

Abstracts

BARNES, T.J., and R. HAYTER: "Economic Restructuring, Local Development and Resource Towns: Forest Communities in Coastal British Columbia". This paper focuses on the connections between economic restructuring in resource-based industries and local economic development. Specifically, the paper relates the restructuring that has occurred in three British Columbian forest communities on Vancouver Island -- Chemainus, Port Alberni and Youbou -- with the subsequent community development responses. Our analytical perspective is provided by two distinct models of local development which alternatively stress the significance of agency and structure. Our argument is that these models do not adequately grasp the peculiarities of resource communities. We suggest a more open-ended approach which gives greater weight to local context.

NEWBOLD, K.B., S. BIRCH, and J. EYLES: "Access to Family Physician Services in Canada: A Tale of Two Provinces". The objective of this paper is two fold. First, it is to determine whether the distribution of physician utilization corresponds to the distribution of need for care within Ontario and Quebec. Second, the paper will seek to identify those factors associated with family physician utilization in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The data were derived from the General Social Survey (Statistics Canada, 1987), which is a weighted random sample of the Canadian population aged 15 and over. Factors associated with the relationship between the incidence of use of physician and need for care are identified. Incorporating discrete choice analysis of physician utilization in Canada, the results indicate that the incidence of physician use are largely independent of income in both populations, but that the relationship between use of family physician services and self-assessed health status differs between the two populations. Moreover, the results suggest that aggregate data which covers more than one jurisdiction risk overlooking differences among jurisdictions.

SOUTHCOTT, C.: "Sociology and Regional Science in Canada". This paper attempts to explore the relationship between sociology and regional science by examining the situation in Canada. Although originally intended to be an

important part of an emerging regional science, sociology appears to have played a very minor role. In English Canada sociology has largely ignored regional science. In Quebec, sociology and regional science have developed closer relations. The reasons for this appear to be related to the more pragmatic and instrumentalist concerns of Franco-Quebecois sociology. This suggests that sociology and regional science may develop closer relationships if both of these disciplines become less concerned with abstract theoretical issues and more concerned with the practical problems facing regions.

CALMETTE, M.F.: "Le Rôle de la Localisation des Activités dans le Commerce Intra-Branche [The Role of Location of Activities on Intra-sector Trade]". This paper aims to put attention on the part played by the location of production activities in intra-industry trade. This type of trade necessitates simultaneous production of substitutes in many countries. It is the case in the E.E.C countries where we can find about the same specialization. But, inside the countries, regions have different specializations. The result is that, one group of regions exports a product and some others import the same product because they are far away from the first. We test this hypothesis on the trade between France and E.E.C.

ROWLANDS, D.: "The Prospects for Regional Development Policy in Canada". Despite considerable controversy, regional development programs have been an enduring feature of the Canadian policy landscape. The gradual evolution of these programs has overcome many of the difficulties of their operation, and a degree of rationalization has been achieved. Further improvements, however, are going to require deliberate reform rather than evolution. Unfortunately, although the current Liberal government seems well disposed to many of the past improvements, a coherent strategy for guiding the necessary reforms has not been articulated.

FOOT, D.K., and W.J. MILNE: "Population-Output Linkages: A National and Regional Perspective". This paper examines historical data to review the past performance of the Canadian economy from a labour market perspective and then uses these results to assess potential growth for the Canadian economy. It shows that, primarily due to the "unique" age structure of the Canadian population, medium-term potential real output growth has been declining for some time, in spite of the recent increases in immigration levels. Second, it argues that a regional perspective is also essential in fully understanding the future growth potential of the Canadian economy. Third, both the age structures of the population and regional issues can impact productivity change. These important dimensions — age structure, regional and productivity issues — are often missing from most macroeconomic analyses of economic growth potential.

MCGIVERN, D.B., and W.A. KERR: "The Supply of Beef Cattle in Alberta: A Note on Modelling on a Provincial Basis". A lack of reliable data on interprovincial and international movements of live cattle has curtailed efforts to develop forecasting models of provincial slaughter cattle supplies. Beef processing firms tend to source their cattle on a local level and, hence, models based on large geographic aggregates may not be useful for planning purposes. A model developed for the supply of beef cattle in Alberta suggests that reasonable results can be obtained without explicit modelling of extra-provincial movements of cattle. Hence, efforts to develop beef supply models for other regions may be worthwhile.