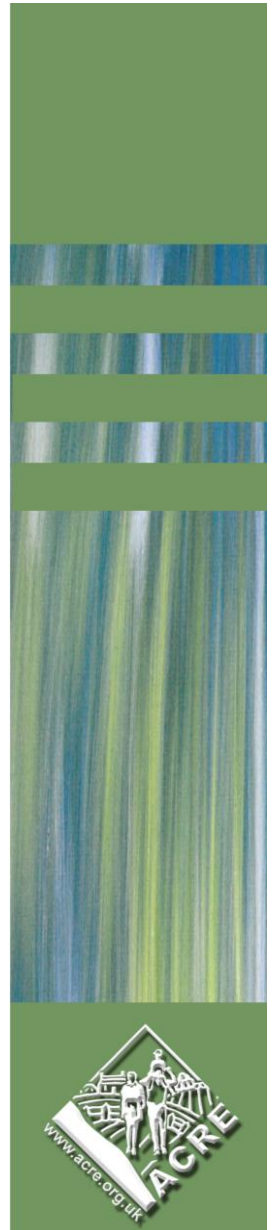


# The rural share of deprivation in Lancashire

Final Report v1.1

March 2011



## About the Evidencing Rural Need resource

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### *Evidencing Rural Need*

***Evidencing Rural Need*** is a new resource that shows the real picture of socio-economic issues across rural areas of England, and will enable organisations to influence decisions about policies and services more effectively. Building on the pioneering work with the Rural Community Action Network, ACRE commissioned Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) to further develop a set of the reports for all rural areas across England.

***Evidencing Rural Need*** comprises a series of reports, prepared for a range of geographies, initially highlighting the incidence of deprivation in rural communities throughout England but now including the rural economy and access to services. Although there is a great deal of data available for villages, hamlets and smaller towns, this information has not been brought together so succinctly in a single resource for all settlements in rural England.

The reports are available through RCAN members but the full range and background information can be viewed at [www.rural-evidence.org.uk](http://www.rural-evidence.org.uk).

### *Acknowledgements*

For their valuable help with the Evidencing Rural Need project, ACRE would like to thank the members of the steering group:

- Julie Bowers (Rural Action East Midlands)
- Jon Clemo (Norfolk RCC)
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- Michael Hunt (Community Impact Bucks)
- Simon Kiley (Action in Rural Sussex)
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## 1 Introduction

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### *Background*

The Coalition government has emphasised the importance of greater local influence on services and decisions<sup>1</sup>. Although it is not yet clear how (and at what level) this influence will operate in practice, robust evidence can help partners demonstrate the importance of rural issues to local authorities, local enterprise partnerships and other service commissioners operating in a climate of scarce resources.

ACRE commissioned Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) to identify the rural share of deprivation for each of the Local Authorities and parliamentary constituencies in England. The 'rural share' data presented in this report shows, for a series of key groups, the proportion of the group that lives in rural Lancashire.

### *What does this rural share report contain?*

This profile report provides detailed datasets developed and collected by OCSI for Lancashire, identifying the rural share of deprivation based on a number of key indicators. The 'rural share' analysis in this report shows, for a series of key groups, the proportion of the group that lives in rural Lancashire.

The sections in this report cover the rural share under the following themes.

- Population
- Deprivation and low income
- Worklessness and Employment
- Qualifications
- Health
- Access to services

- Housing
- Methodology and Indicator definitions (Appendix A)
- Definitions of rural (Appendix B)

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<sup>1</sup> For example, see the 2011 Localism Bill.

## 2 Overview: The rural share in Lancashire

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*Nationally, rural areas are substantially more deprived based on the location of deprived people than based on the location of deprived areas*

Analysis of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 identifies only 50 of the 3,248 most-deprived 10% of areas across England as being rural, and only 143 of the 6,496 most deprived 20% of areas – in other words only 2.2% of the most deprived 20% of areas in England are rural. However, the proportion of deprived people living in rural areas is substantially larger than this. For example, 17% of the 5,310,000 households living on less than 60% of median income across England are in rural areas (for context, 19% of England's population live in rural areas).

So the 'rural share' of deprivation in terms of *people*, is substantially larger than might be expected from analysis of the most deprived small *areas*. In other words, rural areas are more deprived based on calculations using the location of deprived people, than when based on calculations using the location of deprived areas.

*In addition, the majority of deprived people do not live in highly deprived areas, and programmes targeted at these areas will not reach substantial numbers of deprived people*

For example, across England only 23% of the 4,340,000 working-age people receiving benefits live in the most deprived 10% of areas. In other words, the large majority of deprived people on this measure – 77% of working-age people receiving benefits – live outside the most deprived areas.

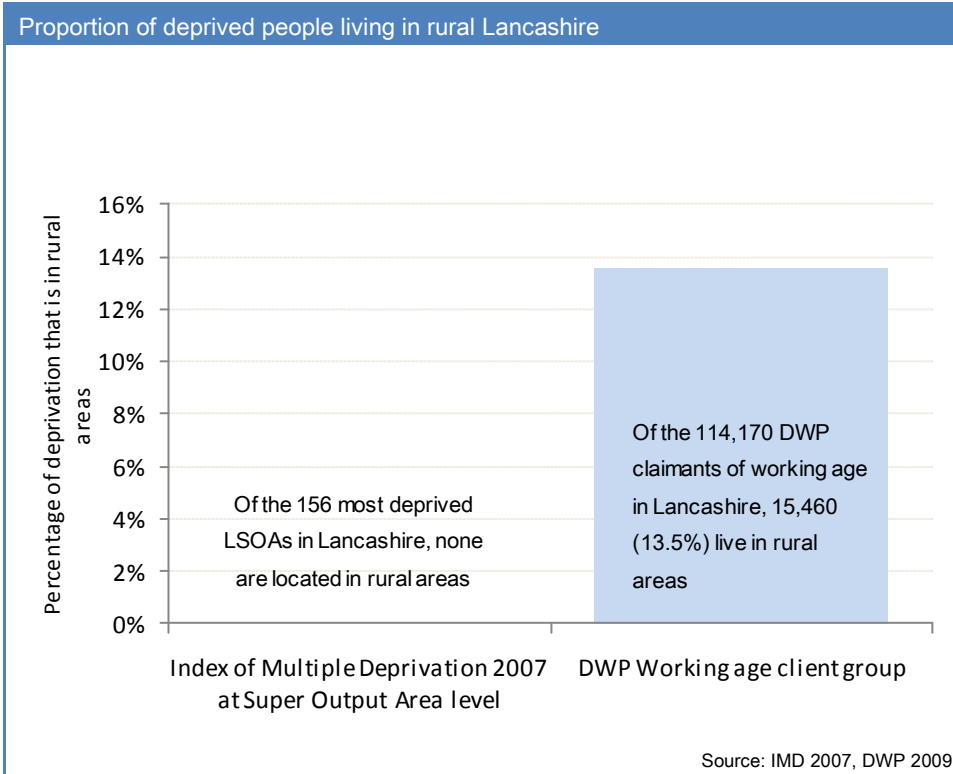
This is even more so the case in rural areas. Of the 520,000 working-age people living in rural England (12% of all such claimants across England) who are receiving benefits, 79% live outside the most deprived 10% of rural areas.

*Rural Lancashire is more deprived based on the location of deprived people, than on the location of deprived areas*

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 provides a detailed measure of deprivation at area level. Of the 156 areas in Lancashire ranked among the most deprived 20% of areas across England on the Index of Multiple deprivation 2007, none are located in rural areas.

Although no single indicator encapsulates the different dimensions of deprivation and exclusion for people in rural areas, the Working Age Client Group benefits dataset from DWP provides a general measure for those of working age, covering low income, employment and health issues.

15,460 people of working-age in rural areas are receiving some form of DWP benefit – this is 13.5% of the total claimants across Lancashire.



## Population

- 262,200 people live in rural areas, 22.4% of the total across Lancashire.

## Deprivation and low income

- 19,030 people in rural areas are income deprived – this is 10.9% of the total across Lancashire.

## Worklessness

- The number of people receiving 'out-of-work' benefits (JSA and IB) in rural areas is 9,940, 13.4% of the total across Lancashire. Of these,

2,880 receive Jobseekers Allowance and 7,060 receive Incapacity Benefit.

## Employment

- 20,325 people in rural areas are employed in senior occupations, 28.8% of all such occupations across Lancashire.
- By comparison, 11,905 people are employed in elementary occupations, 20.0% of all such occupations across Lancashire.

## Skills

- 46,530 adults in rural areas have no qualifications, 19.0% of the total number of adults with no qualifications across Lancashire.
- By comparison, 40,400 adults in rural areas have degree level qualifications, 28.2% of the total number of adults with degree level qualifications across Lancashire.

## Health

- 22,410 people in rural areas report themselves as having a limiting long-term illness. This represents 18.1% of all people with a limiting long-term illness across Lancashire.

## Access to services

- 13,195 rural households have no car or van, 11.2% of the total across Lancashire.

## Housing

- 7,270 rural households lack central heating, 13.1% of all such households across Lancashire.



## 3 Population

### The rural share in Lancashire

The table and chart show the proportion of the population in Lancashire living in rural areas for key age, gender and household composition groups. This shows:

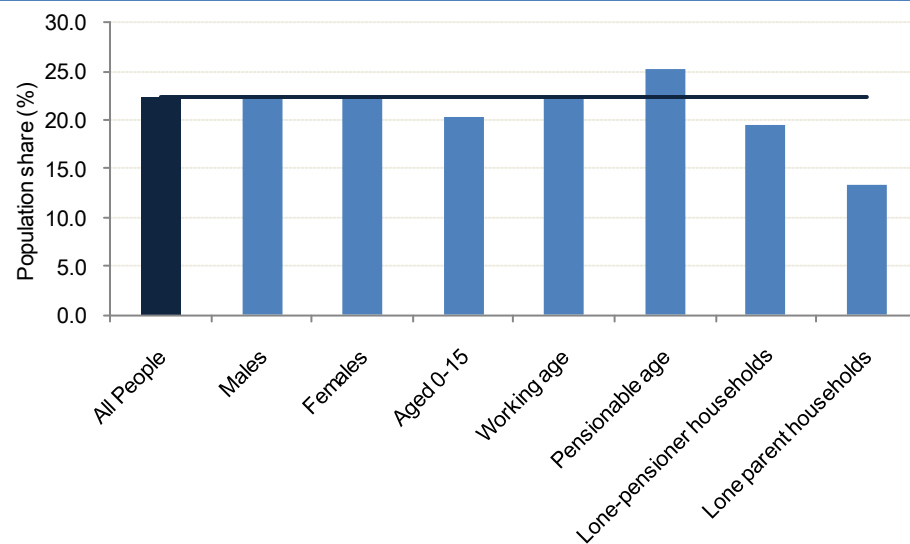
- 262,200 people live in rural areas, 22.4% of the total across Lancashire.
- Of the total population, 43,915 children live in rural areas (20.3%). By comparison, 60,660 people of pensionable age (25.2%) live in rural areas.
- Groups particularly vulnerable to exclusion include the 4,175 lone parent households, and 13,665 pensioners living alone.

The proportion of people in age, gender and household composition groups that live in rural areas in Lancashire (rural share)

	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	% share	N	% share	N	% share
All People	262,200	22.4	810,575	11.8	9,803,535	19.1
Males	129,785	22.6	400,470	11.9	4,838,180	19.1
Females	132,415	22.3	410,105	11.7	4,965,355	19.0
Aged 0-15	43,915	20.3	137,740	10.6	1,756,415	18.2
Working age	157,620	22.2	478,930	11.3	5,739,815	18.0
Pensionable age	60,660	25.2	193,905	14.5	2,307,305	23.5
Lone-pensioner households	13,665	19.6	45,485	10.7	541,835	18.4
Lone parent households	4,175	13.3	12,920	6.0	155,265	11.8

Source: ONS Mid Year Estimates 2008, Census 2001. 'Share' refers to the proportion of the total population (on an indicator) that live in rural areas.

Proportion of people living in rural Lancashire by age, gender and household composition



Source: Census 2001.

The horizontal line shows the proportion of all people in Lancashire who live in rural areas.

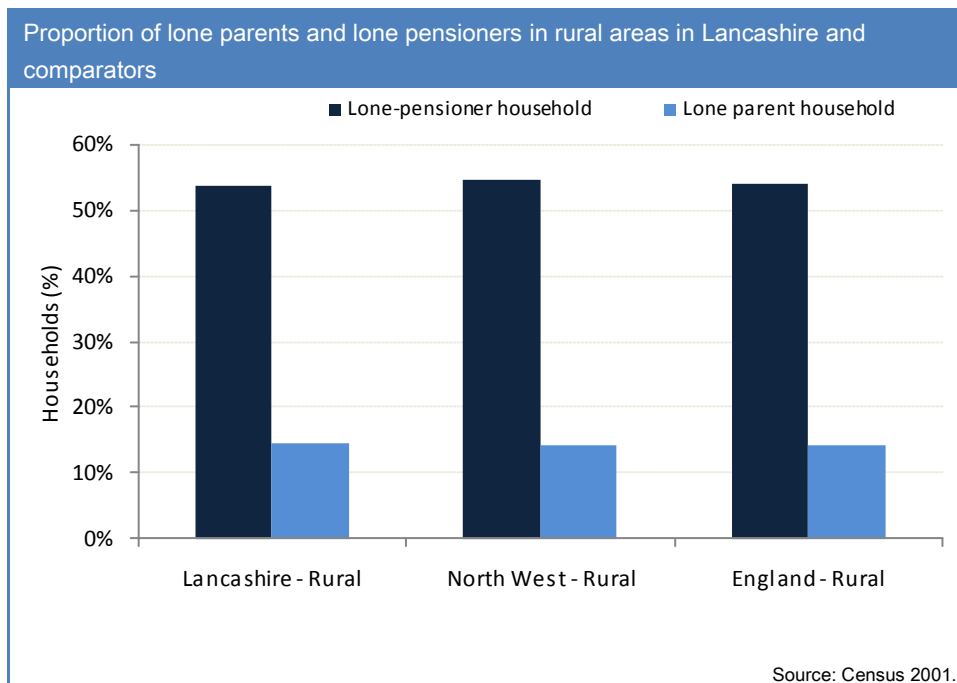
## How does rural Lancashire compare with other rural areas?

The table and chart below compare key population indicators across Lancashire and national and regional comparison areas.

The proportion of people in rural Lancashire by age, gender and household composition						
	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All People	262,200		810,575		9,803,535	
Males	129,785	49.5	400,470	49.4	4,838,180	49.4
Females	132,415	50.5	410,105	50.6	4,965,355	50.7
Aged 0-15	43,915	16.8	137,740	17.0	1,756,415	17.9
Working age	157,620	60.1	478,930	59.1	5,739,815	58.6
Pensionable age	60,660	23.1	193,905	23.9	2,307,305	23.5
Lone-pensioner households	13,665	53.9	45,485	54.6	541,835	54.0
Lone parent households	4,175	14.4	12,920	14.3	155,265	14.3

Source: ONS Mid Year Estimates 2008, Census 2001. Lone pensioner households are shown as % of all pensioner households. Lone parent households are shown as a % of all households with dependent children.

- 16.8% of the population in rural areas in Lancashire are aged under 16, a lower proportion than across rural areas in England as a whole (17.9%).
- By comparison, 23.1% of the population in rural areas in Lancashire are of pensionable age, a lower proportion than across rural areas in England as a whole (23.5%).
- Rural Lancashire has a higher proportion of lone parent households (14.4% of households with dependent children) than across rural England as a whole (14.3%).



## 4 Deprivation and low income

### The rural share in Lancashire

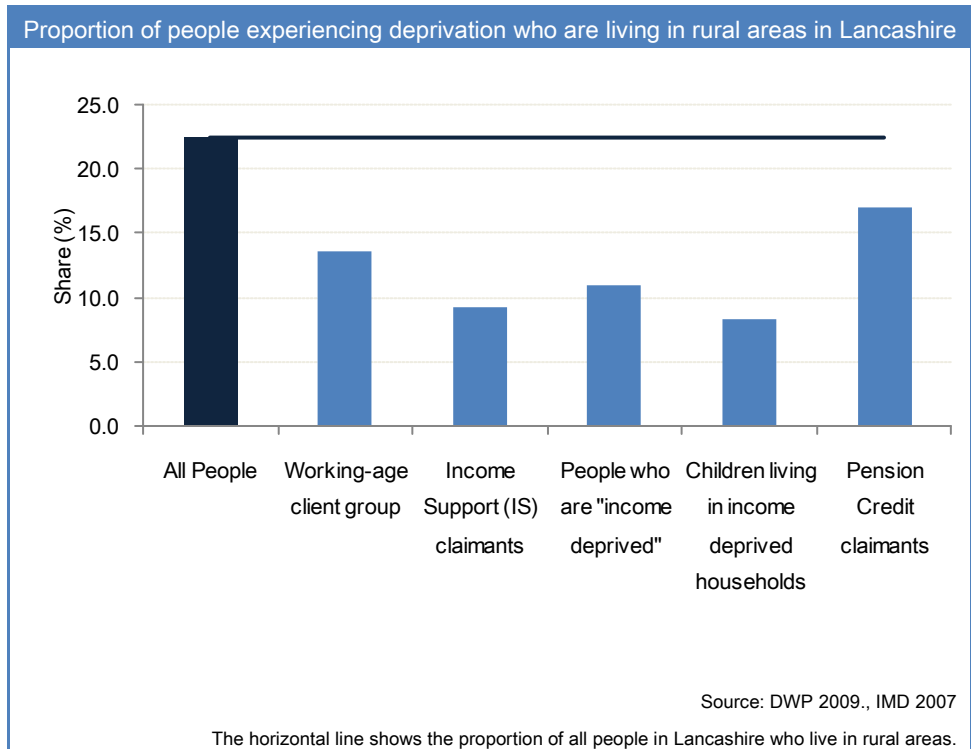
People living on a low income are among the most deprived groups in society. A person or household living on a low income may be out of work, or in work but on low pay.

The table and chart below show the proportion of people experiencing deprivation and low income in Lancashire that live in rural areas.

The proportion of people experiencing deprivation or low income that live in rural areas in Lancashire (rural share)						
	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	% share	N	% share	N	% share
All People	262,200	22.4	810,575	11.8	9,803,535	19.1
Working-age client group	15,460	13.5	49,610	6.0	592,525	12.0
Income Support (IS) claimants	3,270	9.2	11,225	4.0	147,590	9.0
People who are "income deprived"	19,030	10.9	64,630	5.1	859,850	10.9
Children living in income deprived households	3,720	8.2	13,265	4.0	195,930	9.0
Pension Credit claimants	9,545	17.1	29,050	8.1	372,675	16.3

Source: DWP 2009, CLG 2007. 'Share' refers to the proportion of the total population (on an indicator) that live in rural areas.

- 15,460 people of working-age in rural areas are receiving some form of DWP benefit – this is 13.5% of the total claimants across Lancashire.
- Across rural areas in Lancashire, 3,720 children live in income deprived households (8.2% of all children in income deprived households across Lancashire).
- 9,545 older people in rural areas receive the Pension Credit Guarantee Element (corresponding to 17.1% of all Pension Credit claimants across Lancashire).



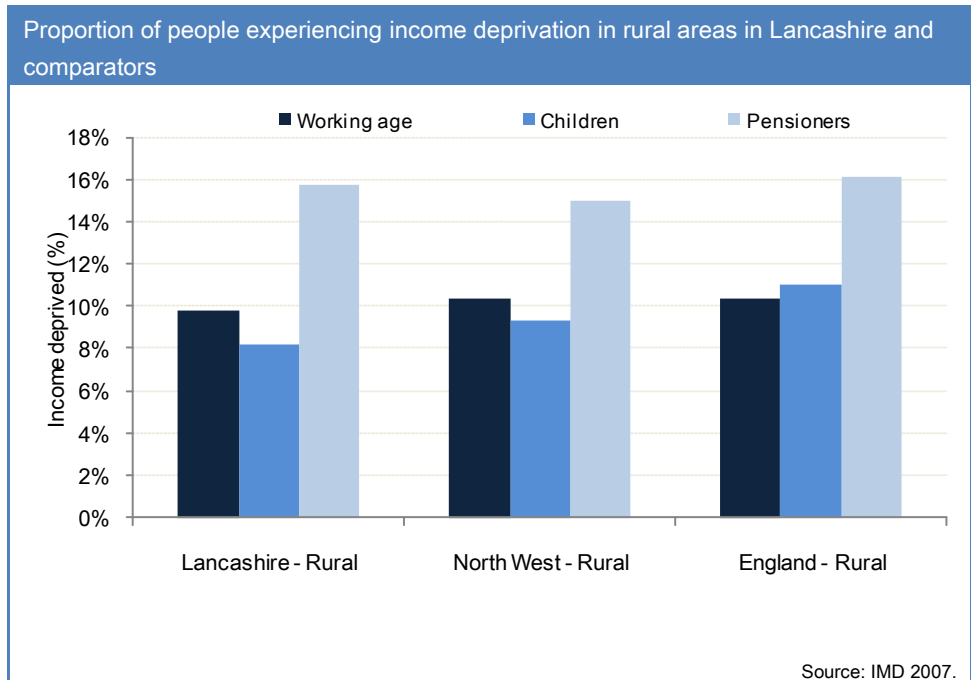
## How does rural Lancashire compare with other rural areas?

The table and chart below show the proportion of people experiencing deprivation in rural areas in Lancashire and national and regional comparator areas.

The proportion of people across rural Lancashire experiencing deprivation or low income						
	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All People	262,200		810,575		9,803,535	
Working-age client group	15,460	9.8	49,610	10.4	592,525	10.3
Income Support (IS) claimants	3,270	2.1	11,225	2.3	147,590	2.6
People who are "income deprived"	19,030	7.4	64,630	8.1	859,850	9.0
Children living in income deprived households	3,720	8.2	13,265	9.3	195,930	11.0
Pension Credit claimants	9,545	15.7	29,050	15.0	372,675	16.2

Source: DWP 2009, CLG 2007

- 9.8% of the population living in rural areas in Lancashire are receiving some form of DWP benefit, lower than for rural areas in England as a whole (10.3%).
- Across rural Lancashire 8.2% of all children live in income deprived households, lower than the proportion across rural England as a whole (11.0%).
- 15.7% of older people in rural Lancashire receive Pension Credit Guarantee Element, higher than the proportion across rural England as a whole (16.2%).



## 5 Worklessness

### The rural share in Lancashire

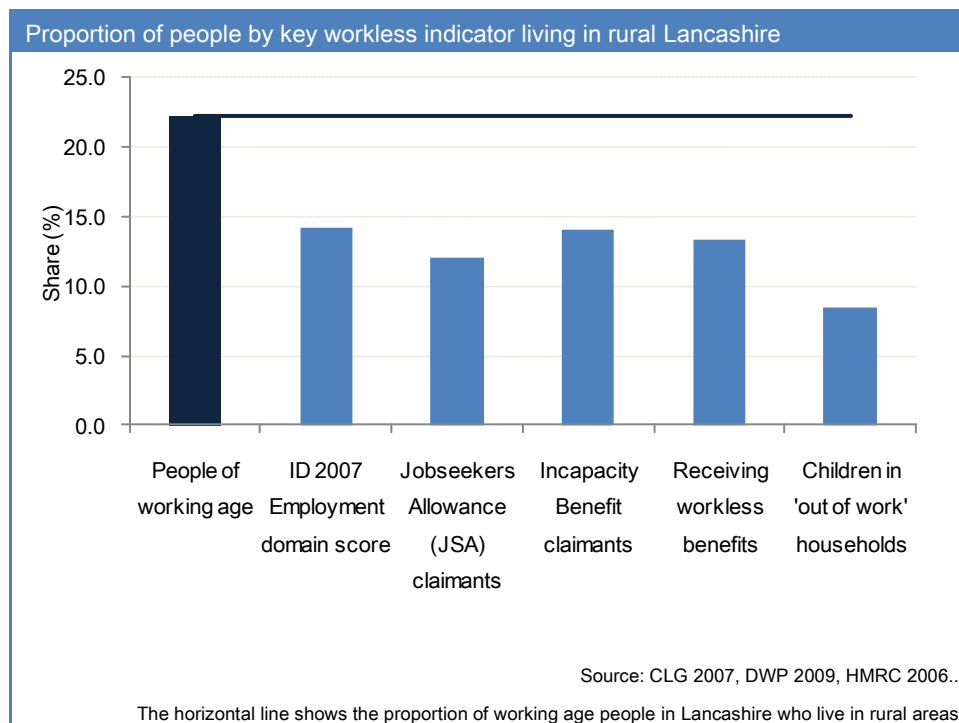
The most recent indicators of 'worklessness' (people out of work who are unemployed, or who are unable to work due to sickness) are from Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) data.

The table and chart show the proportion of the population experiencing worklessness in Lancashire that live in rural areas.

The proportion of people by key workless measures that live in rural areas in Lancashire (rural share)						
	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	% share	N	% share	N	% share
People of working age	157,620	22.2	478,930	11.3	5,739,815	18.0
ID 2007 Employment domain score	10,765	14.1	34,520	6.4	365,980	12.2
Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants	2,880	12.0	9,850	5.1	129,570	10.1
Incapacity Benefit claimants	7,060	14.0	22,105	6.3	238,845	12.8
Receiving workless benefits	9,940	13.4	31,955	5.9	368,415	11.7
Children in 'out of work' households	3,775	8.5	13,880	4.1	209,525	9.1

Source: CLG, 2007, DWP 2009, HMRC 2006. 'Share' refers to the proportion of the total population (on an indicator) that live in rural areas.

- The number of people receiving 'out-of-work' benefits (JSA and IB) in rural areas is 9,940, 13.4% of the total across Lancashire. Of these, 2,880 receive Jobseekers Allowance and 7,060 receive Incapacity Benefit.
- In addition, 3,775 children are living in households where no members of the household are in work (8.5% of all such children in Lancashire).



## How does rural Lancashire compare with other rural areas?

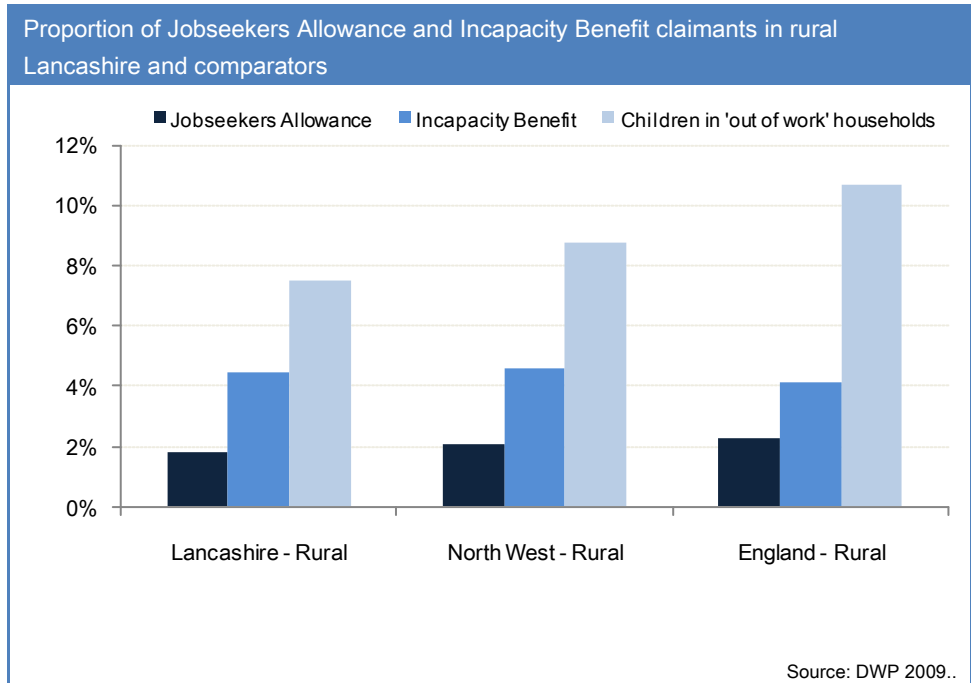
The table and chart below show the proportion of people by key workless indicator in rural areas in Lancashire and national and regional comparator areas.

The proportion of people workless across rural Lancashire						
	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
People of working age	157,620		478,930		5,739,815	
ID 2007 Employment domain score	10,765	7.2	34,520	7.5	365,980	6.7
Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants	2,880	1.8	9,850	2.1	129,570	2.3
Incapacity Benefit claimants	7,060	4.5	22,105	4.6	238,845	4.2
Receiving workless benefits	9,940	6.3	31,955	6.7	368,415	6.4
Children in 'out of work' households	3,775	7.5	13,880	8.8	209,525	10.7

Source: CLG, 2007, DWP 2009, HMRC 2006

- Across rural Lancashire, 2,880 people were receiving JSA (1.8% of all working-age people), and 7,060 receiving IB (4.5% of all working-age people).

- 7.5% of children in Lancashire are living in households where all adults are out of work, lower than across rural areas in England as a whole (10.7%).



## 6 Employment

### The rural share in Lancashire

Across rural Lancashire:

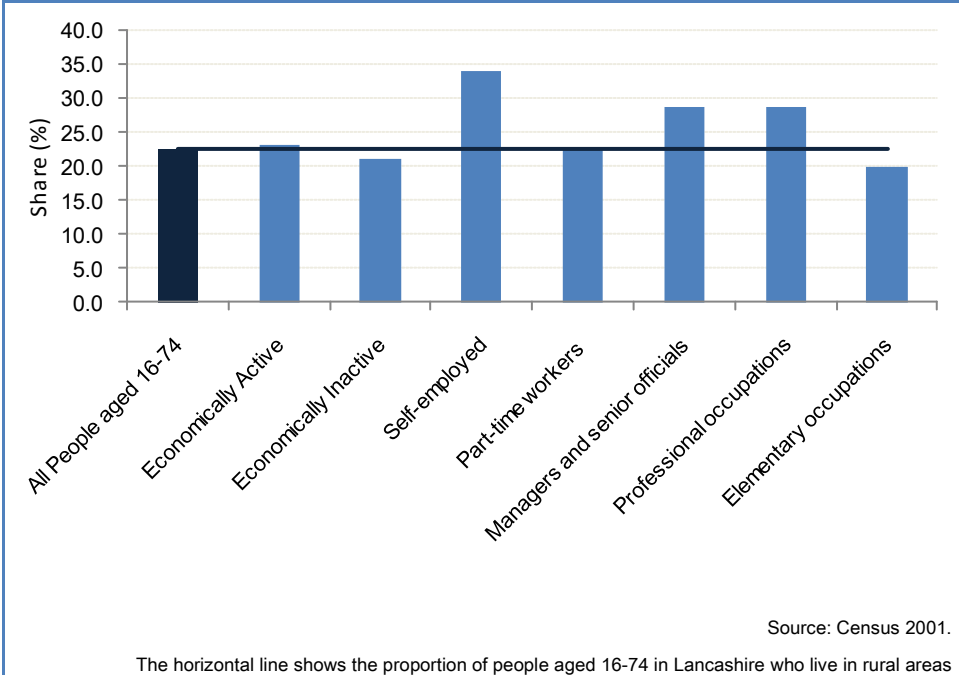
- 22,675 people are self-employed, 34.0% of all self-employed people across Lancashire.
- 20,325 people in rural areas are employed in senior occupations, 28.8% of all such occupations across Lancashire.
- By comparison, 11,905 people are employed in elementary occupations, 20.0% of all such occupations across Lancashire.

The proportion of people by economic activity and occupation that live in rural areas in Lancashire (rural share)

	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	% share	N	% share	N	% share
All People aged 16-74	183,865	22.6	575,475	11.9	6,749,640	19.0
Economically Active	123,715	23.3	387,025	12.5	4,594,235	19.3
Economically Inactive	60,150	21.3	188,450	10.8	2,155,405	18.3
Self-employed	22,675	34.0	72,625	21.1	841,930	28.5
Part-time workers	22,440	22.5	70,595	12.3	850,640	20.3
Managers and senior officials	20,325	28.8	65,740	16.5	796,445	23.3
Professional occupations	15,300	28.6	48,250	15.9	517,915	20.6
Elementary occupations	11,905	20.0	39,065	10.8	481,550	18.2

Source: Census 2001. 'Share' refers to the proportion of the total population (on an indicator) that live in rural areas.

Proportion of people living in rural Lancashire by economic activity and occupation group



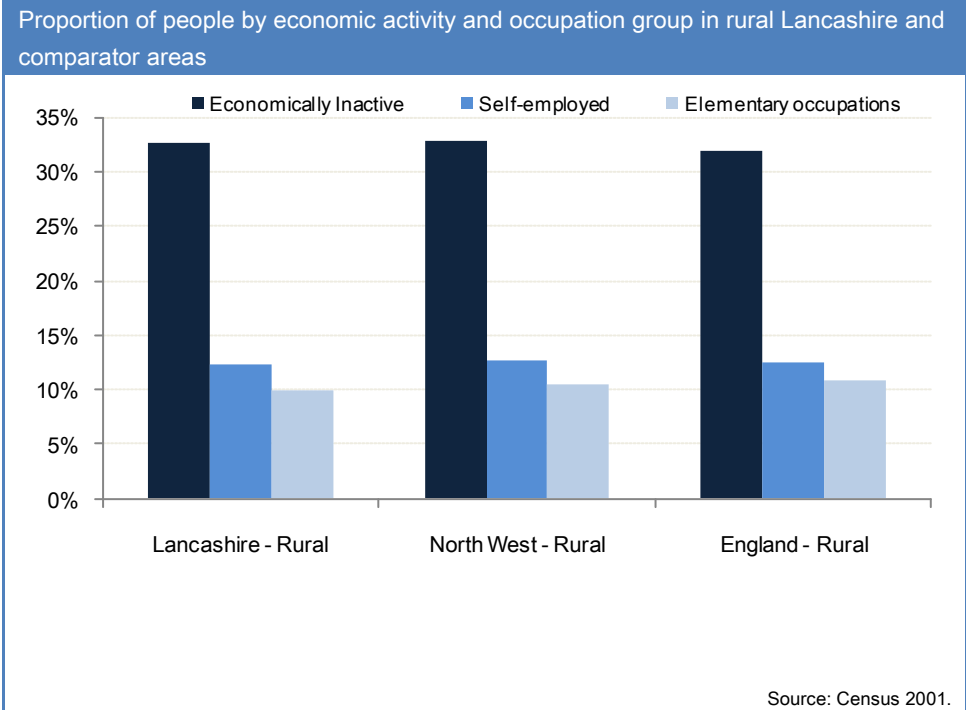
## How does rural Lancashire compare with other rural areas?

The table and chart show the proportion of people by economic activity and occupation group in rural areas in Lancashire and national and regional comparator areas.

The proportion of people across rural Lancashire by economic activity and occupation						
	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All People aged 16-74	183,865		575,475		6,749,640	
Economically Active	123,715	67.3	387,025	67.3	4,594,235	68.1
Economically Inactive	60,150	32.7	188,450	32.8	2,155,405	31.9
Self-employed	22,675	12.3	72,625	12.6	841,930	12.5
Part-time workers	22,440	12.2	70,595	12.3	850,640	12.6
Managers and senior officials	20,325	17.0	65,740	17.6	796,445	18.0
Professional occupations	15,300	12.8	48,250	12.9	517,915	11.7
Elementary occupations	11,905	9.9	39,065	10.5	481,550	10.9

Source: Census 2001

- A lower proportion of people in rural areas in Lancashire are economically active (67.3%) compared with rural areas across England as a whole (68.1%).
- Self employment levels in rural Lancashire (12.3%) are lower than self employment levels across rural England (12.5%).
- 17.0% of people in rural areas are employed in managerial occupations, compared with 18.0% across rural England.
- By comparison, 9.9% of people are employed in elementary occupations, compared with 10.9% of people across rural England.



## 7 Skills

### The rural share in Lancashire

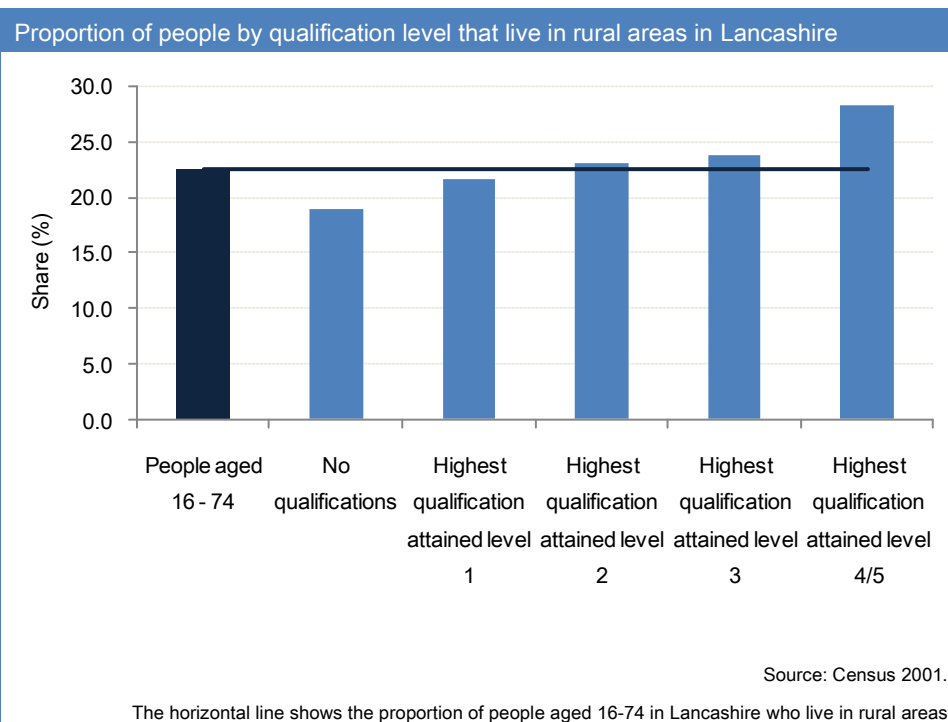
Skill levels in the local population are an important economic indicator. Those with low or no skills are more likely to experience exclusion, and be vulnerable to changes in the economy (such as increased demand for higher-skilled workers).

The proportion of people by qualification level that live in rural areas in Lancashire (rural share)						
	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	% share	N	% share	N	% share
People aged 16 - 74	183,840	22.6	575,505	11.9	6,749,750	19.0
No qualifications	46,530	19.0	147,970	9.6	1,784,215	17.4
Highest qualification attained level 1	29,840	21.6	91,050	11.3	1,120,945	19.0
Highest qualification attained level 2	37,035	23.1	117,010	12.4	1,412,050	20.5
Highest qualification attained level 3	15,595	23.8	43,555	11.6	514,110	17.4
Highest qualification attained level 4/5	40,400	28.2	133,085	16.0	1,414,660	20.0

Source: Census 2001. 'Share' refers to the proportion of the total population (on an indicator) that live in rural areas.

Across rural Lancashire:

- 46,530 adults in rural areas have no qualifications, 19.0% of the total number of adults with no qualifications across Lancashire.
- By comparison, 40,400 adults in rural areas have degree level qualifications, 28.2% of the total number of adults with degree level qualifications across Lancashire.



### How does rural Lancashire compare with other rural areas?

The table and chart below show the proportion of people by qualification level in rural areas in Lancashire and national and regional comparator areas.

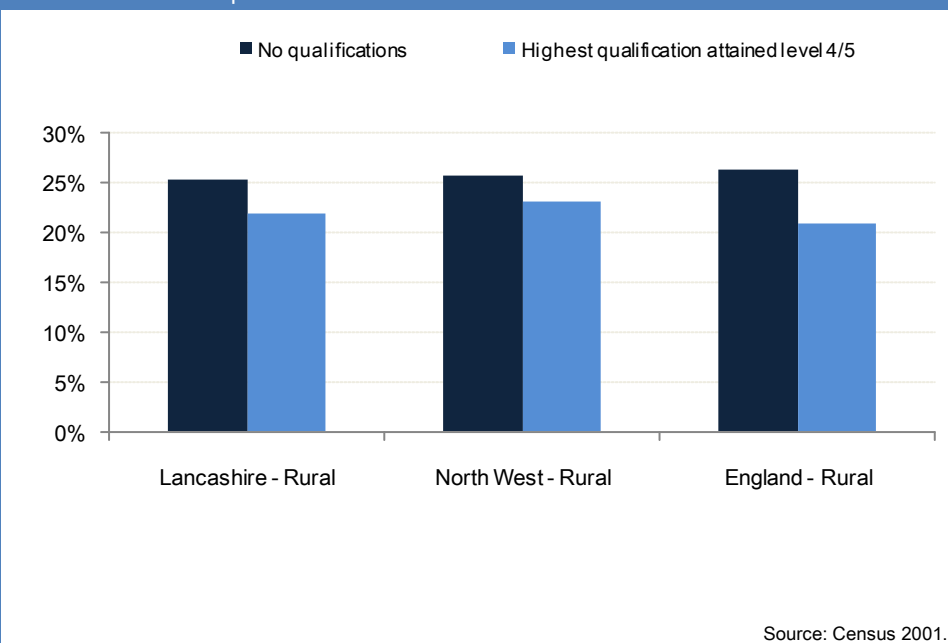
The proportion of people by qualification level across rural Lancashire						
	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
People aged 16 - 74	183,840		575,505		6,749,750	
No qualifications	46,530	25.3	147,970	25.7	1,784,215	26.4
Highest qualification attained level 1	29,840	16.2	91,050	15.8	1,120,945	16.6
Highest qualification attained level 2	37,035	20.2	117,010	20.3	1,412,050	20.9
Highest qualification attained level 3	15,595	8.5	43,555	7.6	514,110	7.6
Highest qualification attained level 4/5	40,400	22.0	133,085	23.1	1,414,660	21.0

Source: Census 2001

- 25.3% of adults in rural areas in Lancashire have no qualifications, lower than across rural areas in England as a whole (26.4%).

- By comparison, 22.0% of adults in rural areas have degree level qualifications, higher than across rural England (21.0%).

Proportion of people with no qualifications and degree level qualifications in rural Lancashire and comparators



## 8 Health

### The rural share in Lancashire

Health is a fundamental determinant of quality of life, having a direct impact on an individual’s ability to live a fulfilling and enjoyable life and also indirectly impacting on their ability to sustain standards of living through income. Ill health may also have a severe effect on other people, either directly through changing relationships (for example forcing people into informal unpaid care), or through indirect effects such as change in household income.

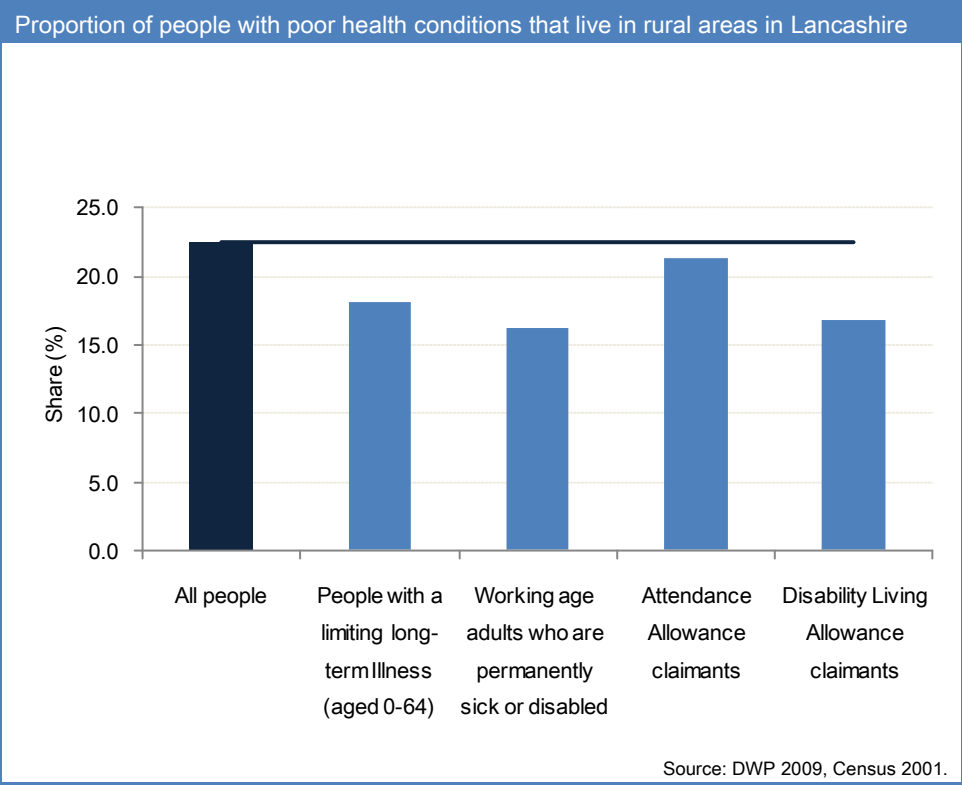
The proportion of people by key health condition that live in rural areas in Lancashire (rural share)

	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	% share	N	% share	N	% share
All people	262,200	22.4	810,575	11.8	9,803,535	19.1
People with a limiting long-term illness (aged 0-64)	22,410	18.1	69,775	8.9	771,295	16.4
Working age adults who are permanently sick or disabled	8,975	16.3	27,520	7.3	272,355	14.4
Attendance Allowance claimants	8,865	21.3	28,045	12.0	297,620	20.1
Disability Living Allowance claimants	11,760	16.7	34,775	7.4	375,465	14.8

Source: DWP 2009, Census 2001. 'Share' refers to the proportion of the total population (on an indicator) that live in rural areas.

Across rural Lancashire:

- 22,410 people in rural areas report themselves as having a limiting long-term illness. This represents 18.1% of all people with a limiting long-term illness across Lancashire.
- Of these, 8,975 working age adults classify themselves as permanently sick and/or disabled.
- DWP health benefit data shows that 11,760 people in rural areas receive Disability Living Allowance (16.7% of all such claimants across Lancashire).
- 8,865 older people in rural areas receive Attendance Allowance (21.3% of claimants in Lancashire).



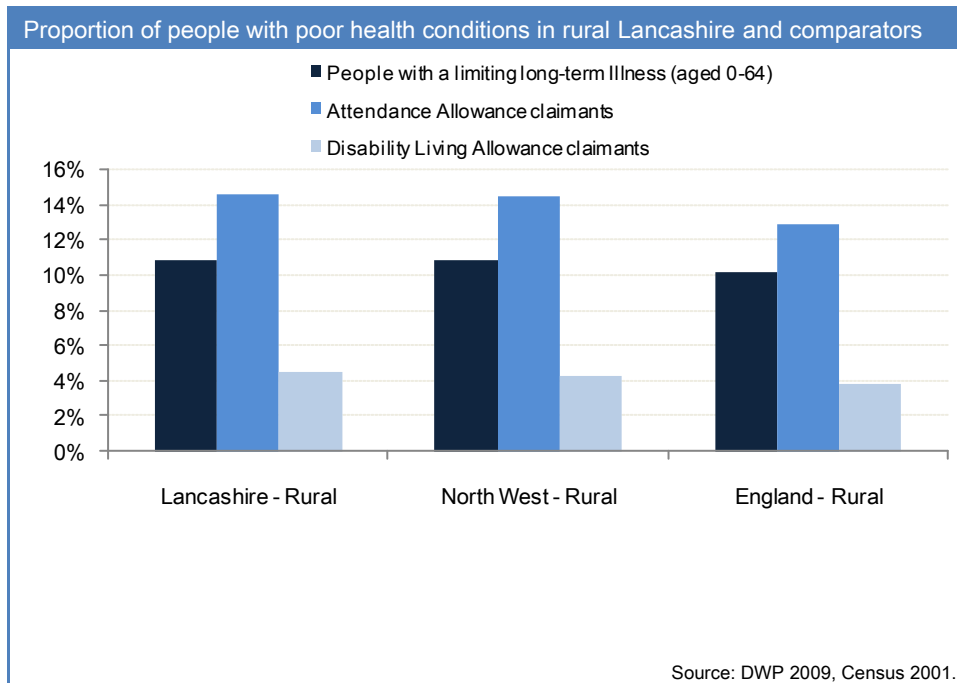
## How does rural Lancashire compare with other rural areas?

The table and chart below show the proportion of people in poor health in rural areas in Lancashire and national and regional comparator areas.

The proportion of people with key health conditions across rural Lancashire						
	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All people	262,200		810,575		9,803,535	
People with a limiting long-term illness (aged 0-64)	22,410	10.9	69,775	10.8	771,295	10.1
Working age adults who are permanently sick or disabled	8,975	4.9	27,520	4.8	272,355	4.0
Attendance Allowance claimants	8,865	14.6	28,045	14.5	297,620	12.9
Disability Living Allowance claimants	11,760	4.5	34,775	4.3	375,465	3.8

Source: DWP 2009, Census 2001

- 10.9% of adults in rural areas in Lancashire have a limiting long-term illness. This is higher than across rural areas in England as a whole (10.1%).
- Rural Lancashire has a higher proportion of people receiving Disability Living Allowance (4.5%) than across rural areas in England (3.8%).



## 9 Access to services

### The rural share in Lancashire

Access to services is a major factor in quality of life for people in rural communities, where lack of transport can be a primary cause of social exclusion. People are at risk from social exclusion where necessary services such as hospitals, education, employment and training centres, or food stores, are not easily accessible. This is especially likely to present difficulties for people without cars or who are unable to drive, whose mobility is limited, and in areas where public transportation is poor.

The proportion of people living in rural areas in Lancashire (rural share) - distance to work and amenities indicators

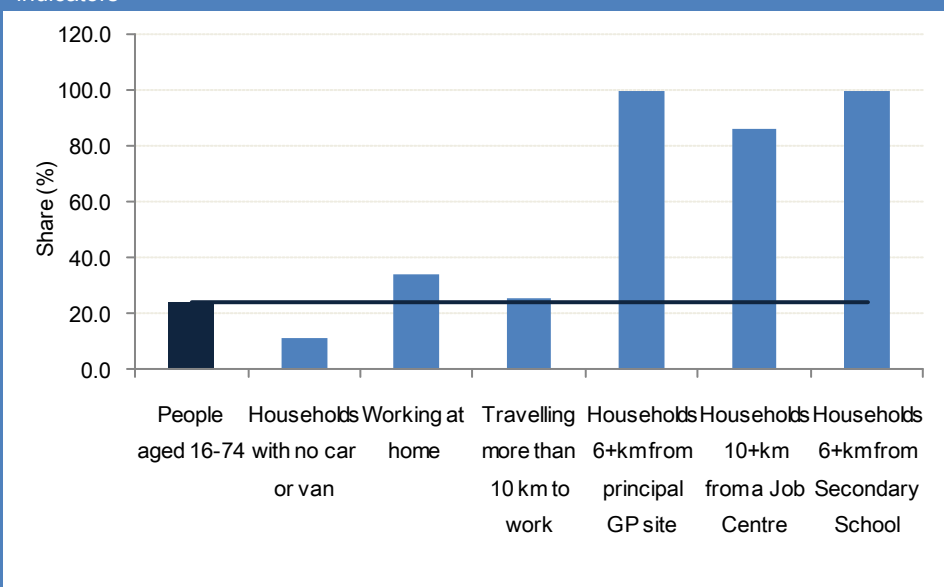
	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	% share	N	% share	N	% share
People aged 16-74	119,875	23.7	373,020	12.9	4,433,315	19.8
Households with no car or van	13,195	11.2	45,890	5.4	537,450	9.8
Working at home	15,350	34.0	52,510	21.7	605,920	29.5
Travelling more than 10 km to work	2,865	25.6	10,710	17.4	171,520	28.2
Households 6+km from principal GP site	880	100.0	5,945	100.0	67,805	98.2
Households 10+km from a Job Centre	32,675	86.1	136,130	82.3	2,129,770	76.6
Households 6+km from Secondary School	1,000	100.0	21,275	100.0	303,955	94.7

Source: CRC 2009, Census 2001. 'Share' refers to the proportion of the total population (on an indicator) that live in rural areas.

Across rural Lancashire:

- 13,195 rural households have no car or van, 11.2% of the total across Lancashire.
- 32,675 households are more than 10km from principal job centres.
- Of the 11,185 people in Lancashire travelling more than 10km to work, 2,865 (25.6% of the total) live in rural areas. By comparison, there are 15,350 people working from home in rural areas (34.0% of the total).

Proportion of people living in rural areas in Lancashire - distance to work and amenities indicators



Source: CRC 2009, Census 2001.

The horizontal line shows the proportion of people aged 16-74 in Lancashire who live in rural areas

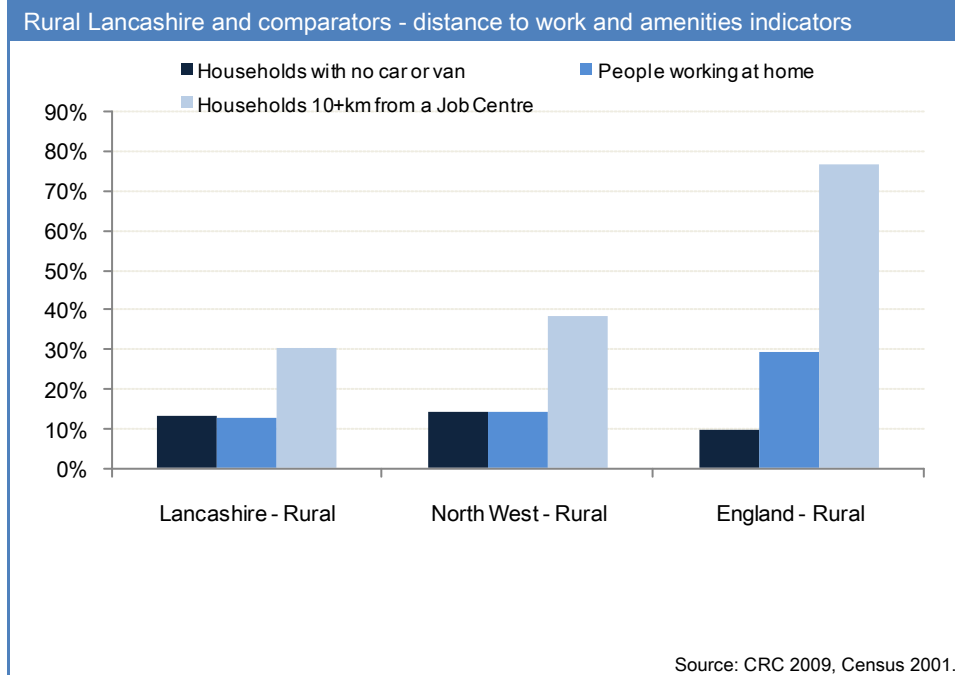
## How does rural Lancashire compare with other rural areas?

The table and chart show key travel to work and amenities indicators for rural Lancashire and comparator areas.

The proportion of people by distance to work and amenities across rural Lancashire						
	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
People aged 16-74	119,875		373,020		4,433,315	
Households with no car or van	13,195	13.2	45,890	14.3	537,450	14.1
People working at home	15,350	12.8	52,510	14.1	605,920	13.7
People travelling more than 10 km to work	2,865	2.4	10,710	2.9	171,520	3.9
Households 6+km from principal GP site	880	0.8	5,945	1.7	67,805	1.6
Households 10+km from principal Job Centre	32,675	30.1	136,130	38.3	2,129,770	50.4
Households 6+km from Secondary School	1,000	0.9	21,275	6.0	303,955	7.2

Source: CRC 2009, Census 2001

- 13.2% of households in rural areas in Lancashire have no access to a car or van. This is lower than across rural areas in England as a whole (14.1%).
- 30.1% of households are more than 10km from principal job centres. This is lower than across England (50.4%).



## 10 Housing

### The rural share in Lancashire

Nationally, rural housing is more likely to be in non-decent condition than housing in urban areas. Across England, the percentage of households living in 'non-decent homes'<sup>2</sup> is 34% in rural areas, compared with 28% in urban areas<sup>3</sup>.

However, there is no published data on the number of non-decent homes in rural Lancashire. Data on those households lacking central heating and overcrowded households can give an indication of where housing conditions may play a role in exclusion.

The proportion of people living in rural areas in Lancashire (rural share) - key housing indicators

	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	% share	N	% share	N	% share
All households	99,785	21.3	320,180	11.4	3,807,445	18.6
Overcrowded households	2,555	12.1	8,355	5.5	111,325	7.6
Households lacking central heating	7,270	13.1	24,465	7.4	239,340	14.0
Council Tax band A	17,705	9.1	63,150	4.8	665,835	11.8
Social rented housing	6,110	10.0	29,950	5.3	445,020	11.3
Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit claimants	12,315	12.1	41,520	5.7	534,755	11.8
Fires attended by Fire and Rescue services	400	14.9	1,660	6.7	20,030	15.3

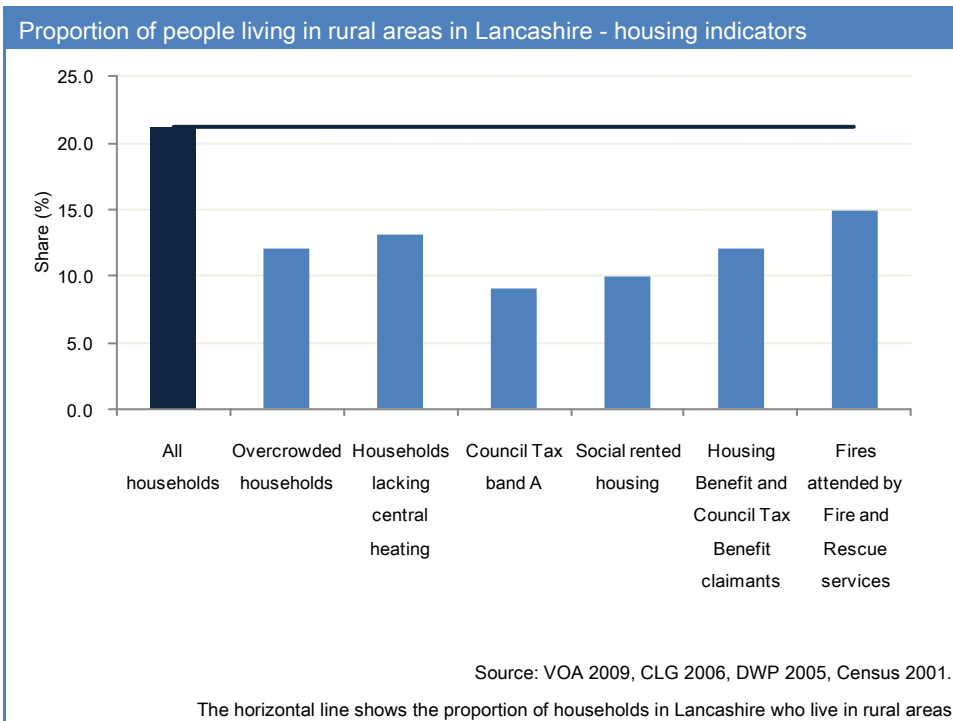
Source: VOA 2008, CLG, 2006, DWP 2005, Census 2001. 'Share' refers to the proportion of the total population (on an indicator) that live in rural areas.

<sup>2</sup> A decent home is: above the current statutory minimum standard for housing; in a reasonable state of repair; has reasonably modern facilities and services; and provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.

<sup>3</sup> English House Condition Survey, 2004.

Across rural Lancashire:

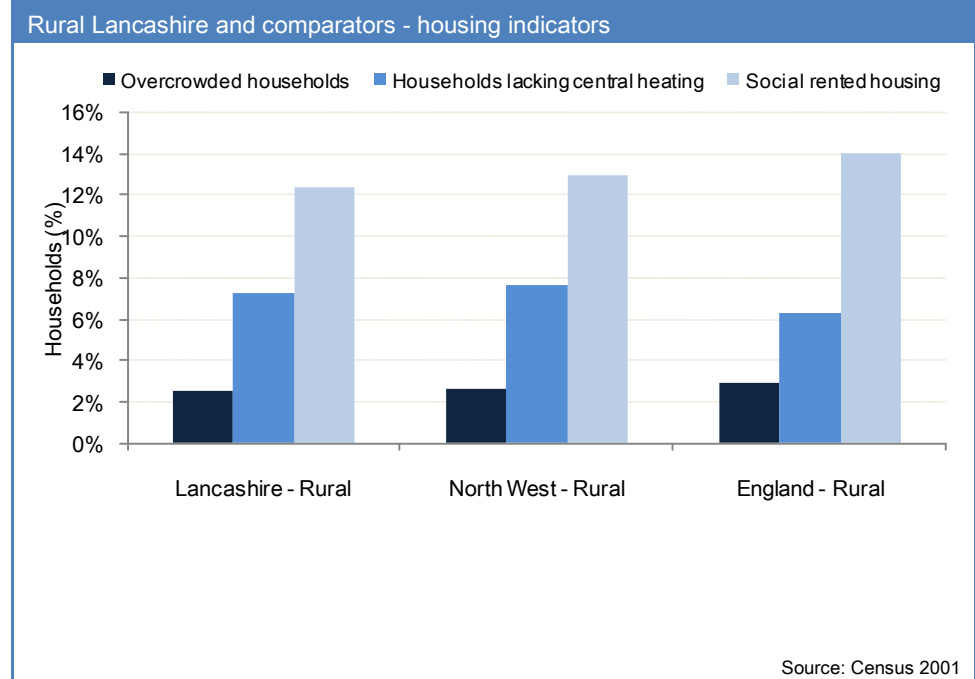
- 7,270 rural households lack central heating, 13.1% of all such households across Lancashire.
- 2,555 households are overcrowded, 12.1% of all such households across Lancashire.
- There are 6,110 households living in social rented accommodation in rural areas, 10.0% of all such stock across Lancashire.



## How does rural Lancashire compare with other rural areas?

The table and chart below show key housing indicators for rural Lancashire and comparator areas. Across rural Lancashire:

- 7.3% of households in rural areas in Lancashire have no central heating, higher than levels in rural areas in England as a whole (6.3%).
- 2.6% of households in rural areas in Lancashire are overcrowded, lower than the average across rural England (2.9%).
- Social housing levels are lower in rural areas in Lancashire (6.1%) than across rural areas as a whole (11.7%).



The proportion of people on key housing indicators across rural Lancashire

	Lancashire - Rural		North West - Rural		England - Rural	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All households	99,785		320,180		3,807,445	
Overcrowded households	2,555	2.6	8,355	2.6	111,325	2.9
Households lacking central heating	7,270	7.3	24,465	7.6	239,340	6.3
Council Tax band A	17,705	16.1	63,150	17.6	665,835	15.6
Social rented housing	6,110	6.1	29,950	9.4	445,020	11.7
Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit claimants	12,315	12.3	41,520	13.0	534,755	14.1
Fires attended by Fire and Rescue services	400	0.4	1,660	0.5	20,030	0.5

Source: VOA 2008, CLG, 2006, DWP 2005, Census 2001

## Appendix A. Methodology - Identifying the rural share of deprivation

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### *Introduction*

We have analysed key deprivation indicators, to identify the number of people experiencing deprivation issues living in rural areas across Lancashire.

The ONS Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) rural urban classification was used to identify whether an area was classified as rural or urban. Areas with the following morphology codes were classified as rural:

- Small town & fringe
- Village
- Hamlet & isolated dwellings.

Key indicators were aggregated from small area-level based on urban-rural area classifications, in order to calculate data for rural and urban areas for each indicator.

### *What are the indicators and themes we have used to identify the rural share of deprivation?*

In order to 'compare' between levels of urban and rural deprivation, our analysis is based on indicators that are relevant to both rural and urban areas. We have not looked at whether rural deprivation is different to urban deprivation. For this reason, we have used a fairly standard set of themes and indicators for this analysis.

We have grouped indicators under seven themes: population, deprivation and low income, employment and worklessness, health and disability, education and skills, housing and households, and access to services.

The Table below identifies the set of key indicators used in the rural share analysis, identified under each of the themes. The criteria that we have used to select the indicators are:

- *Relevance*: We have included direct measures of deprivation such as Jobseeker Allowance claimants. Where relevant, we have also included socio-economic indicators, for example data on self-employed people, adults with higher level qualifications, and "at-risk" communities such as people from non-white groups
- *Available on a consistent basis for all areas across Lancashire*, so can be validly compared between areas (locally-held datasets can provide valuable additional context information, but have not been included)
- *Available at sub Local Authority level* - Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) - in order to allow analysis for urban and rural areas based on the urban-rural classifications
- Can be *communicated easily to a wide audience*.

## The final list of indicators we have used

Indicators by theme	Source
<b>Population</b>	
Total population	Office of National Statistics (ONS), 2008
Population aged 0 - 15	ONS, 2008
Working-age population	ONS, 2008
Pensionable age population	ONS, 2008
Male/Female population	ONS, 2008
Pensioners living alone	Census 2001
Lone parent households with dependent children	Census 2001
Residential population aged 16-74	Census 2001
Workplace population aged 16-74	Census 2001
Total daytime population aged 16-74	Census 2001
<b>Deprivation and low income</b>	
Working Age DWP Benefit claimants	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), 2009
Income Support claimants	DWP, 2009
Pension Credit Guarantee Element recipients	DWP, 2009
ID 2007 Income domain	Communities and Local Government (CLG), Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2007
ID 2007 Income Deprivation Affecting Children	CLG, ID 2007
ID 2007 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	CLG, ID 2007
<b>Employment and worklessness</b>	
ID 2007 Employment domain	CLG, ID 2007
Jobseekers Allowance claimants	DWP, 2009
Incapacity Benefit claimants	DWP, 2009
Children in out-of-work families	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), 2006
Economically Inactive adults	Census 2001
Self-employed people	Census 2001

Part-time workers	Census 2001
People in occupation groups I to III	Census 2001
People in elementary occupations IX	Census 2001
<b>Health</b>	
People with a limiting long-term illness aged 0-64	Census 2001
Working age adults who are permanently sick or disabled	Census 2001
Attendance Allowance claimants	DWP, 2009
Disability Living Allowance claimants	DWP, 2009
<b>Education and skills</b>	
Adults with no qualifications	Census 2001
Adults with level 1, 2, 3, 4/5 qualifications	Census 2001
<b>Housing</b>	
Households lacking central heating	Census 2001
Social Rented Housing	Census 2001
Overcrowded Households	Census 2001
Housing in Council Tax bands A and B	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) / CLG, 2008
Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit claimants	DWP 2005
Fire and rescue service: All incidents attended	CLG, 2006
<b>Access to services</b>	
Households with no car or van	Census 2001
People working at home	Census 2001
People travelling more than 10 km to work	Census 2001
Households more than 10km from a principal Job Centre	Commission for Rural Communities (CRC) 2009
Households more than 6km from a principal GP site	CRC 2009
Households more than 6km from a Secondary School	CRC 2009
People working in their ward of residence	Census 2001
People working in their Local Authority of residence	Census 2001

## Appendix B. Definitions

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### *What do we mean by “rural”?*

The data presented in this report is primarily based on data available for small areas. We have used the standard ONS/ Countryside Agency rural-urban classification to identify whether particular areas are ‘rural’ or ‘urban’.

The rural-urban classifications are available for a range of geographical scales, including Output Areas, Super Output Areas (both Lower and Middle Layer), and Wards. They are categorised into four categories:

- urban, based on all settlements over 10,000 population
- small town & fringe
- village
- hamlet & isolated dwellings.

For the analysis in this project, we have combined the small town and fringe, village and hamlet & isolated dwellings categories into a single non-urban rural category. In other words, our rural area analysis is based on all areas *outside* settlements with populations of more than 10,000 people.

See [www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruralstats/rural-definition.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruralstats/rural-definition.htm) for details of the various rural-urban classifications.