Site Selection Rationale

Selecting the sample grid for the New Rural Economy Project



How were sites selected for the NRE Project?



Site Selection Rationale

Exposure to Global Economies
 Adjacency to Metropolitan Centres
 Industries by Market Fluctuation

 Local Capabilities
 Leading and Lagging CSDs

Exposure to Global Economies

CSDs are classified into 2 types based on percentage of individuals who are employed in the industries as listed below

High Global exposure is:

agriculture and related industries fishing and trapping logging and forestry mining (milling), quarrying, oil wells manufacturing communication and other utilities finance and insurance business services

- CSDs with more than 40% of their labour force in industries exposed to global economies were classified as high (the 60th percentile in each case)
- **Total number of rural, high global**

exposure CSDs: 1855

Low Global Exposure is:

construction

- transportation and storage
- wholesale trade
- retail trade
- real estate and insurance agent
- government services

education, health, and social services accommodation, food, and beverage services

- CSDs with more than 60% of their labour in industries exposed to local economies were classified as low (the 60th percentile in each case)
- Total number of rural, low global exposure CSDs : 1855

Adjacency to Metropolitan Centres

CSDs are affected by the opportunities and institutions of nearby urban centres CSDs are classified by the Beale code of the Census Division (CD) in which they are located

Adjacent CSDs are located in:

- CDs containing metropolitan centres of 50,000 or more
- CDs which contain urban centres of 3,500 or more and border on metro CDs
- rural CDs which border on metro CDs
- Total number of rural, metro adjacent CSDs: 1955

Non-adjacent CSDs are located in:

- CDs containing urban centres less than 50,000 which do not border metro CDs
- rural CDs which do not border metro CDs
- selected, very remote Northern CDs
- Total number of rural, metro adjacent CSDs: 2712

Industries by Market Fluctuation

CSDs classified by 2 types based on predominant industry or employment

• Fluctuating Markets are...

agriculture and related services fishing and trapping logging and forestry mining (milling), quarrying and oil wells construction finance, real estate and insurance

 CSDs with 30% of their labour force in industries with fluctuating markets were classified as fluctuating

 Total number rural, fluctuating CSDs: 1842

• Stable Markets are...

manufacturing
transportation and storage
communication and other utilities
wholesale and retail trade
business, government and education services
health and social services
accommodation, food, and beverage services

- CSDs with 71% of their labour force in industries with stable markets were classified as stable (the 60% percentile in each case)
- D Total number rural, stable CSDs: 1855

Local Capabilities

Responses to change depend to some extent on the local, social, and institutional infrastructure Factor Analysis identified 3 major dimensions from 15 variables related to this infrastructure:

1- human capacity

2 - self employment related

3 - age-related

 CSDs which are above the median on 2 or more of these dimensions were classified as high capability

 Total number rural, high capability CSDs: 2236 CSDs which are below the median on 2 or more of these dimensions were classified as low capability

 Total number rural, low capability CSDs:2405

Leading and Lagging CSDs

Factor Analysis of 17 variables results in 4 dimensions on which CSDs may lead or lag

1- income related

2- labour force related

3- marriage and housing costs related

4- housing tenure and low income related

 CSDs which are in the bottom 25% of the cases on at least 2 of the dimensions are considered lagging

total number of rural CSDs
 lagging on at least 2 factors: 988

 CSDs which are in the top 25% of the cases on at least 2 of the dimensions are considered leading

total number of rural CSDs
 leading on at least 2 factors: 1257