

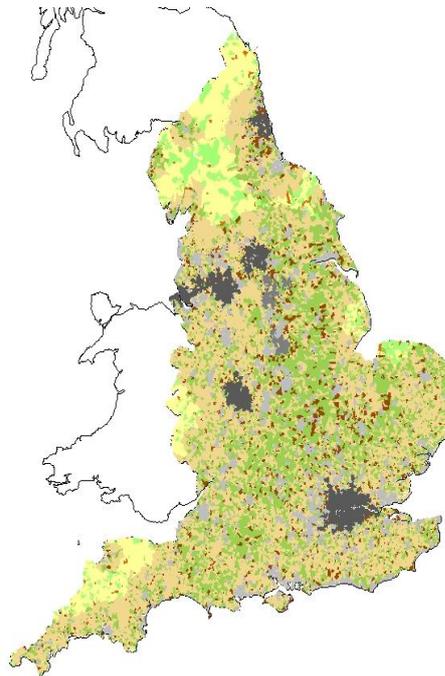


Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

www.defra.gov.uk

2011 Census results for Rural England

November 2013



 Government
Statistical Service

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Introduction

This special report forms part of the Digest of Statistics for Rural England, which provides a collection of statistics on a range of social and economic subject areas from a rural perspective or through comparisons between rural and urban areas.

Here analysis is based on a wide range of variables from the 2011 Census and the application of the 2011 Rural-Urban Classification to identify results specifically for rural and urban areas, and by type of settlement.

Official Statistics

These statistics have been produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, which sets out eight principles including meeting user needs, impartiality and objectivity, integrity, sound methods and assured quality, frankness and accessibility.

More information on the Official Statistics Code of Practice can be found at <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>.

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Defining rural areas

The Rural-Urban Classification 2011 is used to distinguish rural and urban areas in 2011. The Classification defines areas as rural if they fall outside of settlements with more than 10,000 resident population.

Census Output Areas - the smallest areas for which data are available from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses - are assigned to one of four urban or six rural categories:

Urban:	Major conurbation	}	In the 2001 classification, these three categories were in a combined class, 'Urban less sparse'
Urban:	Minor conurbation		
Urban:	City & town		
Urban:	City & town in a sparse setting		
Rural:	Town & fringe	}	In the 2001 classification, these categories were described as 'less sparse'
Rural:	Village		
Rural:	Hamlets & isolated dwellings		
Rural:	Town & fringe in a sparse setting	}	In the 2001 classification, these categories were described as 'sparse'
Rural:	Village in a sparse setting		
Rural:	Hamlets & isolated dwellings in a sparse setting		

Those described as 'in a sparse setting' reflect where the wider area is remotely populated.

In most instances, the rural categories have been presented as a combined settlement type and then separately showing results for the settlement type in a sparse setting, e.g. All rural town & fringe, and Rural town & fringe in a sparse setting.

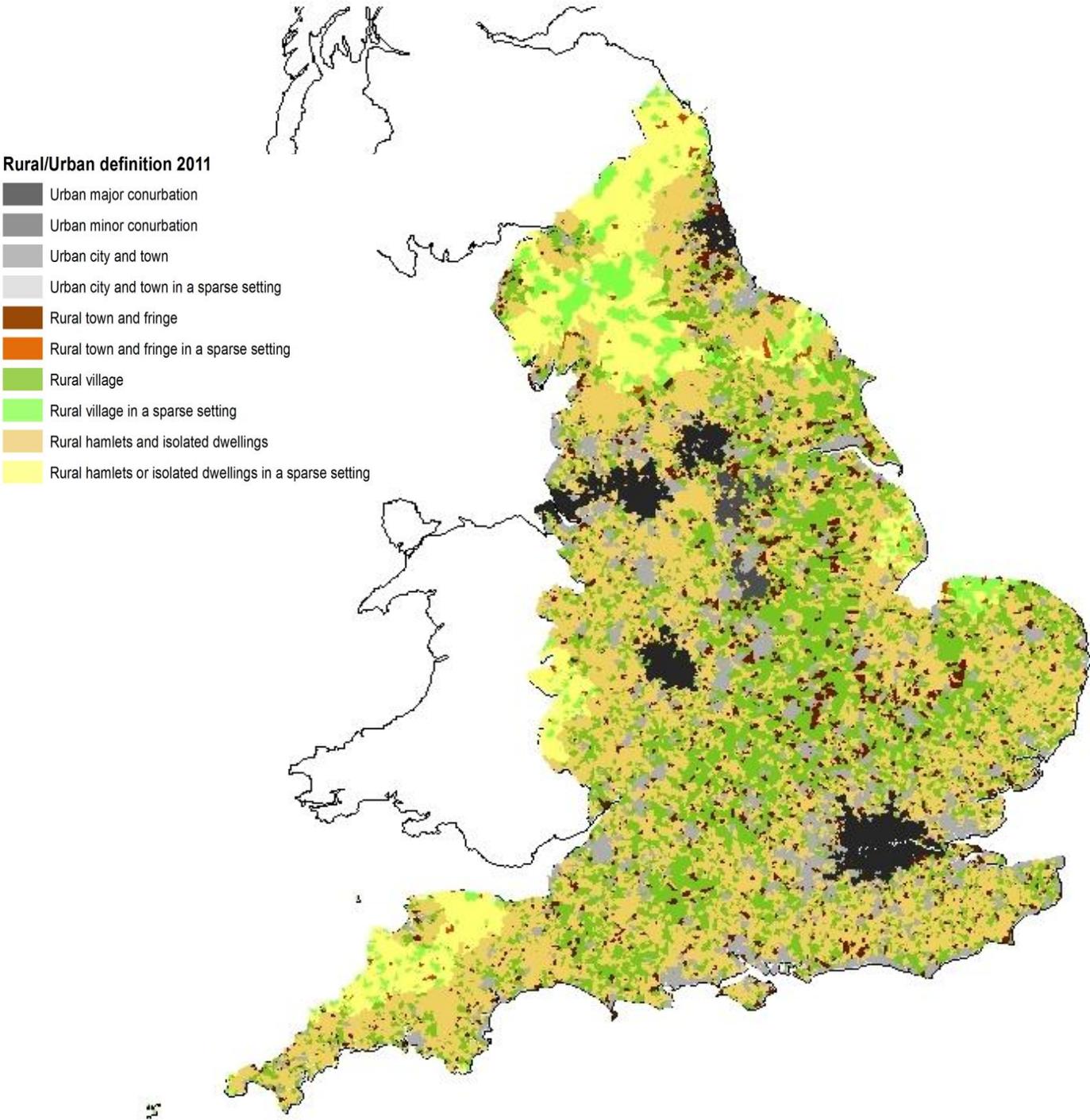
Unless otherwise indicated, all results from 2011 Census will be based on the 2011 rural-urban classification; whilst all result quoted from the 2001 Census will be based on the 2001-based rural-urban classification (published in 2004).

There has been a reduction in the settlements classified as rural between the 2001 and 2011 classifications, and hence the rural population. This will reflect some rural settlements being now classed as urban owing to the population having increased above the 10,000 threshold, or other changes affecting the rural-urban classification.

More information on how to define rural areas can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/rural-urban-definition>

2011 Census Output Areas: 2011 Rural-Urban Classification for England



Rural Context

- In 2011 the population of England was 53.0 million, of which 43.7 million (82.4 per cent) lived in urban areas and 9.3 million (17.6 per cent) lived in rural areas.
- Within the rural areas, 0.5 million people lived in settlements in sparse settings.
- There are proportionately more older people living in rural areas – over 50 per cent of the population in rural areas were aged 45 and above, compared with around 40 per cent in urban areas.

Population 2011

Population in 2011 by settlement type, England

	Resident population	Proportion (%)
All Urban	43,668,600	82.4
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	88,900	0.2
All Rural	9,343,900	17.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	481,400	0.9
Urban major conurbation	18,783,700	35.4
Urban minor conurbation	1,906,100	3.6
All urban city & town	22,978,800	43.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	88,900	0.2
All rural town & fringe	4,657,000	8.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	186,300	0.4
All rural village	2,930,500	5.5
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	157,700	0.3
All rural hamlet	1,756,400	3.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	137,400	0.3
England	53,012,500	100.0

- 9.3 million people, or 17.6 per cent of the population, live in rural areas.
- Around 570,000 people, or 1.1 per cent of the population live in settlements in a sparse setting

Notes: The resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in the UK are included and UK forces stationed outside the UK are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address.

Source: ONS, 2013. Census 2011 Data at Output area level. This data uses the RUC2011.

Population 2001 and 2011

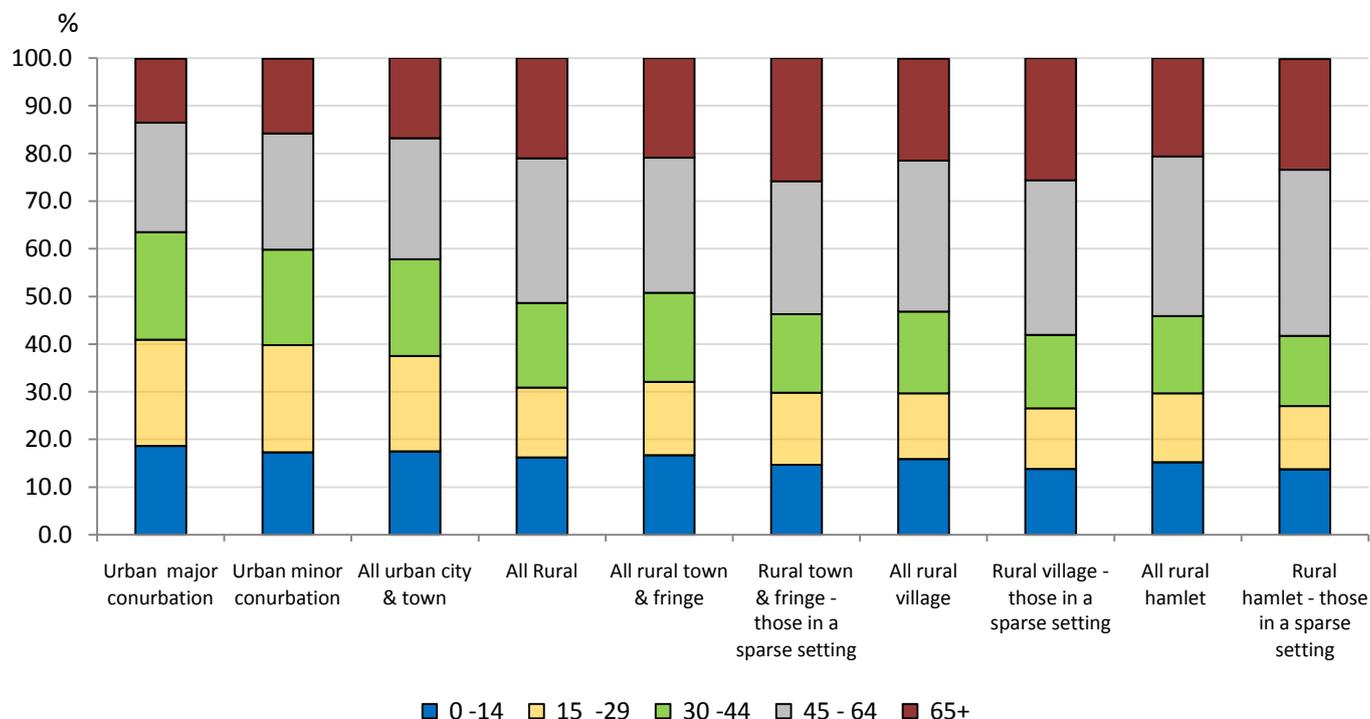
Population in 2001 and 2011, by settlement type, England

	Population 2001	Population 2011
All Urban	39,633,700	43,668,600
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	<i>103,000</i>	<i>88,900</i>
All Rural	9,508,400	9,343,900
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	<i>609,700</i>	<i>481,400</i>
All rural town & fringe	4,447,400	4,657,000
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	<i>217,600</i>	<i>186,300</i>
All rural village	3,534,200	2,930,500
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	<i>246,400</i>	<i>157,700</i>
All rural hamlet	1,526,900	1,756,400
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	<i>145,800</i>	<i>137,400</i>
England	49,142,100	53,012,500

- 9.3 million people, or 17.6 per cent of the population, live in rural areas. This compares with 9.5 million people (19 per cent of the population) in 2001.
- This does not represent people moving from rural areas, rather that some rural settlements have increased in population in the past decade to be over 10,000 people, or have otherwise been reclassified as urban in the 2011 rural-urban classification.

Population by age 2011

Population in 2011, by age and settlement type, England



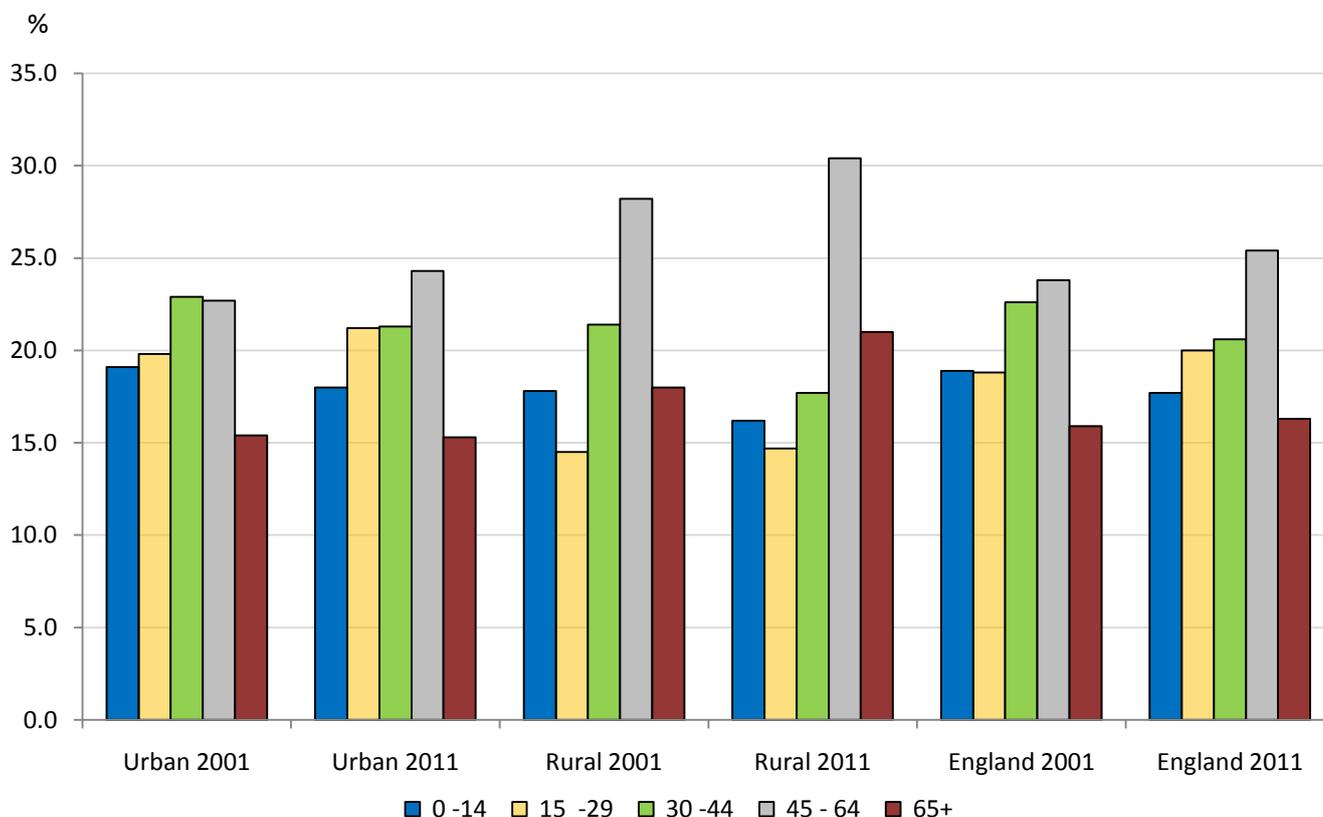
- Less than 50 per cent of those living in *rural areas* are aged below 45 years, compared with 60 per cent in *urban areas*, and overall there are proportionately fewer younger people in *sparse areas*.
- In *urban areas* 21.2 per cent of the population are aged 15 to 29 years, but in *rural areas* this falls to 14.6 per cent of the population.
- Differences between age bands in *rural* and *urban areas* will be reflecting a variety of effects such as younger people moving to *urban areas* to study and work, and older people moving to *rural areas*.

Percentage of population in 2011, by age and settlement type, England

	0 - 14 years old	15 - 29 years old	30 - 44 years old	45 - 64 years old	65 + years old
All Urban	18.0	21.1	21.3	24.3	15.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	14.8	16.0	16.2	28.1	25.1
All Rural	16.2	14.7	17.7	30.4	21.0
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	14.2	13.8	15.6	31.4	25.0
Urban major conurbation	18.6	22.3	22.6	23.0	13.4
Urban minor conurbation	17.3	22.6	20.0	24.4	15.7
All urban city & town	17.5	20.0	20.3	25.4	16.9
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	14.8	16.0	16.2	28.1	25.0
All rural town & fringe	16.7	15.4	18.7	28.3	20.9
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	14.7	15.1	16.5	27.9	25.8
All rural village	15.9	13.8	17.1	31.7	21.4
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	13.8	12.7	15.4	32.5	25.6
All rural hamlet	15.2	14.5	16.2	33.5	20.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	13.7	13.3	14.7	35.0	23.2
England	17.7	20.0	20.6	25.4	16.3

Population by age 2001 and 2011

Age groups in 2001 and 2011 as a percentage of Rural and Urban population, England



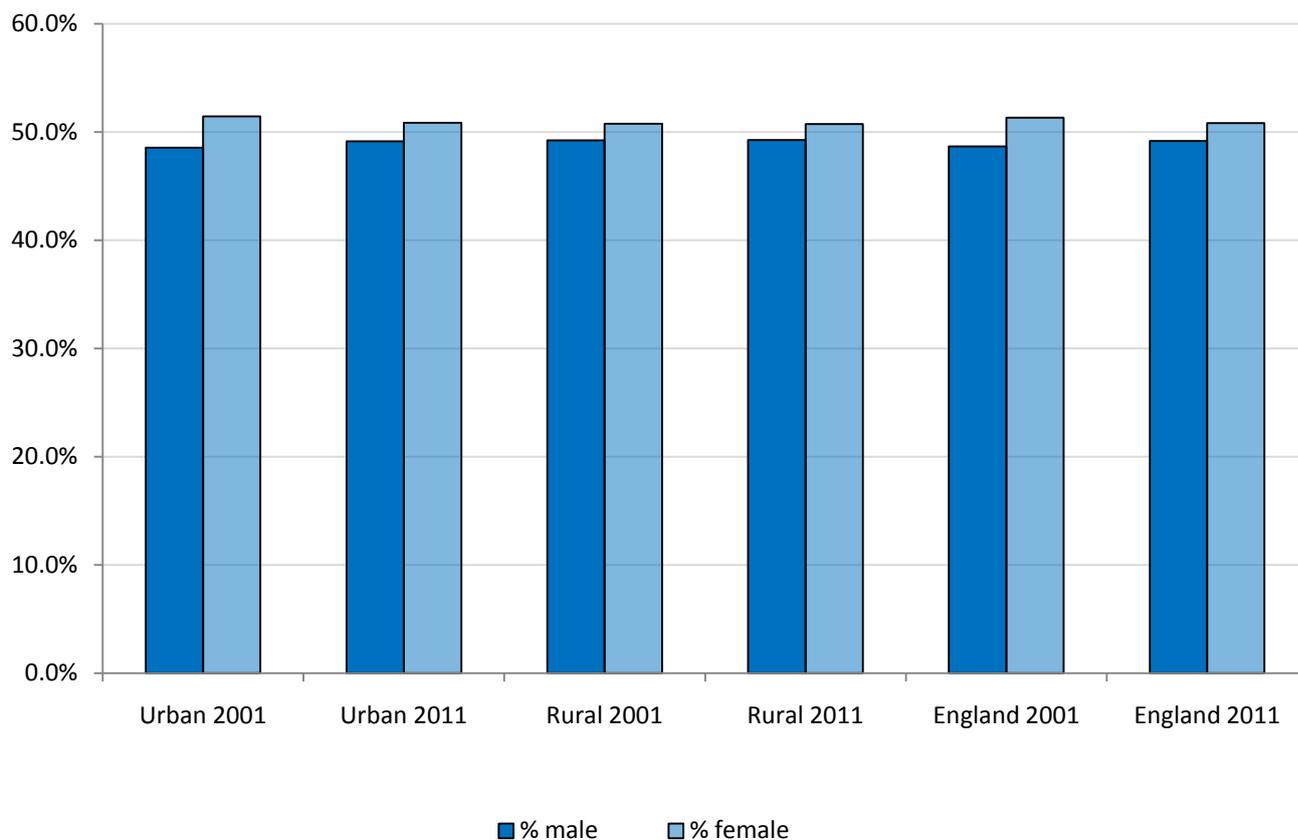
- In 2011 the percentage of people aged 65 and over in *rural areas* was higher than in 2001, whilst between the two censuses it was slightly lower in *urban areas*.
- Differences between age bands in *rural and urban areas* will be reflecting a variety of effects such as younger people moving to *urban areas* to study and work, and older people moving to *rural areas*.
- Comparing 2011 and 2001 the percentage of people aged 30 to 44 was lower in all areas in 2011, but the percentage of people aged 45 to 64 was higher.

Percentage of population in 2001, by age group and settlement type , England

	0 - 14 years old	15 - 29 years old	30 - 44 years old	45 - 64 years old	65 + years old
All Urban	19.1	19.9	22.9	22.7	15.4
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	16.7	15.7	19.3	25.8	22.5
All Rural	17.8	14.6	21.4	28.3	17.9
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	16.4	13.6	19.4	29.0	21.7
All rural town & fringe	18.2	15.2	21.8	26.3	18.4
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	16.4	14.8	18.9	25.6	24.4
All rural village	17.6	13.8	21.2	29.6	17.9
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	16.3	13.0	19.5	30.1	21.2
All rural hamlet	17.2	14.5	20.7	31.1	16.5
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	16.6	12.8	19.9	32.3	18.4
England	18.9	18.8	22.6	23.8	15.9

Population by gender

Percentage of population in 2001 and 2011, by gender and rural and urban, England



- The percentage split between males and females has remained similar for all areas between 2001 and 2011, with slightly more females than males.

Percentage of population in 2001 and 2011, by gender and settlement type, England

	Male 2001	Female 2001	Male 2011	Female 2011
All Urban	48.6	51.4	49.2	50.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	47.8	52.2	48.1	51.9
All Rural	49.2	50.8	49.3	50.7
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	48.9	51.1	48.9	51.1
All rural town & fringe	48.6	51.4	48.7	51.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	47.5	52.5	47.9	52.1
All rural village	49.7	50.3	49.7	50.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	49.4	50.6	49.1	50.9
All rural hamlet	50.1	49.9	50.2	49.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	50.0	50.0	50.1	49.9
England	48.7	51.3	49.2	50.8

Household Composition

Average Household size

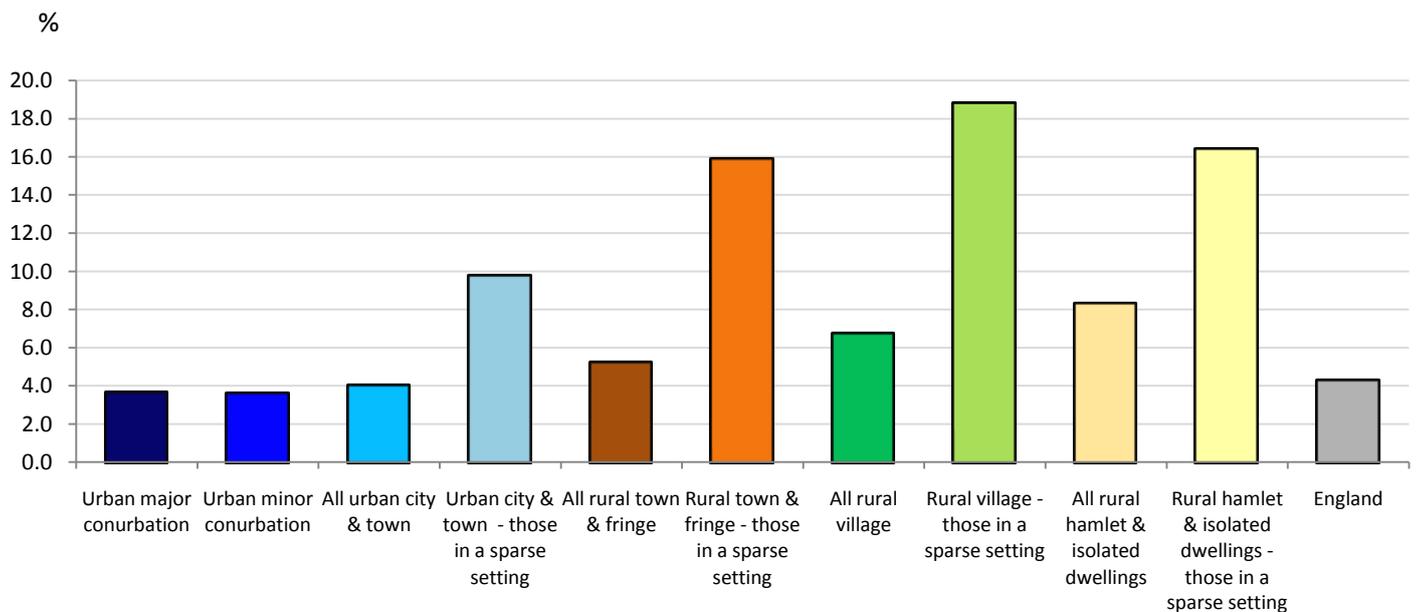
Average household size (people) in 2001 and 2011, by settlement type, England

	2001	2011
All Urban	2.35	2.36
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	2.21	2.12
All Rural	2.39	2.34
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	2.28	2.21
All rural town & fringe	2.34	2.30
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	2.17	2.13
All rural village	2.41	2.36
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	2.30	2.22
All rural hamlet	2.48	2.42
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	2.42	2.33
England	2.36	2.36

- Between 2001 and 2011, average household size for England has remained the same.
- Average household size has increased in *urban areas* but decreased slightly in *rural areas*, between 2001 and 2011.

Accommodation Type

Percentage of household spaces with no usual residents in 2011, by settlement type, England

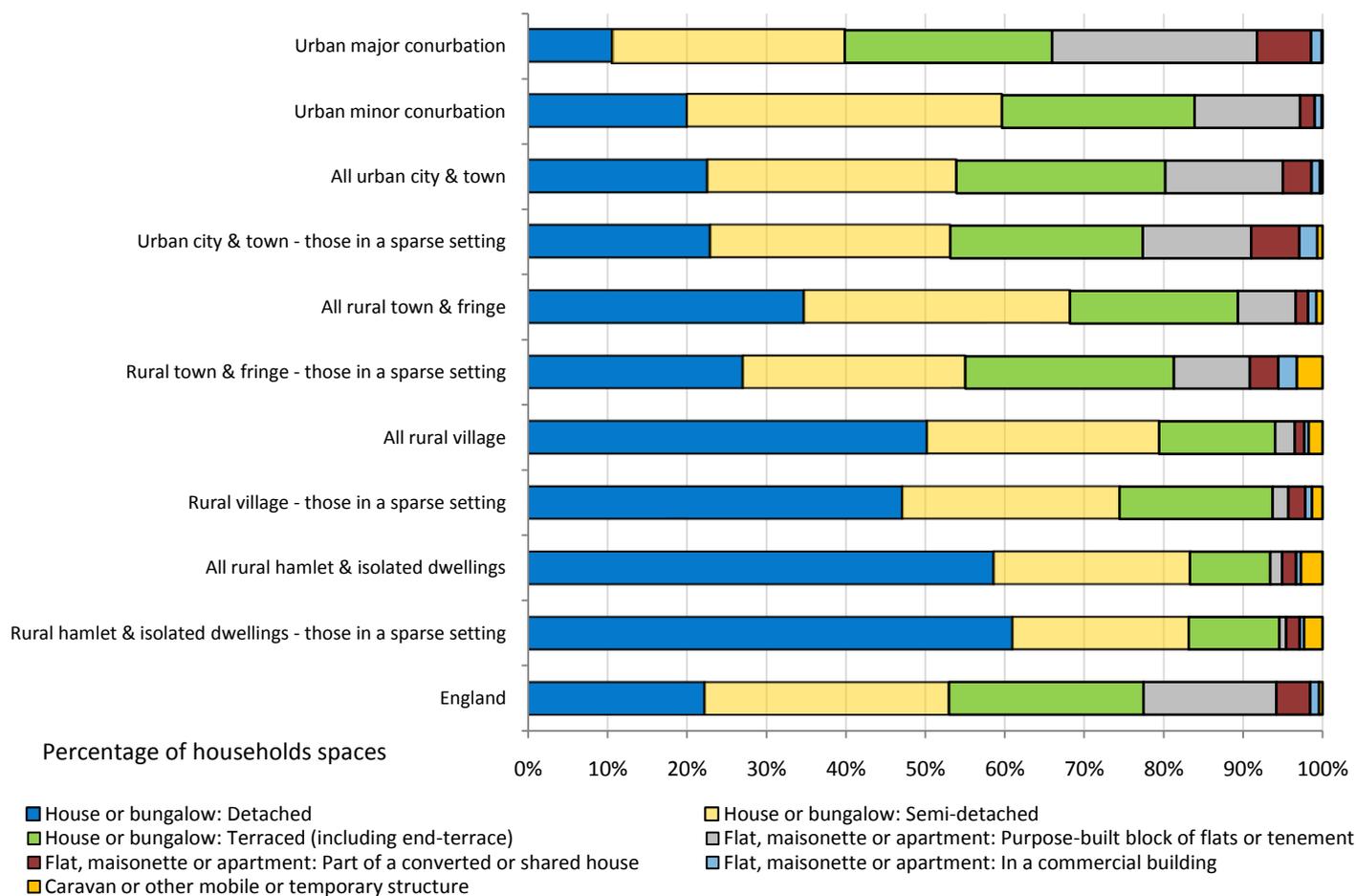


Percentage of household spaces with no usual residents in 2001 and 2011 for Rural and Urban, England

	2001	2011	Percentage point change
All Urban	3.5	3.8	0.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	6.8	9.7	2.9
All Rural	4.9	6.3	1.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	11.6	17.0	5.4
England	3.8	4.3	0.4

- Household spaces with no usual residents may be vacant household spaces, household spaces that are used as a second address or spaces usually used by short-term residents.
- The proportion of household spaces with no usual residents was higher in *rural areas* than in *urban areas* and was greater for the more rural settlement types, both in 2001 and 2011.
- The highest proportions of households with no usual residents were in *settlements in a sparse setting*, where they ranged from 9.7 per cent in *urban city & town in a sparse setting* to 18.7 per cent in *rural village in a sparse setting*.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of household spaces with no usual residents increased in both *urban* and *rural areas* with the highest increase, 5.4 percentage points, within *rural areas in a sparse setting*.

Percentage of household spaces by type of dwelling in 2011, by settlement type, England



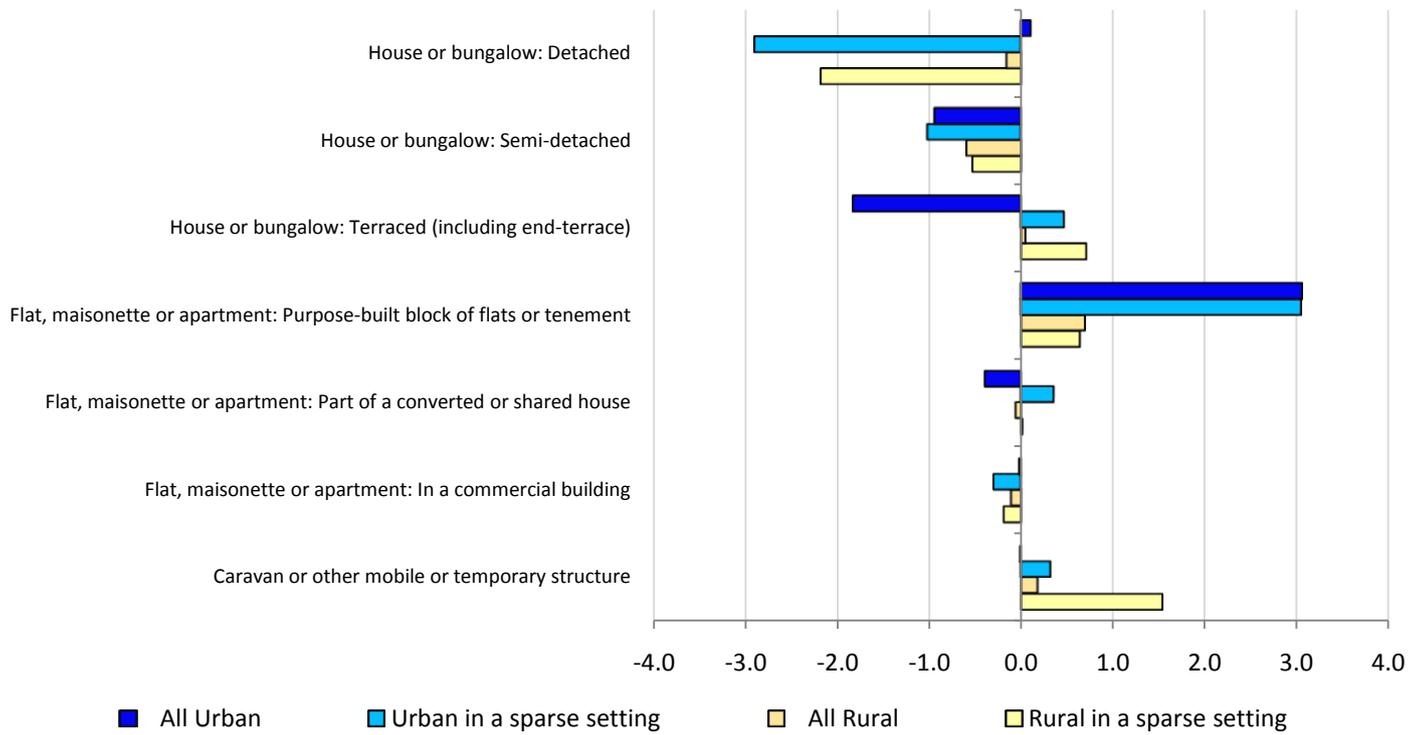
- In *rural areas* 91.5 per cent of households were living in houses or bungalows compared with 74.3 per cent of households in *urban areas*; 7.0 per cent were living in flats, maisonettes or apartments, compared with 25.4 per cent in *urban areas*. 1.4 per cent of rural households were living in caravans or other mobile or temporary structures, compared with 0.2 per cent of *urban* households.

Percentage of household spaces in 2011, by accommodation type and settlement type, England

	All household spaces (000)	Percentage			Percentage						
		Household spaces with at least one usual resident	Household spaces with no usual residents	House or bungalow: Detached	House or bungalow: Semi-detached	House or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house	Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	
All Urban	18,884	96.2	3.8	17.5	30.7	26.1	19.4	4.9	1.2	0.2	
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	45	90.3	9.7	22.9	30.2	24.3	13.6	6.0	2.3	0.6	
All Rural	4,160	93.7	6.3	43.9	30.5	17.1	4.7	1.5	0.8	1.4	
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	257	83.0	17.0	42.9	26.2	20.0	4.7	2.6	1.4	2.4	
Urban major conurbation	7,960	96.4	3.6	10.7	29.1	26.1	25.8	6.8	1.3	0.1	
Urban minor conurbation	834	96.5	3.5	20.0	39.6	24.2	13.3	1.8	0.9	0.1	
All urban city & town	10,090	96.0	4.0	22.6	31.3	26.3	14.8	3.6	1.1	0.3	
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	45	90.3	9.7	22.9	30.2	24.3	13.6	6.0	2.3	0.6	
All rural town & fringe	2,108	94.8	5.2	34.7	33.5	21.2	7.3	1.5	1.1	0.8	
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	102	84.1	15.9	27.1	28.0	26.3	9.5	3.6	2.3	3.2	
All rural village	1,295	93.3	6.7	50.2	29.2	14.6	2.4	1.2	0.6	1.7	
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	86	81.3	18.7	47.1	27.3	19.3	2.0	2.1	0.8	1.3	
All rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	758	91.7	8.3	58.6	24.7	10.1	1.5	1.7	0.6	2.7	
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	69	83.7	16.3	60.9	22.2	11.4	0.8	1.7	0.5	2.3	
England	23,044	95.7	4.3	22.3	30.7	24.5	16.7	4.3	1.1	0.4	

Note: A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents.

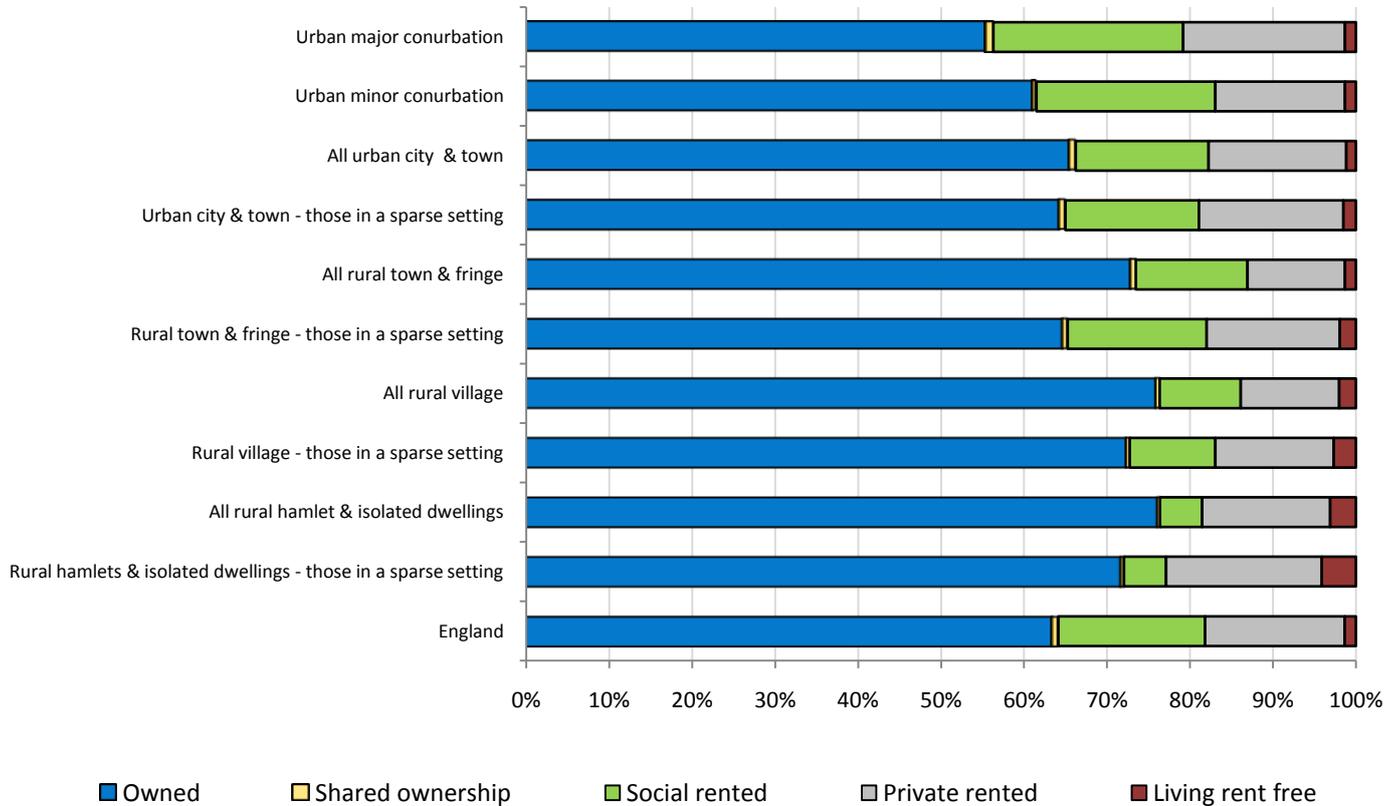
Percentage point change in proportions of household spaces between 2001 and 2011, by accommodation type and Rural and Urban, England



- Between 2001 and 2011 the largest proportional increase in accommodation types was in flats, maisonettes or apartments in a purpose-built block of flats, which increased by 3 percentage points in *urban areas*.

Tenure

Percentage of households in 2011, by tenure and settlement type, England

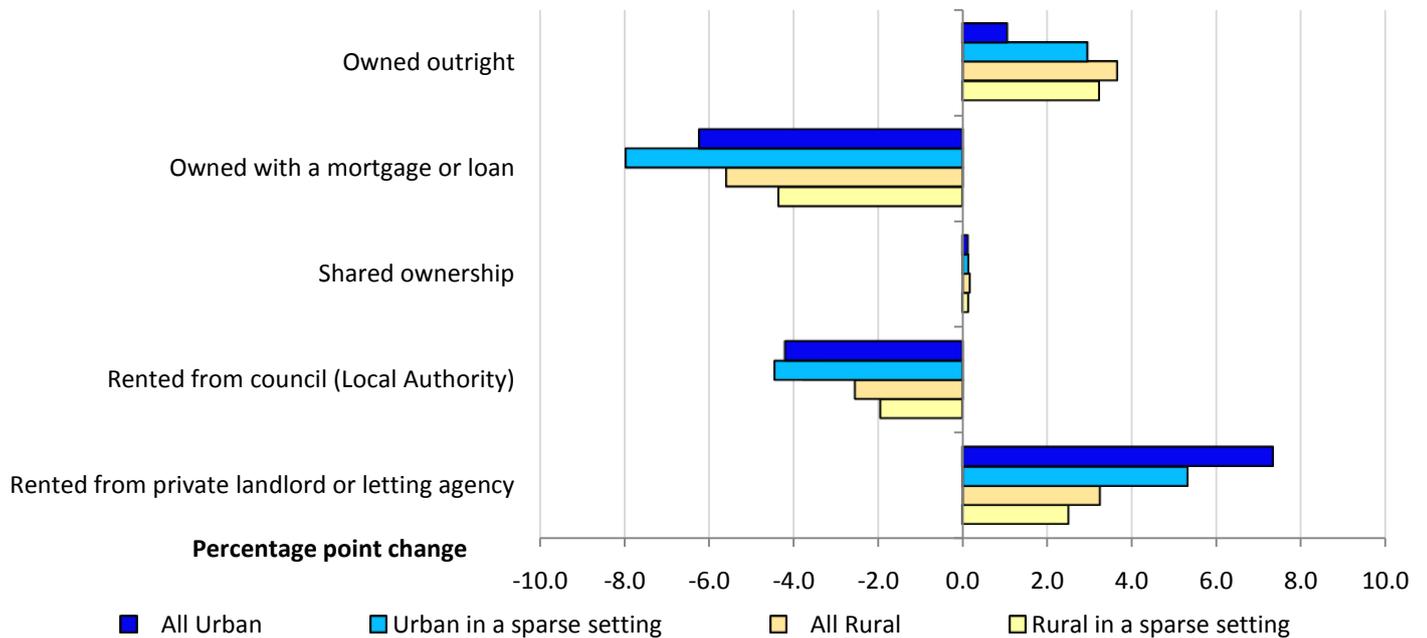


- In *rural areas* 74.3 per cent of households were living in owned accommodation, 40.5 per cent in accommodation owned outright. This compares with 61.0 per cent and 28.4 per cent in *urban areas*.
- Proportionally fewer *rural* households were living in rented accommodation: 10.8 per cent in social rented and 12.4 per cent in private rented accommodation. In *urban areas* 19.2 per cent of households were living in social rented accommodation and 17.8 per cent in private rented accommodation.

Households with at least one usual resident in 2011, by tenure and settlement type, England

	All households (000)	Percentage											
		Owned				Shared ownership	Social rented			Private rented			Living rent free
		Total	Owned outright	Owned with a mortgage or loan	Total		Rented from council (Local Authority)	Other	Total	Private landlord or letting agency	Other		
All Urban	18,163	61.0	28.4	32.6	0.8	19.2	10.5	8.7	17.8	16.4	1.3	1.2	
those in a sparse setting	40	64.2	39.4	24.8	0.8	16.1	2.5	13.5	17.4	15.8	1.6	1.5	
All Rural	3,900	74.3	40.5	33.8	0.6	10.8	4.5	6.3	12.4	10.6	1.8	1.9	
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	213	69.0	44.3	24.7	0.6	11.5	3.6	7.9	16.2	14.1	2.1	2.8	
Urban major conurbation	7,672	55.4	25.0	30.4	0.9	22.9	13.0	9.8	19.5	18.3	1.2	1.3	
Urban minor conurbation	804	61.0	28.5	32.5	0.4	21.6	15.6	5.9	15.6	14.4	1.3	1.3	
All urban city & town	9,687	65.4	31.2	34.2	0.8	16.1	8.0	8.0	16.6	15.2	1.4	1.1	
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	40	64.2	39.4	24.8	0.8	16.1	2.5	13.5	17.4	15.8	1.6	1.5	
All rural town & fringe	1,997	72.8	38.0	34.8	0.7	13.4	5.8	7.6	11.8	10.3	1.5	1.3	
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	86	64.6	40.1	24.5	0.7	16.8	5.6	11.1	16.1	14.2	1.9	1.9	
All rural village	1,208	75.8	42.4	33.3	0.6	9.8	3.8	6.0	11.8	9.7	2.1	2.0	
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	70	72.2	46.8	25.4	0.5	10.3	2.8	7.4	14.3	12.1	2.2	2.7	
All rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	695	76.0	44.4	31.6	0.4	5.1	1.9	3.2	15.5	13.2	2.3	3.1	
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	58	71.6	47.5	24.0	0.5	5.1	1.4	3.7	18.8	16.2	2.5	4.1	
England	22,063	63.3	30.6	32.8	0.8	17.7	9.4	8.3	16.8	15.4	1.4	1.3	

Percentage point change in proportions of households between 2001 and 2011, by tenure and Rural and Urban, England



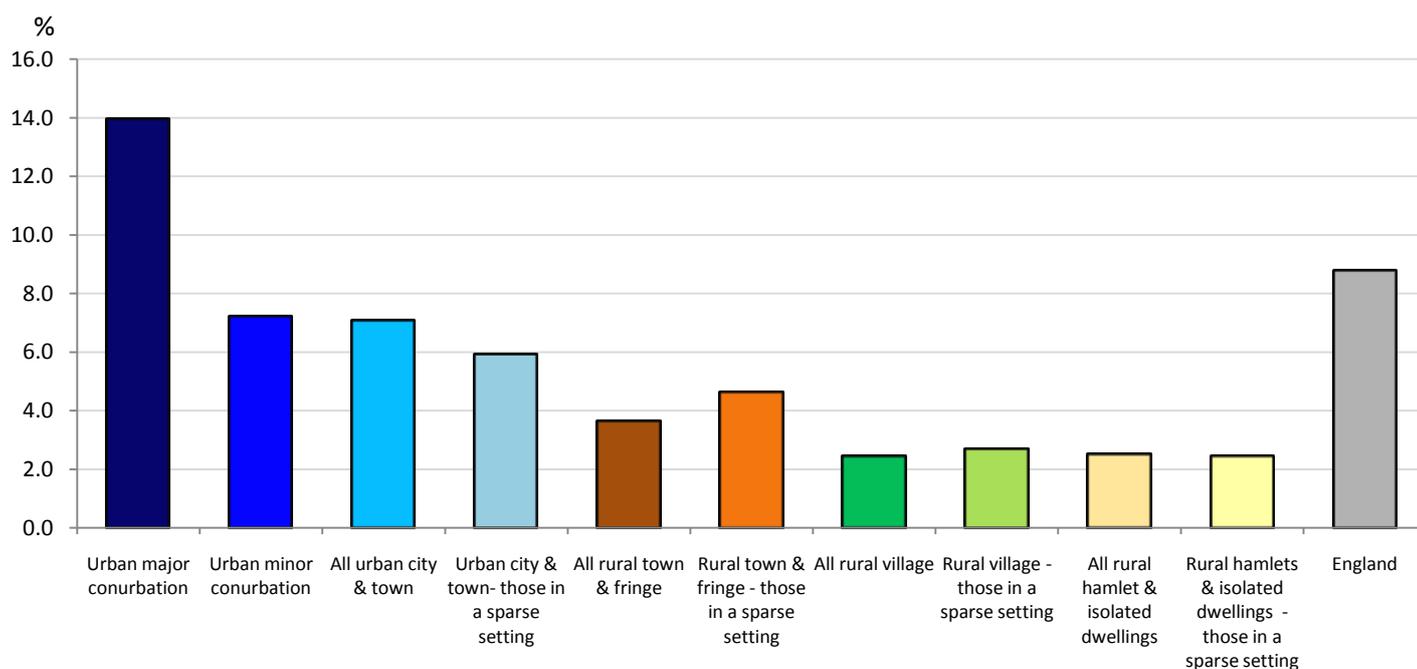
- Between 2001 and 2011 the proportions of households living in accommodation rented from private landlord or letting agency increased in all area types with the highest increases in *urban areas*. There were increases in the proportions of households living in properties owned outright, particularly in *rural areas* and *urban areas in a sparse setting*.
- The proportions of properties owned with a mortgage or loan or rented from council (Local Authority) decreased in all area types, especially in *urban areas*.

Occupancy rating

Households with at least one usual resident in 2011, by occupancy rating and settlement type, England

	All households (000)	Percentage				
		Rooms of +2 or more	Rooms of +1	Rooms of 0	Rooms of -1	Rooms of -2 or less
All Urban	18,163	46.1	23.6	20.3	7.2	2.7
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	40	49.2	26.7	18.2	4.9	1.0
All Rural	3,900	66.5	19.6	10.8	2.5	0.5
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	213	65.1	20.4	11.1	2.7	0.6
Urban major conurbation	7,672	39.4	23.5	23.2	9.7	4.2
Urban minor conurbation	804	48.9	25.7	18.2	5.4	1.8
All urban city & town	9,687	51.2	23.6	18.1	5.5	1.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	40	49.2	26.7	18.2	4.9	1.0
All rural town & fringe	1,997	60.4	22.6	13.3	3.0	0.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	86	55.3	24.4	15.6	3.8	0.8
All rural village	1,208	71.2	17.5	8.9	2.0	0.4
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	70	68.5	19.8	9.1	2.2	0.5
All rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	695	75.9	14.5	7.1	1.9	0.5
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	58	75.6	15.2	6.7	1.9	0.5
England	22,063	49.7	22.9	18.6	6.4	2.3

Percentage of households in 2011 with negative occupancy rating (rooms) (regarded as over-crowded) by settlement type, England



- Occupancy rating is used as an indicator of deprivation and over-crowding in a household. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that there is one room too few for the number of people living in the household.
- Proportionally fewer households in *rural areas* were living in accommodation with negative occupancy ratings of rooms.
- *Major conurbations* had the highest proportion of households living in accommodation with negative occupancy rating: 13.9 per cent of total households. This compares with just 2.4 per cent in *rural village* and 2.5 per cent in *rural hamlet & isolated dwellings*.

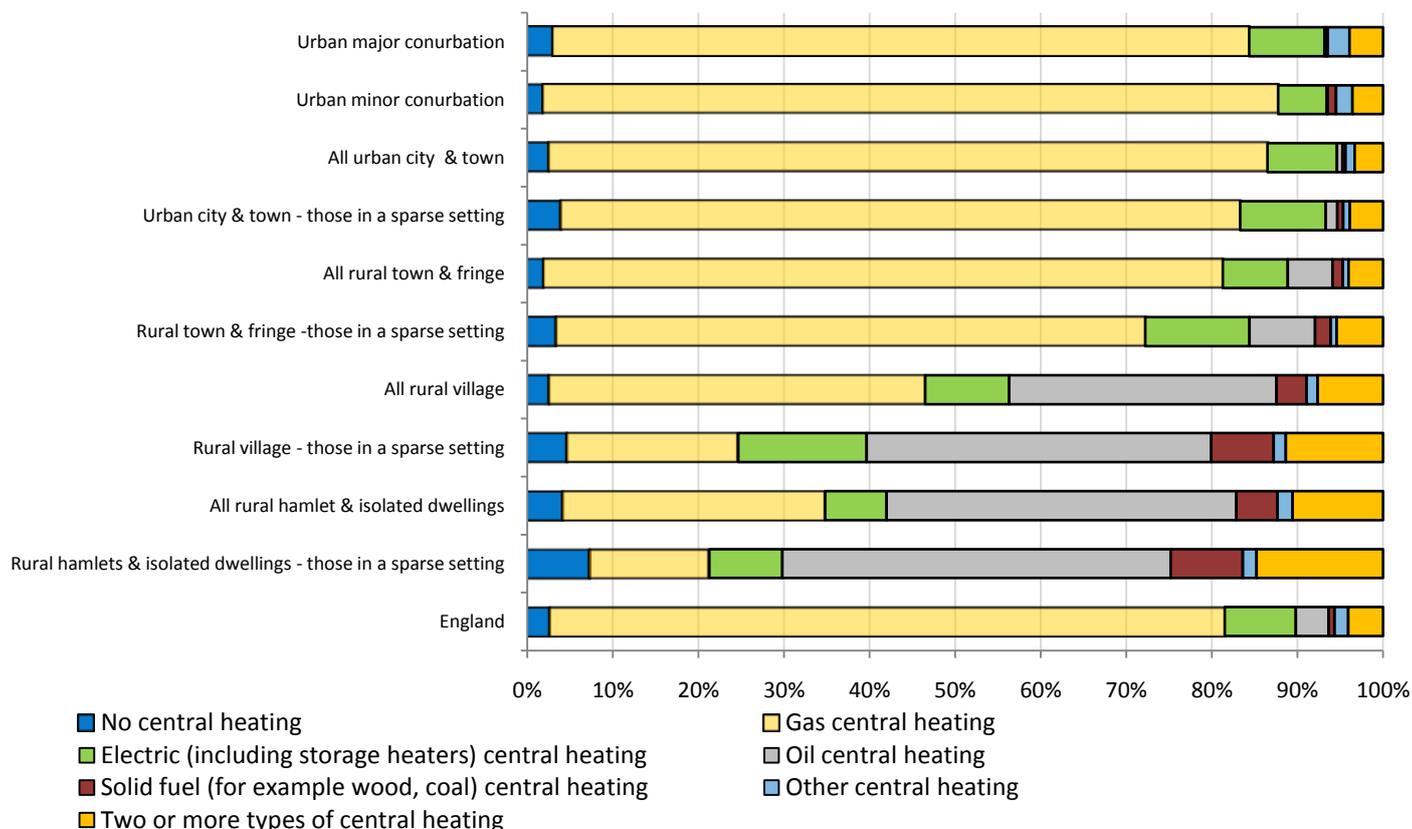
Percentage of households with negative occupancy rating (rooms) in 2001 and 2011, for Rural and Urban, England

	2001	2011	Percentage point change
All Urban	8.1	10.0	1.9
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	5.2	5.9	0.7
All Rural	2.9	3.1	0.1
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	3.2	3.4	0.2
England	7.1	8.7	1.6

- Between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of households with negative occupancy rate increased in all area types with the highest increase of 1.9 percentage points in *urban areas*.

Central heating

Percentage of households in 2011, by type of central heating and settlement type England



- 82.9 per cent of *urban* households had gas central heating. This compares with 59.6 per cent of households in *rural areas*.
- The lowest proportions of households using gas central heating were in *rural areas in a sparse setting*: 20.0 per cent in *rural village in a sparse setting* and just 13.9 per cent in *rural hamlets & isolated dwellings in a sparse setting*.
- Oil central heating was the most frequent heating type in households located in *rural village in a sparse setting* and *rural hamlet & isolated dwellings*.

Note: Further data and information on Accommodation, Tenure, Occupancy rating and Central heating available from: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_290685.pdf

Households with at least one usual resident in 2011, by type of central heating and settlement type, England

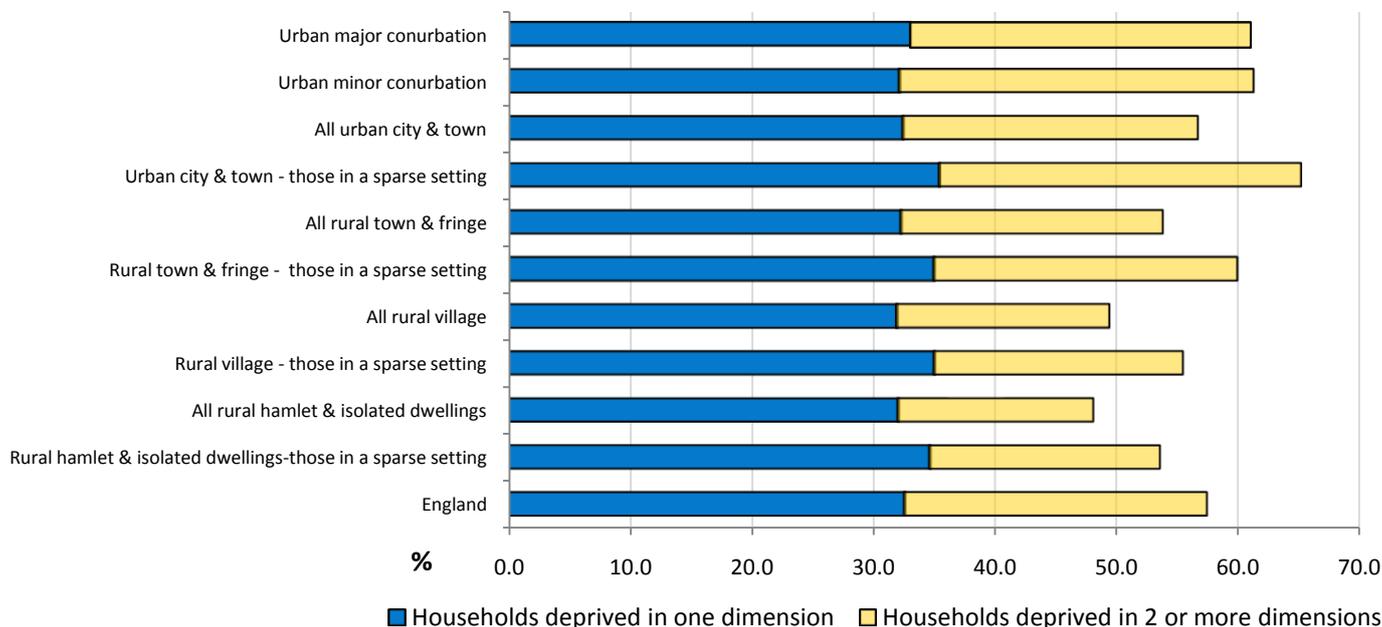
	All households (000)	Percentage						
		No central heating	Gas central heating	Electric (including storage heaters) central heating	Oil central heating	Solid fuel (for example wood, coal) central heating	Other central heating	Two or more types of central heating
All Urban	18,163	2.7	82.9	8.3	0.5	0.3	1.7	3.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	40	4.0	79.3	10.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	3.9
All Rural	3,900	2.6	59.6	8.2	19.6	2.6	1.1	6.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	213	4.9	37.9	12.1	28.6	5.4	1.2	9.9
Urban major conurbation	7,672	3.0	81.4	8.8	0.2	0.1	2.6	3.9
Urban minor conurbation	804	1.9	85.8	5.7	0.1	1.0	1.9	3.6
All urban city & town	9,687	2.6	83.9	8.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	3.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	40	4.0	79.3	10.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	3.9
All rural town & fringe	1,997	2.0	79.3	7.6	5.2	1.2	0.7	4.0
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	86	3.4	68.8	12.2	7.7	1.8	0.7	5.4
All rural village	1,208	2.6	43.9	9.8	31.2	3.5	1.3	7.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	70	4.7	20.0	15.0	40.3	7.3	1.4	11.4
All rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	695	4.2	30.6	7.2	40.8	4.8	1.8	10.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	58	7.3	13.9	8.5	45.4	8.4	1.6	14.8
England	22,063	2.7	78.8	8.3	3.8	0.7	1.6	4.1

Household deprivation

Households in 2011 by deprivation dimensions and settlement type, England

	All households (000)	Percentage				
		Deprivation dimensions are: Employment, Education, Health and disability, Housing				
		Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
All Urban	18,163	41.3	32.7	19.8	5.6	0.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	40	34.8	35.5	23.4	5.6	0.6
All Rural	3,900	48.5	32.2	16.1	3.0	0.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	213	43.2	35.0	18.0	3.5	0.2
Urban major conurbation	7,672	39.0	33.1	20.7	6.5	0.8
Urban minor conurbation	804	38.7	32.2	22.2	6.3	0.5
All urban city & town	9,687	43.3	32.5	18.9	4.8	0.5
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	40	34.8	35.5	23.4	5.6	0.6
All rural town & fringe	1,997	46.1	32.4	17.8	3.4	0.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	86	40.1	35.1	20.4	4.2	0.3
All rural village	1,208	50.5	32.0	14.8	2.5	0.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	70	44.5	35.1	17.1	3.1	0.2
All rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	695	51.9	32.1	13.5	2.4	0.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	58	46.4	34.7	15.7	3.1	0.2
England	22,063	42.5	32.7	19.1	5.1	0.5

Percentage of households deprived in at least 1 dimension in 2011, by settlement type England



- The proportion of deprived households was higher in *urban areas* than in *rural areas*. This was particularly true for households deprived in 2 or more dimensions.
- Households located *in a sparse setting* are more likely to be described as deprived.

Note: The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are indicators based on the four selected household characteristics. A household is deprived in a dimension if they meet one or more of the following conditions:
 Employment: any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick,
 Education: no person in the household has at least level 2 education (see highest level of qualification), and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student,
 Health and disability: any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem, and
 Housing: Household's accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.
 A household is classified as being deprived in none, or one to four of these dimensions in any combination.

Ethnicity

Percentage of population in 2011, by ethnicity and settlement type, England

	White	Mixed/Multiple	Asian	Black	Other
All Urban	82.8	2.5	9.3	4.1	1.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	98.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
All Rural	97.4	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	98.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1
Urban major conurbation	72.5	3.5	14.3	7.5	2.1
Urban minor conurbation	87.7	2.5	6.0	2.7	1.1
All urban city & town	90.9	1.7	5.4	1.5	0.5
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	98.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
All rural town & fringe	97.3	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	98.4	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1
All rural village	97.6	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	98.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
All rural hamlet	97.5	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	98.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
England	85.4	2.3	7.8	3.5	1.0

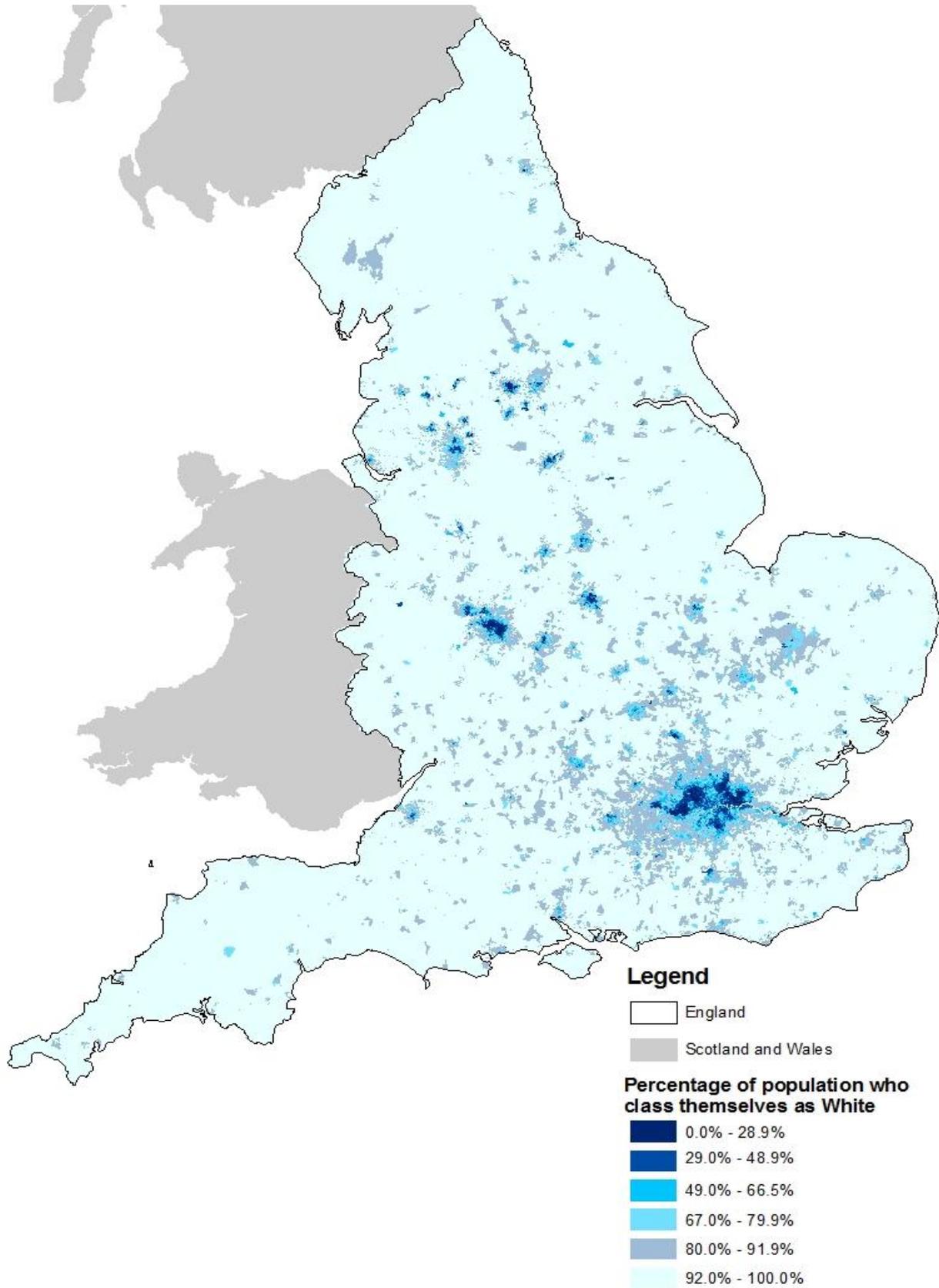
- The percentage of people who classed themselves as White was higher in *rural areas* than in *urban areas*, 97.4 per cent compared with 82.8 per cent.
- In *urban areas* 9.3 per cent of people classed themselves as Asian, whilst in *rural areas* 1.1 per cent did so; 4.1 per cent of people in *urban areas* classed themselves as Black, whilst in *rural areas* 0.4 per cent did so.

Percentage of population in 2001, by ethnicity and settlement type, England

	White	Mixed/Multiple	Asian	Black	Other
All Urban	89.1	1.5	5.6	2.8	1.0
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
All Rural	98.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
All rural town & fringe	98.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
All rural village	98.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
All rural hamlet	98.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
England	90.9	1.3	4.6	2.3	0.9

- The percentage of people who classed themselves as White was lower in all areas in 2011 compared with 2001

Map of the percentage of population who class themselves as White, 2011 Census,



Religion

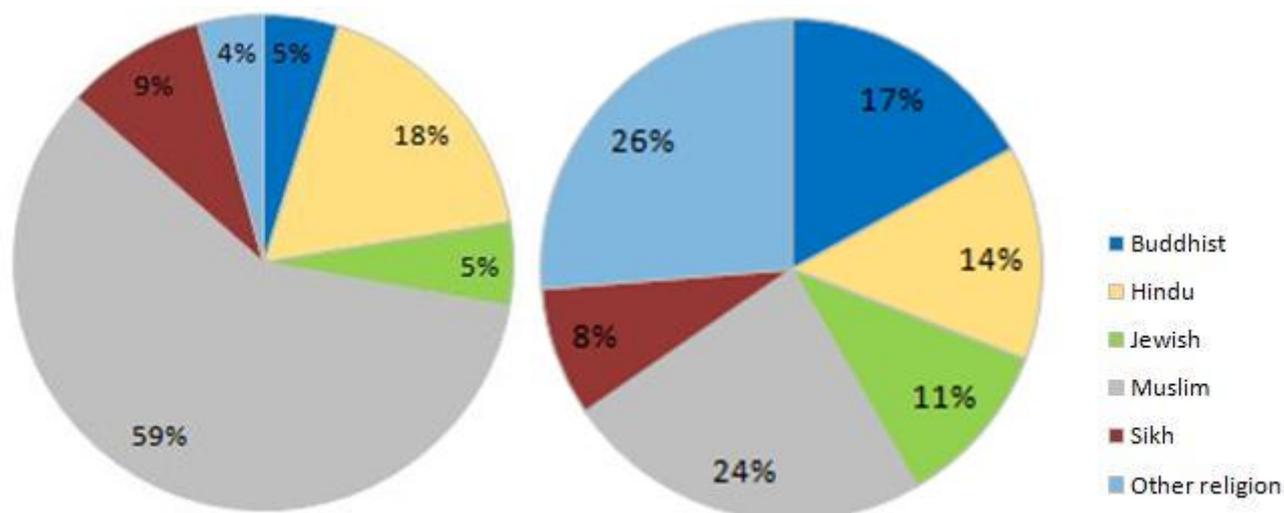
Percentage of population in 2011, by religion and settlement type, England

	Christian	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
All Urban	57.6	10.2	25.0	7.1
those in a sparse setting	66.4	1.1	24.8	7.6
All Rural	67.5	1.5	23.6	7.4
those in a sparse setting	67.9	1.0	23.1	8.0
Urban major conurbation	55.0	16.4	21.3	7.3
Urban minor conurbation	56.3	6.6	30.1	7.0
All urban city & town	59.9	5.5	27.6	7.0
those in a sparse setting	66.4	1.1	24.8	7.6
All rural town & fringe	66.9	1.6	24.4	7.1
those in a sparse setting	67.2	1.1	24.2	7.5
All rural village	68.1	1.5	22.9	7.5
those in a sparse setting	68.5	1.0	22.3	8.2
All rural hamlet	68.1	1.6	22.5	7.9
those in a sparse setting	68.0	1.1	22.3	8.6
England	59.4	8.7	24.7	7.2

- In all areas the majority of people described themselves as Christian. The highest proportions were seen in *rural villages & hamlets* at around 68 per cent. It was lowest in *urban major conurbations* at 55 per cent.

Urban: non-Christian faiths
(in total representing 10.2 per cent of people in urban areas)

Rural: non-Christian faiths
(in total representing 1.5 per cent of people in rural areas)



- In *urban areas*, 59 per cent of those declaring a faith other than Christian were Muslim. In *rural areas* this fell to 24 per cent.

Percentage of population in 2001, by religion and settlement type, England

	Christian	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
All Urban	70.1	7.2	14.9	7.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	78.5	0.6	13.3	7.6
All Rural	78.8	1.0	13.1	7.1
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	79.2	0.7	12.8	7.3
All rural town & fringe	78.8	1.0	13.2	7.0
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	79.3	0.6	12.9	7.2
All rural village	79.0	1.0	13.0	7.1
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	79.7	0.6	12.5	7.1
All rural hamlet	78.2	1.3	13.3	7.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	78.3	0.8	13.2	7.7
England	71.7	6.0	14.6	7.7

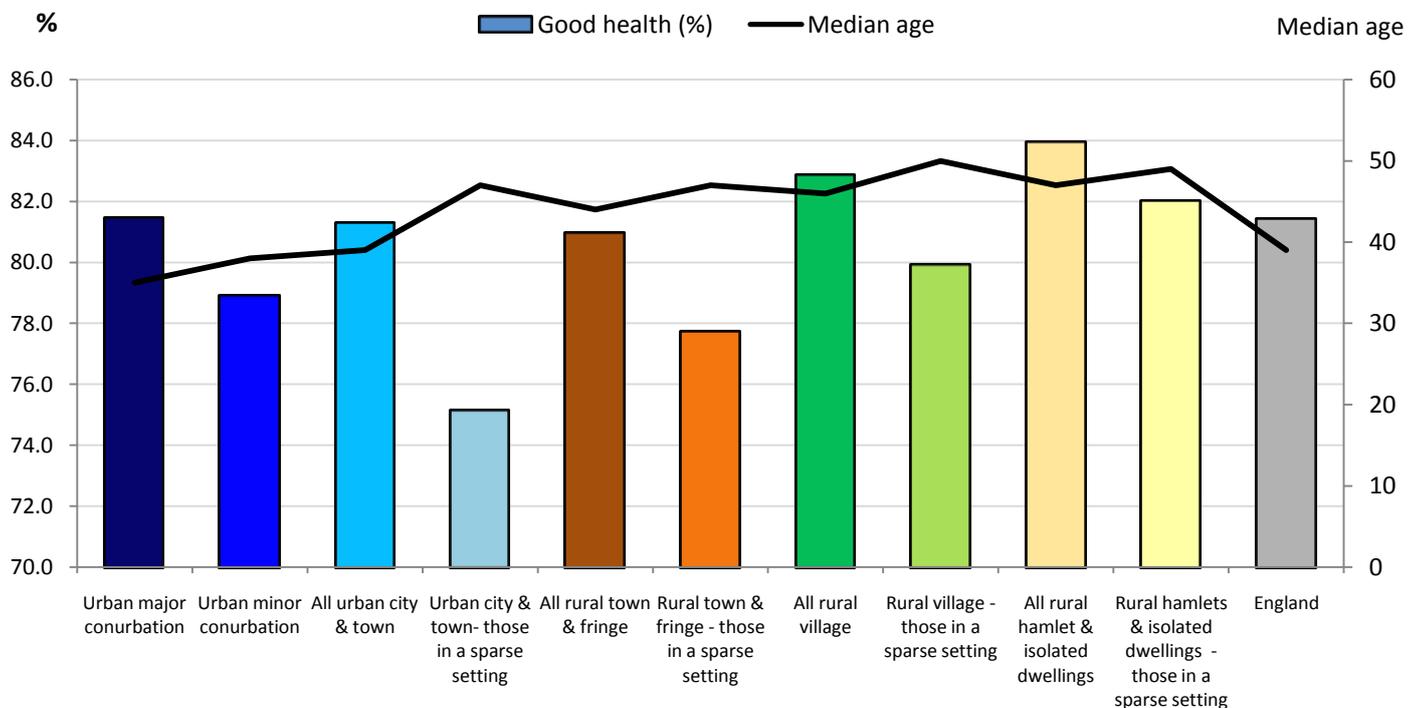
- Between 2001 and 2011, the percentage of people who declared themselves as Christian had fallen in all areas.

Health

Residents self-assessment of their health in 2011, by settlement type, England

	All usual residents (000)	Percentage				
		Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
All Urban	43,669	47.1	34.2	13.1	4.4	1.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	89	39.9	35.2	17.2	6.0	1.7
All Rural	9,344	47.6	34.5	13.2	3.7	1.0
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	481	43.9	35.7	15.0	4.2	1.2
Urban major conurbation	18,784	48.0	33.5	12.7	4.5	1.4
Urban minor conurbation	1,906	44.9	34.0	14.5	5.2	1.5
All urban city & town	22,979	46.5	34.8	13.3	4.2	1.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	89	39.9	35.2	17.2	6.0	1.7
All rural town & fringe	4,657	46.2	34.7	13.8	4.1	1.1
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	186	42.0	35.7	16.3	4.7	1.3
All rural village	2,930	48.4	34.4	12.8	3.4	1.0
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	158	43.9	36.0	14.9	4.1	1.1
All rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	1,756	49.8	34.1	12.0	3.2	0.9
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	137	46.5	35.5	13.5	3.5	1.0
England	53,012	47.2	34.2	13.1	4.2	1.2

Percentage of residents with good health* and median age of residents in 2011, by settlement type, England



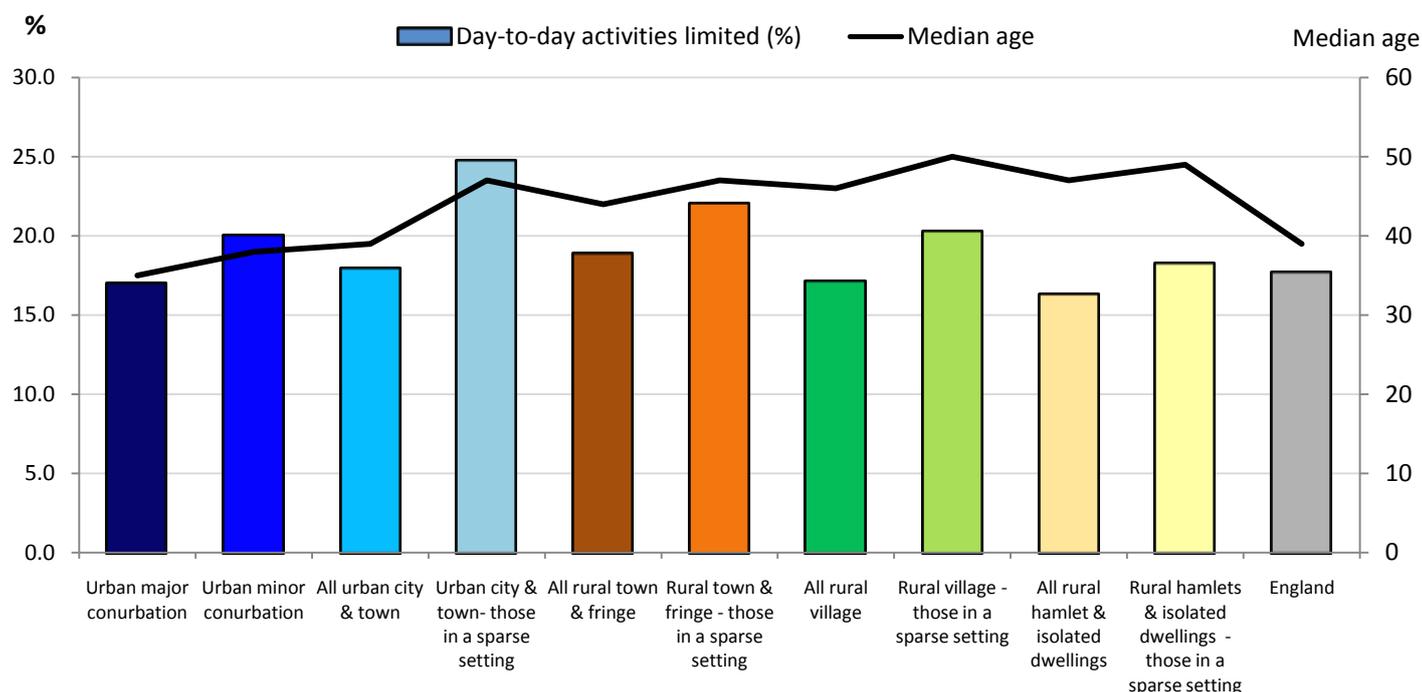
*Sum of residents describing their health as 'Very Good' and 'Good'

- Although the age of *rural* residents is generally higher, they are more likely to describe their health as *very good* or *good* than people living in *urban areas*.
- A higher percentage of people living in a settlement *in a sparse setting* self-reported their health as fair, bad or very bad.

Residents with limiting long-term health problem or disability in 2011, by settlement type, England

	All usual residents (000)	Percentage		
		Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities not limited
All Urban	43,669	8.4	9.2	82.4
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	89	12.1	12.6	75.3
All Rural	9,344	7.8	10.0	82.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	481	8.8	11.5	79.7
Urban major conurbation	18,784	8.4	8.6	83.0
Urban minor conurbation	1,906	9.9	10.1	80.0
All urban city & town	22,979	8.4	9.6	82.1
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	89	12.1	12.6	75.3
All rural town & fringe	4,657	8.5	10.3	81.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	186	10.0	12.0	78.0
All rural village	2,930	7.3	9.8	82.9
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	158	8.7	11.5	79.8
All rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	1,756	6.8	9.4	83.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	137	7.3	10.9	81.8
England	53,012	8.3	9.3	82.4

Percentage of residents with limiting long-term health problem or disability and median age of residents in 2011, by settlement type, England



- Proportion of people saying their day-to-day activities were limited a lot was higher in *urban* than in *rural areas*. However, 10.0 per cent of *rural* residents said their day-to-day activities were limited a little, compared with 9.2 per cent in *urban areas*.
- People living in *settlements in a sparse setting* were more likely to report a limiting long-term health problem or disability.

Change in percentages of residents with long-term health problem or disability in 2001 and 2011, by rural and urban, England

	2001	2011	Percentage point change
All Urban	18.2	17.6	-0.5
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	22.8	24.7	1.8
All Rural	17.0	17.8	0.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	19.3	20.3	1.0
England	17.9	17.6	-0.3

- Between 2001 and 2011 there was a decrease of 0.5 percentage points in the proportion of urban residents having long-term health problem or disability. That compared with 0.8 percentage point increase for rural residents. Increases in the percentages of residents with long-term health problem or disability were particularly notable in *settlements in a sparse setting* which also had the highest median population age.

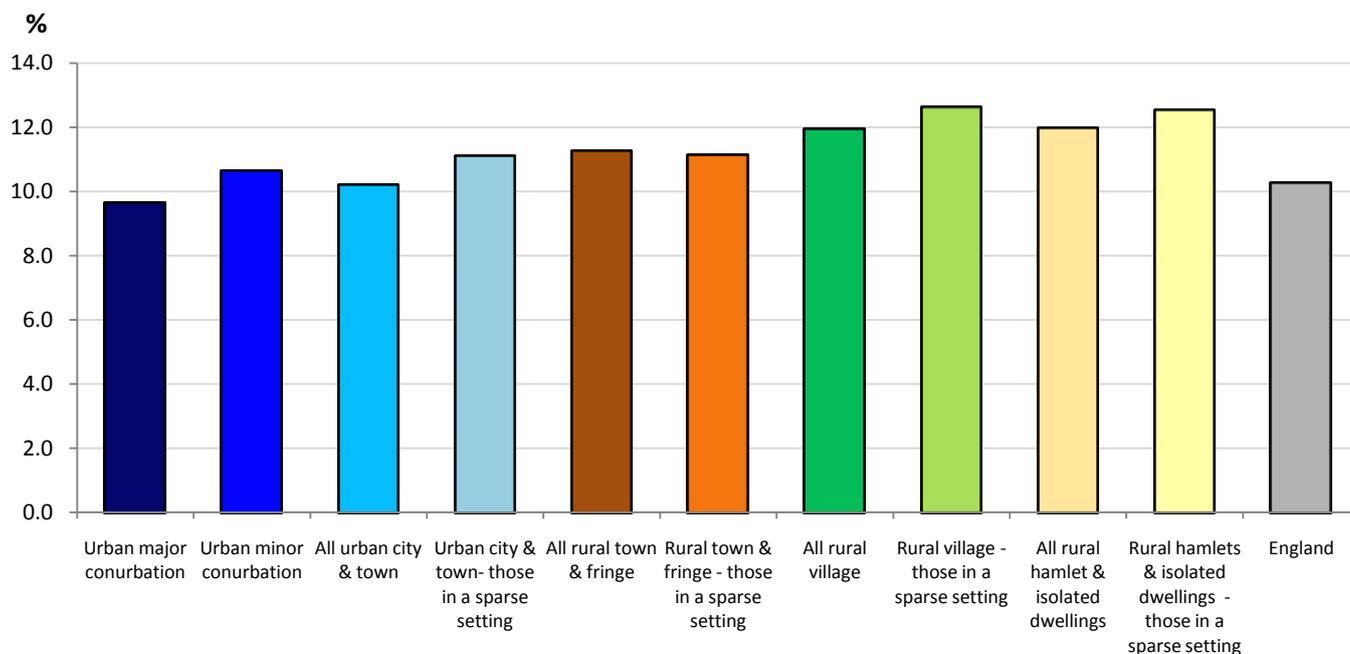
A direct comparison of general health status between 2011 and 2001 is not possible because of differences between the question asked in 2011 and in 2001. Further data and information on general health and limiting long-term health problem or disability: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/key-statistics-and-quick-statistics-for-wards-and-output-areas-in-england-and-wales/rpt-general-health-short-story.html>; <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/key-statistics-and-quick-statistics-for-wards-and-output-areas-in-england-and-wales/rpt-disability-short-story.html>

Provision of unpaid care

Percentage of residents providing unpaid care in 2001, by settlement type, England

	All usual residents (000)	Percentage			
		Provides no unpaid care	Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week
All Urban	43,669	90.0	6.2	1.4	2.4
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	89	88.9	6.3	1.6	3.2
All Rural	9,344	88.4	8.0	1.3	2.4
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	481	88.0	8.0	1.4	2.6
Urban major conurbation	18,784	90.4	5.9	1.4	2.3
Urban minor conurbation	1,906	89.4	6.3	1.5	2.8
All urban city & town	22,979	89.8	6.5	1.3	2.4
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	89	88.9	6.3	1.6	3.2
All rural town & fringe	4,657	88.8	7.4	1.3	2.5
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	186	88.9	7.1	1.4	2.7
All rural village	2,930	88.1	8.4	1.3	2.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	158	87.4	8.5	1.4	2.7
All rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	1,756	88.0	8.6	1.2	2.1
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	137	87.5	8.6	1.4	2.5
England	53,012	89.8	6.5	1.4	2.4

Percentage of residents providing unpaid care* in 2011, by settlement type England



Residents providing at least 1 hour unpaid care a week

- A higher percentage of people living in *rural areas* provided unpaid care of 1 hour or more a week compared with *urban* residents.
- In general people living *in settlement in a sparse setting* were slightly more likely to provide unpaid care.

Change in percentages of residents providing unpaid care in 2001 and 2011, by rural and urban, England*

	2001	2011	Percentage point change
All Urban	9.7	10.0	0.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	10.3	11.1	0.8
All Rural	10.7	11.6	0.9
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	10.7	12.0	1.3
England	9.9	10.2	0.3

*Residents providing at least 1 hour unpaid care a week

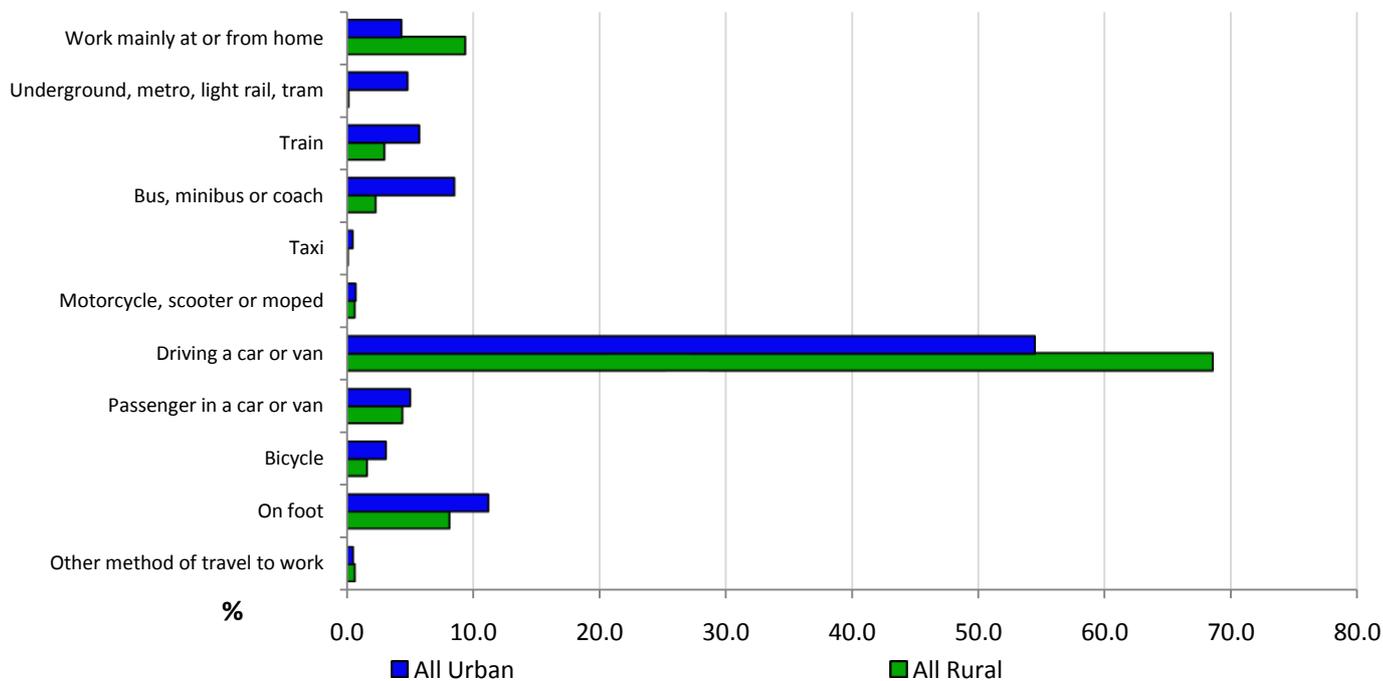
- Between 2001 and 2011 there was an increase in the proportion of residents providing unpaid care. The increase in *rural areas* was higher than in *urban areas*.

Further data and information on provision of unpaid care: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census-analysis/provision-of-unpaid-care-in-england-and-wales--2011/art-provision-of-unpaid-care.html>

Travel to work

Method of travel to work

Method of travel to work, all usual residents aged 16 – 74 in employment in 2011, by settlement type, England



- *Rural areas* had higher proportions of people working mainly at from home compared with *urban areas*. The percentage of people working at or from home was higher in *settlements in sparse settings*.
- People living in *rural areas* were more likely to travel to work by driving a car or van and less likely to use public modes of transport.

Method of travel to work, all usual residents aged 16 – 74 in employment in 2011, by settlement type, England

	All residents aged 16 - 74 in employment (000)	Percentage										
		Work mainly at or from home	Underground, metro, light rail, tram	Train	Bus, minibus or coach	Taxi	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Driving a car or van	Passenger in a car or van	Bicycle	On foot	Other method of travel to work
All Urban	20,608	4.5	4.9	5.8	8.6	0.6	0.8	54.5	5.1	3.2	11.3	0.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	39	6.1	0.1	0.9	2.7	0.7	0.5	51.8	6.3	2.1	27.8	0.9
All Rural	4,554	9.5	0.3	3.1	2.4	0.2	0.7	68.6	4.5	1.7	8.2	0.7
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	230	13.7	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.6	61.1	4.6	1.7	14.6	1.1
Urban major conurbation	8,753	4.3	11.2	8.5	12.3	0.7	0.9	45.2	4.0	2.8	9.5	0.7
Urban minor conurbation	853	3.5	1.5	1.5	11.9	0.6	0.7	59.8	6.2	2.3	11.5	0.5
All urban city & town	11,002	4.6	0.2	4.0	5.5	0.5	0.8	61.4	5.9	3.6	12.7	0.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	39	6.1	0.1	0.9	2.7	0.7	0.5	51.8	6.3	2.1	27.8	0.9
All rural town & fringe	2,233	6.3	0.3	3.1	3.2	0.2	0.8	69.1	5.1	1.9	9.4	0.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	85	7.4	0.1	0.8	2.0	0.4	0.6	58.3	5.4	2.4	21.9	0.9
All rural village	1,434	10.7	0.3	3.0	1.8	0.2	0.7	69.8	4.2	1.6	7.0	0.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	75	13.4	0.1	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.6	65.2	4.5	1.5	11.0	1.1
All rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	888	15.5	0.3	3.3	1.4	0.2	0.6	65.4	3.7	1.3	7.4	1.0
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	70	21.6	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.5	60.1	3.7	1.0	9.5	1.2
England	25,163	5.4	4.1	5.3	7.5	0.5	0.8	57.0	5.0	3.0	10.7	0.6

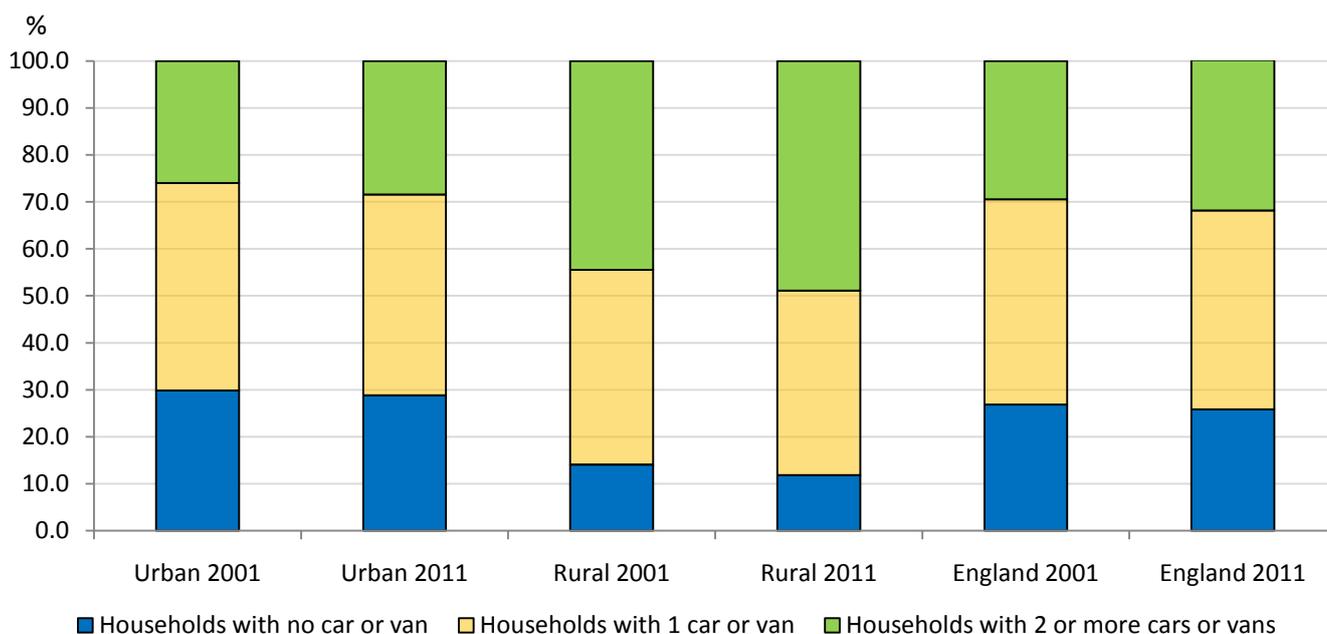
Note: The data in the above table is not directly comparable to Census 2001. In 2001, people who recorded their place of work as working mainly at or from home were considered to have their mode of travel to work as working mainly at or from home. In 2011, people working mainly at or from home could record, for example, that they travelled to work as a driver in a car or van, despite being based at home. Further information available from: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census-analysis/method-of-travel-to-work-in-england-and-wales/art-method-of-travel-to-work.html>

Car Availability

Percentage of households in 2011, by access to cars or vans and settlement type, England

	All households (000)	Percentage				
		No car or van available	1 car or van available	2 cars or vans available	3 cars or vans available	4 or more cars or vans available
All Urban	18,163	28.8	42.8	22.4	4.6	1.5
those in a sparse setting	40	27.6	48.4	19.1	3.8	1.2
All Rural	3,900	11.9	39.3	35.4	9.5	4.0
those in a sparse setting	213	13.8	43.5	31.1	8.2	3.4
Urban major conurbation	7,672	35.3	41.4	18.4	3.7	1.1
Urban minor conurbation	804	31.0	42.7	21.2	3.9	1.1
All urban city & town	9,687	23.4	43.8	25.6	5.4	1.8
those in a sparse setting	40	27.6	48.4	19.1	3.8	1.2
All rural town & fringe	1,997	15.7	42.8	31.7	7.2	2.6
those in a sparse setting	86	20.9	48.1	24.0	5.2	1.8
All rural village	1,208	8.5	37.2	38.7	10.9	4.7
those in a sparse setting	70	11.1	42.8	33.8	8.8	3.5
All rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	695	6.0	32.9	40.4	13.7	7.1
those in a sparse setting	58	6.4	37.4	38.5	11.9	5.7
England	22,063	25.8	42.2	24.7	5.5	1.9

Percentage of households in 2001 and 2011, by access to a car or van and rural and urban, England



- Car and van availability had changed little between 2001 and 2011, but the percentage of people having access to 2 or more cars or vans had risen slightly in all areas.
- The percentage of people with access to 1 or more cars or vans was higher in *rural areas* than in urban areas.

Percentage of households in 2001 and 2011, by access to a car or van and rural and urban, England

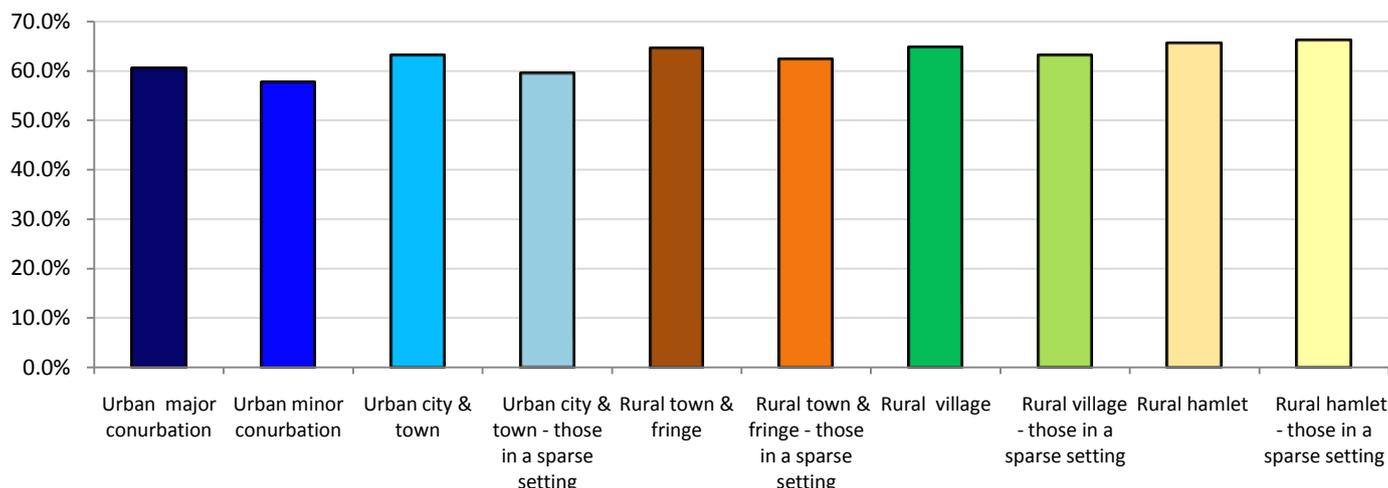
	No car or van	1 car or van	2 or more cars or vans
Urban 2001	29.8	44.2	25.9
Urban 2011	28.8	42.8	28.4
Rural 2001	14.0	41.5	44.4
Rural 2011	11.8	39.3	48.9
England 2001	26.8	43.7	29.5
England 2011	25.8	42.2	42.8

Economic Activity

- **Employment:** The percentage of working age people in employment (*employment rate*) in 2011 was **61.5 per cent in urban areas** and **64.7 per cent in rural areas**.
- **Full time employment:** The percentage of working age people in employment who were working full time (as opposed to part time) in 2011 was **71.2 per cent** for those living in **urban areas** and **69.7 per cent** for those living in **rural areas**.
- **Unemployment:** The percentage of economically active working age people who were unemployed (*unemployment rate*) in 2011 was **6.8 per cent in urban areas** and **4.0 per cent in rural areas**.
- **Economic inactivity:** The percentage of working age people who are not available for work or not seeking work (*economic inactivity rate*) in 2011 was **30.1 per cent in urban areas** and **30.2 per cent in rural areas**

Employment Rate

Percentage of working age population (aged 16 – 74) in employment in 2011, by settlement type, England



- The employment rate in 2011 was higher in *rural areas* (64.7 per cent) than in *urban areas* (61.5 per cent)
- It was highest in *rural hamlets in a sparse setting* (65.9 per cent) and lowest in *urban minor conurbations* (57.5 per cent).

For census purposes, working aged population is classed as age 16 – 74 for both males and females.

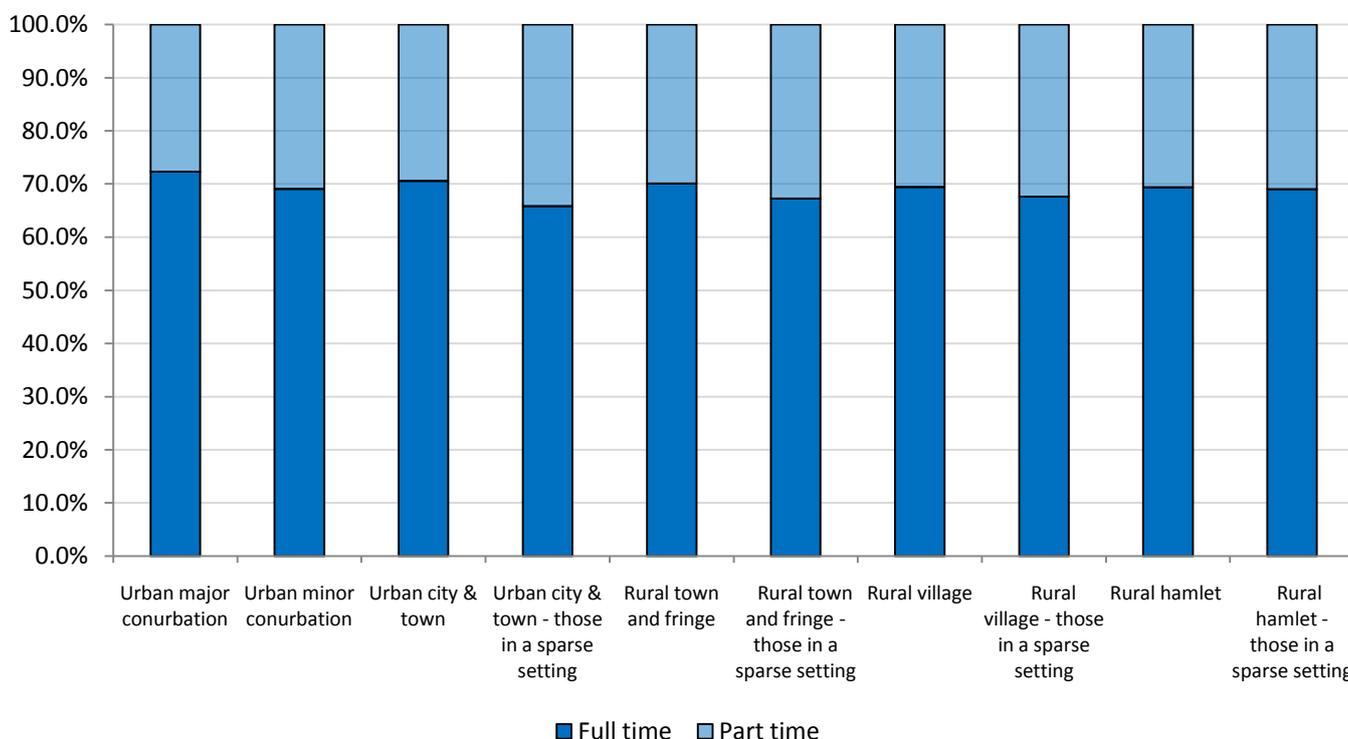
Percentage of working age population (aged 16 – 74) in 2011, by economic activity and settlement type, England

See notes below:	Economically Active	Economically Inactive	Of which: Retired	Employed	Unemployed
All Urban	69.9	30.1	12.7	61.5	6.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	65.6	34.4	20.8	59.5	6.0
All Rural	69.8	30.2	18.1	64.7	4.0
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	68.2	31.8	20.7	63.5	4.0
Urban major conurbation	69.6	30.4	11.0	60.3	7.7
Urban minor conurbation	66.7	33.3	13.7	57.5	7.8
All urban city & town	70.5	29.5	14.1	62.9	5.9
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	65.6	34.4	20.8	59.5	6.0
All rural town & fringe	70.1	29.9	18.0	64.5	4.5
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	67.8	32.2	20.4	62.2	5.1
All rural village	69.3	30.7	18.7	64.6	3.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	67.2	32.8	22.0	62.9	3.6
All rural hamlet	70.0	30.3	17.3	65.5	3.1
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	69.8	30.2	19.6	65.9	3.1
England	69.9	30.1	13.7	62.1	6.3

Notes: For the purposes of Census analysis, working age was defined as 16-74 for both males and females
 Unemployment rate is expressed as a percentage of the economically active working age population, whereas the employment rate is expressed as a percentage of the entire working age population. Therefore the unemployment rate and employment rate should not be expected to sum to 100 per cent.

Full Time and Part Time Workers

Percentage of full-time and part-time employed people of working age (16-74) in 2011, by settlement type, England



Percentage of full-time and part-time employed people of working age (16-74) in 2011, by settlement type, England

	Full time 2001	Part time 2001	Full time 2011	Part time 2011
All Urban	77.9	22.1	71.2	28.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	72.0	28.0	65.8	34.2
All Rural	75.5	24.5	69.7	30.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	73.2	26.8	67.9	32.1
All rural town & fringe	75.9	24.1	70.1	29.9
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	72.6	27.4	67.3	32.7
All rural village	75.3	24.7	69.4	30.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	73.5	26.5	67.6	32.4
All rural hamlet	75.2	24.8	69.4	30.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	73.5	26.5	69.0	31.0
England	77.4	22.6	71.0	29.0

- The percentage of full time workers had fallen between 2001 and 2011, in all areas.
- The percentage of employed people working full time was similar in all areas.
- The highest proportion of full time workers in 2011 were those living in *urban areas* (71.2 per cent) and the lowest were those living in *urban areas in a sparse setting* (65.8 per cent).

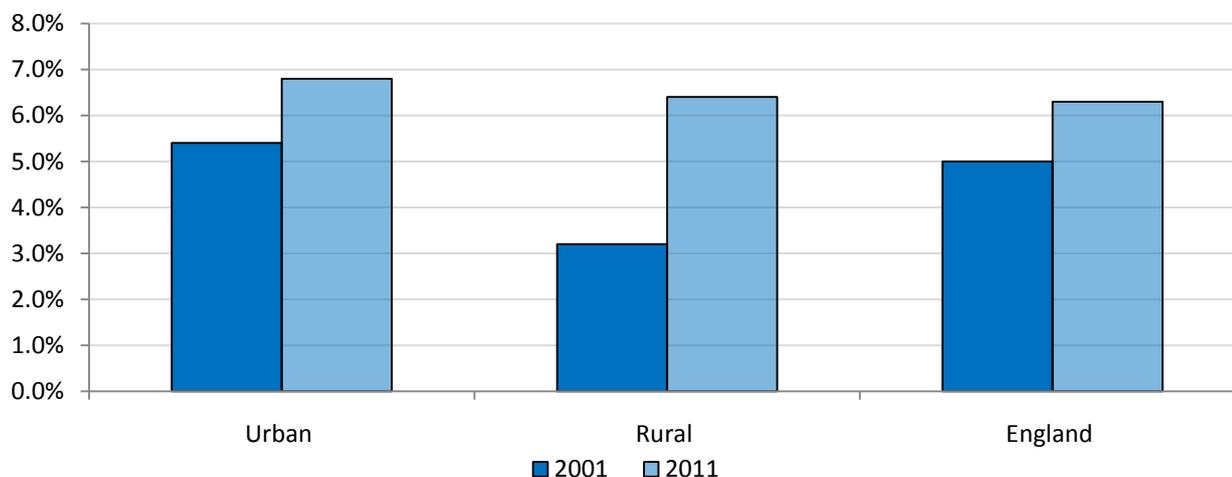
Percentage of employed people (aged 16- 74) in 2011, by hours worked and settlement type, England

	Full time (49 or more hours a week)	Full time (31 - 48 hours a week)	Part time (16 – 30 hours a week)	Part time (15 or less hours a week)
All Urban	12.5	58.8	19.4	9.4
those in a sparse setting	12.5	53.3	23.8	10.4
All Rural	17.2	52.5	19.5	10.8
those in a sparse setting	19.4	48.5	21.0	11.1
Urban major conurbation	13.0	59.3	18.9	8.8
Urban minor conurbation	10.3	58.8	21.3	9.6
All urban city & town	12.2	58.4	19.7	9.8
those in a sparse setting	12.5	53.3	23.8	10.4
All rural town & fringe	14.4	55.7	19.8	10.1
those in a sparse setting	14.5	52.7	21.9	10.9
All rural village	18.6	50.8	19.3	11.2
those in a sparse setting	19.4	48.2	21.1	11.3
All rural hamlet	22.0	47.4	19.0	11.7
those in a sparse setting	25.1	43.9	20.0	11.1
England	13.3	57.6	19.4	9.6

- A higher percentage of employed people living in rural areas were full time, working in excess of 49 hours a week (17.2 per cent) than employed people living in urban areas (12.5 per cent).
- A higher percentage of employed people living in rural areas were part time, working 15 hours or less a week (10.8 per cent) than employed people living in urban areas (9.4 per cent).

Unemployment Rate

Percentage of economically active working age population (aged 16 – 74) who are unemployed in 2011, by settlement type, England



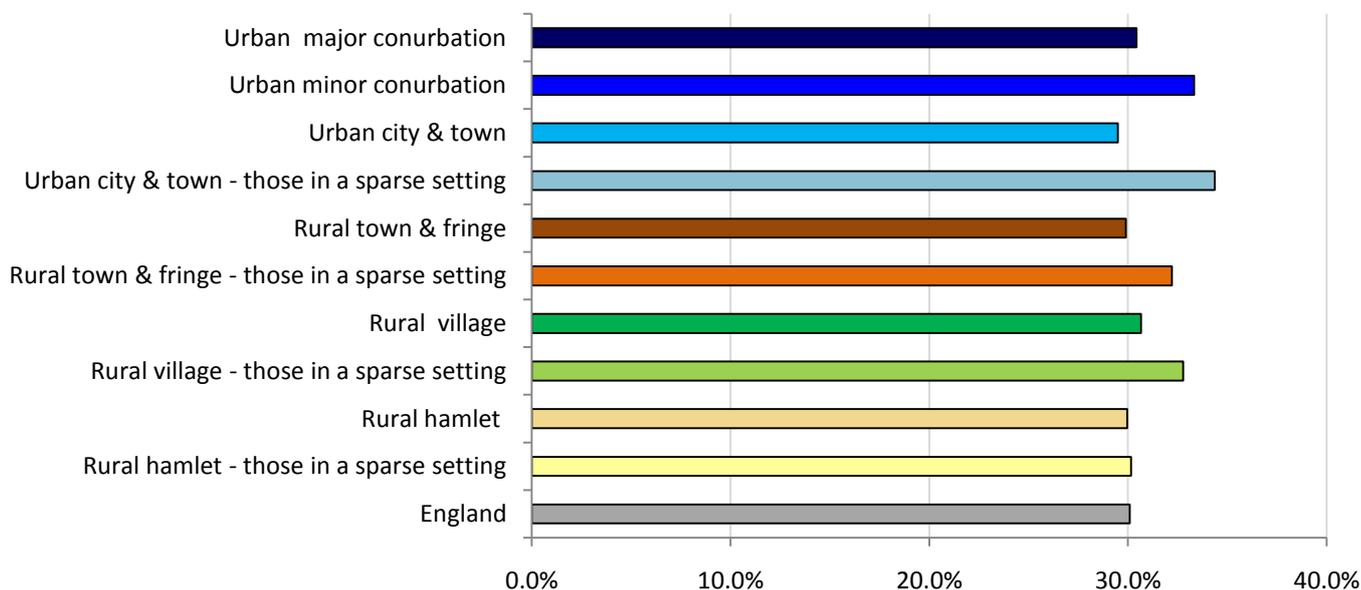
- In 2011, the percentage of economically active working age people in *rural areas* who said they were unemployed was 4.0 per cent. This was an increase from 3.2 per cent in 2001.
- The proportion unemployed tended to be highest in *urban areas* and lowest in *rural hamlets* for both 2001 and 2011.
- The proportion unemployed in *urban areas* increased by 1.4 percentage points between 2001 and 2011, from 5.4 per cent to 6.8 per cent.
- Unemployment is costly to the individual (financially and socially), and also to the public purse (as many benefits payments are linked directly to unemployment or to low income, and there may also be indirect impacts on crime rates)

Percentage of economically active working age population (aged 16 -74) who are unemployed in 2001 and 2011, by settlement type, England

	2001	2011	Percentage point change
All Urban	5.4	6.8	1.4
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	5.9	6.0	0.1
All Rural	3.2	4.0	0.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	3.9	4.0	0.1
All rural town & fringe	3.6	4.5	0.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	4.6	5.1	0.5
All rural village	3.0	3.6	0.6
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	3.8	3.6	-0.2
All rural hamlet	2.8	3.1	0.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	3.3	3.1	-0.2
England	5.0	6.3	1.3

Economic Inactivity

Percentage of working age population who are economically inactive in 2011, by settlement type, England,



- In 2011, the highest percentage of economic inactivity in rural areas was in *rural villages in a sparse setting* (32.8 per cent), though it was higher in *urban cities & towns in a sparse setting* (34.4 per cent).
- People who are economically inactive are not available for work or not seeking work. Included are students, retirees and those unable to work due to sickness or disability. People who are officially unemployed are considered to be economically active. In general, lower rates of economic inactivity are desirable, although this may not be the case if increases are driven by reductions in those in full time education. The recession could have caused people struggling to find a job to remove themselves from the job market by retiring or returning to study. Conversely, some people who were previously economically inactive may have decided to go back to work to cover for lost income elsewhere in their household.

Percentage of working age population who are economically inactive in 2001 and 2011, by settlement type, England

	2001	2011	Percentage point change
All Urban	33.4	30.1	3.3
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	36.8	34.4	2.4
All Rural	32.0	30.2	1.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	35.0	31.8	3.2
All rural town & fringe	31.8	29.9	1.9
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	36.2	32.2	4.0
All rural village	32.2	30.7	1.5
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	35.3	32.8	2.5
All rural hamlet	31.9	30.0	1.9
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	33.0	30.2	1.8
England	33.1	30.1	3.0

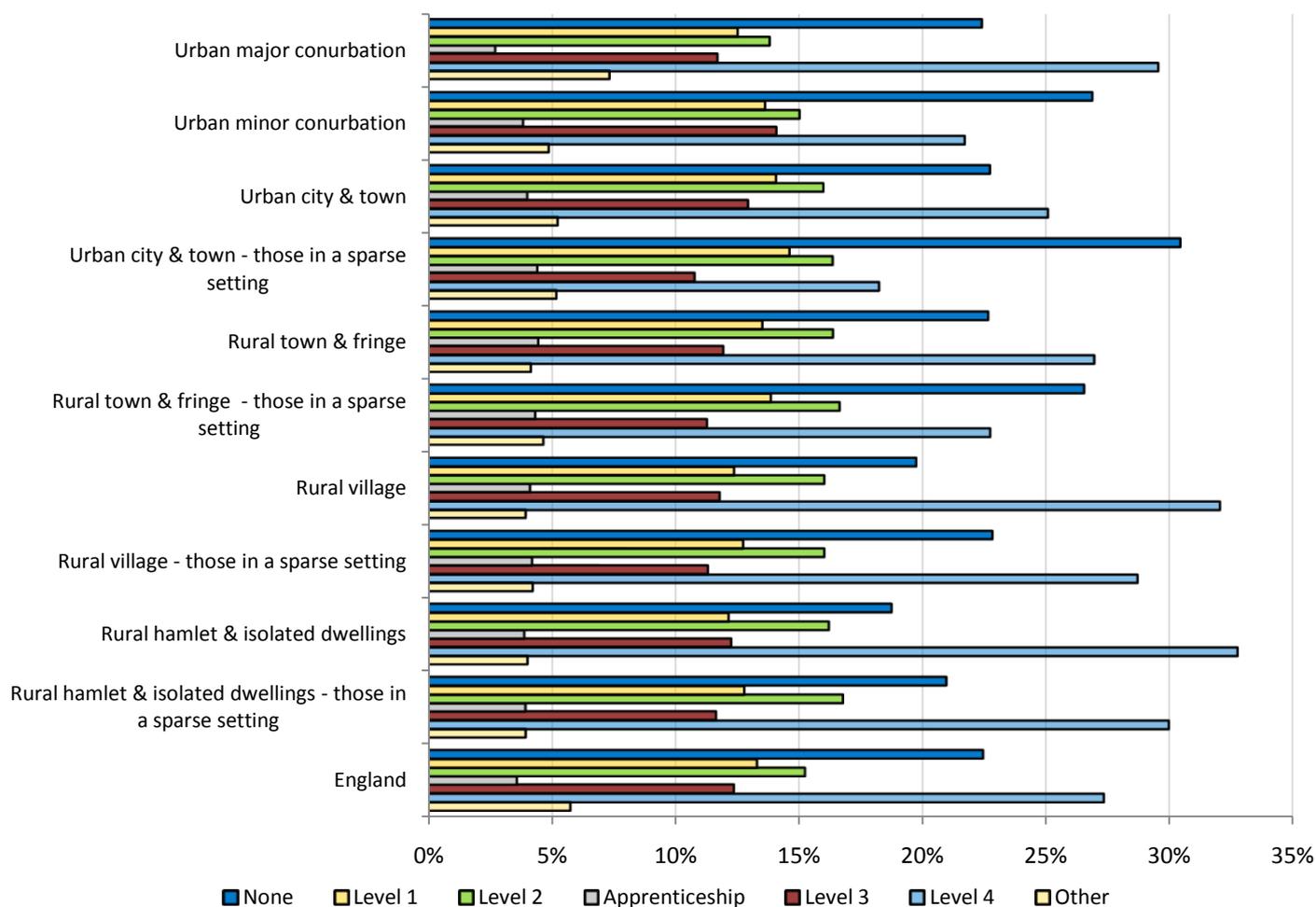
- The percentage of people who said they were economically inactive decreased between 2001 and 2011.
- Whereas in 2001 the percentage was highest in *urban areas in a sparse setting*, in 2011 the percentage was highest in *rural villages in a sparse setting*.

Notes: For the purposes of Census analysis, working age was defined as 16-74 for both males and females. Unemployment rate is expressed as a percentage of the economically active working age population, whereas the employment rate is expressed as a percentage of the entire working age population. Therefore the unemployment rate and employment rate should not be expected to sum to 100 per cent.

Qualifications

- The percentage of people with no qualifications decreased between 2001 and 2011, for all areas
- The percentage of people with Level 4 qualifications (degree, NVQ level 4/5, professional qualifications) increased in all areas between the two censuses
- A higher percentage of people living in settlements in a sparse setting had no qualifications, than those living in other areas.

Percentage of population aged 16 or over in 2011, by highest qualification held and settlement type, England



Level 1: 1 to 4 O levels/GCEs/GCSEs, Entry level Foundation Diploma, NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, or Basic/Essential Skills

Level 2: 5+ O Levels (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A* to C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/2 to 3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma

Level 3: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma

Level 4 and above: Degrees (e.g. BA, BSc), Higher Degrees (e.g. MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4 to 5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), and professional qualifications (e.g. teaching, nursing, accountancy)

Other qualifications: are vocational/work-related qualifications and foreign qualifications (not stated/level unknown).

Percentage of working age population (aged 16 – 74) in 2011, by highest qualification level and settlement type, England

For qualification levels, see box on page 49

	No qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Apprenticeships	Level 3	Level 4	Other
All Urban	22.8	13.4	15.0	3.4	12.4	26.9	6.1
those in a sparse setting	30.4	14.6	16.3	4.4	10.8	18.3	5.2
All Rural	21.0	12.9	16.2	4.2	11.9	29.7	4.1
those in a sparse setting	23.7	13.2	16.5	4.1	11.4	26.8	4.3
Urban major conurbation	22.4	12.5	13.8	2.7	11.7	29.6	7.3
Urban minor conurbation	26.9	13.6	15.0	3.8	14.4	21.7	4.9
All urban city & town	22.7	14.1	16.0	4.0	12.9	25.1	5.2
those in a sparse setting	30.4	14.6	16.3	4.4	10.8	18.3	5.2
All rural town & fringe	22.7	13.5	16.4	4.4	11.9	27.0	4.1
those in a sparse setting	26.5	13.9	16.6	4.3	11.3	22.8	4.7
All rural village	19.8	12.4	16.0	4.1	11.8	32.1	3.9
those in a sparse setting	22.8	12.7	16.0	4.2	11.3	28.7	4.2
All rural hamlet	18.8	12.2	16.2	3.9	12.2	32.8	4.0
those in a sparse setting	21.0	12.8	16.8	3.9	11.6	30.0	3.9
England	22.5	13.3	15.2	3.6	12.4	27.4	5.7

- People living in *urban areas in a sparse setting* had the highest percentage of people with no qualifications, the highest percentage people with Level 1 qualifications and the lowest percentage of people with Level 4 qualifications, for both 2001 and 2011.
- In 2001 people living in *rural hamlets* had the lowest percentage of people with no qualifications or level 1 qualifications, and the highest percentage of people with levels 2, 3 and 4 qualifications.
- In 2011, people living in *rural hamlets* continued to have the lowest percentage of people with no qualifications or level 1 qualifications, and the highest percentage with level 4 qualifications, but people living in *urban minor conurbations* had the highest percentage with level 3 qualifications and people living in *rural hamlet in a sparse setting* had the highest percentage of people with level 2 qualifications.

Percentage of working age population (aged 16 – 74) in 2001, by highest qualification level and settlement type, England,

	No qualifications	Level 1 qualifications	Level 2 qualifications	Level 3 qualifications	Level 4 qualifications	Other qualifications /Level unknown
All Urban	29.4	16.6	19.0	8.5	19.6	6.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	35.7	18.0	19.8	5.9	12.4	8.1
All Rural	26.5	16.6	20.9	7.6	21.0	7.5
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	32.0	17.2	20.2	6.4	16.4	7.9
All rural town & fringe	28.3	17.8	20.6	7.1	18.6	7.7
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	33.0	17.8	20.0	6.4	15.1	7.6
All rural village	25.3	15.8	21.0	7.8	22.7	7.4
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	29.7	16.3	20.4	6.6	19.1	7.9
All rural hamlet	24.1	14.9	21.6	8.7	23.6	7.1
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	27.6	15.6	21.4	7.2	20.9	7.2
England	28.9	16.6	19.4	8.3	19.9	6.9

No qualifications: No academic, vocational or professional qualifications.

Level 1: 1+ 'O' levels/CSE/GCSE (any grade), NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ.

Level 2: 5+ 'O' levels, 5+ CSEs (grade 1), 5+ GCSEs (grade A - C), School Certificate, 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ or equivalents.

Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ 'AS' levels, Higher School Certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ or equivalents.

Level 4: First degree, Higher Degree, NVQ levels 4 - 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher Status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor or equivalents.

Other qualifications/level unknown: Other qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel), Other Professional Qualifications

Occupation

- The proportion of residents employed as managers, directors and senior officials (occupation 1) was highest in *rural hamlets* (17.0 per cent), followed by *rural villages* (15.5 per cent).
- The proportion of residents employed in professional occupations (occupation 2) was highest in urban major conurbations (19.1 per cent), followed by *rural villages* (18.5 per cent).
- The proportion of residents employed in skilled trades (occupation 5) was highest in *rural hamlets in a sparse setting* (25.4 per cent), and lowest in *urban major conurbations* (9.7 per cent).

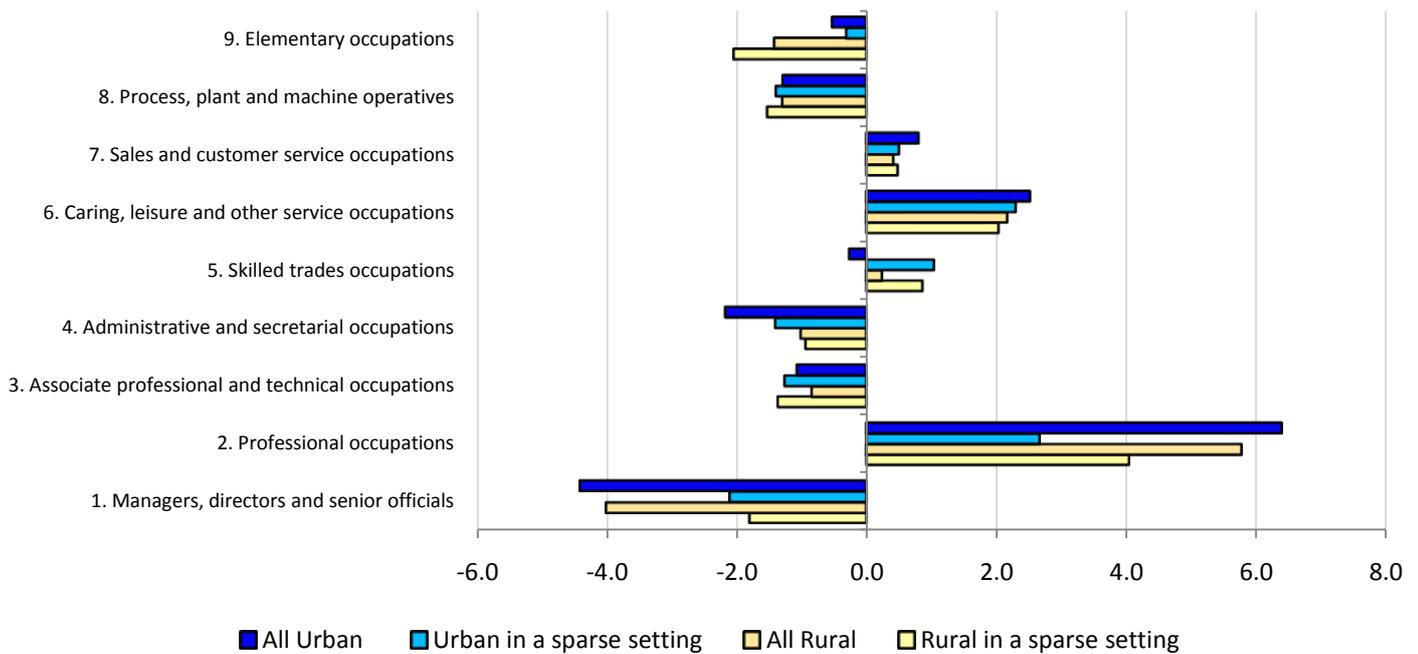
Percentage of residents of working age (Aged 16–74) in employment in the week before the census in 2011, by occupation and settlement type, England

	Occupation 1	Occupation 2	Occupation 3	Occupation 4	Occupation 5	Occupation 6	Occupation 7	Occupation 8	Occupation 9
All Urban	10.2	17.5	12.8	11.6	10.8	9.4	8.9	7.4	11.5
those in a sparse setting	10.9	9.4	7.8	8.4	15.7	11.8	10.1	10.1	15.8
All Rural	14.0	17.5	12.7	10.7	14.1	8.9	6.3	6.4	9.4
those in a sparse setting	13.1	13.1	9.1	8.7	20.6	9.7	6.3	7.3	12.2
Urban major conurbation	10.4	19.1	13.8	12.1	9.7	8.9	8.6	6.6	10.8
Urban minor conurbation	8.6	15.7	10.8	10.9	11.8	9.7	10.2	9.0	13.2
All urban city & town	10.1	16.3	12.2	11.3	11.5	9.9	9.0	7.8	11.9
those in a sparse setting	10.9	9.4	7.8	8.4	15.7	11.8	10.1	10.1	15.8
All rural town & fringe	12.0	16.7	12.7	11.2	13.1	9.7	7.3	7.3	10.1
those in a sparse setting	11.9	11.5	8.9	8.9	17.1	11.1	8.2	8.5	13.9
All rural village	15.5	18.5	13.1	10.5	14.0	8.3	5.6	5.8	8.8
those in a sparse setting	13.7	14.1	9.3	8.9	20.0	9.5	5.7	7.3	11.5
All rural hamlet	17.0	18.0	12.0	9.9	17.0	7.7	4.9	5.1	8.4
those in a sparse setting	13.9	14.1	9.2	8.2	25.4	8.1	4.7	5.7	10.8
England	10.9	17.5	12.8	11.5	11.4	9.3	8.4	7.2	11.1

For occupations – see box on page 51

Occupation 1: Managers, directors and senior officials, Occupation 2: Professional occupations,
 Occupation 3: Associate professional and technical occupations, Occupation 4: Administrative and secretarial
 occupations,
 Occupation 5: Skilled trades occupations, Occupation 6: Caring, leisure and other service occupations
 Occupation 7: Sales and customer service occupations, Occupation 8: Process, plant and machine operatives
 Occupation 9: Elementary occupations

Percentage point change in proportions of employed people in 2011, by occupation and rural and urban, England



Percentage of working age population (aged 16 – 74) in employment the week before census day in 2001, by occupation and settlement type, England

For occupations, see box at top of page

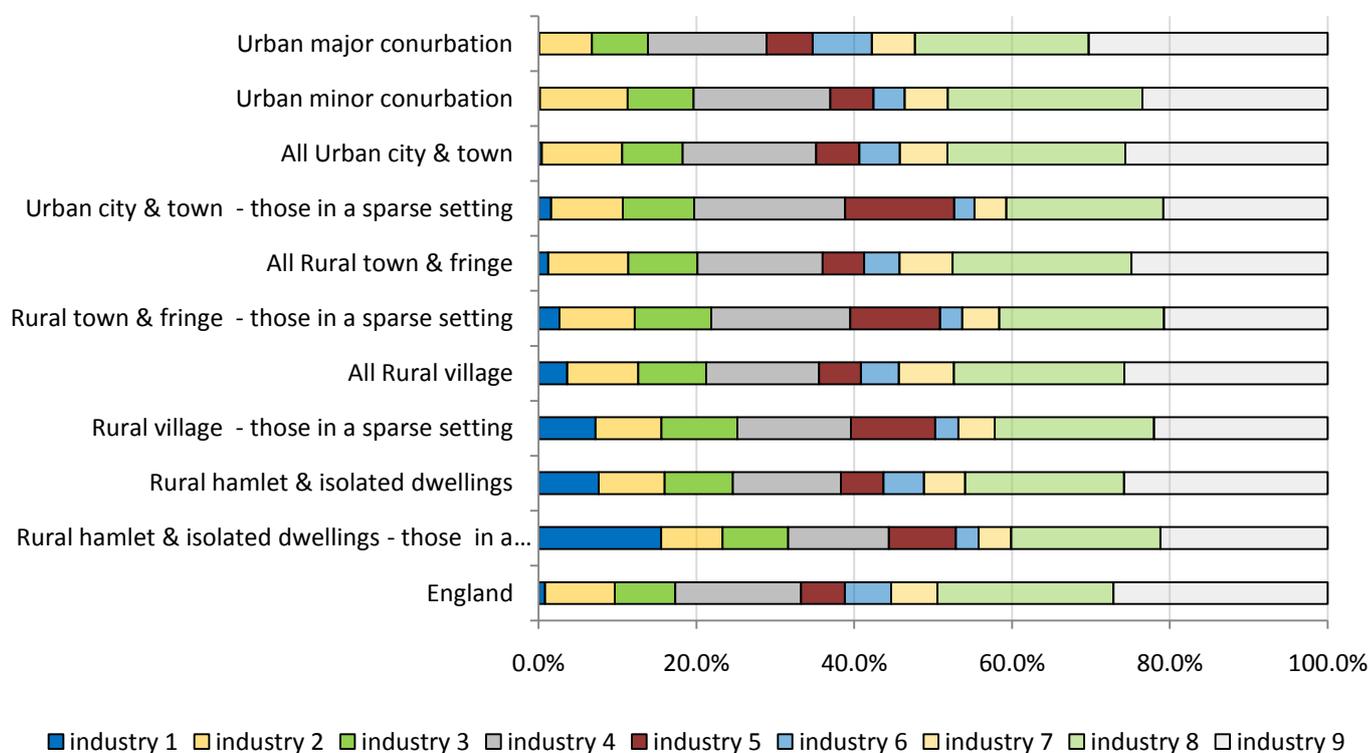
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Urban	14.6	11.1	13.9	13.8	11.0	6.9	8.1	8.6	12.0
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	13.0	6.8	9.1	9.8	14.6	9.5	9.6	11.5	16.1
All Rural	18.0	11.8	13.5	11.8	13.9	6.7	5.9	7.7	10.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	14.9	9.1	10.5	9.3	19.7	7.7	5.8	8.8	14.2
All rural town & fringe	16.1	10.7	13.2	12.5	12.8	7.3	6.9	8.9	11.7
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	14.1	7.7	9.6	9.9	15.9	8.7	7.7	10.5	15.9
All rural village	19.4	12.6	14.0	11.4	13.9	6.3	5.2	7.0	10.2
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	15.7	9.6	11.1	9.2	19.5	7.5	5.2	8.7	13.4
All rural hamlet	20.1	12.8	13.3	10.7	16.8	6.0	4.7	5.9	9.8
<i>those in a sparse setting</i>	14.9	10.2	10.6	8.6	25.1	6.5	4.3	6.7	13.2
England	15.2	11.2	13.8	13.4	11.6	6.9	7.6	8.5	11.8

Type of business or service in which people are employed

- In 2011, the highest percentage of people worked in education, human health and social work, this was true for all areas, this was followed by the repair of vehicles, wholesale and retail of goods.
- Other prevalent business or services included professional and technical services, information and communication, transport and storage, mining, utilities and administrative industries

Percentage of population of working age, employed a week before census in 2011, by type of business or service (industry) and settlement type, England

For types of business or services (industry), see box on page 53



- In *rural hamlets in a sparse setting*, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing was the third most worked in industry (15.5 per cent)
- Accommodation and food services formed a large percentage of industry in *areas in a sparse setting*, with 13.8 per cent in *urban areas in a sparse setting* and 10.3 per cent in *rural areas in a sparse setting*

Percentage of residents of working age (Aged 16 – 74) in employment in the week before the census in 2011, by business or service type (industry) and settlement type, England

	Industry 1	Industry 2	Industry 3	Industry 4	Industry 5	Industry 6	Industry 7	Industry 8	Industry 9
All Urban	0.3	8.7	7.5	16.1	5.6	6.1	5.8	22.4	27.5
those in a sparse setting	1.6	9.1	9.0	19.1	13.8	2.6	4.0	19.6	20.8
All Rural	3.2	9.4	8.7	14.9	5.3	4.7	6.5	21.8	25.3
those in a sparse setting	8.1	8.6	9.2	15.1	10.3	2.9	4.5	20.0	21.3
Urban major conurbation	0.1	6.7	7.1	15.0	5.8	7.5	5.4	22.0	30.3
Urban minor conurbation	0.2	11.1	8.4	17.3	5.5	4.0	5.5	24.7	23.5
All urban city & town	0.4	10.2	7.7	16.9	5.5	5.1	6.0	22.5	25.6
those in a sparse setting	1.6	9.1	9.0	19.1	13.8	2.6	4.0	19.9	20.8
All rural town & fringe	1.2	10.1	8.8	15.8	5.3	4.5	6.7	22.6	24.9
those in a sparse setting	2.6	9.6	8.6	14.3	5.3	4.8	7.0	21.6	25.8
All rural village	3.6	9.0	13.1	10.5	14.0	8.3	5.6	5.8	8.8
those in a sparse setting	7.2	8.4	9.6	14.4	10.7	2.9	4.6	20.2	22.0
All rural hamlet	7.6	8.3	8.7	13.7	5.4	5.1	5.2	20.1	25.8
those in a sparse setting	15.5	7.8	8.3	12.8	8.5	2.9	4.1	18.9	21.2
England	0.8	8.8	7.7	15.9	5.6	5.8	5.9	22.3	27.1

Industry 1: Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, Industry 2: Manufacturing,
 Industry 3: Construction, Industry 4: repair of motor vehicles, wholesale and retail of goods
 Industry 5: Accommodation and food services, Industry 6: Finance and real estate
 Industry 7: Public administration and defence, Industry 8: Education, human health and social work
 Industry 9: Other Industries