

CPS NEWS

The Newsletter of the Canadian Population Society

Spring 2018

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For those wanting a break from the conference, the University of Regina is situated on the shore of Wascana Lake is close to downtown Regina and numerous attractions, such as the Saskatchewan Science Centre, the provincial legislature, the Royal Saskatchewan Museum, and the MacKenzie Art Gallery.

This year's CPS conference program includes 31 paper presentations organized into eight sessions. The session topics are: Immigration and Internal Migration; Housing and Living Arrangements; the Labour Market; Family; Health and Morbidity; Immigration Outcomes; Innovative Methodologies; and Matters of Life and Death.

The Latest News

CPS Annual Meeting

The 2018 annual meeting of the Canadian Population Society will be held on May 30-31 at the University of Regina. Regina is the capital of Saskatchewan and is one of the fastest growing cities in Canada. The city's population increased 11.7% between 2011 and 2016, growing from 192,079 to 214,613 residents, according to Statistics Canada.



There is also a feature session entitled "Researching a Combined Census: Consultation and Engagement on the Statistics Canada Census Transformation Project." The purpose of this session is to offer an opportunity for partners and professional users of census data to learn about and give feedback on new and future methods in the Census Transformation Project. This session will be held on Wednesday, May 30, from 12:45 pm – 2:00 pm. Sylvain Delisle, from the Census Program Transformation Division at Statistics Canada, is the Presenter for this session and CPS Councillor James Falconer (Demography Division, Statistics Canada) is the Moderator.

Following a practice we started last year, there will be a poster session competition for the "CPS Best Poster Award" held concurrently with a wine reception on Wednesday, May 30, 5:00 – 6:30 pm. This year's poster session includes seven papers.

The CPS General Assembly will occur on May 31 starting at 3:45 pm. The CPS Council meeting will follow at 5:30 pm. The CPS Council meeting will precede the annual meeting, on May 29, 5:30 – 7:00 pm.

The CPS Banquet will be on May 31 starting from 6:30 pm at Memories Restaurant in downtown Regina. Tickets for the banquet can still be purchased by contacting our Treasurer, Don Kerr (dkerr@uwo.ca).



To view the complete CPS meeting program please visit the [CPS website](#). Thanks to the Program Chair, Lisa Strohschein, and session organizers (James Falconer, Michael Haan, James Iveniuk, Melissa Moyser, Sean Waite, Laura Wright, and Yoko Yoshida) for putting together an exciting program of presentations and events.

2018 Congress

While at the CPS meeting, be sure to check out other events at the 2018 Congress of Humanities and Social Sciences. The Congress 2018 theme is “Gathering diversities.” Which evokes the idea of bringing people together in the spirit of building community.



Fittingly, this year’s Big Thinking program includes lectures by **Alaa Murabit**, UN High-Level Commissioner on Health and Economic Growth, on “Leadership and Sustainable Peacebuilding” (May 30, 12:15 pm), **Marie Wilson**, former Commissioner of the Truth and Reconciliation

Commission, on “Diversity and Reconciliation” (May 28, 12:15), and several other notable presenters. All Big Thinking lectures take place in Riddell Centre – RC 170 University Theatre.

The Congress also features a full slate of special events, including a concert by the legendary **Buffy Sainte-Marie**. Please visit the [Congress website](#) for a complete calendar of special events.

CSP Special Issue

Canadian Studies in Population has recently published a special issue on the implications of global peak population for Canada’s future. The issue is guest edited by Alain Bélanger and Barry Edmonston. This special issue includes six original articles as well as a review forum on Doug Saunders’ book, *Maximum Canada: Why 35 Million Canadians are Not Enough*. Please visit the [CPS website](#) to read this special issue.

Award Winners



Congratulations to our fellow CPS members, **Feng Hou** (Statistics Canada) and **Laura Wright** (University of Saskatchewan), who were poster session winners at the 2018 annual meeting of the Population Association of America. Hou’s paper (co-authored with Carolyn Liebler (University of Minnesota) is entitled “Stability and Change in Visible Minority Responses in Canada: A Study Using Linked 2006-2011 Census Data.” Wright’s paper is entitled “Transitions to Adulthood: A Latent Class Analysis of Baby Boomer, Generation X, and Millennial Women in Canada.

New Members

The CPS News welcomes the submission of short bios from new members as a form of introduction to our society.



Dr. **Sarah E. Patterson** is a Postdoctoral Fellow on the “Care, Retirement, and Wellbeing of Older People across Different Welfare Regimes” project. She is supervised by Rachel Margolis at

the University of Western Ontario and has been in Canada since 2017. Sarah is also a 2017-2018 Work and Family Researchers Network Early Career Fellow. Sarah earned her Ph.D. in Sociology and Demography from The Pennsylvania State University (PSU) in August 2017, where she was a Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Development Predoctoral Family Demography Trainee. She specializes in Demography, Family, Work, and Gender and her research addresses whether the institutions of families and work influence particular attitudes, behaviours, and outcomes. Her work has been published in *The Journal of Marriage and Family*, *Gender & Society*, and *Social Science Research*. Sarah is on the job market this fall and you can learn more about her at <http://thespattersearch.com> or follow her on twitter @spattersearch.

Membership has its Privileges

Please encourage your junior faculty members, post-doctoral fellows, and graduate students to join the Canadian Population Society. New members can [register online](#).

Member Updates

Yale Belanger was inducted into the Royal Society of Canada's College of New Scholars, Artists, and Scientists in Fall 2017. Dr. Belanger is a leading scholar of Indigenous Studies whose research breaks new ground in the understanding of First Nations' gambling enterprises, urban Aboriginal policy, and the role of federal housing policy in addressing homelessness among Indigenous peoples. In February 2018, Dr. Belanger presented a talk at the Prentice Institute Brown Bag Lecture series, entitled "Practical Reconciliation and Alberta-Indigenous Relations: a First Step Towards Recovering the Relationship." This talk is available on the Prentice Institute website.

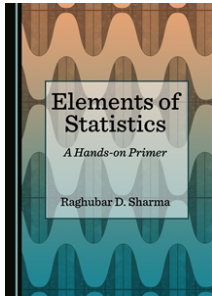
Nicole Denier will join the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta as an Assistant Professor this summer.

Xiaohui Hu joined the Prentice Institute in March 2018 as a post-doctoral research fellow. Xiaohui's research interests lie in economic geography, industrial dynamics, and regional development policy, with a particular focus on how multi-scalar agency and institutions evolve, interact, and jointly shape regional and urban economics over time. Recently, his research examines the logic and effectiveness of China's new nation-wide policy of urbanization and industrialization under the Xi administration. He received his PhD in Economic Geography from Kiel University, Germany, and an MA in Human Geography from Fujian Normal University, China.

Md Kamrul Islam joined the Prentice Institute for Global Population and Economy in March 2018 in a two-year long post-doctoral research position. Kamrul is working on examining healthy aging dynamics among Canadians in general and among immigrants and their second generation descendants in particular. Kamrul was an Associate Professor in the Department of Population Sciences at the University of Dhaka in Bangladesh before coming to the Prentice Institute. He obtained Master's and PhD in Sociology from the University of Alberta with a specialization in Demography. His research interests include fertility and reproductive health, mortality and population health, migration, and population aging.

Dr. Abie Kazemipur, Prentice Institute Research Affiliate, and Chair in Ethnic Studies as well as Professor of Sociology, University of Calgary, has been awarded the 2018 National Metropolis Researcher Award which he was presented with at the Metropolis twentieth Anniversary Banquet on March 23 in Calgary. Dr. Kazemipur does research on the socio-economic experiences of immigrants in Canada. He also researches on socio-cultural developments in the Middle East. Dr. Kazemipur was founding academic director of two Research Data Centres, at the University of Lethbridge and Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Susan McDaniel (University of Lethbridge) has been elected President of the International Sociological Organization's Research Committee on Families from 2018-2022.



Raghubar Sharma has recently published a book entitled *Elements of Statistics: A Hands-on Primer* (2017) Cambridge Scholars Publishing. 263 pp.

Raghubar Sharma, an award-winning Public Sector Forecaster was a Senior Statistical Advisor at the Ontario Ministry of Education and has taught introductory statistics at three Canadian universities. His book represents a crucial resource for students taking a required statistics course and who are intimidated by statistical symbols, formulae, and daunting equations. It will serve to prepare the reader to achieve the level of statistical literacy required not only to understand basic statistics, but also to embark on advanced-level statistics courses. This book will also serve as an excellent “desk reference,” “refresher,” or “core concept” text for burgeoning researchers interning or working as a research assistant or research associate. The text is written in self-help, hands-on learning style so the students and the general reader can easily attain the skills needed to achieve a basic understanding of statistics found in articles and presentations.



David Swanson (with Fei Guo and Jo Martins) have completed *Global Population in Transition*, which will be released by Springer in June 2018. In a sweeping review of human population past, present, and future, the book deals with macro and micro aspects of population change and brings together material often scattered in a number of

sources and disciplines that serves to better understand population change and its socio-economic determinants and consequences.

Ravi Verma presented a paper entitled “Applied Demographers’ Work for Business Enterprises: A Review of Uses and Accuracy of Population Estimates and Projections for Subprovincial Areas in Canada” at the annual conference of the Indian Association for Studies in Population, December 20-22, 2017, Andhra University, India. Verma delivered another talk on this topic for subprovincial areas in India to the Department of

Statistics, Demographic Research Center, at Patna University on January 10, 2018.

Statistics Canada Updates



James Falconer
Statistics Canada

Cannabis

Statistics Canada is at the forefront of data collection about cannabis use in Canada from the perspective of health, justice, and the economy. The [StatsCannabis hub](#) publishes statistics, and allows users to submit consumption and purchase data to help improve national and regional estimates.

Over the last number of months, Statistics Canada has been updating the national statistical system to measure the production, consumption, and distribution of non-medical cannabis. To date, this work has involved updating classification standards (such as the North American Product Classification), developing models that take existing information (mainly from health and social surveys) and transform it into estimates of consumption and expenditure, as well as undertaking new surveys on cannabis consumption.

Given the difficulty in obtaining this information and the level of detail required by data users, Statistics Canada is using non-traditional methods to acquire as much information as possible. One such method is the use of [wastewater analysis](#) to measure drug consumption levels in the general population.

The first results of this work are expected in the middle of April and will be an important source of information in understanding how behaviour changes as cannabis legalization approaches, and as opioid use and policies

evolve. Over time, these data will be made available as one of Statistics Canada's standard data products.

Education

[Education Indicators in Canada](#): Fact Sheet (81-599-X). The fact sheets in this series provide an “at-a-glance” overview of particular aspects of education in Canada and summarize key data trends in selected tables published as part of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program (PCEIP). The PCEIP mission is to publish a set of statistical measures on education systems in Canada for policy makers, practitioners, and the general public to monitor the performance of education systems across jurisdictions and over time. PCEIP is a joint venture of Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC). Also see Education Indicators in Canada: [An International Perspective](#) (81-604-X).

Insights on Canadian Society

[Insights on Canadian Society](#) (75-006-X) brings together and analyzes a wide range of data sources in order to provide information on various aspects of Canadian society, including labour, income, education, social, and demographic issues, that affect the lives of Canadians.

Justice

[Juristat](#) (85-002-X) provides in-depth analysis and detailed statistics on a variety of topics and issues related to justice and public safety. Topics include crime, victimization, homicide, civil, family and criminal courts, and correctional services. Issues related to community safety, and perceptions of safety are also covered. The publication is intended for those with an interest in Canada's justice and public safety systems as well as those who plan, establish, administer and evaluate programs and projects related to justice and public safety.

Labour

[Labour Force Information](#) (71-001-X) provides the most current monthly labour market statistics. Each month, this publication contains a brief commentary highlighting recent developments in the Canadian labour market. It also includes a series of charts and tables on a variety of labour force characteristics, such as employment and

unemployment for Canada, the provinces, metropolitan areas, and economic regions.

Life expectancy

Statistics Canada has published the most recent (2013/2015) [life tables](#), including life expectancies and related estimates by age and sex for Canada, the provinces, and territories. Overall life expectancy has increased to 81.9 years (79.8 for males, 83.9 for females), an increase of 1.9 years over the past decade. Nunavut shows the lowest life expectancy at 71.0 years, while B.C. shows the highest at 82.5 years.

CRDCN News

The Census of Population – 2016 is now available at the research data centres to researchers with approved projects.

The CRDCN will host [sessions and panels](#) at the 52nd Annual Conference of the Canadian Economics Association, which will be held at McGill University, June 1-3, 2018.

The CRDCN 2018 National Conference will be held in Hamilton, Ontario on October 18-19, 2018. The theme of the conference is “Building an Inclusive, Prosperous, and Healthy Canada: What Can We Learn from the Data?” The conference includes a special address by Anil Arora, the Chief Statistician of Canada, who will discuss future directions for Statistics Canada.

The CRDCN webinar series will feature Charles Plante, Hicham Raïq, and Axel van den Berg on the topic of “Fighting Poverty: Has Quebec's Strategy Been Successful?” This webinar will occur on June 19, 2018. Please visit the [website](#) to register for this event.

The CRDCN webinar on “Using Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program Data for Economic Research in the RDCs” is now available [online](#).

CANADIAN MEGATRENDS

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

The Evolution of Language Populations in Canada

At the beginning of the 20th century, the mother tongue of most Canadians was either French or English. In 1901, about one-tenth of the population declared an Aboriginal language or an immigrant language as their mother tongue. The concept of mother tongue was not defined in the Canadian census until 1941, when it was defined as the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood.

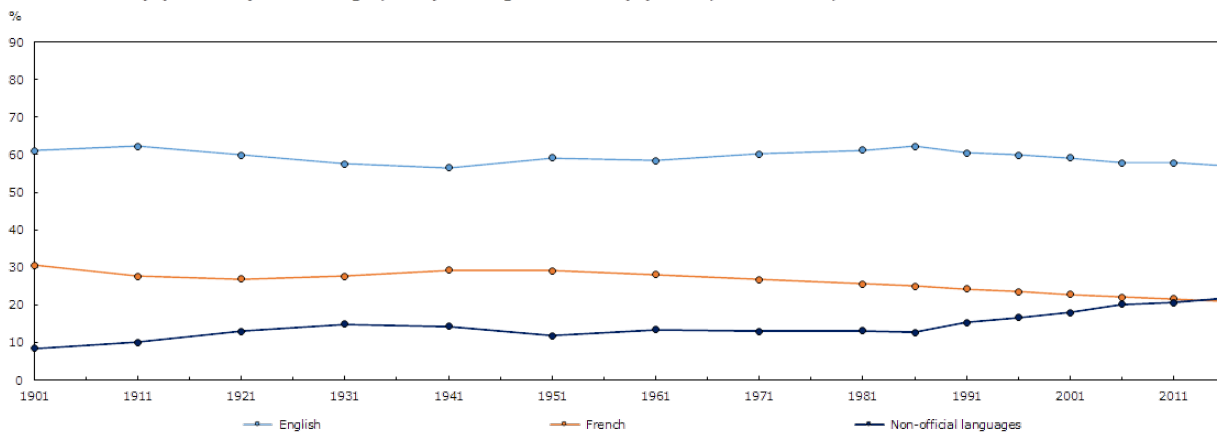
Over the next 115 years, Canada's linguistic profile became considerably more diverse. The share of Canadians with French as a mother tongue declined, while the proportion of Canadians whose mother tongue is neither French nor English increased in line with various waves of immigration over time.

This issue of *Canadian Megatrends* tracks the evolution of the Canadian population's composition by mother tongue from 1901 to 2016.

Changes in Linguistic Groups

The share of people whose mother tongue is English varied slightly from 1901 to 2016. It was around 60% over this period, ranging from a high of 62.3% in 1911 to a low of 56.5% in 1941. Since 1986, however, this share has been gradually decreasing. In 2016, people with English as their mother tongue accounted for 57.0% of the total Canadian population, compared with 62.2% in 1986.

Chart 1
Evolution of the population by mother tongue, as a percentage of the total population, 1901 to 2016, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of the Population.

The share of the population whose mother tongue is English and that of the overall population whose mother tongue is a non-official language evolved in opposite directions; when the share of people whose mother tongue is English increased, the share of those whose with a non-official language as a mother tongue decreased, and vice versa.

From 1901 to 1986, the share of the population with a non-official language as a mother tongue varied between 8% and 13%, reflecting international migratory flows. Without sustained migration, this population tended to decline, as it did from 1931 to 1951, during the 1970s and in the first half of the 1980s.

Since the early 1990s, however, the number of immigrants admitted to Canada has been consistently high—between around 200,000 and 250,000 per year. As a result, in 2016, 22.0% of the total population declared a language other than English and French as a mother tongue. This population is highly heterogeneous in terms of language. In the 2016 Census, more than 130 immigrant languages were recorded.

In the 2016 Census, 213,225 people reported an Aboriginal language as a mother tongue, accounting for 0.6% of the population. Although their enumeration was certainly not complete, the 1901 Census counted close to 77,000 people whose mother tongue is an Aboriginal language, representing 1.4% of the population.

Aboriginal languages in Canada have been evolving over generations. Many Aboriginal languages are unique to Canada, spoken nowhere else in the world. Several Aboriginal languages are now “endangered” with few people reporting speaking them, while a few others are considered “viable” in the long term. Past events have significantly harmed the vitality of Aboriginal languages in Canada. These include the implementation of the residential school system, under which generations of Aboriginal children were not permitted to speak their Aboriginal mother tongues.

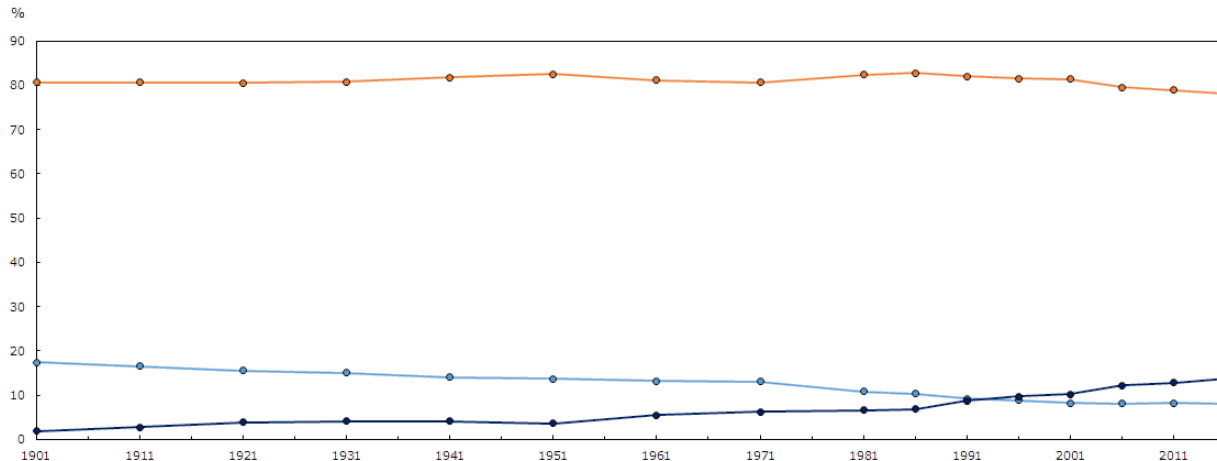
The relative share of the population whose mother tongue is French in Canada was also affected by fluctuations in the size of population with a mother tongue other than English or French. The two great waves of immigration in the early 20th century and after the Second World War led to a decrease in the proportion of people whose mother tongue is French. Despite the impact of immigration, people who declared French as their mother tongue maintained their population levels into the 1950s because of high fertility rates. Since the 1951 Census, this population’s share has steadily decreased in Canada.

In 1941, 29.3% of the Canadian population declared French as their mother tongue. This was the highest level since 1901. By 2016, this proportion had fallen to 21.0%, a decrease of more than eight percentage points over a 75-year period.

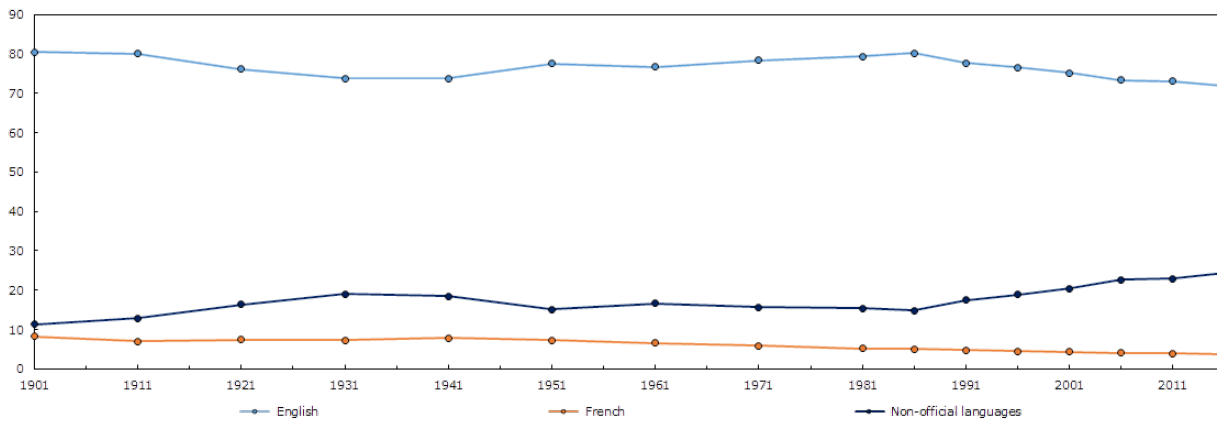
Linguistic Duality

Canada has two official languages: French and English. In New Brunswick, French and English are the two official languages. In Quebec, French is the sole official language and is spoken by the majority of the population, although English is fairly common in the Montréal region. In the rest of Canada, provinces and territories have adopted their own policies and legislation to protect languages. The Northwest Territories recognize nine Aboriginal languages alongside English and French through its *Official Languages Act*, while Inuit languages (Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun), English, and French are the official languages of Nunavut.

Chart 2
Evolution of the population by mother tongue, as a percentage of the total population, 1901 to 2016, Quebec



Canada outside Quebec



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population.

There are some similarities in the size and evolution of mother-tongue populations in Quebec and across the rest of the country. The majority language groups (French in Quebec, English in the rest of Canada) have maintained a relatively stable population share from 1901 to 2016.

In Quebec, the share of people with French as their mother tongue was around 80% from 1901 to 2001, and then declined, reaching 78.0% in 2016. In the rest of Canada, the share of people with English as their mother tongue varied more over time, fluctuating between 74% and 80% before 1986, and decreasing steadily since. In 2016, the share was 71.8%.

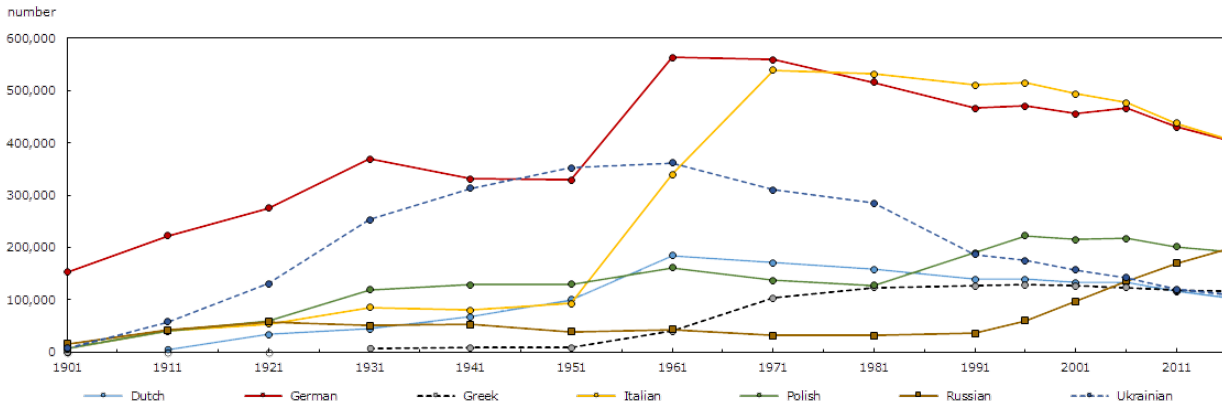
The evolution of official language minority populations has followed a different path than that of majority language populations. The share of Quebec residents whose mother tongue is English has declined since 1901, as has the share of people whose mother tongue is French in the rest of Canada.

The percentage of Quebec's English-mother-tongue population fell by more than half from 1901 to 2016, from 17.4% to 8.1%. In 1901, the French-mother-tongue minority outside Quebec represented 8.2% of the total population outside that province, versus 3.8% in 2016. This was a decline of more than half over the 115-year period.

Linguistic Diversity in Canada

In the last 115 years, the linguistic composition of the population with a mother tongue other than French, English or an Aboriginal language varied considerably in Canada. In 1901, two immigrant language groups accounted for most of this population: Celtic languages (mainly Irish Gaelic and Scottish Gaelic) and German. The Celtic language population declined rapidly in the following decades, both in terms of absolute numbers and population share.

Chart 3
Evolution of the total population, by selected immigrant languages from early settlements, 1901 to 2016, Canada

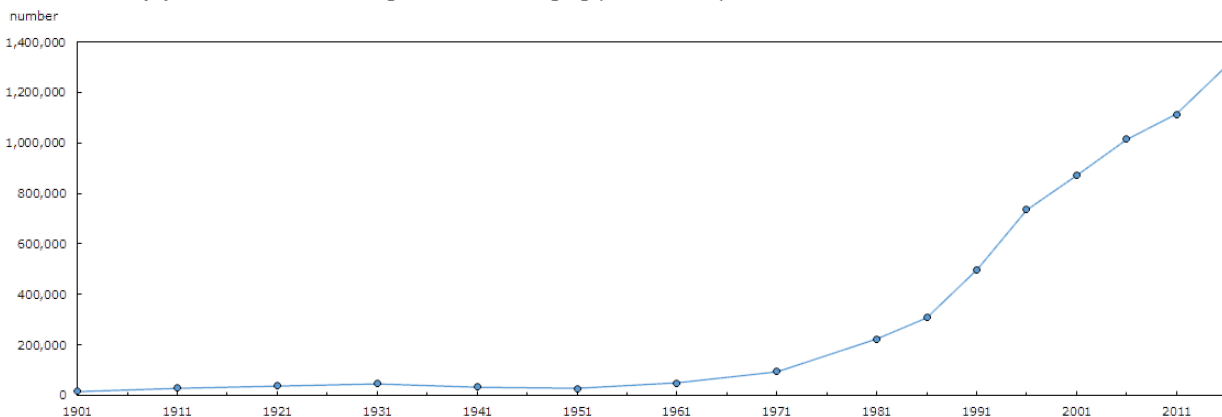


Note: Data for 1901 on people who declared Dutch as their mother tongue are too unreliable to be published. Data for 1901, 1911 and 1921 on people who declared Greek as their mother tongue are too unreliable to be published.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population.

From 1901 to 1941, the German-language population was by far the largest among immigrant-language populations. From 1901 to 1981, most non-official languages in Canada were European. Ukrainian, Russian, and Polish increased mainly during the first decades of the 20th century, as settlements spread across the Prairies. Other European languages (German, Italian, Greek, and Dutch, among others) made rapid gains following the Second World War.

The composition of immigrant languages changed markedly starting in the 1970s and 1980s. Before the Second World War, parts of the Canadian population already declared a few non-European languages (Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic) as their mother tongue. However, changes to immigration laws and rules in the 1960s contributed to a rapid rise in immigration from Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, the West Indies, and Africa.

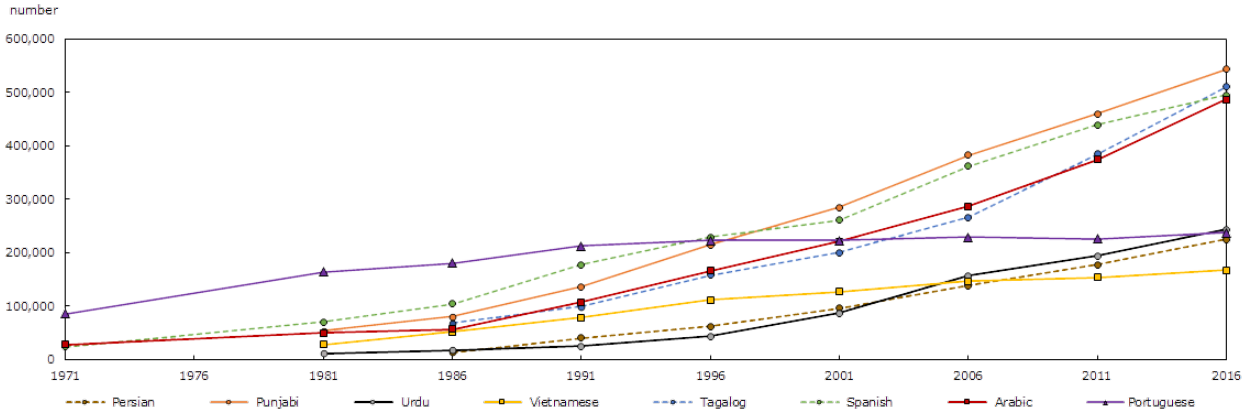
Chart 4
Evolution of the population whose mother tongue is a Chinese language, 1901 to 2016, Canada



Note: Chinese languages mainly include Mandarin and Cantonese.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population.

These changes brought about an increase in language diversity. As a result, the number of people who declared Chinese as their mother tongue jumped from less than 100,000 in 1971 to more than 1.3 million in 2016. Since the mid-1980s, many other language groups have experienced similar changes. These populations have grown steadily, as a result of immigration trends over the period.

Chart 5
Evolution of the total population, by selected immigrant languages from recent settlements, 1971 to 2016, Canada



Note: Data for 1971 on Persian, Punjabi, Urdu, Vietnamese and Tagalog languages are not available. Data for 1981 on Persian and Tagalog languages are not available.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population.

Definitions:

- Mother tongue: First language learned at home and still understood at the time of the census.
- Aboriginal languages: Languages native to the North American Continent, such as Cree, Inuktitut, Dene, and others.
- Immigrant languages: Languages – other than French or English – whose presence is originally due to immigration.

New Books

Scottish Populations from the 1850s to Today. Michael Anderson. Oxford University Press, 2018. This volume provides a comprehensive description and analysis of the most recent 170 years of Scottish population history. Topics include: patterns of migration, changing age and sex structures, fertility and nuptiality, and mortality.

Living Displacement. Mateja Celestina. Oxford University Press, 2018. Focusing on two cases of resettlement in rural Columbia, this book examines how displaced campesinos make sense of their displacement and how displacement shapes their everyday lives.

A Demographic Perspective on Gender, Family, and Health in Europe. Gabriele Doblhammer and Jordi Gumà. Springer, 2018. This open access book includes 13 chapters that examine the triangle between family, gender, and health in Europe from a demographic perspective.

A Population History of India. Tim Dyson. Oxford University Press, 2018. This book provides an account of the size and characteristics of India’s population from when hunter-gatherers first arrived on the subcontinent to present times. Dyson addresses mortality, fertility, the size of cities, patterns of migration, and the famines, epidemics, invasions, wars, and other events that have affected the population.

Demography: A Very Short Introduction. Sarah Harper. Oxford University Press, 2018. This book provides an overview of the discipline of demography. The book includes chapters on the founders of demography, its development into a statistical science, the theories and methods involved in studying population trends and movements, the emergence of new sub-disciplines, and a discussion of future population challenges.

Demography of Refugee and Forced Migration. Graeme Hugo, Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi, and Ellen Percy Kraly, eds. Springer, 2018. The 15 chapters in this volume present current research on how demography can contribute to scientific knowledge and policy recommendations on refugees and forced migration.

Population Studies and Development from Theory to Fieldwork. Véronique Petit, ed. Springer, 2018. This book consists of 13 chapters on developing countries with topics including: theories of demographic change, poverty and inequalities, gender, development policy, and sociodemographic pressures on the environment.

International Handbook on Gender and Demographic Processes. Nancy E. Riley and Jan Brunson, eds. Springer, 2018. This handbook provides a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of gender in demography. The chapters in this handbook document measurement issues and illustrate how gender influences socio-demographic processes and outcomes. A key factor in this volume is how gender interacts with race/ethnicity, class, nationality, and sexuality in any demographic setting.

Demography and Health Issues: Population Aging, Mortality, and Data Analysis. Christos H. Skiadas and Charilaos Skiadas, eds. Springer, 2018. This book includes 28 chapters on new theories, applications, and quantitative methods in population health research.

Between Mobility and Migration. Peter Scholten and Mark Ostaijen, eds. Springer, 2018. This open access book offers a critical perspective on intra-European mobility by using new empirical data and theoretical discussions. The book conceptualizes Central and

Eastern European migration by distinguishing between different types of migrants and consequences.

Concepts, Methods, and Practical Applications in Applied Demography. Richard K. Thomas. Springer, 2018. This textbook offers a comprehensive overview of applied demography by presenting both concepts and methodological techniques.



In Memoriam



Réjean Lachapelle

1944 – 2018

Réjean Lachapelle died in Gatineau, Quebec, on April 28, 2018 at the age of 73. Born in Montreal in 1944, he studied at the Université de Montréal, then in Paris,

focusing on population genetics and epidemiology.

His career was very varied. He taught at the university, directed work at a private research institute, and held public service management positions in both the Quebec and federal governments. In 1968 and 1969, he made numerous population projections as research officer at the Castonguay-Nepveu Commission. He was later Assistant Professor of Demography and Statistics at the Faculty of Medicine at the Université de Sherbrooke. From 1975 to 1979, he conducted and coordinated research at the Institute for Policy Research on the situation of language groups in Canada. He then headed the Research Directorate of the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Communities and Immigration. Starting in 1984, he held a number of positions at Statistics Canada, including Director of the Demography Division and Director of the Division of Demolinguistic Studies.

He was President of the Association des démographes du Québec in 1976-1977 and President of the Federation of Canadian Demographers from 1990 to 1993. He also served as President of the Organizing Committee of the XXII International Conference on Population held at the Palais des Congrès in Montreal in August 1993.



Anatole Romaniuc

1924 – 2018

Anatole Romaniuc died on March 5, 2018, at the age of 94, at home in Ottawa, after a brief bout of pneumonia. He was born on February 28, 1924, in Zarojany, Khotyn

district, Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine (what was formerly Bessarabia and part of Romania). On March 11, 2018, friends and family gathered together in Ottawa to share memories of his life. Anatole was the loving husband of Maria Romaniuc, proud father of Lara (Paul Saurette) and Alex (Rachel Creane), and ecstatic grandfather to Belmont.

Anatole's childhood was not an easy one. The region where he was born, Khotyn region of Ukraine, was a multinational area with a troubled history, shunted back and forth between the Ottoman and Russian empires (today divided between Moldova and Ukraine). As a child he experienced in 1929 the sorrow of losing his father. This early loss had a lasting impact on Anatole. In 2009, after years of meticulous research he completed (in Ukrainian) a biography of his father (*Biography of Ivan Onufriyovych Romaniuc*), describing the short but productive life of a young family man, who served valiantly in World War I, and after the war was elected to the Romanian Parliament to proudly represent the people of his region.

During the Second World War young Anatole was forced to flee across Europe to escape from the Soviet occupation of Romania and Ukraine. While he was running away, he was caught by the (precursor to the) KGB and the Gestapo, and narrowly escaped from death twice. Although he escaped, he was sadly separated from his dear mother and sister for 16 years and had to pursue a life by himself. All these experiences had profound impact on him. He loved life and made the best of his talents to achieve great heights professionally, held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Anatole lived a long, rewarding, and distinguished life of passionate scholarly and administrative engagement within the field of demography. He was a prolific scholar, active until shortly before his death. His last article was published in the 2017 fall/winter issue of *Canadian Studies in Population*. He was a cosmopolitan man, well acquainted with the world, always keenly interested in learning more about other cultures. He was fluent in six languages (French, English, Ukrainian, Romanian, German, and Russian).

Between 1945 and 1947, he attended the University of Erlangen in Germany, to study philosophy and history. Upon graduation he went on to University of Louvain in Belgium where in 1952 he completed Master's degrees in Political Science and Pure Economics. In 1958 he moved to Paris to pursue a year of intensive training at the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE). Later, in 1961, he was offered a position as a research associate at Princeton University's prestigious Office of Population Research, earning from that institution a Certificate in Demography. He eventually completed a Ph.D. in Economics at the University of Louvain, defending his dissertation in 1967.

After moving to Canada he held professorships at the University of Ottawa (1964–69) and at the University of Montreal (1969–72). In 1968, Dr. Romaniuc began working at Statistics Canada (then called the Dominion Bureau of Statistics); and over the next 25 years, with the assistance and support of colleagues he founded and directed the Demography Division at Statistics Canada, creating two specialized Sections in population estimates and projections. As Director, he expanded the Division's methodological capabilities to new heights, building on the work of his famous predecessors Nathan Keyfitz, Norman Ryder, and Karol Krotki. Dr. Romaniuc's team was also responsible for the demography component of the Canadian Census of Population.

Soon after his retirement from Statistics Canada in 1993, he was invited to serve as Adjunct Professor by the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta, continuing to publish important works in population studies. He retired from the academic

world in 2014, after more than six decades of professional activity.

Beside holding memberships in the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the Population Association of America, and Association des démographes du Québec, Anatole Romaniuc served as Vice-President (1978–80) and President (1980–82) of the Canadian Population Society, and was President of the Federation of Canadian Demographers (1993–96).

He made significant contributions to demography in its various fields—substantive, methodological, and theoretical. In 2003, a special issue of *Canadian Studies in Population* volume 30 (no. 1) was published in honour for “his many contributions to international and Canadian demography.” In 2008 he received a lifetime achievement award from the Canadian Population Society for his contributions to Canadian demography and the discipline of population studies.

One of Anatole Romaniuc's most important works that elevated him to national prominence was his monograph *Fertility in Canada: From Baby-Boom to Baby-Bust*, published in 1984 by Statistics Canada as part of a series on Current Demographic Analysis (issued in French as *La fécondité au Canada: croissance et déclin*). This book is rich in methodological and theoretical content and noteworthy for demonstrating that *sub-replacement fertility* in Canada was here to stay, having major implications with regard to population growth.

Other ground breaking contributions were published at different points in Romaniuc's career, spanning diverse areas of demography and population studies—from the demography of Africa and Eastern Europe to the social demography of indigenous populations, to methodological and theoretical aspects of demography and population projections.

Contributions to African demography

When still at Princeton, Romaniuc collaborated with a team of scholars headed by William Brass that included Ansley Coale, Paul Demeny, Don Heisel, Frank Lorimer, and Etienne Van De Valle to produce a classic

work that is foundational reading in demographic analysis: *The Demography of Tropical Africa* (Princeton University Press, 1968). The book was the culmination of many years of fieldwork in Africa by this team of eminent demographers. Anatole's chapter is titled "Demography of the Democratic Republic of the Congo," about a country he knew and understood very well, as early in his career he organized the first population census of the Congo. This challenging endeavour took seven years to complete, from the start of data collection in 1954 to the publication of results in 1961—one year after the Congo became independent from Belgium. In informal conversations with colleagues Anatole would often recount some of the spellbinding events he experienced during this period in his life. After arriving in the Congo, there were setbacks with the colonial administration. Nevertheless, he successfully mobilized a team of local Congolese to help him criss-cross the Congo from one village to the next, asking permission from tribal chiefs to count inhabitants.

Anatole also authored *La fécondité des populations congolaises* (Mouton, 1968) and *La démographie congolaise au milieu du XXe siècle* (Louvain University Press, 2006). In these works, using techniques for demographic analysis based on inadequate data, Romaniuc produced reliable measurements of the level of fertility, its regional and ethnic variations, and explored the underlying cultural and epidemiological factors. His studies, based on anthropological and medical data on sterility and infertility among certain tribes in Africa, earned him wide recognition. In particular, he placed the problem of infertility in the framework of reproductive health behaviours. More recently, in 2011 he published an article titled "Persistence of High Fertility in Tropical Africa: The case of the Democratic Republic of the Congo" (*Population and Development Review* 37(1):1–28).

Contributions to Indigenous Peoples' demography

Since his move to Canada in 1964, Dr. Romaniuc was attracted by the demography of Indigenous Peoples. He felt that his experience with African demography, in terms of subject matter and methodology, could be applied to study Canada's Indigenous populations. His work in this area partly, based on his early survey of

the James Bay Area of Canada, gave rise to a series of articles and conference papers which shed new light on the demographic history of Indigenous Peoples in Canada. He posed the thesis that the particularities of this demographic itinerary, with distinct waves of demographic collapse and recovery, and the tardiness of demographic transition, need to be understood in the context of the Indigenous Peoples' encounter with European civilization (see "Aboriginal Population of Canada: Growth Dynamics under Conditions of Encounter of Civilizations," *Canadian Journal of Native Studies* 20(1), 2000). This theme was further expanded in his chapter "Canada's Aboriginal Population: From Encounter of Civilization to Revival and Growth," which appeared in a book co-edited with Frank Trovato, *Aboriginal Populations: Social Demographic and Epidemiological Perspectives* (University of Alberta Press, 2014).

Contributions to population projections

In the field of *population projections*, Anatole Romaniuc's contributions were methodological, epistemological, and administrative. As of the 1971 Census, he re-established Statistics Canada as the agency of the federal government responsible for population projections. His article "Population Projection as Prediction, Simulation, and Prospective Analysis" was published in the United Nations Population Division's *Population Bulletin* (1990). This, along with other subsequent articles, established his reputation in the area of population projections. In addition to introducing innovative techniques, he contributed to the reappraisal of the way forecasting and projections are perceived. In a nutshell, his emphasis in projections is on *prospective analysis* rather than *prediction*; *analytical credibility* rather than *predictability*; *impact* rather than *accuracy* as projection validation criteria; and projection as a tool of *creating* rather than *discovering* the future ("Population Forecasting: Epistemological Considerations" was presented to the British Society Population Society in 2006).

In a review of Romaniuc's work, the Canadian demographer Thomas K. Burch encapsulated the nature of Anatole's contribution to forecasting: "Romaniuc transcends the restrictive methodological

view of most demographers to highlight the multifaceted character of population projections, including its role as substantive model of population dynamics, that is, as theory” (see “The Cohort Component Projection Algorithm: Technique, Model, and Theory,” *Canadian Studies in Population* 30(1):30, 2003).

Methodological contributions

Anatole Romaniuc’s creative spirit manifested itself in three particular methodological areas.

First, he undertook innovative application of non-conventional demographic techniques, such as those based on the Coale-Demeny stable population models and Brass techniques of estimating fertility and mortality from data on children-ever-born, to estimate fertility and mortality of populations with imperfect data. He was thus able to significantly improve the estimates of basic demographic parameters for the Congo and the Indigenous Peoples in Canada.

Second, he made important contributions to the methodology of forecasting fertility. This includes two articles co-authored with S. Mitra: “Pearsonian Type I Curve and its Fertility Projection Potentials” (*Demography* 10(3), 1973) and “Three Parameter Model for Birth Projection” (*Population Studies* 27(3), 1973). The virtue of this model is that it minimizes the inputs needed while maximizing the output and also enhancing the analytical capabilities of the associated parameters.

Third, as director of the Demography Division, jointly with his colleagues, considerable methodological enhancements were made in order to improve the accuracy and timeliness of the post-censal estimates of population and households (see *Population Estimation Methods*, Statistics Canada, 1987).

Theoretical contributions

Anatole Romaniuc’s significant theoretical contributions are in two particular areas—demographic transition theory and demographic history of Indigenous Peoples. In the first case, he was able to conceptualize and empirically demonstrate the

upward pattern of natural fertility in the earlier stages of modernization. The underlying idea is that modernization removes or weakens some of the traditional fertility-inhibiting factors, such as prolonged postnatal abstinence and breastfeeding, by shortening their duration, before birth control comes into practice. Two of his articles are significant in this regard: “Increase in Natural Fertility during Earlier Stages of Modernization: Evidence from African Case Study, Zaire” (*Population Studies* 34(2), 1980); and “Increase in Natural Fertility during Earlier Stages of Modernization: Canadian Indians Case Study” (*Demography* 11(4), 1981).

With regard to Indigenous Peoples’ demography, his *History-based Explanatory Framework* is a significant milestone in understanding their fertility over the historical span, since the first contacts with Europeans. The two fundamental pillars of the paradigm are ethnocentrism and dependency status. His chapter in *Aboriginal Populations* revisits his theoretical ideas on the long term demographic effects of culture contact on Canada’s Indigenous Peoples.

Over recent years Anatole developed an interest in exploring theoretical ideas concerning the future of demographically mature societies that have long since completed the demographic transition. He felt the concept of the *stationary state* proposed by the British philosopher John Stuart Mill could be fruitfully reformulated and applied as a policy framework to address critical economic, environmental, and social demographic challenges faced by today’s aging populations. This idea was presented in a number of conferences and in an electronic publication, “Stationary Population as Policy Vision” (*Optimum Online: Journal of Public Sector Management* 42(1), March 2012). Anatole extended his work in this area in his last publication, “Stationary Population, Immigration, Social Cohesion, and National Identity: What are the Links and the Policy Implications? With Special Attention to Canada, a Demographer’s Point of View” (*Canadian Studies in Population* 44(3/4), 2017).

Data collection and management

Throughout his long and productive career, Anatole Romaniuc also involved himself in large-scale statistical operations of data collection and management. The national census of population in the Democratic Republic of Congo, based on a probabilistic sample, was an outstanding achievement for a young demographer under the difficult conditions of an underdeveloped country at that time (1950s). It was a resounding success, recognized by an “Etoile de service” from the Demographic Republic of Congo. At Statistics Canada, he was involved in the 1971 to 1996 censuses, at the level of content determination and analytical studies. He also acted as a Canadian government advisor in the preparation and execution of the 2001 Census of Population in Ukraine, and earned that country’s President’s Award in recognition of his outstanding contribution.

Anatole as Manager at Statistics Canada, colleague and friend

As founder and director of the Demography Division and of the prior Population Estimates and Projections Division, Anatole Romaniuc was the architect and the main driving force for the Bureau’s core demography program for over 20 years. Under his able leadership, initiative, and direction, the program evolved over the years into a well-integrated and well-balanced set of activities. These included population and its demographic characteristics and components (viz. age, sex, nuptiality, fertility, mortality, and migration), current and inter-censal population estimates, population projections, and demographic analysis.

Anatole was one of those rare types of managers in a government environment who succeeded in directing a highly technical program and carrying out his own technical and substantive research in demography. Most of the aforesaid research and publications were carried out while he was a Statistics Canada, charged with heavy managerial and administrative responsibilities.

Dr. Romaniuc’s managerial style was quite informal. Except for special meetings, a prior appointment was not required to see him on any matter. Often he used

to go to see the staff in their offices rather than calling them to his office. His quiet managerial style, his ability to maintain a research-focused atmosphere, his hard-working nature and dedication to the profession, and his broad outlook and appreciation for good quality work, helped not only to build a highly credible demography program but also to attract and retain highly qualified professional demographers. During his time the Demography Division’s staff comprised the largest single group of professional demographers in the country. He deserves special credit for building up the bilingual character and atmosphere of the Demography Division and the ethnic diversity of the staff, which had no parallel elsewhere at Statistics Canada. He also managed to attract eminent demographers like Professors Nathan Keyfitz, Norman Ryder, and Roland Pressat to work on special projects. Other well-known demographers also visited the Bureau to give public lectures and seminars.

Dr. Romaniuc was a softly spoken man, yet he had a flair for reconciling diverging and competing interests. This was particularly demonstrated by the way he was able to defuse heated discussions in his capacity as Chairman of Statistics Canada’s Federal-Provincial Committee on Demography. From the Committee’s inception it benefitted from his quiet diplomatic way of ironing out differences and coming to reasonable compromises.

All who knew him had great respect for Anatole. He was a wise, warm, elegant, and compassionate man, possessing a sharp intellect. He was never too busy to help and mentor those around him, offering wise counsel to friends and colleagues who sought his advice.

We as well as all his friends and colleagues will always remember and cherish our fond memories of Anatole and the many wonderful experiences we shared in our interactions and collaborations with him. He was a source of inspiration to all and a positive role model. We will miss him.

Prepared by Frank Trovato, M. V. George, and Rod Beaujot. Dated March 14, 2018.

CPS People

The Canadian Population Society is a scientific association that seeks to improve knowledge and understanding about the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of human population. It seeks to promote the study and development of the science of demography in both its empirical and theoretical aspects.

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