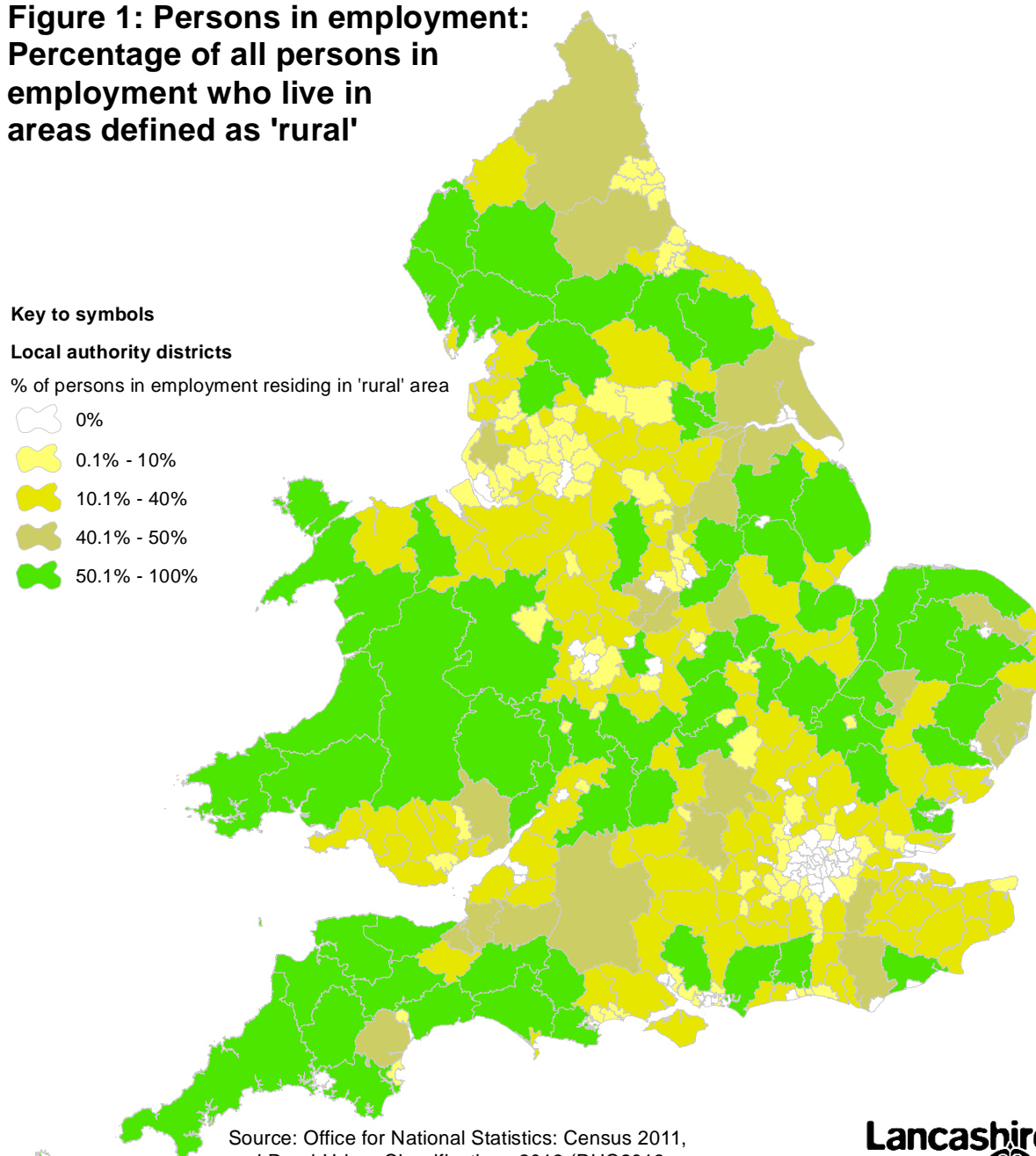


2011 Census employment by Rural Classification

Tables have been made available from [NOMISWEB](#) which combine 2011 Census tables and the 2013 Rural-Urban Classification (RUC 2013). We have used one of the tables relating to industry of Employment (KS 605 EW) to determine persons in employment by the rural classification of their residence. The classification is made in great detail at Census Output Area level, but is summed to local authority district level. In this study we have grouped the many classifications into the main Urban and Rural splits. Please refer to our [web pages regarding the Rural-Urban Classification in Lancashire](#).

In England and Wales 52 authorities have no rural areas and hence no people in employment resident there. Of these 25 are London boroughs, 3 are metropolitan districts (Liverpool; Wolverhampton and Sandwell), 10 are English unitary authorities and 14 are county districts. There are no Welsh authorities in this all-urban group. The authority having the lowest percentage with any rural residents in employment is Manchester at 0.024%. Salford and most of the remaining West Midlands metropolitan districts have percentages less than 0.2%.

**Figure 1: Persons in employment:
Percentage of all persons in
employment who live in
areas defined as 'rural'**



Source: Office for National Statistics: Census 2011,
and Rural-Urban Classifications 2013 (RUC2013 -
Sheffield University: Department of Town and Regional Planning)
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In Lancashire, Blackpool has the lowest rate at just under 0.5% accounting for just 298 people in employment from rural areas. South Ribble has just over 1,000, giving a rate of 1.9%. Burnley, Rossendale, Blackburn with Darwen and Preston are grouped together in the range 6.1% to 6.5%.

66 authorities have more than 50% of people in employment residing in rural areas. Ribble Valley is the only Lancashire authority amongst these at 68%. Four of the six Cumbrian districts, five of the seven North Yorkshire districts, six of the eight Devon districts and four of the seven Norfolk districts are in this group. There are also six of the Welsh authorities above 50%. The counties of Cornwall, Shropshire, Herefordshire and Rutland, which became unitary authorities at various stages belong in this group. Please refer to Figure 1

Table 1: Top 10 districts for percentage of persons in employment from rural areas

Area	Total	Urban (total)	Rural (total)	% rural
Isles of Scilly	1,311	0	1,311	100.0
Gwynedd	53,961	6,336	47,625	88.3
North Norfolk	43,183	5,273	37,910	87.8
Powys	63,653	7,862	55,791	87.6
Anglesey	30,431	4,547	25,884	85.1
South Northamptonshire	45,740	7,346	38,394	83.9
Hambleton	45,255	8,383	36,872	81.5
Uttlesford	40,772	7,765	33,007	81.0
Cotswold	41,529	8,588	32,941	79.3
Derbyshire Dales	35,005	7,298	27,707	79.2

Source: [NOMIS](#)

2011 Census employment at workplace: MSOA level

As there are some 2011 Census tables available which give figures for workplace or 'daytime' populations as opposed to the usual residential or 'nighttime' figures, it is possible to measure the number of persons actually working in 'rural' areas. In these, all persons in employment are allocated to a geographical unit in which they are deemed to be at work. The total figure includes these and all other people not in employment, who are normally resident in the area. Unfortunately the data is only provided for geographies of Middle layer Super Output Area and above. We have matched the numbers working in MSOAs with their rural classification, then totalled these by district in Table 2, and overlaid the Rural-Urban classification for MSOAs on the persons working in the area in Figure 2.

Table 2: Rural/urban splits of persons in employment by MSOA of workplace (and by COA of residence for comparison)

Row Labels	Persons in employment in rural areas	Persons in employment in urban areas	Total persons in employment	% of employed rural (workplace by MSOA)	% of employed rural (residential by COA)
Blackburn with Darwen	2,001	62,521	64,522	3.1%	6.2%
Blackpool		63,189	63,189	0.0%	0.5%
Burnley		37,472	37,472	0.0%	6.1%
Chorley	9,943	31,731	41,674	23.9%	30.7%
Fylde	13,479	29,455	42,934	31.4%	23.9%
Hyndburn	2,328	28,844	31,172	7.5%	10.4%
Lancaster	16,181	42,712	58,893	27.5%	29.1%
Pendle	2,438	32,164	34,602	7.0%	16.7%
Preston	5,121	81,967	87,088	5.9%	6.5%
Ribble Valley	21,998	7,817	29,815	73.8%	68.1%
Rossendale		24,266	24,266	0.0%	6.2%
South Ribble		49,069	49,069	0.0%	1.9%
West Lancashire	18,068	31,442	49,510	36.5%	40.9%
Wyre	11,647	26,083	37,730	30.9%	30.3%
Total	103,204	548,732	651,936	15.8%	

The column for figures from the residential based data have also been included. The higher figures for Fylde and Ribble Valley reflect the BAe sites in rural areas. A map of the rural classifications for Middle layer Super Output Areas is Figure 4 in our [article on the Rural-Urban classification in Lancashire](#).

Figure 2 shows the shows the workplace based Middle layer Super Output Area levels of people in employment in Lancashire with the basic rural-urban split of the classification overlaid.

Figure 2: Persons in employment in the area from 2011 Census - Middle Layer Super Output Areas

