Abstracts

VANDERKAMP, J. and E. K. GRANT: "Canadian Internal Migration Statistics: Some Comparisons and Evaluations": This paper describes and compares the major sources of data on internal, especially interprovincial, migration available in Canada. Migration rates and outmigration patterns are shown to vary considerably depending on definitions and samples, thus resulting in quite different net flows. In particular, it appears that, for monitoring annual variations in interprovincial migration flows, the data based on Health and Welfare Canada's family allowance system have some quite serious deficiencies and that those stemming from Revenue Canada's taxation file are thus to be preferred. Finally, although they are not necessarily unreliable, the migration data drawn from the quinquennial census raise a few puzzles when compared with those from alternative sources.

FIELD, N. C.: "Migration Through the Rural-Urban Hierarchy: Canadian Patterns": Migration between levels of the Canadian rural-urban hierarchy is analyzed, both nationally and for regional subsystems, for the 1971-76 period. A substantial transfer of population from the urban to the rural sector took place throughout the nation. Within the urban system, the net domestic movement was downwards from the metropolitan centres at the top of the size hierarchy, and upwards from the smallest towns, into the centres of intermediate size. Domestic losses of the metropolitan areas were more than counterbalanced by their gains of migrants from abroad. Small centres with less than 1,000 residents suffered an exceptionally heavy outdrain, particularly of young adults.

MUESER, P. R., M. J. WHITE and J. P. TIERNEY: "Patterns of Net Migration by Age for U.S. Counties, 1950-1980: The Impact of Increasing Spatial Differentiation by Life Cycle": This paper examines net migration by age for U.S. counties, classified by metropolitan status and region, for each decade over the period 1950-1980. Concern centres on the diversity of county experience in the light of the nonmetropolitan turnaround of the 1970s and continued movement towards the South and West. Data confirm the hypothesis that changes
in patterns of age-specific net migration across counties are partly due to increasing specialization in providing services and amenities that attract migrants in particular life stages.

LIAW, K. L. and J. LEDENT: "Joint Effects of Ecological and Personal Factors on Elderly Interprovincial Migration in Canada": This paper examines the joint effects of ecological and personal factors on the interprovincial migration of elderly Canadians, using the micro data contained in the individual file of Statistics Canada's 1981 Public Use Sample. This examination is based on the conceptualization of migration as a two-level decision process: (1) the decision to stay or outmigrate; and (2) the selection of a destination by those who decide to outmigrate. Use of the nested logit model, however, allows these two decisions to be treated simultaneously rather than sequentially. Ecological factors were found to be highly significant in explaining the destination choice pattern of the elderly in the late 1970s but mostly negligible in explaining their departure pattern. Personal factors, however, such as birth status, mother tongue, and education, had a substantial impact at both levels of the migration decision process. For example, non-natives (those residing outside their province of birth) were highly migratory and had a relatively dispersed destination choice pattern. Anglophones in Quebec also had a high propensity to move, especially westward. The well-educated displayed this tendency as well, strongly favouring either Ontario or British Columbia as their destination.

TERMOTE, M.: "L'impact démographique induit des migrations interprovinciales au Canada, 1976-1981": Migration is much more than a simple transfer of individuals from one region to another. It also implies a transfer of "years to be lived" and "children to be born". Rogers' multidimensional demographic model allows one to measure such an induced impact. The results obtained show that, in the case of interprovincial migration in Canada, this induced impact is far from being proportional to the direct impact in terms of individuals transferred.

MARR, W. L. and F. W. MILLERD: "Migration and the Employment Status of Married Women": Despite the fact that most migrants move as a member of a family, the labour market experience of the family head, normally defined as the husband, is all that is usually considered. This paper examines the labour force experience of migrant wives. A principal finding is that the immediate labour market impact of migration on wives is negative. Compared with husbands, wives have a much higher chance of moving from being employed before migration to being out of the labour force after migration, a lower chance of moving from unemployed to employed, and a higher chance of moving from not in the labour force to unemployed. Over time there is some improvement in wives' labour market status. The determinants of migrant wives' employment are also discussed.

STABLER, J. C. and L. V. ST. LOUIS: "Saskatchewan Steel: A Regional Industrial Impact Analysis": Numerous techniques such as economic base, input-output, and industrial complex analysis have been used to either project the impact of a new facility on, or assess the importance of an existing industry to, a regional economy. However, the conventional application of these techniques understates either the extent of interindustry interaction or the amount of induced consumption expenditure, or both. Actual post-project evaluations of regional development initiatives are rare. This study performs a post-project evaluation of the impact that a steel rolling mill and fabricating plant has had on the Saskatchewan economy several years after its development. For this analysis an improved method of performing industrial impact assessments based on the use of the input-output technique is employed.

BRITTON, J. N. H.: "A Policy Prospectus on Regional Economic Development: The Implications of Technological Change": The lack of significant impact of past policy initiatives and the recent restructuring of Canada's regional development policy apparatus open the way for new initiatives in this area. As a prerequisite to the formulation of new policies, however, the conceptual confusion that underlay past initiatives must be recognized, and the problems and potentials for regional economic initiatives must be analyzed. The logical starting points for such an analysis are: (1) an assessment of the impact of technological change on the mix of economic activity that should be encouraged to expand in Canada; and (2) an appraisal of the characteristics of the Canadian urban system, which transmits economic change to all centres and regions.