CPS NEWS

The Newsletter of the Canadian Population Society

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The Latest News

CPS 2020 – Call for Papers

The 2019 annual meeting of the Canadian Population Society will take place at the University of Western Ontario, in London, Ontario. The conference will occur on June 3-5, 2020 with a pre-conference session on June 2nd. The 2020 CPS sessions include:

1. Mortality, Health, and Morbidity
2. Family
3. Immigration and Migration
4. Social Diversity
5. The Labour Market and Education
6. Fertility
7. Indigenous Demographics
8. Sex, Gender, and Sexuality
9. Other Topics

There will also be a special session (10) on Canadian Research Data Centres (RDCs): Realizing the Potential of Administrative Linkages. The papers in this session will take advantage of administrative records or integrated data available in the RDCs to reveal new insights about Canadian society.

The deadline for submitting abstracts for conference presentations is January 31, 2020. Abstracts should be submitted via email to session organizers. Please consult the CPS Website for contact information for the session organizers and all submission requirements.

The CPS encourages student participation in the conference. Student abstracts that are accepted, either as a presentation in a regular session or a poster, are eligible for the student paper competition. The winning paper will receive a $500 cash prize. The deadline for submitting a paper to the competition is April 30, 2020. Details are posted on the CPS Student Competition webpage.

Upcoming Events

The 2nd IUSSP Population, Poverty, and Inequality Research Conference. Paris, France, June 22-24, 2020.

IUSSP seminar on Family Demography and Family Law around the World. Montreal, Canada, April 27-29, 2020.

Demography of Unauthorized Immigration Around the World. Washington, D. C., April 22, 2020.

IUSSP seminar on African Demography in Historical Perspective. Nairobi, Kenya, April 2-3, 2020.

Families in Canada Conference 2019 Satellite Event (Concordia University). Montreal, Canada, February 20, 2020.

The 11th Demographic Conference of Young Demographers. Prague, Czech Republic, February 5-7, 2020.

IUSSP seminar on New and Emerging Family Forms around the World. Manila, Philippines, January 20-21, 2020.

IUSSP News

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) has approved a policy that aims to limit the Union's impact on the global environment. Among the key initiatives are:

- Limiting greenhouse gas emissions associated with air travel to IUSSP events. To achieve this objective, the IUSSP proposes to limit air travel in several ways:

    o Select future International Population Conference (IPC) sites based on ease of access;
    o Hold the IPC in conjunction with other major events (e.g., regional population conferences);
    o Schedule IUSSP seminars and workshops with the IPC;
    o Promote and facilitate the organization of side meetings at the IPC;
    o Live streaming of IPC and seminar presentations to allow virtual attendance; and
    o Offering more on-line training resources to allow members to access these opportunities without travelling.

- Other actions include:

    o Giving priority to "green" conference centers;
    o Cease producing paper books with detailed descriptions and abstracts; and
    o Having moderate temperatures in meeting venues.

The complete environmental policy can be read online and downloaded in PDF format.

The IUSSP is progressively posting videos and other online material in the area of innovative methods and population data. The most recent post is on the topic of small area estimation, and includes a video presentation entitled "Bayesian Subnational Estimation using Complex Survey Data: Spatial Models for Survey Data." The tutorial session is also available in a downloadable PDF text version. Please visit the IUSSP webpage to access this material.

Recent N-IUSSP articles:

- Gender gaps and educational differences in living alone across Europe.

- The demographic dividend is driven by education, not changes in age structure.

- Son preference and within-household bargaining position of Pakistani women.

- In Switzerland, fertility does not rhyme with happiness.

- Longer birth intervals can reduce infant mortality in poor countries.

- Earning their keep? Fostering, education, and work in Tanzania.

- Disparities in mortality and marriage create unequal kin safety nets in the USA.

- Is the traditional gender-specialised division of labour still associated with higher fertility?

- Mitigating the labour market consequences of population ageing in the EU.

- The global network of transnational mobility.

PopData BC

Population Data BC (PopData) is a multi-university, data, and education resource facilitating interdisciplinary research on the determinants of human health, well-being, and development. In addition to data services, PopData offers free webinars and a slate of online courses. Recent webinars include:

- Introduction to Health Services Monitoring and Evaluation.

- Intro to the Population Health Data Analysis (PHDA) Program.

- Data File Orientation Toolkit: Enabling Administrative Data Quality Assessment.

- The Provincial Overdose Cohort.

CPS Members

Susan McDaniel has resigned as Director of the Prentice Institute for Global Population and Economy, University of Lethbridge (U of L) as of August 2019. She built the Institute from empty office space into a recognized world-class research institute during her ten years as Director. For the 2019-2020 academic year, she is on administrative leave from U of L, with her resignation from the university effective on September 1, 2020. During this year, she is Prentice Research Chair and Professor of Sociology at U of L while living in Victoria, B. C. She continues her long-standing Adjunct Professor role at University of Victoria. McDaniel is President (elected) of the International Sociological Association's Research Committee on Families (RC06), and is elected to the Executive Council of the ISA as well. In October 2019, RC06 co-sponsored with the Vietnam Sociology Association, a conference in Hanoi, *The Family in Modern and Global Societies: Persistence and Change*. This was the first time an ISA conference was held in Vietnam. Susan, as RC06 President, gave opening remarks for the conference, which was attended by many Vietnamese dignitaries. She also presented a research paper, "Families and Care Labour: Reconfiguring Welfare Regimes."

Statistics Canada

RDC releases

The Research Data Centres (RDCs) provide access to microdata from Statistics Canada's censuses, household surveys, administrative data, and linked data files. The complete list of RDC holdings can be searched on Statistics Canada's webpage. Since the last issue of the newsletter, the new releases include:

October 2019

- Vital Statistics Stillbirth Database (VSSBD), 1921-2018

September 2019

- Survey on Health Research Priorities (SHRP), 2019

New and Noteworthy

The Gender Wage Gap in Canada

A new Statistics Canada study compares the gender wage gap in Canada from 1998 to 2018. In 2018, female workers aged 25 to 54 earned about 13% less per hour than males. In other words, females earned about 87 cents for every dollar that males earned. Although the gender gap in wages persists, it has narrowed $1.04 per hour (or 5.5 percentage points) since 1998. The study found that the primary reasons for the decrease in the wage gap were changes in the occupational distribution of women and men, the higher educational attainment of women, and decreases in the proportion of men in unionized jobs.

Wages and wage gap for core-aged (25 to 54) employees, 2018 constant dollars, 1998 to 2018

	Average real hourly wages		Wage gap[1]	Wage gap[2]
	Men	Women		
	dollars		dollars	percent
1998	27.51	22.34	5.17	18.8
2018	31.05	26.92	4.13	13.3
	percent		dollars	percentage points
Change, 1998 to 2018	12.9	20.5	-1.04	-5.5

1. The wage gap in dollars is calculated by subtracting women's average wage from men's average wage.
2. The wage gap in percentage is calculated by first dividing women's average wage by men's average wage, then subtracting that result from 1.
Note: The difference between men's and women's average wages was found to be statistically significant at a 95% confidence level.
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, authors' calculations.

Response Mobility and the Growth of the Aboriginal Identity Population, 2006-2011 and 2011-2016

This report focuses on "response mobility" among the Aboriginal population and how this contributes to changes in the size of this population. Response mobility refers to

the phenomenon of individuals who change their responses over time to questions about Aboriginal identity.

National Graduates Survey – Data Visualization Tool – Estimated Gross Annual Earnings and Student Debt of Postsecondary Graduates in Canada: Interactive Tool

Canada's Population Estimates:

- Census Families, July 1, 2019

- Age, Sex, and Marital Status

Trends in the Citizenship Rate Among New Immigrants to Canada

This study examines the trend in citizenship rate among recent immigrants, using data from the long-form censuses from 1991 to 2016 and the 2011 National Household Survey. Among recent immigrants who arrived in Canada at age 18 or older, the citizenship rate increased from 68% to 75% between 1991 and 1996, and then declined to 60% in 2016. Larger declines were observed among immigrants with lower family income, lower knowledge of English or French, and lower educational attainment.

Citizenship rates among immigrants aged 18 and older who met the minimum residency requirements, by years since immigration, 1991 to 2016

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
			percent			
Years since immigration						
4	43.2	48.5	46.7	32.8	22.7	...
5	58.3	68.1	65.2	56.7	44.4	43.0
6	67.9	75.2	73.1	70.2	62.3	55.4
7	71.3	77.7	76.5	78.3	73.4	62.7
8	73.1	78.5	78.2	81.6	78.2	69.0
9	73.3	79.5	81.6	84.1	82.7	73.4
10	74.1	79.5	82.6	85.6	84.5	76.4
11	77.4	81.6	84.5	86.5	87.4	80.8
12	77.7	83.7	84.8	87.7	88.4	83.8
13	77.6	83.1	85.2	87.4	89.8	85.8
14	77.9	83.2	85.3	88.6	91.2	87.8
15	78.0	82.6	85.3	88.6	90.9	88.8
16 to 20	78.4	84.3	86.6	89.5	92.0	91.3
21 to 30	81.5	84.5	86.6	89.4	92.3	92.6
More than 30	91.6	91.8	90.3	91.0	92.8	91.9
Total	**81.6**	**83.7**	**84.5**	**85.7**	**86.3**	**86.2**

... not applicable (did not meet residency requirements)
Sources: Statistics Canada, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2016 censuses of population, and 2011 National Household Survey.

Preliminary 2021 Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Delineation

Education and Labour Market Outcomes of Children with an Immigrant Background by their Region of Origin

Canadian Housing Survey (CHS)

The Canadian Housing Survey is a new survey sponsored by the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The first CHS was fielded from November 2018 to March 2019 and will be conducted every two years until 2028. The survey is conducted in all province and territories and collects data on the housing needs and experiences of Canadians. Statistics Canada has released products that provide a first look at the CHS data.

▪ Infographic – Households on the Move

▪ Canadians' Satisfaction with their Housing

▪ Satisfaction of Canadian Households with their Neighbourhood

▪ Release Plan and Concepts Overview of the 2018 Canadian Housing Survey

Population Portal

Statistics Canada is pleased to unveil the new Population and Demography Statistics Portal. As part of the Agency's commitment to making information more accessible and increasing Canadians' statistical literacy, the new portal provides one single access point for users to find, use and analyze population and demography related information.

Combining products from across the Agency's various statistical programs, the portal allows users to quickly browse feature articles, infographics, key indicators and tables, as well as a comprehensive list of publications and analysis. See what's in store for Canada by checking out the latest population and demography infographics "Canada's population, July 1 2019" or "What will the population of Canada look like in 2068?"

The Portal is also home to Statistics Canada's [Population Clock](#), a live data visualization tool that allows users to see the various factors affecting Canada's population, such as births, deaths and migration, all modeled in real time.

SPSD/M

Version 28.0 of the Social Policy Simulation Database and Model (SPSD/M) is now available. This version is based on 2016 data and incorporates changes resulting from government announcements between May 1, 2019 and November 15, 2019. The SPSD/M can be used to study the effects of changes to federal and provincial tax and benefit programs on families and governments from 1997 through 2025.

Career Paths

The Canadian Population Society (CPS) is introducing a new *Career Paths* feature. In future newsletters, the CPS will conduct a series of interviews with demographers working in different sectors (academic, government, private sector, and NGOs) and at different career stages about their career paths. The aim of this initiative is to provide students with insights on how to succeed on the job market.

In this issue, Eugena Kwon (EK) interviews **Nicole Denier** (ND) on her experience of transitioning from a graduate student to a faculty member. Dr. Denier is currently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta and a CPS council member.

EK: Would you be able to give us an overview of your transition from being a graduate student to a faculty member? (e.g., when you defended your doctoral degree, whether you pursued a post-doc, and when you received your first offer for a faculty position).

ND: I defended my doctoral degree in 2016 and then started a two-year postdoctoral fellowship. I decided to stay off the market in the first year to dedicate time to writing and publishing, and then went on the market in the second year, which resulted in my first (and current) tenure-track position.

EK: Were you always certain that you wanted to pursue a career in academia when you were pursuing a Ph.D. degree? When were you sure that this is the path you wanted to take?

ND: No! I started my PhD very young, and at the time viewed it as a way to pursue topics that fascinated me, especially how markets operate, data collection/analysis, and social policy. These fundamental interests drive my research agenda today and the desire to continue working in these areas pushed me to pursue a career in academia. I also figured out during graduate school that I love communicating ideas through teaching, which is a huge part of academia no matter the institution.

EK: Most doctoral students debate about whether they should keep doors open for both a career in academia and a career outside of academia. What advice do you have for doctoral students who are still debating between the two realms? Should we settle on one at some point? Or should we keep both doors open until the end?

ND: Figuring out life beyond graduate school can be difficult, and job options are not always clear. Graduate training in the social sciences offers skills that are useful in many different fields, but it is also time consuming and can mean missing out on building ties and experience in an industry. That means if you're considering work outside of a university/college/CEGEP, you have to be strategic. Some non-academic jobs have clear links to the training and networks you'll acquire during graduate school (i.e., Statistics Canada), while others will require you to actively forge connections and conceptualize how your skills fit. Talking to people in jobs or industries that you're interested in can be incredibly useful in figuring out what types of work to pursue and how to go about your job search. A sharper view of options that appeal to you outside of academia can also help solidify your personal limits in searching for academic work (i.e., how long are you willing/can you afford to stay on the market, where would you be willing to move, what type of institution would you work at?).

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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