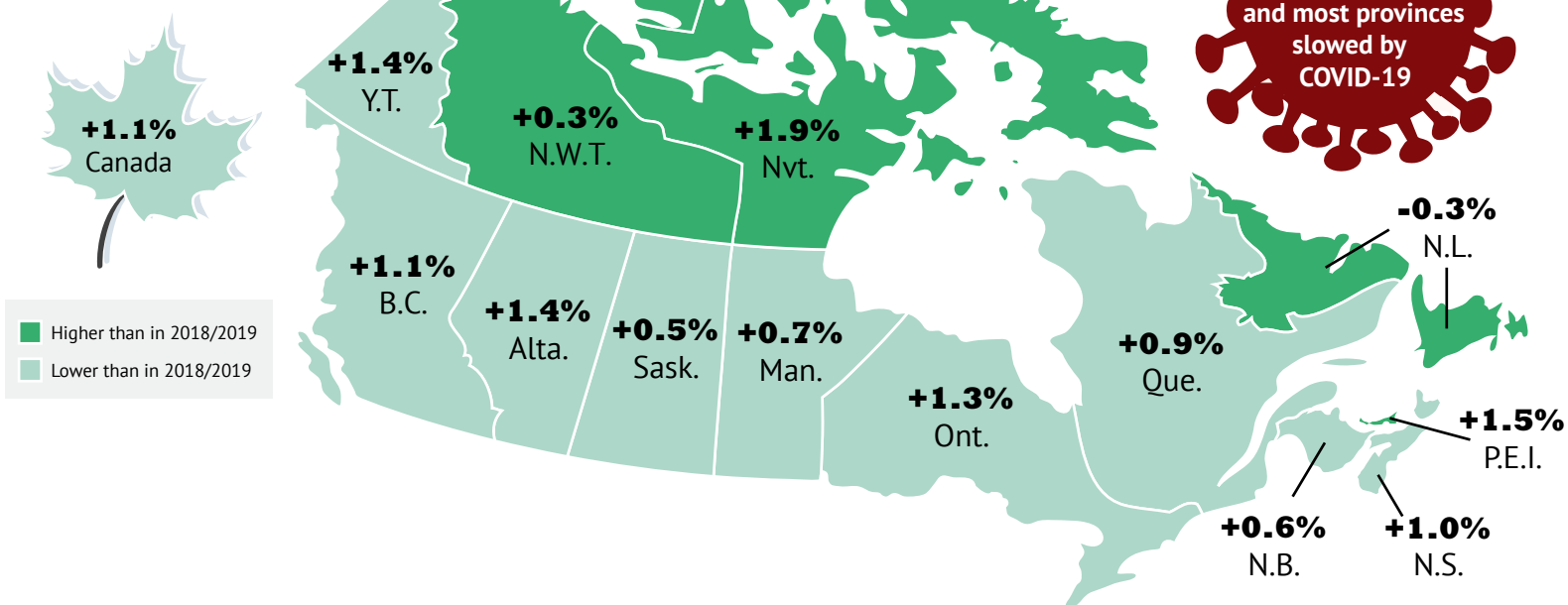


CANADA'S POPULATION | JULY 1, 2020



Canada's population reached the **38-million** mark between April 1 and July 1, 2020. However, the annual increase of **411,854** was the lowest since 2015/2016 due to international migration being slowed by COVID-19.

Population growth 2019/2020



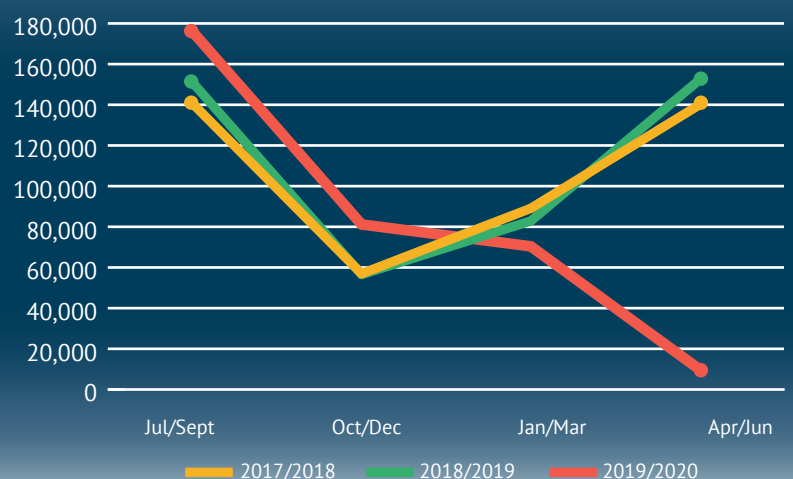
Canada recorded its lowest natural increase¹ ever (+74,571).

This was expected because of the overall aging of the population, but it was also amplified by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, with more deaths being reported.

While Canada has welcomed record numbers of permanent and temporary immigrants since 2015/2016, international migratory growth decreased sharply from April 1 to June 30, 2020, following the border restrictions introduced as a result of the pandemic.



International migration



Given the size of the Canadian population, COVID-19 has had a limited effect on the country's age and sex profile.



Despite the fact that **72% (6,164)²** of Canadians who died of COVID-19 were aged 80 and older...

...the population in this age group grew by **38,758** to total **1,663,666** on July 1, 2020, driven by population aging.



1. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths.

2. According to Public Health Agency of Canada as of June 30, 2020

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20200701023526/https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/epidemiological-summary-covid-19-cases.html>).

Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2020.

Intergenerational income mobility: The lasting effects of growing up in a lower-income family

New data from the Longitudinal and International Study of Adults on a cohort of Canadians born between 1963 and 1979¹ reveal differences in their life course, depending on whether they grew up in a lower or higher income family.²

CANADIANS WHO HAD LOWER FAMILY INCOME WHEN THEY WERE CHILDREN...

CANADIANS WHO HAD HIGHER FAMILY INCOME WHEN THEY WERE CHILDREN...

were less likely to have parents with a university degree³

14.0%



57.5%

were more likely to have parents with a university degree³

were more likely to have a non-official language as a mother tongue

9.6%



3.4%

were less likely to have a non-official language as a mother tongue

were less likely to live with both parents at age 15

71.9%



90.6%

were more likely to live with both parents at age 15

were less likely to have a university degree

25.3%



65.8%

were more likely to have a university degree

were less likely to be married or cohabitating as adults

62.0%



75.3%

were more likely to be married or cohabitating as adults

were more likely to report being in poor or fair health as adults

10.5%



5.4%

were less likely to report being in poor or fair health as adults

had lower family income as adults⁴

\$48,600



\$81,400

had higher family income as adults⁴

1. The data cover Canadians born between 1963 and 1979, except immigrants who arrived at 16 years of age or later.

2. Lower- and higher-income families are identified by ranking all families according to the parents' average pre-tax family income when the children were between 15 and 19 years of age. Lower-income families are those where income was in the bottom 20% of all families, and higher-income families are those where income was in the top 20% of all families.

3. The proportion of Canadians whose mother or father have a university degree.

4. Income is measured as average pre-tax family income at the age of 30 to 34 years. These values are then averaged across individuals from lower-income families and across individuals from higher-income families.

Source: Longitudinal and International Study of Adults, 2014.

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Statistics
Canada Statistique
Canada

www.statcan.gc.ca

Canada

A portrait of infrastructure-related jobs in Canada

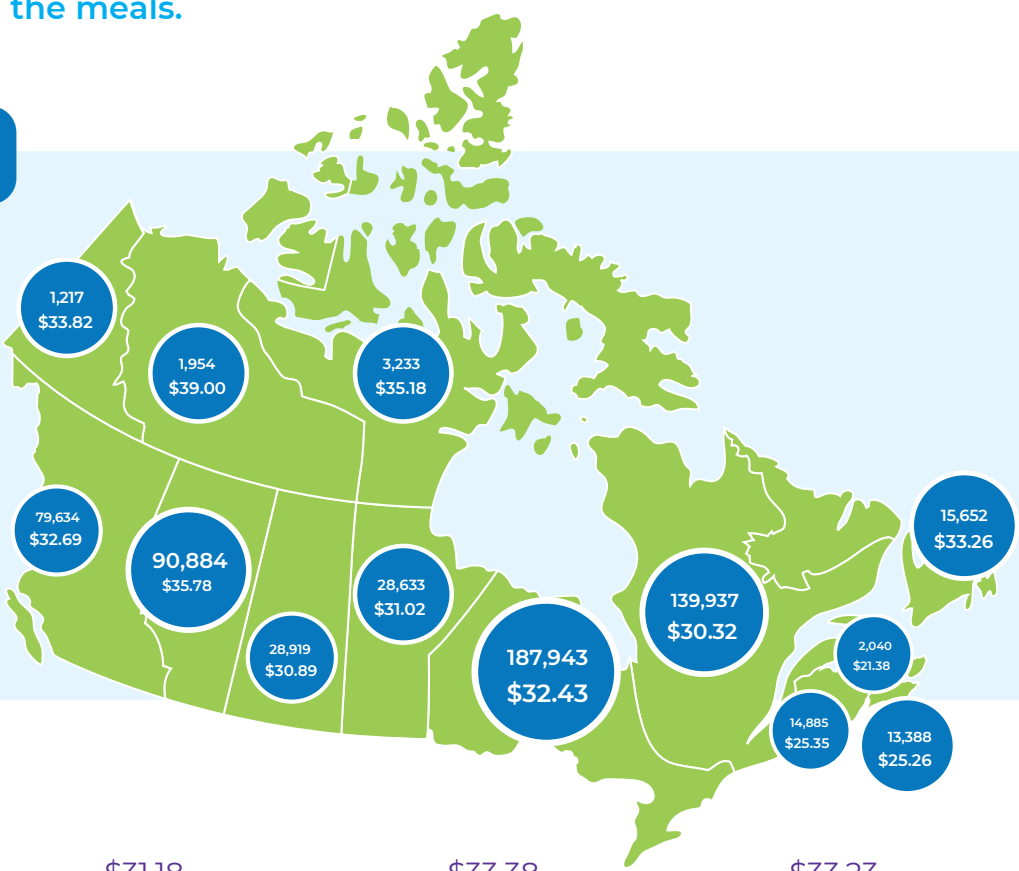


Jobs related to infrastructure include direct employment, such as the construction worker building a bridge and the engineer supplying the plans, but also indirect, such as the manufacturer supplying the steel and the restaurant worker supplying the meals.

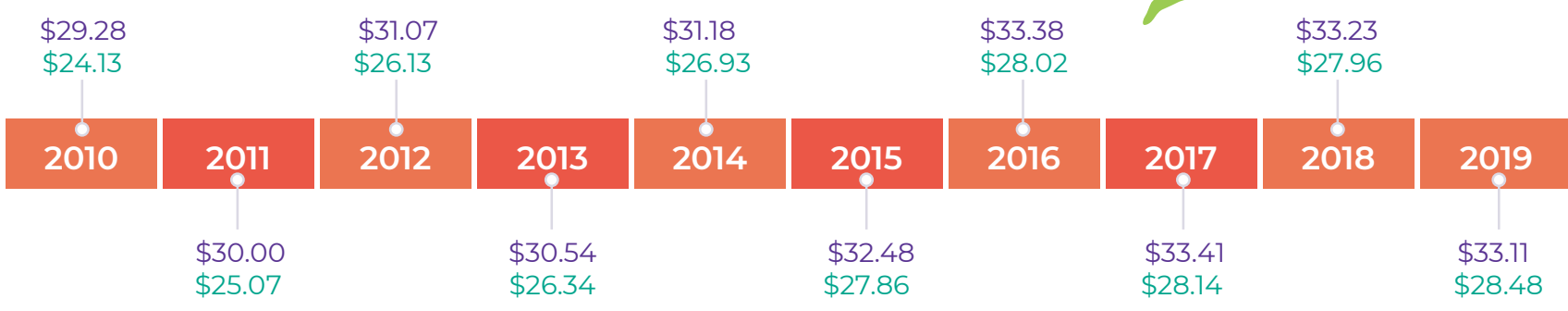
How many workers are involved and how does the average hourly wage vary across Canada (2019)?



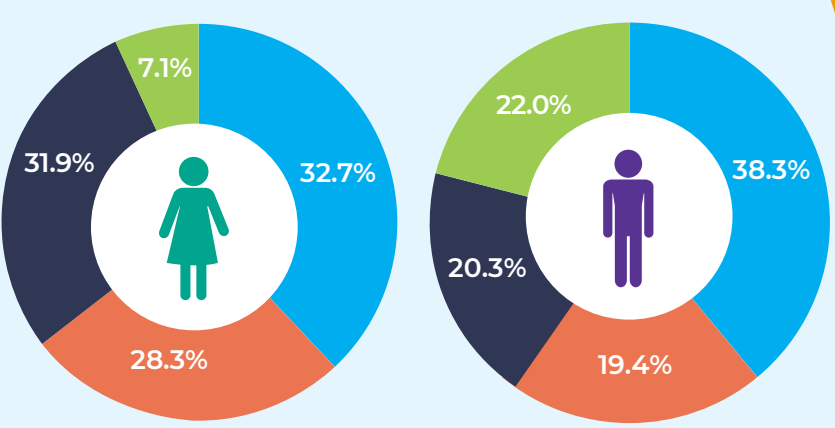
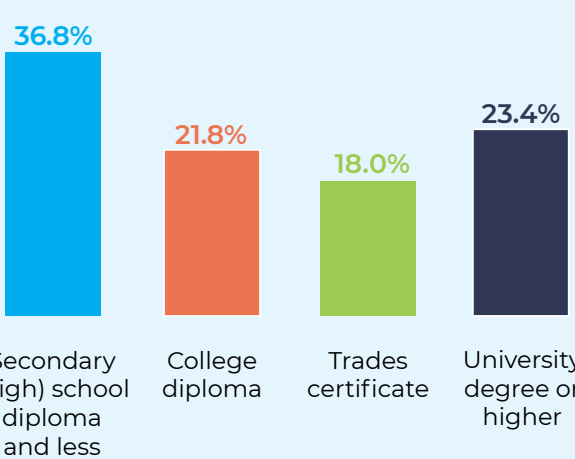
608,318 workers in Canada total
\$32.04 Average hourly wage



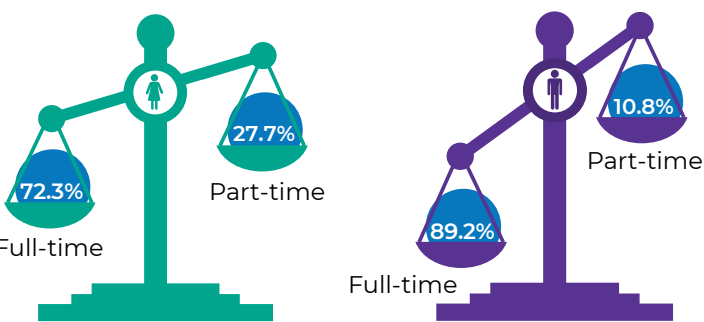
How does that average hourly wage vary over time and by sex?



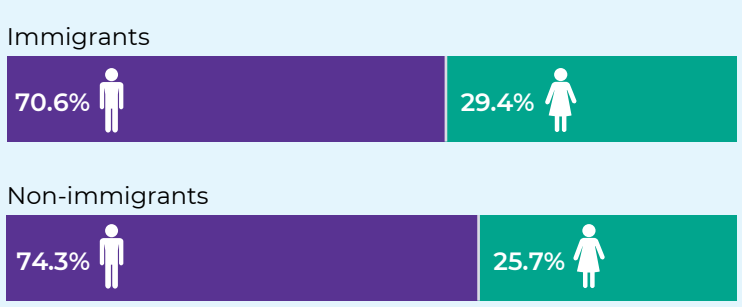
The largest share of workers had a high school diploma or less. Women were more likely than men to hold a college diploma or university degree.



26.7% of infrastructure jobs were held by females and they were more likely than males to work part-time jobs.



Immigrants represented 25.4% of all workers in infrastructure, with female immigrant workers having a larger share than non-immigrant workers.



Source: Infrastructure Economic Account Human Resource Module.
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