ABSTRACTS

LEDENT, J.: "La dynamique des systèmes démographiques mul-tirégionaux: le cas d'un modèle non-linéaire de migration": To provide new insight into the evolution of multiregional popula-tion systems, this article presents a dynamic study of a nonlinear variant of the components-of-change model. In this variant, mi-grants out of a region do not distribute themselves among desti-nation regions in constant proportions (as in the classical linear variant). Rather their allocation is proportional to that of popula-tion (weighted so as to account for the difficulty to move between regions). The analysis focuses on the existence, characteristics, and determination of equilibrium states. It is illustrated with an application to the population of Canada and its five large regions.

COX, J.C.: "The Interindustry Impact of Provincial Fiscal Response to Federal Grants": The proportional increase in output generated in each industry of four Canadian regions by federal-provincial grants is computed. An interregional input-output model is used to analyze the impacts of equalization payments and specific health and transportation grants. Provincial government final demand is decomposed by expenditure program; e.g., health, edu-cation, transportation, and social welfare. The distribution of out-put among industries and regions is compared for each grant. Only equalization payments and health grants generate similar distributions of output. The distributions of output generated by each federal grant is compared with that generated by a Canadian federal government industrial development subsidy: Regional De-velopment Incentive Act (RDIA). The comparison indicates that only equalization payments generate a distribution of output which is similar to that generated by RDIA subsidies. Thus, only equalization payments enhance the industrial development pro-gram; other federal-provincial grants may impede the program.

MILLS, K.E., M.B. PERCY, and L.S. WILSON: "The Influence of Fiscal Incentives on Interregional Migration: Canada 1961-78": In this paper we estimate interprovincial migration models for Can-ada with special emphasis on determining the importance of fiscal variables as inducements to migrate. This is important because of

suggestions that fiscal surpluses may cause inefficient migration. There may be too little migration out of the maritimes because of federal transfers and there may be too much migration into the western provinces as a result of large resource rents. Our paper differs from other work in that we estimate three different models which vary with respect to the adjustment mechanism. It also differs in that we have a much more complete measure of fiscal surplus than has previously been used.

SOROKA, L.A.: "Wage Rates, Region and City Size in Canada: An Occupation-Specific Approach": Canadian interregional and city-size income differentials are explored in a microeconomic way by utilizing wage-rate data for forty-four clerical and maintenance occupations. These occupation-specific results are also grouped so as to examine differentials by sex and type of occupation. The differentials turn out to be somewhat lower than more aggregative income data would suggest, although they are greater for some groups, especially females, than for others. This lends strong support to the "captive worker" hypothesis, and suggests that for a number of reasons office decentralization may provide a productive approach to regional development policy.

DOUGLAS, G.W. and J.A. MACMILLAN: "Significance of Interregional Feedbacks for Canadian and Regional Energy Policy Decisions": The purpose of this paper is to illustrate the significance and variability of interregional feedback effects in analyzing the regional impacts of a major energy investment. The Statistics Canada Interprovincial Input-output Model is used to determine the impact of constructing the Al sands tar sands plant in Northern Alberta. Results show that interregional feedback effects are very significant for Ontario and Quebec, and relatively minor in other provinces.

MILLER, F.C. and D.J. WALLACE: "The Feasibility of Regionally Differentiated Fiscal Policies: Some Further Results": This paper develops a simple dynamic multiplier model for Canada which is used to compute dynamic total tax and government expenditure multipliers for each of the provinces. This analysis shows that the time lags involved in implementing income tax changes are much longer than they are for changes in government expenditures. This implies that government expenditures are a more effective means of implementing a regionally differentiated fiscal policy than the personal income tax.