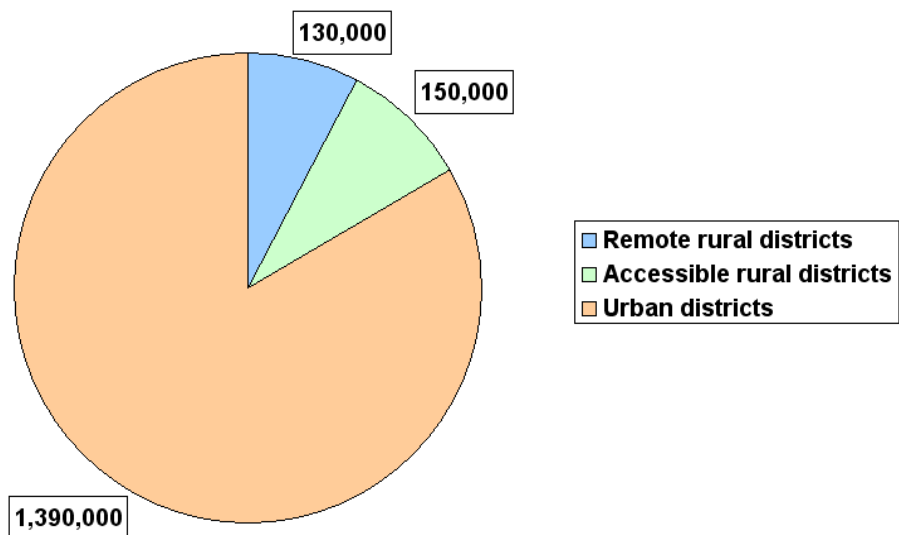
<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph shows the proportion of children who live in households with income below 60% of the GB median, divided by family type (lone parent or two adult household) and economic status (full-time work, part-time work or workless household).</p> <p>The second graph shows how children living in low income households are distributed between four groups – lone parent families with and without work; two adult families with and without work.</p> <p>The low income threshold is 60% of GB median income. Income is net disposable household income, after housing costs, adjusted for the size of the household, measured at 2000/2001 prices.</p>																																															
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	Full-time worker	Part-time worker	Workless	With a full-time worker	One or more part-time worker	Both workless																																										
Remote rural	10	7	10	11	7	10																																										
Accessible rural	11	9	10	10	7	12																																										
<i>Denominator</i>	<p>First graph: 11.1 million children (1.1 million remote rural; 1.9 million accessible rural; 8.1 million urban)</p> <p>Second graph: 3.3 million children in low income households (300,000 remote rural; 410,000 accessible rural; 2.6 million urban)</p>																																															
<i>Sample size</i>	<p>First graph: 6,483 family units (695 remote rural; 1,171 accessible rural; 6,483 urban)</p> <p>Second graph: 1,809 family units (172 remote rural; 234 accessible rural; 1,403 urban)</p>																																															
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The Family Resources Survey is a well established annual government survey, designed to be representative of the population as a whole. Note, however, that it only covers people living in private households and excludes those in residential institutions (such as nursing homes), sleeping rough or in bed and breakfast accommodation.																																															
<i>Key points</i>	<p>The risk of children being in low income households is affected mainly by economic circumstances; within each economic group, the average levels of risk are similar in rural and urban districts.</p> <p>In rural districts, around 60% of low income children live in a household where someone works. This compares to 43% in urban districts.</p> <p>In rural districts, around 35% of low income children live in lone parent households. This compared to 45% in urban districts.</p>																																															

10. IN WORKLESS HOUSEHOLDS

11% of children in 'remote rural' districts, and 8% in 'accessible rural' districts, are in workless households. This compares with 17% in urban districts.



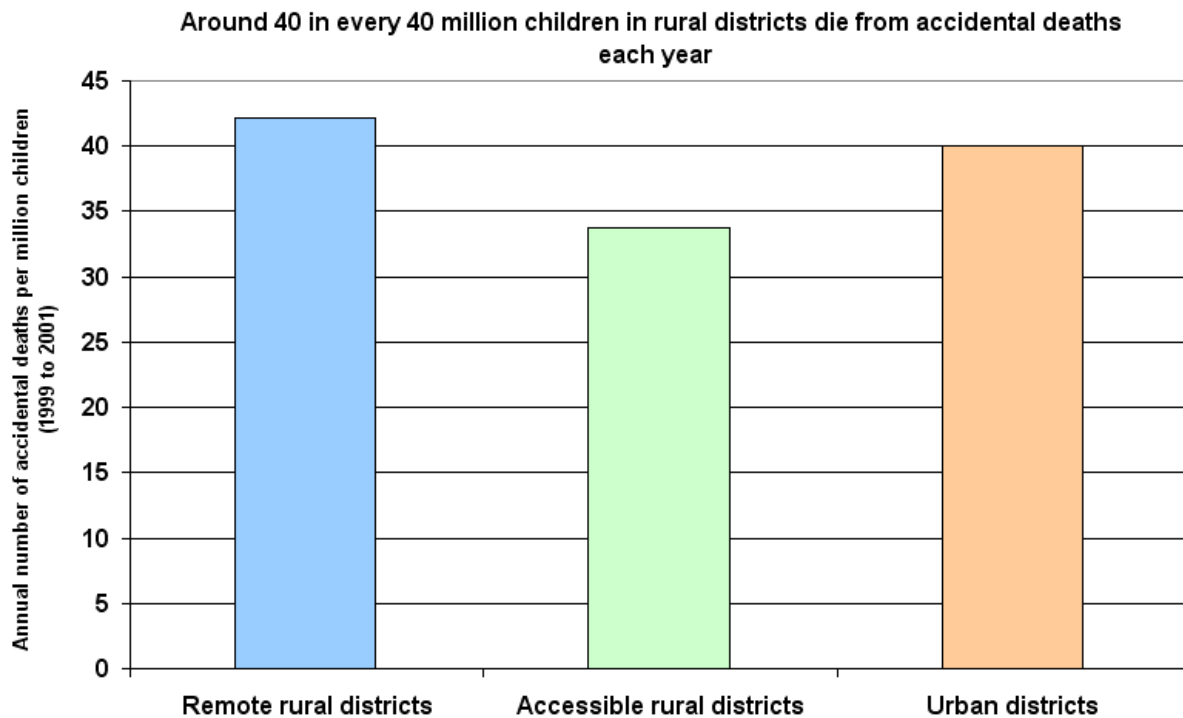
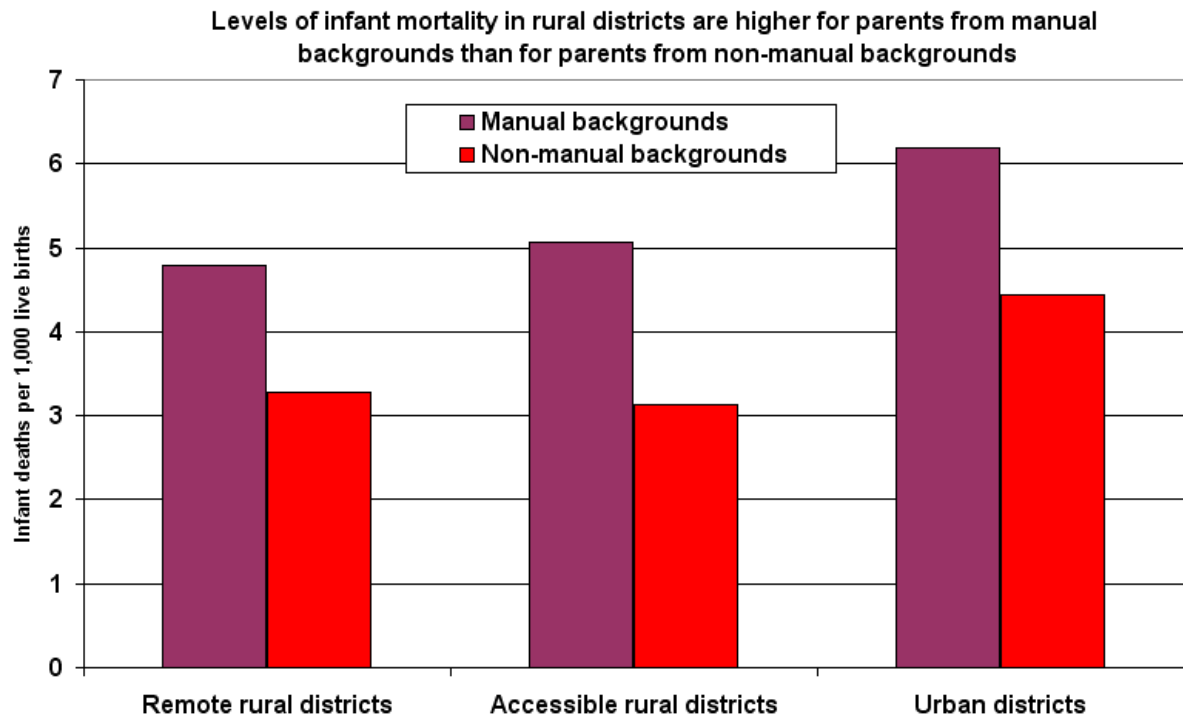
280,000 children in rural districts are in workless households



D. Children

<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows the number of dependent children living in households in which no working age adults have paid employment. Dependent children are those aged less than 16. Working age households are those with at least one person of working age; households which are made up of students and where the head of household is retired are excluded.				
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 8				
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a				
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authorities				
<i>Source</i>	Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002: Unitary Authorities/Local Authorities, ONS, 2002				
<i>Data</i>		Remote rural	Accessible rural	Rural (combined)	Urban
	Children in working age, workless households	130,000	150,000	280,000	1,390,000
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		Remote rural	Accessible rural		
	Children in working age, workless households	7	5		
<i>Denominator</i>	11.3 million children (1.2 million remote rural; 1.8 million accessible rural; 8.3 million urban)				
<i>Sample size</i>	Approximately 25,000 interview respondents				
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The Labour Force Survey is a well established three-monthly government survey, designed to be representative of the population.				
<i>Key points</i>	11% of children in remote rural districts are in workless households compared to 8% in accessible rural districts and 17% in urban districts. 280,000 children in rural districts are in workless households.				

11. MORTALITY

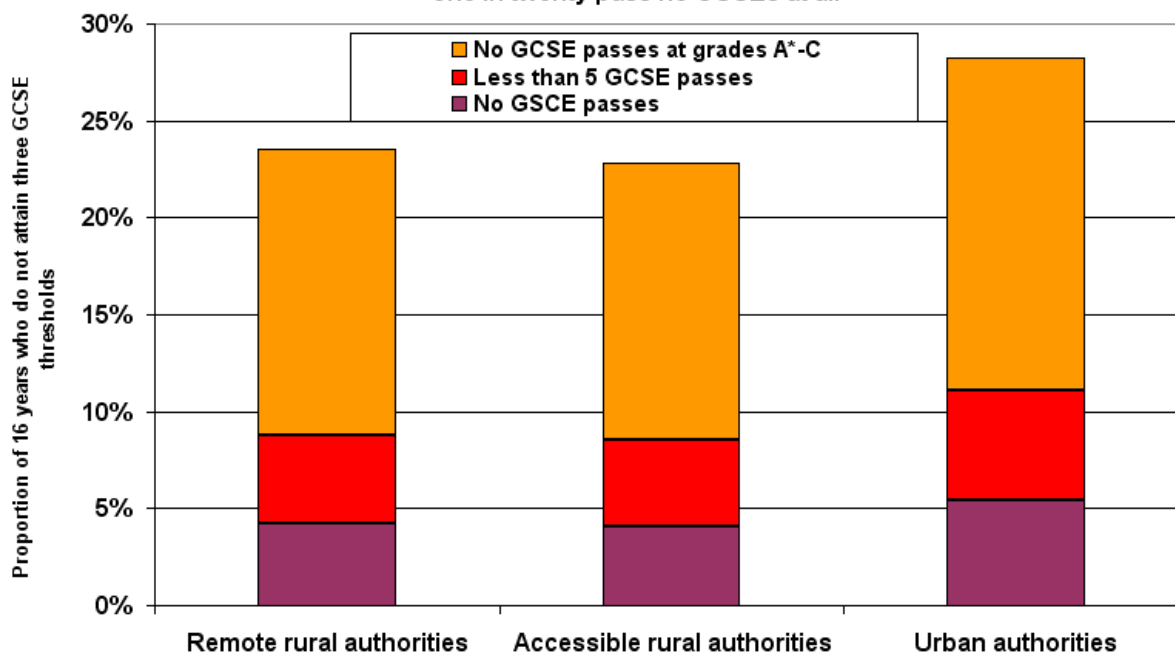


D. Children

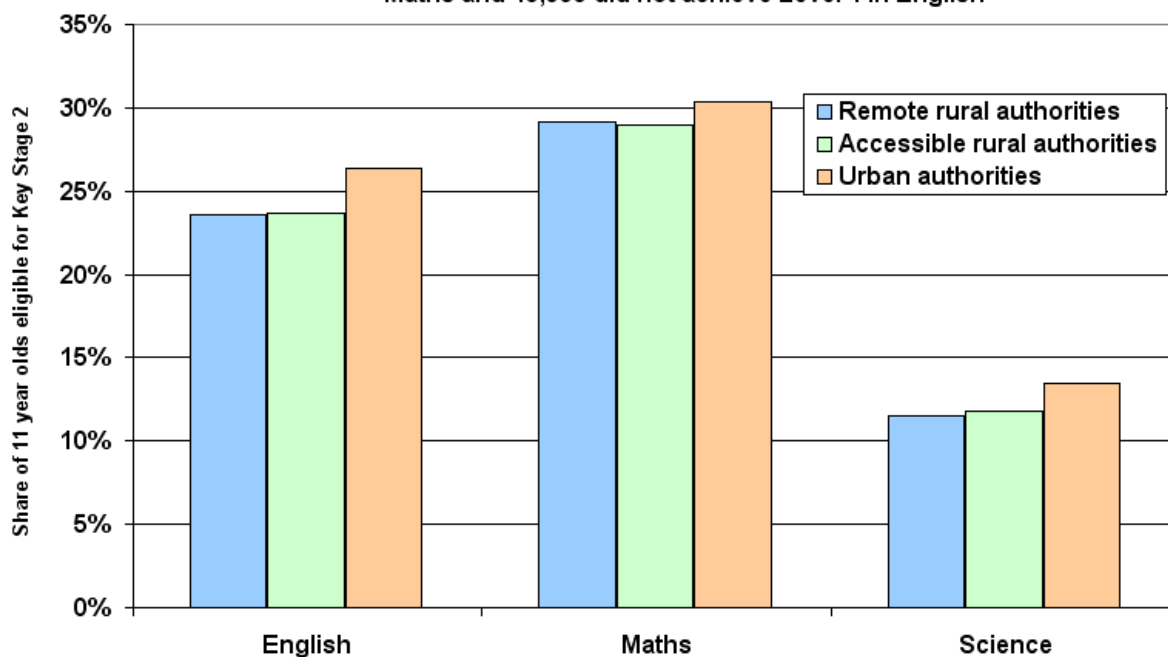
<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph shows the number of deaths in the first year of life per thousand live births, with children split into two groups, those with fathers in manual and non-manual occupations. Children who cannot be classified in this way are excluded.</p> <p>The second graph shows the annual number of deaths due to external causes among children under 16, years of age per million children. 'Accidental deaths' encompasses all forms of accidental death, including traffic accidents, poisoning, falls and drownings and also suicides and homicides. Data for three years (1999-2001) is combined to minimise fluctuations due to small sample sizes.</p>																																										
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 11																																										
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 12																																										
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authorities																																										
<i>Source</i>	<p>First graph: 2000 Birth and Mortality Statistics, ONS 2002.</p> <p>Second graph: 1999-2001 Mortality Statistics, ONS, 2002; 2000 mid-year population estimates, ONS, 2002 Note: denominators and numerators are from separate sources; the denominator is for the middle of the three years.</p>																																										
<i>Data</i>	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th colspan="3">Infant deaths per 1,000 births</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Manual classes</th><th>Non-manual classes</th><th>All children</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>4.8</td><td>3.3</td><td>4.4</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>5.1</td><td>3.1</td><td>4.3</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td>5.0</td><td>3.2</td><td>4.3</td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>6.2</td><td>4.4</td><td>5.9</td></tr></tbody></table> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Number of accidental deaths (1999-2001)</th><th>Annual number of accidental deaths per million children</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>140</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>184</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td>324</td><td>37</td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>926</td><td>40</td></tr></tbody></table>					Infant deaths per 1,000 births				Manual classes	Non-manual classes	All children	Remote rural	4.8	3.3	4.4	Accessible rural	5.1	3.1	4.3	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	5.0	3.2	4.3	Urban	6.2	4.4	5.9		Number of accidental deaths (1999-2001)	Annual number of accidental deaths per million children	Remote rural	140	42	Accessible rural	184	34	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	324	37	Urban	926	40
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Accessible rural	8																																										
<i>Denominator</i>	<p>First graph: 573,000 births (52,000 remote rural; 91,000 accessible rural; 429,000 urban).</p> <p>Second graph: 10.6 million children (1.1 million remote rural; 1.8 million accessible rural; 7.7 million urban)</p>																																										
<i>Sample size</i>	Administrative data with 100% sample of births and deaths; 10% sample of class data for births.																																										
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. The overall data for registered births and deaths is considered very accurate. The data on occupational status is only based on a sample for births, but is intended to be complete for deaths; no class information is however available for a significant minority of deaths, due to problems with of collecting this information. The small number of accidental deaths means that annual statistics tend to fluctuate so data for the last three years is aggregated.																																										
<i>Key points</i>	<p>Levels of infant mortality in rural districts are higher for parents from manual backgrounds than for parents from non-manual backgrounds.</p> <p>Both levels of mortality, and the differences between social classes, are similar in 'remote rural' and 'accessible rural' districts but somewhat lower than in urban districts.</p> <p>Around 40 in every 40 million children in rural districts die from accidental deaths each year.</p> <p>The risk is somewhat lower in accessible rural districts than in either remote rural or urban districts.</p>																																										

12. LOW ATTAINMENT AT SCHOOL

Almost a quarter of 16-year olds in rural areas attain no GCSEs above a grade D;
one in twenty pass no GCSEs at all



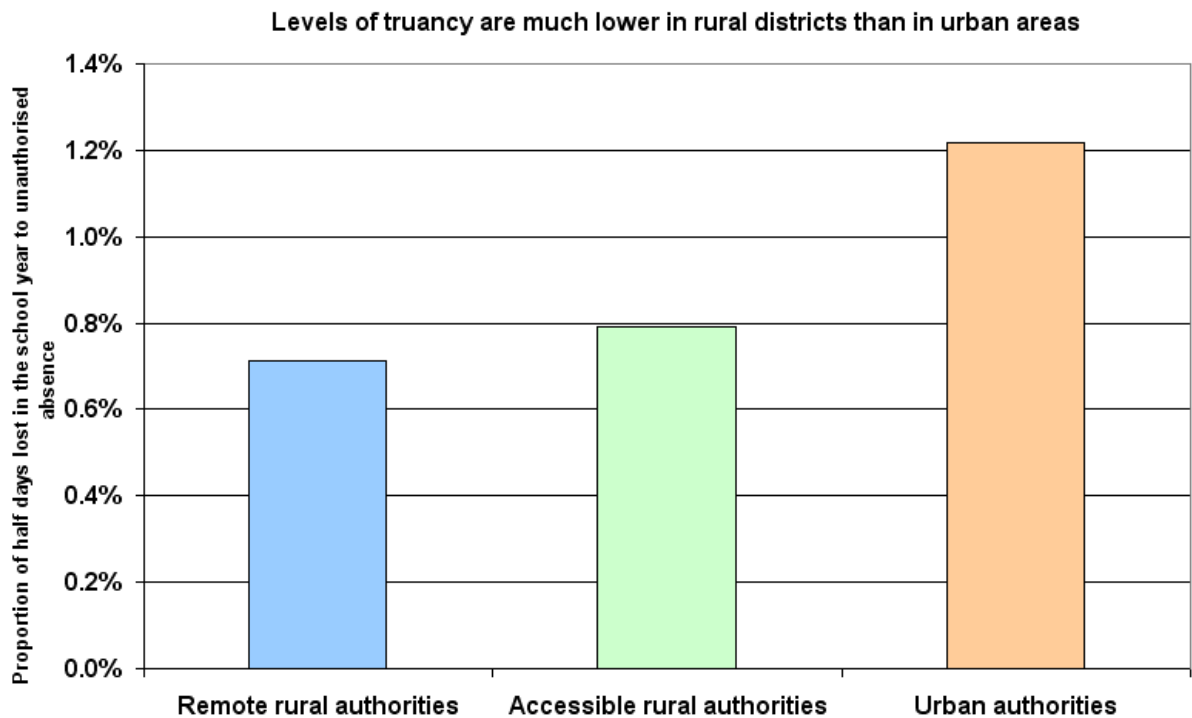
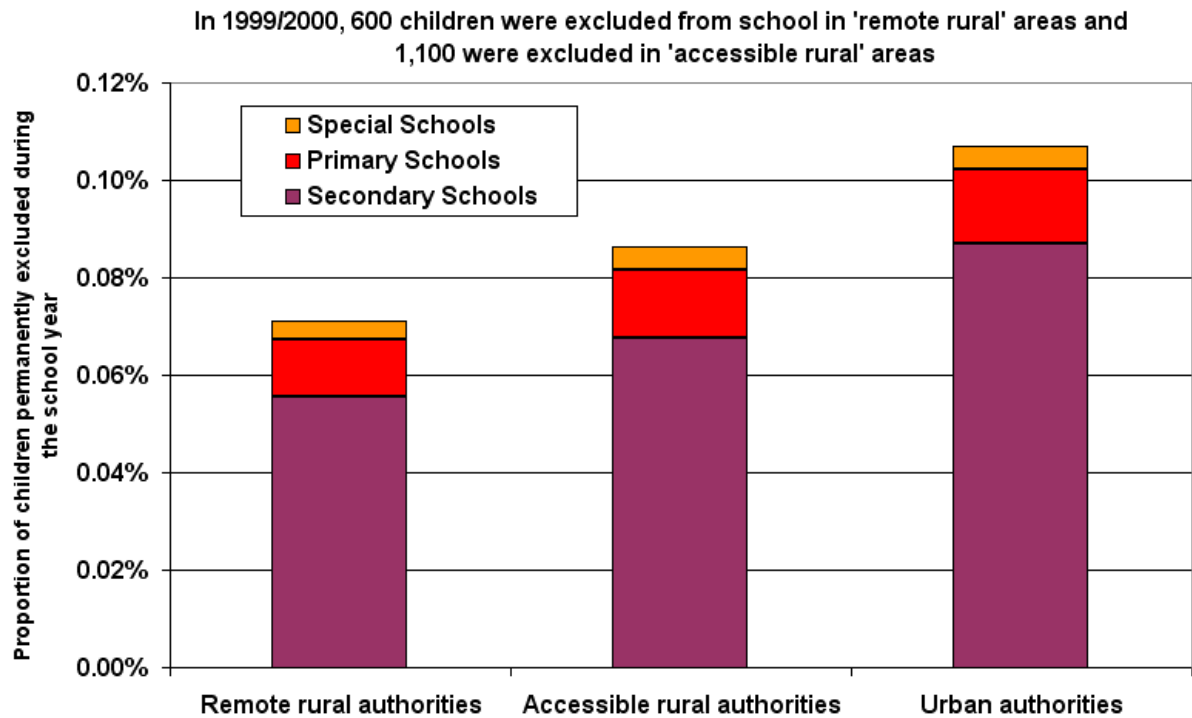
In 2001, 50,000 11 year-olds in rural areas did not achieve Key Stage 2 Level 4 in
Maths and 40,000 did not achieve Level 4 in English



D. Children

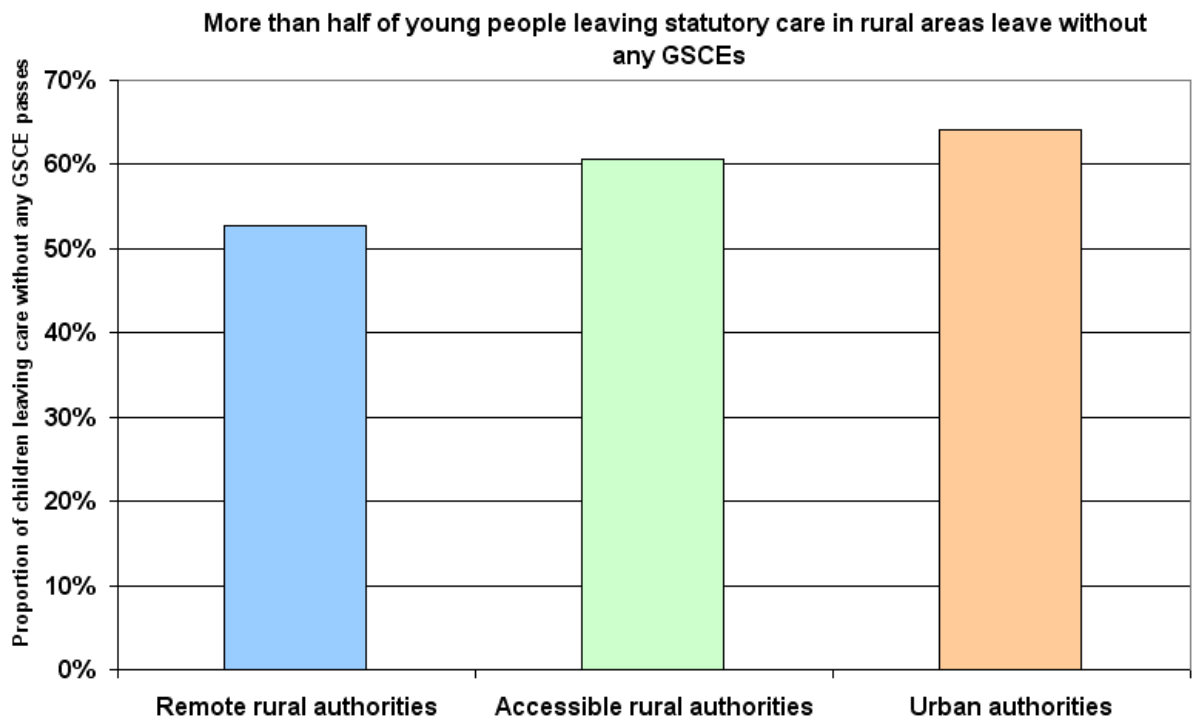
<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph charts the proportion of 16 year-olds with different levels of low achievement: failing to pass any GCSEs (bottom bar), passing 1 to 4 GCSEs (middle bar), and passing 5 or more GCSEs with but no passes grades A*-C (top bar).</p> <p>The second graph shows the proportion 11 year-olds failing to attain Key Stage 2 Level 4, as a proportion of those eligible to sit the tests. The results for English, Maths and Science appear separately.</p> <p>Both graphs are for the 2000/01 academic year. Rural-urban designations are based on the location of schools not the home address of pupils.</p>																																																			
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 12																																																			
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicators 5 and 6																																																			
<i>Level of the data</i>	Upper tier local authorities																																																			
<i>Source</i>	Examination Results 2000/2001 – England (DfES, May 2002); National Curriculum Assessments of 7, 11 and 14 year olds in England by Local Education Authority - 2001, DfES, 2002																																																			
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">16-year olds failing to attain three GCSE thresholds</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>No passes at A*-C</td><td>Less than 5 passes</td><td>No passes</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>15,000</td><td>6,000</td><td>3,000</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>20,000</td><td>8,000</td><td>4,000</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td><i>35,000</i></td><td><i>13,000</i></td><td><i>6,000</i></td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>114,000</td><td>45,000</td><td>22,000</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">11 year-olds not attaining Key Stage 2 Level 4</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>English</td><td>Maths</td><td>Science</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>16,000</td><td>20,000</td><td>8,000</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>23,000</td><td>28,000</td><td>11,000</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td><i>39,000</i></td><td><i>48,000</i></td><td><i>19,000</i></td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>118,000</td><td>136,000</td><td>60,000</td></tr></table>					16-year olds failing to attain three GCSE thresholds				No passes at A*-C	Less than 5 passes	No passes	Remote rural	15,000	6,000	3,000	Accessible rural	20,000	8,000	4,000	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>35,000</i>	<i>13,000</i>	<i>6,000</i>	Urban	114,000	45,000	22,000		11 year-olds not attaining Key Stage 2 Level 4				English	Maths	Science	Remote rural	16,000	20,000	8,000	Accessible rural	23,000	28,000	11,000	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>39,000</i>	<i>48,000</i>	<i>19,000</i>	Urban	118,000	136,000	60,000
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Remote rural	9	10	9																																																	
Accessible rural	9	10	9																																																	
<i>Denominator</i>	First graph: 555,000 16 year olds (64,000 remote rural; 88,000 accessible rural; 403,000 urban); Second graph: 611,000 eligible 11 year-olds (68,000 remote rural; 97,000 accessible rural; 446,000 urban)																																																			
<i>Sample size</i>	Administrative data based on 100% sample of 16 year olds																																																			
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. Both indicators are based on DfES administrative data so can be considered reliable.																																																			
<i>Key points</i>	<p>Almost a quarter of 16-year olds in rural areas attain no GCSEs above a grade D (35,000 pupils); one in twenty pass no GCSEs at all (6,000 pupils).</p> <p>Both proportions are similar in 'remote rural' and 'accessible rural' districts but somewhat greater in urban districts.</p> <p>In 2001, 50,000 11 year-olds in rural areas did not achieve Key Stage 2 Level 4 in Maths and 40,000 did not achieve Level 4 in English. The proportions failing are similar in urban and rural areas.</p>																																																			

13. SCHOOL EXCLUSION AND TRUANCY



<i>The indicator</i>	The first graph shows the proportion of pupils who were permanently excluded from school in the 1999/2000 academic year. The second graph shows the proportion of pupil half days missed through unauthorised absence from school in the 2000/2001 academic year.				
<i>MPSE reference</i>	N/a				
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 8				
<i>Level of the data</i>	Upper-tier local authorities				
<i>Source</i>	Pupil Absence and Truancy from Schools in England: 2000/2001, DfES, 2001; Permanent Exclusions from School, England 1999/2000 (Final), DfES, 2001; Mid-year Population Estimates 2000, ONS, 2002				
<i>Data</i>		Proportion of half days missed in truancy	Number of pupils permanently excluded		
			Secondary	Primary	Special
	Remote rural	0.7%	500	110	30
	Accessible rural	0.8%	900	190	60
	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>90</i>
	Urban	1.2%	5,300	930	290
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		Proportion of half days missed in truancy	Number of pupils permanently excluded		
			Secondary	Primary	Special
	Remote rural	6	6	8	8
	Accessible rural	6	8	9	10
<i>Denominator</i>	First graph: 7.7 million pupils (0.9 million remote rural; 1.2 million accessible rural; 5.7 million urban) (figures for maintained schools only) Second graph: 8.3 million pupils (0.9 million remote rural; 1.3 million accessible rural; 6.1 million urban). (figures for all schools) Note, these denominators are only used for weighting data published in percentage terms for each LEA. Note that the denominators and numerators are from separate sources and, for the second graph, are for different years. The denominators are also different because non-LEA schools are included in the truancy figures but not those for school exclusions.				
<i>Sample size</i>	Administrative data with high return rate				
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. This data is based on routine administrative returns so should be reliable, providing that unauthorised absence is accurately recorded within schools.				
<i>Key points</i>	In 1999/2000, 600 children were excluded from school in 'remote rural' areas and 1,100 were excluded in 'accessible rural' areas. The proportion of pupils excluded was lowest in remote rural areas and highest in urban areas. Levels of truancy are much lower in rural areas than in urban areas.				

14. STATUTORY CARE-LEAVERS WITH NO QUALIFICATIONS

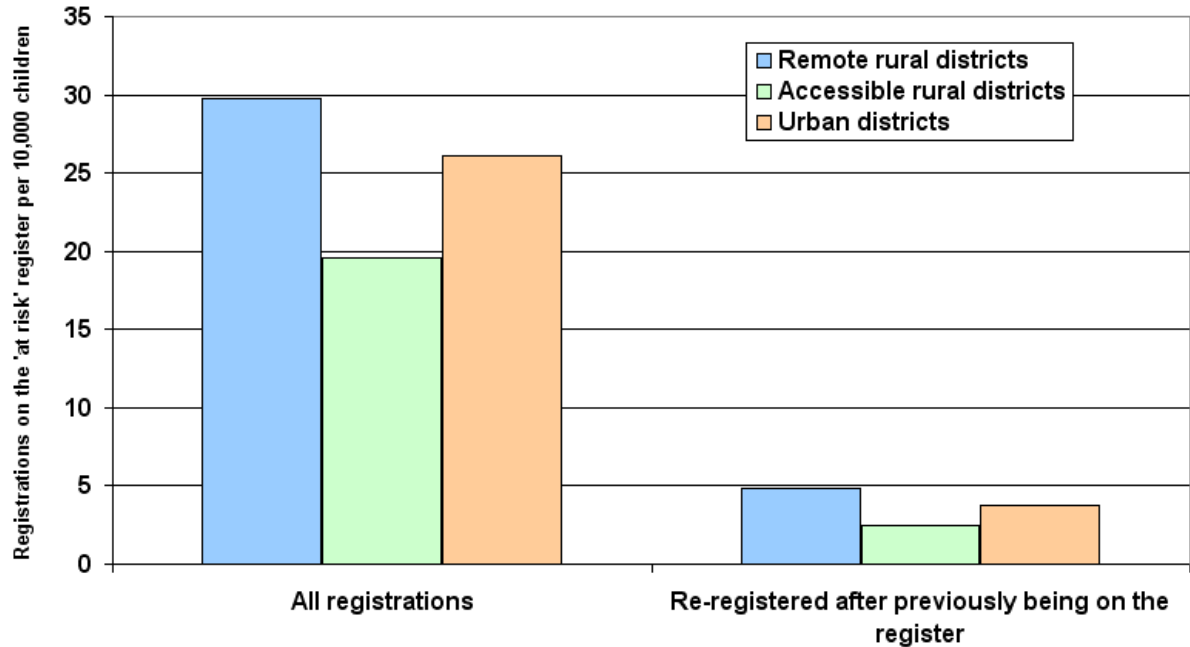


D. Children

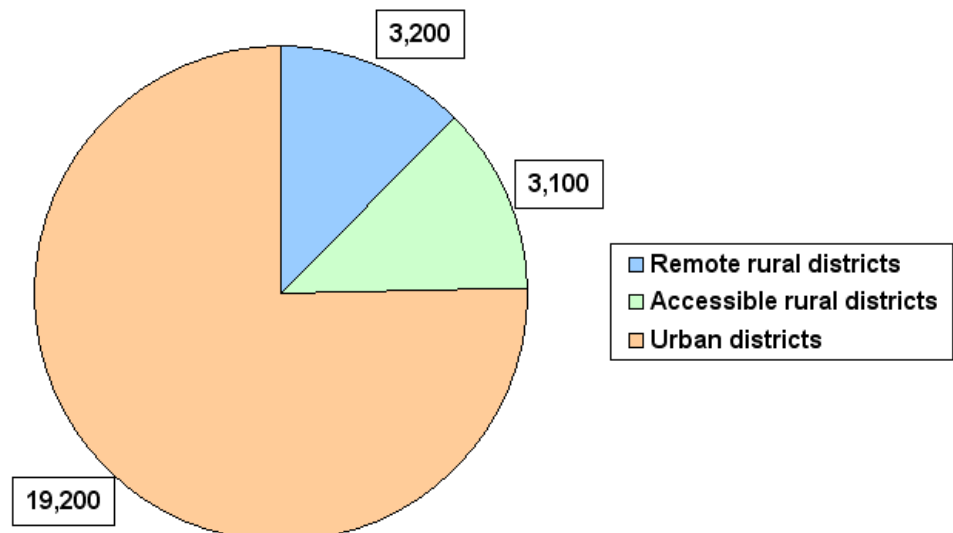
<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows the proportion of young people leaving statutory care who have attained no GCSEs or equivalents.				
<i>MPSE reference</i>	N/a				
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 10				
<i>Level of the data</i>	Upper-tier local authority				
<i>Source</i>	Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators 2000-2001 and mid 2001-02 (Department of Health, October 2001).				
<i>Data</i>		Remote rural	Accessible rural	Rural (combined)	Urban
	Leaving care with no GCSEs	300	530	830	3,070
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		Remote rural		Accessible rural	
	Leaving care with no GCSEs	8		9	
<i>Denominator</i>	6,239 care leavers (581 remote rural; 870 accessible rural; 4,788 urban).				
<i>Sample size</i>	Administrative data with high return rate				
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The indicator is based on Department of Health Performance Indicators so can be considered reliable.				
<i>Key points</i>	More than half of young people leaving statutory care in rural areas leave without any GCSEs.				

15. CHILDREN 'AT RISK'

A higher proportion of children are placed on the 'at risk' register in 'remote rural' districts than either 'accessible rural' or urban districts



6,000 children in rural areas were placed on the Child Protection Register in 2000/01



D. Children

<i>The indicator</i>	<p>This indicator measures the number of children who are registered by social services as being 'at risk'. This is a measure of official action in response to a problem, not of the problem itself. It is therefore likely to represent in part the number of vulnerable and abused children and in part the adequacy of child protection policies.</p> <p>The graph shows both the number of children each year who are registered for the first time, and who are re-registered after previously been removed from the register.</p> <p>The pie chart shows the distribution of registrations between urban and rural districts</p>			
<i>MPSE reference</i>	N/a			
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 15			
<i>Level of the data</i>	Upper-tier local authority			
<i>Source</i>	Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators 2000-2001 and mid 2001-02 (Department of Health, October 2001); ONS mid-2000 population estimates			
<i>Data</i>		Registrations in the year	Re-registrations in the year	Proportion of registrations which are re-registrations
	Remote rural	3,200	520	16%
	Accessible rural	3,100	390	12%
	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>6,300</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>14%</i>
	Urban	19,200	2,740	14%
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		Registrations in the year	Re-registrations in the year	
	Remote rural	11	13	
	Accessible rural	7	7	
<i>Denominator</i>	10 million children aged 14 and under (1.1 million remote rural; 1.6 million accessible rural; 7.4 million urban)			
<i>Sample size</i>	Administrative data with 100% sample size			
<i>Adequacy</i>	Limited. Both indicators are based on Department of Health Performance Indicators so can be considered reliable. The limitation of this indicator is that it is not clear whether variations are caused by underlying differences in vulnerability and abuse or in administrative interventions.			
<i>Key points</i>	<p>In 2000/01, A higher proportion of children are placed on the 'at risk' register in 'remote rural' districts than either 'accessible rural' or urban districts. This could indicate greater disadvantage, more effective social service departments, or both. Re-registrations, which are a more unambiguous sign of administrative shortcomings, show a similar pattern.</p> <p>6,000 children in rural districts were placed on the Child Protection Register in 2000/01.</p>			

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

In low income households

26% of children in remote rural districts, and 22% in accessible rural districts, live in low income households. These figures compare with 33% in urban districts.

700,000 children in rural districts – a fifth of the total - live in low income households.

Risk of low income by economic status and family type

The risk of children being in low income households is affected mainly by economic circumstances; within each economic group, the average levels of risk are similar in rural and urban districts.

In rural districts, around 60% of low income children live in a household where someone works.

In workless households

11% of children in remote rural districts are in workless households compared to 8% in accessible rural districts and 17% in urban districts.

280,000 children in rural districts are in workless households.

Mortality

Levels of infant mortality in rural districts are higher for parents from manual backgrounds than for parents from non-manual backgrounds.

Around 40 in every 40 million children in rural districts die from accidental deaths each year.

Low attainment at school

Almost a quarter of 16-year olds in rural areas attain no GCSEs above a grade D (35,000 pupils); one in twenty pass no GCSEs at all (6,000 pupils).

In 2001, 50,000 11 year-olds in rural areas did not achieve Key Stage 2 Level 4 in Maths and 40,000 did not achieve Level 4 in English.

School exclusions and truancy

In 1999/2000, 600 children were excluded from school in 'remote rural' areas and 1,100 were excluded in 'accessible rural' areas.

Levels of truancy are much lower in rural areas than in urban areas.

Statutory care-leavers with no qualifications

More than half of young people leaving statutory care in rural areas leave without any GCSEs.

Children 'at risk'

In 2000/01, A higher proportion of children are placed on the 'at risk' register in 'remote rural' districts than either 'accessible rural' or urban districts.

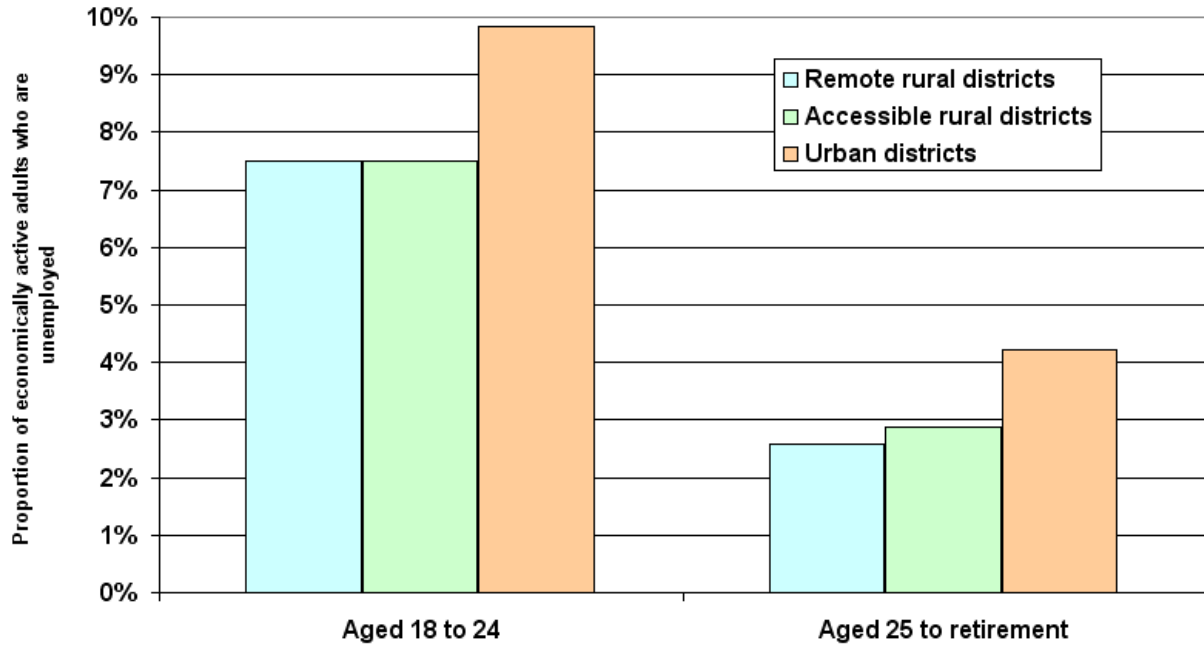
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E. YOUNG ADULTS

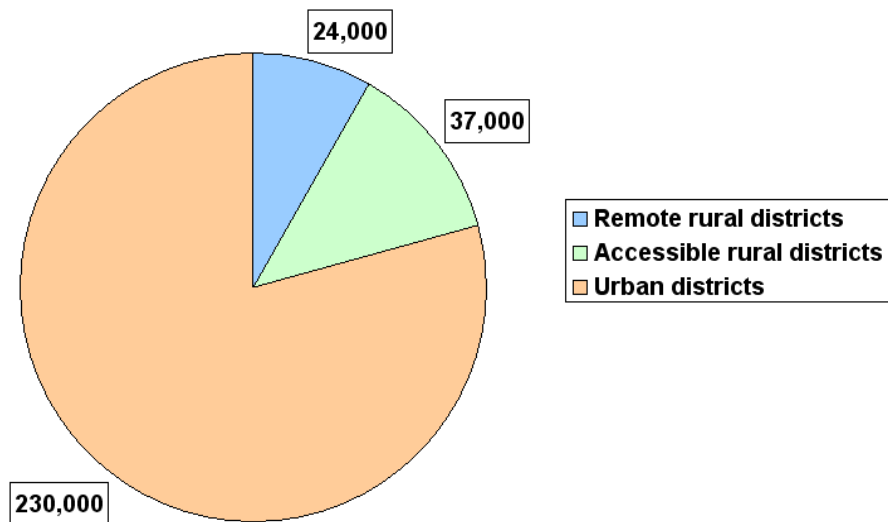
Subject Area	Indicator
Work	16 Unemployment
Health	17 Suicides
	18 Drug misuse
Education	19 Without a basic qualification
Social stability	20 Pregnancies under-18

16. UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate (ILO) for 18-24 year olds in rural areas is three times that for older workers



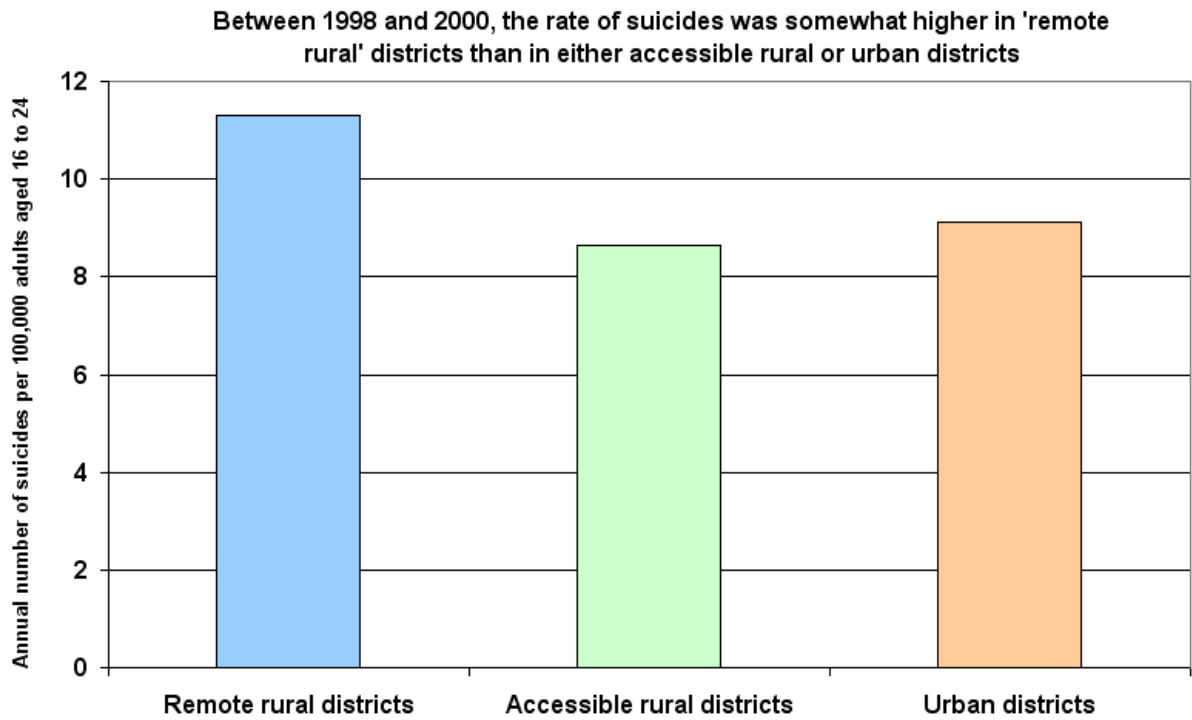
60,000 18-24 year-olds in rural districts are unemployed (ILO)



E. Young Adults

<i>The indicator</i>	The first graph shows the proportion of economically active people aged between 18 and 24 who are unemployed, along with the share unemployed among those aged 25 to retirement, as comparison. The second graph shows the number of young people who are unemployed, and their distribution between remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts.								
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 17								
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a								
<i>Level of the data</i>	Upper tier local authority								
<i>Source</i>	Quarterly Labour Force Survey, March-May 2001: Unitary Authorities/Local Authorities, ONS, 2001								
<i>Data</i>	<p style="text-align: right;">Numbers ILO unemployed, among 18 to 24 year olds</p> <table> <tr> <td>Remote rural</td><td>24,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accessible rural</td><td>37,000</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td><i>61,000</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td><td>230,000</td></tr> </table>	Remote rural	24,000	Accessible rural	37,000	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>61,000</i>	Urban	230,000
Remote rural	24,000								
Accessible rural	37,000								
<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>61,000</i>								
Urban	230,000								
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	<p style="text-align: right;">Numbers ILO unemployed, among 18 to 24 year olds</p> <table> <tr> <td>Remote rural</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accessible rural</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>	Remote rural	8	Accessible rural	8				
Remote rural	8								
Accessible rural	8								
<i>Denominator</i>	3.1 million people aged 18 to 24 and economically active (318,000 remote rural; 492,000 accessible rural; 2.3 million urban)								
<i>Sample size</i>	Approximately 9,000 interview respondents								
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. The Labour Force Survey is a well established three-monthly government survey, designed to be representative of the population. The indicator does not, however, cover the 'economically inactive' which includes many with the lowest incomes such as young lone parents.								
<i>Key points</i>	<p>The unemployment rate (ILO) for 18-24 year olds in rural districts is three times that for older workers.</p> <p>Unemployment rates are somewhat lower in rural districts than in urban districts.</p> <p>60,000 18-24 year-olds in rural districts are unemployed (ILO).</p>								

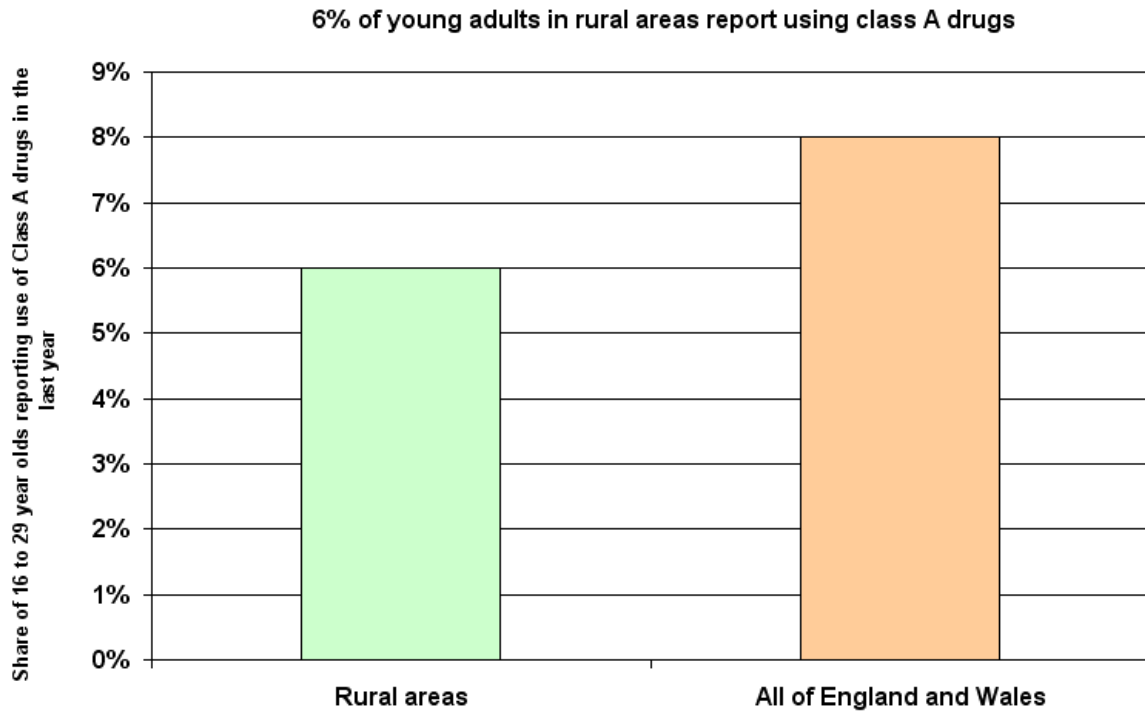
17. SUICIDES



E. Young Adults

<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows the annual number of suicides per 100,000 adults aged 16 to 24 over the three years from 1998 to 2000. Suicide data includes deaths recorded as 'undetermined', where there is an open verdict, and therefore includes deaths where suicide was the probable verdict as well as those where suicide was formally given as the verdict.								
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 21								
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a								
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authority								
<i>Source</i>	Mortality Statistics 1998-2000, ONS, 2002								
<i>Data</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">Average annual number of suicides</p> <table> <tr> <td>Remote rural</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accessible rural</td><td>53</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td>95</td></tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td><td>305</td></tr> </table>	Remote rural	42	Accessible rural	53	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	95	Urban	305
Remote rural	42								
Accessible rural	53								
<i>Rural (combined)</i>	95								
Urban	305								
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">Average annual number of suicides</p> <table> <tr> <td>Remote rural</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accessible rural</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	Remote rural	12	Accessible rural	9				
Remote rural	12								
Accessible rural	9								
<i>Denominator</i>	<p>4.3 million young adults aged 16 to 24 (370,000 remote rural; 610,000 accessible rural; 3.4 million urban).</p> <p>Note that the denominators and numerators are from separate sources and are for different years.</p>								
<i>Sample size</i>	Administrative returns with 100% sample								
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. Classification of 'suicide' may be subject to administrative or procedural change. The small number of deaths means that these figures fluctuate markedly; this movement may not be entirely eradicated by presenting a three-year average.								
<i>Key points</i>	Between 1998 and 2000, the rate of suicides was somewhat higher in 'remote rural' districts than in either accessible rural or urban districts.								

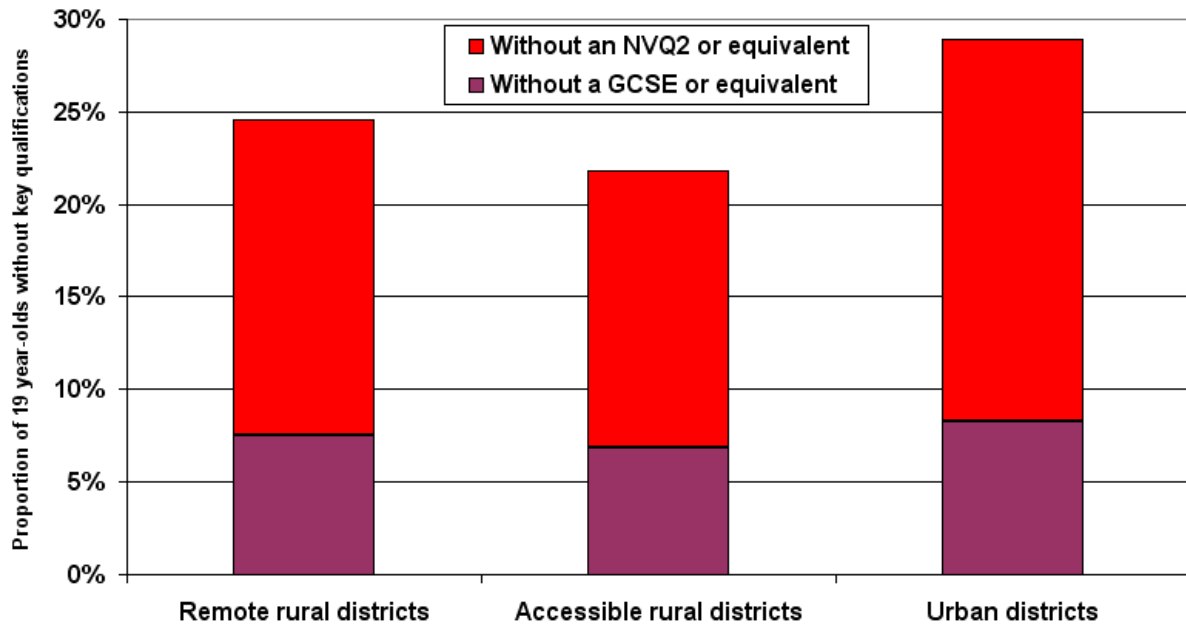
18. DRUG MISUSE



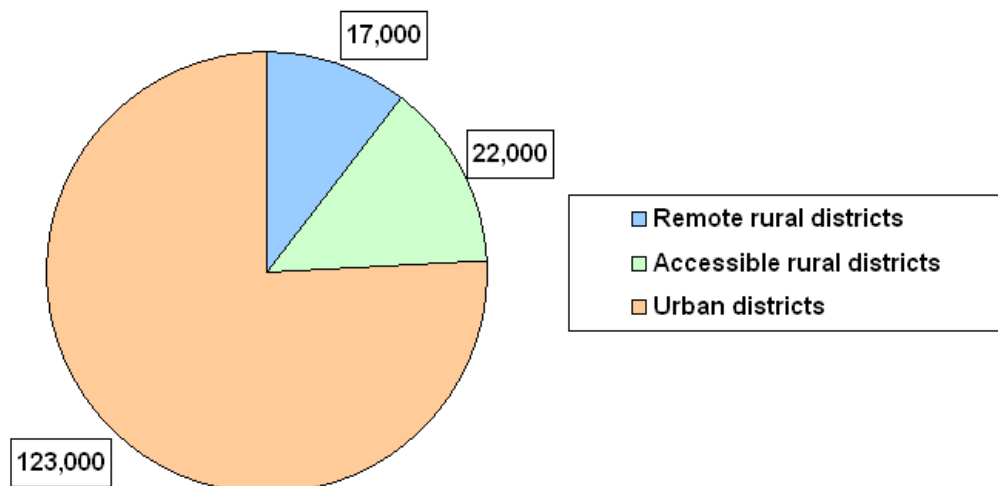
<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows the proportion of young adults aged 16 to 29 who reported using Class A drugs in the last year. The results are for England and Wales. The definition of rural used here is broad: 'affluent suburban and rural districts', one of seven definitions used by British Crime Survey statisticians. Aggregated data for the other six classifications combined is not published so the comparator used is the total for England and Wales.		
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 20		
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 26		
<i>Level of the data</i>	ACORN post code classification		
<i>Source</i>	Home Office Research Study 224: Drug Misuse Declared in 2000 (British Crime Survey, 2000) Home Office, 2001		
<i>Data</i>	16 to 29 year olds reporting use of Class A drugs in the last year	Rural 6%	All of England and Wales 8%
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	n/a		
<i>Denominator</i>	Not published		
<i>Sample size</i>	Not published		
<i>Adequacy</i>	Low. The British Crime Survey is a well established government survey, designed to be nationally representative. This indicator, however, has been constructed using published data which is not terribly appropriate for this purpose.		
<i>Key points</i>	6% of young people in rural districts report using class A drugs. This compares with 8% for the whole of England and Wales. Such difference may reflect variations in young people's willingness to talk about drug use as well as any underlying differences in drug use. Most of the drug use was cocaine, with just 1% reporting use of crack and under 1% use of heroin.		

19. WITHOUT A BASIC QUALIFICATION

Nearly one in four 19-year-olds in rural districts fail to achieve a basic level qualification (NVQ2 or equivalent). One in twelve have no qualifications at all.

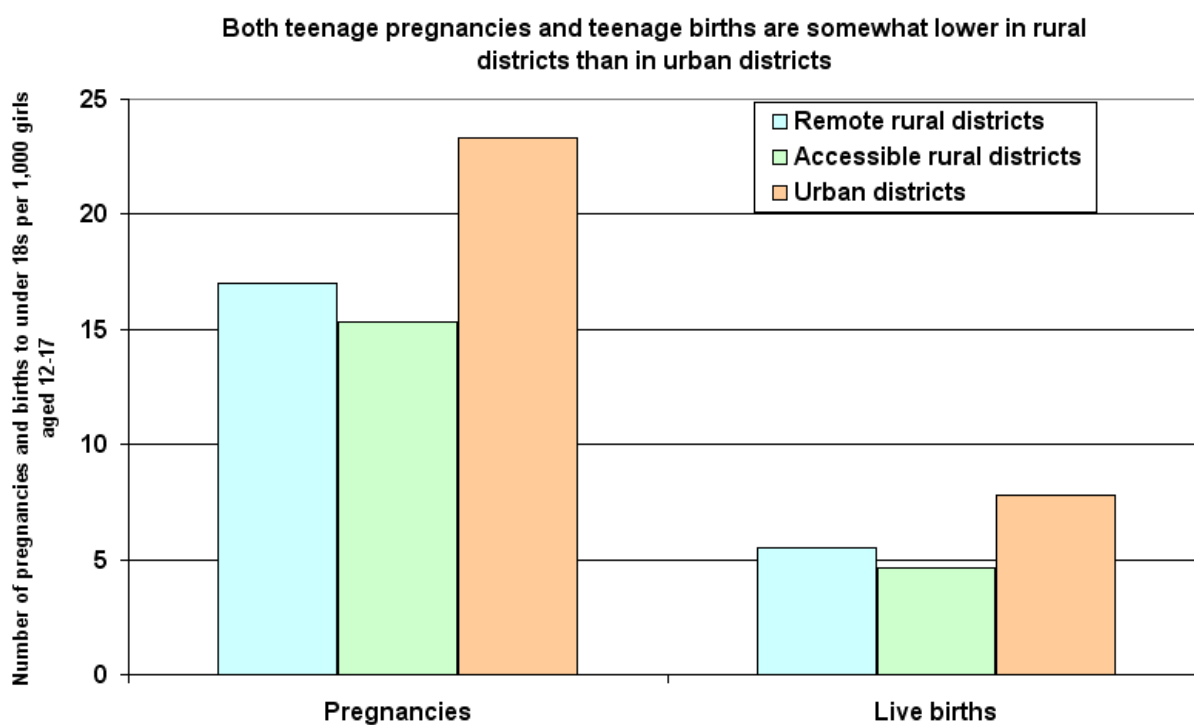


Without basic qualifications: 40,000 19-year-olds in rural districts fail to achieve a qualification of NVQ2 or equivalent



<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph shows the share of 19 year-olds without a basic qualification and without any qualifications at all.</p> <p>The second graph shows the number of 19 year-olds without a basic qualification and their distribution between remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts.</p> <p>A basic qualification is an NVQ2 or equivalent.</p>		
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 22		
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a		
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authority		
<i>Source</i>	Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002: Unitary Authorities/Local Authorities, ONS, 2002		
<i>Data</i>		<p>No NVQ2 or equivalent but with a lower qualification</p> <p>No qualifications</p>	
	Remote rural	12,000	5,000
	Accessible rural	15,000	7,000
	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>27,000</i>	<i>12,000</i>
	Urban	87,000	35,000
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		<p>No NVQ2 or equivalent</p> <p>No qualifications</p>	
	Remote rural	9	8
	Accessible rural	8	7
<i>Denominator</i>	600,000 19 year-olds (69,000 remote rural, 102,000 accessible rural, 424,000 urban)		
<i>Sample size</i>	Approximately 1,500 interview respondents		
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The Labour Force Survey is a well established three-monthly government survey, designed to be representative of the population.		
<i>Key points</i>	<p>Nearly one in four 19-year-olds in rural districts fail to achieve a basic level qualification (NVQ2 or equivalent). One in twelve have no qualifications at all.</p> <p>130,000 19-year-olds in rural districts fail to achieve a qualification of NVQ2 or equivalent.</p>		

20. PREGNANCIES UNDER-18



<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows the number of conceptions and live births per year to girls under the age of 18, per thousand girls aged 12 to 17. The data for live births is for 2001 and for conceptions for 2000. The population estimates are for 2000.																							
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 15																							
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 3																							
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authorities																							
<i>Source</i>	Unpublished data (ONS) and mid-year population estimates 2000 (ONS)																							
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Per 1000 girls aged 12-17</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Pregnancies</td><td>Live births</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>17.0</td><td>5.5</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>15.4</td><td>4.6</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td><i>16.0</i></td><td><i>5.0</i></td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>23.3</td><td>7.8</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>21.3</td><td>7.0</td></tr></table>				Per 1000 girls aged 12-17			Pregnancies	Live births	Remote rural	17.0	5.5	Accessible rural	15.4	4.6	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>5.0</i>	Urban	23.3	7.8	Total	21.3	7.0
	Per 1000 girls aged 12-17																							
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<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td>Pregnancies</td><td>Live births</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>7</td><td>6</td></tr></table>				Pregnancies	Live births	Remote rural	7	7	Accessible rural	7	6												
	Pregnancies	Live births																						
Remote rural	7	7																						
Accessible rural	7	6																						
<i>Denominator</i>	1.8 million girls aged 12 to 17 (200,000 remote rural; 310,000 accessible rural; 1.3 million urban). Note: denominators and numerators are from separate sources and are for different years.																							
<i>Sample size</i>	Administrative data recording 100% of reported pregnancies and births																							
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The collection of these birth and conception statistics is a well-established process.																							
<i>Key points</i>	Both teenage pregnancies and teenage births are somewhat lower in rural districts than in urban districts.																							

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

Unemployment

The unemployment rate (ILO) for 18-24 year olds in rural districts is three times that for older workers.

60,000 18-24 year-olds in rural districts are unemployed (ILO).

Suicides

Between 1998 and 2000, the rate of suicides was somewhat higher in 'remote rural' districts than in either accessible rural or urban districts.

Drug misuse

6% of young people in rural districts report using class A drugs.

Without a basic qualification

Nearly one in four 19-year-olds in rural districts fail to achieve a basic level qualification (NVQ2 or equivalent). One in twelve have no qualifications at all.

130,000 19-year-olds in rural districts fail to achieve a qualification of NVQ2 or equivalent.

Pregnancies under-18

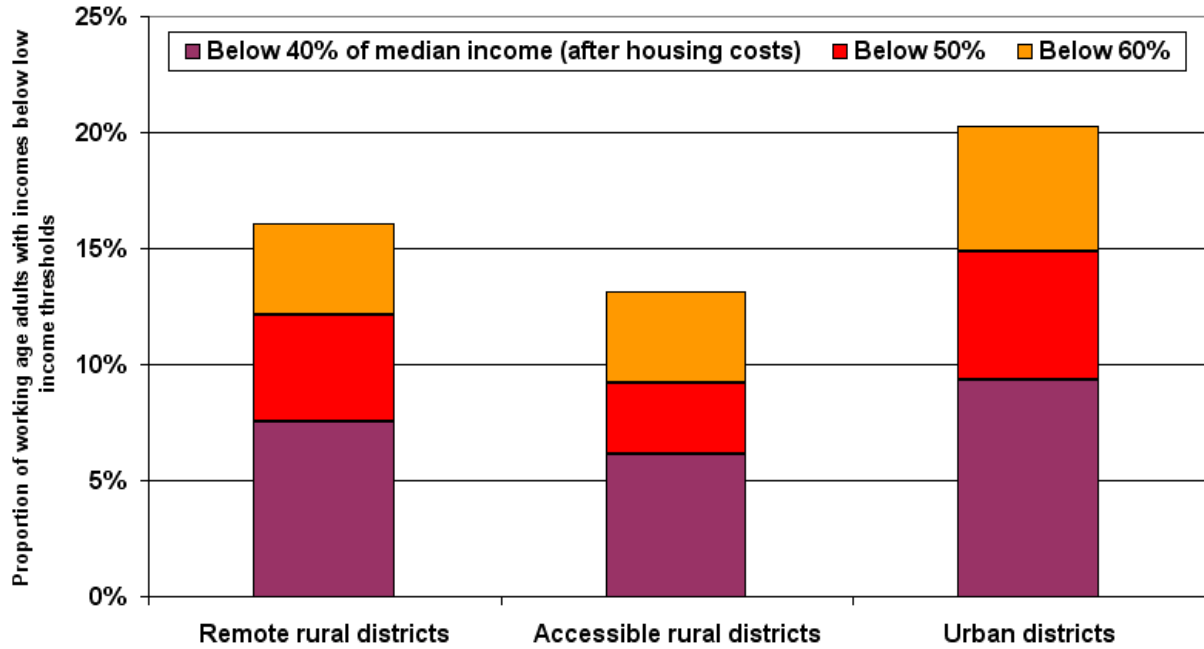
Both teenage pregnancies and teenage births are somewhat lower in rural districts than in urban districts.

F. WORKING AGE ADULTS

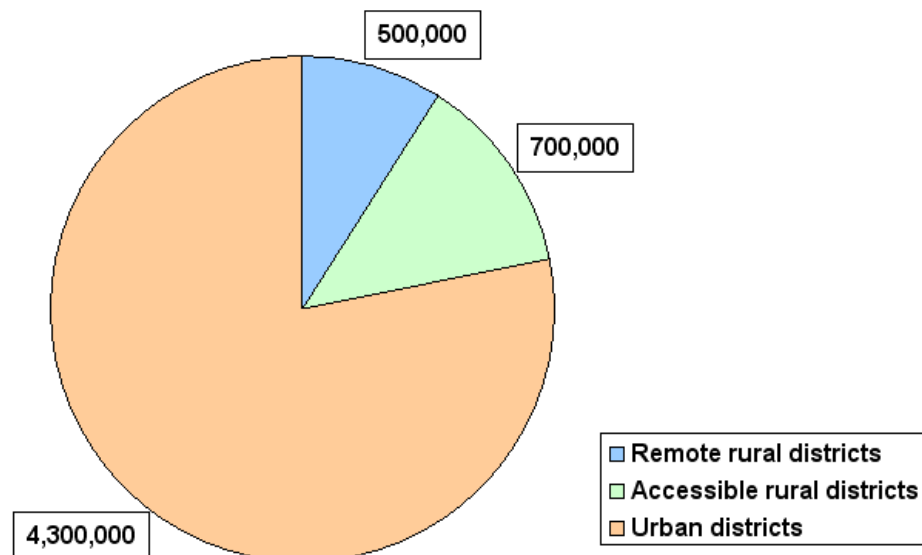
Subject Area	Indicator
Economic circumstances	21 In low income households
Work	22 Wanting paid work 23 Disadvantaged groups 24 Long-term workless households 25 Disadvantage at work
Education	26 Without educational qualifications
Health	27 Premature death

21. IN LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

17% of working age adults in remote rural areas, and 13% in accessible rural areas, live in low income households



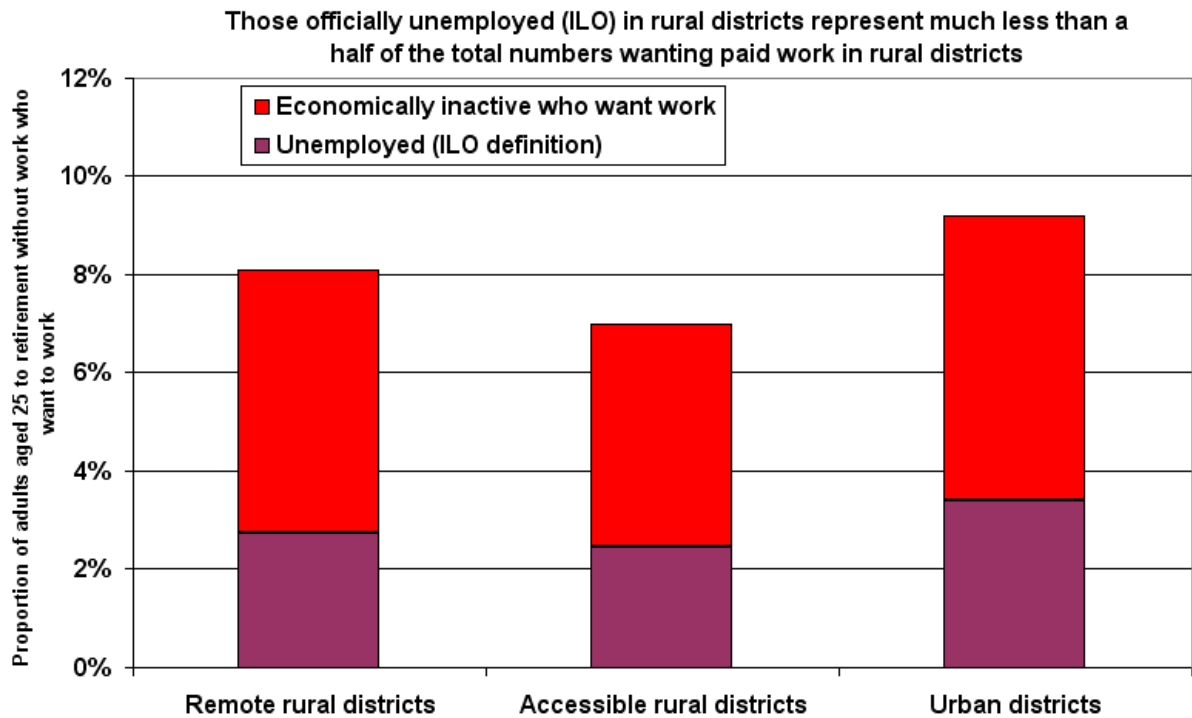
1.2 million working age adults in rural districts live in low income households



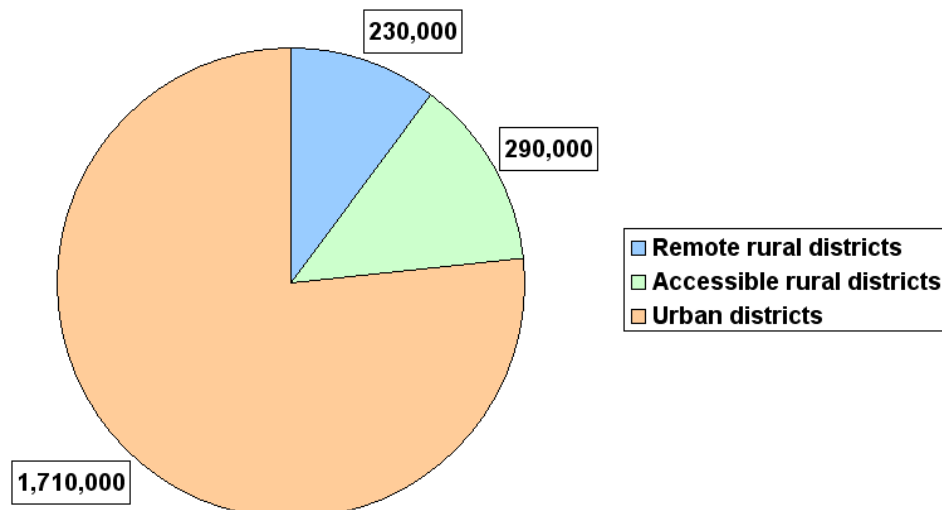
F. Working Age Adults

<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph shows the number of working age adults in households with low incomes in remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts. Three low income thresholds are presented to show the extent and intensity of low income. These are 60% of GB median income, 50% of GB median income and 40% of GB median income. Income is net disposable household income, after housing costs, adjusted for the size of the household, measured at 2000/2001 prices.</p> <p>The pie chart shows the distribution of working age adults with incomes below 60% of median, between remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts.</p>																																										
<i>MPSE reference</i>	N/a																																										
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 22																																										
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authority																																										
<i>Source</i>	Households Below Average Income 2000/01 (Family Resources Survey 2000/01), DWP, 2002																																										
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Individuals in households below low income thresholds</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Below 60% median</td><td colspan="2">Below 50% median</td><td colspan="2">Below 40% median</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>540,000</td><td>16%</td><td>380,000</td><td>12%</td><td>240,000</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>690,000</td><td>13%</td><td>490,000</td><td>9%</td><td>330,000</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Rural (combined)</td><td>1,230,000</td><td>15%</td><td>870,000</td><td>10%</td><td>560,000</td><td>7%</td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>4,340,000</td><td>20%</td><td>3,150,000</td><td>15%</td><td>1,980,000</td><td>9%</td></tr></table>		Individuals in households below low income thresholds							Below 60% median		Below 50% median		Below 40% median		Remote rural	540,000	16%	380,000	12%	240,000	8%	Accessible rural	690,000	13%	490,000	9%	330,000	6%	Rural (combined)	1,230,000	15%	870,000	10%	560,000	7%	Urban	4,340,000	20%	3,150,000	15%	1,980,000	9%
	Individuals in households below low income thresholds																																										
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<i>Ratios</i> <i>(Urban = 10)</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td>Below 60% median</td><td>Below 50% median</td><td>Below 40% median</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr></table>		Below 60% median	Below 50% median	Below 40% median	Remote rural	8	8	8	Accessible rural	6	6	6																														
	Below 60% median	Below 50% median	Below 40% median																																								
Remote rural	8	8	8																																								
Accessible rural	6	6	6																																								
<i>Denominator</i>	29.6 million working age adults (3.1 million remote rural; 5.3 million accessible rural; 21.2 million urban)																																										
<i>Sample size</i>	17,709 family units (1,870 remote rural; 3,193 accessible rural; 12,646 urban)																																										
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The Family Resources Survey is a well established annual government survey, designed to be representative of the population as a whole. Note, however, that it only covers people living in private households and excludes those in residential institutions (such as nursing homes), sleeping rough or in bed and breakfast accommodation.																																										
<i>Key points</i>	<p>17% of working age adults in remote rural districts, and 13% in accessible rural districts, live in low income households. These figures compare to 21% in urban districts.</p> <p>For those below 60% of median income threshold, the risk of also being below the 50% and 40% thresholds are similar in both rural and urban districts.</p> <p>The intensity of working-age low income is greater than that of either child or pensioner low income, with almost half those below the 60% threshold also being below the 40% threshold.</p> <p>1.2 million working age adults in rural districts live in low income households. This is one in five of working age adults on low income.</p>																																										

22. WANTING PAID WORK



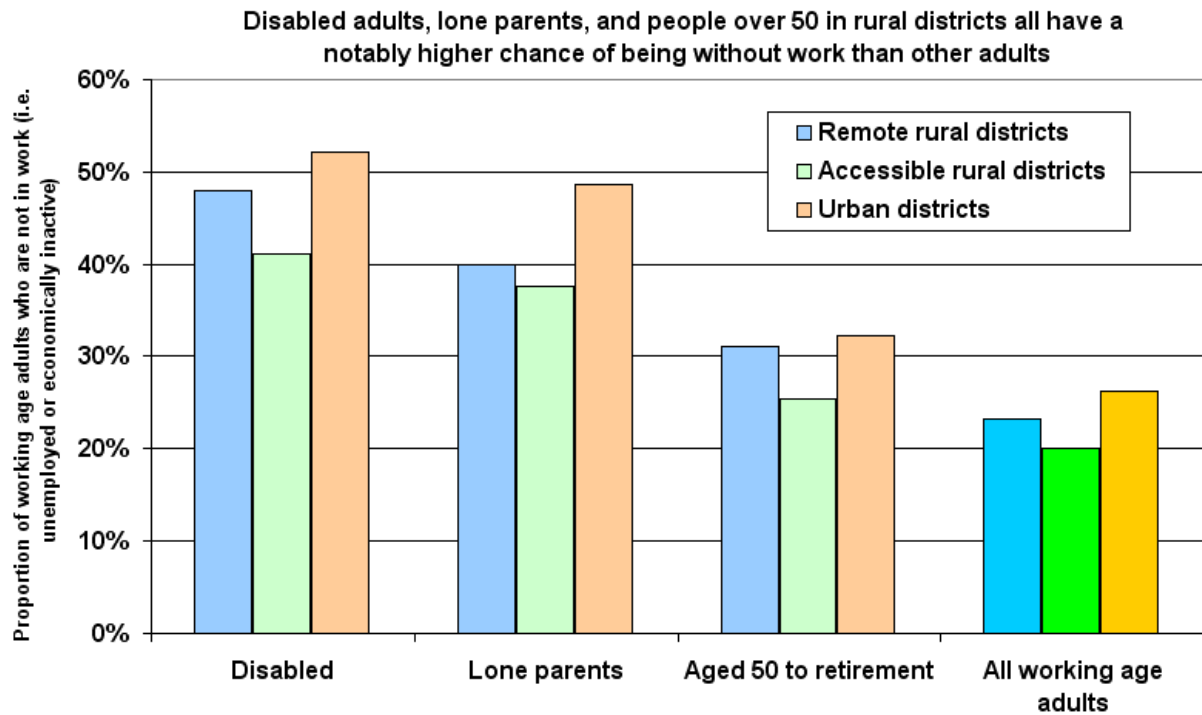
500,000 adults aged 25 to retirement in rural districts would like paid work



F. Working Age Adults

<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph shows the share of people aged 25 to retirement wanting work. It is divided between the ILO unemployed and those who are counted as 'economically inactive' but who report wanting to 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 number of people aged 25 to retirement who want work, distributed between remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts.</p>		
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 24		
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 17		
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authorities		
<i>Source</i>	Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002: Unitary Authorities/Local Authorities, ONS, 2002		
<i>Data</i>		Unemployed	Economically inactive, but want to work
	Remote rural	80,000	150,000
	Accessible rural	100,000	190,000
	Rural (combined)	180,000	340,000
	Urban	630,000	1,070,000
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		Unemployed	Economically inactive, but want to work
	Remote rural	8	9
	Accessible rural	7	8
<i>Denominator</i>	25.5 million adults aged 25 to retirement (2.9 million remote rural; 4.1 million accessible rural; 18.6 million urban)		
<i>Sample size</i>	Approximately 57,000 respondents		
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The Labour Force Survey is a well established three-monthly government survey, designed to be representative of the population.		
<i>Key points</i>	<p>Those officially unemployed (ILO) in rural districts represent much less than a half of the total numbers wanting paid work in rural districts (i.e. the number of those who are economically inactive but would like paid work substantially exceed the number of ILO unemployed).</p> <p>520,000 adults aged 25 to retirement would like paid work, 180,000 of whom are ILO unemployed and 340,000 of whom are economically inactive but would like paid work.</p> <p>Both the ILO unemployment rate and the proportion of the population who are economically inactive but would like paid work are somewhat lower in rural districts than in urban districts.</p>		

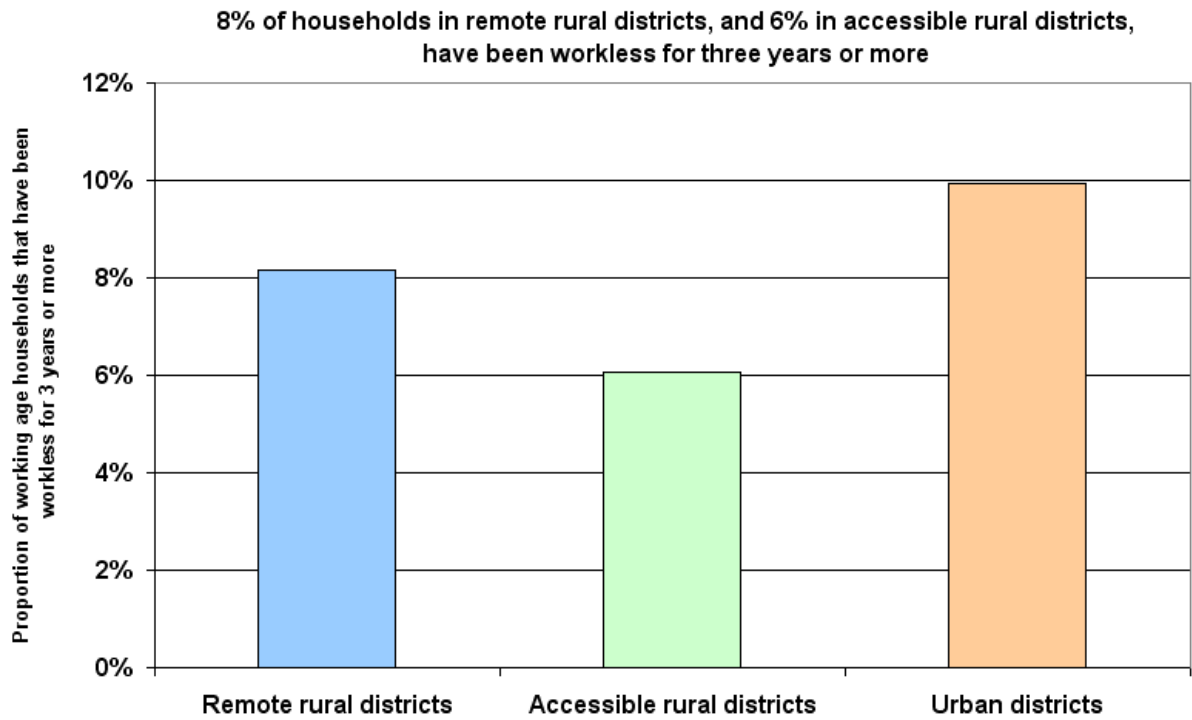
23. DISADVANTAGED GROUPS



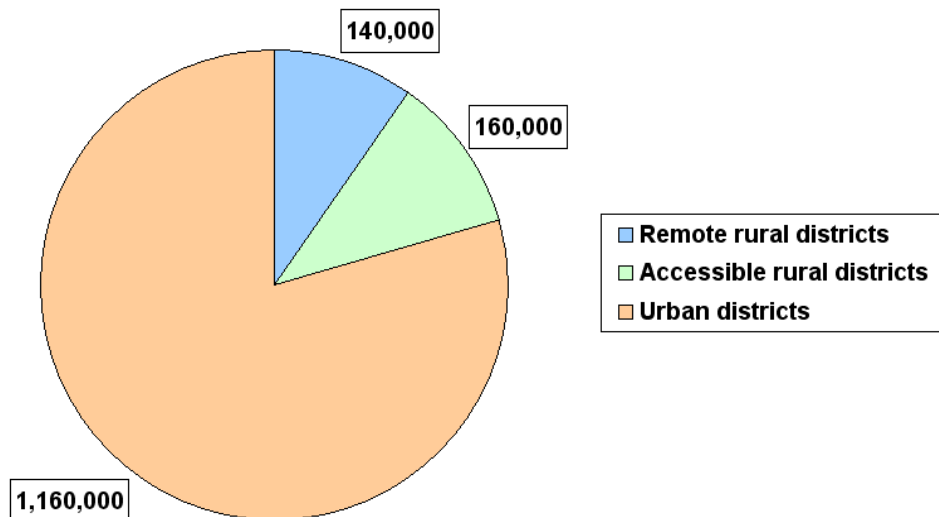
F. Working Age Adults

<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows the proportion of working age who are not in employment. The numbers for all working adults and for three disadvantaged groups are shown separately (disabled people; lone parents; people between the age of 50 and retirement). Note, sample sizes are too small to present data on the employment rate of ethnic minorities in rural areas.				
<i>MPSE reference</i>	N/a				
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 17				
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authorities				
<i>Source</i>	Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002: Unitary Authorities/Local Authorities, ONS, 2002				
<i>Data</i>		Disabled	Lone parents	Aged 50 to retirement	All working age adults
	Remote rural	328,000	49,000	306,000	789,000
	Accessible rural	335,000	66,000	322,000	990,000
	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>663,000</i>	<i>115,000</i>	<i>628,000</i>	<i>1,779,000</i>
	Urban	2,236,000	540,000	1,673,000	5,941,000
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		Disabled	Lone parents	Aged 50 to retirement	All working age adults
	Remote rural	9	8	10	9
	Accessible rural	8	8	8	8
<i>Denominator</i>	31 million working age adults (3.4 million remote rural; 5.0 million accessible rural; 22.7 million urban)				
<i>Sample size</i>	Approximately 69,000 interview respondents				
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The Labour Force Survey is a well established three-monthly government survey, designed to be representative of the population.				
<i>Key points</i>	Disabled adults, lone parents, and people over 50 have a notably higher chance of being without work than other adults. Relative to this, differences between rural and urban districts are relatively small.				

24. LONG-TERM WORKLESS HOUSEHOLDS



300,000 households in rural districts have been workless for 3 years or more

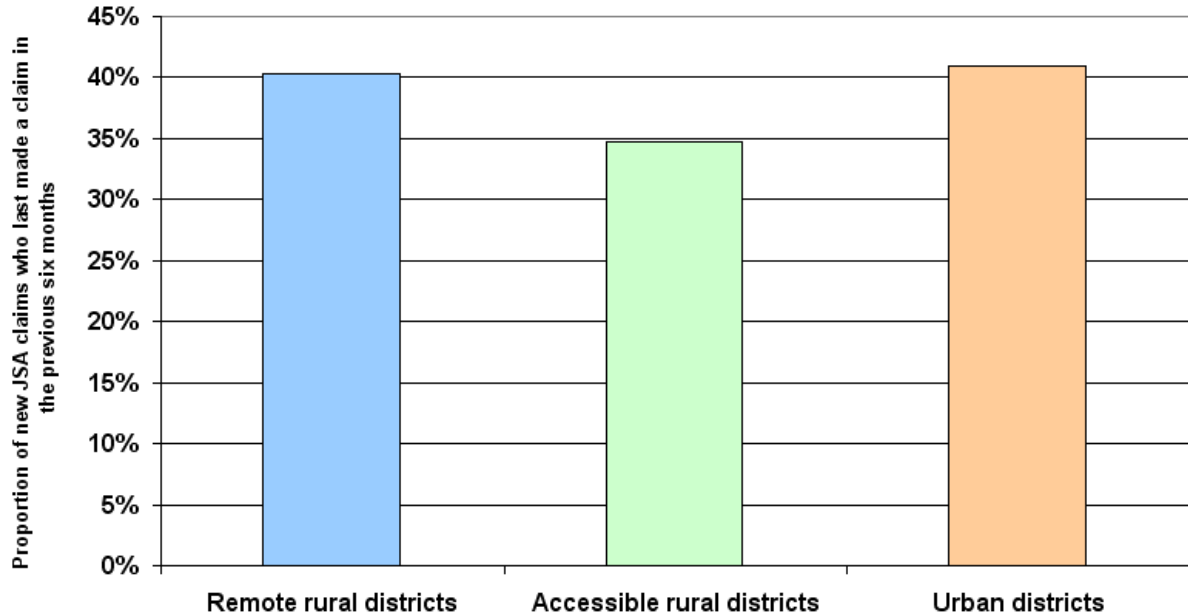


F. Working Age Adults

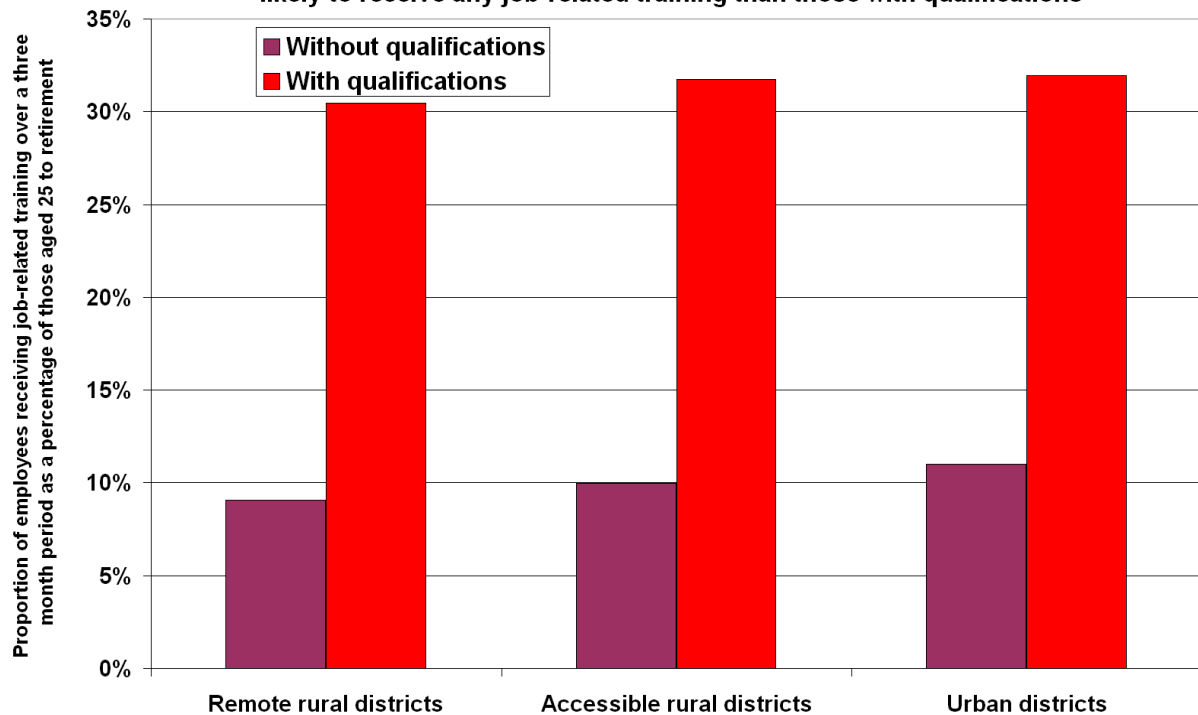
<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph shows the proportion of working age households where no one has worked for three years or more.</p> <p>The second graph shows the number of working age households where no one has worked for three years or more, showing the distribution between remote rural, accessible rural and urban areas.</p> <p>Data is for the Spring quarter and is for the all working age households, including those headed by 'young adults' aged 16 to 24.</p>				
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 25				
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a				
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authorities				
<i>Source</i>	Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002: Unitary Authorities/Local Authorities, ONS, 2002				
<i>Data</i>		Remote rural	Accessible rural	Rural (combined)	Urban
	Households with no one in work for 3 or more years	140,000	160,000	300,000	1,160,000
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		Remote rural	Accessible rural		
	Households with no one in work for 3 or more years	8	6		
<i>Denominator</i>	16 million working age households (1.7 million remote rural; 2.6 million accessible rural; 11.7 million urban)				
<i>Sample size</i>	Approximately 35,000 households				
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The Labour Force Survey is a well established three-monthly government survey, designed to be representative of the population.				
<i>Key points</i>	<p>8% of households in remote rural districts, and 6% in accessible rural districts, have been workless for three years or more.</p> <p>300,000 households in rural districts have been workless for three years or more.</p>				

25. DISADVANTAGE AT WORK

The proportion of people making a new claim for JSA who last claimed less than six months previously is two-fifths in 'remote rural' districts and a third in 'accessible rural' districts



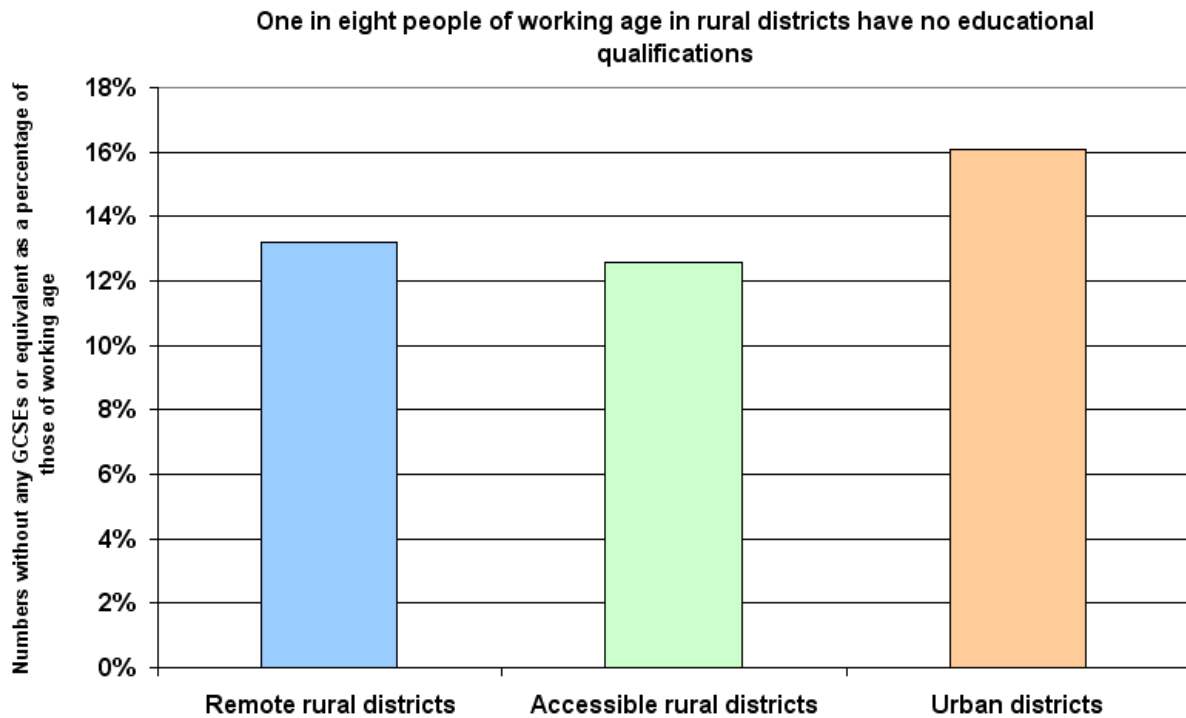
Employees in rural districts without educational qualifications are much less likely to receive any job-related training than those with qualifications



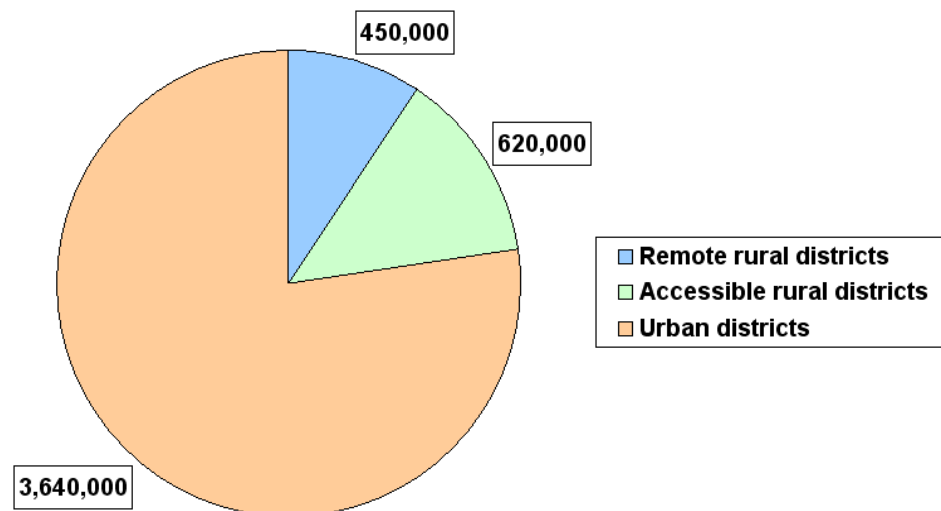
F. Working Age Adults

<i>The indicator</i>	The first graph shows the probability that someone who makes a new claim for jobseeker's allowance was last claiming the benefit within the previous six months. It is a measure of insecurity at work, indicating the number of people who experience short spells of employment between unemployment. The second graph shows the proportion of employees who have received some work-related training in the last three months, split by whether or not they have a previous qualification (GCSE or equivalent).																																						
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicators 27 and 28																																						
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a																																						
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authority																																						
<i>Source</i>	First graph: Joint Unemployment and Vacancies Operating System (JUVOS) cohort, January-April 2002, ONS, 2002. Second graph: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Spring 2002: Unitary Authorities/Local Authorities, ONS, 2002.																																						
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">New JSA claims within six months of a previous claim</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total number</td><td>Share of all new claims</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>20,000</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>20,000</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td><i>40,000</i></td><td><i>37%</i></td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>170,000</td><td>41%</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Numbers receiving work-related training in the last three months</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>With no qualifications</td><td>With qualifications</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>21,000</td><td>705,000</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>36,000</td><td>1,114,000</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td><i>57,000</i></td><td><i>1,819,000</i></td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>187,000</td><td>4,700,000</td></tr></table>				New JSA claims within six months of a previous claim			Total number	Share of all new claims	Remote rural	20,000	40%	Accessible rural	20,000	35%	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>40,000</i>	<i>37%</i>	Urban	170,000	41%		Numbers receiving work-related training in the last three months			With no qualifications	With qualifications	Remote rural	21,000	705,000	Accessible rural	36,000	1,114,000	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>57,000</i>	<i>1,819,000</i>	Urban	187,000	4,700,000
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Urban	187,000	4,700,000																																					
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Repeat JSA claim as a share of all new claims</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td colspan="2">10</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td colspan="2">8</td></tr></table>				Repeat JSA claim as a share of all new claims		Remote rural	10		Accessible rural	8																												
	Repeat JSA claim as a share of all new claims																																						
Remote rural	10																																						
Accessible rural	8																																						
<i>Denominator</i>	First graph: 414,000 new JSA claims (49,000 remote rural; 59,000 accessible rural; 414,000 urban). Second graph: 19.6 million employees (2.2 million remote rural; 3.4 million accessible rural; 14.0 million urban)																																						
<i>Sample size</i>	First graph: 100% sample based on administrative returns Second graph: Approximately 51,000 interview respondents																																						
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. While the claimant count is sound, the narrower definition of unemployment that it represents means that it understates the extent of short-term working interspersed with spells of joblessness. The second graph can be considered high: the Labour Force Survey is a well established three-monthly government survey, designed to be representative of the population.																																						
<i>Key points</i>	The proportion of people making a new claim for JSA who last claimed less than six months previously is two-fifths in 'remote rural' districts and a third in 'accessible rural' districts. These proportions are similar to those in urban districts. Employees in rural districts without educational qualifications are much less likely to receive any job-related training than those with qualifications.																																						

26. WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS



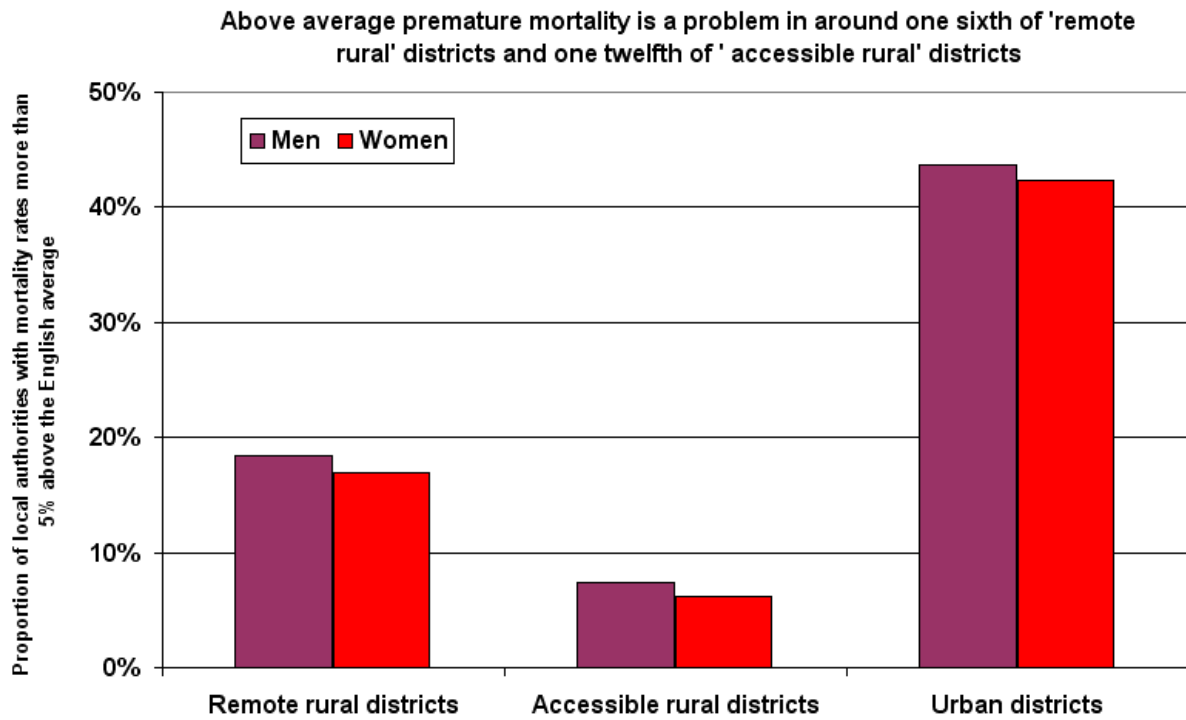
A million people of working age in rural districts have no educational qualifications



F. Working Age Adults

<i>The indicator</i>	The first graph shows the proportion of working age adults who have no qualifications of GSCE or equivalent. The second graph shows the number of working age adults who have no qualifications, distributed between remote rural, accessible rural and urban areas. Data is for the Spring quarter and is for the all working age households, including those headed by 'young adults' aged 16 to 24.										
<i>MPSE reference</i>	N/a										
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 20										
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authorities										
<i>Source</i>	Quarterly Labour Force Survey, March-May 2001: Unitary Authorities/Local Authorities, ONS, 2001										
<i>Data</i>	<table> <tr> <td></td><td>Working age adults without a GSCE or equivalent</td></tr> <tr> <td>Remote rural</td><td>450,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accessible rural</td><td>620,000</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td><i>1,070,000</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td><td>3,650,000</td></tr> </table>		Working age adults without a GSCE or equivalent	Remote rural	450,000	Accessible rural	620,000	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>1,070,000</i>	Urban	3,650,000
	Working age adults without a GSCE or equivalent										
Remote rural	450,000										
Accessible rural	620,000										
<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>1,070,000</i>										
Urban	3,650,000										
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	<table> <tr> <td></td><td>Working age adults without a GSCE or equivalent</td></tr> <tr> <td>Remote rural</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accessible rural</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>		Working age adults without a GSCE or equivalent	Remote rural	8	Accessible rural	8				
	Working age adults without a GSCE or equivalent										
Remote rural	8										
Accessible rural	8										
<i>Denominator</i>	31 million working age adults (3.4 million remote rural; 4.9 million accessible rural; 22.7 million urban)										
<i>Sample size</i>	Approximately 69,000 interview respondents										
<i>Reliability</i>	High. The Labour Force Survey is a well established three-monthly government survey, designed to be representative of the population.										
<i>Key points</i>	One in eight people of working age in rural districts have no educational qualifications. A million people of working age in rural districts have no educational qualifications.										

27. PREMATURE DEATH



F. Working Age Adults

<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows, separately for men and women, the number of local authorities where the age standardised mortality rate (based on the European Standard Population) for those aged under 65 is at least 5% above the English average.																				
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 29																				
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a																				
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authority																				
<i>Source</i>	Mortality Statistics 2000, ONS 2002																				
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Number of local authorities with premature mortality rates 5% or more above average</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Men</td><td>Women</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>12</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>6</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td>18</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>91</td><td>88</td></tr></table>				Number of local authorities with premature mortality rates 5% or more above average			Men	Women	Remote rural	12	11	Accessible rural	6	5	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	18	16	Urban	91	88
	Number of local authorities with premature mortality rates 5% or more above average																				
	Men	Women																			
Remote rural	12	11																			
Accessible rural	6	5																			
<i>Rural (combined)</i>	18	16																			
Urban	91	88																			
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td>Men</td><td>Women</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr></table>				Men	Women	Remote rural	4	4	Accessible rural	2	1									
	Men	Women																			
Remote rural	4	4																			
Accessible rural	2	1																			
<i>Denominator</i>	354 lower tier authorities (65 remote rural; 81 accessible rural; 208 urban)																				
<i>Sample size</i>	100% of local authorities																				
<i>Reliability</i>	Medium. The underlying data for deaths is collected at local authority level. This indicator cannot however pick up localised pockets of high premature mortality.																				
<i>Key points</i>	Above average premature mortality is a problem in around one sixth of 'remote rural' districts and one twelfth of 'accessible rural' districts.																				

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

In low income households

17% of working age adults in remote rural districts, and 13% in accessible rural districts, live in low income households. These figures compare to 21% in urban districts.

1.2 million working age adults in rural districts live in low income households.

Wanting paid work

Those officially unemployed (ILO) in rural districts represent much less than a half of the total numbers wanting paid work in rural districts.

520,000 adults aged 25 to retirement would like paid work.

Disadvantaged groups

Disabled adults, lone parents, and people over 50 have a notably higher chance of being without work than other adults.

Long-term workless households

8% of households in remote rural districts, and 6% in accessible rural districts, have been workless for three years or more.

300,000 households in rural districts have been workless for three years or more.

Disadvantage at work

The proportion of people making a new claim for JSA who last claimed less than six months previously is two-fifths in 'remote rural' districts and a third in 'accessible rural' districts.

Employees in rural districts without educational qualifications are much less likely to receive any job-related training than those with qualifications.

Without educational qualifications

One in eight people of working age in rural districts have no educational qualifications.

A million people of working age in rural districts have no educational qualifications.

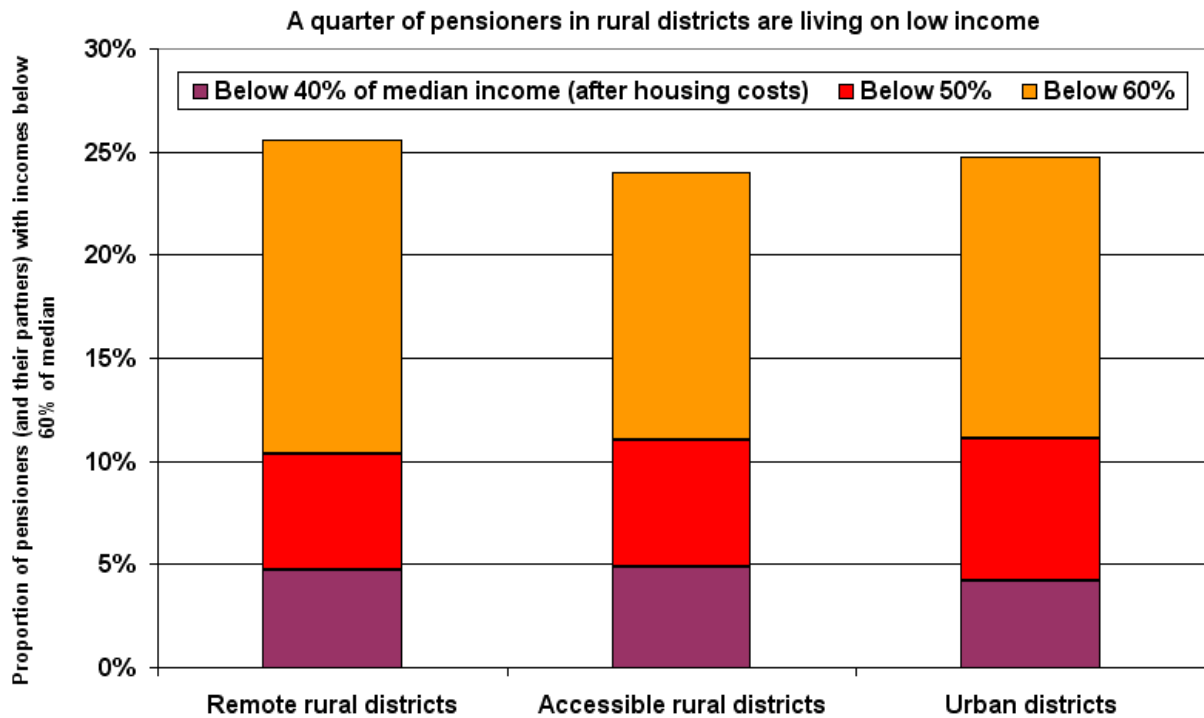
Premature death

Above average premature mortality is a problem in around one sixth of 'remote rural' districts and one twelfth of 'accessible rural' districts.

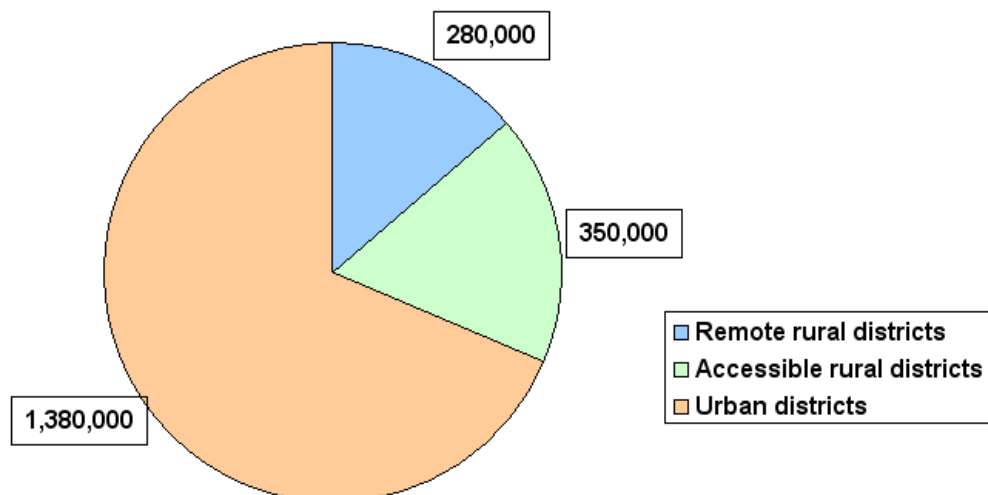
G. OLDER PEOPLE

Subject Area	Indicator
Economic circumstances	28 Numbers in low income households
	29 With no private income
Health	30 Excess winter deaths
Services	31 Help from social services to live at home
	32 Without a telephone
Crime	33 Fear of crime

28. IN LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS



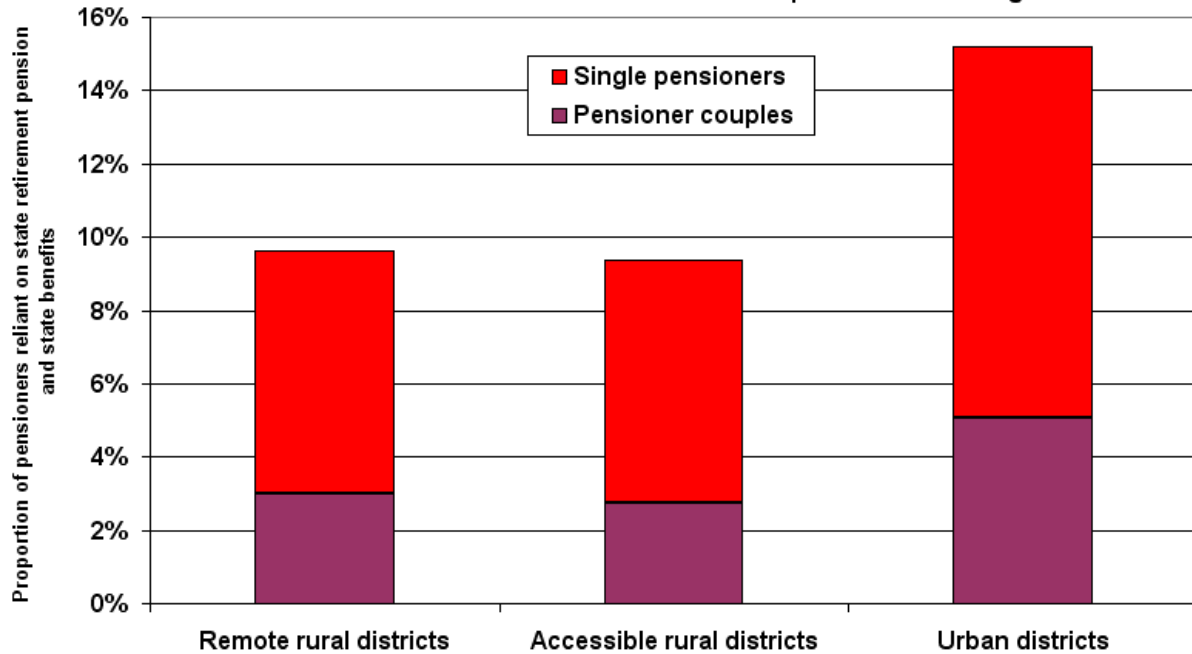
Around three quarter of a million pensioners on low income - a third of the total - live in rural districts



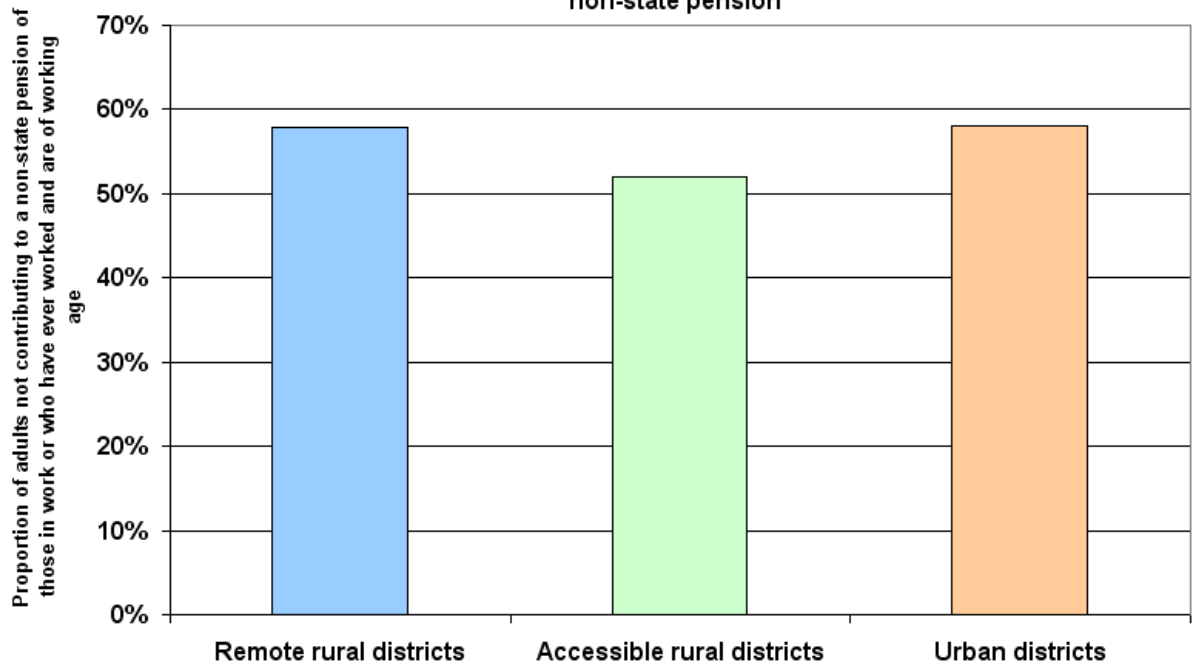
<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph shows the number of older people in households with low incomes in remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts. Three low income thresholds are presented to show the extent and intensity of low income. These are 60% of GB median income, 50% of GB median income and 40% of GB median income. Income is net disposable household income, after housing costs, adjusted for the size of the household, measured at 2000/2001 prices.</p> <p>The pie chart shows the distribution of older people with incomes below 60% of median, between remote rural, accessible rural and urban districts.</p>																								
<i>MPSE reference</i>	N/a																								
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 27																								
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authority																								
<i>Source</i>	Households Below Average Income 2000/01 (Family Resources Survey 2000/01), DWP, 2002																								
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Pensioners in households below low income thresholds</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Below 60% median</td><td>Below 50% median</td><td>Below 40% median</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>280,000</td><td>113,000</td><td>52,000</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>350,000</td><td>160,000</td><td>71,000</td></tr><tr><td>Rural (combined)</td><td>630,000</td><td>274,000</td><td>123,000</td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>1,380,000</td><td>619,000</td><td>233,000</td></tr></table>		Pensioners in households below low income thresholds				Below 60% median	Below 50% median	Below 40% median	Remote rural	280,000	113,000	52,000	Accessible rural	350,000	160,000	71,000	Rural (combined)	630,000	274,000	123,000	Urban	1,380,000	619,000	233,000
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<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Pensioners in households below low income thresholds</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Below 60% median</td><td>Below 50% median</td><td>Below 40% median</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>11</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>12</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr></table>		Pensioners in households below low income thresholds				Below 60% median	Below 50% median	Below 40% median	Remote rural	11	9	10	Accessible rural	12	10	10								
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	Below 60% median	Below 50% median	Below 40% median																						
Remote rural	11	9	10																						
Accessible rural	12	10	10																						
<i>Denominator</i>	8.1 million pensioners (1.1 million remote rural; 1.5 million accessible rural; 5.6 million urban)																								
<i>Sample size</i>	6,138 family units (848 remote rural; 1109 accessible; 4180 urban)																								
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The Family Resources Survey is a well established annual government survey, designed to be representative of the population as a whole. Note, however, that it only covers people living in private households and excludes those in residential institutions (such as nursing homes), sleeping rough or in bed and breakfast accommodation.																								
<i>Key points</i>	<p>A quarter of pensioners in rural districts are living on low income. This proportion is similar to that in urban districts.</p> <p>Around three quarter of a million pensioners on low income - a third of the total - live in rural districts.</p>																								

29. WITH NO PRIVATE INCOME

Around one in ten pensioners in rural areas rely on the state retirement pension and state benefits alone. Two thirds of these pensioners are single.

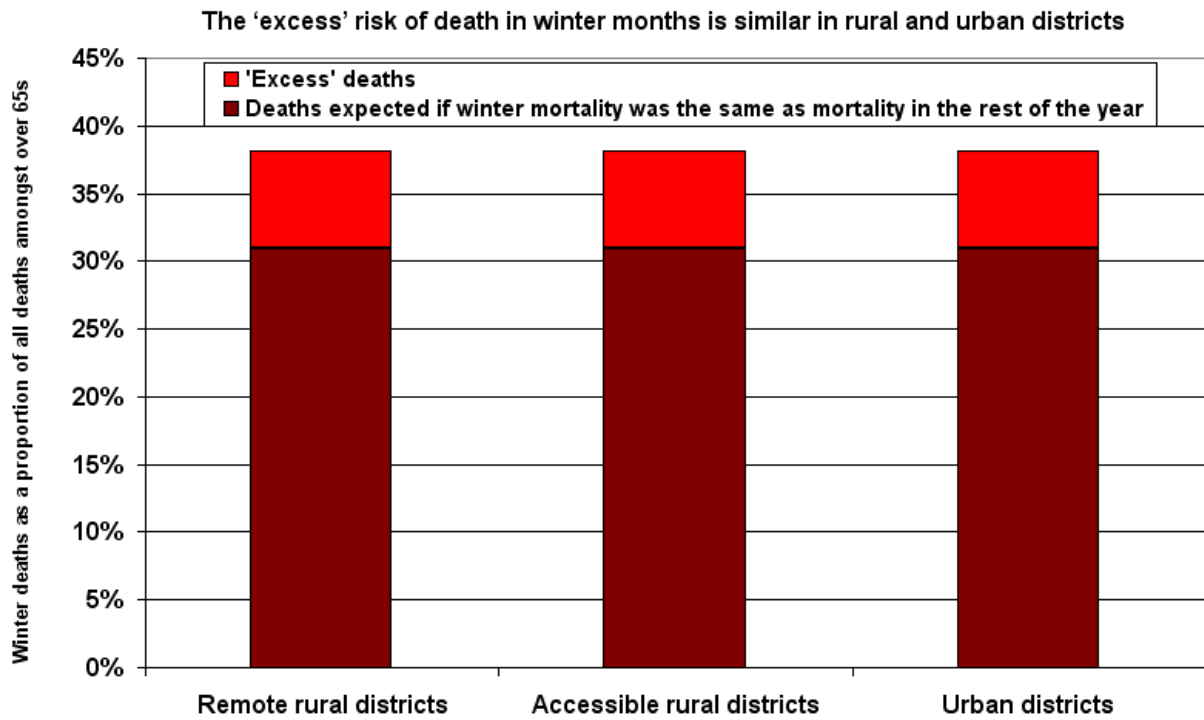


More than half of working age adults in rural districts are not contributing to a non-state pension



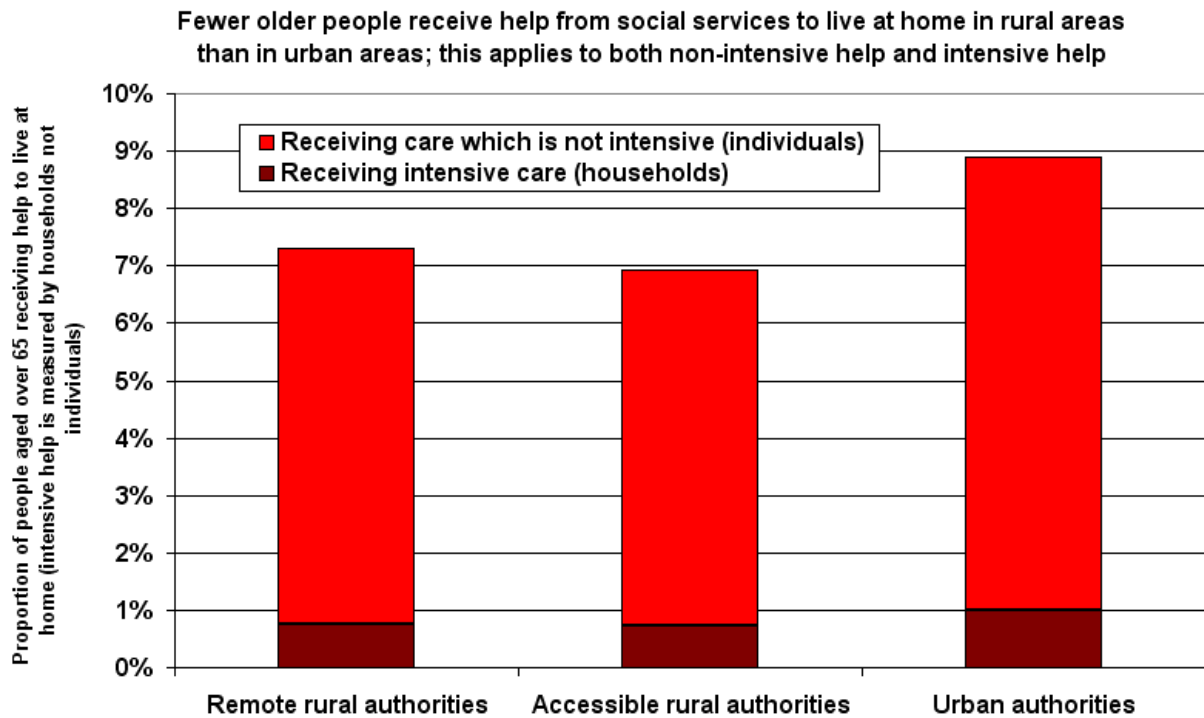
<i>The indicator</i>	The first graph shows the share of pensioner families (pensioner couples and single pensioners) with no income other than state retirement pension and state benefits. The second graph shows the share of adults who are contributing to non-state pensions, out of those in work or who have previously worked and are of working age.																																												
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 33																																												
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 28																																												
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authorities																																												
<i>Source</i>	First graph: Households Below Average Income 2000/01 (Family Resources Survey 2000/01), DWP, 2002 Second graph: Family Resources Survey 2000/01, DWP, 2002																																												
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Pensioner families with no private income</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Couples</td><td colspan="3">Singles</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>33,000</td><td colspan="3">73,000</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>40,000</td><td colspan="3">97,000</td></tr><tr><td>Rural (combined)</td><td>72,000</td><td colspan="3">170,000</td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>283,000</td><td colspan="3">566,000</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td>Remote rural</td><td>Accessible rural</td><td>Rural (combined)</td><td>Urban</td></tr><tr><td>Number of adults contributing to a non-state pension</td><td>1.9 million</td><td>2.8 million</td><td>4.7 million</td><td>12.0 million</td></tr></table>						Pensioner families with no private income					Couples	Singles			Remote rural	33,000	73,000			Accessible rural	40,000	97,000			Rural (combined)	72,000	170,000			Urban	283,000	566,000				Remote rural	Accessible rural	Rural (combined)	Urban	Number of adults contributing to a non-state pension	1.9 million	2.8 million	4.7 million	12.0 million
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	Remote rural	Accessible rural	Rural (combined)	Urban																																									
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<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Pensioner families with no private income</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Couples</td><td colspan="3">Singles</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>6</td><td colspan="3">7</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>5</td><td colspan="3">7</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td>Remote rural</td><td>Accessible rural</td></tr><tr><td>Number of adults contributing to a non-state pension</td><td>10</td><td>9</td></tr></table>						Pensioner families with no private income					Couples	Singles			Remote rural	6	7			Accessible rural	5	7				Remote rural	Accessible rural	Number of adults contributing to a non-state pension	10	9														
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Number of adults contributing to a non-state pension	10	9																																											
<i>Denominator</i>	First graph: 8.1 million pensioners (1.1 million remote rural; 1.5 million accessible rural; 5.6 million urban) Second graph: 29.4 million adults in work or who have previously worked and are of working age (3.2 million remote rural; 5.5 million accessible rural; 20.1 million urban)																																												
<i>Sample size</i>	First graph: 6,138 family units (848 remote rural; 1109 accessible; 4180 urban) Second graph: 23,487 family units (2,719 remote rural; 4,302 accessible; 16,826 urban)																																												
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The Family Resources Survey is a well established annual government survey, designed to be representative of the population as a whole. Note, however, that it only covers people living in private households and excludes those in residential institutions (such as nursing homes), sleeping rough or in bed and breakfast accommodation.																																												
<i>Key points</i>	Around one in ten pensioners in rural areas rely on the state retirement pension and state benefits alone. Two thirds of these pensioners are single. More than half of working age adults in rural districts are not contributing to a non-state pension.																																												

30. EXCESS WINTER DEATHS



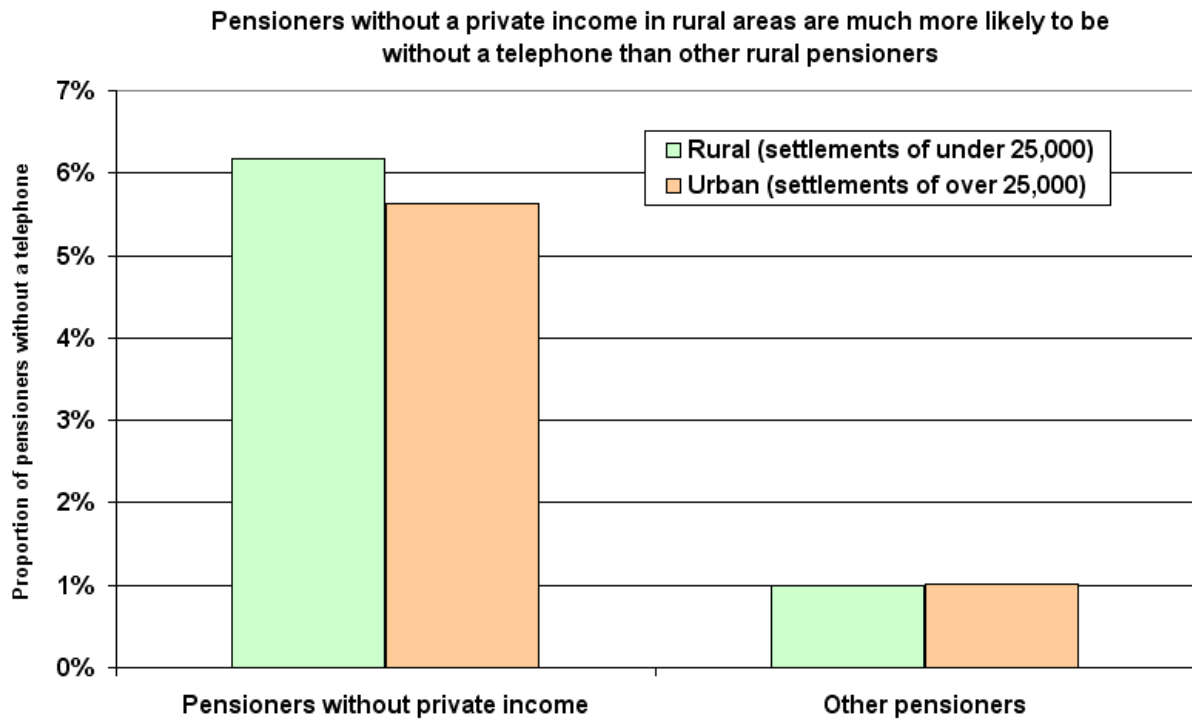
<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows, for people aged over 65, the share of total annual deaths in December to March, split between those that are 'excess' deaths (i.e. deaths which would not occur if the winter death rate was as the same as the death rate during the rest of the year) and all other winter deaths. 'Excess' deaths can be attributed to additional vulnerability linked to cold and winter illness. The graph presents combined data for three years (1997/98, 1998/99 and 1999/00). This is to dampen variations caused by particularly mild or severe winters.																							
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 35																							
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a																							
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authorities																							
<i>Source</i>	Mortality Statistics, August 1997 to July 2000, Mortality Statistics, ONS, 2002																							
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">'Excess' deaths taking place between December and March</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Average annual deaths</td><td>% of annual deaths</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>4,800</td><td>7.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>6,600</td><td>7.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Rural (combined)</td><td>11,400</td><td>7.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>25,700</td><td>7.2%</td></tr><tr><td>.</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				'Excess' deaths taking place between December and March			Average annual deaths	% of annual deaths	Remote rural	4,800	7.3%	Accessible rural	6,600	7.3%	Rural (combined)	11,400	7.3%	Urban	25,700	7.2%	.		
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<i>Ratios</i> (Urban = 10)	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">'Excess' deaths taking place between December and March</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td></td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td></td><td>10</td></tr></table>				'Excess' deaths taking place between December and March		Remote rural		10	Accessible rural		10												
	'Excess' deaths taking place between December and March																							
Remote rural		10																						
Accessible rural		10																						
<i>Denominator</i>	516,000 deaths per year among people over 65 (66,000 remote rural; 90,000 accessible rural; 359,000 urban)																							
<i>Sample size</i>	Administrative data with 100% sample																							
<i>Reliability</i>	High. The data is based on reliable administrative data.																							
<i>Key points</i>	The 'excess' risk of death in winter months is similar in rural and urban districts.																							

31. HELP FROM SOCIAL SERVICES TO LIVE AT HOME



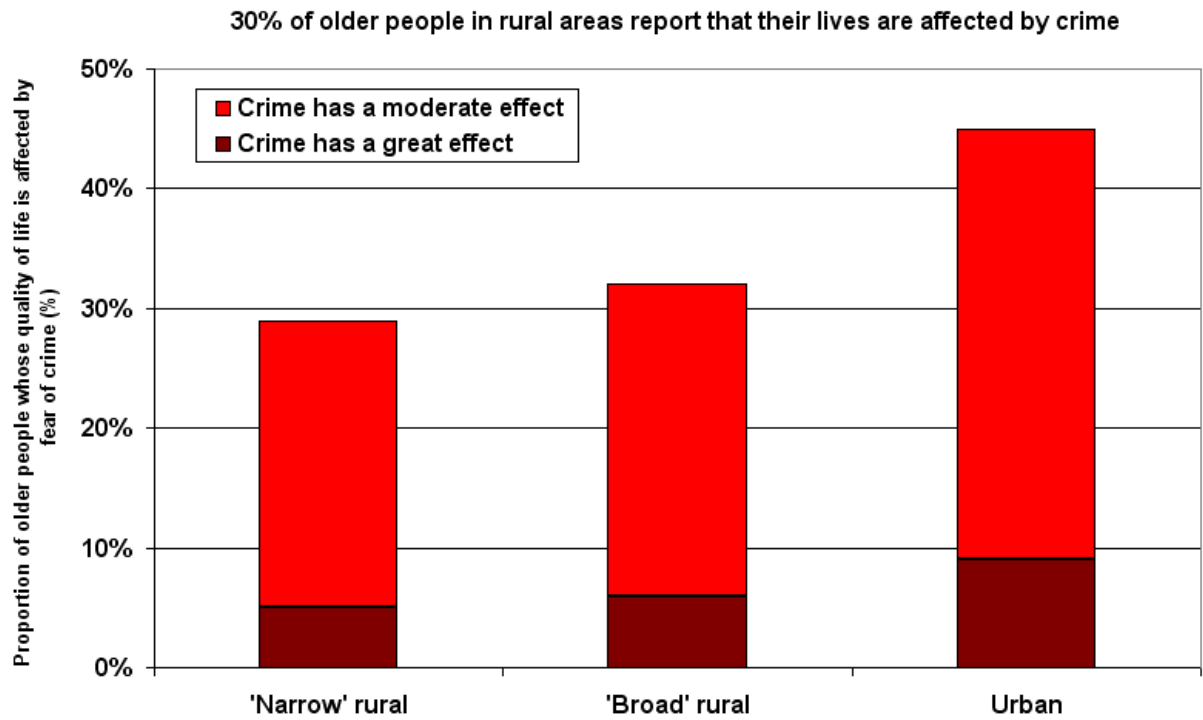
<i>The indicator</i>	<p>This indicator shows levels of provision from statutory social services focused on helping elderly people remain independent in their own homes. The graph shows: the proportion of people aged over 65 receiving help to live at home from their local authority; the number of households receiving intensive support at home from their local authority (10 or more contact hours and 6 or more visits during the week). As one measures is for individuals and the other for households, the two series are not strictly comparable. 'Help to live at home' includes provision of home-help services, personal care, meals services and day centres.</p> <p>Unlike most of the other indicators in this report, this indicator is not a measure of need, so it is inappropriate to take it as a proxy for levels of older people's health or family-support. Instead it is an indicator charting the level of social services departments' provision.</p>																		
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 38																		
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 31																		
<i>Level of the data</i>	Upper tier local authorities																		
<i>Source</i>	Source: Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators 2000-2001 and mid 2001-02 (Department of Health, October 2001).																		
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td>Proportion of people aged over 65</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Number of people receiving help to live at home</td><td>Number of households receiving intensive care</td></tr><tr><td>Remote rural</td><td>80,000</td><td>8,000</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible rural</td><td>94,000</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rural (combined)</i></td><td><i>174,000</i></td><td><i>18,000</i></td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>476,000</td><td>54,000</td></tr></table>		Proportion of people aged over 65			Number of people receiving help to live at home	Number of households receiving intensive care	Remote rural	80,000	8,000	Accessible rural	94,000	10,000	<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>174,000</i>	<i>18,000</i>	Urban	476,000	54,000
	Proportion of people aged over 65																		
	Number of people receiving help to live at home	Number of households receiving intensive care																	
Remote rural	80,000	8,000																	
Accessible rural	94,000	10,000																	
<i>Rural (combined)</i>	<i>174,000</i>	<i>18,000</i>																	
Urban	476,000	54,000																	
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	N/a																		
<i>Denominator</i>	7.8 million pensioners (1.1 million remote rural; 1.3 million accessible rural; 4.3 million urban). Note that the denominators and numerators are from separate sources.																		
<i>Sample size</i>	Administrative data based on 100% sample.																		
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. The underlying administrative data should be considered reliable. However the indicator is only a measure of local authority provision so is unable to take account of different patterns of need or levels of support from friends and family.																		
<i>Key points</i>	Fewer older people receive help from social services to live at home in rural areas than in urban areas; this applies to both non-intensive help and intensive help.																		

32. WITHOUT A TELEPHONE



<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows the percentage of pensioner households without a telephone, with separate figures given for pensioners with and without incomes other than the state pension. 'Rural' is defined in this indicator as people living in settlements with a population of under 25,000. The figures are for Great Britain not England.		
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 39		
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a		
<i>Level of the data</i>	Settlement size data		
<i>Source</i>	Family Expenditure Survey 2000-02, ONS 2002		
<i>Data</i>		State pension only	Other income
	Rural (settlements of under 25,000)	6%	1%
	Urban (settlements of over 25,000)	6%	1%
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		All households	Poorest two-fifths
	Rural (settlements of under 3,000)	11	10
<i>Denominator</i>	See sample size (unweighted calculations)		
<i>Sample size</i>	1,223 interview respondents (461 rural; 762 urban)		
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. The data comes from a well-established annual government survey, designed to be nationally representative. At present, however, the data is only available at GB not England level. In addition the numbers reporting not having a telephone are extremely low, so should be treated with some caution.		
<i>Key points</i>	6% of rural pensioners without a private income are without a telephone compared to 1% of other rural pensioners. Rural and urban statistics are similar.		

33. FEAR OF CRIME



<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows the number of pensioners reporting that fear of crime has a moderate or severe effect on their quality of life. 'Broad' rural includes the ten most rural of the 54 ACORN post code classifications; 'narrow' rural includes the three most rural post code classifications (note the 'broad' designation includes all households in the 'narrow' designation).			
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 37			
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 32			
<i>Level of the data</i>	ACORN post code classifications			
<i>Source</i>	British Crime Survey 2000, Home Office, 2002			
<i>Data</i>	Effect crime has on quality of life	"Narrow" rural	"Broad" rural	Urban
	Moderate effect	24%	26%	36%
	Great effect	5%	6%	9%
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	Effect crime has on quality of life	"Narrow" rural	"Broad" rural	
	Moderate effect	6	7	
	Great effect	7	7	
<i>Denominator</i>	See sample sizes (unweighted calculations)			
<i>Sample size</i>	1,009 pensioner interviewees (125 'narrow' rural; 339 'broad' rural; 795 urban)			
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. The British Crime Survey is a well established government survey, designed to be nationally representative. The limitation with this indicator is the intangible and subjective nature of the notion of 'effect on quality of life'. Post code classifications are a slightly unsatisfactory way of designating rural and urban respondents.			
<i>Key points</i>	<p>30% of older people in rural areas report that their lives are affected by crime.</p> <p>The proportion is lower in rural areas than in urban areas. The proportions are similar for 'narrow' rural and 'broad' rural areas.</p>			

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

Numbers in low income households

A quarter of pensioners in rural districts are living on low income.

Around three quarter of a million pensioners on low income - a third of the total - live in rural districts.

With no private income

Around one in ten pensioners in rural areas rely on the state retirement pension and state benefits alone. Two thirds of these pensioners are single.

More than half of working age adults in rural districts are not contributing to a non-state pension.

Excess winter deaths

The 'excess' risk of death in winter months is similar in rural and urban districts.

Help from social services to live at home

Fewer older people receive help from social services to live at home in rural areas than in urban areas; this applies to both non-intensive help and intensive help.

Without a telephone

6% of rural pensioners without a private income are without a telephone compared to 1% of other rural pensioners.

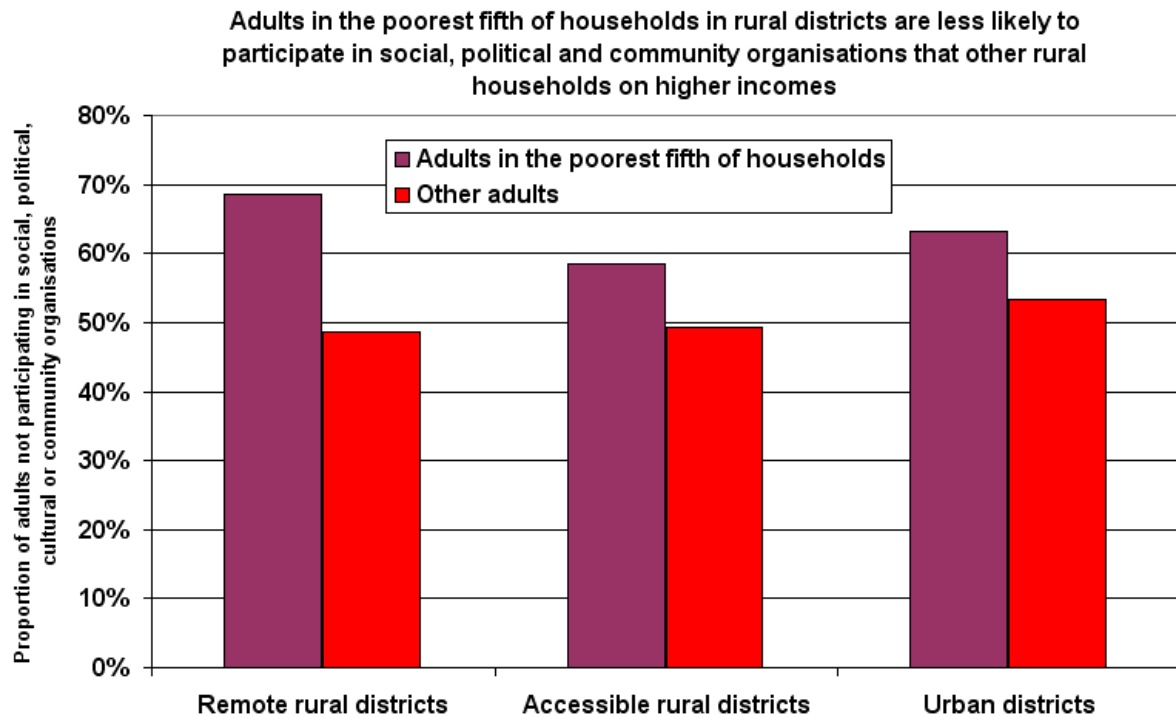
Fear of crime

30% of older people in rural areas report that their lives are affected by crime.

H. COMMUNITIES

Subject Area	Indicator
Social cohesion	34 Non-participation
	35 Polarisation of work
	36 Access to transport
	37 Financial exclusion
Crime	38 Burglary
	39 Dissatisfaction with the local area
Housing	40 Without central heating
	41 Homeless households
	42 Vulnerable mortgage holders

34. NON-PARTICIPATION IN CIVIC ORGANISATIONS



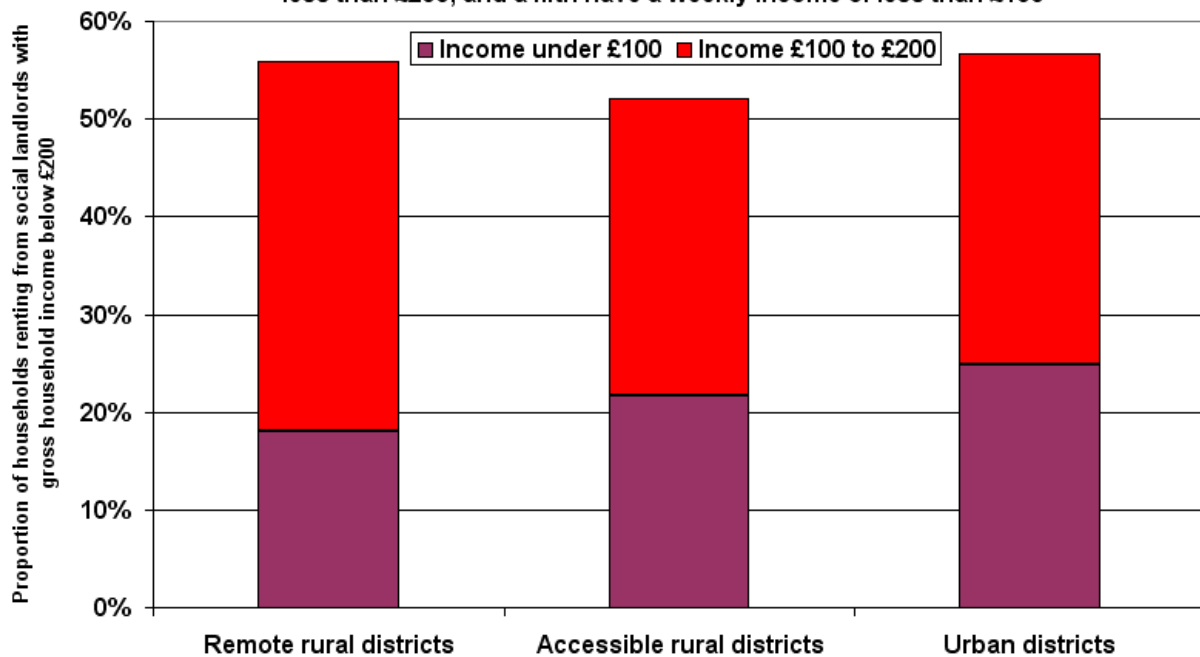
<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The graph shows the percentage of people over 16 who report themselves as being active in none of a range of social and other organisations. The results are shown separately for adults in the poorest fifth of households and for all other adults.</p> <p>The social and other organisations are: trade unions and professional associations, parents' associations, pensioner groups, community and tenant groups, women's groups, religious groups, sports and social groups, and political parties. Income is net weekly income, equivalised for household membership, before housing costs.</p>			
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 40			
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a			
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authority			
<i>Source</i>	British Household Panel Survey, Waves 7-9; Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex; analysis by John Rigg, London School of Economics			
<i>Data</i>		All adults	Adults in the poorest fifth of households	Adults in the remaining four fifths of households
	Remote rural	55%	69%	49%
	Accessible rural	50%	58%	49%
	Rural (combined)	52%	64%	49%
	Urban	55%	63%	53%
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		All adults	Adults in the poorest fifth of households	Adults in the remaining four fifths of households
	Remote rural	10	11	9
	Accessible rural	9	9	9
<i>Denominator</i>	See sample size (unweighted calculations)			
<i>Sample size</i>	7,402 interview respondents (828 remote rural; 1,382 accessible rural; 5,192 urban)			
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. The British Household Panel Survey is a much smaller survey than the Family Resource Survey and suffers a loss of participants over time.			
<i>Key points</i>	<p>Adults in the poorest fifth of households in rural districts are less likely to participate in social, political and community organisations than other rural households on higher incomes.</p> <p>The differences in the rates of participation are somewhat greater in 'remote rural' districts than in either 'accessible rural' or urban districts.</p>			

35. POLARISATION OF WORK

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.

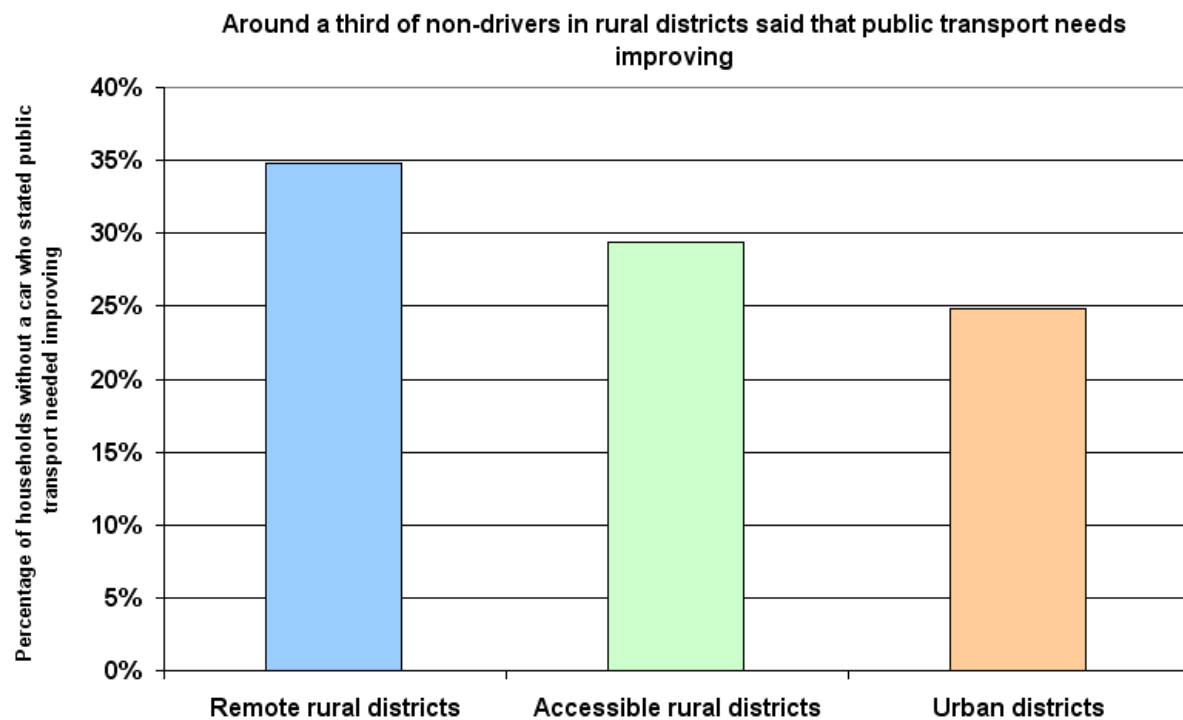
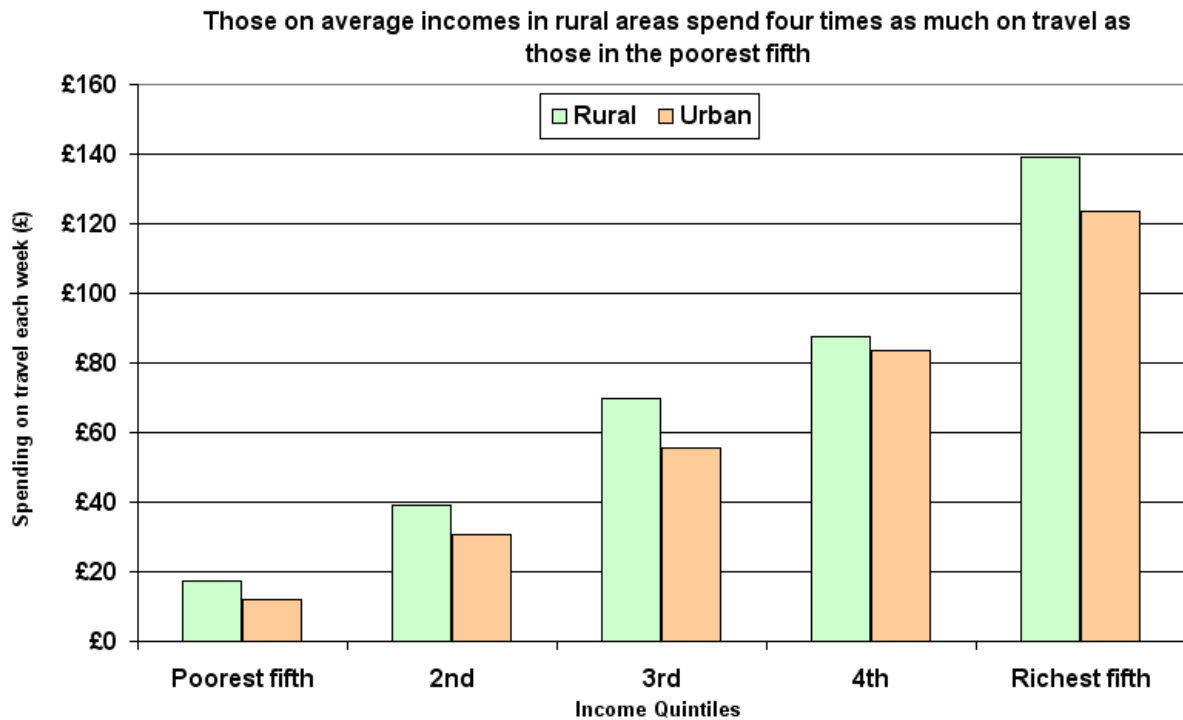


Half of all households in social housing in rural districts have a weekly income of less than £200, and a fifth have a weekly income of less than £100



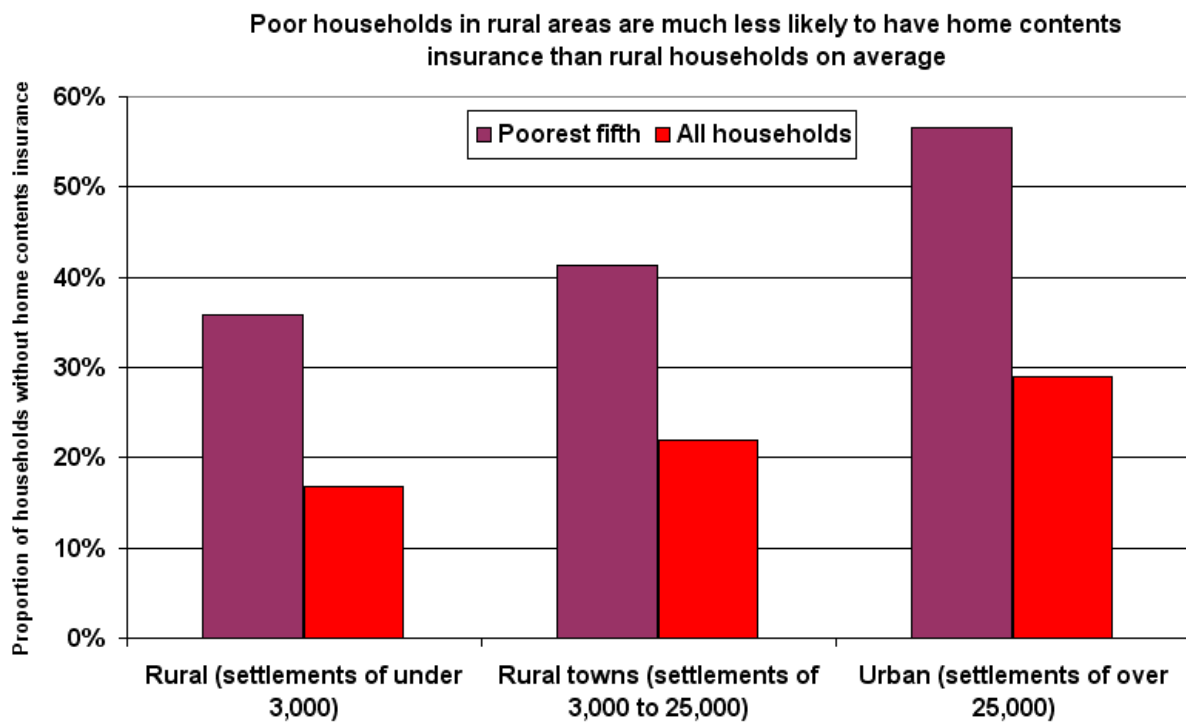
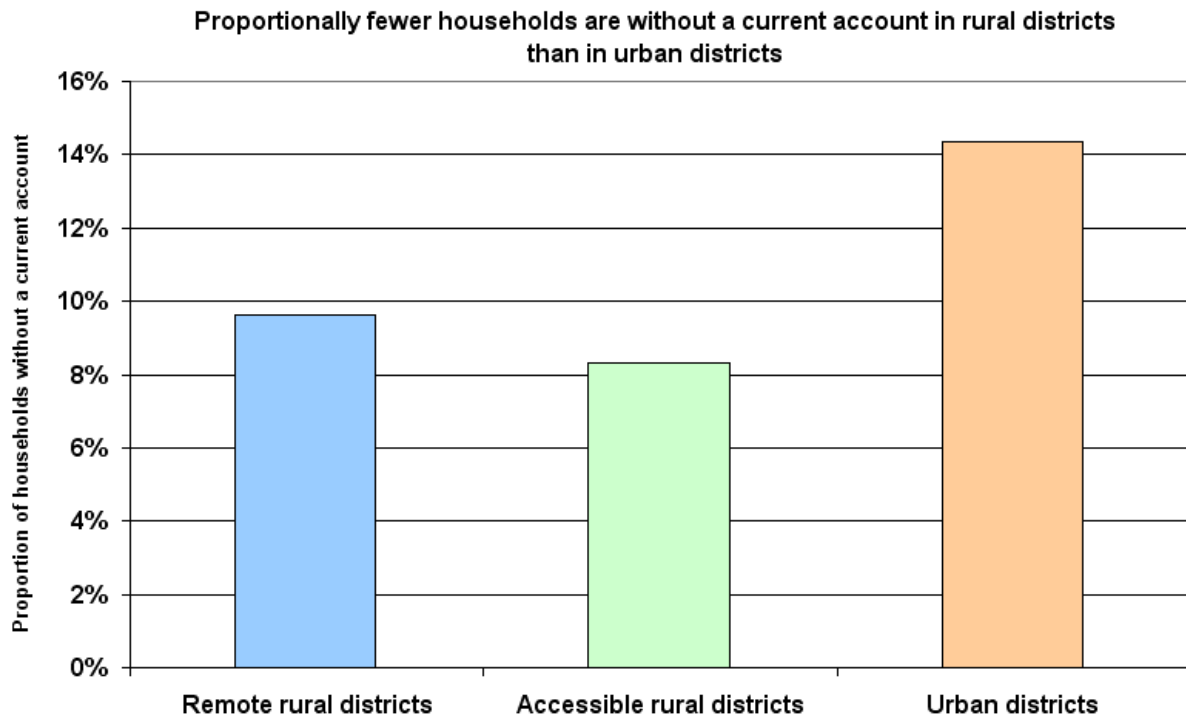
<i>The indicator</i>	The first graph shows the percentage of households by tenure, where the head of household is not in paid work. Households are split into those in the social rented sector and in all other tenures. This gives an indication of the extent to which work is polarised between different social groups and neighbourhoods. The second graph shows for social housing tenants, the percentage of households where the gross weekly household income is between £100 and £200, and of under £100.																																												
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 41																																												
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a																																												
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authorities																																												
<i>Source</i>	Survey of English Housing 2001-2002, ODPM, 2002																																												
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Share of households where the head of households is not in paid work</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Remote rural</td><td>Accessible rural</td><td>Rural (combined)</td><td>Urban</td></tr><tr><td>Households renting from a social landlord</td><td>65%</td><td>63%</td><td>64%</td><td>69%</td></tr><tr><td>Other households</td><td>37%</td><td>31%</td><td>33%</td><td>32%</td></tr><tr><td>All households</td><td>41%</td><td>35%</td><td>37%</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>Households renting from social landlord</td><td>Remote rural</td><td>Accessible rural</td><td>Rural (combined)</td><td>Urban</td></tr><tr><td>Income between £100-£200</td><td>38%</td><td>30%</td><td>20%</td><td>32%</td></tr><tr><td>Income under £100</td><td>18%</td><td>22%</td><td>33%</td><td>25%</td></tr></table>						Share of households where the head of households is not in paid work					Remote rural	Accessible rural	Rural (combined)	Urban	Households renting from a social landlord	65%	63%	64%	69%	Other households	37%	31%	33%	32%	All households	41%	35%	37%	40%	Households renting from social landlord	Remote rural	Accessible rural	Rural (combined)	Urban	Income between £100-£200	38%	30%	20%	32%	Income under £100	18%	22%	33%	25%
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<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Share of households where the head of households is not in paid work</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Remote rural</td><td>Accessible rural</td></tr><tr><td>Households renting from a social landlord</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Other households</td><td>10</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>All households</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Households renting from social landlord</td><td>Remote rural</td><td>Accessible rural</td></tr><tr><td>Income between £100-£200</td><td>7</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Income under £100</td><td>15</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Income under £200</td><td>10</td><td>9</td></tr></table>						Share of households where the head of households is not in paid work			Remote rural	Accessible rural	Households renting from a social landlord	9	9	Other households	10	12	All households	9	10	Households renting from social landlord	Remote rural	Accessible rural	Income between £100-£200	7	3	Income under £100	15	4	Income under £200	10	9													
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Income under £200	10	9																																											
<i>Denominator</i>	See sample sizes (unweighted calculations)																																												
<i>Sample size</i>	First graph: 20,576 (2,023 rural; 3,785 accessible; 14,768 urban) Second graph: 8,054 (834 remote rural; 1,329 accessible rural; 5,891 urban)																																												
<i>Adequacy</i>	High. The Survey of English Housing is a well-established annual government survey, designed to be nationally representative.																																												
<i>Key points</i>	<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>‘Remote rural’, ‘accessible rural’ and urban districts all have similar patterns, although the gap between social housing and other tenures is least in ‘remote rural’ districts.</p> <p>Half of all households in social housing in rural districts have a weekly income of less than £200, and a fifth have a weekly income of less than £100.</p> <p>‘Remote rural’ districts have the lowest share of households in social housing with incomes less than £100 per week but the highest share with weekly incomes of £100 to £200.</p>																																												

36. ACCESS TO TRANSPORT



<i>The indicator</i>	<p>The first graph shows the average weekly spending by households on travel (including motoring costs and public transport costs). In this graph, 'rural' is defined as households living in built-up settlements of under 25,000 people.</p> <p>The second graph shows the proportion of people in households without a car who said that public transport was a feature of their area which needed improving.</p>																																		
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 42																																		
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a																																		
<i>Level of the data</i>	First graph: Settlement size classification Second graph: lower tier local authorities																																		
<i>Source</i>	First graph: Family Expenditure Survey 2000-01, ONS 2002 Second graph: Survey of English Housing 2001-2002, ODPM, 2002																																		
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><th colspan="6">Weekly spending on travel, by income fifth</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Poorest fifth</th><th>2nd</th><th>3rd</th><th>4th</th><th>Richest fifth</th></tr><tr><td>Rural</td><td>£17</td><td>£39</td><td>£70</td><td>£88</td><td>£139</td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>£12</td><td>£31</td><td>£56</td><td>£84</td><td>£123</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th></th><th>Remote rural</th><th>Accessible rural</th><th>Rural (combined)</th><th>Urban</th></tr><tr><td>Share of households without a car who think public transport needs improving</td><td>35%</td><td>29%</td><td>31%</td><td>25%</td></tr></table>	Weekly spending on travel, by income fifth							Poorest fifth	2nd	3rd	4th	Richest fifth	Rural	£17	£39	£70	£88	£139	Urban	£12	£31	£56	£84	£123		Remote rural	Accessible rural	Rural (combined)	Urban	Share of households without a car who think public transport needs improving	35%	29%	31%	25%
Weekly spending on travel, by income fifth																																			
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<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	<table><tr><th colspan="6">Weekly spending on travel, by income fifth</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Poorest fifth</th><th>2nd</th><th>3rd</th><th>4th</th><th>Richest fifth</th></tr><tr><td>Rural</td><td>15</td><td>13</td><td>13</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th></th><th>Remote rural</th><th>Accessible rural</th></tr><tr><td>Share of households without a car who think public transport needs improving</td><td>14</td><td>12</td></tr></table>	Weekly spending on travel, by income fifth							Poorest fifth	2nd	3rd	4th	Richest fifth	Rural	15	13	13	10	11		Remote rural	Accessible rural	Share of households without a car who think public transport needs improving	14	12										
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Rural	15	13	13	10	11																														
	Remote rural	Accessible rural																																	
Share of households without a car who think public transport needs improving	14	12																																	
<i>Denominator</i>	See sample sizes (unweighted calculations)																																		
<i>Sample size</i>	First graph: 5,663 interview respondents (1,735 rural; 3928 urban) Second graph: 5,038 respondents without a car (360 remote rural; 574 accessible rural; 4,104 urban)																																		
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. The data comes from a well-established annual government surveys, designed to be nationally representative. At present, however, the data for the first graph is only available at GB not England level.																																		
<i>Key points</i>	<p>First graph (spending)</p> <p>Those on average incomes in rural areas spend four times as much on travel as those in the poorest fifth.</p> <p>For each income quintile, the average amount spent on travel is somewhat higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In the first income quintile people in rural areas spend close to 50% more than people in urban areas.</p> <p>Second graph (public transport)</p> <p>Around a third of non-drivers in rural districts said that public transport needs improving. The proportion was highest in 'remote rural' districts and lowest in urban districts.</p>																																		

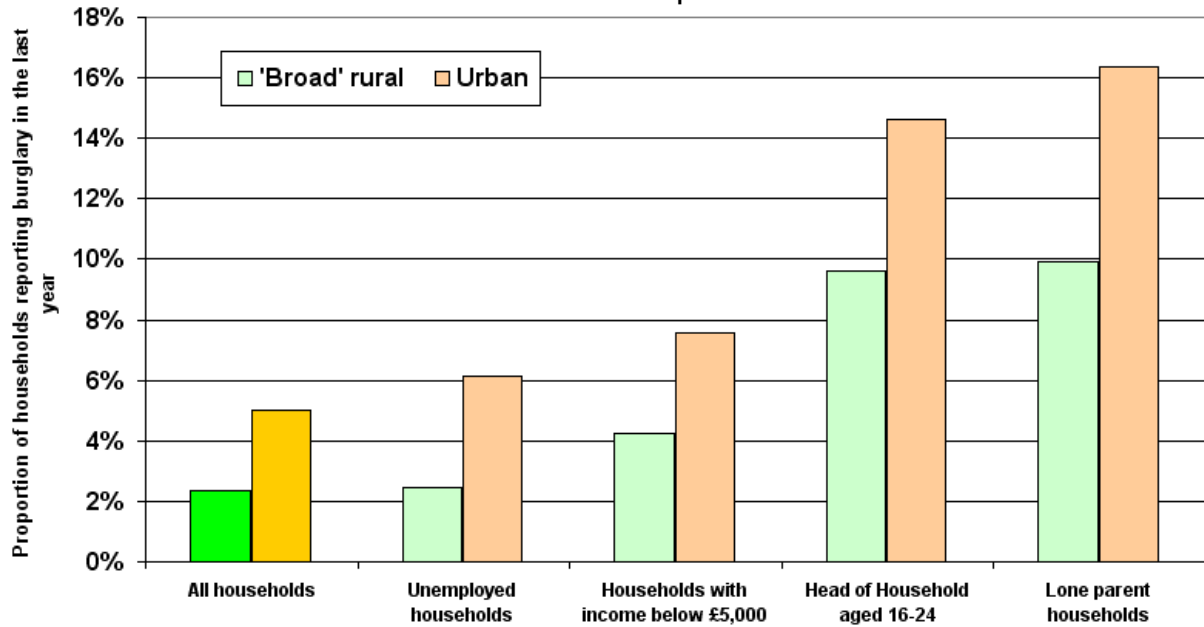
37. FINANCIAL EXCLUSION



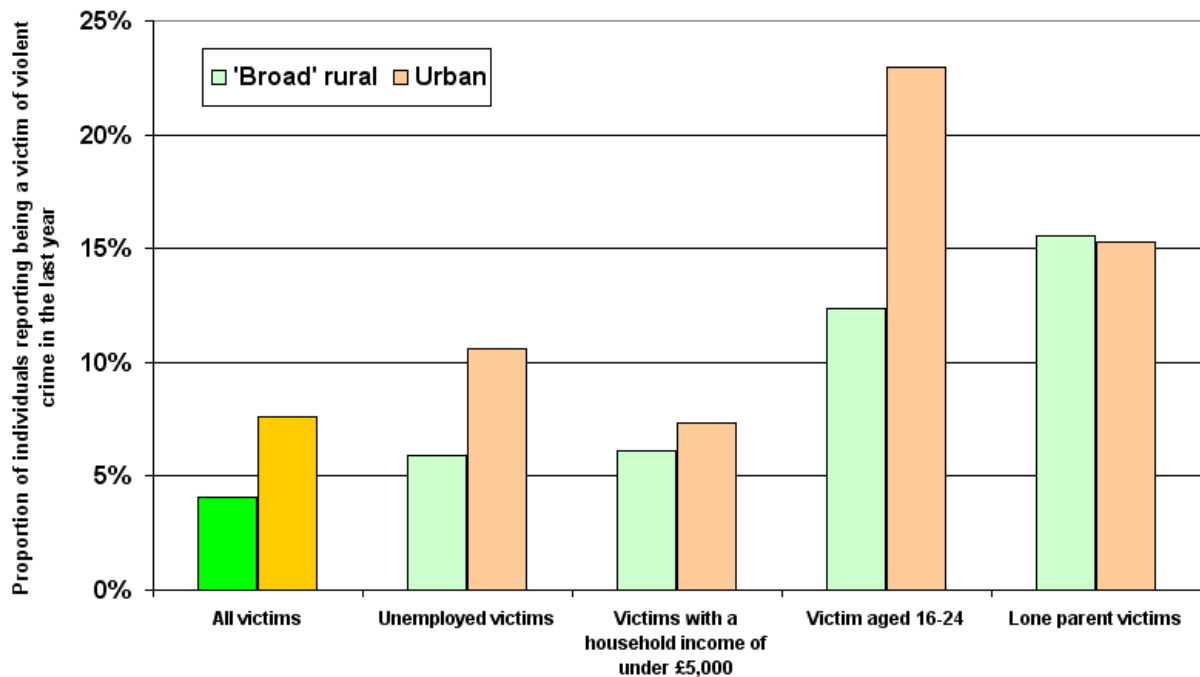
<i>The indicator</i>	The first graph shows the proportion of households without a current account, from a bank, building society or the post office. The second graph shows the percentage of households without household insurance, with separate figures given for the poorest fifth of households and for all households. Income is gross weekly household income. The figures are for Great Britain not England. In this indicator 'rural' is defined as households living in built-up settlements of under 25,000 people; this group is divided into rural towns (settlements of 3,000 to 25,000) and rural (settlements of under 3,000).				
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicators 43 45				
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a				
<i>Level of the data</i>	First graph: lower tier local authorities Second graph: settlement size data				
<i>Source</i>	First graph: Family Resources Survey 2000/01, DWP, 2002 Second graph: Family Expenditure Survey 2000-01, ONS 2002				
<i>Data</i>		Remote rural	Accessible rural	Rural (combined)	Urban
	Households without a current account	225,000	302,000	527,000	2,127,000
				All households	Poorest fifth
	Rural (settlements of under 3,000)			17%	36%
	Rural towns (settlements of 3,000 to 25,000)			22%	41%
	<i>Rural (combined)</i>			20%	39%
	Urban (settlements of over 25,000)			29%	57%
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		Remote rural	Accessible rural		
	Households without a current account	7	6		
				All households	Poorest fifth
	Rural (settlements of under 3,000)			6	6
	Rural towns (settlements of 3,000 to 25,000)			8	7
<i>Denominator</i>	First graph: 20.8 million households (2.3 million remote rural; 3.6 million accessible rural; 14.8 urban) Second graph: see sample size (unweighted calculations)				
<i>Sample size</i>	First graph: 20,268 interview respondents (2,394 remote rural; 3716 accessible rural; 14,158 urban) Second graph: 5,663 interview respondents (721 remote rural; 1014 accessible rural; 3928 urban)				
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. The data comes from a well-established annual government survey, designed to be nationally representative. At present, however, the data is only available at GB not England level.				
<i>Key points</i>	Proportionally fewer households are without a current account in rural districts than in urban districts Poor households in rural districts are much less likely to have home contents insurance than rural households on average. The smaller the settlement size, the less likely are households to lack home contents insurance.				

38. BURGLARY AND VIOLENT CRIME

Lone parent and young households in rural areas are much more likely to be burgled than other rural households, although they are less vulnerable than their urban equivalents

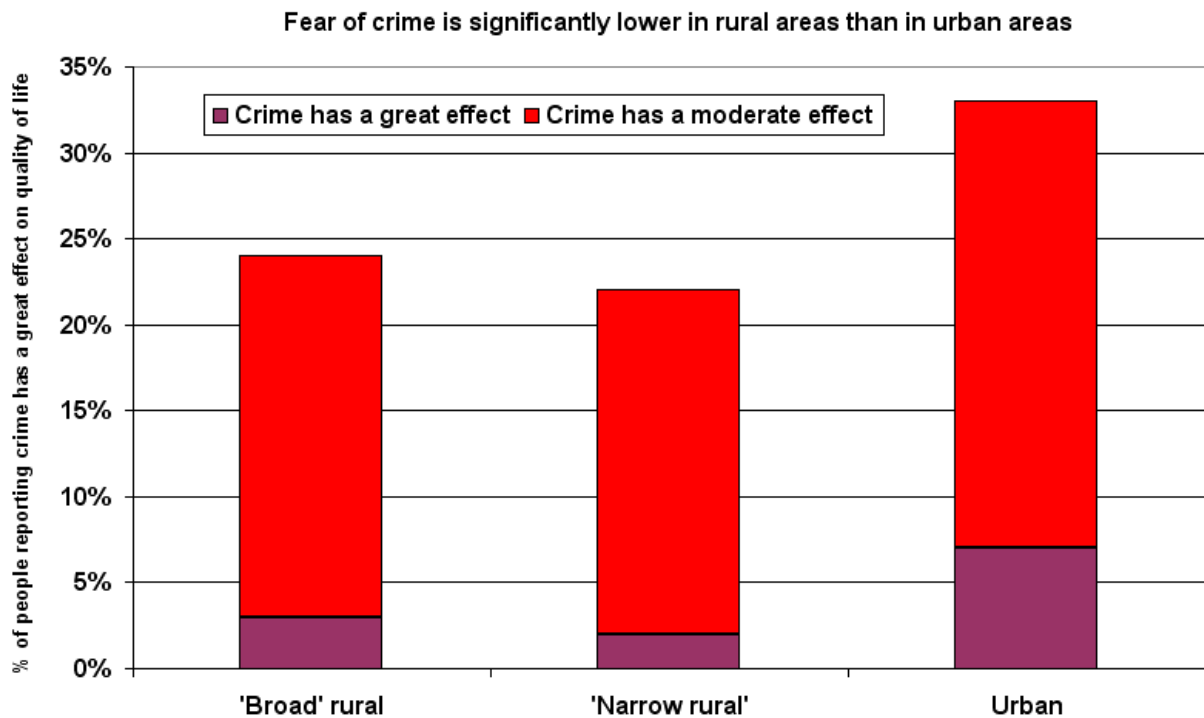
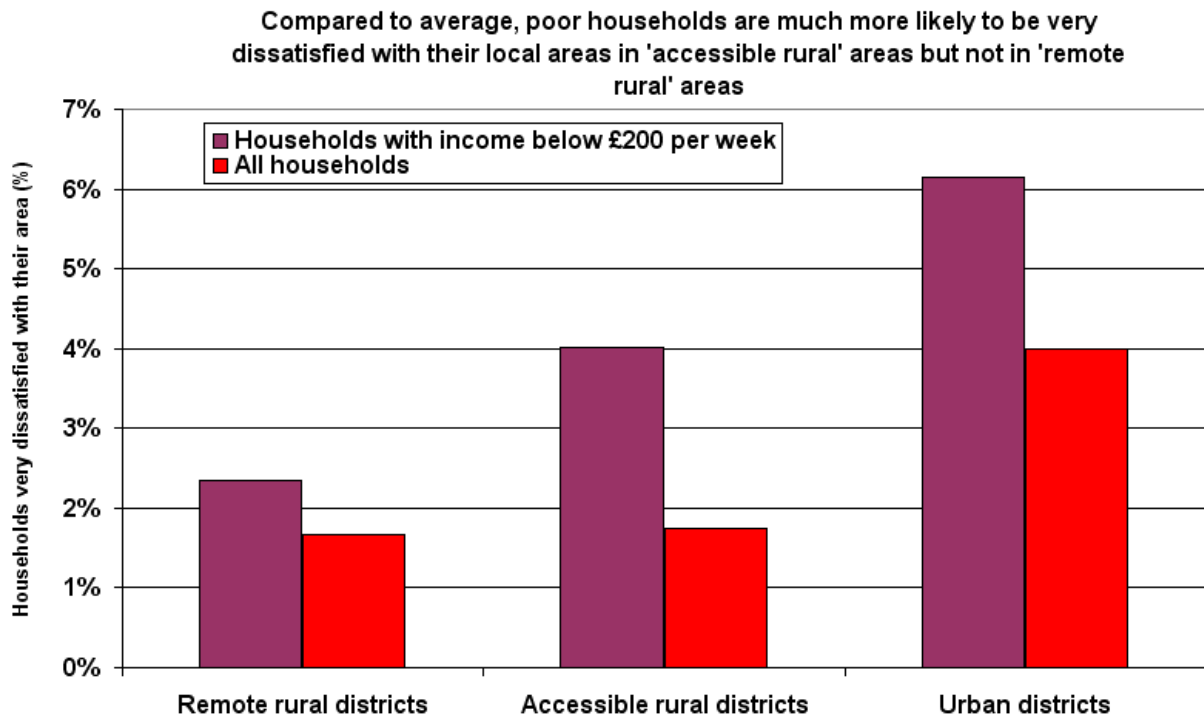


Lone parents in rural areas are particularly susceptible to violent crime



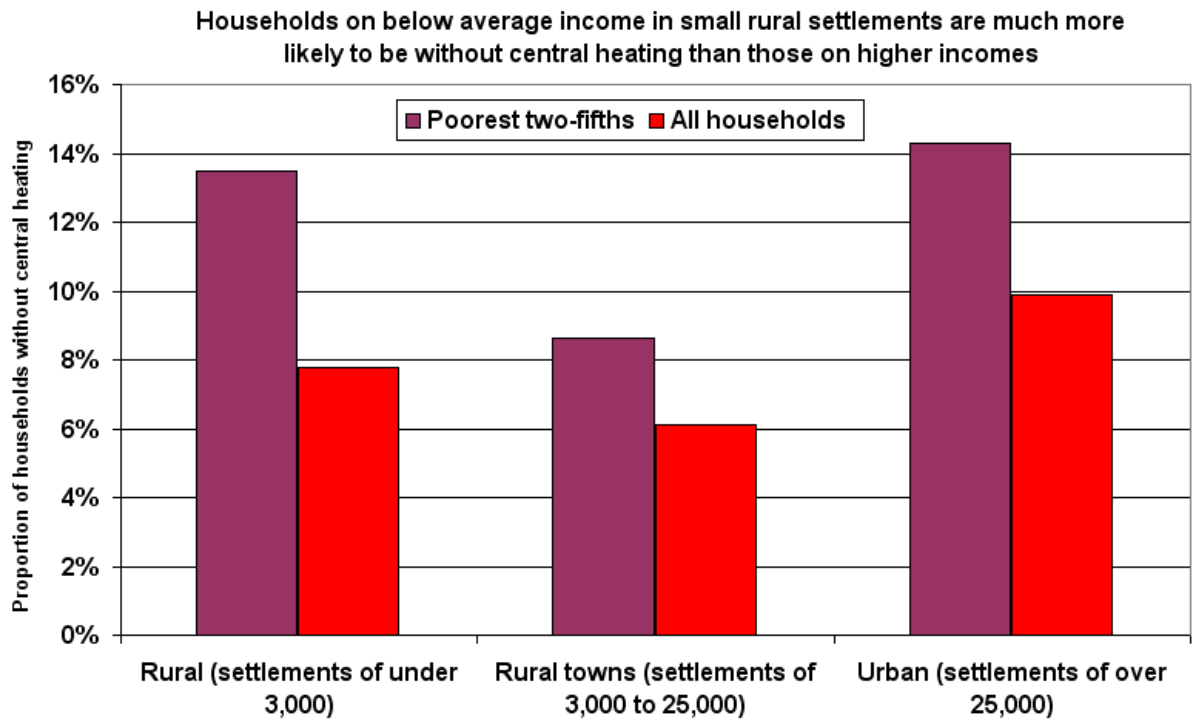
<i>The indicator</i>	The first graph shows the proportion of households reporting that they were burgled in the previous year, with the figure for all households and four vulnerable groups shown separately. The second graph shows the proportion of adults reporting being the victim of a violent crime in the last year with the figure for all households and four vulnerable groups shown separately. 'Broad' rural includes the ten most rural of the 54 ACORN post code classifications; the sample sizes for the vulnerable groups are insufficient to present results for the 'narrow' rural designation used for other indicators based on the British Crime Survey.																																						
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 44																																						
<i>OFA reference</i>	Indicator 34																																						
<i>Level of the data</i>	ACORN postcode classifications																																						
<i>Source</i>	British Crime Survey 2000, Home Office 2002																																						
<i>Data</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Burglaries per 10,000 households</td><td colspan="2">Victims of violent crime per 10,000 adults</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>'Broad' rural</td><td>Urban</td><td>'Broad' rural</td><td>Urban</td></tr><tr><td>All households</td><td>2%</td><td>5%</td><td>4%</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Unemployed households</td><td>2%</td><td>6%</td><td>6%</td><td>11%</td></tr><tr><td>Households with income below £5,000</td><td>4%</td><td>8%</td><td>6%</td><td>7%</td></tr><tr><td>Head of household aged 16-24</td><td>10%</td><td>15%</td><td>12%</td><td>23%</td></tr><tr><td>Lone parent households</td><td>10%</td><td>16%</td><td>16%</td><td>15%</td></tr></table>					Burglaries per 10,000 households		Victims of violent crime per 10,000 adults			'Broad' rural	Urban	'Broad' rural	Urban	All households	2%	5%	4%	8%	Unemployed households	2%	6%	6%	11%	Households with income below £5,000	4%	8%	6%	7%	Head of household aged 16-24	10%	15%	12%	23%	Lone parent households	10%	16%	16%	15%
	Burglaries per 10,000 households		Victims of violent crime per 10,000 adults																																				
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Head of household aged 16-24	10%	15%	12%	23%																																			
Lone parent households	10%	16%	16%	15%																																			
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td>Burglaries per 10,000 households</td><td>Victims of violent crime per 10,000 adults</td></tr><tr><td>All households</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Unemployed households</td><td>4</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Households with income below £5,000</td><td>6</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Head of household aged 16-24</td><td>7</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Lone parent households</td><td>6</td><td>10</td></tr></table>					Burglaries per 10,000 households	Victims of violent crime per 10,000 adults	All households	5	5	Unemployed households	4	6	Households with income below £5,000	6	8	Head of household aged 16-24	7	5	Lone parent households	6	10																	
	Burglaries per 10,000 households	Victims of violent crime per 10,000 adults																																					
All households	5	5																																					
Unemployed households	4	6																																					
Households with income below £5,000	6	8																																					
Head of household aged 16-24	7	5																																					
Lone parent households	6	10																																					
<i>Denominator</i>	See sample sizes (unweighted calculations)																																						
<i>Sample size</i>	3,960 interviewees (361 'narrow' rural; 938 'broad' rural; 3,022 urban)																																						
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. The data comes from a well-established government survey, designed to be nationally representative. Post code classifications are a slightly unsatisfactory way of designating rural and urban respondents.																																						
<i>Key points</i>	First graph (burglaries) Lone parent and young households in rural areas are much more likely to be burgled than other rural households, although they are less vulnerable than their urban equivalents. Burglaries are around half as prevalent in 'broad' rural districts as in urban districts. Second graph (violet crime) Lone parents in rural districts are particularly susceptible to violent crime. Whilst people aged 16-24 in rural districts are more likely to be victims of violent crime than others, they are much less likely to be so than their urban counterparts.																																						

39. DISSATISFACTION WITH THE LOCAL AREA



New Policy Institute
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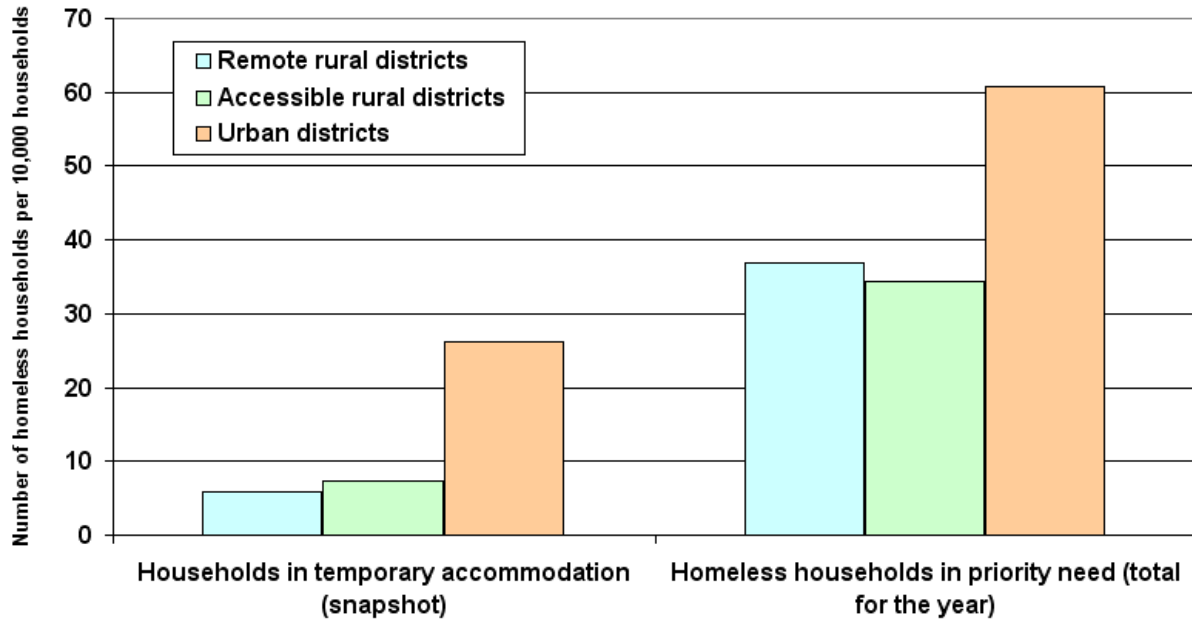
40. WITHOUT CENTRAL HEATING



<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows the percentage of households without central heating, with separate figures given for the poorest two fifths of households and for all households. Income is gross weekly household income. The figures are for Great Britain not England.		
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 47		
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a		
<i>Level of the data</i>	Settlement size data		
<i>Source</i>	Family Expenditure Survey 2000-01, ONS 2002		
<i>Data</i>		All households	Poorest two-fifths
	Rural (settlements of under 3,000)	7.8%	13.5%
	Rural towns (settlements of 3,000 to 25,000)	6.1%	8.6%
	Rural (combined)	6.8%	10.4%
	Urban (settlements of over 25,000)	9.9%	14.3%
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		All households	Poorest two-fifths
	Rural (settlements of under 3,000)	8	9
	Rural towns (settlements of 3,000 to 25,000)	6	6
<i>Denominator</i>	See sample size (unweighted calculations)		
<i>Sample size</i>	5,663 interview respondents (721 remote rural; 1014 accessible rural; 3928 urban)		
<i>Adequacy</i>	Medium. The data comes from a well-established annual government survey, designed to be nationally representative. At present, however, the data is only available at GB not England level.		
<i>Key points</i>	Households on below average income in small rural settlements are much more likely to be without central heating than those on higher incomes. The proportion of households without central heating is higher in small rural settlements than in rural towns, particularly for households with low incomes.		

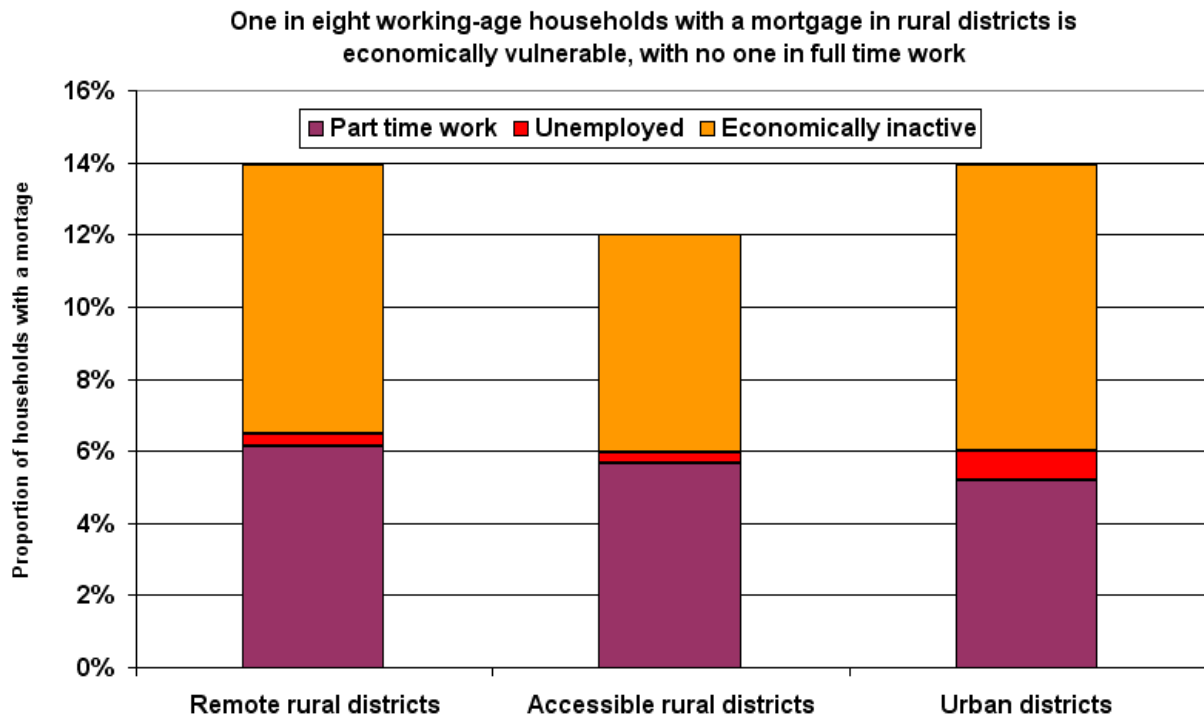
41. HOMELESS HOUSEHOLDS

The proportion of households in temporary accommodation is much lower in rural districts than in urban districts, as is the proportion of households who are classified as homeless and in priority need



<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows the number of households in temporary accommodation, measured at the end of the first quarter of the 2001 and the number of households assessed as being homeless and in priority need during the 2000/01 financial year. 'Temporary accommodation' includes bed and breakfast, hostel accommodation, private renting and other. Households are defined as having priority need for a range of reasons including: dependent children; pregnancy; old age; physical disability; mental illness; domestic violence.		
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 49		
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a		
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authorities		
<i>Source</i>	Local authorities' action under the homelessness provisions of the 1985 & 1996 Housing Acts: Financial year 2000/2001, ODPM 2002		
<i>Data</i>		Households in temporary accommodation (at one point in time)	Homeless households in priority need (total for the year)
	Remote rural	1,400	8,500
	Accessible rural	2,700	12,300
	Rural (combined)	4,000	20,800
	Urban	38,900	90,400
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		Households in temporary accommodation (at one point in time)	Homeless households in priority need (total for the year)
	Remote rural	2	6
	Accessible rural	3	6
<i>Denominator</i>	20.7 million households (2.3 million remote rural; 3.6 million accessible rural; 14.9 million urban)		
<i>Sample size</i>	Administrative data with 100% sample size		
<i>Adequacy</i>	Limited. The data is drawn from statistical returns from local authorities but both these measures are based on statutory definitions of homelessness, which do not always reflect the true picture. In particular local authorities have no general duty to homeless adults without children. The definition of priority need was somewhat widened by the Homelessness Act 2002 so numbers are likely to rise in future.		
<i>Key points</i>	The proportion of households in temporary accommodation is much lower in rural districts than in urban districts, as is the proportion of households who are classified as homeless and in priority need.		

42. VULNERABLE MORTGAGE HOLDERS



<i>The indicator</i>	The graph shows the economic status of mortgage holders. It presents the share of mortgage holding households who are in three economically vulnerable groups: households with only part-time work; households without work, with someone seeking work; and households without work, without anyone seeking work.				
<i>MPSE reference</i>	Indicator 50b				
<i>OFA reference</i>	N/a				
<i>Level of the data</i>	Lower tier local authorities				
<i>Source</i>	Survey of English Housing 2001-02, ODPM 2002				
<i>Data</i>		Part time work	Unemployed	Without work , not actively seeking work	Total 'economically vulnerable'
	Remote rural	6.1%	0.3%	7.4%	13.9%
	Accessible rural	5.7%	0.3%	6.1%	12.0%
	Rural (combined)	5.8%	0.3%	6.5%	12.6%
	Urban	5.2%	0.8%	7.9%	13.9%
<i>Ratios (Urban = 10)</i>		Part time work	Unemployed	Without work , not actively seeking work	Total 'economically vulnerable'
	Remote rural	12	4	9	10
	Accessible rural	11	3	8	9
<i>Denominator</i>	See sample size (unweighted calculations)				
<i>Sample size</i>	8,695 mortgage holder respondents (802 remote rural; 1715 accessible rural; 6176 urban)				
<i>Reliability</i>	High. The data is from an established government survey, designed to be nationally representative.				
<i>Key points</i>	One in eight working-age households with a mortgage in rural districts is economically vulnerable, with no one in full time work. The statistics are similar for 'remote rural', 'accessible rural' and urban districts.				

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

Non-participation

Adults in the poorest fifth of households in rural districts are less likely to participate in social, political and community organisations than other rural households on higher incomes.

Polarisation of work

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.

Half of all households in social housing in rural districts have a weekly income of less than £200, and a fifth have a weekly income of less than £100.

Access to transport

Those on average incomes in rural areas spend four times as much on travel as those in the poorest fifth.

Around a third of non-drivers in rural districts said that public transport needs improving.

Financial exclusion

Proportionally fewer households are without a current account in rural districts than in urban districts

Poor households in rural districts are much less likely to have home contents insurance than rural households on average.

Burglary

Lone parent and young households in rural areas are much more likely to be burgled than other rural households, although they are less vulnerable than their urban equivalents.

Lone parents in rural districts are particularly susceptible to violent crime.

Dissatisfaction with the local area

Compared to average, poor households are much more likely to be very dissatisfied with their local areas in 'accessible rural' districts but not in 'remote rural' districts.

Fear of crime is significantly lower in rural districts than in urban districts.

Without central heating

Households on below average income in small rural settlements are much more likely to be without central heating than those on higher incomes.

Homeless households

The proportion of households in temporary accommodation is much lower in rural districts than in urban districts, as is the proportion of households who are classified as homeless and in priority need.

Vulnerable mortgage holders

One in eight working-age households with a mortgage in rural districts is economically vulnerable, with no one in full time work.

APPENDIX 1: INDICATOR CROSS-REFERENCES

INDICATORS IN THIS REPORT WITH REFERENCES TO MPSE AND OFA

Chapter	Subject area	Indicator	Subject	MPSE ref	OFA ref
Income	Income	1	Numbers in low income	03	
		2	Risk of low income by economic status	02	
		3	Risk of low income by family type	02 & 03	
		4	Levels of low income	01	
		5	Persistent low income	06	
	Benefits	6	In receipt of means-tested benefits	04	
		7	Long-term recipients of benefits	05	21
Children	Economic circumstances	8	In low income households	09	02
		9	Risk of low income by economic status and family type	14	
		10	In workless households	08	
	Health	11	Mortality	11	12
	Education	12	Low attainment at school	12	05 & 06
		13	School exclusions and truancy	13	08 & 09
		14	Statutory care-leavers with no qualifications		10
	Social stability	15	Children 'at risk'		15
Young adults	Work	16	Unemployment	17	
	Health	17	Suicides	21	
		18	Drug misuse	20	26
	Education	19	Without a basic qualification	22	07
Working age adults	Social stability	20	Pregnancies under-18	15	03
	Economic circumstances	21	In low income households		22
		22	Wanting paid work	24	
		23	Disadvantaged groups		17 & 18
		24	Long-term workless households	25	19
		25	Disadvantage at work	27 & 28	
	Education	26	Without educational qualifications		20
Older people	Health	27	Premature death	29	
	Economic circumstances	28	Numbers in low income households		27
		29	With no private income	33	28
	Health	30	Excess winter deaths	35	
		31	Help from social services to live at home	38	31
	Services	32	Without a telephone	39	
		33	Fear of crime	37	32
Communities	Social cohesion	34	Non-participation	40	
		35	Polarisation of work	41	
		36	Access to transport	42	
		37	Financial exclusion	43 & 45	
	Crime	38	Burglary	44	34
		39	Dissatisfaction with the local area	46	
	Housing	40	Without central heating	47	
		41	Homeless households	49	
		42	Vulnerable mortgage holders	50	

Note: The *Opportunity For All* report does not number indicators; OFA indicators are numbered here according to the order in which they appear.

MONITORING POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION (MPSE)

Xref	Indicator Title	This Report
M01	Levels of low income	4
M02	Numbers on low income	2 and 3
M03	Intensity of low income	1 and 3
M04	Recipients of means-tested benefits	6
M05	Long term recipients of benefits	7
M06	Persistent low income	5
M07	Location of low income	N/a
M08	Children in workless households	10
M09	Children in low income households	8
M10	Low birthweight babies	No data available
M11	Accidental deaths	11
M12	Educational attainment	12
M13	School exclusions	13
M14	Lone parent children by income	9
M15	Births to girls conceiving under age 16	20
M16	In young offender institutions	No data available
M17	Young adult unemployment	16
M18	Young adult low pay	No data available
M19	Not in education, training or work (16-18)	No data available
M20	Problem drug use	18
M21	Suicide (15-24)	17
M22	Young adults without a basic qualification	19
M23	With a criminal record	No data available
M24	Wanting paid work	22
M25	Long term workless	24
M26	Low pay	No data available
M27	Insecure at work	25
M28	Without access to training	25
M29	Premature death	27
M30	Obesity	Limited use
M31	Limiting long-standing illness or disability	No data below region
M32	Mental health	Limited use
M33	Pensioners with no private income	29
M34	Spending on essentials	Limited use
M35	Excess winter deaths	30
M36	Old people limiting long standing illness or disability	No data below region
M37	Anxiety	33
M38	Help from social services	31
M39	Without a telephone	32
M40	Non participation in civic organisations	34
M41	Polarisation of work	35
M42	Spending on travel	36
M43	Without a bank or building society account	37
M44	Burglary	38
M45	Without household insurance	37
M46	Dissatisfaction with local area	39
M47	Without central heating	40
M48	Overcrowding	No data available
M49	In temporary accommodation	41
M50	Mortgage arrears	42

OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL (OFA)

Xref	Indicator Title	This Report
O01	children in workless households	10
O02	children in low income households	8
O03	under-18 conception rates	20
O04	failing to achieve level 2 in key stage 1 in Sure Start areas	Not applicable
O05	failing to achieve level 4 in key stage 2	12
O06	failing to achieve at least one GCSE at A-G	12
O07	19-year-olds without level 2 qualification	19
O08	truancies (no table/graph in OFA)	13
O09	excluded from school	13
O10	education attainment for looked after children	14
O11	16-18 year-olds not in learning	No data available
O12	infant mortality rate	11
O13	children admitted to hospital due to unintentional injury	Similar to 11
O14	prevalence of smoking amongst pregnant women	No data available
O15	re-registration on child protection register	15
O16	housing below the decency standard	No data available
O17	in employment	23
O18	employment rates of disadvantaged groups	23
O19	living in workless households	24
O20	without a qualification	26
O21	in receipt of IS or JSA for two years or more	7
O22	working age in low income households	21
O23	smoking rates	No data available
O24	mortality rates from suicide and undetermined injury	Similar to 17
O25	rough sleepers	No data available
O26	drug usage amongst 16-24 year-olds	18
O27	pensioners in low income households	28
O28	working-age people contributing to a non-state pension	29
O29	pensioner in a non-decent home	No data available
O30	life expectancy	Data only available by HA
O31	being helped to live independently	31
O32	in fear of crime	33
O33	employment rates in deprived authorities	Not applicable
O34	Burglaries	38
O35	housing below the decency standard	No data available
O36	life expectancy in deprived areas	Not applicable
O37	proportion of schools with fewer than 65% achieving Key stage 2	Not applicable

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

COUNTY COUNCILS

Remote rural

Cornwall & Isles of Scilly
Cumbria
Devon

Dorset
Lincolnshire
Norfolk

North Yorkshire
Northumberland
Suffolk

Accessible rural

Bedfordshire
Buckinghamshire
Cambridgeshire
Cheshire

East Sussex
Gloucestershire
Kent
Leicestershire

Oxfordshire
Shropshire
Somerset
West Sussex

Wiltshire

Urban

Derbyshire
Durham
Essex

Hampshire
Hertfordshire
Lancashire

Northamptonshire
Nottinghamshire
Staffordshire

Surrey
Warwickshire
Worcestershire

Unitary Authorities, District Councils, London And Metropolitan Boroughs

Remote rural

Allerdale
Alnwick
Babergh
Berwick-upon-Tweed
Boston
Breckland
Broadland
Caradon
Carrick
Castle Morpeth
Copeland
County of Herefordshire
Craven
Dover
East Devon
East Dorset
East Lindsey

East Riding of Yorkshire
Eden
Fenland
Forest Heath
Hambleton
High Peak
Isle of Wight
Isles of Scilly
Kerrier
King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Mid Devon
Mid Suffolk
North Cornwall
North Devon
North Dorset
North Kesteven
North Norfolk

North Shropshire
Oswestry
Pendle
Penwith
Purbeck
Restormel
Ribble Valley
Richmondshire
Ryedale
Scarborough
Selby
South Hams
South Holland
South Kesteven
South Lakeland
South Norfolk
South Shropshire

South Somerset
St. Edmundsbury
Suffolk Coastal
Teesdale
Teignbridge
Thanet
Torridge
Tynedale
Waveney
Wear Valley
West Devon
West Dorset
West Lindsey
West Somerset

Accessible rural

Arun
Ashford
Aylesbury Vale
Bassetlaw
Bedford
Braintree
Bridgnorth
Canterbury
Cherwell
Chester
Chichester
Chiltern
Congleton
Cotswold
Crewe and Nantwich
Daventry
Derbyshire Dales
East Cambridgeshire
East Hampshire
East Hertfordshire
East Northamptonshire

East Staffordshire
Ellesmere Port and Neston
Forest of Dean
Harborough
Harrogate
Hinckley and Bosworth
Horsham
Huntingdonshire
Kennet
Lancaster
Lewes
Maidstone
Maldon
Malvern Hills
Melton
Mendip
Mid Bedfordshire
Mid Sussex
New Forest
Newark and Sherwood
North Lincolnshire

North Warwickshire
North West Leicestershire
North Wiltshire
Rother
Rushcliffe
Rutland
Salisbury
Sedgemoor
Sevenoaks
Shepway
Shrewsbury and Atcham
South Bedfordshire
South Cambridgeshire
South Derbyshire
South Northamptonshire
South Oxfordshire
South Staffordshire
Staffordshire Moorlands
Stratford-on-Avon
Stroud
Tandridge

Taunton Deane
Tendring
Test Valley
Tewkesbury
Tonbridge and Malling
Tunbridge Wells
Uttlesford
Vale of White Horse
Vale Royal
Waverley
Wealden
West Berkshire
West Oxfordshire
West Wiltshire
Winchester
Wychavon
Wycombe
Wyre

Appendix 2: List Of Local Authorities

Urban

Adur	Dartford	Lewisham	Solihull
Amber Valley	Derby	Lichfield	South Bucks
Ashfield	Derwentside	Lincoln	South Gloucestershire
Barking and Dagenham	Doncaster	Liverpool	South Ribble
Barnet	Dudley	Luton	South Tyneside
Barnsley	Durham	Macclesfield	Southampton
Barrow-in-Furness	Ealing	Manchester	Southend-on-Sea
Basildon	Easington	Mansfield	Southwark
Basingstoke and Deane	Eastbourne	Medway	Spelthorne
Bath and North East Somerset	Eastleigh	Merton	St. Albans
Bexley	Elmbridge	Middlesbrough	St. Helens
Birmingham	Enfield	Milton Keynes	Stafford
Blaby	Epping Forest	Mole Valley	Stevenage
Blackburn with Darwen	Epsom and Ewell	Newcastle upon Tyne	Stockport
Blackpool	Erewash	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Stockton-on-Tees
Blyth Valley	Exeter	Newham	Stoke-on-Trent
Bolsover	Fareham	North East Derbyshire	Sunderland
Bolton	Fylde	North East Lincolnshire	Surrey Heath
Bournemouth	Gateshead	North Hertfordshire	Sutton
Bracknell Forest	Gedling	North Somerset	Swale
Bradford	Gloucester	North Tyneside	Swindon
Brent	Gosport	Northampton	Tameside
Brentwood	Gravesham	Norwich	Tamworth
Brighton and Hove	Great Yarmouth	Nottingham	Telford and Wrekin
Bristol, City of	Greenwich	Nuneaton and Bedworth	Three Rivers
Bromley	Guildford	Oadby and Wigston	Thurrock
Bromsgrove	Hackney	Oldham	Torbay
Broxbourne	Halton	Oxford	Tower Hamlets
Broxtowe	Hammersmith and Fulham	Peterborough	Trafford
Burnley	Haringey	Plymouth	Wakefield
Bury	Harlow	Poole	Walsall
Calderdale	Harrow	Portsmouth	Waltham Forest
Cambridge	Hart	Preston	Wandsworth
Camden	Hartlepool	Reading	Wansbeck
Cannock Chase	Hastings	Redbridge	Warrington
Carlisle	Havant	Redcar and Cleveland	Warwick
Castle Point	Havering	Redditch	Watford
Charnwood	Hertsmere	Reigate and Banstead	Wellingborough
Chelmsford	Hillingdon	Richmond upon Thames	Welwyn Hatfield
Cheltenham	Hounslow	Rochdale	West Lancashire
Chesterfield	Hyndburn	Rochford	Westminster
Chester-le-Street	Ipswich	Rossendale	Weymouth and Portland
Chorley	Islington	Rotherham	Wigan
Christchurch	Kensington and Chelsea	Rugby	Windsor and Maidenhead
City of London	Kettering	Runnymede	Wirral
Colchester	Kingston upon Hull, City of	Rushmoor	Woking
Corby	Kingston upon Thames	Salford	Wokingham
Coventry	Kirklees	Sandwell	Wolverhampton
Crawley	Knowsley	Sedgefield	Worcester
Croydon	Lambeth	Sefton	Worthing
Dacorum	Leeds	Sheffield	Wyre Forest
Darlington	Leicester	Slough	York

APPENDIX 3: WARD AND DISTRICT LEVEL RURAL CLASSIFICATIONS COMPARED

District-level and ward-level classifications of rural-urban obviously differ: wards are much smaller than districts. This inevitably means that some wards inevitably fall under the ‘wrong’ classification at the district level because they do not ‘fit’ with the predominant character of their district. In other words, some ‘rural wards’ lie in ‘urban districts’ and some ‘urban wards’ lie in ‘rural districts’. This means that statistics for ‘rural districts’ and for ‘rural wards’ are not the same.⁵

This appendix provides an assessment of how close the district level indicators in this report might be to the statistics which would have resulted from a ward level analysis if such data had been available. It does so by comparing the limited amount of ward-level data that is available – on population, recipients of benefits, unemployment rates and educational results for 11-year-olds – with the equivalent district-level analyses.

Note that the ward-level data that is available is several years out-of-date (1999).

The classification of districts into ‘rural’ and ‘urban’ was drawn up by the Countryside Agency for the annual State of the Countryside reports and is provided in Appendix 2. The classification of wards into ‘rural’ and ‘urban’ was developed by Oxford University for the Countryside Agency and is currently the government’s recommended means of designating rural communities in statistical analysis.

Degree of Overlap

The overall rural populations are similar using the district and ward designations – based on Oxford University estimates for 1998, there are 14.1 million people in ‘rural districts’ and 13.9 million in ‘rural wards’.⁶

10.3 million people live in rural England under both classifications. 3.6 million people live in rural wards placed in urban districts and 3.8 million people live in urban wards placed in rural districts.

Population of rural and urban wards and districts

	Rural districts	Urban districts	Total
Rural wards	10.3 m	3.6 m	13.9 m
Urban wards	3.8 m	31.8 m	35.6 m
Total	14.1 m	35.4 m	49.5 m

⁵ Such differences would still exist if the district-level and ward-level classifications used the same criteria to designate ‘rural’ areas, but it should be noted that the Countryside Agency’s district-level and ward-level classifications are also produced using somewhat different methodologies.

⁶ Note that Office of National Statistics mid-year 2000 population estimates for the three types of district were:

- Remote rural England 5.6 million.
- Accessible rural England 8.7 million.
- Urban England 35.7 million.

Benefit Recipients

In total, 10.4% of the population in ‘rural wards’ were recipients or children of recipients of the following three benefits: income support, income-based JSA and Family Credit. This is slightly lower than the equivalent figure for ‘rural districts’ (11.4%). These differences are explained by the one quarter of the population of ‘rural districts’ living in ‘urban wards’. The proportion of this group who are in receipt of benefits was 14.0% (still markedly less than the 19.5% share seen in ‘urban wards’ of ‘urban districts’).

Interestingly, this is not the pattern for pensioners, where the numbers receiving the Minimum Income Guarantee are similar in ‘rural wards’ and in the ‘urban wards’ of ‘rural districts’.

	Rural wards in rural districts	Rural wards in total	Rural districts in total	Urban wards in rural districts	Urban wards in urban districts
Share of the population on means-tested benefits (recipients and their children)	10.5%	10.4%	11.4%	14.0%	19.5%
Share of the population who are dependents of benefit recipients	4.4%	4.3%	4.7%	6.3%	8.6%
Share of the population on Minimum Income Guarantee	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	3.0%

Unemployment

The proportion of the population who were unemployed and claiming benefit show a similar pattern. In ‘rural wards’, 1.3% of the population was unemployed and in ‘rural districts’ 1.4% (including 1.7% in the urban wards of rural districts). 2.6% were unemployed in the urban wards of urban districts.

	Rural wards in rural districts	Rural wards in total	Rural districts in total	Urban wards in rural districts	Urban wards in urban districts
Share of the population claiming JSA	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	2.6%

Education

Again, a similar pattern emerges for education, at primary school age. In 1998, in ‘rural wards’, 26% of 11 year olds failed to attain Level 4 at Key Stage 2, while in ‘rural districts’ the figure was 27% (including 30% in urban wards of rural districts). By contrast, 33% of children did not achieve Level 4 in urban wards in urban districts.

	Rural wards in rural districts	Rural wards in total	Rural districts in total	Urban wards in rural districts	Urban wards in urban districts
Share of 11 year-olds not attaining Key Stage 2 Level 4	26%	26%	27%	30%	33%

This analysis suggests that the district-based income, work and education statistics in this report are likely to report slightly higher levels of disadvantage than would result from a ward-level analysis. Such differences are, however, minor compared to the scale of variations between rural and urban areas using either level of classification.

