



CPS News

The Newsletter of the Canadian Population Society

Fall 2017

New CPS Councillors

The CPS welcomes three new Councillors: James Falconer, Sean Waite, and Laura Wright. James Falconer also joins the International Committee and the Journal Committee. Sean Waite will co-chair the Student Paper Competition and sit on the Journal Committee. Laura Wright is the new CPS representative to the Canadian Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences and also joins the National Committee. The CPS thanks the outgoing Council Members (Ann Kim, Kevin McQuillan, Anne Milan, and Amélie Quesnel-Vallée) for their service over the past two years. Darcy Hango and Yoko Yoshida continue their terms on Council.



James Falconer completed his PhD in Sociology at McGill in 2016. Falconer's research investigates empirical questions in medical sociology, social epidemiology, social inequalities, and life course dynamics. His ongoing research includes the determinants of self-rated health as a predictor for mortality, the consequences of retirement and widowhood, and Canada's changing medical and legal landscape around physician-assisted dying. His research has been funded by a Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarship from the Canadian Institutes for Health Research and by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. He has published in *Canadian Studies in Population* and *Recherches Sociographiques* and has presented at the annual conferences of the Canadian Population Society, Population Association of America, and the Canadian and American Sociological Associations. James will begin an appointment to the Demography division of Statistics Canada in September 2017.

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Sean Waite is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Western University, having completed his PhD in Sociology at McGill University in 2016. Sean's research explores how gender and sexual orientation shape human capital acquisition, occupation and industry choice and earnings in Canada. He is currently working on a collaborative project that combines quantitative, qualitative, and experimental research methods to study the employment experiences and outcomes of Canada's LGBTQ community. Sean also examines returns to higher education, with a particular interest in the labour market outcomes of Canada's doctoral graduates. His research can be found in *Gender & Society*, *Social Science Research*, *Canadian Review of Sociology*, *Canadian Journal of Higher Education*, and *Canadian Studies in Population*.

Laura Wright is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Saskatchewan having completed her PhD at Western University and a SSHRC postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Alberta. Laura's research examines cohort changes in the transition to adulthood and partnership trajectories in the early life course. She is currently working on a collaborative project examining teen pregnancy and childbearing in Canada with Dr. Lisa Strohschein. Laura has also published work in the areas of family transitions and health, aging, education, and Aboriginal policy in journals such as *Demography*, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*, and *Canadian Studies in Population*.



CPS Membership

The CPS welcomes new members, including academics, students, government scientists and administrators, or any other persons interested in demography and its many applications.

| | Regular Membership | Student Membership |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 year | \$75 | \$40 |
| 2 year | \$140 | \$75 |
| 3 year | \$210 | n/a |

[Join the CPS or renew your membership online](#)

CPS Awards

Congratulations to Professor **Monica Boyd** for receiving the 2017 CPS Lifetime Achievement Award. The biennial award honors a Canadian scholar who has shown outstanding commitment to the profession of demography and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline in Canada, through publications, teaching, and/or service. Within the field of demography, Dr. Boyd has been a world leader in advancing knowledge about the integration of immigrants, bringing to the forefront the gendered and ethnic dimensions of integration as well as outcomes among childhood immigrants. In addition to her outstanding research contributions, Dr. Boyd has advanced the discipline through her exemplary service, including three decades of membership on the National Statistics Council and advising the United Nations on migration-related issues. She is also past-President of the CPS and has served as president of the Royal Society of Canada (Social Sciences) and the Canadian Sociological Association.



Meryn Severson won the CPS poster award for her study “Linking Housing and the Transition to Adulthood among Canadian Young Adults.” Pooling data from Statistics Canada’s General Social Survey (2001, 2006, 2011) and using a random intercepts model, Severson’s study shows that housing context has a significant impact on the transition to adulthood, controlling for individual-level factors. In particular, higher home prices make it more difficult to establish independent households and decreases in affordability lower the odds of homeownership and living in single detached dwellings. In June 2017, she graduated from the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology and Human Geography and received the Douglas E. Smith Gold Medal for graduating with the highest GPA in a non-honors program in the Faculty of Arts.

Cary Wu received the 2017 Student Paper Award for his study entitled “Internal Migration and the Stability of Trust among Americans.” Wu’s study is based on data from the American General Social Survey (1972-2006) and uses internal migration between Southern and non-Southern states in the United States as a quasi-experiment to test whether generalized trust stems from cultural background or from re-settlement experiences. Mr. Wu is interviewed in the current issue of the CPS News where he elaborates on the findings from his study.



Statistics Canada Updates

Anne Milan, Statistics Canada

2016 Census of Population

Data and analysis from the 2016 Census of Population were released on [Families, Households, and Marital Status](#) and [Language](#) on August 2, 2017 and on [Income](#) on September 13, 2017. These releases contain a variety of data products, analytical products, infographics, videos, and reference material. Previous released topics include: February 8, 2017: [Population and Dwelling Counts](#) and May 3, 2017, [Age and Sex](#). The remaining 2016 Census releases on Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Housing, and Aboriginal peoples will be available on October 25, 2017 followed by Education, Labour, Journey to Work, Language of Work, and Mobility and Migration on November 29. The [2016 Census Program](#) website provides more information on these topics.

Recent Releases

- The most recent *Quarterly Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces, and Territories* (Statistics Canada Catalogue no. [91-002-X](#)) and the *Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces, and Territories* ([91-215-X](#)) were released in September, 2017.
- An updated article in the [Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada](#) on [Mortality: Overview, 2012 and 2013](#).
- [International Students, Immigration, and Earnings Growth: The Effect of a Pre-immigration Canadian University Education](#). This study uses large national longitudinal datasets to examine cross-cohort trends and within-cohort changes in earnings among three groups of young university graduates: Immigrants who are former international students in Canada (Canadian-educated immigrants), foreign-educated immigrants who had a university degree before immigrating to Canada, and the Canadian-born population. The results show that Canadian-educated immigrants on average had much lower earnings than the Canadian-born population but higher earnings than foreign-educated immigrants both in the short term and in the long term. However, Canadian-educated immigrants are a highly heterogeneous group, and the key factor differentiating their post-immigration earnings from the earnings of the Canadian-born population and foreign-educated immigrants is whether they held a well-paid job in Canada before becoming permanent residents.
- [Longitudinal Immigration Database \(IMDB\): Technical Report, 2014](#) discusses the IMDB data sources, concepts and variables, record linkage, data processing, dissemination, data

evaluation and quality indicators, comparability with other immigration datasets, and the analyses possible with the IMDB.

- [Acquisition of Permanent Residence by Temporary Foreign Workers in Canada: A Panel Study of Labour Market Outcomes Before and After the Status Transition](#) investigates the employment and earnings trajectories of temporary foreign workers (TFWs) during the years surrounding their acquisition of permanent residence in Canada. If the labour market assimilation of TFWs follows a smooth trajectory in the absence of acquisition of permanent residence, any kinks that occur in employment rates and earnings in or after the year when TFWs become permanent residents might plausibly result from the transition to permanent residence. The main finding of the study is that the labour market outcomes of different groups of TFWs in Canada follow different temporal patterns depending on the TFWs' skill level and work permit type. Gains in labour market outcomes resulting from the acquisition of permanent residence appear to be greater for TFWs who generally hold an open work permit and for live-in caregivers than for highly skilled TFWs.
- [The Impact of Aging on Labour Market Participation Rates](#) examines the extent to which aging affected changes in labour market participation rates since 2007, based on data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). In addition, the reasons behind the increase in the participation rates of Canadians aged 55 and over, which have been trending upwards since 1996, are explored.
- [Estimating Parental Leave in Canada Using Administrative Data](#) describes the procedures for using linked administrative data sources to estimate paid parental leave rates in Canada and the issues surrounding this use. The paper first discusses the advantages and limitations of major relevant survey and administrative data sources for studying paid parental leave. It then outlines the steps taken to match the T1 Family File with the linkage file consisting of the T4 file, the Record of Employment (ROE) and the Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program, for the purpose of estimating parental leave rates. It further evaluates alternative ways of identifying parental leave based on information from the ROE and employment insurance benefits.
- [Changes in Parents' Participation in Domestic Tasks and Care for Children from 1986 to 2015](#) uses data from the 1986 and 2015 General Social Surveys (GSS) to examine the gap between fathers and mothers in Canada in terms of their participation in household work and child care. The study also examines to what extent are fathers in 2015 more involved than their own fathers were 30 years ago.

New Health Reports articles:

- [Hospitalization Rates among Economic Immigrants to Canada](#)
- [Acute Care Hospitalization of Aboriginal Children and Youth](#)
- [Parent-Child Association in Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour](#)

CANADIAN MEGATRENDS

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

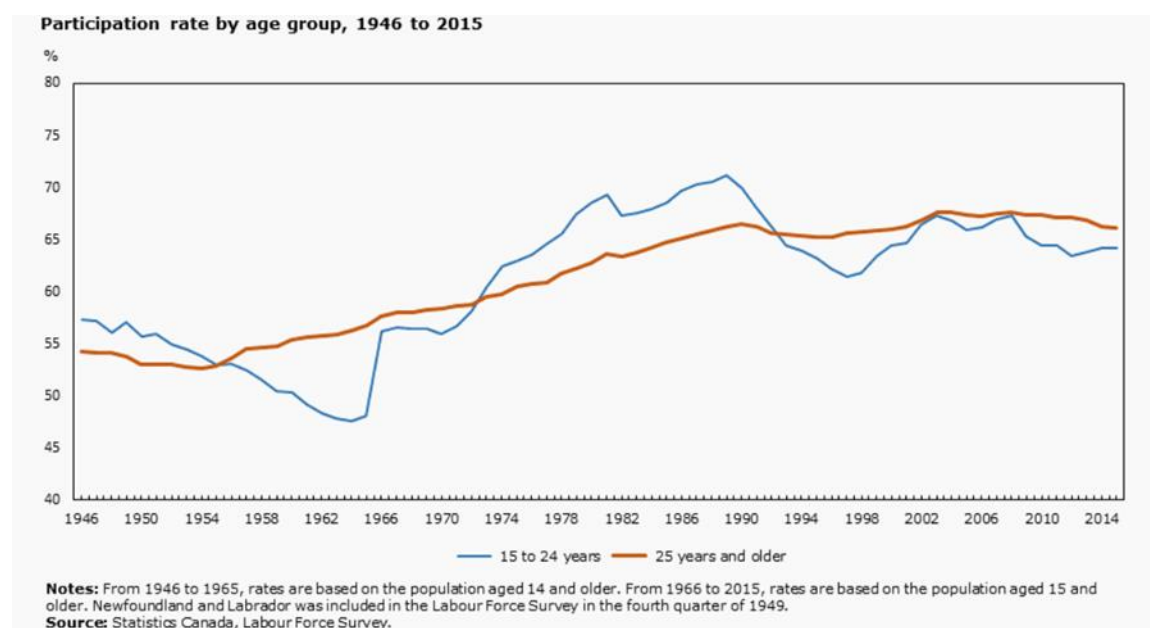
Canadian Youth and Full-time Work: A Slower Transition

Families across the country often discuss the job prospects of young people and how these prospects have changed since the days of their parents and grandparents. These conversations can be full of anecdotes and questions about generations past. How have the employment opportunities of young women changed since Canada's Centennial in 1967? Can a young man still follow in his father's footsteps and get a full-time job out of school? Can young people expect to make more than their parents did when they were young?

This edition of *Canadian Megatrends* takes a more empirical approach to some of these questions, looking at labour force participation, unemployment, full-time and part-time work, and real wages for workers in Canada from 1946 to 2015. The transitions to the labour force have slowed as young people spend more time in school or training, and then enter a workforce that has changed significantly over seven decades.

Changes in Labour Force Participation

Since the 1940s, Canadian youth aged 24 and younger have participated in the working world at a very different rate than older adults. From 1946 to 2015, the youth labour force participation rate (those who are employed or seeking employment) has varied from a low of



47.6% in 1964 to a high of 71.2% in 1989.

While adults aged 25 and older joined the labour force at a fairly steady rate from 1946 to 2015, the participation rate of young people was much less stable during this time. Following the Second World War, the proportion of youth aged 14 to 24 who were either working or seeking employment declined steadily for almost two decades, from 57.3% in 1946 to 47.6% in 1964. This decrease coincided with all provinces raising their school-leaving ages.

In 1965, Canada stopped including 14-year-olds in the Labour Force Survey. Following this change, the labour force participation rate for youth rose sharply, jumping from 48.1% in 1965 to 56.5% in 1966. After plateauing during the rest of the 1960s, youth participation increased again in the 1970s, so that in 1981, almost 7 in 10 Canadians aged 15 to 24 (69.3%) were either employed or looking for work. Youth labour force participation reached its highest point in 1989, peaking at 71.2%. The increase observed from the mid-1960s to the late 1980s was driven mainly by the growing entry of young women in the labour market, which in turn was fostered by the growing importance of service sector jobs and changes in women's attitudes towards family and work.

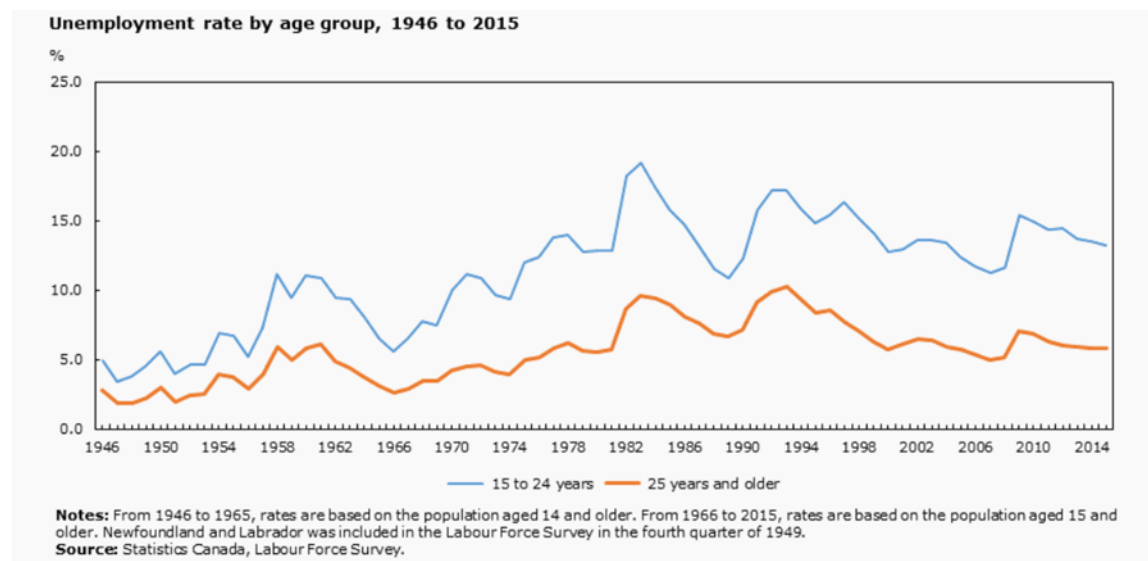
Following the 1990–1992 recession and the ensuing slack labour market that persisted until the late 1990s, participation declined, falling back to the same levels observed in the mid-1970s. The turn of the millennium saw young people initially returning to the labour force, then stepping back slightly after the recession of 2008–2009. However, youth participation in the labour force was fairly steady through the 2000s and 2010s, staying close to the levels of the early 1990s and mid-1970s.

Youth Unemployment Always Higher

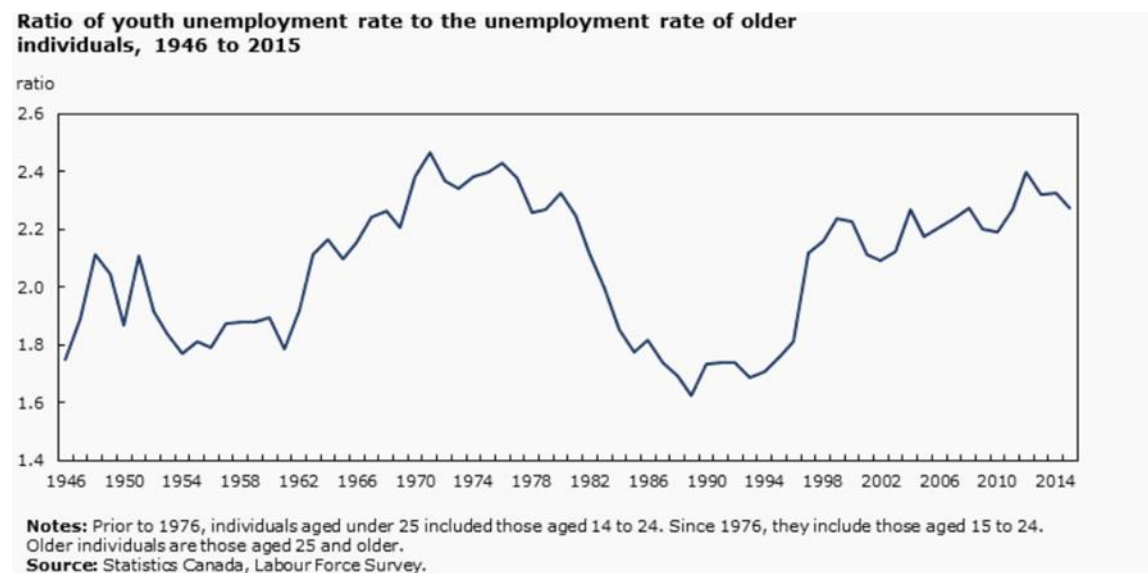
However, participation rates are only one part of young people's experience of the labour market. A second major factor is whether youth are able to find employment once they enter the workforce. The youth unemployment rate varied widely from 1946 to 2015. Relatively low until the mid-1950s, it climbed 5.9 percentage points from 1956 to 1958, peaking at 11.1%. While youth unemployment briefly dropped below 6% again in 1966 (5.6%), it was back up to 11.1% in 1971.

The unemployment rate for workers aged 15 to 24 rose further during the 1970s as the relatively large cohorts of baby boomers entered the labour market. Following the 1981–1982 recession, youth unemployment reached its highest point in 1983, when 19.2% of young workers were unemployed. The recovery of the Canadian economy from 1984 to 1989 led to a steady decline in youth unemployment through the rest of the 1980s. Youth unemployment rose in the early 1990s after the 1990–1992 recession, and again following the 2008–2009 recession. From 1990 to 2015, it remained between 17.2% (1992 and 1993) and 11.2% (2007).

The levels following the 2008–2009 recession were similar to those observed in the mid-1970s.



Regardless of the period considered, the youth unemployment rate has always been higher than the unemployment rate of older workers. The difference reflects a variety of factors. Whenever firms implement layoffs based on seniority rules, young workers are more likely to lose their job than their older counterparts. In addition, young workers are overrepresented in small firms, which tend to have higher-than-average layoff rates. Finally, at the beginning of their career, young workers change jobs more often than older workers, looking for a position whose requirements fit their skills. Such job searches sometimes entail some unemployment.



The result is that from 1946 to 2015, the youth unemployment rate followed similar patterns to the unemployment rate of older workers, but was always at least 1.6 times higher. The greatest disparities between the unemployment rates of youth and older workers occurred in the mid-1970s—when young people were just over 2.5 times as likely to be unemployed as

older adults—and in 2012, when youth unemployment was 2.4 times higher than the rate for older workers.

Young People Increasingly Likely to Hold Part-Time Jobs

In the mid-1970s, it was more common for young individuals who were not full-time students to be employed full time (i.e., in jobs that involve at least 30 hours per week). From 1976 to 1978, the full-time employment rate—the percentage of the population with a full-time job—averaged 76% for men aged 17 to 24 and 58% for women in the same age group who were not in school full time. By the mid-2010s, i.e., from the beginning of 2014 to the third quarter of 2016, the corresponding percentages were 59% for men and 49% for women.

The drop in full-time employment rates among non-full-time students was already apparent in the late 1990s and thus originated long before the 2008–2009 recession. Individuals aged 17 to 24, both with and without a university degree, experienced a substantial decline in full-time employment from the late 1970s to the mid-2010s. The decline in full-time employment rates among youth was driven mainly by gains in part-time employment rather than by decreases in labour force participation or higher unemployment. In other words, young people were more likely to work in part-time positions, often involuntarily, rather than be unemployed or leave the labour force.

Wages Decreasing for Youth with Full-Time Jobs

Among those young workers with full-time jobs, wages varied substantially from the 1980s to the 2010s. The median hourly wage (in constant dollars) earned by youth aged 17 to 24 with full-time jobs declined steadily from 1981 to 1998, following similar patterns for both young men and young women. At the lowest point, in 1998, young men with full-time jobs earned 22.2% less than their predecessors in 1981, while young women were paid 18.8% less than young women in 1981.

Wages for this cohort improved unevenly over the 2000s and early 2010s, increasing around 2004 as world oil prices increased, the housing boom intensified and general economic activity gained momentum. However, this increase did not offset the losses in the 1980s and 1990s. In 2015, full-time wages for male workers aged 17 to 24 were 11.2% lower than in 1981, while wages for their female counterparts were 3.0% lower.

Slightly older workers—those aged 25 to 34—had a different experience over this time, especially women. While full-time wages for women aged 25 to 34 stagnated from 1981 to the mid-1990s, they began to climb steadily in 1997, reflecting strong growth in educational attainment and the move to better-paying occupations.

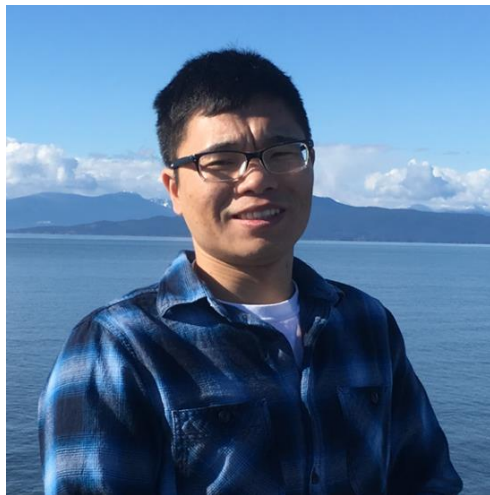
Meanwhile, full-time wages for men aged 25 to 34 dropped through the 1980s and first half of the 1990s, then were stagnant until 2005. It was not until 2013 that men in this age group

earned the same real wages as men of the same age in 1981. In 2015, this group's wages were 2.1% higher than they had been in 1981.

There is a notable exception to the trend. From the late 1990s to the mid-2010s, median wages grew much more in the three oil-producing provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, and Alberta than they did in Ontario. Spillover effects of the oil boom accounted for a substantial portion of these interprovincial differences in wage growth. Up until the middle of 2015, full-time employment rates also evolved much more favorably in these three provinces than they did elsewhere in Canada.

Source: "Canadian Youth and Full-time Work: A Slower Transition." *Canadian Megatrends*. Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-630-X.

Feature Interview



In this issue, the CPS interviews Cary Wu, winner of the 2017 CPS Student Paper Award. Mr. Wu is presently a doctoral candidate in the Department of Sociology at the University of British Columbia and a fellow of the UBC Institute of Asian Research. He is also an associate at the Laboratory for Comparative Social Research at the Higher School of Economics in Russia. He has published his research in journals such as *The China Review*, *International Political Science Review*, the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, and *The American Sociologist*.

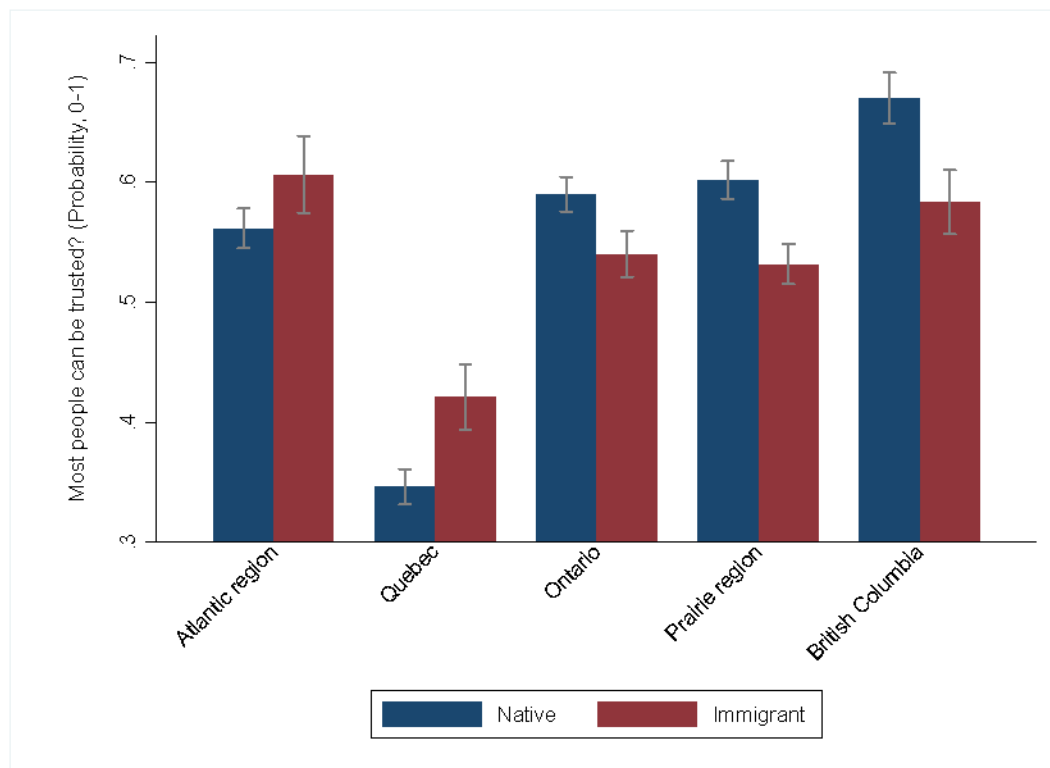
Mr. Wu's award-winning study examines whether migrating from a region with higher (or lower) aggregate levels of generalized trust can change an individual's propensity to trust others. Using over 40 years of data from the American General Social Survey, Wu's innovative comparative approach demonstrates that moving to a more (or less) trusting social environment has little influence on a person's trust in others. His conclusion is that "people learn trust from cultural heritage and early life socialization and they do not seem to renew it in response to new experiences and changing circumstances." In this interview, Mr. Wu further discusses his study as well as his research interests.

What are your primary research interests?

I am particularly interested in how migration interacts with local contexts to shape migrants' values and behaviors. For example, one of my current projects investigates how the trust gap between immigrants and the native-born population changes according to the specific region in which immigrants reside in Canada. My analysis of the Statistic Canada's 2013 General

Social Survey shows that whereas immigrants trust more than the native-born in Quebec and Atlantic Canada, the native-born trust more than immigrants in Ontario, the Prairies, and British Columbia (Figure 1). What this shows is that we need to take the local context into account when we study how immigrants value or behave differently than the native-born population.

Figure 1 The Native-Immigrant Trust Gap across Canada



How did you become interested in this line of research?

At 15, I started migrating from a remote rural village to big cities in China, and from there I moved to the United States and Canada. While who I am today still has a lot to do with my origins, I cannot deny that migration as a process has also changed me. Reflecting on my personal experience and life, I become very interested into such topics as “why aren’t Chinese international students bringing Western democracy back home?” and “Is immigration a threat to Western democracy?” At the heart of these questions is in the issue of how migration might change people’s identities and behaviors.

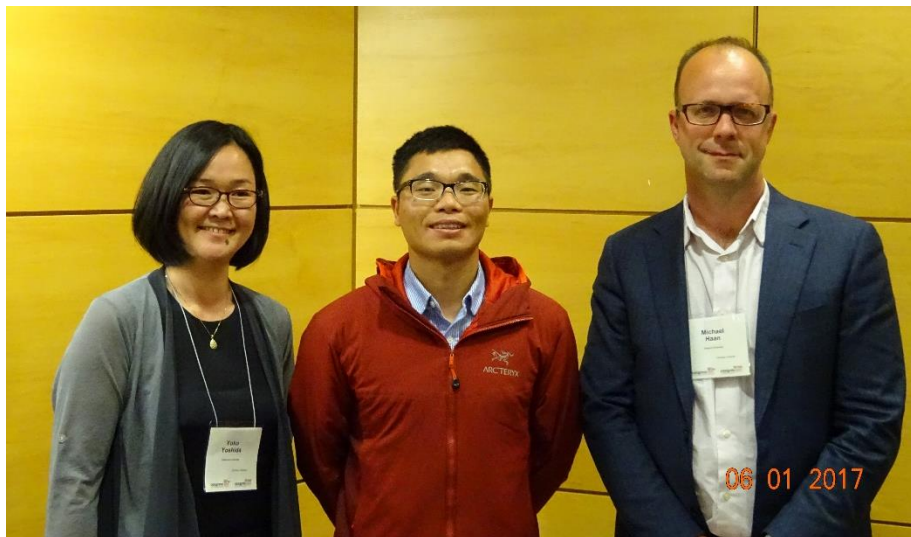
I also focus on trust because I believe that trust is foundational to all social relationships. Where do we learn trust? Does migration change people’s trust? Will people become more trusting if they migrate to a more trusting place or lose trust if they migrate to a low trust place? Exploring how migrants trust before and after their migration allows us to disentangle a long-standing debate about whether people learn trust from early life socialization or from changing experiences.

Your award-winning study concludes that generalized trust does not change much among Southern migrants to non-South regions, and suggests that trust is a function of cultural heritage and early life socialization. Does this finding account for their social capital (e.g., network size and density) within their resettlement communities? Or is it purely a function of Southern-born people being comparatively less trusting of others?

In the United States, the trust gap between the South and other regions has been well documented (e.g., the General Social Survey 1972-2016). Southerners are about 15% less likely to say “most people can be trusted.” My study explores whether Southerners in the United States gain trust if they move to more trusting non-South regions and whether non-Southerners lose trust when they move to the South. My analysis of the US GSS data (1972-2016) suggests that, irrespective of where they move, Americans’ trust changes very little. Factors such as residing communities, number of friends, proportion of blacks or ethnic minorities in the population do not change the overall result. This shows that generalized trust is a relatively stable and persistent human trait. So, I would say yes, it is purely a function of Southern-born people being less trusting.

Since Southern migrants are less trusting, does South-to-North migration have the potential to decrease stocks of social capital in the communities where they resettle?

Unfortunately, I would say yes to this one too. In the GSS data, if we control for Southern migrants, we will find that Northern Americans have even higher trust than Southerners. In other words, the trust gap between these two regions will become more substantial if we take internal migration between the South and the North into consideration. However, the good thing is that Northern Americans also bring trust to the South, and they do not easily lose their trust in the South. Over a long period of time, we would expect that rising internal migration will narrow the trust gap between the South and the North. In fact, the GSS data shows that there has been a slight decline in the trust gap between these two regions since 1972.



Cary Wu receives the student paper award from Yoko Yoshida and CPS President, Michael Haan.

AGM Minutes (abridged version)

June 1, 2017; Ryerson University

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

Don Kerr reported that the membership total for 2017 was 138 persons, up from 125 in 2016. We will continue with bi-annual monthly reminders for renewal from January through to Congress, and then monthly reminders through to the Fall.

1000 pamphlets were prepared and sent to graduate programs across Canada, to encourage membership. About 20 students took advantage of the 1 year free membership for new members in 2017. We will make the same offer again next year to encourage the continued participation of graduate students in the CPS.

All presenters of papers at the 2017 meetings are members. The simple reason was that on registration, non-members must pay the equivalent of the “regular registration fee” plus “the cost of a one year membership.”

The CPS had a deficit in 2016, spending more than received (refer to financial report). The major factor responsible for this was a decline in revenues in 2016 relative to 2015. At the end of 2016, the net balance in our bank account was about \$21,655. All revenues are now from membership fees and Congress participation.

For 2017 we expect a modest deficit. The reason for this is that we have instituted a \$2000 travel allowance for students with the 2017 meetings. Revenues are expected to climb in 2017 due to the introduction of the multiple year membership payment option, i. e., CPS members now have the option of 3 year membership rather than merely annual memberships. As a result many members have already taken advantage of this option.

With this option, it is expected that fees collected over the next couple of years will decline unless membership increases. Council discussed the option of raising membership fees in light of the relatively low cost of joining the CPS, but the decision was made to table any decision on this to future meetings of Council.

Report of the Program Committee

Following the CPS meetings in Calgary in 2016, the CPS membership was invited to provide feedback about the CPS conference in an on-line survey. Lisa Strohschein provided a summary of the results of this survey. In response to the many comments received in this survey, the 2017 conference adopted several changes, including (i) a break between all sessions, (ii) a maximum of four presentations per session, (iii) a larger poster session and competition for best poster, (iv) a professional development workshop (Zotero), and (v) increased contact with participants and

membership in the weeks leading up to the conference, including reminders for all participants to register as early as possible.

Lisa Strohschein emphasized that members of the CPS are often reluctant to have their research shifted to a poster session. She emphasized that there is a need to shift the culture on “poster sessions” at the CPS, to encourage more competitive and well-attended sessions similar to the PAA and other associations. This is one way to increase membership, to enhance the experience of the conference and to generate revenue.

In addition, it was emphasized that greater effort will be made in future years to confirm conference presenters prior to the final program. After considerable follow-up this year in requiring presenters to register in advance, relatively few participants from the final program withdrew. Overall the Toronto meetings at Ryerson had 40 paper presentations organized into 11 sessions as well as 8 posters at the poster session.



CPS members Gustave Goldmann, James Falconer, and others at the poster session

Looking ahead to 2018, there was some discussion as to the consequences of: higher travel costs to Saskatchewan and the meetings of the International Sociological Association which will be held in July 2018 in Toronto (both of which could have an impact on attendance). It is uncertain as to what sort of impact this might have on overall attendees in Regina, particularly in terms of

attracting students to the Graduate Research Pre-Conference. In this context, there is some uncertainty as to the advisability of holding the graduate student pre-conference next year.

Report of the Federation of Canadian Demographers

Michael Haan reported on the bid for the 2022 IUSSP meetings. After surveying CPS meetings, Haan reported that 65% indicated their approval to proceed with the bid (the ADQ had virtually identical levels of support). Ottawa was the preferred location for the meetings.

Michael Haan reported that Chief Statistician has asked Laurent Martel (current Director of Demography Division and President of the FCD) to work toward a successful bid. He also indicated that the Federal Government has shown some support for the bid, particularly in terms of providing translation services.

Members will be informed in the Summer/Fall of 2017 as to whether the FCD is successful with the first stage of the bidding process, and whether a full bid will be submitted later this summer to the IUSSP.

Report of *Canadian Studies in Population*

Frank Trovato reported that Volume 43 (issues 1-4) and Volume 44(issue 1-2) have been published. Trovato also reported on production costs, impact factor, as well the ongoing sponsorship/funding from SSHRC, CPS, and the Sociology Department at the University of Alberta.

Some discussion followed as to the financial accounts and costs of production of the journal. In particular, in January 2017, a part-time journal manager (also serving as copy editor and formatter) was hired to work 15 hours per week. The most obvious implication of this change was a significant increase in costs. Trovato also indicated that the Population Research Laboratory (PRL) at the University of Alberta, the Publisher of *Canadian Studies in Population*, closed operation due to budgetary considerations.

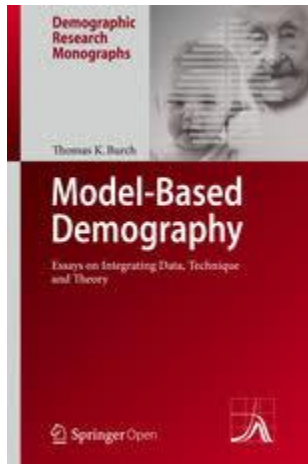
A subcommittee of council was established (Lisa Strohschein, Sean Waite, and James Falconer) in order to explore alternative funding/production models for the journal and will report back to council on the aforementioned issues.

Report of the President

Michael Haan reported that this year we lost both Sylvia Wargon and Tony Richmond. The CPS has decided to formalize recognition of the passing of members for future meetings of Council. He also reported on the infusion of new blood in our society as a result of our offer of free one-year memberships for graduate students.

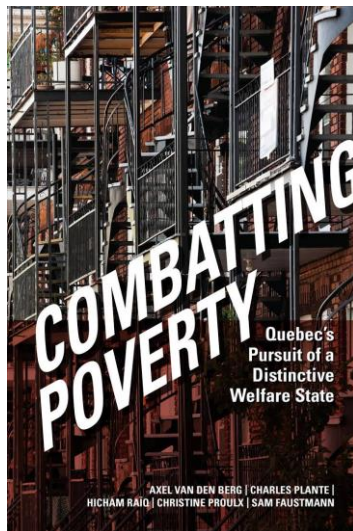
Michael Haan reported that he is working with Barry Edmonston to re-establish the join CPS/PAA meetings in 2018. He also reported on ongoing meetings with SSHRC to try to develop a dedicated funding stream for demographic research.

Announcements



Thomas Burch (University of Victoria, Canada) looks forward to the fall publication of *Model-Based Demography: Essays on Integrating Data, Technique, and Theory*. Springer will publish the volume under the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research series, *Demographic Research Methods*, edited by James Vaupel.

An edited collection of earlier papers, the book is an extended application of the semantic or model-based view of philosophy of science to demography. The result is a view of demography as a complete scientific discipline rather than a branch of applied statistics, with more and better theory than is generally realized. Several standard demographic models are re-evaluated from a model-based perspective. And principles for teaching demography are derived, suggesting a greater integration of formal/technical and substantive/behavioral demography.



Axel van den Berg, Charles Plante, Christine Proulx, and Samuel Faustmann. *Combating Poverty: Quebec's Pursuit of a Distinctive Welfare State*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Drawing on nearly four decades of data on household composition, labor market participation, and income, this volume critically analyzes the growing divergence between Quebec and other large Canadian provinces in terms of social and labor market policies and their outcomes.

Byron G. Spencer (Professor Emeritus of Economics at McMaster University) has been appointed as the first Research Program Director of the Canadian Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN). The creation of this new position stems from the Network's commitment in its 2016-2021 grant application "Evolving to Meet New Research Data Needs and Policy Priorities" to develop policy-relevant research programs. In this new capacity, Dr. Spencer will initiate, facilitate, and encourage collaboration among academic researchers, policy makers, and data producers. He

will work closely with federal and provincial departments and agencies to ensure that these programs of research address high priority policy concerns, and he will create teams of researchers to carry them out.

CRDCN 2017 National Conference
The Many Faces of Inequality: From Measurement to Policy

Montreal, QC – November 14-15, 2017

Keynote Speakers: Miles Corak and Diana Kuh

Please visit [conference website](#) for further details



Statistics South Africa invites you to attend the upcoming IUSP 2017 International Population Conference, to be held from October 29 to November 4 in Cape Town, South Africa. See their [promotional video](#) for further details.

CPS PEOPLE

Past-President: Alain Bélanger, Institut national de la recherche scientifique

President: : Michael Haan, Western

Vice-President: Lisa Strohschein, University of Alberta

Secretary-Treasurer: Don Kerr, Kings University College, Western

Councillors:

James Falconer, University of Alberta
Darcy Hango, Statistics Canada
Yoko Yoshida, Dalhousie
Sean Waite, Western
Laura Wright, University of Saskatchewan

Student Representative: Yujiro Sano, Western

Journal Editor: Frank Trovato

Newsletter Editor: [Christoph M. Schimmele](#)

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