

Newsletter for Communities

July 2014



In the news

Mixed unions in Canada, 2011



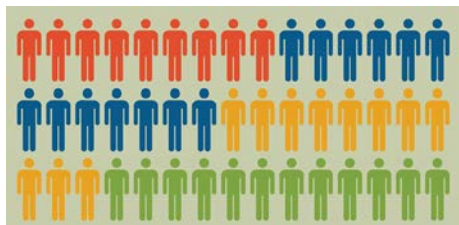
As Canada's population is becoming increasingly diverse, more people are forming a conjugal union with someone from a different ethnocultural background.

Data from the 2011 National Household Survey show that about 360,045 couples were in mixed unions, that is, relationships where one spouse or partner is a member of a visible minority while the other is not, or where the spouses or partners are from different visible minority groups.

The proportion of couples in mixed unions increased over a 20-year period, from 2.6% of all couples in 1991 to 3.1% in 2001 and 4.6% a decade later in 2011.

Most mixed unions involved partners who were born in different countries, with one spouse or partner born in Canada and the other born outside Canada (49.2%). About one in five (19.4%) were mixed unions where both were foreign-born, but from different countries.

Canadian Demographics at a Glance



Feel like taking a short quiz?

According to recent population projections, what figure could Canada's population in 2061 reach?

- A) 44 million
- B) 52.6 million
- C) 65.4 million

Between 2005 and 2010, which G8 country experienced the strongest population growth, with an average annual growth rate of about 1.1%?

- A) Japan
- B) Canada
- C) United States

For the period 2009/2011, which province had the highest male and female life expectancy?

- A) Quebec
- B) British Columbia
- C) Ontario



The answers to these and many related questions can be found in the second edition of [Canadian Demographics at a Glance](#), Statistics Canada's compendium of the nation's population trends.

And in case you were wondering, the correct answer to all three questions above is the middle one (B).

[Prescription medication use by Canadians aged 6 to 79](#)



Prescription medications are the second most costly component of health care, accounting for almost 14% (\$29 billion) of Canada's annual health care spending in 2013. This largely reflects pharmacological management of chronic diseases and conditions (for instance, heart disease and high cholesterol, hypertension, diabetes and depression) and pregnancy prevention.

[Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2012](#)

Canada's population is increasingly diverse: according to the 2011 National Household Survey, 19% of Canadians reported being members of a visible minority group, up from 16% in 2006. The proportion of people who reported religious affiliations other than Christianity also grew, with 7.2% of the Canadian population affiliating as Muslim, Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist in 2011 compared to 4.9% in 2001. The Jewish population remained stable at 1%. Aboriginal people comprised 4.3% of the population in 2011 compared to 3.8% in 2006.

With changing demographics, the potential can arise for acts of discrimination between individuals or groups. When a criminal act is motivated by hate, it is considered a hate crime. Hate crimes can be either violent or non-violent in nature, and affect not only the individual victims of the crime but also the groups targeted. Hate crimes are a focus of social concern in Canada and around the world. As a member of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Canada works with other countries to monitor and combat hate crime.

This [Juristat](#) article uses data from the 2012 Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2), which collects information from police services, to examine police-reported hate crime in Canada. More specifically, this report examines the number of hate crime incidents reported by police as well as the characteristics of these incidents, the victims and those accused of these crimes. For the survey, a hate crime is defined as a criminal offence committed against a person or property, where there is evidence that the offence was motivated by hate, based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or any other similar factor.



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Other News

[Same-sex couples and sexual orientation... by the numbers](#)

According to the census, the number of same-sex married couples nearly tripled between 2006 and 2011, while the number of same-sex common-law couples rose 15.0%.

As a result, married couples represented about 3 in 10 same-sex couples in 2011, nearly twice the share of 16.5% in 2006.

Select the link above for selected data on assorted topics related to same-sex couples and sexual orientation.

***My Account* has been redesigned to better meet users' needs and is now called [My StatCan](#)**

On June 2, the new My StatCan portal was launched and replaces My Account.

My StatCan is user-friendly and has a customizable dashboard, making it easier to access the Statistics Canada information you're looking for. The new features provide a more efficient email notification system and a one-stop registration for all online interactions with Statistics Canada such as the StatCan Blog, Chat with an expert and Question of the Month.

Existing My Account user registration information will remain the same in My StatCan. Once a user has logged in, they will be able to customize their new My StatCan home page and change their current account settings, if need be.

Visit the Stay Connected portal on Statistics Canada website



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Questions or comments?

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