

This bulletin is a quick inventory of recent social research information. Its purpose is to promptly disseminate the most current external and internal research relevant to social policy.

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**Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021 to 2068, 2022** by Statistics Canada, August 2022.

Statistics Canada is releasing Population Projections for Canada (2021 to 2068), Provinces and Territories (2021 to 2043). Based in part on the assumptions of the previous edition (2018 to 2068), these projections were updated to reflect recent developments in Canadian demographics, including the increase in immigration targets announced by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Canada's population could reach close to 57 million by 2068
- More than 1 in 4 people will be aged 65 and older in 2068
- The population aged 85 and older may more than triple over the same period, from 871,000 in 2021 to 3.2 million in 2068
- In 2020, the number of children per woman reached a historically low level in Canada at 1.4

Link to the article: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/220822/dq220822b-eng.htm>

Link to the interactive dashboard: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/71-607-x/71-607-x2022015-eng.htm>

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**Canada in 2041: A Larger, More Diverse Population With Greater Differences Between Regions** by Statistics Canada, August 2022.

Statistics Canada's Centre for Demography is releasing a new set of detailed demographic projections to 2041 on immigration and ethnocultural diversity for Canada and its regions. These new projections reflect the targets of the 2022–2024 Immigration Levels Plan released by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada in February 2022, as well as the most recent demographic developments, including those related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Population projections for the various racialized groups are now available for Canada, the provinces, the territories, and each of the country's large metropolitan areas.

- In 2041, if current trends continue, half of the Canadian population will be made up of immigrants and their Canadian-born children
- The proportion of immigrants in the Canadian population could reach from 29.1% to 34.0%, depending on the selected scenario, up from 21.9% in 2016. This would be a record-high level since the 1867 Canadian Confederation
- By 2041, the racialized population could reach 16.4 million to 22.3 million people depending on the projection scenario. The racialized population could therefore account for 38.2% to 43.0% of the Canadian population. In 2016, this proportion was 22.2%.

Link to the report: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/220908/dq220908a-eng.htm>

Link to the interactive dashboard: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/71-607-x/71-607-x2022012-eng.htm>

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**How Do People in High-Crime, Low-Income Communities View the Police?** by Nancy La Vigne, Jocelyn Fontaine, and Anamika Dwivedi, Urban Institute, February 2017.

This research brief aims to elevate the experiences, views, and attitudes of residents often underrepresented in research on perceptions of law enforcement—people living in high-crime neighborhoods with concentrated disadvantage. Using a unique purposive sampling methodology to represent residents in communities with the most tenuous relationships with law enforcement, we conducted in-person surveys in partnership with local organizations in six cities.

- The statement “police officers will treat you differently because of your race/ethnicity” received the highest agreement (55.5 percent) from respondents [among 6 police-bias questions]
- Our findings indicate that a majority of respondents support or believe in the law. Indeed, nearly three in four agreed that all laws should be strictly obeyed (74.3 percent), following the law ultimately benefits everyone in the community (72.9 percent), and people should do what the law says (73.8 percent)
- Despite often deep distrust in law enforcement overall, individual relationships with individual patrol officers can be strong and positive
- [S]urveyed residents were generally willing to partner with police on crime control efforts. A majority indicated that they were likely to report a crime (70.8 percent), report suspicious activity near their home (68.5 percent), and provide information to help find a suspect (63.5 percent). A smaller percentage, but close to half, said they would volunteer their time to help solve a crime or find a suspect (47.3 percent)

Link to the brief: [https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/88476/how\\_do\\_people\\_in\\_high-crime\\_view\\_the\\_police.pdf](https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/88476/how_do_people_in_high-crime_view_the_police.pdf)

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**Household Food Insecurity in Canada 2021** by Valerie Tarasuk, Tim Li, and Andrée-Anne Fafard St-Germain, Food Insecurity Policy Research, University of Toronto, August 2022.

Drawing on data for 54,000 households from Statistics Canada’s Canadian Income Survey (CIS) conducted in 2021, we found a disturbingly high rate of household food insecurity. By food insecurity we mean inadequate or insecure access to food due to financial constraints. The prevalence of household food insecurity in Canada matters because food insecurity is such a potent social determinant of health. Food-insecure people are much more likely than others to suffer from chronic physical and mental health problems and infectious and non-communicable diseases.

- In 2021, 15.9% of households in the ten provinces experienced some level of food insecurity in the previous 12 months
- Household food insecurity is racialized. Indigenous Peoples face extraordinary vulnerability, with almost a third (30.7%) of off-reserve Indigenous Peoples in the ten provinces food-insecure in 2021
- The prevalence of food insecurity differs markedly across the provinces, ranging from 13.1% in Quebec to 20.3% in Alberta
- [O]ne in seven households relying on employment income was food insecure, and households relying on employment incomes made up 51.9% of food-insecure households

Link to the report:

<https://www.homelesshub.ca/sites/default/files/attachments/Household%20Food%20Insecurity%20in%20Canada%2C%202021%20-%20PROOF%5B63%5D.pdf>

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**While English And French Are Still the Main Languages Spoken in Canada, the Country's Linguistic Diversity Continues to Grow** by Statistics Canada, August 2022.

Statistics Canada is releasing a fourth set of 2021 Census results, on mother tongue, languages spoken at home and languages known by Canadians. Census data on languages are essential to understanding how Canada's linguistic profile has changed, as well as for developing and improving programs and services for all Canadians.

- The 2021 Census also found that 4.6 million Canadians speak predominantly a language other than English or French at home
- Aside from English and French, Mandarin and Punjabi were the country's most widely spoken languages. In 2021, more than half a million Canadians spoke predominantly Mandarin at home and more than half a million spoke Punjabi
- 4 in 10 people could conduct a conversation in more than one language. This proportion rose from 39.0% in 2016 to 41.2% in 2021. In addition, 1 in 11 could speak three or more languages
- 189,000 people reported having at least one Indigenous mother tongue and 183,000 reported speaking an Indigenous language at home at least on a regular basis. Cree languages and Inuktitut are the main Indigenous languages spoken in Canada

Link to the article: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/220817/dq220817a-eng.htm>

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**Economic Freedom of the World: 2022 Annual Report** by James Gwartney, Robert Lawson, et al., Fraser Institute, September 2022.

The index published in Economic Freedom of the World measures the degree to which the policies and institutions of countries are supportive of economic freedom. The cornerstones of economic freedom are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to enter markets and compete, and security of the person and privately owned property. Forty-two data points are used to construct a summary index, along with a Gender Legal Rights Adjustment to measure the extent to which women have the same level of economic freedom as men. The degree of economic freedom is measured in five broad areas.

- Nations in the top quartile of economic freedom had an average per-capita GDP of \$48,251 in 2020, compared to \$6,542 for nations in the bottom quartile (PPP constant 2017, international \$)
- In the top quartile, 2.02% of the population experience extreme poverty (US\$1.90 a day) compared to 31.45% in the lowest quartile
- The average income of the poorest 10% in the most economically free nations is more than twice the average per-capita income in the least free nations

Link to the report: <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/economic-freedom-of-the-world-2022.pdf>

Previous issues of the SPAR Monitor can be viewed online at: <https://bit.ly/3h42Zob>

Wellbeing Toronto: [www.toronto.ca/wellbeing](http://www.toronto.ca/wellbeing)

City of Toronto Data, Research & Maps: <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/>