

Rural is Plural

Notes for Presentation to:

Rural Roundtable

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The Haiku:

Rural is Plural
And cleverly revealed through
Disaggregation

Rural Definitions

- Population Size of a Defined Area
 - SC
 - OECD
 - RST/CA/CMA
- Movement for Work – MIZ
- Adjacency – Beale Codes
- Industrial Structure
 - Diversity (Herfindahl Index)
 - Resource Endowments

2

More qualitative notions:

Simple life, agriculture, smallness, homogeneity, and dullness. (Blakely 1984)

Ecological approach – cultural values, number of people, and ambience (Croft 1984)

Sense of community and generalism which expects people to do multi-tasks (self-reliance) (Dunne 1981)

In a rural area you can see all of the stars at night and you have the time and inclination to look. (McCracken)

See ERIC Digest (March 1988) “Rural” – A Concept beyond Definition?”
(web)

Purposes of Typology

- Descriptive
- Analytical
- Policy
- Administration
- International Comparability

3

“Public policies have different impacts across space. Rural and urban areas face different issues based on economic, demographic, and locational issues, and therefore have different policy needs. If these differences are not taken into account, federal policies can have unanticipated or unintended effects on rural areas because of their distinctive characteristics.”

“While no typology can meet all the needs of all policy makers, there are several desirable features of any classification system.”

- Mutually exclusive, non-overlapping categories
- Measure of urbanization
- Adjacency and relationship to metro area
- Population size and density
- Graduated measure of rurality, rather than dichotomous.

From Rural Policy Research Institute, “The Importance of Place in Public Policy” (RUPRI web site, 1999)

(www.rupri.org/policyres/context/pubpolicy.html)

Goals

- Place Prosperity
 - GDP
 - Employment
- People Prosperity
 - Disposable Income per capita
- Change Status from Rural to x
- Maintain Status as Rural
- Community Sustainability

4

Spatial policy can have many goals. In some cases the focus is on maintaining the population base in the area, with improvements in well-being of the people there.

In other cases, the challenge is one of adjustment, reducing the population, with minimal harm both to those who leave and those who remain behind.

A sole focus on prosperity of people would find the total urbanization of Canada quite acceptable – if it led to higher real incomes.

Canadian Typologies

- RST/CA/CMA
- OECD
- Other Statistics Canada:
 - Density
 - Size
 - MIZ
 - Beale, modified

5

The original definition of rural at Statistics Canada was an area with a population less than 1,000 (1951 on) with an additional dimension of density added (less than 400 per square kilometer, or 1,000 per square mile) in the 1960s.

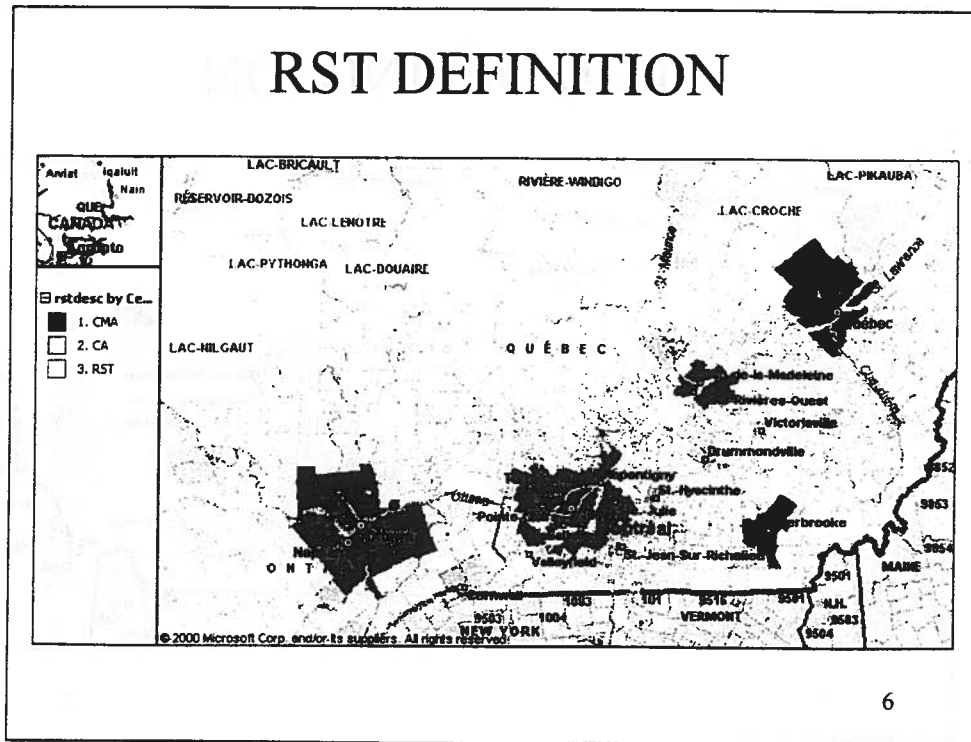
Two measures currently in use are RST/CA/CMA, using the CSDs and defining CMAs as areas with population in excess of 100,000,, Census Agglomerations (CAs) urban areas with population greater than 10,000 and less than 100,000, and rural-small town (RST) residually.

The OECD measure is defined at the CD level, with a three-way grouping:

Predominately rural, with more than 50% living in rural areas

Intermediate, with 15% to 50% living in rural

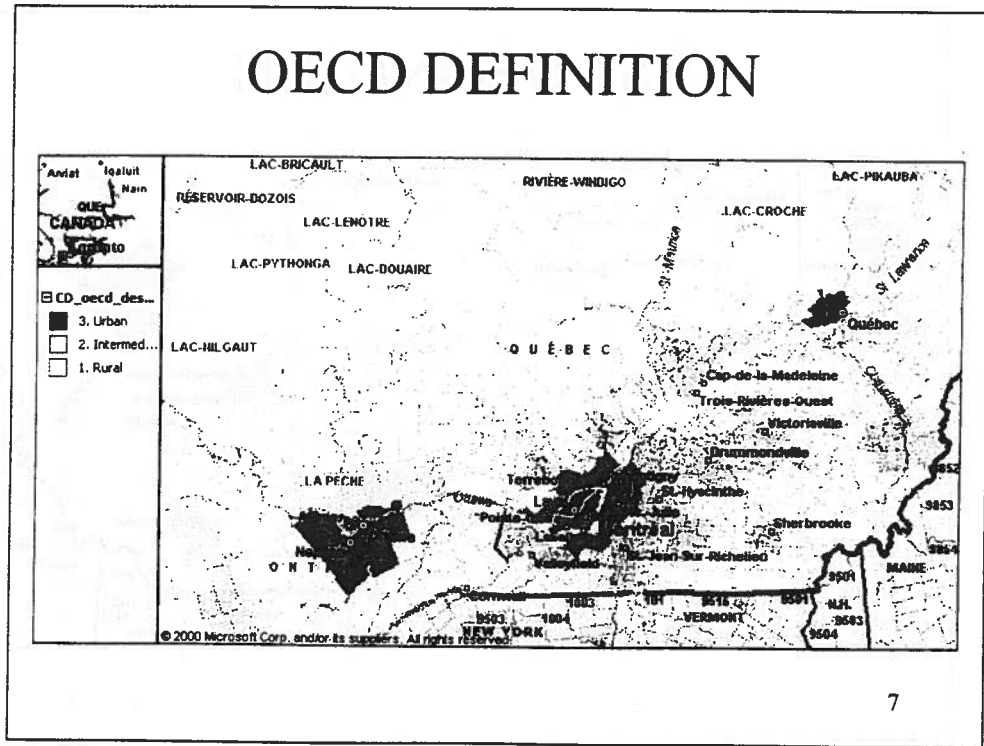
Agglomerated or Predominately Urban, with 15% or less living in a rural setting.



CMA – CSDs that are part of an area with more than 100,000 people. Being “part” is based on more than 50% of employed people living in an area commuting to work in core area with more than 100,000 people.

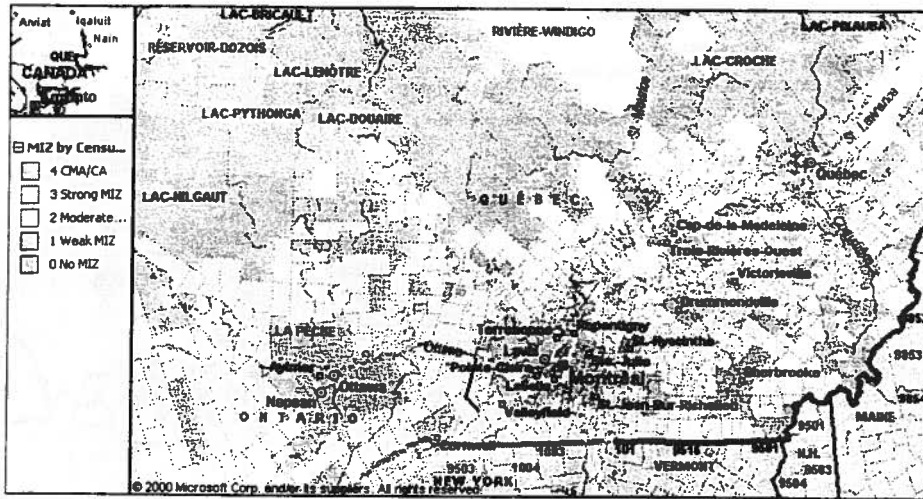
CA – Census agglomeration, with size between 10K and 100K.

RST – rural and small town, less than 10K. Also defined as not CA or CMA.

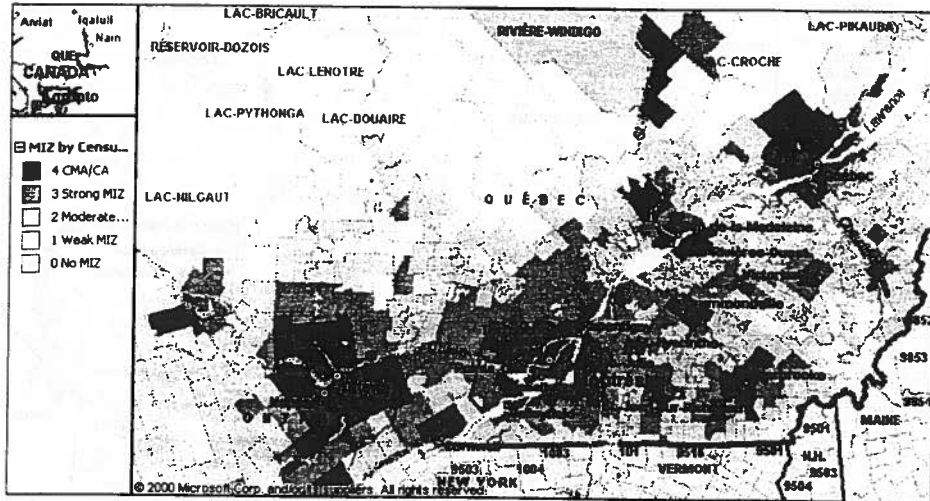


Defined at the CD level – aggregation of CSDs.

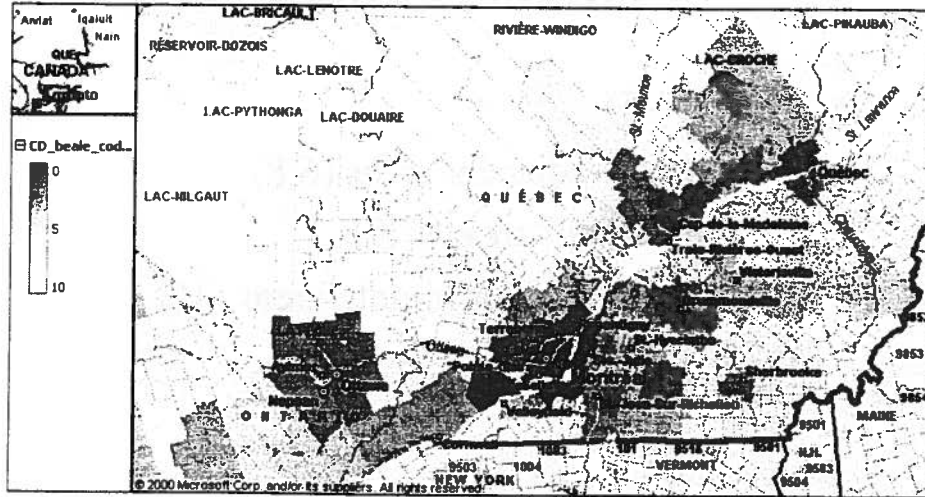
MIZ CODES, CSD



MIZ CODES, CSD



BEALE CODES, CD



Rural Realities

- Urban (0-5)
- Rural metro-adjacent areas (6,8)
- Rural heartland areas (7,9)
- Rural northern &/or remote areas (10)

11

The Rural Secretariat has been working on the development of a rural typology. It appears to be a grouping of the Beale Code, although the definition of "rural" may differ.

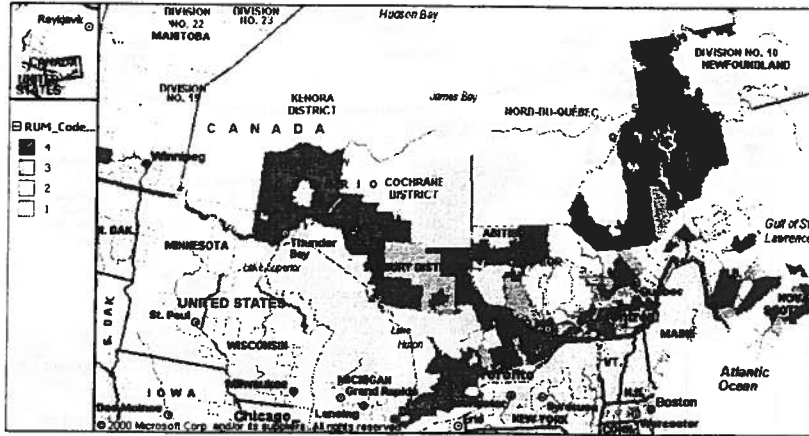
Essentially, the "adjacent areas" are seen as more prosperous than the other categories, growing, and less in need of government support.

The "heartland areas" are where most of the rural Canadians are, with declining proportion of youth, more aged, low population density, resource base, but need to diversify. Governments can assist through community development, skill development, and industry adjustment.

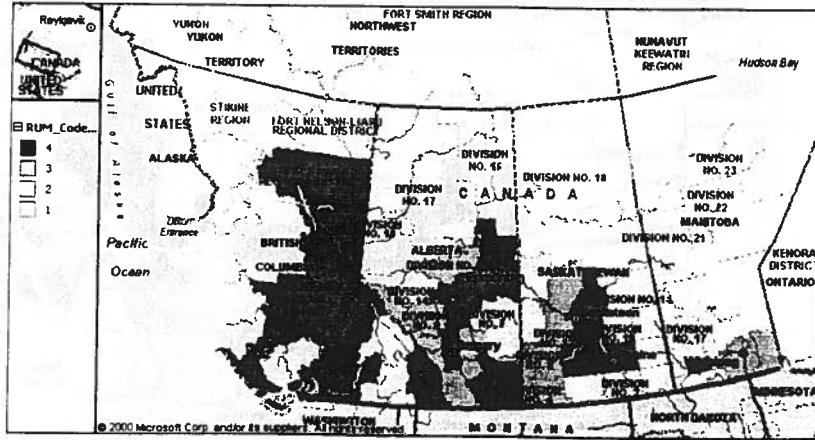
The "northern and remote" areas are resource dependent, with significant poverty, lack of jobs, high birth rates among Aboriginal communities, and major economic development challenges.

Does this grouping "work" for policy purposes? Additional splits?

Central RUM Codes



Western RUM Codes



EU Spatial Planning

- Metropolitan areas
- Polycentric areas
- Urbanized rural areas
- Deep rural and peripheral areas

17

The Europeans are using a typology that emphasizes the relationship between different parts of a region, those that are dense, urban areas and those that are not. The key is the relationship within a region, and the partnerships in place for the spatial planning of the total area.

Metro areas – green belts, link to leisure activities

Polycentric – need for infrastructure for commuting, need for identity with broader region, knowledge centres in rural parts, uniting leisure functions with preservation of environmental values

Urbanized rural areas – problem of public transportation, pairing of rural economic base with urban centre activities, valuation of culture and nature in rural areas.

Deep rural and peripheral areas – ageing of population and demographic desertification, economic rationality for development lacking. Only assets are the natural and cultural heritages. Hope may spring from idea of sanctuaries with organized integration of places, monuments, through thematic routes involving cooperation across agencies, with an integrated offer of culture and nature.

Study Programme in European Spatial Planning, Strategic Study: Towards a New Rural-Urban Partnership in Europe” November 99, Final Report 2.3 (web)

EU Rural Types

1. Agriculture dominant
2. Rich, not labour-intensive agriculture
3. Large-scale landholdings
4. Natural or protected land - large role
5. Tourism, small-scale facilities
6. Large share of second homes or residential care
7. Large number of small businesses
8. Peri-urban location
9. Elderly population &/or welfare population

18

Not exclusive categories, used to guide the search for new forms of “territorial competitiveness” , based on a form of public intervention designed to exploit local resources in a more participatory and systematic way. (www.rural-europe.aeidl.be/rural-en/biblio/com-eco/sub1.htm)

Type 7 – “Many small businesses” is further disaggregated by:

- Diverse businesses, local and regional markets (Southern Italy, Southern Scotland)
- Specialization and links to each other and to larger enterprises, access to world markets, high level of technological innovation (Northern Italy)
- Small businesses specializing in a single product, fierce competition, such as cheese-producing areas, wine vineyards in Portugal and Italy.

UNDP: Sustainable Livelihoods Vulnerable Groups

Rural

- Smallholders
- The Landless
- Nomadic pastoralists
- Indigenous Populations
- Fishermen
- Displaced persons
- Households headed by Women

Urban

- Urban Landless
- Households headed by Women
- The Disabled
- Street Children

19

Livelihoods are the activities, entitlements, and assets by which people make a living. Assets include natural/biological, social (family and community networks), political (participation, empowerment), economic (jobs, income), human (education, health, nutrition), and physical (i.e., roads, markets, clinics, schools, bridges).

Rural livelihood systems in villages and small towns with less than 6,000 persons and an agricultural focus.

Urban livelihood systems in areas over 6,000 people, immersion in the cash economy, employment the main source of livelihood. Insecurity of housing, poor sanitary conditions, and overcrowding endemic.

Smallholders up to 3 hectares of land.

UNDP. "Towards a Typology of Sustainable Livelihoods Systems
(www.undp.org/sl/documents/general%20info/typology/typology.htm)

USA Definitions

- OMB
- USDA - Beale Codes
- Rural-Urban Continuum
- 6-5 Typology
- Other

20

The groupings above are just the tip of the iceberg. There are many different typologies employed in the research community. A single county may be “urban” for some federal programs, “rural” for others.

OMB & Rural-Urban Continuum

- **Metro**
 0. Central Counties with 1 million+
 1. Fringe counties of 1 million+
 2. 250K to 1 million
 3. >50K core counties<250K, or total Metro >100K
- **Non-Metro**
 4. 20K<50K, adjacent to Metro
 5. 20K<50K, not adjacent
 6. 2.5K to 19.9K, adjacent
 7. 2.5K to 19.9K, not adjacent
 8. <2.5K, adjacent
 9. <2.5K, not adjacent

21

In US, metro has about 80% of population, non-metro 20%, and are defined by the Office of Management and Budget after each Census. The definitions are applied at the county level. Metropolitan areas include the core counties with one or more central cities of 50K or more or an urbanized area of 100K or more, and fringe counties that are economically tied to the core counties.

The definition of rural areas refers to places with fewer than 2,500 people and open territory. Urban areas comprise larger places and densely settled areas around them. About 25% of people live in rural areas. (Reference is to the 1990 Census.)

The rural-urban continuum defines adjacency as being physically next to the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and with at least 2% of the employed labour force commuting to the central metro counties.

These are also known as Beale Codes, after the author.

A similar code for Canada has been developed at the CD level, with the addition of a Northern Hinterland #10 class.

Ehrensaft, Philip and Jennifer Beeman, "Distance and diversity in nonmetropolitan economies", **Rural and Small Town Canada**, Ray D. Bollman, ed. (Thompson : 1992)

6-5 Typology

Six Dependent

- Farming (556)
- Mining (146)
- Manufacturing (506)
- Government (244)
- Services (323)
- Nonspecialized (484)

Five overlapping Policy types

- Retirement destination (190)
- Federal lands (270)
- Commuting (381)
- Persistent poverty (535)
- Transfers-dependent (381)

22

Breakdown of non-metro counties(2,259) into six non-overlapping types based on industrial structure, and five overlapping policy types. Thus each county belongs to at least one industrial type and may belong to one or more policy types. Note that the policy types are not exhaustive – there are counties not classified for policy purposes!!

Retirement destination – 15% or more increase in population >59 from in-movement from 1980 to 1990

Federal lands – land areas dominated by federal ownership (parks, military, etc.)

Commuting – Workers commuting to work in other counties - at least 40%

Persistent poverty – Poverty rates 20% or higher in 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990.

Transfers-dependent – UI, social security, welfare, government pensions form large % of total income

The Revised ERS County Typology: An Overview (web)

Other

- Urban Influence Codes
- Commuting Zones and Labor Market Areas
 - Small Town/Rural (<5K)
 - Small Urban Centre (5K-20K)
 - Large Urban Centre (>20K)
 - Small Metro Center (<250K)
 - Medium Metro Center (250K-1,000K)
 - Major Metro Center (>1,000K)

23

The Urban Influence Codes are similar to the Beale Code, but use different cut-points for the county size.

The commuting zones (741) are an aggregation of the county data designed to reflect a spatial measure of the local labour market. Where necessary, the commuting zones were further aggregated into 394 labor market areas with a criterion of at least 100,000 population.

The six size groupings are also consistent with the metro/non-metro split, with the same grouping applied to both the commuting zones and the labor market areas.

The key point here is that the area is an aggregate of county data, allowing updating with sample surveys and also linking to the Public Use Microdata Sample.

(www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/rurality/LMACZ/)

Ideas

- Multiple classification systems
 - Industrial structure
 - Size
 - Remoteness and Adjacency
 - MIZ
- Nonexhaustive and overlapping policy types
- Classify people, areas, businesses

24

The key underlying concept is to keep the building block the same – the county in the US or the CSD or CD in Canada. Then each of the building blocks can be labeled with one or more classifications, including additional tags that are indicative of policy concerns.

Then a retrieval or summary can be done by picking the various classifications of interest, recognizing the possibility of multiple tags (overlapping) for some characteristics and missing tags for some blocks (nonexhaustive).

Although our interest may be “rural” it is probably desirable to make the system include all areas – ensuring that rural and urban planners recognize the parallel space as well. This can also help to identify common interests across rural and urban interests.

Note that we can classify the characteristics of the people in an area (e.g., poor, landless, elderly), the nature of the businesses (e.g., small, sector, diversified), or the area itself (low density, fertile, adjacent to a metro area).

Aggregation of building blocks into larger units can be done, but should be restricted to cases where that allows more statistical information to be made available.

Dynamic Elements

- Population Change
- New Investment
- New Businesses
- New Infrastructure

25

Another classification could be based on the kinds of changes that are occurring in an area. Is it growing, declining, or static? Is new investment taking place? In the same industries of the past or new ones?

Is population growth among the young or the old?

Are new businesses starting up?

Is the infrastructure being expanded? Or is it being shut down? (Schools, hospitals. Government offices)

Rural Dimensions

- I. Population and Human Capital
- II. Macro-economy of Rural Canada
- III. Rural (rural municipalities) Public Finances
- IV. Social well-being/Social Cohesion
- V. Information Technologies and Communications
- VI. Aboriginal
- VII. Business structure/Entrepreneurship

26

I. Population and Human Capital

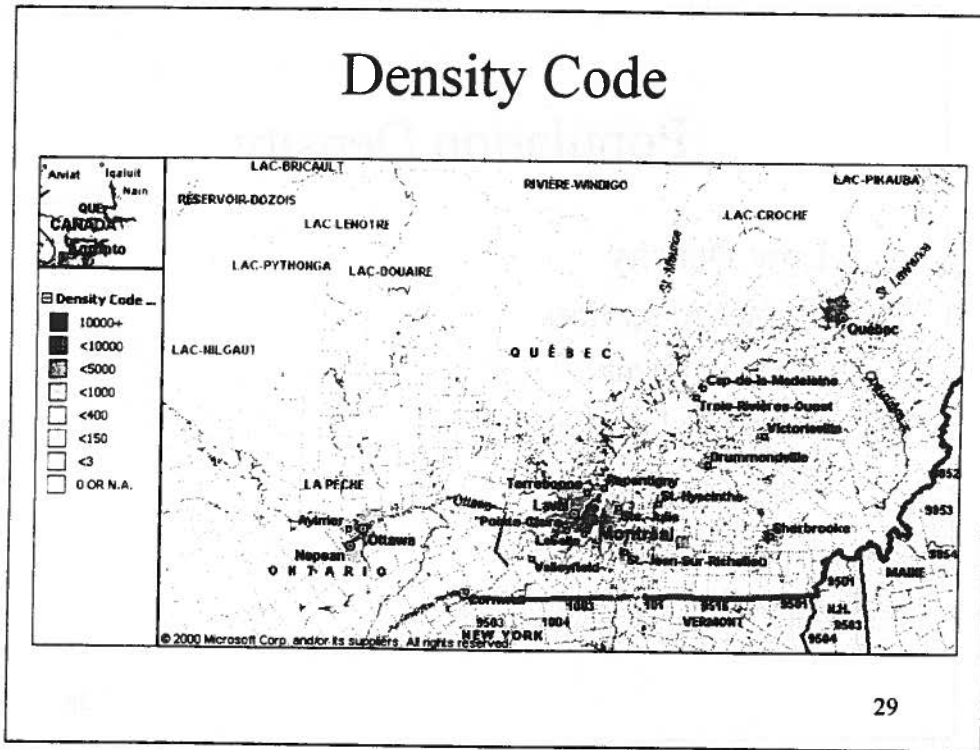
- Density
- # of people
- Education levels
- Immigration

27

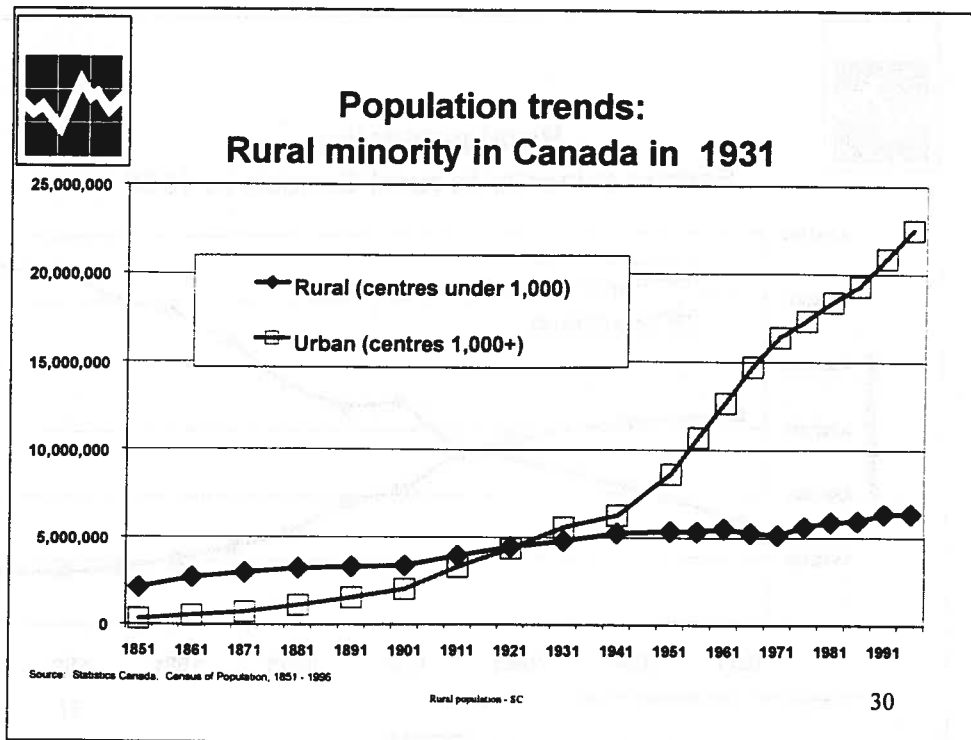
Population Density

- Low Density
 - Lack of services
 - Small towns
 - No local markets
- High Density
 - Need services
 - Large local base

28



People per square kilometer



30

At the time of confederation, over 80 percent of Canada's population lived in rural areas – using the “census rural” definition that refers to individuals living outside centres of 1,000 or more. Today, 22 percent of Canada's population lives in the countryside – outside centres of 1,000 or more.

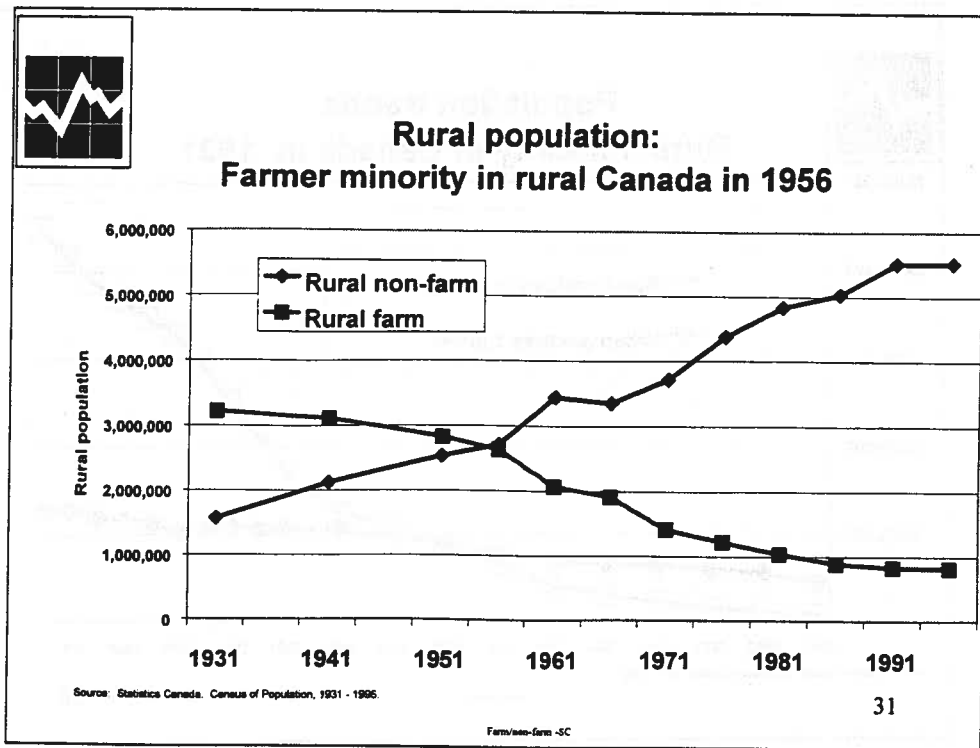
When I am invited to a rural community to talk about rural issues, I am typically asked to bring some information about the rural community. This chart is the most important chart that I think I can show. The implications of this chart are:

- within living memory (for many of us!), the market for rural goods and services was “rural”
- Today, the market for rural goods and services is “urban” (or “metropolitan”)

“Metropolitan” markets are:

- growing in size;
- richer (the average incomes are higher) and there are more individuals in the “richer” category; and
- segmented / differentiated / partitioned into “niches” (Clemenson, Heather A. and Bernard Lane. (1997) “Niche Markets, Niche Marketing and Rural Employment”. Chapter 28 in Ray D. Bollman and John M. Bryden **Rural Employment: An International Perspective** (Brandon: Brandon University for the Canadian Rural Restructuring Foundation and Wallingford, U.K.: CAB International).

In my view, rural entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial rural communities need to find / develop and sell into one (or more) of these “niche markets”. I think there is a policy opportunity to subsidise the market research for a rural entrepreneur (or a rural community) to find one “niche market” in one metropolitan centre somewhere in the world. I think rural people (and rural communities) have the capacity to assemble the technical expertise and the financial expertise to produce any good or service -- I think the issue is “what good or service will sell?” – specifically, what are some possible metropolitan niche markets? These might be goods – such as saskatoon berry pies – or they might be services – teaching English (or French) in the morning and offering snow-mobile trail touring in the afternoon.

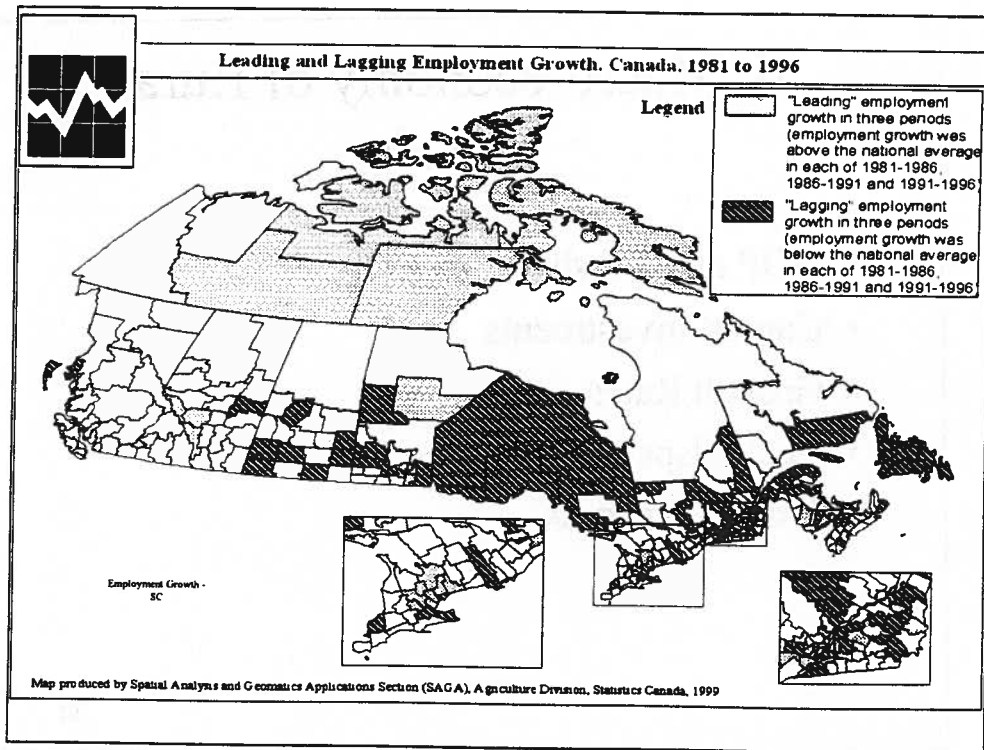


Within the rural population, the vast majority used to live in farms. In 1931, 67 percent of the rural population lived on farms. Thus, “rural” generally meant “farm” -- “farm” policy generally covered the rural population. Today, only 13 percent of rural individuals live on a census-farm. (A census-farm is any holding producing agricultural products for sale.) One-quarter of all census-farms sell less than \$10,000 of products and one-half of census-farms sell less than \$50,000 of agricultural products. The average family with a census-farm with gross revenue less than \$10,000 will have expenses equal to gross revenue and thus net farm income is zero. The average family with a census-farm with gross revenue less than \$50,000 will generate very little net farm income – very few of the ½ smallest census-farms can generate enough net revenue to support an individual, let alone support a family. In the agricultural sector as a whole, about 15 percent of gross farm revenue stays with the farmer as net farm income. With a 15 percent net / gross ratio and to generate enough net farm income to equal an entry-level position in Statistics Canada (say, \$40,000), then the farm should generate about \$250,000 in gross revenue. In 1996, there were 27,942 census-farms (10.1 percent of all census-farms) with gross revenue over \$250,000. If two persons in the household want to be farmers, then they would look for \$80,000 net farm income, suggesting a farm generating over \$500,000 gross revenue. In 1996, 8,674 census-farms were this size (equal to 3.1 percent of all census-farms).

The purpose of this long story is to emphasise that “persons living on a census-farm” (as shown in the chart) are very different than “persons relying on farming as the major source of (household) income”.

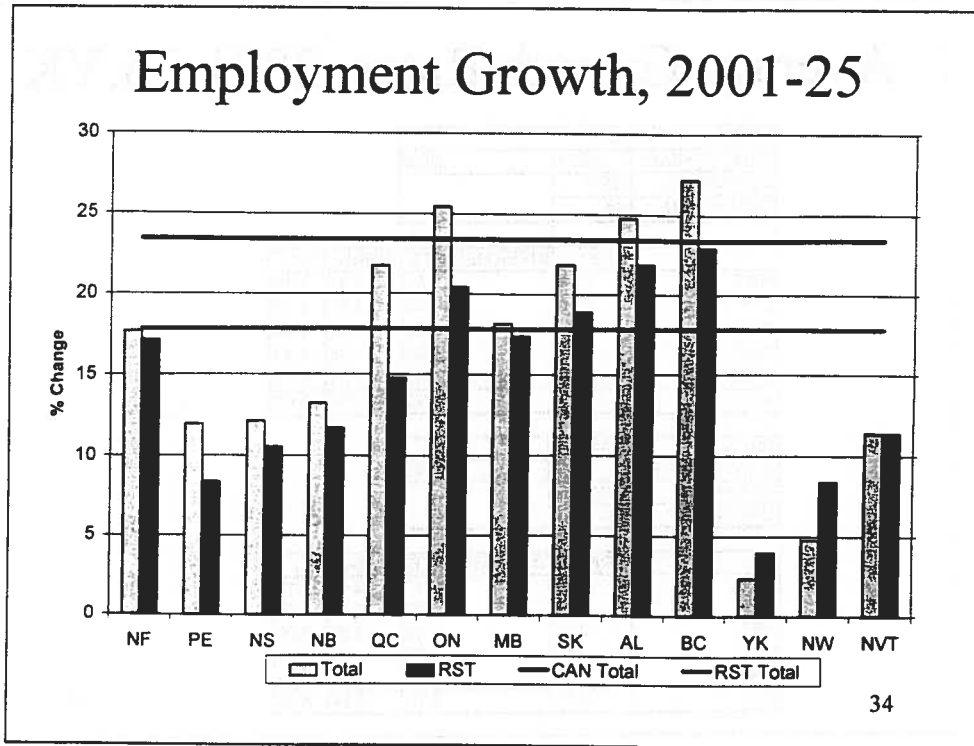
II. Macro-economy of Rural Canada

- GDP and ET share
- Capital investments
- Growth Rates
- Real Disposable Income
- Transfer Income



Over the 1981 to 1996 period, there were 42 census divisions (out of 288 census divisions) that reported employment growth above the national average in three consecutive inter-censal periods (i.e. from 1981 to 1986 and from 1986 to 1991 and from 1991 to 1996). The only rural census divisions show leading employment growth in three consecutive periods were rural regions adjacent to a metro centre. The exceptions were four northern census divisions (three in the Northwest Territories and one in Northern Manitoba) where employment growth is driven by high Aboriginal birth rates. The others involved clusters: in the foothills west of Calgary; the commuting zone around Winnipeg; the extended commuting zone around Toronto; the census divisions north and east of Ottawa; the commuting zone around Montreal; census divisions in Quebec associated with Sherbrooke, Quebec City and the Beauce region; four census divisions in New Brunswick, including Fredericton, Moncton and Florenceville, the home of the McCain's potato processing plant.; Charlottetown and its commuting zone in Prince Edward Island; and the Nova Scotia census division that contains the Halifax airport.

On the same map, one can see the three-period lagging regions. These regions had employment growth below the national average in three consecutive inter-censal periods. These regions are highly coincident with the agro-rural and the rural enclave regions identified by Hawkins (1995). Specifically, these regions are agricultural-dependent regions in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and southern Quebec plus northern Ontario, the Gaspé Region of Quebec and all of Newfoundland. Also note that 6 major cities report three consecutive inter-censal periods of lagging employment growth: Montreal; Toronto; Thunder Bay; Niagara Regional Municipality; Hamilton; and Winnipeg. The list of three-period lagging regions is longer, numbering 80 census divisions. These regions represent a significant amount of Canadian territory and a significant amount of the Canadian population base: in each five-year period since 1981, these regions have been falling behind in the sense that their employment growth has been less than the national average. Exactly one-half of these regions (40 regions) are rural areas that are not adjacent to a metropolitan centre. Above we noted that not one of the three-period leading regions was rural non-metro-adjacent. Being adjacent to a metro area evidently provides employment growth advantages to a region – regions that are not adjacent to a metro centre are more likely to be three-period lagging regions.



Average Growth Rates, 2001-25, YK

PROV:	CAN	
GRATE YEAR:	2001	2025
DEFINITION:	RST	
DIMENSION:	YK	

	URBAN	INTERMEDIATE	RURAL	ALL
RBG	3.04	3.51	3.35	3.19
DUI	4.48	4.40	3.80	4.39
BRS	3.66	3.18	3.46	3.60
GSS	1.42	1.42	1.36	1.41
CGS	2.87	2.57	2.51	2.78
ALL	3.13	2.92	2.84	3.06

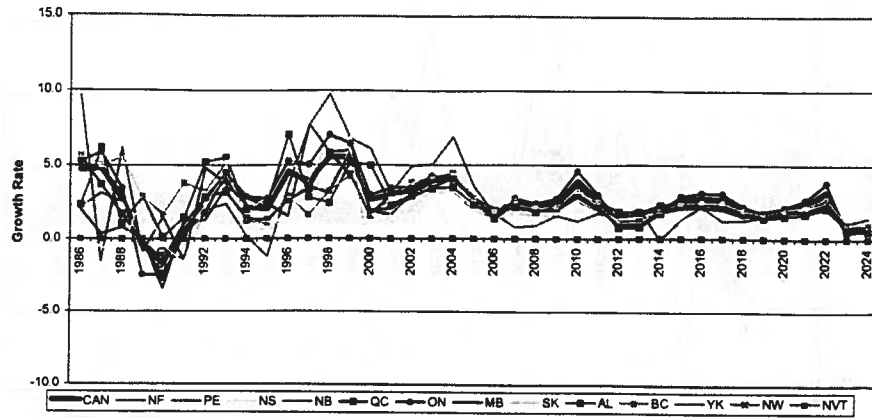
PROV:	CAN	
GRATE YEAR:	2001	2025
DEFINITION:	OECD	
DIMENSION:	YK	

	URBAN	INTERMEDIATE	RURAL	ALL
RBG	2.89	3.47	3.49	3.19
DUI	4.45	4.63	3.96	4.39
BRS	3.69	3.46	3.27	3.60
GSS	1.44	1.26	1.46	1.41
CGS	2.86	2.87	2.49	2.78
ALL	3.10	3.15	2.88	3.06

35

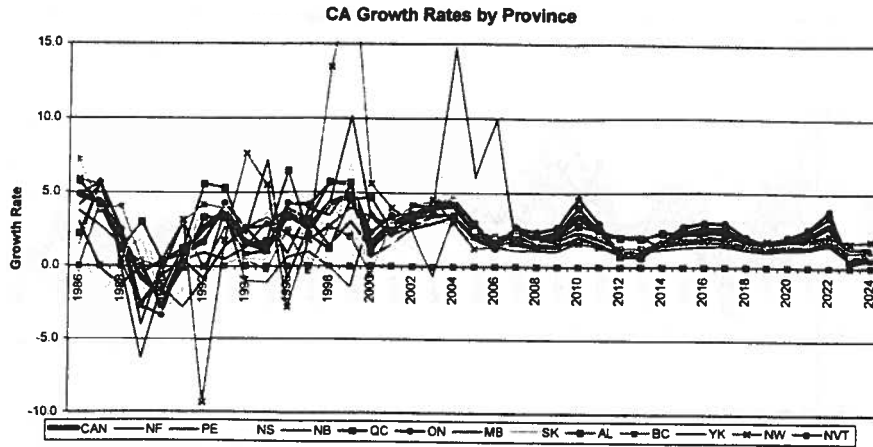
CMA, YK by Province

CMA Growth Rates by Province



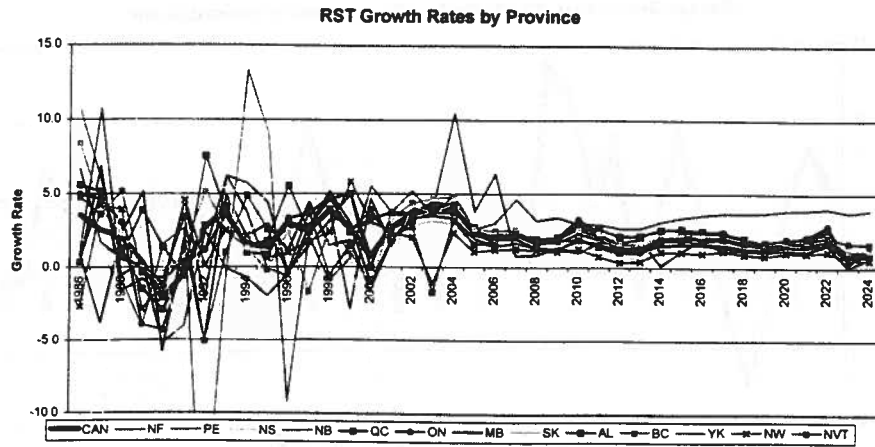
Provinces without CMAs have
been set to a 0 growth rate.

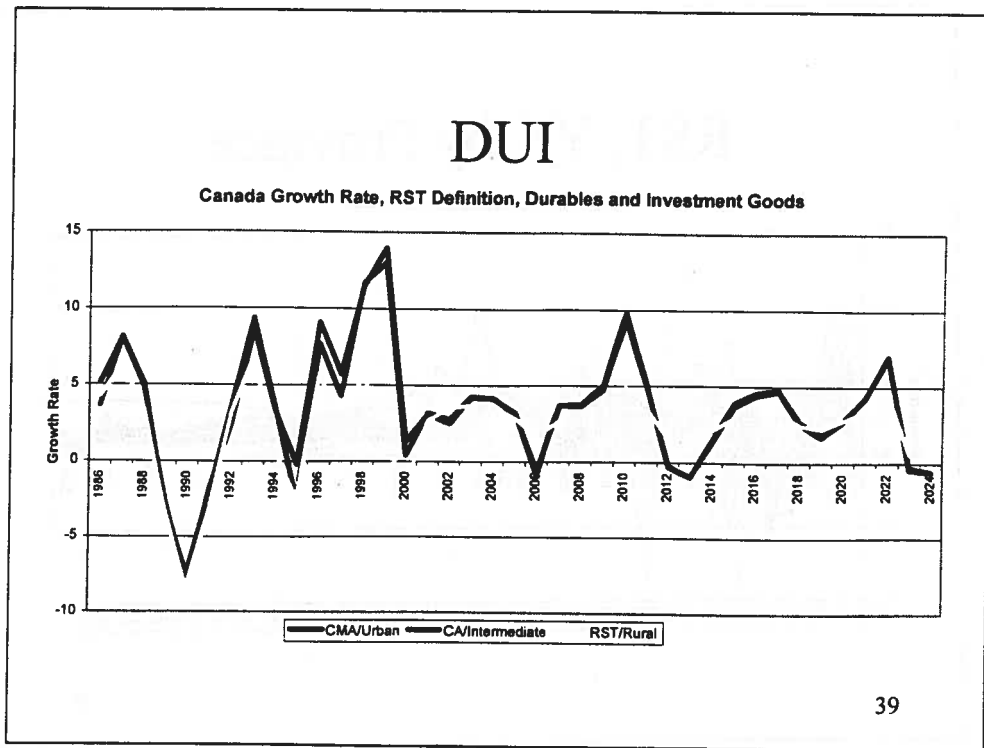
CA, YK by Province



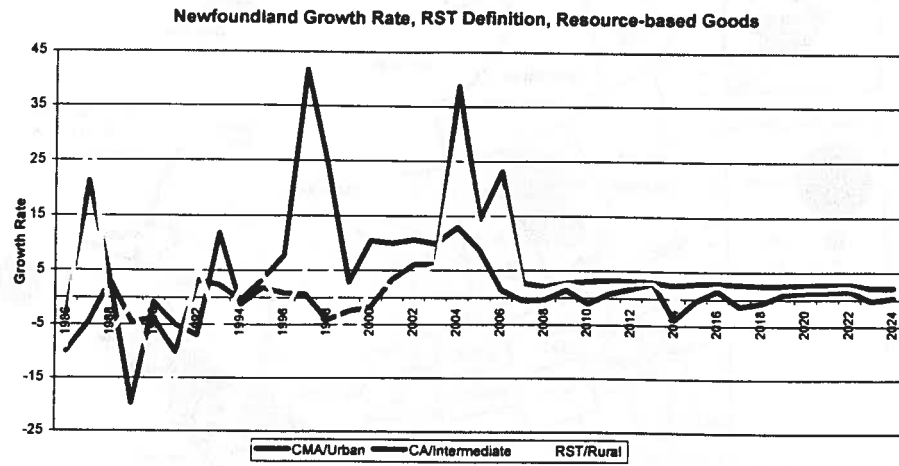
Provinces without CAs have been set to a 0 growth rate.

RST, YK by Province

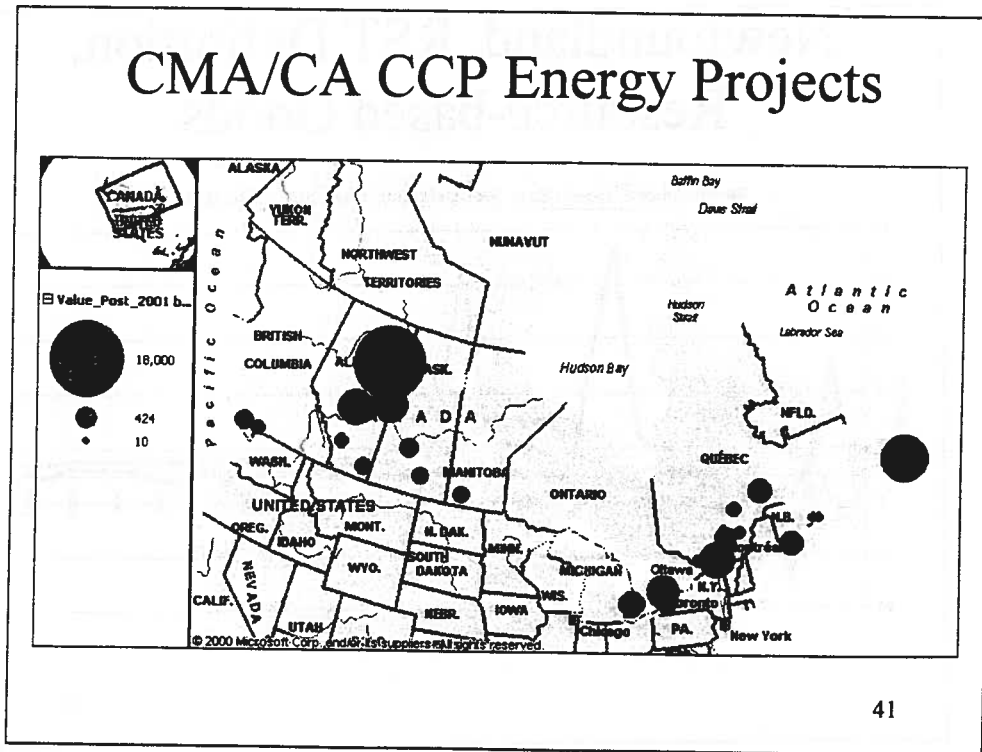




Newfoundland, RST Definition, Resource-based Goods



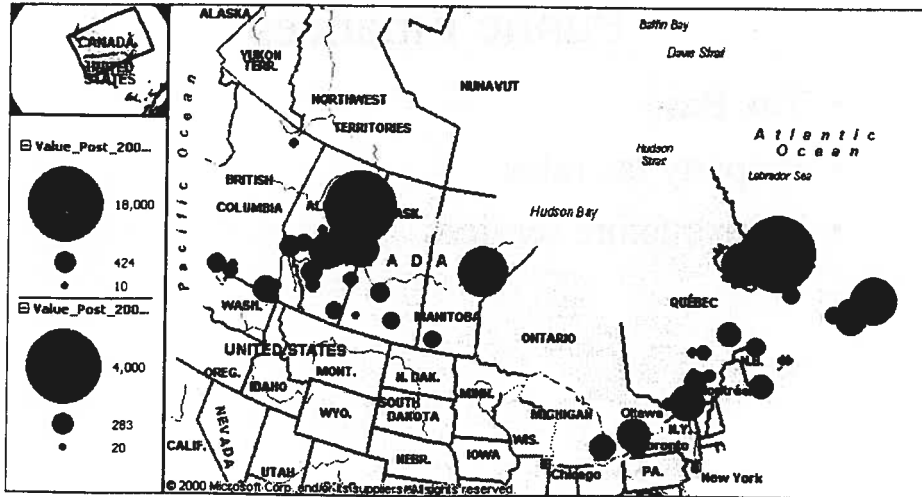
CMA/CA CCP Energy Projects



41

Offshore oil projects assigned to St. John's.

RST CCP Energy Projects



III. Rural (rural municipalities) Public Finances

- Tax Base
- Property tax rates
- Infrastructure services

IV. Social well-being/Social Cohesion

- Membership
- Voting
- Inclusion

V. Information Technologies and Communications

- Telephone
- Internet
- Internet, High Speed Available?
- E-Commerce

VI. Aboriginal

- On-reserve or off-reserve
- Size of reserves
- Métis
- Employment or Engagement

46

There are a variety of characteristics of aboriginals that can be used: Status, reserve, etc. Each has its own specific meaning and may not be tied to location. CSD flags are available for reserves in the provinces. There are no reserves in the territories.

With high levels of unemployment, it may be useful to use a broader concept of engagement, that could include education, hunting and trapping, and community activities. The key point is that the use of paid employment may not transfer well to the reserve situation.

VII. Business Structure & Entrepreneurship

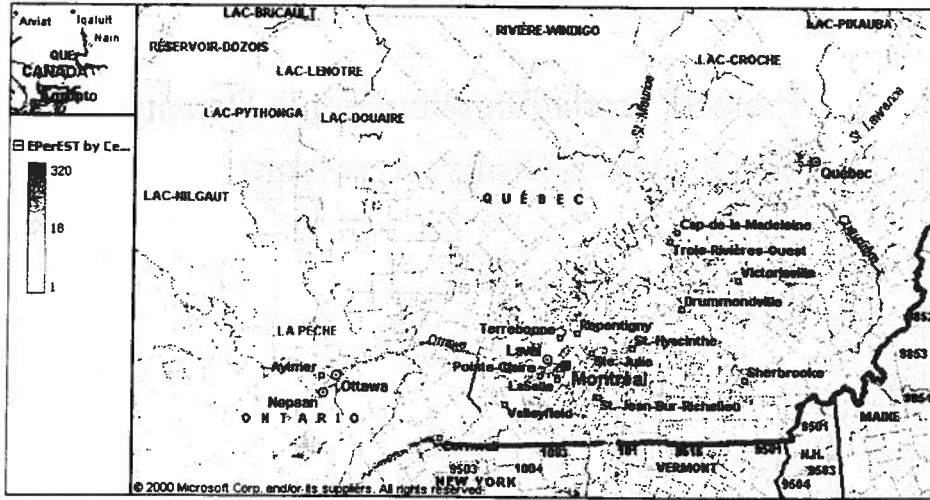
- Number and Size of Firms
- Diversity of Firms
- Government Activities
- Startup and Failure Rates

Firm Density

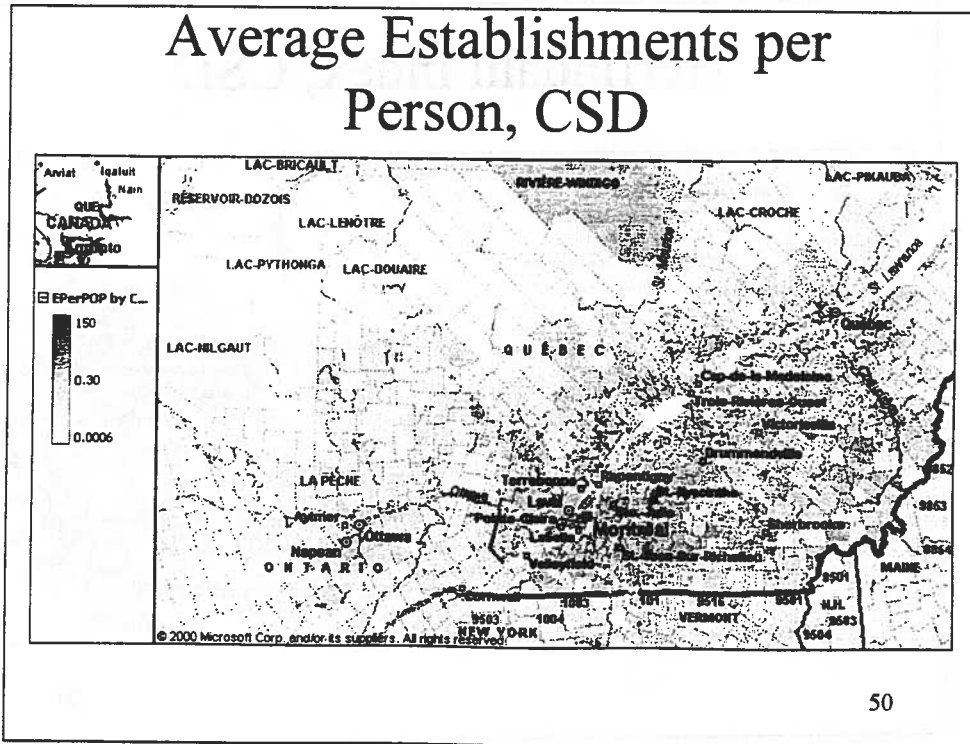
- Expect correlation with People Density
- Service levels (firms per person)

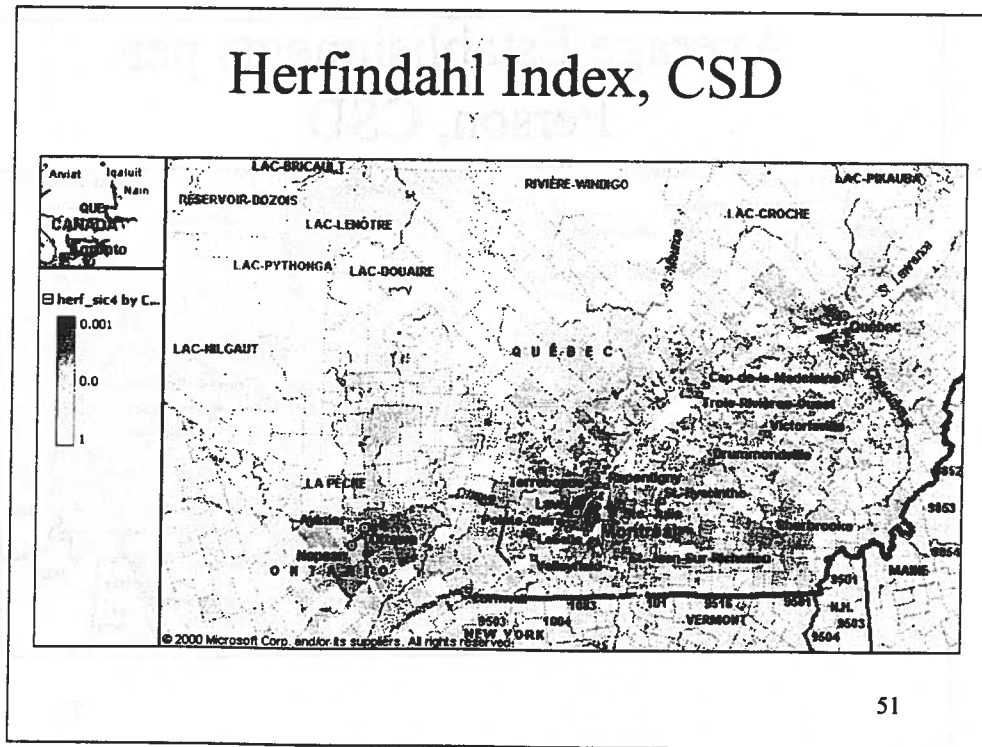
48

Average Employment per Establishment, CSD



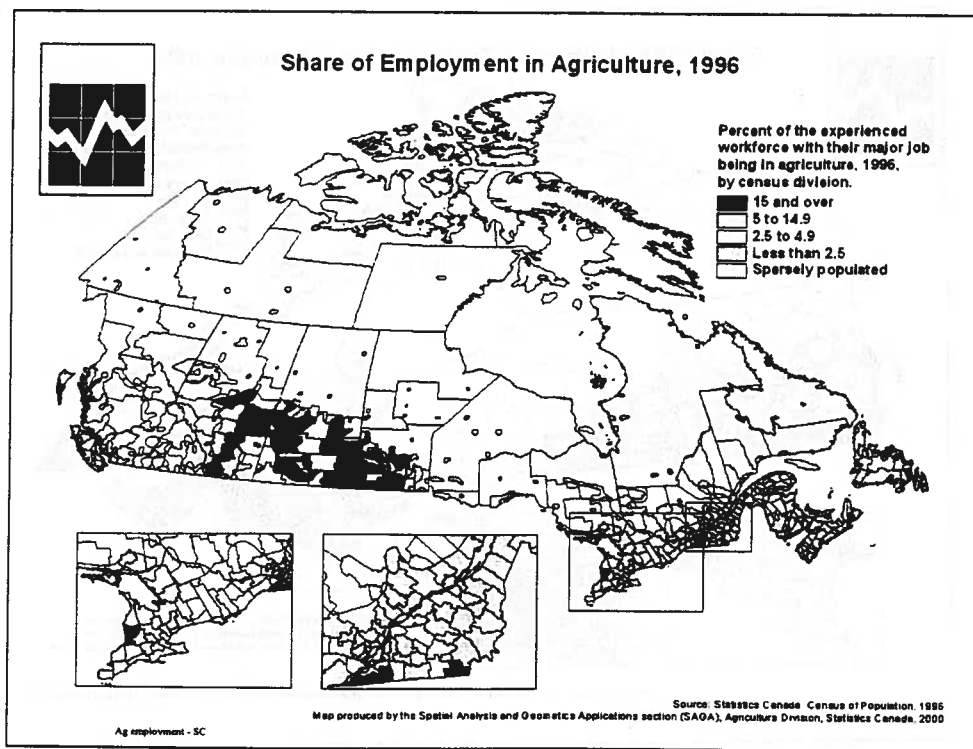
Average Establishments per Person, CSD





51

Measure of industrial diversity. Darker areas are more diverse.

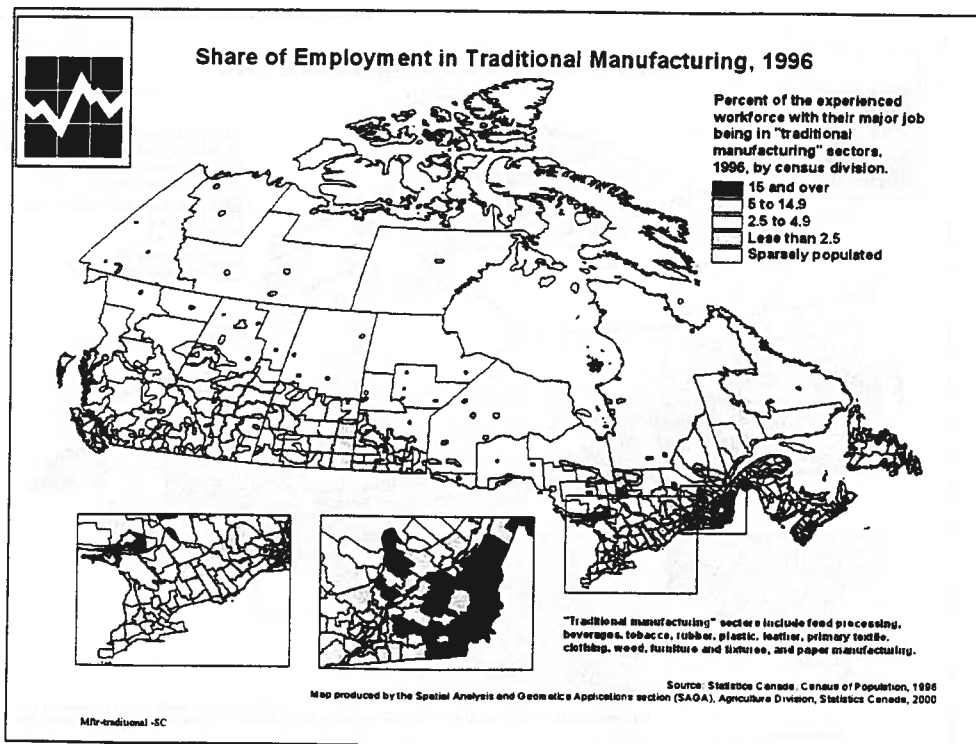


Relative to the total level of employment in a given census division, there are 37 census divisions in Canada (out of 288) where agricultural employment represents 15 percent or more of the total workforce. Only five of these census divisions are in eastern Canada – Huron County in Ontario and Coaticook, Les Basques, Les Jardins-de-Napierville and Le Haut-Saint-Laurent in Québec. On the Prairies, census divisions without large cities show agricultural employment to be relatively important.

Today, there is not a region in the country where a majority (more than 50 per cent) of the rural residents live on a census-farm. In some parts of the grain belt on the Prairies, 25 to 40 percent of the population lives on a census-farm.

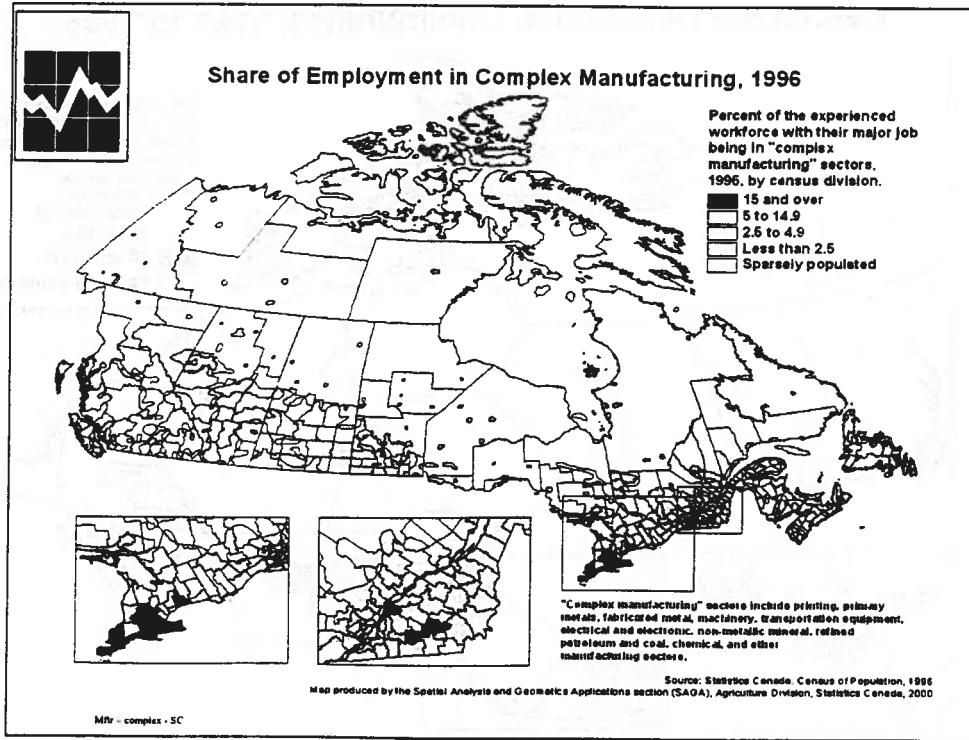
Today, agricultural policy tends to be weighted by the size of the farm -- the bigger the farm, the more agricultural policy you get (Bollman, Ray D. (1989), "Who Receives Farm Government Payments?" *Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 37, No. 3 (November), pp. 351 - 378.) – and thus only families on larger farms sell enough agricultural commodities to receive any noticeable agricultural policy (or are big enough to receive any agricultural policy related to inputs, such as reduced property taxes or reduced petroleum taxes or lower interest rate loans).

Thus, agricultural policy is received by, at most, 40 percent of farming families and farming families represent, on average, only 13 percent of rural residents. Today, "agricultural policy" is NOT "rural policy".

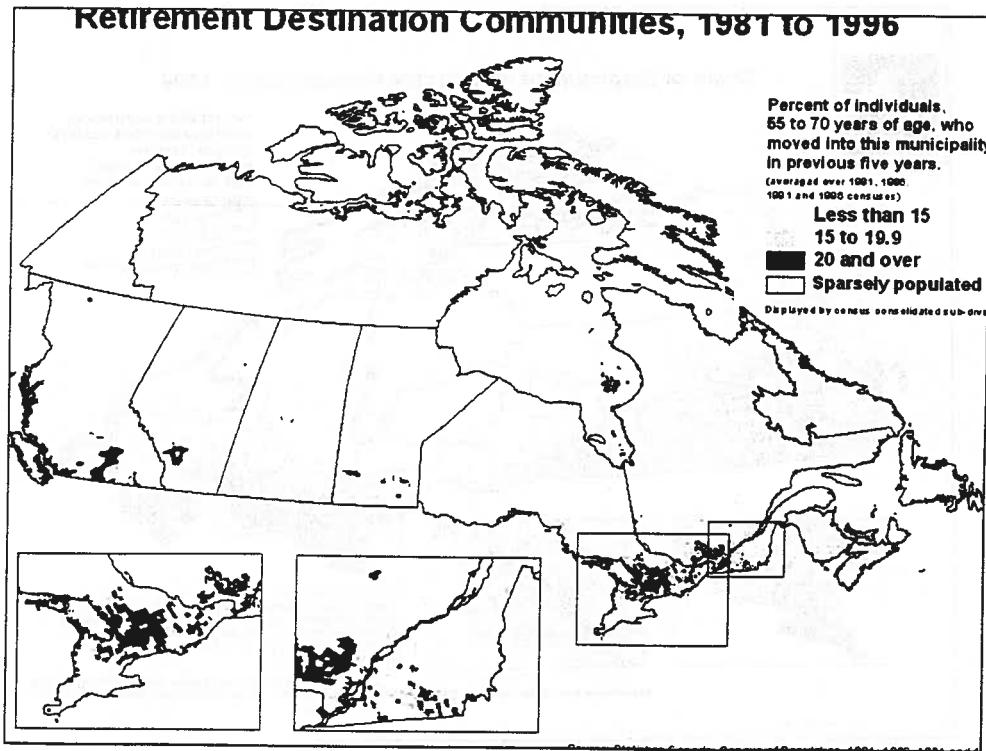


Note the relative intensity of "traditional" manufacturing in south-eastern Québec, which is largely due to wood processing (i.e. sawmills, pulp and paper mills and furniture manufacturing).

Coastal communities in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland appear relatively intensive in "traditional" manufacturing due to fish processing (and wood processing) plants.

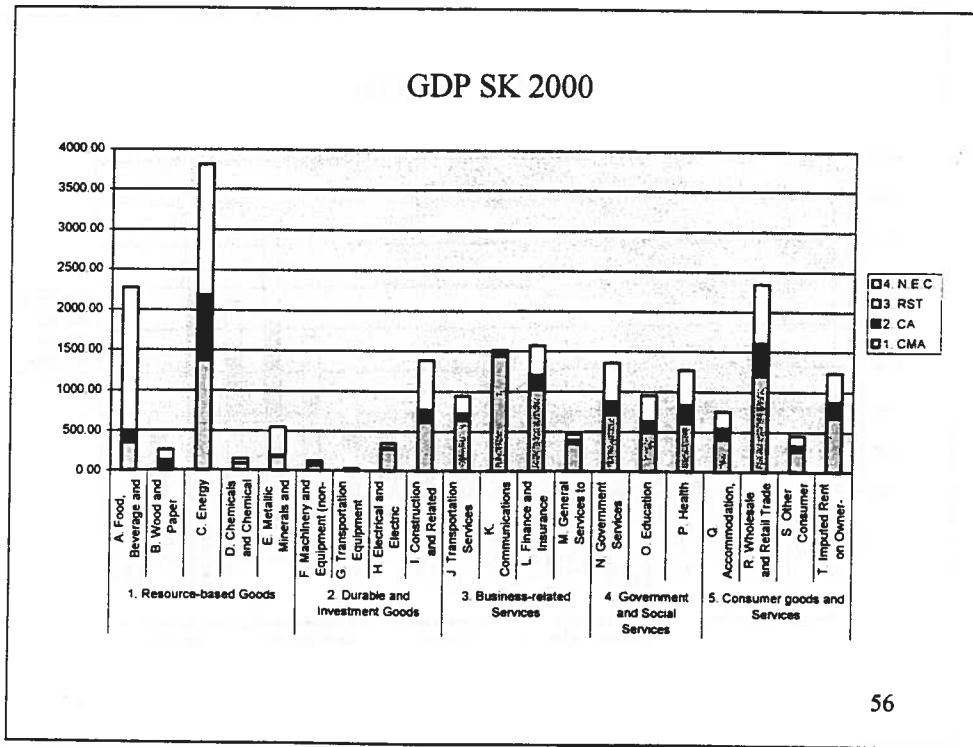


Note the relatively high intensity of "complex" manufacturing in the Bois-Franc (Sherbrooke-Drummondville) area of Québec and in south-western Ontario.



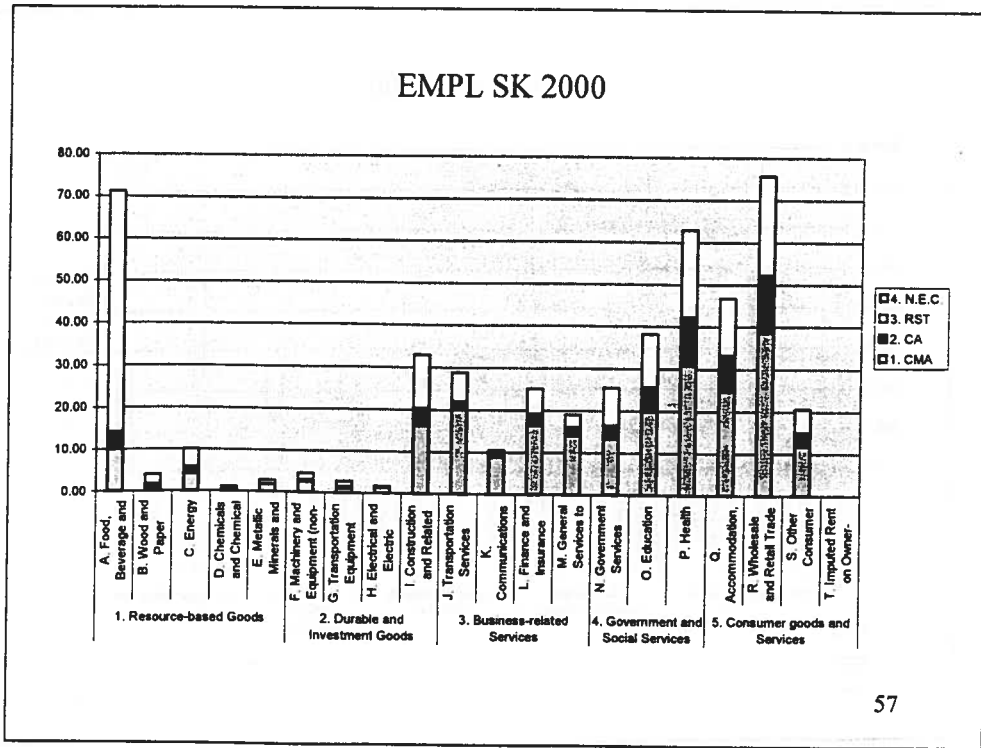
In this map, retirement destination communities are designated as census consolidated subdivisions where a large share of individuals 55 to 70 years of age have moved into the community in the 1981 to 1986 period and in the 1986 to 1991 period and in the 1991 to 1996 period.

Note that these communities tend to be in the cottage-country north of Toronto and north of Montreal plus the sunshine valleys of southern British Columbia. In these cases, the natural amenities of lakefront and sunshine attract people.



GDP in Saskatchewan for 2000.

Note substantial GDP in energy, but relatively low employment (next chart)



CSD Size distribution table

Distribution of CSDs by Province and Size Group

		(thousands)							
		Size Group	1	2	3	4	5	8	Grand Total
		empty	0-2	2-4	4-10	10-20	20-50	Over 50	
Newfoundland	With empl.	0	270	28	15	3	2	1	319
	Total	5	327	28	15	3	2	1	381
Prince Edward Island	With empl.	0	55	1	2	1	1	0	60
	Total	3	105	1	2	1	1	0	113
Nova Scotia	With empl.	0	18	18	36	11	4	4	91
	Total	3	33	19	36	11	4	4	110
New Brunswick	With empl.	1	169	40	32	5	1	2	250
	Total	4	197	42	32	5	1	2	283
Quebec	With empl.	4	822	214	113	60	42	21	1276
	Total	107	1031	222	116	60	42	21	1599
Ontario	With empl.	5	316	157	137	64	31	41	751
	Total	55	448	168	140	64	31	41	947
Manitoba	With empl.	0	186	33	19	4	1	1	244
	Total	14	224	35	19	4	1	1	298
Saskatchewan	With empl.	0	565	19	9	4	2	2	601
	Total	26	907	20	9	4	2	2	970
Alberta	With empl.	0	190	42	67	18	6	5	328
	Total	32	297	42	67	18	6	5	467
British Columbia	With empl.	3	136	40	50	35	14	17	295
	Total	116	439	41	51	35	14	17	713
Yukon	With empl.	0	20	0	0	1	0	0	21
	Total	3	31	0	0	1	0	0	35
Northwest Territories	With empl.	1	26	3	0	1	0	0	31
	Total	1	32	3	0	1	0	0	37
Nunavut	With empl.	0	25	1	1	0	0	0	27
	Total	2	26	1	1	0	0	0	32
Total	With empl.	14	2798	596	481	207	104	94	4294
	Grand Total	371	4099	622	488	207	104	94	5965



**Canadian Rural
Revitalization Foundation**
(www.crrf.ca)

From Challenge to Action

13th Annual Canadian Rural Revitalization Conference
October 24 – 27, 2001 Muenster, Saskatchewan

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See also the CRRF **(New Rural Economy project)**
(www.nre.concordia.ca)

Poster for CRRF

59

The **New Rural Economy** project of the Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation is looking at “leading” and “lagging” communities to learn what so-called “lagging” communities might learn from so-called “leading” communities. All the reports are posted at www.nre.concordia.ca.

For a European assessment of “leading” and “lagging” regions, see **Employment Dynamics in Rural Europe** Edited by I J Terluin and J H Post, Agricultural Economics Research Institute, The Hague, The Netherlands ISBN: 0851994997 Price: £45.00 (US\$85.00). In their study, one “leading” region was twinned with one “lagging” region and in-depth case studies were conducted in each region. Some of their findings are: there is no silver bullet; metro-adjacency certainly helps; and “attitude” (my word, not theirs) matters. Some examples include:

- Can all levels of government work together? (which is sometimes “code speak” for, “do you have political “pull”?”);
- Can government agencies, business organisations (e.g. Chambers of Commerce) and NGOs (non-government organisations such as community action committees and unions) work together? Do they ever meet together? Can they agree on a common set of goals? Do they represent a common territorial unit?
- Do local powerful class interests maximise their profit by reducing employment levels?

• Ray D. Bollman, Statistics Canada