

Abstracts

DUPONT, D. P., and S. A. PHIPPS: "Individual Vessel Quotas and Income Effects". The authors use an empirical methodology for evaluating the implications of individual vessel quota allocations in terms of both rent gains and employment losses. Two alternative schemes are compared with a status quo of limited entry. The alternatives are (1) a quota scheme that allocates total catch among the four competing vessel types, and (2) a scheme that allocates the entire harvest in equal quota shares only to the most efficient vessel type. The results, which are based on data from the British Columbia commercial salmon fishery, reveal that rent gains associated with the alternatives are always sufficient to compensate for losses in fishing income. This contrasts with the results obtained in a 1991 study by Dupont and Phipps of a royalty tax and suggests that output quotas may be preferred to taxes on both efficiency and equity grounds. But because the two models are not strictly comparable, one cannot state categorically that output quotas will always dominate royalty taxes.

PRESCOTT, D. M., and D. A. WILTON: "Regional Wage Determination and the Interregional Transmission of Wage Changes". Separate regional wage change equations are estimated for indexed and non-indexed wage contracts to determine the extent to which wage spillovers were transmitted throughout the Canadian private sector between 1979 and 1989. It was found that for non-indexed contracts industry spillovers weaken with time and distance, and geographic spillovers are limited to effects within local labour markets. Indexed wage settlements are influenced by broadly defined geographic spillovers. Wage changes in southern Ontario do not affect wage settlements in the rest of the country, and there is no evidence of regional wage parity forces. Wage changes also were found to depend on the current unemployment rate (but not the lagged unemployment rate), inflation expectations, and inflation catch-up for unexpected past inflation.

DAVIES, W. K. D., and R. A. MURDIE: "Changes in the Intraurban Social Dimensionality of Canadian CMAs: 1981-1986". So much of the literature on intraurban social variation provides only a partial view

of the complexity of cities. With this in mind, this study compares multivariate studies of the dimensionality of all 3,448 census tracts in all 25 Canadian metropolitan areas in 1986 with those of 2,961 tracts in 1981. The objective is to solve one of the problems of comparison—that is, that of singularity or single city—by providing a summary classification of the social dimensions of cities that can be derived from census sources. For both years, the joint-analysis approach and the principal axes component procedure, followed by oblique rotation, were used. In 1986, 11 axes of differentiation accounting for 88.1 percent of the variation in the 36-variable data set were derived. The results are similar but not identical to the nine axes derived in a parallel study in 1981, demonstrating a basic stability in the dimensionality of the centres between the two years.

GAGNON, C.: "Développement viable, politique québécoise et industrie de l'aluminium [Sustainable Development, Quebec Politics and the Aluminium Industry]". In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development published its report. *Our Common Future* has become a major document in environmental issues and has been quoted by federal and provincial governments as much as social groups. The idea of sustainable development is at the centre of this report. This concept attempts to take into account growth and the present and future needs of generations such as ecosystem viability. This article, which focuses on some industrial strategies identified by the World Commission and on the aluminium industry in the context of Quebec's environmental politics, reveals significant gaps among theory, discourse, and practice. Despite an apparent consensus among actors about sustainable development, great challenges have to be overcome to decrease the gaps and, above all, to reach some objectives of equity among generations, nations, and communities.

PROULX, P.-P.: "Cadre conceptuel et éléments théoriques pour l'analyse de la localisation des activités économiques: le cas des villes internationales [Conceptual Framework and Theoretical Elements for Analyzing the Localization of Economic Activity: The Case of International Cities]". This research note presents the economic, technological, organizational, social, cultural, and political factors that play an important role in the location of economic development in a globalized economy. These factors are regrouped into a conceptual framework that distinguishes among the global environment, the local-regional "milieu", networks, and policies in an attempt to explain the growth and decline of cities and regions. The factors identified are related to the dynamism of international cities, and the approach used in this note is compared to that of the Groupe de

recherche européen sur les milieux innovateurs (GREMI) and to that of M. E. Porter.

FERGUSON, M. R., C. M. DUFOURNAUD, P. S. KANAROGLOU, and P. FILION: "Provincial Variations in the Determinants of Retrofitting Behaviour in the Context of the CHIP and COSP Programmes: II. Household Characteristics". This research note examines the provincial variations in the role of household characteristics as they affect the decision to retrofit in the context of the Canadian Home Insulation Programme (CHIP) and the Canadian Oil Substitution Program (COSP) for 1979-1982. A binary logit analysis of the 1982 Household, Income, Facilities, and Equipment (HIFE) data set reveals that education, income, age of household head, and household size are important determinants of retrofitting behaviour. Further results indicate that socio-economic barriers to retrofitting were reduced by the programmes.

COPEL, P.: "Fisheries Analysis: A Marine Dimension for Regional Science". The purpose of this note is to engage the interest of regional scientists in new research opportunities on the interface of regional science and fisheries analysis. The expansion of marine jurisdictions to 200 miles has brought most of the world's fish stocks under the authority of individual states, which are now required to extend their terrestrial administration and resource management to vast new marine territories. This development invites efforts to apply the tools of regional science analysis to national marine domains, where the fishery constitutes the immediately most important economic activity to be researched and managed. A blending of analytical paradigms used in regional and fisheries research suggests interesting possibilities in cross-over applications. This note proposes some research areas to be explored in this context and provides references to relevant research work already undertaken.