

Abstracts

BURBIDGE, J. and R. FINNIE: "The Inter-Provincial Mobility of Baccalaureate Graduates: Who Moves and When". This paper presents the findings of an empirical analysis of the inter-provincial mobility of Bachelor's level university graduates using the 1982, 1986 and 1990 cohorts of the National Graduates Survey. Mobility rates are generally higher for university graduates than the rest of the adult population, while varying considerably by province and the type of move. "To school" mobility rates for Canada as a whole lay between 6 and 7 %, while from 13 to 15 % of all graduates were living in a different province five years after graduation. Nova Scotia has been a strong magnet for attending school, but has also experienced significant net out-migration between pre-university and the post-graduation period. Ontario has also tended to attract students, while having mixed net flows to the five-year point, reflecting the ebb and flow of its economy. The other provinces have generally had net outflows in terms of enrolment, with Alberta and British Columbia then experiencing net inflows to the five-year point and the other jurisdictions typically experiencing losses. Many of these were quite substantial (as much as over 30 % of the pre-university student population). Inter-provincial mobility has also tended to be of a "permanent" nature, with relatively few movers returning to the pre-university province by the second interview. Some of the policy implications of these findings are discussed.

KAZEMIPUR, A.: "Ecology of Deprivation: Spatial Concentration of Poverty in Canada".. After two decades of steady economic growth and noticeable improvements in their living standards, industrial societies encountered a turbulent era from the 70s onwards. In this era, poverty which seemed to have been on its way out, reappeared, often in more powerful and complicated guises. Since the 1980s in the industrial world, this phenomenon has generated a new debate focused on such topics as the feminisation of poverty, persistent poverty, the working poor and neighbourhood poverty. The publication

of Wilson's *The Truly Disadvantaged* in 1987 brought a new level of attention to the plight of people living in extremely poor areas of American cities. In Canada, however, the studies of neighbourhood poverty are scant, narrowly focused on a few large cities, and are often based on obsolete data. Using the 1986, 1991 and 1996 census data, this study shows that increasing neighbourhood poverty has become a problem of alarming magnitude. With few exceptions, most of the major Canadian cities have experienced a noticeable increase in their neighbourhood poverty levels, at one point or another over the period 1986 to 1996. This calls for new attention to be given to this problem, both by policy-makers and researchers.

MARKEY, S., J. PIERCE and K. VODDEN: "Resources, People and the Environment: A Regional Analysis of the Evolution of Resource Policy in Canada". The following paper examines the role of government policy in rural restructuring and community stability in Canada. Three objectives are pursued: 1) to provide a better integration of the theoretical contributions on rural restructuring to date; 2) to provide a critical analysis of changes to key resource policies as instruments of structural change; and 3) to propose changes in the development and application of resource policy to consider more fully both local or geographical context and the ecological imperative within the policy process. In conclusion, real regulation is forwarded as a theory which offers guidance for the transformation of rural resource policy from a reactive and largely symbolic position to one that is proactive, contextual, and sustainable.

SKABURSKIS, A.: "Housing Prices and Housing Density: Do Higher Prices Make Cities More Compact". This study looks at the relationship between the level of housing prices and the region's mix of low, medium and high density housing. Estimated logistic models, using the 1991 census public use micro data files, show that higher prices reduce the proportion of households living in single-family detached

houses and increase the proportion living in townhouses and apartments. They show that both homeowners and renters can be expected to react to higher prices by selecting building types that use less land. However, the magnitude of the redistributions that occur within each tenure type are small. While a \$25,000 increase in the overall price of homeownership options can be expected to reduce homeownership propensities by about four percent, it would reduce the proportion of single-family houses within the homeownership sector by one percent. Policies that increase housing prices by raising development charges can encourage the evolution of slightly more compact cities. The policies, however, would counter the other government policies that aim to encourage homeownership.

SOROKA, L.: "Male/ Female Urban Income Inequality: The Soaring Nineties". The years from 1990 to 1995 saw unprecedented increases in male and, for the first time, in female income inequality in Canadian cities. The increases, measured by gini and polarisation coefficients, are generally associated with shifts of income from the bottom to the top half of the income distributions. Both past levels of inequality, and recent increases in inequality, are greater in larger cities. In addition, in 1995 males in the largest cities have average and median incomes that are lower than in 1990 and, for the first time, lower than in the next smaller city size group.

MELIGRANA, J.: "Toward a Process Model of Local Government Restructuring: Evidence From Canada". This paper proposes a descriptive process model that identifies five stages of local government reform/restructuring within a hypothetical city-region. The five stages are: i) incorporation, ii) annexation, iii) amalgamation, iv) upper tier regional government or unicity incorporation, and v) growth management regulations/legislation. Each stage is described, and the events that move a local government system from one stage to the next are discussed. Further, a variety of feedback loops, which may

move a local government system to a previous stage of reform/restructuring, are identified. The model is developed primarily with evidence from Canada and applies to post Second World War trends on local government reforms. In the conclusion, the model's utility and its limitations are explained.