

JIONG TU

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Research and Teaching Interests

Labour Economics, Applied Econometrics, Economics of Immigration

Education

Ph.D. Candidate, McMaster University, Canada, 2003 - 2009

Dissertation: "Three Essays in the Economics of Immigration"

Committee: Stephen Jones (supervisor), Lonnie Magee, Philip DeCicca

M.A. Economics, Lakehead University, Canada, 2002

B.A. Economics, Shanghai International Studies University, China, 1998

Other Affiliation Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA), Germany

Research Papers

"Ethnic Enclaves and Labour Force Activities of Immigrants in Canada," working paper, 2008

"The Impact of Immigration on the Labour Market Outcomes of Native-born Canadians," *SEDAP Research Paper No. 216*, Job Market Paper, 2007

"Labour Market Performance of Immigrants and the Assimilation Process: An Analysis Based on Panel Data," working paper, 2006

Awards

2007 - 2008 CLSRN Graduate Fellowship, SSHRC and HRSDC, Canada

2006 SEDAP Scholarship, McMaster University, Canada

2003 - 2006 Graduate Scholarship, McMaster University, Canada

2001 M.S. & A.B. Chen 30th Anniversary International Graduate Scholarship, Lakehead University, Canada

2001 - 2002 Graduate Scholarship, Lakehead University, Canada

Teaching Experience

- 2005 Instructor, King's University College at The University of Western Ontario, London
2138F Microeconomic Policy
2210A/210A Mathematical Economics
391A Labour Economics
- 2006 - 2007 Instructor, McMaster University, Hamilton
2T03 Economics of Trade Unionism and Labour
2GG3 Intermediate Microeconomics II
3D03 Labour Economics
- 2003 - 2008 Teaching Assistant, McMaster University, Hamilton
4G03 Econometrics, 2G03 Intermediate Microeconomics, 2H03 Intermediate Income and Employment Theory, Economics Tutorial
- 2003 Instructor, Queen's International College, Toronto
TOEFL: Reading and Listening Comprehension

Research Experience

- 2008 - 2009 Research Assistant, Research Data Centre, McMaster University
- 2005 Research Assistant, Professor Stephen Jones, McMaster University

Conference and Seminar Presentations

- December 2008 Fourth Annual Symposium of the Population, Work and Family Policy Research Collaboration, Ottawa
- June 2008 Canadian Economics Association, Annual Meeting, Vancouver
- January 2008 Research Seminar, Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA), Germany
- October 2007 SEDAP New Researchers Conference, McMaster University, Hamilton

Computer Skills

Windows 9X/2000/XP/Vista, MS Office, WordPerfect and Acrobat;
SAS, Stata, SPSS, GAUSS and SHAZAM

Professional Organizations

American Economics Association (AEA)
Canadian Economics Association (CEA)
Canadian Labour Market and Skills Researcher Network (CLSRN)
Social and Economic Dimensions of an Aging Population (SEDAP)

References

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Dissertation Abstract

The Impact of Immigration on the Labour Market Outcomes of Native-born Canadians (Job Market Paper)

SEDAP Research Paper No. 216 (<http://socserv.mcmaster.ca/sedap/p/sedap216.pdf>)

Although immigration has become a major growth factor for the Canadian labour force, there is little economic research on the effect of immigration on native-born Canadians' labour market performance. This paper examines the relationship between changes in the share of immigrants by sub-labour markets (categorized by skill types and geographic areas) and changes in native wage growth using a two-stage regression analysis with 1991, 1996 and 2001 Canadian Census microdata. After accounting for biases due to native mobility, endogenous location of immigrants and labour demand shifts, the estimated effects of immigration are consistently insignificant or significantly positive. The results are robust over various specifications of sub-labour markets at city, provincial and national levels, suggesting no evidence for a negative impact on native wage growth rate from the large immigrant influx during the 1990s.

Ethnic Enclaves and Labour Force Activities of Immigrants in Canada

(http://socserv.mcmaster.ca/tuj2/Ethnic_Enclaves.pdf)

Canadian immigrants tend to cluster into ethnic enclaves in large cities, such as Toronto and Vancouver. However, little is known about the relationship between immigrant enclave residence and their labour force activities. This paper investigates the effect of ethnic concentration on the labour force participation and employment likelihood of male immigrants by using data from 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Canadian Census microdata. The results show that ethnic enclaves, measured by the share of immigrants with an ethnicity in a census metropolitan area, are negatively associated with immigrant labour force participation. However, the effect of enclave residence on the probability of employment is insignificant. It is also found that the magnitude of the effect of ethnic concentration varies with time and years in the host country.

Labour Market Performance of Immigrants and the Assimilation Process: An Analysis Based on Panel Data

(http://socserv.mcmaster.ca/tuj2/Immigrant_Assimilation.pdf)

When immigrants enter the Canadian labour market, they earn less than the native born. As time spent in Canada lengthens, this earning gap diminishes in a process known as assimilation. This paper compares the wages of immigrants to the native born using panel data from Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, 1996 – 2001. General least squares regression with random effects is used to analyse male and female earnings separately. I find that both male and female immigrants have a very long assimilation process, and it is unlikely for them to catch up in earnings with the native born. The result implies incompatibility between existing immigration policy and Canadian labour market demand, and suggests that the policy aim at long-term labour market demand for immigrants.