

Abstract

FINNIE, R.: "Inter-Provincial Migration in Canada: A Longitudinal Analysis of Movers and Stayers and the Associated Income Dynamics".

This paper presents the results of an empirical analysis of inter-provincial migration from 1982 to 1995 based on the recently available Longitudinal Administrative Database (LAD). Individuals are categorised as stayers, one-time movers, returners, or multiple movers. The extent of these movements – overall and by age, sex, and province of origin – is assessed, followed by an analysis of the associated dynamic income profiles which characterises stayers and movers according to their general income levels and obtains estimates of the effects of moving on individuals' incomes, which differ significantly by province, age group, and sex. Perhaps most interesting are the large effects of migration on the incomes for certain groups, especially younger men who move from the smaller/poorer provinces.

GUILLEMETTE, É. et C. THIBOUTOT: «Economic spin-offs from Community Futures Corporation: A case study» [Les retombées économiques des SADC : étude de cas].

In an attempt to extract an universal multiplier by which each SADC (Société d'aide au développement des collectivités) could evaluate its regional economic impact, the authors carried out an economic impact study of four SADC. The evaluation of the economic impact, based on economic base theory, which suggests that the economic vitality of a region depends on its export activity, takes into account financial interventions and operational expenses of the SADC. The differences in the results obtained for each of SADC, related partly to characteristics peculiar of each region, leads the authors to conclude that it is impossible to construct such a multiplier.

LAJARGE, R. et E. GRASSET:«Changes under way 1999: The debate over regional planning in France» [Les mutations en marche 1999 : l'aménagement du territoire français en débat].

An analysis of the texts of the legislation and the debates centred on the regional planning and sustainable development legislation in France demonstrates that there has been no such thing as a linear evolution of the policies that frame the action of the State in France. Three turning points are identified, the last being characterised by a fundamental questioning of the nature of central state partnerships, the transformation of the territorial architecture of France and the abandonment of the rural/urban categorisation. New logics have emerged and explain how the transformations of French space are being conceived - between the old and the new.

POLÈSE, M.: "From Regional Development to Local Development: On The Life, Death and Rebirth (?) of Regional Science as a Policy Relevant Science".

Regional science, as an academic endeavour, has gone through many phases since its founding in the 1950s by Walter Isard. Taking a very personal perspective, the author traces the evolution of regional science. The author argues that the time and place of its founding (postwar America) had a profound impact on the nature and perception of regional science. The positivist and abstract penchant of early regional science explains both its early success and its subsequent problems, specifically as a policy relevant science. The generalised loss of interest by governments in regional policy since the 1980s has also been a factor. This certainly holds true for Canada and Quebec. The current fascination with the concept of local development can in part be interpreted as a reaction to the failure of past regional policies.

PHILIPPE, J. et P.-Y. LEO.: «Service activities and metropolii: Observations and questions» [Activités de services et métropoles : constats et interrogations].

Services continue to develop and occupy an increasingly important role in developed economies. At the same time, we observe a growing role associated with urban metropolii, which polarise growth and development. In this article, we aim to synthesise a number of research efforts which have been recently published in an edited volume and in which the interrelationships between these two dynamics are studied. Reviewing this research raises both observations and questions. Observations can be made about the mechanisms of metropolitan growth and urban structures: business services tend to be substituted for industrial activities as the principal engine of development for metropolii but this tertiarisation can also lead to a restructuring of urban space; two models, one polycentric, the other monocentric, are in opposition today. This body of research also raises questions about the spatial organisation of society as it undergoes transformation. A spatial concentration trend is underway that favours the largest metropolii. Second order metropolii run the risk of seeing their metropolitan functions reduced if they are unable to become involved in the dynamics shaping tertiary activities. With regards to this, it appears to be essential to reconcile two domains of public intervention: urban planning and support for economic development.

PARSON, H.E.: "Regional Trends of Agricultural Restructuring in Canada".

The impact of agricultural restructuring in terms of regional patterns of Canadian agriculture is analysed using provincial level census data for 1951 to 1991. With the substitution of capital for labour and with increasingly exacting marketplace demands, differential provincial rates of change have resulted in the increased concentration of

farmland and, to a lesser extent, of farms and farm population in western Canada. Farm numbers and farmland in Atlantic Canada and Quebec have declined severely. These land and farm trends have not, however, been translated into similar changes in gross farm receipts, which on a per farm basis show decreasing regional disparity over time.