



CPS News

The Newsletter of the Canadian Population Society

Spring 2016

President's Letter

I will soon complete my mandate as President of the Canadian Population Society. In the letter I wrote when I started this mandate, I wrote that I was confident that my term as President would be easy and enjoyable given that I was well surrounded by competent and dedicated colleagues. It turned out that this has been the best "projection" I have ever made.

I would like to thank all the officers and councilors for the time they devoted to the community of Canadian demographers: Michael Haan as Vice President, Don Kerr as Secretary/Treasurer, Amir Erfani, Rachel Margolis, Zoua Vang, Ann Kim, Anne Milan, and Kevin McQuillan as councillors, and Yujiro Sano as student representative. They all devoted time and effort to assure that everything is well in our association. Our annual meeting is certainly the most important event organized by our professional association and I would like emphasize the particular efforts from Michael Haan as conference organizer and of Kevin McQuillan as local organizer to assure the success of our meeting in Calgary.

We should also acknowledge Frank Trovato for his extraordinary work as Editor in Chief of our scientific journal *Canadian Studies in Population*. This journal is very important to all Canadian demographers because it emphasizes Canadian content and therefore provides an indexed outlet for many of our researches. With the recent release of the special issue on *Demographic Trends in Canada and Australia* (see below), Frank succeeded in assuring the release of three issues of the journal this year. I know how much work this represents and can only thank him for all his efforts.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

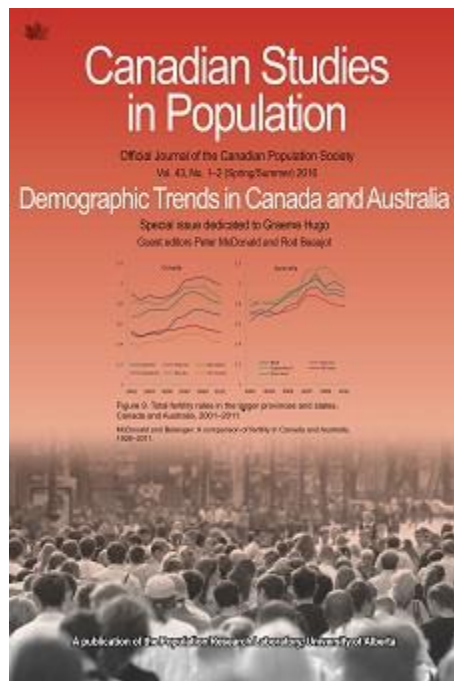
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Communications between members can also take other forms. Once again this year, Christoph Schimmele, as newsletter editor, has collected and distributed to all of us pertinent information from CPS members. In addition to the Newsletter, he also prepared quasi-monthly bulletins that helped ensure that our association is lively. I also want to give a special mention to

Don Kerr, who in addition to his responsibilities as Secretary-Treasurer, continues to manage our website and blog. I encourage all members to contribute information to both Christoph and Don.

We recently had an election to elect new officers and councillors. The results of it were announced at our General Assembly on June 2, and I can tell you that we had a good response rate for a non-mandatory survey (see CPS People for the new council). A little more than fifty percent of the members voted. I want to thank all the candidates who participated. The Society needs continual involvement from its members to survive and develop. It is not always easy to find the time to actively participate in the activities of an association, but it is necessary that some of us devote their time for the common good. In concluding, I wish good luck to my successor and to the next council.

— Alain Bélanger



Canadian Studies in Population: New Issue Alert **Vol. 43, Nos. 1-2**

Frank Trovato, Editor
Peter McDonald and Roderic Beaujot, Guest Editors

This special issue is dedicated to Graeme Hugo.

Articles:

A Comparison of Fertility in Canada and Australia, 1926-2011

- Peter McDonald and Alain Bélanger

Epidemiologic Transition in Australia – The Last Hundred Years

- Heather Booth

Trends, Patterns, and Differentials in Canadian Mortality over Nearly a Century, 1921-2011

- Robert Bourbeau and Nadine Ouellette

Canada's Immigration Trends and Patterns

- Barry Edmonston

Developments in Australian Migration

- David Smith, Dan Payne, Mathew Horne, and Debbie Claridge

Institution Updates

Prentice Institute

- Prentice Institute Research Affiliate, Jean Harrowing, is one of 100 nurses to receive the 2016 Centennial Award from the College of Registered Nurses of Alberta.
- Alexander Darku, Prentice Institute Associate Director, received the Students' Union Teaching Excellence Award.



- Prentice Institute PhD student, Peter Kellett, received the 2016 Excellence in Education Award from the College and Association of Registered Nurses. His course design, implementation, and use of technology in classrooms ensures that students are aware of current evolution in best practices based on hard data and hands-on patient care.

"If you recognize you and your students are on the same educational journey, but just at different stages of that journey, it establishes a positive and encouraging approach to education."

- Dr. Reginald Bibby has been reappointed as a Tier 1 CRC at the University of Lethbridge. His research is focused on monitoring social trends in Canada through a series of national surveys of adults and teenagers.
- Dr. Bonnie Lee has been reappointed at a Tier 2 CRC at the University of Lethbridge. Dr. Lee is a registered marriage and family therapist as well as an active researcher who has spent the past decade focusing on developing a model of Congruence Couples Therapy for problem gamblers.

Population Data BC

Cranberries, managing asthma, and end of life care: Advancing population health through data linkage

It's hard to see a connection between asthma medication, cranberries, and palliative care, unless you happen to visit the news page of Population Data BC's website. There you will see that they do have something in common – they are all the subjects of recently approved research projects using linked data to improve the population health of Canadians.

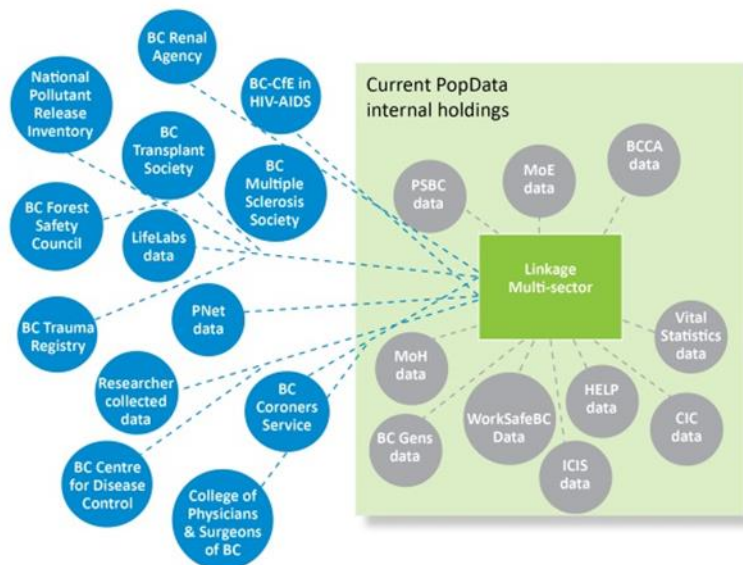
Population Data BC (PopData) is a multi-university, data and education resource facilitating interdisciplinary research on the determinants of human health, well-being, and development. The organization offers researchers access to one of the world's largest collections

of health care, health services, and population health data, and a comprehensive education and training service. Unique benefits of our services include:

- Research access to individual-level, de-identified longitudinal data on British Columbia's 4.6 million residents.
- Linkage of data across sectors such as health, education, early childhood, workplace, and the environment.

Many researchers who access linked data through Population Data BC to study these health indicators have produced many outstanding contributions. Their work informs health related policy-making for healthier communities – which bring us right back to cranberries and asthma. For more details on the range of PopData services available to researchers and Population Health professionals visit: <https://www.popdata.bc.ca/researchers>

Examples of external data that have been linked to PopData holdings



CRDCN News

- Susan McDaniel's presentation at the 2015 Canadian Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN) is now [available online](#). Her presentation (entitled "Marital Status Life Course Trajectories and Well-being in Canada") discusses whether being continuously married, compared to the experience of multiple marital statuses across the life course, influences physical and mental health as Canadians age from mid to later life. The analysis is based on 16 years of longitudinal data from the National Population Health Survey.



Statistics Canada Updates

Anne Milan, National Committee

2016 Census of Population on May 10, 2016

The census paints a picture of who we are and how we are changing as a country. With the next census sent out this May, Statistics Canada is proud to say today that we're ready. We look forward to delivering reliable, timely data to Canadians, and have adopted several measures to ensure the 2016 Census is a resounding success. Steps taken to improve census coverage include updated mail-out lists and extensive training of census staff on issues related to coverage. Methodological changes were also made to encourage respondents to complete their questionnaires online, a more reliable form of collection.

Data on population and dwelling counts will be released on February 8, 2017, launching an accelerated release schedule that will provide Canadians with all data in a more timely fashion than for any previous census. For the first time, all census data will be released within 18 months of collection, 10 months earlier than in 2011. In addition, key geographic information, including reference materials and boundary files, are scheduled for release on November 16, 2016.

Stay connected and help us spread the word: follow Statistics Canada on Twitter, Facebook or YouTube. Like, share and retweet our content. For more information about the 2016 Census, visit www.census.gc.ca.

Recent Releases

The most recent *Quarterly Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories* (Statistics Canada Catalogue no. [91-002-X](#)) were released on March 16, 2016. Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas ([91-214-X](#)) were released on February 10, 2016.

[Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036](#) present projections of the Aboriginal population and households in Canada based on the most up-to-date data available, notably data from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). Within the context of these projections, the Aboriginal identity population comprises people who self-identified as Registered Indians and, among those who did not, who identified as Non-Status Indians, Métis, Inuit, or other Aboriginal people in the 2011 NHS. A technical document, [Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources](#), was also released at this time.

The *Insights on Canadian Society* article, [Recent changes in demographic trends in Canada](#), shows that Canada's population growth masks some very different trends from one

region to another. Using various data sources, including Statistics Canada's most recent projections on population and diversity, this article provides a general overview of these trends and discusses how recent demographic changes could impact the age structure, diversity, and population share of the various regions of Canada over the next decades.

Understanding the role of women in Canadian society and how it has changed over time is dependent on having information that can begin to shed light on the diverse circumstances and experiences of women. [Women in Canada](#) provides an unparalleled compilation of data related to women's family status, education, employment, economic well-being, unpaid work, health, and more. *Women in Canada* allows readers to better understand the experience of women compared to that of men. Recognizing that women are not a homogenous group and that experiences differ not only across gender but also within gender groups. Several chapters of the *Women in Canada* publication have been released in recent months. These chapters include: [Senior Women](#), [The Health of Girls and Women in Canada](#), [Visible Minority Women](#), [First Nations Métis and Inuit Women](#), [Families and Living Arrangements](#), and [Immigrant Women](#).

A number of other recent articles have been released related to:

Aboriginal peoples:

[Living arrangements of Aboriginal children aged 14 and under](#), and [Social determinants of health for the off-reserve First Nations population, 15 years of age and older, 2012](#)

and immigrants:

[Educational and labour market outcomes of childhood immigrants by admission class](#)

[The contribution of immigration to the size and ethnocultural diversity of future cohorts of seniors](#)

[Changing immigrant characteristics and entry earnings](#)

[Labour market participation of immigrant and Canadian-born wives, 2006 to 2014](#)

[Differences in the location of study of university-educated immigrants](#)

In addition, Fact Sheets were published on the following topics:

[Trends in Canadian births, 1992 to 2012](#)

[The 10 leading causes of death, 2012](#)

[Trends in mortality rates, 2000 to 2012](#)

[Satisfaction with work-life balance](#)

Research Data Centre updates

The following microdata files were added to the Research Data Centre (RDC) collection since the last CPS Bulletin:

- Survey of Household Spending (SHS) 2013
- Longitudinal and International Study of Adults 2014 (Wave 2)
- Households and the Environment Survey 2013 – Supplement
- Vital Statistics- Birth data 2012
- Vital Statistics- Death data 2012

Feature Articles

Keynote Address – 2016 Kalbach Conference



RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE: FIVE DECADES OF POPULATION STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA AND THE GLOBAL REFUGEE CRISIS*

Baha Abu-Laban

University of Alberta

The growth of demographic research at the University of Alberta coincided with the expansion of post-secondary education in the 1960s and beyond. In over five decades of population studies at the University of Alberta there have been shifts reflecting the evolving structure of funding, institutional changes, and a variety of research interests and drivers.

The purpose of this paper threefold. First, it examines the development and evolution of population studies at the University of Alberta over the past five decades. Second, it highlights the contributions of a kindred research centre, namely, the Prairie Metropolis Centre for

Research on Immigration, Integration and Diversity (PMC) which was funded by a SSHRC grant for a period of sixteen years. Third, the paper examines the ways in which the contributions and research traditions from these units can inform and expand our understanding of the current, world-wide and ever unfolding global refugee crisis, with special emphasis on the recently-arrived Syrian refugees.

These three parts are organically linked. For example, each part, standing alone, is in the heart of population studies. Collectively, these parts exemplify and are in tune with the populations and life course dynamics paradigm. It is interesting to note that these foci reflect the power of multidisciplinary research, of relationships and team building, of supporting one another, and of being open to new perspectives. It is argued that the three foci cohere under an African proverb that says: “If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together.”

One additional remark is in order. The subject of refugees is one in which I am deeply invested partly for personal reasons and partly for professional reasons.

With reference to the former, I was born in Jaffa, Palestine, from which I was forced out as a refugee by terrorist activities against Palestinian Arabs in the waning months of the British Mandate. Even before Israel was officially declared in 1948, the first wave of Palestinian refugees and displaced persons numbered about 750,000. My family and I fled to the city of Aleppo in Syria to visit relatives who opened their doors temporarily for us. I lived, worked and studied in Aleppo for several years. My large nuclear family of ten served as a mutual aid society, and when my turn came to go to college, I was given financial help.

In 1951, I enrolled at the American University of Beirut (AUB) to complete my B.A. and M.A. in sociology. One of my professors at the AUB was a Japanese American man, named Gordon Hirabayashi, who would later become chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He was a graduate of the University of Washington in Seattle and he encouraged me to do my Ph.D. at his alma mater.

In January 1957, I enrolled at the University of Washington for my doctoral studies in sociology. I found the people in the Department of Sociology to be kind and hospitable, which was a great start for my Ph.D. career. With only \$300 in my pocket, I was hoping to receive some kind of financial support quickly. This dream came true as one of the sociology professors, Tom Barth, asked me to work as a research assistant on a leadership study of the Negro community in Seattle (the term Black was not in use then).

I. POPULATION STUDIES AND THE PRL, University of Alberta

1. My Early Contacts with Warren E. Kalbach and Wayne McVey

In my early years at the University of Washington, I worked as a research assistant for Calvin F. Schmid, Director of the Office of Population Research for over a year. In 1957-1958, I enrolled in a graduate seminar in demography taught by Cal Schmid. One of the graduate

students in that seminar was Warren Kalbach. Warren started his Ph.D. program several years ahead of me and after fulfilling the residency requirement for the degree, he accepted an academic position at Portland State University. He commuted for the seminar from Portland to Seattle on a weekly basis. It is interesting that he, following in the footsteps of his mentor, Cal Schmid, established the Oregon State Demographic Centre at Portland State University, which continues to exist.

To my surprise, and unbeknownst to me, Warren Kalbach came from Portland State to the University of Alberta in 1961, the same year I came from Stanford University to Alberta. About 1963, the University of Alberta was planning to build a new social science building for the burgeoning enrolments. Wisely, the university consulted with department heads in the Faculty of Arts regarding the design of that building. In the case of Sociology, Gordon Hirabayashi, then Department Chair, was asked to provide input on how best the building may serve Sociology's interests.



As a graduate of the University of Washington, Hirabayashi was familiar with the concept of a population research laboratory (or PRL). So, with Warren Kalbach's strong advocacy, Sociology pressed for reserving a large portion of the first floor east wing of Henry Marshall Tory building for the projected PRL (the original PRL pictured left). I also recall Gordon Hirabayashi saying that he asked for faculty offices that were larger than the existing normal for a faculty office, yet too small to accommodate two professors. Accordingly, he pressed for 150 square-foot faculty offices, compared to the university's standard of 125 square-foot per office. Tory Building was scheduled to open in the fall of 1965.

During my early years as a student at the University of Washington, I also met Wayne McVey who, after spending three years in the School of Architecture, he transferred to the sociology department. With funding from the Washington State Census Board, Cal Schmid hired Wayne as a graphics illustrator in the Office of Population Research. Wayne's artistic talent, honed by several years as a student in architecture, was a valuable asset in the Office of Population Research.

After earning a Master's degree in sociology from the University of Washington in 1965, Wayne came to the University of Alberta as a doctoral student and as someone with rich experience to help with the establishment of the PRL. I recall Gordon Hirabayashi, who actively recruited Wayne, saying he was very happy that Wayne decided to come to Alberta to assist with the establishment of the PRL. Wayne was appointed as Administrative Professional Officer (APO) and PRL Director. As such, he was a pioneer, among a few individuals who preceded him by only a few years.

After a few years as Director of the PRL, Wayne started to teach in demography and following receipt of his Ph.D. in 1974, he was appointed Associate Professor of Sociology. He moved fast to build an outstanding academic career in demography.

The year 1965 marks the introduction of the Ph.D. program in Sociology. In tandem with this, the Ph.D. program in demography came into being and began to expand and prosper through the 1970s and 1980s. More faculty members in that area were hired, more demographic research was being done, higher enrolments were experienced in undergraduate demography courses, and increasing numbers of M.A. and Ph.D. students were gravitating toward demography. In my judgment, the period from the mid-1960s to the mid-1990s represents the golden years of population studies at the University of Alberta.

Following the resignation of Warren Kalbach from the Department of Sociology in 1967, demography and population studies were on the department's radar. Thus, the late Karol Krotki was hired in 1968 as full professor, and Parameswara Krishnan joined the Department of Sociology in 1971 as assistant professor. A few years later, in 1975, Nirannanilathu Lalu joined the PRL staff as a Faculty Service Officer.

Both Warren Kalbach and Wayne McVey were highly productive researchers and they jointly and separately published major scholarly works and introductory texts in demography.

2. The Spread of Demography Graduates and Their Contributions

A discussion of the legacy of population studies at the University of Alberta would be incomplete if we did not pay tribute to the contributions of M.A. and Ph.D. demography graduates who are spread throughout the world.

From its inception to 2014, the demography program at the University of Alberta graduated 67 MAs and PhDs. These graduates are distributed in Alberta, throughout Canada and internationally. In terms of employment, I lack information on one-third of these graduates, however, the remaining two-thirds hold jobs that are equally divided between the university and government sectors. Many have chosen Alberta as permanent place of residence, but a large majority are distributed across Canada and beyond. The graduates who secured academic positions are almost evenly divided between Canadian and non-Canadian universities, for example, in the U.S., Britain, Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates, among other countries. Their employment is in top-rated universities in the countries in which they reside.

3. Bringing Life and Vigor to Population Studies at the University of Alberta

Graduate degree programs in the academy are neither fixed nor held for a long time without change, especially in the face of a changing academic environment. It is my experience that such programs are in continuous interaction with different aspects of the academic environment. More than twenty years ago, many of us in the Department of Sociology began to witness important changes in the academic environment. The most drastic for the University of

Alberta was a painful budget cutback, imposed by the Alberta government, of more than 20% over three years. The decline in funding resulted in the immediate elimination of some academic programs and positions, departmental restructuring, decline in graduate student funding, and the imposition of minimum enrollments on all course offerings, among other things.

Up to that point, the demography program in the Department of Sociology was relatively well funded, but enrollments in many demography courses, both graduate and undergraduate, were on the decline. In the case of demography, it took about 10 years to take drastic action. Thus, the Ph.D. program in Demography was discontinued in 2004 and this meant that there would be future cutbacks in the hiring of new demographers. Also, in the ten or so years that followed, there has been a severe decline in enrollments in demography courses and in the M.A. Demography program. In response to this challenge about eight members of the Department of Sociology banded together to address the existential challenge to population studies. These academics, with an eye on the future, restructured and renamed the M.A. program "Population and Life Course Dynamics".

It is worth noting that the life course approach is dynamic, with the advantage of being multi-disciplinary, as it incorporates sociology, psychology, demography and history. Also, it has the advantage of being able to deal with both micro-level and larger population issues. Given the University of Alberta's specific context today, the restructuring and renaming of the demography program promises to invigorate the area of population studies and effectively bring in a good number of outstanding academics who are already in sociology department.

This particular change in the University of Alberta demography program is not unique. For example, the field of demography in the United States has been changing and becoming more open. This is well reflected in the annual conferences of the Population Association of America that give emphasis to bio demography, family demography, gender demography, life course demography, etc. Moreover, it deals with micro-level concerns, and larger population issues.

To conclude, after fifty highly productive years of population studies at the University of Alberta, we start a new chapter in which the new Population and Life Course Dynamics program and the Society of Edmonton Demographers will continue their productive relationship and will hopefully prosper in the next 50 years, and beyond.

4. A Few Words About the PRL

Like the demography program, the PRL has had a glorious past and is currently under review. I believe that the challenge being faced by the PRL today is due, in part, to shrinkage in its survey research contracts, and in part to the University's difficult financial situation today. Hopefully, the review will guide the PRL into a secure future.

II. THE BIRTH AND LEGACY OF THE METROPOLIS PROJECT

In Demography 101, instructors address the different components of population change, namely, birth rate, death rate, in-migration, and out-migration. The Metropolis project was created by Citizenship and Immigration Canada, to focus mainly on immigration and integration issues. CIC's interest in creating Metropolis was to make up for the decline in in-house research capacity resulting from the 1993 downturn in the Canadian economy. CIC and partnering government departments banded together, pooled their research funds and succeeded in convincing SSHRC to match their funds and declare research on "immigration and integration" a national priority area.

Next, a call for research proposals to establish Metropolis centers of excellence for research on immigration and integration was issued jointly by SSHRC and Citizenship and Immigration Canada in June 1995. Funding the Metropolis centers started in April 1996. Thus, immigration research was bolstered immeasurably by the Metropolis Project, at highly discounted rates, I might add, given that university-based academics cannot charge a public funding agency such as SSHRC for their research time.

To provide fuller account, I need to take a back step. In the early 1990s, two creative individuals, one Canadian and the other American, were discussing ways and means of expanding the monetary and comparative reach of research on immigration and integration issues. In Canada, that person was Meyer Burstein, a senior economist in Citizenship and Immigration Canada; while the second person was Demetrios Papademetriou, who was responsible for dealing with immigration matters at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, D.C.

These two people were in frequent contact with each other and with their counterparts in several European Union countries including Britain, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Spain and Italy. They discovered that immigration issues in Europe were no less salient or different from those faced by Canada or the U.S. Burstein and Papademetriou convinced themselves and their colleagues in Europe that it would be advantageous to all concerned to encourage immigration research, exchange research results through international conferences and other forums, and learn from each other's experiences. There was receptivity to these ideas among different groups in Europe such as government personnel, academicians and directors of research centres, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations.

This international effort to expand research on immigration and integration issues became known as "Metropolis" because postwar immigrants have tended to gravitate to metropolitan areas. Ultimately, an International Metropolis Secretariat for Europe was established at the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies (IMES), University of Amsterdam; and a Canadian Metropolis Secretariat was created within Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Meyer Burstein was appointed as the first Head of the Canadian Metropolis Project and he brought the two sides of the Atlantic together.

At its height in Canada, Metropolis consisted of five regional, university-consortia research centres spread across Canada: from Halifax – Moncton (covering the maritime region); Montreal; Toronto; Edmonton (covering the prairie region); to Vancouver. Hundreds of Canada-based academics and graduate students in the social sciences, humanities, health sciences, and education, along with community-based researchers from immigrant serving organizations (ISOs), were involved in research on a wide range of issues dealing with immigration and integration.

There were several distinct and noteworthy features of the Metropolis research program that are worth highlighting in this article. First, the concept of immigrant integration, as distinct from assimilation, was used to distinguish the Canadian way of managing diversity from that of Europe or the U.S. The emphasis on integration was believed to maximize the benefits of immigration to immigrants, to Canada—the host country—and to the country of origin. In addition, the emphasis on integration was perceived to be in line with the prevailing official policy of multiculturalism.

Second, a primary feature of the concept of integration is the assertion that it is a two-way street. That is, immigrants would have to adapt to the new society (meaning they would have to conform to Canadian laws and values, find work and contribute to societal development, learn the language, become citizens, et cetera); and, in turn, Canadian institutions would have to change and adapt to immigrants' needs.

Third, a distinctive attribute of Metropolis research was its value-added nature. This "value-addedness" is reflected in two ways: (1) By the impressive union of academic researchers, service providers, and government policy-makers and policy analysts in the research enterprise. Value-added research outcomes were decidedly superior to anything undertaken by any one of these groups alone. And, (2) By research encouraged by Metropolis, namely, team research, multi-site and cross-centre research, multidisciplinary/ interdisciplinary research, comparative and international research. There is a strong belief that these characteristic features of Metropolis research have deepened our understanding of government's policy-development needs; ISO's practical needs to more successfully settle immigrants and refugees; and academic researchers' earnest hopes to conduct path-breaking research.

Fourth, the Metropolis research program, over its relatively short time horizon, has gone a long way to document the experiences of immigrants in Canada, advance the frontiers of research, and contribute immensely to policy development and improve practice. These achievements have been made possible by close cooperation and coordination between and among the principal partners of academics, policy-makers and immigrant serving organizations (ISOs).

After three phases covering a 16-year period, this highly visible research program came to an end and contributed voluminous research output and important spin-offs. For example, the *Journal of International Migration and Integration* (JIMI), founded by Peter Li and Baha Abu-

Laban in 2000, is now published by Springer—a global publishing house with extensive reach. A second major spin-off is the launching in the fall of 2004 of Canada's first Master of Arts Program in Immigration and Settlement Studies at Ryerson University. A third spin-off is a contributive book series, launched by Springer in 2011, under the title *International Perspectives on Migration*. This book series was instigated by Peter Li and Baha Abu-Laban who served as its co-editors for a three-year term. Springer continues to publish this series.

The Latest Metropolis spin-off is the release of five substantial synthetic reports by CERIS (Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement, or the Ontario Metropolis Centre). To elaborate, when the Metropolis Project came to an end in 2012, the founding members of CERIS (Ryerson University, University of Toronto, and York University) “decided to continue the partnership with a renewed emphasis on bridging migration research, policy, and practice across Ontario and beyond.” With new funding from Citizenship and Immigration Canada, and after a few years of intensive work, five reports synthesizing and annotating recent research were released in 2015. The reports cover five areas: “Settlement and Integration,” “Foreign Credential Recognition,” “Citizenship,” “Multiculturalism,” and “Refugees.”

With reference to refugees, I wish to note that the Prairie Metropolis Centre secured external funding to conduct two major studies. One study was designed to examine the adaptive experience of refugees destined to smaller communities in Alberta (Abu-Laban et al., 1999). The second study was designed to identify the lessons learned from Alberta's experience with the Kosovar refugees in the early phase of resettlement (Abu-Laban et al., 2001). Both studies, published by the PMC as research monographs, contributed to the process of how Canada may improve its handling of refugee resettlement and, as well, shed light on some of the issues around integration and adaptation faced by the current (2015-2016) inflow of Syrian refugees to Canada.

III. THE GLOBAL REFUGEE CRISIS

According to annual figures from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in 2015 there were about 60 million refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) around the globe. This is the highest figure ever reached (well over the previous record of 50 million, — which was reached since the period of WWII).

Not surprisingly, many of these refugees and IDPs are concentrated in the Middle East and in particular Iraq and Syria, where a third of the world's refugees and IDPs come from. With specific reference to Syria, the UNHCR reports that as of mid-February 2016, 4,715,695 Syrians registered in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and North Africa); and as of December 2015, there were 6,500,000 internally displaced Syrians (See *Globe and Mail*, “Folio: Middle East,” February 17, 2016, p. A6).

The mass exodus of about one million, mostly Syrian, refugees from Turkey to Europe in 2015 has highlighted the urgency and global-scope of the refugee crisis. In contrast, relatively few Syrian refugees landed in Canada during the last ten months (January through October, 2015) of the Harper government.

It was only after the heart-breaking picture of a 3-year-old Syrian boy, named Alan Kurdi, whose body washed ashore in a resort in Turkey, that the Canadian conscience was moved into action. During the 2015 federal election campaign, pressure was mounting on Prime Minister Harper to accept more Syrian refugees, while Justin Trudeau, leader of the Liberal Party, made a bold commitment during the election campaign to bring 25,000 Syrian refugees to Canada by the end of December 2015. There was widespread support for Trudeau's commitment.

Immediately following Trudeau's victory in the federal elections, the Liberal government commenced planning for the arrival of 25,000 Syrian refugees. The complexity of the operation called for an extension of the period for the arrival of these refugees to the end of February 2016, a date which was successfully met.

Generally speaking, refugees, Syrian included, are either government sponsored or privately sponsored. Following is a comparison between these two categories:

(1) Government Sponsored/Assisted Refugees: These are the refugees who are funded by the government in their first year of resettlement, and are typically aided by immigrant serving organizations (ISOs). ISOs receive funding from both government and private sources. Among the services provided by ISOs are legal assistance, translation services, counseling for individuals and families, employment services (adults and youth), advocacy, anger management, parenting, and the like.

(2) Privately Sponsored Refugees: Typically, these refugees are sponsored by community groups, by faith-based groups, or by relatives. Normally, sponsors are responsible for funding the refugees in the first year of resettlement.

Private sponsors of refugees often work through SAHs (Sponsorship Agreement Holders) that require the sponsorship group to "create a detailed settlement plan that meets the approval of their SAH." (Michael Friscolanti, p. 22) According to Friscolanti, the sponsorship group must answer questions such as: Where will the family live? Who will pick them up at the airport? Landline or cellphone? Who will look after the apartment rental, school enrolment, social insurance numbers, neighbourhood tour, etc.?

The differences in outcome between the two refugee categories may be summarized as follows:

1. Privately Sponsored Refugees, under pressure from their sponsors, enter the labour force sooner than the government sponsored refugees, but receive a lower rate of pay.
2. The social networks of privately sponsored refugees are much more extensive.
3. Government sponsored refugees receive a monthly stipend from the government for up to one year. This allows them to take time to learn the language and improve their skills

in a variety of areas. Once they enter the labour force, they receive higher pay rates than privately sponsored refugees.

4. Reportedly, the gap between the two categories of refugees on the important criteria of integration narrows steadily; and by Year 10 after arrival they fare similarly, relative to each other.

IV. SEVEN STEPS TO HELP SYRIAN REFUGEES INTEGRATE SUCCESSFULLY

1. Special efforts should be made to provide good, welcoming orientation and personal counseling, and to enroll refugees promptly in ESL programs.
2. Sponsors (private or public) should find housing as quickly as possible. The Syrian refugees who arrived in November and December 2015 were privately sponsored and housing was quickly arranged by their sponsors. However, the government-sponsored refugees arriving in January and February 2016 have spent long inordinately periods of time in hotels.
3. Judging from previous research (see Abu-Laban et al., 1999), it would be important to promote the idea of “welcoming communities,” where issues of racism and discrimination are promptly dealt with.
4. It is important to attend to Syrian refugees children’s schooling and well-being, as they need to be monitored and assisted, and be free from bullying.
5. There is a pressing need to deal with health issues and signs of trauma, promptly and sensitively.
6. Special attention should be given to ESL training (for husband, wife and children) and to the refugees’ occupational needs (e.g., occupational training, helping with finding Jobs, and promoting foreign credential recognition and upgrades).
7. It is important to assist refugees with understanding Canadian culture and values as they often misread Western including Canadian culture cues (see Gilmore 2016).

V. CONCLUSION

Demographers at the University of Alberta, including faculty, students, graduates, and staff; and in the community (that is, SED), have made and continue to make important local, national and international contributions. The academic programs of population studies have changed partly in response to financial exigencies and partly in response to new developments and nomenclatures in the field.

I would argue that in the past 50 years we have learned many lessons and gained insights about human displacement, migration, settlement and resettlement that can sensitize to questions and lend to opportunities for significant research contributions and practical benefits.

In furtherance of this, I would strongly recommend that an Institute for Refugee Studies (IRS) be created within the PRL. This proposal would slightly expand the PRL’s role, but would not contradict or displace its mandate. Moreover, it would help us to focus on an area of global

concern. If this proposal comes to pass, it will be another academic milestone in SED's distinguished career.

Clearly, we have gone far because we worked as a group, team-built, and gone together. The legacy of fifty years of population studies at the University of Alberta is a cause for celebration, and also for optimism about the next fifty years.

*Revision of a Distinguished Demographer Lecture given at the 26th Annual Warren E. Kalbach Population Conference, organized by the Society of Edmonton Demographers, Edmonton, March 4, 2016. As a person who joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta in 1961, some aspects of this paper will necessarily be biographical in nature, based on my role as participant observer. I would like to acknowledge with thanks the helpful comments and documents provided by Herbert Northcott and Frank Trovato. I also wish to thank David Odynak for providing me with information about David A. Swanson's book entitled *The Washington State Census Board, 1943-1967*, long before it was published by Springer publishing company in 2016.

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PAA Discussion on Low Fertility

Discussion for Session 147 at PAA 2016, Low Fertility

Chair: Francesco Billari

Discussant: Roderic Beaujot, University of Western Ontario, rbeaujot@uwo.ca

Papers:

- Poston, Dudley, Kenneth Johnson and Layton Field, Natural Decrease in the Countries and Counties of Europe: A Multi-Level Analysis.
- Shapiro, David, Emerging Preferences for Low Fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Sobotka, Tomas, Krystof Zeman and Stuart Basten, The Low Fertility Future? Projections Based on Different Methods Suggest Long-Term Persistence of Low Fertility.
- Kohler, Hans-Peter and Thomas Anderson, Divergent Demographic Destinies

Discussion:

This session provides an excellent update on low fertility and its dynamics. While there is a concentration on Europe, the Sobotka paper includes 7 countries from Asia as well as the US, Canada and Brazil, and the Shapiro paper includes 29 countries from sub-Saharan Africa. Thus a good range of countries are included in the papers of this session.

The papers each include questions at both the micro and societal level, and there is attention to both determinants and consequences, though the focus of the analyses is on determinants, which are always easier to study than consequences.

As I see it, the papers have considerable agreement on the factors responsible for low fertility, and on the strong likelihood of continuation of below replacement fertility once countries reach this level.

Before making a few comments on individual papers, let me discuss four things: (1) the definitions and words to use in identifying low fertility, (2) the determinants in theoretical context, (3) the extent to which we should express concern, and (4) the efficacy of policy.

First on definitions and words to use in identifying low fertility:

For countries that are in the midst of the demographic transition, I like David Shapiro's definition of having a desired family size of less than four children. He classifies countries as having strong, medium or weak orientation for low fertility depending on the proportion of women who indicate fewer than four children as the preferred family size. When doing field work in Tunisia in the early 1980s, I saw a strong desire for at least four children in a traditional setting. With four children, ideally two boys and two girls, each boy has a brother and each girl has a

sister, presenting various advantages to both parents and children. Besides, if one dies, it is important to have at least one surviving son.

Of course, we agree on what below replacement fertility means, but what does low fertility mean? We do have an established definition of “low-low” or “lowest-low” fertility at TFR of 1.3 or lower. While I did not see an explicit definition, Kohler and Anderson speak of “very low fertility” in reference to South, Central and Eastern Europe, does this mean a TFR of 1.5 to 1.4? They also speak of “only moderately low,” would that be in the range of 1.6 to 1.8? Thus, might it be useful to speak of near replacement fertility (2.0-1.8), moderately low (1.7-1.6), very low (1.5-1.4) and lowest low (1.3 or lower)?

Both the Kohler paper and the Poston paper remind us that what ultimately counts is the number of births rather than the fertility rate. Dudley Poston and his co-authors express concern with fewer births than deaths and thus natural decrease. Hans-Peter Kohler speaks of constant or slightly increasing birth cohorts, as contrasted with smaller successive birth cohorts which is likely to lead to further declines.

Second, let me comment on the determinants in theoretical context:

As I see it, the demographic transition remains a useful theoretical backdrop, at least if we include socio-economic and socio-cultural elements. The papers tend to focus on structural, institutional, and socio-economic questions, but to also pay attention to culture and values.

As proposed by Tomas Sobotka and his colleagues, I would see the economic uncertainty as experienced by young adults as a key factor. This could include the support that young people see in family policy.

On the structural side, gender structures at the public and private levels are also key, as Peter McDonald (2000, PDR 26-3) proposed some years ago. See also Frances Goldscheider, Eva Bernhardt and Trude Lappegard (2015, PDR 41-2) “gender revolution and family change”, and Thomas Anderson and Hans-Peter Kohler (2015, PDR 41-3) on the “gender-equity dividend”.

More broadly, I would suggest the following: In avoiding particularly low fertility, structures or institutional arrangements that permit flexibility, in terms of gender, work patterns and family forms are probably key in a post-modern society.

On the socio-cultural side, one element that deserves more attention, in my view, is the acceptability of childlessness as a deliberate choice. In *World Population and Human Capital in the 21st Century*, Wolfgang Lutz and colleagues place the “social acceptability of voluntary childlessness” as an “argument” having strong impact in the North American context. I would propose that this normative question deserves further study.

My third observation regards the extent to which we should express concern about low fertility:

While the argument is subsequently qualified, Tomas Sobotka starts his discussion with the statement: “There is strong persistence of the view that replacement level fertility at around 2.1 children per woman is most sustainable, optimal or desirable.” Later, the paper qualifies by adding: “Optimal fertility is likely to lie below the replacement threshold when environmental factors and the expansion of higher education ... are considered”.

Also note that the 2013 edition of the UN *World Population Policies* summarizes that 27% of governments worldwide have policies to raise the level of fertility (p. 6).

Of course, there will be variability from case to case, but I would propose, for purposes of discussion, that we should express concern for cohort fertility below 1.6, but not for fertility in the range of 1.7 to 1.8. Even a fertility of 1.6 may not be a concern if a country is open to migration, and the additional children that migrants tend to bring given their stage of life.

This leads to my fourth point about the efficacy of policy:

Leaving aside the paper on Sub-Saharan Africa, the authors of the other papers in this session tend to say that, according to existing evidence, policy is not likely to be very efficient and it is more likely to affect tempo than completed fertility. While I agree that there remains uncertainty, I would propose two things:

One, while it is hard to see efficiency in specific policies, a package of policies that supports families in terms of (1) acceptance of families of various forms, (2) flexibility in work arrangements, (3) parental leave, (4) child care and (5) direct support for families through the tax system, housing or family allowance, is likely to enable more people to have the children that they would like to have. I take this conclusion from Anne Gauthier and Dimiter Philipov in the *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research 2008*. See also Olivier Thévenon on family policy in the OECD (2011, P&DR 37-1).

Second, since it is births and the age structure that ultimately count, migration should be part of the policy picture, as Hans-Peter Kohler and Thomas Anderson propose. Countries that are more open to migration will be better adapted to the changing demographics. Along with acceptance of families of various forms, and flexibility in work arrangements, the diversity associated with migration might be seen as an additional adaptive feature. For instance, a cohort fertility of 1.7 and an immigration of 0.5% of the receiving population are likely to represent sustainable demographic structures.

Now a couple of comments on specific papers, by way of discussion:

For the **Dudley Poston** paper on *Natural Decrease in the Countries and Counties of Europe*, I am not convinced of the importance of the relative number of births to deaths at the county level. It would seem to me that among the indicators being studied here, more important are (1)

population growth or decline and (2) age structure. Especially if other neighboring areas are growing, a population decline can be interpreted as a failure.

However, if an area is growing because it attracts people of retirement age, the fact that there are few births and more deaths is probably not an issue, as long as there are the appropriate facilities to accommodate for the health conditions of an older population. Similarly, it is important to know whether spatial clustering of aging is due to the out-movement of young people toward jobs or the in-movement of elderly toward areas that are conducive to a retired life-style.

At the same time, I certainly do not question the observation that “the ebb and flow of natural decrease deserve additional attention from demographers”, including its link to net migration. The authors have set this up well to be able to introduce further considerations at both the county and country levels. Given the other papers of this session, besides the proposed variables to measure urbanization, economic inequality and poverty, it would be interesting to add variables related to institutional arrangements, family policy, and international migration.

For the **Sobotka** and **Kohler** papers, we should discuss the question of convergence or divergence. It is useful to observe that the UN projections are more on the convergence side, while the projections of the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital, along with the projections of the various national statistical offices, show more diversity across countries, with regard to the median and especially “low” fertility scenarios. Hans-Peter proposes that we will see divergent demographic destinies across the countries of Europe. Since history shows periods of convergence and periods of divergence, and since there are probably mechanisms that seek to produce convergence, this is a useful occasion to further discuss these questions. While Hans-Peter’s argument is convincing, he does observe that there are mechanisms working in the other direction, including more need to import labour into an aging population. Since Thomas Sobotka was a player in the Wittgenstein Centre projections, I assume that he is also on the side of divergence, but it would be interesting to hear his views, since he remains rather neutral in his discussion of the various projection scenarios.

Let me finish with a comment on **David Shapiro’s** paper on fertility preferences in sub-Saharan Africa. [Since this paper was not presented, this part was not presented.] Among the 29 countries that are analyzed here, the author finds stronger preference for low fertility in:

- Anglophone countries plus Burundi and Rwanda
- Eastern or Southern Africa plus Ghana
- Countries with higher average education

In contrast, there is weak preference for low fertility in:

- Francophone countries plus Uganda
- Predominantly Muslim countries
- Western and Middle Africa

- Countries with lower average education

At the individual level, there is more preference for low fertility for more educated women, younger women, women living in largest cities and non-Muslim.

I am not sure how to best determine the causal priority in all this, but I would suggest that the aggregate level analysis at the country level ($N = 29$), is a poor basis to decide. When 80% of the variance is explained by just a few factors, it becomes difficult to interpret what these factors are effectively measuring and how they should be interpreted. Would it be possible to use two levels of analysis, and to introduce country-level variables such as:

- Anglophone/Francophone
- Predominance of Muslim
- Region?

Might there be underlying cultural and institutional questions that are hard to capture? At the occasion of a mission in Senegal some years ago, I felt that the young demographers educated in France often had a pro-natalist orientation, which in my mind was more appropriate to France than to French West Africa. I wonder to what extent a Malthusian orientation, which seems to come more readily to Anglophone thought, should be given more credit, including the idea that by promoting education the state will enhance “moral restraint” in childbearing preferences.

Thanks, Francesco Billari, for this opportunity to comment on these excellent papers.



Statistics Canada is turning 100 in 2018! In celebration of this milestone and the wealth of statistical information produced over the years, Statistics Canada would like to shine a fresh light on the numbers. *Canadian Megatrends* explores some of the sweeping changes that have had a lasting impact on Canadian society and economy.

Life expectancy, 1920–1922 to 2009–2011

On the journey of life, the commuting time for each of us is different. [Life expectancy](#) – an indicator widely used to explore the general health of a population—is an estimate of the average number of years someone is expected to live from birth or another age, based on death rates calculated for a specific period. Obviously, this is just an average; not everyone will live for precisely the expected length of time. Those who live longer than their life expectancy have often

benefited from developments that extend life, such as advancements in the treatment and prevention of disease.

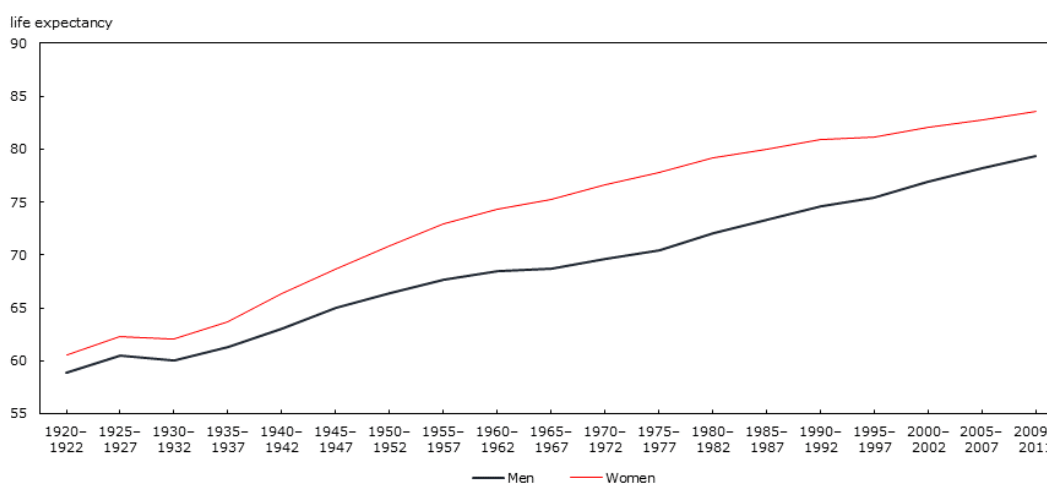
Improvements in life expectancy in Canada

Life expectancy in Canada has greatly improved since the early 20th century. The life expectancy at birth for men has increased by 20.5 years, from 58.8 years in 1920–1922 to 79.3 years in 2009–2011. During the same period, the life expectancy of women increased by 23.0 years, from 60.6 years to 83.6 years.

Life expectancy has historically been lower for men than for women. While the gap was small in 1920–1922 (1.8 years), it reached a high of 7.3 years in 1975–1977 and narrowed to 4.3 years in 2009–2011. The widening of the gap was partly the result of fewer women dying during childbirth. The narrowing was related to the decline in deaths caused by cardiovascular diseases, which generally affect men more than women.

Life expectancy at birth

Chart 1
Life expectancy at birth by sex, Canada, 1920–1922 to 2009–2011



Sources: Nagurnar, *Longevity and historical life tables, 1920–1922 to 1965–1967*.
Statistics Canada, *Report on the demographic situation in Canada, 2001, 1970–1972 to 1990–1992*.
Statistics Canada, *Life tables, Canada, provinces and territories, 1995–1997 to 2009–2011*.

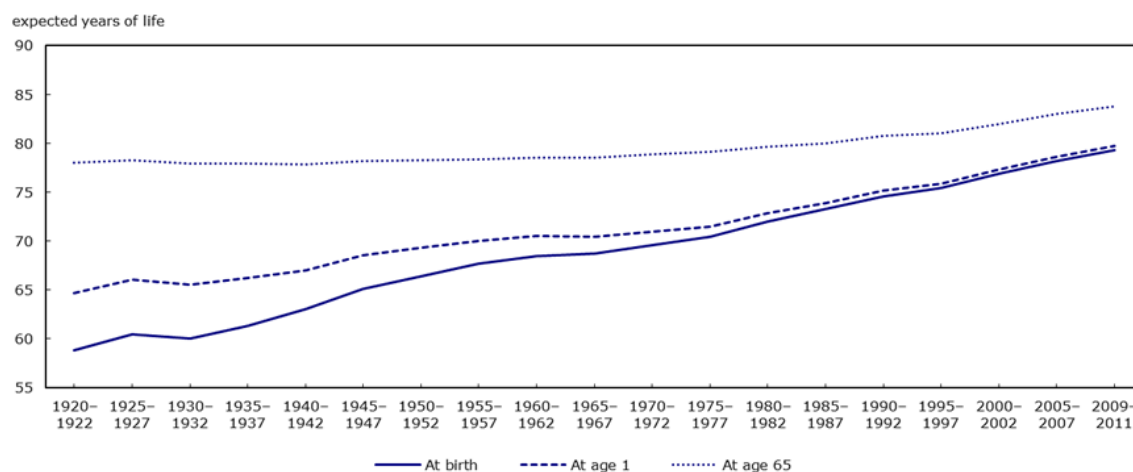
Lower life expectancy at birth during the early 20th century was, in part, a reflection of high levels of infant mortality. About 1 in 10 Canadian babies died within the first year of life in 1921, compared with about 1 in 200 in 2011.

Life expectancy of one-year-olds

The large gains that Canadians experienced in life expectancy at birth were accompanied by smaller gains in life expectancy at other ages. In 1920–1922, one-year-old boys were expected to live until age 64.7 and one-year-old girls until age 65.3. This was higher than life expectancy at

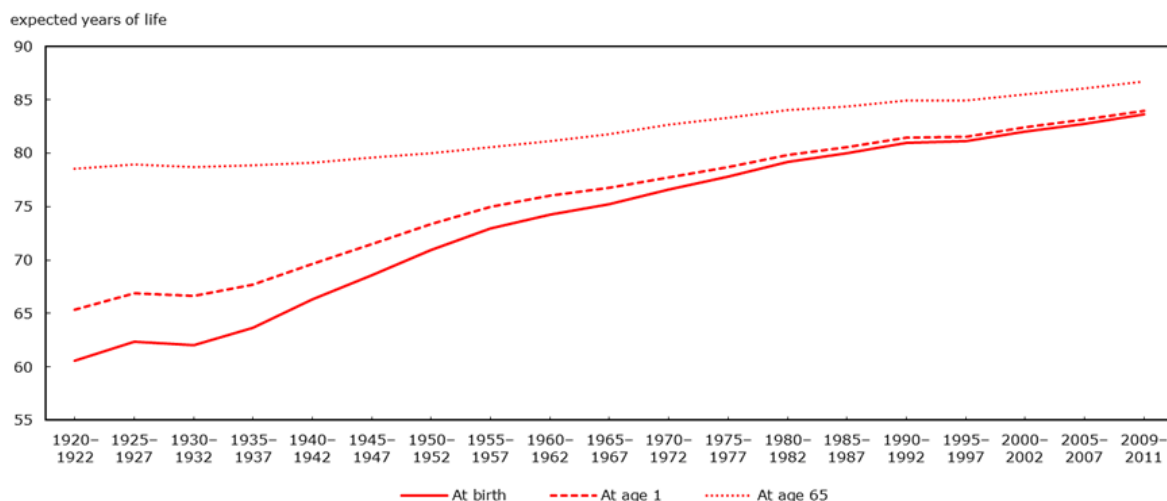
birth by 5.8 years for men and 4.7 years for women. This difference decreased to less than half a year by 2009–2011 as a result of the large reduction in infant mortality. Overall, from 1920–1922 to 2009–2011, the life expectancy of one-year old boys increased by 15.0 years and the life expectancy of one-year-old girls increased by 18.6 years.

Chart 2
Total number of expected years of life for Canadian men—at birth, age 1, and age 65, 1920–1922 to 2009–2011



Note: The total number of expected years of life is the sum of the age reached and life expectancy for that age.
Sources: Nagunar, *Longevity and historical life tables, 1920–1922 to 1965–1967*.
 Statistics Canada, *Report on the demographic situation in Canada, 2001, 1970–1972 to 1990–1992*.
 Statistics Canada, *Life tables, Canada, provinces and territories, 1995–1997 to 2009–2011*.

Chart 3
Total number of expected years of life for Canadian women—at birth, age 1, and age 65, 1920–1922 to 2009–2011



Note: The total number of expected years of life is the sum of the age reached and life expectancy for that age.
Sources: Nagunar, *Longevity and historical life tables, 1920–1922 to 1965–1967*.
 Statistics Canada, *Report on the demographic situation in Canada, 2001, 1970–1972 to 1990–1992*.
 Statistics Canada, *Life tables, Canada, provinces and territories, 1995–1997 to 2009–2011*.

Life expectancy of 65-year-olds

In 1920–1922, Canadian men who had lived to age 65 could expect to live for 13 more years, and women could expect to live for 13.5 more years (to age 78.0 and 78.5 respectively). The [expected total life span](#) of 65-year-olds was substantially higher than life expectancy at birth:

19.2 years higher for men and 18.0 years higher for women. In 2009–2011, 65-year-old men were expected to live until they were 83.8, while 65-year-old women were expected to live until the age of 86.7. This means that from 1920–1922 to 2009–2011, the life expectancies of 65-year-olds increased by 5.8 years for men and 8.2 years for women. This is a much smaller gain than the 20-year increase in life expectancy for newborns during this same period.

Gains in life expectancy

Most of the gains in life expectancy from 1920–1922 to 2009–2011 were attributable to the prevention of death among younger people. For example, childhood immunization against infectious diseases helped to reduce death at early ages. Health awareness campaigns and associated legislation aimed at preventing injury, such as mandatory seat-belt use, also helped to prevent deaths across a broad age range. People aged 65 and older have experienced modest gains in life expectancy, in part because of advancements in the prevention and treatment of circulatory diseases and, more recently, the treatment of cancer.

Please visit the [Canadian Megatrends](#) website or consult [Canadian Demographics at a Glance](#) for more information on historical population trends.

Announcements

Conferences and Workshops

- The Food Insecurity Policy Research Group is hosting a conference on the causes and consequences of food insecurity in Canada. The deadline for submission of abstracts or poster presentations is July 15, 2016. The details about the conference and submission guideline are [available online](#).

Member Updates

BOYD, Monica. While on sabbatical, Monica Boyd (University of Toronto) spent February and March 2016 as the invited Visiting Professorial Fellow at the University of New South Wales (Sydney, Australia), where she was affiliated with the Social Policy Research Centre. She was re-elected for a third term as a Senior Fellow of Massey College, University of Toronto, which is a graduate residential college started by Vincent Massey, the 18th Governor General of Canada. She also continues as a member of the Sociological Research Association which is an honour society founded in 1936 that annually elects 14 sociologists, primarily from the US and Canada, on the basis of their distinguished research careers. New publications:

- Monica Boyd & Siyue Tian. 2016. Educational and Labor Market Attainments of the 1.5- and Second-Generation Children of East Asian Immigrants in Canada. *American Behavioral Scientist* 60(5-6): 705-729.

- Boyd, Monica & Amanda Couture-Carron. 2015. Cross-Nativity Partnering and the Political Participation of Immigrant Generations. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 662 (November), 188-206.
- Monica Boyd. 2015. Ethnicity and Race in Canada: Past and Present. Rogelio Saenz, Nestor Rodriguez, and David M. Embrick (eds.) *International Handbook of the Demography of Race and Ethnicity*. Springer: New York, Pp. 23-45.

GOLDMANN, Gustave. Gustave Goldman presented a paper at the 2016 PAA annual meeting entitled “Indigenous Lone-Parent Families, Their Socioeconomic Challenges and Impact on Their Children. He also presented a paper at the 15th Jerusalem Conference in Canadian studies on a similar topic.

Population Projections Project

The Population Projections Project for Canada’s census areas is being revised to better help teachers and students learn how to create population projection scenarios, from the national to local levels, using the cohort change ratios methods based on current demographic trends reflected in Canada’s Census of Population. To paraphrase former Chief Statistician Ivan Fellegi, how can we intelligently participate in the setting of the local to national priorities if we do not understand where we are and where we are heading on current demographic trends? CPS members are encouraged to participate in improving and sharing the projections project. Please visit the [PPP website](#).

Job Openings

PhD position at PRDH (Programme de recherche en démographie historique, Université de Montréal)

Under the supervision of Professors Lisa Dillon and Alain Gagnon

Topic: Historical demography

Starting date: 1 September 2016 (negotiable)

Duration: 3 years

Salary and requirements: see original job announcement [attached](#) (en français & in English)

Deadline for application: 30 June 2016

The doctoral student will use historical Québec microdata to produce a Ph.D. thesis based on a set of research articles publishable in international refereed journals. This doctoral scholarship is offered as part of a new research project, “Kinship Influences on Fertility and Longevity in Quebec and Utah: a comparative study of two historic founder populations,” financed by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). This project studies demographic responses to socio-economic shocks and pressure in pre- demographic transition Quebec and Utah, exploring the mediating role of kinship networks on fertility and mortality outcomes. The project draws upon longitudinal data from the historic populations of Quebec (1800-1849), Saguenay Lac St.-Jean (1837-1900) and Utah (1800-1900). The doctoral student will explore: 1)

kinship networks and kin availability in Quebec, 1800-1849 period; 2) long-term trends, demographic interactions and the impact of early 19th-century economic and environmental change; and 3) the relative influence of kinship, environment and economic opportunity.

PhD Position at Laval

A PhD grant is available to a researcher interested in pursuing graduate study with the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMBD). Candidates must hold a master's degree in sociology, demography, or a related discipline, be fluent in French, and be knowledgeable about statistical methods used to analyze longitudinal data. The deadline for applications is June 24. Full details about this scholarship opportunity are [available online](#).

Two faculty positions at Western

The Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario invites applications in the general area of Population Dynamics and Social Inequality for two full-time faculty positions. To be considered for a tenured appointment, applicants must hold a PhD in Sociology or a closely related discipline and provide evidence of quantitative research excellence through an outstanding record of internationally recognized publication. To be considered for a probationary (tenure-track appointment), candidates must have completed a PhD degree and demonstrate excellence or potential in research and teaching. Please find application instructions and further details about these positions [attached](#). The deadline for application is September 15, 2016.

CPS PEOPLE

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