

EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK 2001 CENSUS MONITOR

Census monitors have been prepared for the National Park area every ten years since the 1971 census. The information was originally extracted from parish data with estimates for the amount of each parish within the National Park. For each census the methods of estimation have become more sophisticated and accurate. It is difficult to assess trends accurately because the methods of estimation have varied from census to census. The 2001 census in all ways should be the most accurate yet and each National Park is provided by the Office for National Statistics with its own set of Key Statistics from which this profile is derived.

The Key Statistics have been presented to National Parks as percentages rather than actual numbers. They are presented here as graphs or tables. Tables are mainly given where key data is too small to be shown in graph form. Tables can, however, be made available wherever graphs are shown. More detail will become available at the level of wards and most parishes. The Office for National Statistics has not supplied the National Park Authorities with some data that other local authorities have received, such as data on migration.

KEY ISSUES FOR EXMOOR FROM THE 2001 CENSUS

- *Ageing population*
- *Increasing dependency on health and social services*
- *High proportion of older people amongst the long-term unemployed*
- *High proportion of retired people of working age*
- *Long working hours and low pay*
- *Decline in employment in primary industries*
- *Lack of qualifications and training amongst the workforce*
- *Reliance on private transport*
- *High proportion of second and holiday homes*
- *Low proportion of mortgaged homes and high proportion of homes rented from housing associations/social landlords*
- *Increasing proportion of old people living alone*
- *High proportion of households with people with limiting long-term illnesses*

**HOW EXMOOR DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE REST OF
THE NATION**

<i>SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER PROPORTION THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE</i>
<i>older people</i>
<i>married people</i>
<i>widows</i>
<i>people and households with people with limiting long-term illnesses</i>
<i>people caring for the ill or elderly</i>
<i>older males and females amongst the unemployed</i>
<i>long-term unemployed males and females</i>
<i>self-employed, male and female</i>
<i>males and females retired early</i>
<i>males and females working more than a 48 hour week</i>
<i>people employed in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing, hotels and catering</i>
<i>males and females in the following occupation groups: managers and senior officials; skilled trades; elementary occupations</i>
<i>students who are economically active and employed</i>
<i>males and females in the socio-economic group of small employers and self-employed</i>
<i>people working from home</i>
<i>people using public transport to get to work who have their own transport</i>
<i>people walking to work</i>
<i>household spaces which are second or holiday homes</i>
<i>people living in detached houses and apartments in commercial buildings</i>
<i>number of cars per household</i>
<i>household spaces owned outright</i>
<i>households rented from housing associations/social landlords and private or other landlords</i>
<i>pensioners living alone, as a family or with other pensioners</i>
<i>households with persons with limiting long-term illnesses with no adults in employment</i>
<i>male lone parents employed part-time</i>
<i>persons living in medical and care establishments run by housing associations</i>

SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER PROPORTION THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

population density

rate of population increase

people born outside the UK

people from minority ethnic groups

people from minority religions except Buddhists

younger males and females amongst the unemployed

males and females who have never worked amongst the unemployed

full-time employees, male and female

male and female students, both economically active and inactive

permanently sick or disabled males and females of working age

unemployed, male and female

males and females employed in manufacturing, transport, storage, communication, finance, real estate, business activities, public administration and education

males and females in the following occupation groups: professional; associate professional and technical; administrative and secretarial; sales and customer services; process, plant and machine operatives

people of working age with degree level qualifications

males and females in all socio-economic groups except small employers, self-employed and unclassified

people using public transport to get to work who do not have their own transport

people travelling to work by car, as a passenger in a car or by public transport

people living in semi-detached and terraced houses, blocks of flats and flats in converted houses

household spaces owned with a mortgage or shared ownership

household spaces rented from local authorities

homes with central heating

people living in flats above ground floor level

households with dependent and non-dependent children and all student households

households with persons with limiting long-term illnesses with dependent children

male lone parents employed full-time

size of communal establishments

traditional nursing homes

**HOW EXMOOR DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY FROM OTHER
ENGLISH NATIONAL PARKS**

PROPORTIONATELY GREATER THAN ANY OTHER ENGLISH NATIONAL PARK
<i>people over retirement age</i>
<i>widows</i>
<i>divorced and separated people</i>
<i>people with and households with people with limiting long-term illnesses</i>
<i>people retired before pensionable age</i>
<i>older males amongst the unemployed</i>
<i>long-term unemployed</i>
<i>unemployed, male and female</i>
<i>males and females retired early</i>
<i>males in part-time employment</i>
<i>males and females in personal service occupations</i>
<i>people with no qualifications</i>
<i>people with low level qualifications</i>
<i>females who are small employers or self-employed</i>
<i>people travelling to work by underground/light train/tram</i>
<i>people living in accommodation that is part of a commercial building</i>
<i>household spaces rented from a housing association/social landlord</i>
<i>pensioners living alone, as couples and in all pensioner households</i>
<i>households with persons with limiting long-term illnesses with no adults in employment and no dependent children</i>
<i>persons living in medical and care establishments run by housing associations</i>

<i>PROPORTIONATELY LOWER THAN ANY OTHER ENGLISH NATIONAL PARK</i>
<i>people aged 20-44</i>
<i>Muslims and Sikhs</i>
<i>full time employees</i>
<i>younger males and females amongst the unemployed</i>
<i>males and females who have never worked amongst the unemployed</i>
<i>full-time employees, male and female</i>
<i>part-time female employees</i>
<i>female full-time students</i>
<i>males and females employed in mining, quarrying, electricity, gas, water and education; women employed in finance</i>
<i>people of working age with degree level qualifications</i>
<i>males in the following socio-economic groups: lower managerial; intermediate; lower supervisory; unclassified</i>
<i>females in the following socio-economic groups: large employers and higher managerial; higher professional; lower managerial; intermediate</i>
<i>people driving to work or as a passenger in a car/van</i>
<i>households with more than one car</i>
<i>household spaces owned with a mortgage</i>
<i>household spaces rented from a local authority</i>
<i>homes with central heating</i>
<i>married couples living with dependent and non-dependent children</i>
<i>male lone parents employed full-time</i>
<i>size of communal establishments</i>

KS01 Usually resident population

Between 1991 and 2001 the population of England and Wales rose by over 2 million. During the same period the population of the West Country rose by about 700,000 - much faster than the national rate of increase. Devon is the third fastest growing county in England. Population in the north of England and Scotland is declining and it is increasing generally from the Midlands southwards. In the West Country death rates are greater than birth rates and the increase in population is mainly through migration.

The first census since Exmoor became a National Park was in 1961, when the usually resident population was estimated at 11,570. An estimate of 11,700 had been made for 1951. In 1971 this appeared to have dropped to 9,345. However, in 1951 and 1961 it was assumed that the percentage of a parish's population within the Park was the same as the percentage of its land within the National Park. This led to a considerable overestimate as most of the main settlements of parishes straddling the boundary are outside of the National Park. In the same way the Sandford Report gave populations of the National Park as 13,400 in 1951, increasing to 14,400 in 1971. More realistic assessments of the 1971 population were 10,491 by Woodruffe and 10,458 by the Countryside Commission using digitised mapping under the LINMAP system. A similar estimate of 9,994 for 1981 seems low in comparison. Since 1981 population estimates for Exmoor have been reliably accurate. Methods of estimation have continually been refined, so it is difficult to assess trends. One can only say that the population of the National Park appears to have declined between 1951 and 1981 and since then it has been steadily increasing but with considerable variation between parishes.

In 2001 the population of Exmoor was 10,873, a 2% increase on the 1991 population of 10,645. This compares with a 4% increase nationally and a 7% increase in the South West.

Most of England's population lives in towns and it is difficult to compare Exmoor with other large areas containing towns and cities. Rural population is generally on the increase again and growing faster than urban populations. In the West Country the rural population grew by 13% between 1984 and 1998, compared with a 6% rise for the urban population.

Exmoor's population density has been higher in the past, particularly in the mid 19th century, when there were more and larger households, but it would be difficult to produce accurate figures. The population density is low in some parts of Exmoor but not especially low for a rural area, apart from Exmoor parish, which must rank among the lowest densities of population in England. West Somerset is the second least densely populated district in the region.

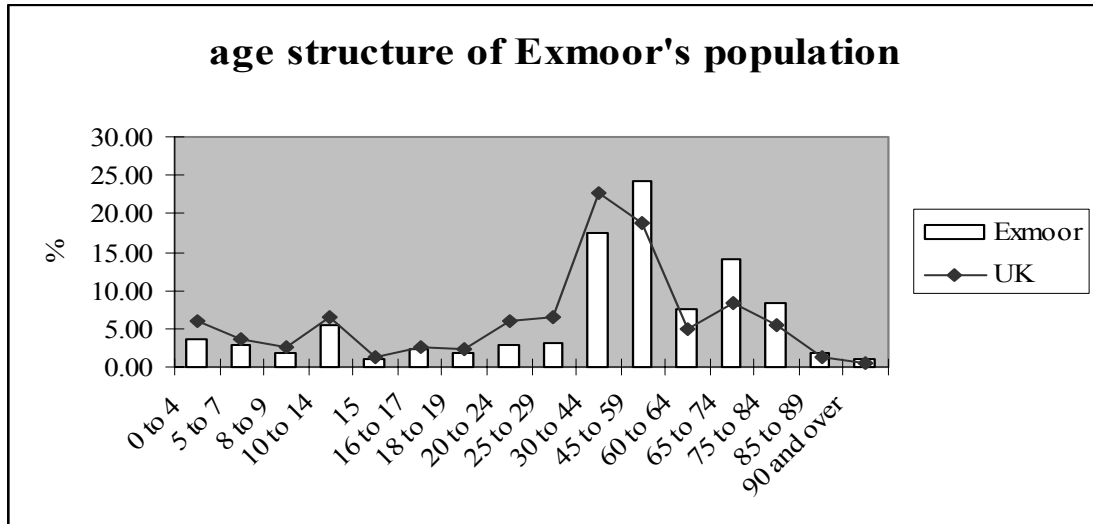
In 2001 the population density of Exmoor was 0.16 persons/hectare compared with 3.45 persons/hectare nationally and 2.07 persons/hectare in the South West. It had risen from 0.15 persons per hectare in 1991.

In 2001 48% of Exmoor's population was male and 52% female, the same as the national average. The proportions have remained similar since 1981.

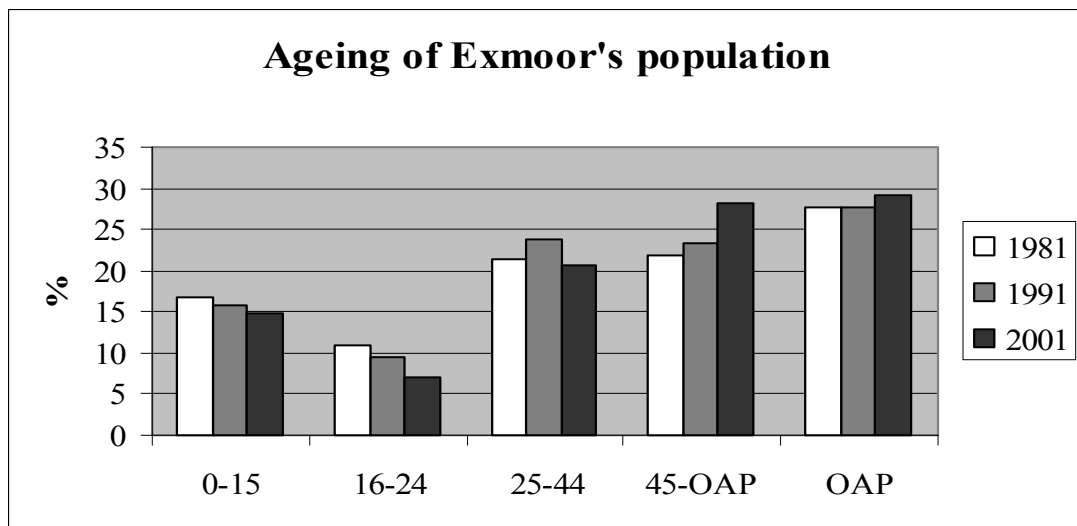
KS02 Age structure

A large proportion of people migrating to the area are aged over 45 and this is resulting in a higher than average proportion of people over retirement age, particularly in West Somerset, which has the fourth largest proportion of persons over retirement age of district and unitary authorities in the UK. The proportion of employment in nursing and residential homes is much higher here than the national average. The only age group where there has been a reduction is the 'student' group of 15-24 years. West Somerset also has a much lower proportion of persons in the 20-30 age group than the National average. This reflects not just the inward migration of older people but the outward migration of younger people because of the lack of higher education facilities in the area and a lack of job opportunities for people with higher education. In North Devon there is a prediction of a 5.5% increase in population between 2001 and 2011 but this incorporates a 32.3% rise in the over 60s and a 4.7% decrease in the under 19s.

Exmoor's age profile shows a lower proportion of infants and people aged 20 to 44 and a higher proportion of people aged 45 to 84 than the national average.



There is a steadily decreasing proportion of young people and increasing proportion of old people within the National Park. In 2001 14.94% of Exmoor's population was aged under 16 years. In 1991 it was 15.8% and in 1981 it was 16.8%.



The trend towards an ageing population is echoed by the national trend. However, for at least the last three censuses Exmoor has had a higher proportion of old people and lower proportion of young people than the average for the nation and surrounding counties.

KS03 Living arrangements

There is a larger proportion of persons cohabiting on Exmoor than in other National Parks. There is also a higher proportion of married, separated, divorced and widowed persons living on their own on Exmoor than in other National Parks. Conversely there is a smaller proportion of married persons living together and smaller proportion of persons never married living on their own on Exmoor.

However, National Parks generally have a higher proportion of married couples living together and fewer never married people living on their own than the national average. Exmoor has a significantly higher proportion of widows living on their own than average.

Area	Living as a couple		Not living as a couple				
	married	cohabiting	never married	married	separated	divorced	widowed
Exmoor	56.61%	9.52%	15.91%	1.15%	1.65%	5.67%	9.49%
Average for English National Parks	59.14%	8.55%	17.14%	0.76%	1.38%	4.87%	8.15%
UK	50.68%	9.54%	23.35%	0.89%	2.04%	5.76%	7.73%

KS04 Marital status

Exmoor has a higher proportion of divorced, separated and re-married people than other National Parks and more divorced and re-married people than the national average. It also has a lower proportion of never married people than average. This is probably a reflection of the age structure.

Area	married	never married	re-married	separated	divorced	widowed
Exmoor	46.88%	21.00%	10.55%	2.30%	9.25%	10.02%
Average for English National Parks	49.68%	22.55%	9.34%	1.86%	7.64%	8.93%
UK	43.96%	30.23%	7.07%	2.52%	8.01%	8.41%

KS05 Country of birth

Exmoor is not significantly different from other English National Parks in its proportion of population born outside of England. However, the National Parks in general have a much lower proportion of people born outside of the UK than in England as a whole.

Area	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Republic of Ireland	Other EU countries	Elsewhere
Exmoor	93.02%	1.17%	1.67%	0.27%	0.35%	0.86%	2.67%
Average for English National Parks	93.37%	1.98%	1.10%	0.26%	0.29%	0.82%	2.19%
England	87.44%	1.62%	1.24%	0.44%	0.94%	1.41%	6.91%

In 1981 3.4% of Exmoor residents were born outside of the UK and 1.0% of the population lived in households headed by someone born in the Commonwealth. In 2001 3.88% were born outside the UK.

KS06 Ethnic group

The National Census has only recently started asking questions about people's backgrounds and questions have changed, so it is difficult to assess trends. However, the largely rural nature of the area and the fact that in Britain most persons from ethnic minorities live in cities means that there is a relatively low proportion of such persons on Exmoor.

In 1991 0.35% of the Exmoor population was from non-white ethnic groups. In 2001 it was 0.52%.

Exmoor is not significantly different from other National Parks in the ethnic background of its population. However, National Parks in general have a much lower proportion than average of ethnic minority groups in their population.

Area	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or black British	Chinese or other ethnic group
Exmoor	99.48%	0.28%	0.10%	0.06%	0.09%
Average for English National Parks	99.31%	0.29%	0.15%	0.06%	0.15%
South West	97.71%	0.76%	0.67%	0.43%	0.45%
England	90.92%	1.31%	4.57%	2.30%	0.89%

KS07 Religion

Exmoor is not significantly different from other National Parks in the religions of its population. National Parks, however, have a lower proportion of minority religions within their population, apart from Buddhists who appear to seek their tranquillity.

Area	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	No religion	Religion not stated
Exmoor	77.43%	0.30%	0.06%	0.11%	0.03%	-	0.49%	13.65%	7.93%
Average for English National Parks	77.91%	0.25%	0.03%	0.11%	0.10%	0.01%	0.36%	13.85%	7.39%
England	71.74%	0.28%	1.11%	0.52%	3.10%	0.67%	0.29%	14.59%	7.69%

KS08 Health and provision of unpaid care

This is a new category of census information and trends cannot be assessed. It is clear, however, that, whilst the general health of Exmoor people is about average, there is an above average number of old people with limiting long-term illnesses. This is a reflection of the higher than average proportion of old people on Exmoor. As a result there is a higher than average proportion of people providing unpaid care, although this is lower than average for National Parks. This may reflect the relatively high proportion of old people living alone on Exmoor.

Area	Limiting long-term illness		General health			Provision of unpaid care All people who provide more than an hour per week of unpaid care
	All people	People of working age	good	Fairly good	Not good	
Exmoor	19.72%	13.05%	67.50%	24.05%	8.45%	10.65%
Average for English National Parks	17.76%	12.02%	69.66%	22.48%	7.87%	11.23%
South West	18.10%	12.70%	68.86%	22.63%	8.51%	10.05%
England	17.93%	13.29%	68.76%	22.21%	9.03%	9.93%

KS09a Economic activity

In 2001 there were 8,009 people aged 16-74 within the National Park. Of these, 57.8% were employed, 2.8% unemployed and 36.9% economically inactive. In 1981 there were estimated to be 7,436 people aged 16-74, suggesting an increase in numbers of persons of working age.

It is difficult to assess the current trend in the proportion of economically active persons as the age range within which economic activity is measured has changed and because students can now be considered to be economically active. It is clear, however, that Exmoor has for some time had a much higher than average proportion of economically inactive people. This is mainly because of the high proportion of people who have retired before pensionable age. In 1991 15.7% of men of working age and 50.3% of women of working age on Exmoor were economically inactive. In 1981 10.7% of men of working age and 49.7% of women of working age were economically inactive, suggesting a trend of decreasing economic activity. In 1981 the proportion of married women who were economically active on Exmoor was much lower than in surrounding areas.

National Parks are characterised by high proportions of self-employed persons and retired persons of working age. Exmoor is particularly high in this respect.

Area	Percentage of people aged 16-74									
	Economically active					Economically inactive				
	Part-time employees	Full-time employees	Self-employed	unemployed	Full-time student	retired	student	Looking after home/family	Sick/disabled	other
Exmoor	11.17	23.11	24.5	2.85	1.50	21.59	2.67	6.39	3.78	2.43
Average of English National Parks	12.08	30.44	18.92	2.22	1.75	17.82	3.08	5.82	3.67	2.31
South West	13.23	39.08	10.08	2.57	2.55	15.48	3.9	6.10	4.51	2.49
UK	11.67	40.44	8.13	3.43	2.6	13.56	4.69	6.45	5.8	3.22

The high proportion of self-employed persons on Exmoor applies to both sexes.

Area	Percentage of economically active people aged 16-74									
	Part-time employees		Full-time employees		Self-employed		unemployed		Full-time student	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Exmoor	4.17	17.77	28.46	18.08	32.29	17.16	3.61	2.13	1.44	1.55
Average of English National Parks	3.68	20.59	38.26	22.56	27.92	13.60	2.68	1.75	1.48	2.03
South West	3.62	22.61	50.90	27.55	14.52	5.76	3.15	2.00	2.34	2.75
England	3.35	19.99	51.49	30.17	12.29	4.41	4.29	2.45	2.37	2.77

The high proportion of retired persons of working age, low proportion of students and low proportion of permanently sick or disabled persons of working age on Exmoor applies to both sexes.

Area	Percentage of economically inactive people aged 16-74									
	retired		student		Looking after home/family		Permanently sick/disabled		other	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Exmoor	19.86	23.22	2.94	2.42	0.82	11.63	4.22	3.37	2.19	2.67
Average of English National Parks	15.74	19.91	3.19	2.98	0.65	11.05	4.14	3.20	2.28	2.33
South West	13.39	17.52	4.03	3.78	0.78	11.30	5.01	4.03	2.26	2.71
England	11.61	15.42	4.73	4.62	0.91	11.96	5.87	4.75	2.73	3.46

National Parks have a characteristically higher rate of employment than average for the nation but Exmoor has a higher rate of unemployment than other National Parks. It has a higher than average percentage of old and long term unemployed amongst unemployed people. There is a correspondingly lower than average proportion of young and people who have never worked.

As the number of people of working age appears to be increasing and the percentage in employment decreasing, the actual number in employment may be relatively static. The percentage of people unemployed has decreased. This was 6.1% in 1981, 6.6% in 1991 and 2.8% in 2001.

Area	Percentage of unemployed people aged 16-74			
	aged 16-24	Aged 50 and over	Who have never worked	Who are long term unemployed
Exmoor	14.04	35.53	1.32	32.46
Average of English National Parks	21.25	28.54	4.57	25.29
South West	24.74	21.9	5.45	26.67
UK	26.13	18.5	9.33	30.88

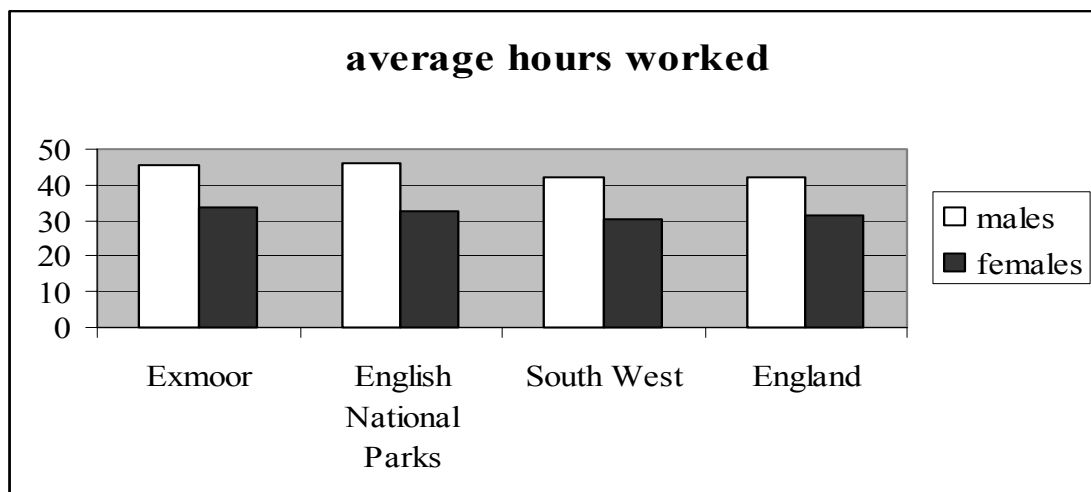
Area	Percentage of unemployed aged 16-74							
	Aged 16-24		Aged 50 and over		Who have never worked		Who are long-term unemployed	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Exmoor	15.00	12.5	41.43	26.14	-	-	34.29	29.55
Average of English National Parks	22.73	16.93	31.71	23.97	4.87	3.12	25.42	23.91
South West	25.84	23.04	24.26	18.26	5.44	5.46	24.84	29.49
England	25.84	25.45	20.77	15.02	8.71	10.22	29.57	31.42

KS10 Hours worked

As in the rest of England, more women than men work part time and more men than women work full time. On Exmoor, however, a greater proportion of men and women than average works part time and a much greater proportion works more than 49 hours per week. This pattern is common to National Parks except that on Exmoor a greater proportion of men works part-time.



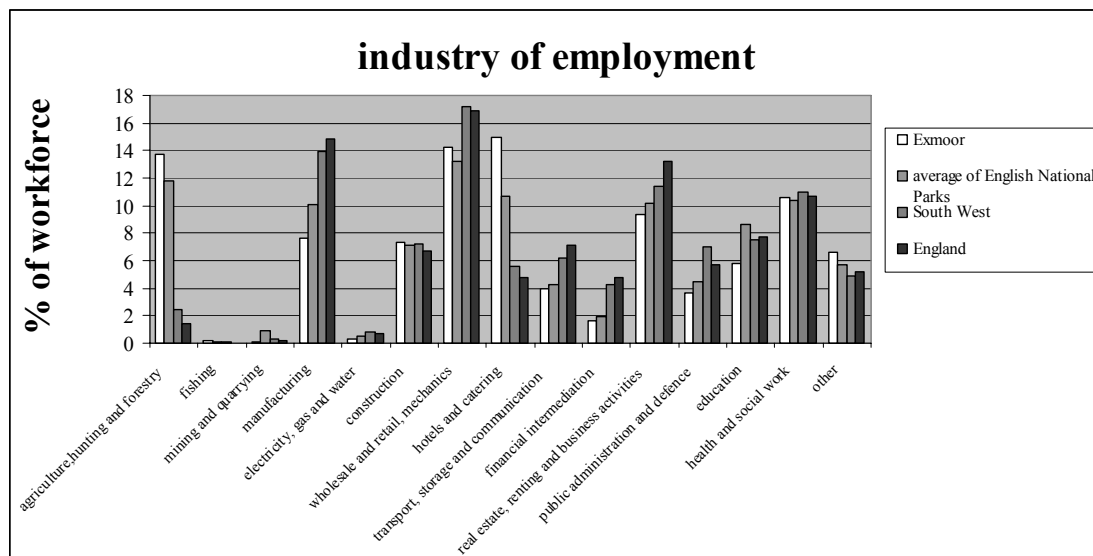
People who work in National Parks work longer hours on average than people in England as a whole. This reflects the long hours in the agriculture and tourism industries. Exmoor is not exceptional in this respect. The average hours worked do not reflect the much greater than average proportion of people working more than 49 hours per week because this is balanced by the large proportion of part-time workers. On Exmoor 36.81% of men in employment and 17.71% of women in employment work more than a 48 hour week whereas the figures for England are 24.21% and 6.91% respectively.



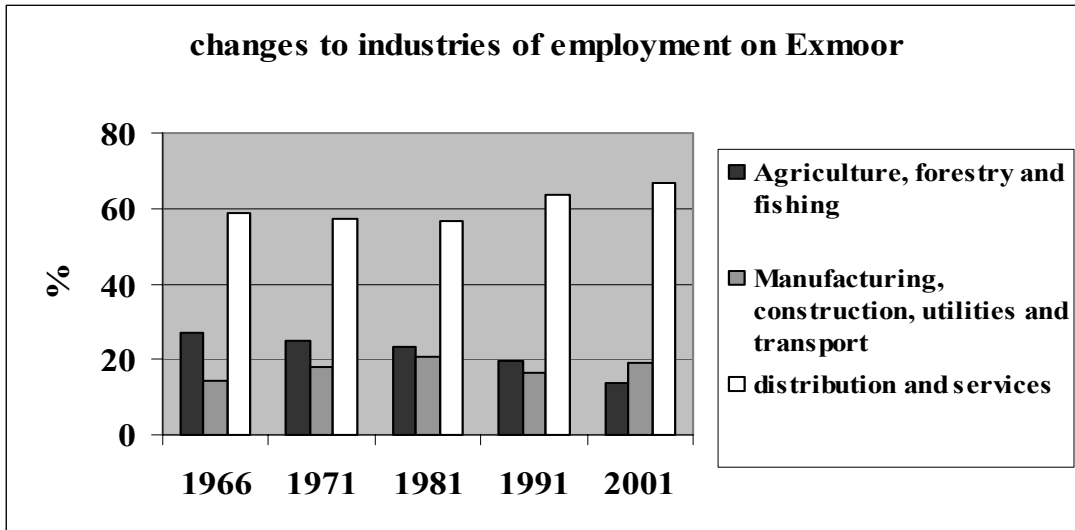
KS11 Industry of employment

The hotel and catering trade is Exmoor's largest source of employment, employing about 720 people out of the workforce of 4,815.

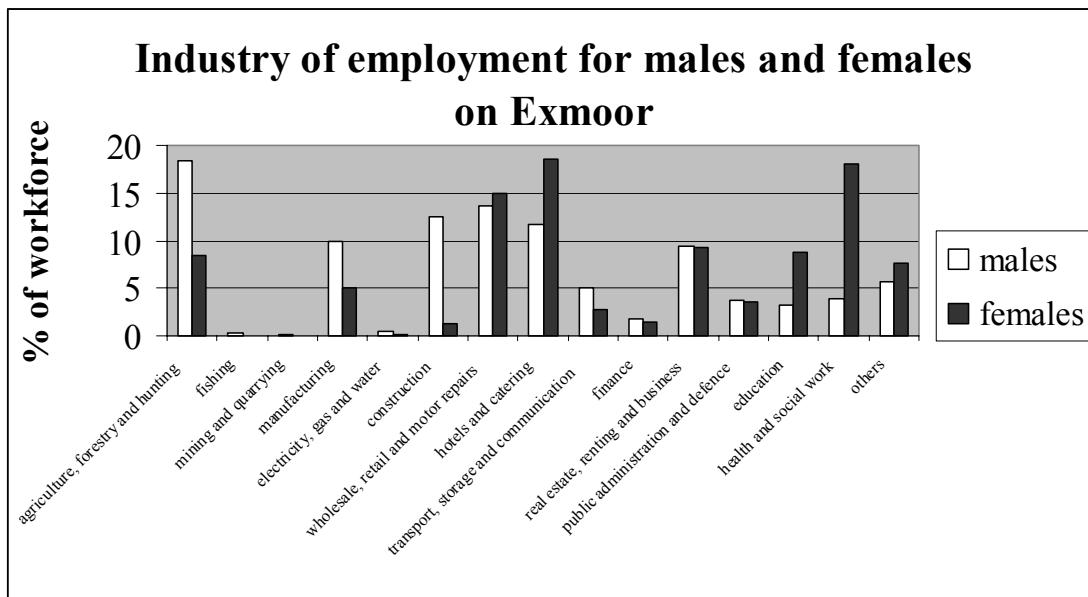
For the first time in the census, hotels and catering have been separated from other service industries and it is clear that this is Exmoor's main source of employment. Next is the wholesale and retail trade, which is also largely reliant on tourism, making tourism effectively Exmoor's main industry. The proportion employed in wholesale and retail, however, is below the national average, reflecting the sparsity of village shops. The proportion employed in education likewise reflects the sparsity of village schools, even compared with other National Parks. Agriculture, forestry, hunting and construction are the only other industries employing a larger than national average proportion of the workforce. All other industries are below the national average. This is surprising in the case of public administration as local authorities are amongst the largest single employers in the National Park.



It is difficult to show trends in industry of employment because of the way that industries have been grouped in past censuses. The main trend that is clear is the steady decline in the proportion of people employed in the primary industries of agriculture, forestry and fishing. The proportion dropped from 19.8% in 1991 to 13.9% in 2001. This is still a higher than average proportion, even for National Parks, but, if the trend continues at the same rate, by the next census there will be more people employed in real estate and business activities, and health and social work and by the 2031 census the agriculture industry will be finished.



At the time of the 2001 census the Exmoor workforce consisted of 2,568 men and 2,247 women. The industry employing most men was agriculture, forestry and hunting and the industry employing most women was hotels and catering. A considerably greater proportion of men than women were employed in agriculture, forestry, hunting, manufacturing and construction. A considerably greater proportion of women than men were employed in hotels, catering, education, health and social work. Construction, health and social work showed as large industries dominated by employees of one sex.

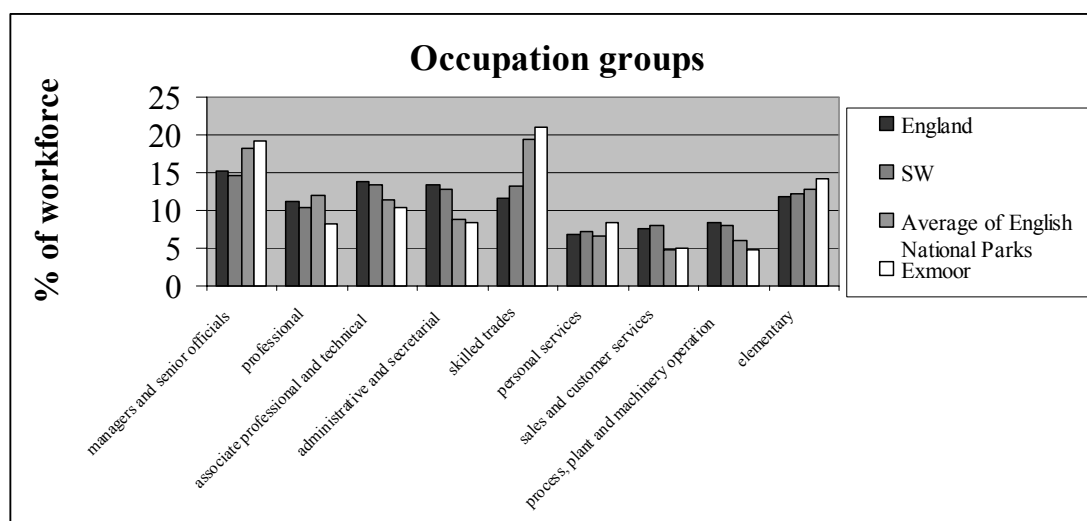


Out of the total workforce of 2,568 men and 2,247 women the proportions employed in the different industries broke down to the following actual numbers:

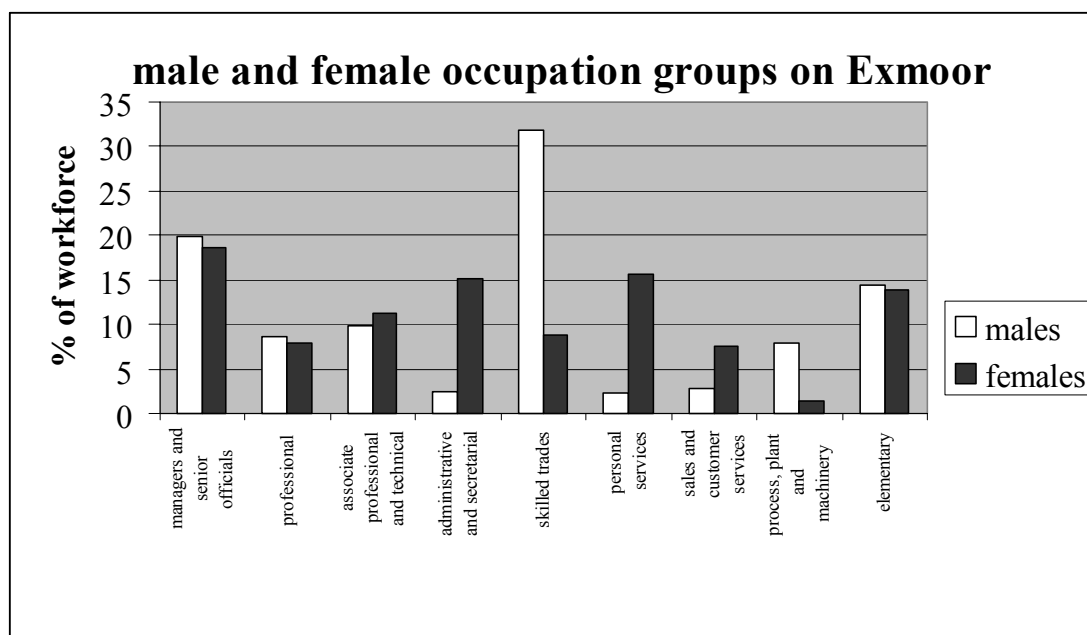
	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	472	189	661
Fishing	7	0	7
Mining and quarrying	3	0	3
Manufacturing	254	113	367
Electricity, gas and water supply	14	3	17
Construction	323	28	351
Wholesale and retail trade, motor repairs	349	338	687
Hotels and catering	302	418	720
Transport, storage and communication	130	61	191
Financial intermediation	44	32	76
Real estate, renting and business activities	241	209	450
Public administration and defence	97	79	176
Education	84	197	281
Health and social work	101	407	508
Other	147	173	320

KS12 Occupation groups

The largest occupation group on Exmoor is the skilled trades group and there is a larger than average proportion of people in this category on Exmoor. This includes many farmers and people in the construction and service industries. The large proportion of managerial posts is not reflected in the socio-economic classification (KS14), either in higher or lower managerial posts. This is probably accounted for by the number of small businesses, particularly in the tourism industry. The larger than average proportion of employees in elementary posts is probably accounted for by farm, shop, hotel and catering staff and cleaners.



Exmoor has a greater proportion of people in personal service occupations than average and than other National Parks. This is probably accounted for by women in health and social service industries looking after the elderly and in animal care occupations such as veterinary assistants and grooms. As in the nation as a whole, there is a much greater proportion of men employed in skilled trades and process, plant and machinery operation on Exmoor. Similarly, there is a much greater proportion of women employed in administrative and secretarial, personal, sales and customer services. Nationally there is a much greater divergence between the proportions of males and females occupied as managers and senior officials than on Exmoor.

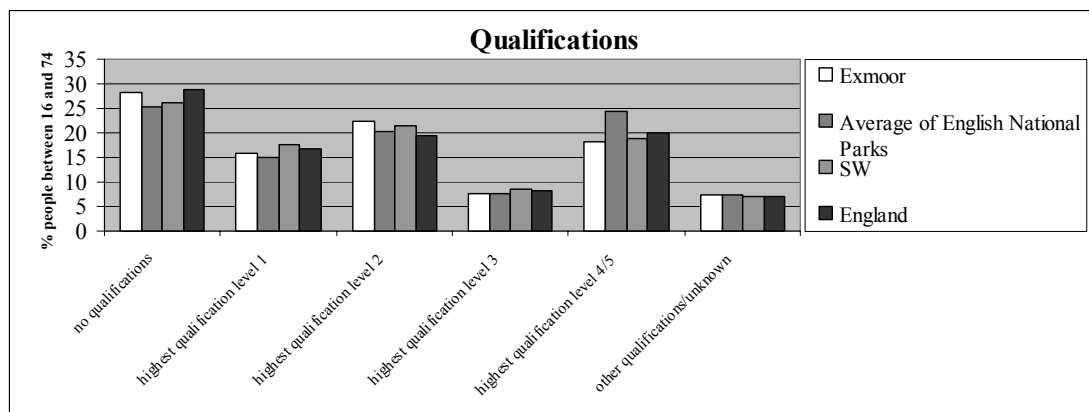


KS13 Qualifications and students

At the time of the Census there were 215 students aged between 16 and 17 and 111 students aged between 18 and 74 living on Exmoor. Of the students aged 18 to 74, 48.65% were in employment, 4.5% were unemployed and 46.85% were economically inactive. A much higher percentage was in employment and lower percentage unemployed than was the national average.

Although Exmoor compares with the national average in levels of qualifications, it is relatively low in the proportion of people with A Level standard or above qualifications and particularly low in comparison with other National Parks in degree level qualifications.

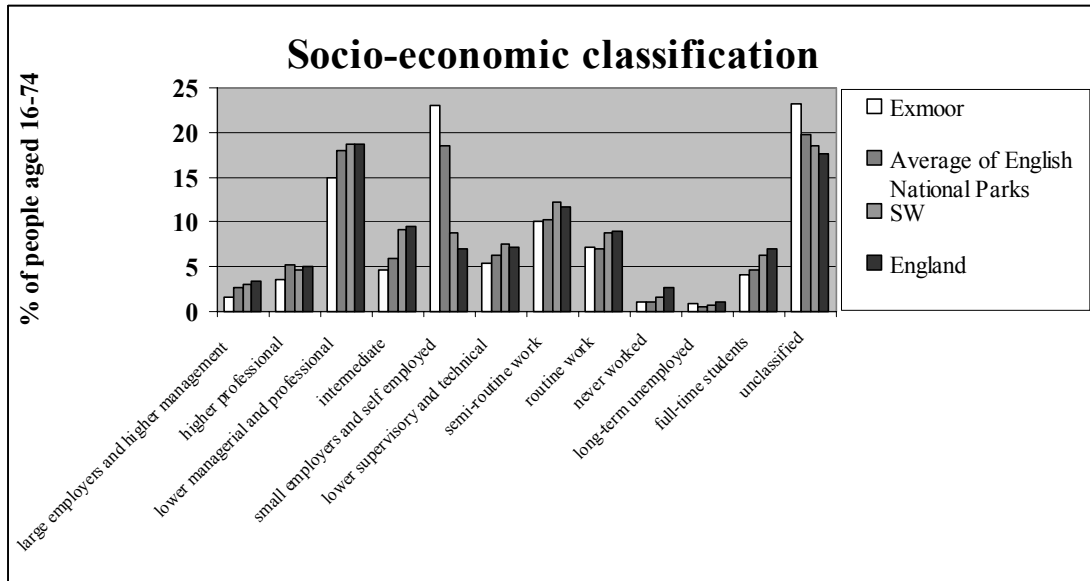
Other data shows that Exmoor stands out from its region as having a low level of qualifications. The Basic Skills Agency publishes data on literacy and numeracy. Nationally the proportion of the economically active population with poor literacy and numeracy skills is 24% for each. West Somerset is the only district in Somerset with poorer than national rates, with 30.2% with poor literacy and 25.3% with poor numeracy. An index of deprivation of education, skills and training has been derived from data such as the proportions of adults with no qualifications, children over 16 not in education, Key Stage 2 performance and absenteeism from school. Exmoor stands out as the most deprived area of the West Country in this respect. The problem is slightly worse in the West Somerset part of the area than in the North Devon part. Reasons for this are not clear. A possible conclusion is that the area's traditional industries of agriculture and tourism have not demanded high levels of qualifications.



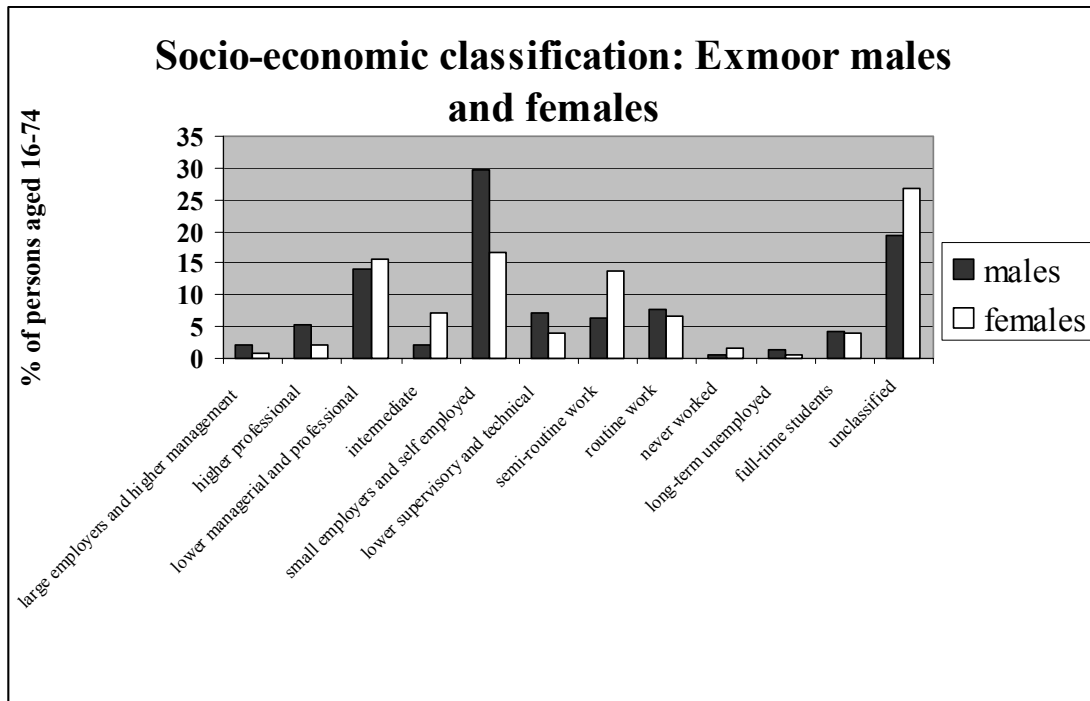
KS14 Socio-economic classification

Industry in National Parks is dominated by tourism and farming. This is reflected in the proportion of people who are small employers or self employed, which also includes many skilled workers in the service industries. Although in terms of occupation many Exmoor people described themselves as managers and senior officials, it is clear from the socio-economic classification, which looks at numbers of employees, that they are managers of very small businesses and Exmoor is particularly low in its proportion of higher managerial and professional people compared both with the nation as a whole and other National Parks.

The proportion of people on Exmoor who have never worked is low because the age of the workforce is relatively high. Also the proportion of people who are unclassified is high because of the high proportion of people who have retired early, particularly women. There is an assumption that they have been able to retire early because they were in higher managerial or professional occupations.

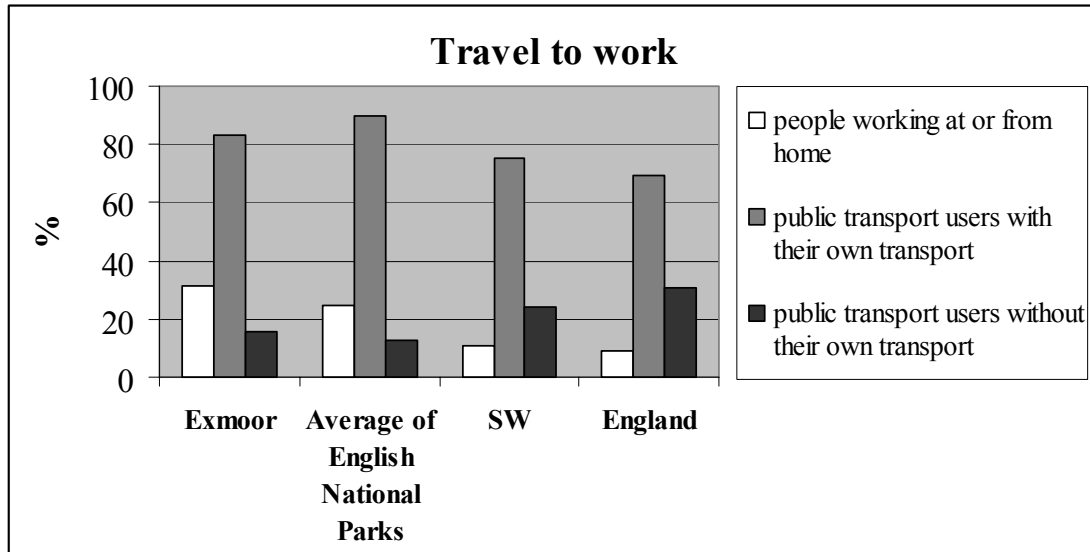


The differences in the proportions of males and females in different classes tend to reflect the national differences. The proportion of small employers and self-employed who are men is markedly higher than women, although the difference is not as great as in other National Parks. The proportion of women in semi-routine work is markedly higher than men.

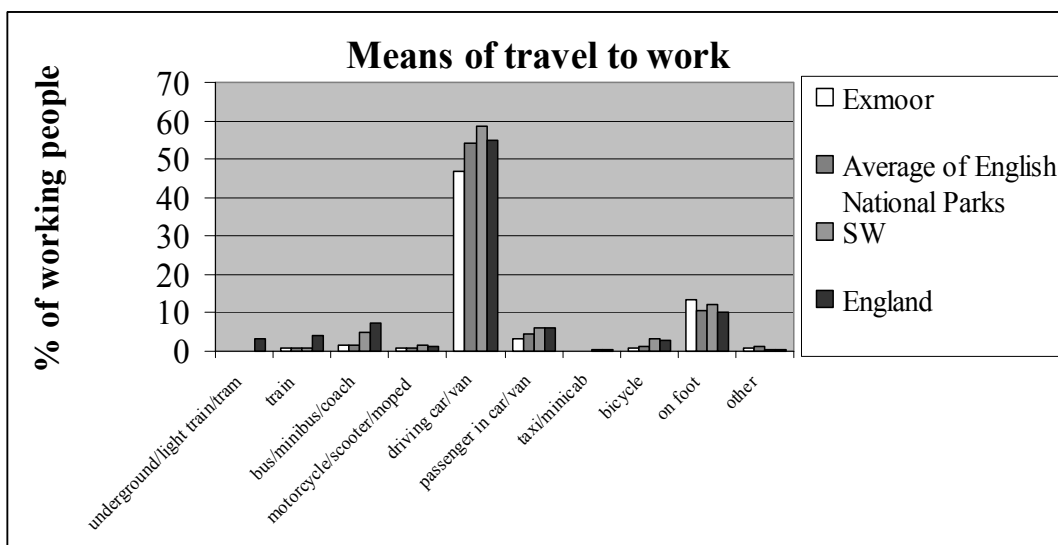


KS15 Travel to work

As in other rural areas, a high proportion of Exmoor people works from home. In 2001 this was 31.35%, an increase from 29.5% in 1991. Public transport is limited and a high proportion has their own car or van. On Exmoor, however, a relatively low proportion uses their car or van to drive to work and even lower proportion shares transport as a passenger. However, this is an increasing proportion. The proportion driving to work or sharing a lift was 50.05% in 2001 and 48.5% in 1991. A relatively high proportion still walks to work. This was 13.48% in 2001, compared with 13.8% in 1991.



By far the largest proportion of Exmoor people travelling to work drive a car or van. The next largest proportion walks. It is clear from the types of public transport used that many of the people using such transport do not work on Exmoor. A greater proportion of Exmoor people use the underground than in other National Parks, suggesting that there are several people living on Exmoor who work in London.



KS16 Household spaces and accommodation type

In 2001 there were 4,896 occupied household spaces on Exmoor. In addition there were 216 vacant household spaces and 563 that were second or holiday homes, giving a total of 5,675 spaces. The proportion of vacant spaces dropped from 4.6% in 1991 to 3.8% in 2001. In 2001 there were 2.22 persons per occupied household living within Exmoor National Park. The average persons for all household spaces was 2.17. In 1971 there were an estimated 2.7 persons per household and in 1951 there were 3.2 persons per household. Although households in National Parks are generally smaller than average, they are not significantly so on Exmoor.

It has been estimated that there was a steady decrease in population in private households from 10,731 in 1951 to 9296 in 1971. The decrease was mainly in parishes wholly within the National Park, with the fringe parishes increasing in population. The number of households generally increased during that time and the depopulation was attributed to the decreasing size of the average household. Both the increase in population on the fringes and decreasing size of household were attributed to an influx of retired people. The number of households within the National Park in 1971 was estimated at 3,477 and 4,896 in 2001.

The problem of second and holiday homes has been highlighted on Exmoor. It is less of a problem on Exmoor than average for National Parks. The Lake District has nearly 18% second and holiday homes and the Yorkshire Dales nearly 15%.

	Average size of household with residents	Percentage of household spaces of accommodation type		
		With residents	With no residents	
			vacant	Second/holiday home
Exmoor	2.22	86.27%	3.81%	9.92%
Average of English National Parks	1.9	85.9%	3.59%	10.51%
SW	2.21	95.43%	2.82%	1.76%
England	2.3	96.18%	3.18%	0.64%

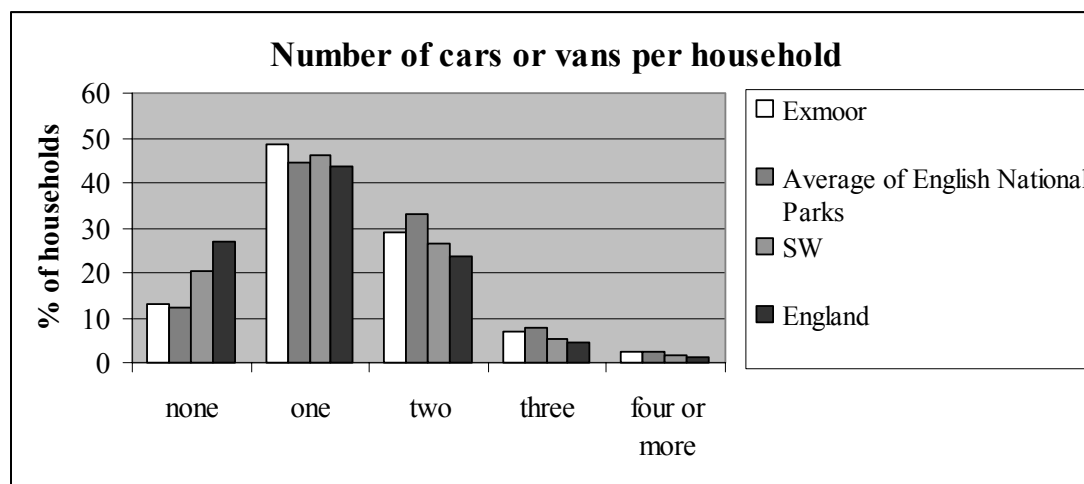
National Parks have a higher than average proportion of detached houses and lower proportion of semi-detached and terraced houses and flats. Flats in commercial premises are, however, higher in proportion and particularly on Exmoor. This reflects the number of people living in hotels and guest houses and above shops.

	Percentage of all household spaces of accommodation type						
	House or bungalow			Flat, maisonette or apartment			Caravan, mobile or temporary home
	detached	Semi-detached	terraced	Purpose built block	Part of shared house	Part of Commercial building	
Exmoor	49.09	25.89	16.28	2.38	3.28	2.7	0.39
Average of English National Parks	47.52	24.59	19.75	3.74	2.62	1.54	0.82
SW	30.91	27.94	23.84	9.98	5.16	1.34	0.82
England	22.5	31.57	25.84	13.96	4.55	1.15	0.42

KS17 Cars or vans

In 2001 the 4,896 occupied households on Exmoor possessed at least 6,779 cars or vans. This was an average of at least 1.38 per household. This compares with an average of 1.11 for England, 1.23 for the SW region and 1.43 for National Parks in England. The average for Exmoor had risen from 1.19 per household in 1991. The proportion of households having no car has decreased from 30.7% in 1971 to 23.8% in 1981, 17.2% in 1991 and 12.99% in 2001.

Households in National Parks have characteristically more cars than average, reflecting the lack of public transport and longer journeys to services. The cars are, however, used less for work purposes. A greater proportion of Exmoor households has only one car than other National Parks. This may reflect the large proportion of retired couples who can share transport. Average household size is, however, greater on Exmoor than in most National Parks.



KS18 Tenure

The proportion of owner occupied household spaces has risen steadily from 49.6% in 1971 to 58.6% in 1981, 66% in 1991 and 68.8% in 2001. The proportion rented from local authorities has steadily declined from 16.1% in 1981 to 10.8% in 1991 and 1.14% in 2001. This is mostly due to Government housing policy in the 1980s which enabled council house tenants to buy their own homes.

National Parks characteristically have a higher proportion of homes owned outright and a lower proportion mortgaged or shared than average. They also tend to have a larger percentage rented from a private or other landlord and smaller percentage rented from a housing association or local authority than average. Exmoor follows this trend except in that there is a much larger proportion of homes rented from housing associations/social landlords and much lower proportion rented from local authorities. This partly reflects planning policy for new homes within the National Park.

	Owner occupied household spaces			Household spaces rented from:			
	Owned outright	Owned with a mortgage	Shared ownership	Local authority	Housing association/social landlord	Private landlord	other
Exmoor	46.04%	22.02%	0.2%	1.14%	11.66%	11.4%	7.54%
Average of English National Parks	41.59%	27.78%	0.37%	4.55%	4.36%	14%	7.33%
SW	34.08%	38.37%	0.62%	7.74%	5.79%	9.6%	3.8%
England	29.19%	38.88%	0.65%	13.21%	6.05%	8.8%	3.22%

KS19 Rooms, amenities, central heating and lowest floor level

The number of rooms per household on Exmoor is higher than average. In 2001 the average number of rooms per household on Exmoor was 6.22. This compared with an average of 6.18 for English National Parks, 5.52 for the SW region and 5.33 for England.

A lower proportion of Exmoor homes are overcrowded than average. 3.04% of Exmoor households had an occupancy rating of -1 or less. This is a measure of overcrowding, whereby -1 means that there is 1 room too few for the number of occupants. The average for English National Parks was 2.91%, 5.01% for the SW region and 7.13% for England. The measure has changed since previous censuses but the trend has been for overcrowding to be reduced as family size has reduced. In 1971 there were 1.9% of Exmoor households with more than one person per room. This declined to 1.2% in 1981.

A lower than average proportion of Exmoor homes have central heating – lower even than in other National Parks. This probably reflects the greater than average age of houses, low incomes and alternative sources of fuel. In 2001 the proportion was 16.31%, compared with 24.1% in 1991.

	central heating and sole use of bath/shower and toilet	no central heating or sole use of bath/shower and toilet	no central heating but sole use of bath/shower and toilet	central heating but shared use of bath/shower and toilet
Exmoor	83.48%	0.22%	16.09%	0.20%
Average of English National Parks	88.86%	0.16%	10.75%	0.23%
SW	89.91%	0.21%	9.60%	0.27%
England	91.15%	0.16%	8.37%	0.33%

In common with other National Parks, there is a relatively low proportion of people on Exmoor living in flats above ground floor level.

	Basement or semi-basement	Ground/street level	1 st /2 nd /3 rd or 4 th floor	5 th floor or higher
Exmoor	2.1%	92.42%	5.43%	0.04%
Average of English National Parks	2.71%	92.19%	5.08%	0.02%
SW	2.39%	88.15%	9.22%	0.23%
England	2.75%	85.54%	11.02%	0.69%

KS20 Household composition

Exmoor's ageing population is reflected in its household composition. It has a higher than average proportion of pensioners living alone, as couples, as families and with other pensioners. In 1981 17.7% of households contained a pensioner living alone, compared with 19.2% in 2001. The proportion of all households with only one person rose from 23.3% in 1981 to 31.58% in 2001.

	Households with one person		Households without sole use of one family			
	pensioner	other	With dependent children	All student	All pensioner	other
Exmoor	19.2%	12.38%	1.61%	0%	0.86%	3.41%
Average of English National Parks	15.73%	11.92%	1.45%	0.06%	0.69%	2.83%
SW	15.46%	14.16%	1.68%	0.39%	0.51%	3.31%
England	14.37%	15.7%	2.24%	0.39%	0.4%	3.67%

Exmoor has a lower than average proportion of households with dependent and non-dependent children. In 1981 1.35% of Exmoor households were lone parent households with dependent children, showing an increase of 335% in the number of such households, considering the lower total number of households in 1981.

	All pensioners	Married couple households			Cohabiting couple households			Lone parent households	
		No children	With dependent children	All children not dependent	No children	With dependent children	All children not dependent	With dependent children	All children not dependent
Exmoor	14.77%	17.26%	12.77%	4.66%	4.41%	2.96%	0.22%	3.29%	2.21%
Average of English National Parks	12.47%	18.69%	16.66%	6.41%	4.51%	2.51%	0.23%	3.23%	2.62%
SW	11.08%	14.63%	17.13%	5.42%	4.84%	3.08%	0.3%	5.42%	2.61%
England	8.93%	12.99%	17.56%	5.96%	4.78%	3.23%	0.32%	6.42%	3.05%

KS21 Households with limiting long-term illness and dependent children

Not only does Exmoor have a greater than average proportion of households containing persons with long-term limiting illnesses but a much larger than average proportion of these has no adults in employment and no dependent children.

	No adults in employment		With dependent children		With one or more person with a long-term limiting illness
	With dependent children	Without dependent children	All ages	Aged 0-4	
Exmoor	2.29%	40.71%	20.63%	6.41%	35.4%
Average of English National Parks	1.92%	33.6%	23.84%	7.75%	32.52%
SW	3.47%	32.99%	27.31%	10.25%	33.07%
England	4.83%	30.91%	29.45%	11.38%	33.55%

KS22 Lone parent households with dependent children

Exmoor has a lower than average proportion of single parent families. In 2001 Exmoor had 161 lone parent households, representing 3.29% of all households, compared with 6.42% for England. Of these 21 were male parents and 140 female parents. A higher than average proportion of female lone parents and lower than average proportion of male lone parents are in employment. However, a higher than average proportion of male lone parents are in part-time employment.

	Male lone parent		Female lone parent	
	Employed part-time	Employed full-time	Employed part-time	Employed full-time
Exmoor	14.29%	38.1%	29.29%	30%
Average of English National Parks	9.93%	59.45%	34.24%	28.36%
SW	9.61%	58.72%	33.27%	20.54%
England	6.99%	56.26%	26.41%	21.61%

KS23 Communal establishment residents

In 2001 there were 71 communal establishments on Exmoor containing a total of 135 residents. The average of 1.9 residents per communal residence was much smaller than average for elsewhere, the average being 4.72 for English National Parks, 15.79 for the South West region and 18.61 for England.

There is a wide variety of communal establishments. The differences within National Parks are so great and numbers so small that it is difficult to draw comparisons. Exmoor is the only National Park with communal residents in a medical care establishment run by a housing association. Exmoor is also unusual in having no traditional nursing homes.

	Percentage of residents living in:					Percentage in communal establishments with limiting long-term illness	
	Medical care establishments				Other establishments	Medical and care establishments	other
	Local authority	Housing association	Nursing homes	Residential care homes			
Exmoor	5.19	4.44	0	24.44	65.93	80.43	11.24
Average of English National Parks	3.02	0.55	6.29	24.74	52.55	82.17	13.67
SW	2.7	0.85	15.42	24.48	52.58	90.57	10.91
England	4.34	1.1	14.61	20.43	54.03	91.02	12.16