

CPS NEWS

Canadian Population Society

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Message from the President

Greetings, CPS members! I hope you enjoyed a productive and happy summer.

CPS Officers and Council

It is my pleasure and privilege to serve as President of the Canadian Population Society through June 2012 and to write my first Message from the President.

The CPS is fortunate to have an excellent group of people serving as Officers and on the Council. Eric Fong is the Vice-President and will organize the 2011 annual meetings at the University of New Brunswick and the 2012 annual meetings at Wilfrid Laurier University and the University of Waterloo. Previous meetings have been improved by the efforts of Martin Cooke, who has organized stimulating methodology symposiums. Martin has agreed to organize a symposium for the 2011 meetings. We are lucky that Michael Haan has joined the University of New Brunswick faculty – just in time for him to serve as local program organizer for our 2011 annual meeting in Fredericton.

I would like to welcome the new CPS council members, who will serve for the next two years: Jenna Hennebry, Feng Hou, Don Kerr, Jianye Liu, Anne Milan, Zenaida Ravanera, and student representative Stacey Hallman. The CPS is grateful to several members who will continue in their positions: Laurie Goldmann as Secretary-Treasurer, Christoph Schimmele as Editor of CPS News, and Margaret Michalowski as the CPS representative to the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences. (*Cont'd page 2.*)

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I would like to take this opportunity to express great appreciation to Frank Trovato, who has edited the society's journal, *Canadian Studies in Population*, in recent years. We are grateful that Frank has agreed to continue as CSP Editor.

Many Thanks to Outgoing Officers and Council

We greatly appreciate the dedication and contributions of outgoing officers, especially Zheng Wu, who served two years as Vice-President and two years as President. Many thanks also to the outgoing CPS council – Alain Bélanger, Heather Dryburgh, Alain Gagnon, Michael Haan, Ann Kim, Sharon Lee, and student representative Phillipa Chong. Heather served as local program organizer for the 2009 Ottawa meetings and Alain Bélanger served a similar role for the 2010 Montreal meetings. Their on-the-ground assistance helped insure that the annual meetings were successful. Thanks also to Phillipa Chong who organized an outstanding graduate student workshop for the 2009 meetings.

One item of note from the 2010 general business meeting is that we will now have annual elections for the CPS Council. Starting in 2011, there will be an annual election that will add three new Council members, each serving a two-year term. This means that the Council will henceforth have three members with one-year experience and three new members. We believe that this will provide overlapping experience and insure that the council is not “brand new” every two years.

2011 Census Long-Form

The CPS has been concerned with events in the summer, particularly the government's announcement, without prior consultation or adequate study, to eliminate the long-form questionnaire in the 2011 census. The government plans to conduct a large, separate household survey after the 2011 census. This will result in more expensive and poorer quality sample data for 2011. Along with the Federation of Canadian Demographers and the Association des démographes du Québec, I signed two letters on behalf of the CPS (both were reviewed and approved by the CPS council) that were addressed to the government and leaders of the opposition. The first letter expressed concern about changes for the long-form census questionnaire and asked that the 2011 census be conducted in the traditional manner. The second letter argued that there are deleterious consequences of political influence on Statistics Canada and recommended measures to insure the independence of Statistics Canada from political interference. We will post copies of both letters on the CPS website.

Plans for a New Home for the CPS Website

We thank the Population Studies Centre, University of Western Ontario for hosting and maintaining the CPS website for many years. Unfortunately, Western Ontario's PSC is no

longer able to host the CPS website because of staff changes. I have been discussing this situation with colleagues at the University of Alberta. I hope to announce shortly that our discussions have been successful and that the University of Alberta will be the new host of the CPS website.

Please Keep Your Membership Current: Pay your Dues

It is very important for CPS finances that all members pay their annual dues as soon as possible. If you pay your dues, as reminded at the beginning of the year, this saves our Secretary-Treasurer considerable time sending reminders. Your timely payment also insures that the society's finances remain sound. *If you have not paid your 2010 dues, please pay as soon as you can.*

2011 CPS Meeting

I invite all CPS members, especially new members and graduate students, to submit a paper or poster for the 2011 meeting at the University of New Brunswick. We have not met in the Atlantic region in many years, and 2011 will be chance to visit the beautiful province of New Brunswick. The call for papers for the 2011 meetings will be issued in autumn. Even if you do not submit a paper for presentation, I hope that you will attend the 2011 meetings, and I look forward to seeing you there!

— *Barry Edmonston, CPS President*

2010 CPS Award Citation

The CPS Award honors a Canadian scholar who has demonstrated outstanding commitment to the profession of demography and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline in Canada, through publications, teaching, and/or service.

The CPS Award Committee has chosen Professor T.R. Balakrishnan as recipient of the 2010 CPS Award. Bala represents the high mark of a distinguished career as researcher, educator, and in service to the profession.

With a Honors BA in Mathematics in 1952 and MA in Mathematics and Statistics in 1953 from the University of Madras, and then a two-year post graduate Diploma in Statistics from the Indian Statistical Institute in Calcutta, Balakrishnan obtained his PhD in Sociology-Demography in 1963 from the University of Michigan, as a Population Council Fellow.

Professor Balakrishnan worked as a statistician for the National Sample Survey of the Indian Statistical Institute before obtaining his PhD, after which he was Assistant

Professor at the Indian Institute of Management in Calcutta from 1963-65. It was in 1965 that we first knew him in Canada, when he joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario, becoming Associate Professor in 1967, Professor in 1971, Faculty Research Professor in 1988-89, and Professor Emeritus in 1997.

Bala was the Founding Director of the Population Studies Centre at the University of Western Ontario, a position that he held from 1974-1984. From 1989-1992 he served as Chair of the Department of Sociology. He was also visiting scholar or research associate at Indiana University (1969-70), UC Berkeley (1972), the United Nations Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE, 1973), and the East-West Population Institute (1980-81).

As an educator, Professor Balakrishnan was the senior demographer who ensured graduate education in population studies at the University of Western Ontario at the outset of the MA program in 1966 and the PhD program in Social Demography in 1978. At the undergraduate level, Bala ensured that population studies would be a real program within sociology, placing population, along with social organization and social psychology, as core areas of the Sociology program at Western.

As a researcher, Dr Balakrishnan has made a mark in several areas, but especially in fertility studies and in ethnic settlement patterns. Already in 1955-58, he was involved in the National Sample Survey through the Indian Statistical Institute. Along with Jack Kantner and J. D. Allingham, he obtained a Canada Council grant in 1967 for the Toronto Fertility Survey that produced *Fertility and Family Planning in a Canadian Metropolis* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 1975). With G. Edward Ebanks and Carl Grindstaff, he was responsible for the 1971 census monograph on fertility (*Patterns of Fertility in Canada*, Statistics Canada, 1979). In 1983-85, he obtained another SSHRC grant with Karol Krotki and Evelyne Lapierre-Adamcyk to undertake a national fertility survey, and published *Family and Childbearing in Canada: A Demographic Analysis* (University of Toronto Press, 1993).

Balakrishnan has clearly been the foremost demographer from English Canada in the area of fertility and family studies. He documented the trends and determinants as the family context of Canadian fertility underwent significant changes. From contraception and family planning, his research went on to include cohabitation, union formation, and union dissolution. In 1993, he was associated with the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies, producing reports that have appeared in *The Prevalence of Infertility in Canada* (Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies, 1993).

In terms of Professor Balakrishnan's work on ethnicity, let me quote from Feng Hou, now Senior Researcher at Statistics Canada:

Bala is the pioneer in the studies of Canadian urban neighborhoods. He has systematically examined the socioeconomic differentiation and neighborhood changes in urban Canada over the 1950s through 1990s. Most importantly, he has done

extensive studies on racial/ethnic concentration in Canada's large metropolitan areas. His research shows that ethnic concentration in urban Canada has gradually increased over recent decades and the variations in residential concentration across cities and ethnic groups have remained relatively stable. From his studies we know that Canadian urban society is likely to exhibit an increasingly strong multicultural dimension in its spatial structure. His research findings also suggest that unlike in the United States, ethnic concentration in Canada is mostly voluntary in the sense that group differences in residential concentration primarily reflect own-group preference and capacity to build ethnic communities. His over 20 publications on minority residential patterns have become the knowledge foundation for Canadian studies on immigrant settlement patterns and neighborhood effects.

Let me cite from others who wrote letters supporting the nomination of Bala for the CPS Award:

Evelyne Lapierre-Adamcyk, now Professor Emeritus at Université de Montréal, writes that it was Bala's early involvement in fertility surveys that initially inspired her as an example of careful and meticulous analysis of complex data. Evelyne and Bala were colleagues in carrying out the 1984 Canadian fertility survey. She writes: "His knowledge of the field was immense, he had read everything, and he was a master in the use of statistical tools, always conscious of their power as well as of their limitations."

Rajulton Fernando says: "I still assign his works as essential readings in the courses that I teach. Bala's contribution to training and developing demographers over time is clearly visible in the number of demographers now working in renowned academic institutions all over the world."

Carl Grindstaff, Professor Emeritus at UWO, writes in admiration of Bala's excellent leadership role in the Canadian Population Society. Carl says: "If you asked people who worked with him in this period, you will find that he is universally respected for his honesty, integrity, and good work."

Anatole Romaniuk, retired from Statistics Canada, and now Adjunct Professor at the University of Alberta, writes that: "We, Canadian demographers, can pride ourselves in having built a strong institutional network that reflects this country's linguistic configuration. Dr. Balakrishnan has been a major player in the institution building process."

Tom Burch, professor Emeritus at both UWO and the University of Victoria says: "I can think of no one who has worked longer or made greater contributions to demography in Canada."

Similarly, G. Edward Ebanks, Professor Emeritus at UWO writes that "I cannot think of anyone who is more deserving of the Award".

Jiajian Chen, now Senior Fellow at the University of Hawaii, writes that he was strongly motivated by Bala's excellent teaching in Demographic Techniques and Population and Development, which brought him to work in the field of population as of the first year of his MA program at UWO in 1984. Speaking for many others, Jiajian observes: "He taught and encouraged me to think critically and creatively and to be thorough and thoughtful in data analysis."

Quoting again from Feng Hou: "Professor Balakrishnan's legendary command of demographic techniques and a remarkable ability to examine sharp analytical questions with empirical data has had profound influence on his students."

— *Roderic Beaujot*

Letter from the Secretary-Treasurer

Dear Colleagues,

It was a pleasure to have seen so many of you at our annual meeting in Montreal. I hope you found the meeting to be as informative and rewarding as I did.

Part of what makes our meetings so valuable is the contributions from our members. As a member of the CPS, you are connected to a vibrant community of researchers, policy makers, and other professionals engaged in human population studies. In addition to publishing, conferencing, and networking opportunities, members are also provided with:

- Advanced quantitative methods seminars at our annual conferences.
- Timely information on new data sets, job postings, and funding prospects.
- Research opportunities to inform government programs and policy development which have a direct bearing on population studies and Canadian society.
- Opportunities to serve on the CPS governing council.
- Consideration for the CPS Award recognizing the outstanding commitment of a Canadian scholar in demography.

Members in good standing (paid for the 2011 calendar year) are also eligible to present at the CPS 2011 annual meeting, which will be held at the University of Fredericton, in New Brunswick. Membership also allows you to be eligible for travel subsidies to attend the meeting as well as discounted registration.

As the new year approaches, I encourage you to renew your membership to the association. Membership fees are \$75 per year for regular members and \$40 per year for students and emeritus. Renewal is easy – you can visit our [secure website](#) to renew

electronically or print-off the mail-in membership form. Please indicate the years for which you are renewing your membership so we can ensure that our records are as current as possible.

I also encourage you to share the membership form with anyone who might be interested in joining our Society.

If you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to [contact me](#).

— Laurie Goldmann, Secretary-Treasurer

PCLC NEWS

Social Surveys: Needs and Potential Directions

At the Population Change and Lifecourse Cluster (PCLC) Meeting held on April 28 in Ottawa, the needs and potential directions of social surveys as perceived and planned by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada were presented by Marcel Bedard. The main idea of the new direction is to have a flexible portfolio that: integrates both substantive domains and regional considerations; transforms rather than eliminate various avenues for data collection; ensures access of data by researchers; and encourages international comparisons. It would have a governance structure that includes policy departments, Statistics Canada, and academic researchers.

Data were also the focus of the presentation of Andrew Heisz of Statistics Canada on the “Follow-up to the Stiglitz Recommendations.” The Stiglitz Report, commissioned by President of France, Nicolas Sarkozy, makes recommendations on the measurement of progress of societies that takes into account quality of life and sustainability rather than just focusing on GDP.

2010 Statistics Canada Socio-Economic Conference

The participation of the Cluster in the 2010 Socio-Economic Conference held at the Palais des congrès de Gatineau on April 26-27 included Contributed Sessions on The Costs of Caregiving, Aging Workforces/Older Workers: Challenges and Opportunities, Immigrant Integration, Canadian Families and Policy Challenges, Public Policies and Health Inequalities, and Social Participation. Members also presented a number of contributed papers in concurrent sessions and in the poster session.

The Cluster plans to participate actively in the 2011 Socio-Economic Conference to be held on May 2-3, 2011 in Gatineau.

Knowledge Mobilization Projects

The Cluster supported the following knowledge mobilization projects that took place in the summer and early fall of 2010:

- *Understanding the Populations of the Past: New Developments and Interdisciplinary Perspectives.* The Federation of Canadian Demographers (FCD), led by Danielle Gauvreau, Alain Gagnon, Marc Tremblay, and Kevin McQuillan, organized a conference on June 1-2, at Concordia University, Montreal on the occasion of the Congress of Humanities and Social Sciences. The Conference brought together demographers and historians to help build a longer view and a deeper understanding of the Canadian population's past and present.
- *Thinking Family and Life Transitions, Rethinking Public Policies.* This conference, held on August 26-27, University of Ottawa, was organized by the Research Group on Interactions, Life Paths, and Social Choices, co-founded by Stéphanie Gaudet, Maurice Lévesque, and Nathalie Burdone. The conference gave particular attention to the way families nowadays experience social spaces and temporality. Participants examined the link between public policies and the different representations of the family.
- *A Life Course Perspective on Immigrants and Immigration Policy: An International Metropolis Workshop.* The Cluster thematic committee on Immigrants and Migrants, led by Barry Edmonston, organized a workshop at the International Metropolis Conference in The Hague, The Netherlands on October 4-8, 2010. This Workshop built on the Committee's workshop held in Montreal on June 4, 2010 at the Centre Urbanisation, Culture et Société of the Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS), which had a presentation of 11 research papers dealing with lifecourse perspectives on immigration.

Life Course, Population Change, and Micro-Simulation: A Planning Workshop

Cluster members, representative of partner agencies, graduate students, and guests from Europe were the participants in a one-day PCLC workshop held in Ottawa on October 25, 2010. At the workshop, participants discussed (1) micro-simulation programs in Canada and Europe; (2) examples of the use of microsimulation for policy-relevant research in government agencies and by researchers from the Cluster; and (3) the roles that the Cluster could take, including activities to train students and other researchers on microsimulation.

To implement the plans, there will be a PCLC Request for Proposals (RFP) to cover microsimulation. The announcement is currently being drafted and would be ready in time for a January 15, 2011 deadline for submission of proposals.

Some participants of the Cluster Workshop also attended the Statistics Canada Workshop: *From Traditional Demographic Calculations to Projections by Microsimulations* held in Ottawa in October 26, 2010. The workshop was also attended by invited students and students supported by the Cluster through its special student competition: Ali Fasih, University of Lethbridge; Reena Shah, University of Western Ontario; Holly Smith, Mount Saint Vincent University; Samuel Vézina, University of Montreal; Yann Decarie, University of Sherbrooke; and Patrick Charbonneau, University of Montreal.

Support for Students

In addition to the students supported to attend the Cluster and Statistics Canada Workshops, 10 students received funding from the Cluster to present papers at international conferences and to attend summer training programs: Maria Hyunji Koh, McGill University; Mehmet Aysan, University of Western Ontario; Camille Bouchard-Coulombe, Université de Montréal; Sean Clouston, McGill University; Michael Courey, University of Western Ontario; Yann Decarie, Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique; Jean-Simon Farrah, McGill University; Valérie Jarry, Université de Montréal; Kamrul Islam, University of Alberta; and Satomi Yoshino, University of Alberta.

— *Zenaida R. Ravanera*

STATISTICS CANADA UPDATES

Data Releases:

Analytical files released to the Research Data Centres (RDCs) between September 2009 and September 2010: Canadian Health Measures Survey (Cycle 1: Waves 1, 2, and 3); 2009 Survey on Living with Chronic Diseases in Canada; Canadian Community Health Survey – Healthy Aging; General Social Survey on Social Networks (Cycle 22); Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics 2007 and 2008; National Graduates Survey Class of 2005 Master files; Youth in Transition Survey (Updated Data and Documentation Cycles 1-4, and Cycle 5); Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities; Survey of Earned Doctorates; Survey of Self-Employment; Census 1921, 1931, 1941, and 1951; Ontario Material Deprivation Survey.

Analytical files planned for release to the RDCs in the Fall of 2010: General Social Survey on Victimization (Cycle 23); National Population Health Survey (Household Component; Longitudinal Data).

Public Use Microdata File (PUMF) released in March 2010: General Social Survey on Victimization (Cycle 23).

Releases in The Daily from the Demography Division:

- *Projections of the Diversity of the Canadian Population, 2006 to 2031.* See *The Daily*, [March 9, 2010](#). Also available are diversity profiles for the three largest census metropolitan areas: [Montréal](#), [Toronto](#), and [Vancouver](#).
- *Population Projections, Canada, the Provinces, and Territories, 2009-2036.* See *The Daily*, [May 26, 2010](#).
- Canada's population estimates as of July 1st, 2010; estimates for the provinces and territories; and estimates by age and sex, based on the 2006 Census counts, adjusted for census net undercoverage. See *The Daily*, [September 29, 2010](#).

Some Articles in the Recent issue of [Canadian Social Trends](#) (Number 90):

- Sharing Their Lives: Women, Marital Trends and Education, by Laetitia Martin and Feng Hou.
- Family, Community, and Aboriginal Language among Young First Nations Children Living Off Reserve in Canada, by Evelyne Bougie.
- Emigration from Canada to the United States from 2000 to 2006, by Patrice Dion and Mireille Vézina.
- Migration from Central to Surrounding Municipalities in Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, by Martin Turcotte and Mireille Vézina.
- Making Fathers “Count,” Pascale Beaupré, by Heather Dryburgh and Michael Wendt.
- Foreign Nationals Working Temporarily in Canada, by Derrick Thomas.

Recent Releases on Aboriginal Statistics Profiles:

- [2006 Aboriginal Population Profiles for Selected Cities and Communities: Quebec and Atlantic Provinces.](#)
- [2006 Aboriginal Population Profiles for Selected Cities and Communities: Ontario.](#)
- [2006 Aboriginal Population Profiles for Selected Cities and Communities: Prairie Provinces.](#)

- [2006 Aboriginal Population Profiles for Selected Cities and Communities: British Columbia.](#)

Fact Sheets and Statistics:

- [Aboriginal Language Indicators for Inuit, Métis and Off-reserve First Nations Children in Canada.](#)
- [The Early Learning Experiences of Inuit, Métis, and Off-reserve First Nations Children in Canada.](#)
- [Aboriginal Statistics at a Glance.](#)

— John Zhao

IN THE NEWS

The Long-Form Census to be Replaced with a Voluntary National Household Survey in 2011

The government's surprise announcement to replace the mandatory 2011 long-form Census with a voluntary National Household Survey was the main topic of news in the print media, TV, and radio programs, and Internet blogs over the summer of 2010.

Opposition to the change was widespread. Munir Sheikh resigned as Chief Statistician over the decision. More than 350 groups and organizations, including the demographic associations of Canada (consisting of the Federation of Canadian Demographers, the Canadian Population Society, and the Association des démographes du Québec) and Statistics Canada's Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics and Studies, wrote letters to the Minister of Industry, Tony Clement, to oppose the change and urge the reinstatement of the long-form census. Over 15,000 individuals signed a petition to retain the long-form census, many citing their need for data from the long-form. Mark Carney, the Governor of the Bank of Canada, expressed his concerns to the Editorial Board of the *Globe and Mail*, stating that the elimination of the long-form census could undermine the data that the Bank of Canada uses to analyze productivity, labor, and households in assessing Canada's economy and steering it in the right direction. The National Statistics Council, noting that the government intended "to remove threats of jail time for persons refusing to fill out the census," recommended that the National Household Survey that is replacing the mandatory long-form census, be made compulsory in the short term, to try and maintain data quality.

In spite of the widespread opposition, the government has refused to reverse its decision. There does not seem to be any chance that the 2011 long-form census will be reinstated or that the National Household Survey will be compulsory.

First Went the Markets, Then Jobs, Now Babies

Globe and Mail, August 27, 2010
- Adrian Morrow

This article notes that the birth rate in the United States has dropped to its lowest level. The decline is attributed to the economic recession as it left people, especially prospective parents, uncertain about the future. The article further notes that no such decline is occurring in Canada, citing two factors noted by Rod Beaujot: the rapid economic expansion in Alberta that “fuelled a jump in births there,” and the “generous social programs in Quebec that gave residents enough assurance that they would have the supports they need to leave work.”

“Demographer’s Dilemma”

The Current, CBC Radio, September 7, 2010
- Dick Miller, Documentary Editor

The program examined the demographic changes that affect aspects of Canadian life, including work, families, health and politics. Demographers David Foot and Susan McDaniel were interviewed in the program.

Canada Holds Immigration Levels Steady

Globe and Mail, November 1, 2010
- Heather Scoffield

In his Annual Report to Parliament on immigration, Immigration Minister, Jason Kenney, announced that the federal government wants to keep immigration levels steady in 2011, but wants to change the mix by reducing the number of economic immigrants by 5,000 while increasing the number of spouses and children admitted by 3,000. The total number of immigrants to be admitted in 2011 will be between 240,000 and 265,000, similar to the number admitted in 2009 and 2010.

— *The National Committee*

FEATURE INTERVIEW

In this issue, Michael Haan interviews Dr. T. R. Balakrishnan, the recipient of the 2010 CPS Award, which acknowledges his lifetime contributions to the advancement of Canadian demography (see citation, page 3).

Michael Haan (MH): *What drew you to demography?*

T. R. Balakrishnan (TRB): My interest in demography goes back to when I was a graduate student in mathematics and statistics in India. I wanted to become an actuary and started to study demography to write the actuarial examinations. Subsequently, I was keen on the subject when I came to University of Michigan for doctoral studies in sociology and demography.

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

TRB: My primary interests have been in the area of fertility, family and family planning, and in the area of urban demography (especially spatial differentiation). I had the opportunity to conduct large scale fertility surveys, first in Toronto and later nationally. I have an interest in this area in developing countries as well, and have worked in Latin America, India, and Thailand on projects and research in this area. In urban demography, my interests have focused on studies to examine how settlement patterns in the cities affect diversity and integration of immigrant groups in the society.

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

TRB: I have been retired for some years, but continue to do some work and enjoy participation in conferences and in a minimum of consulting work. Since retiring I have enjoyed working with Heritage Canada in analyzing census data on ethnicity. More recently, I have participated in the design and planning of the Ethnic Diversity Survey conducted by Statistics Canada and Heritage Canada.

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

TRB: There a number of demographic issues arising in Canada. First, our fertility rates have been below replacement level for more than 30 years. Therefore, our growth rate is only one-third due to natural increase and two-thirds due to immigration. If these trends continue, and there is no reason to believe they won't, in another twenty years or so, our natural increase will become negative and all our growth will have to come from immigration. Moreover, the immigrant fertility drops after arrival to Canada. The demographic causes and implications of this are well-researched and understood (people marrying much later, divorcing more frequently, living in common law unions, as well as the increasing cost of rearing children and living lifestyles that do not include

children, etc.). It results in population aging, increased dependency ratios, pension and health care strain, etc. How these issues are resolved will be a challenge for Canadians.

Second, the immigration trends are substantially changing the face of Canada. About two-thirds are visible minorities, mainly from Asia. Their settlement patterns are very different from earlier migrants. They go mainly to the major metropolitan centers. Thus the proportion of visible minorities is almost half in Toronto and substantial in areas such as Vancouver and Montreal. Further, they are more likely to be concentrated in certain neighborhoods. The pros and cons of these patterns are crucial for smooth integration into Canadian society. These demographic patterns raise questions such as the usefulness of multicultural policies.

Many other areas such as the changing age-sex structures and its impact on health care, pensions, and on various social institutions can also be identified as important areas for demographers to study.

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

TRB: In the past demographers have mainly been concerned with the basic demographic variables, fertility, mortality, and migration, and how these affect age-sex composition and population growth. Focus has been on the causes and effects of changes in these variables and in their interrelationships. Many highly specialized techniques were developed in the collection and analysis of demographic data. Demographers in recent decades have moved beyond this box of demographic variables and their interrelated structure. Demographic research has now become very multidisciplinary and it is to their credit that they now study the effect of demographic factors on a host of other social and economic factors. Demographic research now includes such factors as environment and climate change, family and union formation, population aging, the labor force, reproductive health and economic development. It is important that new entrants to the field broaden their areas of interest and expertise beyond the purely technical analysis of demographic trends. Their research will have greater significance and acceptance in the general and scientific community. Their superior training in statistical methods and demographic techniques should give them an advantage in teaching and research in many interdisciplinary areas. This should also help attract more students to the field of demography.

MH: *What do you do for fun?*

TRB: I travel a lot to various parts of the world especially during the winters and play golf and bridge for fun and recreation.

KEEPING POSTED

BEAUJOT, Roderic. Roderic Beaujot will present a paper at the International Conference on the Family Institution in the 21st Century – Ideals and Realities (Antalya, Turkey), November 26-27, 2010. The paper is entitled: Change in Earning and Caring: Implications for Family Diversity and Inequality.

BENDER, Rosemary. Rosemary Bender was named Assistant Chief Statistician, Social Health and Labour Statistics Field, Statistics Canada.

FERNANDO, Rajulton. Rajulton Fernando retired on July 1, 2010. Dr. Fernando was Professor of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario. He joined the Department of Sociology and the Population Studies Centre in 1987. He obtained his PhD in 1985 from the inter-university program in Demography in Brussels. He went on to advise more PhD students than anyone else at Western. He is a past-president of the CPS.

GAUTHIER, Anne H. Dr. Gauthier has migrated to the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) for a three-year contract, which started in August 2010. She will be continuing her work on parental investments into children, life-course, and policies. She is on leave from the University of Calgary during this time. Her new email address is: gauthier@nidi.nl.

GOLDMANN, Gustave. Dr. Goldmann retired in March 2010 after 35 years at Statistics Canada. He was Manager of the Microdata Access Division. He was the first manager of the research data centres (RDCs), overseeing the expansion of the program from 6 RDCs that provided access to a handful of datasets to a network of 24 RDCs and a Federal RDC that provide access to over 150 data files. Dr. Goldmann continues his research as Senior Fellow in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Ottawa. He is a past-president of the CPS.

HANGO, Darcy. Darcy Hango has taken a temporary assignment as RDC Analyst at the COOL-RDC at the University of Ottawa. This position lasts until July 15, 2011. Darcy will return to the Education division at the Statistics Canada head office after this assignment.

RAM, Bali. Bali Ram retired in October 2009, after 34 years of employment at Statistics Canada. At Statistics Canada, he held the positions of Chief of Demographic Characteristics Section and Senior Research Advisor in the Demography Division. He studied demography at the International Institute for Population Science, Mumbai, India, from 1966-68. He obtained his MA in sociology from the University of Western Ontario in 1971, under the supervision of Professor G. Edward Ebanks, and his PhD in sociology from the Ohio State University in 1975, under the supervision of Professor William Petersen. Dr. Ram was President of the Federation of Canadian Demographers from 1999-2002. He remains adjunct Research Professor in the Department of Sociology

and Anthropology at Carleton University. He plans to continue doing research and writing, although he would like to spend more time with his six grandchildren.

SIMMONS, Alan. Alan Simmons is now Senior Scholar (Emeritus) at York University, a post-retirement position that allows him to remain active in research and graduate supervision. He has worked at York since 1985 and retired in 2009. He is currently responsible for an IRDC-funded project on Migration, Remittances, and Development in Latin America, and is working with others on a regional network of Forced Migration in the Americas. He was a founding member of the CPS and served as vice-president and president.

SWANSON, David. After 6 years of service, David Swanson has cycled off the US Census Bureau's Advisory Committee for Professional Associations (representing the Population Association of America), having served the last two years as the interim chair as the Committee underwent a transition to become the Census Scientific Advisory Committee.

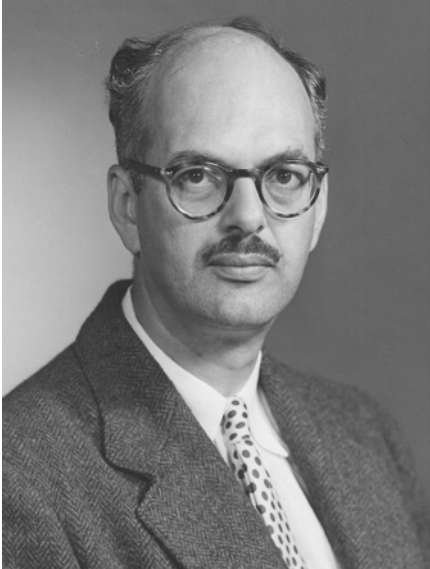
VERMA, Ravi. Ravi Verma has retired. He began his career in Canada as a post-doctoral research associate at York University in 1975. In 1979, he was employed by the Central Statistics Bureau, Government of British Columbia. Since 1981, he was a dedicated senior population analyst in the Demography Division at Statistics Canada. He is a founding member of the National Council of Visible Minorities (NCVM) in the federal public service of Canada. He remains associated with the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Carleton University. He is also planning to undertake assignments on a voluntary basis around the world and looks forward to enjoying life with his family, including six grandchildren, and friends.

OBITUARIES

KEYFITZ, Nathan
1913 – 2010

Nathan Keyfitz, one of the giants of 20th century demography, died on April 6, 2010 at age 96 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was born on June 29, 1913 in Montreal, Canada. He graduated from McGill University with a degree in mathematics in 1934. He began working for Statistics Canada (then called the Dominion Bureau of Statistics) in 1936, where he remained for 23 years, working as a demographic statistician and rising to the rank of Assistant Dominion Statistician. After receiving his Ph.D. in Sociology in 1952 from the University of Chicago, he began a distinguished teaching career at the universities of Toronto (1959-1962), Montreal (1962-1963), Chicago (1963-1968), Berkeley (1968-1972), and finally Harvard (1972-1983), where he was Andelot Professor of Sociology and Demography and served terms as Chairman of the Department of Sociology as well Chairman of the Department of Public Health. Following his retirement

from Harvard University, he spent 10 years at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Austria.



His ground-breaking work produced hundreds of books and articles in leading journals and developed the field of mathematical demography. Keyfitz pioneered mathematical tools to study populations, embracing the use of computers in the 1960s to analyze demographic information, and wrote *Introduction to the Mathematics of Population* in 1968, a text that became a classic in demography.

Whenever you go to a meeting on formal demography or demographic methods, you can be sure that the path breaking and standard-setting work of Nathan Keyfitz will be mentioned many times. His work has become such a standard reference that researchers holding conflicting views will cite his work. Going far beyond formal demography, he made significant contributions to a wide field of demographic studies, ranging from population and biology to the reasons for low fertility, the effect of immigration on population growth, the socioeconomic impacts of aging, changes in international youth cohorts, and the effects of population growth on the environment. Beyond research, he contributed to the profession through a long and distinguished career in teaching, research, and institution-building in many countries in the Americas, Asia, and Europe.

This brief obituary of Nathan Keyfitz cannot set forth in great detail his enormously distinguished career as an innovative and influential demographer, a teacher and mentor to many, and a constructive role in several institutions. I first met Professor Keyfitz when he taught a summer course in mathematical demography at the University of Michigan in the early 1970s. Over the years, I met him regularly at professional meetings and occasionally sent him draft papers for comment. I can give witness to his exceptional kindness and encouragement to younger demographers. He was frank in his assessment, but always spotted some intellectual gem that he suggested needed further research. He was a delightful teacher, with an enthusiasm for new knowledge and the ability to get students interested in further work in mathematical demography. He also had a wonderful spark of innocence. Following his afternoon summer seminars, several of us noticed that he did not walk directly back to his office. One afternoon, two of us tagged along with him before he remarked: "you can join me if you want ... I like to have a large ice cream cone after teaching."

He was an exceptionally kind and humble gentleman. His broad vision and uncanny ability to grasp the essence of problems, his interest in mentoring younger colleagues, and his commitment to demography were impressive. He adhered to the highest

scholarly standards, but generously gave a chance to those who shared his aspirations. He never lost his temper, but he did not suffer fools gladly.

My last interaction with Professor Keyfitz was a phone call to him in March, 2010, when I asked his permission to initiate a Nathan Keyfitz Book Award, to be awarded every two years by the Canadian Population Society. With typical humbleness, he gave permission but added: "I am honored but not sure that I have done so much for Canadian demography."

He was the winner of numerous honorary awards and an elected fellow of professional associations including the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, Royal Statistical Society, American Statistical Association, and American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Along with Ronald Freedman (2002) and Norman Ryder (2000), Nathan Keyfitz (1997) was one of three Canadian-origin demographers awarded the honor of International Union for the Scientific Study of Population laureate. He received seven honorary doctorates between 1972 and 1993 from Harvard University (1972), the University of Western Ontario (1973), Université de Montréal (1984), McGill University (1984), the University of Alberta (1984), the University of Siena, Italy (1991), Carleton University (1993), and Université de Québec (1993).

He had a wonderful 70-year marriage to the late Beatrice (Orkin) Keyfitz, and had two children, Barbara and Robert.

His papers and publications are stored in the Harvard University [Library Archives](#).

Professor Keyfitz wrote an unpublished and incomplete autobiography, entitled *Notes of a Wayfarer*, the title suggested by his citation of three lines from Homer's *Ulysses*: "The cities of a world of nations/ With all their manners, minds, and fashions/ He saw and knew." I have downloaded his autobiography, which he posted on the internet in 20 untitled sections, and made minor editorial revisions to produce a single Word document. If interested, please write to me and I will send you an electronic copy of his autobiography.

— Barry Edmonston

RYDER, Norman B.
1923-2010

The Canadian-American demographer and sociologist Norman B. Ryder died on 30 June of this year at the Princeton University Medical Center. He was 86.



Ryder was born in Hamilton, Ontario on August 23, 1923. He received his BA degree from McMaster University and a Master's degree from University of Toronto (both in political economy) and a Master's in economics and PhD in sociology from Princeton University.

Upon completion of his studies he returned to Canada as Lecturer at the University of Toronto, and as researcher for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (now Statistics Canada).

He returned to the U.S. to work with P. K. Whelpton at the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems. He then moved to University of Wisconsin, where he established the Center for Demography and Ecology. While there he began his long and fruitful collaboration with Charles F. Westoff on a series of National Fertility Surveys. He joined the Princeton faculty in 1971 and remained there until his retirement in 1989. Shortly after, he returned to Canada, taking up a chair in sociology at the University of Toronto, and serving on the advisory panel on Demographic Statistics and Studies, Statistics Canada.

Ryder was editor of the *American Sociological Review* from 1965 to 1969 and was elected president of the Population Association of America for 1972-73. He was recipient of numerous awards and honors, including the IUSSP Laureate (awarded at the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population General Conference in Montreal, 1993), a Distinguished Alumni Award from McMaster, and an honorary doctorate from the University of Montreal.

I never had the privilege of studying with Norman Ryder or having him as a faculty colleague. But I got to know him at innumerable conferences and meetings over the years. And if the expression "gentleman and scholar" did not exist, it would have to be invented to describe him. He was a consummate scientist, passionate in the search for understanding of population dynamics and social change. He expressed his ideas with unusual clarity and force – many of his papers could pass muster in an English essay contest. But he was always respectful of others. I cannot recall him being angry or aggressive in scientific debate. His scientific integrity required that he mention out-and-out errors, when they occurred. But even then he did so with tact, generosity and good humor.

Norman Ryder made major contributions to demography and to sociology. A *leitmotiv* of his work, beginning with his doctoral dissertation in 1951, was the concept of *cohort*. His 1965 paper on "The Cohort as a Concept in the Study of Social Change" (published in the *American Sociological Review*) had enormous influence, well beyond demography.

With a focus on cohorts, Ryder was able to untangle the Post World War II Baby Boom, then and now widely misunderstood as a demographic phenomenon. P. K. Whelpton

had already showed that something was wrong with the conventional interpretation of traditional demographic measurements when he computed net reproduction rates by birth order and discovered that, given then current fertility rates, a cohort of 1,000 women would give birth to close to 1200 first births, a logical impossibility. When he and Ryder looked more closely at the cohort data, it became clear that much of the Baby Boom was a matter of timing, of “cohort bunching.” Following World War II, older women were having postponed births, some women were having births more or less on time, and some women were marrying and having births earlier due to a combination of cultural change and economic prosperity.

Ryder later went on to show that the Baby Boom was less about “women having more children,” and more about “more women marrying and having children” – economy and society were making it possible for more women to achieve the then normative path of marriage and childbearing. In particular, he showed that the Baby Boom did not involve a return to earlier birth rates at higher parities.

In addition to his work on cohort fertility, Ryder made substantial contributions to household and family demography, and, with Westoff, perfected the modern fertility survey, shedding new light on U.S. marriage and family formation, sexual behavior, contraception, and sterilization.

Ryder thought of himself primarily as an empirical demographer, collecting and marshalling hard data to understand population dynamics, rather than as a theorist. I once challenged him write a theoretical treatise summarizing what he had learned about fertility behavior in all his research. He countered: “How can I theorize about something I can barely begin to measure correctly?” Ironically, by a modern view of scientific theory, he ended up making major contributions to the theory of both population dynamics and social change.

Isaac Newton famously said: “If I have seen a little further, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants.” For 20th century demography, Norman Ryder was one of the giants.

— *Thomas K. Burch*

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