

Social Exclusion and Social Support in Rural Canada

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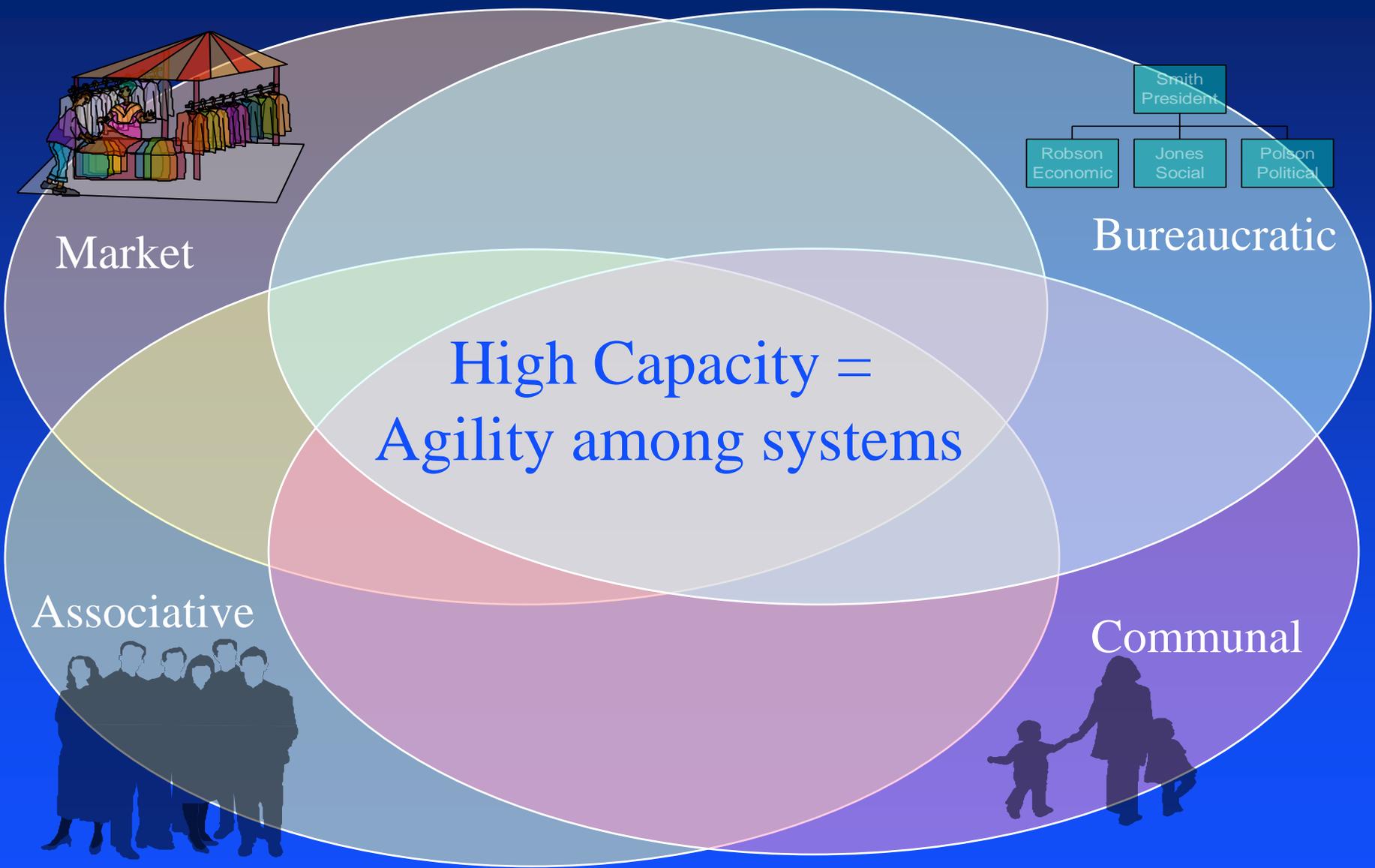
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Social Exclusion and Inclusion

- About access to resources and services
- Focus on processes by which it occurs
- Mediated by social relations
- Conditioned by context



Social Relations in the NRE

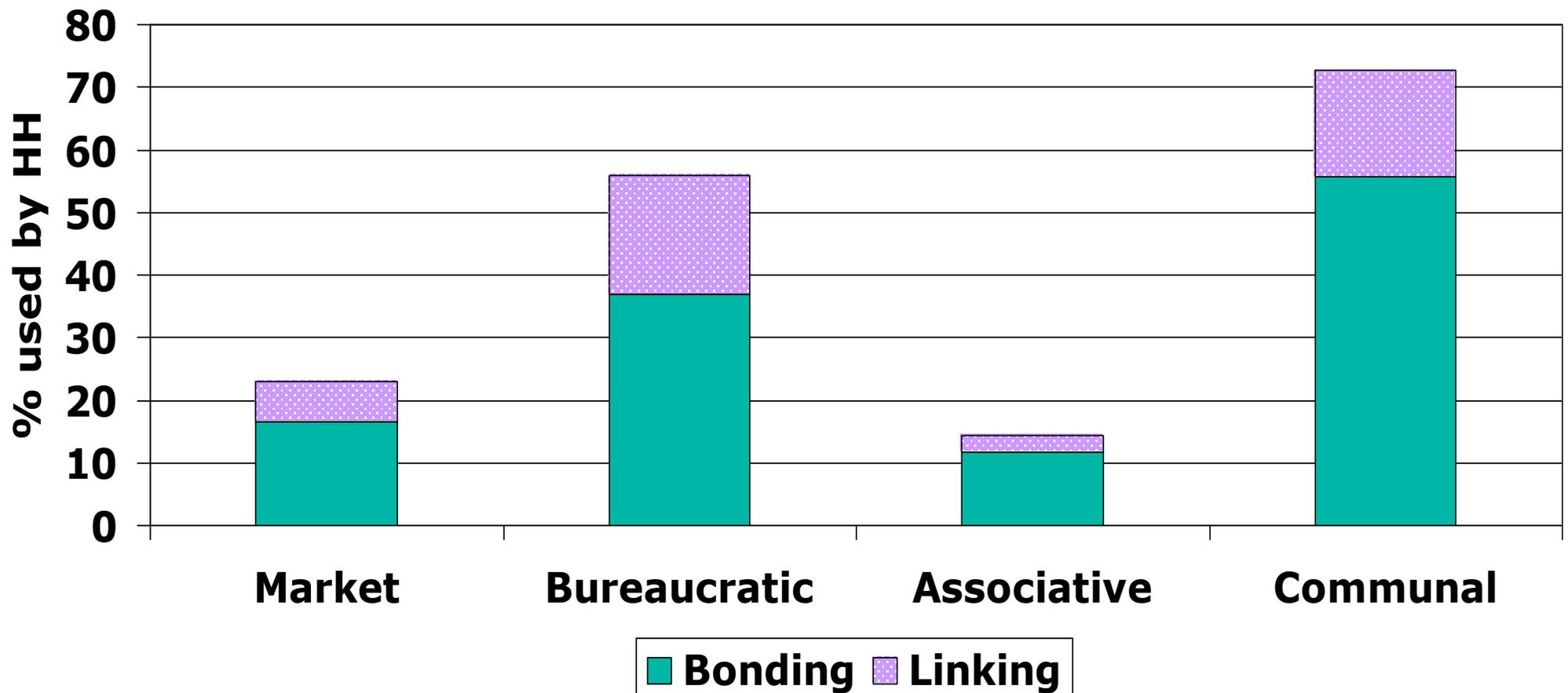
- Market and Bureaucratic more important
 - Individual: bank machines, medical services, jobs
 - Community: municipal services, economic development
- Associative and communal stressed
 - Smaller pool
 - Mobility undermines trust
 - Centralization increases dem
 - Specialization disadvantages small places

How do these affect access to social supports?

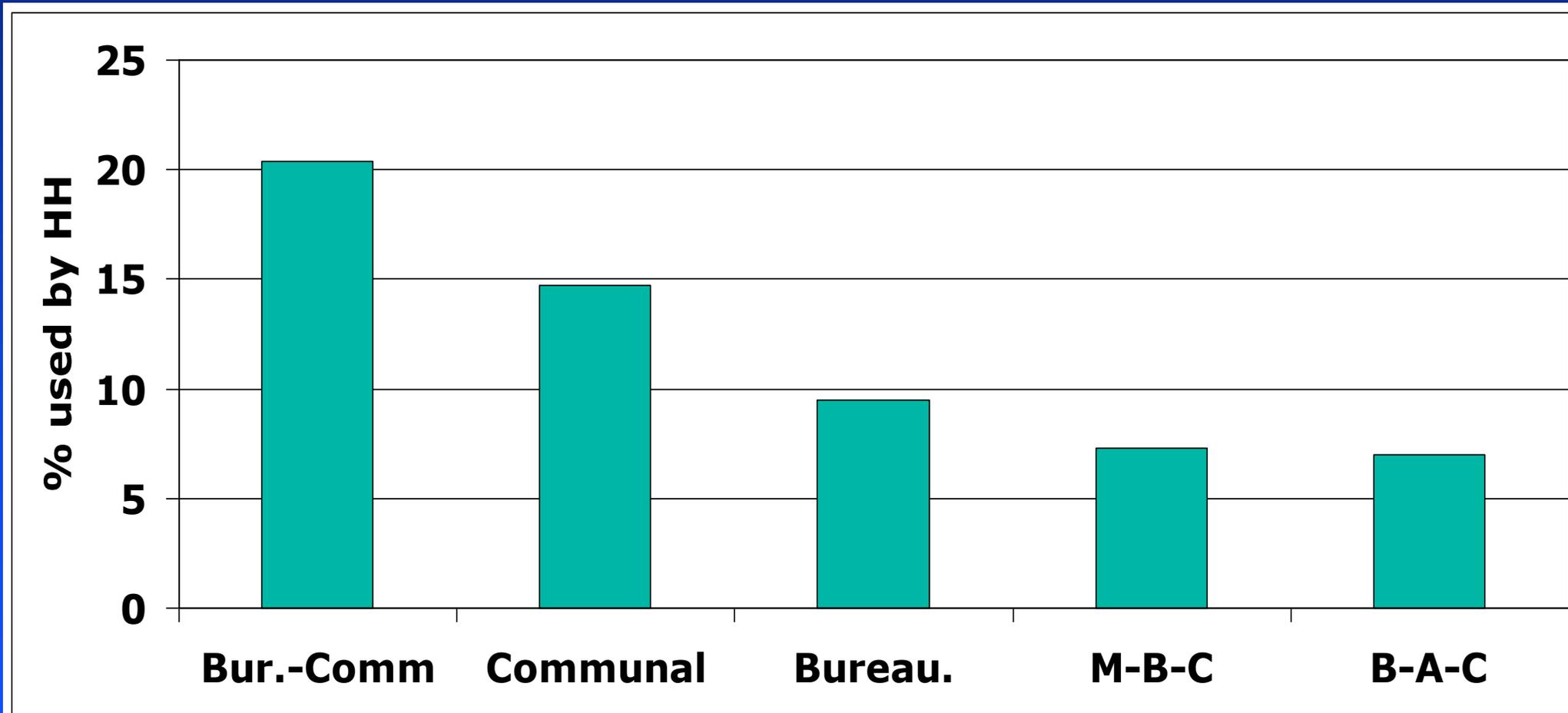
Research Approach

- Household survey (1995 interviews)
- 22 of the 32 sites in the NRE Rural Observatory
- Provides:
 - Social Support information
 - Contextual information
 - Field site level
 - Relationship to the regional and global economy

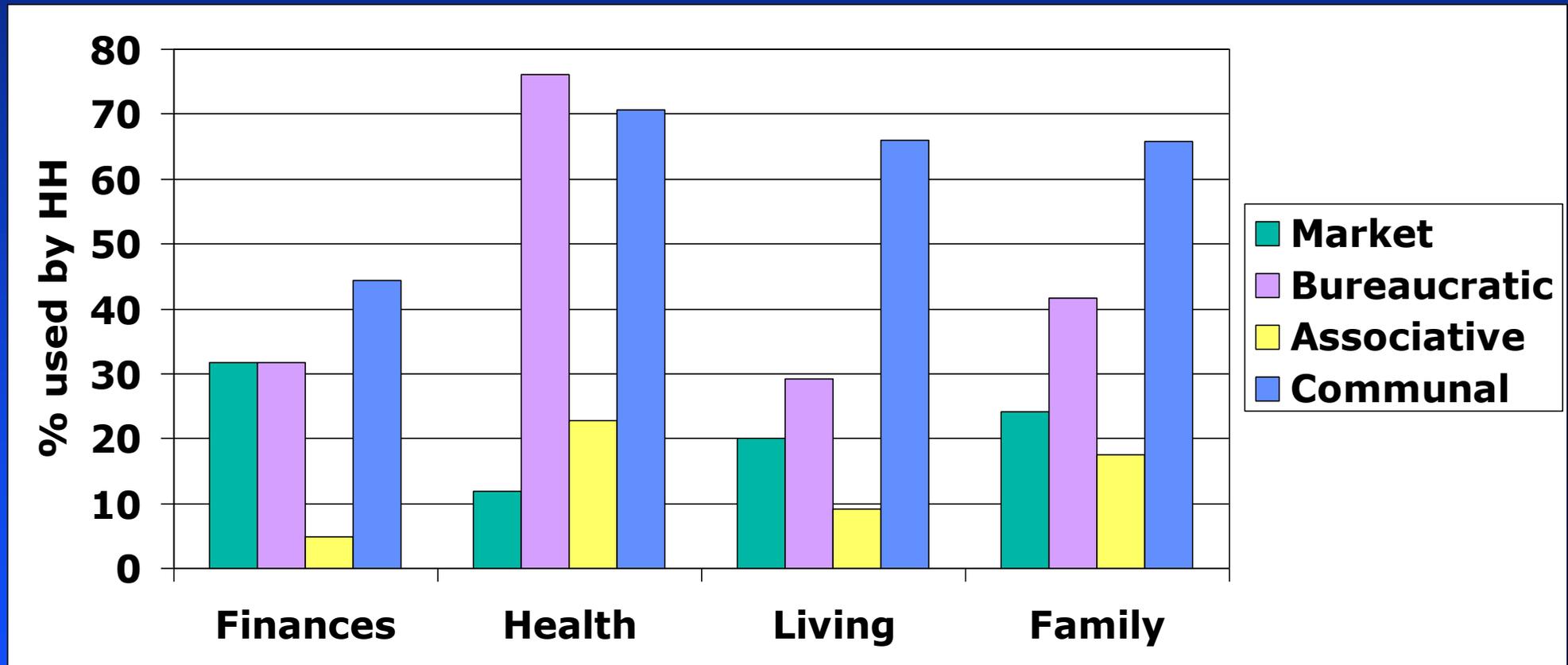
Family and friends are critical



Supports most often used in combination

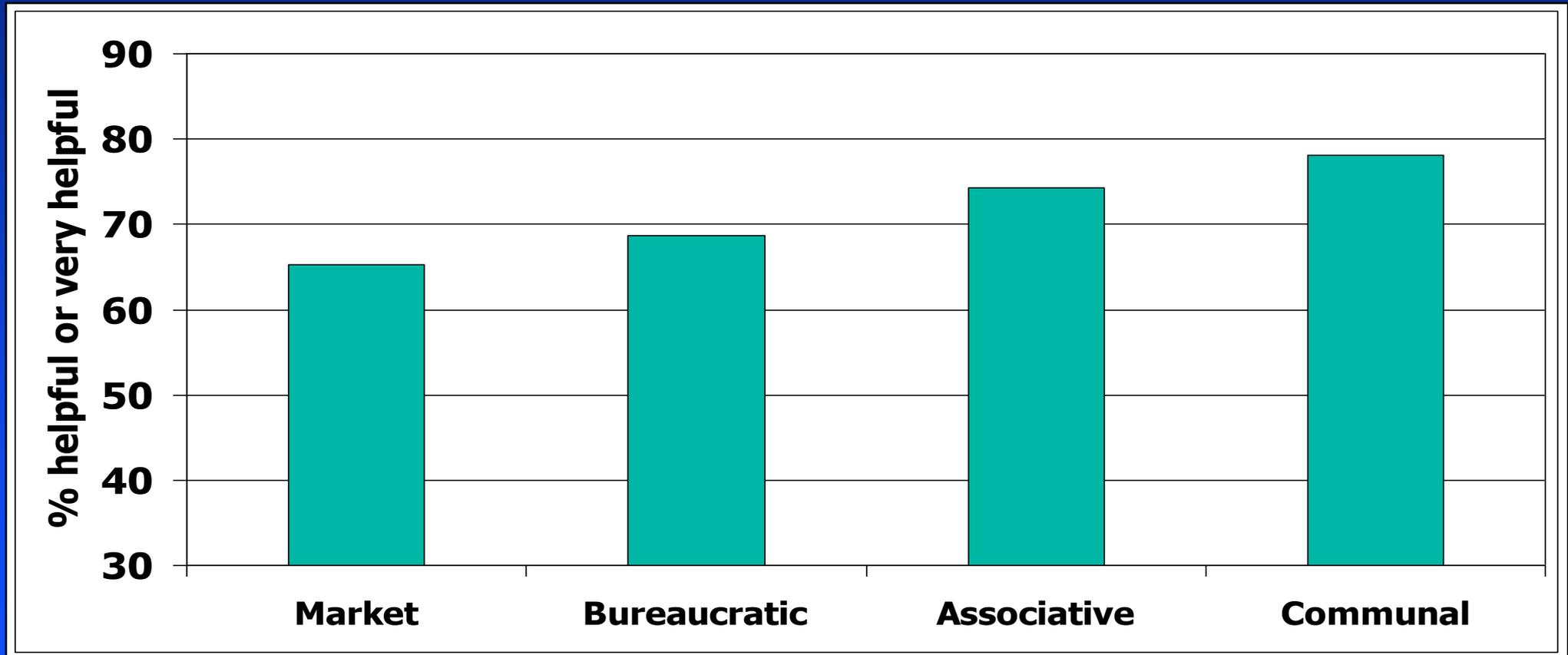


The type of change matters



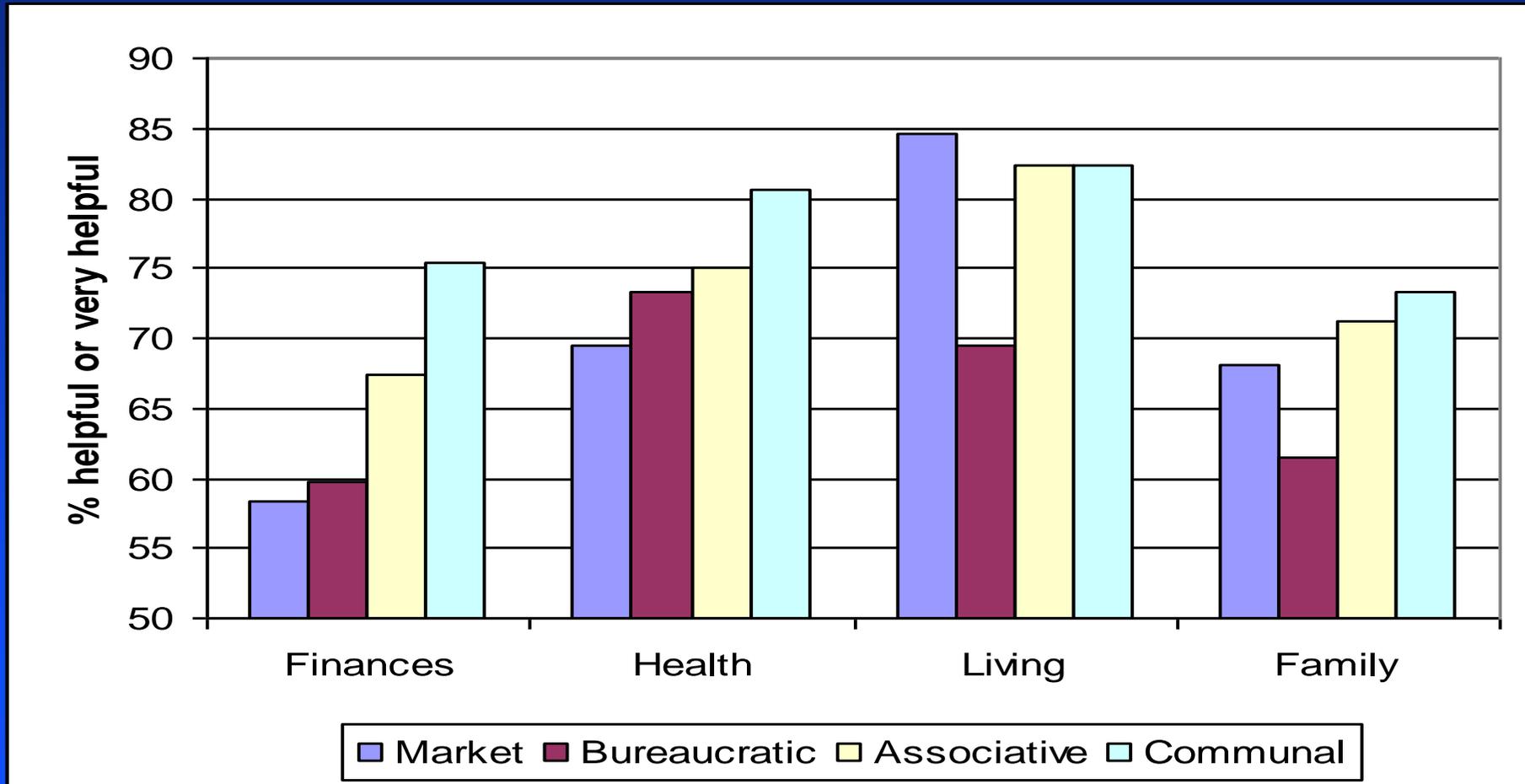
Not all social support is helpful

% 'Helpful' or 'Very Helpful'

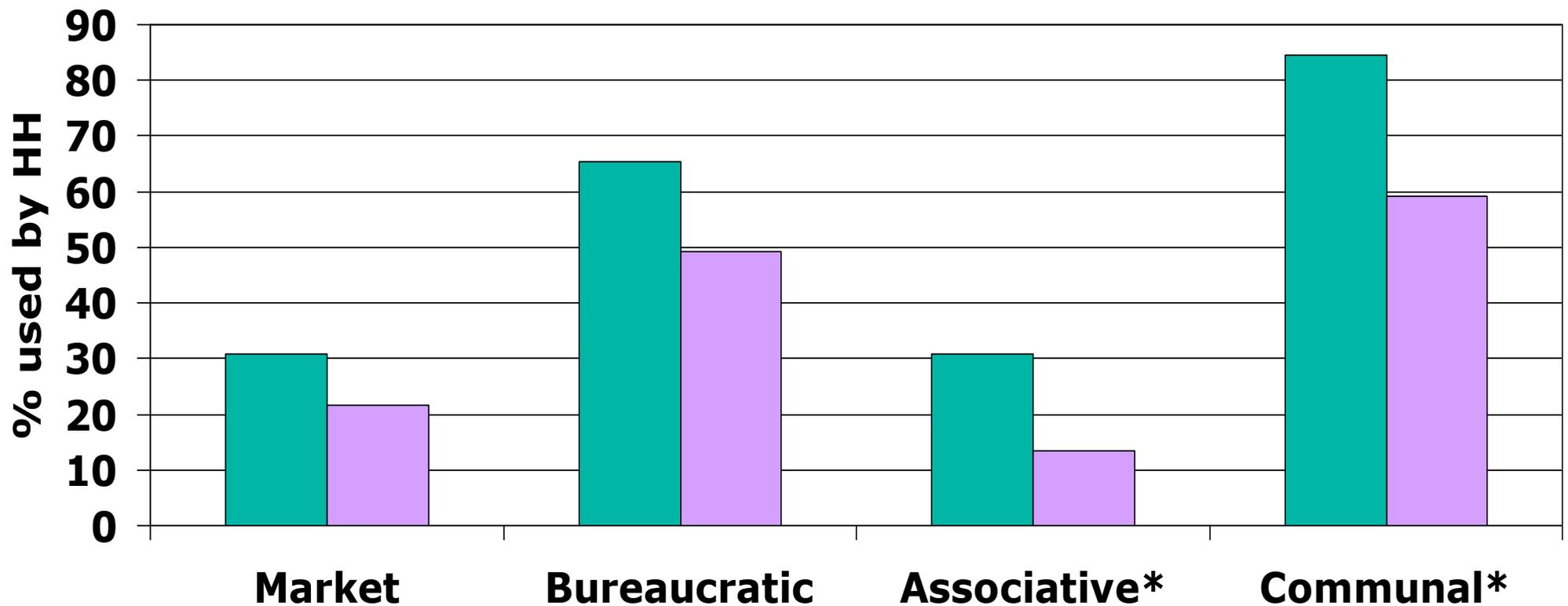


20 NRE Field Sites – 1995 cases

Helpfulness varies by type of change and support



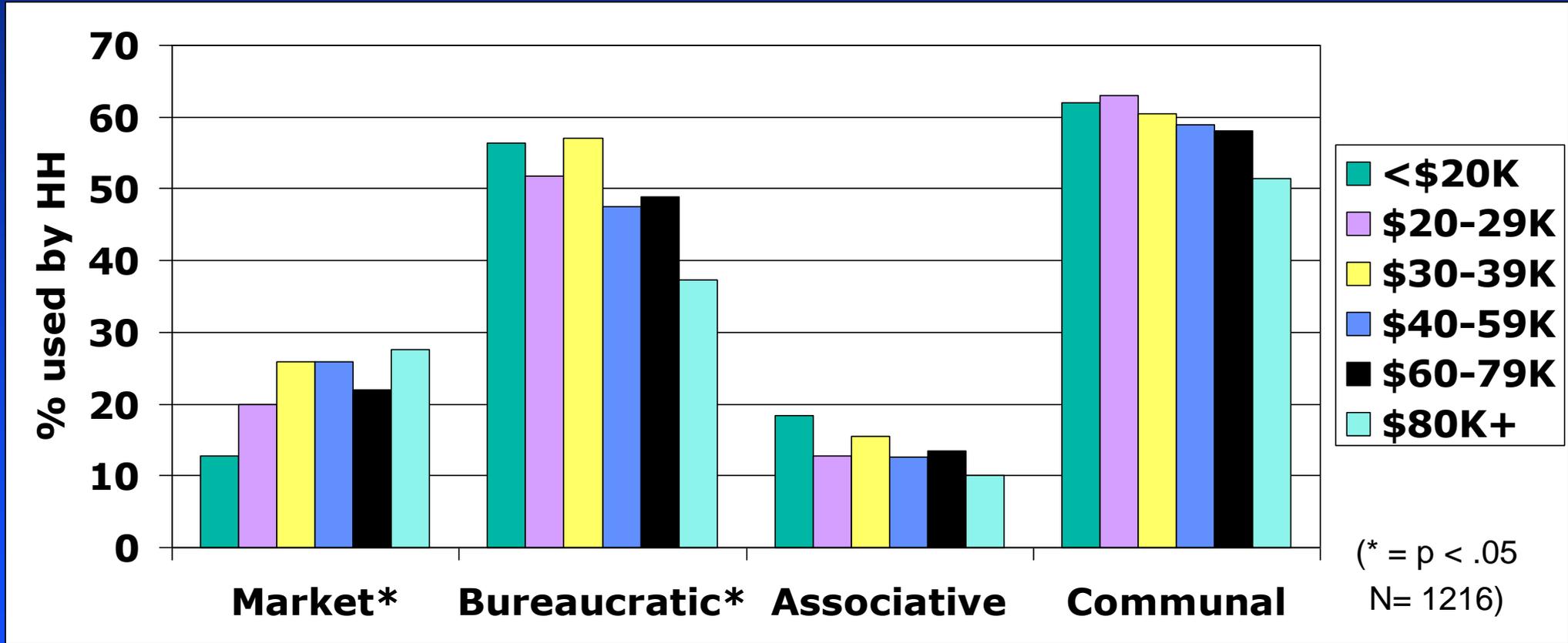
Single mother status options



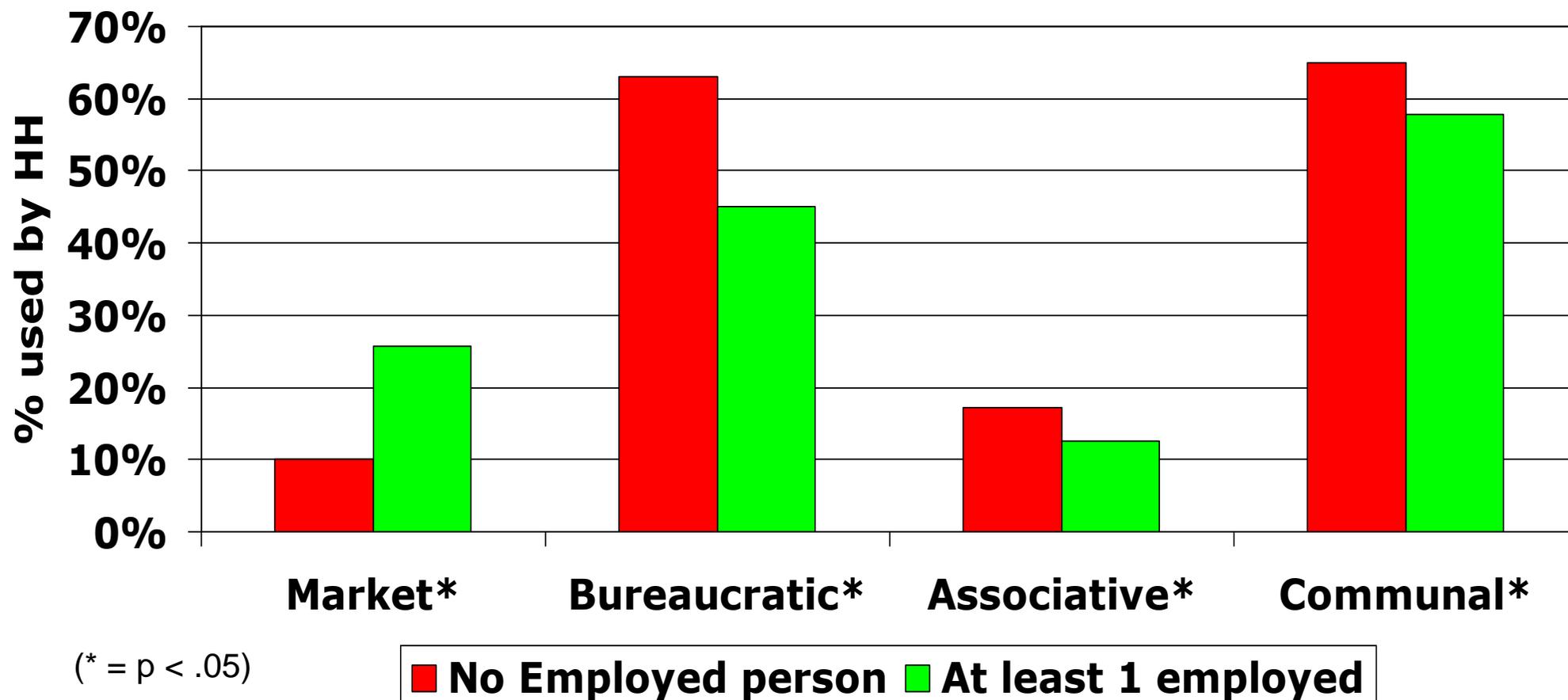
(* = $p < .05$)

■ Single Mothers (N=26) ■ Others (N=1379)

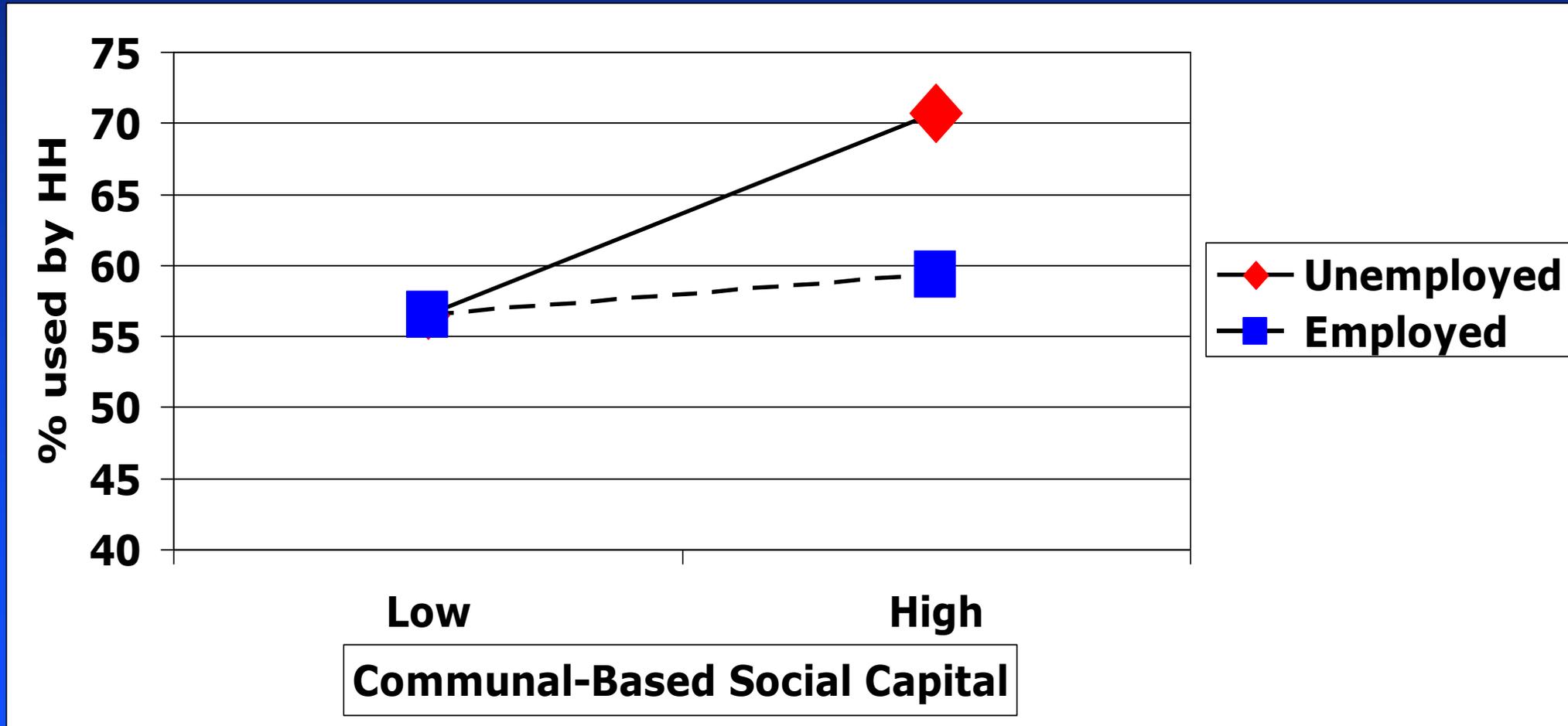
HH median income options



Employment options



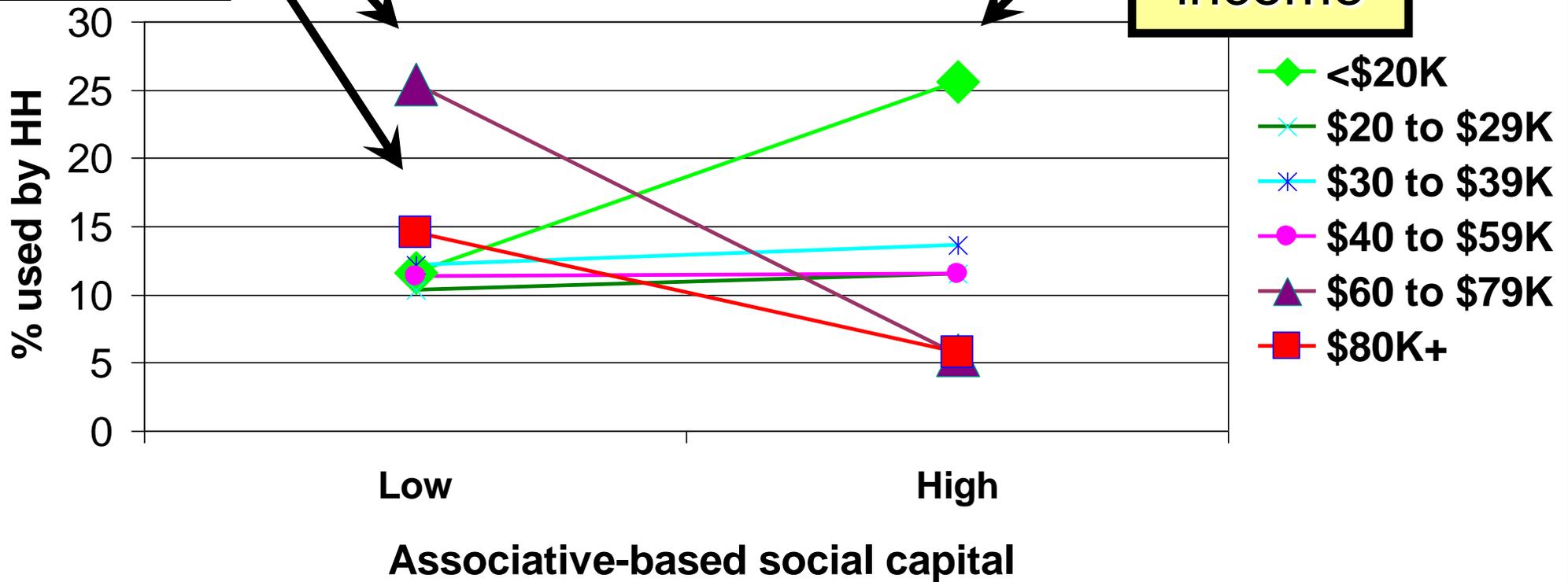
Employment Interactions



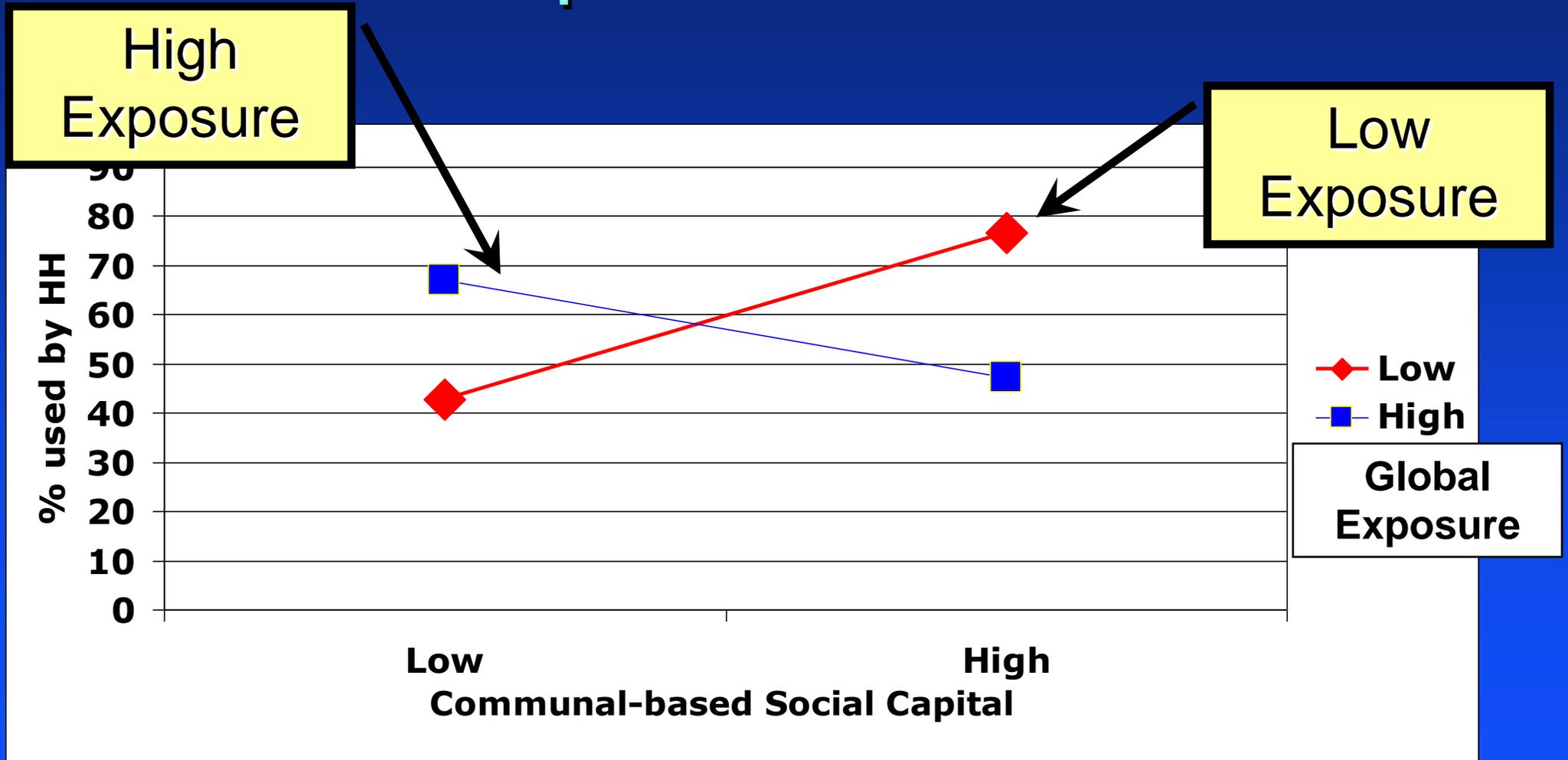
Income Interactions

High income

Low income



Global Exposure Interactions



Key Points and Implications

- The processes are complex
- Case studies in systematic, comparative context
- Policies must be flexible
- Coordinate strategies and approaches

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The Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation

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www.crrf.ca

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