

Canadian Population Society (CPS) 2003 Annual Meeting

Dalhousie University, Halifax

Abstracts and biographic sketches

	<i>Page</i>
Day 0	Saturday 31 May 2003
Session 0	Symposium on advanced analytical methods (4 workshops) 2
Day 1	Sunday 1 June 2003
Session 1	Socio-economic status and health (5 papers) 7
Session 2	Inequality in health care and health outcomes: results using linked survey and administrative data (4 papers) 12
Session 3	Aging populations (5 papers) 18
Session 4	Transitions and social integration (5 papers, 1 poster, 1 map) 24
Day 2	Monday 2 June 2003
Session 5	Immigration and economic well-being (4 papers) 31
Session 6	Immigration: stock, flows and effects (4 papers) 36
Session 7	Well-being of children and families (5 papers) 41
Session 8	CPS annual general meeting 47
CPS Banquet	Reorienting clinical understanding and population health perspectives using alternative denominators for perinatal mortality rates (1 speaker) .. 48
Day 3	Tuesday 3 June 2003
Session 9	Aboriginal populations (5 papers) 49
Session 10	Internal migration, urbanization and development (4 papers) 55
Session 11	Determinants of fertility (5 papers) 60
Session 12	New issues and opportunities in demographic data analysis (4 papers) ... 66
Author index 71

cps abstracts.doc 13 May 2003

Gustave Goldmann (Research Data Centre Program Manager, Census and Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada), Organizer. *Symposium on advanced analytical methods*. Session 0, all day Saturday, 31 May 2003.

Canada's economy and society are in a period of rapid and difficult change. Timely and objective analysis of economic and social conditions is required to understand this transformation, to provide a basis for broad and informed debate on public policy, and to establish a foundation for intelligent policy formation. Canada is now well equipped to meet these needs with a number of excellent and timely social surveys covering a variety of topics. Theoretical developments and advances in research design have led to the creation of longitudinal surveys that track individuals over extended periods of time.

This all-day symposium provides an overview of some of the methods that serve in the quantitative analysis of longitudinal data with complex survey designs, including workshops on (1) event history analysis, (2) proportional hazard modelling, (3) panel regression, and (4) hierarchical linear modelling. Each workshop begins with an overview of the major features and characteristics of the method, followed by examples of how it can be applied. This symposium is intended to provide the participants with sufficient information for them to make informed decisions on which methods are appropriate for their analyses. It is hoped that participants in this symposium will be encouraged to subsequently pursue in greater depth the methods that are of particular interest to them.

Registration fee: \$20. Advanced registration required. Please make cheques payable to the Canadian Population Society, and send to Rajulton Fernando, CPS Secretary-Treasurer, Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario, London ON N6A 5C2. For further information, contact the symposium organizer, Gustave Goldmann (gustave.goldmann@statcan.ca).

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. His 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. He is currently working on a book dealing with the determinants of acculturation of immigrants coming to Canada. Gustave holds a BSc in mathematics and computer science from the University of Ottawa, and an MA and PhD in sociology from Carleton University. He 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. In addition to his professional qualifications, Gustave 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 35 years.

Gustave Goldmann
Research Data Centre Program Manager
Census and Demographic Statistics Branch
Statistics Canada, SC1720
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-1472
Fax: 1-613-951-4942
Email: gustave.goldmann@statcan.ca

Céline Le Bourdais (Centre interuniversitaire d'études démographiques, Institut national de la recherche scientifique, urbanisation, culture et société), *Event history analysis*.
Session 0, Saturday morning pre-break, 31 May 2003.

The first of the four workshops in this symposium provides an overview of the strengths and utility of longitudinal data in studying transitions over time. The workshop leader will draw on her extensive experience with event history analysis of individuals and of families to demonstrate some of the techniques that may be applied and the nature of the exploration that one can undertake with these data.

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.

Céline Le Bourdais
Centre interuniversitaire d'études démographiques (CIED)
Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS)
Urbanisation, culture et société
3465, rue Durocher
Montréal QC H2X 2C6
Tél : 1-514-499-4062
Fax : 1-514-499-4065
Email: celine.lebourdais@inrs-ucs.quebec.ca

Rajulton Fernando (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario).
Proportional hazard modelling. Session 0, Saturday morning post-break, 31 May 2003.

Hazard modelling is an essential tool in the analysis of complex longitudinal data. This workshop follows on the previous presentation by demonstrating how hazard modelling, and in particular techniques such as proportional hazard models and Cox regressions, may be used to assess the risk of particular outcomes (or events) for individuals over time. The workshop leader will draw on examples from his own work in the field.

Rajulton Fernando is a Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario in London. His research interests are techniques of longitudinal and event history analysis, and modelling various demographic phenomena such as fertility, mortality, migration and family life histories. He recently guest edited the *Canadian Studies in Population's* Special Issue on Longitudinal Methodology, a compilation of papers presented in the workshop on *Longitudinal research in the social sciences: assessment and dissemination of tools for analysis in the Canadian context*.

Rajulton Fernando
Department of Sociology
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-661-3693
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: fernando@uwo.ca

Richard Wanner (Department of Sociology, University of Calgary). *Panel regression: fixed and random effects models*. Session 0, Saturday afternoon pre-break, 31 May 2003.

The development of methods to analyse complex survey data transcends disciplinary boundaries. Panel regression (also known as pooled time-series analysis, fixed effects, or random effects models) is a set of methods initially developed by economists but now being refined and applied by sociologists, psychologists, and other social scientists. The workshop leader will provide an overview of the techniques, relating them to time-series analysis, along with some examples of how they may be applied using *Stata* statistical software.

Richard Wanner is Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Calgary. His current research focuses on the changing fate of immigrants in Canada's labour market since the 1970s, looking specifically at trends in their occupational and earnings attainments by country of origin and the influence of immigrant entry class on earnings patterns. This is part of a larger project on trends in social inequality in Canada in the twentieth century, including trends in the effect of parental status on educational attainment, the effect of educational attainment on status of occupation of first job, intergenerational occupational mobility, and the gender gap in earnings. His work has recently appeared in or is forthcoming in the *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*, *International Migration Review*, *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, and *Journal of Sociology*. Richard taught a three-day workshop on panel regression at last spring's Prairie Regional Data Training School and he teaches a unit on it in his PhD-level statistics course.

Richard A. Wanner
Professor and Head
Department of Sociology
University of Calgary
Calgary AB T2N1N4
Tel: 1-403-220-6500
Fax: 1-403-282-9298
Email: wanner@ucalgary.ca

Marie-Andrée Somers (Department of Administration, Planning and Social Policy, Harvard University Graduate School of Education). *Hierarchical linear modelling*. Session 0, Saturday afternoon post-break, 31 May 2003.

The real world as we know it, and as we study it, is multidimensional. Relationships do not occur strictly within one plane. The methods described during this workshop address the hierarchical nature of some of the data that we analyse. The challenge in analysing these complex data is to be able to conduct multi-level analyses without committing ecological fallacies in our research.

Marie-Andrée Somers is a doctoral student in the Department of Administration, Planning and Social Policy at the Harvard Graduate School of Education in Boston. She holds a BA in Economics and Statistics from the University of New Brunswick, and a Master of Science in Development Economics from Oxford University. Funded by a Rhodes scholarship, she has just completed a graduate qualification in Applied Statistics, also from the Oxford University. She is also affiliated with the Canadian Research Institute for Social Policy (CRISP) at the University of New Brunswick, where she has worked extensively with large-scale educational data sets from several Latin American countries, and participated in the analyses for the 2000 data collection round of the Programme of International Student Assessment (PISA), conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Andrée has participated in the teaching of several statistical methodology workshops in Canada, Europe, and Latin America. Finally, she is a fellow of the New Investigators Network--a recent initiative spearheaded by the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research--whose goal is to produce new research based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY).

Marie-Andrée Somers
64 Prentiss St
Watertown MA 02472
Tel: 1-617-744-1787
Fax: 1-617-744-1787
Email: somersma@gse.harvard.edu

Judith Rempel (Community Strategies, City of Calgary), Chair. *Socio-economic status and health*. Session 1, Sunday morning pre-break, 1 June 2003.

Five papers will be presented in this session: (1) *Social inequalities in health insurance coverage and health in the United States: addressing the selection bias in health and SES with fixed effects regression*. (2) *Regional differences in health expectancy by neighbourhood income and education in Canada*. (3) *The effects of socio-economic status on avoidable mortality in Canada from 1971 to 1996*. (4) *Socioeconomic determinants of mortality in two Canadian provinces: multilevel modelling and neighbourhood context*. (5) *Sexual risk behaviours of adolescents in the era of HIV/AIDS in Botswana*.

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.

Judith Rempel
Research Social Planner
City of Calgary Community Strategies (#8116)
PO Box 2100, Station M
Calgary AB T2P 2M5
Tel: 1-403-268-5115
Fax: 1-403-537-3063
Email: jrempel@calgary.ca

Amélie Quesnel-Vallée (Department of Sociology, Duke University). *Social inequalities in health insurance coverage and health in the United States: addressing the selection bias in health and SES with fixed effects regression*. Session 1, Sunday morning pre-break, 1 June 2003.

Using data from the 1979 United States National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, this paper will determine the extent to which health insurance has an impact on health, net of that of the more widely used measures of socio-economic status (SES). As previous research indicates, a satisfactory answer to this question requires estimates of the effects of health insurance on health that are less affected by selection biases. This will be achieved by using fixed effects models with sibling clusters to corroborate – or refute – the results of a conventional ordinary least squares (OLS) regression. Fixed effects models postulate that, by using one sibling virtually as a “control” for another one, it is possible to estimate the effects of current factors net of common family background and genetic predispositions (Guo and VanWey 1999). In the conventional regression, results show that public insurance has a strong negative association with health. However, as hypothesized, this negative relationship declines in magnitude and becomes non significant in the fixed effects regression with sibling clusters. Conversely, the effects of years uninsured, which were non significant in the OLS regression, increase in magnitude and become highly significant in the fixed effects regression. Private insurance had no significant effect on health beyond that of adult SES in either model. These results suggest that, in the United States, being uninsured has a strong negative association with health, while public and private insurance may have no impact beyond that of adult SES. However, this relationship can only be observed with methods that specifically address the selection bias in health insurance allocation. (*This research was supported by doctoral fellowships from the Fulbright Foundation and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.*)

Amélie Quesnel-Vallée is currently a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at Duke University and the recipient of doctoral fellowships from the Fulbright Foundation and the SSHRC. Her research interests encompass social stratification and labor markets, health care, population health and mortality and social demography. Her dissertation, titled *Socioeconomic differentials in health insurance coverage and health in the United States: social reproduction of inequality, or mediating effects of achieved status?* examines the impact of social stratification processes on adult health with a focus on the effects of health insurance coverage. This dissertation is supervised by a committee including Thomas DiPrete (chair), Linda George, Nan Lin, Philip S. Morgan, and Angela O’Rand. She expects to complete this dissertation and graduate with a PhD degree by May 2004. Before coming to Duke, Amélie completed a Master’s degree in Sociology at the Université de Montréal (MSc 2000), supported by a Health Canada National Health Research Development Program (NHRDP) MS Training Fellowship. Her Master’s thesis, which examined the impact of psychosocial work conditions on binge drinking, was co-supervised by Andrée Demers and Marcel Simard (both of GRASP, the Groupe de recherche sur les aspects sociaux de la santé et de la prévention).

Amélie Quesnel-Vallée
Department of Sociology
Duke University, Box 90088
Durham NC 27708-0088
Tel: 1-919-660-5604
Fax: 1-919-660-5623
Email: aq@duke.edu

Edward Ng, Russell Wilkins, Jean-Marie Berthelot (Health Analysis and Measurement Group, Statistics Canada), and Francine Mayer (Sciences économiques, Université du Québec à Montréal). *Regional differences in health expectancy by neighbourhood income and education in Canada*. Session 1, Sunday morning pre-break, 1 June 2001.

The full extent of socio-economic inequalities in health is only revealed by studies in which both length and healthfulness of life are examined together. It is however often difficult to obtain congruent data on both mortality and disability by the same socio-economic characteristics. This study demonstrates how census and vital statistics data can be used for this purpose—disaggregated to the geographic level at which health services are organized. The 1996 census of Canada collected basic data on the prevalence of activity limitations for a 20% sample of the non-institutionalized population, and full counts of the institutionalized population resident in long-term health-related facilities. These data were used to classify the total population hierarchically into the following mutually exclusive categories: institutionalized, limited in major activities (work, school or housework), and not limited in major activities. The population was then grouped into terciles according to census small area data on income and education. Within each province, vital statistics death data coded to enumeration area were used in the calculation of life tables by terciles of neighbourhood income and education. Sullivan's prevalence-based method was then used to partition the life table person-years of life lived into the three health states defined above. Health-adjusted life expectancy was calculated by multiplying preference weights for each health state times the expected years in each health state. Results revealed deeper and clearer gradients when both activity limitation and mortality were considered together, especially for women. Compared with education terciles, the income terciles showed equal or larger inter-tercile disparities.

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 cost 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 geographic sketch page 41).

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.

Francine Mayer, PhD, is Professeure, Département des sciences économiques, Université du Québec à Montréal. She recently spent a year in the Health Statistics Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa, resulting in the publication of two articles on disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) in *Health Reports*, and of papers on DFLE by income and education for the International Network on Health Expectancy (REVES) and the Conference of Deputy Ministers of Health.

Edward Ng
Health Analysis and Measurement Group
Statistics Canada, RHC-24Q
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-5308
Fax: 1-613-951-3959
Email: ngedwar@statcan.ca

Email addresses of co-authors: Russell Wilkins, wilkrus@statcan.ca. Jean-Marie Berthelot, berthel@statcan.ca. Francine Mayer, mayer.francine@uqam.ca.

Paul James (Department of Epidemiology and Community Medicine, University of Ottawa). *The effects of socio-economic status on avoidable mortality in Canada from 1971 to 1996*. Session 1, Sunday morning pre-break, 1 June 2003.

Universal health care systems seek to ensure access to care based on need rather than income and to improve the health status of all citizens. However, a number of Canadian studies have documented an association between lower socio-economic status and all-cause as well as cause-specific mortality. Examining the trends in mortality from diseases for which public health and medical interventions are available may provide insights to health care. Thus, this paper examines the trends in income-related differences in mortality in Canada for the period 1971 to 1996 from causes of death amenable to public health and medical intervention. Death registration and population data for residents of census metropolitan areas (CMAs) were obtained from the Canadian Mortality Data Base and population censuses of 1971, 1986, 1991 and 1996. The deaths had previously been coded to census tract (CT). Within each CMA, the non-institutional population and deaths were grouped into neighbourhood income quintiles on the basis of the CT percentage of population below Canada's low-income cut-offs. Results include age-standardized mortality rates as well as potential years of life lost (PYLL) and income-related excess PYLL for avoidable causes of death. Relative and absolute mortality differentials comparing the most and least advantaged quintiles will be presented in the form of rate ratios and rate differences, respectively.

Paul James is a student in the MSc program in Epidemiology and Community Medicine at the University of Ottawa, and a researcher at the Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences (ICES) in Toronto. He will begin an MD at the University of Toronto in September 2003. From November 2002 through January 2003 he worked in the Health Analysis and Measurement Group at Statistics Canada. His thesis supervisors are Peter Tugwell (University of Ottawa), Doug Manuel (ICES) and Russell Wilkins (Statistics Canada).

Paul James
717 Coxwell Ave
Toronto ON M4C 3C1
Tel: 1-416-449-6823
Fax: 1-416-469-0952
Email: pjames@uottawa.ca
paul.james@ices.on.ca

Leslie L. Roos, Jennifer Magoon (Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, University of Manitoba), Sumit Gupta (Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto), Dan Chateau (Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, University of Manitoba), Paul J. Veugelers (Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University). *Socio-economic determinants of mortality in two Canadian provinces: multilevel modelling and neighbourhood context.*

Both individual and neighbourhood socio-economic factors determine the health of individuals. Socio-epidemiological studies in the United States have revealed the importance of neighbourhood factors including income inequality, social environment and differential access to resources. To further our understanding of the importance of neighbourhood context we studied the combined influence of individual and neighbourhood socioeconomic factors on mortality in two Canadian provinces, Manitoba and Nova Scotia. Although the two provinces differ substantially in size, ethnic mix, and history, both provide greater access to resources including health and social services, and have fewer income inequalities than the United States. A total of 8,032 Manitoba respondents from the 1996-97 National Population Health Survey (followed for mortality to 2001) and 2,116 respondents to the Nova Scotia Nutrition Survey of 1990 (followed for mortality to 1999) were linked to the appropriate Canadian census as a source of neighbourhood characteristics. Data were analyzed using individual-level and multilevel logistic regression. Well-educated and higher income individuals were less likely to die during follow-up. In the multi-level analyses (after controlling for individual socio-economic characteristics), no significant associations were found between neighbourhood socioeconomic characteristics (neighbourhood income, education level, unemployment rate) and mortality. However, both provinces showed an increased importance of individual income and education vis-à-vis mortality in socio-economically advantaged neighbourhoods relative to disadvantaged neighbourhoods. We conclude that the differential importance of socio-economic factors within advantaged and disadvantaged neighbourhoods seem also to exist in Canadian provinces, although less pronounced than in the United States. Further research into neighbourhood context and the mechanisms through which neighbourhood context affects health may facilitate policy aimed at reducing health inequalities.

Leslie L. 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, where he serves on a number of boards and advisory committees. He 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. Leslie has contributed substantially to 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.

Jennifer Magoon is a research assistant with the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy at the University of Manitoba. **Sumit Gupta** is a second-year student in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto. He is currently president of the Canadian University Student Health Group. **Dan Chateau** is a post-doctoral fellow with the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy at the University of Manitoba.

Paul Veugelers is with the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology at Dalhousie University (see biographic sketch on page 17).

Leslie L. Roos
Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, Department of Community Health Sciences
4th Floor Brodie Centre, Room 408 – 727 McDermot Ave
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg MB R3E 3P5
Tel: 1-204-789-3773
Fax: 1-204-789-3910
Email: Leslie_Roos@cpe.umanitoba.ca

Emails of co-authors: Jennifer Magoon, jen_magoon@cpe.umanitoba.ca. Dan Chateau, dan_chateau@cpe.umanitoba.ca. Sumit Gupta, sumitw.gupta@utoronto.ca. Paul Veugelers, paul.veugelers@dal.ca.

Gobopamang Letamo (Department of Population Studies, University of Botswana). *Sexual risk behaviours of adolescents in the era of HIV/AIDS in Botswana*. Session 1, Sunday morning pre-break, 1 June 2003.

Although sexual behavior of individuals determines the rate at which HIV infection is likely to spread in a population, there are very limited studies in Botswana focusing on adolescent sexuality and sexual behavior. Therefore, in order to effectively prevent further HIV infections, the understanding of sexual behavior, especially that of adolescents, is particularly important. The purpose of this article is to examine risky sexual behaviors among adolescents and the influence of socio-economic and demographic characteristics on risky sexual behavior among adolescents in Botswana. The focus on adolescents is predicated on the understanding that the key to controlling HIV/AIDS lies in promoting safer sex behavior among adolescents. The data analyzed in this paper are taken from the Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS) conducted in the year 2001. Both descriptive statistics and multivariate analysis are used to investigate sexual risk behaviors of adolescents in Botswana. This paper shows how sexual risk behaviors of adolescents fuel the spread of HIV in Botswana, the country with the highest HIV prevalence in the entire world.

Gobopamang Letamo is a senior lecturer in the Department of Population Studies at the University of Botswana, where he has been employed since 1986. He obtained a PhD in Sociology in 1994 from Bowling Green State University (*Proximate determinants of fertility in Botswana*), an MSc in Medical Demography in 1988 from the University of London (*Population growth in Botswana: a reconciliation of the 1964, 1971 and 1981 censuses*), and a BA in Environmental Science in 1986 from the University of Botswana (*Symptoms of overpopulation in rural Botswana: a case study of Radisele area*). His current research concerns reproductive decision-making in Botswana ("Do men really matter?"), factors influencing condom use, and sexual risk behaviours among adolescents in the era of HIV/AIDS in Botswana (the subject of this paper). His professional memberships include the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), the Population Association of America (PAA), the Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), the Union for African Population Studies (UAPS), and the Demographic Association of Southern Africa (DEMSA).

Gobopamang Letamo
Department of Population Studies
University of Botswana
Private Bag UB 00705
Gaborone
Botswana
Tel: +267-355-2710
Fax: +267-585-099
Email: letamog@mopipi.ub.bw

Doug Norris (Census and Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada), Chair.
Inequalities in health care and health outcomes: results using linked survey and administrative data. Session 2, Sunday morning post-break, 1 June 2003.

Four papers will be presented in this session: (1) *Needs-adjusted use of health services by income and province: the importance of alternative needs indicators.* (2) *The relationship between work hours, occupation and utilization of general practitioners in four Canadian provinces.* (3) *A comparison of analytical methods describing who gets screened for cervical cancer--longitudinal versus cross-sectional perspectives.* (4) *Primary care and hypertension control: a multilevel study of geographic variation in availability and access to physician services.*

Doug Norris is Director General of the Census and Demographic Statistics Branch at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. He has held a variety of other positions at Statistics Canada over the past 25 years. He is also currently an adjunct professor at Carleton University and the University of Alberta and a fellow of the Institute for Social Research at York University. Doug was born in Montreal and obtained a BSc in Mathematics and Economics and an MSc in Statistics from McGill University and a PhD in Biostatistics and Demography from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Doug Norris
Director General
Census and Demographic Statistics Branch
Statistics Canada, SC1710
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-2572
Fax: 1-613-951-4942
Email: doug.norris@statcan.ca

George Kephart (Population Health Research Unit, Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University), Nazeem Muhajarine (Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, University of Saskatchewan), Robert Reid (Centre for Health Services and Policy Research, University of British Columbia), Leslie Roos (Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba), Deshayne Fell (Perinatal Epidemiology Research Unit, IWK Health Centre). *Needs-adjusted use of health services by income and province: the importance of alternative needs indicators*. Session 2, Sunday morning post-break, 1 June 2003.

Many studies have examined health services utilization, adjusted for indicators of need. However, the “needs” indicators used, and their specification in models is highly variable. The purpose of this study was to assess the importance of alternative indicators of need in adjusting for difference in health services use by income adequacy and province. Data on National Population Health Survey (NPHS) respondents from the 1994 and 1996 waves of the survey in four Canadian provinces (British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia) were linked with administrative data on general practitioner (GP) and hospital use for a two-year period following each survey. Multivariate models estimated differences in health services use by income adequacy and province after adjustment for a variety of indicators of health services need, including the number and types of chronic health conditions, and general measures of health status. The results showed that self-reported chronic health conditions are significant predictors of health services use, net of general measures of health status, and the choice of adjustment variables differs between models of GP and hospital use. After adjustment, there are significant differences in the use of GP services by province, but not differences in service use by income adequacy. We conclude that previous studies may have under-adjusted for need, and failed to recognize differences in the predictors of different types of health services.

George Kephart is Associate Professor in the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology at Dalhousie University, and Director of the Department's Population Health Research Unit (PHRU). He obtained a BS (Honors) in Sociology from the University of California at Riverside, and an MS and PhD in Sociology from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. His research interests include demography, population health, health services, epidemiology, research methodology, and population redistribution. The research unit George directs conducts systematic research into population health, health services and their inter-relationships. It is committed to advancing the level of knowledge and developing innovative research methods for the betterment of the health of the general population in a cost-effective manner. See the PHRU website for an overview of the many projects and publications of this dynamic research unit.

Nazeem Muhajarine is with the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon.

Robert Reid is with the Centre for Health Services and Policy Research at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

Leslie L. Roos is Director of the Population Health Research Data Repository at the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy in Winnipeg (see biographic sketch page 11).

Deshayne Fell is with the Perinatal Epidemiology Research Unit at the IWK Health Centre in Halifax (see biographic sketch page 15).

George Kephart
Director, Population Health Research Unit
Department of Community Health and Epidemiology
5849 University Ave
Dalhousie University
Halifax NS B3H 4H7
Tel: 1-902-494-5193
Fax: 1-902-494-1597
Email: george.kephart@dal.ca
www.medicine.dal.ca/phru/

Emails of co-authors: Nazeem Muhajarine, nazeem.muhajarine@usask.ca. Robert Reid, rreid@chspr.ubc.ca. Leslie Roos, leslie_roos@cpe.umanitoba.ca. Deshayne Fell, deshaynef@hotmail.com.

Deshayne B. Fell (Perinatal Epidemiology Research Unit, IWK Health Centre), George Kephart (Population Health Research Unit, Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University) Lori Curtis (Applied Research and Analysis, Health Canada), Kelly Nicol (Department of Family Medicine, Dalhousie University), Nazeem Muhajarine (Community Health and Epidemiology, University of Saskatchewan), Robert Reid (Center for Health Studies, Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound), Leslie Roos (Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, University of Manitoba). *The relationship between work hours, occupation and utilization of general practitioners in four Canadian provinces*. Session 2, Sunday morning post-break, 1 June 2003.

Despite the lack of direct cost to the consumer in Canada's publicly funded health care system, non-financial barriers to access continue to operate. This study assessed the degree to which work hours and occupation act as barriers to accessing general practitioner (GP) services. Data from the 1996/97 National Population Health Survey were linked to administrative data from four Canadian provinces. Negative binomial regression was used to assess the relationship between work hours and occupation and volume of GP visits in a one-year period, adjusted for other known determinants of health care utilization, such as education, income and health status. The results indicate that long work hours are associated with lower than expected utilization of GP services. Individuals with long work hours (>45 hours per week) had significantly fewer GP visits during the study year, compared to part-time workers, after adjustment for other determinants of utilization. However, the strength and significance of this association varied by regional context. Although occupation alone was not significantly associated with GP utilization, white-collar workers with long work hours visited a GP significantly less often than workers with regular hours. Health status variables were consistently among the strongest predictors of GP utilization, while household income was not associated with adjusted GP utilization. This study provides evidence that long work hours may act as a non-financial barrier to accessing GP services independent of health status. This finding should be further investigated in a larger study that can support stratification by province in order to better assess regional effects.

Deshayne Fell is a Research Analyst for the Perinatal Epidemiology Research Unit in the Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Pediatrics at Dalhousie University in Halifax. She has an undergraduate degree in Physical Therapy from the University of Toronto and a Master's degree in Community Health and Epidemiology from Dalhousie University. Deshayne was a recipient of a Graduate Student Award from the National Health Research and Development Program (now CIHR) while completing her Master's thesis, which examined occupational barriers to accessing general practitioner services in Canada.

George Kephart is Director of the Population Health Research Unit in the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology at Dalhousie University (see biographic sketch page 14). **Lori Curtis** is Manager of the Economic Evaluation Unit, in the Accountability Implementation Division of the Applied Research and Analysis Directorate, Health Canada, Ottawa. She has a PhD in Health Economics from McMaster University in Hamilton. **Kelly Nicol** is a Research Associate in the Department of Family Medicine at Dalhousie University (see biographic sketch page 16). **Nazeem Muhajarine**, PhD, is with the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. **Robert Reid**, MD, PhD, is with the Center for Health Studies of the Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound in Seattle. **Leslie Roos**, PhD, is with the Manitoba Center for Health Policy (see biographic sketch page 11).

Deshayne B. Fell
Perinatal Epidemiology Research Unit
IWK Health Centre
5980 University Ave
Halifax NS B3H 4N1
Tel: 1-902-470-6480
Fax: 1-902-470-7192
Email: deshaynef@hotmail.com, deshayne.fell@iwk.nshealth.ca

Emails of co-authors: George Kephart, george.kephart@dal.ca. Lori Curtis, lori_curtis@hc-sc.gc.ca. Kelly Nicol, kelly.nicol@dal.ca. Nazeem Muhajarine, nazeem.muhajarine@usask.ca. Robert Reid, rreid@chspr.ubc.ca. Leslie Roos, leslie_roos@cpe.umanitoba.ca.

Kelly Nicol (Department of Family Medicine, Dalhousie University), George Kephart (Population Health Research Unit, Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University), Deshayne Fell (Perinatal Epidemiology Research Unit, IWK Health Centre), and Paul Veugelers (Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University). *A comparison of analytical methods describing who gets screened for cervical cancer--longitudinal versus cross-sectional perspectives*. Session 2, Sunday morning post-break, 1 June 2003.

The objectives of this study were to explore the degree of between- versus within-person variability of in screening for cervical cancer, and compare the factors associated with each type of variation. This research used provincial administrative databases from four Canadian provinces (British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia) that were linked with Statistics Canada longitudinal data from the 1994/95 and 1996/97 waves National Population Health Survey (NPHS). A total of 1337 women aged 18-69 were included in the study. Three different analyses were run: cross sectional using logistic regression, and longitudinal using the Generalized Estimating Equation and the Conditional Fixed Effects Logit Model. The results illustrate that over two thirds of the observed variation is between groups of women, and that the determinants of screening behaviour are different when looking at differences between groups of women compared to changes that individual women go through over time. Differences in the results by type of analysis should caution policy makers and program designers to take account of research design issues when implementing evidence-based programs.

Kelly Nicol is a Research Associate in the Department of Family Medicine at Dalhousie University in Halifax, where she carries out both qualitative and mixed methods research. She has a Bachelor of Physical Education from the University of Alberta, and an MSc in Community Health and Epidemiology from Dalhousie University. For her master's training, she received a National Health Research Development Program (NHRDP) Training Award. Her thesis examined cervical cancer screening in four Canadian provinces, looking specifically at the impact of context of care and the comparison of different analytical methods.

Deshayne Fell is a Research Analyst for the Perinatal Epidemiology Research Unit in the Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Pediatrics at Dalhousie University in Halifax (see biographic sketch page 15).

George Kephart is Director of the Population Health Research Unit in the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology at Dalhousie University (see biographic sketch page 14).

Paul Veugelers is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology at Dalhousie University (see biographic sketch page 17).

Kelly Nicol
Qualitative Research Associate
Department of Family Medicine
Dalhousie University
8101B AJL Building
5909 Veterans' Memorial Lane
Halifax NS B3H 2E2
Tel: 1-902-473-2835
Fax: 1-902-473-4760
Email: kelly.nicol@dal.ca

Emails of co-authors: George Kephart, george.kephart@dal.ca. Deshayne Fell, deshaynef@hotmail.com. Paul Veugelers, paul.veugelers@dal.ca.

Paul Veugelers, Alexandra M. Yip (Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University) and Frederick Burge (Department of Family Medicine, Dalhousie University). *Primary care and hypertension control: a multilevel study of geographic variation in availability and access to physician services*. Session 2, Sunday morning post-break, 1 June 2003.

The objective of this study was to determine whether under-diagnosis and under-treatment of hypertension are more common among residents of areas where fewer primary care physician services are used. Data sources are the 1995 Nova Scotia Health Survey ($n=3,094$) linked to area-level socio-economic conditions (from the 1996 Canada Census), life expectancy (from vital statistics), and health care use (from provincial health plan physician claims). This multilevel study examines the outcomes of (1) previously diagnosed hypertension, (2) presence of undiagnosed hypertension (diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg), (3) use of antihypertensive medication, and (4) presence of untreated hypertension. Independent variables included individual-level socio-demographic and health status indicators and area-level income, life expectancy, and age-sex standardized number of primary care physician visits. The results show that the average number of visits to primary care physicians across the 64 geographic areas of Nova Scotia ranged from 3.3 to 5.5 visits per resident per year. There were no substantial or statistically significant differences in the diagnosis and treatment of hypertension among geographic areas with low versus high levels of primary care use. We conclude that geographic variation in the use of primary care services in Nova Scotia is moderate but was not found to affect the diagnosis and management of hypertension of residents.

Paul Veugelers is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology in the Faculty of Medicine at Dalhousie University (since 1998). He is also cross-appointed in the School of Nursing, Faculty of Health Professions, Dalhousie University. He trained in health sciences (MSc in nutrition, Netherlands), epidemiology (PhD, Netherlands) and mathematical and biostatistical modeling (during his postdoctoral fellowship at the University of British Columbia). Paul received a Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) Career Award for his program of research on health deficiencies and health inequalities within the province of Nova Scotia. As part of this program of research, he has described variations in health and health services use. His research focus is now moving towards the underlying causes of the geographical variation in health. In this respect, he is studying the importance of socio-economic factors, access to health care and lifestyle risk factors. His research uses sound traditional and non-traditional methods and seeks to present research results in a way that serves the needs of health policy makers.

Alexandra M. Yip (MSc, OT(C)) is a Research Associate with the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology at Dalhousie University in Halifax.

Frederick Burge (MD, CCFP, MSc) is an Associate Professor in the Department of Family Medicine at Dalhousie University in Halifax.

Paul Veugelers
Department of Community Health and Epidemiology
Dalhousie University
Clinical Research Centre
5849 University Ave
Halifax NS B3H 4H7
Tel: 1-902-494-6985
Fax: 1-902-494-1597
Email: paul.veugelers@dal.ca

Emails of co-authors: Alexandra Yip, alexandra.yip@dal.ca. Frederick Burge, fred.burge@dal.ca.

Leroy Stone (Family and Community Support Systems, Statistics Canada), Chair. *Aging populations*. Session 3, Sunday afternoon pre-break, 1 June 2003.

Five papers will be presented in this session. (1) *The use of micro-simulations to better understand the effect of changing family structure on the needs for formal home care services*. (2) *Gender and distress: aging and social change*. (3) *Growing old in a risk society: elder abuse in Canada*. (4) *Disentangling policy implications of economic and demographic changes in Canada's aging population*. (5) *The ageing Scottish population*.

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 some aspect of the 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). He 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).

Leroy Stone
Family and Community Support Systems
Statistics Canada, RHC-20N
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-9752
Fax: 1-613-951-5396
Email: leroy.stone@statcan.ca

Yves Carrière (Demography Division, Statistics Canada), Jacques Légaré (Département de Démographie, Université de Montréal, and Analytical Studies Branch, Statistics Canada), Janice Keefe (Department of Family Studies and Gerontology, Mount Saint Vincent University), Geoff Rowe (Socio-Economic Analysis and Modeling Division, Statistics Canada), Laurent Martel (Demography Division, Statistics Canada), Xiaofen Lin (Socio-Economic Analysis and Modeling Division, Statistics Canada), and Sameer Rajbhandary (Demography Division, Statistics Canada). *The use of micro-simulations to better understand the effect of changing family structure on the needs for formal home care services*. Session 3, Sunday afternoon pre-break, 1 June 2003.

The increased attention on expanding home care services in Canada by both the Romanow and Kirby Commissions is fuelled by the recognition that care in the community is more cost-effective than institutional care (Hollander and Chappell, 2001). This cost-effectiveness occurs in good part because of increased involvement of family (first spouses, followed by children and then other relatives) and friends, in the care of older persons with chronic illnesses or long term disabilities (Keating et al, 2001). Changes in family structure such as increased divorce rates and decreased number of children may impact on the future availability of informal support. What is unknown is how these structural changes will effect our reliance on formal home care services. Using Statistics Canada's *LifePaths* micro-simulation model, we will present results giving some idea of how family changes might impact the structure of the informal network up to the year 2026. Moreover, limited data are available on the usage of home care services in both the private and public sphere. Using the 1996 General Social Survey as a base to better understand factors associated with the use of formal, informal and mixed sources of assistance, the micro-simulations will also shed some light on the future needs for formal home care services.

Yves Carrière is a senior analyst in the Demography Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa, and an adjunct professor with the Demography Department of the University of Montréal. He obtained a PhD in Demography from the University of Montreal in 1996. From 1997 to 2000 he was assistant professor in the Gerontology Program at Simon Fraser University. For the past 10 years, his work has centered on understanding the effects of population aging on tomorrow's society. Since joining Statistics Canada in 2000, his research has mainly focused on the use of formal and informal networks by the disabled elderly population and on the impact of changes in the nature and extent of the family network on the use of formal home care services over the next few decades.

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 aging. He has been a member of the Royal Society of Canada since 1966, its Secretary from 1984 to 1987 and Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1989 to 1997. His 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, Berlin, 1999).

Janice Keefe is an Associate Professor in the Department of Family Studies and Gerontology at Mount Saint Vincent University in Halifax. She received a PhD in Family Relations and Human Development from the University of Guelph in 1997, and was recently awarded the Canada Research Chair in Aging and Caregiving Policy. Her research areas are rural elderly, continuing care policy and caregiving. Janice has published over 50 peer-reviewed articles, technical reports and scholarly presentations. Many of these have used sources such as the General Social Survey, Labour Force Survey, and census. Her goal is to translate these research findings into policy-relevant information. Janice recently received funding from the Canadian Foundation for Innovation to develop the Maritime Data Centre for Aging Research and Policy Analysis. She is also Chair of the Social Sciences Division for the Canadian Association of Gerontology.

Laurent Martel has been a senior analyst in the Demography Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa since 1999. He formerly worked at the Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED) in Paris and at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in Geneva. He is a member of the board of directors of the Association Internationale des Démographes de Langue Française (AIDLF). His main research interests are population aging and health indicators.

Geoff Rowe and Xiaofen Lin are with the Socio-Economic Analysis and Modeling Division of Statistics Canada (see biographic sketches on page 25).

Sameer Rajbhandary is with Research and Analysis Section of the Demography Division at Statistics Canada.

Yves Carrière
Demography Division
Statistics Canada, SC 1708
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-3776
Fax: 1-613-951-2952
Email: yves.carriere@statcan.ca

Jacques Légaré
Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
CP 6128, Succ Centre Ville
Montréal QC H3C 3J7
Tel: 1-154-343-7228
Fax: 1-514-343-2309
Email: legarej@magellan.umontreal.ca.

Email of other co-authors: Laurent Martel, martlau@statcan.ca. Sameer Rajbhandary, rajbsam@statcan.ca. Janice Keefe, jkeefe@msvu1.msvu.ca. Geoff Rowe, rowegeo@statcan.ca. Xiaofen Lin, linxiao@statcan.ca.

Peggy McDonough (Public Health Sciences, University of Toronto), Lisa Strohschein (Institute for Human Development, Life Course, and Aging, University of Toronto), Donna Ansara (Johns Hopkins School of Public Health), Georges Monette and Qing Shao (Department of Math and Statistics, York University). *Gender and distress: aging and social change*. Session 3, Sunday afternoon pre-break, 1 June 2003.

Women report more psychological distress than men and recent evidence suggests that this gap increases with age. It has been argued that the widening differential in distress reflects the progressive and cumulative nature of women's disadvantaged work and family roles. However, prior research focuses on lifecycle to the relative exclusion of social change, thereby decontextualizing individual biography from the historical periods in which biographies unfold. What we are left with is a picture of gendered aging that is invariant across various cohorts, that *all* women face increasing disadvantage of the same order in relation to *all* men as they age, and that social change plays no role in shaping gendered experiences across the life course. We re-examine the effects of aging and cohort on gender differences in distress with the goal of disentangling the aging process from the generational context within which it occurs. Data are from three waves (1994, 1996, 1998) of the National Population Health Survey (N=33582), a longitudinal study of a representative sample of household residents in Canada. We employ individual growth models to: (1) investigate individual distress trajectories as continuous processes; and (2) examine differences in the trajectories over time *between* women and men of different age cohorts. Results indicate that although the effect of aging on distress varies across cohort groups, gender differences in distress do not change significantly over time. The implications of the study findings for understanding human aging and social change are discussed.

Peggy McDonough is Associate Professor of Public Health Sciences at the University of Toronto, where she obtained her PhD. Her research focuses on socio-economic inequalities in health, gender and health, and the social organization of work and health.

Lisa Strohschein is a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) postdoctoral fellow at the Institute for Human Development, Life Course and Aging at the University of Toronto. Her research areas include the social determinants of health, longitudinal data analysis and life course approaches, with particular interest in income dynamics and child health.

Donna Ansara is now a PhD student at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health. She was formerly at the University of Toronto Department of Health Policy, Management and Evaluation.

Georges Monette is an Associate Professor of Mathematics and Statistics at York University, where he provides services to a wide range of academic clients at the Statistical Consulting Service, and organized the first Summer Programme in Data Analysis in 2000, funded by Statistics Canada and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) to provide intensive training in hierarchical and longitudinal data analysis to Canadian researchers.

Qing Shao is a PhD candidate in Statistics at York University. Her research interests include model-based cluster analysis and longitudinal data analysis.

Peggy McDonough
Department of Public Health Sciences
McMurrich Building
University of Toronto
12 Queen's Park Cres
Toronto ON M5S 1A8
Tel: 1-416-946-7936
Fax: 1-416-978-2087
Email: peggy.mcdonough@utoronto.ca

Lisa Strohschein
Postdoctoral Fellow
Institute for Human Development, Life Course and Aging
University of Toronto
106-222 College St
Toronto ON M5T 3J1
Tel: 1-416-978-0545
Fax: 1-416-978-4771
Email: lisa.strohschein@utoronto.ca

Emails of other co-authors: Donna Ansara, (dansara@jhsph.edu). Georges Monette, georges@pascal.math.yorku.ca. Qing Shao, qshao@mathstat.yorku.ca.

Kari Brozowski and David R. Hall (Department of Sociology, Nipissing University). *Growing old in a risk society: elder abuse in Canada*. Session 3, Sunday afternoon pre-break, 1 June 2003.

Risk society theorists such as Ulrich Beck and Anthony Giddens argue that risk awareness and knowledge are becoming crucial determinants of institutional and individual action. Of special interest to social and family demography are "interpersonal risks", or the risks associated with our closest relationships. In this regard, the continued aging of Canada's population is almost certain to place the spotlight on elder abuse as a form of interpersonal risk. Using data from the Canadian General Social Survey (Cycle 13), this paper applies the risk society thesis and concept of interpersonal risk to the problem of elder abuse.

Kari Brozowski is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Nipissing University in North Bay, where she has been since 1999. She completed her PhD in 1998 at the University of Toronto Department of Sociology and Equity Studies in Education (OISE). Her teaching and research areas include the sociology of aging. Her research activity at present includes Elder Abuse with David Hall (Chair of the Department of Sociology at Nipissing University), Older Offenders with Greg Brown (Director of Criminal Justice at Nipissing University) and John Hirdes (Professor, University of Waterloo), and Women and Retirement. Kari also serves on the Gender Equality Alliance of Nipissing or (GEAN), comprising university and community members.

David Hall is Chair of the Department of Sociology, Criminal Justice Studies and Social Welfare at Nipissing University in North Bay. He received his PhD in Sociology from the University of Western Ontario, and was awarded a SSHRC postdoctoral fellowship to conduct research on premarital cohabitation and marital instability. He has published in the areas of the mass media as well as social demography. His current research interests focus on the sociology of risk and how ideas from this field can be used to understand family demographic trends and changes. As a member of the Canadian Population Society, he has served on the CPS National Committee and Student Paper Competition Committee.

Kari Brozowski
Department of Sociology
Nipissing University
100 College Drive, Box 5002
North Bay ON P1B 8L7
Tel: 1-705-474-3450 ext 4232
Fax: 1-705-474-1947
Email: karib@unipissing.ca

David Hall
Department of Sociology
100 College Drive
Nipissing University
North Bay ON P1B 8L7
Tel: 1-705-474-3461
Fax: 1-705-474-1947
Email: davidh@nipissingu.ca

Susan A. McDaniel (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta). *Disentangling policy implications of economic and demographic changes in Canada's aging population.* Session 3, Sunday afternoon pre-break, 1 June 2003.

In considering the societal and policy implications of population aging, there has been at times a conflation of demographic change, policy reorientation, with economic and social changes. In this paper, an attempt is made to disentangle these factors in order to gain a clearer sense of the implications of population aging and what policy steps might be needed. Analyzed here are economic changes such as productivity shifts, actual working patterns by age, pension investment shifts, policy changes such as the move toward economic liberalism and away from risk insurance or social protection, social changes such as patterns of early retirement, school to work transitions, changing family patterns, and shifts among generations in terms of poverty alleviation. These are backdropped by shifts in demographic age structures.

Susan A. McDaniel, PhD, is a Professor of Sociology at the University of Alberta. She studies intergenerational linkages, gender in demographics, and family/ aging/ social policy in restructuring states and markets. Her recent publications include *Close Relations* (with Lorne Tepperman, Prentice Hall, 2000/2003); "Information and communications technologies: bugs in the generational ointment?" *The Canadian Journal of Sociology*, 27(4), 2003; "Gender and social cohesion: reflections on tendencies and tensions," *The Canadian Journal of Sociology*, 28(1), 2003; "The demographic category as leaky gender boundary," *Women's Health and Urban Life: An International and Interdisciplinary Journal* 2(1), 2003; "Women's changing relations to the state and citizenship: caring and intergenerational relations in globalizing western democracies," *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* (2002), "Born at the right time? Gendered generations and webs of entitlement and responsibility," *Canadian Journal of Sociology* (2001). She is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, Vice President Publications, International Sociological Association, immediate Past President of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association, and the 2002 recipient of the University Cup, the highest honour given by the University of Alberta for a continuing record of excellence in both research and teaching.

Susan A. McDaniel
Department of Sociology
University of Alberta
Edmonton AB T6G 2H4
Tel: 1-780-492-0488
Fax: 1-780-492-7196
Email: susan.mcdaniel@ualberta.ca

Robert Raeside and H. T. Abdullah Khan (Centre for Mathematics and Statistics, Napier University). *The ageing Scottish population*. Session 3, Sunday afternoon pre-break, 1 June 2003.

As the results from the 2001 census start to trickle out it is apparent that the population of Scotland is shrinking and is the first modern European population to do so. This has largely been a result of sustained low fertility. The current total period fertility rate is estimated to be 1.48. As a consequence, the population of Scotland is getting older and it is projected that by 2009 there will be more people over pensionable age than those aged up to 16 years. In this paper the demographic situation of Scotland is reviewed in the context of European demography. From this review it will be clear that the headline figure masks huge regional differences. For example, it is projected that by 2013 that the population of Glasgow will fall by 8.7% while that of Lothian will increase by 3.7%. The causes and consequences of this demographic profile will be discussed. Consideration will be given to the impact on the Scottish economy, notably the labour force implications.

Robert Raeside is Head of the Centre for Mathematics and Statistics at Napier University in Edinburgh, Scotland. He is also Director of Research for Napier University Business School and responsible for PhD programmes. He has a PhD in Forecasting Human Populations. His research interests are in the area of demography, especially fertility change in South East Asia, as well as statistical modelling and forecasting. He has been lecturing in demography and applied statistics since 1987.

H. T. Abdullah Khan is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the Centre for Mathematics and Statistics at Napier University, Edinburgh, Scotland. He is also an Associate Professor in the Department of Statistics at the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh, where he formerly served as Assistant Professor as well as Lecturer in Statistics. He earned his PhD in Applied Statistics (Demography) in 1996 from Napier University, Edinburgh in collaboration with the University of Dundee, also in Scotland. Most recently, he pursued nine months of postdoctoral research at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg, Austria, and later with the Asian MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis, National University of Singapore (a collaborative research programme with IIASA). His research interests lie in the areas of social and medical statistics - particularly large-scale surveys - modelling fertility, family planning, and the interactions of population and sustainable development in developing countries. Abdullah Khan has published widely on various issues of demography and has presented working papers at scientific meetings organised nationally and internationally.

H. T. Abdullah Khan
Centre for Mathematics and Statistics
Napier University Business School
Edinburgh EH11 4BN Scotland
United Kingdom
Tel: +44-0131-455-3531
Fax: +44-0131-455-3485
Email: a.khan@napier.ac.uk

Robert Raeside, Head
Centre for Mathematics and Statistics
Napier University Business School
Edinburgh EH11 4BN Scotland
United Kingdom
Tel: +44-131-455-3509
Fax: +44-131-455-3485
Email: r.raeside@napier.ac.uk

Zheng Wu (Department of Sociology, University of Victoria), Chair. *Transitions and social integration*. Session 4, Sunday afternoon pre-break, 1 June 2003.

Five papers will be presented in this session: (1) *The homing instinct: an analysis of return migration from census data*. (2) *How to make the best use of incomplete information: modelling the internal migration of the Canadian population*. (3) *Junior is still at home: trends and determinants in parental home leaving in Canada*. (4) *Integration of Canadians at mid life*. (5) *Aboriginal language transmission and maintenance in families: results of an intergenerational and gender-based analysis for Canada, 1996*. A poster and map related to the last paper will also be displayed outside the meeting room.

Zheng Wu is Professor of Sociology and a Faculty Research Affiliate in the Centre of Aging at the University of Victoria. His primary research interests are in the areas of family demography, medical sociology, and social gerontology. His current research focuses on immigrant health and the consequences of marital and non-marital union disruption.

Zheng Wu
Department of Sociology
University of Victoria, PO Box 3050
Victoria BC V8W 3P5
Tel: 1-250-721-7576
Fax: 1-250-721-6217
Email: zhengwu@uvic.ca

Xiaofen Lin and Geoff Rowe (Socio-Economic Analysis and Modeling Division, Statistics Canada). *The homing instinct: an analysis of return migration from census data*. Session 4, Sunday afternoon post-break, 1 June 2003.

In this paper, we provide results of analysis of 1996 census data on province of residence at census time as well as one-year previously, five-years previously and at birth. Taken as a whole, our analysis of these data formed the basis for the inter-provincial migration module of Statistics Canada's *LifePaths* microsimulation model. Here we focus on some distinctive features of the family (married husband-wife) migration sub-component. Family migration propensities are of interest because they are a decision-making unit that can exhibit complex behaviour. Compared with unattached individuals, couples may be less likely to leave their place of birth and more likely to return. In this study, we examine return migration emphasizing two complicating aspects of the process: 'returns' can be identified with province of residence five-years previously and at birth, while spouses may differ in terms of which moves would constitute a return. To control for age, education and other factors in our comparisons of migration propensities, we estimate a system of proportional hazard equations. This system of competing-risk equations comprises 11 alternative destinations for each province of origin with an exogenously determined baseline hazard for each origin-destination pair.

Xiaofen Lin is an economist-researcher with a PhD in Economics from McMaster University in Hamilton. She has been with the Socio-Economic Analysis and Modeling Division of Statistics Canada since 1996. With her close involvement in *LifePaths*, a large scale micro-simulation model at Statistics Canada, her earlier research interest in life cycle consumption and savings has expanded to a wider area in demography. Her contributions to the model include inter-provincial migration, family formation and dissolution, as well as other population-related aspects such as immigration and emigration.

Geoff Rowe is Senior Research Analyst in the Socio-Economic Analysis and Modeling Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa. His research interests have focused on design issues for dynamic models and problems of estimation of behavioural equations for such models. Geoff obtained his PhD in demography from the University of Alberta, and has worked at Statistics Canada since 1981. For most of that time, he has been involved in the development and use of both static and dynamic microsimulation models -- models intended for policy evaluation. Most recently, that work has involved design of a dynamic model called *LifePaths* that simulates the Canadian population: starting with cohorts born in 1872 and ending with projected cohorts born in 2051. More detail on this model may be obtained from the *LifePaths Overview* document on the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca/english/spsd/index.htm).

Geoff Rowe
Senior Research Analyst
Socio-Economic Analysis and Modeling Division
Statistics Canada, RHC-24
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-8215
Fax: 1-613-951-3959
Email: rowegt@statcan.ca

Email address of co-author: Xiaofen Lin, linxiao@statcan.ca.

Jiaosheng He and Margaret Michalowski (Demography Division, Statistics Canada). *How to make the best use of incomplete information: modelling the internal migration of the Canadian population*. Session 4, Sunday afternoon post-break, 1 June 2003.

Internal migration is one of the most important components for population estimates produced by Statistics Canada. Following its strategy of making available to the public information which is timely and accurate, the agency currently provides two versions of migration estimates: preliminary and final. The preliminary is available within three to four months after the reference date, while the final takes 2 years to complete. They are based on different data sources, as the preliminary uses the monthly child tax benefit (CTB) files while the final is derived from the annual income tax returns. Neither of the sources captures all migratory movements of Canadians. The final, with a better coverage, reflect migrations occurring among about 80% of the population. Therefore, in both cases modelling is required. As a consequence, the two estimates have shown discrepancies. This paper analyses the discrepancies across provinces and territories and over time and proposes alternatives to currently used approaches. It appears that approaches in which final and preliminary migration data are combined to project interprovincial migration of Canadians within a few months from the reference period would result in improved convergence between the two estimates of internal migration. This approach allows for “smoothing” of some erratic patterns displayed by CTB-based estimates, while preserving this source’s ability to capture current shifts in migration patterns.

Jiaosheng He is a social science researcher in the Development and Demographic Methods Section of the Demography Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa. Born in 1962, he studied demography at the Australian National University, and received an MA in economic geography from Zhongshan University (China) in 1985, and an MA in 1996 and PhD in 1999, both in population geography from the University of Saskatchewan. His current interests include estimating interprovincial migration and emigration from Canada.

Margaret Michalowski is Chief of the Development and Demographic Methods Section in the Demography Division at Statistics Canada. 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 scientific societies and international organizations.

Jiaosheng He
Demography Division
Statistics Canada, SC 1710
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-6802
Fax: 1-613-951-2952
Email: hejoe@statcan.ca

Margaret Michalowski
Demography Division
Statistics Canada, SC 1710
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-2349
Fax: 1-613-951-2952
Email: michmar@statcan.ca

Pierre Turcotte, Pascale Beaupré, Anne Milan and Manon Declos, (Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada), Céline Le Bourdais (Centre interuniversitaire d'études démographiques, Institut national de la recherche scientifique, urbanisation, culture et société). *Junior is still at home: trends and determinants in parental home leaving in Canada*. Session 4, Sunday afternoon post-break, 1 June 2003.

Leaving the parental home is an important event in the lives of young adults. It marks the transition between adolescence and adulthood, and it is a step toward autonomy. Over the last two decades, young adults in Canada have a growing tendency to remain in or return to the parental home. The 2001 census showed that 41% of the 3.8 million young adults aged 20 to 29 lived with their parents in 2001, a large increase from 27% in 1981. Young men are more likely than young women to live with their parents. A number of factors help explain this growing trend, including falling marriage rates, rising age at first marriage, the growth of common-law unions (which dissolve at a higher rate than marital unions), as well as the pursuit of higher education and the difficulty in finding a job. The 2001 General Social Survey (GSS) allows us to look at another aspect of the home-leaving process: returning home after an initial departure. Clearly, leaving the parental home does not preclude one from returning. According to the 2001 GSS, about 33% of men and 28% of women aged 20 to 29 returned home at least once after an initial departure. Using data from both the 2001 census and the 2001 GSS, this study looks at recent trends in the dynamics of home leaving and returning in Canada. The study also assesses the socio-economic factors influencing home leaving or returning, including family origins, level of schooling, school attendance, labour force participation, region of residence, language, and other factors.

Pierre Turcotte is Chief of the Family, Households and Housing Section of the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa.

Pascale Beaupré is a family demographer. She is currently a social science researcher for the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division at Statistics Canada. Her most recent research interests include looking at trends in children's home leaving, lone parenthood and the diversification of conjugal trajectories in Canada.

Anne Milan and **Manon Declos** are with the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division of Statistics Canada in Ottawa.

Céline Le Bourdais is with the Institut national de la recherche scientifique (see her biographic sketch on page 4).

Pierre Turcotte
Chief, Family, Households and Housing
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division
Statistics Canada, JT7-D7
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-2554
Fax: 1-613-951-0387
Email: pierre.turcotte@statcan.ca

Emails of co-authors: Pascale Beaupré, pascale.beaupre@statcan.ca. Anne Milan, anne.milan@statcan.ca. Manon DeClos, manon.declos@statcan.ca. Céline Le Bourdais, celine_lebourdais@inrs-ucs.quebec.ca.

Zenaida R. Ravanera and Fernando Rajulton (Population Studies Centre, University of Western Ontario). *Integration of Canadians at mid-life*. Session 4, Sunday afternoon post-break, 1 June 2003.

This paper examines the economic inclusion, political participation, and social belonging of Canadians at mid-life. These are used as indicators of dimensions of integration, an individual-level equivalent of social cohesion. Time allocations among major activities such as paid work, domestic work, and volunteering of those aged 30-54 are analyzed using data gathered through the General Social Survey on Time Use in 1986, 1992, and 1998. As integration is affected by several factors such as individual traits, family arrangements, and community attributes, differences in (a) levels of inclusion through economic activities, (b) participation through volunteer work with organizations, and (c) feeling of belonging to communities are analyzed through binary logistic regression using data from the 1998 survey that were merged with community descriptors from the 1996 census.

Zenaida Ravanera is a Research Associate with the Population Studies Centre of the University of Western Ontario in London, where she has worked since 1991. She obtained her PhD in Demography from Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Free University of Brussels). Her research focuses on life courses of Canadians, for which she has published a number of papers. Currently, she is a member of a team doing research on "Family transformation and social cohesion", funded through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) Strategic Grant Programme, Social Cohesion in a Globalizing Era.

Rajulton Fernando is a Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario in London. His research interests are techniques of longitudinal and event history analysis, and modelling various demographic phenomena such as fertility, mortality, migration and family life histories. He recently guest edited the *Canadian Studies in Population's* Special Issue on Longitudinal Methodology, a compilation of papers presented in the workshop on *Longitudinal research in the social sciences: assessment and dissemination of tools for analysis in the Canadian context*.

Zenaida R. Ravanera
Research Associate
Population Studies Centre
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-661-2111 ext 85151
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: ravanera@uwo.ca

Email of co-author: Rajulton Fernando, fernando@uwo.ca.

Mary Jane Norris (Research and Analysis Directorate, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada) and Karen MacCon (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *Aboriginal language transmission and maintenance in families: results of an intergenerational and gender-based analysis for Canada, 1996*. Session 4, Sunday afternoon post-break, 1 June 2003.

Language transmission from one generation to another is the major factor in Aboriginal language maintenance. Unlike other minority heritage language groups in Canada, Aboriginal languages cannot rely on immigration flows for maintaining the population of speakers. Like other minority languages, Aboriginal languages today are subject to the forces of modernization where the prevalence of more dominant languages in everyday life contributes to the decline in their use. Historical factors, such as the discouragement of Aboriginal language use in residential schools, have served to rupture the transmission of language from one generation to another. Also, the fact that most Aboriginal languages were predominantly oral may have affected their chances of survival. This study explores the patterns of intergenerational transmission of Aboriginal languages within families, where at least one parent has an Aboriginal mother tongue. Within the context of family structure and gender, analysis is directed at the passing of Aboriginal languages to the next generation and the relationship between transmission and marriage type. Linguistic intermarriage (husband–wife endogamous and exogamous couples) and lone-parent families are of particular interest. The findings provide insight into the future with respect to language continuity and ability to speak, and further reinforcement for the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples concerning the survival of Aboriginal languages. Our aim is to sketch out the research foundations on which policy can be better informed and developed with regards to Aboriginal language preservation.

Mary Jane Norris is a Senior Research Manager with the Strategic Research and Analysis Directorate of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. She previously 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 forthcoming 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 forthcoming 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 Research and Analysis Directorate.

Karen MacCon is a PhD student in the Department of Sociology of the University of Western Ontario in London, working under the supervision of Rajulton Fernando. Her dissertation uses the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) longitudinal file to examine the impact of peer support and family cohesion on early adolescents' symptomatology during the transition to high school. This research is affiliated with the Family Transformation and Social Cohesion Project (Population Studies Centre, UWO). Karen holds an honours degree in Sociology from the University of Western Ontario and a Masters degree in Social Psychology and Epidemiology from the Guelph University. She formerly worked with the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit and more recently with the Research and Analysis group at Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Mary Jane Norris
 Research and Analysis Directorate
 Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
 10 Wellington St, Room 510
 Hull QC K1A 0H4
 Tel: 1-613-994-7591
 Fax: 1-613-994-7595
 Email: norrism@ainc-inac.gc.ca

Email of co-author: Karen MacCon, k_maccon@hotmail.com.

Mary Jane Norris (Research and Analysis Directorate, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), Lorna Jantzen (Department of Heritage Canada). *From generation to generation: survival and maintenance of Canada's Aboriginal languages within families, communities and cities*. (Poster) Session 4, Monday afternoon post-break, 1 June 2003.

Mary Jane Norris, (Research and Analysis Directorate, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), Lorna Jantzen (Department of Canadian Heritage) and others. *Aboriginal languages in Canada, 1996*. (Map) Session 4, Monday afternoon post-break, 1 June 2003.

Canada's Aboriginal languages are numerous and diverse, and their importance to indigenous people immense, yet many are endangered and some are close to extinction. Still, a significant number of Aboriginal languages remain viable. Language transmission from one generation to another is the major factor in Aboriginal language maintenance, since immigration is not a consideration. This poster presents a demographic perspective on Aboriginal languages. Using census data from 1981 to 1996 it provides an overview and classification of the state of Aboriginal languages in terms of endangered and viable languages, with measures of language use, population size and average age of speakers. Where census data for Aboriginal communities were not available, information from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada was used for the map. Factors affecting language survival and maintenance are explored, with particular emphasis on intergenerational transmission and erosion, including effects of intermarriage and the transition from youth into family formation and labour force entry. In addition, the poster maps the diversity and status of Aboriginal languages for both indigenous communities (CSDs) such as reserves and major cities (CMAs and CAs) across Canada. (Related paper forthcoming as Chapter 7 in Jerry White, Paul Maxim and Dan Beavon, eds., *Aboriginal Conditions: The Research Foundations of Public Policy*, Vancouver: UBC Press, 2003 June.)

Mary Jane Norris is a Senior Research Manager with the Strategic Research and Analysis Directorate of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. She previously 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 forthcoming 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 forthcoming 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 Research and Analysis Directorate.

Lorna Jantzen is a Senior Research Officer at the Department of Canadian Heritage in Ottawa. Her Citizenship and Heritage Sector of the Department has programs pertaining to off-reserve Aboriginal peoples, ethno-cultural minorities and official language minorities. She studied Political Science at the University of Victoria and the University of Waterloo. For the past 10 years she has been analyzing the demographics of Canadian society with a particular focus on these minority groups, using census and other large Statistics Canada surveys. Her research has reported on patterns of Aboriginal ethnic origin, identity, and language. She is one of two federal representatives on the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey Implementation Committee. She is also the lead Canadian Heritage representative in developing the post-censal Ethnic Diversity Survey 2002 that will be released by Statistics Canada this summer.

Mary Jane Norris
 Research and Analysis Directorate
 Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
 10 Wellington St, Room 510
 Hull QC K1A 0H4
 Tel: 1-613-994-7591
 Fax: 1-613-994-7595
 Email: norrism@ainc-inac.gc.ca

Email of co-authors: Karen MacCom, k_maccom@hotmail.com. Lorna Jantzen, lorna_jantzen@pch.gc.ca.

Shiva Halli (Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba), Chair. *Immigration and economic well-being*. Session 5, Monday morning pre-break, 2 June 2003.

Four papers will be presented in this session: (1) *Trends in the occupational and earnings attainments of male immigrants to Canada, 1971-1996*. (2) *Family change and the economic well-being of recent immigrants to Canada, 1981-1996*. (3) *Ethnicity, immigration and home ownership patterns in Canada*. (4) *Labour market performance of immigrants arriving in the 1990s*.

Shiva Halli received a PhD in Social Demography from the University of Western Ontario in 1984. He joined the University of Manitoba in 1986 as an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology, and was promoted to the rank of full professor in 1992. Since 2002 he has worked as professor of Community Health in the Faculty of Medicine. During the last 17 years he has published five authored or co-authored books and three edited books, plus 40 research papers in referred journals and more than a dozen book chapters. Recognition for his work includes the Rh Institute Award for outstanding contribution to scholarship and research at the University of Manitoba. He has been a visiting professor in India, Bangladesh, Brazil, Australia and South Africa. Currently he is working on topics such as violence against immigrant women, the economic experience of immigrants and their children, and the demography of developing countries.

Shiva Halli
Department of Community Health Sciences
Faculty of Medicine
University of Manitoba
750 Bannatyne Ave
Winnipeg MB R3E 0W3
Tel: 1-204-789-3262
Fax: 1-204-789-3905
Email: halli@ms.umanitoba.ca

Richard A. Wanner (Department of Sociology, University of Calgary). *Trends in the occupational and earnings attainments of male immigrants to Canada, 1971-1996*. Session 5, Monday morning pre-break, 2 June 2003.

Using a data file created by merging public-use micro data files from the 1971-1996 censuses of Canada, I first examine the experience of male immigrant cohorts as they age to determine the extent to which the effects of ethnicity on occupational status and earnings change over the careers of men age 25 to 29 immigrating to Canada in the years prior to 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991, and 1996. Second, I study changes in country-of-birth effects on occupational status among men aged 25 to 29 immigrating prior to each of the five census years to estimate the consequences of labour force changes for their opportunities in Canada as well as the effect of growing numbers of visible minority immigrants from less developed countries. In both cases I focus particularly on the labour market advantage of being educated in Canada compared to being educated in the country of origin. Using this design, which holds cohort constant in the first instance and age constant in the second, I am able to separate age, period of immigration, and cohort effects on occupational and earnings attainment. Models are estimated using ordinal logistic regression methods in the case of occupation and semi-log ordinary least squares regression in the case of earnings, and include controls for educational level, language ability, work experience, marital status, number of children, size of place, and several characteristics of the ethnic group to which respondents belong. Preliminary results suggest that, except for men of Asian origin, Canada's "vertical mosaic" appears to be largely a system of ethnic inequality among adult immigrants educated before arriving in Canada. The results for men are contrasted to results for women presented in detail in a previous paper.

Richard Wanner is Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Calgary. His current research focuses on the changing fate of immigrants in Canada's labour market since the 1970s, looking specifically at trends in their occupational and earnings attainments by country of origin and the influence of immigrant entry class on earnings patterns. This work is part of a larger project on trends in social inequality in Canada in the twentieth century, including trends in the effect of parental status on educational attainment, the effect of educational attainment on occupational status of first job, intergenerational occupational mobility, and the gender gap in earnings. His work has recently appeared in or is forthcoming in the *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*, *International Migration Review*, *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, and *Journal of Sociology*.

Richard A. Wanner
Professor and Head
Department of Sociology
University of Calgary
Calgary AB T2N 1N4
Tel: 1-403-220-6500
Fax: 1-403-282-9298
Email: wanner@ucalgary.ca

Jianye Liu and Don Kerr (Population Studies Centre, University of Western Ontario).
Family change and the economic well-being of recent immigrants to Canada, 1981-1996.
Session 5, Monday morning pre-break, 2 June 2003.

This paper examines the interrelationship between family change and the economic well-being of recent immigrant families to Canada. As identified by place of residence 5 years previously, comparisons are made between recent immigrants and the Canadian population overall across the 1981, 1991 and 1996 censuses. Important differences are documented with regard to the number of children per family, the age distribution of adults, the number of earners per family, the incidence of lone parenthood, among other basic socio-demographic changes. To the extent that family circumstances influence the economic well-being of families, many of these changes have had offsetting effects on the economic welfare of families, a generalization that is true of both recent immigrants and Canadians in general.

Jianye Liu has been a PhD student specializing in Social Demography in the Sociology department at the University of Western Ontario since 1999. Jianye has a Masters degree in Demography from Peking University (1996-99), and previously worked for eight years in the Demography Division of the Statistics Bureau of China (1988-1996).

Don Kerr has been an Assistant Professor since 2000 at the Population Studies Centre of the University of Western Ontario, 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.

Jianye Liu
Social Science Centre, Room 3222
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-439-5730
1-519-661-2111 ext 88818
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: jliu2@uwo.ca.

Don Kerr
Population Studies Centre
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-661-2111 ext 86952
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: dkerr@uwo.ca

Stephen Obeng Gyimah (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *Ethnicity, immigration and home ownership patterns in Canada*. Session 5, Monday morning pre-break, 2 June 2003.

Immigration continues to play an important role in the socio-economic development of Canada, as evidenced by the number of skilled immigrants admitted annually into the country. Unlike earlier immigrants, recent immigrants to Canada are more likely to be visible minorities. This has contributed significantly to the changing ethnic composition of the Canadian population as a whole. It is thus of practical importance to understand the socio-economic integration of immigrants into Canadian society. Among immigrants, the owning of a home may be taken as a measure of integration and sense of security in their new country. However, are there structural factors that inhibit the ability of immigrants to own a home in Canada? Using the 1996 Public Use Micro Data File for individuals, this study examines housing tenure among ethnic groups and whether there are significant differences among the groups and across cities.

Stephen Obeng Gyimah is a Post-Doctoral Fellow with the First Nations Cohesion project at the University of Western Ontario. He received his PhD in Sociology (Demography) from the University of Western Ontario in 2002. His research interests are demography and ethnicity, with a regional focus on Canada and sub-Saharan Africa. His PhD thesis was *Childhood mortality and reproductive behaviour in Ghana and Kenya: an examination of frailty and non-frailty models*.

Stephen Obeng Gyimah, PhD
First Nations Cohesion Project
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-661-2111 ext 85230
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: gyimah@uwo.ca

Tina Chui and Kelly Tran (Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada). *Labour market performance of immigrants arriving in the 1990s*. Session 5, Monday morning pre-break, 2 June 2003.

This study examines the labour market experience of immigrants who arrived in the 1990s. Immigrants who came in the 1990s had very different characteristics (class of admission, country of birth, language profile, etc.) from those who immigrated in previous decades. Studies have indicated that those arriving in the earlier part of the 1990s had difficulties finding employment. However, after up to ten years of residence in Canada, it is expected that these immigrants would have overcome some of the initial obstacles, such as the lack of a social network and of language skills in English or French. Their employment opportunities should have improved. Using data from the censuses, the labour force activities of immigrants arriving between 1991 and 1995 are examined. Their labour market experience five years after landing is compared with those who immigrated between 1996 and 2001. Their experience ten years after arrival is compared with that of immigrants who came in the early 1980s. As well, using data from the Longitudinal Immigration Database, the role of human capital at landing on the employment earnings of the 1991 immigrant cohort is examined.

Tina Chui is a senior analyst in the Immigration and Ethnocultural Section of the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa, and an adjunct professor at the University of Waterloo. Her current research concerns the integration and settlement of immigrants using data from the censuses, the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada and the Longitudinal Immigration Data Base. Her previous research has included immigration and ethnic relations, civic participation, income inequality, data collection methods and longitudinal data analysis. Tina has held numerous positions with Statistics Canada, including content manager of the Ethnic Diversity Survey, analyst for the Survey of Income and Labour Dynamics (SLID) and coordinator of the Metropolis Project. Tina received her doctoral degree in Sociology from the University of Waterloo and her master's in Demography from the University of Alberta.

Kelly Tran is an analyst in the Immigration and Ethnocultural Section of the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division at Statistics Canada. She received a BA in Sociology from the University of Calgary and joined Statistics Canada's Economist-Sociologist Recruitment and Development Program in 2001. This program rotates recent graduates through three different divisions in order to allow them to acquire broad and diverse experience within Statistics Canada. Kelly's previous assignments were with the Communications and Special Surveys Divisions.

Tina Chui
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division
Statistics Canada, JT7-D7
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-8108
Fax: 1-613-951-0387
Email: tina.chui@statcan.ca

Kelly Tran
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division
Statistics Canada, JT7-D7
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-2565
Fax: 1-613-951-4378
Email: kelly.tran@statcan.ca

Rosemary Venne (College of Commerce, University of Saskatchewan), Chair.
Immigration: stock, flows and effects. Session 6, Monday morning post-break, 2 June 2003.

Four papers will be presented in this session: (1) *A portrait of second-generation Canadians*. (2) *Determinants of international migration flows*. (3) *Immigrants' mental health and length of residence in the host society*. (4) *The effect of immigration on the Canadian population: replacement migration?*

Rosemary A. Venne (BA Windsor, MA, MIR Queen's, PhD Toronto), is an Associate Professor in the Department of Industrial Relations and Organizational Behaviour (IROB) of the College of Commerce at the University of Saskatchewan. Her research interests include demography as it relates to human resource issues, including labour supply, aging of the labour force, and changing career patterns. Other research interests include hours of work, and alternative work-time arrangements, especially as these relate to an aging labour force.

Rosemary Venne
Industrial Relations and Organizational Behaviour (IROB)
College of Commerce
University of Saskatchewan
25 Campus Dr
Saskatoon SK S7N 5A7
Tel: 1-306-966-8446
Fax: 1-306-966-2516 (dept)
Email: venne@commerce.usask.ca

Tina Chui and Jane Badets (Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada). *A portrait of second-generation Canadians*. Session 6, Monday morning post-break, 2 June 2003.

The objective of this paper is to provide some timely information on the characteristics of second-generation Canadians. For the first time since the 1971 census, data on birthplace of parents were collected in 2001. This new information allows researchers to examine the impact of immigration beyond the first generation. But who are the second-generation Canadians in 2001? According to the 1971 census, close to one-fifth of Canada's population aged 15 and over were of second-generation. Most of these Canadians had European background as their parents were mainly born in Europe. The portrait of the second-generation is expected to be different in 2001 due to the changes in immigration in the past few decades. The paper examines the composition and socio-economic characteristics of the second generation in 2001, as opposed to 1971. As well, the discussion addresses the integration of second-generation Canadians in the society.

Tina Chui is a senior analyst in the Immigration and Ethnocultural Section of the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa, and an adjunct professor at the University of Waterloo. Her current research concerns the integration and settlement of immigrants using data from the censuses, the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada and the Longitudinal Immigration Data Base. Her previous research has included immigration and ethnic relations, civic participation, income inequality, data collection methods and longitudinal data analysis. Tina has held numerous positions with Statistics Canada, including content manager of the Ethnic Diversity Survey, analyst for the Survey of Income and Labour Dynamics (SLID) and coordinator of the Metropolis Project. Tina received her doctoral degree in Sociology from the University of Waterloo and her master's in Demography from the University of Alberta.

Jane Badets is Chief of the Immigration and Ethnocultural Section of the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa.

Tina Chui
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division
Statistics Canada, JT7-D7
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-8108
Fax: 1-613-951-0387
Email: tina.chui@statcan.ca

Jane Badets
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division
Statistics Canada, JT7-D6
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-2561
Fax: 1-613-951-0387
Email: jane.badets@statcan.ca

Ann H. Kim (Department of Sociology, Brown University). *Determinants of international migration flows*. Session 6, Monday morning post-break, 2 June 2003.

There has been a shift in the national origins of immigrants to Canada and this can partly be explained by policy changes such as the abolition of the restrictionist immigration policy in 1962. However, for the current period, immigration is more likely to be a function of the social, economic and political relations between sending and receiving countries. Presently, Canada receives international migrants from over 100 sending countries and the volume from each country varies from year to year. It is important to understand the contemporary context underlying population movement for two main reasons: to understand the kinds of conditions which lead to changes in flows, and to anticipate future migration streams. This study examines how conditions in sending countries impact on the flows of immigrants to Canada from 1986 to 1996, based on multivariate analysis conducted using data compiled from a number of sources. The results are expected to improve our understanding of how international relations and national development shape immigration to Canada.

Ann Kim is a graduate student in the doctoral program in Sociology and Demography at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. She has two degrees from the University of Toronto and work experience overseas. Her main academic interests centre on the impacts of immigration on host societies and issues of integration. Currently, she is working on a project that deals with the measurement of residential segregation in a multiethnic context. Other academic interests include spatial demography, social policy and migration systems.

Ann H. Kim
Graduate Student
Department of Sociology
Brown University
Maxcy Hall, Box 1916
Providence RI 02912
Tel: 1-401-351-2381
Fax: 1-401-863-3213
Email: annkim@brown.edu

Zheng Wu and Christoph M. Schimmele (Department of Sociology, University of Victoria). *Immigrants' mental health and length of residence in the host society*. Session 6, Monday morning post-break, 2 June 2003.

For Canada and other developed countries, growing evidence supports the epidemiological paradox that immigrants generally have better overall health profiles than non-immigrants. More surprisingly, this phenomenon obtains mainly from the robust health of visible minority immigrants. However, little is known about how length of residence in the host country modifies health within the immigrant population. Using multivariate statistical analysis and stress process theory, this study examines a large, heterogeneous sample (N = 70,538) of Canadians to investigate four possible mental health trajectories within the immigrant population. We present hypotheses testing if immigrants' mental health remains static, improves, deteriorates, or undergoes non-linear changes over time. Our results confirm the "healthy migrant effect" and that visible minority immigrants are especially healthy. However, soon after arrival in Canada, immigrants' level of depressive symptoms and major depressive episode (MDE) risk sharply increases, peaking at about four decades of residence and then declining. Overall, our findings suggest that length of residence has a non-linear effect on mental health among immigrants.

Zheng Wu is Professor of Sociology and a Faculty Research Affiliate in the Centre of Aging at the University of Victoria. His primary research interests are in the areas of family demography, medical sociology, and social gerontology. His current research focuses on immigrant health and the consequences of marital and nonmarital union disruption.

Christoph M. Schimmele is a researcher in the Department of Sociology at the University of Victoria. His work focuses on the relationship between social movements and development in the Third World. He is currently examining social structural variance in population health.

Zheng Wu
Department of Sociology
University of Victoria, PO Box 3050
Victoria BC V8W 3P5
Tel: 1-250-721-7576
Fax: 1-250-721-6217
Email: zhengwu@uvic.ca

Email of co-author: Christoph M. Schimmele, chrissch@uvic.ca, tel: 1-250-721-6527.

Roderic Beaujot (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *The effect of immigration on the Canadian population: replacement migration?* Session 6, Monday morning post-break, 2 June 2003.

Immigration has a substantial influence on the size and growth of the population and the labour force, with also considerable influence on the socio-cultural composition, as seen through ethnicity, language and visible minority status. Given the uneven distribution of immigrants over regions, and their subsequent re-migration patterns, immigration accentuates the growth of the largest cities. Immigration enhances the educational profile of the population, but controlling for age, immigrants now have lower proportions in the labour force, lower average income and higher proportions with low income status. Replacement migration can be defined in various ways. An immigration of about 225,000 would prevent population decline in the foreseeable future, and with slightly higher participation would prevent decline of the labour force. It is impossible to use immigration to prevent an increase in the population aged 65 and over as a ratio to the population aged 20-64. Alternative definitions of replacement migration are discussed, along with alternatives to replacement migration for achieving given goals.

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 has written *Population Change in Canada: The Challenges of Policy Adaptation* (McClelland and Stewart, 1991), *Earning and Caring in Canadian Families* (Broadview, 2000), and is 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.

Roderic Beaujot
Department of Sociology
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-661-3689
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: rbeaujot@uwo.ca

Russell Wilkins (Health Analysis and Measurement Group, Statistics Canada), Chair.
Well-being of children and families. Session 7, Sunday afternoon pre-break, 2 June 2003.

Five papers will be presented in this session: (1) *The effects of poverty and neighbourhood characteristics upon child and adolescent outcomes*. (2) *The well-being of Canada's young children*. (3) *Analyzing change in two-parent and single-parent families: economic resources versus family processes*. (4) *Family structure and economic well-being in a comparative context*. (5) *Marriage patterns in rural India: influence of socio-cultural context*.

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 boards of *Les Cahiers Québécois de Démographie* and the new World Health Organization electronic journal *Mortality*, 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.

Russell Wilkins
Health Analysis and Measurement Group
Statistics Canada, RHC-24A
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-5305
Fax: 1-613-951-3959
E-mail: wilkrus@statcan.ca

Charles Jones (Sociology Department, University of Toronto). *The effects of poverty and neighbourhood characteristics upon child and adolescent outcomes*. Session 7, Monday afternoon pre-break, 2 June 2003.

The experience of long-term poverty affects many child outcomes, in part through a family stress process in which poverty is considered to be one of the major factors causing family dysfunction, depression among caregivers and inadequate parenting. Recent scholarship extends the classical family stress model by researching the ways in which neighbourhood contexts might mediate or modify these relationships. Neighbourhoods vary from the affluent to the economically deprived, and since the long-term poor rarely live in well-off neighbourhoods, measures of neighbourhood disadvantage add little to family poverty in the prediction of child health and behaviour problems. But neighbourhoods also differ in the degree to which they are socially organized, cohesive and supportive to the enterprise of raising children. Sociologists refer to this as the "social capital" of neighbourhoods and propose that such social capital may ameliorate the effects of poverty and help parents raise children to achieve their full potential. This study reports the construction of measures related to social capital (collective efficacy and social support) at the neighbourhood, rather than the individual level, and the use of these along with a battery of census characteristics and other explanatory variables in the prediction of outcomes for "longitudinal" children aged 4 to 15 in Canada's National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY).

Charles Jones is Professor of Sociology at the University of Toronto, and a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society. He holds a BA and MA from Cambridge University in England, and a PhD from Edinburgh University in Scotland (1973). His current research interests include family change and its effects on children; the effects of neighbourhoods and gender on children; the analysis of longitudinal surveys including British, Canadian and United States cohort studies; and the comparison of census data from various times and places, particularly the Canadian Century Research Infrastructure project.

Charles Jones, Professor
Sociology Department
University of Toronto
725 Spadina Ave, Room 372
Toronto ON M5S 2J4
Tel: 1-416-978-8262
Fax: 1-416-978-3930
Email: cjones@chass.utoronto.ca
<http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/~cjones/index.html>

Laurie Goldmann (Children's Policy, Human Resources Development Canada). *The well-being of Canada's young children*. Session 7, Monday afternoon pre-break, 2 June 2003.

In September 2000, the Government of Canada and the provincial and territorial governments reached the Early Childhood Development Agreement to improve and expand the services and programs they provide for children under 6 years of age and their families. As part of the agreement, governments have committed to report regularly to Canadians on a set of outcome indicators of young children's well-being. This presentation provides an overview of the first Government of Canada report on the well-being of young children (2002), including a discussion of the process used to select the indicators presented. The objective is to help foster an understanding of the indicators that can be used to characterize young Canadian children's well-being as well as the family and community determinants of childhood well-being. The presentation focuses on the indicators of young children's well-being in the areas of physical health, safety and security, and early development, including the 11 common indicators identified by federal, provincial and territorial governments, supplemented by measures of key family and community influences on child well-being. This presentation also provides an overview of information about young Aboriginal children and young children with disabilities. It relies on a variety of data sources including the census, vital statistics, and the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY). Key findings indicate that, in 1998-1999, the majority of Canada's young children were physically healthy, safe and secure, and developing well emotionally, socially and cognitively.

Laurie Goldmann is a policy analyst in Children's Policy at Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC). She obtained an MA in Sociology from Carleton University, with a concentration in quantitative analysis. Laurie began her career in government at Statistics Canada, working on the development of a data collection system for postsecondary education. Since moving to HRDC she has focussed on key social issues including homelessness and early childhood development. Much of her work concerns accountability and reporting of results. Most recently, Laurie was the project manager for the development and release of a study entitled *The Well-Being of Canada's Young Children: Government of Canada Report 2002*.

Laurie Goldmann
Policy Analyst, Children's Policy
Human Resources Development Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
140 Promenade du Portage
Hull QC K1A 0J9
Tel: 1-819-997-9674
Fax: 1-819-994-1506
Email: laurie.goldmann@hrdc-drhc.gc.ca

Teresa S. J. Abada (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, and Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada). *Analyzing change in two-parent and single-parent families: economic resources versus family processes*. Session 7, Monday afternoon pre-break, 2 June 2003.

The Canadian National Longitudinal Survey for Children and Youth (NLSCY) from 1994 to 1999 is used to explore the economic resources and family processes as explanations for family structure differences on children's emotional disorder. The analyses uncover important distinctions between two-parent and single-parent families and how income and parental depression affect children's health. Structural equation modeling is employed to examine a number of issues pertaining to longitudinal analysis. For example, possible reciprocal and cross-lagged effects are tested between these family processes, economic resources and child outcome variables. The paper also examines the impact of family change on children's and parent's lives and how it differs between two-parent and single-parent families. Families that changed from a two-parent to a single-parent family between waves two and three suffer greater levels of parental depression, child emotional disorder and a drop in their household income. On the other hand, single-parent families that changed into a two-parent family between waves two and three enjoy an improvement in their household income but this affects parents' and children's lives differently. These findings point to the importance of examining the type of family change and how they influence difference family members simultaneously. This work also opens up an avenue for exploration into how family processes can emerge from the child's or the parent's health characteristics and how those characteristics also influence family change over time.

Teresa Abada is a PhD candidate in Demography at the University of Alberta, and 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.

Teresa S. J. Abada
Special Surveys Division
Statistics Canada, SC 2300K
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-3017
Fax: 1-613-951-4527
Email: teresa.abada@statcan.ca

Stephen Obeng Gyimah, Paul Maxim and Jerry White (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *Family structure and economic well-being in a comparative context*. Session 7, Monday afternoon pre-break, 2 June 2003.

This study examines the relationship between family structure and economic well-being among Aboriginals, visible minorities and other Canadians. A recurring theme in recent discussions on poverty in Canada has centred on single parent households. Although a great deal of research has focused on the relationship between group membership and economic well-being, very little has been done with respect to family well-being and its inter-connectedness with ethnicity and family structure. Studies that examine the relationship between family structure and well-being typically focus on single female parents without examining whether certain categories of single mothers are more vulnerable. For example, do Aboriginal and visible minority lone-parent families experience similar levels of economic deprivation as others? This study attempts to answer these questions using data from the 1996 Census Public Use Micro Data Files.

Stephen Obeng Gyimah is a Post-Doctoral Fellow with the First Nations Cohesion project at the University of Western Ontario. He received his PhD in Sociology (Demography) from the University of Western Ontario in 2002. His research interests are demography and ethnicity, with a regional focus on Canada and sub-Saharan Africa. His PhD thesis was *Childhood mortality and reproductive behaviour in Ghana and Kenya: an examination of frailty and non-frailty models*.

Stephen Obeng Gyimah
Department of Sociology
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-661-2111 ext 85230
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: gyimah@uwo.ca

Emails of co-authors: Paul Maxim, maxim@uwo.ca. Jerry White, white@uwo.ca.

Shireen J. Jejeebhoy (Population Council, New Delhi) and Shiva S. Halli (Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba). *Marriage patterns in rural India: influence of socio-cultural context*. Session 7, Monday afternoon pre-break, 2 June 2003.

There is considerable agreement that notable changes have been experienced in India in the timing of marriage. Less is known about regional differences and trends in marriage patterns – endogamy, post-marital residence patterns, spousal age and educational differences, dowry and the extent to which women have a say in determining timing and partner on the one hand, and the disbursal of their dowries on the other. A unique data set provides an opportunity to explore marriage patterns and differences among successive cross-sections of Hindu and Muslim women aged 15-39 in 1993-1994, who were married in the roughly 25 years from 1968 to 1993, in two culturally distinct sites: Uttar Pradesh in the north--in which the situation of women is especially poor, and Tamil Nadu in the south--where gender relations are somewhat more balanced, and women are relatively better off. We describe differences in marital age and patterns among successive marital age cohorts and explore the extent to which differences emerge by region and religion. Findings suggest that while education plays a significant role in enhancing marriage age, it also tends to raise dowry payments. Conversely, while pre-marital economic activity is unrelated to marriage age, it plays a significant role in reducing dowry payments. This suggests that strategies to delay marriage and counter the practice of dowry need to expand beyond education or employment. More comprehensive, direct, and context-specific strategies must simultaneously be sought -- raising community awareness of the negative effects of early marriage and countering fears of allowing girls to remain single, providing for the acquisition of usable vocational and life skills, and enhancing young women's real access to, and control over economic resources and decision making relating to their own lives.

Shireen J. Jejeebhoy is with the Population Council in New Delhi, India.

Shiva Halli received a PhD in Social Demography from the University of Western Ontario in 1984. He joined the University of Manitoba in 1986 as an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology, and was promoted to the rank of full professor in 1992. Since 2002 he has worked as professor of Community Health in the Faculty of Medicine. During the last 17 years he has published five authored or co-authored books and three edited books, plus 40 research papers in referred journals and more than a dozen book chapters. Recognition for his work includes the Rh Institute Award for outstanding contribution to scholarship and research at the University of Manitoba. He has been a visiting professor in India, Bangladesh, Brazil, Australia and South Africa. Currently he is working on topics such as violence against immigrant women, the economic experience of immigrants and their children, and the demography of developing countries.

Shiva Halli
Department of Community Health Sciences
Faculty of Medicine
University of Manitoba
750 Bannatyne Ave
Winnipeg MB R3E 0W3
Tel: 1-204-789-3262
Fax: 1-204-789-3905
Email: halli@ms.umanitoba.ca

Email of co-author: Shireen J. Jejeebhoy, shireen@pcindia.org.

Frank Trovato (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta), President. *CPS Annual General Meeting*. Session 8, Monday afternoon post-break, 2 June 2003.

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.

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*.

Frank Trovato
Department of Sociology
5-21 H M Tory Building
University of Alberta
Edmonton AB T6G 2H4
Tel: 1-780-492-5934
Fax: 1-780-492-7196
Email: frank.trovato@ualberta.ca

K. S. Joseph (Perinatal Epidemiology Research Unit, Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology and of Pediatrics, Dalhousie University and the IWK Health Centre). *Reorienting clinical understanding and population health perspectives using alternative denominators for perinatal mortality rates*. Guest of Honour, CPS Banquet, Monday evening 2 June 2003.

Over thirty years ago, Yerushalmy showed that low birth weight babies born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy had substantially lower neonatal mortality rates than low birth weight babies born to women who did not smoke. The reverse was true at higher birth weights. Subsequent studies have confirmed this finding and shown it to be a general phenomenon which is also observed in contrasts involving country, race, parity, plurality, altitude, infant sex and other factors. Until recently no biologically plausible and parsimonious solution has been offered to explain this phenomenon, which has come to be called the paradox of intersecting perinatal mortality curves. This talk presents and discusses a parsimonious solution to the paradox of intersecting perinatal mortality curves, based on work carried out in collaboration with colleagues at the Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System and at Dalhousie University. The solution involves a reformulation of risk in the perinatal period and a move away from the use of dual overlapping time scale anchors for measuring age (namely, last menstrual period for gestational age and birth for chronological age). The implications of this reformulation are discussed in terms of potential impact on clinical understanding and the demographic perspective of perinatal health.

K. S. Joseph is an Associate Professor in the Perinatal Epidemiology Research Unit, Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology and of Pediatrics, Dalhousie University, and the IWK Health Centre, Halifax. He has an MD degree in Community Medicine from Christian Medical College, Vellore, India and a PhD in Epidemiology and Biostatistics from McGill University, Montreal. He has published widely in leading general medical, epidemiology, pediatric and obstetric journals. Currently he is a member of the Steering Committee of the Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System and a member of the Standing Committee on Developmental Biology, Pregnancy and Birth of the Institute of Human Development, Child and Youth Health of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. KS is supported by a Clinical Research Scholar Award from the Dalhousie University Faculty of Medicine and by the Peter Loughheed/CIHR New Investigator Award from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research.

K.S. Joseph
Associate Professor
Perinatal Epidemiology Research Unit
Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology and of Pediatrics
Dalhousie University and the IWK Health Centre
5980 University Ave
Halifax NS B3H 4N1
Tel: 1-902-470-6652
Fax: 1-902-470-7190
Email: ks.joseph@np.iwkgrace.ns.ca

Richard A. Wanner (Department of Sociology, University of Calgary), Chair. *Aboriginal populations*. Session 9, Tuesday morning pre-break, 3 June 2003.

Five papers will be presented in this session. (1) *First Nations mobility on the Prairies: understanding migration decisions*. (2) *Spatial mobility of the registered Indian population: Statistics Canada's projection model*. (3) *Aboriginal languages in Canada's urban areas: characteristics, considerations and implications*. (4) *Tracing of cohorts within INAC elementary/secondary and post-secondary education databases: policy implications*. (5) *Measuring the demographic and socio-economic conditions of the Aboriginal population in Canada using the 2001 Census*.

Richard Wanner, PhD, is Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Calgary. His current research focuses on the changing fate of immigrants in Canada's labour market since the 1970s, looking specifically at trends in their occupational and earnings attainments by country of origin and the influence of immigrant entry class on earnings patterns. This work is part of a larger project on trends in social inequality in Canada in the twentieth century, including trends in the effect of parental status on educational attainment, the effect of educational attainment on occupational status of first job, intergenerational occupational mobility, and the gender gap in earnings. His work has recently appeared in or is forthcoming in the *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*, *International Migration Review*, *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, and *Journal of Sociology*.

Richard A. Wanner
Professor and Head
Department of Sociology
University of Calgary
Calgary AB T2N1N4
Tel: 1-403-220-6500
Fax: 1-403-282-9298
Email: wanner@ucalgary.ca

Martin Cooke and Danièle Bélanger (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *First nations mobility on the Prairies: understanding migration decisions*. Session 9, Tuesday morning pre-break, 3 June 2003.

Analyses of census data have found that there has been positive net migration from cities to reserve communities at least since the 1980s, and that strong flows to reserves have existed since the 1960s. Return migration to reserve communities has often been characterized as resulting from failure to successfully adapt to urban life. This paper attempts to shed light on the phenomenon of return and circular migration between reserves and urban centres through quantitative analysis of data from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, and structured interviews with Registered Indian migrants. Logistic regression models provide little evidence that either the education or labour force attachment of those who move to reserves differ compared to those who do not. The qualitative data indicate that concerns for the well-being of children, housing, and access to health care may figure prominently together with employment and education in migrants' decisions to move in either direction. Gender differences in migration may reflect the types of employment opportunities available in reserve communities, as well as social problems in some communities. While some mobility to reserves appears to be due to difficulties encountered in the city, much also may be in order to fulfil other goals, including the safety and education of children, access to traditional activities, and retirement to a rural setting. Migrants' motivations should be considered from a perspective that is wider than purely economic considerations, and return migration should be understood as undertaken in pursuit of particular goals rather than resulting only from failure.

Martin Cooke is currently a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario in London. He is a recipient of the Canadian Policy Research Award Graduate Prize. His research interests include the demography of Aboriginal people and social inequality in Canada.

Danièle Bélanger is with the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario in London.

Martin Cooke
Department of Sociology
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-661-2111 x 82750
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: mjcooke@uwo.ca

Email of co-author: Danièle Bélanger, dbelang@uwo.ca.

Ravi Verma, Shirley Loh, Margaret Michalowski (Demography Division, Statistics Canada), Pierre Gauvin (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada). *Spatial mobility of the registered Indian population: Statistics Canada's projection model*. Session 9, Tuesday morning pre-break, 3 June 2003.

Statistics Canada has been mandated by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada to prepare, on a regular basis since 1980s, the population projections of registered Indians. Migration is one of the components included in the cohort-component projection model. Although the migration component generally encompasses international and internal movement, in this particular model only internal migration is considered due to lack of information on international migration. International migration of registered Indians is recorded in neither the Indian Register or in any other data sources. The Indian Register does not explicitly track interregional migration, as an individual's region of residence is tied to the region of his or her First Nation. Data on migration of registered Indians from the censuses indicate that a majority of registered Indian migration involves intra-regional migration between reserves and areas outside reserves. For most regions net interregional migration has a negligible effect on the growth of their Indian population. Taking into account the above described data limitations, in the latest projections of the registered Indian population for Canada and regions, which span the 2000 to 2021 period, a band-affiliated migration projection model was developed. The underlying concept relates migration flows solely to population movements involving on-reserve and off-reserve places of residence within a particular region. The objective of this paper is two-fold: to elaborate on the migration projection model and its intra-regional migration assumptions, and to discuss the future trend of regional changes in the size of the registered Indian populations residing on and outside reserves resulting from the application of the model.

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

Shirley Loh is with the Demography Division at Statistics Canada, teleworking from Edmonton.

Margaret Michalowski is with the Demography Division at Statistics Canada in Ottawa (see biographic sketch page 26).

Pierre Gauvin is with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada in Gatineau.

Ravi Verma
Demography Division
Statistics Canada, SC1710
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-2353
Fax: 1-613-951-2952
Email: ravi.verma@statcan.ca

Emails of co-authors: Shirley Loh, lohshy@planet.eon.net. Margaret Michalowski, margaret.michalowski@statcan.ca. Pierre Gauvin, gauvinp@inac.gc.ca.

Mary Jane Norris (Research and Analysis Directorate, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada) and Lorna Jantzen (Department of Canadian Heritage). *Aboriginal languages in Canada's urban areas: characteristics, considerations and implications*. Session 9, Tuesday morning pre-break, 3 June 2003.

Canada's indigenous languages and cultures are generally associated with Aboriginal communities and reserves. Yet, in the 1996 census some 37,000 persons, or close to one in five persons who reported an Aboriginal mother tongue, were residing in major cities across Canada. Furthermore, cities themselves reflect the considerable diversity of language and culture found across Aboriginal communities. This article provides a brief overview of the state of Aboriginal languages in Canada, contrasting the situation between Aboriginal communities (including reserves) and areas off reserve. With a focus on urban areas, this report provides for the first time for major cities across Canada, the size, characteristics and composition of their different Aboriginal languages. The results provide useful insights into, first of all, the demographics and geography of Aboriginal languages within Canadian cities, and then, some of the considerations and implications that these demographics suggest. For example, the research demonstrates the considerable challenges faced by Aboriginal people in maintaining their language outside of their communities, and raises considerations surrounding the support and maintenance of the connection between language and culture within an urban milieu. The authors conclude with implications concerning urban-based cultural and service-delivery institutions, and the extension of First Nations administering services to populations residing off reserve.

Mary Jane Norris is a Senior Research Manager with the Strategic Research and Analysis Directorate of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. She previously 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 forthcoming 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 forthcoming 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 Research and Analysis Directorate.

Lorna Jantzen is with the Department of Canadian Heritage in Ottawa.

Mary Jane Norris
Research and Analysis Directorate
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
10 Wellington St, Room 510
Hull QC K1A 0H4
Tel: 1-613-994-7591
Fax: 1-613-994-7595
Email: norrism@ainc-inac.gc.ca

Email of co-author: Lorna Jantzen, lorna_jantzen@pch.gc.ca

Annette Vermaeten, Mary Jane Norris and Marion Buchmeier (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada). *Tracing of cohorts within INAC elementary/secondary and post-secondary education databases: policy implications*. Session 9, Tuesday morning pre-break, 3 June 2003.

We present a demographic study of First Nation students funded by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) for elementary/secondary and post-secondary education programs. It incorporates a tracing methodology to provide retention, progression and graduation rates for different cohorts of students within these programs. This study first provides a demographic, geographic and school-type profile of INAC-funded students, and it examines the educational outcomes in terms of these parameters. We make reference to other educational studies, based on census- and survey-related data, to compare the educational gap between First Nation and other Canadians. The study focuses on a cohort-based tracing methodology to determine standard educational outcomes for students. Finally, we point out that the tracing methodology is a tool which has the potential to provide extremely informative reports and analyses that will inform researchers and policy decision-makers in understanding the factors related to educational outcomes of INAC-funded students. Preliminary findings of this study suggest the areas for research that could provide further insight into the determinants and outcomes of education and thereby contribute significantly to the policy development process for First Nation education programs and delivery.

Annette Vermaeten is a Policy Analyst with the Information Analysis Section of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) in Gatineau. She holds a Masters in Political Science from the University of Windsor and a BA in Commerce from the University of Western Ontario in London. Annette has extensive experience working in the information management side of the INAC education programs and is presently working in the education policy area. She has co-authored several papers including "Understanding Aboriginal definitions: implications for counts and socio-economic characteristics" and "Mortality trends of registered Indians: Canada and regions".

Mary Jane Norris is a Senior Research Manager with the Strategic Research and Analysis Directorate of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (see biographic sketch page 52).

Marion Buchmeier recently graduated from the University of Waterloo with a BA in German and Applied Studies and a specialization in German Communications. She joined INAC last May, and is currently working as an analyst in Corporate Information Management. Before that, she was a co-op student with the department. Marion works on registered Indian and Aboriginal population projections and is involved in the analysis of census data. She has also developed a special interest in Aboriginal education issues from an information management perspective.

Annette Vermaeten
Information Analysis Section
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
10 Wellington St, Room 530
Hull QC K1A 0H4
Tel: 1-819-994-7436
Fax: 1-819-994-0443
Email: vermaetena@ainc-inac.gc.ca

Emails of co-authors: Mary Jane Norris, norrism@ainc-inac.gc.ca. Marion Buchmeier, buchmeierm@ainc-inac.gc.ca.

Andy Siggner and Janet Hagey (Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada). *Measuring the demographic and socio-economic conditions of the Aboriginal population in Canada using the 2001 census*. Session 9, Tuesday morning pre-break, 3 June 2003.

This paper focuses on the Aboriginal population in Canada using the latest 2001 census data and examines a series of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Aboriginal population and non-Aboriginal population. However, one of the first questions for policy makers, planners and researchers is to determine, from a statistical or analytical perspective, how are Aboriginal peoples defined? There are various questions in the census which can be used to define the Aboriginal population, but these result in different counts. Substantial differences can occur in the socio-economic characteristics of a given Aboriginal population, depending on which definition of Aboriginal is used. This study examines data from the 1996 and 2001 censuses showing the changes in demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Aboriginal population in Canada and the impacts of using different definitions.

Andy Siggner is Senior Advisor on Aboriginal Statistics in the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. He holds a BA (1969) and MA (1971) in Sociology from the University of Western Ontario. In 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 on the 2001 census release of Aboriginal data. Between 1992 and 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.

Andy Siggner
Senior Advisor on Aboriginal Statistics
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division
Statistics Canada, JT7-D8
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-3771
Fax: 1-613-951-0387
Email: andy.siggner@statcan.ca

Email of co-author: Janet Hagey, janet.hagey@statcan.ca.

Alan B. Simmons (Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean, York University), Chair.
Internal migration, urbanization and development. Session 10, Tuesday morning post-break, 3 June 2003.

Four papers will be presented in this session. (1) *Urbanization and sustainable development in Haiti and Dominican Republic*. (2) *The relationship between rural land tenure and peasant migration in China since the early 1980s*. (3) *Contemporary out-migration from the Canadian and Russian North: understanding spatial differences and similarities*. (4) *Unequal development and differential fertility: a study of the provinces of Iran, 1986-1996*.

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. At the end of the session, CIDA policy analyst Barnabé Ndarishikanye (see biographic sketch below) will briefly explain the main features of this program.

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*. His 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).

Alan Simmons
Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean
York University
240 York Lanes
North York ON M3J 1P3
Tel: 1-416-736-5237
Fax: 1-519-767-0657
Email: asimmons@yorku.ca

Barnabé Ndarishikanye coordinates the Canadian International Development Agency's Poverty Reduction Network. He conducts research on (1) population and CIDA programming: data sources and quality, estimates, and projections reliability; and (2) workers remittances from Canada to Latin America countries, especially Haiti, Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago. His article on "Rural-urban migration and agricultural productivity, the case of Senegal" is soon to be released in *Agricultural Economics* (Netherlands). Before joining CIDA, Barnabé taught agricultural economics in Burundi, worked as a consultant for Rights and Democracy in Montreal and for Amnesty International in London. He is the author of many articles on agriculture and on conflict in Burundi published in journals such as the *Revue canadienne d'études africaines*, *Mondes en développement* and *Cahiers d'études africaines*.

Barnabé Ndarishikanye
Policy Analyst, Policy Branch, Analysis and Research
Canadian International Development Agency
200 Promenade du Portage
Hull QC K1A 0G4
Tel: 1-819-997-1531
Fax: 1-819-956-9107
Email: barnabe_ndarishikanye@acdi-cida.gc.ca

G. Edward Ebanks (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario).
Urbanization and sustainable development in Haiti and Dominican Republic. Session 10,
Tuesday morning post-break, 3 June 2003.

Urbanization is a major aspect of the demographic situation in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. It affects the spatial distribution of these two societies. The rate of urbanization is high. A main part of this urbanization concerns the primate capital cities of Port-au-Prince and Santo Domingo. These two cities dominate the urban hierarchy. Is urbanization an impediment or an advantage to sustainable development? It is concluded that it is an impediment. The rate of growth of the urban population exceeds the rate for the total population. The economic resources of these two societies are insufficient for continued growth in the urban population. A high level of urbanization and high primacy of the capital cities impact on the sustainable development. The capital cities account for a large percentage of the total population. They account for even larger percentage of the urban population. These two cities consume a large part of the income and wealth of these countries. They are not sustainable. Future generations are threatened by decisions of the current urban population. This population is consuming the resources and impacting severely on the physical environment. In spite of this they are impoverished. The Haitian rate of urbanization is faster than that of the Dominican Republic and the population of Port-au-Prince is increasing more rapidly than that of Santo Domingo. Haiti's level of urbanization is lower than that of the Dominican Republic. Haiti's sustainable development is more at risk. Urbanization is a major consideration for sustainable development in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Eddie Ebanks is Professor of Sociology and Director of the Population Studies Centre at the University of Western Ontario in London. He is a 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).

G. Edward Ebanks
Department of Sociology
Population Studies Centre
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-661-3692
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: geebanks@uwo.ca

Shaohui Jiang (Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University). *The relationship between rural land tenure and peasant migration in China since the early 1980s*. Session 10, Tuesday morning post-break, 3 June 2003.

The evolution of property rights initiated the post-Mao economic reform in the early 1980s. Many changes have been brought about, including two important factors – land and people’s mobility (physical and occupational). The Household Responsibility System (HRS) liberated production forces. As a result, family farming was resumed, which substantially improved the economic well-being of peasants. The function of the household registration system (also known as *hukou*), which was a major mechanism that controlled people’s mobility, was reduced. Rural surplus labourers floated into towns and cities to look for employment opportunities. A simple glimpse at the rationale would be economic – peasants seek better living conditions and economic security. However, a closer look at rural Chinese migrant workers would manifest a deeper aspect – social mobility for jobs and education. Then what has driven Chinese peasants to move from their homes? Traditionally, land was regarded as a safety net for rural households. The collectivization in the late 1950s eliminated most forms of private property and land was shared collectively by members of a village. The HRS in the post-Mao era resumed family farming without changing the nature of ownership. As a result, efficiency improved and underemployment diminished, but surplus labour emerged. This study examines the relationship between rural land tenure and peasant migration (“floating population”). It seeks to determine the common factors under the current property regime that are contributing to the migration, despite the spatial disparity in economic and geographic conditions across the country. In other words, do Chinese peasants move because of insecure landownership or unfair allocation of land in their village? If so, would they stay home if a fairer and more secure reallocation of land could be arranged? This paper is based on research conducted during this winter in several villages of Liaoning Province, China.

Shaohui Jiang is currently a graduate student in the Population and Development Program at Cornell University, pursuing a doctorate in demography and sociology. He previously studied at North Carolina State University, where he obtained a masters degree in international development. Shaohui's research interests include migration, both internal and international, social stratification, physical and occupational mobility, and property. He is currently working on rural out-migration and landholding and tenure management in China, analyzing rural out-migration by looking at land tenure and its consequences on social stratification, particularly in the northeast.

Shaohui Jiang
Department of Rural Sociology
118 Warren Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca NY 14853
Tel: 1-607-272-4160
Fax: 1-607-254-2896
Email: sj85@cornell.edu

Andrey N. Petrov (Department of Geography, University of Northern Iowa and State Pedagogical University of Russia). *Contemporary out-migration from the Canadian and Russian North: understanding spatial differences and similarities*. Session 10, Tuesday morning post-break, 3 June 2003.

This paper assesses the differences and similarities in the driving forces and geographical patterns of migration in the northern regions of Canada and Russia. These two areas are frequently compared due to their similar geography, environmental conditions and economic structure. In recent years, the Canadian North and the Russian North have both experienced population decline. As a result, the northern parts of both countries are suffering from serious problems. Heavy out-migration from resource-dependent peripheral communities is a key component of population decline in both countries. In both cases, migrants are mainly of non-Native ancestry and have similar sociological profiles. Out-migration also negatively affects the demographic profile of peripheral regions, contributing, for example to an aging of population. Push factors are also largely similar: there are correlations with the level of the development of social infrastructure, incomes, economic specialization and the degree of “peripherality” of the territory. However, other driving forces that influence the out-migration from the North in Russia and in Canada are considerably different. In Russia, they result from an overall collapse of the northern economy, while in Canada they are the consequences of economic fluctuations. Specifically, the factor of remoteness (and related “peripherality”) is studied as an important determinant of spatial patterns and regional differences in out-migration in the Russian and Canadian North. Apart from the overall analysis, the regional component is also assessed. The Russian North and Canadian North are divided into sub-regions according to a classification derived from identified patterns. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) techniques, non-spatial and spatial regression analysis, cluster analysis and core-periphery modeling are used in the research. The data were acquired from Statistics Canada and GosKomStat of the Russian Federation. The Arctic Institute of North America provided funding support.

Andrey N. Petrov is a graduate student in the Department of Geography of the University of Northern Iowa and the State Pedagogical University of Russia. Born in Russia in 1978, Andrey graduated in 2000 from the State Pedagogical University of Russia in St. Petersburg. In 2000 he started the *Kandidat* programme in Geography in the State Pedagogical University of Russia, where in 2000-2001 he was an instructor at the Department of Economic Geography. Since 2001 he has been in the Masters programme at the Department of Geography of the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls. His interests and major publications concern population geography of peripheral territories with severe environments, in particular, the Russian North after the collapse of the USSR and the Canadian North.

Andrey N Petrov
Department of Geography
University of Northern Iowa
213 F Street
Cedar Falls IA 50613
Tel: 1-319-222-6045
Fax: 1-319-273 7103
Email: petroff_andre@hotmail.com
ap494227@uni.edu

Amir Erfani (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *Unequal development and differential fertility: a study of the provinces of Iran, 1986-1996*. Session 10, Tuesday morning post-break, 3 June 2003.

Using data from the 1986 and 1996 Iranian National Census of Population and Housing, I investigate the relationship between socio-economic development levels and differential fertility patterns in the population of the 24 provinces of Iran. Using the analytic framework of Davis and Blake, and modifying it, I show how unequal levels of socio-economic development bring about differential patterns of fertility, more directly than indirectly. Based on the data for 1986, I found that the different socio-economic development levels of the provinces--which resulted from unequal development programs before 1976--were associated with a pattern of differential fertility behavior. But the 1996 data revealed that--because of the implementation of some nationwide policies starting in the mid-1980s, such as programs of socio-economic development in rural and urban areas and the national family planning program--fertility patterns in the various provinces are now tending to converge.

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 of Iran, the Broadcasting and 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, especially the socio-economic factors which influenced the sharp decline from a total fertility rate of about 7 in 1986 to 2.5 in 1996, and the demographic consequences which followed.

Amir Erfani
PhD Student
Department of Sociology
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-661-2111 ext 85125
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: aerfani@uwo.ca

Charles Jones (Sociology Department, University of Toronto), Chair. *Determinants of fertility*. Session 11, Tuesday afternoon pre-break, 3 June 2003.

Five papers will be presented in this session. (1) *Demographic and socio-economic determinants of the timing of first birth in Canada: a comparison by sex*. (2) *Malthus' argument in contemporary Canada*. (3) *The proximate determinants of fertility in Ethiopia, 2000*. (4) *Socio-cultural practices and women's autonomy among Nepal's ethnic groups and their effects on fertility and family planning*. (5) *Emerging patterns of aboriginal fertility, 1971-1976 to 1996-2001*.

Charles Jones is Professor of Sociology at the University of Toronto, and a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society. He holds a BA and MA from Cambridge University, England, and a PhD from Edinburgh University, Scotland (1973). His current research interests include family change and its effects on children; the effects of neighbourhoods and gender on children; the analysis of longitudinal surveys including British, Canadian and United States cohort studies; and the comparison of census data from various times and places, particularly the Canadian Century Research Infrastructure project.

Charles Jones, Professor
Sociology Department
University of Toronto
725 Spadina Ave, Room 372
Toronto ON M5S 2J4
Tel: 1-416-978-8262
Fax: 1-416-322-3780
Email: cjones@chass.utoronto.ca
<http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/~cjones/index.html>

Jean-Michel Billette and Céline Le Bourdais (Centre interuniversitaire d'études démographiques, Institut national de la recherche scientifique, urbanisation, culture et société). *Demographic and socio-economic determinants of the timing of first birth in Canada: a comparison by sex*. Session 11, Tuesday afternoon pre-break, 3 June 2003.

Although the number of studies focusing on the correlates of the timing of first birth in developed countries has been on the rise for the past few years, little attention has been paid to sex differences in the characteristics that appear important in the determination of the transition to parenthood. Using data drawn from the 1995 General Social Survey, we explore to what extent the decision of having a first child between ages 18-35 relies on a different set of factors for men and women. Both accelerated failure time and proportional hazards models are used to assess the impact of various demographic and socio-economic variables on first birth timing. Results reveal that socio-economic factors (modelled here as time-varying independent variables) differentially influence men and women. More specifically, completion of studies seems important for women whereas work status appears to be a key factor for men. Analyses of interactions between both these variables and birth cohort show that the impact of socio-economic characteristics evolved through time for both sexes, though not in the same way. A similar conclusion can be drawn about the conditional relationship between school trajectory and professional life course, since the entry into motherhood in Canada is very sensitive to certain combinations of educational levels and occupational status while, among males, only those who achieved a university degree significantly differ from the others, no matter if they are employed or not.

Jean-Michel Billette is a PhD candidate in demography at the Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Urbanisation, culture et société, where he is completing a thesis on the transition to adulthood in Canada, under the supervision of Professor Céline Le Bourdais. He previously earned a master's degree in physical anthropology (quantitative human genetics) from the department of anthropology of the Université de Montréal. The purpose of his master research was to model and disentangle the respective influences of genes and certain specific characteristics of the prenatal environment on the anthropometric and cognitive development of very young infants. This was achieved using data drawn from a twin design. His main research interests in demography concern social statistics, methodological issues, and family demography in Canada.

Céline Le Bourdais (MSc Demography, Université de Montréal; PhD Sociology, Brown University) is Professor at the Institut national de la recherche scientifique 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 from 1998 to 2002. She 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.

Jean-Michel Billette

639 Guizot Est

Montréal QC H2P 1N6

Tel: 1-514-389-5628 (home), 499-8272 (office)

Fax: 1-514-499-4065

Email: jean-michel.billette@insr-ucs.quebec.ca

Email of co-author: Céline Le Bourdais, celine.lebourdais@inrs-ucs.quebec.ca

Alison Yacyshyn (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario). *Malthus' argument in contemporary Canada*. Session 11, Tuesday afternoon pre-break, 3 June 2003.

It was Thomas Malthus who first postulated that population growth should be regarded as a variable dependent on agricultural productivity. Bringing "food" back into contemporary Canadian demographic analysis, the constructs of food, health and population are outlined using various theoretical models. By using a sub sample from the 1994/95 National Population Health Survey (NPHS) Nutrition Supplement, the weighted results concerning nutritional knowledge and behaviours are deemed representative of the contemporary Canadian situation. The individual-level results demonstrate that the interdependency between food and health will have implications for features of the population. Results show that eating habits affect the derived health condition of the respondent and that the food construct is an intermediate variable between the constructs of health and population. The dilemma that Malthus posed will remain with us for a long time and this paper updates the argument.

Alison Yacyshyn is a PhD student in population studies in the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario. She received an MA and BA from the University of Alberta. Her dissertation focuses on concepts of food, health and population analysis in contemporary Canada, and her presentation at this conference stems from that work. A past student Canadian Population Society (CPS) 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 Society.

Alison Yacyshyn
Department of Sociology
Social Science Centre
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-661-2111 x 85140
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: ayacyshy@uwo.ca

Daniel Sahleyesus (Department of Sociology and Population Studies Centre, University of Western Ontario). *The proximate determinants of fertility in Ethiopia, 2000*. Session 11, Tuesday afternoon pre-break, 3 June 2003.

The proximate determinants of fertility model by Bongaarts (1978, 1982) with some of the modifications suggested by Stover (1998) has been applied to data obtained from the 2000 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) of Ethiopia. The four indices of marriage, contraception, abortion and postpartum insusceptibility have been estimated. The results indicate that postpartum insusceptibility is the most important proximate variable that inhibits potential fertility. Of the combined inhibiting effect of the intermediate fertility variables, 59% is due to postpartum insusceptibility. Extended period of lactation is the predominant factor that provides protection to mothers not to become pregnant within a short interval after the previous birth. The next important potential fertility inhibitor is found to be the prevailing marriage pattern (34%). In the past decades it has been observed that there is a significant nuptiality transition going on in the society. The proportion single and median age at marriage have increased compared to the past decades. As giving birth before marriage is not a culturally encouraged practice in Ethiopia, the existing trend towards delayed and non-marriage could substantially reduce potential fertility. The other two indices, the index of contraception (6.6%) and the index of induced abortion, are found to play a relatively lesser role in reducing potential fertility. The paper concludes that in the future, raising the level of contraceptive prevalence should be a major area of intervention, if the government is to achieve its goal of reducing the total fertility rate to 4 by the year 2015, as stated in the national population policy. Areas that need further research and policy implications of the results of the study are also discussed.

Daniel Sahleyesus is a PhD student in the Department of Sociology and the Population Studies Centre of the University of Western Ontario in London. Born in Ethiopia in 1962, he obtained a BA in Sociology (1984) and an MSc in Demography (1995) from Addis Ababa University, and an MA in Development Studies (1999) from Bremen University in Germany. He worked as a senior expert in the Population, Planning and Development Unit of the Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation in Addis Ababa, as project analyst and later research and evaluation officer for a local non-profit consortium of family planning non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Addis Ababa, and as a sessional instructor. His research interests include fertility, family planning, reproductive health, gender, and development.

Daniel Sahleyesus
Department of Sociology and Population Studies Centre
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-661-2111 x 82750
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: dsahleye@uwo.ca

Juhee Vajracharya Suwal (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta). *Socio-cultural practices and women's autonomy among Nepal's ethnic groups and their effects on fertility and family planning*. Session 11, Tuesday afternoon pre-break, 3 June 2003.

Socio-cultural factors affecting women's fertility behaviour have been of interest to social demographers, especially since the early 1970s. In the classical formulation of demographic transition theory, social scientists ignored such factors' contribution to fertility transition. This paper analyses the effect of different socio-cultural practices and women's autonomy among the major ethnic groups in Nepal on these women's fertility behaviours. Among other things, women's autonomy at home and in the community is found to affect fertility. In comparison to the Indo-Aryan language speaking women, those women who speak Tibeto-Burman languages are found to have high age at marriage, high age at first birth, more decision-making power, and are more likely to have husbands living either in foreign countries for military service or in lowlands and towns for seasonal work; they also tend to undergo sterilisation after having 2 or 3 children. All these factors are closely linked in achieving low fertility. Culture plays an important role in these different types of behaviours, and these in turn affect fertility.

Juhee Vajracharya Suwal was born and raised in a Buddhist family in Kathmandu, Nepal. She received an MSc in Statistics (thesis topic "A short term population projection for Nepal") from Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu in 1984, and an MA in Demography (thesis topic "Social determinants of infant mortality in Nepal") from the University of Alberta, Edmonton in 1996. She is currently working on a PhD dissertation in Sociology (topic "Aspects of demographic and epidemiological transitions in Nepal") with a tentative date of completion in Spring 2003. Her refereed publications include "Socio-cultural dynamics of birth intervals in Nepal" *Contributions to Nepalese Studies*, Vol. 28, No. 1, 2001; "The main determinants of infant mortality in Nepal", *Social Science and Medicine*, Vol. 53, No. 12, 2001; and with Frank Trovato "Canadian Aboriginal fertility, 1991", *Canadian Studies in Population*, Vol. 25, No. 1, 1998. Juhee was involved with a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Nepal, and is interested to work in any area of demography, especially health, anthropological demography, and comparative demographic studies (developed versus developing countries). She has traveled within Nepal, India, Canada, the United States, Thailand, Hong Kong, China, South Korea, and North Korea.

Juhee Vajracharya Suwal
Department of Sociology
5-21 Tory Building
University of Alberta
Edmonton AB T6G 2H4
Tel: 1-780-492-5939
Fax: 1-780-492-9958
Email: jsuwal@ualberta.ca

Bali Ram (Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada). *Emerging patterns of Aboriginal fertility, 1971-1976 to 1996-2001*. Session 11, Tuesday afternoon pre-break, 3 June 2003.

Using census data on children in families, this paper estimates various fertility measures for the total Aboriginal population and its three subgroups, North American Indians, Métis, and Inuits. The reverse survival technique is used for deriving the expected numbers of births by the age of the mother during specific years preceding the census. The major focus of the paper is on the trends in the total fertility rates and the convergence of age patterns between various subgroups over the past 25 years. Strengths and limitations of the method are also discussed.

Bali Ram is Senior Research Advisor for the Housing, Family and Social Statistics 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.

Bali Ram
Senior Research Advisor
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division
Statistics Canada, JT7-D8
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-2347
Fax: 1-613-951-0387
Email: bali.ram@statcan.ca

Rajulton Fernando (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario), Chair.
New issues and opportunities in demographic data analysis. Session 12, Tuesday
afternoon post-break.

Four papers will be presented in this session. (1) *Research opportunities and the 2001 census*. (2) *Ethical issues in secondary use of data for research purposes*. (3) *How well do proxy variables approximate reality? Evidence from child naming patterns in the 1881 Canadian census*. (4) *Longitudinal data analysis and Statistics Canada's Data Analysis Research Centres*.

Rajulton Fernando, PhD, is a Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Western Ontario in London. His research interests are techniques of longitudinal and event history analysis, and modelling various demographic phenomena such as fertility, mortality, migration and family life histories. He recently guest edited the *Canadian Studies in Population's* Special Issue on Longitudinal Methodology, a compilation of papers presented in the workshop on *Longitudinal research in the social sciences: assessment and dissemination of tools for analysis in the Canadian context*.

Rajulton Fernando
Department of Sociology
University of Western Ontario
London ON N6A 5C2
Tel: 1-519-661-3693
Fax: 1-519-661-3200
Email: fernando@uwo.ca

Janet Hagey (Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada).
Research opportunities and the 2001 census. Session 12, Tuesday afternoon post-break, 3 June 2003.

By May 2003, all the 2001 census data will have been released. The series of 8 releases will have provided the research community not only with new and interesting findings, but also with several key policy-relevant research avenues that need to be further explored. The releases also show the wealth of information available from the census, and how this information can be used with other data sources to get at key policy issues. For example, analysis done with the family data (from both the 2001 census and 2001 General Social Survey) addressed such policy-relevant issues as children in “non-traditional” families, young adults staying in the parental home, people living alone, grandparents, and same-sex partnerships. By the end of the CPS meetings, researchers from Statistics Canada will have made presentations in sessions on family, immigration and Aboriginal people, summarizing the main results from the 2001 census and pointing to key research areas.

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.

Janet Hagey, Director
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division
Statistics Canada, JT7-D8
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-4940
Fax: 1-613-951-7178
Email: janet.hagey@statcan.ca

George Kephart (Population Health Research Unit, Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University). *Informed consent and the secondary use of personal health information: practical and ethical considerations*. Session 12, Tuesday afternoon post-break, 3 June 2003.

Informed consent is viewed as the cornerstone of privacy protection, and is nearly always required for studies involving primary data collection of personal health information. However, a great deal of research is conducted by making secondary use of data collected for other purposes (such as administrative data and disease registries). Legislation (including recent Canadian legislation), policy and public debate are variable in their perspectives on the conditions, if any, that warrant the secondary use of personal health information for research purposes without consent. A framework is proposed to evaluate whether informed consent for secondary use of data for a research study should be required at the time of use, or at the time of original data collection. Based on a set of concrete case studies developed by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, it is argued that benefits, risks and feasibility are interrelated, and cannot be considered in isolation from each other. The feasibility of obtaining consent can limit the types of research questions that can or will be pursued, and the time frame under which investigations can be conducted. For some study designs, consent requirements may partly or fully defeat the potential benefits of the study. Also, in some studies, the requirement for consent may in fact increase risks to the privacy and confidentiality of study subjects. The practical implications of requirements for consent on the feasibility, benefits and risks of health research based on the secondary use of personal information for health research needs to be more carefully considered.

George Kephart is Associate Professor in the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology at Dalhousie University, and Director of the Department's Population Health Research Unit (PHRU). He obtained a BS (Honors) in Sociology from the University of California at Riverside, and an MS and PhD in Sociology from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. His research interests include demography, population health, health services, epidemiology, research methodology, and population redistribution. The research unit George directs conducts systematic research into population health, health services and their inter-relationships. It is committed to advancing the level of knowledge and developing innovative research methods for the betterment of the health of the general population in a cost-effective manner. To facilitate the growth of research in these areas, the province of Nova Scotia has supplied the PHRU with complete medicare, pharmacare and hospital files suitable for research purposes. The Unit has also been supplied with workers compensation records and has access to a variety of other data sources including clinical databases and large scale population surveys. The individual databases have been linked to create a comprehensive data system which provides unparalleled opportunities for research in the health and social sciences. See the PHRU website for an overview of the many projects and publications of this dynamic research unit.

George Kephart

Director, Population Health Research Unit, and Associate Professor,
Department of Community Health and Epidemiology

5849 University Ave

Dalhousie University

Halifax NS B3H 4H7

Tel: 1-902-494-5193

Fax: 1-902-494-1597

Email: george.kephart@dal.ca

www.medicine.dal.ca/phru/

Michael Haan (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto and Business and Labour Market Analysis Branch, Statistics Canada). *How well do proxy variables approximate reality? Evidence from child naming patterns in the 1881 Canadian census*. Session 12, Tuesday afternoon post-break, 3 June 2003.

Although generally a choice made between parents, there remains a large collective, sociological component to child naming (Hacker, 1999; Lieberman and Bell, 1992; Lieberman, 2000). What remains unclear is how this sociological influence manifests itself on parents. Do parents appeal to popular culture and other time-varying characteristics like the fashions and tastes of the day (Main, 1996; Sangoï, 1999)? Alternatively, do parents adhere to relatively fixed and rigid conventions, such as kinship ties or religious mandates, in choosing names for their children (Van Poppel et al, 1999)? Further, is it safe to assume that parents with biblically-named children are more religious than those without, as Hacker (1999) has recently suggested? Performing a series of Poisson regressions on a 10% sample of the not-yet-publicly-released 1881 Canadian census, I discuss the validity of using of child naming patterns as a proxy variable for parental religiosity. I also present, for the first time ever (since Canada was the only country in the English speaking world to query on religion), child-woman ratios for the 1881 Canadian population by religion, exploiting what will no doubt be one of the greatest contributions of the 1881 Census of Canada -- the ability to assess the speculations about religious liberalization (Hacker, 1999; Leasure, 1982, 1983; Smith, 1985, 1994) as a cause for the North American demographic transition.

Mike Haan is a third year PhD student in the Department of Sociology at the University of Toronto. He currently works at Statistics Canada for John Myles, in the Business and Labour Market Analysis Branch. His interests include statistical methodology, immigration and immigration issues, residential segregation and labour market analysis. For his dissertation he will be looking at how risk perception affects the decision-making process of Canada's recent immigrants.

Mike Haan

327 Cambridge St N, Apt 8

Ottawa ON K1R 7B3

Tel: 1-613-565-6362 (home)

1-613-951-5870 (work)

Fax: 1-613-951-5403

Email: mike.haan@statcan.ca

mdhaan@chass.utoronto.ca

mike.haan@sympatico.ca

Gustave Goldmann (Research Data Centre Program Manager, Census and Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada). *Longitudinal data analysis and Statistics Canada's Data Analysis Research Centres*. Session 12, Tuesday afternoon post-break, 3 June 2003.

In the current climate of globalisation, societies are experiencing rapid and profound changes in their social and economic conditions. Consequently, decision makers need timely and objective analysis of economic and social conditions to understand this transformation, to provide a basis for broad and informed debate on public policy, and to establish a foundation for intelligent policy formation. The need is particularly acute in Canada because social policy has not necessarily kept pace with the dramatic changes in economic policy over the past two decades. Governments at all levels have acknowledged the importance of redesigning social policy so that it meets the needs of all Canadians, and leads us towards more civil and economically sustainable communities. This paper discusses Canada's response to the challenge of informing public social policy in a manner that is consistent with the values of Canadian society. The paper outlines the challenges that needed to be addressed (as defined by a task force that was established to assess the barriers that needed to be overcome in order to meet the challenges), provides a summary of the task force recommendations, describes one particular dimension of Canada's response – the Research Data Centre Program and concludes with some thoughts towards the future of this initiative in a broader context.

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. His 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. He is currently working on a book dealing with the determinants of acculturation of immigrants coming to Canada. Gustave holds a BSc in Mathematics and Computer Science from the University of Ottawa, and an MA and PhD in Sociology from Carleton University. He 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 Goldmann
Research Data Centre Program Manager
Census and Demographic Statistics Branch
Statistics Canada, SC1720
Ottawa ON K1A 0T6
Tel: 1-613-951-1472
Fax: 1-613-951-4942
Email: gustave.goldmann@statcan.ca

Author Index

	<i>Page</i>
Teresa S. J. Abada (University of Alberta and Statistics Canada)	44
Donna Ansara (Johns Hopkins School of Public Health).....	20
Jane Badets (Statistics Canada).....	37
Roderic Beaujot (University of Western Ontario).....	40
Pascale Beaupré (Statistics Canada).....	27
Danièle Bélanger (University of Western Ontario).....	51
Jean-Marie Berthelot (Statistics Canada).....	9
Jean-Michel Billette (Institut national de la recherche scientifique).....	61
Kari Brozowski (Nipissing University).....	21
Marion Buchmeier (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada)	53
Fred Burge (Dalhousie University)	2
Yves Carrière (Statistics Canada).....	19
Dan Chateau (University of Manitoba)	11
Tina Chui (Statistics Canada).....	35,37
Martin Cooke (University of Western Ontario)	50
Lori Curtis (Health Canada).....	15
Manon Declos (Statistics Canada).....	27
G. Edward Ebanks (University of Western Ontario).....	56
Amir Erfani (University of Western Ontario)	59
Deshayne Fell (Dalhousie University and IWK Health Centre)	14, 15 ,16
Rajulton Fernando (University of Western Ontario).....	4,28,66
Pierre Gauvin (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada)	51
Laurie Goldmann (Human Resources Development Canada)	43
Gustave Goldmann (Statistics Canada)	2,70
Sumit Gupta (University of Toronto)	11
Stephen Obeng Gyimah (University of Western Ontario)	34,45
Michael Haan (University of Toronto and Statistics Canada).....	69
Janet Hagey (Statistics Canada)	54, 67
David R. Hall (Nipissing University).....	21
Shiva Halli (University of Manitoba).....	31,46
Jiaosheng He (Statistics Canada).....	26
Paul James (University of Ottawa and Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences).....	10
Lorna Jantzen (Department of Heritage Canada).....	30,30, 52
Shireen J. Jejeebhoy (Population Council, New Delhi)	46
Shaohui Jiang (Cornell University).....	57
Charles Jones (University of Toronto)	42,60
K. S. Joseph (Dalhousie University and IWK Health Centre)	48
Janice Keefe (Mount Saint Vincent University).....	19
George Kephart (Dalhousie University).....	14,15,16,68
Don Kerr (University of Western Ontario)	33
H. T. Abdullah Khan (Napier University).....	23
Ann H. Kim (Brown University).....	38
Céline Le Bourdais (Institut national de la recherche scientifique)	3,27,61
Jacques Légaré (Université de Montréal and Statistics Canada).....	19
Gobopamang Letamo (University of Botswana).....	12
Xiaofen Lin (Statistics Canada).....	19,25
Jianye Liu (University of Western Ontario).....	33
Shirley Loh (Statistics Canada).....	51

Karen MacCon (University of Western Ontario)	29
Jennifer Magoon (University of Manitoba)	11
Laurent Martel (Statistics Canada)	19
Francine Mayer (Université du Québec à Montréal)	9
Paul Maxim (University of Western Ontario)	45
Susan A. McDaniel (University of Alberta)	22
Peggy McDonough (University of Toronto)	20
Margaret Michalowski (Statistics Canada)	26,51
Anne Milan (Statistics Canada)	27
Georges Monette (York University)	20
Nazeem Mujaharine (University of Saskatchewan)	14, 15
Barnabé Ndarishikanye (Canadian International Development Agency)	55
Edward Ng (Statistics Canada)	9
Kelly Nicol (Dalhousie University)	15,16
Doug Norris (Statistics Canada)	13
Mary Jane Norris (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada)	29,30,30,52,53
Andrey N. Petrov (University of Northern Iowa)	58
Amélie Quesnel-Vallée (Duke University)	8
Robert Raeside (Napier University)	23
Sameer Rajbhandary (Statistics Canada)	19
Zenaida R. Ravanera (University of Western Ontario)	28
Bali Ram (Statistics Canada)	65
Robert Reid (University of British Columbia)	14, 15
Judith Rempel (City of Calgary)	7
Leslie Roos (University of Manitoba)	11,14, 15
Geoff Rowe (Statistics Canada)	19,25
Daniel Sahleyesus (University of Western Ontario)	63
Christoph M. Schimmele (University of Victoria)	39
Qing Shao (York University)	20
Andy Siggner (Statistics Canada)	54
Alan Simmons (York University)	55
Marie-Andrée Somers (Harvard University)	6
Lisa Strohschein (University of Toronto)	20
Leroy Stone (Statistics Canada)	18
Juhee Vajracharya Suwal (University of Alberta)	64
Kelly Tran (Statistics Canada)	35
Frank Trovato (University of Alberta)	47
Pierre Turcotte (Statistics Canada)	27
Rosemary Venne (University of Saskatchewan)	36
Ravi Verma (Statistics Canada)	51
Annette Vermaeten (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada)	53
Paul Veugelers (Dalhousie University)	11,16,16
Richard A. Wanner (University of Calgary)	5,32,49
Jerry White (University of Western Ontario)	45
Russell Wilkins (Statistics Canada)	9,41
Zheng Wu (University of Victoria)	24,39
Alison Yacyshyn (University of Western Ontario)	62
Alexandra Yip (Dalhousie University)	2

Font of page number: bold if presenter, italic if session chair, regular if co-author.