<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30-8:45AM</td>
<td>Registration and Morning Coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:45-9:00AM</td>
<td>Madeline Kalbach, <em>Welcoming Greetings</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-9:25AM</td>
<td>Alison Yacyshyn, <em>Demographic Journeys</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:25-9:50AM</td>
<td>Laura Kennedy, <em>Edmonton Census 2014 - 'online 2 u'</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:50-10:00AM</td>
<td>Sponsor Special &amp; Mini Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-10:25AM</td>
<td>Harvey Krahn, <em>Getting a Head Start? Parents’ Education and Children’s Educational and Employment Outcomes by Age 25</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:50-11:00AM</td>
<td>Mini Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-12:00PM</td>
<td>Lory Laing, Distinguished Demographer’s Keynote Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00-1:00PM</td>
<td>Lunch for Registered Attendees &amp; Poster Session*</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00-1:35PM</td>
<td>Society of Edmonton Demographers Annual General Meeting &amp; Awards Ceremony</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:35-2:00PM</td>
<td>Peter Kellett, <em>Exploring the Impact of Socio-Demographic Patterns &amp; the Intersection of Masculinities &amp; Multiple Social Hierarchies on Depression among Canadian Men</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00-2:50PM</td>
<td>Lisa Strohschein, <em>The NLSCY: What have we learned about the consequences of family instability on child health? What is there yet to learn?</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>2:50-3:10PM</td>
<td>Sponsor Special &amp; Afternoon Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:10-3:35PM</td>
<td>Susan McDaniel, <em>The Labour/Skills Shortage Conundrum in Canada</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00-4:15PM</td>
<td>Closing Remarks- Kwame Boadu and Wayne McVey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Laura Kennedy, Director, Elections & Census, City of Edmonton

Title: Edmonton Census 2014 - 'online 2 u'

Abstract:

Biography: TBA. E-mail: TBA

Alison Yacyshyn, Society of Edmonton Demographer’s (Past) President,

Title: Demographic Journeys

Abstract:

Biography: TBA. E-mail: TBA

Harvey Krahn, Ph.D., Chair and Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta

Title: Getting a Head Start? Parents’ Education and Children’s Educational and Employment Outcomes by Age 25

Abstract: Extensive previous research has shown that, for a variety of reasons, children whose parents have acquired more post-secondary education (PSE) are also more likely to do so. As a result, they are also more likely to obtain higher status and better-paying employment. This paper uses data from a two-wave (1996-2003) longitudinal study of Alberta high school graduates to determine the extent to which such patterns are observed in a province where many alternative PSE options have been provided and where resource-extraction and related industries provide a larger range of well-paying career alternatives. The effects of gender, visible minority, immigrant, Aboriginal, and rural-urban residential status are also taken into account.

Biography: Dr. Harvey Krahn is Professor and Chair of Sociology at the University of Alberta. His research and teaching interests include the sociology of work, education, and immigration, as well as political sociology and research methods. E-mail: harvey.krahn@ualberta.ca
**Title:** Citizen Panels and Opinion Polls: How do Policy Positions Compare?

**Abstract:** Through the Centre for Public Involvement, the City of Edmonton has involved citizens in making decisions about policy directions in a number of key areas, including budgeting, internet voting, urban food and agricultural policy, as well as energy efficiency and climate change. In this presentation, we will highlight the work of the Citizens’ Panel on Edmonton’s Energy and Climate Challenges. We compare the panel’s (n=66) policy preferences to preferences expressed by the general public in the 2013 Alberta Survey (Edmonton oversample, n=400). We also examine the degree to which policy preferences changed among panelists as a result of the intensive six day deliberative event. Finally, we compare policy preferences by key demographic groups (education and families with children). Our findings suggest widespread support for policies to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. Our analysis reveals some interesting differences in opinions around policies promoting energy-efficient travel options as well as policies promoting greater urban density.

**Biography:** These two researchers are part of the Alberta Climate Dialogue, which is a community-university research alliance funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council grant 2010-2015 ($1million). They have worked closely to design surveys and collect data on how citizens are transformed through the deliberative experience. Their current research explores how the deliberative experience affects citizens’ sense of trust in government and their perceived ability to affect government decision-making processes (political efficacy). Email: sjboulianne@gmail.com, loptson@ualberta.ca

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**Lory Laing, Ph.D. Distinguished Demographer’s Keynote Address**

**Title:** TBA

**Abstract:** TBA

**Biography:** Dr. Lory Laing is a social epidemiologist with a background in demography. Her interest is in vulnerable populations, particularly disadvantaged populations in Canada and low income countries. She is currently working with research teams in Mongolia and to study youth health and the impact of mining developments on health. She has also worked on projects in Uganda and with colleagues at Makerere University on teaching enhancement activities. In 2009, she was awarded the Deputy Minister's Award Distinction- Innovation and Creativity, Health Canada. E-mail: lory.laing@ualberta.ca
Title: Exploring the Impact of Socio-Demographic Patterns & the Intersection of Masculinities & Multiple Social Hierarchies on Depression among Canadian Men

Abstract: Is depression more prevalent among Canadian men than previously reported? Are socio-demographic trends creating a context that may exacerbate the incidence of depression among men in Canada?

Current statistics suggest that men experience depression at approximately half the rate of women; however, there is growing evidence to suggest that men’s depression may be profoundly under-recognized (Oliffe & Phillips, 2008). In particular, adherence to traditional hegemonic masculinities may result in a gendered clinical presentation of depression in men, which is inconsistent with commonly used depression diagnostic criteria (Oliffe & Phillips, 2008). Reports that men experience depression at a lower rate than women are also at odds with international findings that men represent 2/3 of completed suicides (Payne, Swami, Stanistreet, 2008).

Canadian men are a heterogeneous group, and are continuing to diversify. Population aging, immigration patterns, racialization of visible minority men, socio-economic lability, and growing numbers of men living alone, may influence multiple social hierarchies and their intersection with masculinities and mental health. Drawing on existing scholarship, and a preliminary analysis of the 2010 public-use Canadian Community Health Survey that examines the potential for increased depression and suicide among men in the “baby boom” cohort, plans for a more extensive examination of Canadian men’s depression during my doctoral dissertation will be discussed.

Biography: Peter Kellett is a Ph.D. student associated with the Prentice Institute for Global Population and Economy at the University of Lethbridge in Alberta Canada. He holds a Master of Nursing degree in population nursing (epidemiology), and his research interests include social demography, social epidemiology, and the intersection of social hierarchies and health at a population level. He is particularly interested in exploring the interaction between masculinities, other social hierarchies, and men’s health. Currently a nurse educator in the Faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Lethbridge, Peter has worked for the last 18 years as a registered nurse, nurse educator, and manager, in both provincial and federal (FNIHB) health systems in three Canadian provinces, and one U.S. State, in the areas of medical/surgical care, emergency care, primary health care, community health, and First Nations health. He also runs the website Gender and Population Studies (GAPS) in Health (www.gapsinhealth.com – Twitter:@GAPSinHealth) and is a founding co-editor of the Journal of Nursing Heterodoxy. ResearchGate - www.researchgate.net/profile/ Peter_Kellett E-mail: peter.kellett@uleth.ca
Lisa Strohschein, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta

**Title:** The NLSCY: What have we learned about the consequences of family instability on child health? What is there yet to learn?

**Abstract:** Launched in 1994, Canada’s first national longitudinal study of children collected its last wave of data in 2008. During its run, the NLSCY provided researchers with unique opportunities to identify the factors associated with optimal child health and development in Canada. Drawing on a stress process theoretical framework, the purpose of this talk is to discuss what researchers have learned from the NLSCY about the consequences of parental divorce and family instability on child health. This talk will also discuss what the NLSCY left unaddressed and how future national surveys might overcome some of its limitations.

**Biography:** Dr. Lisa Strohschein is associate professor in the department of sociology at the University of Alberta. As a life course researcher, her work involves examining how family dynamics influence the health, development and well-being of children and adults. She recently published her first textbook on the sociology of health and illness, and a second textbook, an introductory sociology textbook, is forthcoming in 2015. E-mail: lisa.strohschein@ualberta.ca
Susan A McDaniel, Ph.D., FRSC, Canada Research Chair (Tier 1) in Global Population & Life Course, Prentice Research Chair in Global Population & Economy, Professor of Sociology, Director, Prentice Institute, University of Lethbridge

Title: The Labour/Skills Shortage Conundrum in Canada

Abstract: Controversy surrounds assessment of Canada’s future labour market, both supply and needs. Will there be a labour shortage, a skills shortage? Pronouncements float around in both popular media and some policy circles as if the answers are clear and well documented. The objective of this project is to assess, based on what the best research finds, how claims/assertions of labour or skills shortages hold up. And how do these claims connect with high jobless or underemployment rates at present, particularly among youth, newer immigrants, Aboriginal populations and some older people? Here, we ask of peer-reviewed articles and reports from 2000-2013, a series of questions:

- Is the math of population aging and declining workforce age populations sufficient to predict future labour or skills shortages?
- If shortages exist or are likely in future, are they labour or skills shortages? Distribution? Mismatches?
- What is the role of immigration and shifting immigration policies?
- What is the role of shifting skills development?

Biography: Dr. Susan McDaniel is Canada Research Chair (Tier 1) in Global Population and Life Course (the first Tier 1 CRC in Social Sciences at the University of Lethbridge), Prentice Research Chair, and Professor of Sociology, University of Lethbridge, Canada. She is also Director of the Prentice Institute for Global Population and Economy. She has been at the University of Lethbridge since 2009 and previously taught at the universities of Alberta, Utah and Waterloo. Her research interests are in demographic processes and life course changes, family shifts, generational relations, demographic aging and social policy, health and health care. She is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the highest honour Canada bestows for scholarly excellence, and recipient of many research and teaching awards, including the Kaplan Prize and the University Cup at the University of Alberta. She holds the lifetime honorific title of Distinguished University Professor at the University of Alberta where she taught for many years. In 2013, she was awarded the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee Medal, nominated by the Royal Society of Canada.

Author of nine books and research monographs (with 3 more books in press or development now), over 190 research articles and book chapters, she is a frequent keynote speaker at national and international conferences, as well as a policy advisor to governments around the world. Dr. McDaniel served as Editor of The Canadian Journal of Sociology and the international journal, Current Sociology. She was Vice-President Publications of the International Sociological Association, and President of both the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association, and the Canadian Population Society. She was elected Director of the Social Sciences Division of the Royal Society of Canada. She serves on the Editorial Boards of ten journals, including The British Journal of Sociology. She is currently Chair of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Canadian Council of Academies.

She presently has five concurrent research grants, the most recent of which is a $2.85 million SSHRC Partnership Grant on Gender, Migration and the Work of Care, on which she is Co-Investigator. She is Principal Investigator on the SSHRC Knowledge Synthesis grant on Labour and Skills.
Michael W Gillespie, Ph.D., Department of Sociology, University of Alberta

**Title:** Estimating the Effect of Talking about Death on the Rejection of Holocaust Deniers’ Civil Liberties: A New Analysis of “Old” Data from the Edmonton Subsample of the 1992 All Alberta Survey

**Abstract:** Inspired by Ernest Becker’s *The Denial of Death*, psychologists at the University of Arizona developed “Terror Management Theory” (TMT) in the late 1980’s. An experimental design, TMT reminds subjects in the experimental or “mortality salient” (MS) condition that they will die. The results of over a thousand experiments done since the 1990’s is that subjects in the MS condition exhibit “worldview defense:” approval of a cultural “hero” or disapproval of a cultural “villain.” The interpretation of this result is that cultural worldviews provide a defense against the anxiety aroused by the knowledge of death. An important modification of TMT that occurred in the mid 1990’s was the need for a delay between the MS manipulation and the measure of the dependent variable in order to obtain an MS effect. The TMT explanation of this need is that the distal existential worldview defense is activated only when the death reminder is still accessible but relatively unconscious. The function of the delay/distraction is to allow the subject’s awareness of death to move from consciously “focal” to unconsciously “accessible.”

In 1991 I had a TMT experiment embedded in the Edmonton subsample (n = 456) of the 1992 All Alberta survey. The dependent variable consisted of nine questions that measured the respondent’s support for the civil liberties of three targets—“revolutionary,” “white supremacist,” and “holocaust denier”—in three contexts—a public meeting, teaching high school, and in a book in the public library. I used a design that reversed the order of the death and civil liberties questions for a random half of the Edmonton subsample. Since the research on the need for a delay/distraction to obtain an MS effect had yet to be published, I did not provide for a delay in the MS condition. The only support for TMT in my 1992 analysis is a marginally significant effect of MS on the rejection of civil liberties for holocaust deniers. One other unexpected result, that seems consistent with TMT, is the finding that respondents in the MS condition are less likely to provide a “missing” response to one or more civil liberties questions.

Over twenty years later, I decided to reanalyze these data. The theoretical motivation for this reanalysis is the possibility that the awareness of the death reminder among subjects in the MS condition moves from focal to accessible as the respondent answers the first six civil liberties questions, so that the rejection of holocaust deniers’ civil liberties could represent an existential, distal defense. In addition, recent developments in structural equation (SEM) methods and software permit a more refined test of this interpretation—including the possibility of modeling missing responses. Accordingly, I specified a latent change SEM in which respondents in the MS and control “known classes” are cross-classified with two latent classes based on the members’ probability of providing a valid response to civil liberties questions. The results of this reanalysis are consistent with TMT. Of the vast majority of respondents in the non-missing latent class (91%), the latent change in the rejection of holocaust deniers’ civil liberties but not white supremacists civil liberties significantly increased among respondents in the MS condition. The results for the few (n = 16) members of the missing class are more complex. First, consistent with my 1992 analysis, the probability of a missing response is less for respondents in the MS condition. Second, the latent change in the rejection of
holocaust deniers’ civil liberties increases for respondents in the control condition but decreases for respondents in the MS condition. These and other findings suggest that the 16 subjects in the MS condition of the missing latent class are unique and that their support for holocaust deniers’ civil liberties represents a “contrarian” worldview defense that questions the conventional wisdom concerning the holocaust.

Biography: Dr. Mike Gillespie joined the U of A sociology department in 1969 after teaching two years at the University of Missouri. He retired in 2007. He taught mostly statistics and research at the undergraduate and graduate levels during his teaching career. He also taught family sociology, sociology of aging, and sociology of death in the 70’s and 80’s but switched to courses in social psychology in the 90’s. His early research interests were in the area of quantitative methods, and he published two papers on loglinear methods and, with his PhD student Elisabeth Ten VerGert and her husband, Johannes Kingma, published a number of papers on Mokken and Rasch scaling. He had a research and teaching interest in Ernest Becker’s “Denial of Death” thesis but, until the present, was unable to develop publishable research. In the 1990’s he developed a teaching and research interest in the psychology of emotion as it related to stress and voting behavior in the American presidential elections. He presented a series of papers on this research in the United States, Italy, France, and Hungary. In 2000, he began working on emotion research with a team headed by Carol Magai at Long Island University, Brooklyn campus. He was co-author on a number of papers and during sabbaticals and summer breaks taught courses in the LIU psychology department (statistics) and in the sociology dept. at Hunter College in Manhattan (statistics, research methods, and social psychology). A final research interest is the evolution of language, and in 2010, he presented a paper on the relevance of GH Mead’s social psychology for a theory of language evolution at a conference in Poland.