Abstracts

DUPONT, D. P., and S. A. PHIPPS: “Individual Vessel Quotas and Income Effects”. The authors use an empirical methodology for evaluating the implications of individual vessel quota allocations in terms of both rent gains and employment losses. Two alternative schemes are compared with a status quo of limited entry. The alternatives are (1) a quota scheme that allocates total catch among the four competing vessel types, and (2) a scheme that allocates the entire harvest in equal quota shares only to the most efficient vessel type. The results, which are based on data from the British Columbia commercial salmon fishery, reveal that rent gains associated with the alternatives are always sufficient to compensate for losses in fishing income. This contrasts with the results obtained in a 1991 study by Dupont and Phipps of a royalty tax and suggests that output quotas may be preferred to taxes on both efficiency and equity grounds. But because the two models are not strictly comparable, one cannot state categorically that output quotas will always dominate royalty taxes.

PRESCOTT, D. M., and D. A. WILTON: “Regional Wage Determination and the Interregional Transmission of Wage Changes”. Separate regional wage change equations are estimated for indexed and non-indexed wage contracts to determine the extent to which wage spillovers were transmitted throughout the Canadian private sector between 1979 and 1989. It was found that for non-indexed contracts industry spillovers weaken with time and distance, and geographic spillovers are limited to effects within local labour markets. Indexed wage settlements are influenced by broadly defined geographic spillovers. Wage changes in southern Ontario do not affect wage settlements in the rest of the country, and there is no evidence of regional wage parity forces. Wage changes also were found to depend on the current unemployment rate (but not the lagged unemployment rate), inflation expectations, and inflation catch-up for unexpected past inflation.

of the complexity of cities. With this in mind, this study compares
multivariate studies of the dimensionality of all 3,448 census tracts in
all 25 Canadian metropolitan areas in 1986 with those of 2,961 tracts
in 1981. The objective is to solve one of the problems of comparison—
that is, that of singularity or single city—by providing a summary
classification of the social dimensions of cities that can be derived
from census sources. For both years, the joint-analysis approach and
the principal axes component procedure, followed by oblique rotation,
were used. In 1986, 11 axes of differentiation accounting for 88.1 percent
of the variation in the 36-variable data set were derived. The results
are similar but not identical to the nine axes derived in a parallel
study in 1981, demonstrating a basic stability in the dimensionality of
the centres between the two years.

GAGNON, C.: “Développement viable, politique québécoise et indus­
trie de l'aluminium [Sustainable Development, Quebec Politics and
the Aluminium Industry]”. In 1987, the World Commission on
Environment and Development published its report. Our Common
Future has become a major document in environmental issues and has
been quoted by federal and provincial governments as much as social
groups. The idea of sustainable development is at the centre of this
report. This concept attempts to take into account growth and the
present and future needs of generations such as ecosystem viability.
This article, which focuses on some industrial strategies identified by
the World Commission and on the aluminium industry in the context of
Quebec’s environmental politics, reveals significant gaps among
theory, discourse, and practice. Despite an apparent consensus among
actors about sustainable development, great challenges have to be
overcome to decrease the gaps and, above all, to reach some objectives
of equity among generations, nations, and communities.

PROULX, P.-P.: “Cadre conceptuel et éléments théoriques pour l’ana­
lyse de la localisation des activités économiques : le cas des villes
internationales [Conceptual Framework and Theoretical Elements for
Analyzing the Localization of Economic Activity: The Case of Interna­
tional Cities]”. This research note presents the economic, techno­
logical, organizational, social, cultural, and political factors that
play an important role in the location of economic development in a
globalized economy. These factors are regrouped into a conceptual
framework that distinguishes among the global environment, the
local-regional “milieu”, networks, and policies in an attempt to
explain the growth and decline of cities and regions. The factors iden­
tified are related to the dynamism of international cities, and the
approach used in this note is compared to that of the Groupe de
recherche européen sur les milieux innovateurs (GREMI) and to that of
M. E. Porter.

FERGUSON, M. R., C. M. DUFORNAUD, P. S. KANAROGLOU,
and P. FILON: “Provincial Variations in the Determinants
of Retrofitting Behaviour in the Context of the CHIP and COSP
Programmes: II. Household Characteristics”. This research note exam­
ines the provincial variations in the role of household characteristics
as they affect the decision to retrofit in the context of the Canadian
Home Insulation Programme (CHIP) and the Canadian Oil
Substitution Program (COSP) for 1979-1982. A binary logit analysis of
the 1982 Household, Income, Facilities, and Equipment (HIFE) data
set reveals that education, income, age of household head, and house­
hold size are important determinants of retrofitting behaviour.
Further results indicate that socio-economic barriers to retrofitting
were reduced by the programmes.

COPES, P.: “Fisheries Analysis: A Marine Dimension for Regional
Science”. The purpose of this note is to engage the interest of regional
scientists in new research opportunities on the interface of regional
science and fisheries analysis. The expansion of marine jurisdictions to
200 miles has brought most of the world’s fish stocks under the au thor­
ity of individual states, which are now required to extend their terres­
trial administration and resource management to vast new marine
territories. This development invites efforts to apply the tools of
regional science analysis to national marine domains, where the fish­
ery constitutes the immediately most important economic activity to
be researched and managed. A blending of analytical paradigms used
in regional and fisheries research suggests interesting possibilities in
cross-over applications. This note proposes some research areas to be
explored in this context and provides references to relevant research
work already undertaken.