

CPS NEWS

The Newsletter of the Canadian Population Society

January 2026

Inside this Issue:

CPS Reports	1
Announcements	5
Statistics Canada	6
CPS People	8

CPS Reports

President's Message



I hope your winter is going well wherever in Canada or around the world you may be in! In this post, I am sharing with you four important updates and reminders.

1) CPS Membership Drive Updates

Camila Iciazcyk (Student Representative) has kindly created a second promotional poster to encourage more graduate students in Canadian universities to join the CPS and to participate in the upcoming CPS-ADQ joint annual meeting at Statistics Canada. If you are interested in sharing this CPS promotional poster with your students, please email me at kaidar@mcmaster.ca at your earliest convenience. We are hoping to reach out to as many students as possible before the abstract submission deadline (February 13). And many thanks to several CPS members who already have agreed to circulate the poster to their students!

2) Updates on CPS @ PAA 2026

I am pleased to announce that the International Committee's (Max Stick and James Ivenuik) proposed session "Fertility Patterns and Developments across Countries" has been accepted as an invited session for the upcoming Population Association of America (PAA) annual meeting (May 6-9, 2026 @ America's Center, St. Louis, Missouri).



The presenters and presentation titles of this joint CPS-PAA session are:

- Ana Canedo (Université de Montréal), "Parenthood under Uncertainty: Fertility Behaviors and Intentions among DREAMers"
- Shelley Clark (McGill University) and Mahjoub Amanichakani (McGill University), "The Impact of Early Union Formation and Childbirth on Women's Education and Earnings"
- Holly Hummer (University of British Columbia), "Meanings of and Decisions About Childlessness in Comparative Context"

- Monica Alexander (University of Toronto), “Eighty Years of Fertility Change in the United States: A Subnational Analysis”

The session schedule will be available on the PAA website later in February.

3) Awards and Election Nominations

It is the time of the year for CPS award and election nominations! Details about the call for election nominations (President, Vice President, and three Councillors) can be found in later sections of this newsletter.

4) CPS Membership Renewal

Finally, your 2025 CPS membership has expired, and you may have received a renewal reminder email from us. Please renew your [CPS membership](#) for 2026 (or for multiple years) on the CPS website. Your membership fees help us maintain our website, support our membership in the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences, sustain the *Canadian Studies in Population*, present awards to recognize the accomplishments of our members, etc.

2026 CPS Elections

Please consider running for one of the following positions in the 2026 Canadian Population Society election! The success of the CPS depends on members who can commit to serve as Officers and Councillors.

President

Elected for a two-year term, the President is an officer of the Society, who shall represent the Society on all official occasions and shall preside over the meetings of the General Assembly and the Council and shall have general responsibility for the execution of the policies and decisions of the General Assembly and Council.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is an officer of the Society, elected for a two-year term. The Vice-President's main duty shall be the Chair of the Program Committee of the annual scientific meeting of CPS.

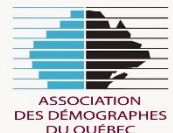
Councillors

The CPS has **three** councillor positions to fill this year. Councillors serve for two-year terms and help to administer the affairs of the CPS in accordance with the [Constitution](#) and By-laws. Councillors participate in Council meetings and sit on committees established by the CPS.

Nominations for these positions must be received by **March 8, 2026**. Self-nominations are welcome. Please send nominations (a candidate's statement and bio) to CPS President Lisa Kaida at kaidar@mcmaster.ca.

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS! 2026 CPS-ADQ JOINT ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Canadian Population Society (CPS) &
L'Association des Démographes du Québec
(ADQ)



When: **May 25–28, 2026**

Where: **Statistics Canada, Ottawa**

We invite students to submit abstracts for presentations and posters at the 2026 CPS-ADQ annual conference.

Student Funding Opportunities:

- Best Student Paper Award - \$500
- Best Student Poster Award - \$500
- Student Travel Award - Travel and Accommodation Support

Submit: <https://event.fourwaves.com/cps-adq-2026>

Submission Deadline: **February 13, 2026 at 11:59 PM EST**



TO LEARN MORE, SCAN THE QR CODE!

2026 CSiP Awards

The best article in CSiP award is given to the best article in the *Canadian Studies in Population* journal published during the prior two years (2024-2025). Both single and co-authored papers are eligible. The awards committee will conduct a search of works published in the past two years for potential candidates for the awards. Further, anyone may nominate any paper and self-nominations are accepted. Letters of nominations should be sent to the Awards Committee Chair Alison Yacyshyn (alison.yacyshyn@concordia.ab.ca) by March 15, 2026. The award will be presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Population Society.

CPS Member News

Dr. Annalijn Conklin and team have received an [End Diabetes Award \(2026-2028\)](#) to support their research on diabetes prevention. Conklin and her team are exploring whether social conditions matter to the development of type 2 diabetes or diabetic complications. They will examine whether certain types of social ties can impact the onset of diabetes and complications, and whether gender influences this impact. Her research will bring attention to the role of social connectedness in diabetes prevention, and address gender inequities in diabetes and diabetes-related conditions.

In January 2026, **Ravi B. P. Verma** presented a paper entitled “Growth of Hindu and Sikh religion groups in Canada, 2001-2021 and their future prospects,” at the XXIV Bhopal Seminar on Population Dimensions of Sustainability. Using data from the 2001 and 2021 Canadian Census of Population and population projections produced by Statistics Canada, this paper examines the growth trajectories of Hindu and Sikh populations in Canada, identifies the demographic components underlying this growth, and assesses their future prospects up to 2041. The study also explores the socio-economic characteristics of these populations, the implications of their emigration for India, and the

challenges posed by discrimination and hate crimes in Canada.

CSiP Abstracts

New articles published in *Canadian Studies in Population* since November 2025.

Xavier St-Denis, Natacha Prats, Béatrice Morselli, and Solène Lardoux, [The influence of grandparents on access to postsecondary education](#)

This study investigates the influence of grandparental income on postsecondary education (PSE) participation, providing novel evidence on multigenerational social mobility in Canada. Using a multigenerational sample drawn from tax data, we find that grandparental income has a significant direct effect on grandchildren’s PSE participation, even after controlling for parental income. We also find evidence of a compensation effect, especially for access to bachelor’s programs: high-income grandparents partially offset the disadvantage of having low-income parents. However, the magnitude of this compensation is modest. In addition, the direct influence of grandparental income is attenuated once we control for additional parental characteristics such as education and occupation. This analysis extends our understanding of social mobility processes in Canada while highlighting how cycles of advantage and disadvantage persist across multiple generations. Our findings suggest that focusing solely on bivariate parent–child transmission instead of multidimensional measures of parental social origins may underestimate the extent of social reproduction and overestimate the degree of social mobility in Canadian society. Finally, we make a methodological contribution by demonstrating how Canadian tax data can be leveraged to study extended family networks despite significant data limitations stemming from the absence of a population register or longitudinal surveys in Canada.

Stuart Gietel-Basten, [The roots of equality? Marital age homogamy and female agency in Lesotho, 1880-present](#)

Age homogamy is an established proxy for female empowerment in historical contexts. This study investigates the long-term trajectory of gender relations in Lesotho, a country that today ranks among the highest in Africa for gender equality. We ask: are its characteristically low levels of marital age hypergamy a recent development or a historical feature? Analyzing parish registers from 1880 to 1939 and comparing to contemporary Demographic and Health Surveys (2004–2014), we demonstrate a striking continuity in spousal age gaps and the derived Girlpower-Index over more than a century. After excluding widows, divorcées, and custom marriages to ensure a consistent sample, our analysis of 3,575 historical records reveals distributions and index values nearly identical to those of the 21st century. This finding challenges narratives that attribute contemporary African marriage patterns solely to recent modernization. The persistence of the Girlpower-Index suggests a possible deep-seated pattern of female agency, indicating that the foundations of Lesotho’s modern gender profile may have been established well before the contemporary era. This study underscores the critical importance of historical demographic data for contextualizing contemporary social structures in Africa.

Julieta Bengochea, Victoria Prieto, Emanuele Del Fava and Emilio Zagheni, [Mind the differences: An assessment of available data sources to study migration in Latin American and the Caribbean](#)

Although the scarcity of accurate and accessible data on international migration flows typically prevents a full understanding of migratory patterns, this might not be the case for Latin America and the Caribbean, where high-quality census data on five-year migrant stocks is publicly available through the project International Migration in Latin America (IMILA). However, such data have mostly been used for research at the regional level because of the fragmented nature of their availability and lack of English documentation. To tackle this issue, we consolidated data from the IMILA collection to provide a harmonized dataset with five-year migrant stocks by country of birth, country of residence at t-5, and sex for

12 Latin American and Caribbean destination countries and two periods (1995–2000 and 2005–2010). We then compare IMILA five-year stocks with five-year stocks with other publicly available figures from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series—International (IPUMS-I) and with pseudo-Bayesian five-year migration flow estimates (Abel, 2022), assessing differences in magnitude, directional patterns, and gender composition. Treating IMILA as a working bronze standard, we evaluate the difference and provide an overview of the Latin American and Caribbean migration system for 1995–2000 and 2005–2010. Our analysis demonstrates that differences across data sources are twofold: they not only affect the measured magnitude and relative weight of origins and destinations but also determine the extent to which it is possible to examine the sociodemographic stratification and inequalities embedded in migration processes—an analytical dimension that census-based data are uniquely equipped to capture.

Robin Cavagnoud and Teresa Castro Martín, [Education and fertility transition in Peru: A cohort analysis of women born between 1936 and 1984](#)

This paper examines the fertility transition in Peru, focusing on the cohorts of women born between 1936 and 1984 according to their educational level. Using data from the Demographic and Family Health Surveys (1986–2022), the study analyses completed fertility, birth order distribution, and median ages of key reproductive events. The results reveal a close relationship between educational level and fertility patterns, with persistent differences between educational groups. The completed fertility cohort decreased from 5.59 to 3.23 children per woman between the oldest and most recent cohorts, with more pronounced reductions in lower education groups. However, gaps between educational groups persist, aligning with Bongaarts’ “permanent differences” model. A general trend towards smaller family sizes is observed across all educational levels, but with substantial variations. Women with higher education show a pattern of later onset of reproductive life and greater fertility control. Although educational expansion has played a

central role in Peru's fertility transition, it has led to only partial convergence in reproductive patterns. These findings have important implications for public policies, indicating that effective interventions must address not only educational access but also the broader socioeconomic inequalities and cultural factors shaping reproductive decisions. Policies that combine educational expansion with improved reproductive health services, economic opportunities for women, and efforts to transform traditional gender norms would be most effective in addressing persistent fertility differences.

Gabriela León-Pérez, [A comparative analysis of high skilled and low skilled Mexican migration to the United States, 1970-2017](#)

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the trends and determinants of high skilled and low skilled Mexican migration to the US from 1970 to 2017. I used retrospective life history data from the Mexican Migration Project to (1) analyze the probability of a first migration from Mexico to the US for high skilled Mexicans relative to their low skilled counterparts, and (2) identify individual and contextual determinants of both migration flows. Results from discrete-time event-history models reveal that the likelihood of US migration for high skilled Mexicans has not followed a linear, upward trend. High skilled migration has historically been smaller than low skilled migration, with two exceptions: during the 1980s and recently since the mid-2010s. At the individual level, human, social, and physical capital are significant predictors of low skilled migration; in contrast, high skilled migration is mainly influenced by social capital. Contextual factors affect each group differently: high skilled migration responds to adverse economic conditions in Mexico and US labor market conditions, whereas low skilled migration is influenced by Mexican homicide rates, US immigration enforcement, and economic conditions in both countries. Overall, findings suggest that, until recently, highly educated workers have generally preferred to stay in Mexico than to emigrate.

Guerchom Mugisho, [Effect conflict and conflict-related sexual violence on first-order marital and premarital adolescent fertility in the Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)

The conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) have resulted in significant conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) against girls under 18. This study examines the impact of conflict and CRSV on first-order marital and non-marital adolescent fertility in the DRC. We utilized data from the 2007 Demographic and Health Surveys, geo-referenced conflict data (UCDP-GED), and CRSV data (GEO-SVAC). Using the Mundlak approach, we first implemented a binary multilevel discrete-time event history model to assess how exposure to conflict and CRSV impacted the timing of first adolescent conception, both marital and premarital. Second, we treated first marital and premarital conceptions as two competing events. We employed a multinomial multilevel discrete-time event history model to examine the impact of exposure to conflict and CRSV on each type of event. Our findings reveal that (1) exposure to CRSV increased the risk of premarital adolescent conception; (2) conflict exposure reduced the likelihood of marital adolescent conception; (3) CRSV delayed adolescent conception within marriage. The first two findings align with existing literature, while the third offers new insights into how CRSV may delay the timing of first adolescent pregnancy, including through spousal rejection following extramarital sexual violence and resilience among survivors. These results underscore the need for (1) improved access to contraceptives for girls in conflict zones, (2) strengthened women's empowerment programs, and (3) lasting peace in the DRC to enhance adolescent health outcomes.

Announcements

Calls for Papers

Special Issue of **Population Research and Policy Review** on [Contemporary Pronatalism in Demographic Context](#). Submission deadline: March 1, 2026.

Statistics Canada

Data Releases

The updated [Longitudinal Immigration Database \(IMDB\) Technical Report](#) has been published. The [IMDB](#) includes administrative data for all immigrants admitted since 1952 and non-permanent residents admitted since 1980, and provides annual information on their socioeconomic outcomes after admission.

Combined data for the [2023 and 2024 cycles](#) of the [Canadian Community Health Survey \(CCHS\)](#) are now available in the Research Data Centres. The combined data were collected from about 100,000 respondents aged 18 years and over, and includes the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and Nunavut. Data tables [13-10-0972-01](#) (Canada, province, and health region) and [13-10-0973-01](#) (census metropolitan areas and population centres) for two-year period estimates of health characteristics are available online.

Statistics Canada has released comprehensive life tables for Canada, provinces, and territories (1980–2024), including [three-year](#) and [single-year](#) estimates. These tables provide granular mortality indicators—life expectancy, survival probabilities, and death rates—essential for analyzing demographic trends, cohort survival, and regional disparities.

The [Canadian Survey on Working Conditions \(CSWC\)](#) offers researchers a rich, nationally representative dataset on the quality of work in Canada. Its detailed measures of working time, work–life balance, skills development, and physical and psychosocial environments enable analysis of how job characteristics vary across occupations, industries, and demographic groups. Because it complements the Labour Force Survey with deeper contextual information, the CSWC supports research on job quality, labour market dynamics, workplace risks, and organizational practices. Its internationally aligned concepts also make it valuable for

comparative studies and for tracking changes in working conditions over time.

The [Technical Guide on Demographic Estimates at Statistics Canada](#) was released on December 17, 2025 and is available online. Check out the interactive dashboard for [quarterly demographic estimates](#) and estimates of [international migration components](#) for Canada, the provinces, and territories.

The 1991, 1996, and 2001 [Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohorts](#) (CanCHECs) datasets were released on January 28, 2026. These datasets consist of 2.6 million (1991), 3.6 million (1996), and 3.5 million (2001) persons selected from the long-form censuses and are linked to administrative health data. These datasets can be used to examine health inequalities by sociodemographic characteristics, such as age, immigration, ethnocultural diversity and geographic area.

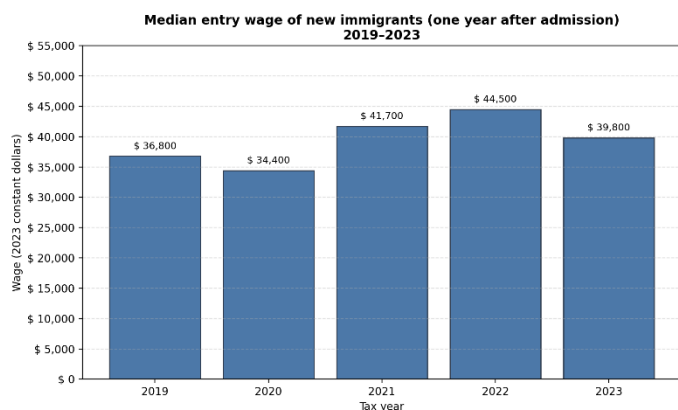
Brief Communications



[Canada's population fell by 76,100 \(-0.2%\) in Q3 2025 to 41.6 million](#), marking the first quarterly decline in decades. The drop was driven by a decrease in non-permanent residents (-176,500), mainly study and work permit holders, due to policy changes and permit expirations. Permanent immigration and natural increase partially offset the losses, but net international migration was negative. Non-permanent residents now make up 6.8% of the population, down from 7.6% a year earlier.

The [median entry wage of new immigrants to Canada](#) decreased by 10.6% in 2023, the largest annual decrease since 1991. Despite this decline, entry wages were higher than pre-pandemic levels. The decrease in 2023 was partly due to a reduced share of Canadian Experience Class (CEC) principal applicants admitted in 2022, a group that typically earn higher wages. Economic principal applicants continued to have the highest median entry wage, while CEC applicants saw a modest increase. Other

categories, such as family-sponsored immigrants and refugees, experienced declines.



In 2023, 13.5% of immigrants admitted in 2022 moved to a different province or territory within a year, up from 10.1% in 2022 (see [full report](#)). One-year retention rates declined to 86.5%, with Ontario and Quebec maintaining the highest rates, while Atlantic provinces and territories had the lowest. Ontario attracted the most immigrants who relocated, resulting in positive net migration alongside Alberta and British Columbia. Over five years, retention fell to 82.5% for immigrants admitted in 2018, with notable declines among economic immigrants and major urban centres like Toronto and Winnipeg.



A new study using the **Canadian Housing Statistics Program** examines **non-permanent residents (NPRs) in the housing market**.

Despite NPRs driving recent population growth, their presence among homeowners and buyers remains minimal. At the start of 2022, NPRs accounted for less than 0.4% of homeowners across provinces and under 2% of homebuyers in 2021. Most NPRs rent due to temporary status, limited credit history, and financial constraints. Rising NPR numbers primarily impact rental demand, with future research needed on transitions to permanent residency and ownership.

From 2006 to 2021, **core housing need** in Canada declined overall, dropping from 10.9% to 7.7%, with improvements across most age groups and immigrant statuses. Recent immigrants and non-permanent

residents consistently face the highest rates, even after declines, with 2021 levels at 14.3% and 17.1%, respectively. Among racialized groups, West Asian (19.5%) and Korean (18.7%) populations remain far above the national average, while Filipino individuals fare best at 5.1%. Indigenous peoples experience the most severe challenges, particularly Inuit at 32.6%, followed by First Nations (14.5%) and Métis (9.7%).

Survey Methodology



The December 2025 issue of *Survey Methodology* (Vol. 51, No. 2) features articles on innovative approaches to small area

estimation, interviewer effects on non-response, and quality indicators for administrative data. Also explore articles on advancements in Bayesian methods, collinearity diagnostics, regression estimation under mis-specified sample design, and deep learning for mass imputation.

Articles published in *Economic and Social Reports* from December 2025 to January 2026:

Volume 5, Number 12

[Recent employment trends in industries dependent on U.S. demand](#)

[The role of firm size in the Canada-U.S. labour productivity gap since 2000](#)

[Educational attainment and employment among immigrants with disabilities](#)

Volume 6, Number 1

[Potential occupational exposure to artificial intelligence and automation among certified journeypersons in Canada](#)

[Indigenous employment and income in Indigenous-owned businesses: A comparative analysis](#)

[Canadian employment trends in the era of generative artificial intelligence: Early evidence](#)

Articles published in *Health Reports* from December 2025 to January 2026:

Volume 36, Number 12

[Mood disorders among older Canadians](#)

[Changes in households' vulnerability to food insecurity in Canada before and after the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

Volume 37, Number 1

[Positive mental health among adults during the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada: Findings from three cycles of the Survey on COVID-19 and Mental Health](#)

[Investigating disparities in mental health care service use among people with mood and anxiety disorders](#)

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:

Ana Canedo
Kyran Cupido
Camila Iciazcyk (Student Representative)
James Iveniuk
Maude Pugliese

Max Stick
Alison Yacyshyn

Journal Editor: Lisa Strohschein
Newsletter Editor: [Christoph Schimmele](#)
Webmaster: Yoko Yoshida
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)