Affordable Rural Homes – More Than Bricks

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"The number of households categorised as homeless in rural local authorities in England rose to 19,975 – an increase of 115% from 2017-18 – according to the countryside charity CPRE, and the Rural Services Network, which represents many parish councils and other countryside organisations."





What is your current employment status?





Thinking about all the income that your household receives from employment, benefits and other sources, what is the total income?



- a. Less than £10,000 per year (¬£192 or less per week)
- b. Between £10,000 and ¬£15,000 per year (£192 and ¬£288 per week
- c. Between £15,000 and ¬£20,000 per year (£288 and ¬£385 per week)
- d. Between £20,000 and ¬£25,000 per year (£385 and ¬£480 per week)
- e. Between £25,000 and ¬£30,000 per year (£480 and ¬£577 per week)
- f. Between ¬£30,000 and ¬£40,000 per year (£577 and ¬£796 per week)
- g. Between ¬£40,000 and ¬£60,000 per year (£796 and ¬£1,154 per week)















Question Response Thinking about your rent separately, that your payment offers value for money? How satisfied are you with the overall quality of your home? 90% How satisfied are you that The Housing Association provides a home that is safe and secure? How satisfied are you with the heating and energy efficiency of 79% your home? Overall, how satisfied are you with your development as a place to live?



"Research published by Shelter found that 1 in 5 English adults (21%) said a housing issue had negatively impacted upon their mental health in the last 5 years. Housing affordability was the most frequently referenced issue by those who saw housing pressures having had a negative impact upon their mental health. 3 in 10 of those who have had a housing problem or worry in the last five years, not only said that it had had a negative mental impact, but that they had no issue with their mental health previously."





Covid has shone a light on the wide-ranging role of key workers

Prior to the pandemic, those working in the National Health Service, education, public safety and security were generally regarded as the key workers in England.

Lockdown has shown the vital role that workers doing `unskilled' jobs play in keeping the country safe and functioning. Supermarket employees, delivery drivers, postal workers, social care staff, and cleaners, to name but a few, have all been essential.



Key workers as a proportion of working-age people





Key worker occupations important for employment in rural and urban areas

33.0%

32.9%

32.8%

32.6%

32.5%32.4%

32.3%

32.2%

32.1%

32.0%

Key workers make up just under a third of employed people in rural settings - marginally higher than in urban areas. Rural safety can rely on the likes of retained firefighters and RNLI volunteers, who must live and work within minutes of their station.

Housing costs are often higher in rural areas than in nearby urban locations. The following page compares incomes of key workers whose jobs are in rural districts with property prices in both the places where they work and neighbouring towns and cities within a 30-minute car journey.



Workers' wages lower in rural locations

Wages and salaries paid by employers in rural areas are, on average, lower than those paid in towns, cities and conurbations.

Whereas the average median fultime gross wage in an English `mainly rural' local authority is just under £14, it is just under £16 in the conurbations.

This difference is seen throughout the income distributions - with the lowest paid in rural areas being paid less than the lowest paid in urban jobs.







Mortgages unaffordable for rural key workers













