



THE PRENTICE INSTITUTE
FOR GLOBAL POPULATION AND ECONOMY

DIALOGUE SESSIONS

JUNE 20-21, 2008

UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE

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OPENING ADDRESS TO THE FIRST PRENTICE DIALOGUE

Welcome to the Prentice Institute's First Annual Dialogue. My name is Trevor Harrison and I am Interim Director of the institute. This promises to be an interesting and informative next two days. Before we begin, however, I want to tell all of you a little about the institute and its founder.

Dr. John Prentice was born in Berwick-upon-Tweed in Northumberland, England in 1936. He was educated at Ampleforth College, Yorkshire and completed his mandatory military service with the King's Own Scottish Borderers in England, Ireland, Singapore, and Malaya, before spending two years working with the family business, John Prentice and Co., Grain Merchants, in Berwick.

In 1959, he immigrated to Canada where he attended Olds School of Agriculture, later attending the University of Alberta where he graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture with a major in Animal Science. With his wife, Connie, John Prentice raised a family on land just north of Calmar and successfully operated a variety of businesses.

Dr. Prentice was not only a successful businessman but was also an active volunteer with a number of organizations, including serving as president of the Western Hog Grower's Association, Director of Unifarm, and a host of other organizations too numerous to name. He also had a large range of hobbies that included history, finance and investing, Frank Lloyd Wright architecture, golf, birding, arboriculture, and bridge.

Dr. Prentice was committed to higher education and late in life chose to endow the Prentice Institute for Global Population and Economics at the University of Lethbridge. The announcement of this endowment was made in December 2006.

Unfortunately, Dr. Prentice passed away only a few months later, before the institute could begin to fully take shape.

In recent months, however, we have begun putting in place the pieces necessary to make the Prentice Institute a world class institution dedicated to research and free and open inquiry into issues of population and economics; an institute that will do honour to the name of its late founder.

This Dialogue, beginning today and continuing tomorrow, is a major step in building the institute. I am very pleased you are here today to be a part of it and want to again welcome all of you – presenters, discussants, panellists, chairs, and audience members alike – to this seminal event.

Before we begin the days proceedings, I want to briefly thank everyone involved in putting on the Dialogue, most especially the members of the Prentice Institute's Steering Committee and the Institute's Executive Officer, Ms. Deirdre Coburn.

Let the proceedings begin!

Trevor Harrison
Director

LOOKING FORWARD, LOOKING BACK: CHANGES IN HEALTH CARE AND CHANGES TO COME.

MARK ROSENBERG

Major Presentation Points:

- Canada's population is aging with 25% over the age of 65.
 - As the population ages, there will be significant differences in the life styles of the 65 and 80+ age
- Canada will be mainly an urban population
 - This creates two challenges: delivering health care to a relatively large suburban "young" elderly population and to a small dispersed rural "old" elderly population.
- The decline in the number of workers employed in manufacturing, mining, forestry and agriculture will continue.
 - There is a decline in medical as and non-medical personnel being trained.
- The future of Canada's health care system needs to be addressed not just in terms of demography and economics but also in terms of geography and education.
- Energy costs will continue to rise.
 - This will impact health care system and home care.
 - This will impact the ability to provide access to health care services.
- Morbidity of the demographics is changing and therefore so is the diseases.
- Need to preserve the principles of a universal, comprehensive, public health care system.
- Canada is looking into accrediting educated immigrants (e.g. nurses) which will lead to increased employment opportunities and will help with the medical personnel shortages.

Discussion:

- Canada needs more emphasis on the group of professions that are not nurses/doctors. We may need to spend more money on physical activities because a lot of ill health treatment occurs outside of the medical practice of doctors/nurses. We do a disservice if we focus on solely on the medical field. Need to increase the fields that deal with basic physical movement/activity.
- If our understanding of aging is changing how will this impact health care?
- If we need more medical and non-medical care workers, should we change our education systems to reflect these future needs? While Canada does attract immigrants, we can't rely on this source of employees because the home country is left in deficit and there is no guarantee the immigrants will remain in Canada.

PANEL DISCUSSION: FOOD SECURITY

SHARON YANICKI, DANNY LEROY, TOM JOHNSTON, AND JIM BYRNE

Major Presentation Points:

- Current agriculture methods are not designed for future food security.
- Food security in Canada is not a concern – we spend only 10% of our salary on food. If cereal goes up in price by \$1 it isn't a crisis for Canadians; however in underdeveloped countries this has a large impact.
- Food security is linked to food deprivation/lack of nutrition that, in turn, leads to poor health. There are income gradients as there are nutrient gradients. Less nutrition leads to poorer income which leads to lower life expectancy and increased health issues.
- Food security will be impacted by climate change as micro and macro climates change (affects rain and irrigated crops).
- Any disruption in irrigation will have a great impact on food security as large populations are dependant upon irrigated food sources.
- There is less nutrient poverty in the world today then in past however this improvement comes at the expense of the environment.

Discussion:

- There is a large gap between food security literature and the food systems literature.
- The causes of food insecurity require more research; for example, we need to examine the impact of food subsidies upon production.
- We also need better estimates of food capacity; to what extent can localised food systems fill the need?
- Food security tied with water resources. How far behind water scarcity is food security? Water is becoming very expensive so how will this impact food costs?

GEO-POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION CHANGE

ALAN SIAROFF

Major Presentation Points:

- Migration and fertility will impact future demography; Canada is expected to be ranked second in the number of immigrants accepted in the next decade.
- The USA is expected to grow in population, while other G7 countries will have a shrinking population. Both Canada and USA will have aging populations; however, this factor is not expected to have the same impact as it will upon the other G7 countries.
- Environmental refugees may be our next biggest worry due to sea level rise since the majority of the population lives a few meters elevation. Or places such as Egypt will go to war over water because they are a nation 100% reliant up on irrigation.
- Environmental changes and population growth will lead to the spread of new viruses, bacteria etc., having a major impact on health issues.
- Maintaining a healthy environment means we may need to slow the population growth.
- There may be more migration due to stresses associated with this population growth happening elsewhere in the world.
- When you look at the numbers there are some political implications:
 - Unsustainable pension programs
 - Medical implications
 - Economic challenges
- We don't understand how fertility rates are developed or change over time.
 - Declining sperm counts due to environmental/health issues.
 - Changes in birth ratio of boys to girls.

Discussion:

- Should we care about demographic changes?
- Does more population mean you are better off? Perhaps it is more important to know the age cohorts and the nature of the work force.
- De-growth economics is an emerging (small) field
- Is population growth a good thing? What are the thresholds?
- Where are the environmental refugees coming from? Going to? Are these growth numbers sustainable?
- Movement of immigrants within a nation should be investigated; e.g. following flooding in the US, the residents moved within the US.
- What are the impacts of having more women in politics, in control, in military, etc? Is this a reality?

IMMIGRATION AND HOME OWNERSHIP

MICHAEL HAAN

Major Presentation Points:

- With increasing aging population there will be an increasing availability of homes (potentially for immigrants).
- Home ownership is important to avoid an enduring source of social and economic inequality.
- Home ownership is a source of pride, self-esteem, success and achievement; represents the way immigrants “fit” within the broader society.
- There has been a dramatic decrease in the number of immigrants that own homes.
- Race, gender and ethnicity could influence homelessness. Those most likely to own:
 - Whites and Chinese.
 - Households with adults who are educated in the west.
 - Those with entry wealth.
 - Appropriately employed.
 - Self-employed.
 - Business and family class.
 - Immigrants in non-gateway cities.
- Micro analysis is just as important as the macro analysis.
- Housing was the major issue for all single mothers:
 - Not suitable health-wise to live in.
 - Close to zero vacancy rate.
 - Can’t earn enough to afford a house.
 - Little to no affordable day care limits their potential job options.
 - Prejudices against single mothers and or natives (landlords won’t rent to them).
- A new issue: Migrants who have the funds to own a home but don’t (control for the income factor). There is still a gap between immigrants and Canadians. Perhaps the missing link in research is the fact that no one speaks with the people and asks them “why don’t you own a house?” There are many layers that are not being reached.
- Is it possible that the immigrants in the 70’s were from richer countries then those who are emigrating from a poor African country in the 90’s?
- Many migrants choose not to enter the housing market because of remittance. They want to work in Canada, but don’t want to grow old in the host country, instead put their money into homes back home.

Discussion:

- Are there insights from other countries that shed light on the Canadian situation (immigrants to Australia do better than those in Canada)?
- Why does access to home ownership vary so dramatically by ethnicity/racialised category?
- Does Canada need a housing policy?
 - Home ownership is linked to well being
 - UN says home ownership is a human right
 - There are multi generational &/or multi family homes
 - Transient populations (families are forced to move more often)
- There are a number of cultures that rent small places here in Canada but have huge mansions in their country of origin. Many are not planning on staying in Canada and are going back to their own countries - -but then why and when?

AN OVERVIEW OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL POPULATION AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR EMERGENT ECONOMIC & SOCIAL ISSUES.

ANDREW SIGGNER

Major Presentation Points:

- All Aboriginal groups are seeing declines in fertility rates; this is expected to continue over the next 25 years.
 - The economic benefit of smaller families corresponds with fewer dependents and in turn creates more disposable income.
- A rise in Aboriginal life expectancy is projected to 2026. Consequently, the Aboriginal population will be aging, especially if fertility rates decline.
- The Métis and Non-Status Indians have recently had the fastest growth in population and likely are the beneficiaries of the growth phenomenon of “ethnic mobility” (this occurs when people report themselves on their current census forms as Aboriginal, when in previous censuses they did not).
- “Ethnic mobility” may explain the changes (growth) in a cohort followed through time. What are the characteristics of those who are now calling themselves aboriginal? If they are now recognising themselves – how connected to that culture are they?
 - This is a phenomenon seen in other nations (Australia) that is not well understood.
- Important to see what type of education (degrees) and the kinds of jobs Aboriginals are attaining.

- Labour force survey data has shown the employment rate has increased with the decline in economy– does this mean Aboriginals are more vulnerable than non-Aboriginals to unemployment?
- High school graduates are declining in Aboriginal students.
- Of those getting to University, the majority are women and it is these people that are leaving for urban areas and are marrying non-Aboriginal men.
- What jobs do people envision and do they see education as being important?
- There is a need for work force within and Aboriginals are getting more education yet employers are not hiring aboriginals. Why? There is a policy gray area because there are no health benefits for reserve aboriginals.
- How do we define individuals once “status Indian” is eliminated?
- Indian Act is still the prevailing that guides the government which splits the aboriginal individuals so see movement as they move on/off the reserve.
- Measuring aboriginal populations are on an upswing in Canada, Australia, Central America and even Andes & Amazon to some extent.
- Indigenous identification is self-categorisation/identification based on culture. This causes problems because some will hide rather than be categorised. All categories (Métis, Inuit, etc.) are colonial categories and not fixed measures.
- There are new and interesting ways to measure labour force that is much more parallel to indigenous culture (e.g. arts and craft, tourism etc or seasonality or “part time”) that are often not identified by traditional labour activities.

Discussion:

- Where is the mortality occurring (at what age) and why there is a difference in the male vs. female mortality rates?
 - There are concerns around which age groups are experience high mortality rates and what the implications will be from both the social and economic perspectives.
- Future research is required to examine the relationship of smaller family size to income and how that may change over time.
- Migration and mobility is an important issue that needs to be address: 20% of Aboriginals change residences within their community (impacts schooling, etc.) each year. What are the impacts on socio-economic conditions?
- Aboriginals and climate change also impacts their agricultural activities (requirement for Indies alpine glacial melt for water). This could then impact their economies as well as their movements as did the growth of mining companies as they push indigenous peoples out of their communities – leading to environmental refugees.
- Commonalities between Canadian and other Indigenous populations are important for the Prentice Institute to address.
- Data is showing there are more girls being born – why? This seems more prevalent than in the non-aboriginal population.
 - Not sure if this is in 0-2 years old but see this dichotomy in the early ages 12-14 age range more males have violent deaths/suicides

- Interesting that there are more males on reserves than females – what are the impacts?
- The Prentice Institute can make an international impact because this could mount a significant program that would be unique.
- Should consider having the Prentice Institute house a statistics database (StatsCan library).

PANEL DISCUSSION: STATISTICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN THE STUDY OF POPULATION AND ECONOMICS

ABDIE KAZEMIPUR AND RICK MUELLER

Major Presentation Points:

- With a movement away from quantitative methods there is a shift from “use” to an “abuse” of statistics.
- Researchers that do not have the qualitative skills end up doing research that was defined by the quantitative methods they already know. This is still valuable research but there are research questions not being addressed because of the lack of skills. This limits the potential for true inter-disciplinary research.
- We need to have researchers work in teams but they need to have an awareness of the other methods in order to be able to communicate with one another; individuals need to be an expert in both qualitative & quantitative methods.
- Policy makers are generally oriented towards quantitative data but how do we get them to listen and recognise the qualitative information?
 - There is a necessity to have the numbers to back up the qualitative information.
- Traditional measures (e.g. GDP) doesn't account for poverty, unemployment, inequality etc. Now moving towards some qualitative information (e.g. Well Being/Happiness, etc.)
- Population decline is an issue
- Outliers are always a problem – e.g. you may have a high GDP average yet there is a large gap between rich and poor.
- In many cases economics does matter however the qualitative characteristics of a population has a huge impact on the population in general.
- Be aware of the limitations of all the measures that are used for one way or another. This is also important to communicate to the policy makers.
- There are other models that do not fit in the typical world model for instance those countries that are poor but happy. We are trying to make all countries fit a certain model. These models lack the complexity to capture humanity which could lead to some countries being left out or pushed aside.

CANADA'S POPULATION FUTURE: THE LABOUR FORCE AND IMMIGRATION

KEVIN MCQUILLAN

Major Presentation Points:

- Median age of Canadian population will move from 25 to 45 by 2051.
- There will be 14% of the population over 75 by 2051 (this is a trend that is occurring in other countries as well).
- Annual rate of growth of the Canadian Labour Force is declining to 0.9% by 2051.
 - This is a major concern surrounding population changes.
- Overall labour force participation rate will decline; caused largely by an aging population and therefore the proportion of the population that works will decline. Not a crisis but it will change society.
- Rationality of aging will be an issue in the future.
- Used to have immigration policy that was tied to the economy but no longer; we need higher immigration and just to keep it steady.
- Canada population growth rate keeping in line with US despite our lower fertility rate because of immigration.
- Low fertility therefore wants more immigration to bring in more people but also because immigrants tend to have a higher fertility rate. Also with declining working force we need immigrants to work, pay taxes leads to more support for social programs etc.
- Immigrants are coming from different countries now. Before 1981 majority was European ethno-cultural background (now mostly from India, China, Japan, Indonesia etc.).
- Performance of immigrants in Canadian labour markets:
 - Recent immigrants have most difficulty getting into labour market even with a university degree.
 - Immigrant women struggle in the labour market.
 - Over time still income inequalities between immigrants and Canadian populations.
- What happened with freedom 55?
 - There is no data base on why and when people retire.
 - There is more job enjoyment so people will stick around.
 - Today there is increased uncertainty and less company pension plans.
 - The stick around work ethic is very baby boomer and is not in the psyche of the newer generations.
 - However the next generation is setting themselves up later in life so may not retire early.
 - In general there is a sense that life expectancy is up and more people die of boredom.

Discussion:

- Aging population will have specific needs.
 - Smaller working population has to support the aging.
- Will also have a greater proportion of the work force will be on the older (55-64) leading to:
 - Greater absenteeism, greater health issues?
 - Greater expertise and experience?
- Rising need to keep people in the labour force longer.
 - Some have a later start to job market?
 - Better health?
- The Prentice Institute needs to pay attention to regional issues as well (being in Lethbridge could be a benefit rather than in a major Canadian city).
 - The west is growing and the east is shrinking.
- It will be an urban nation in the future.
 - Urban areas are seeing population decline.
 - This is something we have no experience or research in.
- In the 90's there was a decline in incomes (even with those with university degrees) therefore see a rise of poverty of highly educated. At this time there was an increase in immigrants from non-typical countries (political cultural/social and economic issues).
 - Consequence is that immigrants are coming from cultures and societies that are drastically different than Canada.
 - This increased diversity leads to increased unhappiness, less trust etc (less social cohesion or solidarity).
 - More difficult to have nation identity.
 - The non-immigrant population is changing attitudes (e.g. trust, security welfare etc.).
- Why are there income inequalities between Canadians and Immigrants? It can't easily be explained. Is it social exclusion?
- Immigrants with similar European backgrounds are doing much better. Non-traditional origins.
- Why does the place of origin affect the labour market outcomes of immigrants in Canada?
- What are the major barriers in labour markets for new immigrants?
- What are the job searching and workplace experiences of immigrants in Canadian labour markets?
- What is the role of Canadian institutional arrangement in segmenting local labour markets and entrapping immigrants in particular labour market segments?

PANEL DISCUSSION: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

GLENDIA BONIFACIO & KAREN KING

Major Presentation Points:

- Almost 50% of migrants are women.
- Canada has a good portion of asylum applications.
- Migrants count for 65% of population growth.
- 80% of migrants going to developed countries came from developing countries.
- Break up of USSR created a vast number of migrants yet these people may never have physically moved.
- Although the number of migrants is minimal it has a large impact on the countries
- Immigration policies are restrictive and tied to government agendas.
 - Countries with greater control/regulations on immigration policy lead to less success for that country.
- What about a country being a transitory point for another Country? E.g. to get a visa from Philippines to Canada it takes 2 years. But if they go to Hong Kong and then immigrate to Canada it may only take 2-3 months. This information is not tracked accurately.
- Origin countries benefit through remittances.
- We forget that people leave Canada. Canada can be used as a conduit to another country.
 - If we bring in immigrants – do they stay?
- International immigration is unpredictable so what will international migration look in 50 years?
- The return of immigrants to their country of origin may cause issues for the Canadian economy because tends to be people who's kids are no longer living at home. (e.g. gave example of people of his age returning to Singapore in response to Singapore's recruitment campaign and because they don't have the dependants any more)
- See patterns of migration – a lot of people migrate for whatever reason. The non poor people who want a better life so they migrate. They finish their education and work for a while and see new opportunities in their origin country. But now they act like a bridge for others between the origin country and the migration country which is positive.
- Volatility of our economy could also have impacts on Canadians who leave but have now come back with the increased power of our dollar.
- Keep in mind that it was a lot of public sector professionals that left Canada due to government cuts (it was doctors, nurses, teachers etc – all public sectors)

Discussion:

- International migration is a huge area of research however, they are not broad enough.
 - Need to talk across disciplines.
 - Political cultural and social factors need to be incorporated more than simple economic models into policy.
- Is international migration increasing?
 - If so from where? Who? Why?
 - How effective is policy managing this?
- A meaningful ways to communicate the important information to general public and policy makers is needed.
- Where are Canadian born and Canada's immigrants moving to? What are the implications?
- There is no data on who leaves; what is the magnitude of the people leaving Canada and their characteristics?
- Is there a return migration?
 - Return to country of birth or host or intermediate country?
- When Canadians (either born or migrants) leave, do they come back? There is no literature or data on these topics
- What is the impact on Canadian economy when the Canadians return home?
- Later in life migration (e.g. Canadian snowbirds) is an area of research that is understudied.

BIOGRAPHIES

Yale Belanger

Dr. Yale D. Belanger (Ph.D.) is an assistant professor of Native American Studies who also teaches in the First Nations Governance Program in the Faculty of Management at the University of Lethbridge. Dr. Belanger is the author of *Gambling with the Future: The Evolution of Aboriginal Gaming in Canada* (2006) and *Aboriginal Self-Government in Canada: Current Trends and Issues* (2008), both with Purich Publishing. Dr. Belanger's research interests are at this time focused on twentieth-century Aboriginal social, political, and economic development which has led him to researching Aboriginal housing conditions in Lethbridge while maintaining his study of Aboriginal gaming nationally.

Jochen Bocksnick

Dr. Bocksnick came to U of L as a research associate for the Alberta Centre for Well-Being in 1990, but was subsequently successful in applying for a faculty position and has been a full-time faculty member since July 1991. As a long-time faculty member at The University of Lethbridge, he has gained experience not just in teaching and research, but also in various administrative roles, and is currently the Chair of the Department of Kinesiology and Physical Education.

Dr. Bocksnick's primary research interest targets older adults and their motivation to be physically active. To study this age cohort and their exercise behaviour in an applied context, he initiated an exercise class that aims the improvement of physical fitness in general and balance in particular. The program, which is based on the use of Fit-balls®, has been in operation for ten years. It has provided the opportunity to learn about seniors and their potential and limitations in an applied activity environment, while also providing apprentice opportunity experiences for student instructors. Dr. Bocksnick's plans for the future include exploring pedagogically based strategies to reach the lofty targets regarding increased levels of physical activity among older adults. He argues the need for a greater emphasis on age-specific delivery of information and for providing instructors with a pedagogical understanding that is tailored to the teaching of older adults in an activity environment.

Glenda Bonifacio

Glenda Lynna Anne Tibe Bonifacio is an Assistant Professor in Women's Studies at the University of Lethbridge. She completed her PhD at the School of History and Politics, University of Wollongong, Australia in 2004. Her research interests include gender, migration and citizenship.

Chris Burton

I grew up in Newfoundland, completing my undergraduate work at Memorial University before pursuing graduate work at Carleton University in Ottawa. I began work at the History Department of the University of Lethbridge in 2003. Prior to arriving in Lethbridge,

I took my Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 2000, and then worked on research projects in Toronto and London, England in the intervening years.

I was trained as a Soviet Historian rather than a medical historian as such, but my research intersects with the history of medicine at many points. While the USSR still existed I also collaborated with medical research institutes in Moscow. My research subjects encompass the Soviet medical profession, welfare state modeling of the Soviet Union with particular attention to healthcare, and the Soviet academic discipline known as communal hygiene, which corresponds roughly to what we understand as environmental health. Although not my main area of research, I am currently developing analyses of internal migration in the Soviet Union during the late Stalinist years (1945-53).

I have published several articles on matters related to Soviet healthcare and am finishing a book manuscript entitled "Stalinist Care: Doctors, Healthcare, and State Mobilization in the Soviet Union, 1945-53." My work on the effectiveness, or otherwise, of Soviet healthcare as revealed by health indicators such as the infant mortality rate as well as the above-mentioned studies of population movements may help inform this conference.

Jim Byrne

No biography was supplied at the time of printing.

David Gregory

David Gregory is Professor and "Coordinator of Graduate Studies and Research" in the School of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge. Dr. Gregory has, at present, three active SSHRC grants as PI or Co-PI in the following two substantive areas: the work of nurse practitioners; and, Aboriginal housing. David is also engaged in a collaborative qualitative study on men, masculinities, and health with colleagues at Dalhousie University (funded by the Nova Scotia Health Services Research Foundation).

In terms of national professional activities, he is an executive officer with the Canadian Association of Schools of Nursing. David is a member of the "Patient Safety Competencies" project, an initiative sponsored by the Canadian Patient Safety Institute and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. The project is poised to foster patient safety competencies among students and clinicians in the health care professions. Dr. Gregory is also an Editor of the International Journal of Nursing Education Scholarship, the first on-line nursing journal in North America. At present, he is Editing a fundamentals nursing textbook; the first indigenous Canadian text in more than 13 years.

Michael Haan

Michael Haan is an assistant professor and Winspear-Archer research fellow in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta. He is also a new faculty fellow in the Business and Labour Market Analysis division of Statistics Canada. His primary research interests are in the areas of immigration, housing, and the labour market."

Trevor Harrison

Trevor Harrison was born and raised in Edmonton. He holds a B.A. from the University of Winnipeg, an M.A. from the University of Calgary, and a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Alberta. He is currently Professor and Chair of the department of sociology at the University of Lethbridge and Interim Director of the university's Prentice Institute for Global Population and Economics.

Previously, Dr. Harrison held a position as visiting professor at the University of Alberta where he also co-founded Parkland Institute and was its first Research Director. Best known for his studies of populism, the political culture of Alberta and the Canadian west, and public policy, Dr. Harrison has recently expanded his interests to include international issues. In addition to numerous journal articles, chapters, and research reports, he is the author, co-author, or co-editor of seven books, most recently, *Twenty-First Century Japan: A New Sun Rising* (Black Rose, 2008).

Tom Johnston

Tom Johnston is an Associate Professor in the Geography Department at The University of Lethbridge. He holds degrees from the universities of Guelph and Waterloo. Following completion of his PhD and prior to taking up his appointment at Lethbridge, he held a Post-doctoral Fellowship in the Geography Department at Massey University in Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Dr. Johnston's research deals generally with the structure and changing nature of rural and agricultural systems. Current research projects include studies on the adoption of sustainable farming practices, the adoption of drought-proofing and soil-moisture conservation strategies by farmers, the role of special-interest groups in the formation of rural land-use policy, and the impacts of industrial hog production on the health status of surround populations.

Abdie Kazemipur

Abdie Kazemipur is an Associate-professor of sociology at the University of Lethbridge. His research and teaching involves areas such as statistical methods, social capital, ethnic relations, and sociology of Middle-Eastern countries.

Karen King

I am a Social and Economic Dimensions of an Aging Population (SEDAP) postdoctoral fellow in the School of Geography and Earth Sciences at McMaster University working with Dr. K. Bruce Newbold. My graduate studies have given me experience conducting independent research in the three fields of demography, geography and economics. Broadly, my primary area of interest lies in population geography with specialization in settlement, migration, and immigration.

My interdisciplinary postdoctoral research program relates to Canada's aging process in the context of immigration and migration. Currently, my postdoctoral research includes: (1) the examination of the internal migration dynamics of the older population across Canada in

the context of aging in place focusing on refined spatial scales and age and nativity differentials; and (2) the importance of neighbourhood characteristics on the internal migration dynamics of the older population. The research for my postdoctoral fellowship uses large-scale survey datasets including the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics Master files; National Population Health Survey Master files; and the Census of Canada Master files.

My doctoral dissertation which was completed in the School of Geography and Earth Science at McMaster University in 2006 is comprised of four quantitative research papers. My dissertation examined subsequent international migrations both onwards to the United States and return migration to Canada; and internal intermediate destinations on metropolitan and provincial levels.

Catherine Kingfisher

Catherine Kingfisher is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Lethbridge. Her research focuses on policy, neoliberalism, globalization, poverty, gender, and personhood. Her current project explores the impact of the "New Zealand Experiment" on poverty policy in Alberta, with an emphasis on the travel of policies across national and cultural borders, their articulation with local cultural formations, and the lived realities of the targets of policy changes. Kingfisher is author of *Women in the American Welfare Trap* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1996), and editor of *Western Welfare in Decline: Globalization and Women's Poverty* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002). Her articles have been published in *American Ethnologist*, *American Anthropologist*, *Annual Review of Anthropology*, *Critique of Anthropology*, and *Identities*, among others.

Danny Le Roy

Danny Le Roy is an Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Lethbridge. He teaches courses in agricultural systems modeling, commodity marketing, agricultural policy and micro-economics. Danny received his Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics and Business from the University of Guelph in 2002. The focus of his research is on livestock production, marketing and trade, emerging markets for irrigation water in Southern Alberta, and the impact of renewable energy policies on Canadian agriculture.

Danny has been involved in several studies involving agricultural systems modeling in Canada and assessments of agricultural policy and trade alternatives.

Rick Mueller

No biography was supplied at the time of printing.

Kevin McQuillan

Kevin McQuillan was born in Montreal and attended Loyola College before transferring to the University of Toronto, where he received his Honours B.A. in Sociology. He did graduate work at Princeton University, earning both his M.A. and Ph.D. in Sociology. His major field of research is in his demography and he has published on such topics as migration, historical demography and the connection between religion and demographic behaviour. He taught at

the University of Western Ontario for many years and was Chair of the Department of Sociology and a member of the Board of Governors of the University. In July, 2007 he joined the University of Calgary as Professor of Sociology and Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences.

Mark Rosenberg

Professor Mark W. Rosenberg received his Honours B.A. (1975) from the University of Toronto and his M.Sc. (1976) and Ph.D. (1980) from the London School of Economics (LSE) and Political Science. He is currently a Professor of Geography and cross appointed as a Professor in the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada. He has previously held academic appointments at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), the University of Ottawa and Carleton University and has been an academic visitor at the LSE, University of Nottingham, the University of British Columbia and University of Canterbury where he was an Erskine Fellow in 2001. Professor Rosenberg is the Chairperson of the International Geographical Union (IGU) Commission on Health and the Environment (CHE). Professor Rosenberg recently became the Co-chair of the Scientific Steering Committee of the Earth System Science Partnership on Global Environmental Change and Human Health supported by the four Global Change Programs. He is currently the Editor-in-Chief of the *Canadian Journal on Aging* and a North American Editor of *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy*. He is author or co-author of over 300 publications and scientific papers presented at various national and international meetings. In 2006, Professor Rosenberg became the first winner of the Queen's University Award for Excellence in Graduate Student Supervision in the Social Sciences and Humanities.

Alan Siaroff

Alan Siaroff is Professor of Political Science at the University of Lethbridge and Chair of the Department. He is the author of *Comparing Political Regimes: A Thematic Introduction to Comparative Politics* (second edition forthcoming), *Comparative European Party Systems: An Analysis of Parliamentary Elections Since 1945*, and various articles and book chapters on democratization, electoral systems, party politics, and political institutions in both European and North American publications. He has also provided expert advice on electoral reform for government commissions in both New Brunswick and Quebec. His interest in demography is quite global, concerning how it will shape cross-national and international political and economic developments.

Andrew J. Siggner

Andrew J. Siggner is currently director of Siggner & Associates Inc., a consulting firm specializing in Aboriginal statistical research and analysis related to a variety of public policy issues affecting Aboriginal peoples. After 34 years in the federal public service, he recently retired from Statistics Canada as senior advisor on Aboriginal statistics. He has been the lead analyst and spokesperson on the 2001 Census release of data on the Aboriginal peoples in Canada. He also developed, managed and delivered an Aboriginal statistical training program to Aboriginal organizations across Canada. He was the permanent co-chairperson of Statistics Canada's 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey – Implementation Committee. From 1995-98 Andy was senior analyst in the Census Analysis

Division conducting research on Aboriginal demography. Between 1992 and 1995, Andy was appointed to 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 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, which was the first such national survey conducted by Statistics Canada. In the previous 20 years, Andy has held a variety of jobs, almost all related to Aboriginal demographic and statistical matters and has written extensively in this area. He holds a BA (1969) and MA (1971) in sociology from the University of Western Ontario.

Patrick Wilson

Patrick Wilson is a cultural anthropologist whose research focuses primarily on indigenous social movements, development, and indignity in the Andes and Amazon basin. His earlier research and publications examined relationships among indigenous federations, non-governmental development organizations, and the state and multinational oil companies in Amazonian Ecuador. He is currently initiating a project that explores indigenous artisan fair trade projects, the regulation of indigenous economies, and global and local constructions of acceptable indigenous identities through research with Spanish alternative trade organizations and indigenous artisans in Andean Ecuador. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh in 2002 and has been a member of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Lethbridge since 2003.

Wei Xu

No biography was supplied at the time of printing.

Sharon Yanicki


Sharon Yanicki is coordinator of the new Public Health Degree and a lecturer with the School of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge. She holds a nursing degree (BSN, University of Saskatchewan), a master's degree (M.Sc. in Health Promotion, University of Alberta), and is currently a doctoral student in nursing at the University of Alberta. Sharon is an experienced consultant in the areas of public health and health promotion and is the former Executive Director of APHA (2003-2007). Sharon has many years of experience as a public health nurse and manager of public health programs.

APPENDICES A: POWER POINT SLIDES

Slide 1

Looking Forward, Looking Back:
Changes in Health Care and Changes
to Come


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Slide 2

Five Assumptions

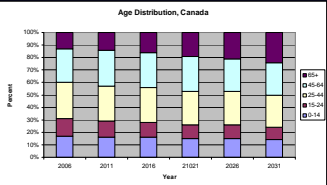
1. Canada's population aged 65 and over will represent 25 per cent of the total population in 2031.
2. Canada will mainly be an urban population.
3. There will continue to be a decline in the number of workers employed in manufacturing, mining, forestry and agriculture.
4. Energy prices will continue to rise.
5. Most Canadians will want to preserve the five principles of the Canada Health Act – universality, comprehensiveness, accessibility, transferability and public administration.




Slide 3

Lessons from Assumption 1

Age Distribution, Canada



Year	65+	45-64	25-44	15-24
2006	18%	22%	25%	35%
2011	20%	21%	24%	35%
2016	22%	20%	23%	35%
2021	24%	19%	22%	35%
2026	26%	18%	21%	35%
2031	28%	17%	20%	35%




Slide 4

Lessons from Assumption 1

- Canada – 2031
 - 25+ per cent of the population aged 65+
 - Slow and only a small amount of proportional incremental growth - about 1.7 per cent in 2006 and about 2.1 per cent in 2031
 - There will be significant differences in the life courses of those who are 65 in 2031 and those who are 80+

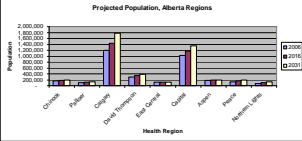
Year of Birth	2006	2031
1985	40	48
1981	40	70
1976	50	75
1971	50	80
1966	60	85
1961	60	90
1951	70	
1926	80	
1901	90	



Slide 5


Lessons from Assumption 2

Projected Population, Alberta Regions



Health Region	2006	2016	2031
Calgary	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000
Central	500,000	550,000	600,000
East Central	400,000	450,000	500,000
Edmonton	700,000	750,000	800,000
North West	300,000	350,000	400,000
South West	200,000	250,000	300,000


Share of Alberta Population (%)	2006	2016	2031
Calgary	48	48	48
Central	24	24	24
Edmonton	35	35	35
North West	15	15	15
East Central	20	20	20
South West	10	10	10



Slide 6

Lessons from Assumption 2

- 1901 – 37 per cent urban
- 1951 – 62 per cent urban
- 2001 – 80 per cent urban
- 2031 – 80+ per cent?
 - Two challenges – delivering health care to a relatively large suburban “young” elderly population and a small dispersed rural “old” elderly population.




Slide 7

Lessons from Assumption 3

- A popular discourse:
 - There will not be enough working age people to support the elderly.
- Dependency Ratio = (population 0 to 15 + population 65 and over)/ (population 16-64)


Year	Youth Dependency Ratio	Elderly Dependency Ratio	Total Dependency Ratio
Canada			
1951	0.69	0.14	0.83
2001	0.41	0.21	0.62
2031	0.37	0.43	0.80



Slide 8

Lessons from Assumption 3

- According to the 2005 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS 3.1) – approximately 14.3% or 3.9 million Canadians over the age of 12 did not have access to a regular physician.
- Using a population physician ratio of 1000 to 1, we would need an additional 3900 physicians to eliminate the above statistic.
- "According to a 2002 study by the Canadian Nurses Association, if we continue with past workforce utilization patterns of registered nurses (RNs), Canada will experience a shortage of 78,000 RNs by 2011 and 113,000 RNs by 2016."




Slide 9

Lessons from Assumption 3

Solving the Access Problem – More Health Care Personnel

Canadian University Graduates in 2007:

- 1,842 Doctors of Medicine (17 Faculties of Medicine)
- 7,983 Nurses (37 Faculties of Nursing)
- 25,191 people qualified to teach primary and secondary school (40 Faculties of Education)
- On 14 June 2008, Educationcanada.com posted 3501 potential teaching jobs across all of Canada!



Slide 10

Lessons from Assumption 4

- Energy prices are going to continue to rise.
- Any re-configurations of the health care system need to take this into account.
- How will higher energy prices affect home care?

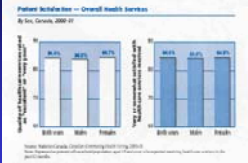


The newspaper clipping shows a car stuck in traffic, with the headline 'Gas prices run Victoria's meals off their wheels'. The article discusses how rising gas prices are affecting home care services in Victoria, as vehicles used for transporting patients are becoming more expensive to operate.

Slide 11

Lessons from Assumption 5

- The five principles of the CHA are under attack because of rising costs and the inability to provide access to health care services.



The bar chart shows wait times for various health services. The services listed are: 24-hr care, 24-hr, 24-hr, 24-hr, 24-hr, 24-hr, 24-hr, 24-hr, 24-hr, 24-hr. The wait times are generally high, indicating a significant access issue.

Slide 12

Lessons from Assumption 5

Country	Australia	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Norway	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States
Health expenditure as % of GDP	8.5	8.8	11	10.8	8.7	8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	15.4
Health expenditure as % of GDP, per capita (US\$)	2920	2181	2181	2188	2037	2000	2100	2101	2087	2100	4000
Health expenditure as % of GDP, per capita (US\$)	47.3	35.2	38.4	38.9	35.8	31.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	48.7
Health expenditure as % of GDP, per capita (US\$)	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0

Slide 13

Lessons from Assumption 5


	Hospitals	Other Institutions	Physicians	Other Professionals	Drugs	Capital	Public Health	Administration	Other	Total
1997	17,968.1	9,054.4	11,191.7	5,999.8	11,421.1	2,112.8	1,262.1	1,181.7	6,261.2	76,073.9
1998	22,795.7	9,420.9	11,889.2	10,099.7	12,541.0	2,365.9	1,407.7	1,499.2	5,195.8	85,955.9
1999	26,827.7	9,986.4	12,611.3	10,413.7	13,521.1	3,068.9	1,796.8	1,796.9	3,553.3	98,137.1
2000	29,091.4	10,798.1	13,286.8	11,541.6	15,093.7	3,981.3	1,427.3	1,491.4	6,851.1	98,358.8
2001	30,908.2	11,488.4	14,128.9	12,529.9	16,478.6	4,508.7	1,428.6	1,796.3	8,786.2	107,660.9
2002	33,302.4	12,272.2	15,075.9	13,664.0	18,458.3	4,936.1	1,525.7	1,879.7	11,519.0	115,190.0
2003	35,766.8	13,067.9	16,258.4	15,177.3	20,284.3	5,089.0	1,677.8	1,795.6	7,693.3	121,857.2
2004	37,224.1	13,891.2	17,268.9	16,186.1	21,817.1	5,018.1	1,784.1	1,814.8	8,828.4	131,812.1
2005	40,382.1	14,799.1	18,781.1	17,298.4	23,346.1	5,085.2	1,846.1	1,791.6	9,825.7	141,241.2
2006	43,095.3	15,493.7	19,881.3	18,220.1	25,101.0	4,796.7	1,862.8	1,896.7	11,142.3	150,280.2
2007	45,461.7	16,703.8	21,529.9	19,736.7	26,816.8	5,361.3	1,901.9	1,791.1	9,816.0	160,133.5
% Change	61.7	81.8	91.1	91.8	133.3	150.1	68.8	127.4	106.8	103.3

Slide 14

Some Final Thoughts

- Let's not blame the elderly population.
- Need to take a realistic account of how Canada is going to change and change the health care system accordingly.
- Need to develop a new kind of health centre throughout our cities that combine various types of housing, health care and other services.
- Need to re-orient our post-secondary training to produce the health care labour force we will require.
- Need to preserve the principles of a universal, comprehensive, public health care system.
- Need to discuss the future of the Canadian health care system not just in terms of demography and economics, but also in terms of geography and education.

Slide 1



Immigrants and Housing in Canada

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June 2008 Prentice Dialogue Sessions

Slide 2

Outline

1. Why home ownership is important
2. Immigrant home ownership trends
 1. The decline of the immigrant home ownership advantage.
3. Timing of these trends.
4. Some reasons behind immigrant declines
5. Some immigrant strategies for overcoming adversity in the housing market.

Slide 3

Why is Home Ownership Important?

- Home ownership is quasi-cumulative (Painter, Gabriel and Myers 2001), so initial differences will likely persist to become an enduring – even inter-generational (Charles and Hurst, 2002) – source of social and economic inequality.
- Home ownership is emblematic of pride, self-esteem, success and achievement (Myers and Lee 1998).

Slide 4

Why is Home Ownership Important for Immigrants?, cont.

- It represents a negotiation between immigrants and the broader society about where they 'fit' into the social fabric, thereby partially representing an immigrant's Weberian life chances in Canada.
- It suggests to both immigrants themselves and to their new community that they've 'made it'.

Slide 5

Trends in Immigrant Home Ownership

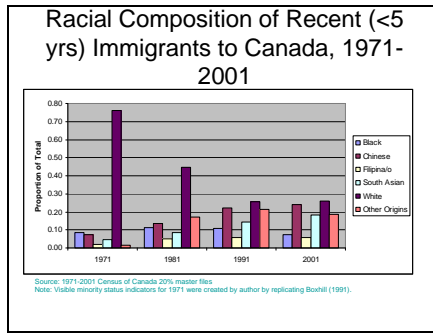
- Between 1981-2001, immigrant home ownership rates have decreased dramatically
- At the same time, they've increased for the Canadian-born.
- The position of immigrants has slipped for two reasons in the past 20 years.

Slide 6

Timing of these trends

- For immigrants, the first five or so years in Canada largely determines levels of access to owner-occupied housing.
- The primary source of the immigrant decline is a loss of access in the early years.
- Researchers should focus on this time period to understand the decline.

Slide 7



Slide 8

- Trends in levels of immigrant economic wellbeing**
- Earnings of immigrants have fallen radically since the 1970s (Baker and Benjamin 1994; Frenette, 2003).
 - Entry-level wealth has declined (Zhang 2004).
 - Non-standard employment has increased (Statistics Canada 1995; 2003).
 - Earnings assimilation rates are slowing (Frenette and Morissette, 2003).

Slide 9

- Trends in Credential Recognition**
- Returns to foreign experience are declining (Aydemir and Skuterud, 2005).
 - Returns to foreign years of schooling are declining
 - But not for all immigrants (Worswick, 2004).
 - Underemployment is on the rise (Galarneau and Morissette, 2004).

Slide 10

Winners and Losers in the Canadian Housing Market

Who is most likely to own?

1. Whites and the Chinese
2. Households where adults are educated in the West
3. Those with entry wealth
4. Appropriately employed
5. Self-employed (at times)
6. Business and Family class
7. Immigrants in non-gateway cities (CMAs).

Slide 11

Winners and Losers in the Canadian Housing Market, cont.

Who is most likely *not* to own?

1. Blacks, Middle Easterners, Filipinos
2. Lone parents
3. Those who were trained abroad
4. The underemployed
5. The unemployed
6. The poor
7. Refugees and skilled workers.
8. Those that live in gateway cities (esp. Montreal)

Slide 12

Addressing the Immigrant Home Ownership Decline

- Some of the items above are potentially resolvable through policy intervention.
- For these factors, a standard policy intervention framework might be effective (Picot, 2003).
 1. Identify a trend worthy of a policy response
 2. Isolate the factors that are (at least partially) behind the trend.
 3. Design policies that reduce or mitigate against the effect of these factors.

Slide 13

Addressing the Immigrant Home Ownership Decline, cont.

- At the same time, many of the items can not/ should not be addressed through policy.
 - Lone parents?
 - Visible minority status?
 - Poverty and unemployment?
 - Class of entry?

Slide 14

Some Good News

- Roughly 40% of all immigrants own homes within the first 5 years.
- Of those that don't ,an overwhelming majority plan to buy a home in the coming years.
- The 20-year trend of declining access appears to be slowing.
- There will be an increase in the supply of owner-occupied housing in the coming years.

Slide 15

Strategies for overcoming adversity in the housing market.

1. Relying on informal lending networks
2. Forming multi-family/multi-unit dwellings
3. Moving to cities with less expensive housing
4. Buying smaller homes
5. Using extended amortization periods
6. Holding multiple jobs
7. Relying on the income of all earners in the household

Slide 16

Some Research Questions

1. Why does access to home ownership vary so dramatically by ethnicity/racialized category?
2. Are there insights from other countries that shed light on the Canadian situation?
3. Does Canada need a national housing policy?

Prentice Institute Dialogue Sessions

Slide 17

Thank You!

Michael Haan
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June 2008 Prentice Institute Dialogue Sessions

Slide 1

An Overview of Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions of the Aboriginal Population and their Implications for Emergent Economic & Social Issues

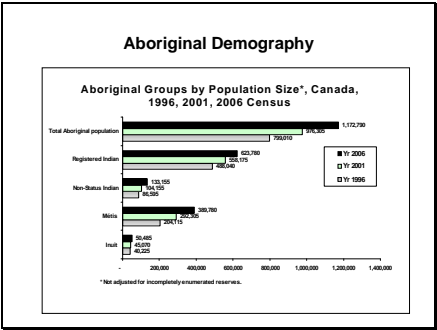
Prepared by:
Andrew J. Siggner,
Director,
Siggner & Associates Inc.
June 20-21, 2008
University of Lethbridge

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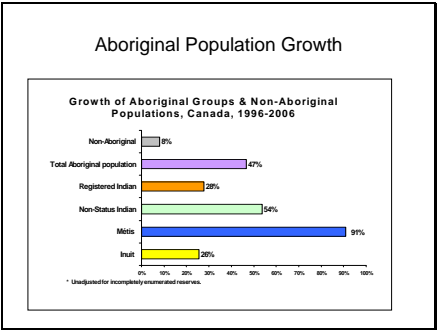
Introduction

- **Objective:**
To set the demographic and socio-economic stage for the Dialogue Session to discuss emergent economic and social issues as they relate to Aboriginal peoples.
- **Topics include:**
 - Aboriginal population size and growth,
 - Geographic distribution,
 - Age and gender,
 - Educational attainment
 - Labour force indicators
- **Data Sources:**
 - Latest 2006 Census of Canada;
 - previous censuses
 - 2007 Labour Force Survey

Slide 3



Slide 4



Slide 5

Estimated and Projected Total Fertility Rates by Aboriginal Group, Canada, 2001 and 2026 (Projected)

Aboriginal Group	Births / Woman			
	2001 Estimate	2026 Fertility Assumption		
		Slow Decline	Moderate	Rapid Decline
Registered Indian	2.83	2.60	2.38	1.83
Non-Registered Indian	1.89	1.74	1.59	1.50
Métis- Not Registered	2.07	1.90	1.74	1.50
Inuit - Not Registered	3.42	3.14	2.88	2.20
All Canadians	1.51	~ 1.5	~ 1.5	~ 1.5

Notes: (1) Registered Indian estimates for 2001 derived from analysis of data contained on the 2004 Indian Register and custom tabulations from the 2001 Census of Canada. The 2001 estimates for non-registered Aboriginal populations based on analysis of custom tabulations from the 2001 Census of Canada. (2) Any Métis or Inuit who have legal Indian status are included as Registered Indians.

Source: "Aboriginal Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Regions: 2001 - 2026", by Stewart Clouston, Four Directions Project Consortium, September, 2005. Statistics Canada, <http://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/92-621-x/2005001/article/00001-eng.htm>

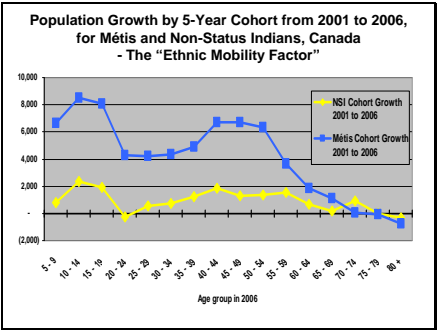
Slide 6

Average Life Expectancy at Birth (in Years) by Gender and Aboriginal Group, Canada, 2001 and 2026 (Projected)

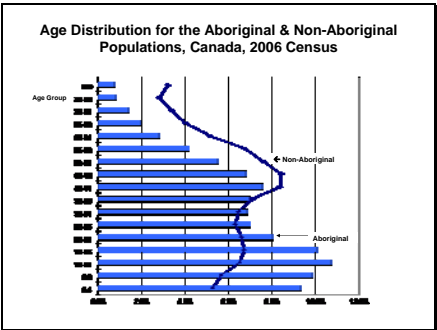
Aboriginal Group	Males		Females	
	2001	2026	2001	2026
North American Indian	71.1	74.6	76.6	79.4
Métis	71.9	75.4	77.7	80.8
Inuit	65.7	65.7	69.8	69.8
All Canadians	77.0	~ 81	81.2	~ 85

Source: Extrapolation of estimates provided by Statistics Canada (2005) and Wilkens (2005)

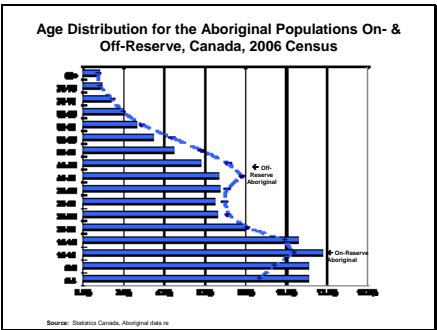
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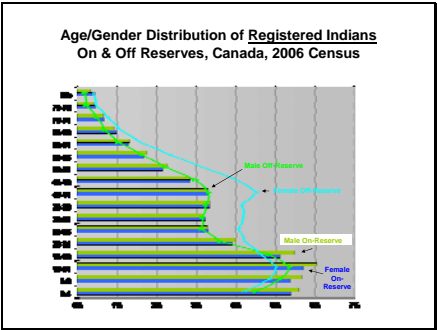
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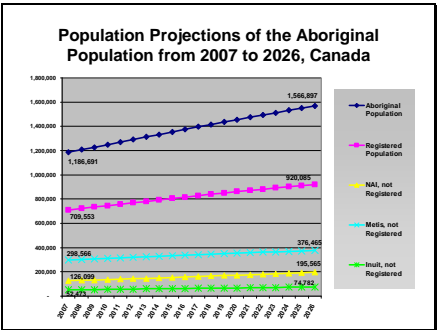
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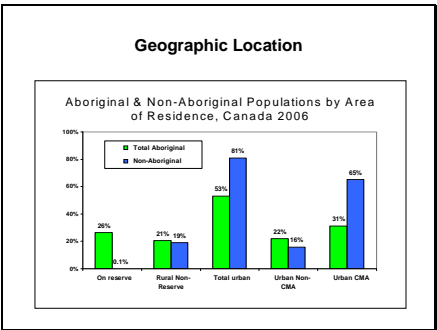
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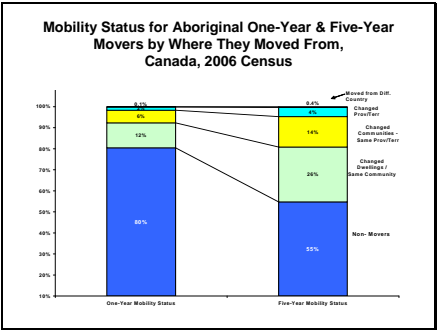
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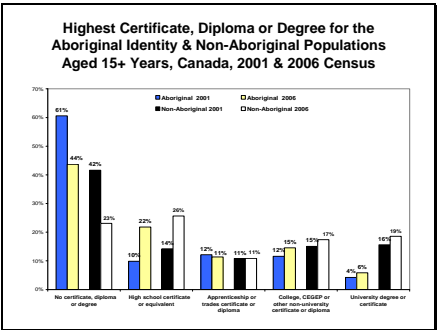
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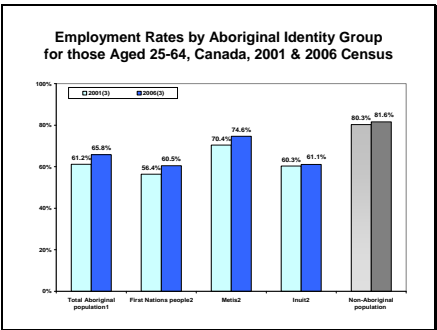
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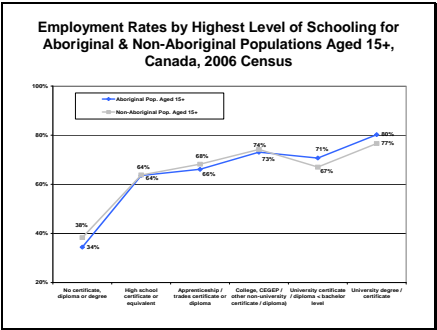
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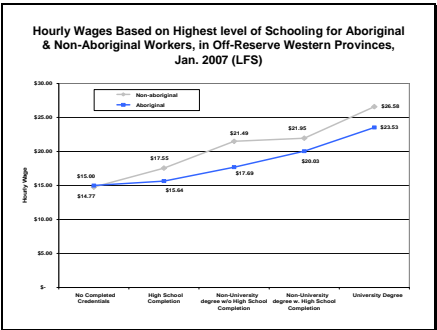
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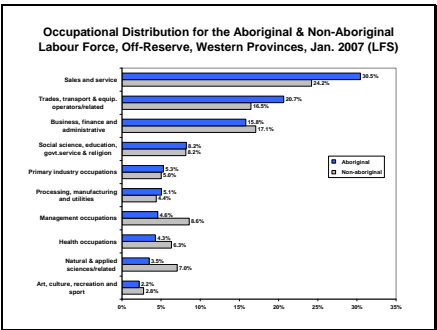
Slide 16



Slide 17



Slide 18



Slide 19

Conclusions

- Aboriginal demographics:
 - Aboriginal population is young and still growing much faster than the Non-Aboriginal population.
 - 53% are urban based.
 - One in five is changing residences in a year.
 - Fertility is high but expected to decline.
 - Life expectancy is improving.
 - "Ethnic mobility" is contributing to Aboriginal growth, especially for Métis & Non-Status Indians.

Slide 20

Conclusions cont'd...

Aboriginal socio-economics:

- Education levels have improved since 2001
- Employment rates have improved since 2001
- Higher levels of completed schooling = higher employment rates and hourly wages

Slide 21

Implications for Economic Improvement

- A declining fertility and improved mortality may offer a reduced dependency ratio among families, thus increasing potential economic wellbeing.
- More research needed on Aboriginal mobility and its impact of the socio-economic conditions at points of origin and destination.
- Aboriginal education levels are improving which could signal improved economic well-being.
- Employment is better, but could fall prey to a downturn in the economy, given concentration of the Aboriginal work force in vulnerable jobs.

Slide 1

Quantitative research skills:
the mismatch of supply and demand

Abdie Kazemipur

Slide 2

Quantitative research skills:
The Demand Side

A recent move towards research-based policy-making has raised the need for quantitative research

- The generation of data has intensified
- The improvement of data-storage capacities
- New initiatives to facilitate quantitative research:
 - CISS
 - RDC
 -

Slide 3

Quantitative research skills:
The Supply Side

A recent move away from quantitative methods

- A shift of emphasis to qualitative methods
- When there is an attention to quantitative methods, the emphasis has shifted from 'use' to 'abuse' of statistics

Slide 4

Causes

- A reaction to the pure empiricism of the 1960s with its heavy emphasis on quantitative methods
- The quality of the high-school graduates
- A perpetual effect of more recent sociology graduates

Slide 5

Consequences

- Allowing the method to determine the research questions
- Declining influence of social scientists in policy-making
- Limited potential for true inter-disciplinary research (e.g., socio-economic; socio-demographic)


Slide 1

Population and Development:
Some Musings from an Optimistic Economist

Richard E. Mueller
Department of Economics
University of Lethbridge

Slide 2

Thomas Robert Malthus – the original
“dismal scientist”



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Slide 3

An Essay on the Principle of
Population (1798)

◆ “I think I may fairly make two postula.

- First, That food is necessary to the existence of man.
- Second, That the passion between the sexes is necessary and will remain nearly in its present state.

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Slide 4

An Essay on the Principle of
Population (1798)

- [Third] . . . Assuming then, my postula as granted, I say, that the power of population is infinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce the subsistence for man.
- [Fourth] Population unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence increases only in an arithmetical ratio.”

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Slide 5

Translation of Malthus

- First, we need to eat.
- Second, we are compelled to breed.
- Third, our propensity to breed is greater than the propensity of the earth to produce food.
- Fourth, population is kept in check by the availability of food supplies.
- ◆ However, this model does not account for productivity increases.

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The Malthusian World

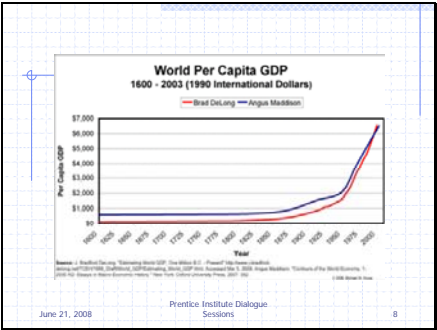
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Slide 7

FIGURE 21-6. World Population Growth through History

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Slide 8



Slide 9

How to Measure Development?

◆ 1. Traditional Economic Measures

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
 - More accurately GDP per capita using purchasing power parity (PPP)
- Agricultural share of GDP
 - A decreasing share implies that the manufacturing and the service sector share of GDP is increasing (i.e., more goodies beyond sustenance)
- But, these do not address problems of inequality, poverty, unemployment, etc., which were considered secondary in the "trickle down" model of economic development.

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How to Measure Development?

◆ 2. Amartya Sen - Capacities

- What a person *can be* vs. what a person *has*.
- This has to do with freedom of choice and control over one's life.
- This has led to the United Nation's Human Development Index (HDI), a measure of development broader than (but) including GDP/capita.

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How to Measure Development?

- ◆ The HDI includes measures of:
 - Longevity – average life expectancy at birth,
 - Knowledge – average years of schooling & adult literacy,
 - Standard of living – real GDP/capita.
- ◆ Each is weighted equally at one-third.
- ◆ This measure can change the rankings of countries based on GDP per capita.
 - e.g., South Africa (-66) and Chile (+13)
- ◆ But, problems with weighting?

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How to Measure Development?

- ◆ 3. Happiness – Richard Layard, et al.
 - Seven factors affect average national happiness
 - Family relationships – e.g., not divorced
 - Financial situation – e.g., income
 - Work, e.g., not unemployed
 - Community and friends, e.g., trust, social capital
 - Health
 - Personal freedom, e.g., good government and freedom
 - Personal values, e.g., religion
 - These imply that economic development in the traditional sense is a necessary but not sufficient condition for development.

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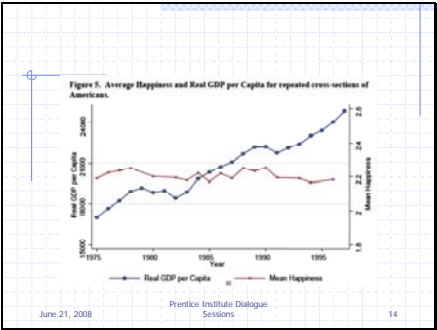
A Plateau of Happiness

A country's wealth may not always dictate the happiness of its people. As part of the World Values Survey, citizens of different countries and territories were asked how happy or satisfied they were. Below is a sampling of happiness ratings, along with economic status.

High results for these countries were from 1995. Source: World Values Survey, 1995. Data are based on 1995 GDP values. Reproduced from the 1995 GDP values survey.

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Some other thoughts

- ◆ Absolute poverty has been reduced, but the bottom billion is still there
- ◆ Relative poverty always there
- ◆ Population decline an issue too
- ◆ Many factors behind development – institutions, corruption, etc.
- ◆ Don't discount human ability in solving problems
- ◆ Beware the naysayers

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Thank you!

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Slide 1

Canada's Population Future: The Labour Force and Immigration

Prentice Institute Dialogue
University of Lethbridge
June 20-21, 2008

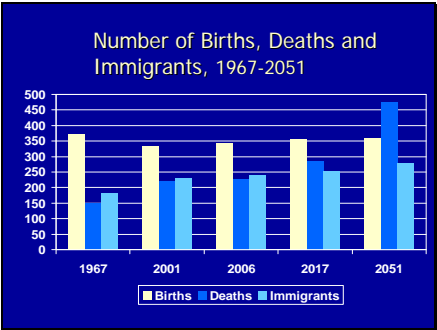
Kevin McQuillan
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Calgary

Slide 2

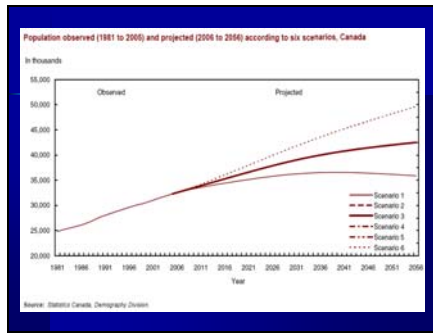
"The small hand of the watch is the most important, though it doesn't appear to be moving. The slow progress of demographic phenomena charges them with consequences while concealing them from the attention of contemporaries."

Alfred Sauvy

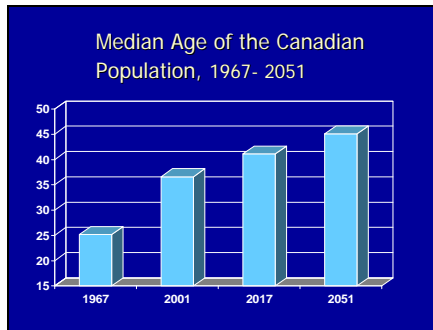
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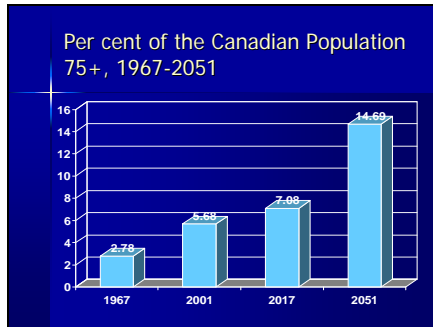
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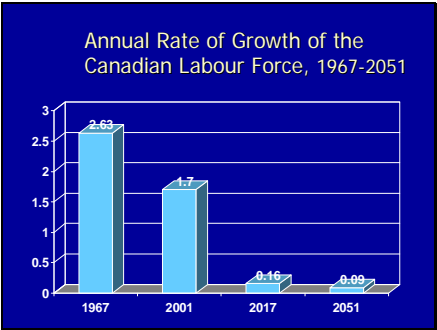
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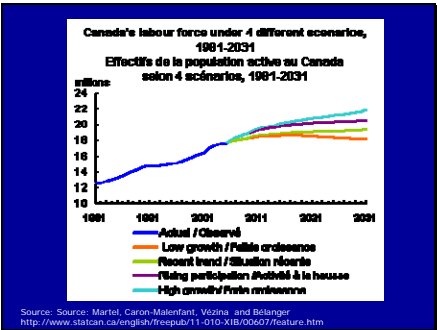
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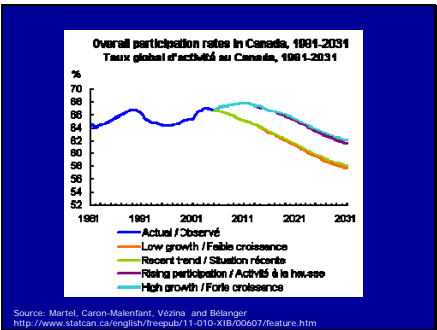
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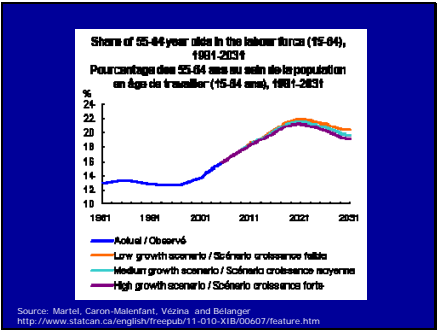
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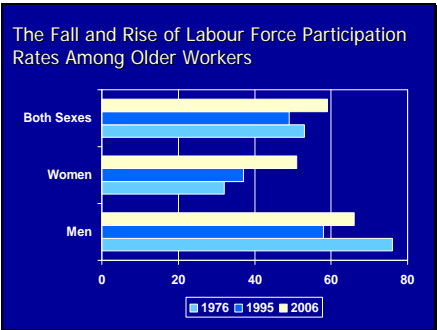
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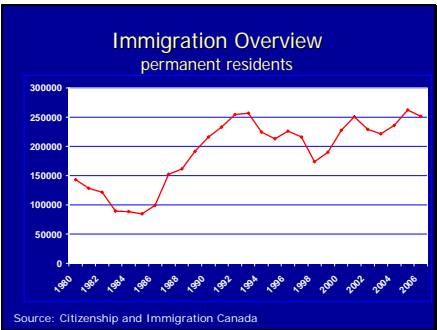
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Labour force characteristics, adults aged 25-54, 2006			
Sex	Immigrant type	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Men	Born in Canada	5.2	86.6
	Very recent 5 yrs. <	10.3	77.6
	Recent 5-10 yrs.	5.5	87.7
Women	Born in Canada	4.6	79.6
	Very recent 5 yrs. <	13.0	54.6
	Recent 5-10 yrs.	9.3	64.8

http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/71-606-XIE/2007001/tables/table5-en.htm

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Median Earnings				
Recent Immigrant Earners				
	With a university degree		With no university degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Year	2005 constant dollars			
1980	48,541	24,317	36,467	18,548
1990	38,351	25,959	27,301	17,931
2000	35,816	22,511	25,951	16,794
2005	30,332	18,969	24,470	14,233

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2006.
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/analysis/income/tables.cfm

Slide 15

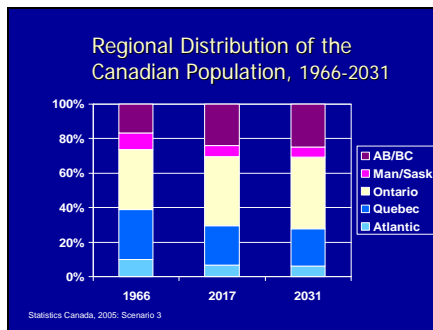
Recent Immigrant to Canadian-born Earnings Ratio				
Median earnings				
	With a university degree		With no university degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Year	Ratio			
1980	0.77	0.59	0.84	0.86
1990	0.63	0.63	0.67	0.77
2000	0.58	0.52	0.65	0.66
2005	0.48	0.43	0.61	0.56

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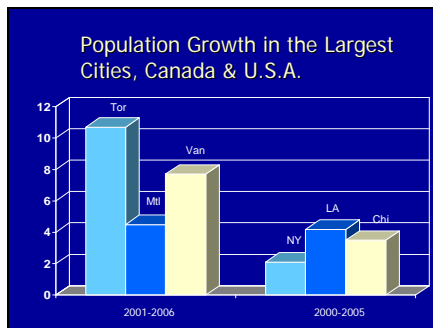
The Changing Distribution of Canada's Population

- A shifting balance among the regions
- Growing communities and communities in decline

Slide 17



Slide 18



Slide 19

Population Decline in a Growing Number of Communities

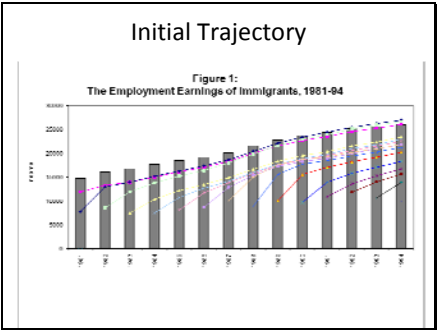
- Matthews: 9 of 26 CMAs will experience decline by 2026
- Simmons and Bourne: ¼ of Canada's 144 census urban areas already experiencing population decline
- Decline touches a large number of communities, but a small proportion of the population

Slide 1

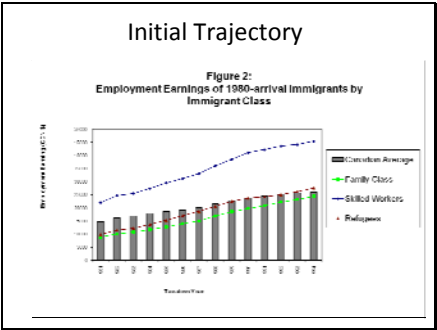
Immigrants and Labour Market:
Some recent trends

Abdie Kazemipur

Slide 2



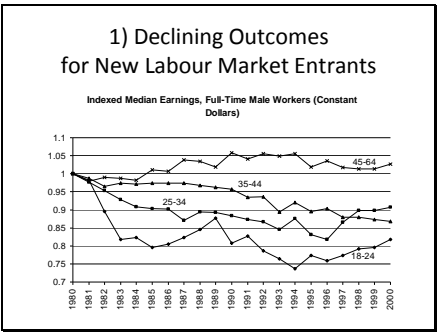
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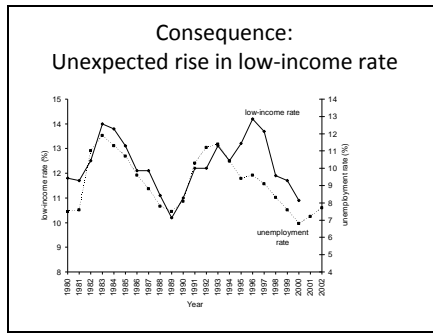
Slide 4

Some recent developments, with
consequences for immigrants' labour
market performance

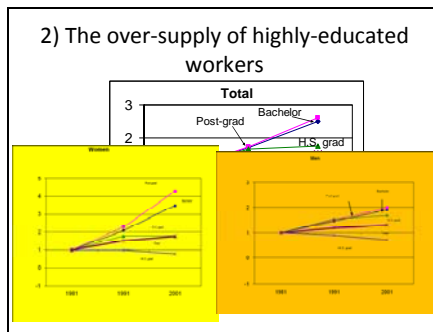
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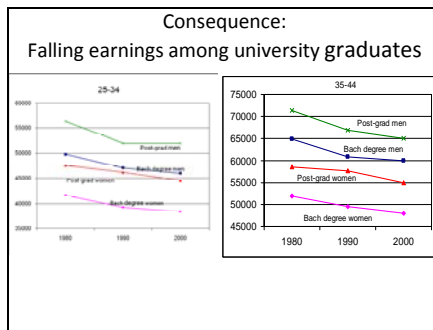
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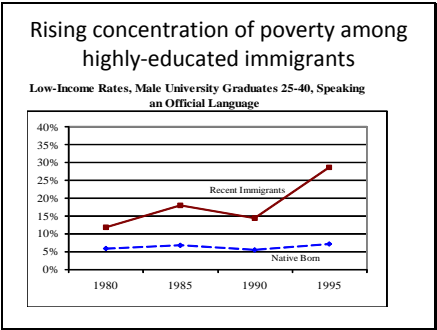
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Slide 10

3) Change in the composition of immigrants, in terms of national origin and ethnic background

Table 1:
Top Ten Sources of Immigrants to Canada, 1997-99

Country	1997			1998			1999		
	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%	Rank
People's Republic of China	18,520	8.57	3	19,704	11.35	1	20,095	15.33	1
India	19,610	9.08	2	15,352	8.81	2	17,415	9.17	2
Pakistan	11,233	5.2	5	8,689	4.84	4	9,285	4.89	3
Philippines	10,869	5.03	6	8,175	4.69	3	9,160	4.83	4
Republic of Korea	4,000	1.85	11	4,959	2.82	8	7,212	3.8	5
Iran	7,480	3.46	7	6,771	3.89	7	5,903	3.11	6
United States of America	5,028	2.33	9	4,768	2.74	9	5,514	2.9	7
Taiwan	13,320	6.17	4	7,181	4.12	6	5,461	2.88	8
Sri Lanka	5,070	2.36	8	3,328	1.91	14	4,719	2.49	9
United Kingdom	4,657	2.16	10	3,896	2.24	11	4,476	2.36	10
Russia	3,734	1.76	10	3,896	2.24	11	4,476	2.36	10
Hong Kong	22,260	10.3	1	8,086	4.64	5	3,664	1.93	13
Total for Top Ten Only	118,037	54.64		87,389	50.18		98,240	61.76	
Total Other Countries	97,977	45.36		86,760	49.82		61,576	40.24	
Total	216,014	100		174,159	100		159,816	100	

Source: <http://www.wiccanada.com/immigrate.html>

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Slide 12

E Pluribus Unum: Diversity and Community in the Twenty-first Century
The 2006 Johan Skytte Prize Lecture

Robert D. Putnam*

Ethnic diversity is increasing in most advanced countries, driven mostly by sharp increases in immigration. In the long run immigration and diversity are likely to have important cultural, economic, fiscal, and developmental benefits. In the short run, however, immigration and ethnic diversity tend to reduce social solidarity and social capital. New evidence from the US suggests that in ethnically diverse neighbourhoods residents of all races tend to "hunker down." Trust (even of one's own race) is lower, altruism and community cooperation rarer, friends fewer.

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The Challenge of Diversity

The major dimensions of this debate are:

- **1. Political:**
 - diversity and security
- **2. Cultural/Social:**
 - diversity and national identity
- **3. Economic:**
 - diversity and welfare state

Slide 1



Immigration and Labor
Market Dynamics:
A Research Agenda

Wei Xu
Department of Geography
University of Lethbridge

1

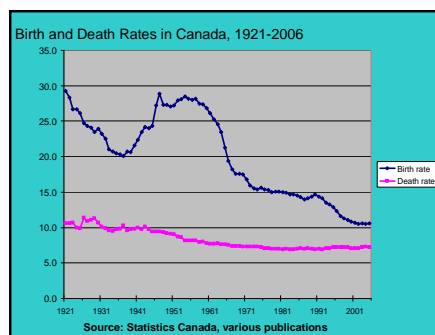
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Presentation Outline

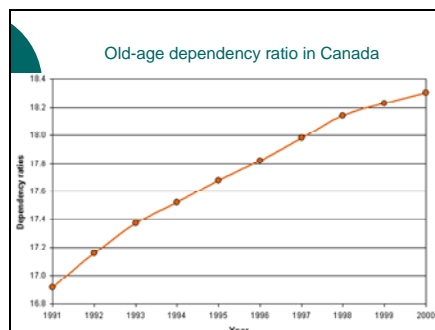
- Changing population structure in Canada
- Implications of population aging
- Performance of immigrants in Canadian labor market
- Immigration and labor market segmentation
- Future research

2

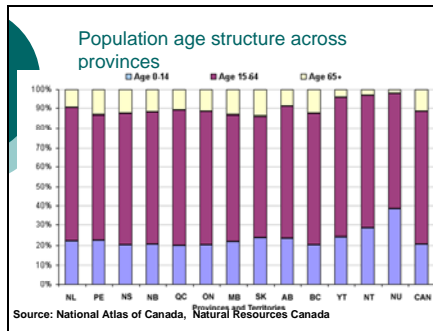
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Implications of population aging

Implications for Canadian society

- Education, Health care, Infrastructure, Amenity
- Labor market: skilled and general laborers

Implications for Canadian Immigration Policy

- Until 1967, Canadian immigration policy contained place of origin preferences.
- Before 1981, the majority of immigrants had European ethno-cultural backgrounds.
 - 77% coming from Europe, 6% from the United States (Statistics Canada, 2003).
 - Only 15% arriving from various Asian countries.

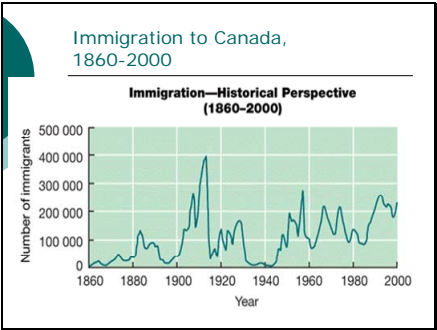
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Implications of population aging

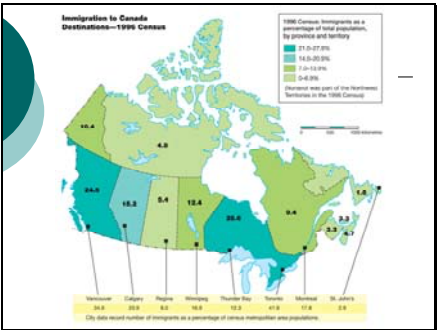
Implications for Canadian Immigration Policy

- In 1967, the "points system" replaced the place of origin preferences.
- Approximately 80% immigrants came from non-traditional source countries between 1991 and 2001.
- Of recent immigration, the top five source countries are China, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Iran.

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Slide 10

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA BY ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION, 1960-2000										
Intended destination (CMA)	Origin								Total Chinese*	
	Mainland China		Hong Kong		Taiwan		Viet Nam			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Toronto	86,653	41.3	162,361	45.1	15,032	21.4	11,195	28.4	311,929	39.7
Vancouver	55,003	25.3	105,824	29.6	56,039	80.2	3,840	9.2	242,689	30.8
Montreal	15,806	7.5	27,319	7.4	5,181	9.9	2,731	6.9	62,330	7.9
Calgary	8,344	3.8	15,056	4.6	2,387	2.6	3,770	9.6	34,744	4.4
Edmonton	6,309	3.2	14,599	4.1	875	1.0	3,483	8.8	31,556	4.0
Ottawa	9,194	4.2	4,644	1.3	544	0.6	1,368	3.5	19,064	2.3
Winnipeg	3,658	1.7	4,696	1.3	373	0.4	2,347	6.5	12,965	1.6
Hamilton	2,710	1.2	2,374	0.7	412	0.4	1,121	2.8	7,224	0.9
Victoria	2,343	1.1	1,589	0.4	302	0.3	317	0.8	4,964	0.6
Regina	1,543	0.6	2,187	0.6	336	0.4	810	1.3	4,334	0.6
Saskatoon	1,783	0.8	1,289	0.4	166	0.2	653	1.7	4,102	0.5
London	1,699	0.8	1,412	0.4	158	0.2	627	1.6	4,205	0.5
Halifax	1,485	0.7	1,632	0.5	307	0.3	219	0.6	3,927	0.5
Quebec City	871	0.4	261	0.1	122	0.1	222	0.6	1,671	0.2
Subtotal	20,048	92.4	347,802	96.5	91,254	98.0	32,012	81.3	743,174	94.5
Canada	21,723	100.0	360,277	100.0	93,077	100.0	39,368	100.0	7,86,257	100.0

Note: *Includes those Chinese immigrants from all other regions of the world.
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2001.

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Performance of Immigrants in Canadian labor market

- Very recent immigrants who have been in Canada five years or less, that is, who landed between 2001 and 2006, had the most difficulty integrating into the labour market, even though they were more likely than the Canadian-born population to have a university education.
- In 2006, the national unemployment rate for these immigrants was 11.5%, more than double the rate of 4.9% for the Canadian-born population.
- The situation improved for immigrants who had been in Canada between 5 and 10 years, that is, those who landed between 1996 and 2001. Their unemployment rate was 7.3%.

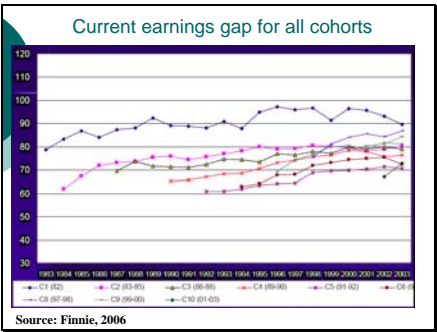
Statistics Canada 2007:
<http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/070910/d070910a.htm>

Slide 12

Performance of Immigrants in Canadian labor market

- **Immigrant women struggle in the labour market**
- Immigrant women in the core-working-age group of 25 to 54 had higher unemployment rates and lower employment rates than both immigrant men and Canadian-born women, regardless of how long they had been in Canada.
 - For example, the unemployment rate among women who had been in Canada for five years or less was 13.0% in 2006, somewhat higher than 10.3% among men in the same group.
 - In contrast, among Canadian-born workers, the unemployment rate for men was 5.2%, and for women, just 4.6%.
 - Young immigrants (aged 15 to 24), especially women, had much more difficulty in the labour market than their Canadian-born counterparts.

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AVERAGE INCOME OF CHINESE IMMIGRANTS AND AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME OF THE CANADIAN GENERAL POPULATION,* 1999 (\$)								
	Total income		Employment income		Self-employment income		Investment income	
	Chinese	%	Chinese	%	Chinese	%	Chinese	%
All ages and both sexes	14,974	49	22,156	70	7,502	84	4,088	163
By age groups								
15-19	2,964	42	4,019	77	4,626	115	2,161	278
20-24	7,417	52	10,532	84	4,194	87	2,419	419
25-44	18,765	57	24,438	83	7,836	78	2,817	288
45-64	15,804	41	22,782	66	7,390	57	5,218	223
65+	4,321	17	9,904	57	5,871	139	6,899	159
By sex								
Male	17,922	47	25,518	77	8,267	78	4,269	178
Female	12,046	52	18,334	87	6,406	98	3,920	153

Source: Wang and Lo, 2005

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AVERAGE INCOME OF CHINESE IMMIGRANTS BY IMMIGRATION CLASS, 1999 (\$)				
Immigration class	Total income	Employment income	Self-employment income	Investment income
Economic	20,453	28,897	7,768	4,991
Skilled workers/ professionals	24,939	31,678	8,056	2,699
Self-employed	13,107	19,009	8,136	5,482
Entrepreneur/ investors	13,005	18,017	7,100	7,395
Family	13,825	21,821	7,757	3,570
Family members	12,008	20,587	7,934	3,633
Assisted relatives	18,531	24,091	7,411	3,437
Humanitarian	17,743	23,262	6,452	1,667
Refugee/DROC*	12,275	14,914	6,084	1,464
Designated class**	20,891	28,100	6,838	1,778

Source: Wang and Lo, 2005

Slide 16

Causes of earnings inequality

- "Earnings inequality and earnings instability are related to immigrants' education, language ability and cultural background" (Ostrovsky, 2008)
 - Generally, the region of birth has the strongest impact on earnings inequality
 - The impacts of a foreign education and the ability to speak an official language vary from cohort to cohort and across arrival-age groups

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AVERAGE INCOME OF CHINESE IMMIGRANTS BY EDUCATION QUALIFICATION AND CANADIAN LANGUAGES PROFICIENCY, 1999 (\$)				
	Total income	Employment income	Self- employment income	Investment income
Education				
Secondary or less	11,717	17,936	6,664	3,952
Some post-secondary (with no degree)	16,936	24,129	7,519	4,534
Bachelor	19,743	27,621	9,040	4,170
Master's	26,322	34,141	8,047	3,090
Doctorate	34,656	42,140	9,430	3,018
Languages Ability				
English	19,879	27,136	8,175	4,186
French	18,463	24,125	9,119	2,864
English and French	25,894	31,816	13,178	2,982
Neither	10,901	17,097	6,363	4,014

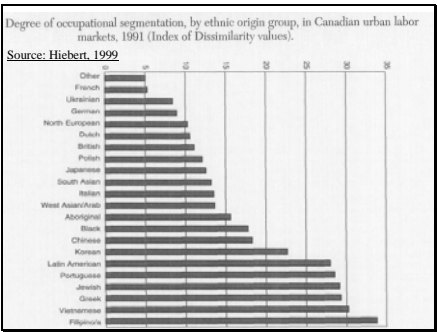
Source: Wang and Lo, 2005

Slide 18

Labor market dynamics and segmentation

- Labor market is segmented at the local level
 - "It is important to note that even after controlling for education, language and birthplace, a large portion of immigrant earnings inequality remains unexplained" (Ostrovsky, 2008).
 - "The rules governing the behavior of labor market actors differ from one segment of the labor market to the other." (Peck, 1996, p. 46)
- Local labor market are systematically segmented and job/wage structures are permanent labor market phenomena (Gimble, 1991)
 - Thus, the segmented labor markets reflect the class relationship embedded in capitalist economies and echo the reality of social exclusion of the disadvantaged (Smith, 1997).

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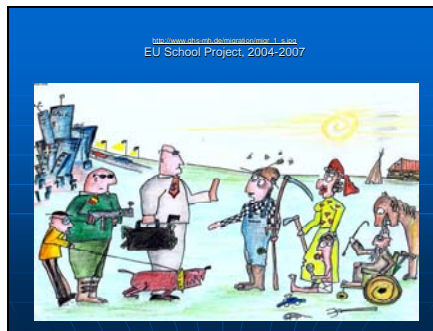
Future research questions

- Why does the place of origin affect the labour market outcomes of immigrants in Canada
- What are major barriers in labour markets for new immigrants
- What are the job searching and workplace experiences of immigrants in Canadian labour markets
- What is the role of Canadian institutional arrangement in segmenting local labor markets and entrapping immigrants in particular labor market segments

Slide 1



Slide 2



Slide 3

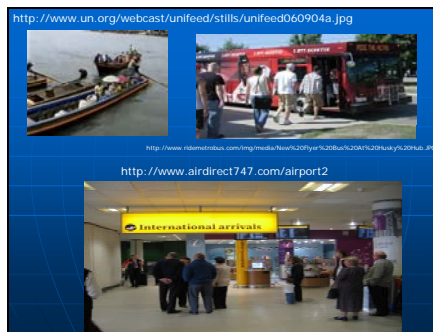


- New?
- Patterns
- Types
- Causes and Effects
- Issues
 - Policy
 - Research
 - Management
 - Development

Slide 4

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Slide 5

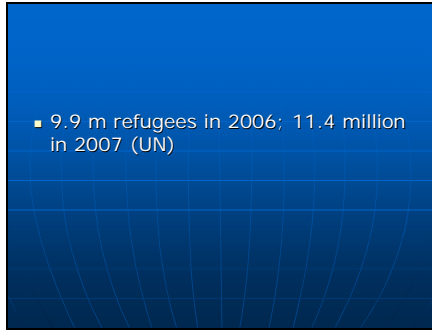
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Slide 6

Some facts

- 191 million international migrants in 2005 (3% of global population)
 - 49% are women but higher in developed countries
 - 60% stock of migrants in Europe and North America
 - 45% of immigrants in OECD came from other OECD countries
- South-South migrants/South-North migrants almost equal

Slide 7



■ 9.9 m refugees in 2006; 11.4 million in 2007 (UN)

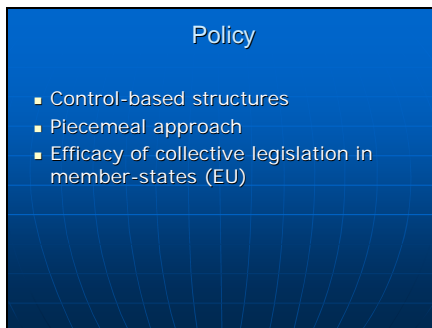
Slide 8



Trends

- Labour migration
- Temporary migration
- Feminization of migration
- Selectivity of the highly skilled
- Illegal/irregular migration
- Trafficking
- Displacement, refuge and asylum
- Diaspora
- Return migration

Slide 9



Policy

- Control-based structures
- Piecemeal approach
- Efficacy of collective legislation in member-states (EU)

Slide 10

Research

- Dominance of economic and legal implications
- Recent discourse on gender, development, human rights, and security

Slide 11

Management

- Data bias
- Dilemma of promoting economic globalization and regulating transnationalism

Slide 12

Development

- Myths
- Brain drain and brain gain
- Remittances
- Gender, family, and society
- Role of receiving states

Slide 13

Key Questions

- How effective are restrictive immigration policies in managing and integrating diverse groups of people?
- To what extent can receiving states contribute to the development of sending countries?
- How can states exercise sovereignty against claims of international human rights protection?
- Is migration empowering to women?

Slide 14

New Directions

- Recognition of multi-dimensional aspects of international migration
- Creation of regional research networks
- High-level dialogues on key areas (2006): development, women, human rights, refugee protection, human trafficking, data sharing
- Need for integrated studies (local, national, regional, global)
- Need for multi-level approach in managing migration policies, settlement and integration
- Role of civil society
