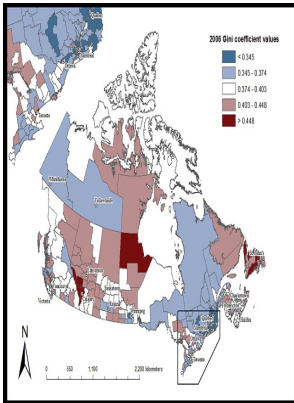


Regional disparities of productivity and growth in Canada

Economic Council of Canada - Regional disparities and economic growth in Brazil on JSTOR



Description: -

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Church Slavic philology

Konstantin, -- Filozof, -- 14th/15th cent.

Canada -- Economic conditions.

Industries -- Canada. Regional disparities of productivity and growth in Canada

-Regional disparities of productivity and growth in Canada

Notes: Bibliography: p. [195]-200.

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Regional Economics in Canada

Capital and labour mobility also may be influenced by the tax-expenditure package offered by different jurisdictions. In essence, per capita incomes are not converging as rapidly as per hour labour productivity because of sustained differences in hours of work and especially unemployment. In Canada, several empirical studies — Helliwell and Chung 1991 , Helliwell 1994 , Lefebvre 1994 , Coulombe and Lee 1993, 1995 and 1996 and Lee and Coulombe 1995 — have made it possible to draw up a statistical picture of the situation showing that regional disparities in per capita income and production, as well as in worker productivity, have tended to diminish since the Second World War.

Reducing regional disparities for inclusive growth

Increased interdependence and the associated mobility means that there are fewer fixed factors to tax.

Regional productivity and income convergence in Canada under increasing economic integration.

These include their access or not to waterways, , farmland, wild game, proximity to markets and availability of technology to exploit advantages or overcome challenges. Human Capital The human element is the most elusive in. Los artículos publicados están escritos principalmente en idioma castellano, aceptándose adicionalmente contribuciones en inglés, francés y portugués.

Regional Inequality In Canada Among Worst In Developed World: OECD

If the productivity spillovers are not fully internalized into wages, then productivity divergence may be more prominent than wage divergence, and convergence of wages and marginal products need not occur. The valley was first developed because of its unique transportation advantage and agricultural potential.

Regional disparities and economic growth in Brazil on JSTOR

Clearly, migration need not be efficiency enhancing if it is dictated by natural resource or other rents, or deterred by transfers that are not designed

to offset rent seeking migration. Conversely, the receiving region grows even more rapidly because of the positive spillover effects.

Convergence Across Provincial Economies in Canada: Trends, Drivers, and Implications

In essence, countries or regions with a comparative advantage in low-wage labour will export labour intensive goods, and countries with high-wage labour will import labour intensive goods. Helliwell 1994 also finds that provinces with high income and low unemployment rates tend to attract more migrants, both from abroad and from other provinces and vice-versa for provinces with low income and high unemployment rates. We also hypothesize that a lesser combination of these same characteristics in the local economy of Canadian metropolitan areas would partly explain the productivity gap between Canadian and American workers.

Reducing regional disparities for inclusive growth

These forces emanate from such factors as positive spillover externalities from physical or human capital formation in endogenous growth models, from agglomeration externalities in spatial models of city growth, and from positive and negative neighbourhood effects in models of the social and intergenerational transmission of inequality.

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