

Debate Pack

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Employment of people living in rural and coastal communities

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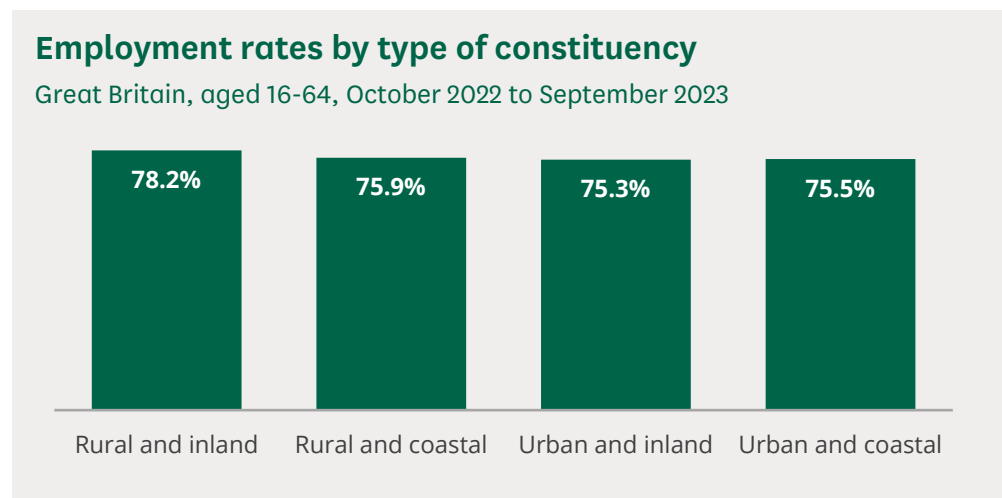
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1 Background

1.1 Employment and economic inactivity

Employment

The employment rate for people aged 16-64 is similar for all types of constituencies, but constituencies which are predominantly rural and inland had the highest employment rates in October 2022 to September 2023.¹



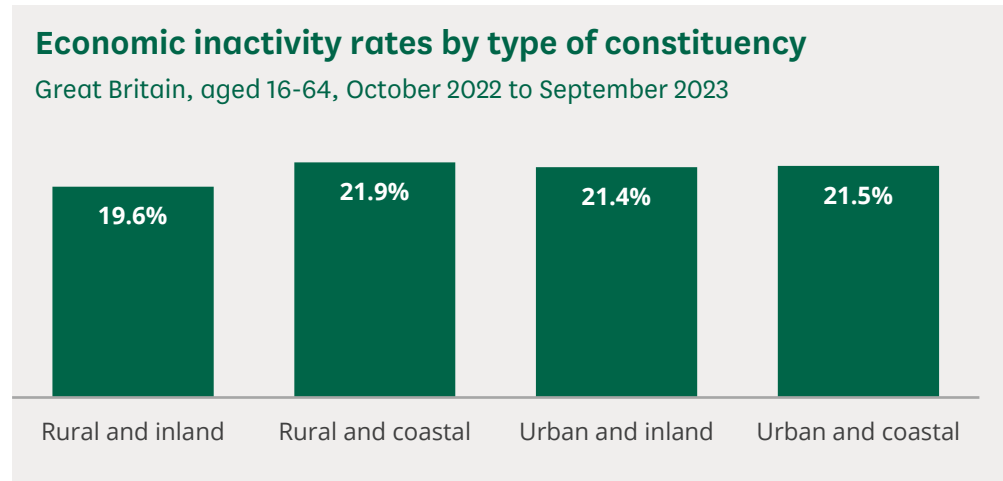
Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey October 2022 to September 2023, [via Nomis](#); urban/rural and inland/coastal breakdown based on Library calculations using data from ONS, National Records of Scotland, Scottish Government, Defra, and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Employment rates in all types of constituencies have increased over time and the gap between rural inland constituencies and other types of constituencies has remained relatively constant: in October 2005 to September 2006, the employment rate for predominantly rural and inland constituencies was 77.0%, the rate for rural coastal constituencies was 73.7%, the rate for urban inland constituencies was 71.4% and the rate for urban and coastal constituencies was 72.1%.

Economic inactivity

Economic inactivity (people not in work and not looking for work) was highest in constituencies which are predominantly rural and coastal in October 2022 to September 2023. Rural inland constituencies had the lowest economic inactivity rate.

¹ ONS, Annual Population Survey October 2022 to September 2023, [via Nomis](#)

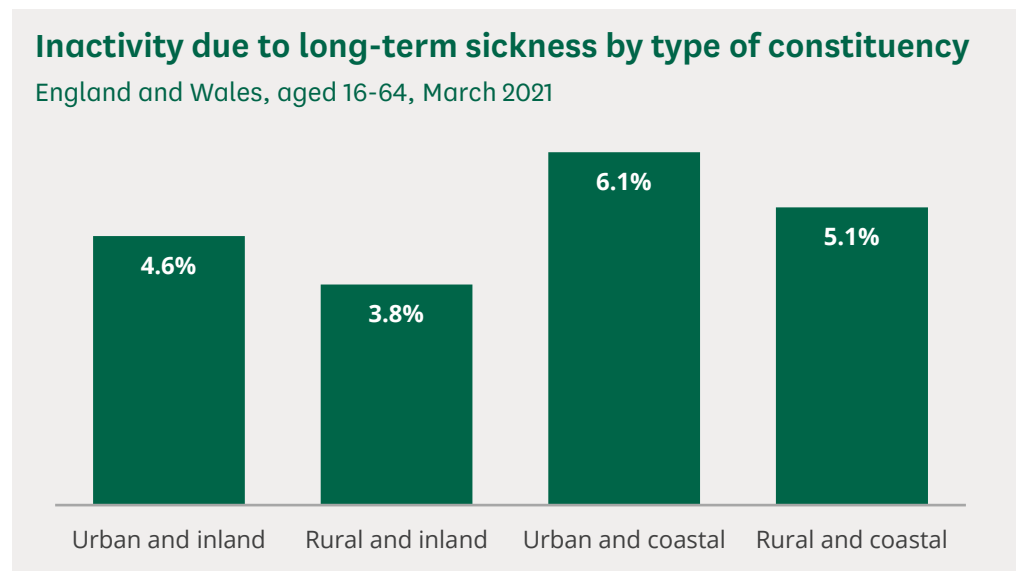


Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey October 2022 to September 2023, [via Nomis](#); urban/rural and inland/coastal breakdown based on Library calculations using data from ONS, National Records of Scotland, Scottish Government, Defra, and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Inactivity due to long-term sickness

Economic inactivity due to long-term sickness was also highest in constituencies which are predominantly coastal. People aged 16-64 were least likely to be inactive for this reason in rural and inland areas.

The chart below, which uses data from the 2021 Census, provides the proportion of 16-64 years who were economically active due to long-term sickness for constituencies in England and Wales, broken down by the type of constituency.²



Source: ONS, [Census 2021: Create a custom dataset](#); urban/rural and inland/coastal breakdown based on Library calculations using data from ONS and Defra.

² ONS, [Census 2021: Create a custom dataset](#)

6.1% of people aged 16-64 in constituencies in England and Wales that are predominantly coastal and urban were inactive due to long-term sickness in March 2021, as were 5.1% in constituencies that are predominantly coastal and rural. This compared to 3.8% in rural and inland constituencies, and 4.6% in urban and inland constituencies.

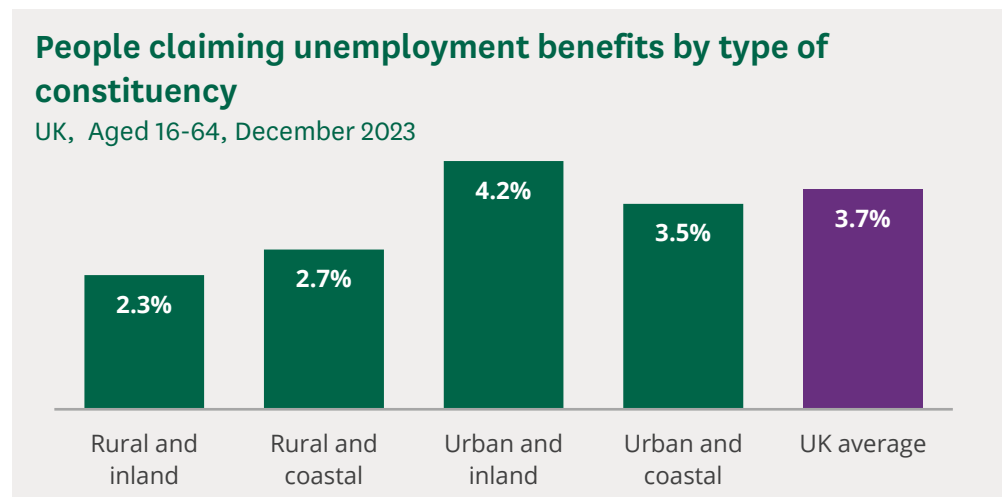
23% of economically inactive people aged 16-64 in coastal constituencies in England and Wales were inactive due to long-term sickness in March 2021, which compared to 18% in inland constituencies.

Census 2021 data was collected at a time when lockdown restrictions were in place due to the coronavirus pandemic which may have impacted on whether people were able to work or not. It may not reflect current levels of economic inactivity.

1.2

People claiming unemployment benefits

In December 2023, the claimant rate (the percentage of people aged 16-64 who are claiming unemployment benefits) was highest in constituencies which were predominantly urban and inland, which had an average rate of 4.2%. Constituencies with the lowest claimant rate were predominantly rural and inland, with a rate of 2.3%.³



Source: ONS, Claimant count by sex and age, [via Nomis](#); urban/rural and inland/coastal breakdown based on Library calculations using data from ONS, National Records of Scotland, Scottish Government, Defra, and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

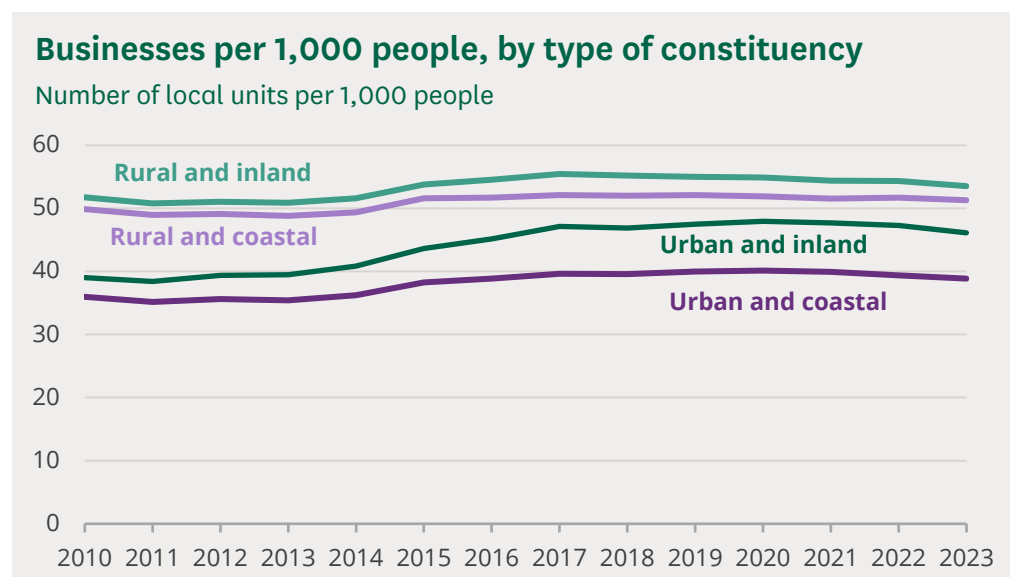
³ ONS, Claimant count by sex and age, [via Nomis](#)

1.3

Numbers of businesses

Around two-thirds of businesses in the UK (64%) are in constituencies which are both predominantly urban and inland. A further 15% are in inland rural constituencies, 13% in predominantly urban coastal constituencies, and 8% in constituencies which are both predominantly rural and coastal.

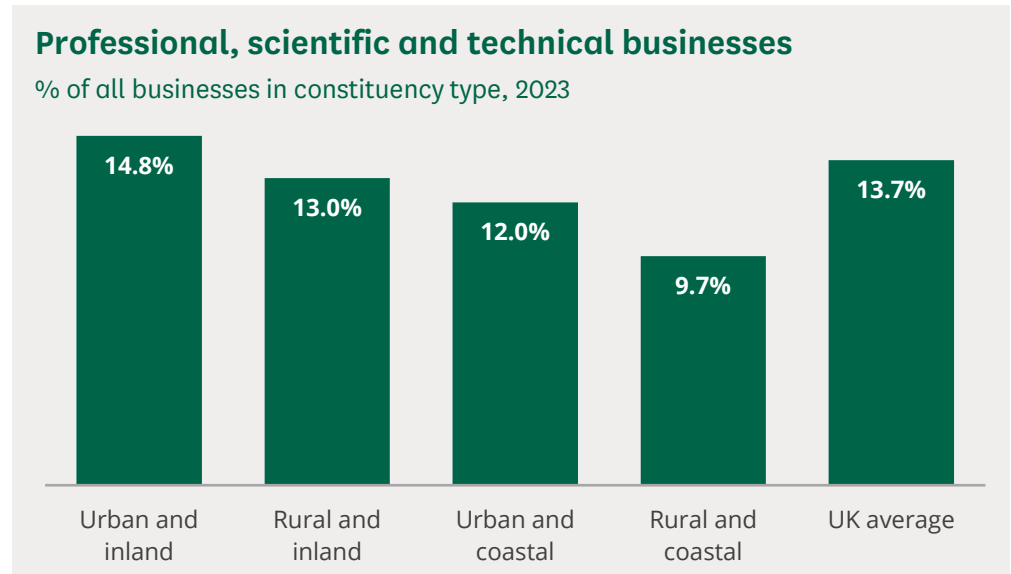
These proportions also largely reflect where people live in the UK. As the chart below shows, when adjusted for population, there are slightly more businesses per person in predominantly rural constituencies than in urban ones.



Source: ONS, UK Business Counts, retrieved 29 January 2024 [via Nomis](#); urban/rural and inland/coastal breakdown based on Library calculations using data from ONS, National Records of Scotland, Scottish Government, Defra, and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

This shows that as of 2023, there are over 50 businesses per 1,000 people in rural constituencies. Urban constituencies had slightly fewer businesses per person, although inland urban constituencies have been catching up in recent years.

Rural and coastal constituencies also tend to have different types of businesses to those elsewhere. As the chart below shows, professional, scientific and technical businesses make up about 14% of all businesses in the UK, but slightly less than 10% of businesses in predominantly rural and coastal constituencies. Almost 70% of all professional, scientific and technical businesses are located in inland urban constituencies.



Source: ONS, UK Business Counts, retrieved 29 January 2024 [via Nomis](#); urban/rural and inland/coastal breakdown based on Library calculations using data from ONS, National Records of Scotland, Scottish Government, Defra, and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

1.4

2020 ONS analysis of coastal communities

The Office for National Statistics published an analysis of coastal communities in October 2020.⁴

This analysis was based on data from 169 coastal towns in England and Wales, with selected towns split those by size and by seaside towns and other coastal towns - seaside towns are those with a tourist beach and visitor attractions; other coastal towns are those focused on non-tourist activities, such as ports and industrial towns. Of the towns studied, seaside towns were more likely to be in the south and east of England, while other coastal towns were more likely to be in the north of England.

The study does not include large coastal cities, focusing on towns with a population below 225,000 at the time of the 2011 census.

Some notable statistics include:

- Coastal towns are more likely to have higher levels of deprivation than non-coastal towns.
- 71% of coastal towns had both slower population and employment growth than the England and Wales average over the 2009 to 2018 period, compared to 47% of non-coastal towns.

⁴ ONS, [Coastal towns in England and Wales: October 2020](#), 6 October 2020

- Between 2009 and 2018, 50% of coastal towns had a decline in employment compared with 37% of non-coastal towns.
- Population declined in 32% of smaller seaside towns between 2009 and 2018 compared with only 16% of small non-coastal towns.
- 30% of the resident population in small seaside towns were aged over 65 years old in 2018 compared with 22% in small non-coastal towns.
- Coastal towns experienced lower rates of coronavirus related deaths during 2020 than non-coastal towns.

The spreadsheet accompanying this ONS release includes a tool which allows you to compare coastal communities on a range of indicators.

1.5 ‘Levelling up’ and coastal and rural areas

‘Levelling up’ is an umbrella term for a loosely connected set of policies designed to address the longstanding problem of the UK’s regional economic disparities.

The government published its [Levelling Up the United Kingdom white paper](#) on 2 February 2022. The white paper sets out 12 targets, or “missions” linked to policy objectives. The targets all have a 2030 end date.

In January 2024, the government published a Statement of the Levelling Up Missions, outlining “the government’s objectives to reduce geographical disparities” and “details of how the government proposes to measure progress against these objectives.”⁵

None of the 12 missions are targeted specifically at rural or coastal areas, though the Levelling Up White Paper does recognise place specific problems faced by coastal and rural areas.

The white paper states seaside towns are among those areas with the “highest levels of community need and poor opportunities for the people who grow up there”, while rural areas can be low in “connectivity, skills and productive capital.”⁶

Several funds have been set up under the levelling up agenda – these include:

- The Levelling Up Fund
- The UK Shared Prosperity Fund

⁵ DLUHC, [Statement of Levelling Up Missions](#), 25 January 2024

⁶ DLUHC, [Levelling Up the United Kingdom](#), CP 604, February 2022, pg. XV and 89

- The Towns Fund
- The Community Renewal Fund
- Investment Zones
- The Long-Term Plan for Towns.⁷

None of these funds are targeted specifically at rural or coastal areas.

The levelling up agenda has been criticised as being too broad to effectively address place specific needs of coastal and rural areas.

A 2023 report by the House of Lords Liaison Committee on the future of seaside towns states:

Levelling up spans a vast range of initiatives... However, our seaside towns and communities face a particular set of challenges with regard to continuing connectivity issues, the standard and availability of education, the changing physical environment in terms of coastal erosion and flooding, and a decline in traditional local industries. The levelling up agenda may prove too blunt an instrument to effectively target these areas.⁸

A 2022 report published by the Rural Services Network, a Special Interest Group of the Local Government Association⁹, states the needs of rural areas are “poorly reflected in the government’s levelling up framework.”¹⁰

Levelling Up and rural areas

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has published two papers on “rural proofing” in England, in response to an April 2019 report by the House of Lords Select Committee on the Rural Economy, which recommended the development of “a comprehensive, overarching, long-term rural strategy for the rural economy.”¹¹

The first of these was published in March 2021, and outlined government plans to identify and meet the needs of rural areas, around four themes:

- Strengthening the rural economy
- Developing rural infrastructure

⁷ For a summary of these funds, see the Library briefing [Local growth funds](#).

⁸ House of Lords Liaison Committee, The future of seaside towns: Follow-up report, HL Paper 235, 21 July 2023, pg. 8

⁹ Rural Services Network, [What is the Rural Services Network?](#)

¹⁰ Rural Services Network, [Rural as a region: the hidden challenge for Levelling Up Assessing the scale of rural disadvantage using the White Paper’s analytical framework](#), June 2022

¹¹ House of Lords Select Committee on the Rural Economy, [Time for a strategy for the rural economy](#), HL Paper 330, 27 April 2019, pg. 8

- Delivering rural services
- Managing the natural environment.¹²

The second rural proofing report was published in September 2022, following the publication of the Levelling Up White Paper. This identifies “specific challenges that must be tackled” if rural areas “are to be levelled up.”¹³

The Annex to this report summarises how the 12 missions identified in the Levelling Up White Paper apply specifically to rural areas and government policies designed to meet mission targets in rural areas – see [pages 32-40](#).

Levelling up funding specifically for rural areas

In September 2022, the Rural England Prosperity Fund was launched. This is designed to replace EU funding from LEADER and the Growth Programme, which were part of the Rural Development Programme for England. It is designed to fund capital projects for small businesses and community infrastructure, with the aim of improving productivity and strengthening the rural economy.

The Rural Fund will act as a “rural top-up to UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) allocations”, supporting activities “that specifically address the particular challenges rural areas face”, complementary to funding used to support rural areas under the UKSPF.¹⁴

First payments from the Rural Fund were made in April 2023, with the Fund lasting until March 2025.

Funding is awarded to Mayoral Combined Authorities, unitary authorities and upper and lower tier authorities – local authorities that are eligible for the Fund are:

- 83 predominantly rural authorities - with at least 50% of the population in rural areas or hub (market) towns
- 50 urban with significant rural authorities - with at least 25% of the population in rural areas or hub towns
- 175 predominantly urban authorities - with less than 25% of the population in rural areas or hub towns.

¹² Defra, [Rural Proofing in England 2020 Delivering policy in a rural context](#), March 2021, pg. 7

¹³ Defra, [Delivering for rural England – the second report on rural proofing](#), September 2022

¹⁴ DEFRA, [Rural England Prosperity Fund: prospectus](#), September 2022

Funding allocations by region are shown in the table below – a full list of funding by individual local authorities has been published by Defra – see [Rural England Prosperity Fund: allocations](#).

Rural England Prosperity Fund, regional allocations		
	£ millions	% total
South West	21.6	20%
South East	18.8	17%
East of England	17.9	17%
East Midlands	13.1	12%
Yorkshire and Humber	11.6	11%
North West	9.1	8%
West Midlands	8.9	8%
North East	7.2	7%
London	0.0	0%
Total	108.3	100%

Source: [Defra](#)

Levelling Up and coastal areas

Coastal areas have received various forms of targeted financial support that pre-date the levelling up agenda, in recognition of specific challenges that coastal areas face owing to their location – the Coastal Communities Fund, the Coastal Revival Fund and Coastal Community Teams.

Coastal Communities Fund

A [2007 Department for Communities and Local Government Select Committee report](#) on coastal towns recognised many coastal communities shared common characteristics, including:

- physical isolation;
- deprivation levels;
- inward migration of older people;
- high levels of transience;
- outward migration of young people;
- poor quality housing; and
- the nature of the coastal economy.

This report concluded that while “none of these characteristics are unique to coastal towns” the combination of these characteristics, “with the

environmental challenges that coastal towns face” leads to a conclusion that “they are in need of focused, specific Government attention.”¹⁵ This led to the creation of the Coastal Communities Fund.

The Coastal Communities Fund was announced by the Treasury in July 2011, in doing so, coastal communities were defined as:

Any coastal settlement within a local authority whose boundaries include UK foreshore, including local authorities whose boundaries only include estuarine foreshore.¹⁶

The fund was made up of 50% of the gross revenue from the Crown Estate’s marine activities, with the amount of funding available in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland linked to the revenue raised in each country.

Five funding rounds were held between 2012 and 2019 - funding awarded by UK country and region are shown in the table below. The government has stated it has no plans for any future funding rounds.¹⁷

Coastal Communities Fund, rounds 1-5 awards		
	£ millions	No. of awards
South West	62.0	56
North West	28.8	27
Yorkshire and Humber	28.4	20
South East	27.8	29
North East	22.5	21
East of England	16.2	24
Total, England	185.7	177
Highlands and Islands	14.2	47
Rest of Scotland	11.6	42
Total, Scotland	25.7	89
Wales*	18.1	57
Northern Ireland	3.3	19
UK	232.9	342

Source: [BIG Lottery Fund, Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities.](#)

* The Welsh Government funded a sixth funding round in Wales; this is not included in this total

¹⁵ Communities and Local Government Committee, [Coastal Towns: Second Report of Session 2006-07](#) HC 351 March 2007 p 3.

¹⁶ HM Treasury, [Coastal communities to receive a multi-million pound boost](#), 22 July 2011

¹⁷ MHLG, [Future of seaside towns: updated government response to the select committee report](#), 16 June 2021, pg. 3

An evaluation of the Coastal Communities Fund was [published by the Department for Housing, Levelling Up and Communities](#) in June 2022 - this evaluation studied the operation of the Coastal Communities Fund in England only.

In the report, it is stated that the rationale for the programme was “found to be sound”, as prior to the creation of this fund, coastal areas, “despite suffering similar economic shocks as former industrial cities, had not previously seen the level of focus on regeneration experienced by those cities.”¹⁸

Specific findings in the report included:

- The Fund (over its first four rounds) was reported to have created 2,680 jobs directly, and 4,485 indirectly, as well as safeguarding a further 1,835.
- 83% of funded projects attracted at least some match funding.
- Generally, the fund was targeted at areas with less favourable economic conditions.

Coastal Revival Fund

The Coastal Revival Fund was launched in 2015 with the aim of “helping coastal areas bring at risk heritage and community assets back into economic use and “unlock the economic potential of hard-to-tackle buildings, facilities and amusements such as piers, lidos and promenades”.

Between 2015 and 2019, £7.5 million in funding was awarded to 184 projects.¹⁹ The scheme covered England only and was limited to bids of up to £50,000 per project.

Coastal Community Teams

In March 2015, the then Department for Communities and Local Government invited local authorities and stakeholders in coastal communities to establish Coastal Community Teams, with the aim of “[driving] forward sustainable economic development and regeneration in coastal towns.”²⁰

Each team is awarded £10,000 and is required to publish an economic plan, setting out the needs of the area and challenges it faces. Details of teams and their economic plans are published on [the Coastal Communities Alliance](#)

¹⁸ Department for Housing, Levelling Up and Communities, [Evaluation of the Coastal Communities Fund](#), 28 June 2022, pg. 16

¹⁹ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, [Coastal Communities](#)

²⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government, [Coastal Areas: Regeneration: Written question – 56482](#), 16 December 2016

[website](#). 146 teams have been established overall; the scheme covers England only.

Freeports

In the UK, freeports are designated areas where a range of economic incentives are available. These include incentives related to tax, customs, business rates, planning, regeneration, innovation and trade and investment support.²¹

Goods imported into the freeport customs site benefit from simplified customs documentation and can delay paying tariffs. Businesses operating in designated areas can make products using these imports and export them without paying tariffs and again benefit from simplified customs procedures.²²

The policy has three objectives:

- establish freeports as national hubs for global trade and investment across the UK
- promote regeneration and job creation – the lead policy objective
- create hotbeds for innovation.²³

The government says that freeports are part of their Levelling Up agenda:

They will unlock much-needed investment into port communities and their hinterlands. This in turn will help these areas overcome the barriers holding them back and bring jobs and opportunity to some of the UK's historically overlooked communities.²⁴

There are currently 8 operational freeports in England – these are generally located in or adjacent to seaports, though the East Midlands Freeport operates on 3 sites in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, including a site adjacent to East Midlands Airport.²⁵

The 8 sites are:

- East Midlands Freeport
- Freeport East
- Humber Freeport

²¹ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, [Freeports](#), 27 October 2021

²² Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, [Freeports](#), 27 October 2021

²³ HM Treasury, [Freeports: Bidding Prospectus \(PDF\)](#), CP 315, November 2020, para 2.0.1. Sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 of this document provide more information on these objectives

²⁴ HCWS487 [on [English Freeports Update](#)] 10 January 2023

²⁵ East Midlands Freeport, [Our Sites](#)

- Liverpool City Region Freeport
- Plymouth and South Devon Freeport
- Solent Freeport
- Teesside Freeport
- Thames Freeport.²⁶

Four freeports have been approved for Wales and Scotland – the Anglesey and Celtic freeports in Wales, and the Forth Green and Inverness, and Cromarty Firth Green freeports in Scotland, though these sites are not yet operational.²⁷

The government estimates the UK’s 12 freeports will create “over 200,000 jobs.”²⁸

For further information on freeports, see the Library briefing [Government policy on freeports](#).

1.6

Fuel poverty

Fuel poverty is a devolved policy area and is defined and measured differently in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The House of Commons briefing paper, [Fuel poverty in the UK](#), shows how fuel poverty varies across the UK, policies to address fuel poverty, and stakeholder comment on the issue.

In England’s coastal constituencies, there were 571,422 households in fuel poverty, accounting for 12.9% of all coastal constituencies households in 2021. This is below the England average of 13.1%.²⁹

In Wales’s coastal local authorities, there were 114,000 households in fuel poverty, accounting for 11.8% of all coastal constituencies households in 2018. This is below the Wales average of 12.0%.³⁰

²⁶ HMRC, [Maps of UK Freeports](#), 18 January 2024

²⁷ Welsh Government, [Wales’ new freeports unveiled](#), 22 March 2023 and Scottish Government, [Green Freeports](#), 13 January 2023

²⁸ DLUHC, [Freeports delivery roadmap](#), 19 December 2023

²⁹ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), [Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2022](#), 27 April 2023

³⁰ Source: Welsh Government, [Welsh Housing Conditions Survey \(WHCS\) 2017-18](#), Local area Fuel Poverty estimates modelling and results summary, Table 1

In Scotland's coastal constituencies, there were 369,000 households in fuel poverty, accounting for 25.5% of all coastal constituencies households in 2017-19. This is above the Scotland average of 24.4%.³¹

The data is not all available for Northern Ireland.

The House of Commons Library dashboard, [Local area data: fuel poverty](#), can be used to find estimates of households in fuel poverty for constituencies in England, and local authorities across the rest of the UK.

1.7

Off gas grid households

In Great Britain's coastal constituencies, there were 915,000 properties estimated not to be on the gas grid, accounting for 13.5% of all Great Britain's coastal constituencies.³²

The House of Commons Library dashboard, [Constituency data: Households off the gas grid](#), can be used to find estimates of households that are off the gas grid for constituencies in Great Britain

³¹ Source: Scottish Government, [Scottish House Condition Survey](#), Local Authority Analysis 2017-2019, Fuel Poverty and Extreme Fuel Poverty Tables

³² Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), [Sub-national estimates of properties not connected to the gas network 2015 to 2021](#), 22 December 2022

2 Press material

2.1 Press articles

The following is a selection of news and media articles relevant to this debate.

Please note: the Library is not responsible for either the views or the accuracy of external content.

[Locals at risk of being priced out of Britain's prettiest coastal towns](#)

Sky News

6 January 2024

[National strategy needed to solve GP shortages in coastal towns, says CMO](#)

Pulse

3 November 2023

[Coastal areas need help to overturn inequalities, report says](#)

BBC

29 January 2023

['Brexit or Covid – what's worse?': UK coastal towns in perfect employment storm](#)

The Guardian

21 August 2021

2.2 Government press releases

[£80 million boost for coastal communities and green shipping as London International Shipping Week gets underway](#)

Department for Transport, Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt Hon Mark Harper MP, Baroness Vere of Norbiton, John Lamont MP, and The Rt Hon Chris Heaton-Harris MP

11 September 2023

Scheme to support coastal communities

Welsh Government

14 August 2023

3 Parliamentary material

3.1 Debates and oral questions

[Rural communities: Government Support](#) (Debate)

28 November 2023 | House of Commons | 741 cc 292WH – 310WH

[Economic Growth](#) (Debate)

14 November 2023 | House of Commons | 740 cc535 - 618

[Coastal Communities](#) (Debate)

8 September 2022 | House of Commons | 719 cc 181WH – 204WH

[Access to Employment: Rural Areas](#) (Oral questions)

16 May 2022 | House of Commons | 714 c394

Lead member: Helen Morgan

Answering member: Kemi Badenoch, Department for Business and Trade

[Welsh Rural Economy](#) (Debate)

22 June 2021 | House of Commons | 697 cc 290WH – 311WH

3.2 House of Commons written questions

[Economic Growth: Coastal Areas](#)

Answered 22 November 2023, HC1990

Asked by: Damien Moore

To ask the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, what recent steps his Department has taken to help support economic growth in coastal communities.

Answered by: Jacob Young

The Government is committed to promoting economic growth in all parts of the country including coastal communities.

We have supported coastal communities to level up through dedicated funding under the Coastal Communities Fund, the Coastal Revival Fund and additional funding under the Welcome Back Fund, while the Levelling Up Fund has provided around £1 billion to projects in coastal areas and over £400 million from the UK Shared Prosperity Fund is going to lead local authorities within or serving coastal areas in England, alongside major investment in the other nations of the UK.

But it is not just about funds. 11 out of 12 Freeports and 7 out of 20 Levelling Up Partnerships are in coastal areas, demonstrating our deep commitment to unlocking the economic potential of coastal communities.

In Southport we are investing £37.5 million through the Town Fund, which will be used to deliver the brand new 1200 seat 'Marine Lake Events Centre' with state of the art technical facilities, significant improvements to cycle and walking paths, upgraded road infrastructure, new public spaces and an business incubator for the Towns emerging creative/digital/tech sectors.

3.3

House of Lords written questions

Employment Services: Rural Areas

Answered 26 October 2023, HL10701

Asked by: Lord Taylor of Warwick

To ask His Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the provision of employability services in rural areas.

Answering member: Viscount Younger of Leckie | Department for Work and Pensions

Jobcentre Plus employer and partnership leads work closely with local employers and providers to understand labour market needs and to ensure provision is available to address skills gaps, and that the delivery of local employment support services is tailored to the needs of communities, alongside our national support offer. For example, our successful Sector-based Work Academy Programme (SWAPs) combines work experience, job specific training and a guaranteed interview to support claimants into local vacancies.

Every Jobcentre Plus district has a place-based plan that uses local knowledge, experience, and insight to shape the services and activities in the area, in collaboration with local employers and partners. This includes taking account of the needs of claimants living in rural communities to access employment support services and vacancies, such as any barriers around travel and how these might be overcome.

4 Further information

4.1 Government papers

[Unleashing rural opportunity](#)

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport, Department of Health and Social Care, Home Office, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, Department for Science, Innovation and Technology, and Department for Business and Trade

6 June 2023

4.2 Reports

[Communities on the Edge: Assessing the need for levelling up in England's coastal authorities](#)

Coastal Communities Alliance

31 January 2023

[Chief Medical Officer's annual report 2021: health in coastal communities](#)

Department of Health and Social Care

21 July 2021

[Coastal towns in England and Wales: October 2020](#)

Office for National Statistics

6 October 2020

4.3 Committee material

[Grid capacity in Wales](#)

First Report of Session 2022 – 23

House of Commons Select Committee on Welsh Affairs

HC Paper 218 | 12 October 2022

4.4

APPG briefings

Coastal Inquiry Sessions 2023-24

Parliamentary briefing: [Beach & Water Safety](#) [PDF]

14 June 2023

Event: [National Drowning Prevention Day 2023](#) [PDF]

11 July 2023

Coastal Inquiry Sessions 2022-23

Roundtable: [Health in Coastal Communities](#) [PDF]

29 June 2022

Parliamentary briefing: [Skills and Aspirations in Communities](#) [PDF]

2 November 2023

Information session: [Year of the Coast 2023](#) [PDF]

11 January 2023

Parliamentary briefing: [Impact of Coastal Erosion on Communities](#) [PDF]

11 January 2023

Roundtable: [Levelling Up in Coastal Communities](#) [PDF]

1 February 2023

Parliamentary briefing: [Ocean Literacy](#) [PDF]

14 March 2023

4.5

House of Commons Library briefings

[Local growth funds](#)

8 December 2023

[Levelling Up Rural Britain](#)

8 November 2022

Employment of people living in rural and coastal communities

[The future of coastal communities](#)

5 September 2022

[Levelling up: What are the Government's proposals?](#)

18 February 2022

[The Government's Levelling Up Agenda](#)

10 September 2021

[Future of the Welsh rural economy](#)

18 June 2021

4.6

House of Lords Library briefings

[Rural Economy and UK Agriculture: Issues for the New Parliament](#)

24 January 2020

[House of Lords Rural Economy Committee Report: Time for a Strategy for the Rural Economy](#)

3 October 2019

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