



# RURALIZATION

Long Term Rural Vision:  
ENRD Thematic Group  
27<sup>th</sup> January 2021  
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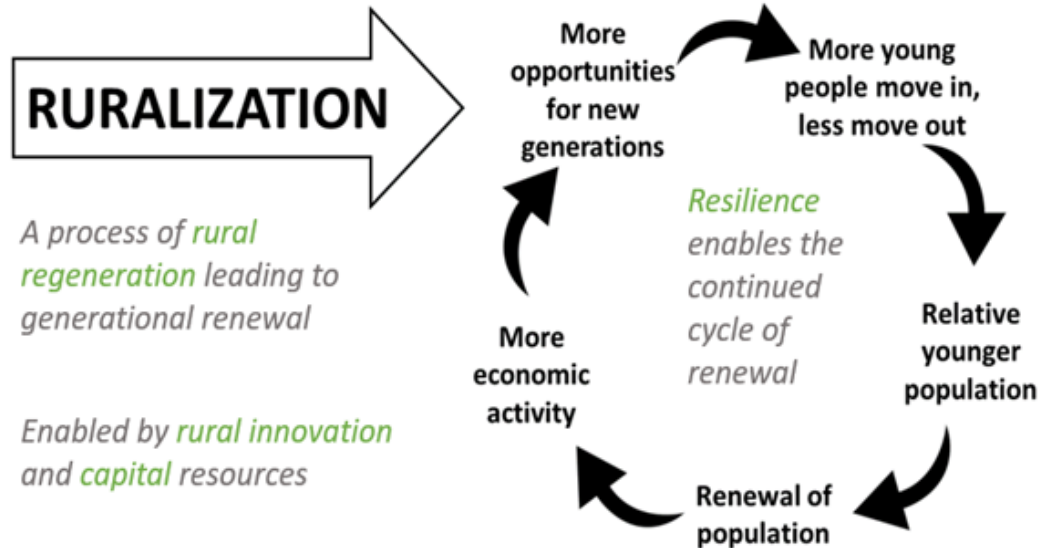


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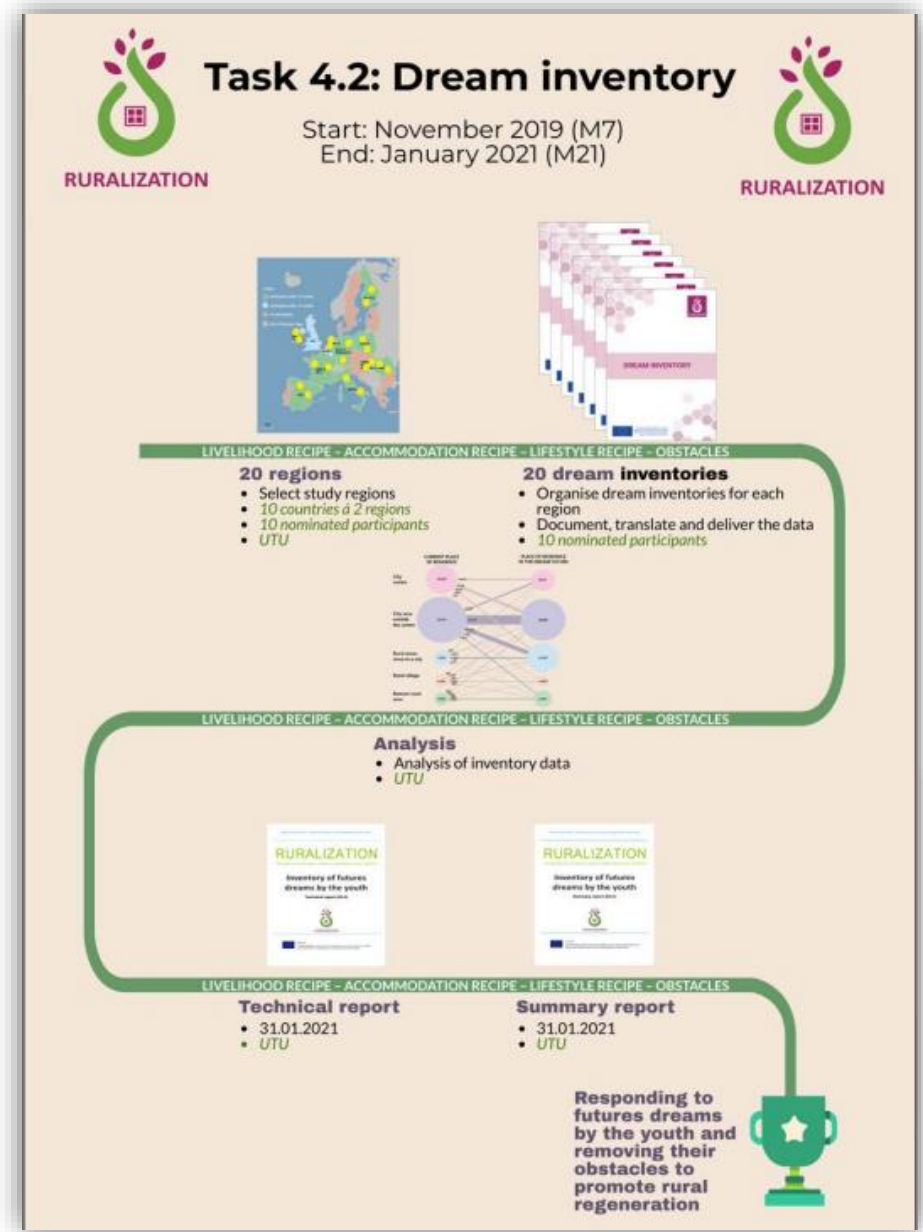
**RURALIZATION:** The opening of rural areas to renew rural generations, jobs and farms.

- ❑ **Foresight analysis** to identify opportunities
- ❑ **Facilitating:** rural newcomers, new entrants to rural areas and to farming
- ❑ Tools to provide **access to land**
- ❑ **Policy development**

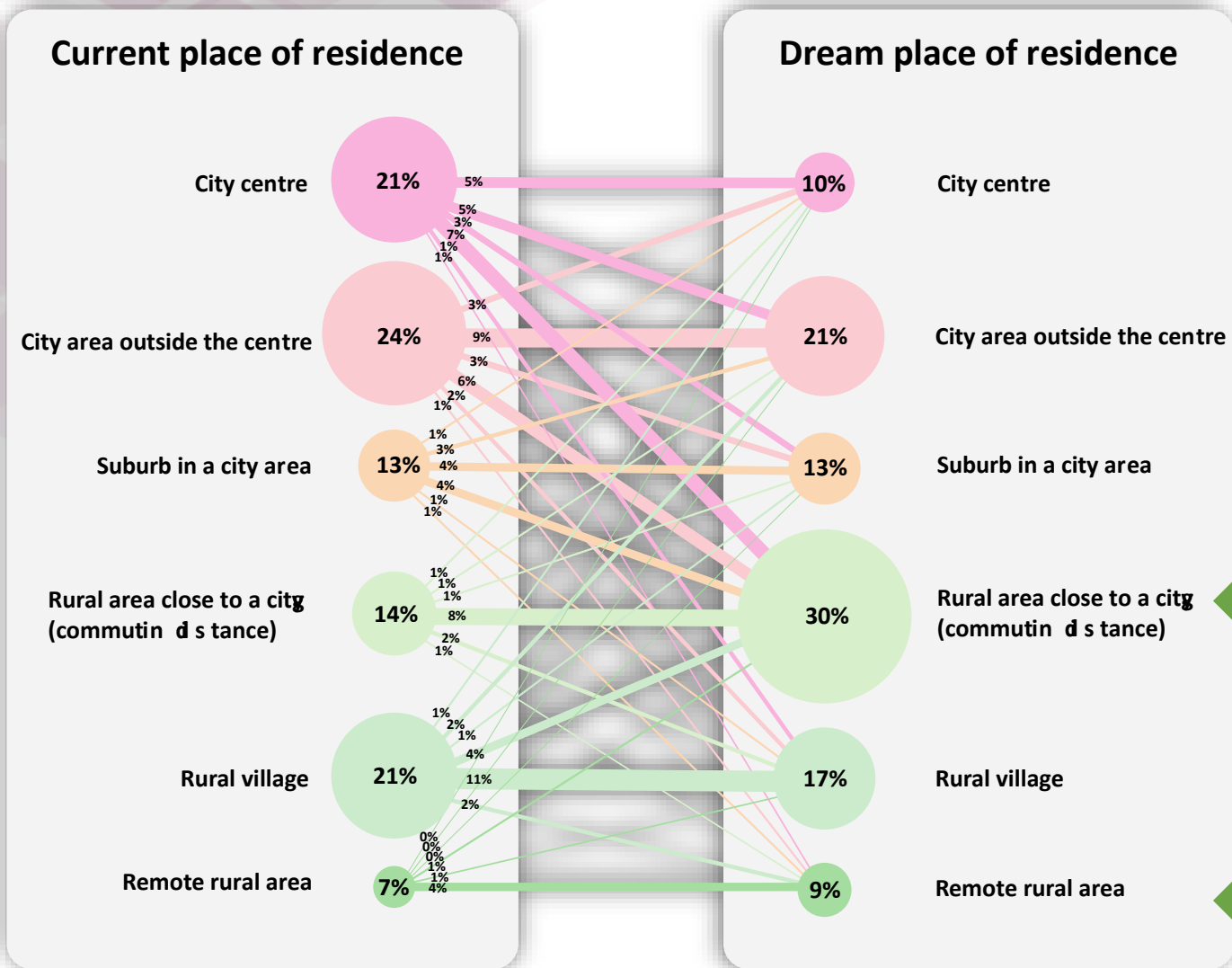


# Dream Inventory of Youth (18-30 Year Olds)

- ❑ Workshops in 20 regions
- ❑ 2000 young people involved (2020)
- ❑ Destination (location) of dreams
- ❑ Livelihood
- ❑ Accommodation,
- ❑ Lifestyle
- ❑ Obstacles



# T4.2 Dream Inventory – Destinations



This is not a prediction (sample selection bias), but evidently there is potential to attract new young residents to rural areas

# Type of Dream Area

## Type of the Dream Areas by Age Group and Gender %

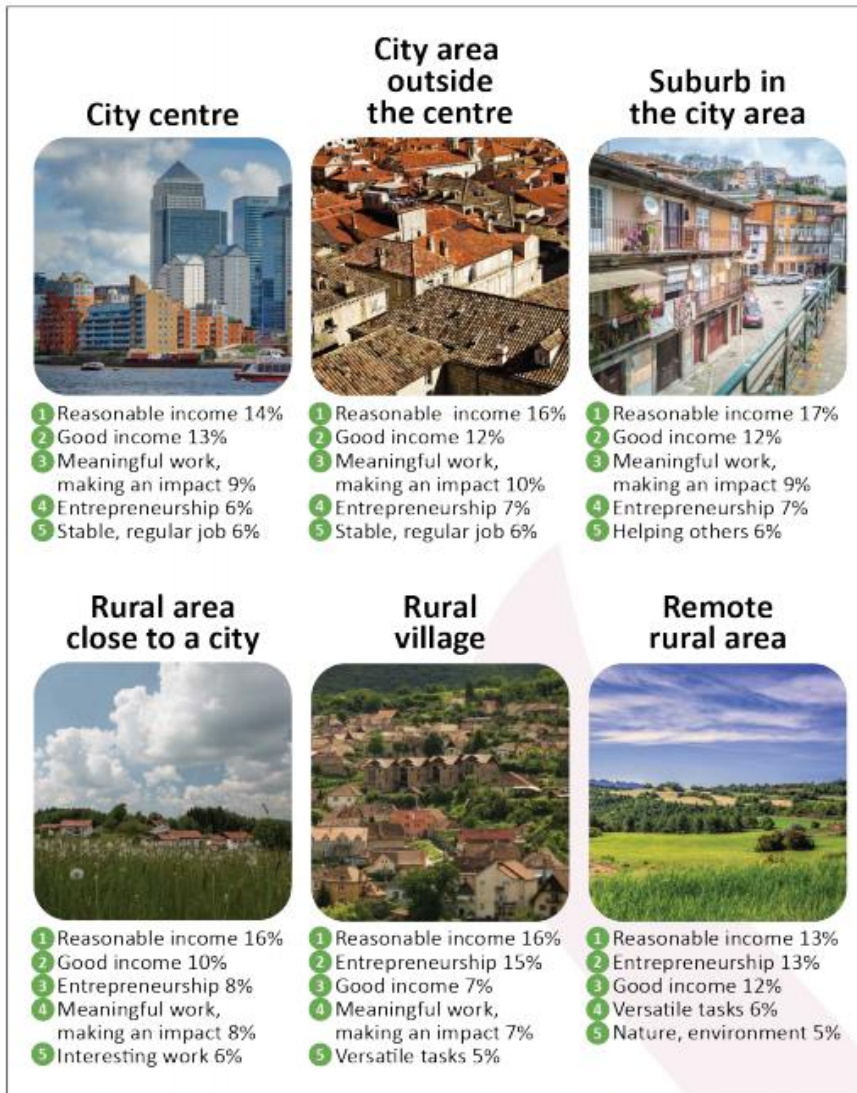
	City centre	City area outside the centre	Suburb in a city area	Rural area close to a city (commuting distance)	Rural village	Remote rural area	Total
<b>Age group</b>							
18-24 years	71	63	63	57	52	46	59
25-30 years	29	37	37	43	48	54	41
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	55	64	57	62	55	42	58
Male	44	35	41	38	45	58	41
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
No information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

NOTE: Above average shares highlighted.

- ❑ 18–24 years - more urban dreams than the older part (25–30 years).
- ❑ 63–71% of respondents dreaming about urban areas were aged 18–24 years.
- ❑ Average age of the respondents who dreamed about a city centre was 22.6 years and average age of those dreaming about remote rural areas was 24.8 years.
- ❑ This is a manifestation of the life-cycle effect: young people move into cities to study and possibly to find a partner and start a family; after this, the preferences of many of them turn more rural.

# T4.2 Dream Inventory – Profilers of the Dream

## Areas



Profiling showed the most potential becoming rural residents would be older rather than the young (25-30), have a family, have at least a secondary level education and have a job and status of an entrepreneur.

Rural futures were profiled by the popularity of enjoying the outdoors, and nature (hiking, cycling, walking, swimming), animals, gardening as well as cars, motorbikes, machines and motoring.

Figure 8: Top-5 attributes of the livelihood dream by dream place of residence, %



## T4.2 Dream Inventory – Impact of the Pandemic

### How the Coronavirus and its consequences changed the responses given?

- ❑ 30% of respondents reported that the pandemic had changed their futures dreams.
- ❑ Significant changes were more common among young people who were dreaming about urban futures than those dreaming about rural futures.
- ❑ Problems or obstacles in realising a specific dream were more common than changes in the contents of the dream.
- ❑ Most common specific impact of the Coronavirus pandemic was re-evaluation of one's own values and preferences in a way that will change life.

*“Wouldn't have considered outdoor spaces such as parks and gardens as much but since Covid 19, I've realised the extreme importance of having a space to be able to go outdoors and exercise or just to get fresh air”*

**Irish Youth**

*“Staying away from home and loved ones in a time of global pandemic has strengthened and increased my desire to return and get involved in my rural place of origin”*

**Italian Youth**



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**Thank you!!**