

ABSTRACTS

PAELINCK, J. H. P. and S.J. WAGENAAR: "Supply Effects in Regional Economic Models": Economists concerned with regional development have tended to distinguish between supply and demand effects. A systematic framework for integrating supply effects in economic models has not yet been developed, however. This paper is an attempt, based on the work of the authors, to develop such a framework. The manner in which supply effects may be specified in operational models is demonstrated, and methods of deriving more efficient estimating and testing procedures are considered.

LOS, M.: "Cadre comptable rectangulaire et estimation de matrices input-output interrégionales": This article describes a method for estimating an interregional input-output matrix within a rectangular accounting framework such as exists for Canada. It is assumed that the following data are known for a base year: regional use matrices, regional output matrices, international exports of goods or services for each region, regional final demands for goods or services, and matrices of interregional flows of goods or services. The proposed method relies on an explicit representation of intersectoral flows of goods and services and also on information theory.

MARCHAND, C.: "L'estimation des fluctuations économiques dans un contexte multirégional": Monthly time series of employment for 34 Ontario cities are employed to investigate the applicability of two distinct methods of spectral analysis. The application of traditional periodogram analysis to the data series brings to the fore important estimation problems, as the level of resolution proves to be unsatisfactory for the analysis of fluctuations whose period exceeds one year. The second estimation technique, which requires the calculation of the spectrum consistent with the maximum entropy present in the data, is introduced and its features are discussed. The application of this technique allows one to measure the nature and the importance of major and minor cycles affecting the urban economies during the period 1957-1979.

JOSEPH, A. and B. SMIT: "Implications of Exurban Residential Development: A Review": Trends and characteristics of exurban

residential development are reviewed within the context of rural-urban relations. Implications of residential development in the countryside for land use, settlement, social relations, and the provision of public services are assessed. It is observed that, in the absence of substantive information on such implications, planners are often forced to base decisions upon conjecture and conventional wisdom. General research strategies are outlined for two important rural planning issues, land use and municipal service provision.

DUGAS, C.: "Développement communautaire et marginalisation dans l'est du Québec": In spite of efforts toward planned development, Eastern Quebec remains one of the most marginal regions of the province. The rural sector is affected the most, suffering a high unemployment rate and a decreasing demography. In order to create jobs and avoid out-migration the residents of the forest-farming localities have created community development associations. About twenty of these organizations have activities concerned particularly with forestry. However, in spite of the substantial work accomplished and certain positive results obtained, they have not succeeded in achieving their objectives, and their members remain in economic difficulty and dependence.

DEAN, J. M.: "The Interaction of Federal and Territorial Income Tax Rates: The Case of the Northwest Territories": The Northwest Territories have an anomalous combination of high fiscal dependency and low territorial tax rates. This paper investigates whether federal taxes have constrained the ability of the territorial government to generate tax revenue. Assuming that the N.W.T. cost of living is 150 percent of the Canadian average, it is estimated that federal income tax revenues may be 25 percent greater than would occur if the federal government imposed the same real taxes on Canadians with identical real incomes. If the federal government reduced its taxation level the N.W.T. could increase its taxes substantially. The magnitude and incidence of such a tax substitution is investigated.

MARR, W., D. McCREADY and F. MILLERD: "Education and the Efficiency of Migration": The reasons advanced for the high rates of gross migration that are found among the better educated do not suggest high levels of migration efficiency for the better educated, when the efficiency is measured by the ratio of net to gross migration. It is hypothesized here that the increased specificity of labour markets and the diminished role of interprovincial income differences for the more highly educated will result in a decrease in their migration efficiency. This hypothesis is confirmed, using interprovincial income flows by occupation and standardizing for the income-equalizing effects of past migration.