

(8) Therefore, the problem must be addressed by targeting with respect to education needs, regional needs and social needs. A general policy won't work due to the segmented nature of the labour market.

(9) Data can determine which pockets need specific programming.

(10) Wage subsidies can be useful incentives especially in the case of a guaranteed annual income for the working poor.

(11) "Workfare" could be useful as a temporary measure for specific groups.

(12) Universities are no longer providing training because the incentive system is such that new professors are kept out.

(13) Demographics are such that business opportunities will not filter down to youth; one third of universities should, realistically, disappear to reflect the 30% drop in students.

Interview with Jacques Parizeau
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(1) Shawinigan is an example of the failure of our training system: with the monopolization of training by the Ministry of Education, private enterprises had no incentive or interest to participate in training.

(2) The result was the closure of many technical schools leading to the deterioration of Shawinigan. Its labour force was no longer able to compete.

(3) There is an urgent need for better training. The public sector is out of touch with market needs and demands and cannot, therefore, decide what are the training needs or respond to them.

(4) This is natural, given the lack of liaison between governments and the private sector.

(5) Because there is a gap between skills embodied in the workforce and those in demand, many companies are starting up independent training schools (eg. Hewitt).

(6) Nonetheless, it is impossible to predict which jobs or which skills will be needed; only the market can determine this.

(7) Why have we imported technology from countries such as Switzerland, with fewer resources than we? The 1961 Census in Quebec revealed that 62% of Quebecers had only six years of schooling. This group of people with a low level of education is still moving through the labour force. This is a clear barrier to producing new technology.

(8) Although exports do not provide a net increase in jobs, they are important in stimulating the economy.

(9) There are two types of investments, those which modernize production and those which increase capacity. If we are competitive in world markets with a certain commodity, we shall hire more people to manufacture it, thereby increasing capacity and creating more jobs.

(10) A guaranteed annual income system could be set up on a pilot project basis with one or two provinces. If it worked, other provinces would join.

(11) There are, in fact, fewer unemployed than we think. We should therefore lower marginal tax rates for U.I. and welfare recipients and tighten fraud-detection measures. This will create an atmosphere in which people trust the good intentions of the government.

(12) The nub of the issue is that a guaranteed annual income makes most sense if it replaces all existing income support systems, personal tax exemptions etc., including welfare and unemployment insurance. A guaranteed annual income or negative income tax does not make sense unless there is a clear threshold in the income scale — below this threshold people receive the guaranteed annual income and pay no taxes; above, people receive no government transfer payments of any kind and they pay taxes.

(13) This, in effect, abolishes universality. Those not in need will not receive any financial help from the state, be they children, working adults or retired.

(14) The scheme would be fairer and cost less than the current tangle of social programs, provided fraud is rigorously suppressed. The Quebec government found such fraud to be extensive — 25% to 30%, "and we were a government that called itself social-democratic."

(15) One objection to the replacement of all support systems by a guaranteed annual income, is that it will take away family allowance cheques from