

<< CPS Graduate Student Conference >>

Tuesday, June 4th, 2019 (10am-12pm)

The Leon and Thea Koerner University Centre (UCLL)
Room 103, UBC - 6331 Crescent Road, Vancouver

**Light refreshments (e.g., coffee and snack) will be provided!*

Preliminary Program (As of May 26th, 2019):

Student Presenter #1: Georgina Chuatico, MA Candidate, Department of Sociology, Western University

- **Faculty Reviewer:** Dr. Qiang Fu, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, The University of British Columbia
- **Paper Title:** Human and Social Capital: Pathways to Economic Success among Immigrants
- **Abstract:** Immigration policies in Canada such as the points system draws in immigrants who possess higher education, which was thought to allow for smoother economic integration. Yet, many immigrants face barriers to gaining high economic returns to their post-secondary degree. Education is indeed found to be critical in integrating into the labour market, however other paths are also taken in order to attain employment. Due to increasing diversity, especially in large census metropolitan areas (CMAs), ethnic communities have formed where immigrants are able to make social ties with ethnic members as well as find employment within ethnic economies. Education, social ties with co-ethnic members, and participation in an ethnic economy are all different strategies taken in order to achieve economic success. The income trajectory of immigrants who utilize education, ties with co-ethnics and participation in ethnic economies will be examined using the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants in Canada linked to the Longitudinal Immigration Database.

Student Presenter #2: Emmanuel Kyeremeh, PhD Candidate, Department of Geography, Western University

- **Faculty Reviewer:** Dr. Annalijn I. Conklin, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, The University of British Columbia
- **Paper Title:** Exploring the Linkage between Troubled Sleep and Immigration in Canada: Does Gender Matter?
- **Abstract:** OBJECTIVES: This study explored the linkage between immigration status and troubled sleep among recent immigrants, established immigrants and native-born in Canada. In particular, it examined whether the role of immigration status on troubled sleep differs between women and men.

METHODS: Using the 2012 Canadian Community Health Survey—Mental Health, logistic regression models were fitted to examine the relationship between troubled sleep and immigration status among a weighted sample of 12,932,829 women and 12,424,195 men.

RESULTS: Findings indicate that female recent (OR=0.42, $p<0.01$) and established immigrants (OR=0.74, $p<0.05$) report fewer troubled sleep than their native-born counterparts. However, only male established immigrants report fewer troubled sleep (OR=0.42, $p<0.05$), as male recent immigrants did not significantly differ from their native-born counterparts (OR=0.70, $p>0.05$).

CONCLUSION: Based on these findings, we discussed the potential gendered mechanisms in which immigrants' sleep is informed by social, cultural, and economic factors. We also provided several useful implications for policymakers.

Student Presenter #3: Gilbert Montcho, PhD Candidate, Department of Demography, Université de Montréal

- **Faculty Reviewer:** Dr. Michael Haan, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Western University
- **Paper Title:** Underemployment in An Aging Population
- **Abstract:**

The aging of the Canadian population has brought about debates over potential labor shortages. While these debates usually focus on immigration and women participation to compensate for the expected loss of labor, relatively few studies turn to the unused potential of the underemployed as complementary labor suppliers. This study examines the phenomenon of underemployment in Canada and discusses how regaining some of the unused labor potentials could go a long way in compensating for the effect of aging.

We use three Canadian labor force related surveys with data covering more than three decades. We start by discussing the theoretical standards and limits on defining and measuring underemployment along with our proposed framework. We then focussed on the approach for setting the threshold that set underemployed apart from fully employed. Finally, we estimated the number of underemployed workers, their share in the active population, and the potential additional labor supply they represent.

Preliminary results show that, behind the general trend of progressing population aging and diminishing annual working hours, are the rising workload for some socio-economic groups, a sign of prevailing underemployment for these groups. For instance, underemployment is much prevalent than unemployment annually averaging 20% between 1981 and 2016 and reaching 40% of workers in certain socio-demographic groups. While Statistic Canada uses 30 hours per week to distinguish between part and full-time workers, there is no formal measure of underemployment nor a threshold for setting underemployed persons apart from the fully employed. This study will fill this gap and provide insight into the levels of underemployment in Canada.