

**Canadian Population Society (CPS) 2004 Annual Meetings**  
**Congress of the Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg**

**Abstracts and biographic sketches** (2004-05-25)

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Workshop	<b>Using SAS for longitudinal data analysis</b> (pre-conference workshops)
Location	Room 412, Brodie Centre, 727 McDermot Ave (Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, Bannatyne Health Sciences campus, downtown Winnipeg).
Presenter	Lisa Lix (Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, University of Manitoba).
Chairs	Alain Bélanger (Demography Division, Statistics Canada), Chair Workshop 1. Judith Rempel (Community Strategies, City of Calgary), Chair Workshop 2.
Note	<i>Limited enrolment. Advance registration required. For more information contact Lisa Lix (lisa_lix@cpe.umanitoba.ca).</i>

Lisa Lix (Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, University of Manitoba). *Using SAS for longitudinal data analysis*. Pre-conference workshops. Workshop 1: Tuesday evening 19:00-22:00, 1 June 2004. Workshop 2 (repeat): Wednesday evening 19:00-22:00, 2 June 2004. Location: Room 412, Brodie Centre, 727 McDermot Ave (Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, Bannatyne Health Sciences campus, downtown Winnipeg).

This three-hour workshop demonstrates the use of SAS<sup>®</sup> software for analyzing responses that are collected repeatedly on the same subjects or units of analysis over time. Methods for analyzing continuous, count, and binary response measures are presented using random coefficient models and generalized linear models with generalized estimating equations. Examples are drawn from recent population health and health services research conducted at the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy. Participants should have a working knowledge of SAS software and be familiar with multiple regression models. Each participant will have access to a computer.

**Lisa Lix** is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Community Health Sciences at the University of Manitoba, a Research Associate at the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, and an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Kinesiology and Health Studies at the University of Regina. Her areas of research expertise include the analysis of repeated measures and longitudinal data, robust statistical tests for non-normal data, and multivariate tests. Lisa obtained her PhD in Interdisciplinary Studies (quantitative methods) from the University of Manitoba. She is currently funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) to examine temporal and spatial variations in mental health service utilization over time. She is on the editorial boards of *Canadian Psychology* and *Journal of Modern Applied Statistical Methods*.

**Alain Bélanger** is Chief of the Research and Analysis Section of the Demography Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. See biographic sketch, Session 5 (page 43).

**Judith Rempel** works for the City of Calgary in Community Strategies. She obtained her MA and completed coursework and exams towards a PhD in Sociology from the University of Western Ontario in the mid 1980s. Since that time, she has worked as a research associate and research planner for the Provincial Gerontologist of Manitoba (an institution for persons with developmental disabilities), and the City of Calgary in a social welfare planning department. Her research interests include social demography, especially at the local level (municipal and sub-municipal). Most recently her research has focussed on measuring "sense of community" for purposes of advancing that characteristic among established and establishing urban neighbourhoods.

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Symposium **A journey through data: the riches of the Research Data Centres.**  
 All-Congress Symposium. Congress Special Event # 900.  
 Location Room 105, Drake Centre, Fort Gary campus.  
 Organizer Gustave Goldmann (Research Data Centres, Statistics Canada).  
 Note: *Free enrolment. Advance registration requested. For more information contact Gustave Goldmann (gustave.goldmann@statcan.ca).*

Rajulton Fernando (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario), Chair.  
*A journey through data: the riches of the Research Data Centres.*  
 All-Congress Symposium. Wednesday 2 June 2004.

Ten papers will be presented in this Symposium: (1) *An overview of the Research Data Centre (RDC) program and this symposium.* (2) *The Ethnic Diversity Survey (EDS).* (3) *The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC).* (4) *The Youth in Transition Survey (YITS) and other educational data.* (5) *The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY).* (6) *The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS).* (7) *The National Population Health Survey (NPHS).* (8) *The General Social Surveys (GSS).* (9) *The Workplace and Employee Survey (WES).* (10) *The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID).*

**Rajulton Fernando** is a Professor in the Department of Sociology of the University of Western Ontario in London. He received a PhD in Demography from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. His research interests are techniques of longitudinal and event history analysis, and modeling various demographic phenomena such as fertility, mortality, migration and family life histories. One of his works relevant to this Symposium is the *Special Issue on Longitudinal Methodology, Canadian Studies in Population*, Volume 28, No. 2, 2001. Rajulton was the Guest Editor of this Special Issue, an outcome of the Workshop on Longitudinal Research held at the University of Western Ontario in October 1999. This Special Issue and the many workshops that Rajulton has given on Longitudinal Research describe his research interests and contributions to the field.

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Gustave Goldman (Census and Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada).  
*An overview of the Research Data Centre (RDC) program and this symposium.*  
All-Congress Symposium, Wednesday morning pre-break, 2 June 2004.

This all-day Symposium is organized by the Canadian Population Society in collaboration with the partners in the Research Data Centre Program, which are Statistics Canada, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and participating universities. Invited speakers will focus on the major longitudinal data sets plus important cross-sectional data sets available in the RDCs. Participants will learn about the analytical potential of these data, and about various methodological issues that need to be considered when analysing them. This symposium should be of interest to quantitative social scientists and applied statisticians interested in topics such as the dynamics of poverty, the effectiveness of training programmes, the consequences of economic restructuring, the influence of childhood experiences on human capital and social outcomes, and other aspects of social and health policy.

**Gustave Goldmann** is a senior researcher and social demographer in the Census and Demographic Statistics Branch, and Program Manager for Statistics Canada's Research Data Centres. He holds a BSc in Mathematics and Computer Science from the University of Ottawa, and an MA and PhD in Sociology from Carleton University in Ottawa. Gustave has held a variety of senior positions at Statistics Canada, and is currently the manager responsible for the development and implementation of a series of Research Data Centres across Canada. His previous responsibilities included the development of major analytical monographs based on data from the 1991 Census of Population and related sources. Gustave's research activities and interests include questions related to Aboriginal demography, the acculturation and adaptation of immigrants, and issues related to ethnic groups and ethnicity. He has published extensively on these topics in Canadian and international journals, and is currently working on a book dealing with the determinants of acculturation of immigrants coming to Canada. Outside of work, he is a choral singer, a scuba diver, an experienced emergency first aid responder, a long-time member of the Canadian Ski Patrol, and devoted to Raelle, his wife of 36 years.

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Barry Edmonston (Department of Sociology, Portland State University), Chair.  
*Ethno-cultural roots*. All-Congress Symposium, Part 1: Wednesday morning pre-break, 2 June 2004.

Two papers will be presented in this session: (1) *The Ethnic Diversity Survey (EDS)*.  
(2) *The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC)*.

**Barry Edmonston** is Director of the Population Research Center and Professor in the School of Urban Studies and Planning at Portland State University, and is currently a visiting faculty member in the Department of Sociology at the University of Toronto. He received his PhD, with a specialization in Population Studies, from the University of Michigan. He was previously a faculty member at Stanford University and Cornell University and served as a researcher at the Urban Institute and the National Academy of Sciences. His teaching interests include social demography, immigration, population distribution, urban ecology, demographic methods, and applied statistics. His recent articles and books have dealt with public policies issues for the United States census, the settlement and adaptation of immigrants, and the demographic and social effects of immigration. His current research interests are in the demographic effects of immigration, immigration statistics, internal migration of the foreign born, and demographic changes in home ownership.

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Jennifer Chard (Immigration and Ethnicity Statistics, Statistics Canada).  
*The Ethnic Diversity Survey (EDS)*. All-Congress Symposium, Part 1. Wednesday morning pre-break, 2 June 2004.

The Ethnic Diversity Survey (EDS) was developed by Statistics Canada in partnership with the Department of Canadian Heritage in order to provide new and important information on the ethnic and cultural background of people in Canada and how that relates to their lives today. The survey followed the 2001 Census, with the census providing the frame for the sample. The target population for the survey was persons aged 15 years or older living in private households in the 10 provinces. The population did not include persons living in collective dwellings, persons living on Indian reserves, persons of Aboriginal origins living off-reserve, or persons living in Northern and remote areas. (There was a separate post-censal survey designed for Aboriginal peoples, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, which was conducted in 2001 and 2002.) The survey data can help us to better understand how people's backgrounds affect their participation in the social, economic and cultural life of Canada, as well as how Canadians of different ethnic backgrounds interpret and report their ethnicity. Topics covered in the survey include ethnic ancestry, ethnic identity, place of birth, visible minority status, religion, religious participation, knowledge of languages, family background, family interaction, social networks, civic participation, interaction with society, attitudes, satisfaction with life, trust and socio-economic activities. The survey explores both objective and subjective dimensions of ethnicity.

**Jennifer Chard** is a Senior Analyst for Immigration and Ethnicity Statistics in the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. She works from the Statistics Canada Western Region and Northern Territories Office in Vancouver. For the past five years, Jennifer has worked on all stages of the Ethnic Diversity Survey, from content development through to data analysis and dissemination. She has also worked with the 1996, 2001 and 2006 census ethno-cultural variables including those concerning ethnic origin and visible minority status. She also provides advice with respect to the design, processing and dissemination of ethno-cultural questions for other surveys. Her publications include *Ethnic diversity: a portrait of a multicultural society* (with co-authors Jennifer Chard and Andrea Levett, Statistics Canada catalogue 89-593-XIE, 2003), chapters on "Immigrant Women" (with co-authors Jane Badets and Linda Howatson-Leo) and "Women in a visible minority" in *Women in Canada 2000: a gender-based statistical report* (Statistics Canada catalogue 89-503-XPE, 2000), as well as an article on "Visible minorities in Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal" (co-authored with Viviane Renaud, in *Canadian Social Trends* 1999).

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Jessie-Lynn MacDonald (Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada).

*The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC).*

All-Congress Symposium, Part 1. Wednesday morning pre-break, 2 June 2004.

There exists a growing need for information on recent immigrants to Canada. As part of adapting to life in Canada, many immigrants face challenges such as finding suitable accommodation, learning or becoming more fluent in one or both of Canada's official languages, participating in the labour market or accessing education and training opportunities. While integration may take many years, this survey is designed to examine the first four years of settlement, a time when newcomers establish economic, social and cultural ties to Canadian society. The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC), conducted jointly by Statistics Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada under the Policy Research Initiative, is a comprehensive survey designed to study the process by which new immigrants adapt to Canadian society. About 12,000 immigrants aged 15 and older who arrived in Canada from abroad between October 2000 and September 2001 were interviewed. By late 2005, when all three waves of interviews have been completed, the survey will provide a better understanding of how the settlement process unfolds for new immigrants. It will provide valuable information on how immigrants are meeting various challenges associated with integration and what resources are most helpful to their settlement in Canada. The main topics include housing, education, recognition of foreign credentials, employment, income, the development and use of social networks, language skills, health, values and attitudes, and satisfaction with the settlement experience.

**Jessie-Lynn MacDonald** is a project manager for the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, within the Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She managed the content development for wave two of the survey and is currently doing analysis and managing the analysis and dissemination for wave one. Jessie-Lynn received her MA in sociology and psychology with a minor in criminology from Carleton University. Her research interests include parental abduction, immigration, and children's issues.

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Satya Brink (Learning Policy Directorate, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada), Chair. *Children and education*. All-Congress Symposium, Part 2: Wednesday morning post-break, 2 June 2004.

Two papers will be presented in this session: (1) *The Youth in Transition Survey (YITS)*. (2) *The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY)*.

**Satya Brink**, PhD, is Director of Policy Research in the Learning Policy Directorate of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada in Gatineau. She previously was the Director of Child, Youth and Social Development Studies in the Applied Research Branch of Human Resources Development Canada. Her new responsibilities include the development of evidence for policies related to lifelong learning (from early childhood to late adulthood) and its relationship to key adult roles, using data from surveys such as the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, the Youth in Transition Survey, the International Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey, and the Adult Education and Training Survey.

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Lynn Barr-Telford, Fernando Cartwright (Centre for Education, Statistics Canada). *The Youth in Transition Survey (YITS)*. All-Congress Symposium, Part 2. Wednesday morning post-break, 2 June 2004.

Education statistics in the Research Data Centres include two parallel surveys: the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) and the Youth in Transition Survey (YITS). The *Youth in Transition Survey (YITS)* is a survey intended to provide longitudinal data to study school-work transitions of young people (adolescents and young adults) and the factors that influence such transitions. Content includes virtually all formal educational experiences and most labour-market experiences, and influencing factors such as family background, school experiences, achievement, aspirations and expectations, and employment experiences. Information obtained from the survey will help clarify the nature and causes of short and long-term challenges young people face in school-work transitions, and support policy planning and decision making to prevent or remedy these problems. The *Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)* is an international assessment of the skills and knowledge of 15 year-olds which aims to assess whether students approaching the end of compulsory education have acquired the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society. PISA was developed jointly by member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). PISA assessments take place every three years and focus on three domains: reading literacy, mathematical literacy and scientific literacy. While the three domains form the core of each cycle, two-thirds of the assessment time in each cycle are devoted to a 'major' domain. The survey gathers cross-sectional data, and uses a new sample of 15 year-olds for each cycle of the survey. The first cycle of PISA took place in 2000 with reading as the major assessment domain. In 2003, mathematics was the major domain and in 2006, science will be the major domain. *Relationship between PISA and YITS*. During their first year of participation in PISA/YITS, respondents who are 15 years old (the reading cohort and math cohort) will participate in both PISA and YITS. As PISA is a cross-sectional survey, PISA will not be implemented during subsequent follow-ups. Rather, respondents will be followed using YITS. *Cohorts*. To date there are three different cohorts included in the PISA/YITS program: 1) an 18 to 20 year old cohort which began in 1999; 2) a reading cohort, which began in 2000; and 3) a math cohort which began in 2003. Current plans call for the three cohorts to be followed biannually. *Websites: www.pisa.gc.ca and www.pisa.oecd.org*.

**Lynn Barr-Telford** is Chief of the Survey Development and Analysis Section of the Centre for Education Statistics at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She has been working in the field of education research since graduating with a Master's degree Sociology from Ottawa's Carleton University in 1991. Lynn has been involved in the development and analysis of some of Statistics Canada's major education surveys including the School Leavers Survey and its follow-up, the National Graduates Surveys, the Youth in Transition Survey, the Programme for International Student Assessment, and the Adult Literacy and Lifeskills Survey.

**Fernando Cartwright** is an Analyst in the Survey Development and Analysis Section of the Centre for Education Statistics at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. He has a BEd from the University of Alberta, and an MEd in Educational Psychology, also from the University of Alberta. Fernando's research follows two divergent paths. The first is policy research examining the correlates of success across a broad range of economic and educational outcomes for children and adults. Most of this work has used data from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). His second field of research involves mathematical modeling of latent or poorly observed data. These models are directly applicable to the development of measurement instruments and reporting of results across a wide range of indicators and surveys. Among other work, he has authored or co-authored four Research Papers in Statistics Canada's series on *Education, Skills and Learning* (cat. 81-595MIE), and articles in *Education Quarterly Review* (cat. 81-003XIE) and *School Effectiveness and School Improvement* (2003).

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*The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY)*.  
All-Congress Symposium, Part 2. Wednesday morning post-break, 2 June 2004.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) is a long-term study of Canadian children that follows their development and well-being from birth to early adulthood. The NLSCY began in 1994 and is jointly conducted by Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada. The survey is designed to collect information about factors influencing a child's social, emotional and behavioural development and to monitor the impact of these factors on the child's development over time. It covers a comprehensive range of topics including the health of children, information on their physical development, learning and behaviour as well as data on their social environment (family, friends, schools and communities). Data for 2000/2001 (cycle 4) were released on June 16, 2003.

**André Cyr** is a senior methodologist for the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. He graduated from l'Université de Moncton in mathematics, and has had a long and varied career at Statistics Canada for over 23 years. During his last five years with the NLSCY, André's area of responsibility has focused on education data and psychometric measurements of children's performance and ability, issues related to confidentiality, and the development and release of special products such as the Public Use Microdata File and the NLSCY Synthetic File. Prior to his involvement with the NLSCY, André was a senior analyst with the travel and tourism portfolio, where he had once worked as a survey methodologist. Other domains where he has worked as a survey methodologist include the Culture Statistics Program, the Cultural Labour Force Survey, Small Area and Administrative Data, the Survey of Consumer Finance, the Household Expenditure Survey and the Labour Force Survey.

**Charles Tardif** is a senior methodologist with the Longitudinal Special Surveys Methods section of the Social Surveys Methods Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa.

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Philippe Finès (Régie régionale de la santé et des services sociaux de l'Outaouais, and Health Analysis and Measurement Group, Statistics Canada), Chair. *Population health*. All-Congress Symposium, Part 3: Wednesday afternoon pre-break, 2 June 2004.

Two papers will be presented in this session: (1) *The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)*. (2) *The National Population Health Survey (NPHS)*.

**Philippe Finès** is presently working at Statistics Canada – in cooperation with the Régie régionale de la santé et des services sociaux de l'Outaouais (RRSSSO) – mainly on a Health Canada grant to analyze the relation between mortality and income in Canada. He received a PhD in Statistics from the Université de Sherbrooke. Philippe's thesis was on the inclusion of uncertainty in classification models. He examined the impact of a perturbation of data and costs on the results given by a discriminant analysis model, and developed tools allowing one to measure how much a given statistical model is robust and efficient. Philippe has collaborated in the analysis of numerous social and epidemiological surveys, and in doing so acquired expertise in large data base management and various types of statistical software. He also has considerable experience in the teaching of mathematical concepts to students of various levels.

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Mario Bédard (Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada). *The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)*. All-Congress Symposium, Part 3. Wednesday afternoon pre-break, 2 June 2004.

The central objective of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is to gather health-related data at the sub-provincial levels of geography (health region or combined health regions). The strength of this survey lies in the economic, social, demographic, occupational and environmental correlates of health at a community and regional level. The results of this survey should aid in the development of public policy, help in the understanding of the determinants of health and increase understanding of the relationship between health status and health care utilization. The survey is composed of two sections. The first section includes questions based on common content that are asked of all respondents. The second section involves optional content, selected by the health regions for inclusion in the survey within their specific geo-political boundaries. Data from the *Canadian Community Health Survey - Mental Health and Well-being* can be used to provide national estimates of major mental disorders and problems, and to illuminate the issues associated with disabilities and the need for and provision of health care. Topics include access to and use of mental health care services, comorbidity and disability associated with mental health, and first lifetime episode of a mental health disorder. The survey also collects information on many determinants and correlates of mental health, such as socio-demographic information, income, stress, medication use and social support.

**Mario Bédard** is a senior analyst with the Health Statistics Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa. He holds a Masters degree in economics from the University of Ottawa. For the last four years Mario has managed the Data Access Unit for Canada's two main population health surveys: the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) and the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). His responsibilities with the surveys encompass all aspects of dissemination and data access, including capacity building with respect to data usage and analysis. Previously, Mario worked in the Demography Division and in the Social Survey Methods Division. In addition to numerous reports concerning the health surveys, Mario has published reports on interprovincial migration (with Margaret Michalowski, 1997) and labour market income dynamics based on administrative data (1985).

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France Bilocq (Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada). *The National Population Health Survey (NPHS)*. All-Congress Symposium, Part 3. Wednesday afternoon pre-break, 2 June 2004.

The National Population Health Survey (NPHS) collects information related to the health of the Canadian population and related socio-demographic information. It is composed of three components: the household survey, the health care Institutions survey and the Northern territories survey (now part of the CCHS). The first cycle of data collection began in 1994. The objectives of the NPHS are to: aid in the development of public policy by providing measures of the level, trend and distribution of the health status of the population; provide data for analytic studies that will assist in understanding the determinants of health; collect data on the economic, social, demographic, occupational and environmental correlates of health; increase the understanding of the relationship between health status and health care utilisation, including alternative as well as traditional services; provide information on a panel of people who will be followed over time to reflect the dynamic process of health and illness; provide the provinces and territories and other clients with a health survey capacity that will permit supplementation of content or sample; allow the possibility of linking survey data to routinely collected administrative data such as vital statistics, environmental measures, community variables, and health services utilisation. *The NPHS household component* includes household residents in all provinces, except Indian Reserves, Canadian Forces Bases and some remote areas in Québec and Ontario. Limited information was collected from all household members, and one person aged 12 years and over in each household was randomly selected for a more in-depth interview. The questionnaire included components on health status, use of health services, risk factors and demographic and socio-economic status. The selected person in each household is followed at two year intervals as part of the longitudinal component. A minimum of 1,200 households in each province ensures reliable estimates by sex and age groups. Some provinces have chosen to increase the sample size to increase the utility of the survey. *The NPHS health institutions component* was developed for people living in health care institutions: hospitals, nursing homes, and residential facilities for people with disabilities--because this population is rarely covered by national surveys and it has health characteristics different from those of the general population. Respondents were randomly chosen from selected health care institutions. The questionnaire included components on health status, risk factors, social support, contact with health care providers, and demographic and socio-economic status. Information provided permits the study, over time, of the transitions from households to institutions and vice versa, at the national level.

**France Bilocq** is Chief of the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) in the Health Statistics Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She has a BSc in Statistics from Laval University, Québec. Since 2000, she has managed a multidisciplinary team which is responsible for conducting the NPHS, processing the information, releasing the data and supporting data users. From 1985 to 2000 France worked as a methodologist in various domains (such as business surveys, agriculture surveys, statistical consultation, questionnaire design, census) at Statistics Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and l'Institut de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE) in France.

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Pascale Beaupré (Demography Division, Statistics Canada). *Social and economic well-being*. All-Congress Symposium, Part 4: Wednesday afternoon post-break, 2 June 2004.

Three papers will be presented in this session: (1) *The General Social Surveys (GSS)*. (2) *The Workplace and Employee Survey (WES)*. (3) *The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID)*.

**Pascale Beaupré** is a social science researcher for the Demography Division at Statistics Canada. She holds a BSc in Sociology and Demography and an MSc in Demography, both from the Université de Montréal. Her research in family demography focuses on the trends in children's home leaving, lone parenthood, the diversification of conjugal trajectories in Canada, and most recently, the relationship between type of conjugal union and its stability.

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Susan Stobert (General Social Survey, Statistics Canada). *The General Social Surveys (GSS)*. All-Congress Symposium, Part 4. Wednesday afternoon post-break, 2 June 2004.

The General Social Survey (GSS) program, originating in 1985, conducts telephone surveys. Each survey contains a core topic, focus or exploratory questions, and a standard set of socio-demographic questions used for classification. More recent cycles have also included some qualitative questions, which explore opinions and perceptions. The target population for most cycles has been all individuals aged 15 and over living in a private household in one of the ten provinces. The two primary objectives of the GSS are to gather data on social trends in order to monitor temporal changes in the living conditions and well being of Canadians, and to provide immediate information on specific social policy issues of current or emerging interest. Until 1998, the sample size was approximately 10,000 persons. This was increased in 1999 to at least 25,000, so results could be useable at both the national and provincial levels and possibly for some smaller population groups. The sample design will not allow for estimates for Aboriginal peoples. *Cycle 17* (2003) was the first cycle of the GSS to be devoted to social engagement. Using the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) definition of social capital, it collected information on social networks, civic participation, and trust and reciprocity. *Cycle 16* (2002) was a survey of aging and social support. Unlike all other cycles of the GSS, this cycle sampled only persons aged over 45. The survey collected data on help received by seniors because of long-term health limitations, help provided to seniors as well as new content on transitions to retirement and retirement experience. *Cycle 15* (2001) concentrated on the respondent's family. Topics covered included marital history, common-law unions, biological, adopted and step children, family origins, child leaving and fertility intentions. This theme was repeated from *Cycle 10* (1995) and *Cycle 5* (1990). *Cycle 14* (2000) was the first cycle to collect detailed information on access to and use of information communication technology in Canada. Topics included general use of technology and computers, technology in the workplace, development of computer skills, frequency of internet and email use, nonusers and security and information on the internet. *Cycle 13* (1999) focussed on victimization and public perceptions of crime and the justice system. It was the third time that the GSS had examined the nature and extent of criminal victimization in Canada. The survey measured the occurrence of eight specific offences: three violent crimes (sexual assault, robbery, and assault), four household crimes (break and enter, motor vehicle/parts theft, theft of household property and vandalism) and theft of personal property. *Cycle 18* (2004) will repeat this theme. *Cycle 12* (1998) core content of time use repeated that of *Cycle 7* (1992) and *Cycle 2* (1986), and provided data on the daily activities of Canadians. Question modules were also included on unpaid work activities, cultural activities and participation in sports. *Cycle 11* (1996) concentrated on help given or received during temporary difficult times or out of necessity due to long-term health or physical limitations in daily activities either inside or outside the household. *Cycle 9* (1994) marked the first repeat of the core subject on education, work and retirement, originally covered in *Cycle 4* (1989). Although the core content was the same in both cycles, there are differences between the two surveys. For example, Cycle 9 focused more on quality of life after retirement and post-retirement activities than Cycle 4. In addition, the Cycle 9 questionnaire had two new sections: social origin and work interruptions.

**Susan Stobert** is Chief of the General Social Survey at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Statistics and a Master's degree in Mathematics from Carleton University. Prior to joining the General Social Survey, she worked with other survey areas at Statistics Canada and was a methodologist for Health Canada.

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Marie Drolet (Business and Labour Market Analysis, Statistics Canada). *The Workplace and Employee Survey (WES)*. All-Congress Symposium, Part 4. Wednesday afternoon post-break, 2 June 2004.

The overall goal of the Workplace and Employee Survey (WES) is to examine the way in which employers and their employees respond to the changing competitive and technological environment. Information on workforce characteristics and job organization is important in understanding the dynamic nature of the workplace. The target population for the employer component is defined as all business locations in Canada that have paid employees, with the following exceptions: a) Employers in Yukon and Northwest Territories. b) Employers operating in crop production and animal production; fishing, hunting and trapping; private households, or public administration. The target population for the employee component is all employees working in the selected workplaces who receive a Canada Customs and Revenue Agency T-4 Supplementary form. If a person receives a T-4 slip from two different workplaces, then the person would be counted as two employees in the WES frame. Data for 2001 were released on July 11, 2003.

**Marie Drolet** is a Senior Research Economist with the Business and Labour Market Analysis Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She has a BA (Honours) in Economics from Queen's University in Kingston, and an MA in Economics (Labour Economics and Econometrics) from McMaster University in Hamilton. Marie is currently Research Manager for the Workplace and Employee Survey. Her research now concerns women in the Canadian labour market, and the importance of parental education and income on access to post-secondary education. Her work has been published in the *Canadian Journal of Economics*, *Canadian Public Policy*, *Canadian Economic Observer*, *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, *Canadian Social Trends*, the Statistics Canada income research paper series, and the Analytical Studies Branch research paper series.

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Heather Lathe (Income Statistics Division, Statistics Canada). *The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID)*. All-Congress Symposium, Part 4. Wednesday afternoon post-break, 2 June 2004.

The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) complements traditional survey data on labour market activity and income with an additional dimension: the changes experienced by individuals over time. At the heart of the survey's objectives is the understanding of the economic well-being of Canadians: what economic shifts do individuals and families live through, and how does it vary with changes in their paid work, family make-up, receipt of government transfers or other factors? The survey's longitudinal dimension makes it possible to see such concurrent and often related events. SLID is the first Canadian household survey to provide national data on the fluctuations in income that a typical family or individual experiences over time which gives greater insight on the nature and extent of poverty in Canada. Added to the longitudinal aspect are the "traditional" cross-sectional data: the primary Canadian source for income data and providing additional content to data collected by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Particularly in SLID, the focus extends from static measures (cross-sectional) to the whole range of transitions, durations, and repeat occurrences (longitudinal) of people's financial and work situations. Since their family situation, education, and demographic background may play a role, the survey has extensive information on these topics as well. Data for 2001 were released on June 25, 2003.

**Heather Lathe** is a Senior Analyst for the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) in the Income Statistics Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She has a Bachelor of Translation and a Bachelor of Economics from the University of Ottawa and a Master of Economics from Queen's University in Kingston. Currently Heather is SLID project leader for the income and housing content of the survey. Her accomplishments in SLID include work on the "market basket measure" of poverty and other measures of low income and income inequality, evaluating the impact of the National Child Benefit on family incomes, and the *Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics Microdata User's Guide* (Product Number 75M0001GPE/F, June 1996). Prior to joining SLID, Heather worked in the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division and the Communications Division of Statistics Canada. She has also worked with CUSO as an economic analyst for the Department of Finance in Sierra Leone, and as a teaching assistant at the University of Geneva.

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Frank Trovato (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta), Chair. *Determinants of health: socio-economic status, immigration and other factors*. Session 1. Thursday morning pre-break, 3 June 2004.

Five papers will be presented in this session: (1) *Does the income-mortality gradient vary across urban areas in Canada?* (2) *Acculturation and health: an exploratory study of immigrant women in the United States*. (3) *Healthy immigrant effect in Canada: a longitudinal perspective using National Population Health Surveys*. (4) *How socio-economic position, structures and transformations of families influence people's health status and behaviours*. (5) *Using linked birth and infant death data to describe disparities in birth outcomes across various demographic groupings in British Columbia from 1981 through 2000*.

**Frank Trovato** is Professor of Sociology at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, where he teaches introductory and advanced courses in demography and population studies. His publications include numerous articles in professional journals and three edited books. His research deals with topics such as immigrant health and mortality, sex and marital status differentials in mortality, the social demography of racial, immigrant and ethnic groups, fertility, nuptiality, and internal migration. He has held research grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) and other major funding agencies. Frank is currently President of the Canadian Population Society (CPS), the professional association of Canadian demographers outside of Quebec. He is also a member of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), the Population Association of America (PAA), and the American Sociological Association (ASA). He reviews extensively for journals in the areas of population and general sociology, and has served on the editorial boards of *Social Forces* and *Sociological Perspectives*, and is a former editor of *Canadian Studies in Population*.

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Philippe Finès (Régie régionale de la santé et des services sociaux de l'Outaouais, and Health Analysis and Measurement Group, Statistics Canada). *Does the income-mortality gradient vary across urban areas in Canada?* Session 1. Thursday morning pre-break, 3 June 2004.

In Canada, there is a positive relation between income and life expectancy: the richer you are the longer you live. In particular, among men, previous research has shown a gap in life expectancy at birth of about 5 years between those living in the richest neighbourhoods and those living in the poorest neighbourhoods. We wanted to determine if this income-mortality gradient was present in urban areas across Canada for deaths occurring from 1996 through 1998. We divided each census metropolitan area of more than 300,000 people into five neighbourhood income quintiles, first according to the census tract percentage of population under the Statistics Canada low-income cut-offs, and then according to the enumeration area average income per single person equivalent. For each urban area, we computed various summary indices of mortality by quintile, sex, age group and cause of death. Smaller census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, as well as the residual areas not in any census metropolitan area or census agglomeration, were grouped into the following population size categories: 100,000-299,999, 10,000-99,999, and <10,000, and mortality for each size category was examined by region (Atlantic, Québec, Ontario, West). We found that the income-mortality gradient was generally present in all analysis units. We also found that moving from census tract- to enumeration area-based quintiles increased the gap in life expectancy between the top and bottom quintiles by about one year. We verified that the income-mortality gradients revealed by different indices (life expectancy, probability of survival to age 75, age standardized mortality rates, rates of potential years of life lost) were broadly consistent.

**Philippe Finès** is presently working at Statistics Canada – in cooperation with the Régie régionale de la santé et des services sociaux de l'Outaouais (RRSSSO) – mainly on a Health Canada grant to analyze the relation between mortality and income in Canada. He received a PhD in Statistics from the Université de Sherbrooke. Philippe's thesis was on the inclusion of uncertainty in classification models. He examined the impact of a perturbation of data and costs on the results given by a discriminant analysis model, and developed tools allowing one to measure how much a given statistical model is robust and efficient. Philippe has collaborated in the analysis of numerous social and epidemiological surveys, and in doing so acquired expertise in large data base management and various types of statistical software. He also has considerable experience in the teaching of mathematical concepts to students of various levels.

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Sharon M Lee (Department of Sociology, Portland State University). *Acculturation and health: an exploratory study of immigrant women in the United States*. Session 1. Thursday morning pre-break, 3 June 2004.

Immigrants from diverse cultures often have health beliefs, values, and treatment preferences that differ from those of their host countries. However, as immigrants acculturate, their health-related beliefs and behaviour may change, with varying impact on their health. This paper explores the relationship between acculturation and health in a non-random sample of about 300 foreign-born Chinese, Filipino, and Vietnamese women who resided in the Portland, Oregon, metropolitan area at the time of data collection in 2002. Data were collected through personal interviews by bilingual interviewers using bilingual instruments. Researchers have used a variety of measures of acculturation in social science research. In this study, acculturation is measured using an index based on duration of residence in the United States and respondents' subjective cultural identity. The relationship between acculturation and three aspects of health are examined: (1) use of preventive health measures such as having flu shots and Pap smear tests; (2) preferred treatment when ill; and (3) health-related lifestyle indicators such as use of tobacco and alcohol, and weight. The general hypothesis guiding the paper is that acculturation is positively related to increased use of preventive health services and preference for western medical treatments. Acculturation is also expected to be associated with certain lifestyles that may have adverse impact on immigrants' health, such as increased use of tobacco or alcohol and increased rates of over-weight or obesity. The findings are reported and discussed with reference to existing theories and research on cultural diversity, acculturation, and immigrants' health and health care.

**Sharon Lee** is a Professor of Sociology at Portland State University. She received her PhD in Sociology from Princeton University. Prior to joining Portland State University in 1998, she had been on the faculty of the National University of Singapore, Cornell University, and the University of Richmond. Her research interests include social demography, immigration, race and ethnicity, and health. Sharon's recent publications examine the impact of immigration and intermarriage on United States racial and ethnic demography. She is a member of several population and health advisory committees, including the Census Advisory Committee of Professional Associations and *Hablamos Juntos*, a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation-funded project to improve communication between health care providers and Spanish-speaking patients.

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Edward Ng, Russell Wilkins, Jean-Marie Berthelot (Health Analysis and Measurement Group, Statistics Canada). *The healthy immigrant effect in Canada: a longitudinal perspective using National Population Health Surveys*. Session 1. Thursday morning pre-break, 3 June 2004.

Previous studies in Canada and elsewhere based on cross-sectional data generally point to a strong 'healthy immigrant effect' which diminishes overtime. To better understand the duration-related gradient of health among immigrants, we use four waves of Canadian National Population Health Surveys (NPHS), conducted bi-annually from 1994 to 2000, to ascertain the change in immigrants' health as they adjust to the host country. We compare changes in health status (prevalence of chronic conditions, disability and dependency), health care utilization (hospitalization, contact with physician and dentist), and health-related behaviours (such as smoking and physical activity) by immigration status (European and non-European immigrants compared with Canadian-born) and by duration of residence over the 6 year period of the surveys, controlling for socio-economic factors such as age, sex, income and education. This is an important first step in disentangling the different factors contributing to changes over time in the health of immigrants to Canada.

**Edward Ng** is a Senior Analyst with the Health Analysis and Measurement Group at Statistics Canada. He studied sociology and economics at the University of Western Ontario, where he obtained his PhD in Social Demography. His research interests include socio-economic inequalities in health outcomes, as well as the use of micro-simulation to estimate lifetime costs of treating diseases such as cancer. He recently 'retired' from the CPS student paper competition committee, and started to work with Gustave Goldmann on the society's newsletter. On the side, he enjoys reading and spending time with family and friends.

**Russell Wilkins** is Senior Analyst with the Health Analysis and Measurement Group at Statistics Canada in Ottawa (see biographic sketch on page 23).

**Jean-Marie Berthelot** has been Manager of the Health Analysis and Measurement Group at Statistics Canada in Ottawa since 1991. He is recognized as an expert in generic health status measures and their use in monitoring population health. He has co-authored many papers on the determinants of health, and on microsimulation modelling for cost-of-illness and cost-effectiveness studies of lung, breast and colorectal cancers. In 2001, he was awarded McMaster University's prestigious Labelle Lectureship in health services research.

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Yimin Lou (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *How socio-economic position, structures and transformations of families influence people's health status and behaviours*. Session 1. Thursday morning pre-break, 3 June 2004.

Research suggests that the environment, including economic and social conditions, influences both the population and individual health. However, relatively little is known about the impacts of family on various health outcomes and how these impacts may operate at various life course stages (school completion, home-leaving, starting into regular employment, first union, etc). Both parents' and children's health are of concern here. It is even more meaningful to examine the relationship between families and health in the context of recent social change. At the macro level, globalization and the expanded role of markets have put social cohesion into tension, while at the micro level, there is a new kind of insecurity in families. Transformations in marital relationships (high rates of cohabitation, separation and divorce) and in parental relationships (low fertility, lone parenthood, married women's employment) have substituted for the insecurities associated with death, orphanhood and widowhood. Using the cross-sectional Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) and the Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS), the analysis focuses on family determinants of health. What is the effect of family and socio-economic conditions on various indicators of health status, both physical and mental? And what is the effect of family changes on these health outcomes? The analyses are both static and dynamic. (*This work is funded in part by Health Canada's project on the Family, Community, and Health in the Context of Economic Change.*)

**Yimin (Gloria) Lou** is a student in the Master's program in Demography at the Department of Sociology of the University of Western Ontario in London. She is also a teaching assistant, and winner of the University's highly competitive International Graduate Student scholarship and General Electric scholarship. Yimin has a BA in Sociology and Economics from Peking University in Beijing, where she was active in student government and publications, as well as a research assistant on various studies set in Shanghai, Beijing, Southwestern China, Shanxi and elsewhere.

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Russell Wilkins (Health Analysis and Measurement Group, Statistics Canada), William J Kierans (British Columbia Vital Statistics Agency), Michael Kramer (Department of Pediatrics and Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, McGill University) et al.\* *Using linked birth and infant death data to describe disparities in birth outcomes across various demographic groupings in British Columbia from 1981 through 2000*. Session 1. Thursday morning pre-break, 3 June 2004.

This presentation summarizes major work by a multidisciplinary group which was recently completed for the British Columbia Vital Statistics Agency. It was based on 880,283 live births and 5506 stillbirths to residents of British Columbia from 1981 through 2000, linked to 5698 infant deaths through 2001. Percentiles of birth weight for gestational age ("growth curves") were calculated first, followed by neonatal mortality rates by birth weight and gestational age. Summary indicators of adverse birth outcomes were rates of stillbirth, infant death, neonatal death, congenital anomaly, low birth weight, and preterm birth. The analyses were repeated for each demographic grouping: total, males and females, singleton and multiple births, first and subsequent births, Aboriginal births, births to Chinese, South Asian and European immigrant parents, 5 neighbourhood income quintiles, 5 secular periods, and 5 regional health authorities. The methods of data preparation and calculation of the various outcome measures will be described, and the major findings summarized.

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**Russell Wilkins** is a senior analyst with the Health Analysis and Measurement Group at Statistics Canada, and an adjunct professor of Epidemiology and Community Medicine at the University of Ottawa. He studied anthropology at the University of Oregon, urban planning at the Université de Montréal, and epidemiology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His main research interests are socio-economic inequalities in mortality and birth outcomes, and summary measures of population health expectancy using vital statistics, survey and administrative data. Russell began his career in population health at the Institute for Research on Public Policy in Montreal (1978-1983), then moved to the Montreal General Hospital Department of Community Health (1983-1987), before joining Statistics Canada (in 1988). He is currently vice-president of the Canadian Population Society. He serves on the editorial board of *Les Cahiers Québécois de Démographie* and is an editorial consultant for the *International Journal for Equity in Health*. He was a founding member of the International Network on Health Expectancy (REVES), and of the Fetal and Infant Health Study Group of the Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System (CPSS). Twice a year he produces *PCCF+*, a tool for intelligent automated geographic coding from postal codes.

**William J (Bill) Kierans** is a volunteer researcher for the British Columbia Vital Statistics Agency in Victoria. His academic degrees include a Bachelor of Philosophy and an MA in Experimental Psychology, but those qualifications have been translated by work experience to research in biostatistics and epidemiology. Bill is currently contracted to Health Canada's First Nations and Inuit Health Branch for a study of macrosomic births among First Nations peoples in British Columbia. For thirty years prior to his recent retirement he was the principal investigator at British Columbia Ministry of Health on reports and studies that ranged from a report to the Minister's Committee on the Efficacy of Acupuncture in Western Medical Practice to studies on the health status of immigrants of Chinese and of South Asian origin. In recent years Bill has been working closely with researchers at McGill University and at Montreal Children's Hospital on population based studies related to birth outcomes. That association resulted in a report for British Columbia Vital Statistics Agency on birth weight by gestational age charts and related statistics which included data from Statistics Canada and is scheduled for release in March 2004. The collaboration is continuing with other studies including population based birth length and birth head circumference standards and birth weight by gestational age mortality grids.

**Michael Kramer** is a Professor in the Department of Pediatrics and the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics at McGill University in Montreal.

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Zongli Tang (Department of Sociology, Auburn University at Montgomery), Chair.  
*Aging: transitions to retirement, activity patterns, and psychological well-being of the elderly*. Session 2. Thursday morning post-break, 3 June 2004.

Three papers will be presented in this session: (1) *A new comprehensive measure to identify whether a person is engaged in a transition to retirement*. (2) *Cross-national differences in the activity patterns of elderly adults*. (3) *Living arrangements and psychological well-being of the oldest old population in China*.

**Zongli Tang** (PhD) is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Auburn University in Montgomery Alabama. His current research focuses on population estimation methods and minority fertility behaviour in North America. His work has recently appeared in or is forthcoming in *Sociobiology*, *Population and Environment*, *Canadian Studies in Population*, and *Population Research and Policy*. In his department, Zongli also teaches courses on research methodology, demographic techniques, and statistics.

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Leroy Stone, Hasheem Nouroz (Family and Community Support Systems, Statistics Canada), Alexandre Genest (Social Policy, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada), Jacques Légaré (Département de démographie, Université de Montréal). *A new comprehensive measure to identify whether a person is engaged in a transition to retirement*. Session 2. Thursday morning post-break, 3 June 2004.

Despite the considerable volume of literature on transitions to retirement, not only is the term “transitions to retirement” almost always lacking in a formal definition, but also how researchers have gone about distinguishing between those who have started the transition in a given period and those who have not done so is often not stated systematically, if stated at all. This paper offers a contribution to elimination of this problem, by formally defining “transition to retirement” and proposing a multi-item scale for ranking individuals on an underlying dimension of probability of having started transition to retirement within a designated two-year period. The scale is applied to two panels of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), and a profile of the populations deemed to have started their transitions in 1993-94 and 1995-96 is presented. Tests are made of the sensitivity of the results to reasonable changes in the weights used in the scale.

**Leroy Stone** is an Associate Director-General in the Analytical Studies Branch of Statistics Canada, an Adjunct Professor at the University of Montreal Department of Demography, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of the Arts. He is the author, co-author, or editor of several books dealing with various aspects of population in Canada, the most recent being *Cohort Flow and the Implications of Population Ageing: An International Analysis* (1999), *Parent-Child Exchanges of Supports and Inter-Generational Equity* (1998), *Gender Equality Indicators: Public Concerns and Public Policies* (1999), and *Dimensions of Job-Family Tension* (1994). Leroy has taught at several universities including the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and from 1980 to 1984 was a Full Professor at the University of Western Ontario. He is a past President of the Canadian Population Society (CPS) and a member of the Board of Directors of the Population Association of America (PAA).

**Hasheem Nouroz** is a Research Associate with the Family and Community Support Systems Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa.

**Alexandre Genest** is with the Seniors and Persons with Disabilities section of the Income Security Group in the Social Policy division of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada in Gatineau.

**Jacques Légaré** is emeritus professor of demography at the University of Montreal, and a senior advisor for Statistics Canada. For many years his main research interests have been Quebec historical demography and population ageing. He has been a member of the Royal Society of Canada since 1966, its Secretary from 1984 to 1987, and its Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1989 to 1997. Jacques' recent publications include "Population aging and its economic and social consequences", *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences* (2001), "Ageing and social security program reforms: Canada in an international perspective", *Isuma* (2001), and with Yves Carrière, "Dying healthy or living longer: a society's choice", in *The Paradoxes of Longevity* (Springer 1999).

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Tingting Lu, Anne H Gauthier (Department of Sociology, University of Calgary). *Cross-national differences in the activity patterns of elderly adults*. Session 2. Thursday morning post-break, 3 June 2004.

Numerous studies have demonstrated a strong relationship between education and health. The exact pathways through which education influences health are however very complex and involve various factors including personal endowment, access to health care, greater knowledge about risky behaviour, etc. This paper examines how educational differences among seniors are played out in terms of daily activities. Using time-use data from several countries, it examines the impact of education on time spent in active and passive leisure, and assesses the extent to which education influences daily activities in a consistent way across countries. We are especially interested in the hypothesis that education should play a smaller role in social-democratic welfare states, as opposed to liberal welfare states, in view of their policies of equal opportunities for all citizens regardless of resources. The paper includes both descriptive and multivariate analyses.

**Tingting Lu** is currently finishing her Master's degree in the Department of Sociology at the University of Calgary. Her thesis examines the determinants of emotional disorder among children, using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth. In 2001 she obtained a BA in Sociology and Economics from Nankai University in China. Since 2001, she has been working with Anne Gauthier on the Multinational Time Use Project. Tingting's responsibilities have involved the recoding and harmonizing of surveys from more than one dozen countries. She was a co-author on the *User Guide for Release 1 of the Multinational Time-Use Dataset* (released in March 2003). From April 2004, she will be working full-time as data analyst for Anne Gauthier. Tingting's research interests include children's well-being, time-use, and quantitative data analysis.

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Zheng Wu (Department of Sociology, University of Victoria), Christoph M Schimmele (Department of Sociology, University of Victoria). *Living arrangements and psychological well-being of the oldest old population in China*. Session 2. Thursday morning post-break, 3 June 2004.

Rapid population ageing is occurring in China. This demographic trend may exacerbate health problems among elderly individuals because it involves a decline in the potential support ratio. Using data from the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (1998 and 2000), this study examines how different living arrangements affect psychological well-being among the oldest old (those aged 80+). Our findings demonstrate that the oldest old people living in family co-residences have superior psychological well-being compared to those living alone or in nursing homes. The advantages of family co-residences are net of differences in socioeconomic status, health status, and demographic characteristics. Our findings also confirm that living arrangements have differential effects on psychological well-being between selected age groups, with different types of family co-residential households having uneven effects between those aged 80-89 years and those aged 90 years and over. Implications of these results are discussed in the context of population ageing in China and elsewhere.

**Zheng Wu** is Professor of Sociology and is affiliated with the Centre on Aging at the University of Victoria and the Centre for Studies in Demography and Ecology at the University of Washington. His primary research interests are in the field of demography, particularly the issue of changing patterns of family formation and dissolution, fertility and contraception. He is also interested in the areas of aging and health. Current projects include: the long-term consequences of marital and non-marital union disruption on the physical, mental, and economic well-being of women and children; health patterns within immigrant populations; the relationship between food insecurity and mental health; unmet health needs among elderly Canadians; and an examination of quality of life among China's oldest old.

**Christoph Schimmele** is a researcher in the Department of Sociology at the University of Victoria. His work mainly focuses on the relationship between social movements and development in the Third World. His current research is on social structural variance in population health.

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Janet Hagey (Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada), Chair.  
*Population health research in Manitoba*. Session 3. Thursday afternoon pre-break,  
3 June 2004.

Five papers will be presented in this session, devoted to the work of the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, and its Population Health Data Repository: (1) *The future of information-rich environments*. (2) *How does an individual's past influence current demand for health services?* (3) *An examination of factors related to location of death*. (4) *Rural and northern Manitobans: are they sicker, and do they have less access to health care services than people living in Winnipeg and Brandon?* (5) *Web-based tools for research design and project management*.

**Janet Hagey** is Director of the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She obtained a BSc (1970) and an MSc (1971) in Mathematics from the University of Waterloo, and joined the federal public service in 1974. She was formerly Director of the Health Statistics Division and of the Communications Division at Statistics Canada, and Chief of the Quantitative Analysis Studies and Research (QASAR) Section of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

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Leslie L Roos, Lisa Lix (Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, University of Manitoba). *The future of information-rich environments*. Session 3. Thursday afternoon pre-break, 3 June 2004.

Researchers using administrative data have created information-rich environments suitable for population-based studies of health services and health policy. Canada's single-payer financing and several provincial initiatives have facilitated building of the necessary registries and claims files to support such work. How can the reach of these systems be extended in the future? If data on contact with the health care system can be employed to deal with health itself as well as health care utilization, much of the field of epidemiology can be researched using administrative data. This paper will show how both acute and chronic diseases in populations can be studied in these information-rich environments. Specific examples will highlight both opportunities and limitations of such efforts. Questions central to data quality will be addressed.

**Leslie Roos**, PhD, is Director of the Population Health Research Data Repository at the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, and a Professor in the Department of Community Health Sciences in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, where he serves on a number of boards and advisory committees. He has also been a Fellow of the Association for Health Services Research and an Associate of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research. Leslie has contributed to a wide variety of books and journals on topics such as the use of administrative data to measure health status, comparisons of health care outcomes between the United States and Canada, population-based health trends, and outcomes of care. His publications and work at the Manitoba Centre have furthered the development of population health and health services research capabilities in Canada. His current work is at the interface between health and health care, with projects including: exploring preventive care and the role of the public sector in providing such care to the less affluent sectors of society, expanding Canadian data bases and research techniques for improved understanding both of health and health care, studying the influence of non-medical factors on health, and using the internet to increase research-to-researcher communication.

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Evelyn L Forget (Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba), Leslie L Roos, Randy Walld (Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, University of Manitoba). *How does an individual's past influence current demand for health services?* Session 3. Thursday afternoon pre-break, 3 June 2004.

How do levels of income earned in the past and health status in the past influence the amount of health services an individual uses today? Does current income have an independent and significant effect on the use of physicians, hospital services and pharmaceuticals, once an individual's prior health history is taken into account? Manitoba Health maintains databases that record, for every provincial resident, every contact with physicians and every hospitalization since 1971. Since 1996, we also have individual level data on pharmaceutical use by each provincial resident, whether these products were paid for by the province, by a third-party insurer or out-of-pocket. Because these data use individual identifiers, we can link these data and build medical histories for individuals over time. We used the subset of Manitobans who were surveyed in 1996 for the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) and gave permission to link their survey results with their health records, to link individual-level demographic data from the NPHS to individual health utilization records.

**Evelyn Forget** is Professor of Economics in the Department of Community Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg. Her PhD is in Economics from the University of Toronto. Evelyn's work has been funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) and the Canadian Health Services Research Foundation (CHSRF). She has published 5 books and over 50 articles in economics, and more recently has turned her attention to health economics. Evelyn's research interests include the demand for health services as a lifetime risk, and the implications of healthcare utilization patterns for appropriate health system funding and management.

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Verena Menec, Lisa Lix, Carmen Steinbach, Okechukwu Ekuma, Monica Sirski, Ruth-Ann Soodeen. (Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, University of Manitoba). *An examination of factors related to location of death*. Session 3. Thursday afternoon pre-break, 3 June 2004.

**Background.** Issues around end-of-life health care have been gaining increasing attention in the last decade among both policy makers and researchers. Concern has been raised over the increasing medicalization of dying, as reflected in the large proportion of individuals in Canada and abroad who die in acute care settings, where care may be treatment-oriented, rather than comfort-oriented. **Objectives.** To examine where Manitobans die, and to explore what factors are related to location of death. **Methods.** The study included a complete cohort of adults (19+ years old) who died in Manitoba in 2000 (9436 individuals). Administrative data (Population Health Research Data Repository) were used to determine location of death. A hierarchical approach was taken to determine if individuals died in hospital, in a long-term care institution, in a palliative care unit, while receiving home care, or anywhere else (referred to here as Other Locations). Factors potentially associated with location of death that were included were: cause of death (determined from Vital Statistics data), age, gender, marital status, socio-economic status (neighbourhood-level income, determined from Canadian Census data), and region of residence. Separate multi-nomial regressions were used to determine which factors were significantly related to location of death for three age groups, respectively: 19-44, 45-64, and 65+. **Results.** 47% of deaths in Manitoba occurred in a hospital, 24% in a long term care facility, 7% in palliative care unit, 6% while people received home care, and 16% in Other Locations. Cause of death was related to location of death for all age groups, with cancer deaths more likely to occur in hospital than in Other Locations, whereas deaths due to cardiovascular diseases and injuries, that is the more sudden deaths, were more likely in Other Locations. Findings for the other factors depended on the age of the decedents. For example, region of residence was significantly related to location of death only among 65+ year old individuals. Noteworthy is that socio-economic status was consistently *not* related to location of death. **Implications.** There is a paucity of research that has systematically examined location of death in Canada, possibly because of the lack of data across multiple health care settings. The strength of the Population Health Research Data Repository in Manitoba is that it allows detailed assessment not only of hospital and long-term care deaths, but also of deaths while individuals receiving home care. Given the current emphasis on home deaths, the availability of such data will be critical in monitoring the impact of palliative home care programs.

**Verena Menec** is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Community Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, and a researcher with the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy. She received her doctorate in Social Psychology from the University of Manitoba. She currently holds a New Investigator Career Award from the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR). Her research interests include health and aging, health care utilization, the relation between health care and population health, particularly among older adults, and health psychology.

**Lisa Lix** is Assistant Professor in the Department of Community Health Sciences at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg. (See biographic sketch for her Workshops, page 2).

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Patricia J Martens (Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, University of Manitoba). *Rural and northern Manitobans: are they sicker, and do they have less access to health care services than people living in Winnipeg and Brandon?* Session 3. Thursday afternoon pre-break, 3 June 2004.

The Romanow Report and several Statistics Canada studies give the impression that rural and northern or remote people are much less healthy than urban people, and have much poorer access to basic health care services. But does our extensive set of health and health care use indicators truly show that rural and northern people are less healthy and have less access to health care services, when compared to Winnipeg and Brandon residents? Are there exceptions to this in Manitoba? This presentation focuses on findings in *The RHA Indicators Atlas* (June 2003), developed by *The Need To Know* project team--a research collaboration of the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, the rural and northern Regional Health Authorities (RHAs), and Manitoba Health.

**Patricia Martens** (BSc, CertEd, MSc, IBCLC, PhD) is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Community Health Sciences, the Acting Director of External Relations for the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy (MCHP), and a Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) New Investigator. Patricia is also on the Institute Advisory Board of CIHR's Institute of Population and Public Health. Her interests in health services research include projects on the health status and health care use patterns of residents of Manitoba's Regional Health Authorities (RHAs), Manitoba's children, and Manitoba's registered First Nations people, as well as rural hospital performance indicators. She also does research in the area of program evaluation of maternal/child community-based and hospital-based interventions, with interests in breastfeeding programs and maternity hospital policies and practices. Patricia co-directs a CIHR five-year project *The Need To Know*, working with a collaborative team of decision-makers and planners from Manitoba's rural and northern RHAs, academics associated with MCHP, and planners from Manitoba Health. Collaborative research, two-way capacity building and knowledge translation are aspects of this project. The first work of this project looked at health status and health care use patterns of RHAs and districts. The next work, still in its beginning stages, is looking at mental health issues across RHAs, including diagnosis patterns and health care use patterns.

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Ruth Bond, Leslie L Roos (Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, University of Manitoba). *Web-based tools for research design and project management*. Session 3. Thursday afternoon pre-break, 3 June 2004.

In health services and epidemiologic research, the growth of large administrative databases and the teamwork required for their use pose significant management challenges. The Manitoba Centre for Health Policy (MCHP), a research unit at the University of Manitoba, has developed innovative Web-based applications for research resource management. These tools assist users to work with the Population Health Research Data Repository, which contains population-based administrative data from Manitoba Health dating back to 1970. The web-based tools developed by MCHP include the Concept Dictionary and the Protocol for Conducting Administrative Research. The Concept Dictionary, with well over 100 concepts, provides operational definitions of analytical concepts developed and used by health researchers and programmers. The Protocol for Conducting Administrative Research offers a methodological "checklist" for the main steps required to carry out a study using administrative databases. It serves as a starting point not only for beginning investigators, but also for experienced researchers to acknowledge and document departures from standard methodological conventions. This presentation will describe the development, maintenance and application of these online research resources, focusing on their utility with regard to designing and managing research projects which typically access administrative databases. Such projects have included not only large multi-programmer/investigator studies within the Manitoba Centre, but also multi-site studies involving several Canadian provinces. Examples are presented and other resources currently under development (such as database-specific websites) are highlighted.

**Ruth Bond** is Senior Research Coordinator at the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, a research unit within the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg. She holds a Master of Arts degree in Sociology from the University of Manitoba. Over the past 15 years at the Manitoba Centre, Ruth has worked with patient charts, health and social surveys, and administrative databases encompassing all phases of the research process from proposal development to project completion, including research design, data collection and preparation, and data analysis. She uses Web technology to facilitate management and coordination of complex studies, by developing project-based websites and creating web-based interfaces to access existing research resources at the Manitoba Centre. Her current projects include Populations and Communities: Understanding the Determinants of Health (for the Canadian Population Health Initiative) and Inequalities in Child Health: Assessing the Roles of Family, Community, Education and Health Care (for Manitoba Health). Ruth's publications include *Working More Productively: Tools for Administrative Data (Health Services Research)*. Her presentations include Protocol for Conducting Administrative Research (Western Regional Training Centre, 2002) and What a Tangled Web We Weave: Website Development from Scratch (Department of Community Health Sciences Colloquium Series, 2000).

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Mary Jane Norris (Aboriginal Affairs Branch, Heritage Canada), Chair. *Aboriginal peoples and internal migration*. Session 4. Thursday afternoon post-break, 3 June 2004.

Five papers will be presented in this session: (1) *Population dynamics in the Canadian North in the 1990s: Factors and spatial patterns*. (2) *Educational selectivity of interprovincial migration in Canada, 1976-1981 to 1996-2001*. (3) *Spatial mobility among Indigenous Australians: patterns and determinants*. (4) *Measuring demographic change in the Aboriginal population residing in urban areas of Canada*. (5) *Country food harvesting and community wellness among Inuit in the Canadian North*.

**Mary Jane Norris** is Manager of Research for the Policy and Research Directorate of the Aboriginal Affairs Branch of the Department of Canadian Heritage in Gatineau. She was formerly a Senior Research Manager with the Strategic Research and Analysis Directorate of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and before that she focussed on Aboriginal research in the Demography Division of Statistics Canada. Mary Jane holds a Masters in Sociology and a BA Honours in Sociology and Economics from Carleton University. Her areas of research and publication include Aboriginal migration, population projections and Aboriginal languages. Most recently she has written a chapter on "Registered Indian mobility and migration: patterns and implications" for the book *Population Mobility and Indigenous Peoples in Australasia and North America*, edited by John Taylor and Martin Bell, Routledge Press, London (2003). She is also co-author of three chapters on Aboriginal migration, languages and population projections in the book *Aboriginal Conditions: The Research Foundations of Public Policy*, edited by Jerry White, Paul Maxim and Dan Beavon, UBC Press, Vancouver (2003). She is currently working on a book on Aboriginal demography with her colleagues from the University of Alberta and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

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Andrey N Petrov (University of Northern Iowa and Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia). *Population dynamics in the Canadian North in the 1990s: factors and spatial patterns*. Session 4. Thursday afternoon post-break, 3 June 2004.

This study analyzes factors of population dynamics in the 1990s in the Canadian North, emphasizing internal factors that originate from the current status of regional demographic and socio-economic systems and the factors of peripherality and remoteness. The study integrates non-spatial analyses (correlation, regression, factor and cluster analyses) and spatial statistical analyses (global and local spatial autocorrelation, spatial regression) and utilizes GIS functionality. Several original methodologies and classification schemes are introduced including those for migration situation, peripherality, population change trends, etc. The study identifies demographic and socio-economic factors that determine depopulation in northern communities. It concludes that structural demographic factors are the most significant among internal factors of population dynamics. Socio-economic factors in the region have a unique effect on population dynamics. Peripherality and transportation accessibility were identified as important indirect factors of population change and were reflected by demographic and socio-economic forces. Resource-dependency appeared to be a less significant factor than was expected. The sub-latitude zonal-based areal differentiation was identified for peripherality and accessibility. Consistent regional patterns of population dynamics and general demographic processes were detected and regions based on population trends of population and demo-geographic patterns were proposed and mapped. Four major demo-geographic regions consisted of cores and transition areas were determined, such as Eastern, South-Central, Western, and Northern.

**Andrey Petrov** is a graduate student in the Master's programme of the Department of Geography and a research assistant in the Science Center for Teaching, Outreach and Research on Meteorology (STORM) at the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls, as well as a graduate student in the Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia in St Petersburg. Born in Russia in 1978, Andrey graduated in 2000 from the Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia, and in 2000 he started the *Kandidat* programme in Geography at the same institution, where in 2000-2001 he was an instructor in the Department of Economic Geography. He began his work at the University of Northern Iowa in 2001. His interests and major publications concern population geography of peripheral territories with severe environments, in particular, the Russian North after the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the Canadian North.

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Bali Ram, Y Edward Shin (Demography Division, Statistics Canada). *Educational selectivity of interprovincial migration in Canada, 1976-1981 to 1996-2001*. Session 4. Thursday afternoon post-break, 3 June 2004.

Most migrations stem from regional differentials in earnings and employment rates, suggesting that people move from regions of lesser economic opportunities to those of greater economic opportunities. However, using census data from 1981 to 2001 we show that migrants are not a random sample of population either at the place of origin or at a destination; they are a differentially selected group. When migration is stimulated by economic growth, migrants tend to be younger and highly educated. Nevertheless, migrants are positively selected even when migration is stimulated by economic stagnation. The unemployment rate does not necessarily influence out-migration of less educated people, despite the fact that they are the ones who have the highest unemployment rate. Rather it serves as a push factor that encourages persons to move if they are better educated. Migration favours affluent provinces more than it favours the less affluent ones. Even when the more affluent provinces lose large number of their people via out-migration, less affluent ones are not gainers, either in terms of quantity or quality.

**Bali Ram** is Senior Research Advisor for the Demography Division of Statistics Canada, and an Adjunct Research Professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Carleton University in Ottawa. He was formerly Chief of the Demographic Characteristics Section of the Demography Division at Statistics Canada (1987-1996), and President of the Federation of Canadian Demographers (1999-2002). He has a PhD in Sociology from Ohio State University (1975), and an MA in Sociology from the University of Western Ontario (1971). His fields of demographic activity include fertility, family demography, internal migration, and human ecology.

**Edward Shin** is a Senior Population Analyst in the Demography Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa. He obtained a PhD in Sociology and Demography from the University of Georgia in 1981, and joined Statistics Canada in 1982. Edward is currently working as a subject matter officer responsible for mobility and migration variables for the census.

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Yohannes Kinfu (Center for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Australian National University). *Spatial mobility among Indigenous Australians: patterns and determinants*. Session 4. Thursday afternoon post-break, 3 June 2004.

Although spatial mobility is generally known to be a 'means of combining goals in space', the scale with which it takes place tends to differ enormously across societies, and for the same society over time. Using data from the 2001 Housing and Population Census of Australia, this study investigates the patterns and intensity of recent migration among Indigenous Australians. It examines migration expectancies, migration distance, and the scale of inter-regional migration flows and their determinants. The latter analysis makes use of zero inflated negative bi-nomial regression, and other count data models. The study also investigates regional mobility networks within which indigenous Australians tend to combine their 'goals in space'.

**Yohannes Kinfu** holds a joint appointment as a Research Fellow with the Center for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR), and in the Demography and Sociology program of the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University in Canberra. He has a Bachelor's degree in Economics, an MA and MPhil in Population Studies, and a PhD in Demography from the Australian National University. Yohannes is an empirical demographer with interests in ethnic demography, population modeling, economic demography and demographic forecasting. His current research is focused on Ethiopia, South Africa and Indigenous Australia.

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Andy Siggner, Janet Hagey (Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada). *Measuring demographic change in the Aboriginal population residing in urban areas of Canada*. Session 4. Thursday afternoon, post-break, 3 June 2004.

This paper focuses on the urban Aboriginal population in Canada and describes its various components of population growth. Sources of data include the census and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Using the population equation,  $(Pt_2 - Pt_1) = B - D + NM$ , it is shown that this equation does not explain all the growth of the Aboriginal population in urban areas over time. A portion of this residual growth over the last several years appears to be coming from people changing from a non-Aboriginal identity to an Aboriginal one. We also explore these demographic growth components by specific Aboriginal group, by region and for selected cities. Other characteristics of the urban Aboriginal population are explored as well. Some of the underlying reasons for this growth are discussed.

**Andy Siggner** is Senior Advisor on Aboriginal Statistics in the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa. He holds a BA (1969) and MA (1971) in Sociology from the University of Western Ontario. Over the past 20 years, Andy has held a variety of jobs, almost all related to Aboriginal demographic and statistical matters. He currently manages an Aboriginal statistical training course that he developed for and delivers to Aboriginal organizations outside of Statistics Canada. He is the permanent co-chairperson of the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. He led the Statistics Canada team which prepared the 2001 census release of Aboriginal data. From 1992 to 1995 Andy was on a three-year assignment with the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, where he served as Senior Advisor on Research Statistics for the Commission. Prior to joining the Royal Commission he managed the post-censal Aboriginal Peoples Survey which was conducted by Statistics Canada in 1991.

**Janet Hagey** is Director of the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She obtained a BSc (1970) and an MSc (1971) in Mathematics from the University of Waterloo, and joined the federal public service in 1974. She was formerly Director of the Health Statistics Division and of the Communications Division at Statistics Canada, and Chief of the Quantitative Analysis Studies and Research (QASAR) Section of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

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Heather Tait (Aboriginal Peoples Survey, Statistics Canada). *Country food harvesting and community wellness among Inuit in the Canadian North*. Session 4. Thursday afternoon post-break, 3 June 2004.

This presentation provides an overview of some of the key findings from the Arctic supplement to the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), focussing on the importance of country food harvesting among Inuit communities in the Canadian North. Country food includes items such as caribou and other game, arctic char and other fish, and wild berries. Preliminary findings dealing with community wellness will also be presented. Country food harvesting is still widespread in many Inuit communities, despite some movement away from a subsistence economy. The APS was conducted by Statistics Canada and was designed and implemented in partnership with national Aboriginal organizations. This post-censal survey had a sample of over 100,000 people and collected information from North American Indian, Métis and Inuit adults and children across Canada. Its purpose was to identify the needs of Aboriginal people, focusing on issues such as health, language, employment, income, schooling, housing, and mobility. A special supplement was created for Aboriginal people living in Canada's Arctic regions. It was developed through a joint effort by the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Makivik Corporation, the Labrador Inuit Association, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, Laval University and Statistics Canada. A bit of background information on this unique partnership will also be provided during the presentation.

**Heather Tait** is a Senior Analyst with the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), in the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She received a Master's degree in Sociology in 1990 from the University of Western Ontario in London. She has been at Statistics Canada for the past 13 years and has spent nine of these years working with data on Aboriginal people from both the census and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. She also spent a year working at Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, in the Management Information and Analysis Section. Heather has written articles on the educational attainment of young Aboriginal people and Aboriginal women that have appeared in Statistics Canada publications. Recently she and co-author Vivian O'Donnell completed a report on the first findings from the APS, and Heather is presently looking at preliminary findings for Inuit in the Far North.

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John Biles (Metropolis Project, Citizenship and Immigration Canada), Chair.  
*Immigration and ethnic diversity in Canada. Part 1: Location, fertility, alternative medicine, and citizenship.* 5. Friday morning pre-break, 4 June 2004.

*Possible sponsorship by Canadian Heritage Multiculturalism / Citizenship and Immigration Canada Metropolis collaborative project.*

Five papers will be presented in this session: (1) *Migration and immigration in Canada's immigrant gateway centres: a comparative study of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.* (2) *Spatial residential patterns and socio-economic integration of Filipinos in Canada.* (3) *The fertility of immigrant women and their Canadian-born daughters.* (4) *Ethnic background and the use of alternative medical practices in Canada.* (5) *Becoming Canadian citizens: two data sources, one concept.*

**John Biles** is the Director of Partnerships and Knowledge Transfer for the Metropolis Project Team, based at Citizenship and Immigration Canada. He has a BA in History and Political Science from McGill University, a BA in English Literature from Concordia University and an MA in Canadian Studies from Carleton University. His current research interests include shared citizenship, political participation, religion and public policy, media and diversity, diversity and municipal policy, refugees, and the intersections of diversity. John has a wealth of experience working on diversity and public policy in Canada, originating with his graduate work focusing on multiculturalism policy and continuing with his time working at Metropolis and at Canadian Heritage in the Multiculturalism and Canadian Studies programs. He was the policy editor for the forthcoming special issue of *Canadian Ethnic Studies* focusing on intersections of diversity. He has also recently co-authored (with Humera Ibrahim) a chapter on religion, immigration, citizenship and multiculturalism in a forthcoming volume entitled *Ethnicity and Religion in Canada* (Pearson 2004).

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Feng Hou (Business and Labour Market Analysis Division, Statistics Canada), Larry S Bourne (Department of Geography, University of Toronto). *Migration and immigration in Canada's immigrant gateway centres: a comparative study of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver*. Session 5. Friday morning pre-break, 4 June 2004.

This study explores the link between internal migration and international immigration in Canada's three largest metropolitan areas, using data from the 1981-2001 censuses. It focuses on two questions: (1) Is there an increasing trend of net out-migration among the white population and among the less-educated from these cities? (2) To what extent do level of economic restructuring, variations in the housing market, and immigrant in-flows affect the trends in out- and in- migration of the Canadian-born and long-term immigrants? The results show that over time, the three cities have become less engaged in population exchange with the rest of the country. In particular, they received far fewer internal migrants, both among the Canadian-born and long-term immigrants, in the 1990s than in the 1980s. All three cities experienced an increased net out-migration of the white population and of adults with less than high school graduation. Meanwhile, Toronto and Vancouver continued to gain adults with a university degree and visible minorities in the 1990s. Growth in the immigrant population tended to increase the rate of out-migration and reduce the rate of in-migration for the gateway cities. The effects of economic restructuring and housing price variation were important for some cities and during some periods but were not consistent across the three cities.

**Feng Hou** is a Senior Analyst with Business and Labour Market Analysis Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. He has an MA and a PhD in Social Demography from the University of Western Ontario. Before joining Statistics Canada in 2000, he was an Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Toronto, and a research scientist with the Center for Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto. Feng's current research interests include socioeconomic adjustment of immigrants, residential patterns of visible minority groups and low-income families, and effects of neighbourhood social diversity and economic conditions. His recent journal articles include "Neighbourhood ethnic transition and its socioeconomic connections" (with A Milan, *Canadian Journal of Sociology* 2003), "Changes in Family Structure and Child Outcomes: Roles of Economic and Familial Resources" (with B Ram, *Journal of Policy Studies* 2003), "Changing Colours: Spatial Assimilation and New Racial Minority Immigrants" (with J Myles, *Canadian Journal of Sociology* 2004).

**Larry Bourne** (PhD, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, Member of the Canadian Institute of Planners, Regional Planning Professional) is a Professor of Geography and Planning and past Director of both the Graduate Program in Planning and the Centre for Urban and Community Studies at the University of Toronto. His current research interests include comparative urbanization and urban policy analysis, globalization and the Canadian urban system, the emergence of new urban and suburban forms, economic inequalities and social polarization, urban housing markets and housing policy, the re-urbanization of the inner city, alternative models of metropolitan governance, new regimes of land use planning, development controls and growth management. In recent years he has been actively involved in collaborative research programs on urban governance issues through the World Bank, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and the Rockefeller Foundation. He is the author and/or co-author of over 210 journal articles, books, and professional reports in geography, planning, public policy and urban studies. His most recent books include: *Changing Urban Places: Mobility, Migration, and Immigration in Canada* (CUCS, University of Toronto 1999); *People and Places: the Evolving Social Character of the Toronto Region* (Neptis Foundation 2001).

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TR Balakrishnan, Zenaida Ravanera (Population Studies Centre, University of Western Ontario), Teresa Abada (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta). *Spatial residential patterns and socio-economic integration of Filipinos in Canada*. Session 5. Friday morning pre-break, 4 June 2004.

Filipinos are one of the fastest growing ethnic groups in Canada, which is remarkable given the relatively small population base from which they come. They are the fourth largest visible minority group after Chinese, Blacks and South Asians. More than half of them came to Canada after 1981. The rapid growth of the Filipino population in Canada through immigration may increase their concentration and segregation from the major European groups settled in Canada for some time, with possible negative consequences. Therefore a careful examination of their adjustment and integration to Canadian society is warranted. Integration can take place at various levels, including spatial, economic, political, and cultural. This paper examines one aspect of their integration, namely spatial. Using census data at the small area level such as census tracts, we will examine the distribution of Filipinos in comparison to other groups, to measure the extent of their concentration and segregation from the other groups. The paper addresses the following questions. Have the recent immigration trends increased the spatial concentration of Filipinos in the major metropolitan areas? Does the spatial concentration of Filipinos decrease in later generations (testing assimilation theory)? Do Filipinos reside in the poorer central areas of the city or in the richer suburbs? Are the second and subsequent generations of Filipinos located in better neighbourhoods? Does spatial segregation also mean occupational segregation? Do the residential patterns of Filipinos follow that of other visible minority groups such as Chinese, Blacks and South Asians? These questions are answered by analysing summary data files published by Statistics Canada. The paper concludes by focusing on the significance of spatial residential patterns for the integration of Filipinos into Canadian society.

**TR Balakrishnan** is Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario in London. He holds a doctoral degree in Sociology (Demography) from the University of Michigan, and is a past President of the Canadian Population Society. Bala's research areas are social demography, immigration, urban studies and ethnic relations. He has published several articles and books in these areas, the most recent being *Family and Childbearing in Canada* (University of Toronto Press 1993).

**Zenaida R Ravanera** is a Research Associate at the Population Studies Centre of the University of Western Ontario in London. She received her PhD in Demography from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. Her research interests include life courses of Canadians with particular focus on youth transition to adulthood, impact of family and community on health, fertility, father involvement, and Filipino immigrants. Her recent study, co-authored by Fernando Rajulton and Pierre Turcotte, "Youth integration and social capital: An analysis of the Canadian Social Surveys on Time Use", was published in *Youth & Society* in 2003.

**Teresa Abada** is a PhD candidate in Demography at the University of Alberta, and was formerly a research analyst in the Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada. Her research interests include the impact of family transition on children's health and well-being. She is currently working on a study looking at risk and resiliency factors among adolescents who experience stressful life events, also using the NLSCY.

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Alain Bélanger, Stéphane Gilbert (Demography Division, Statistics Canada). *The fertility of immigrant women and their Canadian-born daughters*. Session 5. Friday morning pre-break, 4 June 2004.

The fertility of immigrant women differs from that of Canadian-born women. It was lower during the baby boom, a phenomenon that affected Canada more than the European countries from which the newcomers came at that time. Today, the fertility of immigrant women, most of whom now come from Asia, is higher. But what about the fertility of their daughters? This paper attempts to answer this question. Drawing on Canadian censuses from 1981 to 2001, the first part of this study compares the fertility of various cohorts of immigrant women from 1976-1981 to 1996-2001 and situates the findings in the context of the theory of assimilation and the disruption associated with migration. Next, the fertility of the Canadian-born daughters of immigrant women is estimated and compared to that of first-generation immigrant women as well as to that of all other Canadian-born women (of third or higher generation immigrants or Aboriginal origins). Finally, a number of indirect determinants of fertility are analysed for the three groups.

**Alain Bélanger** is Chief of the Research and Analysis Section of the Demography Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. He received a BA in History and an MSc in Demography from the University of Montreal, and a PhD in Geography from the University of Colorado. Prior to his appointment with Statistics Canada in 1990, he worked as a researcher at the University of Quebec's *Institut national de la recherche scientifique* (INRS-Urbanisation), at the International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA) and at the University of Colorado. Alain is currently the editor of Statistics Canada's *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada* and a research associate with the University of Quebec. His research interests include multi-state demography, healthy life expectancy, population aging and health, fertility, migration, and population projections. He has authored and co-authored several publications in these fields, notably the first paper using multi-state modeling to estimate healthy life expectancy.

**Stéphane Gilbert** is a Senior Analyst in the Research and Analysis Section of the Demography Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. Stéphane received an MSc in urban and regional studies from the University of Quebec, Saguenay. He joined Statistics Canada in 2000. His research interests are internal migrations, population projections and fertility differentials.

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Christopher J Fries (Department of Sociology, University of Calgary). *Ethnic background and the use of alternative medical practices in Canada*. Session 5. Friday morning pre-break, 4 June 2004.

Canada, a multicultural society, has witnessed unprecedented growth in the use of alternative medical practices. Many alternative medical practices such as traditional Chinese medicine, homeopathy, and Ayurveda are linked to particular ethnicities. Yet, the connection of the increasing popularity of alternative medicine to the ethnic background of users is poorly understood. While there is some information on the relationship of ethnicity to alternative medicine, little is known about how the ethnic background of users is implicated in the use of specific types of alternative medicine. Although useful aggregate information exists on the demographic characteristics associated with the use of alternative medicine broadly defined, the lack of empirical research into the motivation of people for using different kinds of alternative medicine is a serious shortcoming jeopardizing efforts to understand this health care seeking behaviour. Treating alternative medicine as a homogenous phenomenon has resulted in this shortcoming. Using data from the National Population Health Survey Cycle 3 (1998-1999), a logistic regression model is used to estimate the factors which influence the use of alternative practices which are either “accepted” and “rejected” by orthodox medicine, with a particular interest in the effect of visible minority status and place of birth. By examining what ethnicity means in relation to the availability and increasing popularity of alternative medicine, this research may help improve patient health care by allowing physicians to better understand the role that ethnic backgrounds of their patients plays in motivating the use of specific types of alternative medical practices.

**Christopher Fries** is currently a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at the University of Calgary and the recipient of a doctoral fellowship from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) of Canada. His research interests encompass the sociology of alternative medicine, cultural determinants of health care behaviour, ethnicity, and social demography. His dissertation, entitled *Negotiating ‘Cure’: Alternative Medical Practices, Ethnicity, and the Struggle for Legitimacy* examines the relationship of the use of alternative medical practices to ethnicity. This dissertation is supervised by a committee including Madeline Kalbach (chair), Marja Verhoef, and James Frideres. Chris expects to complete this dissertation and graduate by May 2005. His work has recently appeared in or is forthcoming in the *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, *Teaching Sociology*, and *Canadian Ethnic Studies*. Chris has presented papers at the Metropolis Conference (Edmonton), the Warren E Kalbach Conference (University of Alberta), and the Canadian Ethnic Studies Conference (Banff)--where he was awarded the 2003 Howard Palmer Scholarship for his paper on the theory of Bourdieu and its application to ethnic studies.

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Kelly Tran (Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada), Stan Kustec, Martha Justus (Strategic Research and Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Canada), Tina Chui (Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada). *Becoming Canadian citizens: two data sources, one concept*. Session 5. Friday morning pre-break, 4 June 2004.

Citizenship is a multidimensional concept that can be viewed as an indication of official membership in a country or as the extent of a population's participation in society. Acquiring citizenship is voluntary for immigrants, perhaps a way for them to express the principles and values of their adopted homeland. This study examines some characteristics of immigrants who decide to become Canadian citizens. Citizenship has not been widely researched empirically. Data sources have been mainly limited to censuses of population, which gives a snapshot at specific points in time. The wealth of social, economic and demographic characteristics of citizens can be examined using census data. However, census data provides more insight on the 'event' rather than the 'process' of naturalization. A new data initiative from the department of Citizenship and Immigration links administrative records of citizenship applications to landing records. This new source (known as the PRDS-CRS database) provides data on the take-up rates of all immigrants who choose Canadian citizenship, and the examination of their landing characteristics. Using both stock and flow data from the censuses (of 1981, 1991 and 2001) and the new administrative data initiative, the paper examines the patterns and process of citizenship acquisition and the characteristics of immigrants who become Canadian citizens. As well, the strengths and insights of each data source will be briefly discussed. In addition, citizenship intention is also briefly examined using data from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, which sheds light into how quickly the citizenship process can begin for some immigrants.

**Kelly Tran** is an analyst with the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division of Statistics Canada, at the Toronto regional office. She has a BA in Sociology from the University of Calgary (2001). She joined Statistics Canada as an economist-sociologist (ES) recruit in 2001 and has been working on immigration and ethno-cultural statistics since 2002. Her areas of research pertain to immigration, visible minority and ethnicity issues in Canada.

**Stan Kustec** is a research officer with the Priorities, Planning and Research Branch, Citizenship and Immigration Canada in Ottawa. He has a BA in Economics from Carleton University (1989). Stan is currently working on analysis of the first wave of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, as well as citizenship take-up rates from administrative data. He has also studied international adoptions by Canadian citizens, and intended occupations of immigrants. Prior to coming to Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Stan worked as an economist for the Applied Research Branch of Human Resources Development Canada (2000-2003), and for the Forecast Services Group of Informetrica Limited (1990-2000).

**Martha Justus** is a research manager in the Strategic Research and Statistics Unit of the Priorities, Planning and Research Branch, Citizenship and Immigration Canada in Ottawa. She has a BA in Applied Economics from the University of Waterloo, and an MA in Economics from McGill University in Montreal. Martha is a private sector expatriate who joined Citizenship and Immigration Canada 6 years ago, after spending more than a dozen years with Informetrica Limited producing macroeconomic projections, building scenarios and assessing policy impacts on the Canadian economy. Currently, the work of her unit runs the gamut from analysis of temporary movement to Canada, through immigrant landings and integration, to citizenship take-up and subsequent societal outcomes. Martha's current major projects include analysis of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, the Citizenship Language Assessment Survey, and exploring the 2001 census and recent economic performance of immigrants. She provides policy research and advice vertically within her department and horizontally across the federal and provincial government milieu.

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Humera Ibrahim (Multiculturalism Project, Department of Canadian Heritage), Chair. *Immigration and ethnic diversity in Canada. Part 2: education, occupation, and home ownership.* Session 6. Friday morning post-break, 4 June 2004. Possible sponsorship by Canadian Heritage Multiculturalism / Citizenship and Immigration Canada Metropolis collaborative project.

Five papers will be presented in this session: (1) *Selected findings from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada: first steps towards integration.* (2) *Landing a job: the role of foreign credentials.* (3) *Are skilled workers wasting their brains? A comparison of entry to professional occupations between Canadian-born and immigrants in Ontario* (4) *Who buys? Home ownership trends for immigrants in Canada.* (5) *Ethnic identification in Canada.*

**Humera Ibrahim** is the Metropolis Project Liaison with the Multiculturalism Program of the Department of Canadian Heritage in Ottawa. The Metropolis Project conducts policy-relevant research on migration, diversity and change in cities. Humera obtained a BA in Political Science and Sociology from the University of Alberta in 1996, and a Masters of Social Work from Carleton University in 1999. Previously she worked as a policy research analyst on the World Conference Against Racism and as an editorial assistant for the *Journal of International Migration and Integration*. Humera has worked extensively with immigrant and refugee communities, more specifically on issues of settlement and integration, trauma and torture, racism and experiences of second-generation youth. Her ongoing research interests include: examining media, community and government responses to the aftermath of September 11th; religion and public policy; and refugee diasporas.

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Martha Justus (Strategic Research and Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Canada), Jessie-Lynn MacDonald (Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada). *Selected findings from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada: first steps towards integration*. Session 6. Friday morning post-break, 4 June 2004.

In order to identify gaps in services and ensure that the assistance provided is relevant and effective, governments and organisations that provide support to immigrants increasingly need to know about the experiences of immigrants during their initial period of settlement. The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC) is designed to study the process by which new immigrants adapt to or integrate into Canadian society, including the timing of stages in the integration process, the factors which influence integration, and the impact of various services on integration. The survey also examines how the socio-economic characteristics of immigrants influence the process by which they integrate into Canadian society. The results of this survey will provide indicators of how immigrants are meeting these challenges and what resources are most helpful to their settlement in Canada. The topics being investigated include housing, education, foreign credentials recognition, employment, income, the development and use of social networks, language skills, health, values and attitudes, and satisfaction with the settlement experience. Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) is funding a major analytical publication, jointly with Statistics Canada, for release in early 2004. This presentation will summarize the main findings of that work.

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**Jessie-Lynn MacDonald** is a project manager for the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, within the Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She managed the content development for wave two of the survey and is currently doing analysis and managing the analysis and dissemination for wave one. Jessie-Lynn received her MA in sociology and psychology with a minor in criminology from Carleton University. Her research interests include parental abduction, immigration, and children's issues.

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Tina Chui, Kelly Tran (Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada), Jessie-Lynn MacDonald (Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada). *Landing a job: the role of foreign credentials*. Session 6. Friday morning post-break, 4 June 2004.

As more immigrants arrive from non-European sources, foreign credential recognition has increasingly become a major concern for many recent newcomers to Canada. Failure to utilize newcomers' skills represents lost resources to the migrants and the host country. Largely due to data gaps, most studies of the economic integration of immigrants use age at immigration and/or years of schooling as proxies for foreign credentials. These proxies fail to account for post-migration training or the country where education was obtained. In addition, the existing data sources have been unable to compare immigrants' occupational field before and after migration, making it difficult to examine the transferability of foreign qualifications. Using the Longitudinal Study of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC), this study explores the role of foreign credentials in newcomers' labour market entry. Three key research questions are: Does foreign qualification impact on finding employment? Does the country where training was obtained make a difference in labour market entry? Does credential accreditation help immigrants find employment in the same occupational field they held before coming to Canada? Preliminary findings from the first wave of the survey indicate that six months after arrival, 60% of the employed newcomers did not work in the same occupational field as before immigration. Problems of credential or skill recognition were commonly identified as the most serious difficulties encountered during job search.

**Tina Chui** is a senior analyst with the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She has a PhD in Sociology from the University of Waterloo. Her areas of research concern immigration and ethno-cultural issues.

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Lisa Kaida (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto). *Are skilled workers wasting their brains? A comparison of entry to professional occupations between Canadian-born and immigrants in Ontario*. Session 6. Friday morning post-break, 4 June 2004. [WITHDRAWN]

The brain-waste thesis holds that highly-skilled immigrants educated abroad, unable to utilize their knowledge and skills to capacity, have a harder time entering professional occupations in the host country. Focusing on university or higher degree holders in Ontario, this paper examines patterns of nativity differences in professions. In Ontario, there are about 40 regulatory bodies that control the practice of professions, limiting the entry of new practitioners using their own selection criteria. It is expected that these organizations would not recognize foreign degrees as equivalent to Canadian ones, which would make it difficult for foreign-trained immigrants to become professionals in Ontario. Using the 1996 Canadian census, this paper investigates whether immigrants who arrived in Canada at 30 years of age or older, presumably educated abroad, were less likely to practice professional occupations than the foreign-born population who immigrated when younger or compared to the Canadian-born population. A series of logistic regressions show that those who immigrated after 30 years old are less likely to engage in their professions than those who immigrated at earlier ages or who were Canadian-born. These results provide support for the brain-waste thesis. The findings also suggest that the probability of Asian-born immigrants' being in their professions is lower than that of immigrants born in other areas. Furthermore, immigrants who arrived in the 1980s or earlier were more likely to become professionals than recently arrived immigrants.

**Lisa Kaida** is a Master's student in Sociology at the University of Toronto. She holds a BA (2002) and an MA (2003) in North American Studies from the University of Tokyo. During her undergraduate studies, she spent a year as an exchange student at the University of California at Los Angeles, where she majored in Asian American Studies. Lisa's research interests centre on the employment of highly-skilled immigrants in Canada. She is currently participating in a research project on the re-accreditation of foreign-trained female engineers in Canada, which is headed by Monica Boyd.

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Barry Edmonston (Population Research Center, Portland State University). *Who buys? Home ownership trends for immigrants in Canada*. Session 6. Friday morning post-break, 4 June 2004.

Recent years have witnessed substantial academic research and policy debate regarding access to home ownership, particularly among immigrants and ethnic minorities. In part, the debate stems from sizeable and persistent gaps in home ownership between income groups. Lower home ownership rates for some minority groups may be attributed in part to lower income and wealth. Lower rates for immigrants may be due to several factors, including lack of knowledge about local housing markets and home financing, as well as to recency of arrival. This study examines home ownership rates for major ethnic origin groups, by nativity, for Canada using 1991 and 1996 census data. In order to take into account age and recency of arrival, the study makes use of a double cohort approach. The analysis controls for local housing market conditions, which may be substantial, through a fixed effects model for metropolitan and provincial non-metropolitan areas. The study documents differences in home ownership rates for a dozen ethnic groups and changes in those rates during the 1990s.

**Barry Edmonston** is Director of the Population Research Center and Professor in the School of Urban Studies and Planning at Portland State University, and is currently a visiting faculty member in the Department of Sociology at the University of Toronto. He received his PhD, with a specialization in Population Studies, from the University of Michigan. He was previously a faculty member at Stanford University and Cornell University and served as a researcher at the Urban Institute and the National Academy of Sciences. His teaching interests include social demography, immigration, population distribution, urban ecology, demographic methods, and applied statistics. His recent articles and books have dealt with public policies issues for the United States census, the settlement and adaptation of immigrants, and the demographic and social effects of immigration. His current research interests are in the demographic effects of immigration, immigration statistics, internal migration of the foreign born, and demographic changes in home ownership.

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Jennifer Chard, Jane Badets (Immigration and Ethnicity Statistics, Statistics Canada). *Ethnic identification in Canada*. Session 6. Friday morning post-break, 4 June 2004.

The Ethnic Diversity Survey (EDS) was the first post-censal survey of its kind in Canada. Its objectives were two-fold: to better understand how people's background affects their participation in the social, economic and cultural life of Canada; and to provide information to better understand how Canadians of different ethnic backgrounds interpret and report their ethnicity. This paper looks at the survey's results in terms of the second objective--the ethnic identification of Canadians. It explores both objective and subjective dimensions of ethnicity and how Canadians choose or do not choose certain ethnic identifications based on their ethnocultural background. The paper uses two measures of ethnic identification collected in the EDS: ethnic ancestry and ethnic identity. These two questions will be examined in terms of their response patterns, comparing ancestry to identity responses. Generational status – the number of generations a person or their ancestors have lived in Canada – will be used to “unpack” ancestry and identity and explain reporting patterns. As well, the unpacking of ethnicity will look at the ancestries of parents compared to those of the respondent. Finally, the paper will provide results from EDS looking at the subjective dimensions of ethnicity – the importance to Canadians of their ethnic ancestry and ethnic identity, as well as the importance of carrying on the customs and traditions of their ethnic or cultural group, and how this varies by ethnic group and generations in Canada.

**Jennifer Chard** is a Senior Analyst for Immigration and Ethnicity Statistics in the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. She works from the Statistics Canada Western Region and Northern Territories Office in Vancouver. For the past five years, Jennifer has worked on all stages of the Ethnic Diversity Survey, from content development through to data analysis and dissemination. She has also worked with the 1996, 2001 and 2006 census ethno-cultural variables including those concerning ethnic origin and visible minority status. She also provides advice with respect to the design, processing and dissemination of ethno-cultural questions for other surveys. Her publications include *Ethnic diversity: a portrait of a multicultural society* (with co-authors Jennifer Chard and Andrea Levett, Statistics Canada catalogue 89-593-XIE, 2003), chapters on "Immigrant Women" (with co-authors Jane Badets and Linda Howatson-Leo) and "Women in a visible minority" in *Women in Canada 2000: a gender-based statistical report* (Statistics Canada catalogue 89-503-XPE, 2000), as well as an article on "Visible minorities in Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal" (co-authored with Viviane Renaud, in *Canadian Social Trends* 1999).

**Jane Badets** is Chief of Immigration and Ethnicity Statistics Section in the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa. The section is responsible for a number of projects at Statistics Canada, including the Ethnic Diversity Survey, the Longitudinal Immigration Data Base, and the immigration and ethno-cultural content of the census of population. Jane has Master's degrees in International Relations and Public Administration from Carleton University in Ottawa, and a BA from York University in Toronto.

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Alan Simmons (Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean, York University). *Globalization and international migration: a framework and materials for research and teaching*. Demonstration, during lunch between Sessions 6 and 7, Friday 4 June 2004.

International migration is a central process in contemporary global social, economic and political transformation. However, it is challenging to address such a wide range of as yet only partially understood relationships. This presentation provides an overview of a particular integrative framework for the study of globalization and international migration. It also introduces related new teaching materials, available on a course website and on CD ROM, covering research findings, unresolved research questions, and pressing policy issues. The overview, highlighting twelve main themes and integrative perspectives across all of these, includes illustrative course materials, including video interviews with experts in the field, dynamic maps and charts, web-links, and other instructional resources. *Themes:* (1) The age of migration: global migration trends. (2) Migration and global economic inequality. (3) Labour demand and immigration: aging and the demographic impacts of international migration. (4) International migration and development (remittances, etc). (5) Trans-nationalism and immigrant incorporation: new perspectives on multiculturalism and assimilation. (6) International migrants and global cities. (7) Comparing immigration policies: North America, Europe, Japan, etc. (8) Trade and international migration. (9) Globalization and the ideal immigrant. (10) Globalization and migrant trafficking. (11) Flight from violence: trends in refugee movements. (12) Can refugees return? *Note: The course materials may be consulted at <http://empirical.chass.utoronto.ca/AC-01>. Preparation of these teaching materials was sponsored in part by grants from the governments of Ontario and of Canada.*

**Alan Simmons** is Chair of the Department of Sociology at York University in Toronto, and works at the Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLAC). He holds BA and MA degrees in Sociology from the University of British Columbia and a PhD in Sociology with specialization in Population Studies from Cornell University. He is past-President of the Canadian Population Society and currently serves as member of the editorial boards of several scholarly journals, including the *International Migration Review*, *International Migration*, *Canadian Population Studies*, and *Cahiers Québécois de Démographie*. Alan's current research is in the area of globalization and international migration, with a particular focus on economic integration in the Americas, Caribbean and Central American migration, immigrant economic and cultural incorporation in Canada, and theorizing national variation in international migration policy. Author of several academic books and more than four dozen scholarly book chapters and journal articles, his most recent books are: *International Migration, Refugee Flows and Human Rights in North America: The Impact of Trade and Restructuring* (New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1996) and (jointly with Lisa North), *Journeys of Fear: Refugee Return and National Transformation in Guatemala* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1999).

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Catherine Krull (Department of Sociology, Queen's University), Chair. *Immigration policies, age and sex data, local population estimates, and demographic models.*  
Session 7. Friday afternoon pre-break, 4 June 2004.

Four papers will be presented in this session: (1) *The effects of immigration policies and welfare regime on the income and occupational status of immigrants to 23 Western countries.* (2) *An evaluation of the age and sex data from the 1971 to 2001 censuses of Canada, the provinces and territories.* (3) *A national cohort method for better age distributions in population estimates.* (4) *Models of population, health and food.*

**Catherine Krull** is Associate Professor and Undergraduate Chair in the Department of Sociology of Queen's University in Kingston. She has a PhD in Sociology from the University of Alberta in Edmonton, where she also obtained her BA and MA in Sociology. Before coming to Queen's in 1998, she was in a tenure track position at the Department of Sociology of the University of Nebraska in Omaha. Catherine's current research interests centre on the Cuban Revolution and the Quiet Revolution in Quebec, with respect to issues of gender, family relations, health and social policy. Her work has been published in a variety of countries and disciplinary journals, including *Social Forces*, *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, *Annals of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons*, and *Diplomacy and Statecraft*. She is currently working on a book (with co-author Frank Trovato) on *Modernization, Nationalism and Fertility Change in Canada*, and on two chapters of a book (edited by A Ambert) on *Families in Canada*.

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Richard A Wanner (Department of Sociology, University of Calgary), Jaap Dronkers (Department of Political and Social Science, European University Institute). *The effects of immigration policies and welfare regime on the income and occupational status of immigrants to 23 Western countries*. Session 7. Friday afternoon pre-break, 4 June 2004.

While an increasing amount of research has been directed at comparing the economic success of immigrant groups in several countries, the number of countries involved has generally been too small to attribute differences in immigrant integration to policy or institutional differences in anything but an informal manner. This paper uses recent survey data from 23 countries in Europe, North America, and Oceania to estimate a series of hierarchical linear models to determine how inter-country variation in immigration policies and welfare regime affect gaps in occupational status and household income between immigrants and the native born. At the individual level, occupational status and household income are predicted from not only the usual human capital variables of educational level and labour force experience, but also from the level of economic development and status as a former colony of immigrants' country of birth, length of residence in the host country, as well as a series of controls including marital status and size of place of residence. At the country level, we predict values of parameters of the individual-level models capturing the effects of immigration status on occupational status and household income from variables measuring several dimensions of immigration policy along with a measure of the nature of the country's welfare regime.

**Richard A Wanner** is Professor of Sociology at the University of Calgary. His current research examines trends since the 1970s in the occupational and earnings attainments of immigrants in Canada's labour market, the effect of immigration policies on the economic integration of immigrants to 23 more developed countries, and trends in social inequality and the process of status attainment in Canada in the twentieth century. During 2003 his work appeared in the *International Migration Review*, *Canadian Public Policy*, and *Canadian Studies in Population*.

**Jaap Dronkers** is Professor of Social Stratification and Inequality in the Department of Political and Social Sciences at the European University Institute in San Domenico di Fiesole (Florence) Italy. His recent research has been on the causes and consequences of unequal educational and occupational attainment, changes in educational opportunities, effect-differences between public and religious schools, education of Dutch elites, relations between school and labour, causes and consequences of growth of educational participation, and the effect of parental divorce on their children. Jaap's recent publications have appeared in the *European Sociological Review*, *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *Demographic Research*, and *The Netherlands' Journal of Social Sciences*.

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Shirley Loh, Ravi Verma, Margaret Michalowski (Demography Division, Statistics Canada). *An evaluation of the age and sex data from the 1971 to 2001 censuses of Canada, the provinces and territories*. Session 7. Friday afternoon pre-break, 4 June 2004.

This paper examines the quality of the age and sex census data for Canada, provinces and territories, from 1971 to 2001. The overall quality of the age-sex data and data consistency over time were evaluated by a graphical comparison of the age structure of the populations using percentage distribution. In the next step, Myers' indices were constructed to detect digit preference. Finally, the quality of the data is examined using the age-sex accuracy index. Digit preference was found to be negligible in Canada and its provinces and territories. The age-sex accuracy indices indicate that the census age-sex data warrant further examination to identify the cause of the irregularities, which may be due to data errors or to fluctuations in past fertility, mortality and migration.

**Shirley Loh** is a project analyst with the Demography Division of Statistics Canada, teleworking from Edmonton, Alberta. Her research interests are population projections at the national, provincial and sub-provincial level, population projection models, population projections of aboriginal groups, fertility, mortality and quantitative methods. She holds a Master's degree in Sociology (Demography) and a BA (with distinction) in Sociology from the University of Alberta. She is currently a member of the CPS student paper competition committee and is a past member of the Executive Council of the Canadian Population Society.

**Ravi Verma** has worked as a senior population analyst, Development and Demographic Methods, at the Demography Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa since June 1981. He obtained a PhD in Sociology (Demography) from the University of Georgia in 1974. Ravi has published a number of papers in the areas of immigration adaptation, estimates of population for small areas, projections of fertility, mortality, and inter-provincial migration for the total population and for special groups such as visible minorities and registered Indians in Canada.

**Margaret Michalowski** is Chief of the Development and Demographic Methods Section in the Demography Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. She has a PhD in Statistics and Demography from the Warsaw School of Economics in Poland. In the course of her professional career, she has worked in academic institutions, research establishments and federal agencies, including a term appointment as a research scholar in qualitative analysis at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg, Austria. Her research interests include international and internal migration, ethnicity, gender aspects of demographic processes, demographic estimates and projections, quantitative methods and ageing. Margaret is the author of over 45 papers and reports published in refereed journals and conference proceedings. She is a past member of the Executive Council of the Canadian Population Society, and is actively involved in the work of various scientific societies and international organizations.

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Zongli Tang (Department of Sociology, Auburn University at Montgomery). *A national cohort method for better age distributions in population estimates*. Session 7. Friday afternoon pre-break, 4 June 2004.

The migration pattern of the university and community college-age population (18-24 years) is obviously different from that of other age groups, and this has impact on the validity of age distributions in population estimates. The regular cohort-component method of constructing population estimates, which has been widely accepted by demographers and institutes, including the US Census Bureau, is not able to provide any means to resolve this problem. As a result, the age distributions in population estimates, especially for small areas (such as cities and towns) with substantial university and community college-age populations, are often distorted. In producing the 1991-2000 sub-county population estimates for Massachusetts, I developed a national cohort method which deals with this issue. Using this method, the age structure of the Massachusetts population estimation was substantially improved.

**Zongli Tang** (PhD) is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Auburn University in Montgomery Alabama. His current research focuses on population estimation methods and minority fertility behavior in North America. His work has recently appeared in or is forthcoming in *Sociobiology*, *Population and Environment*, *Canadian Studies in Population*, and *Population Research and Policy*. In his department, Zongli also teaches courses on research methodology, demographic techniques, and statistics.

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Alison Yacyshyn (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *Models of food, health and population*. Session 7. Friday afternoon pre-break, 4 June 2004.

In this paper, the constructs of food, health and population are outlined according to various theoretical models, using data from the 1994/95 National Population Health Survey (NPHS) Nutrition Supplement, and structural equation modelling. The individual-level results demonstrate that the interdependency between food and health has implications for features of the population. Results show that food and eating habits affect the health condition of the respondent, so health is an intermediate variable between food and population. However, in catastrophic situations the health of individuals or of the population may diminish to such an extent that the ability to eat or produce or purchase food may also be affected, thus leading to even poorer health.

**Alison Yacyshyn** is a PhD student in population studies in the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario in London. She received her MA and BA degrees from the University of Alberta. Her dissertation focuses on food, health and population in contemporary Canada, and her presentation at this conference stems from that work. A past CPS student paper winner, Alison is currently the student representative on the CPS council and trying to involve other students to participate in various aspects of the Canadian Population Society.

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Frank Trovato (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta), President.  
*CPS Annual General Meeting*. Session 8, Friday afternoon post-break, 4 June 2004.

The Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Population Society (CPS) is open to all members of the Society. Non-members may attend but not vote. The meeting will conclude with a *Presidential Address* by the out-going CPS president.

**Frank Trovato** is Professor of Sociology at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, where he teaches introductory and advanced courses in demography and population studies. His publications include numerous articles in professional journals and three edited books. His research deals with topics such as immigrant health and mortality, sex and marital status differentials in mortality, the social demography of racial, immigrant and ethnic groups, fertility, nuptiality, and internal migration. He has held research grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) and other major funding agencies. Frank is currently President of the Canadian Population Society (CPS), the professional association of Canadian demographers outside of Quebec. He is also a member of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), the Population Association of America (PAA), and the American Sociological Association (ASA). He reviews extensively for journals in the areas of population and general sociology, and has served on the editorial boards of *Social Forces* and *Sociological Perspectives*, and is a former editor of *Canadian Studies in Population*.

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Francis Plummer (National Microbiology Laboratory, Health Canada). *The socioeconomic, public health and evolutionary dimensions and implications of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia*. CPS Banquet, Friday evening, 4 June 2004.

This presentation is based on Frank Plummer and colleagues' work on HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, as summarized in Frank's biographic sketch below. It should help us to think outside the usual boundaries of our discipline, and to appreciate the work done by researchers starting from completely different perspectives than our own, as well as to see common connections with respect to the profound implications of this disease on vulnerable populations.

**Francis (Frank) Plummer** is Professor of Medicine and Medical Microbiology at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, and Scientific Director of Health Canada's National Microbiology Laboratory. He has an MD from the University of Manitoba (1976), a Diplomate from the American Board of Internal Medicine (1979), and is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Canada (Manitoba, 1980). Frank's current research interests include mechanisms of resistance to HIV, risk factors for heterosexual transmission of HIV, mother-to-child transmission of HIV, public health strategies for control of sexually transmitted infections, and the immunobiology of gonococcal infections. His publications include articles on the evolutionary implications of the current HIV epidemic on the population of Kenya; social epidemiology in Africa: slowing the heterosexual transmission of AIDS; AIDS in sex workers in Botswana and India; male circumcision and HIV prevention; sociodemographic characteristics, care, feeding practices and growth of cohorts of children born to HIV-1 seropositive and seronegative mothers in Nairobi; breastfeeding and immunity to intestinal infections; impact of user fees on attendance at a referral centre; long-distance truck drivers and sexually transmitted diseases; and many others. His articles have appeared in *Science*, *Lancet*, *WHO Bulletin*, *International Family Planning Perspectives*, *Social Science and Medicine*, *Tropical Medicine and International Health*, *AIDS*, *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, *Pediatric Infectious Diseases*, *Immunogenetics*, and the *East African Medical Journal*.

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Anne H Gauthier (Department of Sociology, University of Calgary), Chair.  
*Families and childbearing in Canada*. Session 9. Saturday morning pre-break,  
5 June 2004.

Three papers will be presented in this session: (1) *Attitudes towards the family and fertility intentions among young Canadian men and women*. (2) *Attitudes towards childbearing: a generational shift in the orientation to family and childbearing*. (3) *Is there a bifurcation by social status in the timing and trajectories of Canadian women's fertility?*

**Anne Hélène Gauthier** is Associate Professor of Sociology and Canada Research Chair (Tier II) in Comparative Public Policy at the University of Calgary. She has a Master's degree in Demography from the Université de Montréal and a doctorate in Sociology from Oxford University. Her research interests include family policy, children's well-being, and the transition to adulthood. Anne is currently Vice-President of the Federation of Canadian Demographers, and Chair of the new International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) Scientific Panel on the Transition to Adulthood in Industrialized Countries. She is also a board member of the Multinational Time-Use Study. She is the author of *The State and the Family: A Comparative Analysis of Family Policies in Industrialized Countries* (Oxford 1996). Her recent articles include: 'Family policies in industrialized countries: is there convergence?' (*Population* 2002) and (with Frank F Furstenberg Jr) 'The transition to adulthood: a time use perspective' (*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 2002).

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Germain Bingoly, Évelyne Lapierre-Adamcyk (Centre interuniversitaire d'études démographiques, Université de Montréal). *Attitudes towards the family and fertility intentions among young Canadian men and women*. Session 9. Saturday morning pre-break, 4 June 2004.

The paper has two main goals: Firstly, to examine a series of information on attitudes towards various aspects of the family in order to determine the variations of attitudes from a more traditional conception of the family to a more contemporary one. Secondly, to establish the existence of a relationship between the attitudes and the fertility intentions expressed by young Canadian men and women. The main hypothesis suggests that young people with more traditional attitudes will express higher fertility intentions, even after having controlled for conventional socio-economic determinants of fertility intentions. The analysis has been carried out on the data from the 1984 Canadian Fertility Survey (Balakrishnan, Lapierre-Adamcyk and Krotki) and the General Social Survey on the family (Cycle 10, 1995). A comparison between young women in 1984 and in 1995 is attempted, and a man-woman comparison is done on the 1995 data. The results are based mostly on a factor analysis to detect the prevailing attitudes, and on a logistic regression to assess the importance of attitudes on the variations of existing higher fertility intentions.

**Germain Bingoly-Liworo** is a doctoral student in the Département de démographie, Université de Montréal, and a member of the Centre interuniversitaire d'études démographiques (CIED). He is a 1989 graduate of the Institut de Formation et d'Études Démographiques (IFORD) in Yaoundé, Cameroun. Before returning to university, he worked in Brazzaville, Congo, at the Centre National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (CNSEE) from 1991 to 1997, and in the Direction Générale de la Population (DGPOP) from 1998 to 2000. He is interested in reproductive health, especially with respect to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among adolescents, and sexual aggression against women. In recent years, he has been working on fertility trends in Canada in relation to the profound changes which have occurred since the 1970s, characterizing the economic and family structures in developed post-transitional countries. Germain's master's thesis concerned fertility intentions of young Canadians and their attitudes towards the family. His doctoral dissertation concerns current fertility in Canada, particularly childbearing in relation to changes in education, occupation and conjugal status trajectories. He is also a member of the Association de démographes du Québec.

**Évelyne Lapierre-Adamcyk** is a full Professor in the Département de démographie, Université de Montréal and a member of the Centre interuniversitaire d'études démographiques (CIED). She is currently a member of the National Statistics Council (Statistics Canada), President of the Comité consultatif sur les statistiques socio-démographiques de l'Institut de la Statistique du Québec, and President of the Federation of Canadian Demographers (FCD). Before 1973, she was a researcher at the Population Council and Statistics Canada. Her research interests include: (1) evolution of fertility determinants in Quebec and Canada; (2) family transformations: increasing marriage and union breakups, decreasing importance of traditional marriage, increasing importance of common-law unions as well as lone-parent and blended families; (3) impact of change in the family measured and analysed from the children's point of view; (4) family and work, family and parental time; (5) data collection through retrospective and panel surveys. Évelyne's publications include *La Fin de la revanche des berceaux. Qu'en pensent les Québécoises?* (1973, co-author Jacques Henripin), *Les Enfants qu'on n'a plus au Québec* (1981, co-authors Jacques Henripin, Nicole Marcil-Gratton and PM Huot), *Family and Childbearing in Canada* (1993, co-authors TR Balakrishnan and Karol J Krotki) and *Les familles canadiennes à l'approche de l'an 2000* (1999, co-authors Yves Peron, H Desrosiers, Heather Juby, Céline Le Bourdais, Nicole Marcil-Gratton, and Jaël Mongeau).

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Amir Erfani, Roderic Beaujot (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario)  
*Attitudes towards childbearing: a generational shift in the orientation to family and childbearing.*  
 Session 9. Saturday morning pre-break, 5 June 2004.

Childbearing is a family-related demographic behaviour that is culturally modified by attitudes toward family, marriage and having children. There are profound changes in attitudes toward family and marriage in the past four decades in the Western developed countries which have signified a shift from a "Dutiful" generation to a "Me" generation (Kettle 1980). In contrast to the Dutiful generation, the Me generation is recognized to be more self-oriented and selfish, to consider pleasure before duty, to have greater tolerance towards the pluralism of demographic behaviors (new forms of family and marriage) and to view marriage as a purely interpersonal relationship. This study aims to explore the possible generational shift which may have occurred in attitudes toward family and childbearing, using data from a local quantitative and qualitative survey conducted in a sample of residents in London, Ontario, and the surrounding area in 2000. A self-administered quantitative survey with a sample of about 900 was conducted, from which a sub-sample of 124 respondents were selected for interview with a qualitative questionnaire. A joint quantitative and qualitative method was applied to obtain more reliable and informative results. As the first step, a scale of "family-childbearing orientation" was developed by factor analysis of a series of items measuring respondents' attitudes toward having children in the context of cohabitation, single parenting, same sex unions, and two parent unions. The scale was able to distinguish three cohorts of respondents signifying the socio-demographic characteristics of 'Dutiful' and 'Me' generations and a mixed generation in transition. In the second stage of analysis, the attitudes and the underlying rationale of each generation were examined, concerning reasons for having children, values and costs of having children, timing of entering into motherhood and the ideal number of children.

**Amir Erfani** is a PhD student in the Department of Sociology of the University of Western Ontario. He received a BA in Sociology (social research) in 1993 and an MA in Demography in 1997 from Tehran University. His research experience is mainly in social and public opinion surveys, measuring socio-political attitudes and fertility behaviour. From 1993 to 2002 he worked in various research centres in Iran, such as the Center for Research Studies and Program Assessment of the Islamic Republic Broadcasting Service of Iran, the Postal Research Center, the Institute of Social Studies and Research at Tehran University, and the National Institute of Public Opinion Research. He designed and conducted several social surveys and demographic research studies which were published in Iran. He also taught courses in quantitative data analysis, research methods, and computer applications in the social sciences at Tehran University. His research now focuses on fertility trends in Iran, and changes in the fertility intentions of Canadian families.

**Roderic Beaujot** is a Professor in the Department of Sociology of the University of Western Ontario in London. He obtained his PhD from the University of Alberta in 1975. From 1974 to 1976 he was with the Demography Division at Statistics Canada, and has since been at the University of Western Ontario. He is the author of *Population Change in Canada: The Challenges of Policy Adaptation* (McClelland and Stewart 1991), *Earning and Caring in Canadian Families* (Broadview 2000), and co-author of *Income of Immigrants in Canada* (Statistics Canada Cat. No. 91-527, 1988) and *Family Over the Life Course* (Statistics Canada Cat. No. 91-543, 1995). Rod is past President of the Canadian Population Society, has served on Statistics Canada's Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies, and was a member of the Canadian delegation at the Cairo Conference on Population and Development. He is currently working on two Social Science and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) grants, "Family transformation and social cohesion" and "Gender, interpersonal risk and childbearing". His areas of interest are fertility, family, gender, immigration, and policy.

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Zenaida R Ravanera, Fernando Rajulton (Population Studies Centre, University of Western Ontario). *Is there a bifurcation by social status in the timing and trajectories of Canadian women's fertility?* Session 9. Saturday morning pre-break, 5 June 2004.

This paper examines the bifurcation by socio-economic status in the timing of and trajectories of Canadian women's experience of first birth. From the 1980s, there has been a trend among young Canadians to complete schooling, start regular work, leave the parental home, and start marriage and parenthood at older ages. This is seen as an indicator of greater investment in themselves (most often, with parental help) before investing in reproduction. However, there is a concern that those with smaller parental and personal resources may follow a different life course trajectory. They may become parents at younger ages and be more likely to experience family dissolution and lone parenthood. The study uses data gathered through the 2001 General Social Survey (GSS) on Family History and focuses on women born from 1966 to 1975. The survey gathered information on dates of various life events. For a general picture of differential in timing of transitions by socio-economic status, single decrement life tables are first made separately for school completion, start of regular work, home-leaving, first union, and first birth. The trajectories through these life course events are then traced for women belonging to different socio-economic statuses. We make use of the LIFEHIST program, in particular, its non-Markovian technique of analysis, the expected outputs of which are probabilities of experiencing particular pathways among the various states, and the duration of stay in each state. We hope to answer the question of whether there is indeed a bifurcation by socio-economic status in young women's trajectories toward parenthood.

**Zenaida Ravanera** is a Research Associate at the Population Studies Centre of the University of Western Ontario in London. She received her PhD in Demography from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. Her research interests include life courses of Canadians with particular focus on youth transition to adulthood, impact of family and community on health, fertility, father involvement, and Filipino immigrants. Her recent study on youth co-authored by Fernando Rajulton and Pierre Turcotte, "Youth integration and social capital: an analysis of the Canadian Social Surveys on time use", was published in *Youth & Society* (2003).

**Rajulton Fernando** is a Professor in the Department of Sociology of the University of Western Ontario in London. He received a PhD in Demography from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. His research interests are techniques of longitudinal and event history analysis, and modeling various demographic phenomena such as fertility, mortality, migration and family life histories. A relevant paper co-authored with Zenaida Ravanera and Tom Burch, "Early life transitions of Canadian youth: effects of family and community characteristics", is forthcoming in *Canadian Studies in Population*.

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Catherine D Krull (Department of Sociology, Queen's University). *Women's daily life in San Isidro, Cuba: time-space patterns in a culture of resistance*. Session 9. Saturday morning pre-break, 5 June 2004.

This project was undertaken in the barrio of San Isidro, Havana, to investigate the strategies developed by women during the Special Period to overcome the severe adversities created by the collapse of the Soviet Union and the ongoing US embargo. Women have been and continue to be essential to the purposes of the Revolution in Cuba. During the Special Period, their ability to contribute to society, however, was reduced by the sheer challenge of trying to make it through every day, dealing with the ordinary concerns of women everywhere: cooking, cleaning, obtaining provisions, caring for children and the elderly, and working outside the home. Part of a larger project that focuses on the ways in which Cuban women can work cooperatively in neighbourhood development, this paper examines the results of a questionnaire on use of time that we administered in 2003 to 260 women living in San Isidro.

**Catherine Krull** is Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology of Queen's University in Kingston. She has a PhD in Sociology from the University of Alberta in Edmonton, where she also obtained her BA and MA in Sociology. Before coming to Queen's in 1998, she was in a tenure-track position in the Department of Sociology of the University of Nebraska in Omaha. Catherine's current research interests centre on the Cuban Revolution and the Quiet Revolution in Quebec, especially with respect to issues of gender, family relations, health and social policy. Her work has been published in a variety of countries and disciplinary journals, including *Social Forces*, *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, *Annals of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons*, and *Diplomacy and Statecraft*. She is currently working on a book (with co-author Frank Trovato) on *Modernization, Nationalism and Fertility Change in Canada*, and on two chapters of a book (edited by A Ambert) on *Families in Canada*.

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Évelyne LaPierre-Adamcyk (Department of Demography, University of Montreal),  
Chair. *Parents and children in Canada*. Session 10. Saturday morning post-break, 5 June  
2004.

Five papers will be presented in this session: (1) *Children and the stability of cohabiting couples*. (2) *What is the impact of parental divorce on family formation behaviour in Canada?* (3) *Early maternal employment, parenting practices, and children's outcomes: the Canadian experience*. (4) *Family structure and child outcomes: an illusive relationship*. (5) *Mother's death, sibling care and child survival*.

**Évelyne Lapierre-Adamcyk** is a full Professor in the Département de démographie, Université de Montréal and a member of the Centre interuniversitaire d'études démographiques (CIED). She is currently a member of the National Statistics Council (Statistics Canada), President of the Comité consultatif sur les statistiques socio-démographiques de l'Institut de la Statistique du Québec, and President of the Federation of Canadian Demographers (FCD). Before 1973, she was a researcher at the Population Council and Statistics Canada. Her research interests include: (1) evolution of fertility determinants in Quebec and Canada; (2) family transformations: increasing marriage and union breakups, decreasing importance of traditional marriage, increasing importance of common-law unions as well as lone-parent and blended families; (3) impact of change in the family measured and analysed from the children's point of view; (4) family and work, family and parental time; (5) data collection through retrospective and panel surveys. Évelyne's publications include: *La Fin de la revanche des berceaux. Qu'en pensent les Québécoises?* (1973, co-author Jacques Henripin), *Les Enfants qu'on n'a plus au Québec* (1981, co-authors Jacques Henripin, Nicole Marcil-Gratton and PM Huot), *Family and Childbearing in Canada* (1993, co-authors TR Balakrishnan and Karol J Krotki) and *Les familles canadiennes à l'approche de l'an 2000* (1999, co-authors Yves Peron, H Desrosiers, Heather Juby, Céline Le Bourdais, Nicole Marcil-Gratton, and Jaël Mongeau).

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Pascale Beaupré, Pierre Turcotte (Demography Division, Statistics Canada). *Children and the stability of cohabiting couples*. Session 10. Saturday morning post-break, 5 June 2004.

In Canada, and especially in Quebec, research has shown that the proportion of couples who start their family in a cohabiting union has increased significantly since the 1980s. Indeed, 30% of all births registered in 1994 in Canada were to unwed mothers, and this proportion reached 59% in Quebec in 2002. In many industrialized countries, the overwhelming majority of unwed parents are living together when their child is born: in 2000, out-of-wedlock childbearing accounted for 66% of births in Iceland, 55% in Sweden, and 33% in the United States. As childbearing in cohabitation becomes more common, it is increasingly important to evaluate the stability of cohabiting unions for children. This paper assesses the relationships between childbearing and union stability among two-parent families. The increase in non-marital childbearing is closely related to the delay (and decline) in marriage, which has occurred over the past century. The postponement of marriages has been accompanied by increases in cohabitation: the 2001 General Social Survey (GSS) showed that close to 1.2 million couples were living in a common-law relationship, up 20% from 1995. Research on union disruption has shown that cohabiting relationships are less stable than marriages, prompting public concern about the impact on single parenthood. Analysis based on the 2001 GSS reveals that first common-law relationships are more stable in Quebec, where they are more widespread than elsewhere in Canada. An estimated 55% of Quebec women aged 30 to 39 had gone through a separation by 2001. Among women in the other provinces, 66% are expected to do so. Using retrospective data from the 2001 GSS, the paper addresses three central questions. First, how do births during cohabitation influence the stability of the union? Second, with the increasing prevalence of non-marital cohabitations, is the arrival of a child starting to have similar effects on the stability of marital and non-marital unions? Third, what are the socio-economic factors influencing marital and non-marital stability after the arrival of a child? Given the importance of common-law relationships and the substantial proportion of first births occurring to cohabiting couples in Quebec, it seems relevant to compare the conjugal behaviours of Quebec women against those in the other Canadian provinces.

**Pascale Beaupré** is a social science researcher for the Demography Division at Statistics Canada. She holds a BSc in Sociology and Demography and an MSc in Demography, both from the Université de Montréal. Her research in family demography focuses on the trends in children's home leaving, lone parenthood, the diversification of conjugal trajectories in Canada, and most recently, the relationship between type of conjugal union and its stability.

**Pierre Turcotte** is Chief of the Population Estimates and Projection Section of the Demography Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa. Pierre is a family demographer, whose most recent research interests include looking at the trends in non-marital unions, the changing determinants of union formation, lone parenthood, and the diversification of conjugal trajectories in Canada.

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Valerie Martin (Centre interuniversitaire d'études démographiques, Institut national de la recherche scientifique), Melinda Mills (Department of Research Methodology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), Céline Le Bourdais (Centre interuniversitaire d'études démographiques, Institut national de la recherche scientifique). *What is the impact of parental divorce in Canada on family formation behaviour?* Session 10. Saturday morning post-break, 5 June 2004.

The aim of this paper is to study the impact of parental divorce on the conjugal trajectories of young adults, in the context of high cohabitation and divorce rates that are observed in Canada and, especially, in Quebec. The question arises as to what happens to all those children who have experienced the marital separation of their parents, now that they are reaching adulthood. Do we observe similar patterns of family formation and dissolution behaviours between the "children of divorce" and those raised in "intact" families? Using the theory of intergenerational transmission of divorce, we test the following hypotheses: 1) children experiencing a parental separation are more likely to cohabit, instead of marrying, than those who did not, and to start their conjugal life at an earlier age; 2) they are also more inclined to divorce than children coming from intact families; 3) they are more likely to have a premarital birth; and 4) to achieve lower educational attainment when compared to children from intact families. We use event history analysis to examine the long-term and time varying effects of parental divorce on children's behaviours. The data come from the 1995 Canadian General Social Survey on the family that reached 10 749 respondents. Most of the hypotheses are supported by the analysis, except for that concerning educational attainment, which does not appear to be significantly linked to parental separation, once we control for other relevant characteristics. Finally, it is interesting to note that the impact of parental separation on children is slightly different in Quebec than in the rest of Canada.

**Valerie Martin** is a PhD student at the Centre interuniversitaire d'études démographiques, Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS), Montréal, where she is studying with the help of a scholarship from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). Her doctoral thesis focuses on the development and dynamics of Canadian step-families. She started her sociological studies in Munich in 1998 and obtained her Master's degree from the University of Bielefeld, Germany in 2003. Her master's thesis focused on the impact of divorce in Canada. In Munich and in Bielefeld she also worked as a student assistant for methodological courses and participated in research within the sociology department, including a longitudinal study of job mobility in Italy. At that time the main themes of her work were the analysis of the social structure of European societies and event history analysis.

**Melinda Mills** is an Assistant Professor in 'Life Course and Employment' at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Vrije Universiteit (Free University) Amsterdam. She has an MA in Sociology from the University of Alberta and a PhD in Demography from the University of Groningen, The Netherlands. Her doctoral work (funded by a Fellowship from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) of Canada) focussed on the transformation of partnerships in Canada, the Netherlands and the Russian Federation, and the interdependence between union and fertility processes. In 1999, she was awarded the Gunther Beyer Award for the most promising paper by a young scientist at the European Population Conference. Since 2000, Melinda has worked as a researcher on the project 'Life Courses in the Globalization Process' (GLOBALIFE, led by Hans-Peter Blossfeld), currently at the University of Bamberg, Germany. In 2000-2002, she was an Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Sociology at the University of Bielefeld in Germany. She is on the editorial board of the 'Population Studies Series' of the Dutch University Press (Rozenburg), and one of the editors of *International Sociology*. Her publications include work on temporal aspects of life course research, causal modelling of interdependent processes, multistate and event history methods, temporal labour market flexibility, the use of sociological theory in demographic research, globalization and uncertainty.

**Céline Le Bourdais** (MSc Demography, Université de Montréal; PhD Sociology, Brown University) is a professor at the Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS) in Montreal. She is director of the Quebec Inter-University Centre for Social Statistics, which provides access to detailed data from Statistics Canada's longitudinal surveys, and was the founding director of the Centre interuniversitaire d'études démographiques (CIED) from 1998 to 2002. Céline has many years' experience with longitudinal data analysis applied to the study of family, and with several colleagues, is the organiser of the Montreal Summer School on Event-History Analysis, which has been offered since 1999. Her research in family demography focuses on the effects of recent socio-demographic changes--in marriage, fertility and the labour market--on family dynamics and the family life course of women, men and children, and their implications for family policy. Her publications cover a wide range of issues related to these changes: the relationship between type of conjugal union and its stability; sharing of household tasks; the rise in lone-parent and stepfamilies as a result of union instability; the impact of parents conjugal behaviour on the life histories of their children, and on the relationship fathers have with their children after separation.

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Kei Nomaguchi (Department of Sociology, University of Calgary). *Early maternal employment, parenting practices, and children's outcomes: the Canadian experience*. Session 10. Saturday morning post-break, 5 June 2004.

Despite numerous efforts to investigate the effects of early maternal employment on children, relatively less is known about what kinds of factors may mediate the link between maternal employment and children's development. One possibility is that employment may disturb mothers in establishing adequate parenting skills and good relationships with their children. The first year may be a critical period for mothers to get to know their children, develop attachment with them, learn to read and respond to the babies' cues, etc. Job-related stress and daily hassles from juggling work and family life may not allow mothers to have enough time and energy to interact with their children and thus establish adequate parenting skills. Using a panel of children from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) who can be followed every two years from birth to age 6, we explore the effects of maternal employment patterns during the first three years of children's lives on children's emotional and behavioural adjustment in later years, focusing on the possible mediating factors, in particular, parenting practices. We examine the following three questions: 1) Are maternal employment patterns during the first three years of children's lives related to mothers' parenting practices? 2) Are mothers' parenting practices during the first three years related to children's emotional and behavioural adjustment in later years? 3) Do mothers' parenting practices during the first three years mediate the link between early maternal employment patterns and children's outcomes in later years?

**Kei Nomaguchi** is a post-doctoral fellow in the Department of Sociology at the University of Calgary. She recently received her PhD in Sociology from the University of Maryland. Her dissertation examined the trends and determinants of the timing of the transition to parenthood among Japanese married women. Kei's research interests include family formation; parents and children; gender, work, and family; well-being; and life course.

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Don Kerr (King's University College, University of Western Ontario). *Family structure and child outcomes: an illusive relationship*. Session 10. Saturday morning post-break, 5 June 2004.

In examining child outcomes using Canada's National Longitudinal Survey on Children and Youth (NLSCY), a common pattern has been well documented. Children living in lone parent families, on average, appear to have greater emotional, behavioural and cognitive difficulties than do children living in so-called "intact" families. Similarly, children living in step families also appear to have somewhat greater problems, yet not to the same extent as children living with lone parents. The current paper reviews some of the limited research evidence available as to the impact of family structure on child outcomes, based on data from the NLSCY. To what extent do data from the NLSCY lend support to the argument that "family structure", in and of itself, is a relevant determinant of child outcomes? To what extent are the children of lone parents or step parents disadvantaged even prior to the event of divorce or separation in the first place? Previous Canadian research has been far from conclusive as to the relative impact and importance of family structure in explaining childhood difficulties, with little consensus has emerged with respect to this fundamental issue.

**Don Kerr** is an Associate Professor at King's University College of the University of Western Ontario in London, where he teaches applied demography as well as statistics and research methods. He has BA in Anthropology from Concordia University in Montreal and a PhD in Social Demography from the University of Western Ontario in London. Prior to moving to Western, Don worked for eight years in various divisions at Statistics Canada, including Demography, Housing Family and Social Statistics, National Accounts and Environment. At Statistics Canada, he contributed to both the evaluation and analysis of the 1991 and 1996 censuses, as well as to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

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Alain Gagnon (Population Studies Centre, University of Western Ontario), Samuel Pavard (Équipe Eco-Anthropologie, CNRS – Musée de l'Homme), Bertrand Desjardins (Programme de recherches en démographie historique, Université de Montréal), Evelyne Heyer (Équipe Eco-Anthropologie, CNRS – Musée de l'Homme). *Mother's death, sibling care and child survival*. Session 10. Saturday morning post-break.

Many studies have focussed on maternal care as a major determinant of child survival, but few have addressed the impact of a complete lack of maternal care. Using comprehensive data on the early Quebec population, evidence is provided for a higher risk of dying for motherless children, that remained significant over the childhood years. The effect of the loss of maternal care was estimated by comparing mortality before and after mother's death, thus furnishing a means to control for family heterogeneity. Our method also provides a way to distinguish between lack of maternal care and such factors as epidemics or cross-infections in the mother/child clusters of death. No differential between genders was detected before age 3, but older girls suffered a three-fold higher susceptibility to mother's death than did their male counterparts. This suggests that grown-up girls who assumed the responsibilities of the missing mother had a lower chance of survival. A complementary, second phase of the analyses show that motherless children, particularly boys, had a higher chance of survival if they had older sisters in the household. On the other hand, the presence of older brothers seems to have had no impact on chances of survival of their younger siblings, which supports our hypothesis that girls took over responsibilities when the mother was missing. We discuss the relevance of our historical study for contemporary studies of mortality in developing countries. In particular, we believe that our research design allows for an assessment of the impact of HIV on maternal and child mortality in countries where AIDS has a high prevalence.

**Alain Gagnon** is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology, Population Studies Centre, of the University of Western Ontario in London. He has a PhD in Demography from the Université de Montréal (2000), an MSc in Anthropology from the Université de Montréal and the Université de Provence (1996), and a BSc in Anthropology from the Université de Montréal (1993). Prior to joining Western, he was a post-doctoral fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock, Germany, and at the Department of Biologic Anthropology of the Musée de l'Homme in Paris, France. Alain's research interests converge at the junction of demography, anthropology and biology, testifying to his penchant for multi-disciplinary approaches. Currently, He is investigating the demographic and genetic aspects of ageing, using historical as well as contemporary data. He is also studying the impact of socio-demographic factors (nuptiality, fertility, mortality and migration) on health, survival and gene frequencies in populations, with special attention to the intergenerational transmission of these factors. His publications have appeared in the *Journal of Biosocial Sciences* (2004, in press), the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* (2001, 2002), the *American Journal of Human Biology* (2001), *Strade* (1998), *Pour la Science* (the French edition of *Scientific American*, 2001), as well as in two book chapters (1998, 2001). He is a member of the Canadian Population Society, the Association des Démographes du Québec, and the Evolution and Demography (EvoDemo) research group at the Max Planck Institute.

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Danièle Bélanger (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario), Chair.  
*Demographic perspectives on developing countries. Part 1: Determinants of fertility.*  
Session 11, Saturday afternoon pre-break, 5 June 2004.

*This session is sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), as part of the CIDA-CFHSS Collaborative Program on Conflict, Cooperation and Sustainable Development.*

Six papers will be presented in this session: (1) *Migration and fertility behaviour in sub-Saharan Africa.* (2) *Determinants of motherhood in teenagers and fate of their pregnancy outcome: evidence from the National Family Health Survey of India.* (3) *Time invariant covariates of successive births in Pakistan.* (4) *Impact of biosocial characteristics on infant and child survival in Pakistan.* (5) *Does village endogamy affect fertility behavior? The case of rural China.* (6) *Socio-demographic determinants of effective fecundability of married women in Turkey: a hazards-model analysis of first birth interval.*

**Danièle Bélanger** is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and Population Studies Center of the University of Western Ontario in London. She has a PhD in social demography from the University of Montreal. Danièle's recent publications include a book on *Gender, Household and State: Doi Moi in Viet Nam* (Cornell, 2002), five book chapters (including one with Kevin McQuillan on "Demography" for Teevan and Hewitt's *Introduction to Sociology*, Prentice Hall, 2000), and four journal articles (in *Population, Reproductive Health Matters, Studies in Family Planning, Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, and *International Journal of Educational Development*).

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Stephen Obeng Gyimah (Department of Sociology, Queen's University). *Migration and fertility behaviour in sub-Saharan Africa*. Session 11. Saturday afternoon pre-break, 5 June 2004.

Unlike the considerable research attention placed on the fertility-childhood mortality nexus in the sub-Saharan African demographic literature, the systematic interactions between migration and other components of population been less studied. Since fertility and migration are generally thought to be affected by similar factors, understanding their inter-connectedness may provide a setting for analyzing the fertility response to social and economic change. Using recent data from the 1994 and 1998 Demographic and Health Surveys for selected African countries (Ghana), this paper explores the impact of migration on reproductive behaviour and assesses whether the effects differ by duration of stay and for different streams of migrants. The study is guided by four main theoretical perspectives on migrant fertility: the socialization hypothesis, the adaptation hypothesis, the selectivity hypothesis and the disruption hypothesis.

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Satyajeet Nanda (Gujarat Institute of Development Research). *Determinants of motherhood in teenagers and fate of their pregnancy outcome: evidence from the National Family Health Survey of India*. Session 11. Saturday afternoon post-break, 5 June 2004.

The teenage years are not safe for childbirth, as births to teenage mothers are more likely to have hazardous consequences for the mother as well as the child, both medically and socially. Data from the 1992-93 National Family Health Survey (NFHS) of India were analyzed to describe the factors associated with teenage motherhood as well as the determinants of survival and health status of children born to teenage mothers. The proportion of teenage mothers did not vary much by place of residence, but it did vary significantly by educational attainment, religion and caste. Women of low educational attainment (who were illiterate or had only completed primary school), Muslims, Buddhists, Christians and scheduled tribes had a higher proportion of teenage mothers compared to the other categories (greater than primary education completed, Hindu or Sikh, and non-scheduled tribes). Teenage married women having medium and higher standard of living were found less likely to attain motherhood than those with lower standard of living. Women with at least a primary school education were less likely to have child loss, pregnancy wastage and ill health of their children as compared to illiterate women. Women who used kerosene or other oil for lighting were found more likely to have child loss than those who used electricity or gas. The odds of pregnancy wastage were higher in women who had delivery complications or pre-term delivery in comparison to those who had not. Women's education and standard of living had significant and strong bearing on the demographic and health situation of teenage women and their pregnancy outcomes.

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Ali Muhammad (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *Time invariant covariates of successive births in Pakistan*. Session 11. Saturday afternoon pre-break, 5 June 2004.

Although the official family planning program was introduced in Pakistan over three decades ago, the country's fertility remains high, standing at 4.8 children per woman. The increase in females' level of education, rise in age at first marriage and the increase in female labor force participation over the years suggest that fertility should have declined due to the usually negative relationship between these factors and fertility. One of the reasons, as argued by many scholars, is that in modernizing societies, such as Pakistan, fertility could remain high is due to unchanged values regarding children, high infant and child mortality, and higher preference for male children. In such instances the desired family size remains high and use of modern contraception is low, which keeps fertility high. This argument suggests that fertility decline is unlikely in Pakistan unless there is a shift in family size intentions. This paper, therefore, examines attitudes towards the number of children a woman desires. It also explores the likelihood of progression to higher parities, especially third, fourth and fifth parity, by different attributes of women.

**Ali Muhammad** is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario in London. His dissertation seeks explanations for Pakistan's continuing high fertility. After completing an MA in Economics in 1987, he joined the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) in Islamabad, where he worked as a demographer. In 1994, he was awarded a fellowship from the Australian Agency for International Development which allowed him to complete an MA in Population and Human Resources at the University of Adelaide. In 1996 he rejoined the PIDE, where he was involved with studies of fertility, mortality, education and ageing in Pakistan. In 1998, Ali immigrated to Canada and in 2000 joined the PhD program in Social Demography at the University of Western Ontario. He was awarded the Population Reference Bureau Fellowship in 2002.

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G Mustafa Zahid (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *Impact of maternal education and health-related behaviours on infant and child survival in Pakistan*. Session 11. Saturday afternoon pre-break, 5 June 2004.

This paper uses data from the 1990/91 Pakistan Demographic Health Survey (PDHS) to examine the importance of socioeconomic, behavioural and bio-demographic factors in the determination of neonatal, infant and child mortality in Pakistan with special focus on maternal education and health seeking behaviour. The central hypothesis of the study is that education of mother and health seeking behaviour are very important for the survival of children in settings such as Pakistan. Units of analysis are children born in the past 5 years to PDHS respondents (women aged 15-49) who were married at the time of the survey. Cox proportional hazards regression was used to estimate the net effects of covariates. The findings indicate that the education of mother had significant effects on neonatal, infant and child survival: as mother's education increased, the chances of survival also increased. Age of mother at first birth, and health care related factors such as antenatal care, breastfeeding and immunisation also influenced neonatal, infant and child survival. To improve the health conditions of children in Pakistan, the educational status of the population in general, and of mothers in particular, should be improved; also, health services should be accessible and available for the promotion of better health practices.

**Mustafa Zahid** is a second-year PhD student in the Department of Sociology of the University of Western Ontario in London. He has a Master's degree in Demography from the Australian National University in Canberra, a Master's degree in Sociology from the The University of Baluchistan in Quetta, Pakistan, and a General Diploma in Demography from the United Nation's Cairo Demographic Center. Prior to coming to Canada, Mustafa worked as Research Demographer with the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, at the Ministry of Planning and Development in Islamabad (1996-2000), and as a social demographer in other employment (1982-1995). He speaks English, Urdu, Punjabi and Hindi, and understands Persian and Arabic.

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Xingshan Cao (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto). *Does village endogamy affect fertility behavior? The case of rural China*. Session 11. Saturday afternoon pre-break, 5 June 2004.

Village endogamy is quite common in rural China. In many sociological and anthropological studies, village endogamy was studied with dowry and bride price to understand the status of daughters-in-law. However, the fertility consequences of village endogamy have rarely been examined. This paper examines fertility behaviours among women with different marriage forms in rural China. The major research questions include: do women married within their village of birth (village endogamy) exhibit different fertility patterns compared to those married outside their village of birth (village exogamy)? More specifically, are women with village endogamy more likely to have children earlier or later than other women? If yes, what contributes to the different fertility pattern? Moreover, does village endogamy affect women's later fertility behavior? In other words, does the influence of village endogamy remain throughout a woman's reproductive years or only operate during the first few years after marriage? Using data from the 2001 Chinese National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Survey, we examined three types of fertility behaviors: first pregnancy, second pregnancy, and onset of contraception, using event history models. We found that there was no consistent difference among women with different marriage types in terms of the timing of their first pregnancy. However, women who married within their villages of birth on average had a longer interval between their first and second pregnancies, and they were more likely to adopt contraception earlier. To understand the different patterns exhibited by women with different marriage forms, social capital theory (Astone et al. 1999) and social pressure theory (Dyson and Moore 1983) are used. But it is quite difficult to distinguish between social capital and social pressure, particularly in the case of village endogamy and fertility behavior. Concrete measurements of social capital and social pressure are needed for future research.

**Xingshan Cao** is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Sociology at the University of Toronto. He received a BA in Demography from Renmin (People's) University in Beijing China in 1996 and an MA in Sociology from the University of Toronto in 2000. Before he joined the graduate program in Sociology at the University of Toronto in 1998, Xingshan had worked at the State Family Planning Commission of China for two years. His major research interests include fertility, family and marriage, and quantitative research methods. Currently, he is writing his dissertation on fertility behaviour in rural China.

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Amir Erfani (University of Western Ontario), *Socio-demographic determinants of effective fecundability of married women in Turkey: A hazards-model analysis of first birth interval*. Session 11. Saturday afternoon pre-break, 5 June 2004.

Effective fecundability is defined as the monthly probability of a conception leading to a live birth among women who are at risk of conception and not using contraception. Since age at first marriage largely determines the onset of sexual activity in Turkey, marriage is almost universal, almost all births occur within marriage, most women want to have their first child soon after marriage, and only a small proportion of married women use contraceptives before first birth, the population of Turkey is a suitable case for examining the determinants of effective fecundability among married women aged 15-49 who are not using contraceptives. Using the 1998 Turkey Demographic Health Survey with a sample of 4441, proportional hazard Cox models and life tables were used to investigate the impact of socio-demographic and proximate (bio-behavioural) determinants of effective fecundability. The preliminary findings indicate that age at first marriage has a positive and curvilinear effect on effective fecundability, and women with higher education have higher fecundability. In addition, Kurdish women have lower fecundability compared to other ethnic groups in Turkey. Socio-demographic covariates, such as age at first marriage, education and ethnicity, are expected to affect fecundability through the proximate biological and behavioural factors related to health conditions and nutrition of women, fetal loss rates, and coital frequency.

**Amir Erfani** is a PhD student in the Department of Sociology of the University of Western Ontario in London. He received a BA in Sociology (social research) in 1993 and an MA in Demography in 1997 from Tehran University. His research experience is mainly in social and public opinion surveys, measuring socio-political attitudes and fertility behaviour. From 1993 to 2002 he worked in various research centres in Iran, such as the Center for Research Studies and Program Assessment of the Islamic Republic Broadcasting Service of Iran, the Postal Research Center, the Institute of Social Studies and Research at Tehran University, and the National Institute of Public Opinion Research. He designed and conducted several social surveys and demographic research studies which were published in Iran. He also taught courses in quantitative data analysis, research methods, and computer applications in the social sciences at Tehran University. His research now focuses on fertility trends in Iran, and changes in the fertility intentions of Canadian families.

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Alan B Simmons (Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean, York University),  
Chair. *Demographic perspectives on developing countries. Part 2: Social and economic  
challenges to development.* Session 12. Saturday afternoon post-break, 5 June 2004.

*This session is sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), as part of  
the CIDA-CFHSS Collaborative Program on Conflict, Cooperation and Sustainable  
Development.*

Six papers will be presented in this session. (1) *Who is dropping out of school in Vietnam?*  
(2) *Unpacking 'son preference', or the trajectory of a demographic variable.* (3) *Kinship  
structure and marital stability in Ghana.* (4) *Family- and community-level clustering of childhood  
mortality risk in Kenya.* (5) *Population challenges: Cuba and the Dominican Republic.*  
(6) *Workers' remittances from Canada: empirical examples from Latin America.*

**Alan Simmons** is Chair of the Department of Sociology at York University in Toronto,  
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Jianye Liu (Department of Sociology and Population Studies Centre, University of Western Ontario). *Who is dropping out of school in Vietnam?* Session 12. Saturday afternoon post-break, 5 June 2004.

Vietnam is one of poorest developing countries in the world. Since 1986, education policy in Vietnam has changed and families now have to pay for their children's schooling. Combined with other social and economic changes, the school drop out rate from lower and upper secondary school is now very high. Using a multilevel model, data from the 1997-98 Vietnam Living Standard Survey were examined to determine which social, familial, and individual factors related to children's schooling. Especially, this paper examines whether gender is a crucial determinant of children schooling when other related factors have been controlled. The work is based on a theoretical framework that combines two research approaches. One is from the structuralist perspective and categorizes factors that affect children's schooling into three interrelated systems (society, family, and individual). The other sees education or children's schooling as an economic investment in a person's future productivity and considers direct cost (school related expenditures), indirect cost (opportunity cost or child labor), and education return in the future. As dropping out of school mainly occurs in lower and upper secondary school, children aged 11 to 18 were selected as the target population. Indicators about province, commune or ward, family, and the individual were included as covariates in a three-level model. Based on the results, the study argues that socio-economic level of the commune or ward, family resources, and individual characteristics including gender, age, and social capital, are all key indicators that strongly affect children's schooling. Some of the implications for educational policy are discussed in the conclusion.

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Parveen Nangia (Social Planning Council of Sudbury). *Is gender disparity in child care declining in India? A comparison of findings from the first and second National Family Health Surveys*. Session 12. Saturday morning post-break, 5 June 2004.

India ranks very low on the gender disparity index calculated for various countries in the Human Development Report, indicating that Indian women suffer from double deprivation of gender disparity and low achievement. From successive census results and national level surveys, female disadvantage is evident from the constantly declining sex ratio, higher female mortality, greater son preference, lower literacy and work participation rates of females compared to males. The first National Family Health Survey (NFHS-1) conducted in 1992-93 revealed that widespread gender disparity existed in India to the disadvantage of girls in child care practices, nutritional status of children, child mortality and educational attainment at the state level. Except for the two southern states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, gender disparity existed in varying degrees in all the other states in the country. These two states rank very high in terms of social development and status of women, but not in terms of economic development or the standard of living. Gender disparity was noticeably high in the larger northern states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, where son preference is very high. The relatively prosperous states of Punjab and Gujarat, which are at a comparatively lower level of social development, show greater son preference and higher disparity in the development opportunities for children. The second National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2) conducted six years later showed that despite the constitutional equality granted to men and women, and various programmes initiated for welfare of the girl child, female disadvantage still persists in India. The 2001 census results show that the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of children age 0-6 declined from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001. The steepest decline was observed in the more prosperous northern states of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat, where the sex ratio of children declined below the 800 mark. Based on data from NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, this paper examines what changes have occurred in gender disparity in the growth and development opportunities for children (child care) in various states of India in the six year period between the two surveys. Various indices are used to measure child care and assess the changes in it. Gender disparity in child care indicators are correlated with the level of social development, housing conditions, status of women and son preference.

**Parveen Nangia** is Research Director for the Social Planning Council of Sudbury, and a part-time faculty member of the School of Social Work at Laurentian University. He has an MA in Geography, an MPhil in Population Studies, and a PhD in Child Labour, all from Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi. From 1988 to 2003, he was a faculty member of the International Institute for Population Sciences in Mumbai, India. He was Coordinator for India's second National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), and wrote several chapters for the national- and state-level reports. Parveen has published books, book chapters and articles on child labour, the growth of slums, reproductive behaviour, migration, and population and environment.

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Danièle Bélanger (Department of Sociology and Population Studies Center, University of Western Ontario). *Unpacking 'son preference' or the trajectory of a demographic variable*. Session 12. Saturday afternoon post-break, 5 June 2004.

This paper explores how demographers have constructed the notion of 'son preference' over the past decades. Based on an extensive literature review of demographic research studying son preference, the paper shows how an apparently neutral variable or topic of study has in fact evolved in its construction and definition over time. During the 1960s and 1970s, son preference was studied as essentially independent of fertility. Using data on fertility preference and fertility behaviour from the World Fertility Surveys, demographers conceived of son preference mainly as a barrier to fertility decline in some developing countries. Heavily influenced by modernization theory, these studies assumed that son preference would disappear as the developing world progressed economically. Later in the 1980s and 1990s, son preference was presented as a more sophisticated concept. Amartya Sen's and Ansley Coale's counts of the missing girls of China and other parts of the world reinvigorated the study of son preference. Over this period, leading journals (such as *Population and Development Review*) published articles exploring the reasons for the skewed sex ratios observed in Asian countries, particularly China and parts of India. Stories of sex-selective abortions, underreporting of girls and excessive female mortality early in life emerged from research. As the root cause of these phenomena, son preference captures the essence of cultures practicing various forms of female discrimination. Son preference studies include those considering differential treatment as revealed by breastfeeding practices, vaccination, nutrition, morbidity and mortality. Son preference is also presented as not necessarily being eroded by economic development. Thus son preference is more than a variable or a topic of study in demography, it is also a good example of how demographers construct their discipline and make it evolve over time.

**Danièle Bélanger** is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and Population Studies Center of the University of Western Ontario in London. She has a PhD in social demography from the University of Montreal. Danièle's recent publications include a book on *Gender, Household and State: Doi Moi in Viet Nam* (Cornell 2002), five book chapters (including one with Kevin McQuillan on "Demography" for Teevan and Hewitt's *Introduction to Sociology*, Prentice Hall 2000), and four journal articles (in *Population, Reproductive Health Matters, Studies in Family Planning, Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, and *International Journal of Educational Development*).

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Stephen Obeng Gyimah (Department of Sociology, Queen's University), Baffour Takyi (Department of Sociology, University of Akron). *Do kinship ties undermine the marital bond? The case of Ghana*. Session 12. Saturday afternoon post-break, 5 June 2004.

Profound changes have been occurring in the family and marital processes in sub-Saharan Africa during the past several decades. While the forces behind some of these transitions, particularly those dealing with reproductive behavior, have been vigorously studied, less attention has been paid to marital processes. This paper examines the effects of kinship ties on marital outcomes in Africa. We are particularly interested in a key hypothesis derived from the institutional theoretical framework that suggests that in the context of Africa, family ties, particularly matrilineal kinship ties, undermine the marital bond, which in turn increases women's risk for marital disruption. In testing this hypothesis, we draw on data from the 1994 and 1998 Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys (GDHS) that have measures on marital history and also ethnic identity that allow us to distinguish between matrilineal and non-matrilineal kinship ties. Using event history models, we examine the risk of marital dissolution by kinship affiliation.

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D Walter Rasugu Omariba (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *Family- and community-level clustering of childhood mortality risk in Kenya*. Session 12. Saturday afternoon post-break, 5 June 2004.

Recent research on child mortality suggests that despite overall declines in mortality levels, mortality could remain relatively high due to a concentration or clustering of deaths in certain pockets of the population. Additionally, this pattern of concentration has been suggested to hold the key to understanding recent downturns in survival prospects among children in most of sub-Saharan Africa countries including Kenya. Using data from the 1998 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) of Kenya, this study examines child death clustering within families and communities. The analysis first examines how known distal determinants of child mortality including socio-economic and socio-cultural factors affect child survival, and how their effect is modified by proximate determinants of mortality including bio-demographic, household environmental conditions, and health care factors. This is followed by control for family and community random effects, to establish whether mortality risks within families and across communities are correlated net of the measured factors. The correlation of mortality risk even after such controls, which is the focus of the second aspect of the analysis, would suggest that there exists unobserved or unobservable genetic, behavioural and environmental factors related to mortality. The information provided by this analysis should help to identify families and communities at more risk of death and which could benefit from public policies and programmes seeking to improve healthcare and social infrastructure.

**Walter Omariba** is a PhD candidate in Social Demography in the Department Sociology of the University of Western Ontario in London. His dissertation is a multi-level hazard model analysis of changing childhood mortality conditions in Kenya. He has a BA (Honours) in Sociology and Linguistics, and an MA in Population Studies from the University of Nairobi. His MA thesis was on socio-economic determinants of child survival in part of Kenya. Walter previously worked as a Sessional Lecturer in social research methods at the Population Studies and Research Institute of the University of Nairobi (1988-1999), and as a Programme Officer for Research and Training at the Family Support Institute in Nairobi (1995-1999), where he was involved in an IDRC-funded project providing information technology to rural women to enable them to access information on health and economic development. His awards include a Population Council (New York) Fellowship in Social Sciences (2002-2003), a Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) Doctoral Fellowship (2002-2004), a Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (Rostock, Germany) Visiting Scholar Program Fellowship (2001-2002), a Population Reference Bureau (Washington DC) Fellowship in Population Policy Communication (2001-2002), and Canadian Population Society Best Student Paper Award (2001). His research interests are social demography and the interaction between population and international development, health and social policy.

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G Edward Ebanks (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *Population challenges: Cuba and the Dominican Republic*. Session 12. Saturday afternoon post-break, 5 June 2004.

This paper examines the population situation in Cuba and the Dominican Republic (DR) from 1960 to 2002 and then extrapolates what may happen in the first half of the 21st century. The DR in 2002 was smaller in population than Cuba, but it is closing the gap and by 2040 it will be larger. By that time Cuba's population will be declining but the DR will still be growing. Cuba's crude mortality surpasses that of the DR while DR fertility will fall towards that of Cuba. Both countries experience loss of population to international migration, and internal migration is a factor in the spatial distribution of their population. Population density is low for both countries. The level of urbanization is higher for Cuba than for the DR but the DR is getting close to Cuba. Santo Domingo's population has passed Havana's. These two capital cities are the two largest cities in the Caribbean and they are both primate cities. Cuba has recognized that its demography should be a consideration in its policies and plans for economic and social development. The DR is more likely to ignore its demography in its policies and plans for sustainable development. The two countries are different in terms of their concern for the physical environment and the quality of life of their people. These demographic issues should be considered if they hope to have sustainable development and an improved quality of life in the first half of the 21st century.

**Eddie Ebanks** is Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario in London. He received his PhD in Sociology and Demography from Cornell University in 1968 and has been at the University of Western Ontario ever since. Before retiring at the rank of Professor in July 2003, Eddie was a past Director of the Population Studies Centre, former Chair of the Department of Sociology (for five years), President of the Faculty Association (three times), and he spent 14 years on the Senate and 4 years on the Board of Governors of the University. He has been active in the Canadian Association of University Teachers and in its Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee. He is a founding member and past President of the Canadian Population Society. He currently works on urbanization and sustainable development in the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica). Eddie has published extensively on Canada and the Caribbean and Latin America, on demographic issues including fertility, infant mortality, mortality, family planning, internal and international migration, urbanization and sustainable development. Over the years, he has supervised many MA and PhD students at Western.

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Barnabé Ndarishikanye (Analysis and Research Division, Canadian International Development Agency). *Migrants' remittances from Canada to Central America and the Caribbean*. Session 12, Saturday afternoon post-break, 5 June 2004.

At the global level, the volume of funds sent home by temporary and permanent migrants from developing countries has grown rapidly over the last few years. For many developing countries in a number of regions, remittances represent a large proportion of gross domestic product, exceeding official development assistance and export earnings. In recent years, multilateral and bilateral donor agencies have turned their interest to migrant remittances with the aim of better understanding and potentially increasing their developmental impacts in the receiving countries. Recipient country governments would like to see more hard currency transiting the coffers of the state while the remitting individuals are looking for accessible and high quality transfer services. In between, commercial banks and formal or informal remittance companies want to profit by providing money transfer services to migrants. In an effort to better understand the process of migrant remittances from Canada, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Citizenship and Immigration Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency are conducting a joint study. The study is focused on remittances from Canada to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Jamaica, Haiti and Guyana, given the high amount of remittances flowing to these countries. The results are based on a review of the literature plus discussions with managers of Canadian banks and other financial institutions, Statistics Canada, the Department of Finance, remitting companies, non-governmental organizations and associations of migrants. The presentation describes the scope of international migrant remittances, and the money transfer process from Canada through the remitting companies and Canadian banks. Various policy issues related to remittances and development are mentioned.

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