CPS NEWS

The Newsletter of the Canadian Population Society

February 2019

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The Latest News

CPS Updates

We are very pleased to announce that Dr. Simona Bignami (McGill) has just signed the contract with Springer to become the new editor of *Canadian Studies in Population*. On behalf of everyone, we would like to congratulate Simona for assuming this important job. We would also like to sincerely thank Frank Trovato for his many years of exquisite service to the journal and the society. Running a journal is a big job, and Frank did so tirelessly and diligently. You should soon be able to submit articles through Springer's online submission system.

The annual conference of the CPS will take place in conjunction with the Congress of the Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, BC this year. The CPS Annual Meetings are scheduled for June 4-7, 2019. In addition to sessions covering topics such as family; fertility; immigration and migration; health, morbidity and mortality; social diversity; indigenous demographics, gender, and the labour market, the 2019 CPS conference will also feature a special session on the Census Transformation Project hosted by Statistics Canada. This interactive session will give partners and professional users of census data an opportunity to learn the latest about this new initiative and provide feedback.

The CPS strongly encourages all persons attending the Conference to renew their membership fees – please do so at the CPS website, under "Members." All attendees to the conference are expected to be paid members of the Association. The registration to the conference should be made at the Congress website. Note that at least one author of an accepted paper must register for the conference by April 19, 2019. Papers for which no author has registered by this deadline will be dropped from the final program. If you require an exemption from this policy (e.g., you are an international student who is waiting for an approved visa or have other extenuating circumstances), please email the Organizing Committee Chair, Yoko Yoshida (yoko.yoshida@dal.ca) well in advance of the April 19th deadline.

Calls for Papers

IUSSP – Digital Demography in the Era of Big Data

An IUSSP research workshop on digital demography will be held in Seville, Spain on June 6-7, 2019. The submission of papers and/or extended abstracts is encouraged on the implications of digital technologies for demographic behaviour as well as the applications of new data from digital sources to understand population processes. Topics that are relevant for the workshop include:

- Population research with social media and other big data
- Sentiment analysis associated with demographic events like immigration

- Implications of social media and the Internet for demographic behaviour
- Nowcasting fertility, mortality, or migration with digital data
- Official statistics on population
- Linking online and administrative data
- Geo-coded and linked administrative and survey data
- Understanding population health with online and other big data
- Methods for extracting information from non-representative samples
- Applications of demographic methods to online populations

Prospective participants should submit a short and an extended abstract (2-4 pages) or a full paper no later than March 31, 2019. Abstracts must be submitted in English, which will be the working language of the meeting. Please visit the IUSSP website for the online submission form and further instructions. There is no fee to attend the workshop, but participants are expected to cover their own costs for travel and accommodation.

The workshop will be preceded by a pre-meeting on June 5th. The pre-meeting will include a full day of training on Digital Demography and Big Data and a keynote speech by John Palmer, Pompeu Fabra University, Spain.

IUSSP – Demographic Research with Web and Social Media Data

The IUSSP will be hosting a workshop on "Demographic Research with Web and Social Media Data," on June 11, 2019 in Munich, Germany. Participants who would like to present must send an extended abstract (2-4 pages) or a full paper to icwsm2019@demogr.mpg.de by March 22, 2019 with the subject "Paper Submission." The submissions will be evaluated by the Organizing Committee on the basis of quality and fit to the workshop theme. Accepted abstracts and papers will be presented as short presentations. All submissions and presentations must be in English. There will be no formal Proceedings for the abstracts and papers submitted. However, authors of high quality submissions will be invited to submit their paper to a special issue on Social Media and Demographic Research of the open access, peer-reviewed journal *Demographic Research* – one of the top journals in the

field. The issue would include a selection of papers presented at workshops organized in collaboration with the IUSSP Panel on Digital Demography.

Participants who are interested in attending but not in presenting a research paper should submit a paragraph by May 1, 2019 explaining why they are interested in participating, what they would gain from participation, and how they can contribute to the workshop. Participants who have submitted these paragraphs will be given priority to attend over walk-in attendees in case the workshop is full. These paragraphs should be submitted by email to icwsm2019@demogr.mpg.de with the subject "Attendance Only" and they will not undergo formal evaluation.

Wittgenstein Centre Conference 2019
Vienna, Austria, November 11-12, 2019
Submission deadline: June 1, 2019

Comparative Population Studies – Special Issue
The editors of this special issue invite submissions on the theme of "International Migration as a Driver of Regional Population Change in Europe: Updating Ravenstein. Abstracts (no more than 500 words) for proposed papers should be submitted no later than March 29, 2019. Full papers (8000 words maximum) will be due on June 30, 2019 with revised versions due on October 31, 2019. The editors anticipate publishing 8-10 papers in the special issue. Click here for complete details.

Upcoming Events

The Vanier Institute of the Family is hosting the Families in Canada Conference 2019 on March 27 and 28, 2019. The conference is a national, pan-Canadian meeting that will be held in Ottawa, Canada (at the Infinity Convention Centre) with simultaneous satellite conference hosted at universities across the country. The conference is a gathering of diverse leaders from multiple fields and disciplines who will come together to explore how Big Data can be used to inform and inspire ideas to optimize family well-being in Canada. Demographics and family diversity are among the cross-cutting themes that the conference will address. The conference website is now live and sign-up for the conference e-newsletter is also available. Please

visit the satellite event websites for details on location, accommodations, and travel at those events.

Employment and Training

The Department of Gerontology, **Simon Fraser University** (at Harbour Centre), is searching for a research assistant/associate to contribute research support on team-based research projects. This is a one-year, fixed-term renewable appointment. Salary commensurate with experience. The successful candidate will provide research support for the development of journal articles, conference papers, and research reports. The successful candidate will be responsible for conducting background research, summarizing background literature, and draft writing. This position requires candidates to have a graduate degree in a social science discipline. In addition, the position requires candidates to have superb English language abilities, Microsoft Office fluency, demonstrated experience navigating bibliographic databases, and first-rate organizational skills. Interested candidates should submit a cover letter, resume (including names of three academic referees), and writing sample via email to: Dr. Zheng Wu (z_wu@sfu.ca), Department of Gerontology, Simon Fraser University. Application deadline: March 31, 2019.

The **Max Planck Institute** for Demographic Research (MPIDR) is recruiting post-docs and research scientists at various levels of seniority to join the Lab of Digital and Computational Demography. The successful candidate must have a PhD (or receive it soon) and is expected to conduct cutting-edge research that produces methodological advances in the field of Digital and Computational Demography and/or answers important questions in the following key substantive areas of demography: (i) Migration and mobility; (ii) generational and gender relationships; (iii) Environment and disease dynamics. Applications (in English) have to be submitted online and include the following documents:

- Curriculum Vitae
- Letter of interest (Max 1 page)
> Briefly state why you are interested in joining MPIDR, how MPIDR could foster your professional development and career trajectory, and in which ways your interests fit the research strengths of MPIDR.
- Research Statement (Max 2 pages)
> Briefly describe your research accomplishments, as well as ongoing and future research plans. Please also describe your technical skills, areas of expertise, as well as the type of advanced training that you would like to receive as a research scientist.
- Names and contact information for 3 academic references
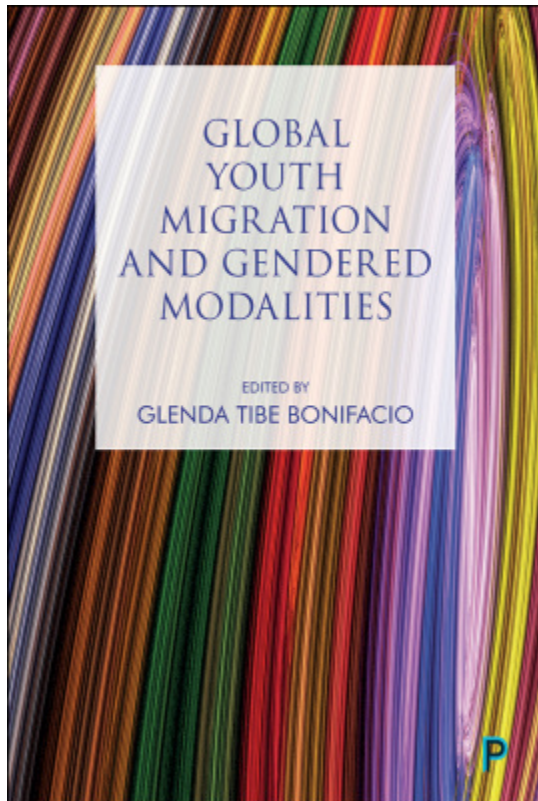- One or two writing samples or publications

In order to receive full consideration, applications should be received by **March 14, 2019**. The starting date is flexible, but no later than Fall 2019. Successful applicants will be offered a 3-year contract with remuneration commensurate to experience (starting from approx. 54,000 EUR gross per year for researchers who have just completed their PhD, up to approx. 74,000 EUR gross per year for more senior scientists), based on the salary structure of the German public sector (Öffentlicher Dienst, TVöD Bund).

The Prentice Institute

The Prentice Institute has a new Research Affiliate, **Dr. Daniel J. Dutton**, Dalhousie University. He was a Prentice Institute post-doc in 2015-2016 and is now Assistant Professor at Dalhousie University's Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, based at Dalhousie Medicine New Brunswick. On January 14, 2019, Dr. Dutton was interviewed by CBC Radio on spending on social services. Broadcast version; Print version.

Dr. Susan A. McDaniel, Director of the Prentice Institute and Professor of Sociology, with **Dr. Germain Boco**, Research Analyst at the Prentice Institute, will be giving a presentation at the Canadian Population Society meetings at UBC in Vancouver in June 2019. The title of the paper, "Living Arrangements and Health in Mid to Later Life: Evidence from the Canadian General Social Survey (GSS), 2003-2016." Susan is doing an invited international workshop on research skills, held in conjunction with the Executive Council meetings of the International Sociological Association, University of the Philippines and the Philippines Sociological Society, Manila, March 3-8,

2019. And she is the opening keynote speaker at the *International Conference on Ageing in a Foreign Land,* hosted by Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia, June 19-20, 2019. In July 2019, Dr. McDaniel will be giving a paper at the International Sociological Association Research Committee on the Family (RC06) Conference in Rhodes, Greece. The title of her paper is, "Families and Care Labour: Reconfiguring Welfare Regimes." Susan is the President of RC06, 2018-2022, and also serves on the Executive Council of the ISA for the same period.

GLOBAL YOUTH MIGRATION AND GENDERED MODALITIES

EDITED BY
GLENDA TIBE BONIFACIO

A new book edited by Prentice Institute Research Affiliate, **Dr. Glenda Bonifacio**, Associate Professor of Women and Gender Studies, University of Lethbridge, *Global Youth Migration and Gendered Modalities*, has been published by Policy Press. This collection presents original studies on gender and youth migration from the 19th century onwards, from international and interdisciplinary perspectives.

The Prentice Institute ongoing Brown Bag Talks series saw **Syed H. Ali**, Ph.D. Candidate in Sociology, University of Calgary, present his research on "Intergroup Sentiments and Interpretations of Islam among Muslims: The Role of

Demography and Social Interactions" on February 15, 2019. He analyzes Muslims' attitudes toward non-Muslims and their religious views using two different data sets from the Pew Research Center, which included 25,000 Muslim respondents in 37 countries. On March 15, 2019, Prentice Research Affiliate, **Dr. Richard E. Mueller**, Professor of Economics, University of Lethbridge, will present "Impacts of Literacy and Numeracy on Earnings: Do Immigration Admission Categories Matter?"

Statistics Canada

Data Releases

Data released to RDCs:

- Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS), Cycle 5, Wave 2. Non-environmental lab data, fasted subsample and medication.

- Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) 2017

- Extending the Relevance of the Longitudinal Files (ERLF), National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) linked to T1 Family File (T1FF).

- Labour Force Survey (LFS), December 2018; January 2019

- National Cannabis Survey (NCS), Wave 4, 2018

- Canadian Community Health Survey – Rapid Response on Antibiotic Medication Use, 2018

- Canadian Vital Statistics Death Data – Discharge Abstract Database – National Ambulatory Care Reporting System

- Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB), 2016 and IMBD – Discharge Abstract Database

- High System Users linked to T1FF, 2006 Census (long-form), and 2011 National Household Survey

CCHS 2015/2016. The 2015/2016 *Canadian Community Health Survey: Public Use Microdata File* is now available. The file provides data for 98 health regions or combined health regions across Canada on a wide range of topics. Data was collected in all provinces and territories from about 110,000 respondents aged 12 or older. The data include information on physical activity, height and weight, smoking, exposure to second hand smoke, alcohol consumption, general health, chronic health conditions, mental health, and use of health care services. It also provides information on the sociodemographic, income, and labour force characteristics of the population.

2016 Census (PUMF) – The *Individuals File, 2016 Census of Population* is now available. The Individuals File represents a 2.7% sample of the Canadian population and provides access to 930,421 individual records which have been anonymized. It is a comprehensive social, demographic, and economic database about Canada and its people and includes a wealth of information on population characteristics.

Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS) – Cycle 5 of the Canadian Health Measures Survey was conducted from January 2016 to December 2017. The target population consists of persons aged 3 to 79 years living in the 10 provinces. This release of the CHMS includes blood and urine measures of nutritional status, cardiovascular health, chemistry panel, and infectious disease status for Canadians. The release also includes data on medication use, including the use of nutritional supplementation of certain ingredients, such as vitamin D and iron.

Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) – Tables at the economic region and census metropolitan area (CMA) levels were released on February 18, 2019. These tables include mobility and income measures for immigrants admitted to Canada since 2006. The [Technical Report](#) on the IMDB 2016 data sources, record linkages, and variables is also available. The IMBD combines administrative files on immigrants and non-permanent residents from Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) with tax files from the Canada Revenue Agency.

General Social Survey (GSS) – Statistics Canada has released an updated version of [General Social Survey: An Overview, 2019](#). This guide to the GSS provides information on current survey themes, target population, sample size, sampling frame, modern methods of data collection, response rates, the availability of data for the Indigenous population, product availability, and recent GSS publications.

Family Matters

New Series – Over the next few months, Statistics Canada will be releasing articles and infographics in a "Family Matters" series based on data from 2017 General Social Survey on Families. This series provides a deeper dive into the evolution of Canadian families across the life course and the influence of social, cultural, and economic factors on the family structure and living arrangements across Canada. The releases will include new information on topics such as grandparents, adult children living with their parents, living-apart-together unions, parental leave, and people who live alone. At present the following articles are available from this series:

[Grandparents in Canada](#)

[Adults Living with their Parents](#)

[Couples Living Apart](#)

New Book

To commemorate its 100th year, Statistics Canada commissioned a monograph, *Standing on the Shoulder of Giants: History of Statistics Canada from 1970 to 2008*, which was released in December 2018. Written by Margaret Morris, in collaboration with many current and former Statistics Canada employees, the book documents the achievements of Statistics Canada, honouring the talented people who have made it such an innovative agency. At over 200 pages, the book provides a detailed account of the Agency's development since 1970 as well as a chapter on its origins.

[Standing on the Shoulder of Giants](#)

Pictured: Anil Arora, Chief Statistician of Canada (left) and the author, Margaret Morris.

The Census: Who We Are

In this issue of the newsletter, we debut the feature "The Census: Who We Are," which showcases articles based on Canadian census data. As a preface to this feature, we take a moment to remember the purpose of the census. As Marc Hamel, Director General of the Census Program at Statistics Canada, has stated, the census is "basically a reflection of who we are and how we are changing" (cited in Friesen, 2017).

Jean Talon conducted the first census in North America (New France) in the winter of 1665-66 (Statistics Canada, 1993). Talon collected basic demographic information (age, occupation, marital status), among other data, and enumerated 3,215 people of European descent. The data he collected on people, industry, and infrastructure were vital for the economic development and governance of New France. The first national census was conducted in 1871 with the explicit aim of determining parliamentary representation based on population (Statistics Canada, n.d.). From providing information on demographic composition, social and economic needs, and appropriate electoral representation, the census has been a cornerstone of Canada since it beginnings.

In the age of information, census-taking has been aptly described as Canada's "capacity to gather information about itself" (Marche, 2015). But fulfilling this capacity has not always been an uncontentious act. As early as 1871, Joseph-Charles Taché, a leading figure in Canada's first decennial censuses, was concerned that the business of census-taking was not uncommonly viewed with some suspicion and without regard to the benefits of census data to the nation (Statistics Canada, n.d.). More recently, the census was thrust into the spotlight with the replacement of the mandatory long-form questionnaire with the voluntary National Household Survey. Speaking to *Maclean's* magazine, Ian McKinnon remarked that the ensuing debate about the long-form questionnaire did much to educate Canadians about the broad relevance and utility of the Census (Proudfoot, 2016).

Where do Canadians live? What parts of the country are experiencing population booms? What is the share of immigrants and where do recent cohorts of immigrants come from? How many ethnic groups does the Canadian population include? How many different languages are spoken in Canada? What is the age and sex structure of the Canadian population? How many children are Canadians having? How long do Canadians live on average? What are the educational levels of Canadians? Where do Canadians work and what is the occupational distribution of the population? These are some of the core sociodemographic questions that the census can answer. The answers to these questions, of course, are essential for telling us who we are and how we are changing.

References:

Friesen, Joe. 2017. "Why the Act of Census-Taking is Politically Sensitive." *Globe and Mail*, April 13.

Marche, Stephen. 2015. "The Closing of the Canadian Mind." *New York Times*, August 14.

Proudfoot, Shannon. 2016. "The Census is Back with a Swagger." *Maclean's*, May 4.

Statistics Canada. 1993. *75 Years and Counting: A History of Statistics Canada*. Ottawa: Ministry of Industry.

Statistics Canada. n.d. "History of the Census of Canada." https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/english/census01/info/history.cfm.

Who we are is, in large part, a nation of immigrants. In a country with a large in-flow of immigrants, how we are changing depends much on the timing and patterns of integration of immigrants and their children. In the past, it took about one generation for an immigrant group to become fully integrated into Canadian society. The so-called new immigration – that is, the post-1967 influx of immigrants from non-European countries – has raised concerns about the viability of similar intergenerational progress for the children of recent cohorts of immigrants. These immigrant groups face different socioeconomic conditions and a different social context than earlier waves of European immigrants, which presents challenges to their integration.
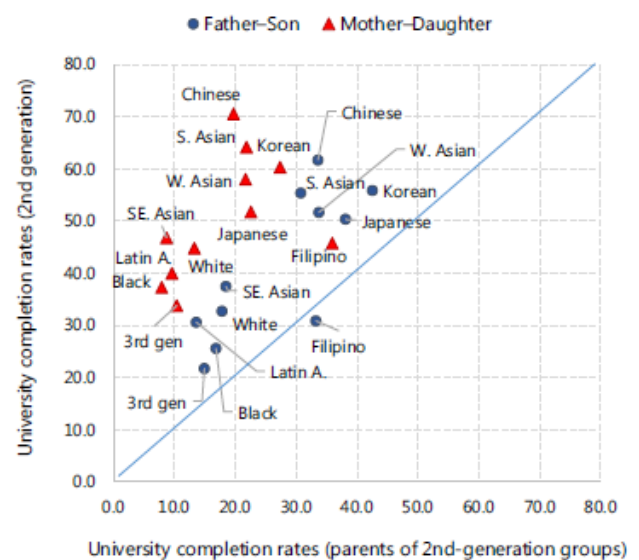
The socioeconomic mobility of the second generation of immigrants is an important measure of their integration. Using 2016 long-form Census data, Wen-Hao Chen and Feng Hou have examined this outcome, focusing on intergeneration progress in educational attainment and in converting educational qualifications into labour market success. As Chen and Hou point out, previous studies have shown that the second generation has generally out-performed the third-plus generation on these outcomes, but there is also wide variation among the second generation that warrants concern. To address this latter issue, the authors focused on the second generation of immigrants born in Canada between 1972 and 1991 and compared 10 ethno-racial groups.

According to the 2016 Census, about 42% of the second generation aged 25-44 are visible minorities. This represents a large increase from 12% in 2001 and a big change in who we are. This change in share of visible minorities, according Chen and Hou, involved the diversification of the visible minority population itself. The share of previously small ethno-racial groups, such as

Filipinos, Latin Americans, and West Asians/Arabs, increased 3-5 times from 2001 to 2016. How has this diversity affected group differences in intergenerational progress?

For the most part, Chen and Hou's answer to this question offers a positive outlook for educational outcomes. As Table 1 illustrates, except for Filipinos, all second generation groups experienced upward mobility in educational attainment. This is a particularly notable achievement since the university completion rates of their parents mostly exceeded that of third-plus generation Whites. Table 1 also shows gaps between second generation groups that suggest considerable differentiation in intergenerational progress on education. For example, the gap in university completion rates between Chinese and Black Canadians increased between the first and second generations, although both second generation groups outperformed third-plus generation Whites.

FIGURE 1

Intergenerational Education Mobility, Immigrant and Second-Generation Groups

Despite better educational attainment, most second generation groups experienced worse labour market outcomes than third-plus generation Whites. Chen and Hou found that employment rates were lower for all second generation visible minority groups, except for Filipinos. In general, these groups had similar rates of working in high-skill occupations as third-plus generation Whites, after adjusting for level of education and
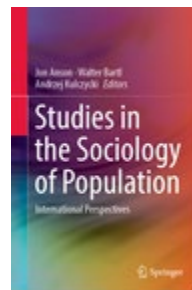
demographic characteristics. Finally, all visible minorities in the second generation (except Japanese Canadians) earned less than third-plus generation Whites – among men, this gap ranged from a low of $1500 less earnings for Chinese Canadians to about $20,000 less for Black and Latin American Canadians.

Chen and Hou conclude that there are several different patterns of socioeconomic integration among new second generation groups in Canada. Some second generation groups had high educational mobility and decent labour market outcomes, such as Chinese, South Asian, and Japanese Canadians. Others experienced good educational mobility, but fared less well than third-plus generation Whites on rates of employment and levels of earnings. Some groups, such as Black and Latin American Canadians, had moderate levels of intergenerational educational mobility, and relatively unfavourable occupational outcomes and considerably lower levels of earnings than third-plus generation Whites. There was also an instance of little educational mobility and low occupational attainment and low earnings. In sum, the members of the new second generation appear to face different kinds of challenges to socioeconomic integration.
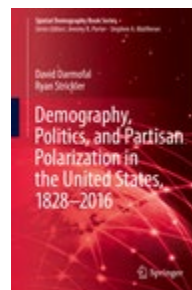
Do you have a story idea for this feature? Submissions of ideas are welcome. Please contact the editor for additional information.

New Books

Elderly Population in Modern Russia. Irina Grigoryeva, Olga Sergeeva, Alexandra Dmitrieva, and Lyudmila Vidiasova. Springer Books.

Simulating Societal Change. Book Series: Computational Social Sciences. Peter Davis and Roy Lay-Yee. Springer Books.

Studies in the Sociology of Population. Andrzej Kulczycki, Walter Bartl, and Jon Anson, eds. Springer Books.
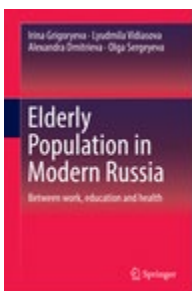
Demography, Politics, and Partisan Polarization in the United States, 1828—2016. Book Series: Spatial Demography, Vol. 2.

Refugee Migration and Health. Book Series: Migration, Minorities, and Modernity, Vol. 4. Florian Fischer and Alexander Krämer, eds.

CPS People

The Canadian Population Society is a scientific association that seeks to improve knowledge and understanding about the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of human population. It seeks to promote the study and development of the science of demography in both its empirical and theoretical aspects.

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