

Statistical Digest of Rural England

National Rural Conference 2024

Stephen Hall

Sarah Harriss

Beth Kerwin

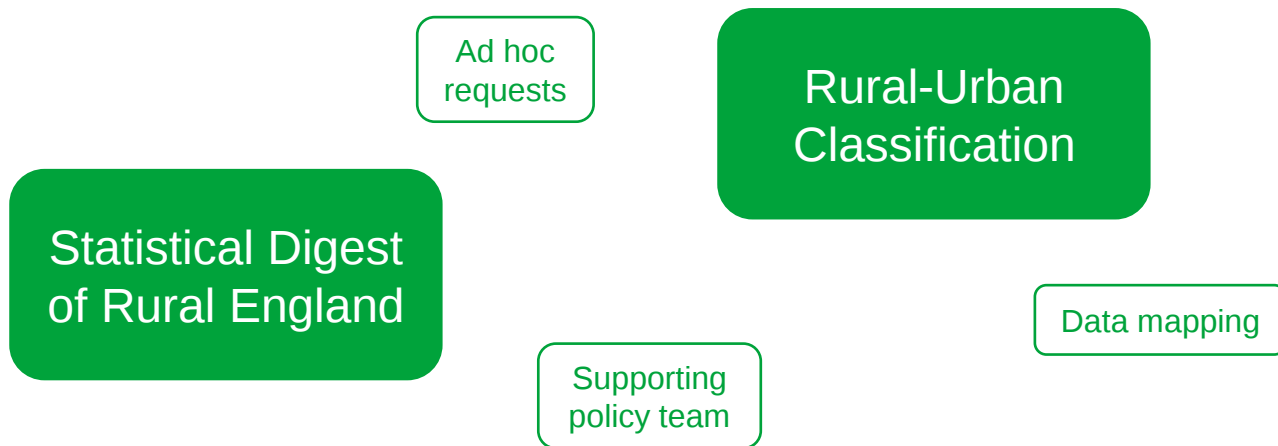
What we shall cover:

- Part 1 – Overview of the Statistical Digest publication
- Part 2 – Example statistics
- Part 3 – Supplementary data tables

Who we are:

We are the Statistics arm of the Rural policy team.

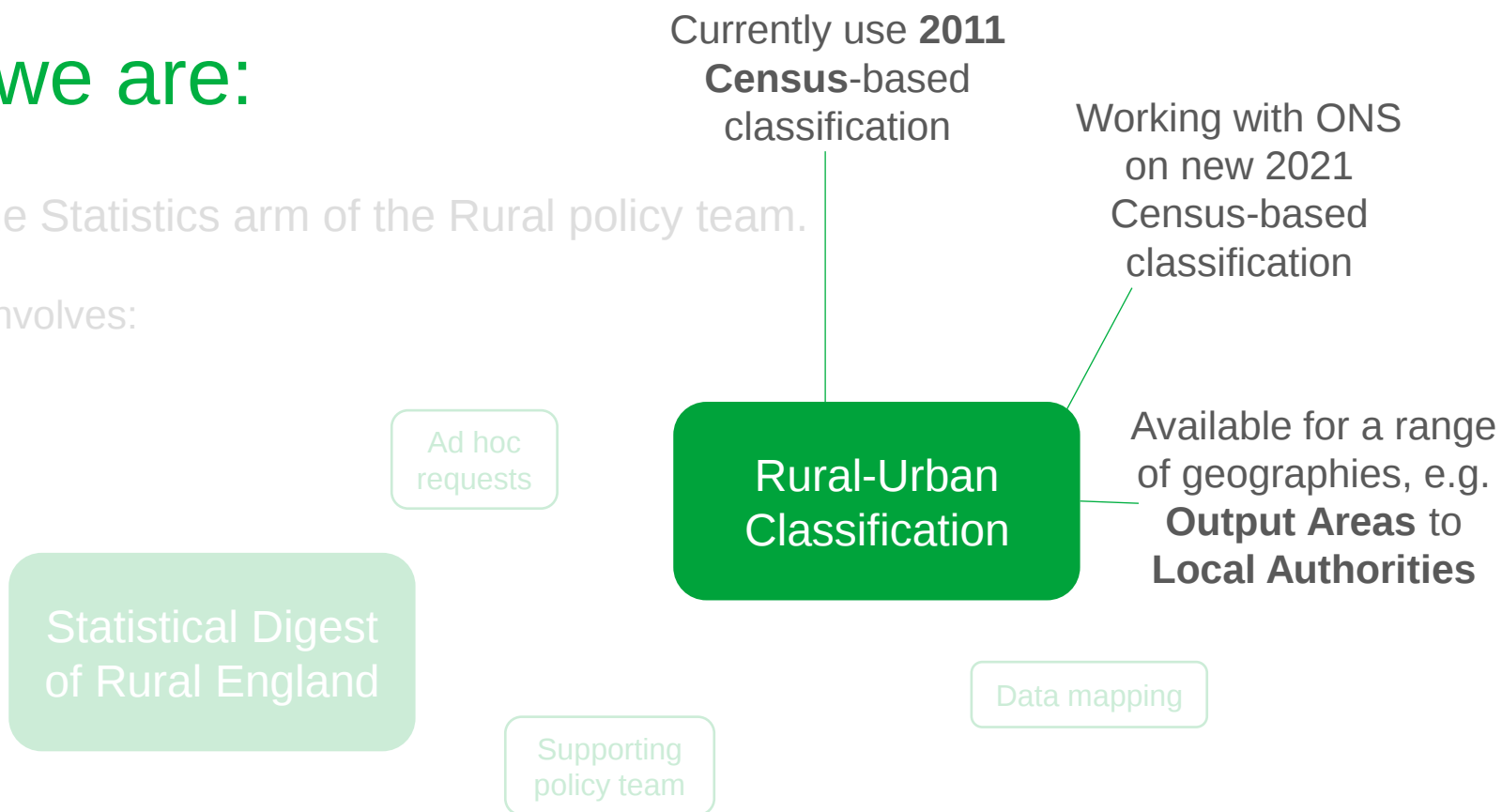
Our work involves:



Who we are:

We are the Statistics arm of the Rural policy team.

Our work involves:



Who we are:

We are the Statistics arm of the Rural policy team.

Our work involves:



About the Digest:

A collection of statistics on a range of social and economic topics providing broad comparisons between Rural and Urban areas.

We have:

- **PDF reports**; provide key headlines and additional analysis (including charts, maps, and tables)
- **Supplementary data tables**; often in more detail than what is given in the PDF report
- We are also working to develop **web versions** (HTML) of the publication to improve accessibility.

How we prioritise:

The Digest covers a wide variety of topics. Our decisions for analysing data are usually informed by:

- **Ministerial** interest and priorities
- **Policy** interest and priorities
- **Stakeholder** interest and priorities

Themes

Population

**Communities
and Households**

**Rural
Economic
Bulletin**

**Health and
Wellbeing**

**Connectivity and
Accessibility**

Housing

**Education,
Qualifications
and Training**

Energy

Themes



Themes

Population

Communities
and Households

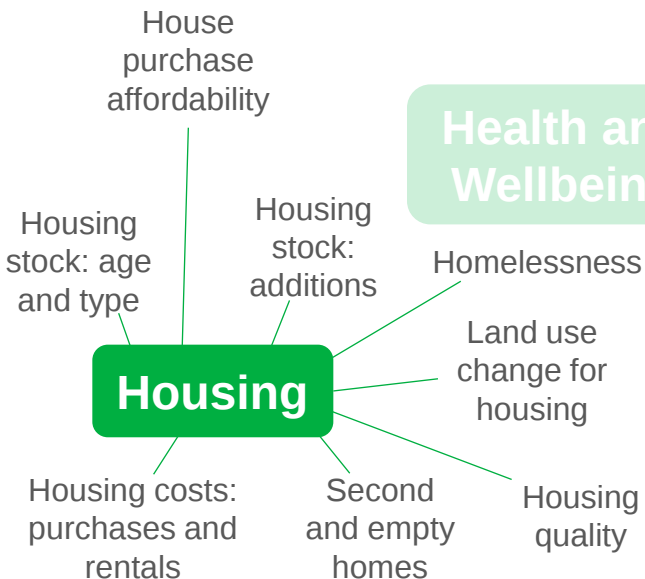
Rural
Economic
Bulletin

Connectivity and
Accessibility

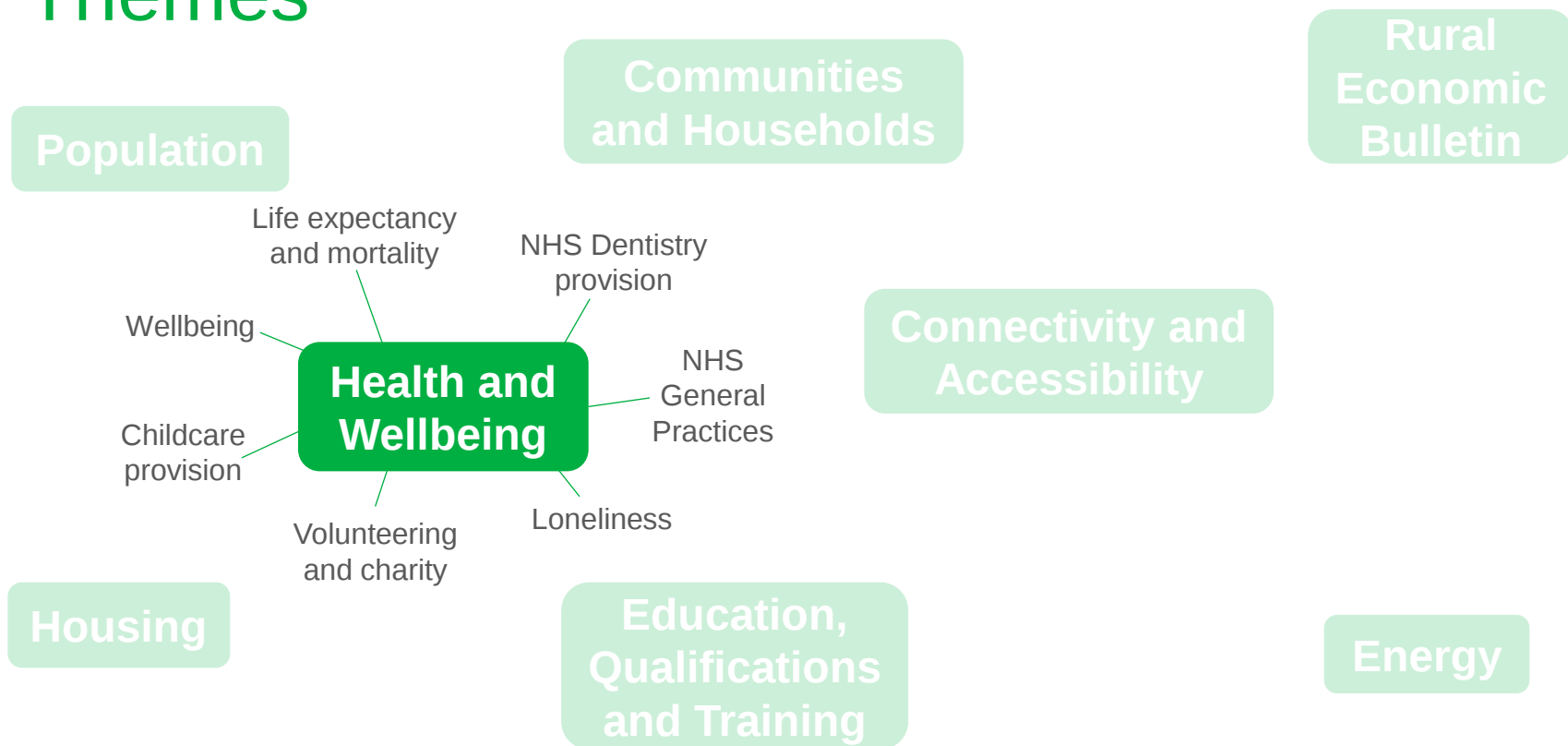
Health and
Wellbeing

Education,
Qualifications
and Training

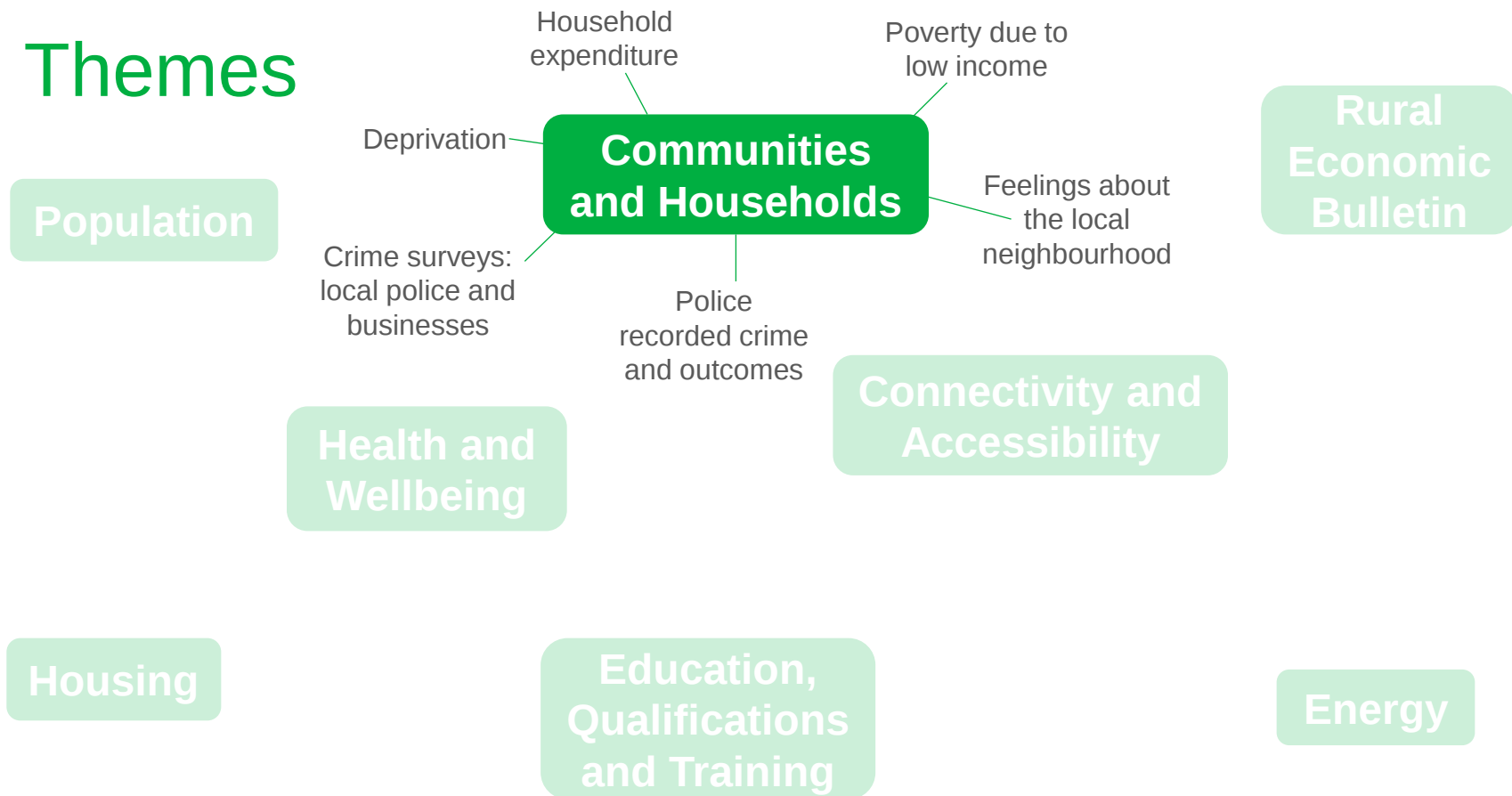
Energy



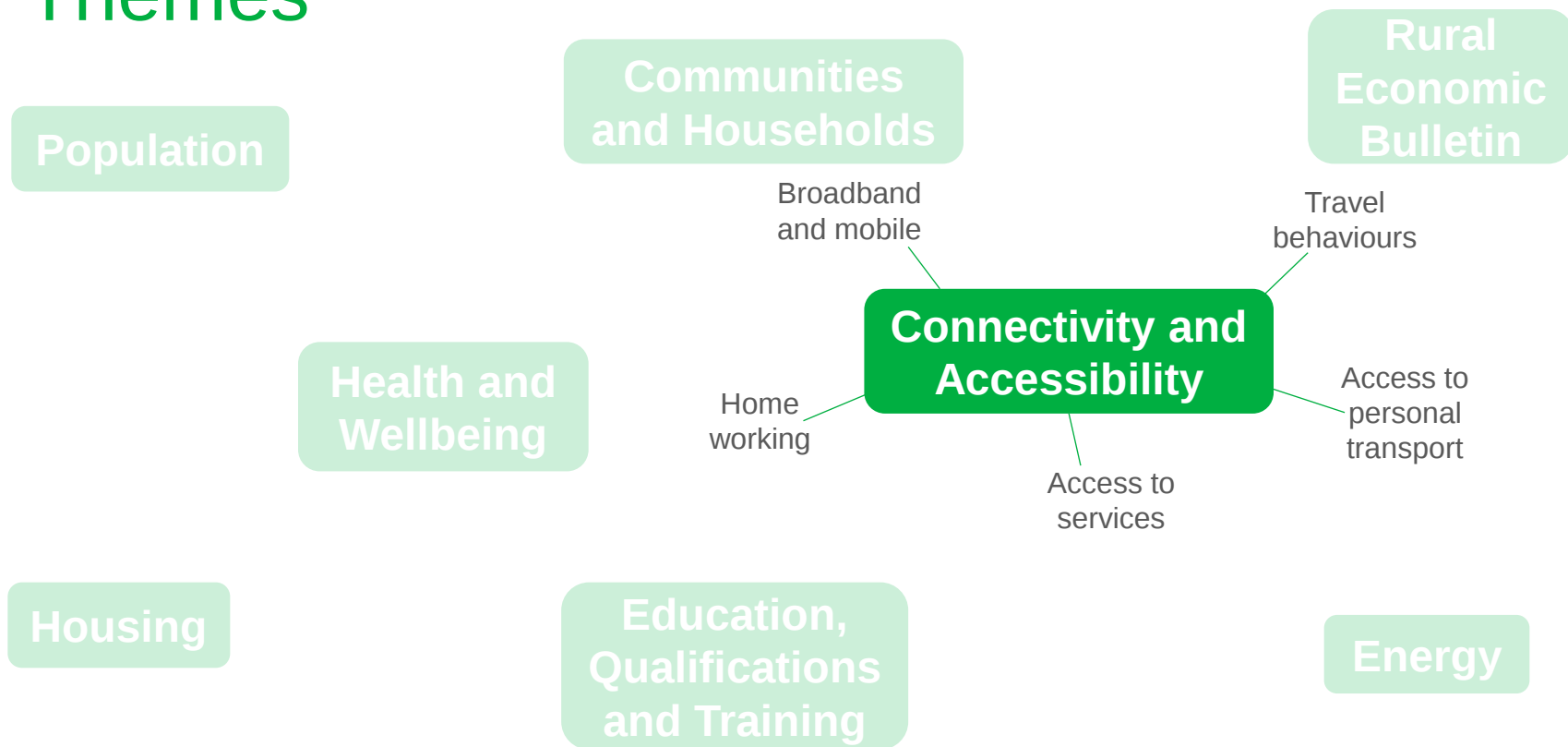
Themes



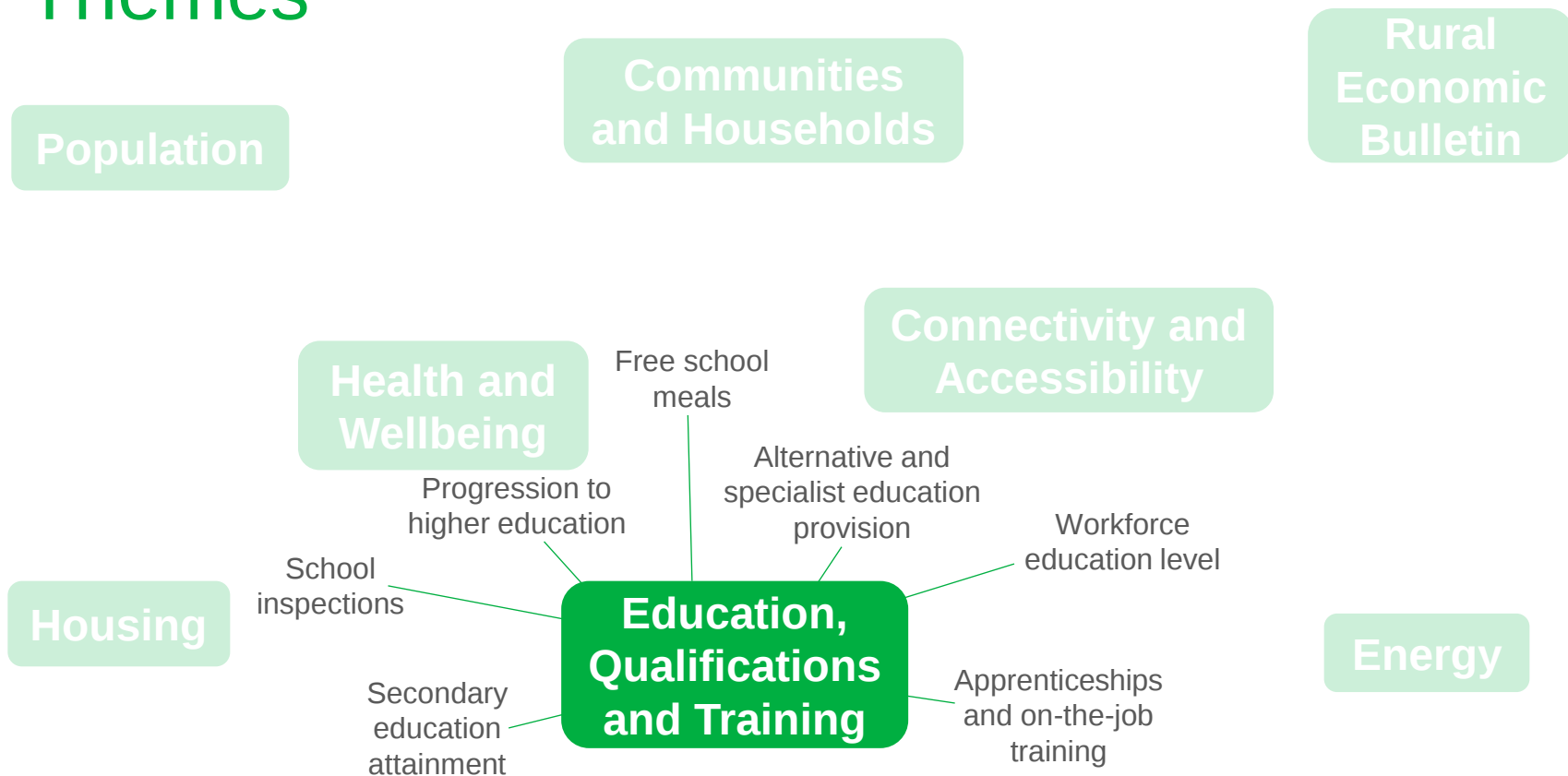
Themes



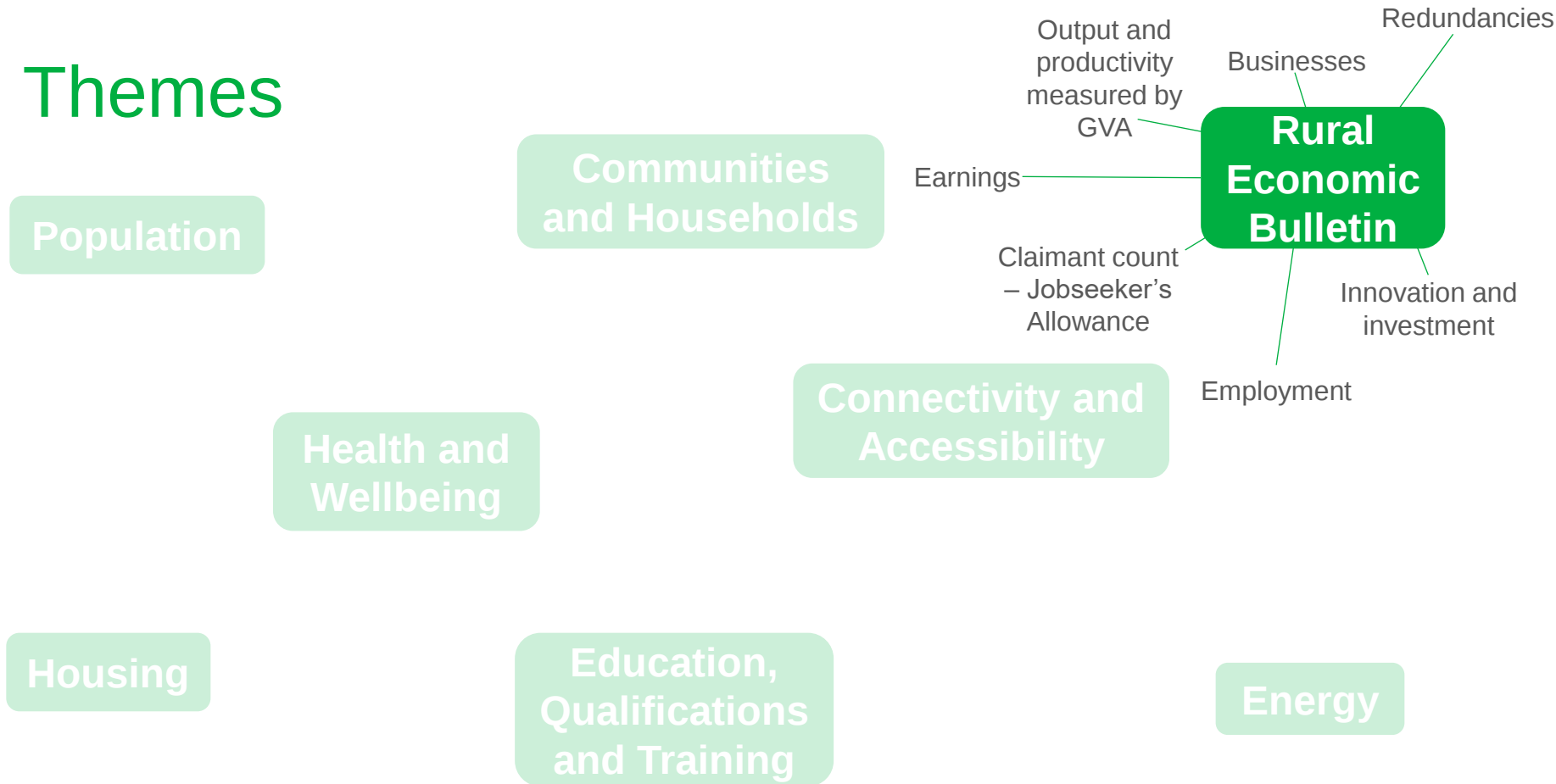
Themes



Themes



Themes



Themes

Population

Communities
and Households

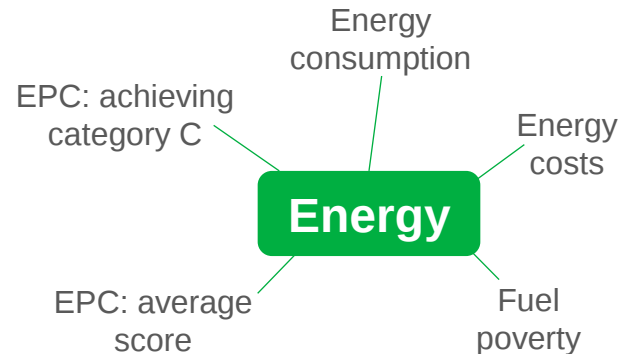
Rural
Economic
Bulletin

Health and
Wellbeing

Connectivity and
Accessibility

Housing

Education,
Qualifications
and Training



A to Z Index for the Statistical Digest of Rural England

Updated 1 February 2024

Applies to England

Contents

[A-Z index of topics](#)

[A](#)

[B](#)

[C](#)

[D](#)

[E](#)

[F](#)

[G](#)

[H](#)

[I](#)

[J](#)

[K](#)

A-Z index of topics

Topics/indicators are listed alphabetically, alongside links to the bulletin publication it sits within as well as a download link to the supplementary data tables (where available).

A

Accessibility: Access to key services

Bulletin: [Connectivity and Accessibility](#) (Section D)

Data: [supplementary data tables](#) (Worksheet DB)

Link to
relevant topic

Link to data

Key Findings, Statistical Digest of Rural England

Updated 16 April 2024

Applies to England

[Link to full document](#)

Contents

[Population](#)

[Housing](#)

[Health and Wellbeing](#)

[Communities and Households](#)

[Connectivity and Accessibility](#)

[Education, Qualifications and Training](#)

[Rural Economic Bulletin](#)

[Energy](#)



[Print this page](#)

Population

The key findings from the [Population](#) section, as of July 2023, are as follows:

- Around 10 million people live in Rural areas, however the Rural population is growing at a slower rate than the Urban population.
- The more Rural the area the older the average age and the faster this average age is increasing.
- Overall, 'white' is the majority ethnic group in both Rural and Urban areas, however Urban areas tend to be more ethnically diverse than Rural areas.
- Net internal migration within tends to be towards Predominantly Rural areas, and the rate of this migration has grown since 2011; the exception to this is amongst those aged 17-20 who are leaving Predominantly Rural in search of education and training opportunities.
- 12 million people lived in a Predominantly Rural Local Authority in 2020; this is 21.3% of the England population.

Example statistics from the Digest

Beth Kerwin

Example: Connectivity and Accessibility

Access to Services

Rural areas tend to have poorer access to services than Urban areas, particularly when travelling by public transport*.

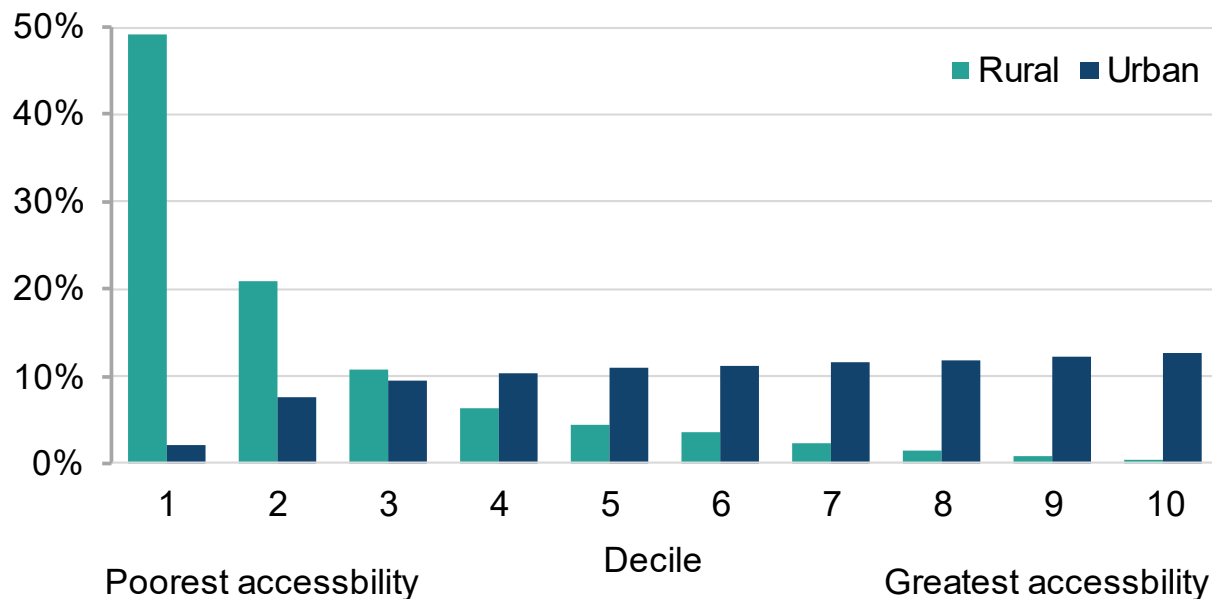
*Analysis also includes travel by car.

Access to Services

Overall measure of accessibility

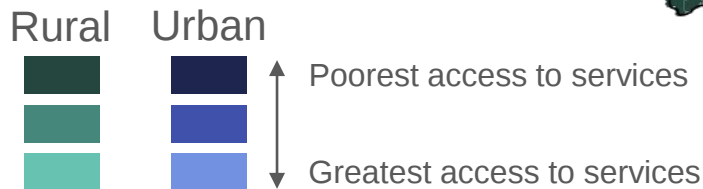
Includes minimum travel times to:

- centres of employment
- primary school
- secondary school
- further education
- General Practice
- hospital
- food store
- town centre
- post office

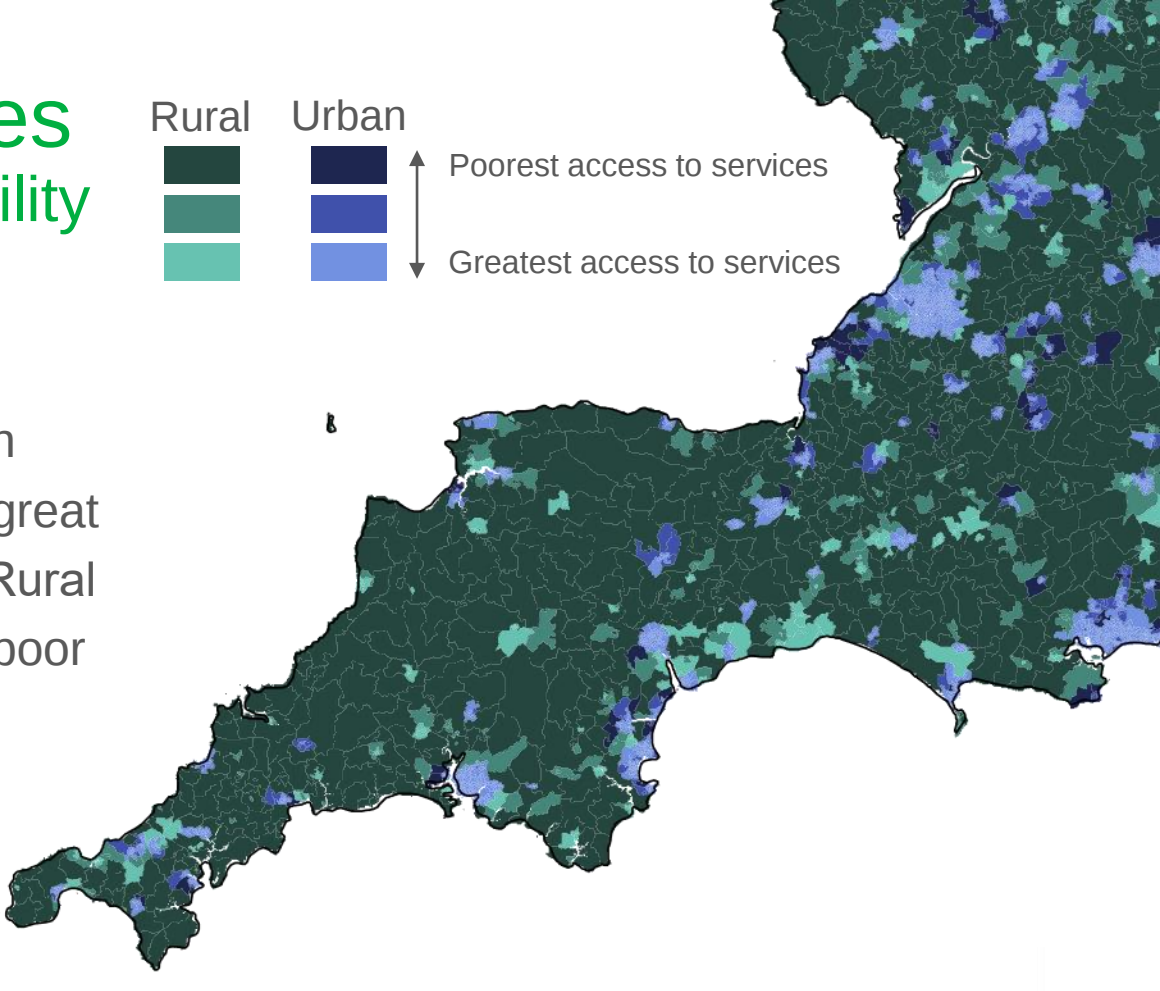


Access to Services

LSOA Map of accessibility



When travelling by Public Transport/Walking, most Urban areas are considered to have great “accessibility”, whereas most Rural areas are considered to have poor “accessibility”.



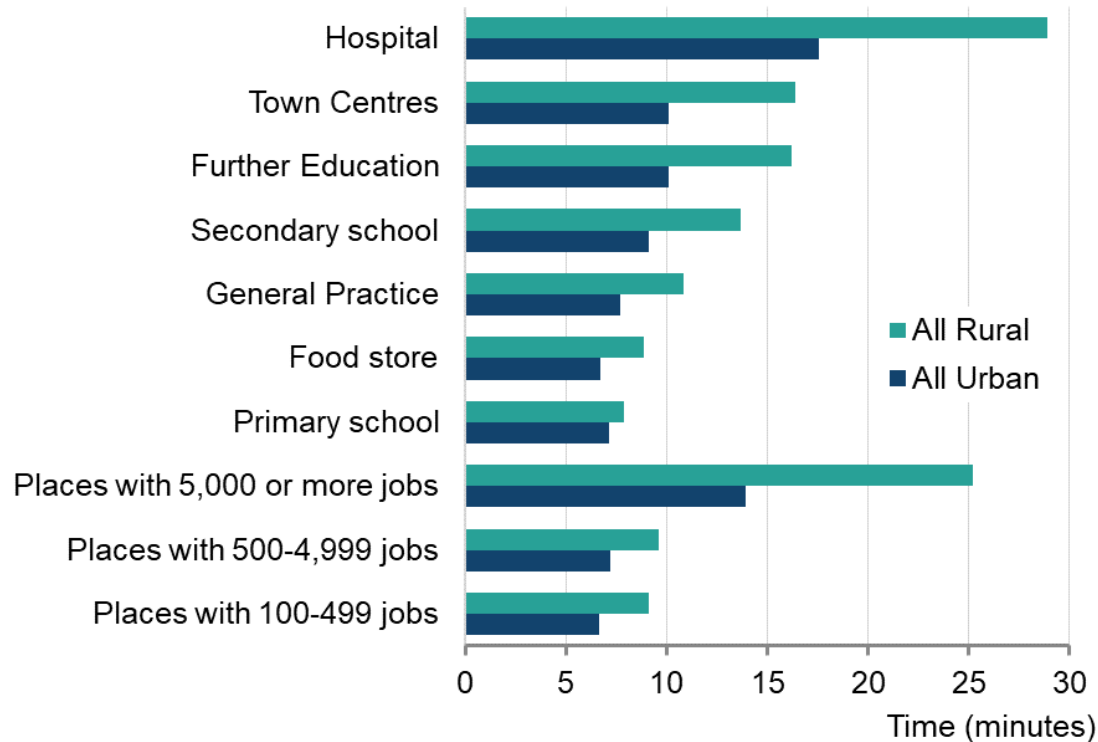
Access to Services

Average minimum travel times to the nearest key service

We also present the travel times for selected key services individually.

This helps to see what might be driving poorer accessibility in a certain area.

The Digest includes analysis for detailed classifications, e.g. Rural Villages.

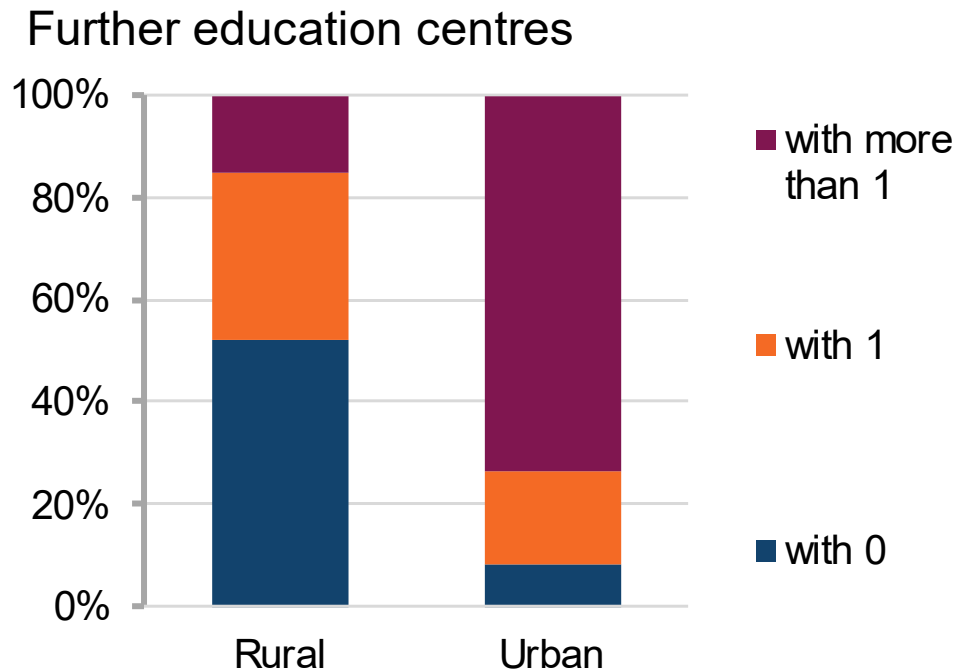


Access to Services

Choice of local key services

Within 30 minutes travel time by Public Transport/Walking, there is often less choice in key services for people in Rural areas, if any service exists at all.

For further education, this might mean less availability of particular courses locally.



Example: Health and Wellbeing

NHS Dentistry provision

On average, populations relative to NHS dentist numbers are higher in Rural areas than in Urban areas.

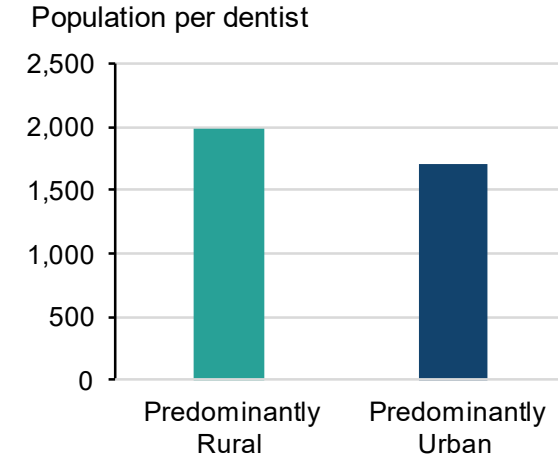
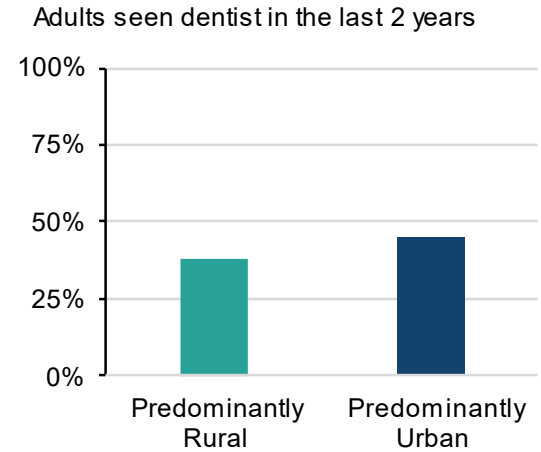
The proportion of people recently visiting a dentist is lower in Rural areas than in Urban areas.

NHS Dentistry provision

Population-to-Dentist ratio, and frequency

Fewer adults in Rural areas saw a dentist in the last 2 years compared to those in Urban areas.

There were more people per dentist in Rural areas than in Urban areas.



More example statistics

Stephen Hall

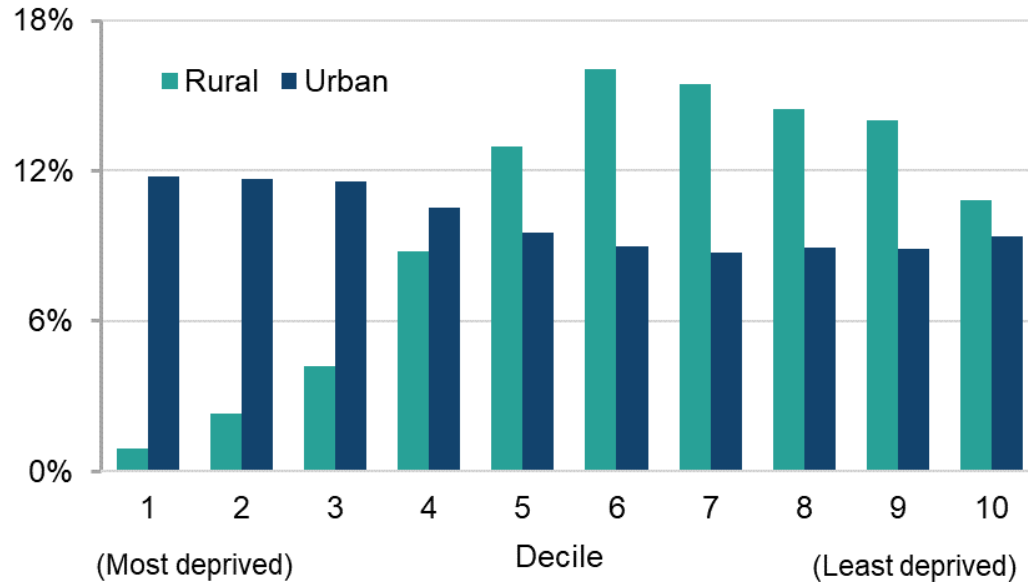
Sarah Harriss

Example: Communities and Households Deprivation

We are working with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government on reviewing and updating the Indices of Deprivation.

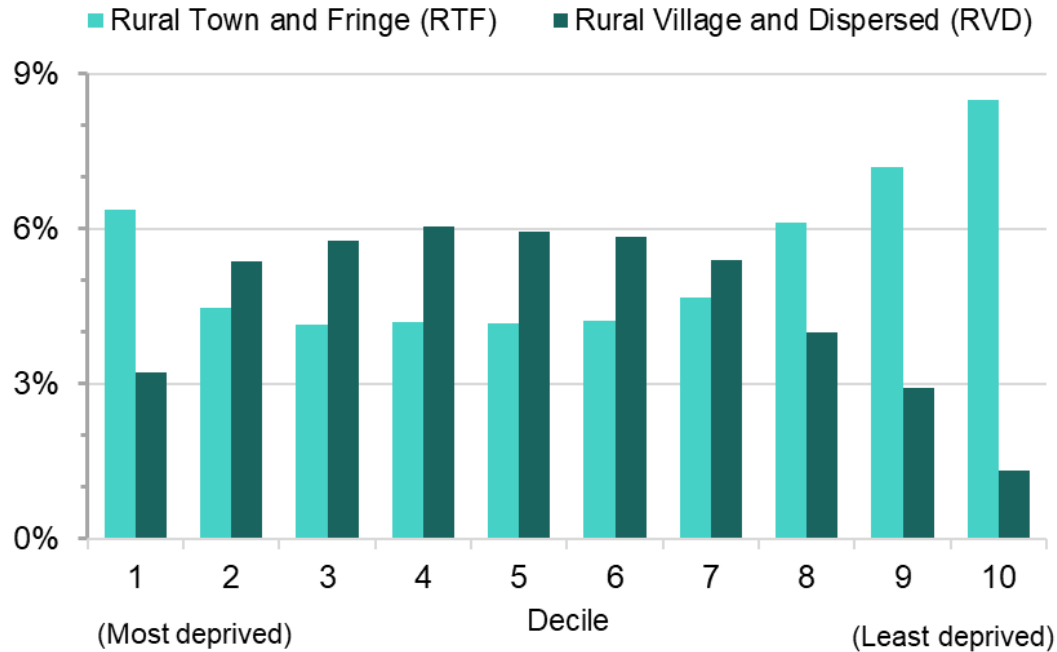
Deprivation

Rescaling the IMD for Rural areas only



Deprivation

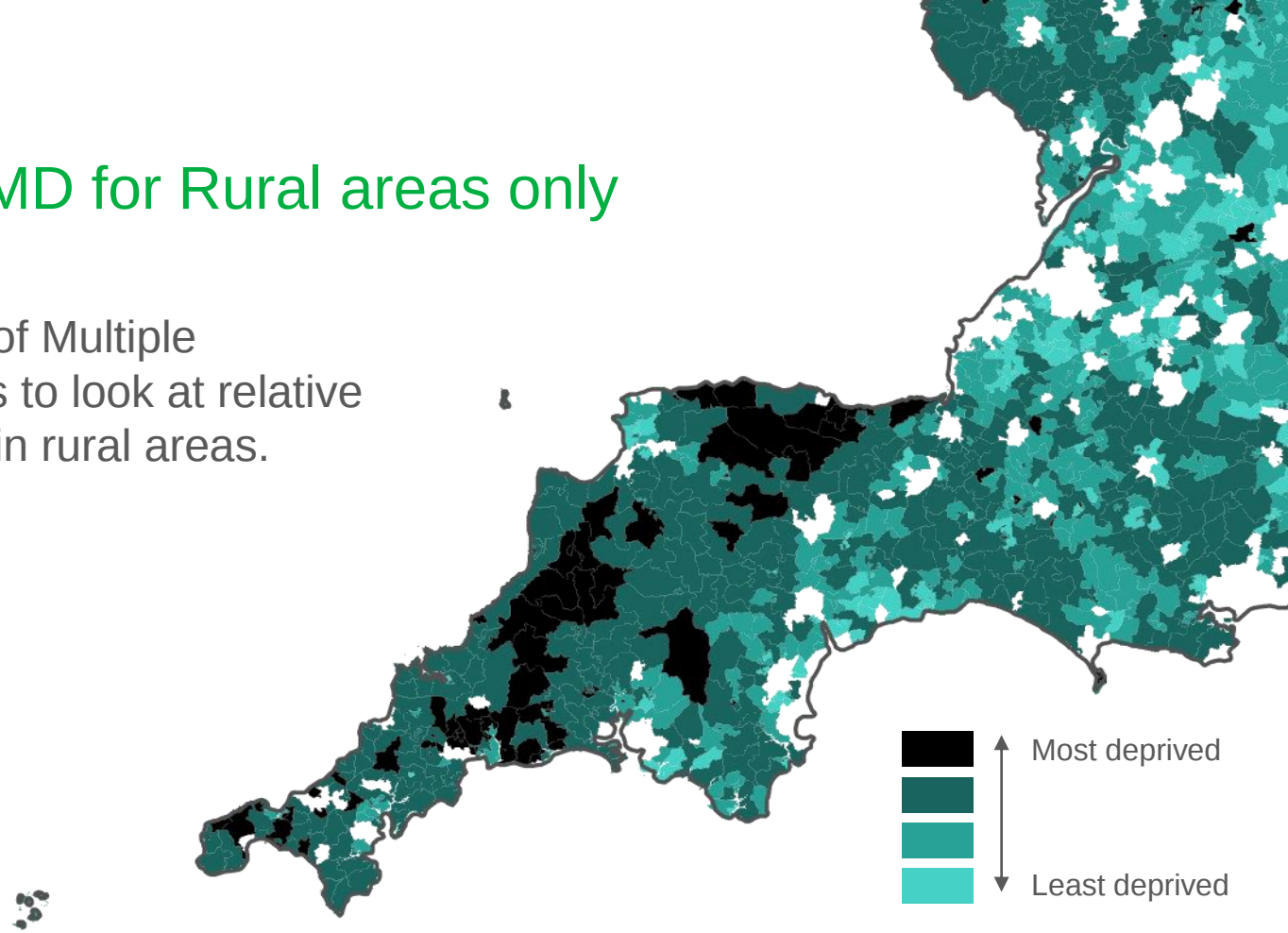
Rescaling the IMD for Rural areas only



Deprivation

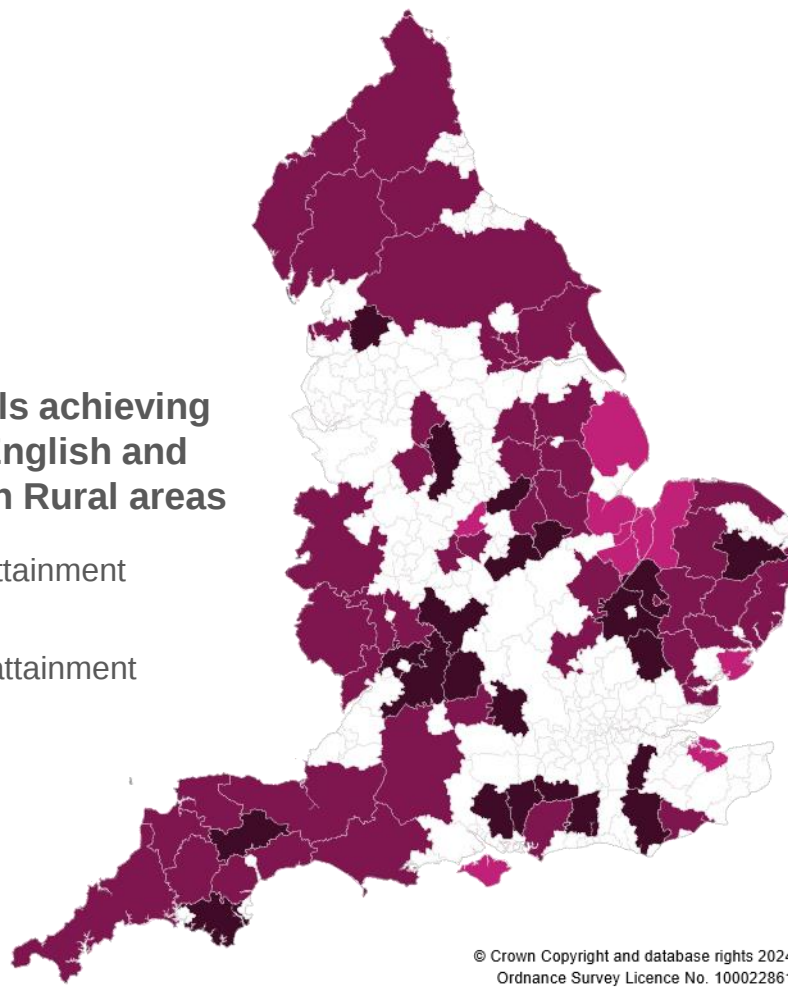
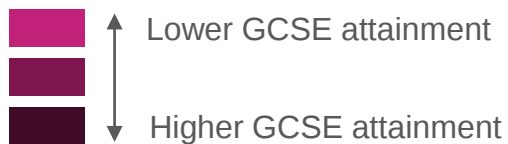
Rescaling the IMD for Rural areas only

Rescaling the Index of Multiple Deprivation allows us to look at relative levels of deprivation in rural areas.



Other maps

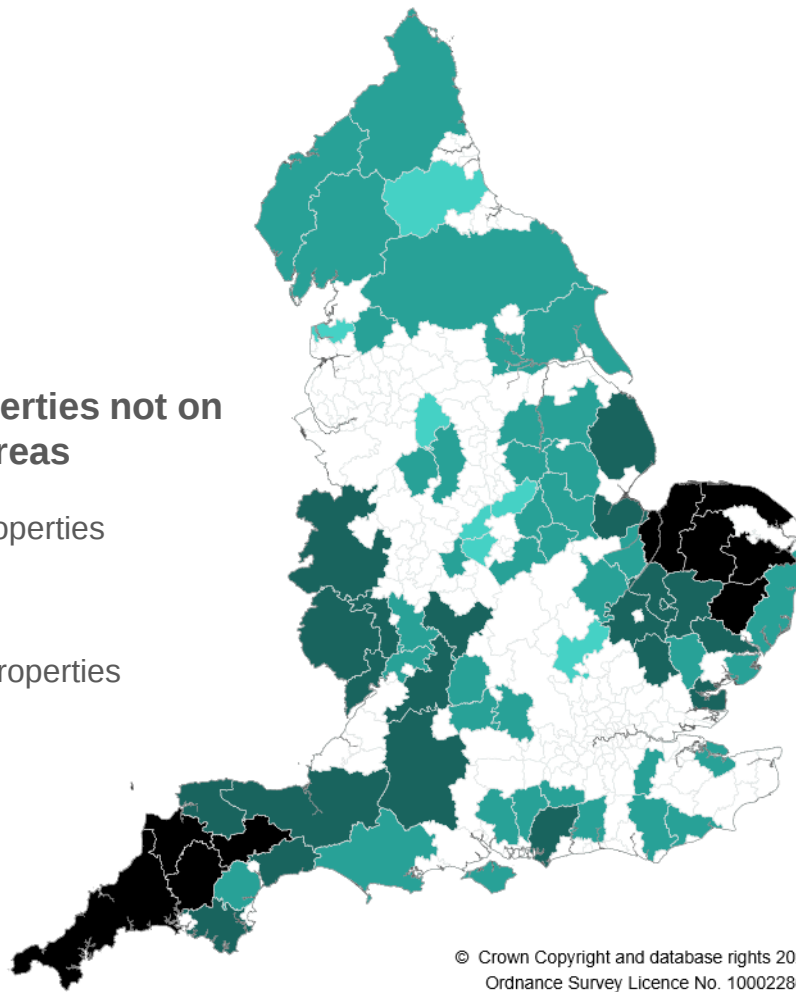
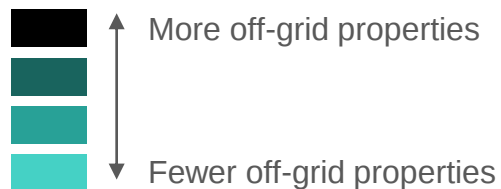
Proportion (%) of pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs in Rural areas



© Crown Copyright and database rights 2024
Ordnance Survey Licence No. 100022861

Other maps

Proportion (%) of properties not on the gas grid in Rural areas



© Crown Copyright and database rights 2024
Ordnance Survey Licence No. 100022861

Supplementary data tables

The data tables provide additional statistics for each section of the Digest using the Rural-Urban Classification categories.

We are currently working on separating out the Local Authority tables from each topic into one standalone document.

Documents



[Statistical Digest of Rural England - Communities and Households](#)

PDF, 11.4 MB, 80 pages

This file may not be suitable for users of assistive technology.

► [Request an accessible format.](#)



[Communities and Households Supplementary Data Tables](#)

ODS, 1.05 MB

This file is in an [OpenDocument](#) format



[Statistical Digest of Rural England - Communities and Households](#)

ODT, 60.4 MB

This file is in an [OpenDocument](#) format

Worksheet 2-BQ: Net additions to the affordable housing stock per 1,000 households, 2021/22,

This worksheet contains one table with one empty row overhead. Notes X.1 and 2.4 relate to this worksheet.

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, live tables on affordable housing supply, Table 1008C

Area Code	Area Name	Broad Rural-Urban Classification 2011	Social rented housing	Affordable rented housing	Intermediate affordable housing	Total affordable housing
E06000001	Hartlepool	Predominantly Urban	0	109	62	171
E06000002	Middlesbrough	Predominantly Urban	0	152	14	166
E06000003	Redcar and Cleveland	Urban with Significant Rural	0	88	58	146
E06000004	Stockton-on-Tees	Predominantly Urban	14	57	44	115
E06000005	Darlington	Predominantly Urban	7	13	56	76
E06000006	Halton	Predominantly Urban	0	25	0	25
E06000007	Warrington	Predominantly Urban	9	12	87	108
E06000008	Blackburn with Darwen	Predominantly Urban	0	189	15	204
E06000009	Blackpool	Predominantly Urban	0	64	0	64
E06000010	Kingston upon Hull	Predominantly Urban	6	118	0	124
E06000011	East Riding of Yorkshire	Predominantly Rural	58	225	127	410
E06000012	North East Lincolnshire	Predominantly Urban	28	74	9	111
E06000013	North Lincolnshire	Urban with Significant Rural	0	108	8	116
E06000014	York	Predominantly Urban	115	0	65	180
E06000015	Derby	Predominantly Urban	9	69	80	158
E06000016	Leicester	Predominantly Urban	0	328	30	358
E06000017	Rutland	Predominantly Rural	1	14	5	20

Worksheet 5-CD: Number of privately owned electric plug-in cars per 100,000 households

This worksheet contains one table with one empty row before the table. Notes X.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5 relate to this wor

Source: Department for Transport (DfT) and Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA)

Area Code	Area Name	Broad Rural-Urban Classification	Total number of private plug-in cars	Private plug-in cars per 100,000 households
E06000001	Hartlepool	Predominantly Urban	466	1,629
E06000002	Middlesbrough	Predominantly Urban	502	1,204
E06000003	Redcar and Cleveland	Urban with Significant Rural	651	1,700
E06000004	Stockton-on-Tees	Predominantly Urban	1,393	2,337
E06000005	Darlington	Predominantly Urban	773	2,260
E06000006	Halton	Predominantly Urban	869	2,234
E06000007	Warrington	Predominantly Urban	2,301	3,647
E06000008	Blackburn with Darwen	Predominantly Urban	868	2,072
E06000009	Blackpool	Predominantly Urban	516	1,214
E06000010	Kingston upon Hull, City of	Predominantly Urban	744	852
E06000011	East Riding of Yorkshire	Predominantly Rural	3,400	3,452
E06000012	North East Lincolnshire	Predominantly Urban	784	1,735
E06000013	North Lincolnshire	Urban with Significant Rural	1,174	2,298
E06000014	York	Predominantly Urban	1,749	2,610
E06000015	Derby	Predominantly Urban	1,642	2,012
E06000016	Leicester	Predominantly Urban	1,428	1,288
E06000017	Rutland	Predominantly Rural	676	7,269

Worksheet 3-AB: Life expectancy at birth for Local Authorities as of April 2021

This worksheet contains one table and there is one empty row before the table. Notes X.1, 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 relate to

Source: Life expectancy tables - ONS (gov.uk)

Area Code	Area Name	Broad Rural-Urban Classification 2011	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020-22	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020-22
E06000001	Hartlepool	Predominantly Urban	76.0	80.1
E06000002	Middlesbrough	Predominantly Urban	75.4	79.5
E06000003	Redcar and Cleveland	Urban with Significant Rural	76.8	81.0
E06000004	Stockton-on-Tees	Predominantly Urban	77.7	81.2
E06000005	Darlington	Predominantly Urban	77.2	81.3
E06000006	Halton	Predominantly Urban	77.2	80.5
E06000007	Warrington	Predominantly Urban	78.6	82.3
E06000008	Blackburn with Darwen	Predominantly Urban	75.2	80.0
E06000009	Blackpool	Predominantly Urban	73.4	79.0
E06000010	Kingston upon Hull, City of	Predominantly Urban	75.0	79.9
E06000011	East Riding of Yorkshire	Predominantly Rural	80.5	83.3
E06000012	North East Lincolnshire	Predominantly Urban	77.8	81.0
E06000013	North Lincolnshire	Urban with Significant Rural	78.4	82.9
E06000014	York	Predominantly Urban	79.5	83.4
E06000015	Derby	Predominantly Urban	77.0	81.4
E06000016	Leicester	Predominantly Urban	75.9	80.4

Worksheet 7-AC: Working age (16 to 64) employment estimate (both resid

This worksheet contains one table with one empty row overhead. Note X.1 applies to this worksheet.

Workplace-based Employment Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey – workplace analysis, Employer

Residence-based Employment Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey, Employment rate – aged 16-64

Area Code	Area Name	Broad Rural-Urban Classification 2011	Workplace-based employment, 2021	Residence-based employment, 2021
E06000001	Hartlepool	Predominantly Urban	32,400	40,500
E06000002	Middlesbrough	Predominantly Urban	71,600	59,400
E06000003	Redcar and Cleveland	Urban with Significant Rural	32,900	59,000
E06000004	Stockton-on-Tees	Predominantly Urban	82,700	94,800
E06000005	Darlington	Predominantly Urban	50,200	49,700
E06000006	Halton	Predominantly Urban	47,000	57,900
E06000007	Warrington	Predominantly Urban	127,400	106,300
E06000008	Blackburn with Darwen	Predominantly Urban	69,900	63,500
E06000009	Blackpool	Predominantly Urban	72,200	61,900
E06000010	Kingston upon Hull, City of	Predominantly Urban	157,500	131,100
E06000011	East Riding of Yorkshire	Predominantly Rural	97,600	149,700
E06000012	North East Lincolnshire	Predominantly Urban	69,400	72,500
E06000013	North Lincolnshire	Urban with Significant Rural	66,200	78,900
E06000014	York	Predominantly Urban	120,200	105,900
E06000015	Derby	Predominantly Urban	156,300	127,400
E06000016	Leicester	Predominantly Urban	221,100	177,700
E06000017	Rutland	Predominantly Rural	16,900	14,300

Any questions?

rural.statistics@defra.gov.uk

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistical-digest-of-rural-england>