Your House, Your Time:
Orientation for the 2019 newly elected Members of Parliament

January 21-22, 2020

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Statistics Canada: The changing realities of Canadians

Your House, Your Time:

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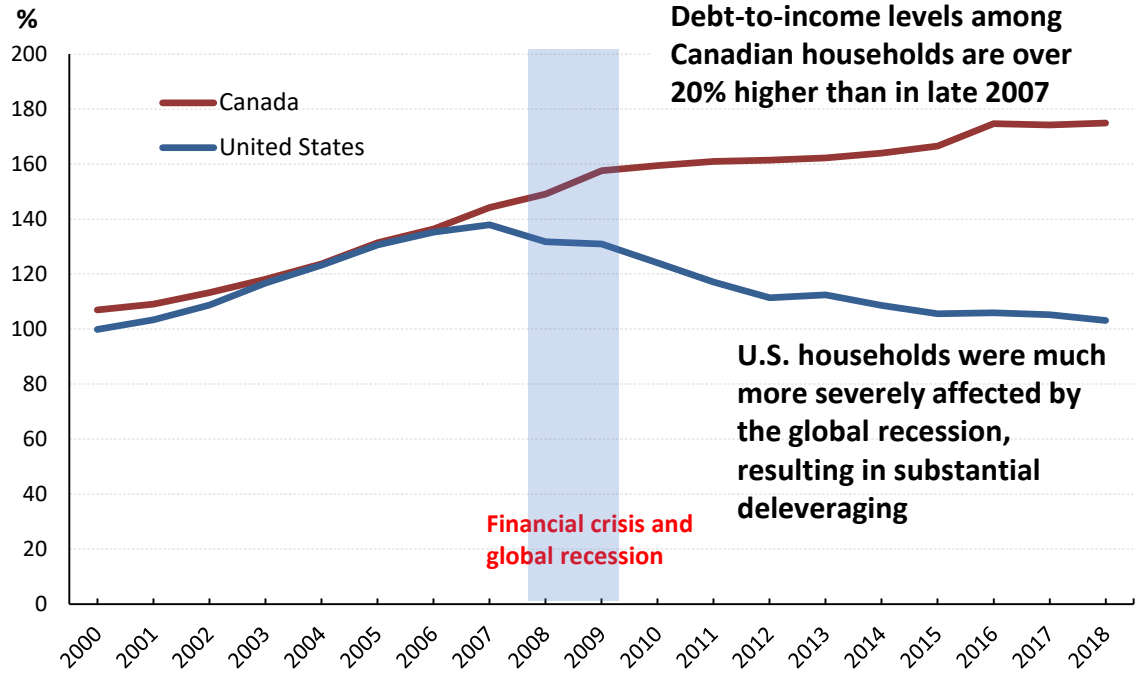
January 21 to 22, 2020

Delivering insight through data for a better Canada

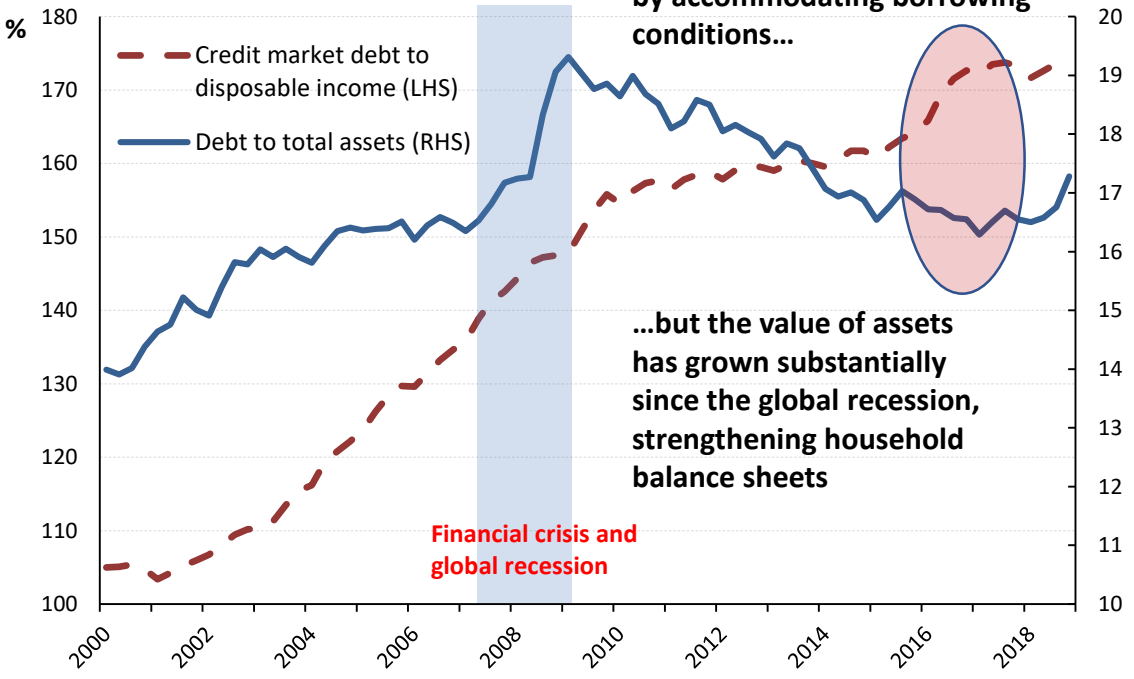
The debt-to-income ratio for Canadian households has trended higher since the global financial crisis, while increases in the value of household assets have bolstered their net worth

Household debt to disposable income, Canada and the United States, 2000 to 2018



Notes: Annualized estimates are reported for each reference year. For reasons of comparability, estimates for both countries include non-profit institutions serving households.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Table: 38-10-0235-01. Estimates for the U.S. are calculated using data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

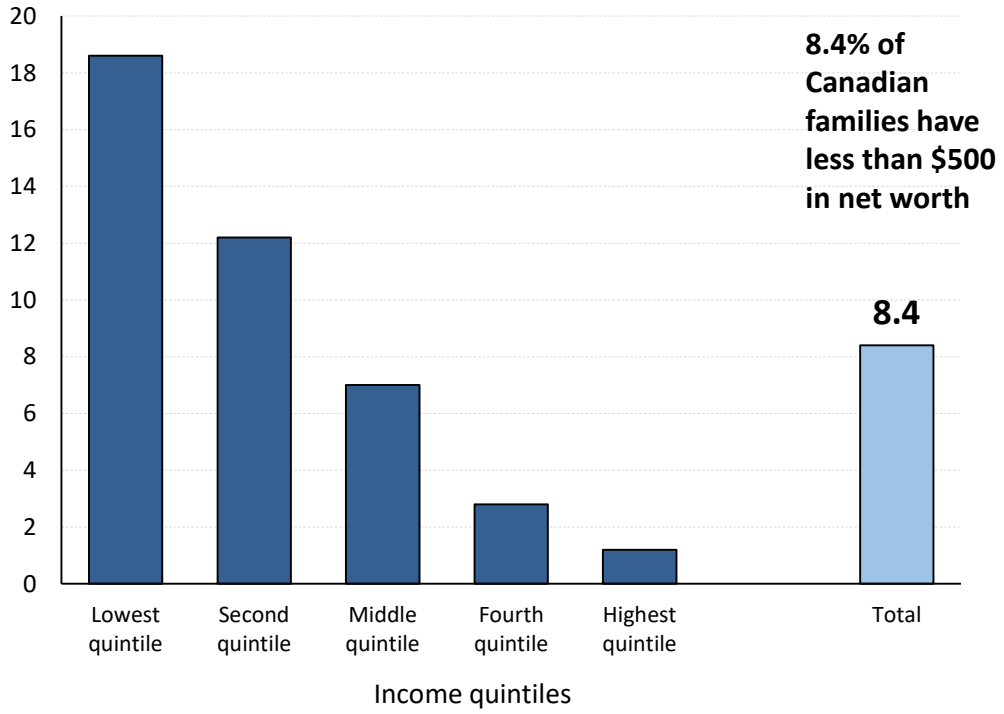
Household leverage indicators, Canada, 2000 to 2018



Notes: Quarterly data, unadjusted for seasonality. LHS: left-hand side axis. RHS: right-hand side axis.
Source: Statistics Canada, table 38-10-0235-01.

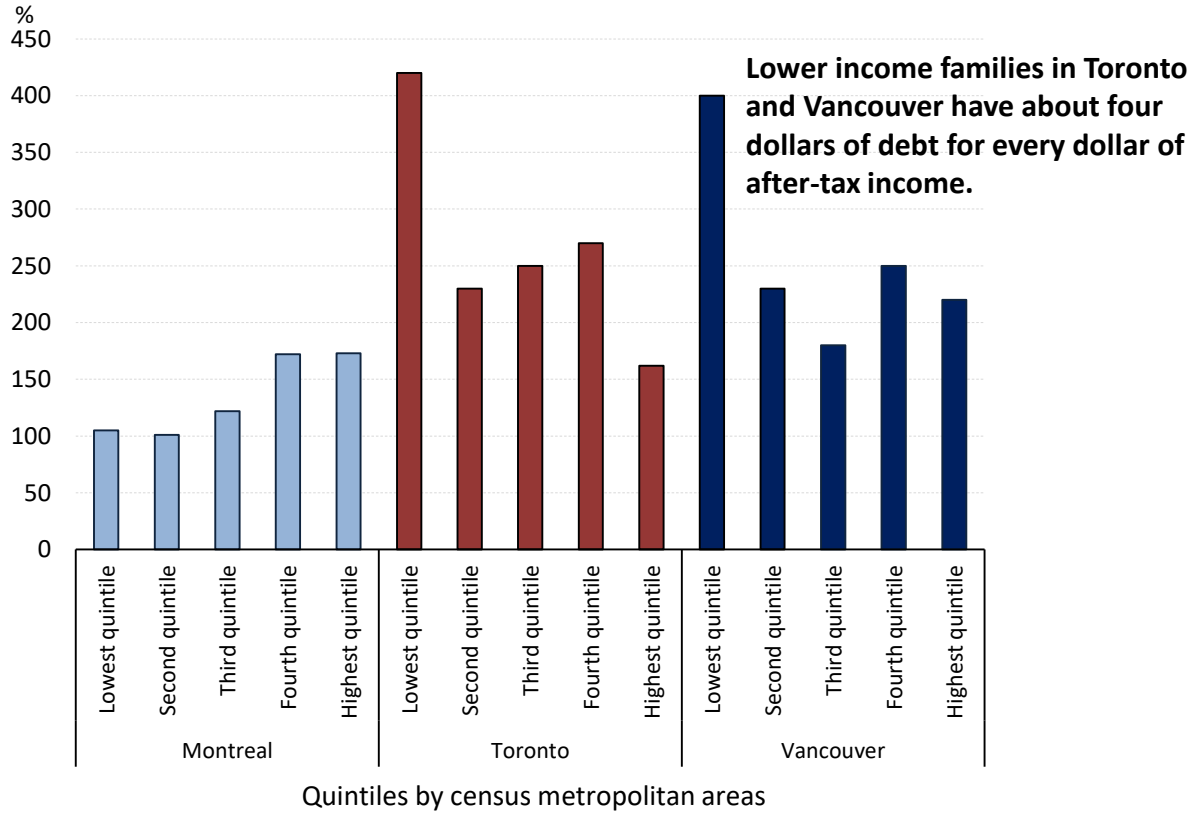
Lower income families, especially in Toronto and Vancouver, are more vulnerable to potential financial shocks

Percentage of families with less than $500 in net worth by income quintile, Canada



Note: Income quintiles are calculated based on after-tax family income.
Source: Special tabulations, Statistics Canada, Survey of Financial Security, 2016.

Household debt to after-tax income ratios, 2016



Source: Special tabulations, Survey of Financial Security, 2016.

Robots and artificial intelligence are changing modes of production and the skills required for the future

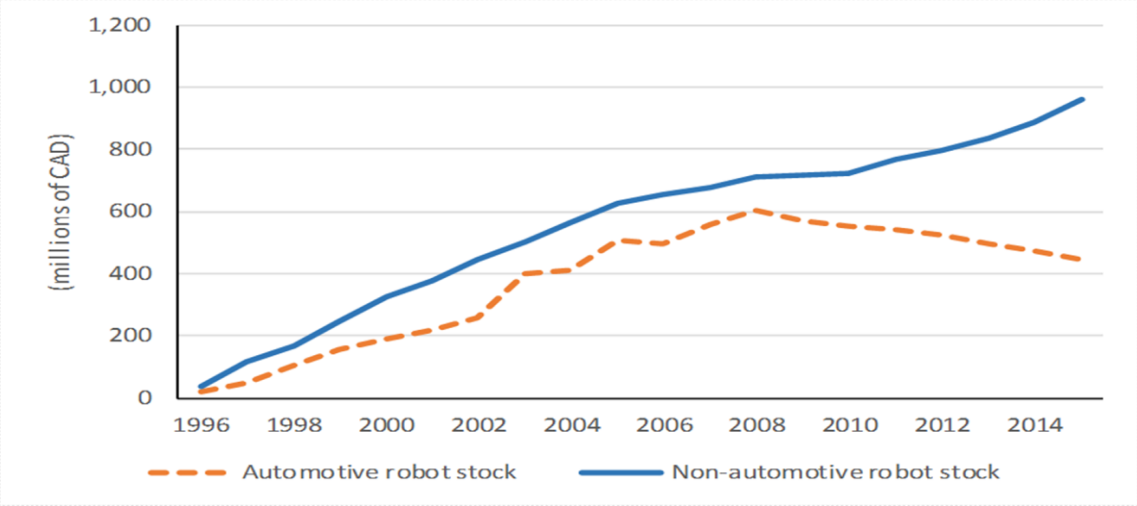
Although the auto industry's investment in robotics has been trending lower since the recession, there was considerable growth in non-automotive robot stock, reflected in data on Canadian firms' imports of robots (reprogrammable robots with opposable thumbs)

Important investments in automation were made in non-automotive manufacturing (particularly in machinery, chemicals and metals) and wholesale and retail

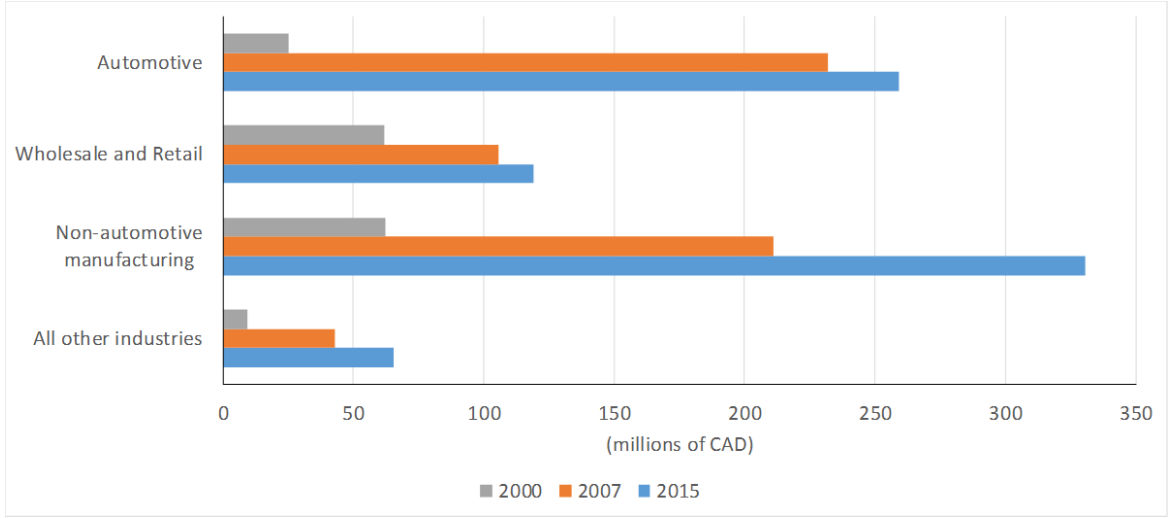
Robotics are associated with gains in employment and productivity, but also an increase in employee turnover:

- Robots increase adopting firms' multifactor productivity and employment
- Productivity gains from robot adoption are associated with changes in firm organization and fewer managers, but also more production staff with different skills

Aggregate robot stock in Canada, 1996 to 2015



Robot investment by economic sector, 2000 to 2015

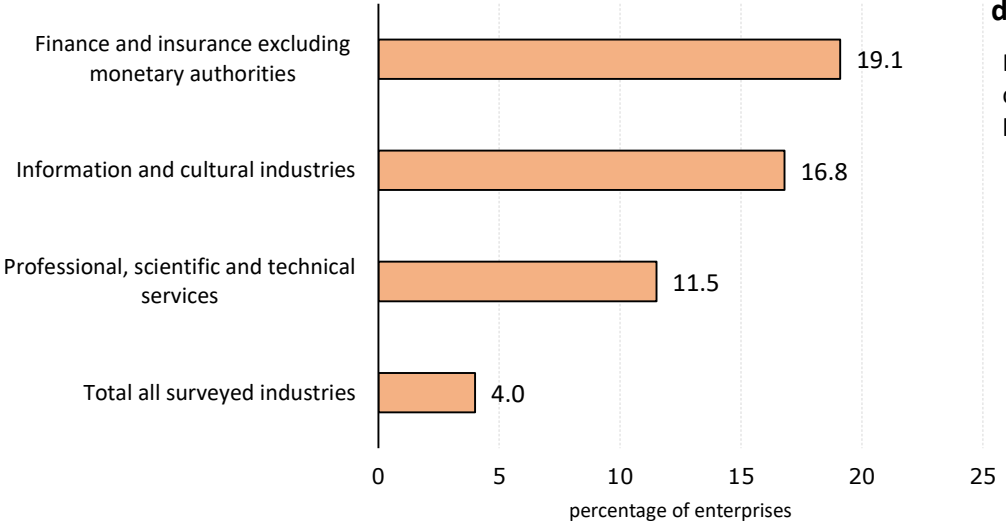


Source: Dixon, J et al. Forthcoming. The Employment Consequences of Robots: Firm-level Evidence. Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper, Statistics Canada.

New technologies are changing the nature of work

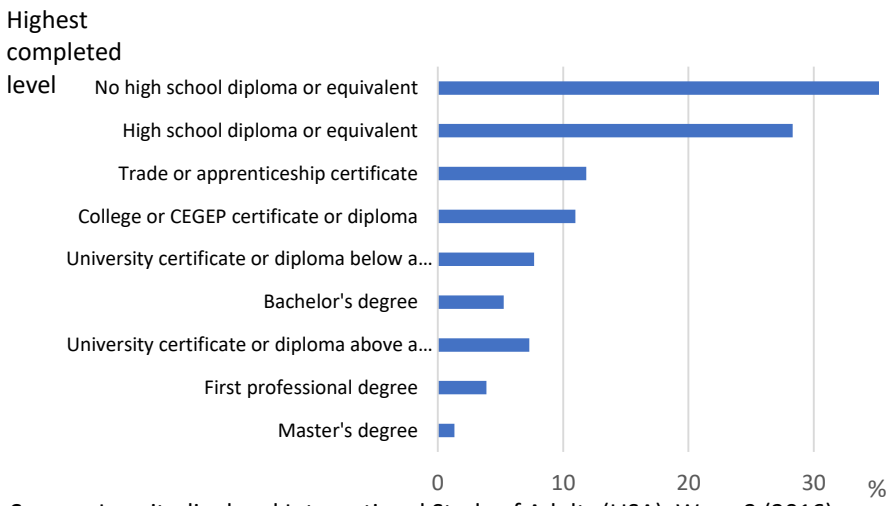
"Artificial Intelligence (AI) enables machines or the in-build software to behave like human beings which allows these devices to perceive, analyse data, reason, talk, make decisions and act." - Innovation and Communications Technology Council

Use of artificial intelligence (AI), by industry, 2017



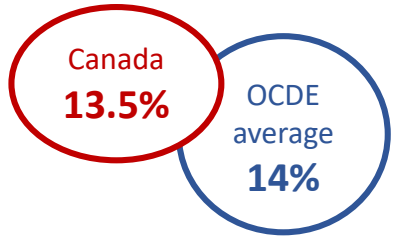
Source: Statistics Canada, table 27-10-0367-01.

Predicted share facing a high risk of job transformation due to automation by highest level of education

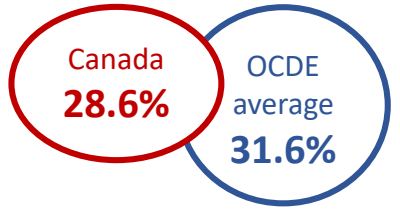


Source: Longitudinal and International Study of Adults (LISA), Wave 3 (2016).

Jobs at risk of automation



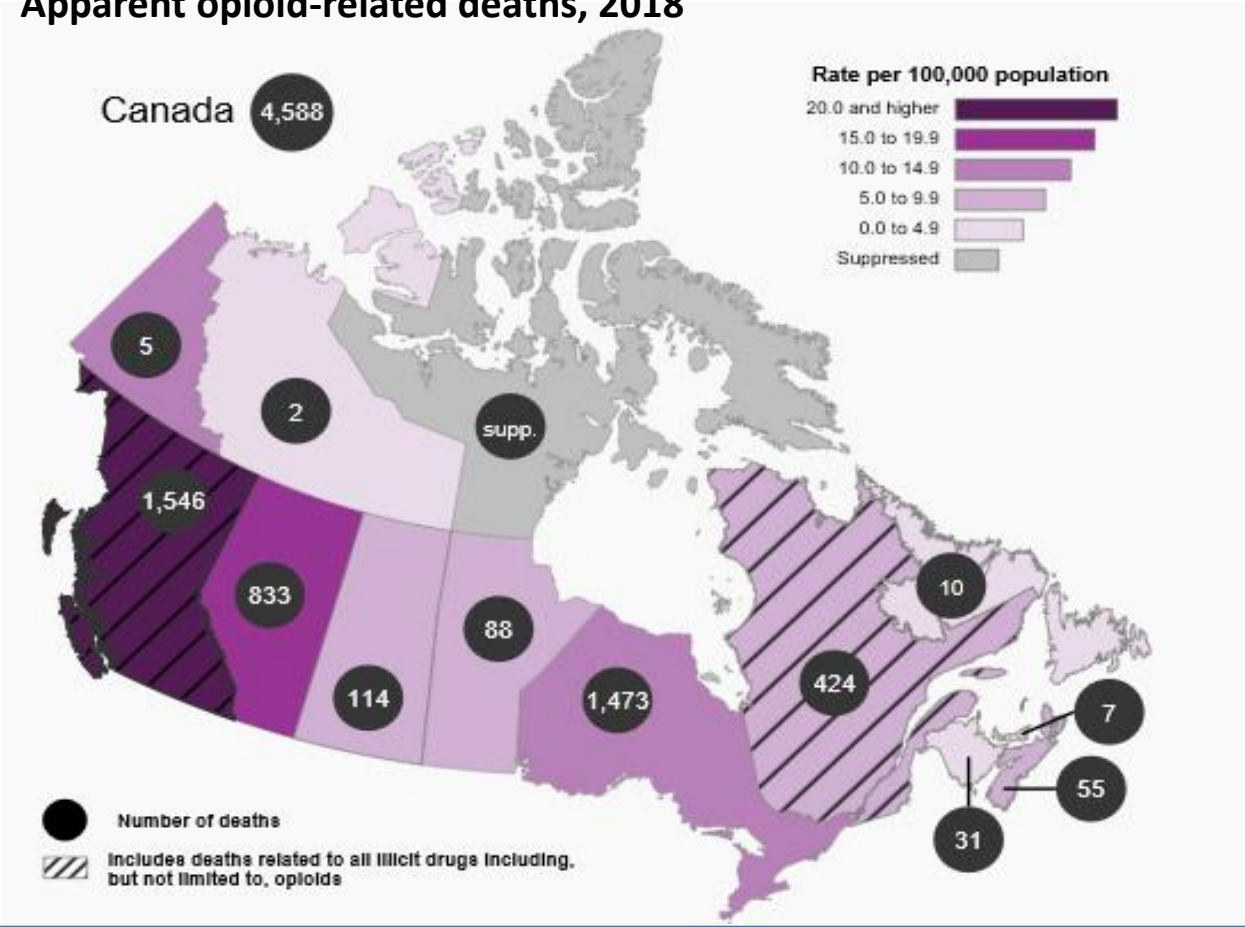
Jobs at risk of significant change



Sources: OECD. 2019. *The Future of Work. How does Canada compare?* OECD Employment Outlook 2019. Paris: OECD, Statistics Canada. 2019. *Measuring investment in data, databases and data science: Conceptual framework*. Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts. Statistics Canada catalogue number 13-605-X. Ottawa: Statistics Canada and Innovation and Communications Technology Council. 2015. *Artificial Intelligence in Canada Where Do We Stand?* Ottawa: Innovation and Communications Technology Council.

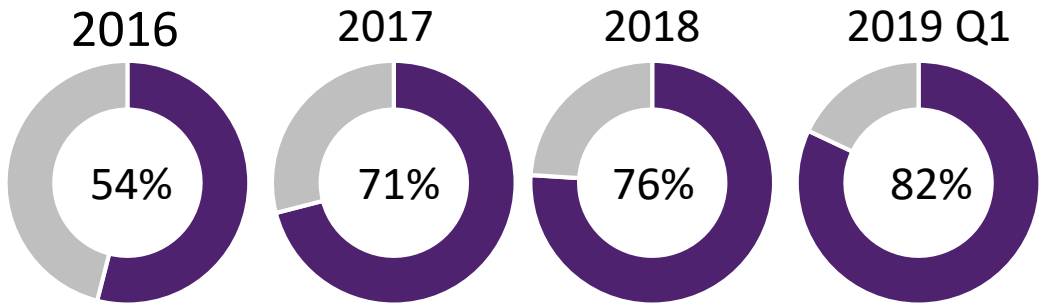
Opioids are a nation-wide crisis - Western Canada continues to be the most impacted, but rates increasing in other regions, including Ontario

Apparent opioid-related deaths, 2018



More than 12,800 lives were lost from January 2016 to March 2019 – most were accidental and occurred among males

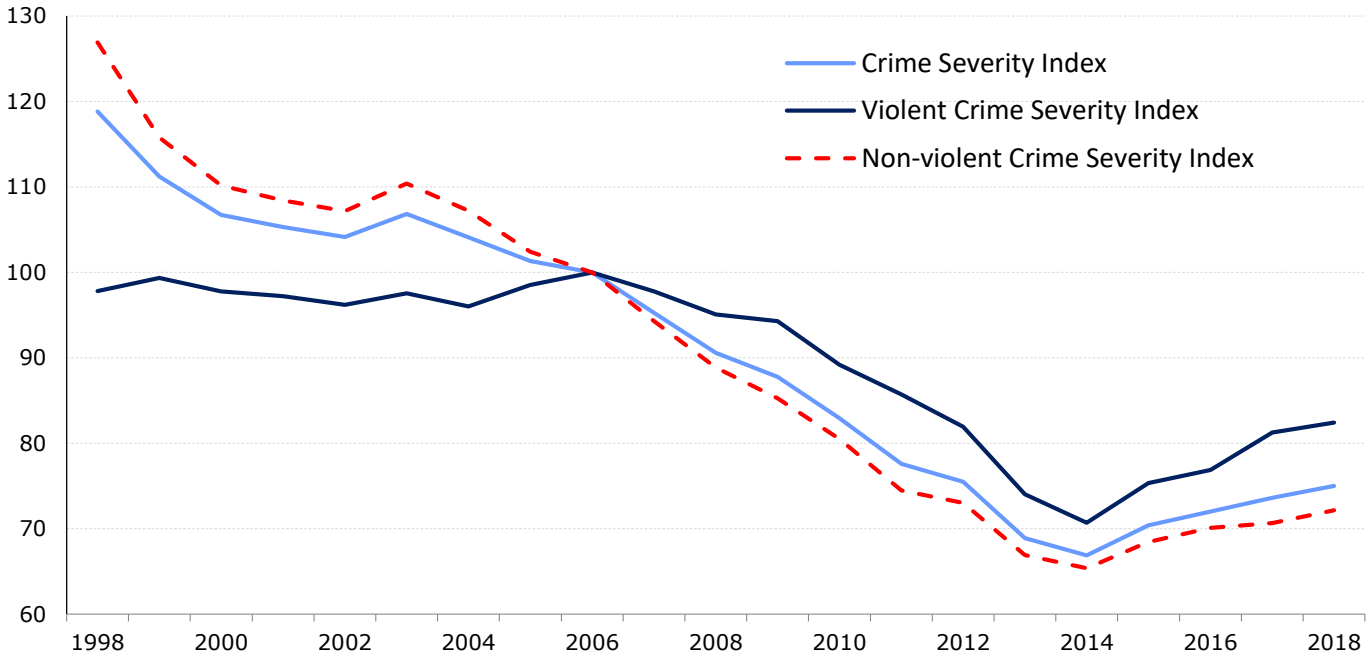
Percent of accidental apparent opioid-related deaths involving fentanyl or fentanyl analogues



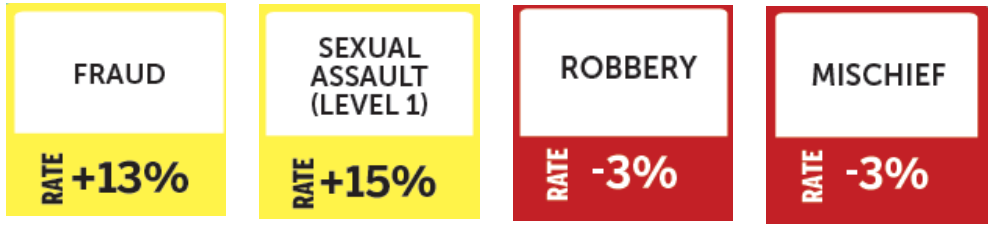
Source: *National Report: Apparent Opioid-related Deaths in Canada (Sept 2019)*. https://health-infobase.canada.ca/datalab/national-surveillance-opioid-mortality.html#fentanyl

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) increased for the fourth consecutive year

Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 1998 to 2018
2006=100



Source: Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2018

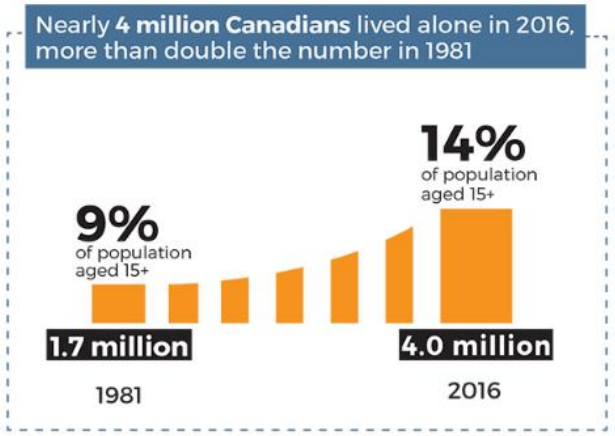


From 2017 to 2018:

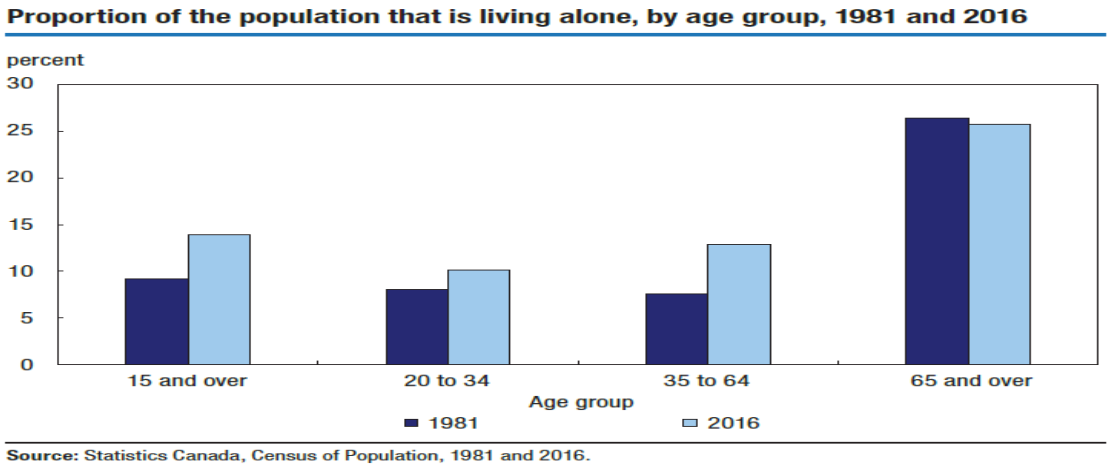
- CSI increased 2%
- Result of increases in fraud, sexual assault (level 1), shoplifting of $5,000 or under, and theft over $5,000.
- Fourth consecutive increase of police-reported sexual assaults
- The number of firearm-related crimes decreased 5% after four years of consecutive increases
- The rate of police-reported fraud increased for the seventh year in a row

Sources: Moreau, G. 2019. Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018. *Juristat*, vol. 39, no. 1. Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-002-X. Ottawa: Statistics Canada and Statistics Canada. 2019. *Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018*. Infographics. Statistics Canada catalogue number 11-627-M, Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

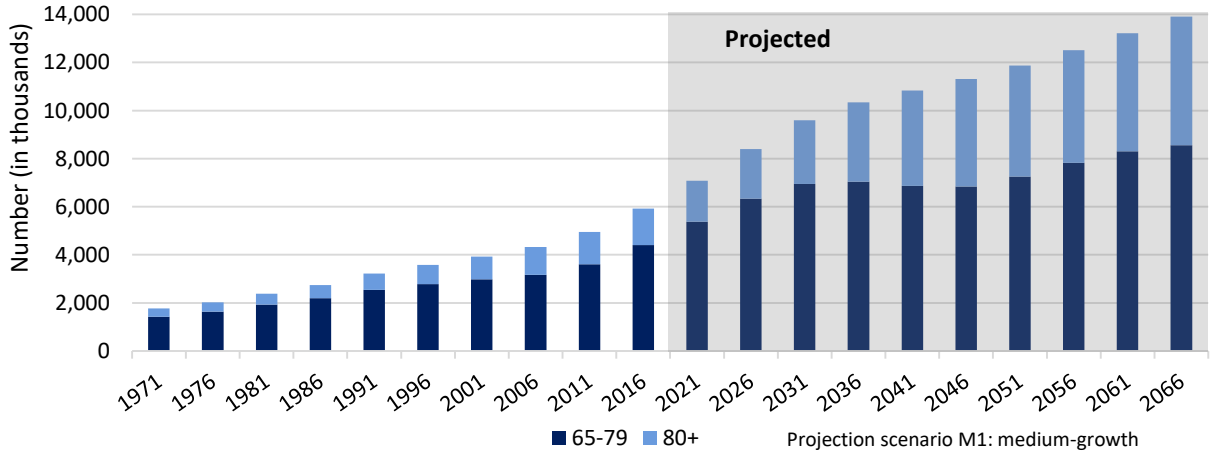
Four million Canadians are living alone and many of them are older women



- In 2016, **2.2** senior women were living alone for every senior man living alone
- Share of senior women living alone decreased from 1981 to 2016 due in part to improvements in male life expectancy



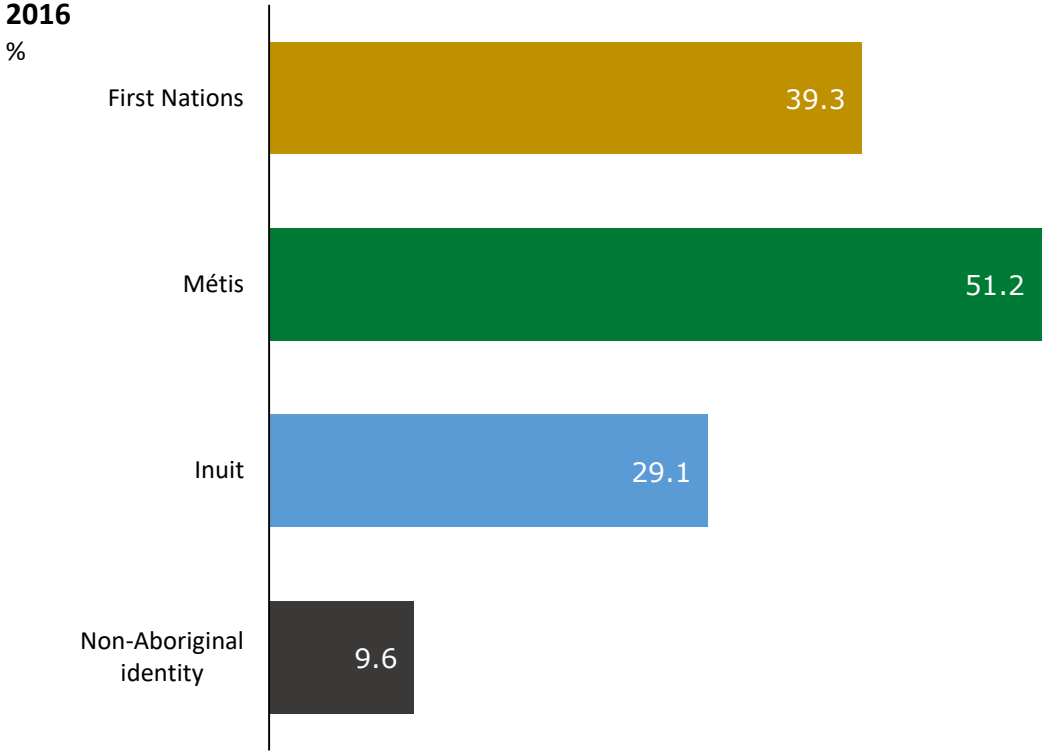
Observed (1971 to 2016) and projected (2021 to 2066) number of people aged 65 to 79 years and 80 years and over, Canada



Sources: Tang, Jackie, Nora Galbraith and Johnny Truong. March 2019. "Living alone in Canada". *Insights on Canadian Society.* March. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 75-006-X.
Infographics, Family Matters: Who Lives Alone?, Statistics Canada catalogue number 11-627-M; Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 and 2016; Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography, Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2019, Catalogue no. 91-215 ; Population Projections for Canada (2018 to 2068), Provinces and Territories (2018 to 2043), Medium-growth M1 scenario, Catalogue no. 91-520.

The Indigenous population is increasing faster than the non-Indigenous population – more acquired an Indigenous language

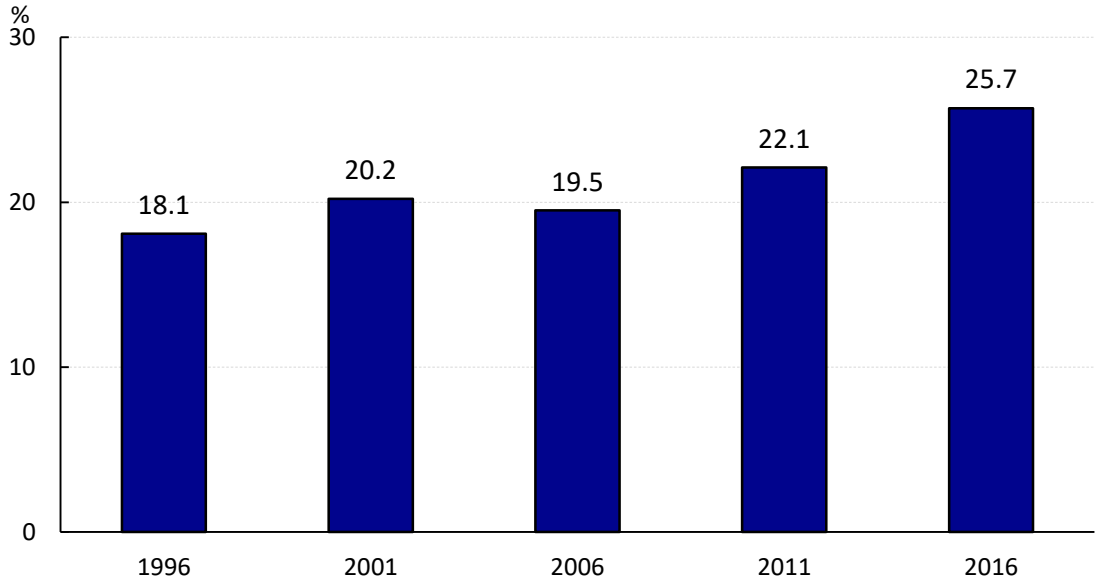
First Nations, Métis, Inuit and non-Aboriginal population growth, Canada, 2006 to 2016



Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006 and 2016

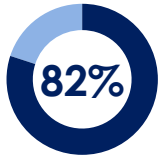
The number of people who have acquired an Indigenous language as a second language is on the rise

Proportion of Indigenous-language speakers who acquired an Indigenous language as a second language, 1996 to 2016



Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016; and the National Household Survey, 2011.

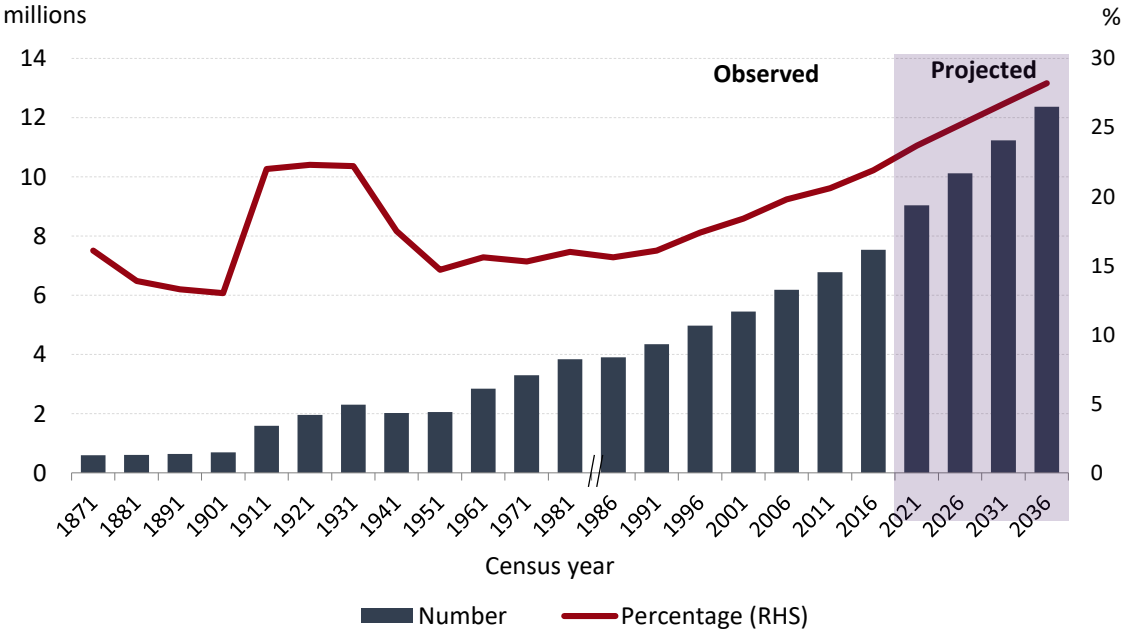
Immigration continues to be the main driver of population growth in most provinces



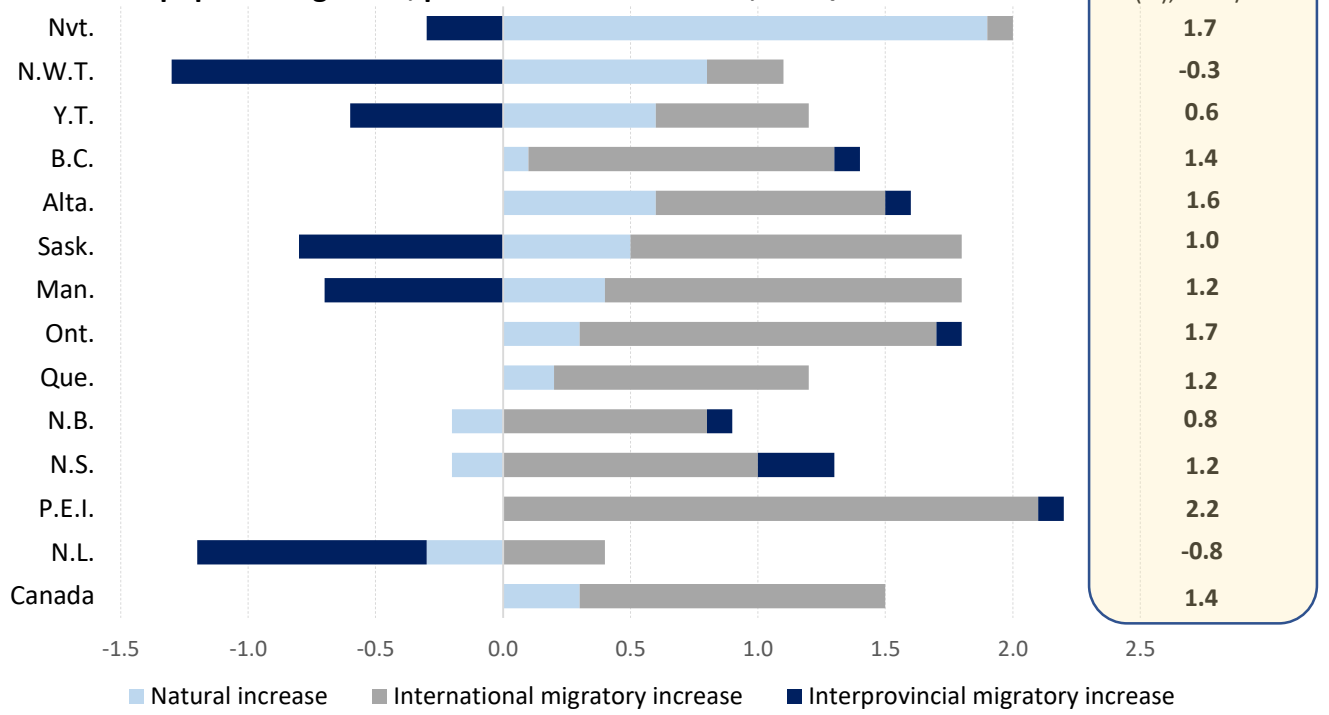
Percentage of population growth in 2018/2019 attributable to international migratory increase

In 2016, there were 7.5 million immigrants representing 21.9% of the population - the proportion could reach between 24.5% and 30.0% by 2036.

Number and proportion of foreign-born population in Canada, 1871-2036



Sources of population growth, provinces and territories, 2018/2019



Population growth (%), 2018/19
1.7
-0.3
0.6
1.4
1.6
1.0
1.2
1.7
1.2
0.8
1.2
2.2
-0.8
1.4

Note: // represents a break in the historical series

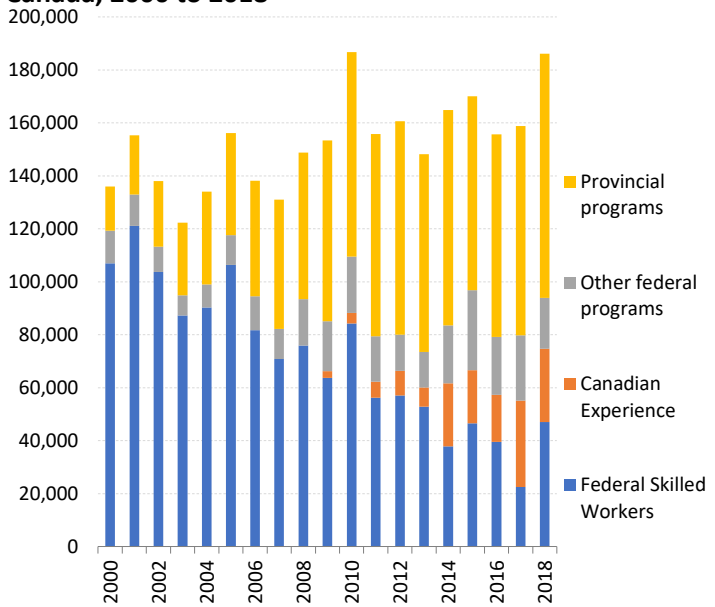
Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1871 to 2006, 2016; National Household Survey, 2011; Immigration and Diversity: Population Projections for Canada and its Regions, 2011 to 2036 (reference scenario).

Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Estimates : Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2019, Catalogue no. 91-215.

The employment gap between new immigrants and Canadian born is the smallest in a decade – steady increase in entry earnings

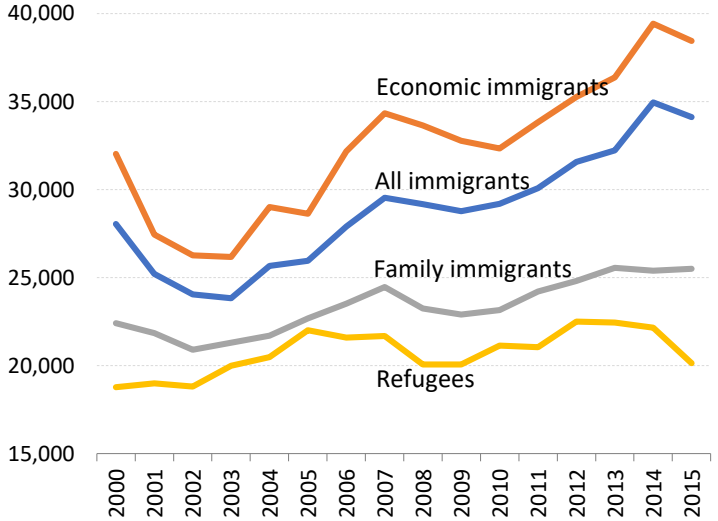
- Provinces and employers play a rising role in the selection of immigrants
- The share of Federal Skilled Workers among economic immigrants decreased from 79% in 2000 to 25% in 2018

Number of economic immigrants by program, Canada, 2000 to 2018



Sources: IMDB landing file 1990 to 2017; 2018 IRCC quarterly updates.

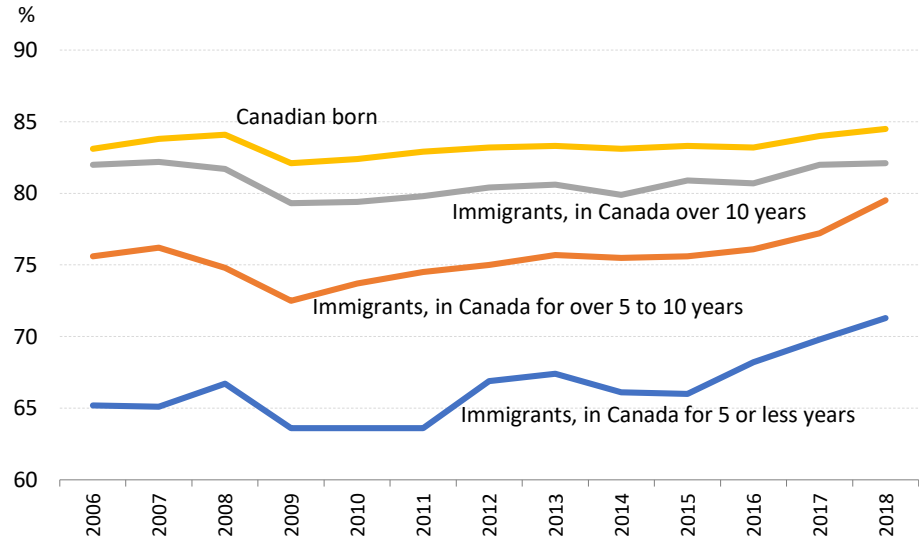
First full-year earnings of new immigrants aged 20 to 54 at landing by landing year and class, 2000 to 2015 (2016 dollars)



- First-full year earnings among economic immigrants rose 19% between 2010 and 2015 entry cohorts, which drove the trend for all new immigrants.
- Earnings growth slower among family immigrants at 10%.

- New immigrants experience faster growth in employment rate than the Canadian born – 7.7 ppts increase from 2010 to 2018, compared with 2.1 ppts increase for Canadians
- The employment rate gap between new immigrants and Canadians decreased from 19 ppts in 2010 to 13 ppts in 2018

Employment rate for immigrants and Canadian born aged 25 to 54, Canada, 2006 to 2018

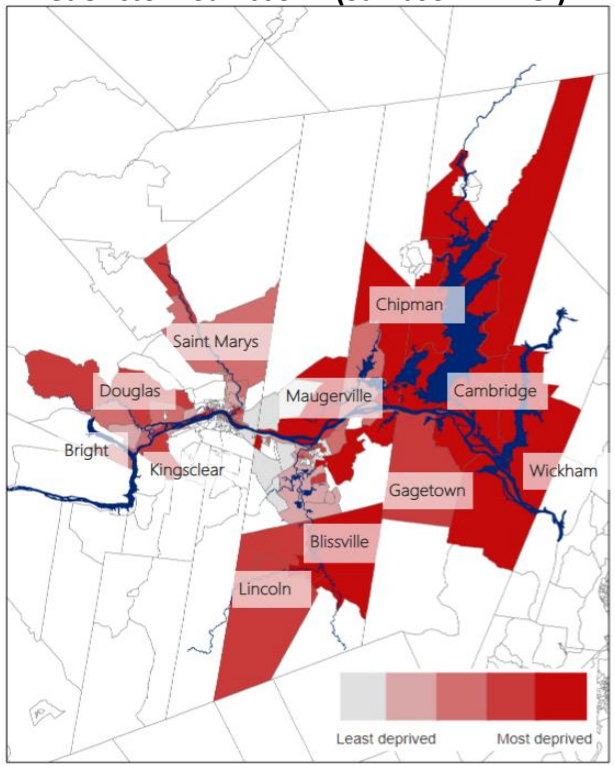


Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0085-01 derived from Labour Force Survey.

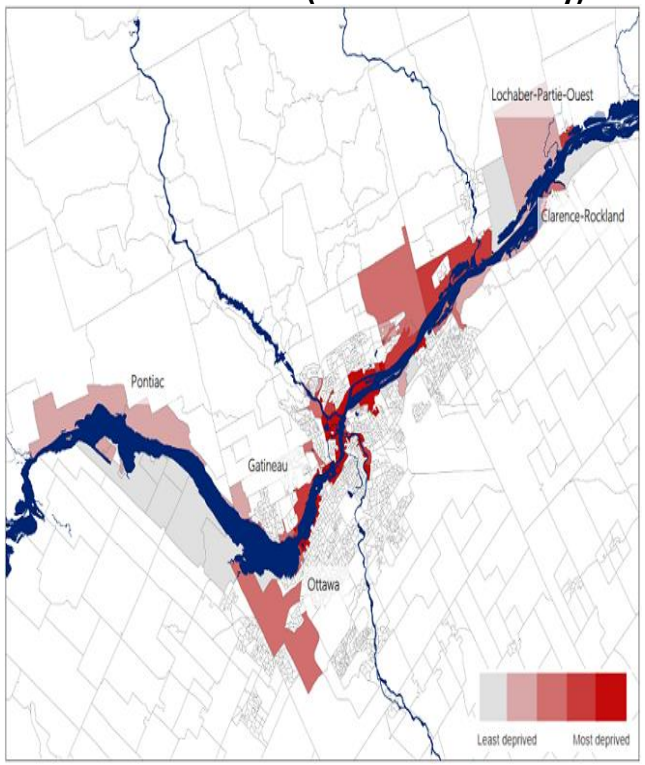
Differences in socio-economic risks across communities may affect their ability to respond to, and recover from, natural disasters

Economic dependency and residential instability in flood-affected dissemination areas

Fredericton–Saint John (Saint John River)



Ottawa-Gatineau (Ottawa River Valley)



Integrating socio-economic and geospatial data to better understand community-specific vulnerabilities that can aid in risk assessments and disaster planning

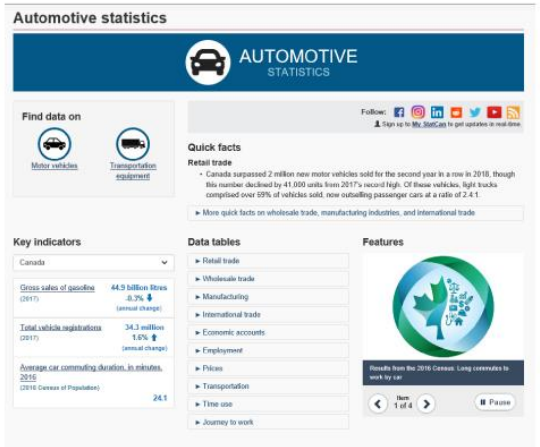
- In Fredericton-St John region, economic dependency was found to be the factor which could have the greatest impact on this area when dealing with emergency situations. Areas with high levels of economic dependency have a high proportion of residents who rely on sources of income other than employment income, who do not participate in the labour force, and who are 65 years and older.

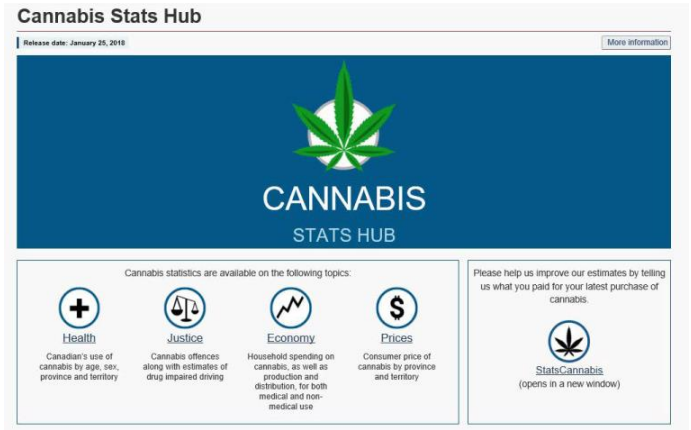
- In the Ottawa–Gatineau region affected by flooding, high levels of residential instability, which indicates frequent resident turnover and a high proportion of people living alone, were a key vulnerability.

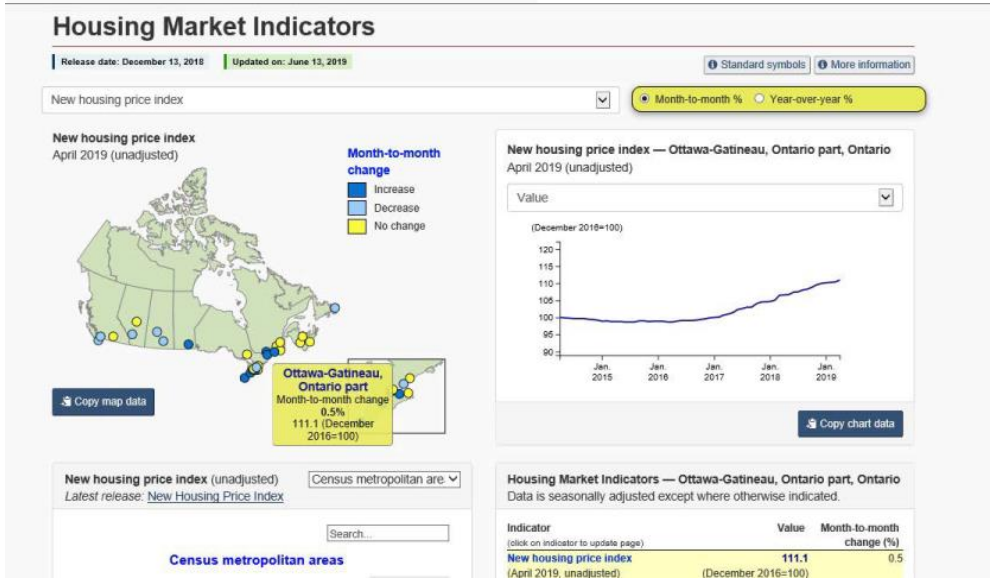
Sources: Statistics Canada. 2019. Spring flooding in selected communities across Canada: Factors impacting the ability to respond to natural disasters, 2019. *The Daily* June 14, 2019. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 11-001-X

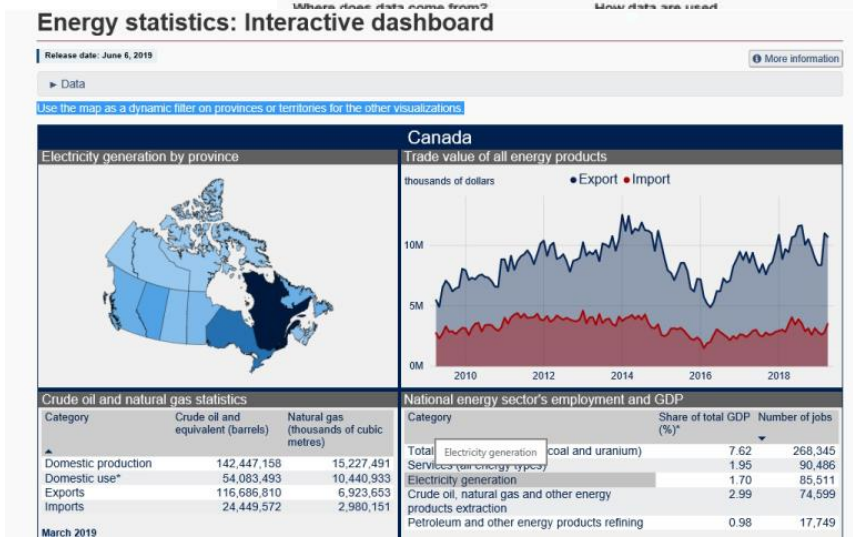
More to StatCan: Look beneath the surface

Discover what StatCan can do for you!

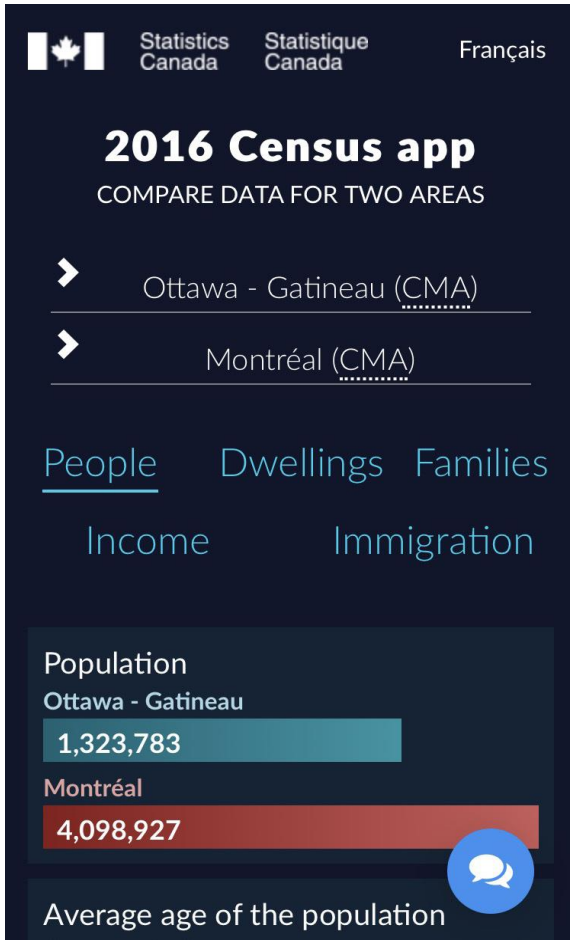


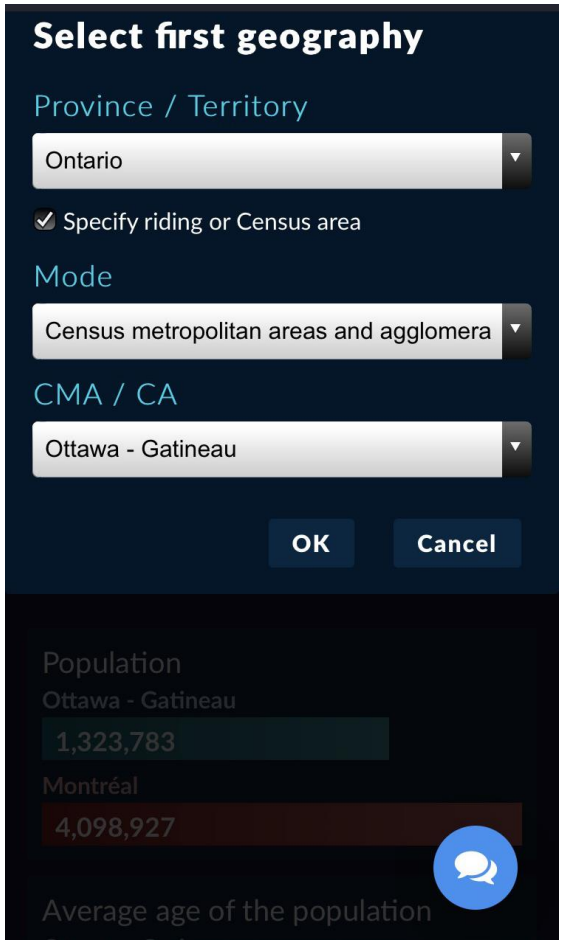






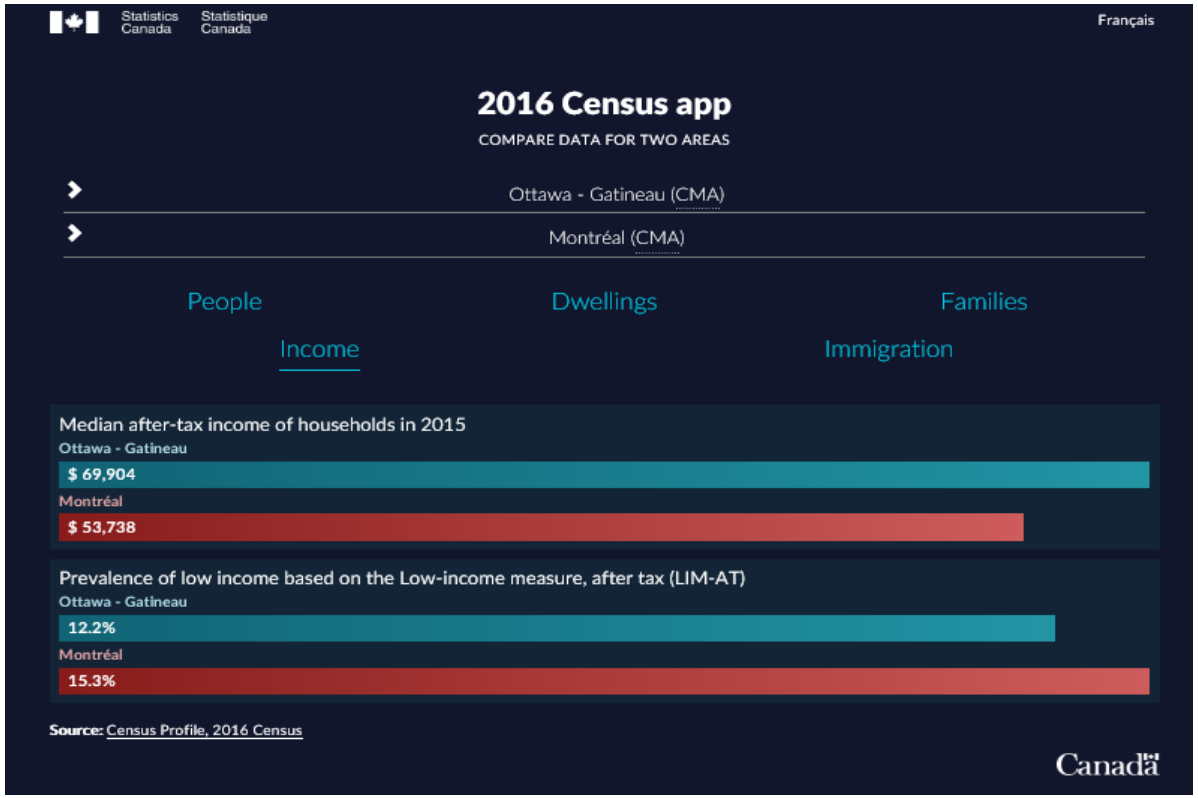
The Census 2016 app

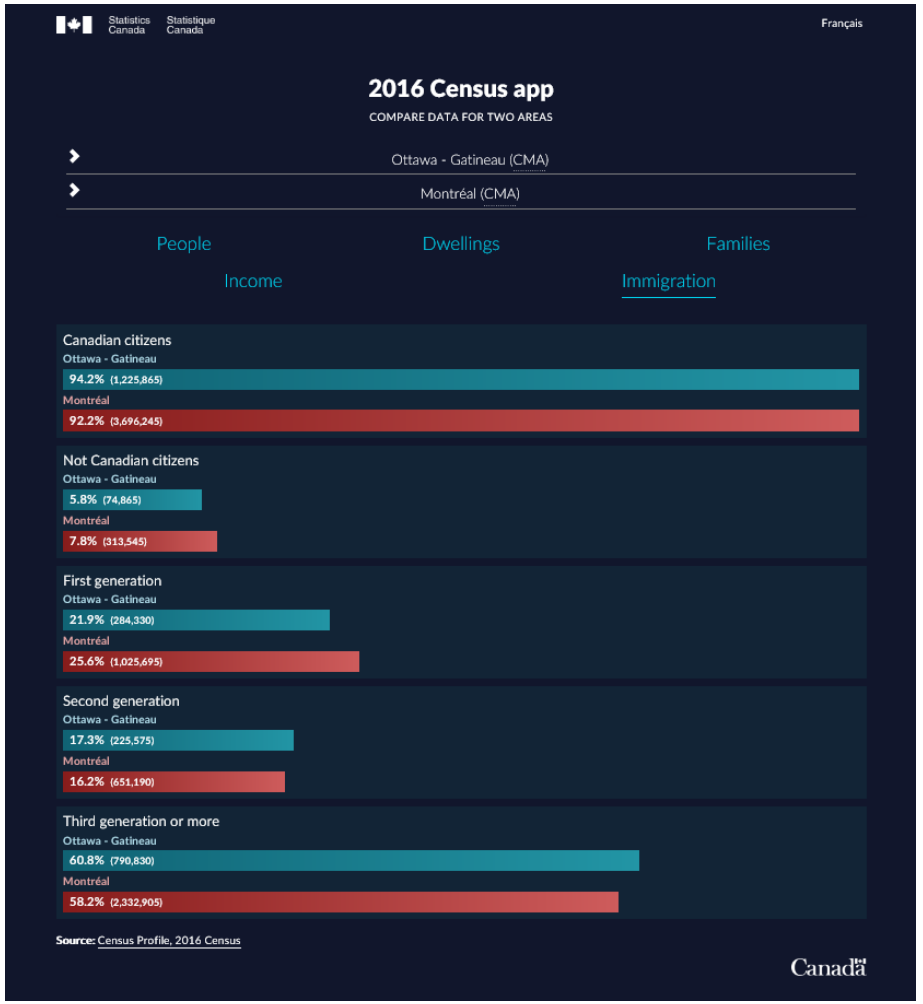




Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016 app.

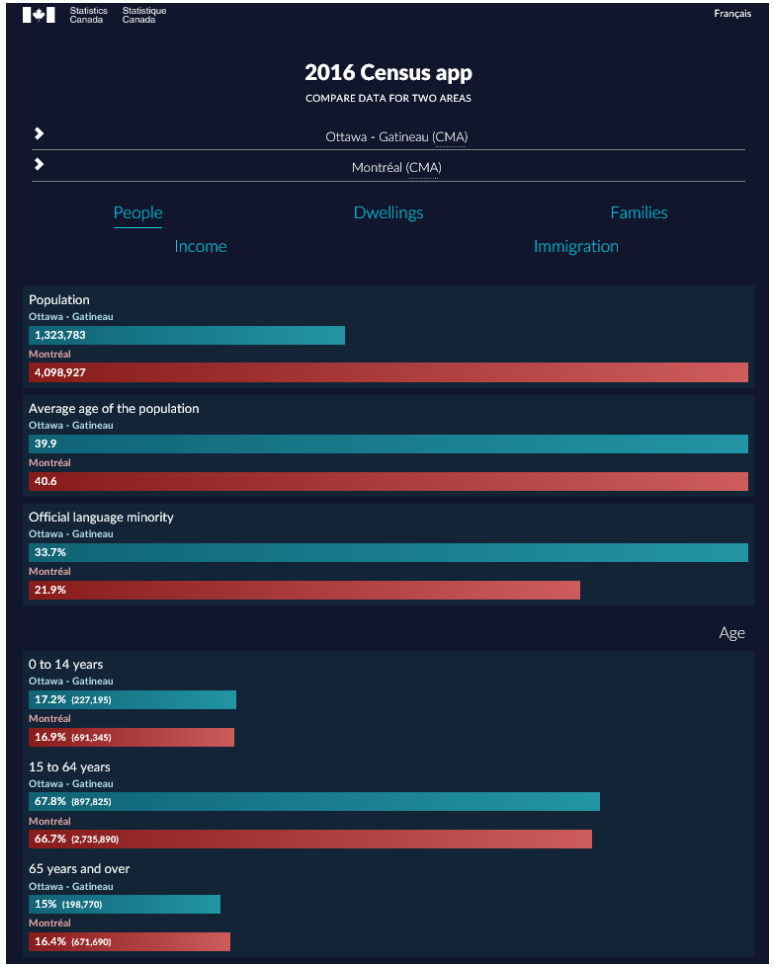
The Census 2016 app (cont.)

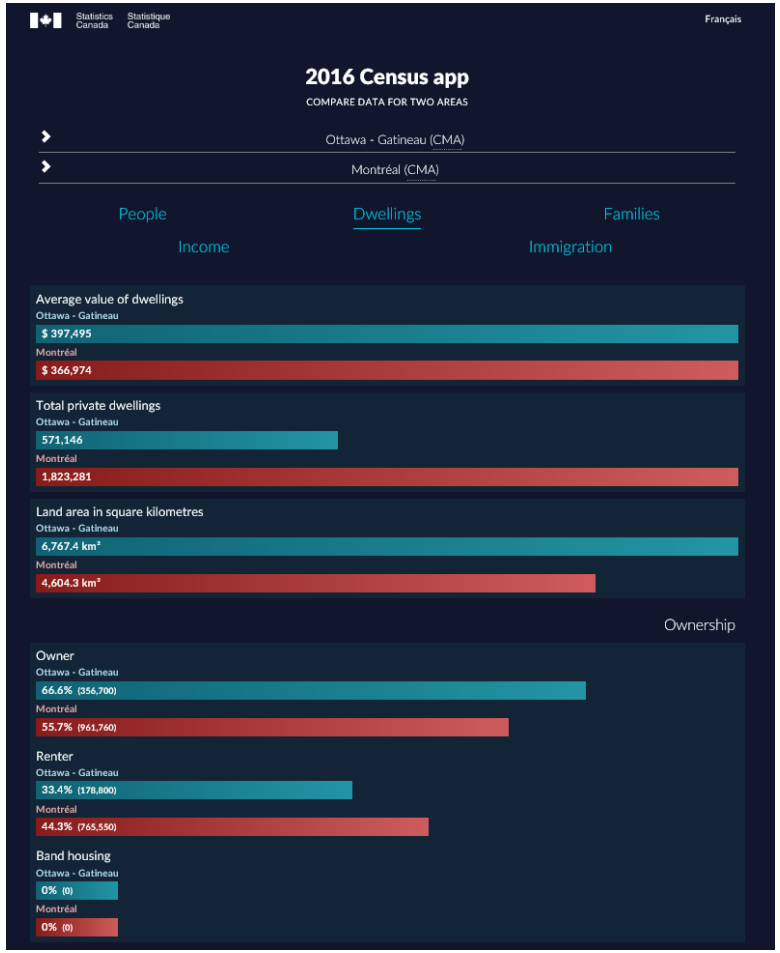




Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016 app.

The Census 2016 app (cont.)





Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016 app.

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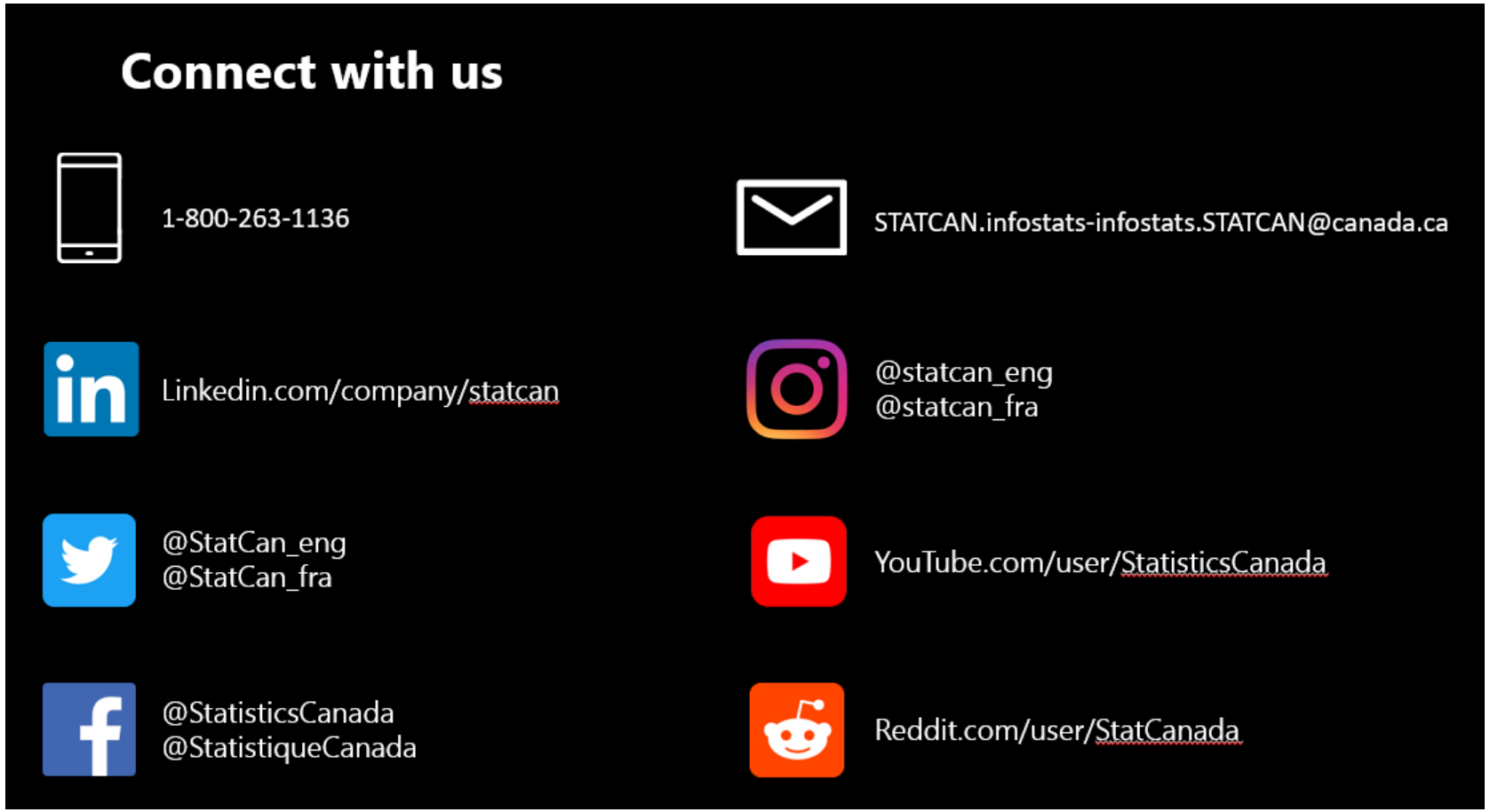

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