



# CPS News

The Newsletter of the Canadian Population Society

Spring 2017

## Canadian Census Data in the IPUMS-International

Statistics Canada has provided IPUMS-International with an anonymized sample of the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). This adds to the Canadian census data from 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001 that is in the IPUMS database. Dr. Lara Cleveland at the University of Minnesota led the team that integrated the NHS sample into the IPUMS database.

The IPUMS International – short for Integrated Public Use Microdata Series – is a project that collects, harmonizes, and provides free access to census microdata from around the world. At present, the IPUMS-International database provides access to census data from 85 countries. With over 670 million person records, the IPUMS-International is a rich source of Big Data for conducting comparative research and examining demographic trends across different social and institutional contexts.

In addition to harmonizing data to facilitate comparisons across time and geographic space, the IPUMS-International has or is in the process of improving data quality in several respects. This includes cleaning data to eliminate duplicate records and conducting internal consistency checks to maximize data integrity.

Please consult the [IPUMS website](#) for further information about the database. Dr. Robert McCaa, a founding member of the IPUMS project, remarks that the inclusion of future Canadian census data in the IPUMS database “may depend upon whether Canadian researchers consider it a useful resource as measured by downloads (‘extracts’) and publications registered in the IPUMS bibliography.”

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Please visit the [CPS website](#) for recent news

## Member Spotlight



*Dr. Qiang Fu*

Several CPS members have recently received awards for their outstanding contributions or research achievements. One of our newest members, **Dr. Qiang Fu**, was awarded a 2016 Junior Scholar Grant from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange. Dr. Fu received this grant for a project entitled “Urban Transformation and Neighborhood Engagement in China.” The Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation was established in 1989 and supports research on Chinese studies in the humanities and social sciences at institutions outside China. Qiang Fu is currently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of British Columbia and also a Faculty Associate at the Institute for Empirical Social Science Research at Xi’an Jiaotong University in China. Prior to joining the faculty at UBC in 2015, Qiang Fu completed his Ph.D. in Sociology at Duke University and a Master’s degree in Demography at Peking University.



Former CPS President, **Monica Boyd**, received the Jeanette Wright Award from the Department of Sociology, University of Toronto for her excellence in mentoring graduate students. This was just the second time this award has been given since its inception in 2011. Professor Boyd received this award in April 2017.

		Cultural Adaptation (relationship sought among groups)	
		Low	High
Maintenance of heritage culture	High	Separation	Integration
	Low	Marginalization	Assimilation

John Berry (Emeritus Professor of Psychology, Queen’s) and **Feng Hou** (Statistics Canada) have won the prize for the best paper for 2016 in *Canadian Psychology* (Vol. 57, No. 4). The paper is entitled “Immigrant Acculturation and Wellbeing in Canada.” The paper examines the life satisfaction and mental health of over 7000 immigrants in Canada, comparing outcomes across four acculturation strategies (see inset). According to Berry and Hou, immigrants

who followed the integration and assimilation strategies had the best outcomes, while separated and marginalized immigrants had significantly worse outcomes. Please follow [this link](#) to view a full abstract and citation information for this award-winning article.



## Statistics Canada Updates

Anne Milan, National Committee

### 2016 Census of Population

There have been two releases to date from the 2016 Census of Population which contain a variety of data products, analytical products, infographics, videos, and reference material:

- February 8, 2017: [Population and dwelling counts](#)
- May 3, 2017, [Age and sex, type of dwelling](#)

The next census release will be families, households, marital status, and language on August 2, 2017. The [2016 Census Program release schedule](#) provides the dates of the remaining releases in 2017. The most recent *Quarterly Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories* (Statistics Canada Catalogue no. [91-002-X](#)) and the *Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas* ([91-214-X](#)) were released in March 2017.

### RDC Updates

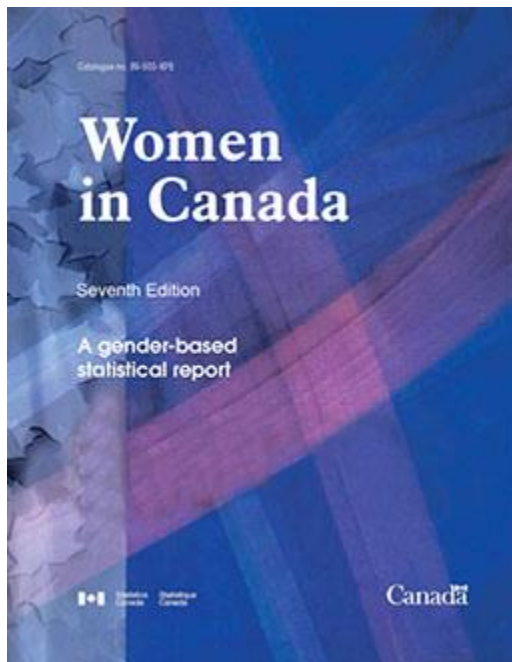
The following microdata files were added to the Research Data Centre (RDC) collection since the last CPS Bulletin:

- Uniform Crime Report (UCR) - 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015
- The Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS) - Cycle 4 wave 3
- Survey of Household Spending (SHS) 1997 – 2003 internal files
- Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2016
- Nunavut Government Employee Survey (NGES) 2016 (in Federal RDC only)
- Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+) version 6D
- National Apprenticeship Survey (NAS) 2015
- Canadian Community Health Survey - (CCHS) 2015

### Women in Canada Updates

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. The most recent chapter of *Women in Canada* is on [Women and Paid Work](#).

Previously released chapters include:

- [The Girl Child](#)
- [Women and Education](#)
- [Senior Women](#)
- [Visible Minority Women](#)
- [First Nations, Métis and Inuit Women](#)
- [Immigrant Women](#)

## STC Publications and Fact Sheets

### ***On Fertility***

- [Trends in Canadian Births, 1993 to 2013](#). There were 380,323 live births in 2013, of which 195,183 (51.3%) were males and 185,140 (48.7%) were females. The majority (96.7%) of live births in Canada were single births, down from 97.9% in 1993. Multiple births accounted for a greater proportion of live births in 2013 than they did in 1993 (3.3% compared to 2.1%). In general, the percentage of live births that are multiple births has gradually increased since 1993.
- [Low Birth Weight Newborns in Canada, 2000 to 2013](#)
- [Preterm Live Births in Canada, 2000 to 2013](#)
- [Missing Paternal Data and Adverse Birth Outcomes in Canada](#)

### ***On Mortality***

- [Trends in Mortality Rates, 2000 to 2013](#). The age-standardized mortality rates show the number of deaths per 100,000 population that would have occurred in a given area if the age structure of the population of that area was the same as the age structure of a specified standard population. The mortality rates are calculated to eliminate the impact of population structure changes on death rates. Thus, the comparisons of these mortality

rates reflect the actual changes in mortality. The 2011 Canadian population is used as the standard population in this fact sheet.

- [The 10 Leading Causes of Death, 2013](#)
- [Linking the Canadian Community Health Survey and the Canadian Mortality Database: An Enhanced Data Source for the Study of Mortality](#)

### **On Immigrants**

- [Immigration and Diversity: Population Projections for Canada and its Regions, 2011 to 2036](#)
  - Based on the projection scenarios used, immigrants would represent between 24.5% and 30.0% of Canada's population in 2036, compared with 20.7% in 2011. These would be the highest proportions since 1871.
  - In 2036, between 55.7% and 57.9% of Canada's immigrant population could have been born in Asia, up from 44.8% estimated in 2011, while between 15.4% and 17.8% could have been born in Europe, down from 31.6% in 2011.
  - The proportion of the second-generation population, i.e., non-immigrants with at least one parent born abroad, within the total Canadian population would also increase. In 2036, nearly one in five people would be of second generation, compared with 17.5% in 2011.
  - Together, immigrants and second-generation individuals could represent nearly one person in two (between 44.2% and 49.7%) in 2036, up from 2011 (38.2%).
- [Demosim: An Overview of Methods and Data Sources](#)
- [Language Projections for Canada, 2011 to 2036](#)
- [Settlement Patterns and Social integration of the Population with an Immigrant Background in the Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver Metropolitan Areas](#)

### **On Aboriginals**

- [Aboriginal Seniors in Population Centres in Canada](#)
  - Overall the number of Aboriginal seniors (65 years and over) in Canada more than doubled from 2001 to 2011 to reach 82,690. More than half of Aboriginal seniors (52% or 43,130) were living in population centres in 2011.
  - Many Aboriginal seniors reported being long-time residents of their population centre. In 2012, 27% of Aboriginal seniors in population centres reported that they had lived in their current city, town or community all their life, and 52% reported that they had moved there more than 10 years before.
  - Compared to their non-Aboriginal counterparts, higher percentages of Aboriginal seniors in population centres were part of the low-income population and had experienced food insecurity. About half (49%) of Aboriginal senior women in population centres living alone were in the low-income population.
- [Aboriginal People Living Off-Reserve and the Labour Market: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2007 to 2015](#)

## On Other Topics

- [Using Family-related Variables from the Census of Population and the National Household Survey Microdata Files](#). Family-related variables are a significant part of the Census of Population, but in order to use them appropriately for research purposes, it is important to understand them. This article provides information on using family-related variables from the microdata files of the 2011 Census and earlier censuses, as well as those of the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). These microdata files vary in their attributes depending on whether they are located internally at Statistics Canada, in the Research Data Centres (RDCs), or whether they are public-use microdata files (PUMFs). This article compares these three versions of the microdata files including their similarities and differences. It explains technical aspects of using family-related variables such as how additional family variables (using the concepts of census families or economic families) can be created for analytical purposes, including the creation of multi-level variables.
- [Young Men and Women without a High School Diploma](#)
- [History of the Canadian Labour Force Survey, 1945 to 2016](#)
- [Annual Review of the Labour Market](#)



***Canadian Megatrends* explores some of the sweeping changes that have had a lasting impact on Canadian society and economy.**

## From East to West: 140 years of Interprovincial Migration

Migration between provinces and territories has been part of Canadian life since Confederation, and the portion of Canadians who leave their province of birth has increased over time. Their movements have been influenced by economic cycles and the activity in various economic sectors, shaping the country's demographic landscape. During the 20th century, this phenomena helped shift the population toward Western Canada.

While interprovincial migration has recently trended down, it continues to significantly affect the growth and age structure of the provinces and territories. From 2006 to 2011, close to 3% of the Canadian population moved to a different province or territory.

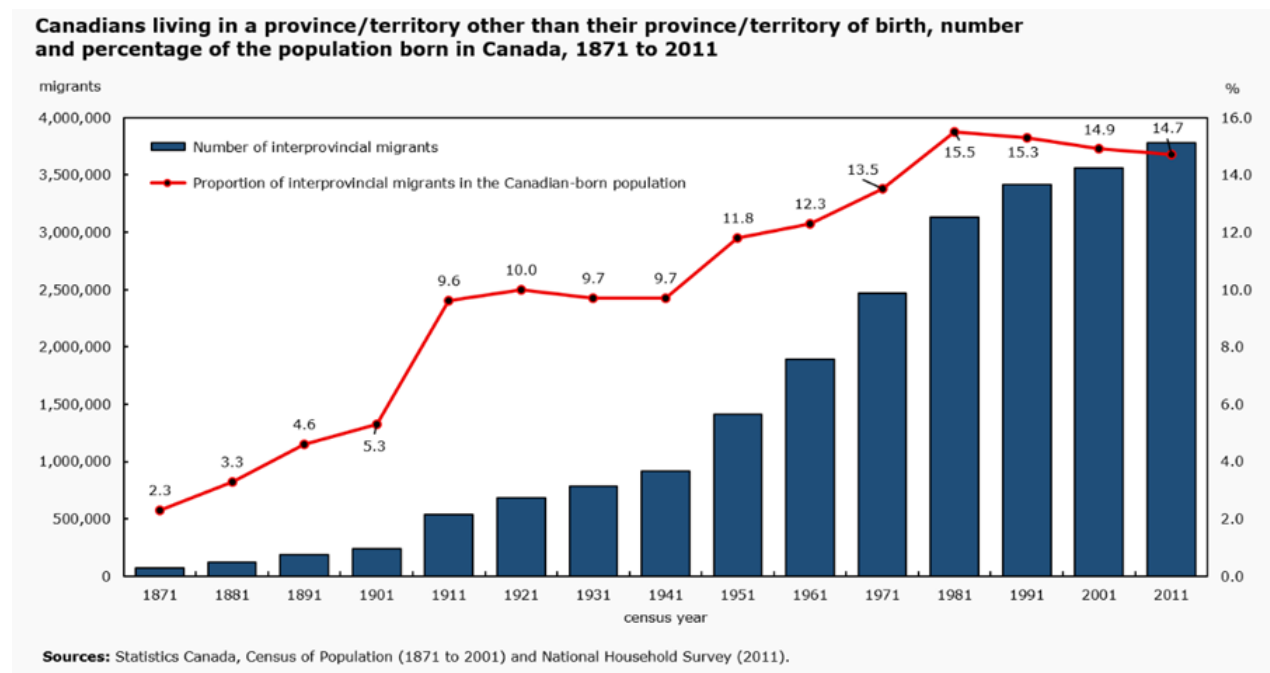
## Two Dynamic Periods of Interprovincial Migration

Since Confederation in 1867, the number of people living outside of the province or territory where they were born—referred to as interprovincial migrants in this article—has increased every decade. In 1871, when Canada consisted of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,



Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, 68,060 people were living in a province other than the one in which they were born, representing 2.3% of the 2,917,290 Canadians born in Canada. In 1905, Saskatchewan and Alberta joined the Canadian Confederation, and these new provinces welcomed an influx of migrants. From 1901 to 1911, the number of Canadians who moved between provinces and territories more than doubled from 239,955 to 537,936, accounting for 9.6% of the Canadian-born population in 1911.

From 1911 to 1941, a period marked by two world wars and the Great Depression of the 1930s, the proportion of interprovincial migrants remained stable at around 10% of the Canadian-born population. From 1941 to 1951, the number of migrants rose from 915,726 to 1,412,556, representing 11.8% of the Canadian-born population, and continued to increase until 1981, reaching a record high of 15.5%. The strong interprovincial migration observed from 1941 to 1981 coincided with post-war economic recovery, the growth of industrial activity in Canada and oil development in Alberta, where production rose quickly after the first oil shock in 1973.

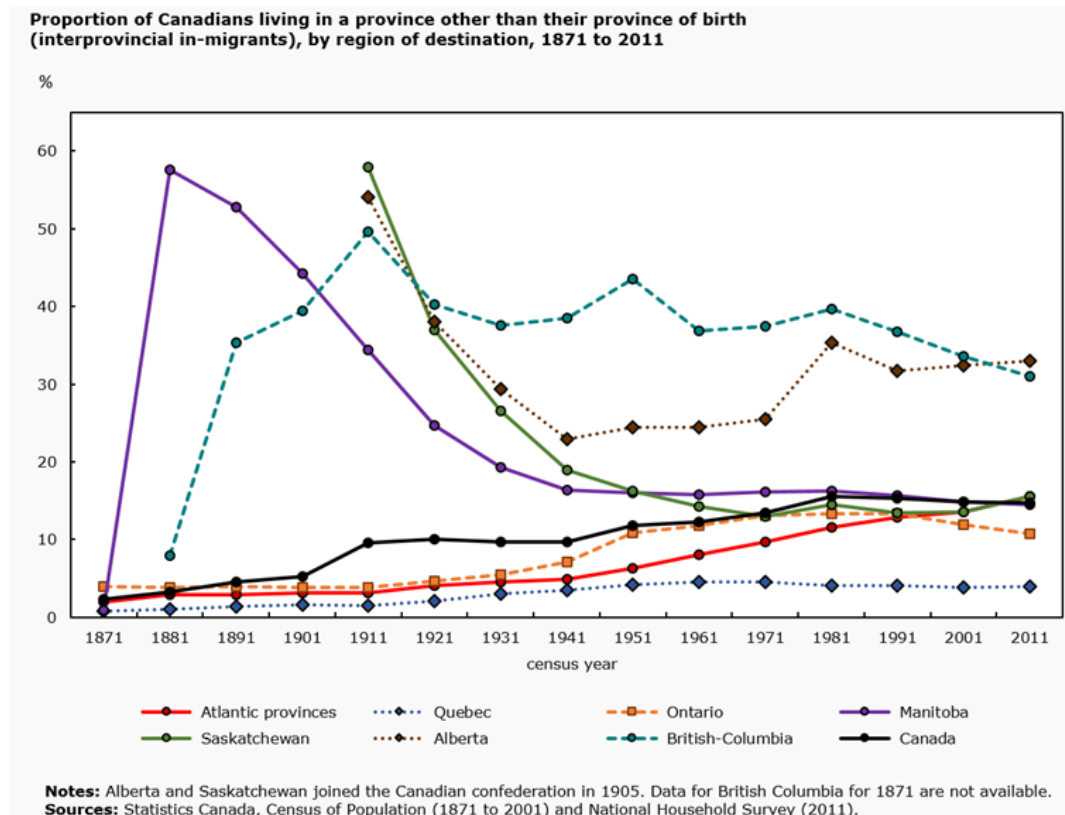


From 1981 to 2011, the number of interprovincial migrants continued to rise, but their proportion among the Canadian-born population gradually decreased. This period saw three recessions: one in the early 1980s, another in the early 1990s and a third in the late 2000s. In 2011, 3,779,990 Canadians (14.7%) were living outside of their province or territory of birth.

## Interprovincial Migration and Rapid Western Settlement

The Western provinces were settled mostly after Confederation. This settlement happened very quickly during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with the proportion of people born outside these provinces reaching very high levels. In Manitoba, in 1881, 57.6% of the population was born outside the province. At that time, this province contained more people

born in Ontario (18,744) than people born in Manitoba (17,448). In British Columbia, the proportion of interprovincial migrants rose from 7.9% in 1881 to 49.6% in 1911. Proportions of interprovincial migrants were also very high in Saskatchewan (57.9%) and Alberta (54.0%) in 1911, six years after the provinces joined the Confederation. While international immigration is



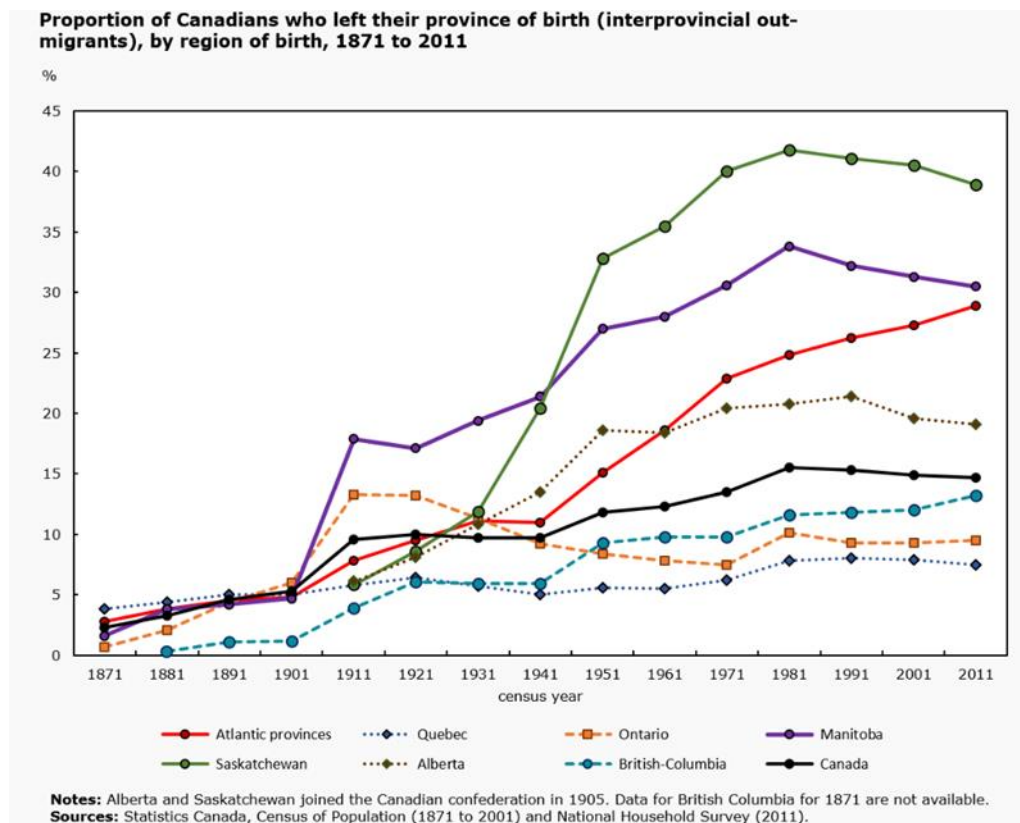
often cited to explain the rapid settlement of Western Canada, the contribution of interprovincial migration clearly cannot be ignored. For example, in 1911, for every 100 international immigrants, Saskatchewan had 58 interprovincial migrants and Alberta had 41.

British Columbia continued to be a destination for interprovincial migrants, with these accounting for more than 30% of the provincial population in every census during this century. The proportion of interprovincial migrants in Alberta fell sharply from 54.0% in 1911 to 22.9% in 1941. However, this proportion has risen almost constantly since the start of oil development in 1947, reaching 31.0% in 2011, the highest of all Canadian provinces.

The proportion of interprovincial migrants in Manitoba and Saskatchewan fell quickly after peaking in 1881 and 1911. The proportion of interprovincial migrants in these provinces remained stable after 1941, varying between 13.0% and 19.0% and nearing the proportion observed for the country. However, in the mid-20th century, these two provinces became exporters of interprovincial migrants. From 1901 to 1981, the proportion of people born in Manitoba who were living in another province or territory rose from 4.7% to 33.8%. In Saskatchewan this proportion increased from 5.8% to 41.8% from 1911 to 1981. Since 1951,



Saskatchewan has been the Canadian province with the largest proportion of migrants living in another province or territory.



In the Atlantic provinces, Ontario and Quebec, interprovincial migration made a much smaller contribution to population growth than in Western Canada. From 1871 to 1941, relatively few interprovincial migrants chose to settle in these provinces, representing less than 10% of the population. After the Second World War, the Atlantic provinces and Ontario began to record higher proportions of interprovincial migrants, approaching the proportion observed for Canada. The proportion of interprovincial migrants living in Quebec has always been low, peaking at 4.6% in 1961 and 1971. Historically, a relatively large proportion of interprovincial migrants have been born in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Ontario. From 1901 to 1911, Ontario was a major source of migrants who went west. The number of migrants born in Ontario rose from 113,096 to 296,629 (+162%) over this 10-year period, or from 6.0% to 13.3% of the province's population. Furthermore, out-migration levels in the four Atlantic provinces have constantly risen since the end of the Second World War. The proportion of Atlantic-born Canadians who live in another province or territory rose from 11.0% in 1941 to 28.9% in 2011, almost twice the national rate. In 2011, interprovincial out-migrants born in the Atlantic provinces mostly resided in Ontario (40.6%), the western provinces (31.2%) or in another Atlantic province (18.5%).

**Source:** ["From East to West: 140 years of Interprovincial Migration."](#) *Canadian Megatrends*. Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-630-X.

## Feature Interview



In this issue, Michael Haan (MH) interviews Monica Boyd (MB). Dr. Boyd is a past-President of the CPS and is currently a Professor of Sociology at the University of Toronto.

MH: *What drew you to demography?*

MB: I accidentally backed into the field. As an undergraduate at the University of Chicago, I ignored Sociology (which houses most demographic training programs in North American universities) and I only tangentially knew about NORC and the Population Center, then headed by Phil Hauser and Donald Bogue. Instead I majored in Psychology and also took a lot of advanced mathematics courses. By the end of the four years, I knew I wasn't really fascinated enough to undertake further training in either clinical psychology or behavioural psychology; I also was tired of living in Chicago. I did talk with Phil Hauser who encouraged me to apply to Sociology and become part of the Population Centre; he also mentioned Duke University where a number of Chicago trained demographers had gone after their Ph.D. completions. The demographers at Duke offered an incredibly generous NICHD graduate training fellowship in demography and having warm winters sounded very appealing. I had no idea what I was getting into, but I was assured that I could always switch fields if I didn't like the area (neglecting to point out that I would no longer have the fellowship if I did). Once my graduate studies began, I absolutely loved the demographic concentration in social demography. I had found my niche – an area of quantitative research where mathematics and numbers are relevant, where causality is part of the approach, and where the study of the interrelationship of demographic factors and social issues are always present. I never looked back; when I think of the ill-informed and sometimes extraneous criteria by which most 22 year olds make their decisions (including myself), I was extremely fortunate that I somehow had ended up in the perfect field for me.

MH: *What are your primary demographic research interests?*

MB: I actually did a dissertation and a comprehensive (we had 3 comprehensives) in the area of fertility. But the dissertation also explored a stratification puzzle, and as enunciated in the classic *The Study of Population* edited by Phil Hauser and Otis Dudley Duncan, stratification and studies of the labour force were very much considered to be part of the domain of social demography. At the same time, my master's thesis was on the labour force integration of Japanese immigrants and my first publication was from that thesis. I moved away from fertility as a domain of research after the Ph.D. and into the area of stratification with a focus on labour force inequality and also into the field of migration, with a focus on immigration economic integration and immigration policy. Period effects also shaped my interests. I worked at Carleton University in Ottawa for 22 years during a time when academic insight was solicited by government agencies, including Employment and Immigration Canada; those academic-

government links provided a great informal education on federal immigration policy formulation and implementation. The gender revolution of the 1970s and 1980s also made research into the status of women extremely relevant and I was one of the first to study the integration of immigrant women, both in the labour force and in family settings. The migration of women enjoyed a resurgence of interest with the UN Secretary High Level Dialogue in 2006 and I was part of the group of experts on immigrant women engaged in meetings and consultations with UN agencies, particularly UNIFEM, UN Women, and the Population Division. Today, I am part of a large SSHRC funded project investigating the global migration of women for work and care.

MH: *Do you apply demography in your work? If yes, how?*

MB: If we take a generous definition of social demography as representing the intersection of demographic variables and principles with the social and economic contexts of people's lives, almost all my research topics would be considered demographic. Research on immigration and labour market inequality represent core applications, but I also have written on family demography highlighting temporal trends in family formation, and living arrangements including the pioneer work on young adults living at home with Ed Pryor and later with Doug Norris, who were at Statistics Canada at the time. Other topics include ethnic flux, ethnic stratification, and Canada's changing ethnic and racial composition. In major post-industrial economies, interest in immigration now includes the children of immigrants, and I continue to research their social and economic outcomes, which again ranges from labour market insertion to intermarriage patterns. I consider all these topics as invoking demographic perspectives and variables.

MH: *What do you think are some interesting demographic issues arising in Canada?*

MB: Virtually all contemporary social issues contain demographic issues and vice versa. From that perspective, population aging and growing diversity are obvious major trends that will shape Canada's demographic structure and fuel social inequality and social well-being discussions. I am particularly interested in three sub-themes: first in addition to the ongoing scrutiny of immigrant integration, what are the socioeconomic trajectories of their children? To what extent do the patterns reflect family of origin factors, including the entry statuses of parents? Second, in recent years, growing numbers of migrants have entered Canada temporarily. Much more research is needed on this development as the group is highly diverse in origins, in motives for migration, in the types of jobs performed, and in the access to converting from temporary status to permanent resident status. Third, together past internal migration trends and the aging of Canada's population imply a new demographic divide in the age composition of Canada's small and large towns. Rural areas and small towns may end up being largely comprised of senior citizens with younger and more diverse populations found in larger cities. This is not necessarily problematic, but as demographers, we should be sensitive to these changes and ask what are the implications for the provisioning and access of medical and social services in the smaller areas of Canada.

MH: *What advice would you give to those entering the field of demography? I mean, arguably there aren't enough young people in the discipline, and perhaps this is one area that we need to work on. What would you say?*

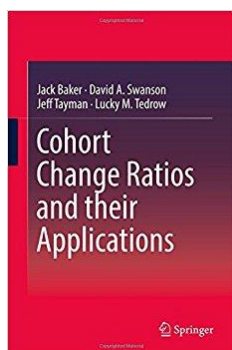
MB: You have asked two questions. On the supply side, Canadian high schools no longer require much mathematics. As a result, the typical question I get in a demography course is “do I have to know math to pass the course.” And, even if they are interested, students often fail to pursue demography because of their perceived lack of basic mathematics and sometimes a real fear of numbers. In all fairness, math-phobia affects more areas than just demography. Many social science graduate students feel more comfortable with qualitative methods than quantitative methods for similar reasons. For those that do pursue demography, the field is immensely stimulating and rewarding. Multiple domains of inquiry exist within formal and social demography and people are sure to find a sub-field that interests them. And, the sites of employment are not limited to academia, where currently fewer positions exist than applicants. People with a demographic training are found in marketing firms, survey research organizations and in federal, provincial, and municipal governments. The annual program for CPS and the people who attend the meetings are good illustrations of the subject matter diversity and the different employment opportunities. Demography is a great field with many career prospects.

MH: *What do you do for fun?*

MB: This question evokes the classic “correct” response – face time with partner and child, reading, and quiet reflective walks. But really I like travelling and I’m hopelessly addicted to trolling for the latest research in my areas of interest, although recently googling “Trump” also is a preoccupation. Demographers of a certain age never die, they just keep going.

## Member Updates

**COOKE, Martin.** Martin Cooke will assume leadership of the Canadian Student Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drugs Survey (CSTADS) as of July 1, 2017. CSTADS is a national school-based survey conducted for Health Canada by the Propel Centre for Population Health Impact at the University of Waterloo. Marty is currently the co-Director of the Waterloo Survey Research Centre and an Associate Professor in the School of Public Health and Health Systems and the Department of Sociology and Legal Studies.



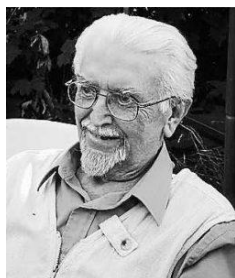
**SWANSON, David.** David Swanson has co-published (with Jack Baker, Jeff Tayman, and Lucky Tedrow) a text entitled *Cohort Change Ratios and Their Applications* (Springer Press, 2017). This textbook focuses on the cohort change ratio (CCR) method. It presents powerful, yet relatively simple ways to generate accurate demographic estimates and forecasts that are cost efficient and require fewer resources than other techniques. The concepts, analytical frameworks, and methodological tools presented do not require extensive knowledge of demographics, mathematics, or statistics. The demographic focus is on the characteristics of populations, especially age and sex composition, but these methods are applicable estimating and forecasting other characteristics and total population. The book contains more traditional applications such as the

Hamilton-Perry method, but also includes new applications of the CCR method such as stable population theory. Real world empirical examples are provided for every application; along with excel files containing data and program code, which are accessible online. Topics covered include basic demographic measures, sources of demographic information, forecasting and estimating (both current and historical) populations, modifications to current methods, forecasting school enrollment and other characteristics, estimating life expectancy, stable population theory, decomposition of the CCR into its migration and mortality components, and the utility of the CCR. This textbook is designed to provide material for an advanced undergraduate or graduate course on demographic methods. It can also be used as a supplement for other courses including applied demography, business and economic forecasting and market research.

David Swanson has also edited a volume entitled *The Frontiers of Applied Demography* (Springer, 2017). This volume includes 23 chapters and details cutting edge methods and findings that may shape the future of applied demography. The volume is organized into three major sections: Demographic Information for Decision-Making: Case Studies; Data Issues and Analyses; and Projection and Estimation Methods: Evaluations, Examples, and Discussions. The case studies represent a wide range of countries, including Australia, Canada, England, India, Japan, and the United States of America.

**YACYSHYN, Alison.** Longtime member of the CPS, Alison Yacyshyn returned to academe full-time as Chair/Associate Professor in the Mihalcheon School of Management at Concordia University of Edmonton (CUE), as of July 1, 2016. She was previously a Senior Demographer with Treasury Board and Finance in the Government of Alberta. She is now building a specialization area of Data Management at CUE, which includes a course on Business Demography. In addition, Alison is an adjunct faculty member with the Alberta School of Business at the University of Alberta. The Society of Edmonton Demographers Twitter account (@SocietyEdmDemog) is also maintained by Alison where she facilitates online demographic conversations and information dissemination.

## In Memoriam



**Anthony (Tony) Richmond**, professor emeritus at York University and one of the founders of York's Department of Sociology, died on March 28, 2017 at the age of 91. A memorial service has taken place and his ashes will be scattered at his wife's home in Anglesey, North Wales.

Richmond was born in Ilford, England. At the age of 18, he earned a scholarship to the London School of Economics (LSE), which he deferred until the end of the war. He joined the Friends Ambulance Unit in 1943 and served in hospitals and citizens' advice bureaux in London, as ill health prevented him from serving abroad. After earning his BA at the LSE, Richmond began a master's degree at Liverpool University, studying the city's community of West Indian workers.

His first job was as a lecturer in social theory in the Department of Social Study at the University of Edinburgh, during which he published his first book, *The Colour Problem* (1955).

The second edition of this book, published in 1961, included a new chapter on apartheid in South Africa, and brought him his first international recognition, stirring considerable controversy. His critical account had him and the book banned in South Africa until the country's first free elections in 1994.

After a short spell at the Bristol College of Advanced Technology, he received his PhD from the University of London in 1965, and moved to Toronto with his wife, Freda, and young daughter, Catriona, and became a founding member of York's Department of Sociology. Shortly afterward, he established the department's graduate program and served as its first director. He also served as the director of York's Institute of Behavioural Research (now the Institute of Social Research) from 1979 to 1983. In 1980, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He was active in recruiting the next cohort of young sociologists to the department from Britain, the U.S. and Canada.

At York University, he pursued studies of immigration and immigration policy, ethno-cultural assimilation and the comparative study of immigrant and ethnic communities. He was the author of 10 books and 17 book-length monographs, over two dozen book chapters, more than 60 referred articles, and many other invited papers and commentaries. Richmond was the principal investigator of a number of externally funded major research projects and many minor ones. He was an informed and well-regarded lecturer and graduate supervisor.

Several graduate students entered sociology as his co-authors and others have spoken about his generosity and support. Little recognized was his unpretentious, consistent encouragement to women scholars in sociology. Many of his graduate students were women, who found him approachable and strongly encouraging. He made a point of inviting women scholars and researchers as guest lecturers to the department.

Richmond served on many departmental and university committees, especially in York's formative years, including a President's Task Force on the Role & Development of Research and the Faculty of Arts Academic Planning & Policy Committee. He retired in 1989. The Blishen-Richmond Award, named for two of the Department of Sociology's distinguished retirees, is presented annually to outstanding honours sociology graduates.

Richmond was a deeply committed public intellectual. His work on immigration and immigrant assimilation influenced the revisions of Canadian federal immigration policy in the 1960s and early 1970s. He had a lifelong commitment to research on racism, publishing pioneering studies, and placing racialization at the centre of his research on immigrant and refugee diasporas. His last book, *Global Apartheid: Refugees, Racism and the New World Order* (1994), returned to themes that ran throughout his work, arguing that late 20th century mass migrations and refugee movements were being met with a form of global apartheid as North America, Europe and Australasia instituted repressive policies to restrain the movements, largely treating them as threats to their territorial integrity and privileged lifestyles. He was a founding member of the York Centre for Refugee Studies in which he actively participated after his formal retirement, publishing several articles, including his last in 2008 in the journal *Refuge*.



Richmond was known for his civility, lack of pretense, sense of fairness and commitment to scholarly life. His research productivity and his consideration and support of students and younger faculty contributed significantly to the emergence, growth and reputation of York's Department of Sociology.



**Sylvie Wargon** (b. December 3, 1914, a founding member of the Canadian Population Society, died in Toronto on September 11, 2016.

Originally trained in sociology, Sylvie held a B.A (1946) from the University of Toronto and an MA (1947) from the University of Illinois. In her own words, "I completed undergraduate studies at the University of Toronto. Along the way, I encountered demography, the science of population, in the work of Enid Charles, the British demographer and population statistics specialist who, as visiting scholar in Canada from 1940 to 1946, conducted and published demographic research about this country. I instinctively sensed that demography was a field I would one day explore." And this she indeed did!

Sylvie had a long and distinguished career at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She rose through various positions to become acting chief of the Demographic Analysis and Research Section (1968-73), senior officer with Housing and Families Group (1974-80), chief of Family and Social Characteristics Section (1980-83), chief of Analytical Services (1983-86), chief of Special Research Projects (1986-87), and senior research analyst (1988-93). Over these years she wrote and published chapters and articles on topics related to her wide-ranging interests: marriage, family and society, race and racism, and national statistical systems. She also served as a member of the editorial boards of *Canadian Studies in Population* and of *Cahiers Québécois de Démographie*.

Following her retirement from Statistics Canada in 1993, Sylvie pursued her long-standing interest in the history of science by writing a social and institutional history of demography in Canada, published as *Demography in Canada in the Twentieth Century* (UBC Press, 2002). Various chapters in the book were based on papers that she given over previous years at CPS meetings. These contributions included her notable review of *Women in Demography in Canada*, published in *Canadian Studies in Population* in 1992. She saw this review as "filling in" a missing story.

Sylvie's range of interests was reflected in her membership in diverse professional associations. These included: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, International Sociological Association, International Society for the History of the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Canadian Population Society (charter member), Population Association of America, and L'Association des démographes du Québec.

Professional friends and colleagues recall Sylvie as a lively, engaged and original thinker. At CPS meetings she was known for her warm praise and encouragement to others for their

contributions. She was also known as an exceptionally articulate author, following a desire, in her own words, “to avoid jargon” and to subject her work to the rule that “clear writing is a reflection of clear thinking.”

*The above obituary draws on Sylvie’s self-reflection on her career and a related summary of her key professional contributions available at [Encyclopedia.com](https://www.encyclopedia.com).*

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