

# CPS NEWS

## The Newsletter of the Canadian Population Society

### March 2025

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- **Kyran Cupido** (Department of Mathematics and Statistics, St. Francis Xavier University).

- **James Iveniuk** (The Bridge at NORC, University of Chicago).

The incoming councillors will be featured in the next issue of the CPS News, so stay tuned! The new CPS graduate student representative will be announced shortly.

## CPS Reports

### President's Message



In this post, I would like to share two updates.

#### CPS election nominations

Nominations for three councillors and one graduate student representative positions were called on January 28, 2025 and closed on March 10. By the deadline, we received three nominations for the councillor positions and no nomination for the graduate student representative position. As a result, an election was not called to fill these positions. The following three CPS members have been elected as new Councillors for 2025-2027 by acclamation. Congratulations!

- **Ana Canedo** (Département de démographie et des sciences de la population, Université de Montréal).

### CPS activities at PAA 2025

The **CPS International Committee** will host a CPS-PAA joint session and Canadian Happy Hour during the **Population Association of America 2025 Annual Meeting** (Washington, DC, April 10-13). Details of each event can be found in this issue of the CPS News.

Some CPS members may have cancelled their travel plans to attend the PAA 2025 annual meeting in response to current Canada-US relations. However, we have decided to continue the tradition of the CPS-PAA joint session and Canadian Happy Hour, which have been going on for the past 20 years (the CPS-PAA session) and 10 years (the happy hour). We hope these two events will help showcase Canadian population studies to American and international colleagues, catch up with fellow Canadian colleagues in person in DC, and show support for the work of the PAA in these challenging times.

### CPS Annual Meeting

The [2025 CPS annual meeting](#) is less than two months away! We are excited to share a few more updates about the conference.

The conference will be held in Toronto, June 4-6, at George Brown College - Waterfront Campus room WF-711. The conference runs from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm each day, plus evening events on June 4 and 5.



Conference highlights:

**Preliminary program.** The conference program will be available shortly on the [CPS webpage](#), and will include sessions on Immigration and Migration; Demography; Family and Fertility; Health; Mortality; Inequality; Labour and Education; Gender and Sexuality; and Social Diversity.

**Featured sessions:** There are three featured special sessions at the 2025 annual meeting.

- A session highlighting recent work in the **Centre for Demography at Statistics Canada**, chaired and organized by Stacey Hallman and featuring analysts from that division.

- A special lunchtime open panel on Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion, chaired and organized by **James Iveniuk**, and bringing together high-profile population scientists from outside academia (open to non-CPS attendees).

- A special open panel entitled "For or Against: Attitudes towards Immigration" jointly supported by the CPS, **Canadian Sociological Association**, and **Canadian Political Science Association**, featuring two prominent

Canadian migration scholars, **Dr. Irene Bloemraad** and **Dr. Keith Banting**.

**Virtual participation.** This fully hybrid conference will enable virtual participation from both presenters and attendees. Select "in-person" or "virtual" during registration.

**Lunch** is provided by CPS to all in-person registered attendees for each of the three days of the conference, as well as a morning and afternoon coffee and snacks.

**Poster session and wine reception.** A favourite CPS tradition! The poster session and wine reception (cash bar, light snacks provided) will take place in our conference room (WF-711) from 4:00 pm to 6:00 pm following the first day of the conference on June 4. Stay and enjoy the great work of our poster presenters!

**CPS Banquet.** June 5, 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm at the Chef's House restaurant located on the George Brown campus. Add a banquet ticket to your registration on the [Congress portal](#). We offer a discounted banquet ticket to students, and warmly encourage them to attend!

**Annual General Meeting (AGM).** The hybrid general assembly is open to all CPS members. June 6 from 2:45 pm to 4:00 pm in room WF-711. Featuring our annual award presentation and voting on CPS motions. Please plan on attending this important meeting to help us achieve quorum. Information will be sent to all members a week in advance of the general assembly.

**Registration and accommodations.** Begin by [joining as a member of the CPS](#), then register for the Congress and the CPS annual meeting on the [Congress online registration portal](#) (don't forget to add your banquet ticket). Book your [accommodations](#) using the Congress discount code at participating hotels and residences.

## CPS-PAA Joint Session

The CPS is pleased to announce that it will sponsor a session titled “Cross-National Comparisons of the Social and Economic Inequality of Immigrants” during the PAA annual meeting in Washington, D.C., on Friday, April 11 (11 am-12:15 pm) (Room: Monument @ Marriott Marquis). The presentations will examine a range of topics including: transnational migration, selection processes in the Global South and North, the implications of immigration and emigration for political outcomes, and labour market inequality and return migration. The four invited presenters are **Zeke Chen** (University of Manitoba), **Yao Lu** (Columbia University), **Elizabeth Jacobs** (University of Connecticut), and **Ian Van Haren** (McGill University).

## CPS Happy Hour at PAA2025

The CPS will be hosting a Happy Hour at the PAA annual meeting again this year! CPS members will receive one complimentary beverage, and appetizers will be served.

Time: 6-8 pm ET, April 16 (Sat).

Location: **G.O.A.T. Room** (1010 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC - Only 3 minutes’ walk from the PAA conference site (Marriot Marquis).

For inquiry, please contact Max Stick (CPS International Committee, [max.stick@msvu.ca](mailto:max.stick@msvu.ca)).

## A summary of “Statistics Canada special session on Canada in 1974-2024”

(9-10:15 am ET, June 18, 2024 @ Centre Urbanisation Culture Société (UCS) building, INRS and online)

**James Falconer** and **Patrick Charbeneau** organized this special session that was oriented toward the past, present, and future of population science and statistics and the census.

**Geoff Bowlby** (Assistant Chief Statistician, Census, Regional Services and Operations Field, Statistics Canada)

Geoff chronicled a history of census taking in Canada, starting in the early 1600s. He highlighted the first systematic census initiated by Jean Talon in 1666, which counted European settlers but excluded Indigenous peoples. Since then, Canadian censuses have achieved various milestones, including the first official census in 1871, mandated by the *British North America Act*. Key developments over the years include the introduction of self-enumeration and short- and long-forms of the census, the shift to a five-year cycle in 1971, and the inclusion of non-permanent residents in 1991. Technological advancements played a crucial role in census operations, from the use of punch cards and tabulators in the early 20th century to the adoption of the Internet for data collection and dissemination in the 2000s. The 2021 Census was conducted under challenging conditions due to the COVID-19, requiring innovative solutions like remote work and increased local hiring. Looking ahead, Geoff outlined plans for the 2026 and 2031 Censuses, such as the testing of new contents in homelessness, secondary residences, and self-reported health status, and efforts to achieve a paperless operation and net-zero carbon footprint by 2031.



**Stacey Hallman** and **Patrick Charbonneau** (Centre for Demography, Statistics Canada)

Stacey discussed the evolution of Statistics Canada’s enumeration of the Canadian population over the past 50 years. It includes the shift from measuring sex only to

gathering the gender information as well, reflecting a more inclusive approach. The demographic estimates program now uses categories like men+ and women+. The concept of family also evolved, now including common-law and same-sex couples, stepfamilies, and skip-generation families. She also mentioned that Canada's population nearly doubled from 23 million in 1974 to 41 million in 2024. The [population clock](#), which is now online, hit the 41 million-mark on March 27, 2024. This rate of growth was driven largely by international migration, with significant contributions from non-permanent residents in recent years.

Patrick outlined significant demographic changes in Canada over the past 50 years. The key changes include:

- Canada was one of the only two G7 countries (along with Germany) whose population growth was faster in 2023 than in 1973.
- The fertility rate declined to an all-time low of 1.33 children per woman in 2022.
- The average household size decreased from 3.5 people in 1971 to 2.4 in 2021.
- The average age of the population increased from 31.2 years in 1973 to 41.6 in 2013, with more people aged 65 and older than children under 17. However, millennials (born in 1981-1996) recently became the largest generation, surpassing Baby Boomers (born in 1946-1965) in 2023.
- Recent declines in life expectancy can be attributed to COVID-19 and the opioid crisis.

**Laurent Martel** (Director, Centre for Demography, Statistics Canada)

Laurent discussed emerging contexts in population projections and the importance of public attention towards demographic issues. He highlighted recent demographic trends in Canada, including record-high

population growth, low fertility rates, the increase in non-permanent residents, and the growing share of millennials. He emphasized the challenges these demographic trends pose for population projections, noting the need for new methods beyond historical analysis. These demographic changes also impact housing market, infrastructure needs, public transportation, health care, education, etc. Moreover, immigrants' concentration in urban areas contributes to growing regional differences, posing challenges to developing national policies. Statistics Canada is improving its projection methods by consulting experts and incorporating probabilistic dimensions to account for uncertainties like climate change. The upcoming release of new population projections will include gender-specific outcomes for the first time. In closing, Laurent stressed the importance of clear communication about projections and improving the public's literacy on population projections emphasizing they are not predictions but scenarios to guide planning and policy-making.

## CiSP Abstracts

New articles published in *Canadian Studies in Population* since December 2024.

**Hiram Beltrán-Sánchez and Rebeca Wong,** [Sociodemographic Links With Mortality and Survival in the Mexican Older Adult Population: Impact of Survey Attrition in the Mexican Health and Aging Study 2001-2015](#).

*Most studies on old age mortality and survival focus on high-income countries, leaving limited knowledge about these trajectories in low- and middle-income countries. We use the longest-run longitudinal study of aging in Latin America, the Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS), to assess mortality and survival in the Mexican older adult population. We examine the likely impact of survey attrition and missing date of death on estimates of age-specific death rates, life expectancy, and the link between sociodemographic characteristics and mortality risk among Mexican older adults. Results show attrition of*



less than 6% of the baseline sample in MHAS from 2001 to 2015. Being lost to follow-up (LFU) is associated with age, education, and place of residence. Age-specific death rates and life expectancy estimates in MHAS align with vital statistics suggesting minimal impact of survey attrition in these estimates at older ages. However, ignoring sample attrition produces statistically significant educational gradients in mortality among males (but not among females), but imputing attrition and/or death date deaths reverses this pattern. Thus, we recommend imputing vital status by, for example, assuming attrited respondents survived to the midpoint of their LFU interval and assessing mortality determinants, including imputed cases. We also found sizeable sex differences in life expectancy at age 50 favoring women with larger sex differences in more populous places. We conclude that MHAS reliably supports the study of older age mortality and survival in Mexico, offering a unique chance to enhance knowledge in a middle-income country in the Americas.

**Octavia-Bramajo-Hemsi and Jesús-Daniel Zazueta-Borba,** The Role of Birth Cohorts in Recent Mortality Trends among Mexicans Aged 60 plus in Urban and Rural Areas.

*The urban mortality penalty among Mexican adults aged 60 and older has been acknowledged since the late 20th century, hinting at a rural advantage. However, few studies have analyzed mortality trends to address whether birth cohorts are related to these discrepancies. To identify the role of birth cohorts in changes in mortality trends across urban and rural areas in Mexico. Data from the Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS) were used. We reconstructed population death rates and exposures from survivors across different cohorts from 2010 to 2021. Age-period-cohort models were applied, constraining the cohort dimension to determine the role of non-linear (and fully identifiable) cohort effects on urban and rural mortality for Mexicans aged 60 and older. We found non-linear birth cohort effects, with a relative risk of mortality 1.28 (1.08–1.54) times higher than the average trend for males who lived in urban areas and were born between 1930 and 1940. However, we could*

*not identify a clear rural/urban gradient over time. For females, the urban penalty dissipated and was reversed after the 2010s, mostly due to strong linear effects but some cohort effects as well, suggesting that women living in rural areas relative to urban areas had a mortality risk 1.26 times higher (1.06–1.51) for cohorts born between 1935 and 1940. The urban penalty observed in males was likely associated with cohort effects, suggesting that its dissipation could signal the beginning of a new trend, driven by causes of death more likely to affect younger cohorts.*

## Announcements

### Calls for Papers

**IUSSP** panel on [Declining Mortality and Multi-morbidity at Death](#). Barcelona, Spain, October 16-17, 2025. Deadline for submission of abstracts: April 21, 2025.

The **European Association for Population Studies** is co-hosting a conference on [Fertility and Family Dynamics in Migrant and Minority Groups](#) on October 2-3, 2025 at the University of Bari Aldo Moro in Bari, Italy. Deadline for submissions of abstracts: April 30, 2025.

Special Issue of **Comparative Population Studies** on [Migration Trajectories Across the Life Course](#). Deadline for submission of abstracts: May 15, 2025.

**Vienna Yearbook of Population Research** special issue on [Delayed Reproduction: Patterns, Challenges, and Prospects](#). Deadline for submissions: May 31, 2025.

**Wittgenstein Centre Conference, 2025.** [Demographic Perspectives on Migration in the 21st Century](#). November 19-29, Vienna, Austria. Deadline for submissions of abstracts: May 31, 2025.

## Bootcamp in Administrative Data Analysis

The [Bootcamp in Administrative Data Analysis \(BADA\)](#) is a summer school (June 9-13, 2025) intended for graduate students and university or non-university researchers wishing to carry out analyses with administrative or linked data from Statistics Canada.

The summer school aims to allow participants to develop a familiarity with the nature and content of the main administrative databases available in Statistics Canada’s Research Data Centres (RDCs). It will also allow participants to master analysis and programming techniques adapted to this type of data and to the RDC environment. Participants will develop familiarity with the main benefits and challenges related to the analysis of massive Canadian administrative datasets and will then be able to apply this learning in their own projects. In particular, administrative data have a longitudinal structure. This aspect will receive particular attention within the framework of BADA.

The 2025 summer school will focus on three types of data: personal tax data such as those of the LAD and linkages with other administrative databases; linkages between survey data and administrative data such as those of the GSS, LISA, CCHS, or those of the Extending the Relevance of Longitudinal Files project (SLID, NLSCY, YITS, etc.); and program data (mainly education data from the PSIS and RAIS and immigration data from the IMDB), including their integration with tax data and more complex linkage platforms. Business and healthcare data will not be discussed extensively.

## Statistics Canada

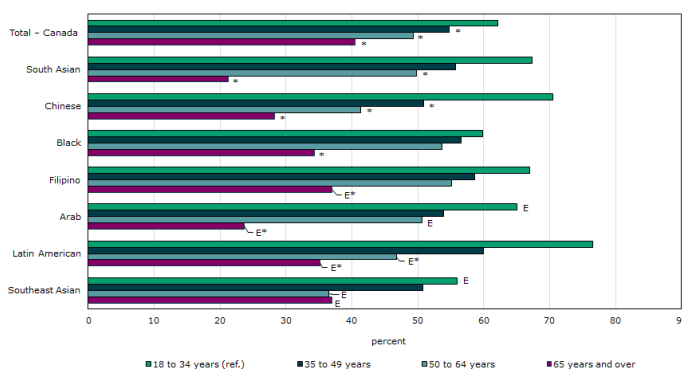
### Data Releases

The [longitudinal weights file for the Survey Series on People and their Communities](#) are now available in the Research Data Centres.

New data from the Canadian Community Health Survey provide information on [health indicators for First Nations, Métis, and Inuit adults living off reserve, 2015 to 2022](#).

[Perceived Health and Well-being Indicators Among Racialized Groups, 2023](#). Using the 2022 and 2023 Canadian Community Health Survey, this article provides data on the self-reported health, self-reported mental health, stress in daily life, and life satisfaction among Canadians age 18 years and older from racialized groups.

**Chart 1**  
Percentage of population aged 18 and over reporting very good or excellent health by racialized group and age group, 2023



<sup>1</sup> use with caution  
\* significantly different from the reference category "18 to 34 years (ref.)" ( $p < 0.05$ )  
Note: The concept of "racialized group" is derived directly from the concept of "visible minority." The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour."  
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey – Annual Component, 2023.

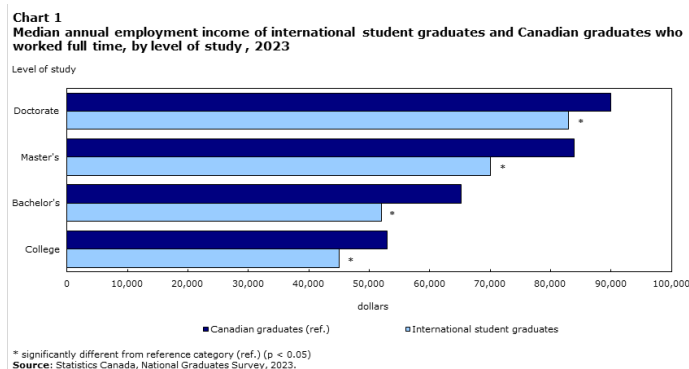
Statistics Canada has released its annual report on the [Health of Canadians, 2024](#), which provides an overview of population health in Canada. The report includes information on sexual and reproductive health, chronic diseases, infectious diseases, mental health, oral health, life expectancy at birth, and mortality as well as health determinants, health behaviours, and access to health care.

The public use microdata file for the [2022 Time Use Survey \(TUS\)](#) has been released. The TUS was fielded from July 2022 to July 2023 and includes a 24-hour time-use diary.

### In Brief

Most international students who remained in Canada after graduation were employed three years after receiving a bachelor’s degree (85%), according to a new

study on [the early labour market outcomes of the Class of 2020](#). However, the employment rate of international graduates in the class of 2020 was lower than the employment rate of Canadian-born graduates (92%). Most of this difference was reflected in the unemployment rate of international graduates, which was double (11.8%) that of Canadian-born graduates (4.7%). Among the employed, one-third (34%) of international graduates reported that their jobs were closely related to their field of study, compared with three-fifths (62%) of Canadian-born graduates. The median employment income of international graduates in the class of 2020 was \$52,000, about 23% less than Canadian-born graduates, and under one-half of them were satisfied with their salary.



In 2021, about 11% (1.65 million) of Canadian households were composed of “house sharing” living arrangements, which refers to households composed of roommates or extended family members. A smaller percentage of Canadians living in these types of households (16.7%) had unaffordable housing, defined as spending 30% or more of total household income on shelter costs, than Canadians who were not house sharing (21.5%). The prevalence of household crowding was more than six times higher among Canadians who were house sharing (21.7%) than among those who were not living with roommates or extended family (3.4%). About 20% of households with roommates or extended family members consisted of five or more household members.

The [rate of deep income poverty in Canada](#) increased from 3.0% in 2020 to 5.0% in 2022. A household is considered to be in deep income poverty if its income is 75% below the poverty line. Large increases were observed among recent immigrants, whose rate of deep income poverty rose from 6.2% to 10.8%, and among persons with disabilities, whose rate rose from 4.6% to 10.5%. Rates of deep income poverty were notably lower in 2020, the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, than in previous years.

### Articles published in *Economic and Social Reports* from February to March 2025:

Volume 5, Number 2

#### [The Changing Nature of Work in Canada: 1987 to 2024](#)

#### [A Comparison of Immigrant and Canadian-born Data Scientists: Sociodemographic Characteristics and Earnings](#)

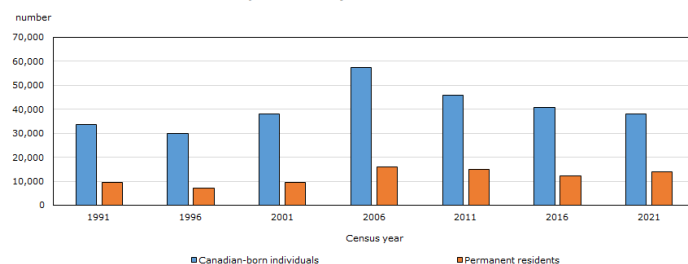
#### [Economic and Fiscal Performance of Immigrant-owned Firms in Canada](#)

#### [Uptake of the Disability Tax Credit and the Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan Disability Benefits Among Persons with Disabilities in Canada](#)

Volume 5, Number 3

#### [Recent Trends in Migration Flows From the United States to Canada](#)

**Chart 2**  
Estimated number of Canadian-born individuals and Canadian permanent residents returning from the United States to Canada in the previous five years



[Responsiveness of Small Businesses to Corporate Income Taxation in Canada: A Summary of New Findings](#)

[Leveraging Statistics Canada Data Integration Opportunities for Program Evaluation](#)

[Familial Support in Entering the Canadian Housing Market](#)

### Articles published in *Health Reports* from February to March 2025:

Volume 36, Number 2

[The Health Consequences of Obesity History and Weight Fluctuations in Adulthood](#)

[Changes in Life Expectancy at Birth during the COVID-19 Pandemic and Contributions by Cause of Death in British Columbia, Canada](#)

Volume 36, Number 3

[Avoidable Hospitalization Among Racialized Groups in Canada: Results From the 2016 Canadian Census Health Environment Cohort](#)

[Trends and Inequalities in Multimorbidity from 2001/2002 to 2019/2020: A Population-based study in British Columbia](#)

## 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.

**Past-President:** Amélie Quesnel-Vallée  
**President:** Lisa Kaida  
**Vice-President:** James Falconer  
**Secretary-Treasurer:** Stacey Hallman

### Councillors:

Michaela Bunakova (Student Representative)  
Sophia Chae  
James Iveniuk  
Eugena Kwon  
Maude Pugliese  
Max Stick  
Yue Teng (Student Representative)  
Laura Wright  
Alison Yacyshyn

**Journal Editor:** Lisa Strohschein  
**Newsletter Editor:** Christoph Schimmele  
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**Twitter Feed:** Shayla Batty @canpopsoc

### CPS Membership

Support the CPS by becoming a member or renewing your membership today. Memberships can be renewed on the [CPS members'](#) webpage. We also encourage our members to enrol their students.

Regular Membership:

- 1 year (\$115.00)
- 2 year (\$205.00)
- 3 year (\$300.00)

Student Membership:

- 1 year (\$45.00)
- 2 year (\$85.00)

Emeritus Membership (65+ years)

- 1 year (\$45.00)