

Abstracts

M. BUZZELLI and M. JERRETT: "Geographies of Susceptibility and Exposure in the City: Environmental Inequity of Traffic-Related Air Pollution in Toronto". This paper analyses the association between traffic-generated air pollution and neighbourhood socioeconomic status in Toronto. Based on a special sampling campaign of 95 nitrogen dioxide monitors in 2002, ambient concentrations are estimated and validated at the micro-geographic scale within neighbourhoods. Exposures are modelled for their association with neighbourhood socio-economic markers drawn from the 2001 Canadian Census producing some expected positive associations with air pollution (low incomes and low education) and other surprising associations (dwelling values and high-status occupations). The results join a growing body of environmental justice studies that point to subtle and sometimes contrarian evidence. New methodologies, hazards and ongoing socio-spatial processes may be generating ever more complex environmental (in)equity relationships.

K. B. NEWBOLD and S. CICCHINO: "Inter-Regional Return and Onwards Migration in Canada: Evidence Based on a Micro-Regional Analysis". Using custom tabulated data from the 1996 Canadian Census, this paper examines fixed interval primary, return, and onward migration in Canada at the geographic scale of 40 regions. The disaggregate level of analysis provides additional insight into migration processes in Canada. Results are largely consistent with earlier work, although onward migration becomes increasingly important as the spatial resolution is increased, and the three types of migration have different population redistribution effects than are typically observed when more aggregate spatial scales are used.

J. FERRERA DE LIMA : [« Les composantes des changements spatiaux dans la région sud du Brésil »]. "The Components of Spatial Changes in the Southern Region of Brazil". This article analyzes the components of spatial changes in the Brazilian South in the 20th century. This analysis also aims to contribute to the debate about spatial disparities. Spatial disparities present two components: a structural component and a differential component. The structural component corresponds well to the advantage (or with the disadvantage) that the area draws from the structure of its economics sectors. The structural component thus

expresses and quantifies the effect of the economic structure on the growth of an area. The differential component expresses well all the more local or geographical elements which accentuate (or slow down) an area's development, thus mitigating the effects of the structural component. The choice of the Brazilian South and its states (Paraná State, Santa Catarina State and Rio Grande Sul State) is based on similar characteristics of colonization and exploitation of regional space, which allows the possibility of a better comparative analysis. The period of analysis covers the period between 1940 and 2000, because of the availability of employment data by economic sector. The method selected for analysis was the structural-differential or shift-share method. With the structural-differential method, it is possible to analyze the differences in growth in terms of the contribution of the sectoral structure of region's economy at the beginning of the period compared to the specific structure during one specific period. This method is not only useful in the description of spatial economic phenomena but gives also a framework for economic analysis. This statistical technique facilitates the description and analysis of the evolution of the regions over various periods. According to the results of the regional analysis, we are able to affirm that the structural component was the principal element in regional dynamics in the Brazilian South. In addition, the most favourable position of the areas of Paraná State and Santa Catarina State in terms of comparative advantage does not mean that they will have a stronger level of localization of the secondary and tertiary economics sectors. Indeed, the weight of the regions, in connection with the localization of the economic sectors, changes over the different periods considered - 1940/1950, 1970/1980, 1990/2000.

K. M. KING and K. B. NEWBOLD: "Internal Migration Dynamics of a Canadian Immigrant Gateway: Toronto as an Origin, Way-Station and Destination between 1991 and 2001". Immigration in Canada is an increasingly urban trend, with immigrants concentrating in the metropolitan gateway cities of Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal. While Toronto's role as an immigrant magnet is well known, its inter-relationship with other areas through the exchange of immigrants is less known and understood. That is, what role does Toronto play as a centre of immigration exchange as a way-station (or intermediary), origin, and destination? Using data drawn from the 1996 and 2001 Canadian Census Master Files, the purpose of this paper is to evaluate the internal migration dynamics of Canada's immigrant population with Toronto as a focal point between 1991 and 2001.

X. LELOUP: "Towards the pluralist city? Distribution and localization of visible minorities in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver in 2001". [« Vers la ville pluraliste ? Distribution et localisation des minorités visibles à Montréal, Toronto et Vancouver en 2001 »]. The increasing immigration to Canada during the 1990s has generated, if not a threat, at least some public concerns about the formation of ethnic enclaves and ghettos, and about their potential effects on social cohesion. In this context, this paper offers a reconsideration of the question of ethnic segregation in Canadian cities. Its main purpose is to show how the situation of

Canadian cities can be analyzed through a pluralist framework. To illustrate this, the empirical part of the paper uses a special set of data from the 2001 census. This set of data is treated using threshold measures and a knowledge-based classification method both developed recently. The method also includes thematic cartography to localize types of neighbourhoods. The results of the study confirm the pluralist character of the three metropolis under study, and lead the way to new critical works which are more able to take into account the growing complexity of this phenomenon.

B. MACNAB, R. WORTHLEY, R. BRISLIN, B. L. GALPERIN and T. R. LITUCHY: "National Homogeneity v. Regional Specificity: An Examination of the Canadian Cultural Mosaic and Whistle-Blowing". Cross-cultural management research often assumes cultural homogeneity when investigating nations which potentially hold important regional distinctions. Examining four provinces in Canada, evidence for unique, regional-cultural patterns were identified in British Columbia (for lower uncertainty avoidance) and Québec (for collectivism). Cultural dimensions were also related to the propensity for whistle-blowing with consistent findings particularly associated with uncertainty avoidance. Results demonstrate: 1) the relevance of intra-cultural examination in management research, particularly in culturally complex nations like Canada; 2) evidence for the importance of a lower uncertainty avoidance cultural pattern in British Columbia compared to other sampled regions; 3) evidence for the importance of a higher collectivism cultural pattern in Québec compared to other sampled regions; and 4) support for theoretical platforms linking uncertainty avoidance to the propensity for whistle-blowing.

H. SCHWARTZ: "How Ontario and Ontario Cities Are Coping with the Cost of Energy". This paper examines two questions: how Ontario and Ontario cities can reduce their energy consumption, and how renewable energy sources can be used to replace fossil fuels. The paper also looks at the policies of the Province of Ontario and the Government of Canada to encourage the use of renewable energy sources. First, the paper discusses how electricity is produced in Ontario and the policies used to reduce greenhouse gases from electricity production. Second, it considers how the demand for energy can be reduced. Third, the programs that are used by the City of Toronto to reduce energy consumption are reviewed. There are also non-governmental programs to reduce energy consumption and to help preserve the environment. Then, the question of how renewable energy resources can be used to reduce energy consumption and the production of greenhouse gases is addressed. The final section provides a summary and offers some conclusions.

T. SNOODON and R. WIGLE: "Regional Incidence of the Costs of Greenhouse Policy". A regional CGE model of Canada is developed to estimate the effect on aggregate welfare and the welfare of individual provinces of achieving Canada's Kyoto target using alternative climate policies. We consider a domestic carbon tax, international permit trading, as well as the Liberal federal government's 2005

Project Green. Project Green (PG) includes a mix of tradable permits, covenants, sectoral exemptions as well as a heavy reliance on voluntary and targeted measures. The plan is similar in many respects to the Climate Change Plan (CCP) released in 2002.

Our regional CGE model of Canada relates greenhouse gas emissions to intermediate and final use of fuels as well as fugitive emissions related to oil and gas extraction. Interprovincial and international trade flows and endogenous labour supply decisions are also included. We include in the model features that allow us to represent key policy elements of Project Green, like the expansion of renewable electricity capacity.

Our findings indicate that Project Green will have a limited effect in terms of domestic emissions reductions. Moreover, an international permit scheme achieves a greater reduction in domestic emissions with similar aggregate welfare effects as achieved under Project Green. We would argue that the provincial distribution of burdens is at least as fair under the international permit scheme as under Project Green.

D.-G. TREMBLAY and T. PILATI: "Tohu and Artist-run Centres in Montreal: Contributions to the Creative City". The present article focuses on two cases illustrating the role of territory and the creative city. The first case is Tohu, in Montreal, which is an example of culture-driven urban revitalization based on a model similar to the 'proactive cultural district'. The second case involves the artist-run centres in Montreal - in particular Édifice Belgo -, which are considered to be a "creation factory" as well as an example of a clustering of artistic activities. Our goal was to examine two cases in Montreal in order to determine to what extent cultural or creative dimensions can effectively contribute to the development of the so-called creative city.