

## DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND SERVICE DELIVERY

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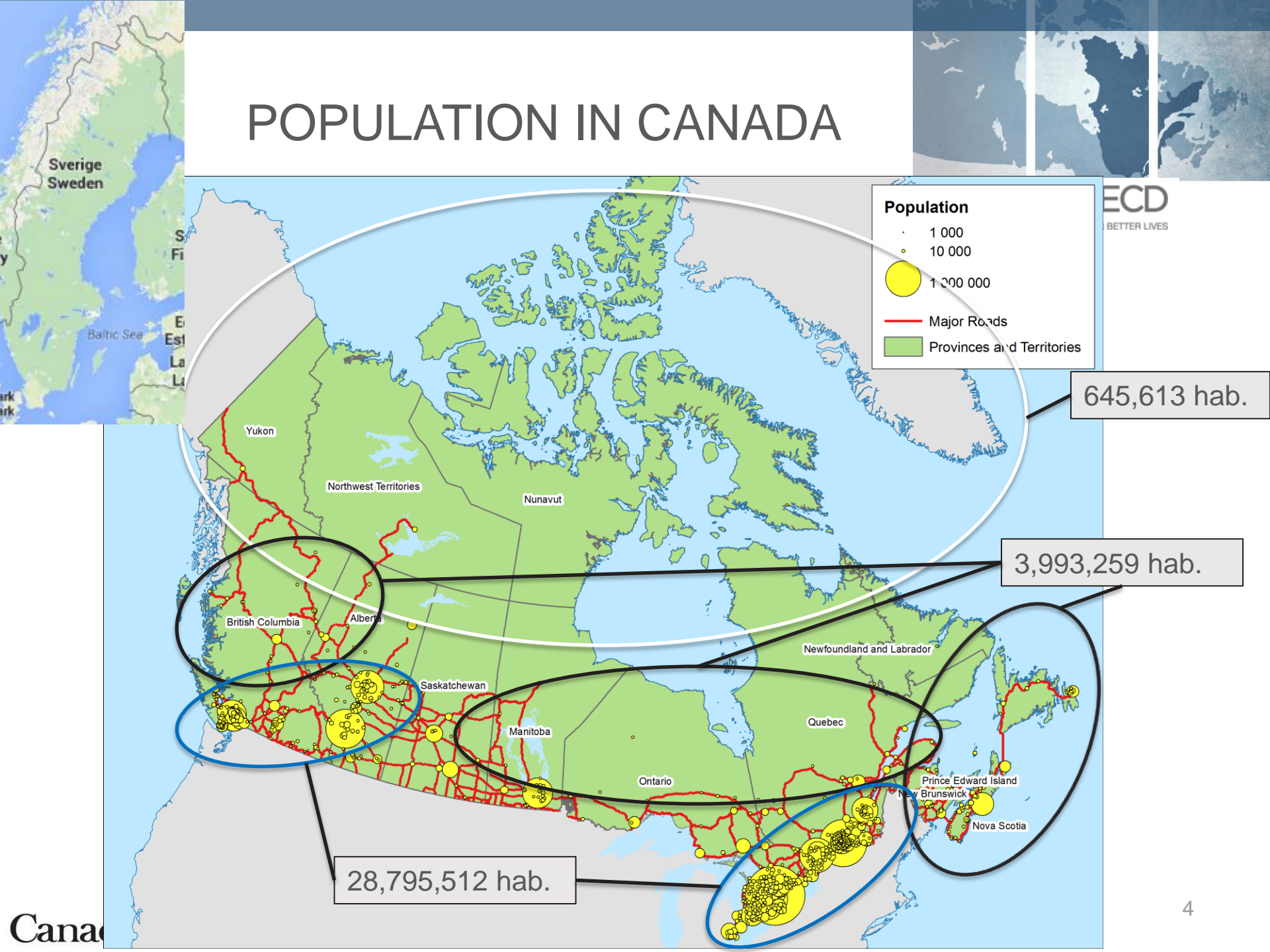
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- Rural Canada
- Demographic trends
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- Service delivery in rural regions – businesses

# OBJECTIVE

- To elaborate on similitudes and differences between Swedish NSPA Regions and Canadian rural regions;
- To present the challenges and opportunities of Place-based policies and multi-level governance for regional development;
- To explicit what lessons can be learned from Canada for service delivery for businesses located in rural regions.

# POPULATION IN CANADA





# IQALUIT, NUNAVUT





# VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA





# TROIS-PISTOLES, QUÉBEC







# ÅRE, JAMTLAND, SWEDEN



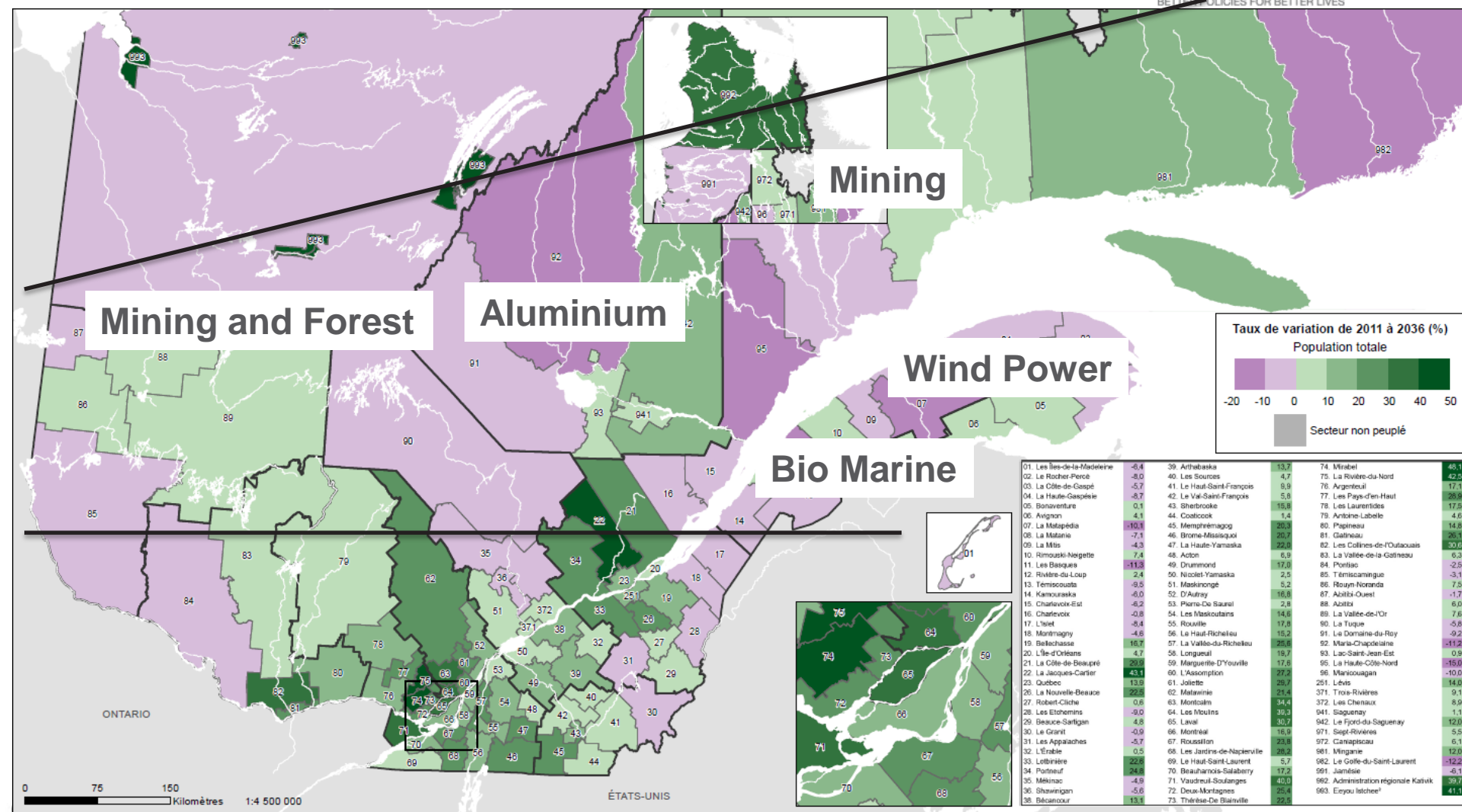


# MONT-TREMBLANT, QUÉBEC, CANADA





# DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL – 2011-2036



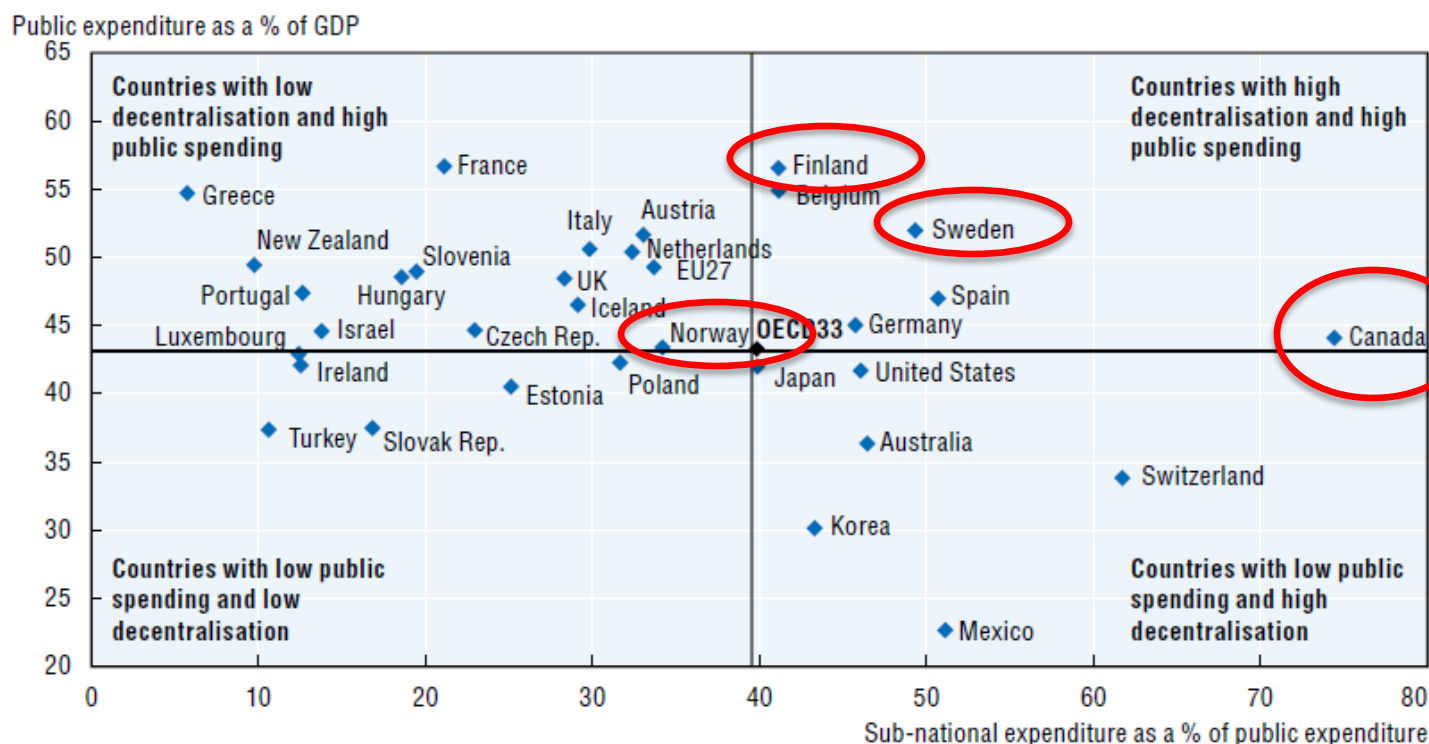
Source : Institut de la statistique du Québec (2014)



# MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE – THE CASE OF CANADA IN THE OECD COUNTRIES

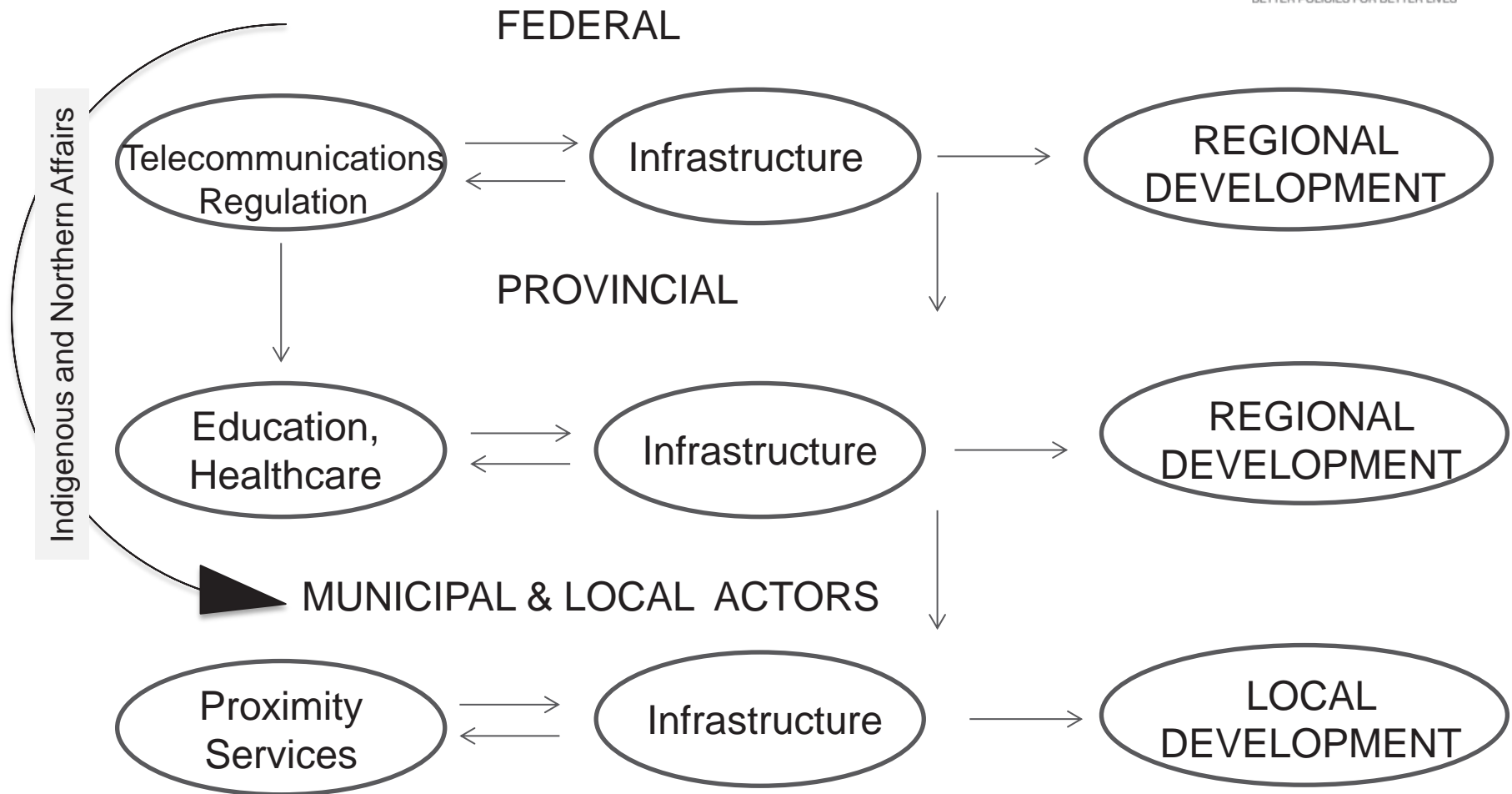


Figure 1.3. **Public spending versus decentralisation:**  
**Importance of sub-national governments in the economy, country by country**



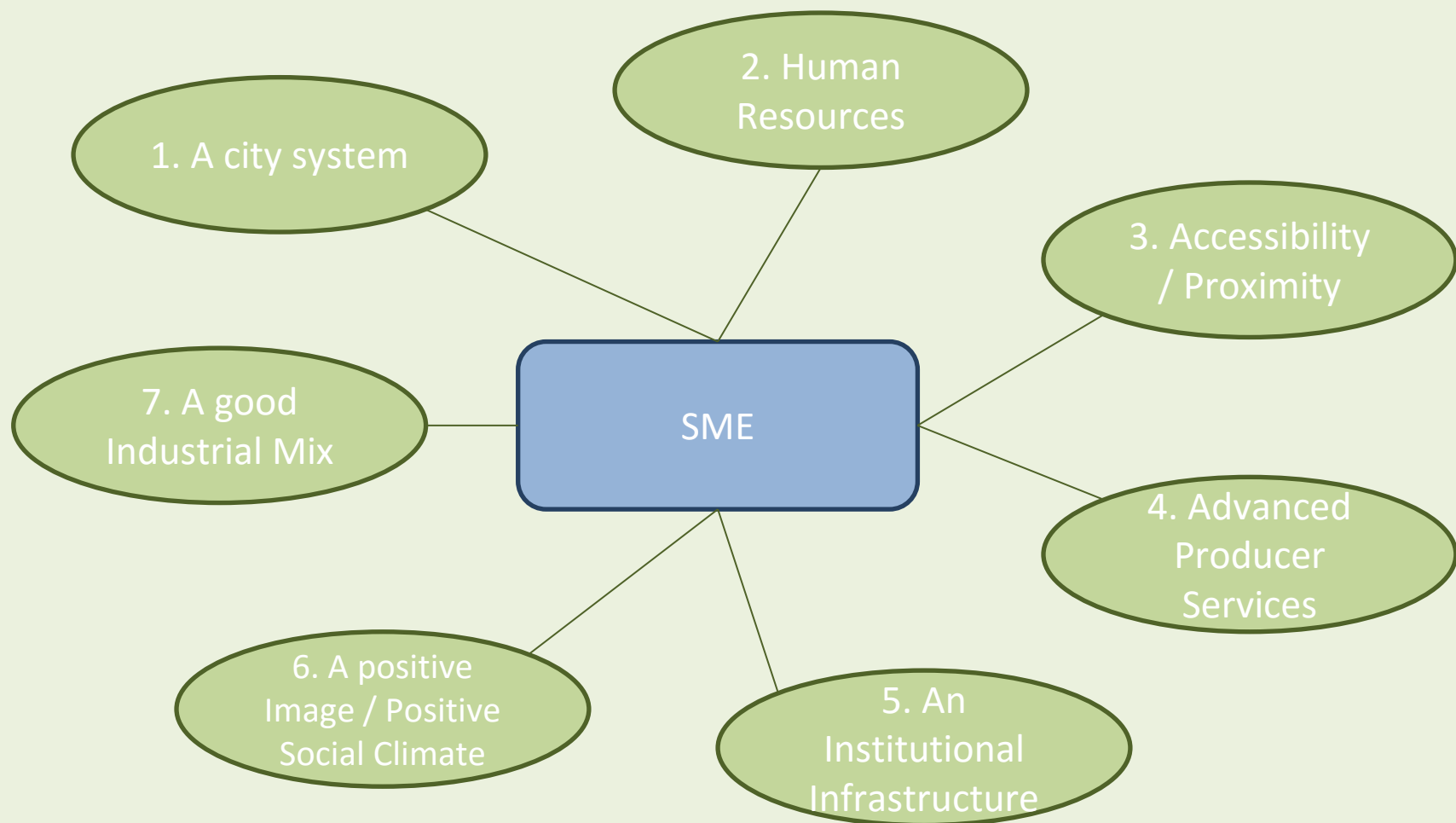
Source: Based on data from OECD (2013), "Sub-national governments in OECD countries: Key data" (brochure), OECD, Paris, [www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy](http://www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy).

# MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE IN CANADA

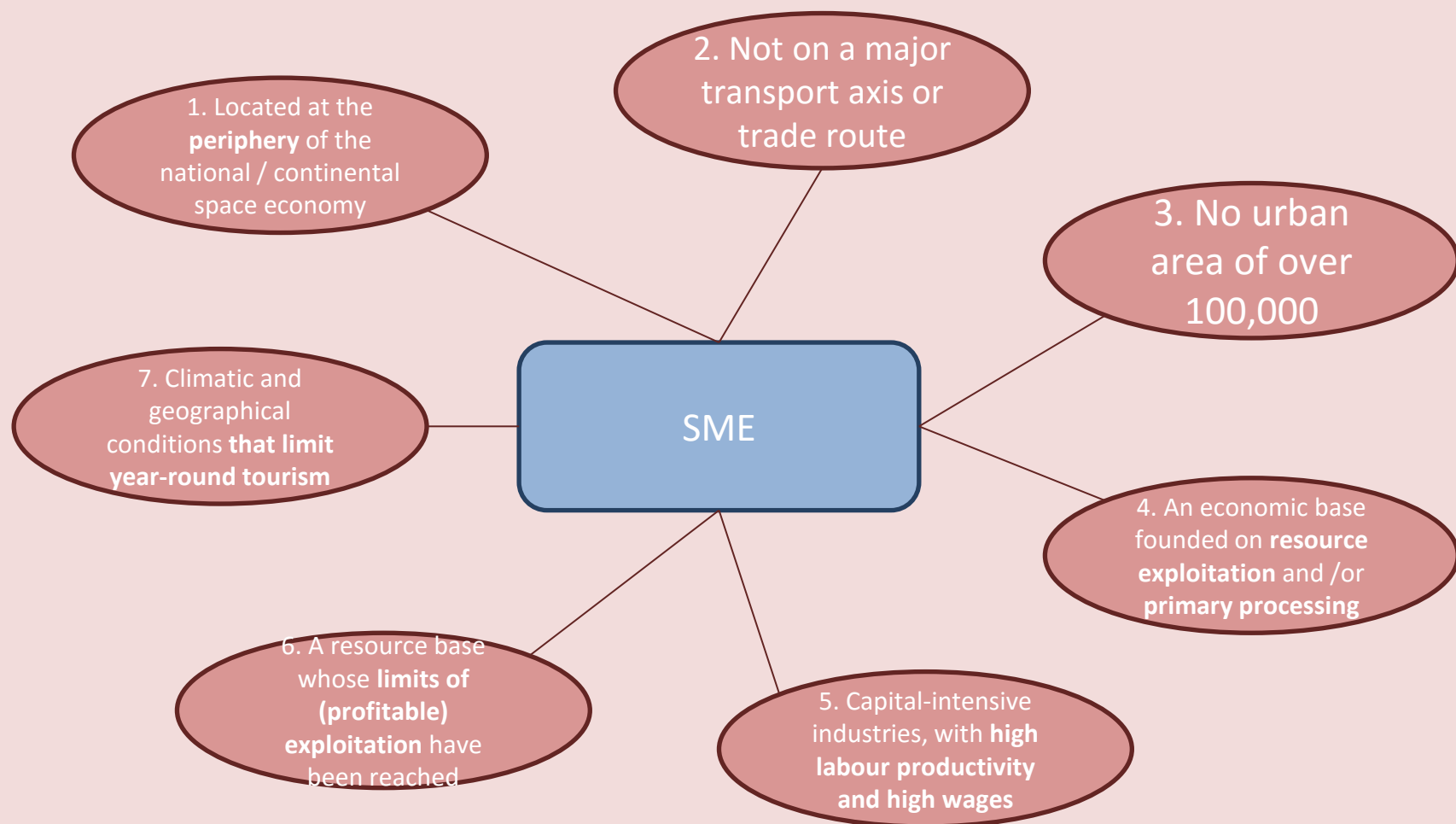




# THE ATTRIBUTES OF A SUCCESSFUL REGION-ENVIRONMENT FOR SMES



# THE ATTRIBUTES OF A PERIPHERAL REGION-ENVIRONMENT FOR SMES







# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDEX

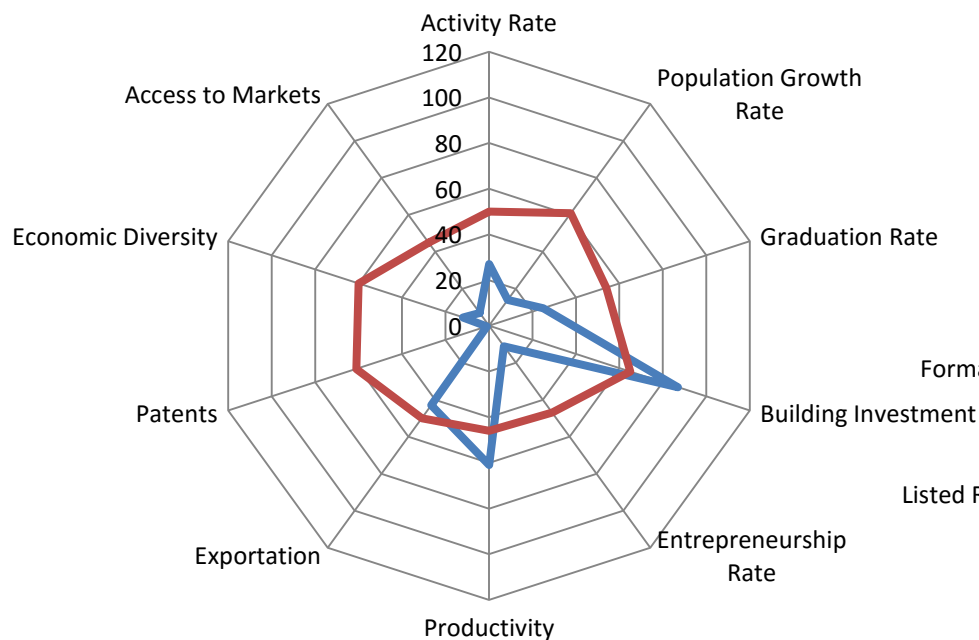
4 Dimensions	10 INDICATORS – 104 RCM LEVEL
Human Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Two-year average participation rate</li><li>• Population growth rate over four years</li><li>• Secondary and post-secondary graduation rate</li></ul>
Physical Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Value of non-residential building permits over ten years</li></ul>
Enterprises Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rate of entrepreneurship</li><li>• Average output per job (productivity)</li><li>• Proportion of exporting establishments*</li><li>• Number of patents obtained over nine years per 1,000 inhabitants*</li></ul>
Organization of Economic Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Economic diversity index (based on the Gini co-efficient)</li><li>• Access to markets and services of an urban center (OECD)</li></ul>

\* AR LEVEL (17)

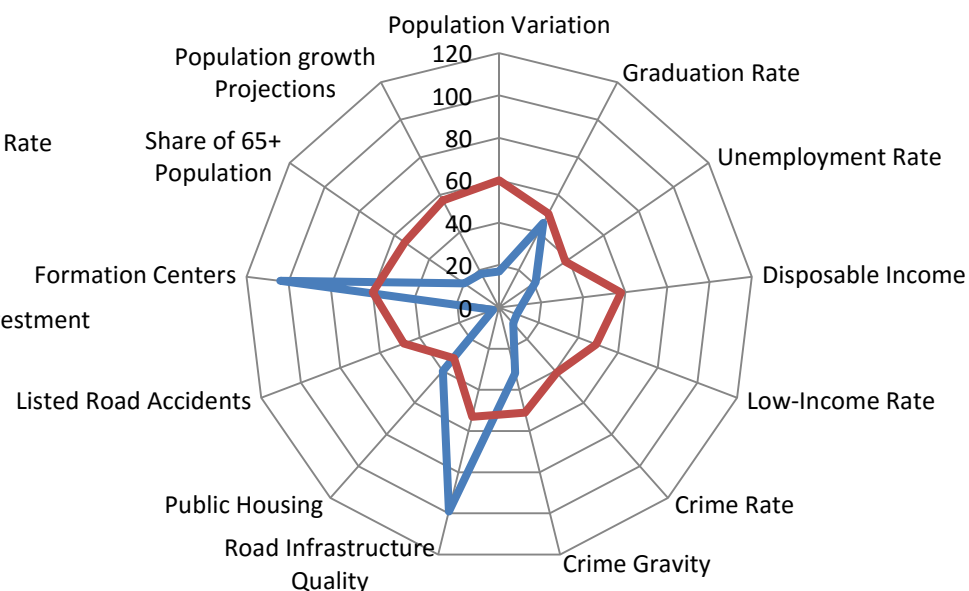
# CROSSING THE OECD WELL-BEING INDEX (WBI) WITH AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDEX (EDI), AT THE LOCAL (RCM) SCALE



## EDI – 10 Indicators



## WBI – 13 Indicators



— La Tuque  
— Quebec Average

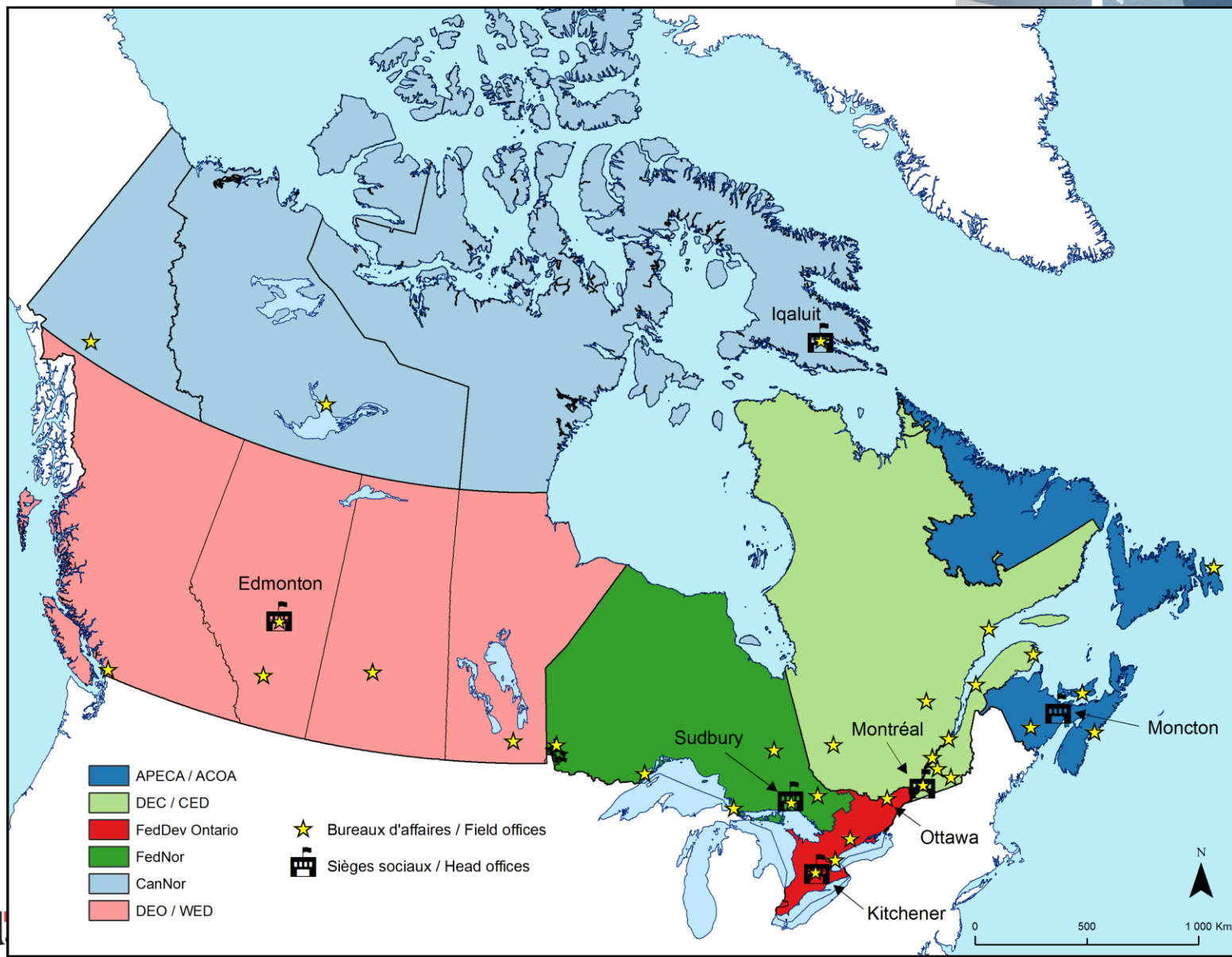
# INSTITUTIONAL NETWORKS MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO CREATE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BASED ON LOCAL STRENGTHS



- Regional and local economic development organizations from all level of governments are present throughout regions to offer support for businesses.
- Educational networks that tie businesses and researchers together.
- Business incubators are a powerful tool to help entrepreneurs start their businesses.



# THE RDAS NETWORK IN CANADA



# NETWORK OF 269 ORGANIZATIONS - COMMUNITY FUTURES PROGRAM

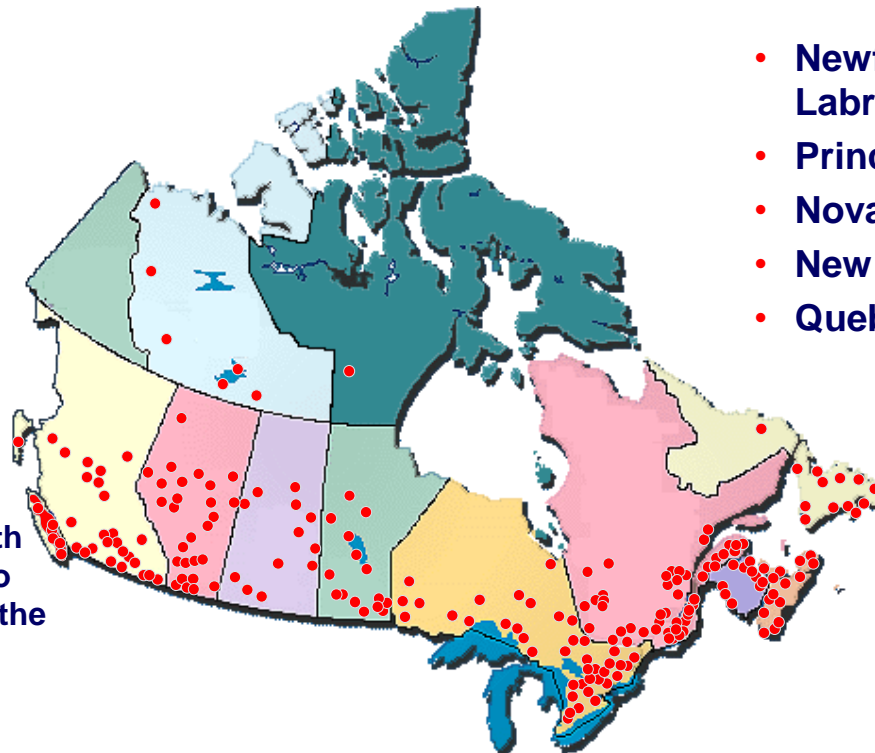


## CANADA

269 CFP organizations across Canada serving communities in mainly non-metropolitan areas.

- **Ontario - 61**
- **Manitoba - 16**
- **Saskatchewan - 13**
- **Alberta - 27**
- **British Columbia - 34**
- **Nunavut – 3\***
- **NWT – 7\***

- **Newfoundland & Labrador - 15**
- **Prince Edward Island - 3**
- **Nova Scotia - 13**
- **New Brunswick - 10**
- **Quebec – 67**

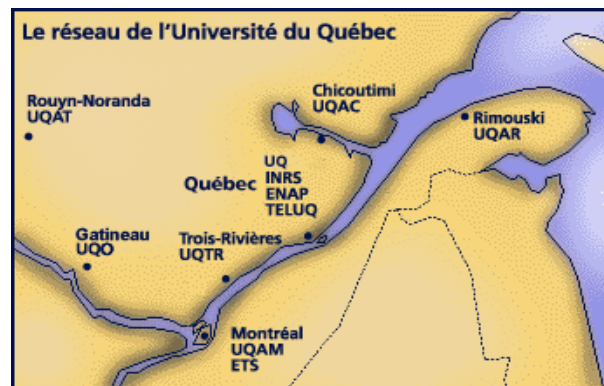


\* CFP organizations in the North and others across Canada do not receive RDA funding via the CFP.

# NETWORK OF QUEBEC UNIVERSITIES

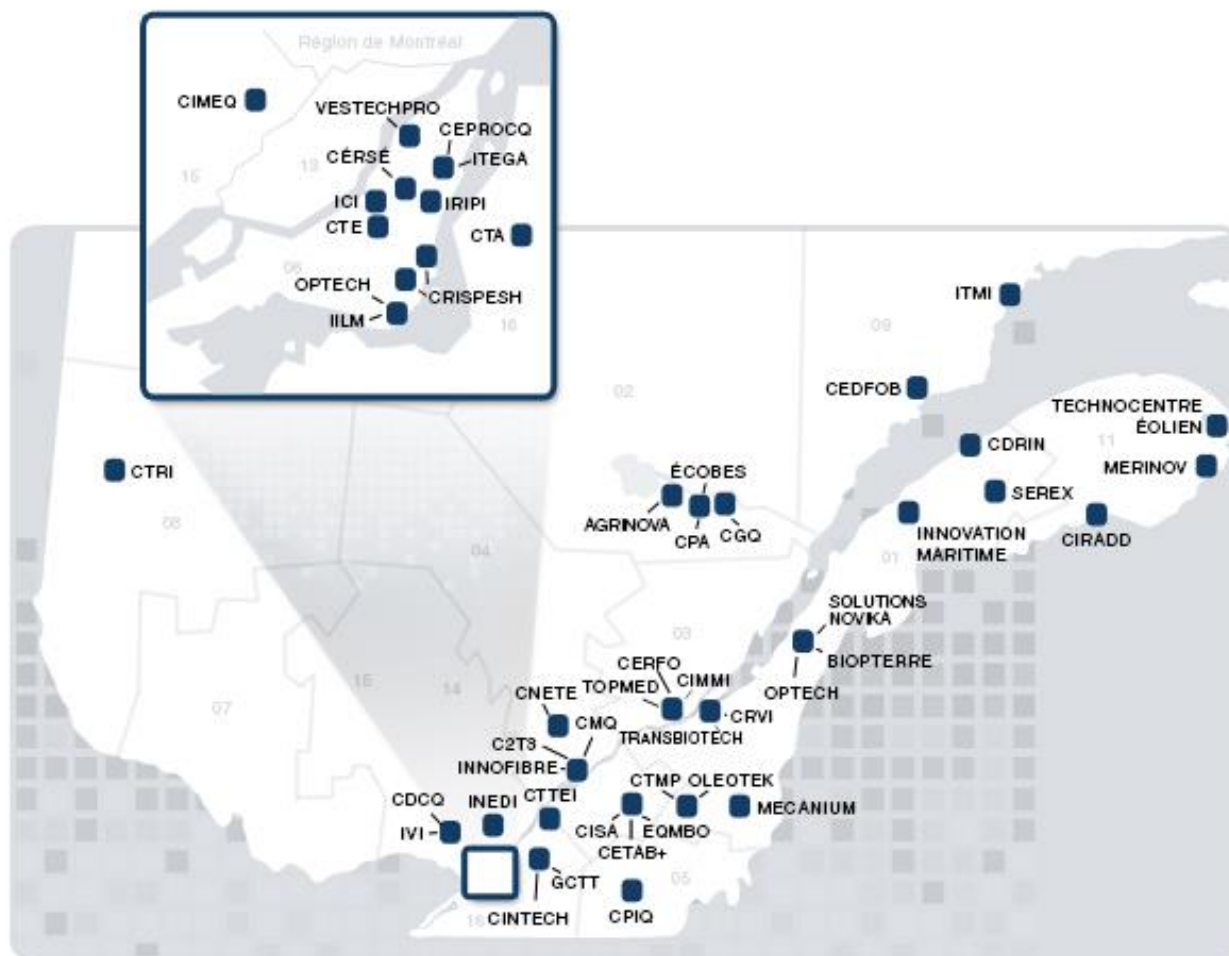


- The Université du Québec is a public network created in 1968 and actually composed of ten institutions. Three main missions were attributed to the university:
  - Increase the level of education of Québec's population by an improved accessibility to universities;
  - Insure the scientific development of Québec;
  - Contribute to the development of the regions.
- Whether their orientation is general, regional, or sectoral, member institutions perform targeted research to meet the needs of regional sectors that provide high-level scientific resources and expertise;





# NETWORK - COLLEGE CENTRES FOR THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES (CCTT)



**Incubators from 1996 to 2018**

**Legend:**

- Valorisation:** 3
- Language technology:** 1
- Industrial technologies:** 1
- Green Technology:** 1
- Technology:** 1, 5, 10, 2
- Video games:** 1, 3, 1
- Biofood:** 1, 1
- ICT:** 2
- Generalist:** 3
- Agro-alimentary:** 1
- Municipalities:** (Outline)

**Map Labels:** 1998, 2014, 2009, 2012, 2000, 2017-2018, 2009, 2001, 2016-2017, 2013, 2009, 1998, 2008, 2011, 2015, 2008, 1999, 1995, 2003 (3), 1987 (2), 1996, 1996, 2005, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2004.

0 75 150 Kilomètres



# CONCLUDING REMARKS



- To address the challenges regions encounter, notably demographic changes and service delivery, there is a need to work in complementarity / efficient multi-level governance.
  - In the context of post reforms, we need to work collectively in the same direction with a focus on the need of SMEs,
  - we need to be innovative in the way public programs are delivered, (i.e. single window).
- Work in partnership with the existing and emerging networks in the regions (assets).



# THANK YOU!

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