

ABSTRACTS

NADER, George A.: "An Economic Regionalization of Canada: The Validity of Provinces as Regions for the Conduct of Regional Economic Policy": The purpose of this paper is twofold: to demonstrate the utility of higher-order factor analysis in the delineation of nodal regions and to test the assumption that Canadian provinces are appropriate units for the conduct of regional economic policy. Since it is widely accepted that the nodal region is the optimal unit for regional planning, it is argued that the provinces should accordingly approximate nodal regions. Intercensal migration within Canada is used to define a hierarchy of nodal regions, the boundaries of which are compared to those of the provinces. The results validate the use of provinces for the implementation of regional policy; however, variations in the size of provinces and in planning programs would also require both subprovincial and supraprovincial regions.

SIMMONS, James W.: "Changing Migration Patterns in Canada: 1966-1971 to 1971-1976": The availability of data on migration flows among counties for the period 1966-1971 and 1971-1976 permits a direct evaluation of the stability in relationships among urban places. Maps and simple statistical analyses suggest that while the broad patterns of migration flows remain unchanged, the net flows have responded to the patterns of job creation and to changes in the relationships among cities of different sizes. Smaller centres have increased in attractiveness relative to larger places.

TERMOTE, Marc G. et Raymonde FRECHETTE: "Le renversement récent des courants migratoires entre les provinces canadiennes. Essai d'interprétation": The purpose of this paper is to try to find an explanation for the fact that, since the beginning of the 1970s, provinces which for decades had lost population through out-migration have considerably improved their migration balance, so much so that some of them are now gaining from interprovincial migration. The results of an econometric analysis seem to indicate that economic factors have played only a secondary role in this reversal of migration flows, while the influence of some policy measures (e.g., the regional development policy) seems not to be excluded. The paper therefore concludes by investigating the various policy implications of these results.

NAGARAJAN, P.: "Canadian Employment Growth and Structural

Adaptation 1961-1971": The objective of this paper is to apply a modified Shift-Share model to the problem of delineating changes in the employment dimension of the provinces during the period 1961-1971. The methodology, aims, and shortcomings of the Shift-Share technique have been discussed in the paper. The results generated by the modified Shift-Share model suggest that the industrial mix of the "have not" provinces, more specifically the Atlantic Provinces, has improved during the period under study. A multitude of factors (such as "natural" evolution or market forces, discretionary regional development policy, gradual diffusion of technology into the less developed provinces through time) could bring about a favourable change in the industrial mix of the provinces. But, given the period under investigation, one cannot reject the possibility that a favourable change in the industrial mix of the less developed provinces was the effect of regional development policy.

DENNY, Michael and J. Douglas MAY: "Regional Productivity in Canadian Breweries": The trends in regional efficiency in Breweries from 1961 to 1975 are investigated in this paper. This industry is selected since the provincial outputs are homogeneous, provincial prices are available, and plants exist in many regions. Our results indicate that all regions have shared in the technical progress over this period. Productivity levels increase with plant size but at a decreasing rate. Productivity growth has not been determined by the initial level of either productivity or plant size. Very different regional rates of growth in demand and output prices have not had consistent effects on regional productivity growth.

DAVIS, H. Craig: "Income and Employment Multipliers for a Small B.C. Coastal Region": Regional income multipliers are often appropriate alternatives to economic base and input-output multipliers. The purpose of this paper is to construct regional income and employment multipliers for a small-scale regional economy in British Columbia. In the construction process the regional population is divided into three subgroups, and multipliers associated with each group are estimated. In this manner, it is argued, the accuracy of determining the total impact of an economic stimulus on the regional economy is improved.