

Canada. Dept of Industry. Area Development Agency

DREE - INDUSTRIAL
INTELLIGENCE UNIT

Summary of Activities and Program

Purpose:

The Area Development Agency was established in July 1963 under the provisions of the Department of Industry Act to assist in the economic development and industrial adjustment of those areas across Canada which had not achieved in recent years the measure of economic progress obtained in the country as a whole.

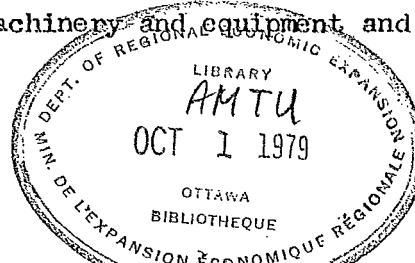
The Agency identifies and designates areas of regional disparity for the purpose of offering incentives to encourage secondary manufacturing firms to locate in these areas.

Its Officers work in close co-operation with other Federal Agencies, Provincial and Municipal Authorities as well as with other development and industrial groups in the provinces in order to foster employment opportunities and income growth in the areas which have been designated.

History of the Program:

Upon the inception of the Agency in 1963, 35 N.E.S. areas were designated. Criteria governing the designation of these areas were based on the employment and unemployment record for the summer months, May to October, during the years 1955-1962.

A tax incentives program covering the 35 designated areas was approved by Parliament on December 5, 1963 and provided for a three-year exemption from federal income tax for new manufacturing or processing businesses locating in designated areas and special Capital Cost Allowances for new businesses acquiring new machinery and equipment and buildings in designated areas.



The Agency hired staff (a) to promote the program and the general economic development of these regions of disparity (b) to administer the applications received for incentives and (c) to evaluate the program and study and analyse modifications to area boundaries, criteria for designation and kinds of incentives.

The program achieved considerable success and as a result of the first Annual Review three areas were removed from the list of designated areas (effective January 23, 1965).

A basic review of the Area Development Program was carried out subsequently and new benefits in the form of cash grants and new criteria for the selection of designated areas were recommended. This review culminated in the passage of the Area Development Incentives Act on June 30, 1965, for payment of cash grants, and the announcement on August 5, 1965, of an increase in the number of designated areas to 81, including 65 N.E.S. areas and 16 counties and census divisions. At the same time, 7 more of the original N.E.S. areas were removed from the list of designated areas. The benefit of a three-year exemption from federal income tax expired on March 31, 1967.

Appendix A outlines the current criteria for designation of areas. Appendix B summarizes the area development incentives currently in effect.

Since August, 1965, 15 new areas have been added and four more areas have been removed from the list. There are presently 92 designated areas located in all 10 of the provinces. A list of the currently designated areas is included in Appendix C.

During this time, the program has contributed substantially to industrial development in designated areas. Appendix D outlines the distribution of benefits by provinces and by designated areas for the period December 1963 through May 31, 1968. Appendix E gives the distribution of the benefits across Canada by major industrial categories. The Agency has established good working relationships with Provincial Governments and other industrial development agencies and with industrialists from across Canada and abroad. As well, the Agency has given leadership on a national basis in the field of regional economic development through the development of projects designed to upgrade the professional and voluntary involvement in industrial development in Canada.

Organization and Functions:

In fulfilling the Federal responsibility to assist regional economic development through industrial expansion, the Agency has been structured into three sections (1) to provide for program formulation and evaluation (2) to undertake regional promotion of the program and related field activities and (3) to handle and process applications for incentives.

The Act provides for a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of the Agency who report to the Minister of Industry and are responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies and programs.

Program Co-ordination Division

The Program Co-ordination Division advises the Commissioners regarding the effects of alternative measures for regional economic development in order to make the Agency's program more effective and to maintain a desired relationship with the economic programs of other

federal departments and of the provincial governments. The Division provides the Commissioners with a continuous appraisal of the Area Development Agency's program, based on a review of applications of firms which qualify for the incentives. New criteria for identifying areas which the program is designed to assist are also studied and recommendations made.

Since the inception of the Area Development Agency program, the Division has devoted considerable energies to dealing with problems of both defining and delimiting geographic areas. One of the problems encountered at an early stage of the program was the paucity of data on a small area basis. To this end the Agency has actively pursued not only the acquisition of social economic data as it relates to small areas, but has also undertaken to adapt data as required and to develop time series of data relating to the small area basis. The Division now maintains current time series data pertaining to employment levels, unemployment levels, levels of income and income distribution. Extensive comparative analyses have been undertaken whereby all areas throughout Canada have been assessed in the terms and conditions of their economic stress or income disparities.

The determination of areas requiring special assistance has received major attention within the Division. In addition to the reconciliation of data to small geographic areas, the Agency has gained valuable experience in delimiting areas as they pertain to economic regions. To this end special studies have been carried out for the purposes of defining principles of delimitation, and of assessing related theories concerning economic growth and development on small area bases. During the last five years the Division has acquired considerable

expertise with regard to many different types of geographic units throughout Canada, the availability of data as they relate to these units and the aggregation of these units into reasonable economic regions which in turn serve as a basis for rational economic development. Accompanying this process has been the accumulation of a cartographic inventory of virtually all place names in Canada.

With over 1,500 applications submitted since the commencement of the program, representing all the major classes of industry and with a variety of locational preferences, the Agency has had the unique opportunity to assess the value of incentives for industrial location as an instrument for area and regional development. In the implementation of the program, incentives in the form of capital cost allowances, tax holidays, and direct financial grants have been employed. Within the Agency the cost of government participation in these separate programs has been documented, and the Agency has gained valuable experience in forecasting not only the cost of implementing similar development programs, but also in evaluating the effectiveness of different types of incentives as they relate to specific industries and to specific geographic areas or regions.

In connection with the above the Agency has carried out, and stands to benefit from, on-going research programs that have been designed to assess the impact of the ADA program in specific areas or regions. The research has been designed to take into account the broader aspect of regional development, including the primary and secondary net benefits emanating from the program, and to place these benefits into an area, regional and national context. Closely related to the assessment

of the program itself, the Division has carried out research pertaining to the delimitation of development regions and to the overall development requirements of these regions.

Regional Development Division

The Agency has the responsibility for developing and administering a program to increase industrial employment opportunities and income within designated areas. Area Development Officers (ADO's) having regional assignments but operating from a central base in Ottawa, carry out the essential functions within this objective. This central operation provides the officers with the opportunity of drawing upon the resources of not only the Department of Industry but of all other departments of the Federal Government administering programs which relate to regional development. In addition, the officers are in a position to participate in the evolution of programs while at the same time being intimately involved in economic development at the regional level.

These officers work closely with provincial, regional and municipal officials by interpreting, promoting and giving guidance on Federal Government legislation, facilities and services pertaining to economic expansion in the designated areas.

Effective communications and working relations have been established and are maintained with branches and departments at all levels of government and with officials of business, industry, community and regional development organizations. Direction for the implementation of industrial, regional and community development including such aspects as the identification and evaluation of business opportunities, promotional methods, the preparation of economic surveys and industrial feasibility studies and industrial prospecting procedures is an important part of the

assistance being given to provincial and municipal agencies. In addition, the ADO gives guidance on industrial location factors, plant requirements and business financing. A thorough understanding of the general economy with special reference to the industrial mix within each province has been acquired. The Regional Development Division has also developed a knowledge of the availability and efficient utilization of natural resources.

This Division works with industrialists in reviewing project details, providing advice on methods of financing, sources of capital, markets, labour force, tariff structures, pertinent federal and provincial programs, availability of plant sites, required infrastructure, raw materials, labour training facilities, and other considerations essential to a viable operation. Information is provided on new industrial methods and processes and on federal assistance programs for encouraging the use of modern technology, greater industrial research and development activity in Canada and for improving the competitive position of Canadian manufacturing industry through increased productivity.

The broad function of the Regional Development Officers in giving administrative and technical guidance to provincial, regional and community groups ensures that any and every government facility is made known to and is utilized by those concerned.

Incentives Administration Division

In administering the Area Development Incentives Act, the Agency has gained a broad appreciation of the role of government in influencing industrial location. The Incentives Administration Division is responsible for reviewing and recommending applications for approval. When projects reach the commercial production phase, the Division

completes on-site investigations and plant audits to confirm eligibility of projects for the financial incentives.

In carrying out these functions the Division has established close contact with senior management of Canadian and foreign industry. This has enabled the officers to develop an awareness of the attitudes of industry as well as an intimate knowledge of the ways and means of encouraging industry to locate new plants or expand existing facilities in designated areas.

This understanding of the problems of industry in the establishment of new plants and expansions has allowed the Division to make significant contributions in developing recommendations for new types of incentives when the program has been under review.

In addition, the Incentives Officers give guidance to industry as to the most efficient utilization of capital, material and labour. In many cases this advice has assisted companies to re-organize their plans thus enabling projects to meet the requirements of the Act and Regulations if located within designated areas.

In assessing proposals, the Incentives Officers are always cognisant of each project's impact on an area in terms of direct and indirect employment, the supply and flow of materials, the use of services and the potential for ancillary industries. This appreciation together with an expert knowledge of the various industrial sectors, enables the Division to make decisions in keeping with the overall objectives of the program in stimulating economic development in regions of disparity.

The Division has maintained close liaison with financial institutions including banks and trust companies, provincial development

corporations, and federal agencies such as the Industrial Development Bank, the Atlantic Development Board, the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Administration and Departments of Finance, Public Works and Fisheries.

In the examination of over 1,500 proposals for industrial projects, the Division has demonstrated a sound analytical approach in evaluating applications and projects which has increased the confidence of the private sector in participating in projects under the program.

Achievements

Experience to this date confirms that the Area Development Program is proving to be an effective instrument in improving the economic environment of designated areas across the Country. Having in mind the objective of the Government in directing some of the industrial growth to areas where present employment and income opportunities are inadequate for people who reside there, and who, for one reason or another, will wish to continue living there, the Program has been singularly successful.

Direct Benefits:

The overall significance of the Program can be assessed by the record of requests for assistance being processed by the Agency. In the period from December, 1963, to May 31, 1968, industry has submitted firm plans for 896 manufacturing projects which will be undertaken in designated areas. These plans involve proposed investment in fixed assets of approximately \$2 billion and new direct employment for about 54,000 people. These new employment figures are all the more significant when it is recognized that the multiplier effect will create at least

another 50,000 permanent jobs in the related trade and service industries and many more jobs in the construction industry.

The evidence that the Area Development Program is national in scope and in its impact can best be illustrated by measuring the results on a regional basis. The distribution of new and expanded industries in the four broad regions is as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Fixed Assets Investment (000)</u>	<u>Manufacturing Employment</u>
Western	173	287,015	5,765
Ontario	231	378,841	16,798
Quebec	223	490,036	12,189
Atlantic	267	763,311	19,086

While the financial measures available under the Incentives Act have proven very effective in attracting industry to designated areas, the success is due in part to the aggressive leadership of the development officers in undertaking their regional development assignments. The officers are experienced and well equipped to identify and propose solutions to existing problems in regions of disparity.

In carrying out their responsibilities, the Agency staff have given priority to the provincial liaison function. This activity has fostered and developed strong federal-provincial working relationships thus enabling joint undertakings in solving area problems. Much of this work has involved assistance to companies in finding suitable locations and in providing guidance and assistance to regional development associations and local groups in organizing and implementing industrial expansion programs.

The Agency developed and implemented an Industrial Opportunity Assistance Program to aid in the identification of new industrial opportunities within designated areas. The provinces have been encouraged to participate financially in this program and it has proven to be very popular and worthwhile. The program has been operational for approximately three years and during this period the Agency has supported twenty-seven projects. The feasibility-type studies have made a valuable contribution in many cases, not only in identifying opportunities for viable operations but in assisting the provinces in their promotional work.

The staff have conducted over one hundred and fifty seminars and conferences on such subjects as the Area Development Program, techniques of industrial promotion and development, and the potential for development in certain sectors of industry in a continuing effort to provide training and current information for regional and local groups. As an extension of these activities, the Agency is currently sponsoring the preparation of a course on industrial development and the production of a training film.

In addition, the Agency has developed an information and promotion program to promote industrial opportunities in Canada. Provision has been made for officers to attend industrial shows and to conduct interviews at Canadian offices in the United States. During discussions with representatives from industry, the officers provide information on the benefits under the program, potential locations for industry and general economic conditions throughout the country. The program is carefully planned and visits to the U.S.A. are undertaken on a

very selective basis. Nevertheless, several industries have located in designated areas as a result of these activities and a number of other leads are in the development stage.

The Area Development Agency has also provided effective leadership in the general field of industrial development throughout Canada. In a continuing effort to increase the effectiveness of industrial developers, the Agency convened a national conference for sessions on new business development trends, new approaches and techniques to business and industrial development and to discuss the value of forming a national association of industrial development personnel. As a result of these activities, a Canadian Association of Industrial Development Officers was formed to improve communications and to foster an educational program to increase the professional competence of all its members across Canada.

Indirect Benefits:

While the above statistics provide the tangible results of the Program, there are many indirect benefits which have accrued to the designated areas throughout the country:

(a) The program has accelerated plans for establishing some very large new projects as well as numerous expansions, which, in normal circumstances, may not have taken place for some years.

(b) It has encouraged the establishment of manufacturing facilities in Canada which may have been established elsewhere. Two examples are a smelting operation in Newfoundland and a wood products facility in the Parry Sound district, where the firms in question have informed the Area Development Agency that the facilities would have probably been located in the United States, if it had not been for the financial incentives.

(c) In the case of smaller enterprises, assistance under the program has encouraged other agencies to provide the residual financing, thereby enabling projects to get under way.

(d) The program has improved the viability of some projects fostered by provincial governments. In providing initial start-up assistance, projects can often be expanded into more viable dimensions. A good example is the integrated project to exploit the lead and zinc resources in the Belledune region of New Brunswick.

(e) The stimulus given to some major projects has changed the economic base of a region by creating new "corner stone" industries which will provide opportunities for further growth in the future. Examples include the oil refineries in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and the pulp mill at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

(f) The program complements joint undertakings by the Federal and Provincial Governments which are designated to assist the primary industry sector in rationalizing to increase productivity and incomes in rural areas. The Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and Manitoba have designated large regions for assistance under the FRED Program. In general, these plans will result in fewer people being employed in the primary industries. The Area Development Program, by attracting secondary manufacturing and processing activities to these areas, will provide alternative job opportunities for those workers who are displaced from agriculture or forestry. In this way the rural development program becomes more effective in reaching its overall objective.

(g) The program has made a significant contribution in many areas by diversifying economic activities, which tended to stabilize employment opportunities for the existing labour force. An example is the Georgian

Bay Region in Ontario which had suffered for several decades due to decline in the number of jobs in the manufacturing sector.

(h) The program has generated a greater interest among local people in identifying opportunities for new industries. This has been particularly true in many of the operations that are keyed to satisfying the needs of regional markets or to take advantage of a local situation where there are opportunities to produce products or services for larger existing industries. Many of the new industries locating in the Okanagan Region of British Columbia fall in these categories. A prime example of this diversification to take advantage of regional markets is the White Truck manufacturing plant in Kelowna, which is geared to serving the markets in Western Canada and the Western United States. This establishment has created a multiplier effect by improving the opportunities for new industries such as plastics, metals and foundry operations, which are in the process of moving into the region.

(i) The program has encouraged industries to look at areas that had been passed over previously. This has given communities new hope since they are now in a position to actively promote the facilities, services and amenities that their communities have to offer.

(j) The interest on the part of industry has also stimulated local officials to take a more optimistic and active approach to the improvement of municipal facilities and services. Millions of dollars are being spent enlarging water mains, sewage plants and lagoons, redevelopment of business districts and improving recreational facilities. These activities, in turn have created numerous new jobs in the construction industries which can be expected to continue for some years in the future.

Summary

While the program is creating the initial impetus for increased economic activity, the impact will be felt for many years after areas cease to be designated. Based on experience, there is every reason to believe that some of the new activities started under the program will be expanded in the future, and service type manufacturers will come into the areas. This will increase the number of job opportunities on a continuing basis. In other words, the overall impact is cumulative.

While these aspects of the program are somewhat less precise, they are nevertheless very important considerations in the review of this particular program. Consequently, the Agency has initiated a series of regional impact studies that will attempt to identify and quantify the total benefits of the program. While the work has started on these projects, a definitive measurement of the total impact of the program will not be available until the fall of this year.

Judging from industry and provincial government acceptance of the Agency and its activities to date, it would seem that the Federal Government has evolved a very dynamic action program which is achieving results far beyond the most optimistic expectations. Furthermore, it has demonstrated that the Federal Government is in a unique position to stimulate growth in regions of slow growth. Consequently, there is no doubt that this type of programming should be retained and expanded in any new efforts to accelerate economic growth in regions of disparity.

Appendix A

Area Development Agency

Criteria for Designation

Canada Manpower Centre areas (CMC), counties and census divisions are designated in accordance with the following criteria:

- (a) a CMC area in which for the most recent five years:
 - (i) the unemployment rate is at least 200% of the national average; or
 - (ii) the unemployment rate is at least 150 per cent of the national average and the rate of employment growth is less than two-thirds the national average rate;
- (b) a CMC area in which for the most recent five years there has been a decline in the level of employment.
- (c) (i) a CMC area in which the average annual non-farm family income is below \$4,250;
 - (ii) a CMC area in which 40% or more of all non-farm families have an average annual income below \$3,000;
- (d) a county or census division in which the average annual non-farm family income is below \$4,250, provided it is contiguous to areas that are designated by the foregoing criteria and which together with these areas form economic regions or districts;
- (e) a group of CMC areas traditionally recognized as a distinct geographic and economic region which, considered as a whole, meets the foregoing criteria;
- (f) a CMC area which was designated under Order-in-Council P.C. 1965-1394 of the 4th August, 1965, and which had an average unemployment ratio in the area, relative to the national average, which was not lower in the most recent twelve months than the average unemployment ratio in the period for which the area originally qualified for designation.

Areas designated in accordance with the foregoing criteria shall exclude the sparsely populated northern parts of the country and the northern boundaries of designated areas shall be drawn along county or census divisions or subdivision lines which correspond to the boundaries of recognized economic districts.

Appendix B

Area Development Agency

Incentives

1. Development Grant

a. A New Facility

The amount of the grant for a new manufacturing or processing facility is based on:

33-1/3% of the first \$250,000 cost of new machinery, equipment and buildings, plus 25% of the next \$750,000 of such costs, plus 20% of such costs thereafter, to a maximum of \$5,000,000 per project.

b. An Expansion Facility

The amount of the grant for an expansion facility is based on the same rates except that the rates are applied to the cost of the expansion in excess of \$10,000 or 10% of the value of the existing facility, whichever is the greater, to a maximum of \$5,000,000 per project.

c. If it is necessary for a firm to make a capital contribution to a municipality for utilities or services such as water lines or sewage disposal facilities, such payments may be considered for inclusion in the eligible assets.

d. Payment of the grant is made in three instalments.

- (1) 60% upon the commencement of commercial production.
- (2) 20% one year later.
- (3) 20% two years later.

e. Development grants are exempt from federal income tax and do not reduce the amount of capital cost which may be used for tax purposes.

f. Benefits are available to eligible firms in the designated areas whose projects were not committed prior to July 1, 1965. The plan continues until March 31, 1971.

2. Accelerated Capital Cost Allowances

a. Persons or firms who qualify for the development grants may be eligible for Accelerated Capital Cost Allowances on most of the assets which are eligible for the grant.

2. Accelerated Capital Cost Allowances - (Continued)

- b. The depreciation rate allowed on most new industrial machinery and equipment is up to 50% per annum straight line instead of the normal 20% per annum on a diminishing balance.
- c. The depreciation rate allowed on new buildings or significant extensions is up to 20% per annum straight line instead of the normal 5% or 10% per annum on a diminishing balance.

Appendix C

Area Development Agency

Areas Qualifying for Designation in 1968

Newfoundland

Corner Brook
Grand Falls
St. John's (Labrador)

New Brunswick

Bathurst
Campbellton
Edmundston
Minto
Moncton
Newcastle
St. Stephen
Sussex
Woodstock

Nova Scotia

Amherst
Bridgewater
Inverness
Kentville
Liverpool
New Glasgow
Springhill
Sydney
Sydney Mines
Truro
Yarmouth

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown
Summerside

Quebec

Alma
Baie Comeau
Buckingham
Causapscal
Chandler
Chicoutimi
Dolbeau
Forestville
Gaspé
Jonquière
Lachute
La Malbaie
La Tuque
Louiseville
Maniwaki
Matane
Megantic
Mont Laurier
Montmagny
New Richmond
Port Alfred
Roberval
Rimouski
Rivière du Loup
Ste. Agathe
St. Jérôme
Sept-Îles
Shawinigan
Ville St. Georges

Ontario

Bracebridge
Elliot Lake
Hawkesbury
Kirkland Lake
New Liskeard
North Bay
Parry Sound
Sturgeon Falls
Timmins

Manitoba

Brandon
Dauphin
Selkirk
The Pas

Saskatchewan

Lloydminster
North Battleford
Prince Albert
Yorkton

British Columbia

Kelowna
Penticton
Vernon

Counties and Census Division that qualify for designation on the basis of the revised criteria:

Queen's, N.B.
Beauce, P.Q.
Berthier, P.Q.
Labelle, P.Q.
Pontiac, P.Q.
Haliburton, Ont.
Parry Sound, Ont.
Manitoulin Island, Ont.

Census Division 2, Man.
Census Division 3, Man.
Census Division 10, Man.
Census Division 18, Man.
Census Division 19, Man.
Census Division 5, Sask.
Census Division 10, Sask.
Census Division 13, Sask.
Census Division 12, Alta.
Census Division 13, Alta.

Appendix D

Statistics of Active ADA Applications - by Province

December 1963 - 31 May 1968

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Fixed Assets Investments (000)</u>	<u>Manufacturing Employment (Number)</u>
British Columbia	56	\$ 76,087	2,283
Alberta	17	84,249	711
Saskatchewan	40	68,300	1,129
Manitoba	60	58,379	1,642
Ontario	231	378,841	16,798
Quebec	223	490,036	12,189
New Brunswick	80	213,690	6,075
Nova Scotia	119	315,964	7,411
Prince Edward Island	28	8,003	1,011
Newfoundland	40	225,654	4,589
Undecided	2	2,345	99
	<hr/> 896	<hr/> \$1,921,548	<hr/> 53,937

Appendix D

CONFIDENTIAL respecting

- (a) Areas with under 3 applications
- (b) Areas with an addition of one application during the latest month

SUMMARY OF ADA GRANT AND TAX EXEMPTION PROGRAMS
December 1963 - 31 May 1968

Coverage: Active applications only (does not include rejections, withdrawals, suspensions.)

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Areas</u> (Counties and Div.)	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Investment</u> in (\$000) Fixed Assets	<u>Employment</u> (Number of manufacturing jobs)
British Columbia	Blairmore	1	\$ 3,477	190
	Kelowna	20	18,142	906
	Penticton	16	45,950	695
	Vernon	19	8,518	492
		56	\$76,087	2,283
Alberta	Blairmore	6	15,759	212
	Census Div. 12	4	388	23
	Census Div. 13	7	68,102	476
		17	\$84,249	711
Saskatchewan	Census Div. 5	1	301	7
	Census Div. 13	1	64	1
	Lloydminster	7	773	97

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Areas</u> (Counties and Div.)	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Investment</u> in (\$000) Fixed Assets	<u>Employment</u> (Number manufacturing jobs)
Saskatchewan (continued)	North Battleford	2	\$ 140	16
	Prince Albert	14	61,394	650
	Yorkton	15	5,628	358
		40	68,300	1,129
Manitoba	Brandon	23	32,684	804
	Census Div. 2	8	900	204
	Census Div. 3	2	337	29
	Census Div. 10	3	165	14
	Census Div. 19	3	3,089	47
	Dauphin	6	550	57
	Selkirk			
	(a) Census Div. 12 (from August 4/65 to June 1/67)	5	15,544	180
	(b) Selkirk area (from June 1/67)	8	4,972	294
	The Pas	2	138	13
		60	\$58,379	1,642

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Areas</u> (Counties and Div.)	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Investment</u> in (\$000) Fixed Assets	<u>Employment</u> (Number of manufacturing jobs)
Ontario	Bracebridge	15	\$ 24,952	644
	Brantford	26	24,446	1,994
	Chatham	8	9,055	911
	Collingwood	19	30,692	1,399
	Cornwall	23	56,054	1,474
	Elliot Lake	2	1,624	39
	Haliburton Co.	3	440	80
	Hawkesbury	8	6,283	417
	Kirkland Lake	2	474	73
	Manitoulin Island	1	32	12
	Midland	21	33,294	2,126
	New Liskeard	4	589	58
	North Bay	8	1,210	85
	Owen Sound	33	44,051	3,023
	Parry Sound Co.	6	1,663	227
	Sturgeon Falls	1	2,903	70
	Timmins			
	(a) (from Dec. 5/63) to Sept. 4/65)	3	1,304	179
	(b) (from June 8/67)	3	1,175	115
	Wallaceburg	6	62,584	719
	Windsor	37	72,361	2,995
	Undecided	2	3,655	158
		231	\$378,841	16,798

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Areas (Counties and Div.)</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Investment in (\$000) Fixed Assets</u>	<u>Employment Number of manufacturing jobs)</u>
Quebec	Alma	11	\$ 27,751	187
	Baie Comeau	3	117,750	1,029
	Beauce Co.	11	1,558	327
	Berthier Co.	8	9,816	656
	Buckingham	3	753	53
	Causapscal	4	2,063	126
	Chandler	4	15,850	433
	Chicoutimi	7	5,665	368
	Dolbeau	4	279	50
	Gaspe	3	2,185	354
	Jonquiere	4	4,991	205
	La Malbaie	4	19,586	188
	La Tuque	2	159	165
	Louiseville	14	11,172	750
	Maniwaki	1	300	20
	Matane	5	16,068	253
	Megantic	3	781	180
	Mont Laurier	2	562	87
	Montmagny	12	2,039	310
	New Richmond	1	36,300	325

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Areas</u> (Counties and Div.)	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Investment</u> in (\$000) Fixed Assets	<u>Employment</u> (Number of manufacturing jobs)
Quebec (cont'd)	Pontiac Co.	3	\$ 50,099	472
	Rimouski	11	2,247	321
	Riviere du Loup	9	1,886	389
	Roberval	9	34,561	507
	Rouyn	3	199	33
	St. Jean	14	19,433	1,256
	Ste. Agathe	5	938	101
	St. Jerome	9	6,314	343
	Sept-Isles	1	173	21
	Shawinigan	21	22,256	1,115
	Val d'Or	8	72,848	530
	Ville St. Georges	23	3,454	1,035
	Undecided	1	NA	NA
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		223	\$490,036	12,189
New Brunswick	Bathurst	13	85,297	1,090
	Campbellton	7	5,316	1,728
	Edmunston	7	1,774	110
	Minto	1	1,202	65
	Moncton	16	11,491	610
	Newcastle	3	1,373	144
	St. Stephen	10	9,191	562

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Areas</u> (Counties and Div.)	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Investment</u> (in \$000) Fixed Assets	<u>Employment</u> (Number of manufacturing jobs)
New Brunswick (cont'd)	Sussex	9	\$ 2,944	392
	Woodstock	13	72,107	1,254
	Undecided	1	22,995	120
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		80	\$213,690	6,075
Nova Scotia	Amherst	10	8,223	856
	Bridgewater	9	12,885	1,213
	Inverness	1	407	16
	Kentville	27	11,399	843
	Liverpool	6	1,467	277
	New Glasgow	18	63,484	1,820
	Springhill	3	1,611	209
	Sydney	9	196,374	962
	Sydney Mines	1	88	5
	Truro	10	7,016	262
	Yarmouth	24	12,711	948
	Undecided	1	299	NA
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		119	\$315,964	7,411
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown	17	4,737	685
	Summerside	11	3,266	326
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		28	\$ 8,003	1,011

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Areas</u> (Counties and Div.)	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Investment</u> in (\$000) Fixed Assets	<u>Employment</u> (Number of manufacturing jobs)
Newfoundland	Corner Brook	13	\$ 81,707	825
	Grand Falls	2	538	39
	St. John's	25	143,409	3,725
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		40	\$ 225,654	4,589
Undecided		2	2,345	99
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Active Applications		896	\$1,921,548	53,937
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Appendix 'E'

Area Development Agency
Summary of Incentives Program by
Industrial Classification

December 31, 1963 to March 31, 1968

Based on Active Applications as received per fiscal year: (includes the most recent applications but excludes applications that have been rejected, withdrawn or suspended).

Standard Industrial Classification	Estimates Representing			
	Active Applications	Total Capital Investment	Direct Job Opportunities	ADA INCENTIVES (Tax & Grant)
	No.	\$ 000	No.	\$ 000
Food and Beverage	206	119,075	9,401	30,850
Wood Products	130	51,822	4,163	15,707
Chemical Products	67	427,377	3,233	72,514
Metal Fabricating	66	20,754	1,793	9,648
Non-Metallic Mineral Industries	51	74,924	2,171	18,004
Transportation	41	78,998	5,109	32,506
Machinery Industries	40	25,647	2,463	12,362
Textile Industry	39	65,228	3,075	20,409
Pulp and Paper	30	655,614	4,737	103,917
Electrical Products	26	48,370	5,278	15,907
Primary Metals	24	176,949	2,006	30,212
Furniture Industry	22	10,023	1,443	1,973
Printing & Publishing	20	7,198	520	1,836
Clothing Industry	15	3,084	1,884	1,169
Leather Products	9	1,511	365	512
Knitting Mills	7	988	301	1,029
Rubber Products	6	5,659	311	1,427
Petroleum Products	3	73,791	192	8,223
Tobacco Products	2	5,006	154	1,197
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	59	18,227	2,231	5,816
Total Mfg. Industries:	863	1,870,245	50,821	385,218

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