



The FORD(Q) Economic Update

Version française disponible

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Volume 5
Number 11
November 10, 1993

*Special article on page 11:
The Community Economic Development Approach
in Quebec*

Continuing growth in 1994 and 1995

- The CONFERENCE BOARD OF CANADA predicts continuing economic growth in Canada in 1994 and 1995. Despite weak domestic demand, Canada's real GDP at factor cost should grow by 2.7% in 1994 and 3.3% in 1995, after rising 2.5% this year. Major investments in machinery and equipment, export growth, interest rate stability and an inflation rate of about 2% will stimulate economic growth in 1994 and 1995. In 1994, Prince Edward Island is expected to have the highest growth rate (4.4%), followed by Quebec and New Brunswick (3.3%). In 1995, Quebec should rank third with a growth rate of 3.2%, just under the rate for Canada as a whole.

According to the TORONTO-DOMINION BANK's latest forecasts, however, Ontario should experience the strongest economic growth among the provinces in 1994, at 3.7%. Quebec's economy is expected to grow by 3% next year. Modest gains are currently being registered in the equipment, transportation and forest sectors in Quebec. The Bank asserts that an upturn in the export sector will fuel economic expansion in most Canadian regions.

The ROYAL BANK, for its part, predicts stronger economic growth for Canada in 1994, causing the GDP to rise 3.9%, compared to 2.7% in 1993. This forecast is more optimistic than that released by the BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, which projects a 3% increase in 1994. Nonetheless, both banks pointed out that export-driven businesses will be the engine of economic growth next year.



Federal Office of
Regional Development
(Québec)

Bureau fédéral de
développement régional
(Québec)

Canada

The FORD-Q ECONOMIC UPDATE is a monthly publication whose purpose is to inform readers about the most recent economic developments affecting Quebec and its regions.

The information in this monthly report is taken from dailies and weeklies, magazines and other publications on the Quebec economy. Most of the statistical data come from Statistics Canada.

Readers' suggestions and comments are most welcome. To have your name added to our mailing list, write to the following address:

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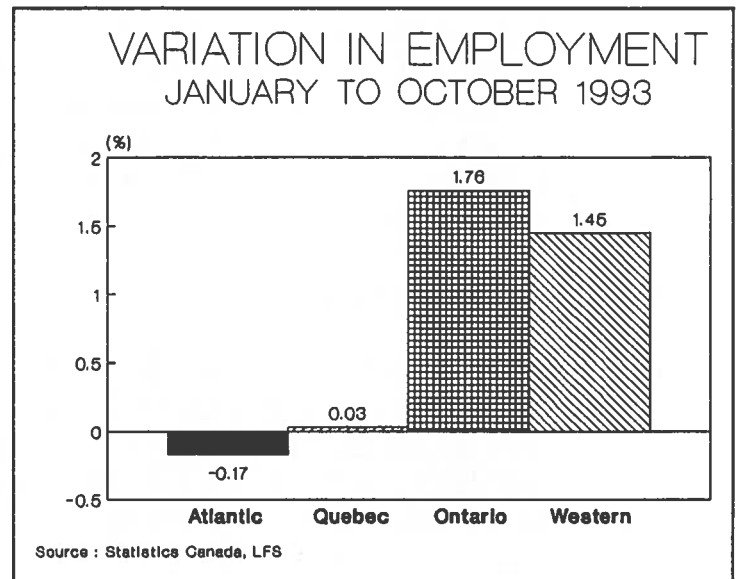
The FORD-Q ECONOMIC UPDATE is produced by the Planning and Assessment Division, Policy and Liaison Branch. The publication is photocopied and distributed by the Canada Communication Group. Translation has been provided by the Secretary of State of Canada, Translation Bureau.

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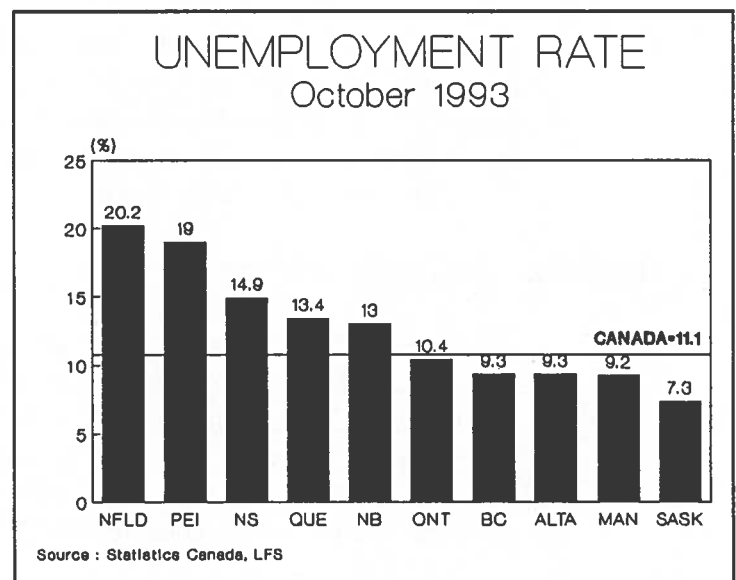
Quebec's employment declines again

- After rising in September, employment dropped by 17,000 in October compared to the previous month, the largest decline in Canada. The number of employed decreased in July and August as well. During the period from January to October, employment levels held steady in Quebec, while Ontario posted a 1.8% increase and Western Canada, 1.5%. Atlantic Canada recorded a 0.2% decline in employment over the past 10 months of 1993. The construction, service and transportation sectors are to blame for Quebec's poor performance.



Surge in unemployment rate

- Owing to lower employment and an increase in the labour force, Quebec's unemployment rate rose from 12.8% in September to 13.4% in October. This was the largest rise in Canada, and equivalent to the increases recorded by Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Quebec has overtaken New Brunswick and now has the fourth highest jobless rate in Canada. Like New Brunswick, Ontario and the western provinces posted lower unemployment rates.



Productivity gains: Quebec ranks fifth in 1992

- According to the latest figures compiled by Statistics Canada, most Canadian provinces and territories posted productivity gains in 1992, bringing the national average to 1.1%. At 1.3%, Quebec ranked fifth, way behind the Yukon which had the highest productivity rate, marking a 10.1% increase. (Le Soleil, 14/10/93, The Globe and Mail, 14/10/93)

Quebec SMEs creating jobs

- Between 1981 and 1991, Quebec SMEs with more than 50 employees created a net total of 490,700 jobs, while companies with more than 50 workers cut 66,900 positions, according to the figures compiled by the Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB) from Statistics Canada data. In 1990, Quebec had 233,174 businesses, 96.3% of which had fewer than 49 employees, representing 38% of the salaried employment in the province. (Les Affaires, 16/10/93)

SMEs gaining ground

- The Federal Business Development Bank (FBDB) sees encouraging signs of recovery among small and medium-sized enterprises because the number of loans extended to SMEs is up 8% from last winter, and most of the loans granted were for expansion purposes, such as purchasing machinery and developing new markets or products. Moreover, distressed loans at the FBDB have decreased by 50% compared to 1991. (La Presse, 26/10/93)

Canadian manufacturing industry turns in poor performance

- According to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, over the past five years Canada ranked last among the seven most industrialized countries in terms of exports and investment in machinery and equipment, and next-to-last in research and development. However, Canada came in third in terms of imports of technologies, manufacturing productivity and prime interest rates. (The Financial Post, 29/10/93)

Optimism gradually returning

- Canadian manufacturers were a bit more optimistic in October than they were in July 1993 about the prospects of increasing production, orders and jobs over the next three months. According to a Statistics Canada survey of 5,000 Canadian firms, 12% expected to increase their work force compared to 9% in July. The proportion of companies forecasting a decline in production fell to 26% from 34% in July, and the proportion expecting a decrease in orders dropped to 16% from 20% in July. (The Gazette, 03/11/93)

Housing starts stagnating in Quebec

- In Quebec, the number of housing starts remained almost unchanged during the third quarter of 1993, totalling 37,600 units, compared to 37,400 in the previous quarter. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) is predicting another difficult year in 1994 for the Montreal region, with 13,800 housing starts, or just over the 13,700 posted this year. (La Presse, 29/10/93, 04/11/93)

Quebec families poorer

- According to Statistics Canada, the average family income in Quebec was \$48,600 in 1991, \$4,500 less than the national average of \$53,100, and \$10,000 less than the Ontario average, which was \$58,600. Manitoba, Quebec and Newfoundland have the largest number of low income families, and Quebec has the most single parent families. (La Presse, 09/11/93)

Economic highlights

- Some \$60 million will be invested in the megaproject **EURO-QUÉBEC HYDRO-HYDROGÈNE (EQHH)** over the next three years to develop technologies for using hydrogen as an energy source. \$12 million of the total budget of \$60 million is being provided by Quebec, with the balance to come from the Economic Commission for Europe. (La Presse, 08/10/93)
- The US company **WOOLWORTH'S** is closing 90 stores in Canada, including 25 in Quebec (7 Woolworth and 4 Woolco stores and 14 specialty shops), putting 720 employees out of work in several large cities in the province. (La Presse, 15/10/93)
- **SIDBEC-DOSCO** is eliminating roughly 100 positions connected with the activities of its plants in Montreal, Longueuil, Contrecoeur and Etobicoke (Ontario) as a result of financial difficulties. (La Presse, 19/10/93, Journal de Montréal, 20/10/93)
- **HYDRO QUEBEC** announced further downsizing measures, which will eliminate 680 jobs over two years, including 500 permanent positions in the administrative support sector. The staff reduction target of 1,500 announced in February 1993 was increased to 2,000 after the government froze operating expenditures and curbed the company's rate increases. (Le Soleil, 22/10/93)
- According to Statistics Canada data, in 1992, public sector employment was the same as in 1991, with 2,685,200 civil servants across Canada. The federal public sector, which accounts for 20.9% of the total work force, lost 1.5% of its employees, in contrast with the local public sector (41.4% of the total work force), which recorded an increase of 1.4%. Employment in the provincial and territorial public sectors declined 0.5% over the same period. With regard to the public sector as a whole, Quebec, British Columbia and Newfoundland all posted a 1% increase in their employment during 1992. (Le Quotidien, 01/11/93)
- Some 9,000 civil servants, both management and professional employees, will be affected by the measures implemented under Bill 178 which is intended to slash provincial government spending by \$7.4 billion over the next five years. To date, the cuts have affected mainly casual and seasonal employment. The Department of Revenue announced that it will cut 500 positions over the coming three years; Energy and Resources will chop 346 positions, Environment 230, and Forestry, 200 additional jobs. (Le Soleil, 29/10/93)

Regional Review (October 14 to November 10, 1993)

METROPOLITAN MONTREAL

- In October, **employment** declined for the fourth consecutive month in Metropolitan Montreal, turned in the worst performance of all the metropolitan areas in Canada (-6 000 in October), on a par with Vancouver. Last month, Montreal had 16,000 fewer jobs than in October 1992, and the **unemployment rate** rose 0.3% to 13.6%, the fifth highest rate in Canada.
- In October 1993, **FORD-Q** authorized \$20.1 million worth of contributions for 26 projects in Metropolitan Montreal which will create or maintain 7,929 jobs, at a total cost of \$241.5 million.

Island of Montreal

- **PARAMAX** is expected to lay off 300 of its 800 employees soon as a result of the federal government's decision to cancel the EH-101 helicopter project. A further 200 employees will be let go in the coming weeks. (Le Devoir, 06/11/93)
- As part of a reorganization and cost reduction program, **CANADIAN PACIFIC FOREST PRODUCTS (CPFP)** eliminated 80 positions at its administrative offices in Montreal and Thunder Bay, Ontario. In Montreal, some 60 employees were thrown out of work. (The Globe and Mail, 09/10/93, La Presse, 13/10/93)
- Teleglobe Canada granted a \$21 million three-year contract to the firm **COSSETTE COMMUNICATIONS-MARKETING** to manage various aspects of Teleglobe's advertising, public relations, promotion and graphic design activities. (Le Journal de Montréal, 21/10/93)
- The layout design firm "**SOCIÉTÉ DES PROFESSIONNELS EN AMÉNAGEMENT (SOPRA)**" was chosen by the Atlanta Olympic Games Organizing Committee to design and lay out the equestrian competition site for the 1996 Olympics. The project entails a total investment in the order of US \$60 million. (Constructo, 22/10/93)
- An agreement was reached between Alexis-Nihon Corporation, the Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec and the **City of Anjou** to develop the **ALEXIS-NIHON** business park. The project should generate nearly \$700 million in investment over the next 15 to 20 years. (Constructo, 22/10/93)
- Projects worth roughly **\$110 million** are currently under study with a view to the construction and renovation of buildings at the **UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC AT MONTREAL**.

The projects include construction of the science building, a multipurpose complex and a biology pavilion. (Constructo, 19/10/93)

- Construction began on the **\$17 million VIDEOTRON** pavilion which will house St Justine Hospital's new pediatric cancer treatment centre in Montreal. (Constructo, 26/10/93)

South Shore

- **PRATT & WHITNEY** of Longueuil announced that 240 workers involved in the production of regional aircraft engines are being laid off, owing to a slump in sales. The company has laid off more than 2,000 employees since 1990. (La Presse, 06/10/93)
- A major housing project got under way in **St Hubert**. In this \$320 million project spanning 12 to 15 years, 2,340 dwelling units are to be built. (Constructo, 02/11/93)
- **ULTRAOPTIC** of Boucherville obtained a **\$10 million** contract from the US army to install a laser-ultrasound inspection system designed for quality control of aircraft parts made from composite materials. A few dozen direct jobs should be created as a result of the contract. (Le Journal de Montréal, 22/10/93)

CENTRAL REGIONS

- In October 1993, **FORD-Q** approved contributions of \$4.2 million to the central regions as a whole for 33 projects requiring a total investment of \$13.6 million, which should create or preserve 99 jobs.

Eastern Townships

- In October, employment was unchanged from the previous month, but up 7,000 from a year earlier. The **unemployment rate** was also the same as in September, down 3.4% from October 1992.
- **BOMBARDIER** of Valcourt laid off some 600 seasonal workers who had been hired last spring to assemble the firm's Ski-Doo units. However, most of them may be called back to work soon to help turn out the Sea-Doo watercraft product. (La Presse, 12/10/93)

Hull

- The shopping mall **LES PROMENADES DE L'OUTAOUAIS** will begin its fourth expansion phase, at a cost of **\$20 million**, which will include a Bay store and a new three-storey office building. (Constructo, 19/10/93)

Lanaudière

- Between September and October, **employment** decreased by 3,000 to 151,000, while **unemployment** held steady during the period at 9.6%, the second lowest rate in Quebec.

Laurentians

- **Employment** was fairly stable in October (-1,000), and the **unemployment rate** rose only 0.1%, although on a year-over-year basis, the rate was up 2% to 14.0%.

Mauricie/Bois-Francs

- The Mauricie/Bois-Francs region lost 2,000 jobs in October compared to the previous month, but chalked up 5,000 jobs since October 1992. Despite the modest change in the number of employed, the **unemployment rate** fell sharply compared to September 1993 (-0.7%) and October 1992 (-2.3%).
- The QFL solidarity fund will invest \$26 million to purchase and start up operations again at the former **CANADIAN PACIFIC FOREST PRODUCTS (CPFP)** plant in **Trois-Rivières**. However, the plant will rehire only 225 of the 900 workers laid off in June 1992. (La Presse, 21/10/93)
- The Quebec government will inject \$17 million to renovate and expand the **Trois-Rivières COURTHOUSE**. (La Presse, 21/10/93)

Montérégie

- October was a particularly difficult month on the employment front, with 12,000 jobs cut in the region, representing one third of all the jobs lost in Quebec. Compared to last year, however, the region chalked up 23,000 jobs, the best performance in the province. The **unemployment rate** rose from 12.1% in September to 12.9% in October.
- Construction of a **tire recycling plant** may begin soon in **Franklin**, at a cost of **\$12.8 million**. (Constructo, 26/10/93)
- The firm **OERLIKON AEROSPACE** of **St-Jean-sur-Richelieu** announced that it is laying off 200 of its 500 employees because it sees no prospect of additional orders for its aerial defence systems. (The Gazette, 30/10/93)

Quebec City/Chaudière-Appalaches

- The **employment** picture continued to worsen in October, with 7,000 jobs cut from September compared to a total of 9,000 over the past year in the region. However, the **unemployment rate** did not change over the past two months.

RESOURCE REGIONS

- In October 1993, **FORD-Q** allocated contributions of \$6 million to the region for 31 projects entailing a total investment of \$11.7 million which will generate or maintain 45 jobs.

Abitibi/Témiscamingue

- The **employment** level did not budge between September and October 1993 (59,000) and decreased by 3,000 compared to the same period in 1992. However, the **unemployment rate** has risen considerably since last year, jumping from 10.6% in October 1992 to 16.0% in October 1993.

Lower St Lawrence

- **Employment** stood at 81,000 in October 1993, the same level as a month earlier and down by barely 1,000 from October 1992. Despite employment stability, the **unemployment rate** fell 0.4% between September and October.
- Promoter **GERMAIN PELLETIER LTD** will undertake the first phase of a huge residential and commercial construction project called "Le Boisé Langevin" in **Rimouski**, requiring a total investment of \$18 million over five years. The complex will include 60 condominiums and new commercial premises for the Lower St. Lawrence health and services board.
(Le Soleil, 21/10/93)

North Shore/Northern Quebec

- **Employment** has declined steadily over the past year in the North Shore/Northern Quebec region, dropping from 47,000 in October 1992 to 45,000 in September 1993, and to 44,000 last month. The **unemployment rate**, while up from last year, declined by 0.7% between September and October 1993.
- **INNERGEX**, a subsidiary of Innocan, announced the construction of the Portneuf 2 and Portneuf 3 hydro-electric power stations on the **Portneuf River**, at a cost of \$33 million. These facilities will have a generating capacity of 17 megawatts and the electricity which is produced

will be sold to Hydro Quebec. The project is expected to generate 80 jobs during the construction phase. (Le Soleil, 08/10/03)

Gaspé/Magdalen Islands

- The region gained 3,000 **jobs** in October 1993 compared to October 1992, and its **unemployment rate** declined by 1.4% during the same period.
- Paperboard manufacturer **STONE CONSOL** of **New Richmond** will eliminate some 40 jobs by 1994 as part of a plan designed to ensure its survival. In addition to reducing the work force, the plan will cut production costs and provide maximum flexibility for scheduling the plant's 350 employees, while capitalizing more on their skills. (Le Soleil, 15/10/93)

Saguenay/Lac St-Jean

- The number of **employed** dropped between September and October 1993 (-3,000) and between October 1992 and October 1993 (-5,000). Despite this significant decrease, the **unemployment rate** rose only 0.2% on a year-over-year basis since October 1992.
- **CANMEC** of **Chicoutimi** obtained a contract worth nearly \$12 million from the James Bay Energy Corporation to supply heavy metal parts to the Laforge-2 hydro-electric power station in James Bay. Under this project, some 40 employees laid off at the beginning of the recession should be called back to work. (Les Affaires, 09/10/93, Constructo, 08/10/93)
- A wood joining plant will be built in **St-Prime**, in the Lac St-Jean region, at a cost of **\$11 million**. The **MABOCO** facility, as it is known, will manufacture floor joists and roof trusses. (Constructo, 22/10/93)

THE COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT APPROACH IN QUEBEC

Study carried out by the Éconov Développement Group for the Federal Office of Regional Development - Quebec

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over the past 20 years or so in Canada and Quebec, a multitude of local development initiatives have sprung up which in many cases have reversed the economic decline prevailing in the region.

Community economic development initiatives are gaining in popularity among community groups and governments which are seeking sustainable solutions to the problem of underdevelopment.

- Community economic development can be defined as a global strategy which incorporates social and economic development objectives for a given community or marginalized groups. Under this approach, which involves drawing on local resources and co-operation mechanisms, an organization or a democratically run institution composed of community representatives is called on to exercise leadership locally, to plan and co-ordinate a development strategy, and to implement the initiatives and projects chosen as part of the strategy.
- In Quebec, the community economic development approach has been instituted primarily through community economic development organizations (CEDOs).

In urban areas, the best examples of this approach in action are Montreal's community economic development corporations which are operating in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Since the first corporations were established in 1984, they have become a significant presence in their districts and acquired expertise in a number of spheres: increasing employability, support for creating and maintaining jobs and businesses, support for local initiatives, land use planning and so on.

There are CEDOs in rural areas as well, such as the Bois-Francis community development corporation whose objectives are to develop the local economy and encourage community members to participate in developing the socio-economic sector.

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- In Quebec, a number of public agencies provide support for community economic development, often in an indirect, ad hoc fashion.
 - Human Resources and Labour is the most active federal department in this sphere. Through its Community Futures Program, 51 Community Futures Committees have been set up, together with 61 business development centres throughout Quebec. This Department is also helping to fund Montreal community economic development corporations under a protocol signed by the corporations, the Quebec government's Regional Affairs Secretariat and the City of Montreal.

The Federal Office of Regional Development - Quebec, like other federal regional development agencies (Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, Western Diversification), does not have an explicit policy for supporting community economic development. Nonetheless, it has granted financial assistance for specific projects or to CEDOs on an ad hoc basis, through programs whose eligibility criteria permit funding of projects put forward by non-profit organizations.

- At present, the Quebec government's community economic development action is limited to partial funding of Montreal community economic development corporations through the Regional Affairs Secretariat. Other provincial governments -- Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and the Yukon -- have already announced explicit policies or programs supporting community economic development.
- In 1990, the City of Montreal established a policy for supporting community economic development by developing a framework for action with the community economic development corporations which it is supporting financially.

Public sector support for community economic development attests to governments' recognition of the potential this approach offers for resolving a wide range of development problems plaguing disadvantaged communities in Quebec.

- In light of the current job creation and economic restructuring trends, it is highly likely that the community economic development approach will gain strategic importance over the coming years. It is up to the partners -- the private and public sectors, CEDOs and community groups -- to co-ordinate their activities more effectively and benefit from their individual strengths.

This study was carried out under the direction of Jules Léger, senior analyst in the Policy and Liaison Branch. A summary of the study was published in an issue of L'Analyste régionale, which can be obtained by calling Marie-Claude Cadorette at (514) 283-7301.

**EMPLOYMENT
BY PROVINCE**
(Seasonally adjusted data)

Province	Oct 93	Sept 93	Oct 92	Average of last 12 months	Variation Oct93 / Sept93	Variation Oct93 / Oct92
Newfoundland	186	185	185	187	1	1
Prince Edward Island	54	53	54	54	1	0
Nova Scotia	354	359	363	359	-5	-9
New Brunswick	287	283	289	291	4	-2
Québec	2948	2965	2956	2955	-17	-8
Ontario	4794	4809	4709	4783	-15	85
Manitoba	491	493	489	488	-2	2
Saskatchewan	442	441	440	441	1	2
Alberta	1268	1262	1237	1244	6	31
British Columbia	1574	1571	1534	1552	3	40
Canada	12391	12421	12245	12356	-30	146
In thousands						
Source: Statistics Canada, LFS						

EMPLOYMENT*
BY METROPOLITAN AREA
(Seasonally adjusted data)

Metropolitan Area	Oct 93	Sept 93	Oct 92	Average of last 12 months	Variation Oct93 / Sept93	Variation Oct93 / Oct92
St-John's (Newfoundland)	72	71	70	69	1	2
Halifax	149	150	151	152	-1	-2
Saint John (New Brunswick)	54	54	56	55	0	-2
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	53	53	54	53	0	-1
Québec	284	284	290	287	0	-6
Montréal	1364	1370	1380	1374	-6	-16
Trois-Rivières	51	50	49	51	1	2
Sherbrooke	55	55	54	56	0	1
Ottawa-Hull	442	439	438	441	3	4
Sudbury	71	71	62	67	0	9
Toronto	1777	1778	1758	1772	-1	19
Hamilton	288	287	287	285	1	1
St. Catharines - Niagara	136	137	143	140	-1	-7
London	172	174	167	174	-2	5
Windsor	117	116	113	114	1	4
Kitchener - Waterloo	195	196	185	192	-1	10
Thunder Bay	59	58	56	58	1	3
Oshawa	116	118	100	117	-2	16
Winnipeg	304	304	297	300	0	7
Regina	88	88	87	88	0	1
Saskatoon	85	84	84	84	1	1
Calgary	363	361	364	360	2	-1
Edmonton	373	370	367	365	3	6
Vancouver	813	819	824	821	-6	-11
Victoria	131	130	121	127	1	10

*Employment: In thousands, three-month moving average

Source: Statistics Canada, LFS

EMPLOYMENT*
BY ECONOMIC REGION
(Unadjusted data)

Québec Economic Region	Oct 93	Sept 93	Oct 92	Average of last 12 months	Variation Oct93 / Sept93	Variation Oct93 / Oct92
Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	34	35	31	29	-1	3
Bas-Saint-Laurent	81	81	82	74	0	-1
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	110	113	115	110	-3	-5
Québec and Québec-Sud	432	439	441	427	-7	-9
Mauricie - Bois-Francs	200	202	195	193	-2	5
Etrie	118	118	111	113	0	7
Montréal	572	584	549	547	-12	23
Montréal-Centre and Laval	884	889	922	889	-5	-38
Laurentides	191	192	188	185	-1	3
Lanaudière	151	154	149	147	-3	2
Outaouais	143	143	135	138	0	8
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	59	59	62	59	0	-3
Côte-Nord - Nord-du-Québec	44	45	47	43	-1	-3
Province of Québec	3018	3054	3027	2954	-36	-9

*Employment: In thousands, three-month moving average

Source: Statistics Canada, LFS

**UNEMPLOYED
BY PROVINCE**
(Seasonally adjusted data)

Province	Oct 93	Sept 93	Oct 92	Average of last 12 months	Variation Oct93 / Sept93	Variation Oct93 / Oct92
Newfoundland	47	45	51	47	2	-4
Prince Edward Island	13	12	11	12	1	2
Nova Scotia	62	62	52	60	0	10
New Brunswick	43	45	39	41	-2	4
Québec	455	435	434	451	20	21
Ontario	558	572	593	571	-14	-35
Manitoba	50	51	46	51	-1	4
Saskatchewan	35	39	40	40	-4	-5
Alberta	130	136	129	133	-6	1
British Columbia	161	161	180	169	0	-19
Canada	1551	1563	1566	1573	-12	-15
In thousands						
Source: Statistics Canada, LFS						

**UNEMPLOYED
BY METROPOLITAN AREA**
(Seasonally adjusted data)

Metropolitan Area	Oct 93	Sept 93	Oct 92	Average of last 12 months	Variation Oct93 / Sept93	Variation Oct93 / Oct92
St-John's (Newfoundland)	11	12	12	12	-1	-1
Halifax	20	20	16	18	0	4
Saint John (New Brunswick)	7	7	6	7	0	1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	10	10	9	10	0	1
Québec	33	34	33	35	-1	0
Montréal	215	210	205	217	5	10
Trois-Rivières	9	8	9	8	1	0
Sherbrooke	7	8	9	8	-1	-2
Ottawa-Hull	43	44	41	40	-1	2
Sudbury	7	7	9	9	0	-2
Toronto	226	233	249	222	-7	-23
Hamilton	36	38	38	38	-2	-2
St. Catharines - Niagara	25	27	25	23	-2	0
London	17	18	15	16	-1	2
Windsor	15	16	17	16	-1	-2
Kitchener - Waterloo	19	19	22	20	0	-3
Thunder Bay	7	8	7	7	-1	0
Oshawa	17	16	15	15	1	2
Winnipeg	37	37	35	37	0	2
Regina	8	8	8	8	0	0
Saskatoon	9	9	11	10	0	-2
Calgary	46	47	40	44	-1	6
Edmonton	49	49	47	46	0	2
Vancouver	80	84	88	85	-4	-8
Victoria	13	12	11	12	1	2

* Unemployed: In thousands, three-month moving average
Source: Statistics Canada, LFS

UNEMPLOYED*
BY ECONOMIC REGION
(Unadjusted data)

Québec Economic Region	Oct 93	Sept 93	Oct 92	Average of last 12 months	Variation Oct93 / Sept93	Variation Oct93 / Oct92
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	7	7	7	8	0	0
Bas-Saint-Laurent	12	12	11	14	0	1
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	18	18	19	21	0	-1
Québec and Québec-Sud	44	46	45	50	-2	-1
Mauricie - Bois-Francs	23	25	28	29	-2	-5
Estrie	13	13	17	15	0	-4
Montréal-Centre and Laval	85	81	59	81	4	26
Montréal-Centre and Laval	130	133	146	146	-3	-16
Laurentides	31	31	26	30	0	5
Lanaudière	16	16	18	20	0	-2
Outaouais	17	18	17	18	-1	0
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	11	11	7	9	0	4
Côte-Nord - Nord-du-Québec	7	7	6	8	0	1
Province of Québec	413	419	405	448	-6	8

*Unemployed: In thousands, three-month moving average

Source: Statistics Canada, LFS

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BY PROVINCE**
(Seasonally adjusted data)

Province	Oct 93	Sept 93	Oct 92	Average of last 12 months	Variation Oct93 / Sept93	Variation Oct93 / Oct92
Newfoundland	20.2	19.6	21.6	20.2	0.6	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	19.0	18.4	17.0	17.8	0.6	2.0
Nova Scotia	14.9	14.7	12.5	14.3	0.2	2.4
New Brunswick	13.0	13.7	11.9	12.5	-0.7	1.1
Québec	13.4	12.8	12.8	13.3	0.6	0.6
Ontario	10.4	10.6	11.2	10.7	-0.2	-0.8
Manitoba	9.2	9.4	8.6	9.4	-0.2	0.6
Saskatchewan	7.3	8.1	8.3	8.3	-0.8	-1.0
Alberta	9.3	9.7	9.4	9.7	-0.4	-0.1
British Columbia	9.3	9.3	10.5	9.8	0.0	-1.2
Canada	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	-0.1	-0.2
In percentage						
Source: Statistics Canada, LFS						

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*
BY METROPOLITAN AREA
(Seasonally adjusted data)

Metropolitan Area	Oct 93	Sept 93	Oct 92	Average of last 12 months	Variation Oct93 / Sept93	Variation Oct93 / Oct92
St-John's (Newfoundland)	13.5	14.4	14.5	14.8	-0.9	-1.0
Halifax	12.0	11.6	9.7	10.7	0.4	2.3
Saint John (New Brunswick)	11.7	12.0	10.1	10.5	-0.3	1.6
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	15.8	15.7	14.2	15.9	0.1	1.6
Québec	10.5	10.7	10.1	10.8	-0.2	0.4
Montréal	13.6	13.3	12.9	13.7	0.3	0.7
Trois-Rivières	14.2	14.2	16.0	14.2	0.0	-1.8
Sherbrooke	11.8	12.0	14.7	12.2	-0.2	-2.9
Ottawa-Hull	8.8	9.2	8.5	8.4	-0.4	0.3
Sudbury	8.9	9.2	12.7	11.3	-0.3	-3.8
Toronto	11.3	11.6	12.4	11.1	-0.3	-1.1
Hamilton	11.2	11.8	11.6	11.9	-0.6	-0.4
St. Catharines - Niagara	15.6	16.6	14.9	14.1	-1.0	0.7
London	9.1	9.2	8.3	8.4	-0.1	0.8
Windsor	11.1	12.0	12.9	12.3	-0.9	-1.8
Kitchener - Waterloo	8.8	9.0	10.6	9.4	-0.2	-1.8
Thunder Bay	11.2	12.0	11.6	11.4	-0.8	-0.4
Oshawa	12.5	12.0	13.1	11.0	0.5	-0.6
Winnipeg	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.0	-0.1	0.1
Regina	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.5	0.1	-0.5
Saskatoon	9.4	9.8	11.6	10.6	-0.4	-2.2
Calgary	11.2	11.5	9.9	10.8	-0.3	1.3
Edmonton	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.2	0.0	0.3
Vancouver	8.9	9.3	9.6	9.3	-0.4	-0.7
Victoria	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.5	0.2	0.6

*Unemployment rate: In percentage, three-month moving average

Source: Statistics Canada, LFS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*
BY ECONOMIC REGION
(Unadjusted data)

Québec Economic Region	Oct 93	Sept 93	Oct 92	Average of last 12 months	Variation Oct93 / Sept93	Variation Oct93 / Oct92
Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	16.3	17.1	17.7	22.9	-0.8	-1.4
Bas-Saint-Laurent	12.5	12.9	11.7	16.3	-0.4	0.8
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	14.3	14.0	14.1	15.8	0.3	0.2
Québec and Québec-Sud	9.2	9.5	9.2	10.4	-0.3	0.0
Mauricie - Bois-Francs	10.4	11.1	12.7	13.2	-0.7	-2.3
Estrie	9.9	9.9	13.3	11.5	0.0	-3.4
Montréal	12.9	12.1	9.7	12.9	0.8	3.2
Montréal-Centre and Laval	12.8	13.0	13.7	14.1	-0.2	-0.9
Laurentides	14.0	13.9	12.0	13.8	0.1	2.0
Lanaudière	9.6	9.6	10.5	12.1	0.0	-0.9
Outaouais	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.4	-0.5	-0.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	16.0	16.1	10.6	13.1	-0.1	5.4
Côte-Nord - Nord-du-Québec	13.4	14.1	11.7	15.3	-0.7	1.7
Province of Québec	12.0	12.1	11.8	13.2	-0.1	0.2

*Unemployment rate: In percentage, three-month moving average

Source: Statistics Canada, LFS

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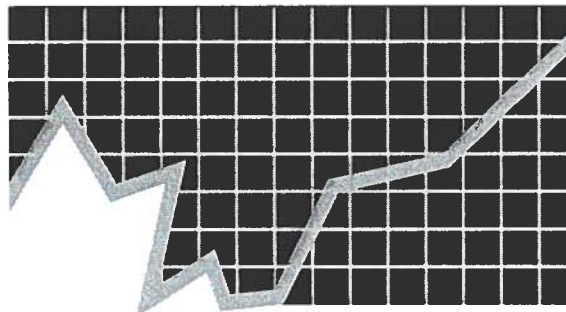
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A BOOST FOR YOUR BUSINES



Regional development calls for tools suited to the specifics of each region.

The Federal Office of Regional Development-Quebec administers a range of financial assistance programs designed to meet the needs of local businesses and organizations. These programs can provide support for such projects as:

- establishment, expansion or modernization of a business;
- development, acquisition or integration of new technologies;

- research and development;
- tourism and industrial development.

In the interests of better response to specific local needs, FORD-Q is represented in each region of Quebec.

The Federal Office of Regional Development - Quebec: a resource and a partner for the success of your business!

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Federal Office of
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(Québec)

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