



DIALOGUE SESSIONS
Sackville-February 17th, 2009
Lions Club
10 Dufferin St.

Summary of Flipchart Notes

1. What does poverty mean to you and what do you think causes poverty?

Basic Needs

- Heat or eat
- No food for kids lunches
- No clothes for sale in Sackville
- Lack of access to basic housing & food
- Absence of sufficient income to meet the basic needs and participating in needs of the family. Food and housing are just the beginning
- Lack of income, money you need to purchase basic needs, food, clothing, shelter, energy, transportation
- Lack of food is absolute poverty

Childcare

- Lack of spaces in day care
- Lack of availability at childcare
- Increased costs of daycare & childcare
- Lack of quality early child care learning
- Access to affordable childcare
- Not enough facilities to meet demand

- Transportation to and from daycare or childcare
- Daycare is not available to shift workers

Communication

- Media literacy. Not being able to understand the message or the advertising
- Bloggers and technology. We are the media, relative to moral obligations
- Lack of information. Who to go to for advice

Community

- Different elements within the town, “Town Grown”
- Lack of Family Resource Centre
- Lack of community or youth programs
- Community and society have become too individualistic
- Community support important
- Loss of services
- Social and peer pressures in society
- Urbanization
- In Sackville there are very few infrastructures for the kid to access sports or art. Lack of options
- Community can't support business in the community. Marginalized
- Society has changed. Less interactive
- Community is fragmented and not able to meet as a group to address the issues
- No recreation
- Systems conspiring unintentionally to prevent community economic growth

Economic

- Globalization
- Free trade
- Inflation
- Major losses in the economy
- Changes in the economy

Education/Skills

- Low education
- Lack of education
- Cost of education. 4 times over a period of time
- Lack of skills
- Literacy problems
- Lack of resources. No computer and know how to use it
- High class size
- High cost of education subsidies
- Hard to learn with poor nutrition. Lack of protein and vegetables
- Schools spending time and money feeding kids instead of teaching or buying books
- Pre-school, Pre-Kindergarten and Early Childhood initiatives
- Lack of early intervention deal with learning disabilities. Intervene early
- Lack of counseling in schools to assist schools

- Learn to make food, how to be self-supporting and offer cooking lessons
- Need to have trades in the high-school, home economics and shop
- Inadequate training
- Brain development early on
- Those who have money get education and those who don't can't
- Undergraduate degree is not enough
- Lack of knowledge to spend wisely
- Lack of basic knowledge to managing budget, credit card and financial management
- Education system doesn't lend itself to financial education
- Budgeting for food especially and putting a meal together quickly. They don't have the knowledge
- Early school drop-out
- Basic life skills such as self esteem; self-worth; money management; time management; memory cooking; decision making; parenting; cleaning; organizational and communications
- High school graduates without options for post-secondary education. Even basic jobs require more education
- Education from early childhood through adult academic plus personal management
- Emphasis of competition rather than cooperation begins in the school system
- Illiteracy. Schools need to better identify & service young students that are not reading at an appropriate level at an appropriate age

Family Unit

- Generational issues. Poverty cycle
- Same families have the same issues and do not and cannot get out of cycle

- Non-custodial parents not supporting their children
- Lack of extracurricular activities for kids
- No connection
- Parents have no or limited ability to help with homework
- Family Name
- Family violence
- Family issues
- Lack of resources to encourage their children to stay off assistance
- Payment of education has shifted from the state to families
- Learn in smaller communities from family
- Single mothers and single parents
- Generational poverty and lower expectations and lower support within family
- Split families. Both parents living on ½ children in this situation
- Reduced support system because lack of extended family or guardian
- Family members cannot be paid to provide care
- Family size. Having more children there are more costs for food and education
- Abuse, causes people to live in poverty. Sexual assault is hidden
- Teen pregnancy. Kids who don't get along with parents can get financial help if they have children
- Parental income not enough to support children going to school, college and university
- Parents not recognizing or supporting kids going beyond high school
- Strong support systems. Local family, formal, non-formal and community

Government

- The tax is a problem as there is too much tax. Need to reduce tax for working poor
- Stability of tax base
- Cuts in welfare state
- Difference between towns and cities support systems
- System of government revenue is based on assumptions that may be challenged
- Immigration
- Social assistance restrictions
- Not viable to get back and lack of incentive to return to work
- Food Programs
- No incentives to get off the system then children then become part of the system
- Very hard to get out of social assistance
- On social assistance you are treated badly. You lose your benefits when you are trying to get better
- Poverty is a systemic problem
- Be careful about how we measure poverty
- Systems. Education, health, government and financial
- Support systems are centralized and removed from the reality
- Systems that don't work for everyone. If you fall out of these systems we don't fit anywhere
- Systemic. Prevents local growth economically
- Food security
- Tools not available to get themselves out of poverty

- More flexible access to services
- Tax dollars to educate those who are in poverty
- Social assistance system acts as a trap
- Once you are on social assistance, it is very difficult to get out. You are penalized by trying to increase income
- Immigration taking jobs rather than training our residences and clients
- Wider rural areas do not have services
- For some people health and disabilities put them in temporary or permanent poverty situation
- Support worker has too many clients to make a full day. When do they eat?
- Need higher increases for senior income
- Social assistance policy about sharing accommodations does not allow building support for each other
- Lack of services such as counseling help. There is a three to four month waiting list and no services in area. Very limited access
- Loss of benefits when you go off assistance
- Food system keeps farmers poor
- NB is way behind in terms of how they assist handicapped citizens. Nova Scotia is way ahead
- Some provinces are dealing better with the issues that impact poverty.
- No benchmarking. Inclusive education is tied to poverty
- Concept that most people are only a couple of weeks away from being in poverty
- Government agencies are not working together. i.e. Social Development and schools
- Social development is underfunded

- Poor management of natural resources for the common good
- Exporting labour to countries where wages are much lower

Health

- Mental illness
- Physical health
- Disabilities
- Drugs
- Depression
- Emotional Health
- Addictions
- Medical Problem
- Lack of services for addictions
- Health issues. i.e. diabetic supplies are not covered through employment health plan
- Cost of dental work, etc.
- Food banks have quality food
- Health care safety net is tattered
- Food banks are short-term solution. Need a long-term one
- No access to centralized services such as Doctors
- Can't work because of addiction and spend the money on feeding the addiction
- VLT's. Too many in relation to the addiction
- Not able to get the medication you need

- Lack of access to proper prescription medication, dentist and optometrist
- For people dealing with mental illness, access to services is a problem
- Depression could lead to poverty
- For some people health and disabilities put them in temporary or permanent poverty situation
- Poor prenatal care
- Unhealthy babies
- Lack of appropriate food to other health issues. Impact on education (learning capability)
- Drinking
- Necessary and unnecessary medical expenses
- Basic medical coverage (Medicare) is insufficient. Vision, dental, hearing, physiotherapy

Housing

- Heating costs
- Low standards for housing
- Lack of affordable housing downtown
- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of location, poor quality and not subsidized
- No ability for low income to live anywhere near Mount Allison
- Homelessness is not so visible in this town
- Lack of quality housing
- Affordable housing for particular groups i.e. single moms
- Areas are considered low-income

Money

- Too many days left at the end of the pay cheque
- Working poor
- Lack of wages
- Inadequate wages
- No one should work for less than \$10 an hour
- High debt load for students-start out poor
- Lack of resources
- Lack of investment
- No advice or access to capital
- Lack of access to student loans

- Education fees are even in public school
- No ability to save for retirement or save for school
- Pay equity is not fair to women
- Cost of healthy food
- Cost of all education including post-secondary education
- Increase the minimum wage, we are the lowest in the country
- Excessive costs for food and services, utilities and heating
- Easy access to credit financial institutions
- Consumerism and materialism
- Not enough money to live on
- The new poor because of economy will have difficulty to cope with poverty because they are not equipped
- Can't meet cost of living
- Income is only piece of the poverty issue
- Use disposal income for gambling, drugs, etc.
- \$40k student debt to get an entry level job
- Cycle. Need to go to university to get a job but get into debt by doing so
- Can never get rid of student debt. It is a systemic issue
- Pay equity issue .75 for women and \$1.00 for men
- Minimum wage equals poverty
- Sometimes caused by lack of managing resources like finances

- Poverty is if they feel poor. Don't have everything the others have like a computer, access to the internet and brand name clothing
- Lack of money for extra curricular programs in sports, music, culture
- Seniors on fixed incomes. High cost to heat and maintain homes and cover basic needs such as high medication costs
- Pay for home-support workers, is too low. Paying own traveling expenses is a disincentive
- Some paid employment works out to be less money than if they receive assistance
- Have to make a lot more to cover the additional costs. Clothing, transportation, childcare
- High tuition
- Not enough to enjoy the quality of life someone would expect in Canada
- Lack of resources for the disabled. No housing and no tax breaks
- Young people having to incur more and more debt. Even when they are working and earning, they are often very close to the poverty line after paying on their loans
- Having to pay child support does not leave not enough cash
- Wage earning limit for social assistance
- Clawed back if trying to improve income while on assistance
- Kids should not get income assistance
- Measurement needs to be there for financial

Other

- Different Priorities
- No public investment
- Not engaged

- Hidden poor
- Recognize that things could get a lot worse
- What rich people like sports, music, art, the poor do not have access to it, it perpetuates the cycle
- Don't have to be poor to be living in poverty
- The choices people make
- Not an easy thing to be poor
- Interconnected with other issues in society
- Goal oriented to success and don't care who we hurt getting there at what cost
- Lack of social responsibility
- Ignorance of not knowing what poverty is
- Interactive. Lack of access to transportation, doctor, healthcare, affordable housing and dynamic overlapping spheres
- Work as individuals, not as a unit of every man for himself
- Some aren't poor but think they are
- People who fall between the cracks
- Some people take advantage of services i.e. food banks
- Aging population. Downward spiral
- People living in poverty are further victimized. i.e. credit counseling, private company equals worse debt
- Relative poverty. Poverty as a means of comparison
- Poverty as being put upon someone. Not a choice i.e. disabled, illiterate, single mom, etc.
- These are people. The poverty is not theoretical

- Poverty as a cycle. Very difficult to break
- Lack of consistency
- Lack of opportunity

Transportation

- Lack of transportation so can't get to a job
- Outside of town so can't get into town
- Public transportation in rural areas
- Affordable transportation
- Planning makes people dependant on transportation and forcing transportation you need to use of fuel etc.
- Transportation costs for long distance
- No public transportation in area
- Not just an affordability issue but a true lack of transportation
- Transportation to access local services and less centralization

Volunteer

- Lack of volunteerism
- Lack of time to volunteer

Well-Being

- Resiliency
- Low self-esteem
- Low quality of life
- Not within the person

- If in poverty, on the outside looking in
- Intimidation
- Attitudes
- Stigma to be seen at the food bank. It is harder in town but easier in the city
- Feeling that they have done it to themselves. The poor are to blame for their own circumstances
- Discrimination against the poor
- Racism
- Getting into a rut
- Lack of hope
- Lack of leadership because of a lack of hope and belief
- Stigma attached to mental illness
- Stigma attached to addictions causing people to stay in poverty
- Lack of coping skills
- Psychological poverty
- Feeling inferior
- Poverty of empathy
- Spirituality
- Doesn't mean poverty equals unhappiness
- Some segregation of those in need
- Isolation
- Low confidence and can't ask for help

- Feeling not worthy. Cause and consequence
- Poverty as a sense of powerlessness
- Incredible stress to pay bills after covering basic expenses and there is nothing left
- Social exclusion. Left behind or outside looking in

Work

- Lack of employment
- No opportunity
- Entrepreneurial spirit is not supported due to barriers
- Working class and manufacturing jobs have disappeared
- Service sector pays too low
- Loss of large provider of jobs
- Loss of industries, businesses
- Increase in part-time work
- No room for upward mobility
- Transition to workforce
- Stress of workers
- No jobs for lower educated people
- Lack of industry in the area
- Need to diversify the local economy
- Need to be bilingual for some jobs
- Working poor

- Lack of benefits for the working poor
- Employee relationship
- 2 options. Job or self-employment
- What's available? Local farmers are closing and going bankrupt
- Importing causes poverty for our farmers and local suppliers. This results in jobs being lost
- By allowing multi-nationals who are not buying locally
- Notion of jobs. Compete and return their own wealth. Positions of dependency.
- Dependant workers who can't fend for themselves
- Opportunity for alternative forms of business and income to flourish. Models of socio-economic are out there, but don't know how to use
- Death more or less of the cooperative movement
- Job equals wealth mentality
- Resources are shipped elsewhere
- Shifting of debt. You can't get job out of high school anymore
- Access to good employment because of education, seasonal work, low wages and part-time employment
- No benefits like health and dental
- Transients have to keep moving to get work
- No incentive to work
- No more on the job training
- Highest educated gets the job
- Who you know rather than what you know

- Do something and stop studying
- Employers taking advantage of employees and employees have no choice
- Lack of full-time hours from various employers.
- Employers taking advantage of the lack of government control
- Companies not understanding the role they could play in helping people living in poverty
- People leaving NB in search of work. Less people means less taxes which impacts NB poverty issue

2. What do you think can be done to reduce poverty?

Childcare

- Provide childcare for school
- Universally accessible childcare
- Affordable quality childcare
- Provide good day care subsidies

Communication

- Make access to information on government programs better
- Share real stories with real people such as testimonials and make it personal
- Communication vehicle would be needed to bring partners together such as groups, non-profits and public health
- Technology is such we can communicate anywhere and anytime
- Raise the profile of poverty so that people who have no personal understanding of it are exposed

Community

- Engage community groups to get people more involved
- Vibrant communities
- The concern about confidentiality in a small town
- Stigma over going to food bank
- Benefits to being a citizen
- More resources for small towns

- Centralized health care is difficult for residents of small town
- Have a person in Moncton facilitate appointments for residents in rural communities
- Include more. Inclusion such as community based approach to childcare, etc.
- Buy local
- Have communities provide own currency like a barter system
- No community centre. Have a place to provide a variety of life skills
- Using a family resource centre to help provide information and advocate for those impacted by poverty
- Lack of services in rural areas. These would help alleviate poverty
- Need to nourish community spirit
- Need community leaders strong community
- Community needs to work together. “Build community.” Saint John is a good example. Greater Saint John
- Stop abuse of community services e.g. food bank
- Having an outreach centre
- We need to rally as a community
- If community understands but tools are not available then we have a feeling of shared hopelessness
- Money at community level and discretion of implementing and allotting money. Talking with residents to see what the needs are to help out of poverty
- Community knows who is in need, but there needs to be some controls on check and balance. Principles at a high level
- Resources needed to provide solutions on a local basis
- Local counselors to address abuse issues
- Warm Hearts program for example. It should be locally managed

- Smaller town community intervention is more logical
- Family resource centres to give support to strengthen families
- Have programs and services available locally
- Urban versus rural capacity
- People in rural area have same needs for services and the same rights to have those services available and accessible in their community as those in urban centres
- Open local community schools which will result in shorter bus rides and give kids a shorter day.
- Year round growing co-operative
- Empower people at the local area to consider and develop strategies to address poverty. The local community can then petition the higher levels of government and community partners
- Opportunities to circulate money better in your own communities
- Examine different ways to develop business at a community level
- No financial vehicle that allows people to invest in their own communities. N.S. has this ability.
- Work with the community groups and social workers
- Community programs such as childcare and parenting make these programs free
- Community garden
- Have a poverty advocate in every community
- Community supported agriculture
- Local solutions for local problems
- Decentralize education, health and transportation

Education/Skills

- Workplace training
- Early childhood education. Need the support from a young age
- The private pre-school is only available to the affluent
- Early intervention programs for kids is often the key for all intervention
- Put in place early learning centre and intervene early
- Make education appropriate for current employment
- Life skill classes such as credit, cooking counseling
- Add shop and home economics to school. Basic technology and access to technology
- More resources in education and the early years
- Education. Teach people to care more about what poverty is
- Basic skills programs in schools such as home economics, shop, work exposures and trades
- Teach how to manage money to young students
- Literacy. Start young
- Have more supports in school starting in kindergarten follow through. Not just the teacher but more staff, teacher's aides, speech (2 year wait), counselors and psychometrics
- Have enough staff to address issues early and see them through
- Provide money management and personal management skills for all ages, all levels and make it accessible and available
- Bring seniors into schools to teach and share their knowledge skills (i.e. making stew), read to children in addition to regular staff provide alternative support system
- More counseling and councilors for drugs and abuse, etc.
- More motivation

- Need more career counseling
- Counseling for middle school and start young
- Grade 9 or earlier counseling to give a chance to open up
- Learning disabilities. Early intervention is very important and need to do more
- Maintain, promote, support and more proactive encouragement use of the library
- Need to discourage teenage pregnancy with better education and better understanding. Not enough sex education in school. Bring in health care professionals and single parents with real life experiences that are practical
- More reading programs for children
- Drug class.ca, ½ hour, shows services
- Use internet to make information programs available on addictions
- Teach basic computer skills so people can use public computers
- Need for a sexual health clinic. This is not accessible in some communities
- We should have the proper programs in school to help the children
- More access to education for adults
- Properly support people that return to school
- Teach people how to get out of the cycle of poverty
- Post-secondary students providing after school services to younger grade school aged children.
- Mentorship aspect
- Tutoring

Family Unit

- Help parents provide appropriate development for children

- Family training support

Health

- Seniors drug plan
- Treat the whole family and not just the patient
- Have a health care team
- Focus on those with disabilities
- Mental health services in rural areas
- Addiction and mental health services. Have enough of them locally and with rehabilitation programs. Eliminate the waiting list
- Sufficient access to health care
- Social determinacy of health
- Addressing health concerns
- Health Card should be accessible to all the working poor

Housing

- Need to invest in the poor with good quality low income housing and energy efficient
- Province needs to make more money available to those interested in building good quality low income housing and housing co-ops
- Create affordable housing
- Subsidized housing
- Affordable renovations
- Responsible landlords
- Poor condition of housing
- Adequate housing

- Quality housing
- Make housing more affordable to build
- Get rid of sales tax on building supplies
- Cooperative housing needed
- Housing and rental properties not fit to live in. The rentalsmen is powerless
- Create accessible housing
- Access to money for renovations and energy efficiencies
- Inability to maintain home in their older age

Money

- Focus on productivity re: wages
- Provide supports to increase productivity to justify paying higher wages
- More work and more pay
- The existing jobs pay too low and we have the working poor
- Social wage
- Income support. Standardize all of these sources. Canada Pension Plan, Old Age Security and Social Assistance
- Fund community colleges to reduce costs
- Price inflation increase in food prices for healthy food. Fixed income people are impacted
- Increase regulation of food prices
- Living wage. Provide supports to help increase productivity to justify paying the higher wages
- Increase minimum wage
- Price difference between small town and city

- Help manage money for working poor and middle class
- Help reduce cost and debt load for education
- Income supplements
- Don't be ashamed of federal transfer of funds
- Increase taxes on higher incomes
- Address the wage gap
- Living wage and guaranteed annual income
- Provide adequate funding for those who cannot work to live with dignity i.e. disability, single moms and seniors
- Raise the pay of people performing jobs critical to the social fabric. i.e. caregivers, daycare workers
- Tax system doesn't account for the reality of people living in poverty. Poor people need to pay less tax
- Subsidize minimum wage
- Cut costs of post-secondary education
- Guaranteed Income i.e. Luxury tax, basic items less tax and luxury items more tax
- Increase minimum wage-amount depends on where you live, number of people you are supporting/other sources of income in the family
- Increase the minimum wage which will increase costs for everyone else
- Pay a parent to stay home
- Provide pressure to reduce prices
- Three days worth of food in super markets
- Stop moving out of town. Cost benefits

Other

- Policies to promote local business
- Look at the idea that the welfare state is for everyone
- All levels of government need to cooperate
- Decentralize some essential services
- Availability of variety of food
- Provide support for competition
- Reduce dependency on food banks and charity
- Find a way to engage the poor in the process
- Significant numbers coming into poverty given the economic situation and different demographics. Educated poor preplan for that
- General change in attitude about poverty. Stop being competitive about issues around poverty and bring cooperation!
- People experiencing poverty are stuck in a system that is bigger than them due to policies & economic structures
- Thinking “outside of the box” when dealing with old traditional issues
- Just do it. Need to get people to a point where they are prepared to act
- Need to stop blaming people for living in poverty
- Devolution
- Provide more social workers to look into situations such as seniors living below poverty line
- Provide pressure to implement what is said at these sessions
- Don’t put this on a shelf. Act on it
- Don’t feel bad that the economy of the area has changed

- The delay in getting back on assistance if off from work
- Create a system that promotes working
- Get back to basics with sports after school, clubs and activities
- Incentives
- Seniors recreation, social and wellness programs
- Re-evaluate the policies about allowing people to live together. Creating support systems and finding a way to manage
- More services, facilities, doctor's and financing for local hospitals
- Funding for hospital transfers
- Provincial and federal assistance needed
- Need someone who can relook at the income assistance benefit
- Grace period when you just get off social assistance. Provide benefits like health card or daycare
- Put more resources in the social department to reach to people
- Involve the family doctor to refer young moms to family resource centre
- Put system in place for early years that integrate people from all walks of life
- Study less and act more
- Narrow the gap between the lower class and the higher class
- More resources to access the needs of clients
- All government agencies should use the proper information to access eligibility
- Government services should be accessible in all regions
- Food banks should be a temporary service and not to sustain
- Learn how to shop properly for healthy foods and cooking

- Donate to the food bank
- The seniors are getting poorer
- We will have poor retirees
- Adopt a family
- People need to be more self-sufficient
- All provincial reports. Half of the recommendations would address the issue of poverty
- Building relationships
- Impersonal approaches to get the services
- Forms, forms and more forms
- System navigators
- N.S. community support workers with public health. Developing a relationship and connecting with services in the community. One on one
- Has to be “we” not “them”
- Prince Edward Island also had similar program to Nova Scotia
- Formal mechanisms in place. How do we make it meaningful beyond food basket offering
- Collaboration between government departments is important
- Remove silos
- Need to get all the parties together working towards common goals. Inter-sectoral collaboration. Social, economic, environment, health and education
- Supports for people in transition
- Systems forces us to go outside community like loans for students at the Royal Bank
- Plan to sustain tools and systems once they are developed and implemented

- Pool resources for clients while they are in the system
- Better coordination between government and service providers. Reduce duplications and fill gaps
- Solid reliable funding system
- Different property tax system
- Disability insurance doesn't really account for people dealing with episodic type of disorders or conditions like mental illness and addictions, etc
- Employment Insurance. Eliminate 2 week waiting period
- New Brunswick's basic personal exemption should be adjusted to be in line with the Canadian government's basic personal exemption
- Government needs to tax at a level that allows poverty to be reduced. Would be part of a poverty awareness campaign
- We have to put in place mechanism to take care of people. We will not be able to be self-sufficient
- We need to help seniors to live on their own as long as possible with the appropriate services
- Social programs
- Short-term pain for long-term gain
- Business has been there and done that
- Tools now or problem will get worse
- Support local business
- Direct buy from local businesses

Transportation

- Loss of jobs on increase so to get to Moncton you need transportation
- Commuting from rural areas to urban centres for work. Need mass transportation or organize car pooling
- Public transportation covering the whole riding system
- Use community organizations (i.e. Rotary Clubs) to come up with the means to provide transportation
- Have municipalities responsible to provide transportation system (address Insurance, funding issues-local service districts)
- Public transportation accessibility
- Transportation in rural areas
- Force people to build in communities and one car families
- Win-Win-Win-works for people, environment and the local economy. Infrastructure needs to be improved.
- Annapolis Valley bus service
- Community based transportation
- Tank of gas equals one day salary

Volunteering

- Make volunteering easier to do. Communities and government can help with this
- Utilize the captive market such as students from Mount Allison University to promote positive change
- Promote volunteerism
- Volunteering is a problem
- Awards for volunteerism

- Need a solid social structure for volunteer
- Can't rely on volunteers
- Volunteer base is decreasing

Well-Being

- There is a social cost to access these services and is dehumanizing
- Develop ethics and compassion to those who are poor
- Do something
- Encouragement, people need the opportunity
- Give the opportunity to people to talk
- We need to get working together
- We need to look after each other more
- Only we can affect change
- Working poor is an issue needing more than income can provide
- Work at positive role model

Work

- Have more dignified jobs available
- Local small business and farms for employment.
- Reasonable costs for local food. Three days worth of food in supermarkets now
- Farmers needing to get a job to sustain farm
- Remove barriers for local economic growth. Systemic
- Bigger business in urban can support community

- Have flexible hours and jobs so a parent can be home when kids get home from school
- Provide incentives to work if on Social Assistance, Employment Insurance, etc.
- Any employment
- Allow people in poverty to work more, earn more, change the limits
- On the job training
- Help parents hold full-time daytime jobs
- Part-time versus full-time employment and employment standards
- Can't afford to get to work
- Hire more people for resources such as nurses and road work. This promotes tax growth and increases jobs