



# Welcome to RSN Seminar Young People in Rural Areas 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2022

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1. Older people

Wednesday 26/01/2022  
11 am - 1 pm

[BOOK HERE](#)

2. Young People in Rural  
Areas

Wednesday 02/03/2022  
11 am - 1 pm

[BOOK HERE](#)

3. Rural Planning

Wednesday 30/03/2022  
11 am - 1 pm

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4. Rural Decarbonisation

Wednesday 27/04/2022  
11 am - 1 pm

[BOOK HERE](#)

5. Rural Digital  
Connectivity

Wednesday 25/05/2022  
11 am - 1 pm

[BOOK HERE](#)

6. Rural Affordable Housing

Wednesday 29/06/2022  
11 am - 1 pm

[BOOK HERE](#)

7. Rural Health and Social  
Care

Wednesday 27/07/2022  
11 am - 1 pm

[BOOK HERE](#)

8. Rural Town Centres, High  
Streets & Village Hubs

Wednesday 02/11/2022  
11 am - 1 pm

[BOOK HERE](#)

9. Rural Economies

Wednesday 30/11/2022 | 11 am - 1 pm | [BOOK HERE](#)

The RSN seminar programme is free to members of the RSN as part of their membership.  
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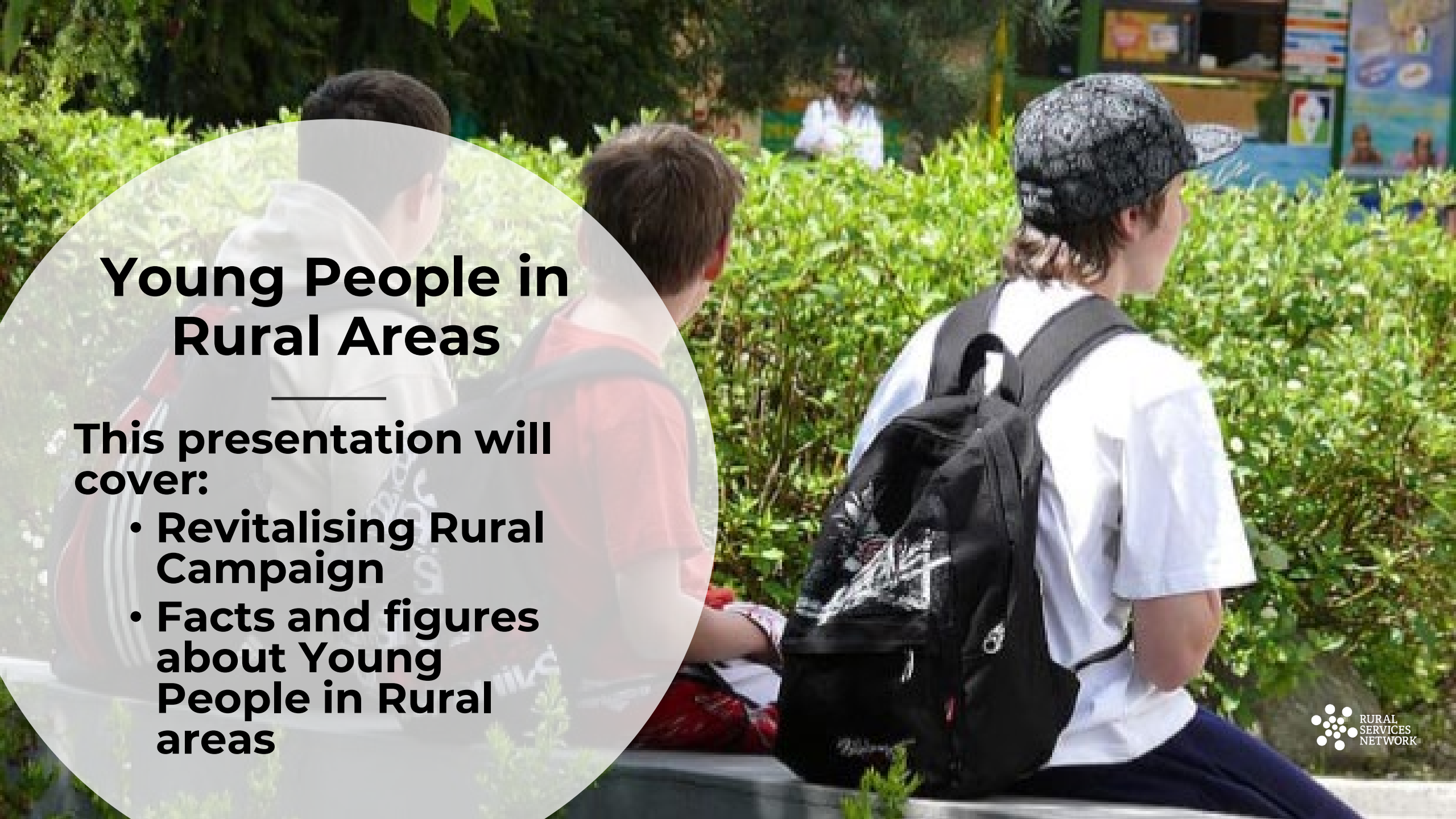
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# Young People in Rural Areas

**This presentation will cover:**

- **Revitalising Rural Campaign**
- **Facts and figures about Young People in Rural areas**



# Revitalising Rural

Realising the Vision

We want a fairer distribution of national resources to rural areas and for more nuanced national policies that reflect rural circumstances.



# LEVELLING — UP —

Levelling Up the United Kingdom

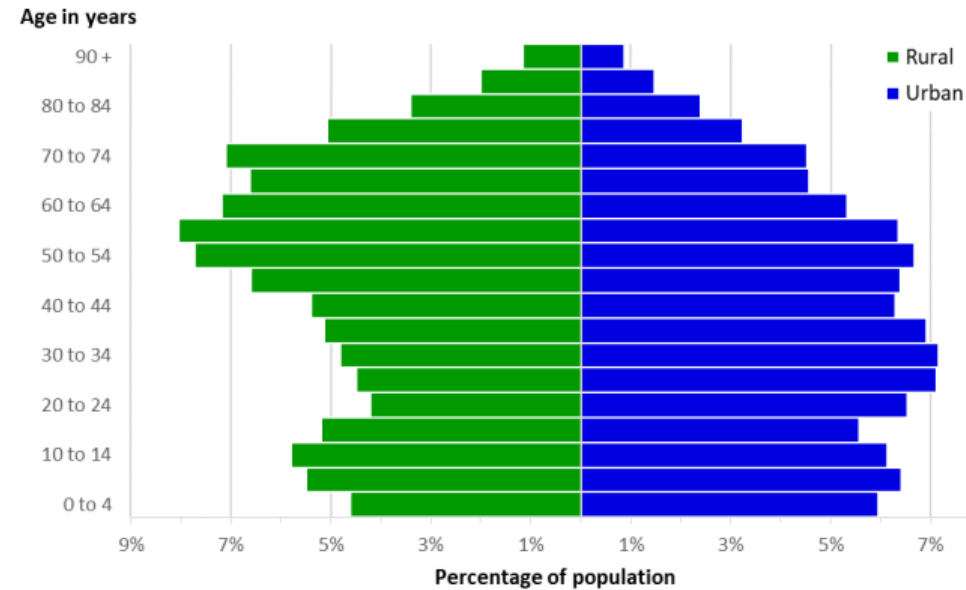
## Levelling Up White Paper 2022

Potential is shaped from the very beginning of our lives, and all children and families need to be able to access high quality early years education, schools and support.

This provides a strong base for subsequent investment in skills, ensuring that young people and adults can train to access job opportunities and move up the career ladder, regardless of their characteristics, background or where they live.

## Population by age

Percentage of population within age bands by rural-urban classification (LSOA) in England, 2020



- The population in rural areas has a higher proportion of older people compared with urban areas.

- The rural population has a higher proportion of those aged 65 and over, at 25.4 per cent, compared with the urban population where 17.1 per cent are 65 and over.



25.4% of the rural population is aged

65 or over



17.1% of the urban population is aged

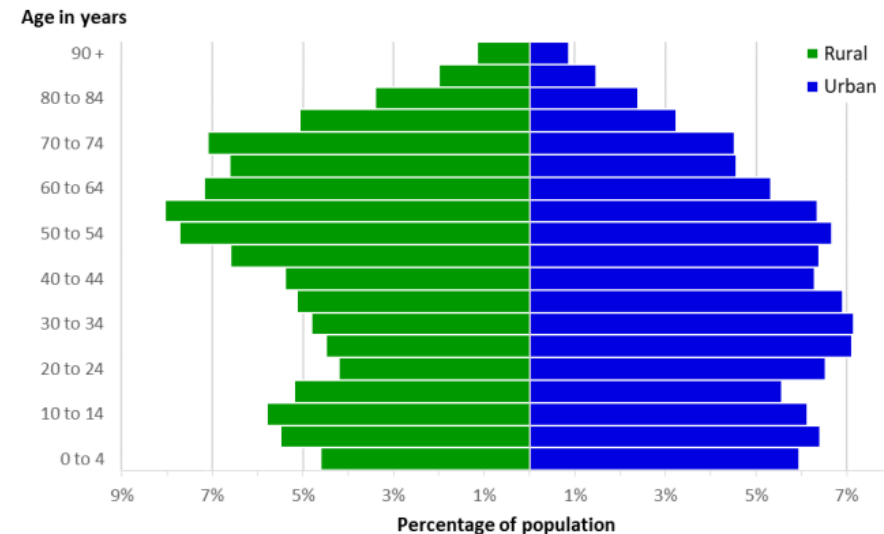
65 or over

# Population trends?

- Predominantly Rural areas have proportionately seen large falls in the population aged 30 to 39 and higher proportional increases in the older population.
- The population aged 65 and over increased by **37** per cent in Predominantly Rural areas between 2001 and 2015, compared with **17** per cent in Predominantly Urban areas.
- Predominantly Rural areas have seen an increase of 7% in infants (0 to 4-year olds) compared with a 22% increase in Predominantly Urban areas.

## Population by age

Percentage of population within age bands by rural-urban classification (LSOA) in England, 2020

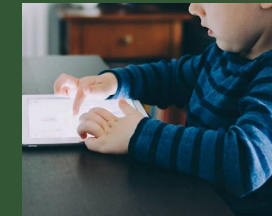


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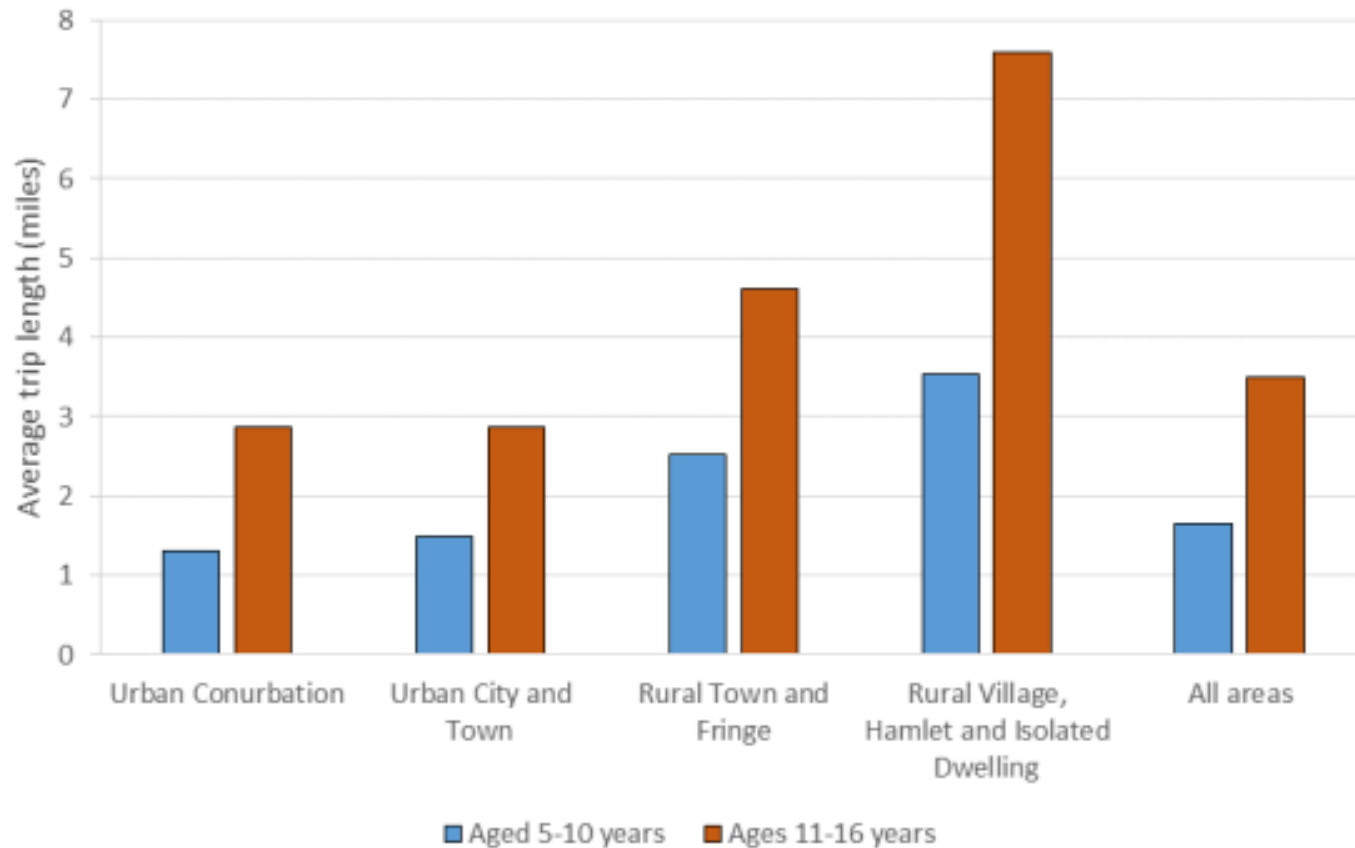




# Young People in Rural Areas



# Getting to school



Average journey length to school by settlement type in England 2018/2019

DEFRA statistical Digest 2022





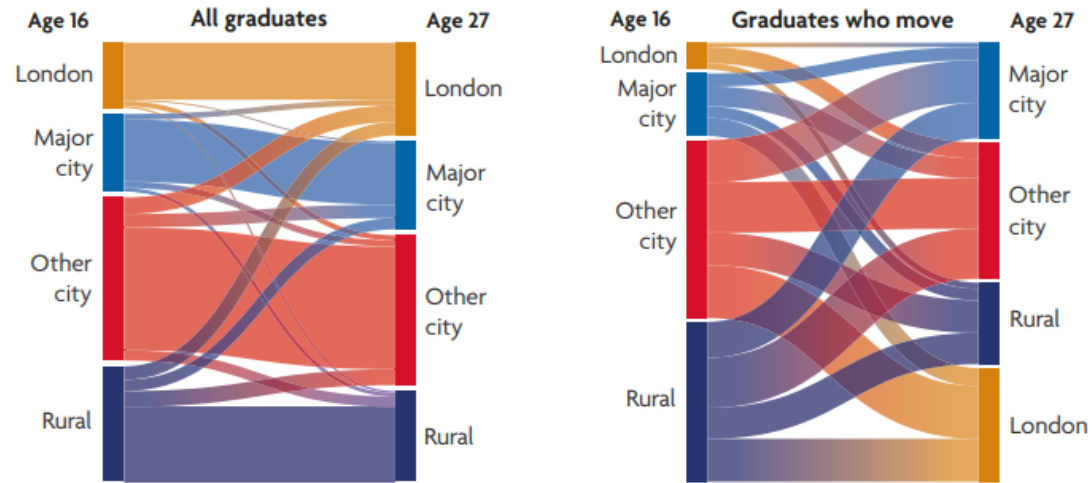
# Quality of School

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For every type of school inspected (with the exception of nursery schools), a **higher** percentage are rated as Outstanding in Predominantly Urban local authority areas compared to those in Predominantly Rural

The converse is true for schools rated as Inadequate, where there is generally a higher percentage in Predominantly Rural local authority areas than seen in Predominantly Urban

Figure 1.65 Mobility patterns of graduates, age 16 to age 27, 2013/14 to 2016/17<sup>235</sup>



Proportion of companies in Predominantly Urban / Rural areas featuring graduate scheme on their website

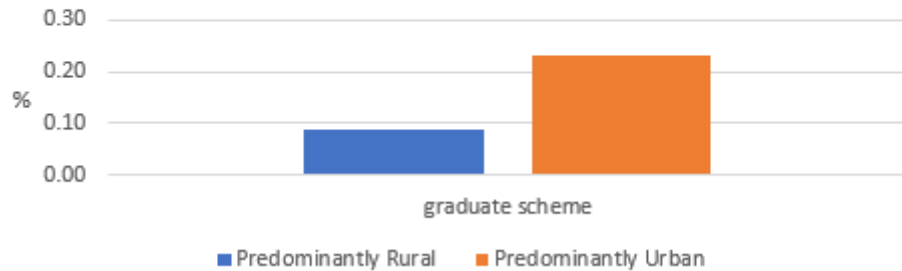
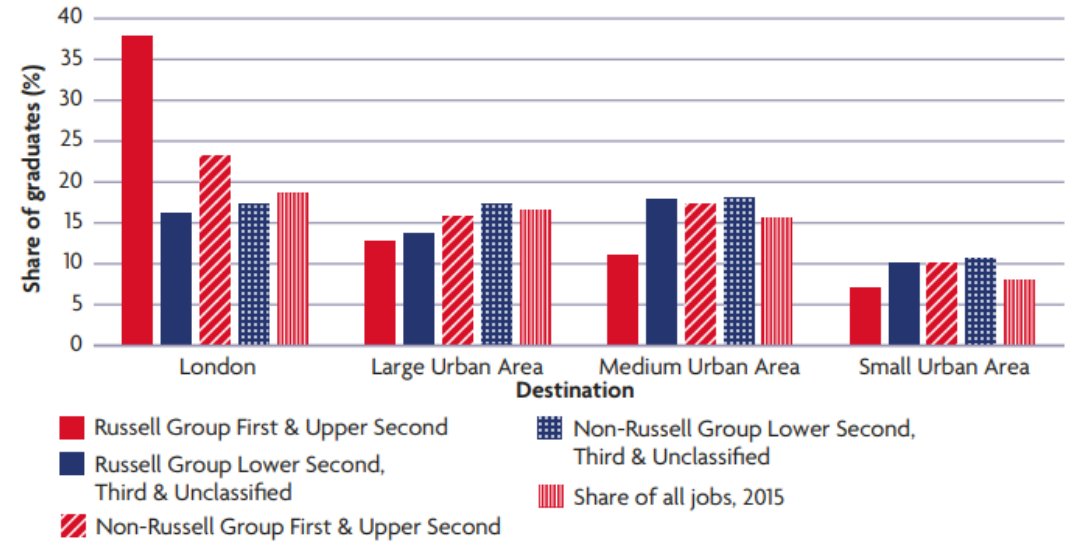




Figure 1.64 Share of all moving graduates by institution and class of degree 2013/14 to 2014/15<sup>226</sup>





The image features several stacks of gold coins, likely 100 Euro coins, arranged in a row. The coins are stacked in three main groups of varying heights, with some individual coins scattered in the foreground. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light blue and white, suggesting a bright, airy environment. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Rural areas in 22/23 will still receive some **37%** (£105)  
per head in Settlement Funding Assessment  
grant **LESS** than their urban counterparts

The image features several stacks of gold coins, likely 10 Euro coins, arranged in a row. The coins are stacked in three main groups of varying heights, with a few more coins scattered in the foreground. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light blue and white, suggesting a bright, airy environment. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image, providing context for the financial theme.

Rural residents will pay, on average, **21%** (£104) per head **MORE** in Council Tax than their urban counterparts due to receiving less government grant

# Result of unfair funding...

**Rural Councils get less  
Government Grant than  
Urban Councils**



**Statutory Services have  
to be funded by Councils  
and those services are  
also more underfunded  
in rural areas**



**The impact is that there are  
MUCH LESS funds for rural  
councils to spend on essential  
but discretionary services**



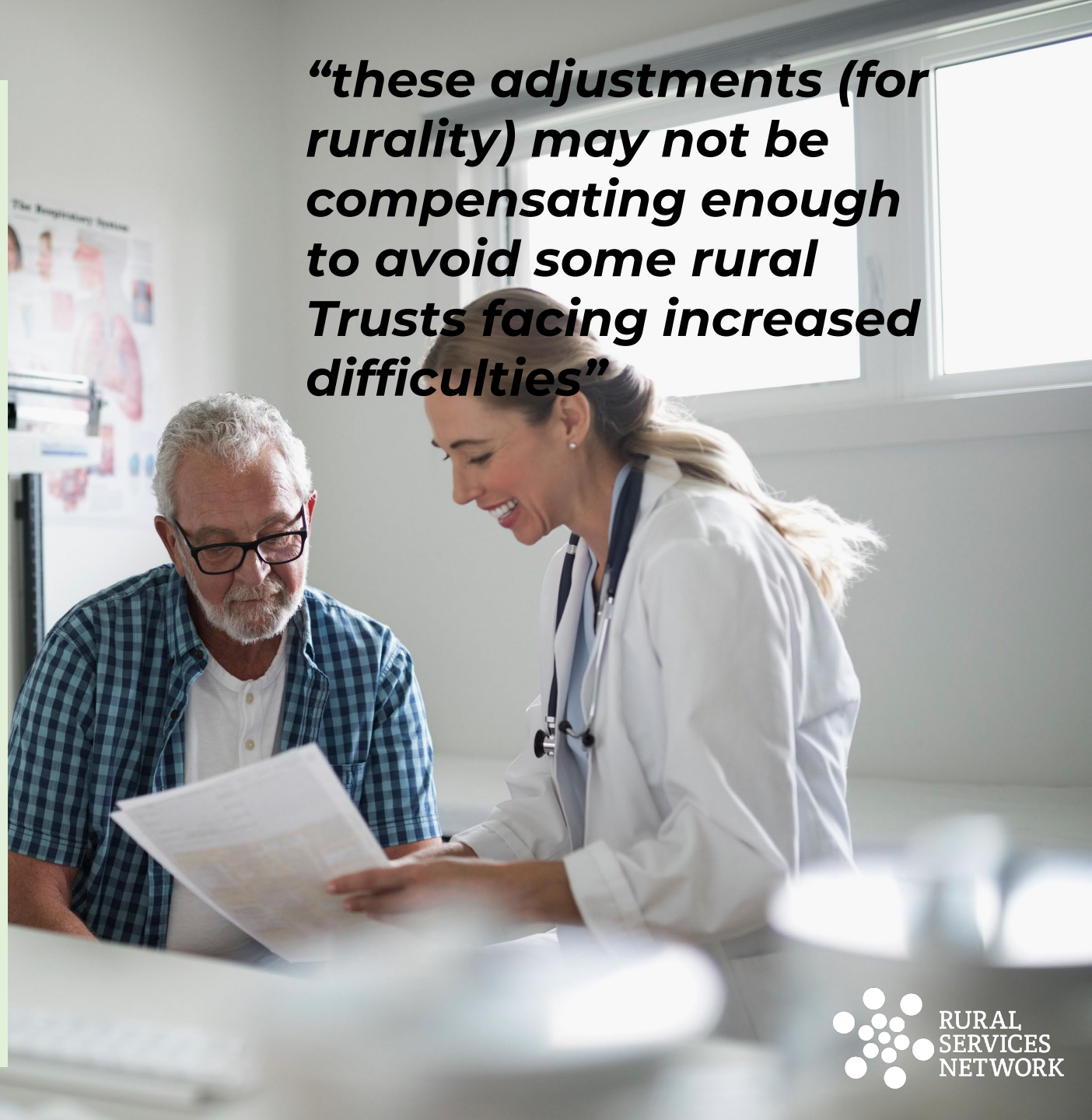




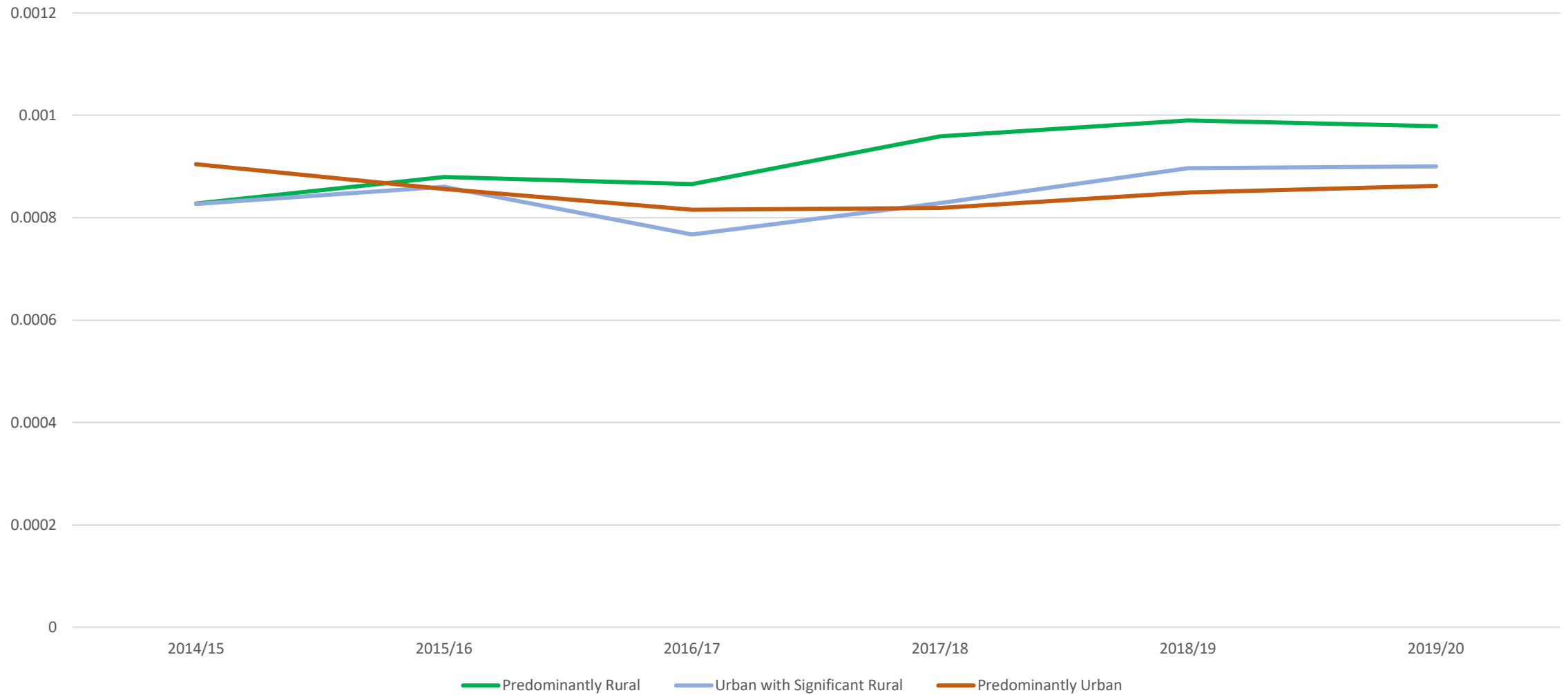
# NHS Funding

- No simple pounds per head assessments are available
- Nuffield Trust report on behalf of the National Centre for Rural Health and Care on “A rapid review of the impact of rurality on the cost of delivering healthcare” concluded that:

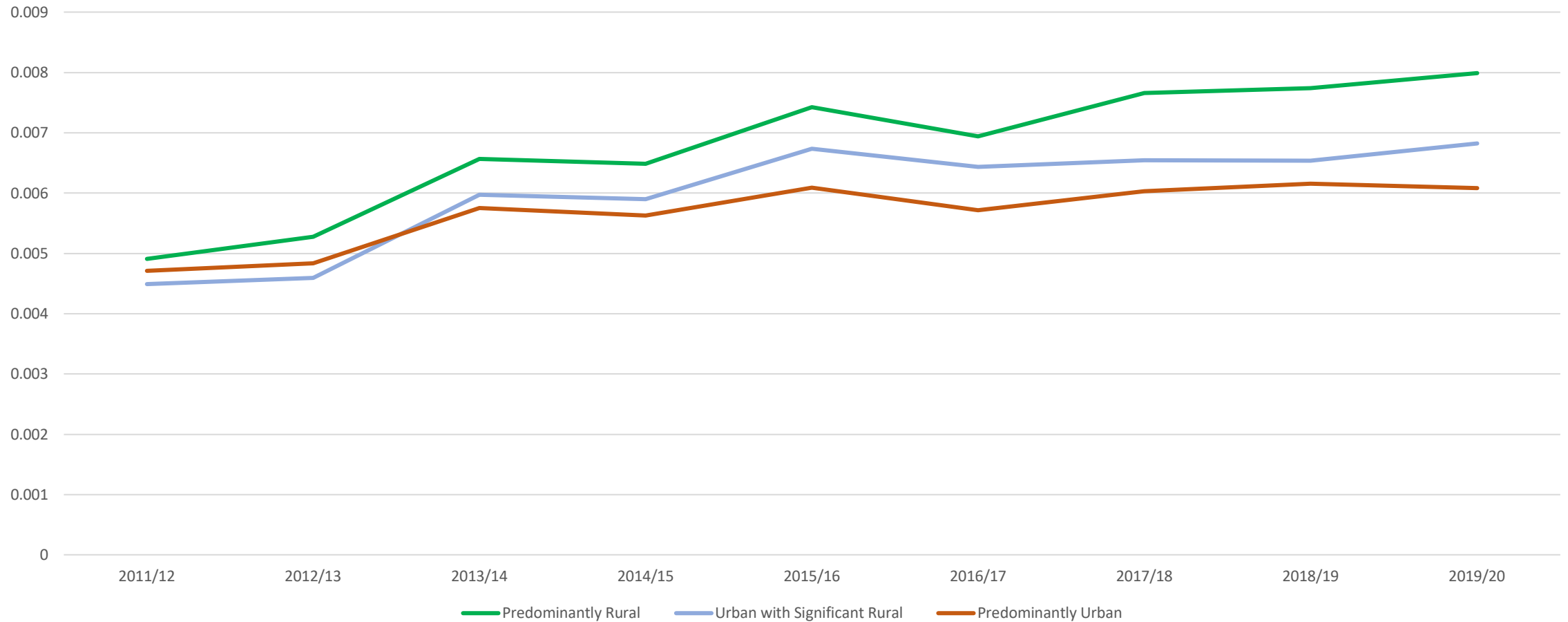
***“these adjustments (for rurality) may not be compensating enough to avoid some rural Trusts facing increased difficulties”***



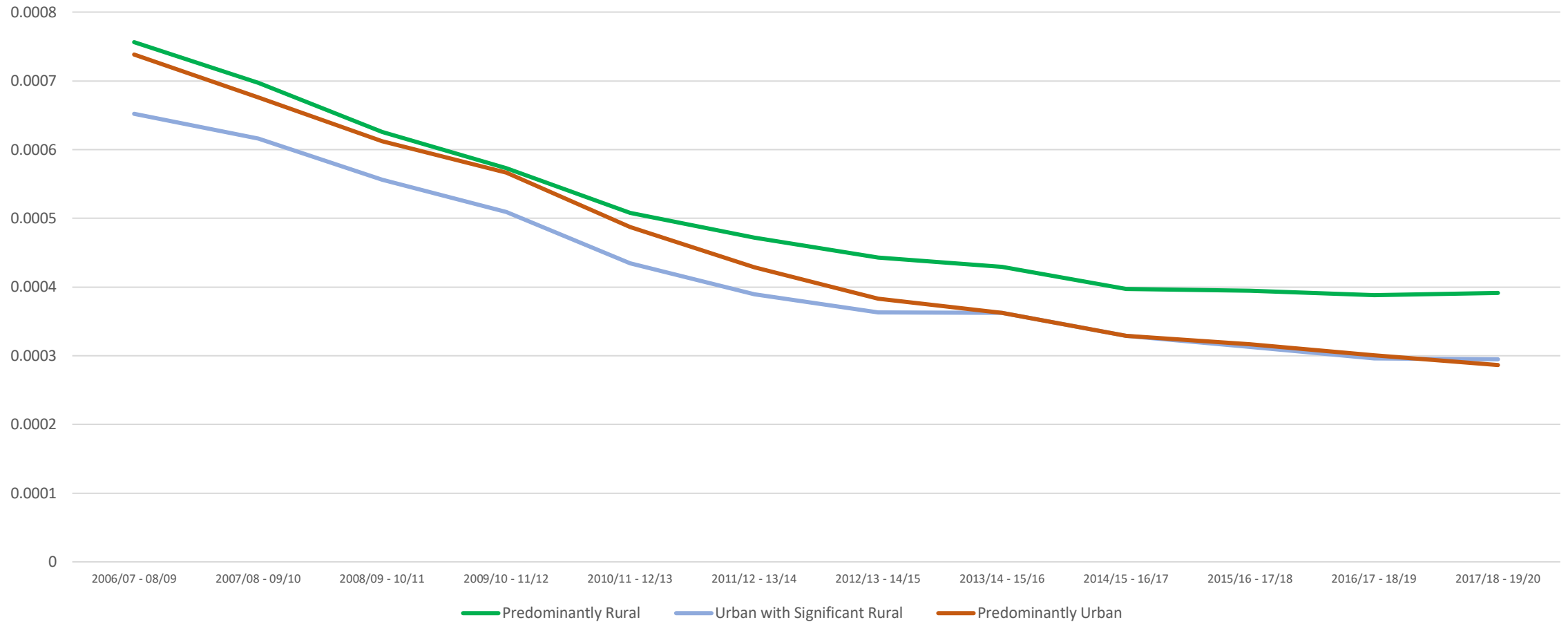
# Hospital admissions for mental health conditions



# Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (15-19 yrs)



# Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s





# Child Poverty

JR Foundation recently published the UK Poverty Report 2022

“We cannot break the overall poverty statistics down below regional level...”

“Regions in South have lowest poverty rates (South West, South East, East of England) at 19%”

Smaller towns, villages and rural areas often have poorer infrastructure with sparser access to services, while employment opportunities can be more limited often due to weaker job markets with greater distances required to travel to get to work, exacerbated by more limited transport infrastructure and less regular and more costly public transport.



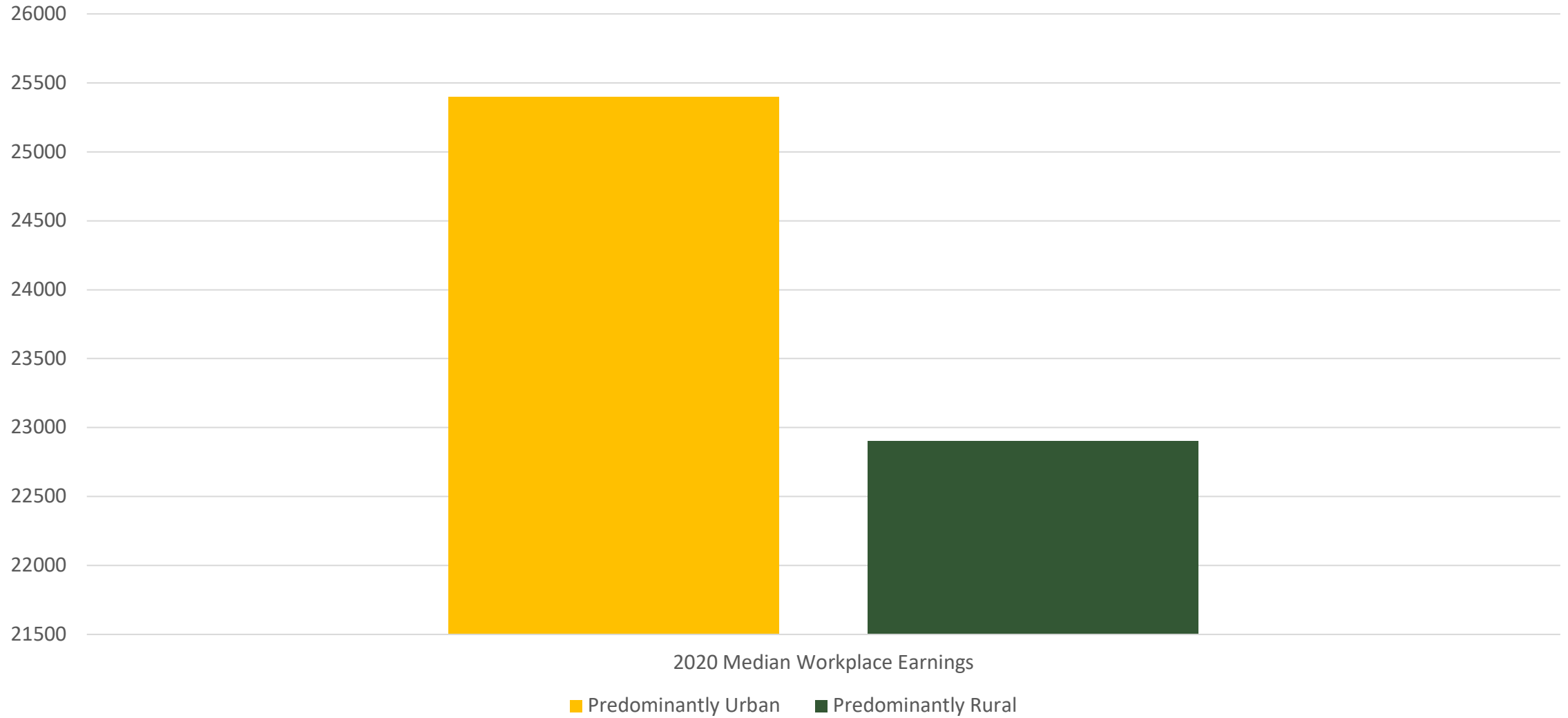
Number of children living in poverty for authorities in South West \*:

Cornwall 30.8%

Torrige 32.4%

According to End Child Poverty Website 2019/2020

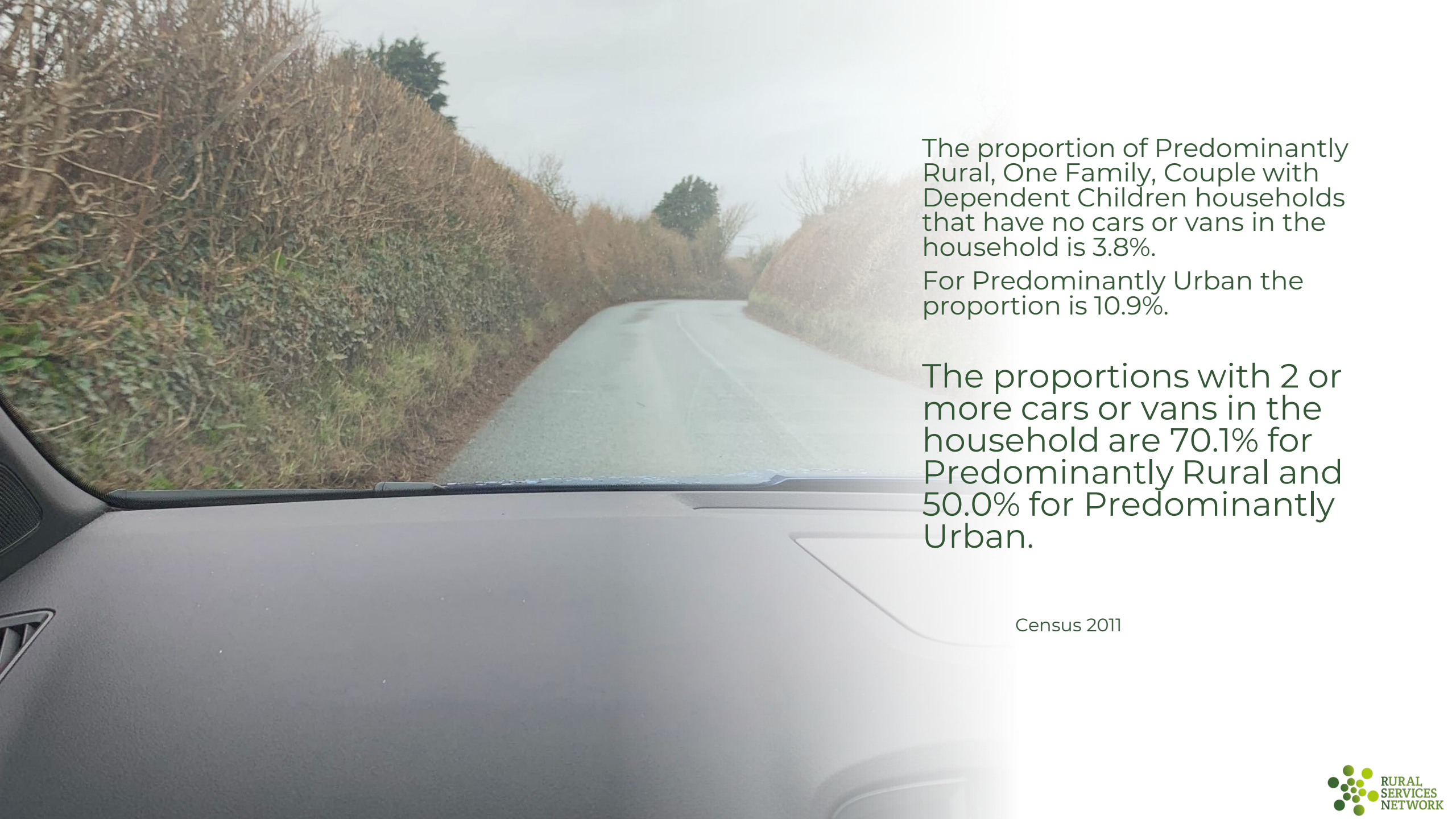
## 2020 Median Workplace Earnings (Excluding London)



Housing is relatively expensive to buy or to rent privately in rural areas and can be beyond the means of many.

Excluding London, the average house purchase price is £90,000 higher in rural areas than it is in urban areas





The proportion of Predominantly Rural, One Family, Couple with Dependent Children households that have no cars or vans in the household is 3.8%.

For Predominantly Urban the proportion is 10.9%.

The proportions with 2 or more cars or vans in the household are 70.1% for Predominantly Rural and 50.0% for Predominantly Urban.

Census 2011



# CATHY SAYS

“One of the biggest problems I encountered after I started working is the fact that rural transport finishes too early in the evening. Sometimes I would be allocated long shifts that usually end at 9.30 p.m, or even later, and of course most of the buses in Wellington finish before 9 p.m which means quite often, cycling/walking in the dark is the only option for me around that time of the day.”





Students from rural areas often face *little* or *no realistic choice* of Further Education providers and courses due to poor public transport links.







# Connectivity

- Some 7% of rural households or premises cannot access a decent fixed broadband connection of 10Mbps
- A sixth of rural premises cannot yet benefit from superfast speeds
- Some 30% of those in England are premises where it is not possible to make an indoor phone call on all four of the networks
- It is not possible to get an indoor 4G connection on all four networks at a majority (54%) of rural premises

## Supporting young people

This needs to start with young people. The UK Government will invest £560m of funding over the next three years to deliver a new **National Youth Guarantee** that reflects young people's priorities, with a focus on levelling up. This will ensure that, by 2025, every young person in England will have access to regular out of school activities, adventures away from home and opportunities to volunteer, supported by:

- a. investing £368m in areas of England with high levels of child income deprivation and a lack of youth provision, reaching deprived major urban areas and other pockets of deprivation;
- b. investing £288m of capital to deliver up to **300 new and refurbished youth facilities**, ranging from small modular buildings to flagship youth zone projects, which will be supported by revenue funding to give young people access to support from youth workers, creating over 45,000 extra youth activities per year;
- c. funding a reformed National Citizen Service programme for the next three years, with a year-round offer for thousands of young people;
- d. ensuring that the **Duke of Edinburgh Awards Scheme is offered to every state secondary school** in England;
- e. **eliminating current non-military Uniformed Youth Groups' waiting lists** for teenagers; and
- f. providing £4m to the #iwill fund to create thousands of new youth volunteering opportunities.

To kickstart this, the UK Government has recently announced that an **additional £10m will be spent this year in areas in need of levelling up**. This will enable local youth providers to invest in capital projects that expand the reach, number and range of services they currently offer.

The Cadet Expansion Programme will also continue to give more young people the transformative opportunity to join the cadets. The programme will increase the number of cadets in the existing c.500 cadet units within schools across the UK to 60,000 by 2024. The UK Government will also link funding of cadet units in private schools with a requirement to ensure support for the expansion of cadet forces in state schools and open access to nearby state school students.



**A new  
National Youth  
Guarantee that  
reflects young  
people's  
priorities,  
with a focus  
on levelling up**



## RSN COMMENTS

The 'Improving Public Services' outcome sought will never be equitably achievable in rural areas unless and until all the funding formulae for the allocation of national funds to local authorities (and other public service organisations) are fair and reflect the addition costs of service delivery in rural areas

The proposal to support Young People must reach rural areas. Access to out of school activities is hampered by the lack of public transport

"Every young person" sounds great but will not be delivered if all that is done is funding into projects in "areas of England with high levels of child income deprivation" and "deprived major urban areas". Out of school facilities also need to be accessible in rural areas with scattered populations.



# Levelling Up 12 Missions

- 1.** By 2030, pay, employment and productivity will have risen in every area of the UK, with each containing a globally competitive city, with the gap between the top performing and other areas closing.
- 2.** By 2030, domestic public investment in Research & Development outside the Greater South East will increase by at least 40% and at least one third over the Spending Review period, with that additional government funding seeking to leverage at least twice as much private sector investment over the long term to stimulate innovation and productivity growth.
- 3.** By 2030, local public transport connectivity across the country will be significantly closer to the standards of London, with improved services, simpler fares and integrated ticketing.
- 4.** By 2030, the UK will have nationwide gigabit-capable broadband and 4G coverage, with 5G coverage for the majority of the population.
- 5.** By 2030, the number of primary school children achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths will have significantly increased. In England, this will mean 90% of children will achieve the expected standard, and the percentage of children meeting the expected standard in the worst performing areas will have increased by over a third.
- 6.** By 2030, the number of people successfully completing high-quality skills training will have significantly increased in every area of the UK. In England, this will lead to 200,000 more people successfully completing high-quality skills training annually, driven by 80,000 more people completing courses in the lowest skilled areas.
- 7.** By 2030, the gap in Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) between local areas where it is highest and lowest will have narrowed, and by 2035 HLE will rise by 5 years.
- 8.** By 2030, well-being will have improved in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.
- 9.** By 2030, pride in place, such as people's satisfaction with their town centre and engagement in local culture and community, will have risen in every area of the UK, with the gap between the top performing and other areas closing.
- 10.** By 2030, renters will have a secure path to ownership with the number of first-time buyers increasing in all areas; and the government's ambition is for the number of non-decent rented homes to have fallen by 50%, with the biggest improvements in the lowest performing areas.
- 11.** By 2030, homicide, serious violence, and neighbourhood crime will have fallen, focused on the worst-affected areas.
- 12.** By 2030, every part of England that wants one will have a devolution deal with powers at or approaching the highest level of devolution and a simplified, long-term funding settlement.

**The Rural Services Network is fighting for a fair deal for rural communities, in all public sector funding**

