

Education and childcare

Childcare provision

- Early Year Register (EYR) childminders and childcare providers provide childcare up to the age of 5 years (they may also provide childcare to older children).
- In August 2016 there were just over 8,000 EYR childcare settings in rural areas – 4,700 EYR childminders and over 3,300 EYR childcare providers - together offering over 152,000 child care places. Childcare places are not the maximum number of children that could be enrolled at a setting, but the maximum number of children that can be cared for at any one time.
- Between March and August 2016 there had been a 7 per cent fall in the combined number of EYR childminders and childcare providers in rural areas, compared with a 2 per cent fall in urban areas.
- In August 2016 15 per cent of EYR childminders and 18 per cent of EYR childcare providers in rural areas (17 per cent overall) had received an ‘outstanding’ rating in their most recent inspection. A further 77 per cent of both EYR childminders and childcare providers had received a ‘good’ rating.
- Overall between March and August 2016 the percentage of EYR childminders and childcare providers in rural areas that had received a ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ rating in their most recent inspection increased from 88 per cent to 93 per cent. For urban areas there had been an increase from 86 per cent to 91 per cent.

Childminders, childcare providers and childcare places

Percentage of Early Year Registered childcare settings and childcare places, with most recent inspection outcome by rural urban classification, August 2016, England



Number and percentage of Early Year Registered childcare settings and most recent inspection outcome by rural urban classification, March and August 2016, England

	Number of childcare settings						Percentage of childcare settings					
	Childminders		Childcare providers		Total settings		Childminders		Childcare providers		Total settings	
	March	August	March	August	March	August	March	August	March	August	March	August
Rural												
All Early Year Registered	4,910	4,708	3,782	3,342	8,692	8,050						
Inspection outcome known	3,983	3,810	3,290	2,857	7,273	6,667	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Outstanding</i>	584	580	600	525	1,184	1,105	15	15	18	18	16	17
<i>Good</i>	2,834	2,919	2,404	2,205	5,238	5,124	71	77	73	77	72	77
<i>Requires improvement</i>	538	283	243	107	781	390	14	7	7	4	11	6
<i>Inadequate</i>	27	28	43	20	70	48	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspection outcome not available	927	898	492	485	1,419	1,383						
Urban												
All Early Year Registered	39,323	37,852	21,083	21,339	60,406	59,191						
Inspection outcome known	31,433	30,572	17,740	18,041	49,173	48,613	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Outstanding</i>	4,049	3,916	2,996	3,096	7,045	7,012	13	13	17	17	14	14
<i>Good</i>	22,005	23,087	13,013	13,967	35,018	37,054	70	76	73	77	71	76
<i>Requires improvement</i>	5,074	3,252	1,496	795	6,570	4,047	16	11	8	4	13	8
<i>Inadequate</i>	305	317	235	183	540	500	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspection outcome not available	7,890	7,280	3,343	3,298	11,233	10,578						
England												
All Early Year Registered	44,234	42,563	24,882	24,691	69,116	67,254						
Inspection outcome known	35,416	34,382	21,045	20,908	56,461	55,290	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Outstanding</i>	4,633	4,496	3,600	3,625	8,233	8,121	13	13	17	17	15	15
<i>Good</i>	24,839	26,006	15,426	16,177	40,265	42,183	70	76	73	77	71	76
<i>Requires improvement</i>	5,612	3,535	1,741	903	7,353	4,438	16	10	8	4	13	8
<i>Inadequate</i>	332	345	278	203	610	548	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspection outcome not available	8,818	8,181	3,837	3,783	12,655	11,964						

Number and percentage of Early Year Registered childcare places and most recent inspection outcome by rural urban classification, March and August 2016, England

	Number of childcare places						Percentage of childcare places					
	Childminder places		Childcare provider places		Total child places		Childminder places		Childcare provider places		Total child places	
	March	August	March	August	March	August	March	August	March	August	March	August
Rural												
All Early Year Registered	29,408	28,801	127,022	123,753	156,430	152,555						
Inspection outcome known	24,412	23,914	110,809	107,615	135,221	131,529	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Outstanding</i>	4,025	4,113	23,130	22,208	27,155	26,321	16	17	21	21	20	20
<i>Good</i>	17,003	17,855	79,306	81,426	96,310	99,281	70	75	72	76	71	75
<i>Requires improvement</i>	3,209	1,778	7,074	3,206	10,283	4,984	13	7	6	3	8	4
<i>Inadequate</i>	175	168	1,298	775	1,473	943	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspection outcome not available	4,996	4,887	16,213	16,139	21,209	21,026						
Urban												
All Early Year Registered	231,003	228,645	897,844	900,164	1,128,847	1,128,809						
Inspection outcome known	189,297	189,467	770,222	778,040	959,518	967,507	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Outstanding</i>	26,307	26,438	147,673	151,627	173,980	178,065	14	14	19	19	18	18
<i>Good</i>	131,345	141,512	554,305	588,003	685,650	729,515	69	75	72	76	71	75
<i>Requires improvement</i>	29,862	19,569	58,686	31,046	88,548	50,616	16	10	8	4	9	5
<i>Inadequate</i>	1,783	1,947	9,557	7,364	11,340	9,311	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspection outcome not available	41,707	39,178	127,622	122,124	169,329	161,302						
England												
All Early Year Registered	260,417	257,464	1,025,382	1,024,140	1,285,800	1,281,604						
Inspection outcome known	213,709	213,381	881,431	885,877	1,095,140	1,099,258	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Outstanding</i>	30,332	30,551	170,910	173,956	201,242	204,507	14	14	19	20	18	19
<i>Good</i>	148,348	159,367	633,835	669,491	782,183	828,858	69	75	72	76	71	75
<i>Requires improvement</i>	33,071	21,347	65,830	34,292	98,901	55,640	15	10	7	4	9	5
<i>Inadequate</i>	1,958	2,115	10,856	8,139	12,814	10,254	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspection outcome not available	46,708	44,083	143,951	138,262	190,659	182,346						

Notes: A rural urban classification has been applied using the postcode district of each setting as the full postcode has been redacted in published data for a large number of childminders and childcare providers. A rural urban classification for postcode districts has been devised especially to analyse these data. The postcode district is the first part of a postcode. There are 2,320 postcode districts in England covering 2.1 million postcodes. Analysis at postcode district level is likely to under-estimate the number of settings in rural areas and over estimate the number in urban areas compared with the outcome had it been possible to use a classification based on the full postcode.

The totals for England may not correspond with the sum of rural and urban settings as the totals for England include a small number of settings for which it was not possible to match postcode districts to determine a rural urban classification. Totals for England correspond with published Ofsted totals. Excluded from the rural or urban totals as a result are for March 1 childminder (6 child care places) and 17 childcare providers (517 childcare places) and for August 3 childminders (18 childcare places) and 10 childcare providers (222 childcare places).

In August 2016 there were an additional 2,123 childminders and 1,481 childcare providers in rural areas not on the EYR but on other childcare registers (not shown).

Includes Ofsted estimates where the number of childcare places is not reported. The number of childcare places reported by some childminders may be a default standard of 6 places.

For more information see www.gov.uk/government/publications/childcare-providers-and-inspections-as-at-31-august-2016/childcare-providers-and-inspections-key-findings-as-at-31-august-2016

Source: Ofsted Freedom of Information early years dataset and Defra analysis

www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/foi-early-years-dataset-as-at-31-march-2016

www.gov.uk/government/publications/foi-early-years-dataset-as-at-31-august-2016

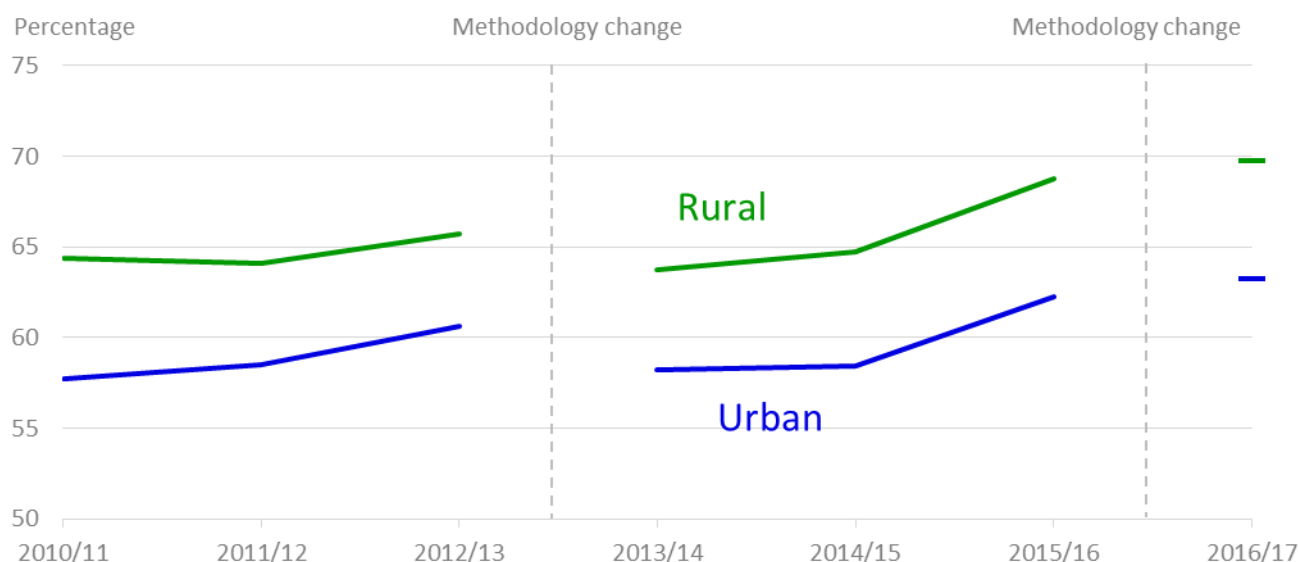
Secondary education

- In the 2016/17 academic year, 69.7% of pupils living in rural areas left school with English and Maths GCSEs at A* to C grade or equivalent. This was higher than for urban areas (63.2%) and England overall (64.3%).
- In 2016/17 the proportion of pupils attending schools in rural areas who left school with English and Maths GCSEs at grades A* to C or equivalent was higher than in urban areas.
- For a given level of deprivation, the attainment levels of pupils living in rural areas were lower than for pupils living in urban areas with a similar level of deprivation.
- There is a wide variation in the English and Maths GCSE attainment results for Local Authority District (LAD) areas.

Pupils leaving school with English and Maths at A* to C grades at GCSE level, based on residency of pupils

Achievement of English and Maths GCSEs at grades A* to C or equivalent in England, based on pupil residence

The first dashed line indicates the introduction of the 2011 Rural-Urban Classification of Output Areas and other methodological changes that prevent comparison with previous years (see notes). The second dashed line indicates the change in GCSE classification to the new 9-point scale where a 4 or above is equivalent to the old A*-C measure (see notes).



Percentage of pupils leaving school with English and Maths GCSEs at grades A* to C or equivalent, based on residency of pupils in England

	2010//11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Rural areas	64.4	64.1	65.7	63.7	64.7	68.8	69.7
Rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	68.2	67.6	69.0	67.1	68.2	72.6	72.8
Rural village	66.5	65.8	67.3	65.8	67.3	70.7	72.4
Rural town & fringe	61.7	61.8	63.6	61.5	62.2	66.5	67.2
Urban areas	57.7	58.5	60.6	58.2	58.4	62.3	63.2
City and town				57.3	58.1	61.8	62.7
Minor conurbation				54.3	54.9	59.8	59.6
Major conurbation				59.7	59.2	63.1	64.1
England	59.0	59.6	61.6	59.1	59.5	63.4	64.3

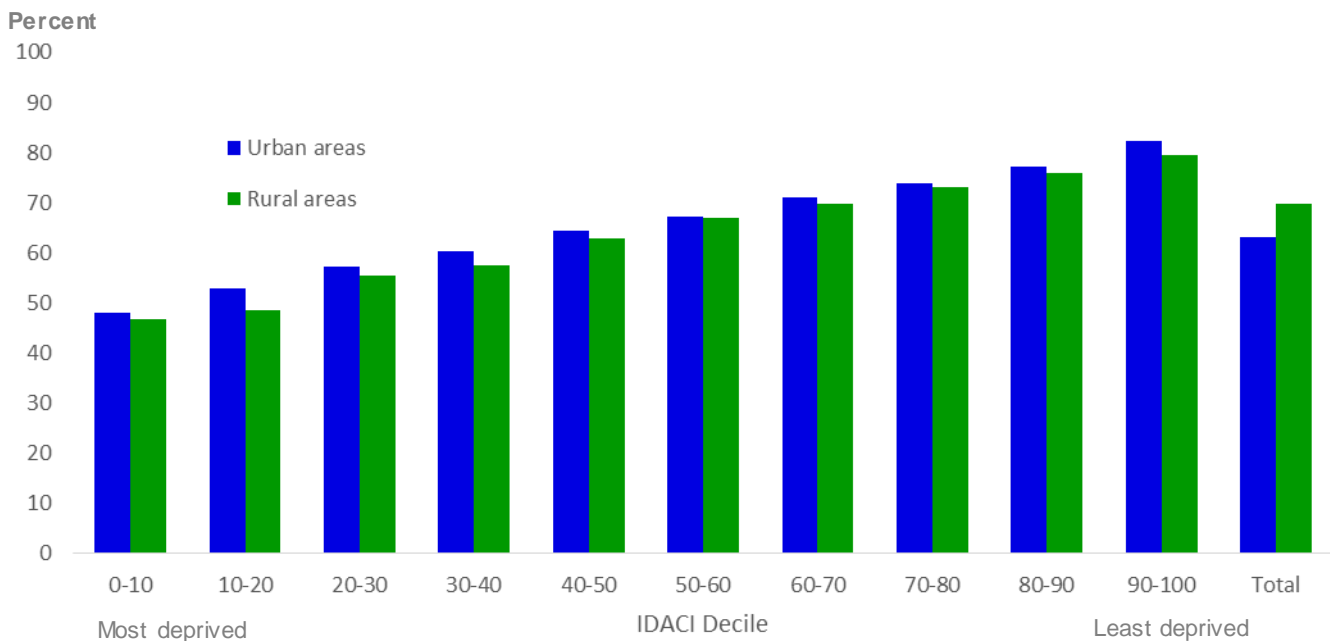
The first vertical line indicates the introduction of the 2011 Rural-Urban Classification of Output Areas and other methodological changes that prevent comparison with previous years (see notes). The second indicates the introduction of the new 9-point scale for GCSE grades (see notes).

Pupils leaving school with English and Maths A* to C grades or equivalent at GCSE level, based on Income Deprivation Affecting Children Indices (IDACI) decile and residency of pupils

Achievement of English and Maths GCSEs at a 9-4 pass (equivalent to A* to C) in England, based on IDACI decile and residency of pupil (2016/17)

IDACI Decile	Most deprived						Least deprived				Total
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	
England	48.0	52.7	57.1	59.9	64.1	67.2	70.7	73.7	76.9	81.6	64.3
Urban areas	48.0	52.8	57.2	60.2	64.4	67.3	71.0	74.0	77.3	82.3	63.2
Rural areas	46.8	48.5	55.5	57.5	62.9	67.0	69.8	73.0	76	79.5	69.7
Number of eligible pupils in:											
Urban areas	61,157	57,303	52,731	46,541	42,848	37,724	35,210	32,909	33,439	35,001	434,863
Rural areas	1,111	1,746	3,434	5,690	7,952	11,616	13,708	15,444	15,263	11,967	87,931

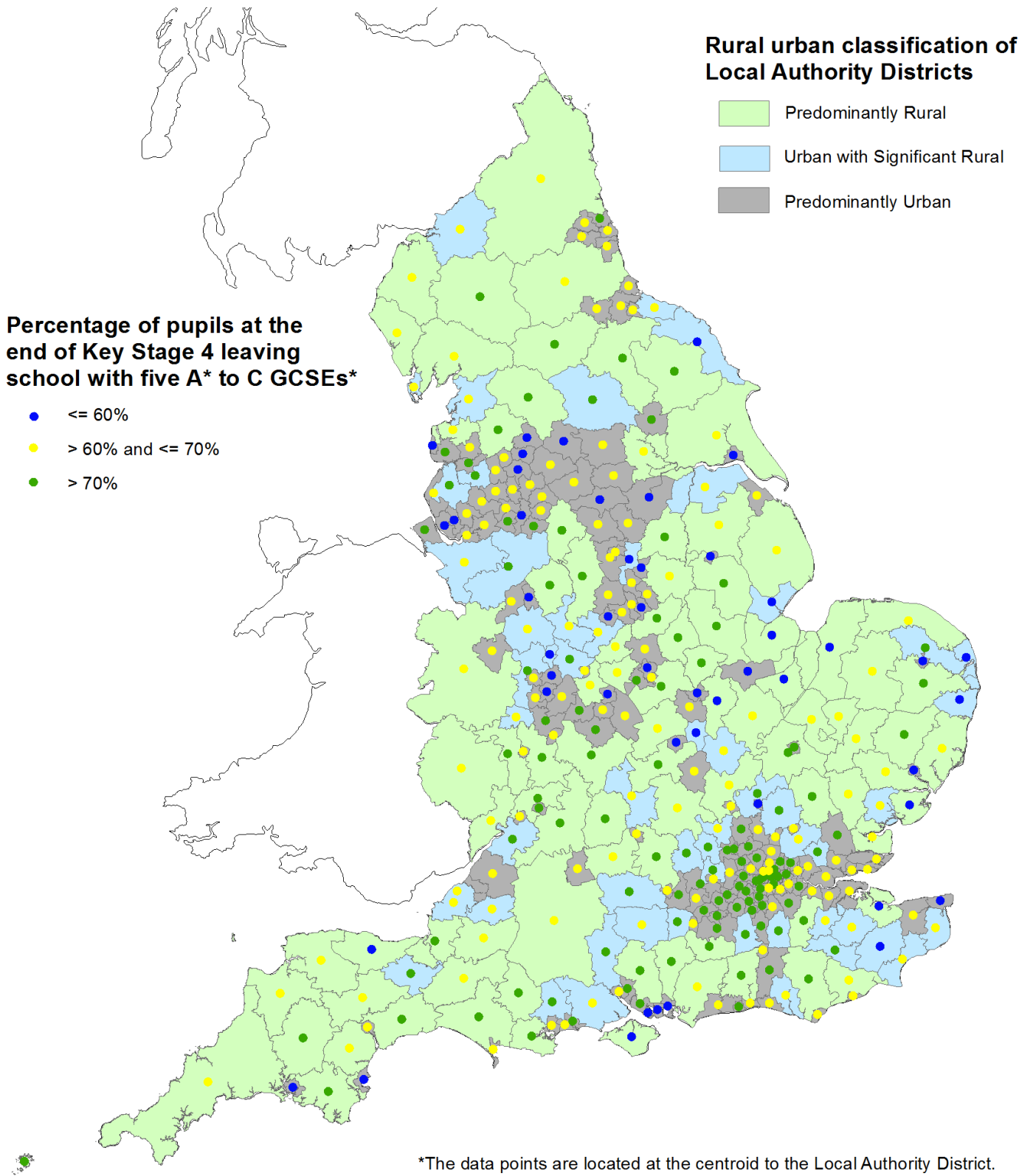
Achievement of English and Maths GCSEs at a 9-4 pass in England, based on Income Deprivation Affecting Children Indices (IDACI) decile and residency of pupil (2016/17)



- The proportion of pupils achieving English and Maths A* to C grades or equivalent in their GCSEs at the end of Key Stage 4 (end of secondary-level education), based on residency of pupil:
 - increased between 2011/10 and 2016/17 for both rural and urban areas
 - was 6.5 percentage points higher in rural than urban areas in 2016/17
 - was lower for all rural areas for each level of deprivation (IDACI decile group) compared with urban areas
- When the data are considered at an aggregated rural level then the rural English and Maths attainment results are on average better than the urban ones.
- However, results by the level of deprivation in the area where the pupil lives (using the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) adds context to the results by taking into account the circumstances of children outside the influence of the school. When comparing results using deprivation level (IDACI decile bands), rural areas had lower achievement levels in English and Maths for all levels of deprivation compared with urban areas.
- The differing outcome at the aggregated rural level (rural areas seeing higher levels of attainment) and individual deprivation levels is explained by the different proportions of deprivation within rural and urban areas overall. In rural areas, 23% of pupils were in areas with the highest levels of deprivation (decile bands 0 to 50) compared with 60% of pupils in urban areas. Those pupils in these more deprived areas generally had lower achievement levels compared with those in less deprived areas (decile bands 50 to 100) where there are proportionately more pupils in rural areas. This factor results in a higher attainment average overall for rural pupils and the converse for urban pupils.
- It is also useful to consider geographical differences by comparing the results at Local Authority District level and region.

Pupils leaving school with five or more A* to C grades at GCSE level, by Local Authority District areas based on residency of pupils

Local Authority GCSE attainment levels based on location of pupil, by settlement type, in England (2014/15)



Achievement of English and Maths GCSEs at a 9-4 pass (equivalent to A to C) in England, in local authority district areas with the highest and lowest attainment levels and residency of pupil (2016/17)*

Ranking	LAD Code	LAD Name	LAD Rural Urban Classification (3 way class)	Number of eligible pupils	% achieving English and Maths A*-C grades
1	E06000053	Isles of Scilly UA	Predominantly Rural	19	84.2
2	E07000176	Rushcliffe	Predominantly Rural	1,052	83.3
3	E07000240	St Albans	Predominantly Urban	1,499	82.3
4	E09000027	Richmond upon Thames	Predominantly Urban	1,228	81
5	E07000005	Chiltern	Urban with Significant Rural	1,021	80.9
6	E06000041	Wokingham UA	Predominantly Urban	1,667	79.8
7	E06000017	Rutland UA	Predominantly Rural	271	79.7
8	E07000068	Brentwood	Urban with Significant Rural	735	79.3
9	E07000214	Surrey Heath	Predominantly Urban	827	78.5
10	E07000207	Elmbridge	Predominantly Urban	870	77.8
11	E07000044	South Hams	Predominantly Rural	828	77.4
12	E07000242	East Hertfordshire	Urban with Significant Rural	1,486	77.4
13	E07000012	South Cambridgeshire	Predominantly Rural	1,519	77.3
14	E07000094	Winchester	Predominantly Rural	1,063	77.3
15	E09000021	Kingston upon Thames	Predominantly Urban	1,391	77.1
312	E07000192	Cannock Chase	Urban with Significant Rural	939	53.9
313	E07000106	Canterbury	Predominantly Urban	1,339	53.5
314	E08000030	Walsall	Predominantly Urban	3,099	53.4
315	E07000145	Great Yarmouth	Urban with Significant Rural	992	53
316	E07000088	Gosport	Predominantly Urban	823	52.5
317	E07000199	Tamworth	Predominantly Urban	830	52.4
318	E07000138	Lincoln	Predominantly Urban	793	52.3
319	E06000010	Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	Predominantly Urban	2,404	52.2
320	E07000076	Tendring	Predominantly Rural	1,355	52
321	E07000010	Fenland	Predominantly Rural	988	51.3
322	E06000018	Nottingham UA	Predominantly Urban	2,758	51.1
323	E07000053	Weymouth and Portland	Predominantly Urban	648	50.3
324	E06000009	Blackpool UA	Predominantly Urban	1,320	50.1
325	E07000136	Boston	Urban with Significant Rural	690	49
326	E07000114	Thanet	Predominantly Urban	1,418	47.8

Local Authority Districts ranked from 1 to 326, showing the 15 with the highest (white) and lowest (green) attainment levels.

Achievement of English and Maths GCSEs at a 9-4 pass (equivalent to A-C) in England, based on region and residency of pupil (2016/17)*

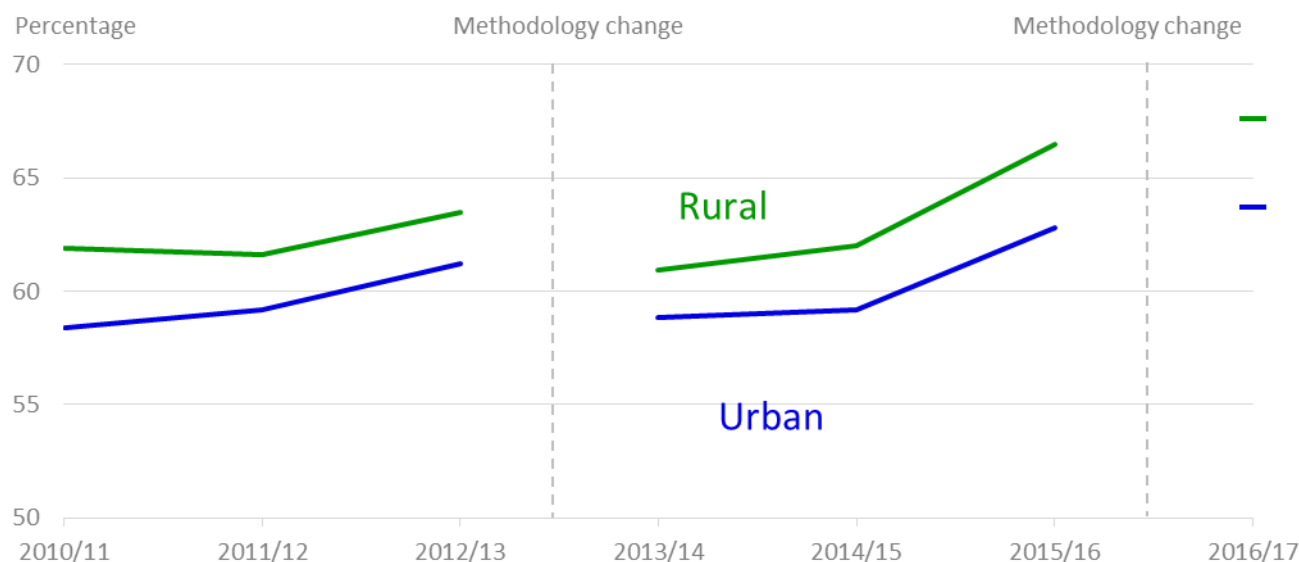
Region	Number of eligible pupils	% achieving English and Maths 9-4 pass
London	75,834	68.5
South East	83,351	66.4
East	59,650	65.4
South West	50,023	64.1
East Midlands	45,749	63.1
North West	71,687	62.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	52,817	62.1
West Midlands	58,624	61.2
North East	25,059	60.2

- There is a wide variation in the English and Maths GCSE attainment results at Local Authority District (LAD) area level. The proportion of pupils achieving A* to C grades or equivalent in their English and Maths GCSEs at the end of Key Stage 4 (end of secondary education) was highest in Rushcliffe (83.3%) (predominantly rural) [excluding Isles of Scilly UA, with very low pupil numbers] and lowest in Thanet (47.8%) (predominantly urban).
- The lowest ranked region was North East with 60.2% of pupils achieving a 9-4 pass in English and Maths, with London as the highest ranked (68.5% of pupils).
- Coastal Local Authority District areas also show a pattern of lower attainment levels. The following predominantly rural LAD areas all had GCSE attainment levels below or equal to 60% (annotated as blue dots on the map): Swale, South Holland, Tendring, King's Lynn and West Norfolk, Isle of Wight, and West Somerset.

Pupils leaving school with English and Maths A* to C grades or equivalent at GCSE level, based on school location

Achievement of English and Maths GCSEs at grades A* to C or equivalent in England, based on school location

The first dashed line indicates the introduction of the 2011 Rural-Urban Classification of Output Areas and other methodological changes that prevent comparison with previous years (see notes). The second dashed line indicates the change in GCSE classification to the new 9-point scale where a 4 or above is equivalent to the old A*-C measure (see notes).



Percentage of pupils leaving school with English and Maths GCSEs at grades A* to C or equivalent, based on location of schools in England

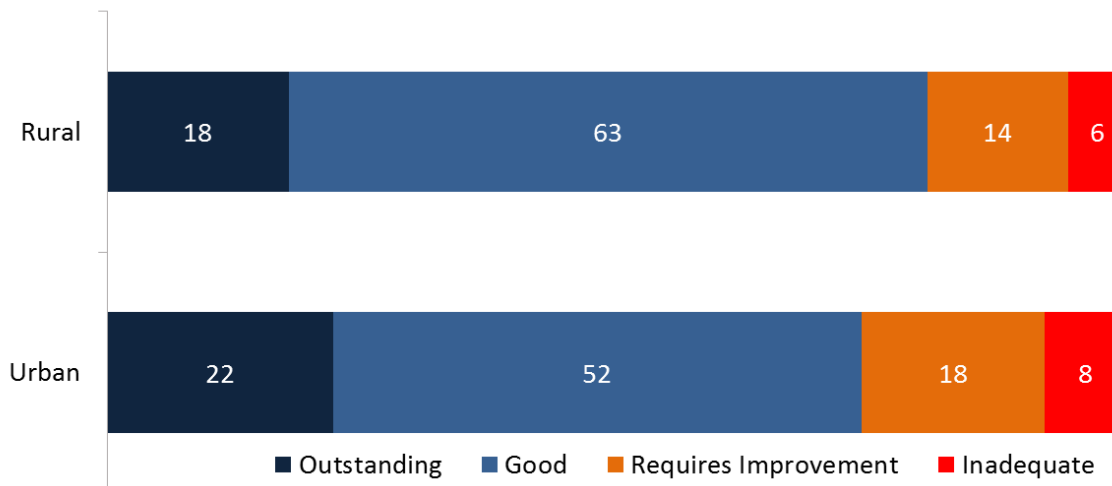
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Rural areas	61.9	61.6	63.5	60.9	62.0	66.5	67.6
Rural hamlet & isolated dwellings				60.3	61.8	65.5	66.8
Rural village				61.6	62.8	67.9	67.1
Rural town & fringe				60.9	61.9	66.4	67.8
Urban areas	58.4	59.2	61.2	58.8	59.2	62.8	63.7
City and town				58.5	59.4	62.9	63.7
Minor conurbation				54.6	55.0	59.7	60.0
Major conurbation				59.8	59.3	63.0	64.0
England	58.9	59.5	61.5	59.1	59.5	63.3	64.2

The first vertical line indicates the introduction of the 2011 Rural-Urban Classification of Output Areas and other methodological changes that prevent comparison with previous years (see notes). The second indicates the introduction of the new 9-point scale for GCSE grades (see notes).

- The proportion of pupils achieving English and Maths A* to C grades or equivalent in their GCSEs at the end of Key Stage 4 (end of secondary level education) based on school location:
 - was 3.9 percentage points higher in rural than urban areas in 2016/17.
- The percentage of pupils achieving English and Maths GCSEs at grades A* to C or equivalent was higher for pupils who went to school in rural areas than for those who went to school in urban areas each year between 2010/11 and 2016/17.
- There will be differences between residency and location of school as pupils living in rural areas may travel to schools in urban areas and vice versa.

School inspection outcomes, based on school location

Percentage of secondary schools with most recent school inspection outcome, as at 31 March 2019, based on rural urban classification of school location, England



Percentage of secondary schools with most recent school inspection outcome, as at March 2019, based on rural urban classification of school location, England

	Percentage of schools				Number of schools		
	Outstanding	Good	Requires improvement	Inadequate	Total inspected	Inspected	Not yet inspected
Rural areas	18	63	14	6	100	484	8
Rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	17	63	17	2	100	52	3
Rural village	19	61	14	6	100	669	2
Rural town & fringe	18	63	13	6	100	363	3
Urban areas	22	52	18	8	100	2,824	73
City and town	19	55	19	8	100	1,558	26
Minor conurbation	17	51	19	14	100	108	3
Major conurbation	27	48	17	8	100	1,158	44
England	22	54	17	8	100	3,308	81

- As at 31 March 2019, 18 per cent of secondary schools in rural areas had received 'Outstanding' as the most recent inspection outcome, compared with 22 per cent of secondary schools in urban areas.
- A further 63 per cent of secondary schools in rural areas had received a 'Good' inspection outcome.
- Overall 81 per cent of secondary schools in rural areas had received 'Outstanding' or 'Good' inspection outcomes, compared with 74 per cent of secondary schools in urban areas.

Notes

Data includes pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 in each academic year. Data includes pupils resident in England only. Pupils with missing or incorrect residential postcode have been excluded so percentages for school-location and pupil-location are not the same.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDAC) is a subset of the Income of Multiple Deprivation, with the Index showing the proportion of children in each Lower-layer Super Output Area that live in families that are income deprived. IDAC bands are based on 2010 IDACI scores. Information on the latest IDACI can be found at www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015.

Methodological changes mean that from 2013/14 onwards data aren't comparable with previous years. This is due to incorporation of the recommendations of Professor Wolf's independent review of vocational education and new early entry rules. For a summary of these changes, see [Quality and methodology information: SFR41/2014](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/366555/SFR41_2014_QualityandMethodology.pdf), (www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/366555/SFR41_2014_QualityandMethodology.pdf)

The Department for Education hosts the independent Wolf Report (www.gov.uk/government/publications/review-of-vocational-education-the-wolf-report) and the final progress report (www.gov.uk/government/publications/wolf-recommendations-progress-report).

In 2016 a new secondary school accountability system was implemented, including new headline measures. The measure of 5 A*-C grades including English and Maths is no longer used to hold schools to account and has been replaced by Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores. A 9-1 point measure has been introduced to replace the old A*-G system, where a 9-4 score is the closest equivalent to the old A*-C measure. Data presented on time series in this section present 9-4 scores from 2016/17 onwards and A*-C prior to 2016/17.

Source: Department for Education *Pupil residency and school location tables: SFR01/2018*, part of *Revised GCSE and equivalent results in England: 2016 to 2017* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/revised-gcse-and-equivalent-results-in-england-2016-to-2017>) and table *SFR01/2018: GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016/17 (Revised)* (https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/676692/SFR01_2018_Pupil_Residency_and_School_Location_tables.xlsx).

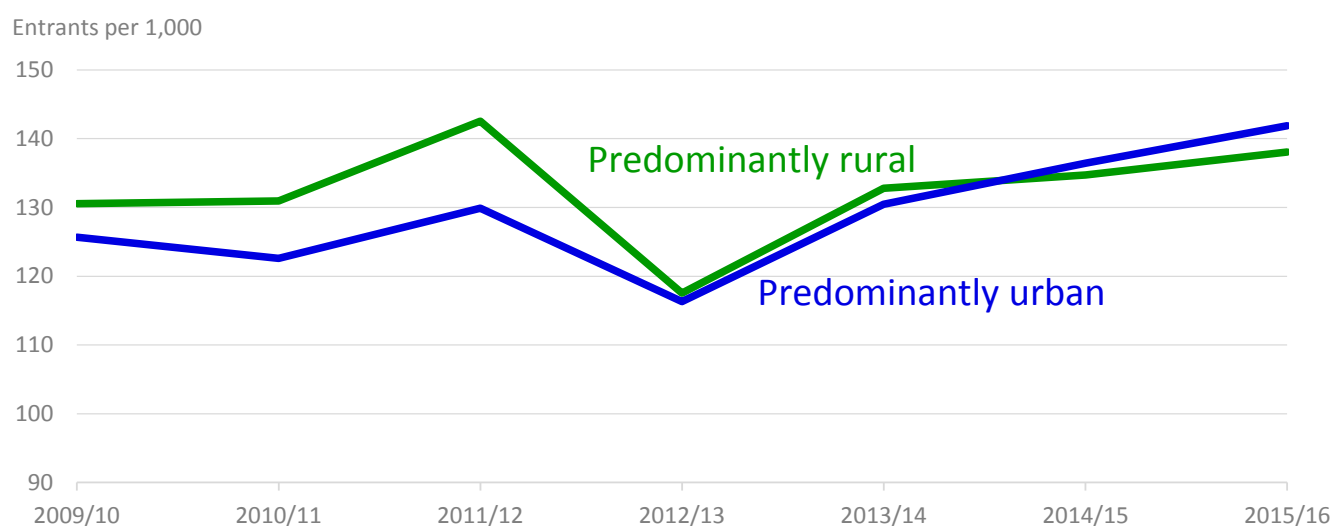
Ofsted Schools Management Information: www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/monthly-management-information-ofsted-school-inspections-outcomes and Defra analysis. For one secondary school, which had not been inspected, it was not possible to match its location and apply a rural urban classification. It has not been included in the table.

Higher education

- The rate of full-time entry to higher education institutions by 18 to 20 year olds in 2015/16 was slightly lower in *Predominantly rural* areas than in *Predominantly urban* areas (138 compared with 142 entrants per 1,000 18 to 20 year olds respectively).
- For part-time entry the ratio was higher in *Predominantly rural* areas (5 per 1,000) than in *Predominantly urban* areas (3 per 1,000).
- Rates of entry to part-time higher education have been falling since around 2009/10.
- The rates for entrants to higher education institutions are based on where the students are living prior to commencing higher education and does not reflect the location of the higher education institutions.

Full time entrants to higher education

Full-time entrants to higher education per 1,000 people aged 18 to 20 in England



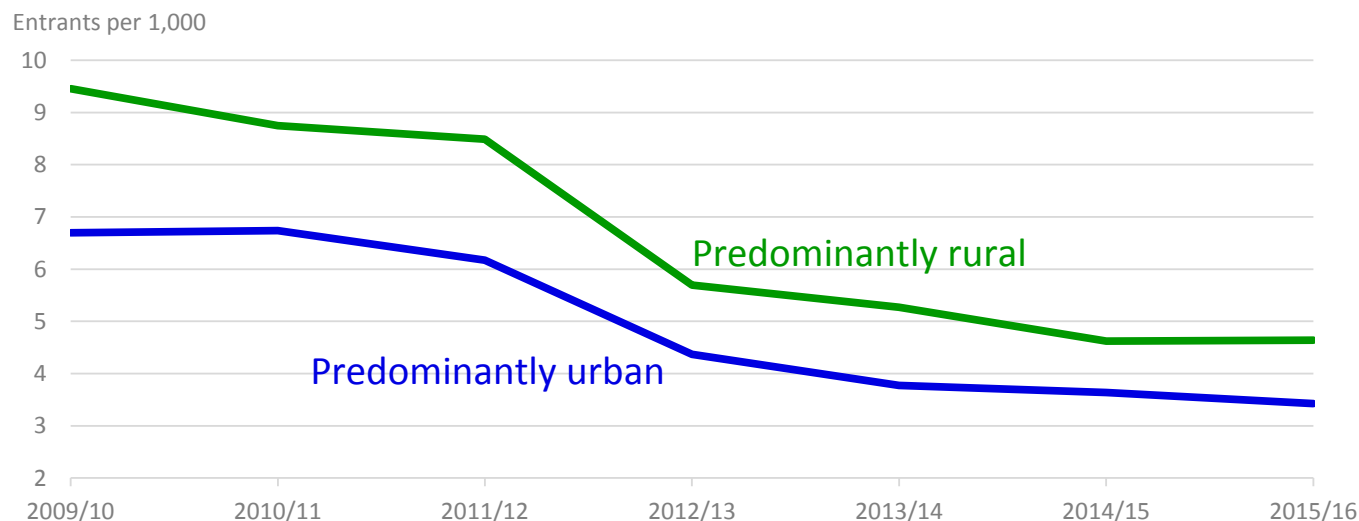
- There has been an increase in the rate of enrolment for full-time courses at higher education institutions in England between 2012/13 and 2015/16. This followed a decrease in the previous year that coincided with changes to tuition fee arrangements.
- The rate of entry to higher education by 18 to 20 year olds prior to 2014/15 had tended to be higher for those living in *Predominantly rural* areas than *Predominantly urban* areas, but the rate for *Predominantly urban* areas rose above *Predominantly rural* areas in 2014/15.

Full-time entrants to higher education per 1,000 population of 18 to 20 year olds in England

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Predominantly rural	131	131	143	118	133	135	138
Urban with significant rural	143	142	152	129	142	145	149
Predominantly urban	126	123	130	116	130	136	142
England	130	128	137	119	133	138	143

Part time entrants to higher education

Part-time entrants to higher education per 1,000 people aged 18 to 20 in England



- The rate of 18 to 20 year olds enrolling for part-time courses at higher education institutions in England has been decreasing since 2009/10 in *Predominantly rural* areas and since 2010/11 in *Predominantly urban* areas.
- In 2015/16 the entry rates for those living in *Predominantly rural* areas prior to commencing higher education were 5 entrants per 1,000 population of 18 to 20 year olds compared with 3 entrants per 1,000 population for those living in *Predominantly urban* areas.
- *Predominantly rural* areas have had a consistently higher rate of part time enrolment to higher education for 18 to 20 year olds than *Predominantly urban* areas.

Part-time entrants to higher education per 1,000 population of 18 to 20 year olds in England

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Predominantly rural	9	9	8	6	5	5	5
Urban with significant rural	8	8	7	5	5	5	5
Predominantly urban	7	7	6	4	4	4	3
England	7	7	7	5	4	4	4

Notes

Rates are presented as the number of people per 1,000 aged 18 to 20, using mid-year population estimates as the baseline.

Data on entrants to higher education were provided at the scale of Local Education Authorities (LEAs), which were matched to the 2011 Rural-Urban Classification of Local Authority Districts – or else the 2011 classification for counties.

Source: Department for Education.