



**Your House, Your Time:
Orientation for the 2019 newly
elected Members of Parliament**
January 21-22, 2020





Statistics Canada: The changing realities of Canadians

Your House, Your Time:

Orientation for the 2019 Newly Elected Members of Parliament

January 21 to 22, 2020



Delivering insight through data for a better Canada



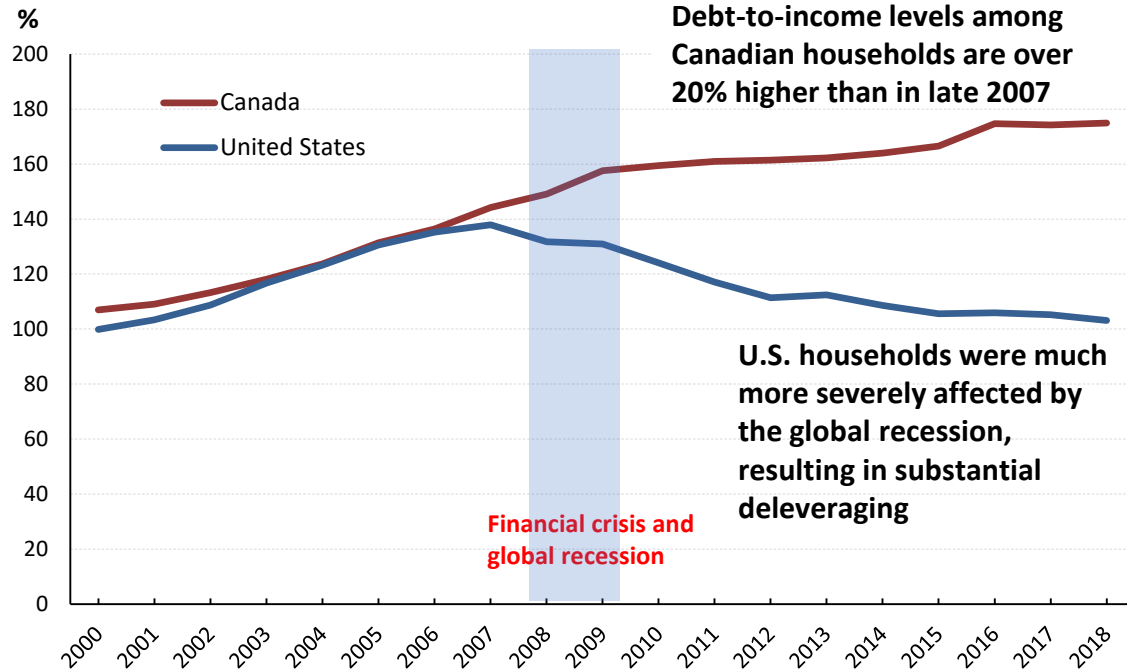
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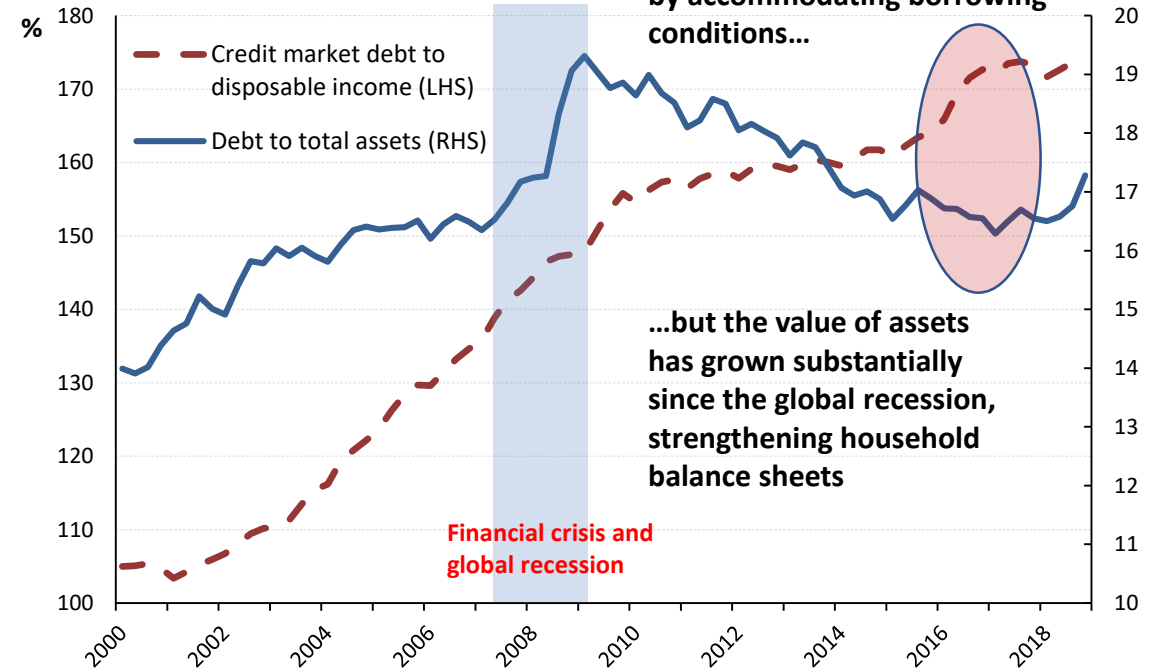
The debt-to-income ratio for Canadian households has trended higher since the global financial crisis, while increases in the value of household assets have bolstered their net worth

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

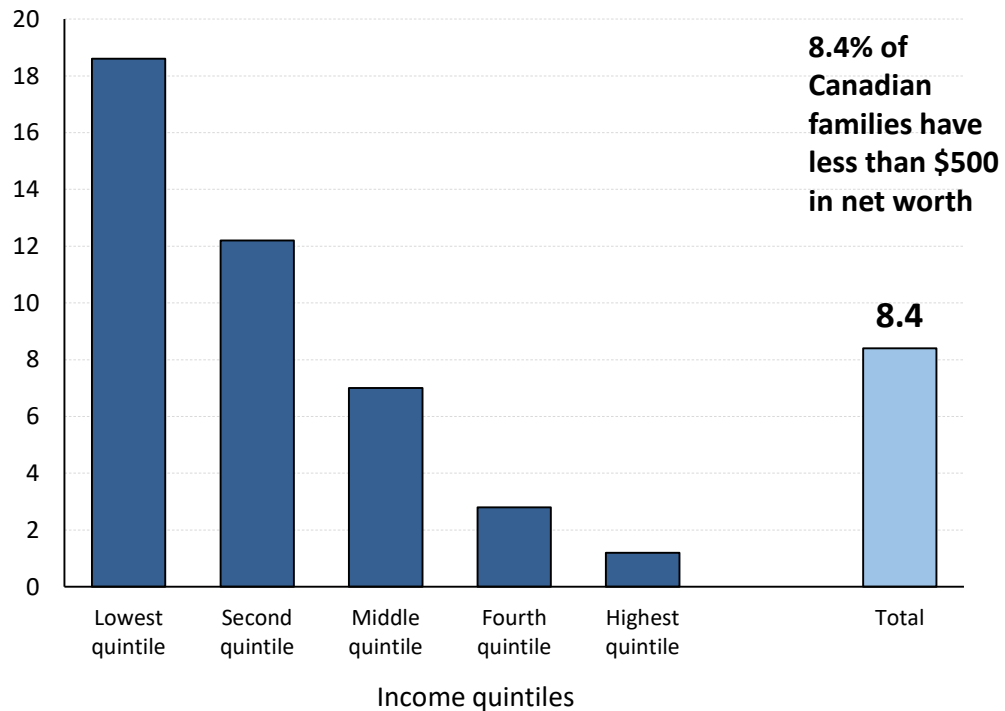


Notes: Quarterly data, unadjusted for seasonality. LHS: left-hand side axis. RHS: right-hand side axis.
Source: Statistics Canada, table 38-10-0235-01.

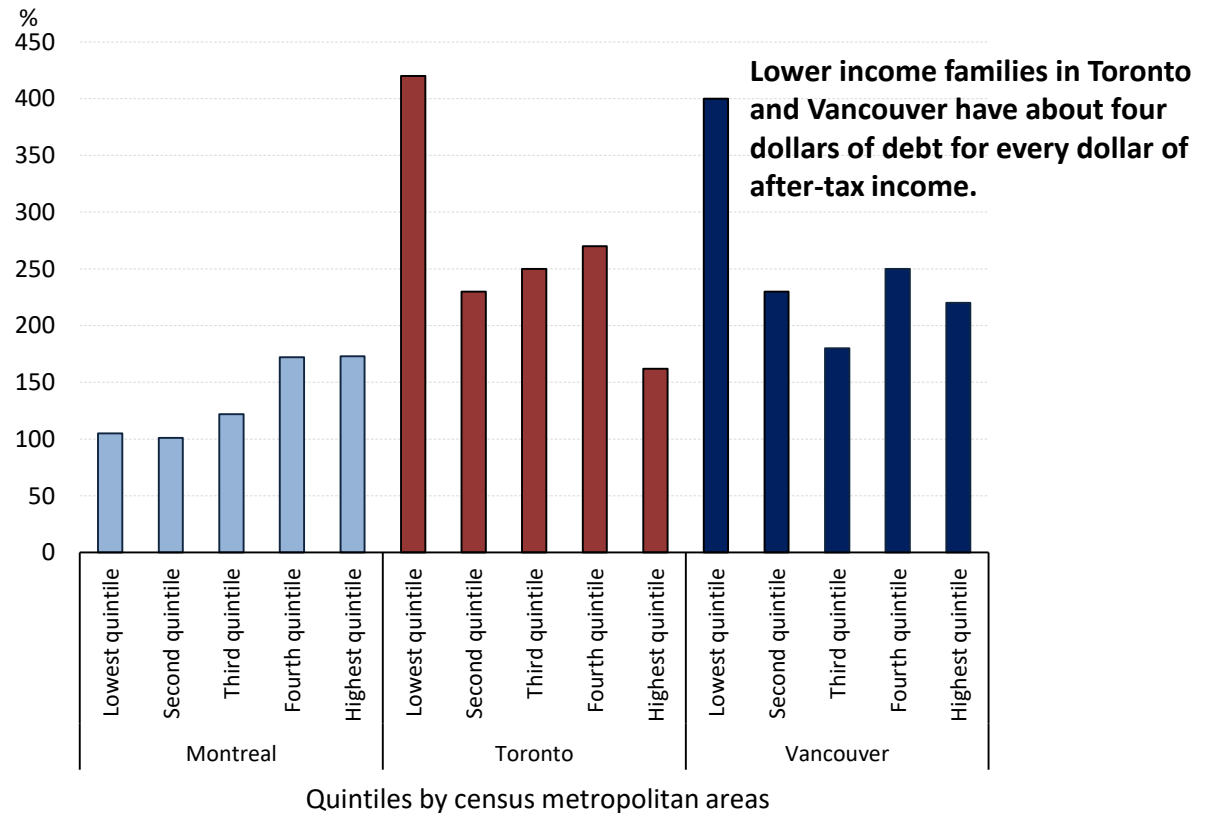


Lower income families, especially in Toronto and Vancouver, are more vulnerable to potential financial shocks

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



Household debt to after-tax income ratios, 2016



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

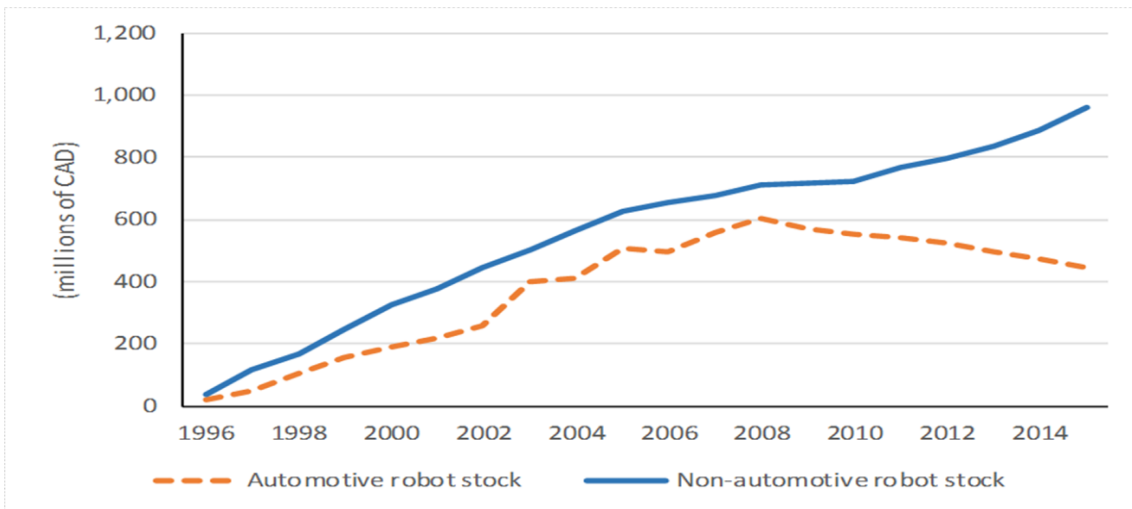
Although the auto industry's investment in robotics has been trending lower since the recession, there was considerable growth in non-automotive robot stock, reflected in data on Canadian firms' imports of robots (reprogrammable robots with opposable thumbs)

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

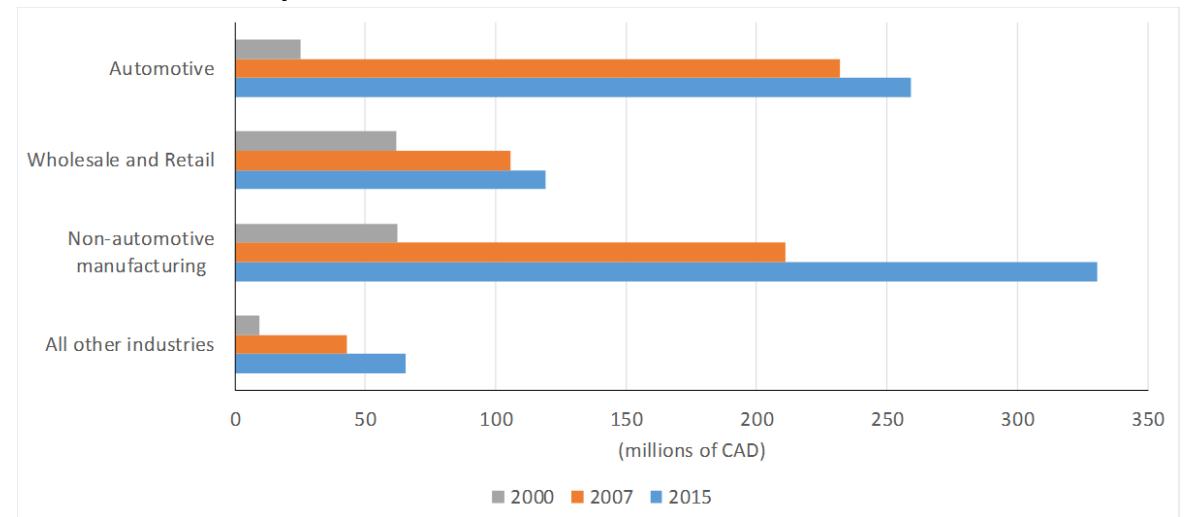
Robotics are associated with gains in employment and productivity, but also an increase in employee turnover:

- 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

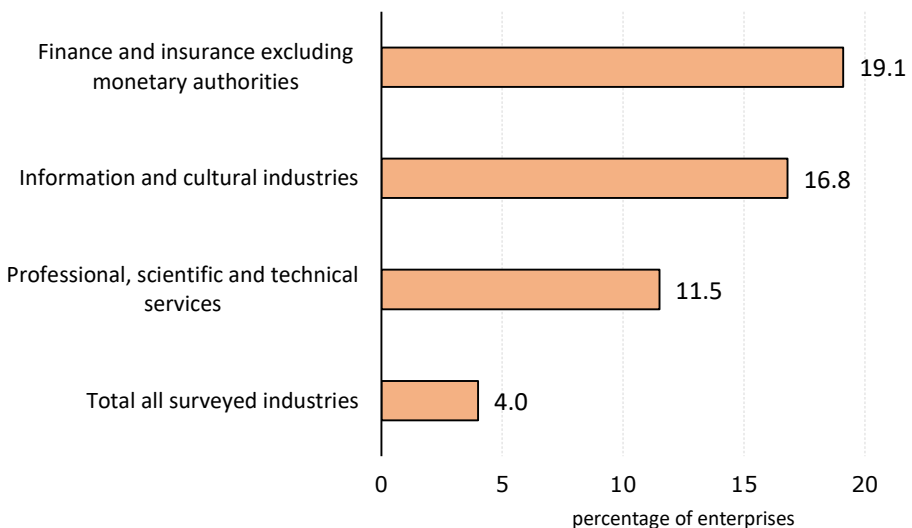


Source: Dixon, J et al. Forthcoming. The Employment Consequences of Robots: Firm-level Evidence. Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper, Statistics Canada.

New technologies are changing the nature of work

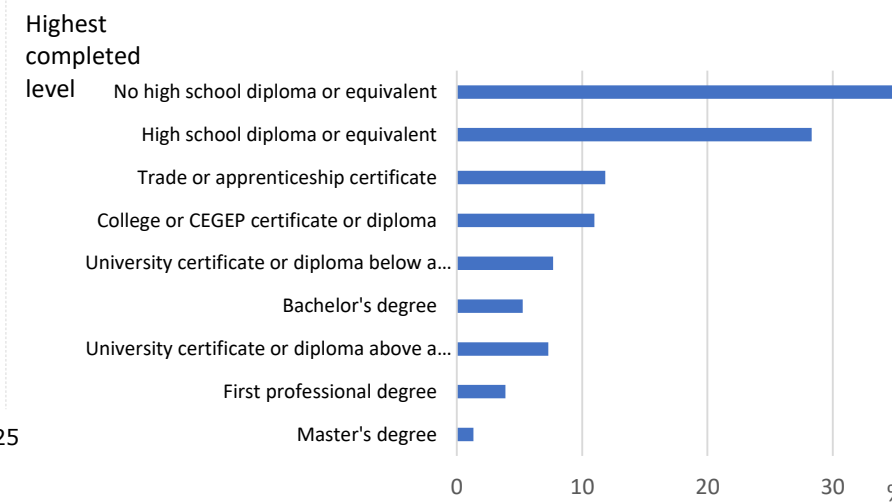
“Artificial Intelligence (AI) enables machines or the in-build software to behave like human beings which allows these devices to perceive, analyse data, reason, talk, make decisions and act.” - Innovation and Communications Technology Council

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



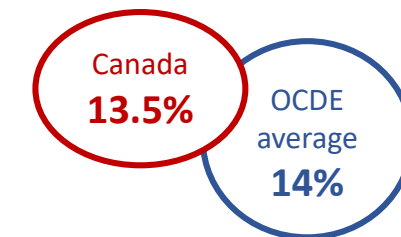
Source: Statistics Canada, table 27-10-0367-01.

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

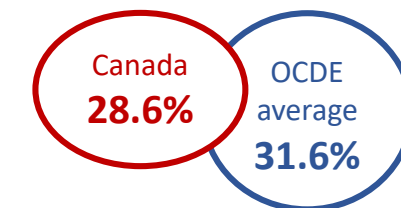


Source: Longitudinal and International Study of Adults (LISA), Wave 3 (2016).

Jobs at risk of automation



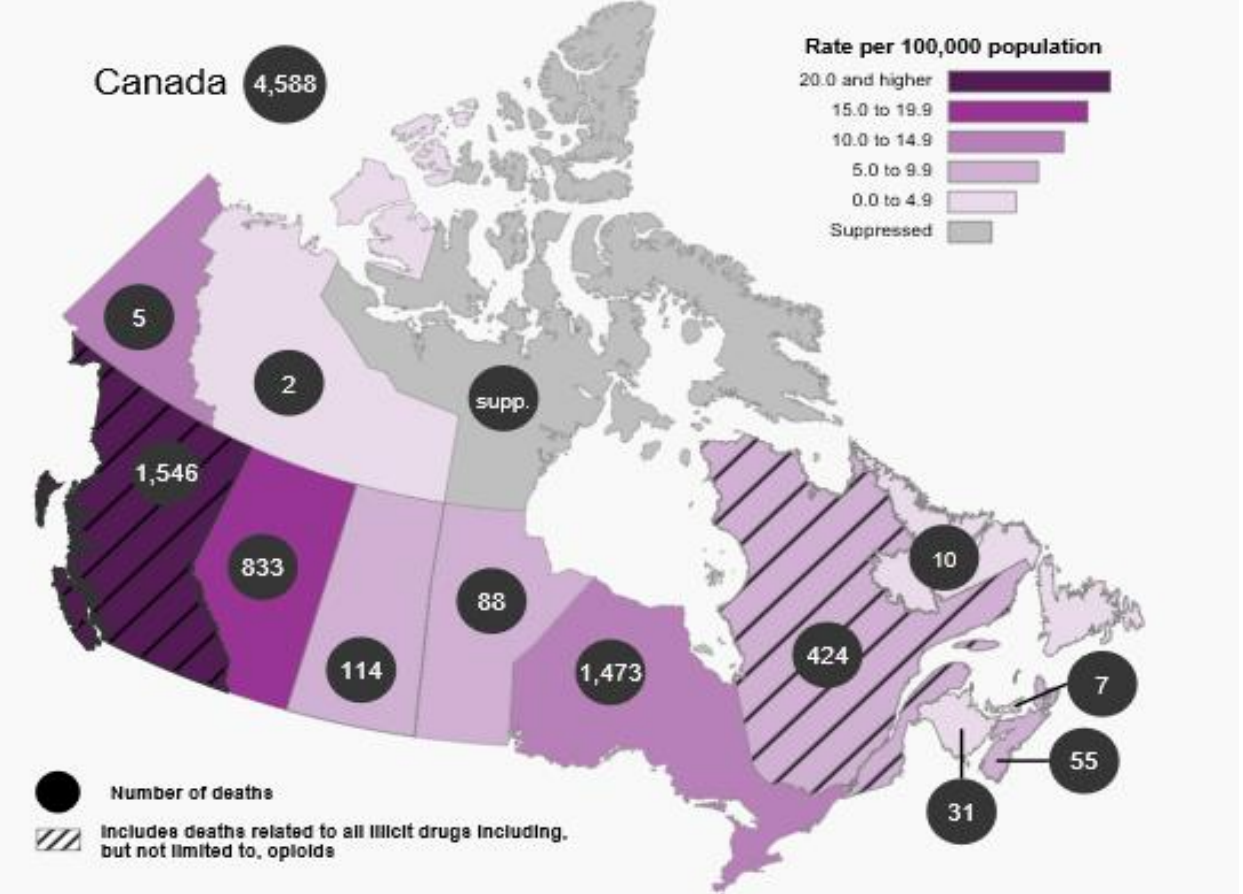
Jobs at risk of significant change



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.

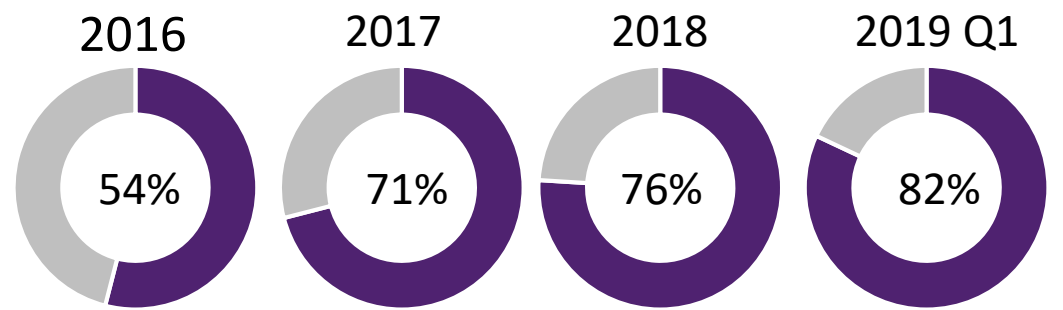
Opioids are a nation-wide crisis - Western Canada continues to be the most impacted, but rates increasing in other regions, including Ontario

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

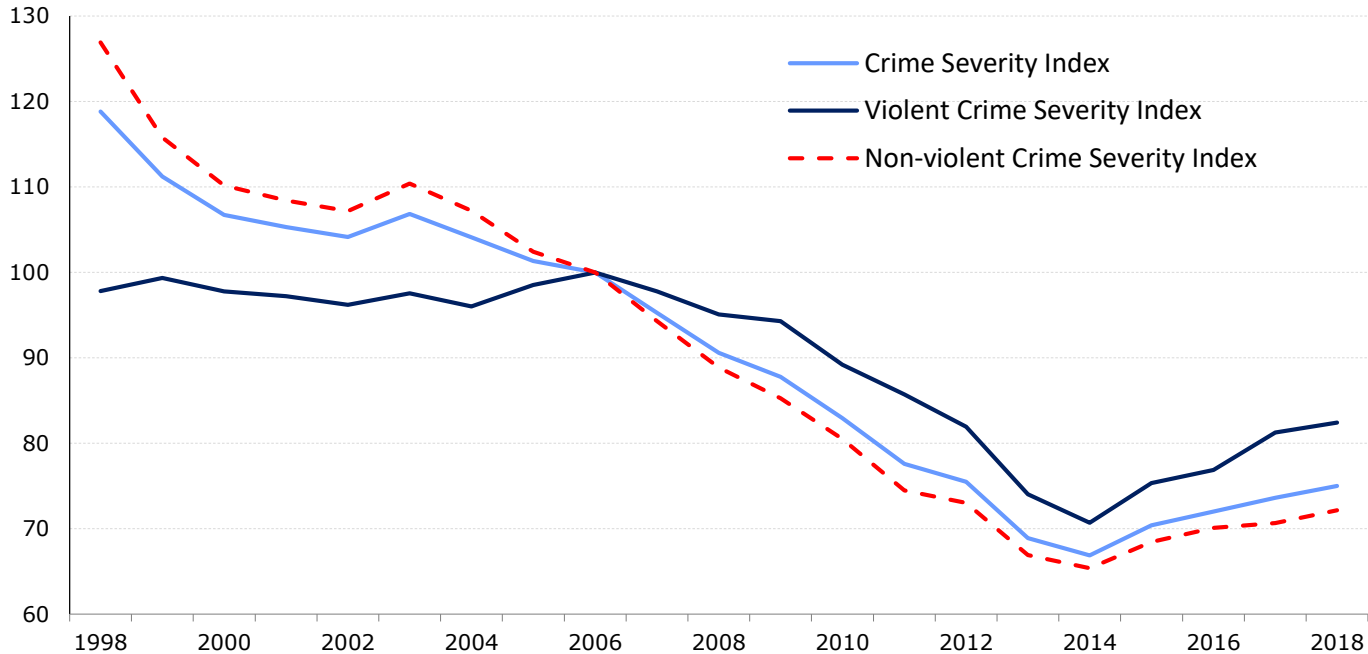
Percent of accidental apparent opioid-related deaths involving fentanyl or fentanyl analogues



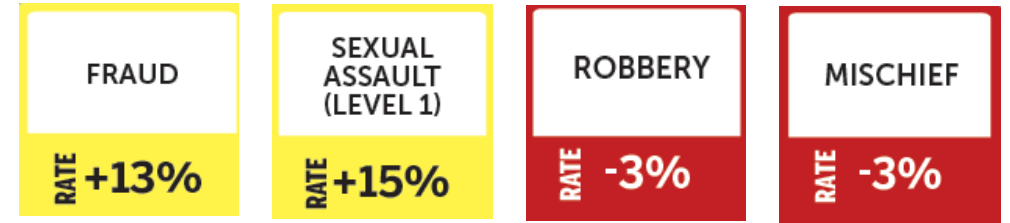
Source: National Report: Apparent Opioid-related Deaths in Canada (Sept 2019). <https://health-infobase.canada.ca/datalab/national-surveillance-opioid-mortality.html#fentanyl>

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



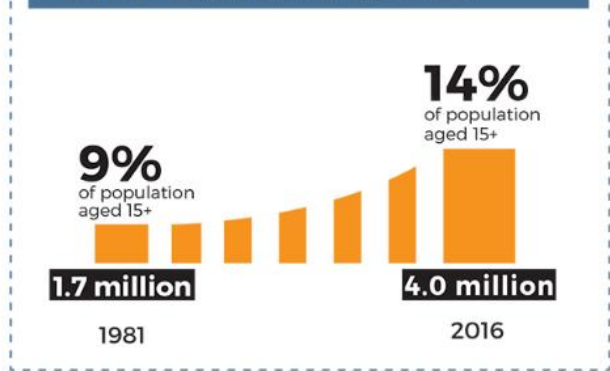
From 2017 to 2018:

- 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

Nearly 4 million Canadians lived alone in 2016, more than double the number in 1981

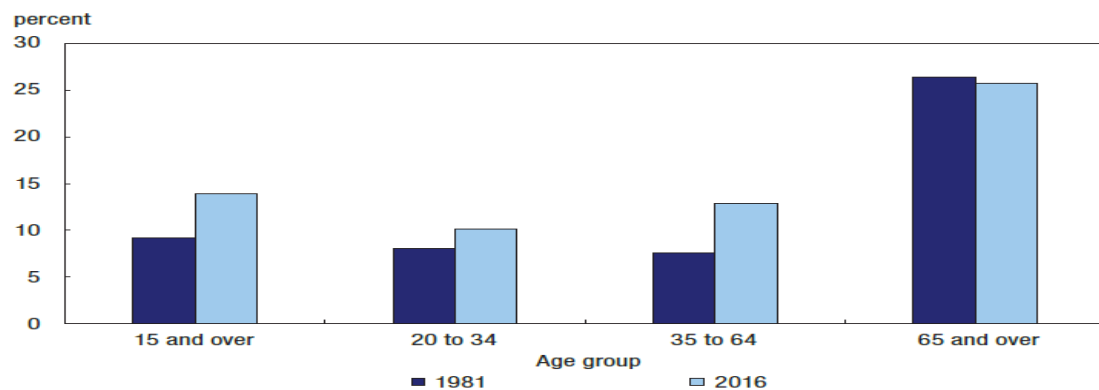


- In 2016, 2.2 senior women were living alone for every senior man living alone
- Share of senior women living alone decreased from 1981 to 2016 due in part to improvements in male life expectancy

Percentage of persons living alone by age group

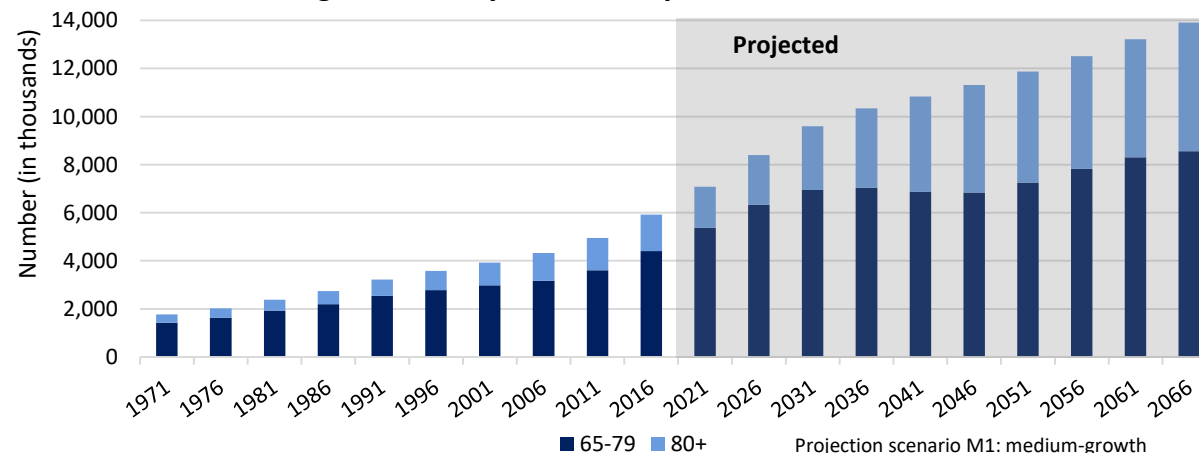
Male	%	Female	%
25-29	13.7	25-29	10.2
50-54	15.0	50-54	11.6
75-79	16.7	75-79	35.4
80-84	19.5	80-84	44.0
85+	26.8	85+	53.9

Proportion of the population that is living alone, by age group, 1981 and 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 and 2016.

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

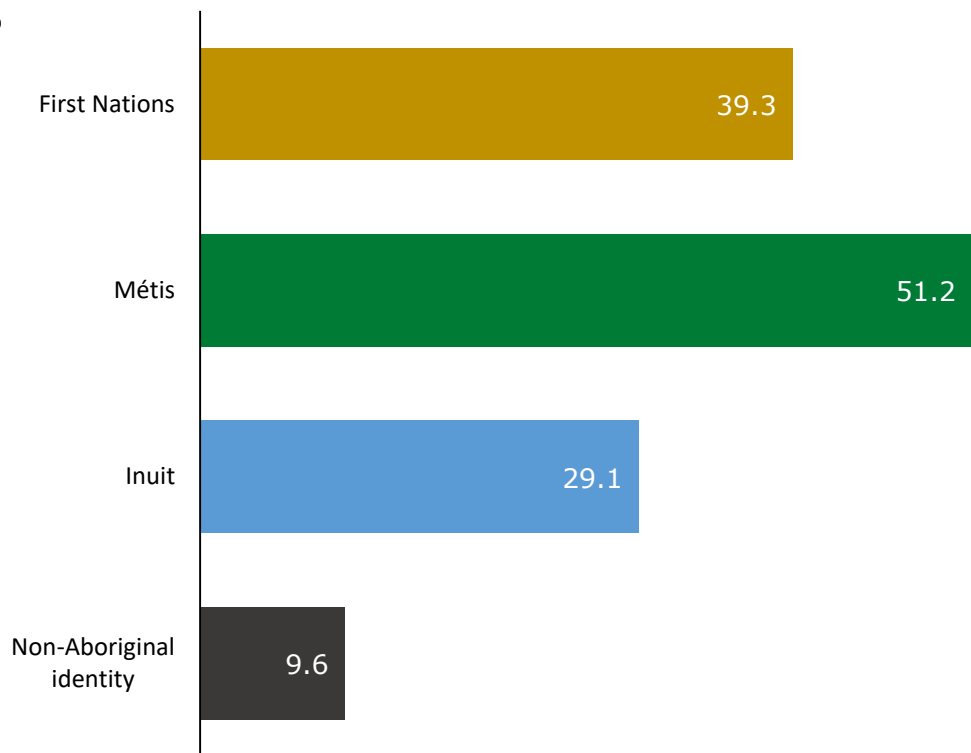


Sources: Tang, Jackie, Nora Galbraith and Johnny Truong. March 2019. "Living alone in Canada". *Insights on Canadian Society*. March. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 75-006-X. Infographics, Family Matters: Who Lives Alone?, Statistics Canada catalogue number 11-627-M; Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 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

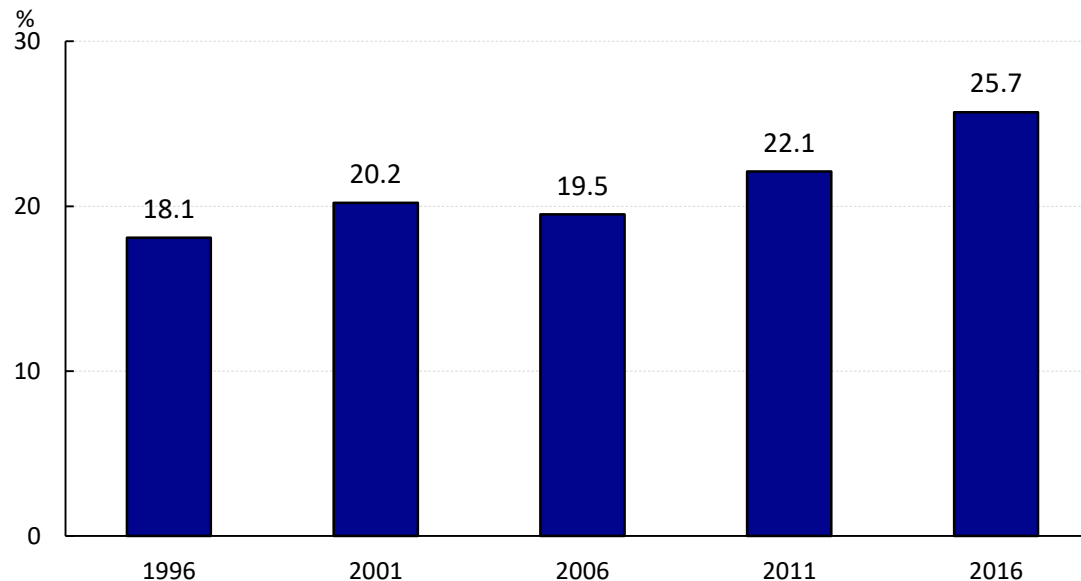
First Nations, Métis, Inuit and non-Aboriginal population growth, Canada, 2006 to 2016
%



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



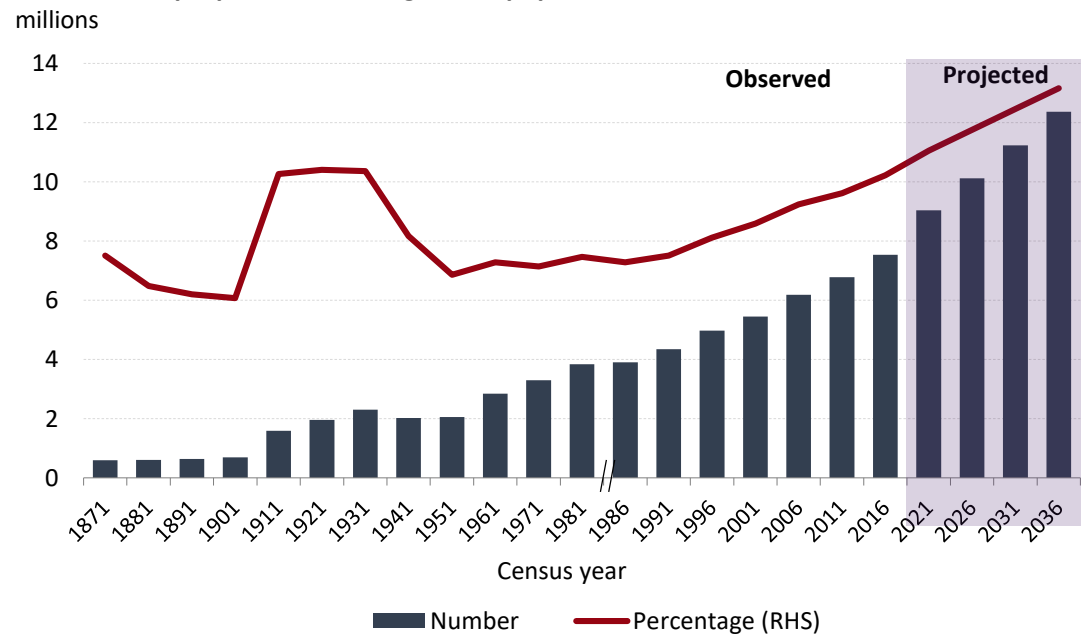
Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016; and the National Household Survey, 2011.

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

82% Percentage of population growth in 2018/2019 attributable to international migratory increase

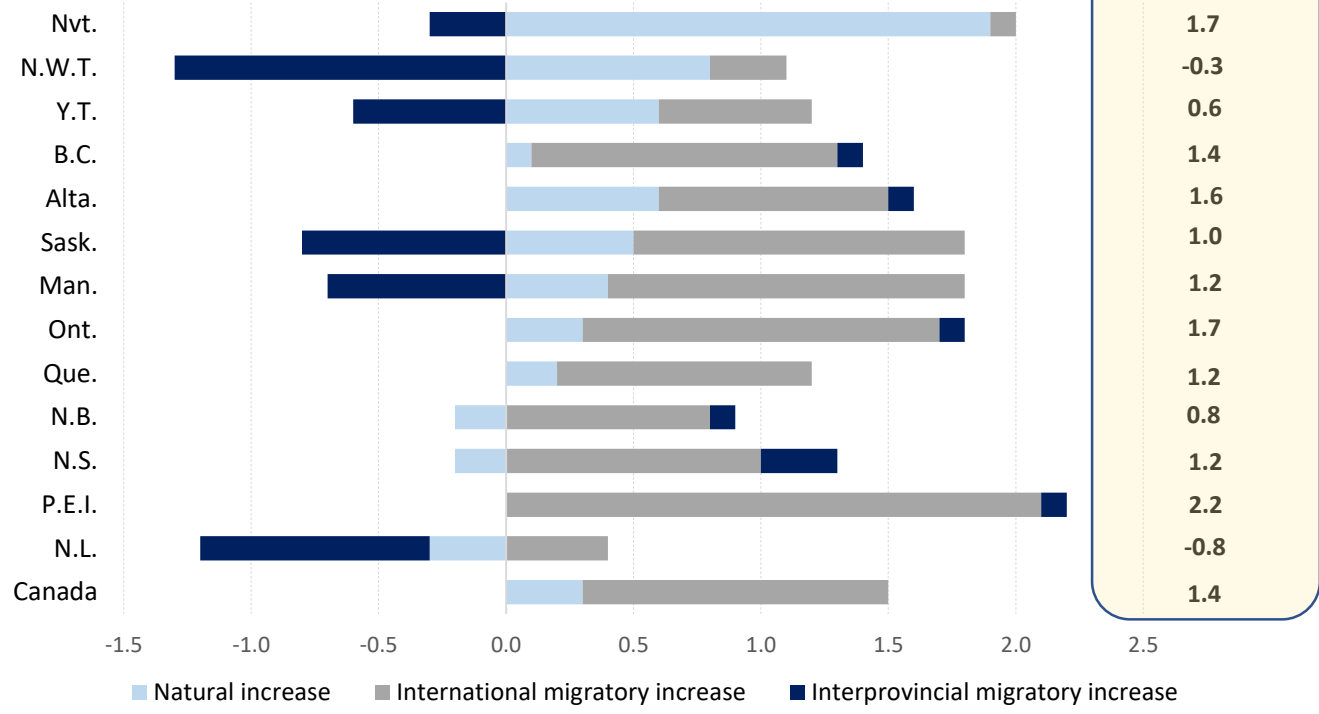
In 2016, there were 7.5 million immigrants representing 21.9% of the population - the proportion could reach between 24.5% and 30.0% by 2036.

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



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).

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

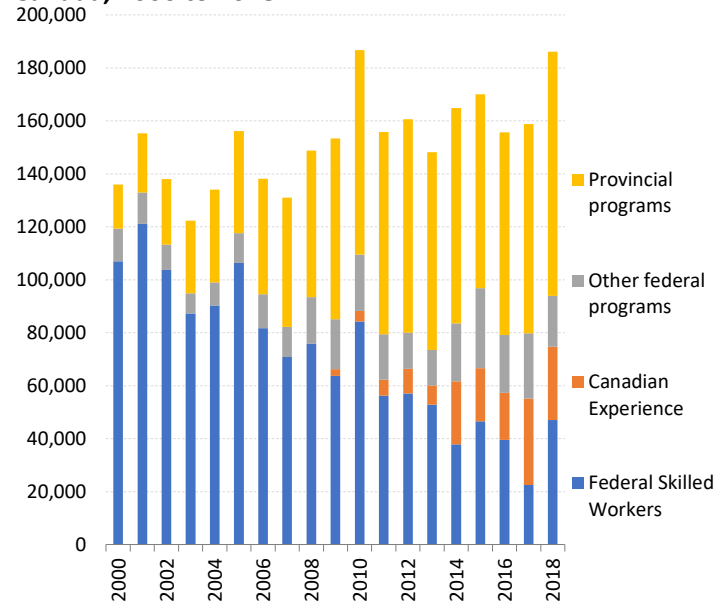


Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Estimates : Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2019, Catalogue no. 91-215.¹⁰

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

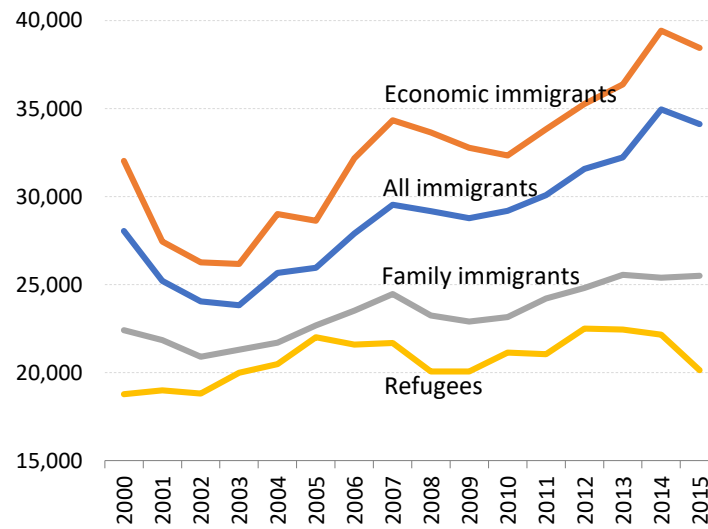
- Provinces and employers play a rising role in the selection of immigrants
- The share of Federal Skilled Workers among economic immigrants decreased from 79% in 2000 to 25% in 2018

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



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

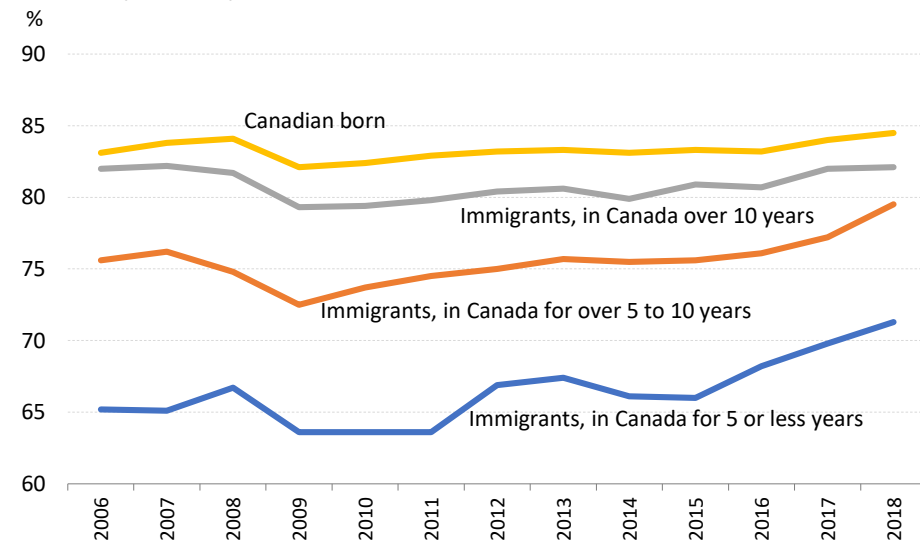
First full-year earnings of new immigrants aged 20 to 54 at landing by landing year and class, 2000 to 2015 (2016 dollars)



- 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

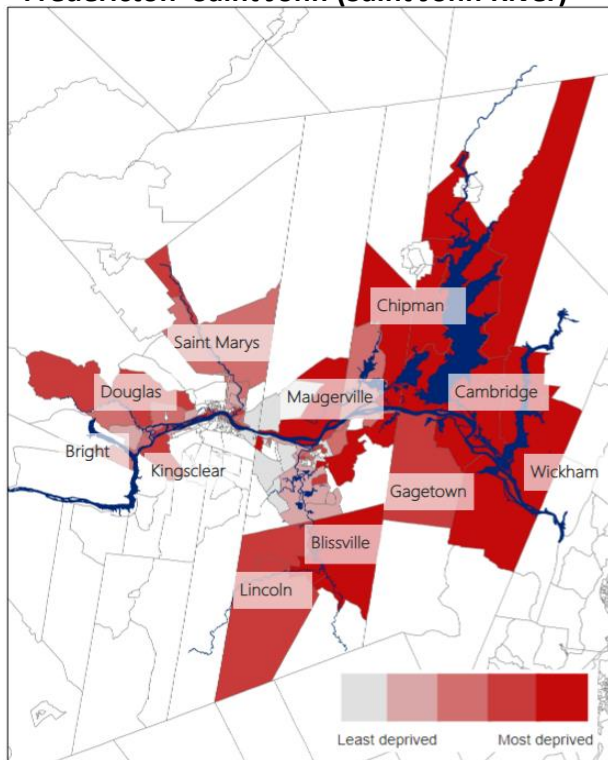


Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0085-01 derived from Labour Force Survey. 11

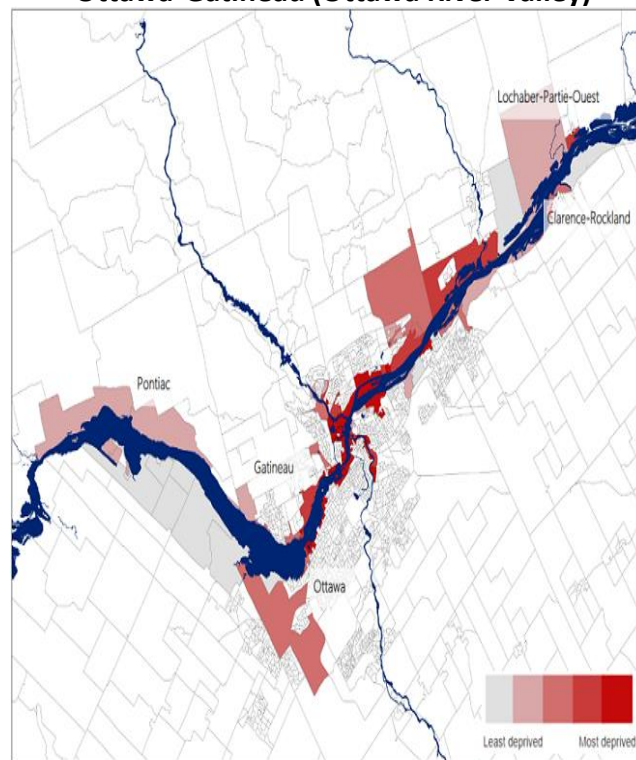
Differences in socio-economic risks across communities may affect their ability to respond to, and recover from, natural disasters

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

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More to StatCan: Look beneath the surface



Discover what StatCan can do for you!

Automotive statistics

AUTOMOTIVE STATISTICS

Find data on: Motor vehicles, Transportation equipment

Quick facts: Canada surpassed 2 million new motor vehicles sold for the second year in a row in 2018, though this number declined by 41,000 units from 2017's record high. Of these vehicles, light trucks comprised over 59% of vehicles sold, new outboard passenger cars at a rate of 2.4:1.

Key indicators: Gross sales of gasoline (2017) 44.9 billion litres (-0.2% annual change), Total vehicle registrations (2017) 34.3 million (1.6% annual change), Average car commuting duration in minutes (2016) 24.1

Data tables: Retail trade, Wholesale trade, Manufacturing, International trade, Economic accounts, Employment, Prices, Transportation, Time use, Journey to work

Features: Results from the 2016 Census Long censuses to work by car

Cannabis Stats Hub

Release date: January 25, 2019

CANNABIS STATS HUB

Cannabis statistics are available on the following topics:

- Health:** Canadian's use of cannabis by age, sex, province and territory
- Justice:** Cannabis offences along with estimates of drug impaired driving
- Economy:** Household spending on cannabis, as well as production and distribution, for both medical and non-medical use
- Prices:** Consumer price of cannabis by province and territory

Please help us improve our estimates by telling us what you paid for your latest purchase of cannabis.

StatsCannabis (opens in a new window)

Using new and existing data for official statistics



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Statistics Canada provides researchers and policy makers with insight into our society and economy for the benefit of all Canadians, helping to answer questions and provide decision makers with the right information about complex issues that affect us all. We collect data directly through traditional means such as by paper, by telephone, in person, but also through online and crowdsourcing surveys. Statistics Canada has also been using existing data sources in official statistics for about 100 years. Today, many of our programs use existing data from government agencies and private sector organizations, which are collected as part of their ongoing operations. Statistics Canada integrates these data into official statistics to meet statistical and research requirements. Learn more about where data comes from, how they are used in official statistics, and the steps we take to ensure the confidentiality of your data.

Housing Market Indicators

Release date: December 13, 2018 | Updated on: June 13, 2019

New housing price index: Month-to-month % | Year-over-year %

New housing price index April 2019 (unadjusted)

Map of Canada showing price index changes by region.

Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part: Month-to-month change 0.5% (December 2016=100)

New housing price index (unadjusted) Latest release: New Housing Price Index

Census metropolitan areas

Housing Market Indicators — Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario April 2019 (unadjusted)

Indicator	Value	Month-to-month change (%)
New housing price index (April 2019, unadjusted)	111.1	0.5

Additional information

Energy statistics: Interactive dashboard

Release date: June 6, 2019

Canada: Trade value of all energy products

Electricity generation by province: Map of Canada showing generation by province.

Crude oil and natural gas statistics

Category	Crude oil and equivalent (barrels)	Natural gas (thousands of cubic metres)
Domestic production	142,447,158	15,227,491
Domestic use*	54,083,493	10,440,933
Exports	116,686,810	6,923,653
Imports	24,449,572	2,980,151

March 2019

National energy sector's employment and GDP

Category	Share of total GDP (%)*	Number of jobs
Total Electricity generation (coal and uranium)	7.62	268,345
Services from energy supply	1.95	90,486
Electricity generation	1.70	85,511
Crude oil, natural gas and other energy products extraction	2.99	74,599
Petroleum and other energy products refining	0.98	17,749

Features



Administrative data brochure: For close to 100 years, Statistics Canada has used existing data collected by other organizations. This brochure explains how these data support the creation of statistical outputs which bring evidence to policy and decision making.

Item 3 of 3 | Pause

The Census 2016 app

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada | Français

2016 Census app

COMPARE DATA FOR TWO AREAS

- Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA)
- Montréal (CMA)

[People](#) | [Dwellings](#) | [Families](#)
[Income](#) | [Immigration](#)

Area	Population
Ottawa - Gatineau	1,323,783
Montréal	4,098,927

Average age of the population

Select first geography

Province / Territory

Ontario

Specify riding or Census area

Mode

Census metropolitan areas and agglomera

CMA / CA

Ottawa - Gatineau

OK Cancel

Area	Population
Ottawa - Gatineau	1,323,783
Montréal	4,098,927

Average age of the population

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016 app.

The Census 2016 app (cont.)

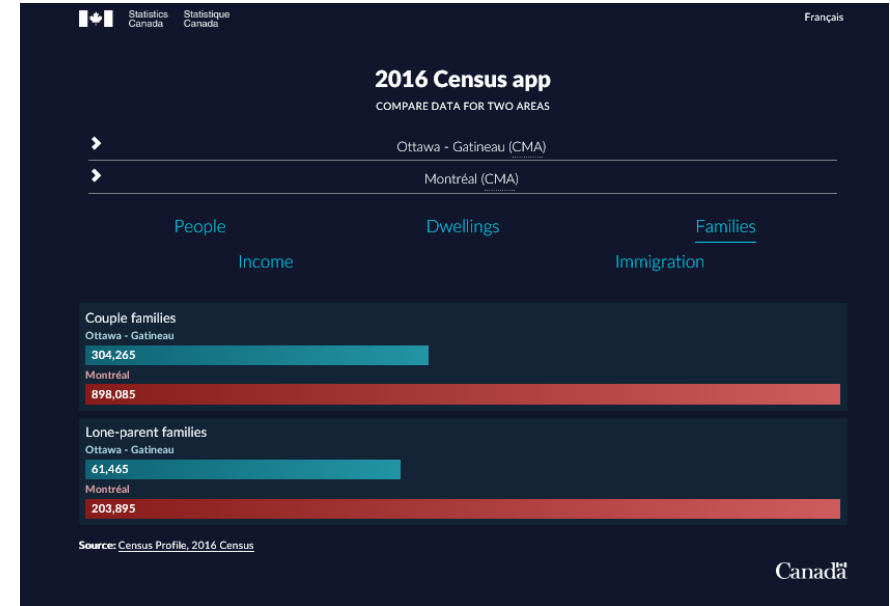
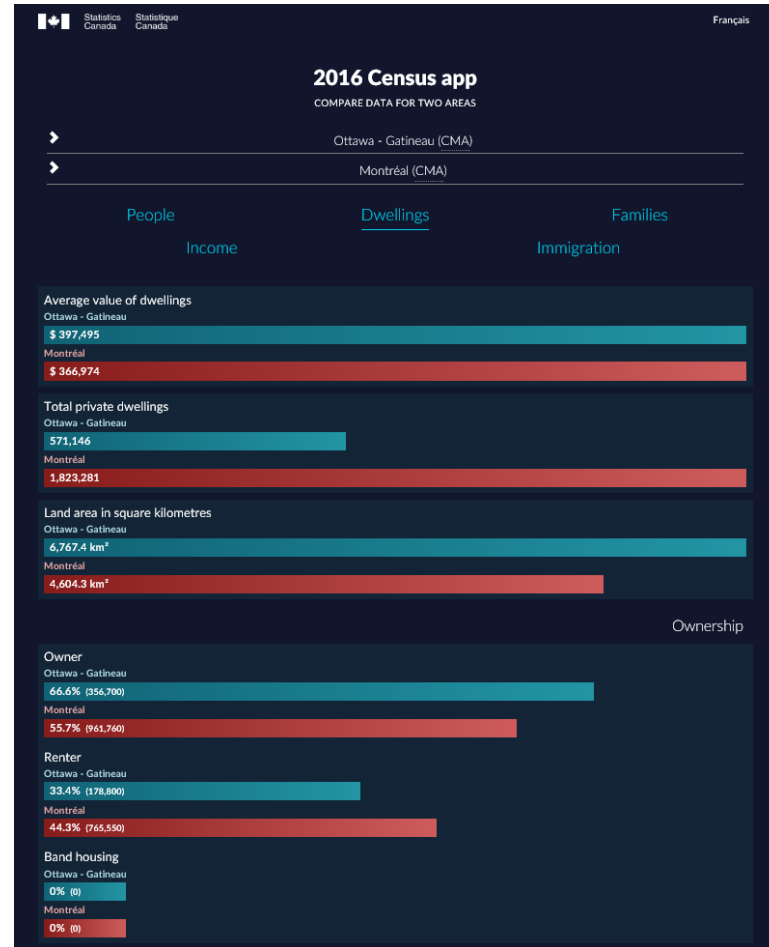
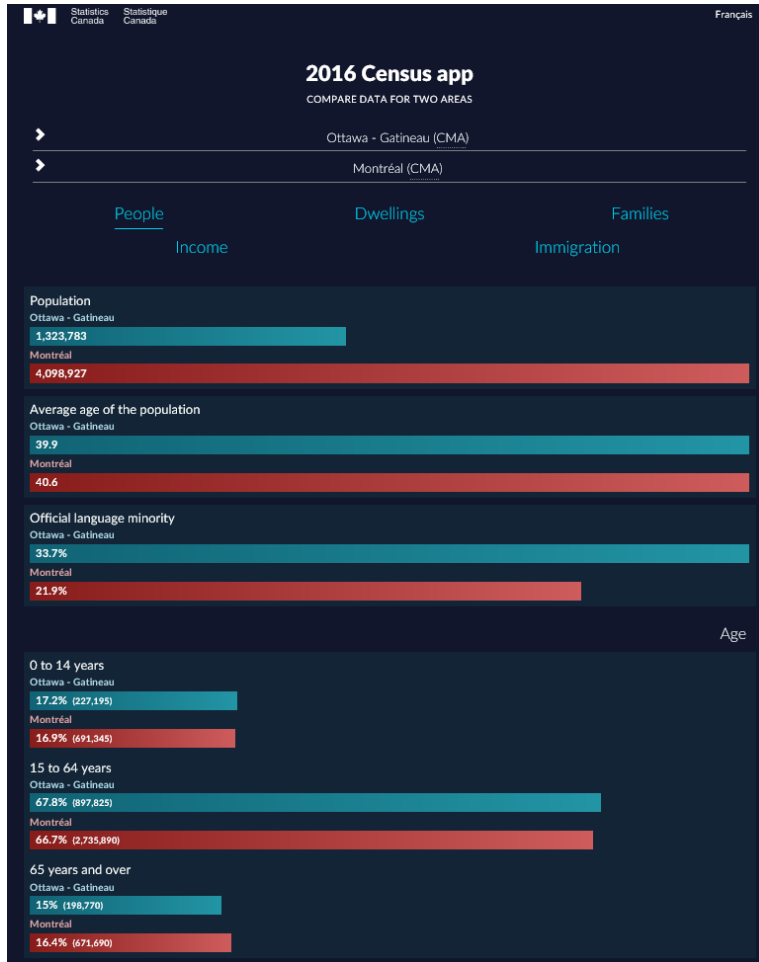


Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016 app.





The Census 2016 app (cont.)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016 app.

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January 21-22, 2020

