



Prince Edward Island Statistics Bureau  
Department of Finance  
Economics, Statistics and  
Federal Fiscal Relations



Tel / tél. : (902) 368 4035  
Fax / téléc. : (902) 368 4034  
Email / courriel : [cdmosley@gov.pe.ca](mailto:cdmosley@gov.pe.ca)

## 2021 Census of Population Reports

### Topics:

Population and Dwelling Counts .....	2
Age and Gender .....	7
Type of Dwelling .....	14
Families, Households, and Marital Status.....	16
Income .....	22
Canadian Military Experience .....	27
Language .....	29
Indigenous Peoples .....	31
Housing .....	34
Immigration, Place of Birth, and Citizenship.....	39
Ethnocultural and Religious Diversity .....	42
Mobility and Migration .....	45
Education .....	48
Labour .....	51
Language of Work .....	54
Commuting.....	56

## Population and Dwelling Counts

On February 9, 2022 Statistics Canada released the first data from the 2021 Census, the population and total dwelling counts<sup>1</sup>. This is the first of seven major releases for the 2021 Census that will occur throughout 2022. The national Census count was 36,991,981, an increase of 5.2 per cent over 2016. The Census count for Prince Edward Island was 154,331, an increase of 8.0 percent over 2016. This was the fastest population growth among provinces and second fastest among all jurisdictions, behind Yukon which saw 12.1 per cent population growth. PEI's share of the national population increased from 0.41 per cent in 2016 to 0.42 per cent in 2021. Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province to see its population decline from 2016 to 2021, at -1.8 per cent.

The population of the Maritimes grew at a faster pace than the Prairie provinces for the first time since the 1940's. From 2016 to 2021, the populations of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia grew at their fastest pace since the early 1970s, with Prince Edward Island posting its highest population growth rate on record. This was due to increased international immigration levels as well as more Canadians moving to the Maritimes than leaving for other parts of the country.

Prince Edward Island and the Yukon also saw the largest growth rates in the number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents<sup>2</sup>. The Yukon Territory led the country with an increase of 12.9 percent, followed by PEI at 8.6 per cent. This compares to 6.4 per cent for Canada as whole. The number of total private dwellings (both occupied and unoccupied<sup>3</sup>) on Prince Edward Island increased by 5.4 per cent, from 71,119 in 2016 to 74,934 in 2021. This was the sixth highest growth rate among all jurisdictions and is just below the national growth rate of 5.7 per cent.

Table 1 shows the 2021 and 2016 Census counts for Canada, the Provinces and Territories, as well as their share of the national total.

---

<sup>1</sup> A dwelling is defined as a set of living quarters. Two types of dwellings are identified in the census, collective dwellings and private dwellings. The former pertains to dwellings which are institutional, communal or commercial in nature. The latter, private dwellings, refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside the building or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of some other person or group of persons.

<sup>2</sup> A private dwelling occupied by usual residents refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on May 11, 2021.

<sup>3</sup> An unoccupied dwelling refers to a private dwelling which meets the two conditions necessary for year-round occupancy (a source of heat or power and shelter from the elements), but in which no individual was residing on May 11, 2021.

**TABLE 1: Census Counts for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021 and 2016**

Province/Territory	Population			% Share of National	
	2021	2016	% Change	2021	2016
<b>Canada</b>	<b>36,991,981</b>	<b>35,151,728</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	510,550	519,716	-1.8	1.38	1.48
Prince Edward Island	154,331	142,907	8.0	0.42	0.41
Nova Scotia	969,383	923,598	5.0	2.62	2.63
New Brunswick	775,610	747,101	3.8	2.10	2.13
Quebec	8,501,833	8,164,361	4.1	22.98	23.23
Ontario	14,223,942	13,448,494	5.8	38.45	38.26
Manitoba	1,342,153	1,278,365	5.0	3.63	3.64
Saskatchewan	1,132,505	1,098,352	3.1	3.06	3.12
Alberta	4,262,635	4,067,175	4.8	11.52	11.57
British Columbia	5,000,879	4,648,055	7.6	13.52	13.22
Yukon	40,232	35,874	12.1	0.11	0.10
Northwest Territories	41,070	41,786	-1.7	0.11	0.12
Nunavut	36,858	35,944	2.5	0.10	0.10

At the county level, the population of Queens County grew by 9.7 per cent to reach 89,770. The population of Kings County rose by 6.8 per cent to 18,327 people and Prince County grew 5.3 per cent to 46,234. Notable increases occurred in the census subdivisions of Charlottetown (2,715 or 7.5%), Cornwall (1,226 or 22.9%), Stratford (1,216 or 12.5%), Summerside (1,162 or 7.8%) and Three Rivers (714 or 10.0%). Declines occurred in only 24 of 98 census subdivisions.

Table 2 below shows the 2021 Census population and total dwelling counts for Prince Edward Island, the counties and census subdivisions, as well as comparative 2016 Census numbers.

**TABLE 2: Census Counts for PEI Census Divisions and Subdivisions, 2021 and 2016**

Geographic Name	Type	Population			Total Private Dwellings		
		2021	2016	% Change	2021	2016	% Change
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>		<b>154,331</b>	<b>142,907</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>74,934</b>	<b>71,119</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Kings</b>	<b>CTY</b>	<b>18,327</b>	<b>17,154</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>9,948</b>	<b>10,032</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Murray Harbour	RM	282	258	9.3	186	177	5.1
Murray Harbour	FD	628	540	16.3	364	357	2.0
Murray River	RM	337	304	10.9	182	182	0.0
Murray River, Part 1	FD	1,422	1,372	3.6	700	668	4.8
Cardigan	FD	125	124	0.8	54	59	-8.5
Central Kings	FD	135	98	37.8	56	51	9.8
Central Kings	RM	386	349	10.6	176	173	1.7
Annandale - Little Pond - Howe Bay	RM	223	207	7.7	169	172	-1.7
Souris West	RM	379	361	5.0	227	236	-3.8
Souris	FD	1,766	1,776	-0.6	1,030	1,078	-4.5
Souris	T	1,079	1,053	2.5	533	529	0.8
St. Peters	FD	686	676	1.5	428	474	-9.7
Eastern Kings	RM	687	698	-1.6	499	618	-19.3
Morell	FD	1,209	1,126	7.4	830	819	1.3
St. Peters Bay	RM	231	237	-2.5	130	127	2.4
Three Rivers	T	7,883	7,169	10.0	3,936	3,799	3.6
Morell	RM	269	297	-9.4	131	137	-4.4
Morell 2	IRI	25	22	13.6	9	9	0.0
East River, Part 2	FD	575	487	18.1	308	367	-16.1

Geographic Name	Type	Population			Total Private Dwellings		
		2021	2016	% Change	2021	2016	% Change
<b>Queens</b>	<b>CTY</b>	<b>89,770</b>	<b>81,843</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>42,210</b>	<b>39,171</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Belfast	RM	1,687	1,636	3.1	971	1,027	-5.5
Murray River, Part 2	FD	346	230	50.4	63	71	-11.3
Montague	FD	74	80	-7.5	40	41	-2.4
Crossroads	FD	1,859	1,746	6.5	757	690	9.7
Hazelbrook	RM	220	193	14.0	91	83	9.6
Alexandra	RM	252	204	23.5	97	84	15.5
Johnstons River	FD	371	327	13.5	172	155	11.0
Vernon River	FD	2,499	2,256	10.8	971	929	4.5
New Glasgow	FD	4,277	3,855	10.9	2,107	1,986	6.1
Crapaud, Part 1	FD	1,564	1,592	-1.8	963	979	-1.6
North Rustico	FD	327	260	25.8	200	162	23.5
North Wiltshire	RM	176	202	-12.9	73	81	-9.9
Hampshire	RM	339	359	-5.6	136	142	-4.2
Kingston	RM	1,111	1,047	6.1	412	397	3.8
Rocky Point 3	IRI	47	51	-7.8	18	19	-5.3
Victoria	RM	139	74	87.8	84	64	31.3
Crapaud	RM	361	319	13.2	158	133	18.8
Darlington	RM	99	90	10.0	45	39	15.4
Clyde River	RM	614	653	-6.0	271	270	0.4
Miltonvale Park	RM	1,196	1,158	3.3	501	496	1.0
Hunter River	RM	390	356	9.6	170	164	3.7
Stanley Bridge, Hope River, Bayview, Cavendish and North Rustico	RMU	359	318	12.9	330	338	-2.4
North Rustico	T	648	617	5.0	386	356	8.4
Union Road	RM	213	204	4.4	82	79	3.8
Breadalbane	RM	170	167	1.8	74	76	-2.6
Brackley	RM	586	596	-1.7	240	234	2.6
Scotchfort 4	IRI	230	200	15.0	75	63	19.0
Mount Stewart	RM	226	209	8.1	118	114	3.5
York	RM	387	414	-6.5	163	156	4.5
East River, Part 1	FD	2,307	2,085	10.6	1,170	1,132	3.4
Kensington, Part 2	FD	549	457	20.1	277	254	9.1
North Shore	RM	2,500	2,152	16.2	1,358	1,286	5.6
West River	RM	3,473	3,110	11.7	1,774	1,728	2.7
Winsloe North	FD	337	266	26.7	135	109	23.9
Warren Grove	RM	374	346	8.1	141	137	2.9
New London	FD	1,521	1,321	15.1	1,134	1,048	8.2
North River	FD	157	134	17.2	66	65	1.5
North Shore	FD	1,475	1,406	4.9	586	560	4.6
Charlottetown	CY	38,809	36,094	7.5	18,364	17,193	6.8
Stratford	T	10,927	9,711	12.5	4,667	4,099	13.9
Cornwall	T	6,574	5,348	22.9	2,770	2,132	29.9

Geographic Name	Type	Population			Total Private Dwellings		
		2021	2016	% Change	2021	2016	% Change
<b>Prince</b>	<b>CTY</b>	<b>46,234</b>	<b>43,910</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>22,776</b>	<b>21,916</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Borden	FD	809	711	13.8	410	430	-4.7
Kinkora	FD	1,285	1,300	-1.2	879	842	4.4
Crapaud, Part 2	FD	548	468	17.1	336	323	4.0
Borden-Carleton	T	788	724	8.8	365	376	-2.9
Malpeque Bay	RM	1,191	1,030	15.6	991	947	4.6
Kinkora	RM	388	336	15.5	169	154	9.7
Kensington	T	1,812	1,619	11.9	897	781	14.9
Bedeque and Area	RM	311	302	3.0	132	128	3.1
Sherbrooke	RM	178	159	11.9	98	94	4.3
Wellington	FD	1,811	1,874	-3.4	1,050	1,003	4.7
Tyne Valley	FD	669	623	7.4	334	315	6.0
St. Nicholas	RM	218	213	2.3	107	101	5.9
Linkletter	RM	315	300	5.0	137	129	6.2
Miscouche	RM	992	873	13.6	401	372	7.8
Summerside	CY	16,001	14,839	7.8	7,393	6,953	6.3
Abram-Village	RM	340	300	13.3	155	134	15.7
Wellington	RM	414	415	-0.2	211	177	19.2
Tyne Valley	RM	229	249	-8.0	99	105	-5.7
Lennox Island 1	IRI	308	323	-4.6	115	115	0.0
Lot 11 and Area	RM	617	639	-3.4	318	294	8.2
Miscouche	FD	849	819	3.7	411	389	5.7
O'Leary	T	876	815	7.5	402	387	3.9
Central Prince	RM	1,129	1,054	7.1	529	501	5.6
Northport	RM	157	186	-15.6	79	86	-8.1
Alberton	T	1,301	1,145	13.6	595	554	7.4
St. Felix	RM	314	325	-3.4	134	129	3.9
Greenmount-Montrose	RM	262	292	-10.3	127	131	-3.1
St. Louis	RM	69	66	4.5	35	36	-2.8
Tignish	T	744	719	3.5	368	335	9.9
Tignish Shore	RM	64	63	1.6	45	44	2.3
Tignish	FD	1,800	1,812	-0.7	822	814	1.0
Miminegash	RM	148	148	0.0	74	72	2.8
Miminegash	FD	1,089	1,126	-3.3	527	558	-5.6
Alberton	FD	2,230	2,166	3.0	1,210	1,254	-3.5
O'Leary	FD	2,566	2,394	7.2	1,256	1,228	2.3
West Point	FD	235	231	1.7	146	149	-2.0
Kensington, Part 1	FD	3,090	3,169	-2.5	1,369	1,424	-3.9
Victoria	FD	87	83	4.8	50	52	-3.8

CTY: County

CY: City

FD: Fire District

IRI: Indian reserve

RM: Rural Municipality

RMU: Resort Municipality

T: Town

Note: Census counts are not to be confused with population estimates. The Census counts are the number of people enumerated on May 11, 2021, by the Census of Population. Census counts are usually lower than estimates from the Population Estimates Program for the same reference date, as the

estimates are subject to adjustment for census net undercoverage<sup>4</sup> by Statistics Canada. The adjusted population estimates based on the 2021 Census will be released in the fall of 2023.

Prior to the 2021 Census, the Department of Fisheries and Communities collaborated with Statistics Canada to make extensive changes to the boundaries of Prince Edward Island's census subdivisions. This was done in order to update the Census geographies to match current boundaries for PEI's rural municipalities, towns and communities. 2021 Census data for this release, and for all topics to be released in the coming months, will be available for these new geographic regions. A [reference map in PDF format](#), and other reference maps, can be downloaded from the geography section of the Statistics Canada Census Program website.

Data Tables: [Population and Dwelling Counts](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0001-01, Population and dwelling counts: Canada, provinces and territories

Table 98-10-0002-01, Population and dwelling counts: Canada and census subdivisions (municipalities)

---

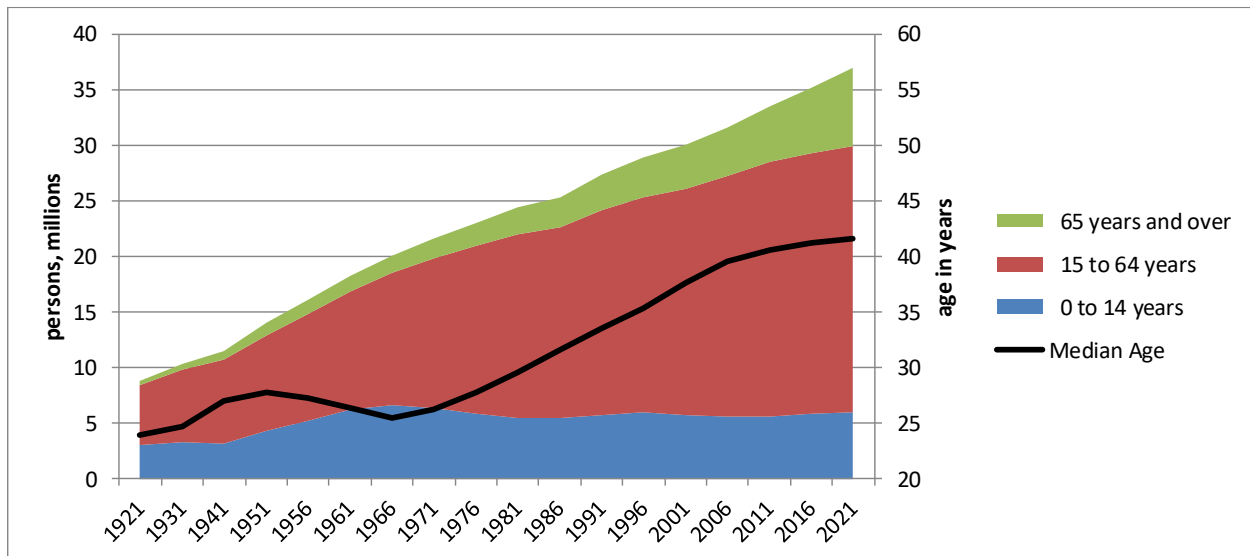
<sup>4</sup> Statistics Canada conducts undercoverage and overcoverage studies to determine the number of people who were omitted or enumerated more than once and releases the results in the year following the first release of census counts. The difference between undercoverage and overcoverage is called net undercoverage. These study results are used in conjunction with the census counts to produce demographic estimates that take into account net undercoverage.

## Age and Gender

### Canada

On April 27, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on age and gender from the 2021 Census. According to the data, seniors accounted for 19.0 per cent of the total population in Canada, up from 16.9 per cent in 2016. The number of seniors increased by 18.3 per cent, compared to a 5.2 per cent growth rate for the Canadian population as a whole. The share of the working age population was 64.8 per cent, down from 66.5 per cent in 2016. The share of children aged 14 and under fell from 16.6 per cent in 2016 to 16.3 per cent in 2021. The median age in Canada, where half the population is older and half is younger, increased to 41.6 in 2021 from 41.2 in 2016. Diagram 1 shows the population by age groups for Canada for census years since 1921, as well as the median age.

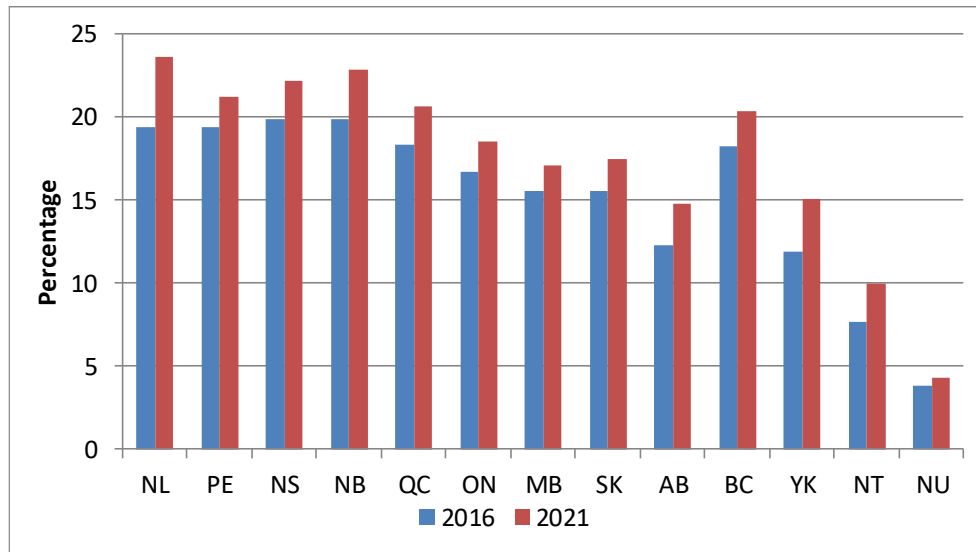
**DIAGRAM 1: Canada's Median Age and Population By Age Group, 1921 to 2021**



### Provinces

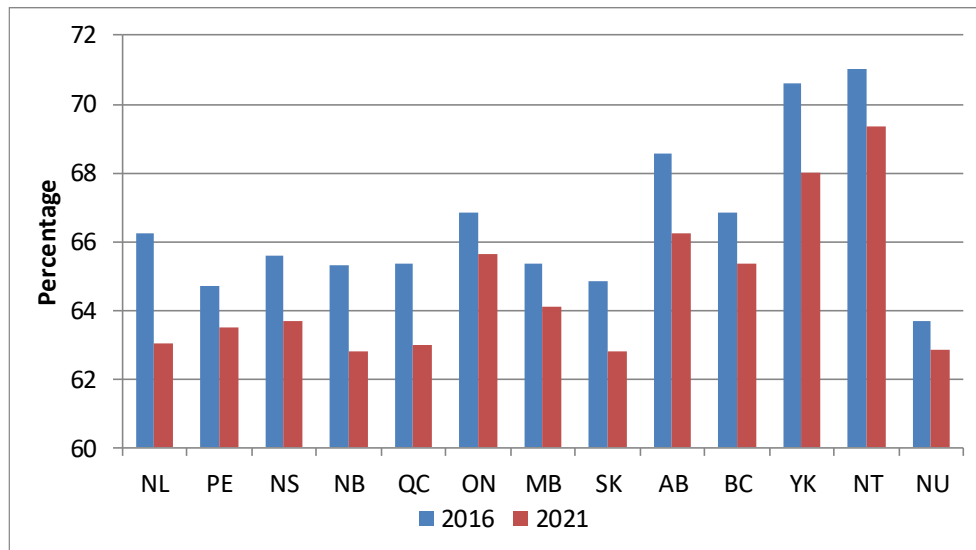
The proportion of seniors increased in every province between 2016 and 2017. Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon, New Brunswick, and Alberta saw the greatest increases in the proportion of seniors. Diagram 2 shows the proportion of seniors for the provinces and territories in 2016 and 2021.

**DIAGRAM 2: Proportion of population aged 65 and Over**  
**Provinces and Territories, 2016 and 2021**



The share of the working age population (aged 15 to 64) was down from 2016 in all provinces and territories and lower than the national average in all but three provinces and two territories in 2021. The highest share among the provinces was in Alberta where 66.2 per cent of the population was between 15 and 64 years old. Diagram 3 shows the proportion of the working age population for the provinces and territories in 2016 and 2021.

**DIAGRAM 3: Proportion of population aged 15 to 64**  
**Provinces and Territories, 2016 and 2021**





## Prince Edward Island

On PEI, seniors aged 65 and over on PEI numbered 32,710 in 2021, an increase of 18.0 per cent over 2016. Seniors accounted for 21.2 per cent of PEI's total population in 2021, up from 19.4 per cent in 2016. The working aged population (15 to 64) numbered 97,985, up 5.9 per cent from 2016. This group made up 63.5 per cent of the total population in 2021, down from 64.7 per cent in 2016. The number of children under 15 on PEI also increased since 2016, up 4.2 per cent to total 23,640. Children accounted for 15.3 per cent of the total population in 2021, down from 15.9 per cent in 2016. The number of children 5 to 9 years old increased by 5.2 per cent over 2016 to total 8,090. The proportion of men and women<sup>5</sup> changed slightly since 2016, with women accounting for 51.2 per cent of the population (down from 51.5 per cent in 2016) and men accounting for 48.8 per cent (up from 48.5 per cent in 2016). There were 35 Centenarians (people aged 100 years and older) on PEI in 2021, 10 men and 25 women. Table 3 shows 2016 and 2021 census counts for PEI by age groups and gender.

**TABLE 3: Census Counts for PEI by Age and Sex, 2016 and 2021**

	2016			2021			% Change		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>Total - Age groups</b>	142,910	69,305	73,600	154,330	75,385	78,945	8.0	8.8	7.3
<b>0 to 14 years</b>	22,685	11,570	11,115	23,640	12,125	11,520	4.2	4.8	3.6
<b>0 to 4 years</b>	7,005	3,640	3,360	6,750	3,480	3,275	-3.6	-4.4	-2.5
<b>5 to 9 years</b>	7,905	3,985	3,920	8,090	4,190	3,900	2.3	5.1	-0.5
<b>10 to 14 years</b>	7,775	3,940	3,830	8,795	4,455	4,340	13.1	13.1	13.3
<b>15 to 64 years</b>	92,505	45,095	47,415	97,985	48,210	49,780	5.9	6.9	5.0
<b>15 to 24 years</b>	17,270	8,825	8,440	19,135	9,905	9,230	10.8	12.2	9.4
<b>25 to 34 years</b>	15,410	7,440	7,970	18,195	9,080	9,115	18.1	22.0	14.4
<b>35 to 44 years</b>	16,995	8,125	8,880	18,110	8,655	9,455	6.6	6.5	6.5
<b>45 to 54 years</b>	20,815	10,080	10,735	19,470	9,460	10,000	-6.5	-6.2	-6.8
<b>55 to 64 years</b>	22,020	10,625	11,390	23,075	11,105	11,970	4.8	4.5	5.1
<b>65 years and over</b>	27,715	12,640	15,070	32,710	15,055	17,650	18.0	19.1	17.1
<b>65 to 74 years</b>	16,570	8,000	8,565	19,695	9,475	10,215	18.9	18.4	19.3
<b>75 to 84 years</b>	8,065	3,620	4,445	9,505	4,295	5,210	17.9	18.6	17.2
<b>85 years and over</b>	3,080	1,025	2,055	3,510	1,285	2,225	14.0	25.4	8.3
<b>Median age</b>	44.4	43.6	45.6	44.0	42.8	45.2	-0.9	-1.8	-0.9

<sup>5</sup> Prior to the 2021 Census, these categories referred to males and females. Starting in 2021, "Men" includes men and boys, as well as some non-binary persons. "Women" includes women and girls, as well as some non-binary persons.

## PEI Counties

The number of seniors increased in all PEI counties, making up 23.6 per cent of the population in Kings County, 19.7 per cent in Queens County, and 23.1 per cent in Prince County. Seniors in Kings increased from 3,750 in 2016 to 4,320 in 2021 (15.2 per cent), Queens County increased from 14,705 in 2016 to 17,715 in 2021 (20.5 per cent) and Prince County increased from 9,210 in 2016 to 10,670 in 2021 (15.9 per cent).

The working aged population increased by 7.7 per cent in Queens, growing from 53,895 in 2016 to 58,025 in 2021. This age group made up 64.6 per cent of the population in Queens in 2021, down from 65.9 per cent in 2016. In Kings, the working age population made up 61.7 per cent of the population and totalled 11,305. This was a 3.5 per cent increase from 2016. This sector of the population also increased in Prince, growing by 4.0 per cent to 28,655. The working age population made up 62.0 per cent of Prince County's total population compared to 63.0 per cent in 2016.

The number of children 14 and younger increased in Queens and Kings, rising by 6.1 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively, while decreasing in Prince County by 0.8 per cent. Despite the increase in numbers in Queens, this age group made up only 15.6 per cent of the total population, down from 16.2 per cent in 2016. Children 14 and under made up 14.7 per cent of the total population in Kings, up from 14.5 per cent in 2016. In Prince County, this age group made up 14.9 per cent of the total population, down from 15.9 per cent in 2016.

Table 4 shows 2016 and 2021 census counts for the three counties by age groups and sex.

**TABLE 4: Census Counts for PEI Census Divisions, 2016 and 2021 by Age and Sex**

4a. Kings	2016			2021			% Change		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>Total - Age groups</b>	17,160	8,540	8,620	18,325	9,070	9,255	6.8	6.2	7.4
<b>0 to 14 years</b>	2,490	1,285	1,210	2,700	1,375	1,325	8.4	7.0	9.5
<b>0 to 4 years</b>	780	440	345	785	400	385	0.6	-9.1	11.6
<b>5 to 9 years</b>	830	385	445	925	505	420	11.4	31.2	-5.6
<b>10 to 14 years</b>	880	460	420	990	465	525	12.5	1.1	25.0
<b>15 to 64 years</b>	10,920	5,455	5,465	11,305	5,670	5,630	3.5	3.9	3.0
<b>15 to 24 years</b>	1,985	1,035	950	2,015	1,025	995	1.5	-1.0	4.7
<b>25 to 34 years</b>	1,590	790	805	1,915	975	945	20.4	23.4	17.4
<b>35 to 44 years</b>	1,840	940	900	1,990	1,005	980	8.2	6.9	8.9
<b>45 to 54 years</b>	2,530	1,240	1,290	2,275	1,125	1,150	-10.1	-9.3	-10.9
<b>55 to 64 years</b>	2,970	1,450	1,520	3,100	1,540	1,560	4.4	6.2	2.6
<b>65 years and over</b>	3,750	1,810	1,945	4,320	2,025	2,300	15.2	11.9	18.3
<b>65 to 74 years</b>	2,370	1,195	1,180	2,695	1,315	1,375	13.7	10.0	16.5
<b>75 to 84 years</b>	1,030	490	540	1,250	570	685	21.4	16.3	26.9
<b>85 years and over</b>	350	130	225	375	140	235	7.1	7.7	4.4
<b>Median age</b>	48.0	46.8	49.2	47.6	46.8	48.8	-0.8	0.0	-0.8

4b. Queens	2016			2021			% Change		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>Total - Age groups</b>	81,820	39,330	42,490	89,770	43,785	45,980	9.7	11.3	8.2
<b>0 to 14 years</b>	13,225	6,740	6,480	14,035	7,220	6,815	6.1	7.1	5.2
<i>0 to 4 years</i>	4,125	2,150	1,980	3,985	2,040	1,940	-3.4	-5.1	-2.0
<i>5 to 9 years</i>	4,730	2,385	2,340	4,795	2,490	2,310	1.4	4.4	-1.3
<i>10 to 14 years</i>	4,365	2,210	2,155	5,250	2,685	2,565	20.3	21.5	19.0
<b>15 to 64 years</b>	53,895	26,040	27,855	58,025	28,480	29,540	7.7	9.4	6.0
<i>15 to 24 years</i>	10,345	5,215	5,130	11,905	6,190	5,705	15.1	18.7	11.2
<i>25 to 34 years</i>	9,660	4,680	4,980	11,490	5,715	5,770	18.9	22.1	15.9
<i>35 to 44 years</i>	10,110	4,735	5,365	10,995	5,220	5,775	8.8	10.2	7.6
<i>45 to 54 years</i>	11,790	5,650	6,130	11,190	5,430	5,765	-5.1	-3.9	-6.0
<i>55 to 64 years</i>	12,000	5,750	6,250	12,445	5,930	6,520	3.7	3.1	4.3
<b>65 years and over</b>	14,705	6,550	8,155	17,715	8,090	9,625	20.5	23.5	18.0
<i>65 to 74 years</i>	8,825	4,200	4,630	10,680	5,110	5,565	21.0	21.7	20.2
<i>75 to 84 years</i>	4,150	1,825	2,325	5,060	2,280	2,770	21.9	24.9	19.1
<i>85 years and over</i>	1,730	525	1,200	1,975	695	1,280	14.2	32.4	6.7
<b>Median age</b>	42.8	41.6	43.6	42.0	40.4	43.2	-1.9	-2.9	-0.9

4c. Prince	2016			2021			% Change		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>Total - Age groups</b>	43,730	21,345	22,385	46,235	22,530	23,705	5.7	5.6	5.9
<b>0 to 14 years</b>	6,960	3,535	3,425	6,905	3,535	3,370	-0.8	0.0	-1.6
<i>0 to 4 years</i>	2,080	1,050	1,035	1,980	1,035	950	-4.8	-1.4	-8.2
<i>5 to 9 years</i>	2,340	1,210	1,130	2,370	1,190	1,170	1.3	-1.7	3.5
<i>10 to 14 years</i>	2,540	1,275	1,260	2,555	1,305	1,255	0.6	2.4	-0.4
<b>15 to 64 years</b>	27,560	13,540	14,015	28,655	14,055	14,605	4.0	3.8	4.2
<i>15 to 24 years</i>	4,920	2,560	2,350	5,215	2,685	2,530	6.0	4.9	7.7
<i>25 to 34 years</i>	4,140	1,960	2,185	4,790	2,395	2,395	15.7	22.2	9.6
<i>35 to 44 years</i>	5,030	2,435	2,595	5,125	2,430	2,695	1.9	-0.2	3.9
<i>45 to 54 years</i>	6,460	3,170	3,285	6,005	2,910	3,085	-7.0	-8.2	-6.1
<i>55 to 64 years</i>	7,010	3,405	3,600	7,525	3,635	3,890	7.3	6.8	8.1
<b>65 years and over</b>	9,210	4,265	4,940	10,670	4,940	5,730	15.9	15.8	16.0
<i>65 to 74 years</i>	5,340	2,605	2,735	6,320	3,045	3,265	18.4	16.9	19.4
<i>75 to 84 years</i>	2,865	1,300	1,565	3,195	1,440	1,750	11.5	10.8	11.8
<i>85 years and over</i>	1,000	365	635	1,165	450	715	16.5	23.3	12.6
<b>Median age</b>	46.4	45.6	47.2	46.8	46.0	48.0	0.9	0.9	1.7

## Population 15 and over by Age and Gender

With the 2021 Census release on age and gender<sup>6</sup>, Canada becomes the first country to provide census data on transgender and non-binary people. Beginning in 2021, the precision of "at birth" was added to the sex question on the census questionnaire, and a new question on gender was included. As a result, the historical continuity of information on sex was maintained while allowing all cisgender<sup>7</sup>, transgender<sup>8</sup> and non-binary<sup>9</sup> individuals to report their gender.

Of the nearly 30.5 million people in Canada aged 15 and older living in a private household in May 2021, 100,815 were transgender (59,460) or non-binary (41,355), accounting for 0.33 per cent of the population in this age group.

At the provincial level, of the 126,900 people aged 15 and older living in a private household, 420 were transgender (260) or non-binary (160), accounting for 0.33 per cent of the population in this age group, on par with the national percentage.

Gender diversity was more common among people aged 15 to 34 than those aged 35 and older. At this age group, 0.7 per cent were transgender (0.34 per cent) or non-binary (0.36 per cent).

Table 5 shows PEI Census counts for the population aged 15 and older in private households, by broad age groups and detailed gender.

---

<sup>6</sup> Gender refers to an individual's personal and social identity as a man, woman or non-binary person (a person who is not exclusively a man or a woman). Gender includes the following concepts: gender identity, which refers to the gender that a person feels internally and individually; gender expression, which refers to the way a person presents their gender, regardless of their gender identity, through body language, aesthetic choices or accessories (e.g., clothes, hairstyle and makeup), which may have traditionally been associated with a specific gender. A person's gender may differ from their sex at birth, and from what is indicated on their current identification or legal documents such as their birth certificate, passport or driver's license. A person's gender may change over time. Some people may not identify with a specific gender.

<sup>7</sup> The category "cisgender persons" refers to persons whose reported gender corresponds to their sex at birth. It includes cisgender (cis) men and women.

<sup>8</sup> The category "transgender persons" refers to persons whose reported gender does not correspond to their sex at birth. It includes transgender (trans) men and women. Non-binary persons are excluded.

<sup>9</sup> The category "non-binary persons" includes people whose reported gender on the census is not exclusively male or female. It includes persons whose reported gender is both male and female, neither male nor female, or either male or female in addition to another gender. It includes persons whose reported gender is, for example, agender, pangender, genderqueer, genderfluid, or gender-nonconforming. It also includes persons whose reported gender is Two-Spirit, a term specific to some Indigenous peoples of North America.

**TABLE 5: PEI 2021 Census Counts by Broad Age Groups and Gender**

	Age		
	Total	15 to 34	35+
<b>Total - Gender</b>	126,900	36,335	90,565
<b>Cisgender persons</b>	126,475	36,080	90,395
<b>Cisgender men</b>	61,255	18,310	42,945
<b>Cisgender women</b>	65,220	17,770	47,450
<b>Transgender persons</b>	260	125	130
<b>Transgender men</b>	125	80	45
<b>Transgender women</b>	140	50	90
<b>Non-binary persons</b>	160	130	40

Data Tables: [Age, Sex at Birth and Gender](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0036-01, Broad age groups and gender: Canada, provinces and territories

Table 98-10-0020-01, Age (in single years), average age and median age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

Table 98-10-0022-01, Age (in single years), average age and median age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions

## Type of Dwelling

On April 27, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on type of dwelling from the 2021 Census. According to the data, Prince Edward Island had 64,570 private dwellings occupied by usual residents, an increase of 8.6 per cent over 2016. The majority of these (69.7 per cent) were single-detached houses, followed by apartments in a building that has fewer than five stories (16.1 per cent).

The average household size in PEI in May 2021 was 2.3 persons, down from 2.4 in 2016. Two person households accounted for 37.9 per cent of all households, followed by 1 person households, at 28.9 per cent. Households of three or more people made up 33.2 per cent of all households.

**TABLE 6: Occupied Private Dwellings, by Household Size, 2021, Prince Edward Island**

	Household Size						Number of persons in private households	Average household size
	Total	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 or more persons		
<b>Total - Structural type of dwelling</b>	64,570	18,640	24,475	9,470	7,620	4,370	150,480	2.3
Single-detached house	43,855	9,015	17,690	7,065	6,355	3,725	111,435	2.5
Semi-detached house	3,645	1,035	1,325	630	410	240	8,580	2.4
Row house	2,680	1,270	800	345	155	105	5,125	1.9
Apartment or flat in a duplex	1,135	410	390	170	95	70	2,465	2.2
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	10,370	5,835	3,140	895	375	130	16,985	1.6
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	130	65	50	10	0	0	210	1.6
Other single-attached house	85	35	30	10	10	5	195	2.2
Movable dwelling	2,680	970	1,040	345	220	100	5,490	2.1

The number of occupied private dwellings increased by 5,095 to total 64,570, an increase of 8.6 per cent since 2016. Single-detached houses increased from 41,165 in 2016 to 43,855 in 2021, an increase of 6.5 per cent. Total apartments and row houses increased 16.1 per cent over the same period, from 12,320 in 2016 to 14,305 in 2021. The majority of the increase in apartments was in buildings with fewer than five stories, which went from 9,050 in 2016 to 10,365 in 2021 (14.5 per cent). Occupied movable dwellings<sup>10</sup> increased 6.1 per cent over this period to total 2,680. Table 7 shows the number of occupied private dwellings by structural type for PEI for 2016 and 2021.

<sup>10</sup> The category 'Movable dwelling' includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats, recreational vehicles and railroad cars.

**TABLE 7: Occupied Private Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016 and 2021, Prince Edward Island**

	2016	2021	Change	% Change
<b>Total - Structural type of dwelling</b>	59,475	64,570	5,095	8.6
Single-detached house	41,165	43,855	2,690	6.5
Semi-detached house	3,345	3,640	295	8.8
Row house	2,185	2,680	495	22.7
Apartment or flat in a duplex	1,030	1,130	100	9.7
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	9,050	10,365	1,315	14.5
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	55	130	75	136.4
Other single-attached house	110	90	-20	-18.2
Movable dwelling	2,525	2,680	155	6.1

Data tables: [Type of Dwelling](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0041-01, Structural type of dwelling and household size: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions

Table 98-10-0043-01, Structural type of dwelling, age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions

## Families, Households, and Marital Status

On July 13, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on families, households, and marital status from the 2021 Census. This release shows the family make-up and living arrangements of Canadians. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography.

### Canada

According to the data, there were 10,262,925 census families in Canada. A census family is a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children) or a lone parent family. In the period from 2011 to 2021, married couples dropped from 67.0 per cent to 64.6 per cent of total census families, however married couples continue to be the prevalent family structure in Canada. The number of common law couple saw the greatest increase over 2016, increasing by 11.1 per cent. Lone parent families increased by 4.6 per cent, with families where the lone parent is a man (9.5 per cent) growing faster than families where the lone parent is a woman (3.2 per cent). Lone parent families made up 16.4 per cent of all census families, the same percentage as in 2016. Table 8 shows the distribution and percentage change of census families in Canada from 2011 to 2021.

**TABLE 8: Distribution (number and percentage) and Percentage Change of Census Families by Family Structure, Canada, 2011 to 2021**

Census family	2011		2016		2021		Percentage Change	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	2011 - 2016	2016 - 2021
Total census families	9,389,700	100.0	9,840,730	100.0	10,262,925	100.0	4.8	4.3
Couple families	7,861,860	83.7	8,227,925	83.6	8,576,585	83.6	4.7	4.2
Married	6,293,950	67.0	6,474,005	65.8	6,627,305	64.6	2.9	2.4
Common-law	1,567,910	16.7	1,753,920	17.8	1,949,275	19.0	11.9	11.1
Lone-parent families	1,527,840	16.3	1,612,805	16.4	1,686,340	16.4	5.6	4.6
In which the parent is a woman	1,200,295	12.8	1,262,340	12.8	1,302,670	12.7	5.2	3.2
In which the parent is a man	327,545	3.5	350,465	3.6	383,670	3.7	7.0	9.5

### Provinces

The number of census families grew the fastest in Yukon (11.0 per cent), British Columbia (6.7 per cent), Ontario (4.9 per cent), and Alberta (4.5 per cent). The number of census families declined in Newfoundland and Labrador (-3.3 per cent) and the Northwest Territories (-0.9 per cent). The provinces with the highest proportion of married couple families were in Alberta (70.6 per cent), Ontario (69.9 per cent), and British Columbia (69.5 per cent). The percentage of common-law census families was highest in Quebec (35.6 per cent), Nunavut (34.6 per cent), and Northwest Territories (27.3 per cent). The proportion of lone-parent families was highest in all three territories, Nunavut (33.1 per cent),



Northwest Territories (23.4 per cent), Yukon (18.8 per cent) and the highest provincially, Nova Scotia (17.4 per cent). Table 9 shows the distribution and percentage change of census families by family structure for Canada, provinces and territories.

**TABLE 9: Distribution (number and percentage) and Percentage Change of Census Families by Family Structure, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021**

Region	Total census families	Married couples		Common-law couples		Lone-parent families	
	number	number	%	number	%	number	%
Canada	10,262,925	6,627,305	64.6	1,949,275	19.0	1,686,340	16.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	155,770	106,815	68.6	24,405	15.7	24,550	15.8
Prince Edward Island	43,530	30,270	69.5	6,530	15.0	6,725	15.4
Nova Scotia	280,335	182,255	65.0	49,435	17.6	48,645	17.4
New Brunswick	226,865	146,250	64.5	43,440	19.1	37,170	16.4
Quebec	2,323,410	1,111,625	47.8	828,010	35.6	383,780	16.5
Ontario	3,969,670	2,776,160	69.9	515,395	13.0	678,115	17.1
Manitoba	359,585	247,905	68.9	50,390	14.0	61,290	17.0
Saskatchewan	308,690	212,515	68.8	43,395	14.1	52,780	17.1
Alberta	1,164,655	822,175	70.6	165,295	14.2	177,185	15.2
British Columbia	1,399,405	977,005	69.8	213,920	15.3	208,475	14.9
Yukon	10,925	5,965	54.6	2,915	26.7	2,050	18.8
Northwest Territories	11,010	5,430	49.3	3,010	27.3	2,575	23.4
Nunavut	9,070	2,925	32.2	3,135	34.6	3,005	33.1

In the 2021 Census, couples could be classified according to their gender diversity status for the first time. Most of Canada's 8.6 million couples (98.5 per cent) were different-gender couples, meaning they included one woman and one man, both of whom were cisgender. An additional 1.5 per cent of couples (127,640) were either same-gender couples, transgender couples or non-binary couples. Same-gender couples, that is, a couple in which there were either two women or two men, and both members were cisgender, represented 1.1 per cent of all couples. Transgender or non-binary couples, in which at least one member was transgender or non-binary, represented about 1 in every 250 couples (0.4 per cent).

**TABLE 10: Gender diversity status of couple families of Canada, Provinces and Territories**

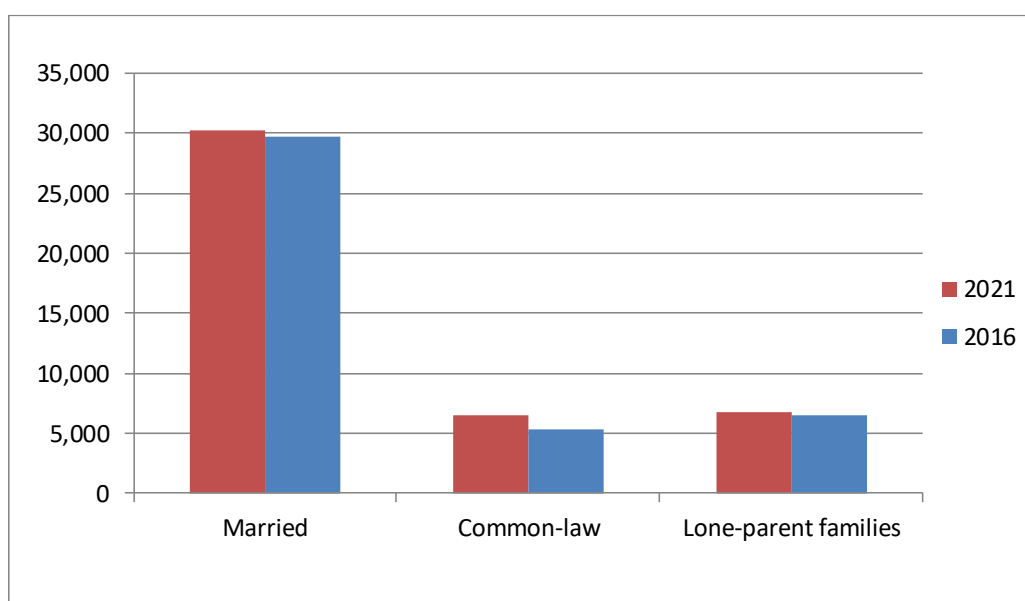
Region	All couples		Different gender couples		Same cisgender couples		Transgender couples		Non-binary couples	
	Married	Common-law	Married	Common-law	Married	Common-law	Married	Common-law	Married	Common-law
Canada	6,627,310	1,949,275	6,571,360	1,877,585	35,635	59,805	16,270	5,495	4,050	6,395
Newfoundland and Labrador	106,815	24,405	106,125	23,665	365	605	290	75	40	65
Prince Edward Island	30,270	6,525	30,010	6,285	155	200	90	20	20	30
Nova Scotia	182,260	49,435	180,245	47,265	1,295	1,665	535	205	185	305
New Brunswick	146,255	43,440	144,945	42,040	840	1,125	375	130	90	145
Quebec	1,111,625	828,005	1,102,315	804,395	7,020	20,925	1,895	1,580	400	1,115
Ontario	2,776,160	515,395	2,753,045	491,500	14,530	19,905	7,030	1,725	1,555	2,260
Manitoba	247,905	50,390	246,155	48,610	980	1,385	610	150	160	250
Saskatchewan	212,515	43,395	211,340	42,210	615	950	430	95	125	140
Alberta	822,170	165,295	815,990	159,250	3,470	4,695	2,145	590	565	760
British Columbia	977,005	213,925	967,045	203,565	6,220	8,155	2,840	910	895	1,290
Yukon	5,965	2,910	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	5,435	3,010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	2,925	3,135	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

## Prince Edward Island

### Census Families

In 2021, the number of census families in Prince Edward Island was 43,530, which represents a change of 4.4 per cent from 2016. This compares to a growth rate for Canada of 4.3 per cent over the same period. In Prince Edward Island, 69.5 per cent of census families were married couples in 2021, while 15.0 per cent were common-law couples and 15.4 per cent were lone-parent families. Diagram 4 shows the number of families by family structure for 2021 and 2016.

**DIAGRAM 4: Number of Families by Family Structure, PEI**



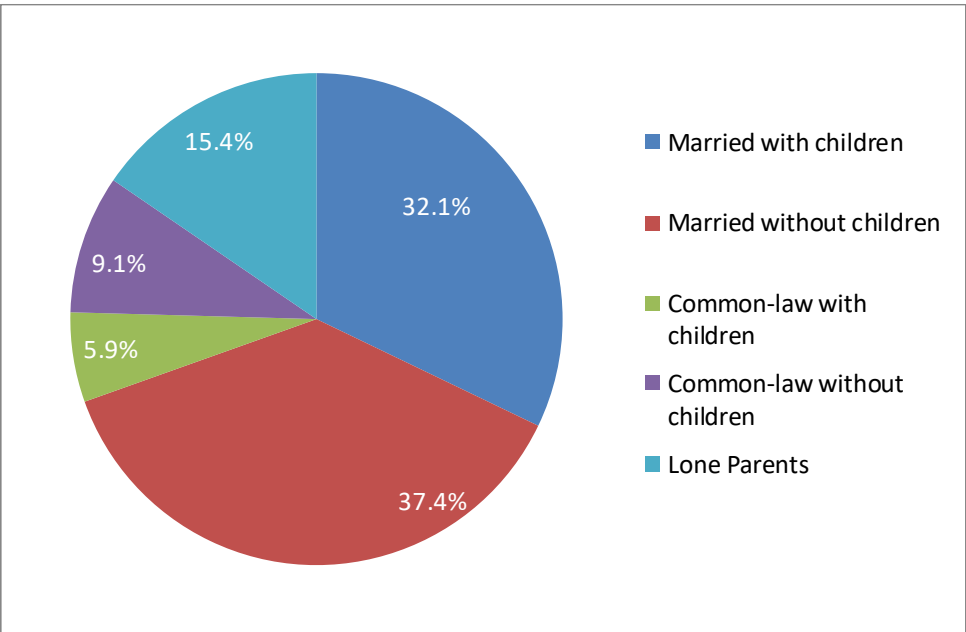
**Population Living in Private Households**

It is notable that PEI’s total population living in private households increased 7.7 per cent from 2016 to 2021, representing an increase of 10,795 people. This compares to a growth rate of 5.4 per cent for Canada as a whole and is the third fastest growth in the country. However, the increase in the number of people in census families at 4.2 per cent (representing 4,920 people) was only slightly higher than the national rate of 4.0 per cent. More than half of the growth in PEI was due to an increase in people not in census families, which rose by 25.2 per cent from 2016 to 2020, representing an increase of 5,870 people.

**Presence of Children**

Among people who were in couples or were lone parents in Prince Edward Island, 38.0 per cent were couples with children at home, 46.5 per cent were couples without children and 15.4 per cent were lone parents. Of the couples with children at home, 84.5 per cent were married, while 15.5 per cent were common-law. Of the couples without children at home, 80.4 per cent were married, while 19.6 per cent were common-law. Diagram 5 shows the percentage of families by presence of children.

**DIAGRAM 5: Families by Presence of Children, PEI**



**Marital Status**

In Prince Edward Island, 57.7 per cent of the total population aged 15 and over were either married (47.7 per cent) or living with a common-law partner (10.0 per cent). The remaining 42.3 per cent were not married and not living with a common-law partner, including those who were single (never-married), separated, divorced or widowed. Table 11 shows the population of PEI and Canada by marital status.

**TABLE 11: Population 15 and Over by Marital Status, PEI and Canada**

Marital status	Prince Edward Island		Canada	
	number	%	number	%
Total - Population 15 years and over	130,690	100.0	30,979,190	100.0
Married or living with a common-law partner	75,415	57.7	17,626,005	56.9
Married (and not separated)	62,350	47.7	13,725,630	44.3
Living common-law	13,060	10.0	3,900,375	12.6
Not married and not living with a common-law partner	55,280	42.3	13,353,185	43.1
Single (never legally married)	36,450	27.9	9,025,870	29.1
Separated	3,585	2.7	741,135	2.4
Divorced	7,235	5.5	1,921,880	6.2
Widowed	8,010	6.1	1,664,295	5.4

**Types of Private Households**

There were 64,570 private households in Prince Edward Island in 2021, an increase of 8.6 per cent from 2016. Of these, 24.1 per cent of households were comprised of couples with children aged 24 and under at home, an increase of 1.2 per cent compared with five years earlier. Table 12 shows the number and distribution of households by household type for PEI and Canada.

**TABLE 12: Distribution of Households by Household Type, PEI and Canada**

Household type	Prince Edward Island		Canada	
	number	%	number	%
Total - Private households	64,570	100.0%	14,978,945	100.0%
Couple-family households with children	15,530	24.1%	3,789,795	25.3%
Couple-family households without children	18,900	29.3%	3,837,400	25.6%
Lone-parent family households	5,480	8.5%	1,305,500	8.7%
One-person households	18,635	28.9%	4,396,015	29.3%
Multiple-family households	255	0.4%	94,235	0.6%
Other households	5,770	8.9%	1,556,000	10.4%

In Prince Edward Island, 67.9 per cent of private households lived in single-detached houses compared to 52.6 per cent for Canada. Row houses and apartments made up 22.2 per cent of dwelling types, while 4.2 per cent of households lived in movable dwellings. Table 13 shows the number and percentage of structural types of dwellings for PEI and Canada.

**TABLE 13: Distribution of Private Households by Structural Type of Dwelling, PEI and Canada**

Structural type of dwelling	Prince Edward Island		Canada	
	number	%	number	%
<b>Total - Structural type of dwelling</b>	64,570	100.0%	14,978,940	100.0%
Single-detached house	43,855	67.9%	7,872,305	52.6%
Semi-detached house	3,645	5.6%	746,555	5.0%
Row house	2,675	4.1%	980,110	6.5%
Apartment, building that has five or more storeys	1135	1.8%	821,490	5.5%
Apartment, building that has fewer than five storeys	10,365	16.1%	2,738,020	18.3%
Apartment, duplex	130	0.2%	1,596,160	10.7%
Other single-attached house	85	0.1%	34,880	0.2%
Movable dwelling	2,680	4.2%	189,415	1.3%

Data Tables: [Families, Households and Marital Status](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0123-01, Census family structure, presence of children and average number of persons per census family: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations

Table 98-10-0136-01, Gender diversity status of couple family, type of union and presence of children: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations

Table 98-10-0125-01, Marital status, age group and gender: Canada, provinces and territories and census metropolitan areas

Table 98-10-0134-01, Census family status and household living arrangements, household type of person, age group and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations

Table 98-10-0138-01, Household type including multigenerational households and structural type of dwelling: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations

## Income

On July 13, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on income from the 2021 Census. This release contains data regarding incomes of Canadians, as measured in 2020<sup>11</sup>. The outbreak of COVID-19 early in 2020 and the corresponding public health measures and pandemic relief programs brought significant labour and income changes for many Canadians. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography, including counties and lots and communities.

### Canada

The proportion of Canadians receiving employment income fell in most provinces and territories due to the pandemic. Some provinces and territories reported higher median employment income in 2020, as lower-earning jobs disappeared. According to the data, median total income of households in Canada increased 10.5 per cent from 2015 to 2020, rising from \$76,000 to \$84,000<sup>12</sup>. The largest increase occurred in Ontario, where median total income increased by 13.8 per cent. Median income decreased in Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador, falling by 5.9 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively. Table 14 shows median total income for households for Canada, provinces and the territories in 2015 and 2020.

**TABLE 14: Median Total Income for Households  
Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2015 and 2020**

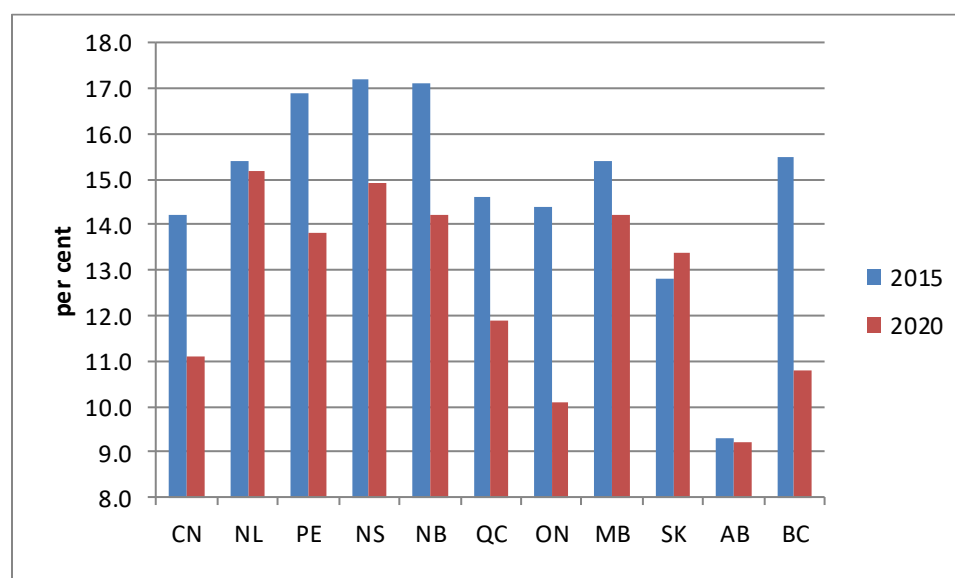
	2015	2020	% Change
<b>Canada</b>	76,000	84,000	10.5
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	73,000	71,500	-2.1
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	66,000	73,500	11.4
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	66,000	71,500	8.3
<b>New Brunswick</b>	64,000	70,000	9.4
<b>Quebec</b>	64,500	72,500	12.4
<b>Ontario</b>	80,000	91,000	13.8
<b>Manitoba</b>	73,500	79,500	8.2
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	82,000	82,000	0.0
<b>Alberta</b>	102,000	96,000	-5.9
<b>British Columbia</b>	75,500	85,000	12.6
<b>Yukon</b>	92,000	100,000	8.7
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	127,000	127,000	0.0
<b>Nunavut</b>	105,000	118,000	12.4

<sup>11</sup> For the 2021 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2020 for all income variables.

<sup>12</sup> 2020 constant dollars

In 2020, 11.1 per cent of individuals in Canada were in low income, compared to 14.2 per cent in 2015. This was the largest decline of any five-year period since 1976. It was largely driven by higher government transfers, especially pandemic-related benefits, which mostly benefitted the working-age population, and the Canada Child Benefit, which benefitted parents and children. Persons living in lone parent families had a higher rate of low income at 19.6 per cent, while those living in couple families had the lowest rate at 6.2 per cent. Diagram 6 shows low income prevalence rates for Canada and the provinces for 2015 and 2020.

**DIAGRAM 6: Low Income Prevalence Rates, Canada and Provinces, 2015 and 2020**



## Prince Edward Island

Median total income for households on Prince Edward Island was \$73,500 in 2020, an increase of 11.4 per cent over 2015. This is slightly faster growth than the 10.5 per cent for Canada as a whole. Although PEI saw incomes grow faster than the national average, the median total income remains one of the lowest in the country, higher than only Nova Scotia, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Median employment income<sup>13</sup> on PEI for the population aged 15 and over in private households was \$31,200. This is an increase of 7.6 per cent over 2015. In Charlottetown, median employment income was \$33,200, an increase of 5.7 per cent over 2015. Summerside saw an increase of 8.3 per cent, rising to \$31,400 in 2020. Median employment income in Kings County in 2020 was \$25,000, Queens County was \$33,200 and Prince County was \$29,800. Table 15 shows employment income groups for Prince Edward Island and the counties.

<sup>13</sup> Employment income - All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.

**TABLE 15: Employment Income Groups for the Population 15 and over, PEI, 2020**

	PEI	Kings	Queens	Prince
<b>Total - Employment income groups in 2020 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households (persons)</b>	126,900	14,815	73,540	38,550
<b>Without employment income</b>	35,575	4,335	20,125	11,115
<b>With employment income</b>	91,325	10,480	53,410	27,435
<b>Percentage with employment income</b>	72.0	70.7	72.6	71.2
<b>Under \$5,000 (including loss)</b>	11,930	1,435	6,965	3,535
<b>\$5,000 to \$9,999</b>	8,250	1,035	4,790	2,430
<b>\$10,000 to \$19,999</b>	13,705	2,030	7,345	4,330
<b>\$20,000 to \$29,999</b>	10,530	1,390	5,690	3,455
<b>\$30,000 to \$39,999</b>	10,385	1,205	5,875	3,310
<b>\$40,000 to \$49,999</b>	9,340	1,070	5,200	3,065
<b>\$50,000 to \$59,999</b>	7,545	730	4,480	2,335
<b>\$60,000 to \$69,999</b>	5,440	475	3,420	1,545
<b>\$70,000 to \$79,999</b>	3,945	355	2,550	1,040
<b>\$80,000 to \$89,999</b>	3,170	245	2,165	755
<b>\$90,000 to \$99,999</b>	2,300	180	1,570	550
<b>\$100,000 and over</b>	4,775	340	3,355	1,075

There were 1,195 fewer people on PEI who received employment income in 2020 than in 2019. Among those who received employment income, many earned less than they had earned before. Compared with 2019, 1,480 fewer Islanders had earnings ranging from \$20,000 to \$59,999 in 2020, while there was little change in the number of people earning less than \$20,000 or more than \$60,000. Overall, 72.0 per cent of Islanders received employment income in 2020, down 0.9 percentage points from a year earlier.

### COVID-19 Benefits

Although there were fewer people on PEI who received employment income in 2020, many received payments from government income-support programs. These included new programs, such as the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), the Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB), and the Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB). These also included additional support within programs such as the Canada Child Benefit, Old Age Security, the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and the harmonized sales tax and goods and services tax credit at the federal level, as well as supports from provincial and territorial governments. More than two-thirds of people aged 15 and over on PEI (69.3 per cent), or 87,920 people, received payments from one or more of the federal, provincial or territorial pandemic-relief benefits. Table 16 shows the percentage of people who received COVID-19 benefits and the median amount by province.



**TABLE 16: Percentage of the Population 15 and Over who Received COVID-19 Benefits  
Canada and Provinces, 2020**

	<b>All COVID-19 Government Income Supports and Benefits</b>	
	<b>Percentage of Population 15+ with an Amount</b>	<b>Median Amount (\$)</b>
<b>Canada</b>	68.4	970
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	69.8	880
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	69.3	860
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	69.5	850
<b>New Brunswick</b>	70.1	840
<b>Quebec</b>	71.2	900
<b>Ontario</b>	66.2	1,040
<b>Manitoba</b>	69.3	1,130
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	64.7	900
<b>Alberta</b>	62.3	1,080
<b>British Columbia</b>	74.5	910
<b>Yukon</b>	56.8	860
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	56.8	1,550
<b>Nunavut</b>	61.5	4,000

One-quarter (24.8%) of PEI's population 15 and older received federal emergency and recovery benefits, compared to 27.6 per cent for Canada as a whole. The majority of these were through CERB, which was designed to support workers who had lost their jobs or worked fewer hours because of the pandemic. Among those who received emergency and recovery benefits, the median amount received was \$7,500.

In addition to the federal emergency and recovery benefits, 60.4 per cent of Islanders received top-ups to existing federal programs and 6.3 per cent received support from the provincial government through various pandemic relief programs. Table 17 shows the breakdown for PEI for all COVID-19 government income supports and benefits.

**TABLE 17: All COVID-19 Government Income Supports and Benefits  
Prince Edward Island, 2020**

	All COVID-19 Government Income Supports and Benefits			
	Total Population 15+ with an Amount (#)	Percentage of population with an Amount (%)	Median Amount (\$)	As a share of total COVID benefits (%)
<b>All government income support and benefits</b>	87,920	69.3	860	100.0
<b>Emergency and recovery benefits</b>	31,515	24.8	7,500	83.4
<i>Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB)</i>	29,865	23.5	7,500	76.2
<i>Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB)</i>	1,740	1.4	3,760	2.2
<i>Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB)</i>	3,130	2.5	5,000	4.6
<i>Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit (CRCB)</i>	310	0.2	3,480	0.3
<i>Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (CRSB)</i>	340	0.3	x	0.1
<b>Enhancements to existing federal programs</b>	76,670	60.4	444	14.7
<i>Enhancements to child benefits programs</i>	15,075	11.9	600	2.6
<i>Enhancements to GST credit and HST credit program</i>	49,340	38.9	444	7.1
<i>Enhancements to OAS and GIS</i>	28,190	22.2	302	3.4
<b>Provincial and territorial benefits</b>	7,975	6.3	750	2.0

Data Tables: [Income](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0057-01, Household income statistics by household type: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions

Table 98-10-0101-01, Low-income status by economic family characteristics: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

Table 98-10-0093-01, Distribution of COVID-19 reliefs to Canadians: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions

## Canadian Military Experience

On July 13, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on Canadian military experience from the 2021 Census. This is the first time in 50 years that Statistics Canada has asked Canadians about their military service. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography.

### Canada

According to the data, 97,625 Canadians were counted as serving in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) and 461,240 were counted as Veterans. Of the currently serving members counted through the census, nearly one in five (19.3 per cent) were women.

Ontario and Quebec had the highest share of currently serving military personnel, at 35.4 per cent and 20.2 per cent respectively. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had the highest shares of total provincial population in the military, at 1.0 per cent and 0.7 per cent respectively. By comparison nationally, 0.3 per cent of the total population are currently serving members.

**TABLE 18: Currently Serving Members of the Military, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021**

	Currently Serving Members			
	Members	% Share	Men+	Women+
<b>Canada</b>	97,625	100.0	78,770	18,850
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	1,390	1.4	1,135	255
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	305	0.3	240	65
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	9,810	10.0	8,080	1,730
<b>New Brunswick</b>	5,670	5.8	4,820	850
<b>Quebec</b>	19,730	20.2	15,805	3,925
<b>Ontario</b>	34,535	35.4	27,450	7,085
<b>Manitoba</b>	4,265	4.4	3,520	745
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	1,445	1.5	1,135	310
<b>Alberta</b>	10,350	10.6	8,445	1,905
<b>British Columbia</b>	9,595	9.8	7,715	1,880
<b>Yukon</b>	65	0.1	55	15
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	390	0.4	310	80
<b>Nunavut</b>	75	0.1	60	10

### Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island had 305 serving members of the CAF in 2021, consisting of 240 men and 65 women. Half of these members were under the age of 35 and 75.0 per cent were under the age of 50.

**TABLE 19: Currently Serving Members of the Military by Age and Sex, PEI, 2021**

	Currently Serving Members		
	Members	Men+	Women+
<b>Total</b>	305	240	65
<b>17 to 24 years</b>	70	60	10
<b>25 to 29 years</b>	50	40	5
<b>30 to 34 years</b>	30	25	5
<b>35 to 39 years</b>	30	15	10
<b>40 to 44 years</b>	25	20	10
<b>45 to 49 years</b>	20	20	5
<b>50 to 54 years</b>	35	25	15
<b>55 to 59 years</b>	20	15	5
<b>60 to 64 years</b>	20	15	5
<b>65 years and over</b>	0	0	0

Data Tables: [Canadian Military Experience](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0141-01, Currently serving military service status, age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations

## Language

On August 17, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on linguistic characteristics from the 2021 Census. This release contains data regarding mother tongue<sup>14</sup> and language spoken most often at home<sup>15</sup>. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography.

### Canada

According to the data, linguistic diversity is on the rise in Canada but English and French remain the most commonly spoken languages in Canada. In 2021, English was the mother tongue of 54.9 per cent of Canada's population and French 19.6 per cent. This is down from 56.2 per cent English and 20.5 per cent French in 2016. The percentage of Canadians reporting a non-official language as mother tongue was 21.4 per cent, up slightly from 21.0 per cent in 2016. This is a record high since the 1901 Census, when a question on mother tongue was first added.

In 2021, one in four Canadians had at least one mother tongue other than English or French, and one in eight Canadians spoke predominantly a language other than English or French at home—both the highest proportions on record.

Table 20 shows the percentage of population by mother tongue and age group.

**TABLE 20: Percentage of Population by Mother Tongue and Age group, Canada, 2021**

Age	English	French	Non-official Language	Multiple Languages
<b>0 to 14 years</b>	62.1	19.0	13.3	0.1
<b>15 to 24 years</b>	58.5	16.9	19.2	0.2
<b>25 to 34 years</b>	54.0	17.3	23.5	0.3
<b>35 to 44 years</b>	50.7	18.3	26.5	0.4
<b>45 to 54 years</b>	51.4	18.3	26.6	0.3
<b>55 to 64 years</b>	54.3	22.1	21.1	0.3
<b>65 to 74 years</b>	54.4	23.5	20.1	0.2
<b>75 to 84 years</b>	51.2	24.3	22.6	0.3
<b>85 years and over</b>	48.9	22.2	27.0	0.3
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>

<sup>14</sup> Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected.

<sup>15</sup> Language spoken most often at home refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as "spoken most often at home" if the languages are spoken equally often.

## Prince Edward Island

In 2021, 86.9 per cent of PEI's population reported English only as mother tongue, down from 91.5 per cent in 2016. Those reporting French only as mother tongue made up 3.0 per cent of the population, as compared to 3.8 per cent in 2016. The percentage of the population reporting only a non-official language as mother tongue was 8.5 per cent, up from 5.4 per cent in 2016. The five most common non-official languages reported as mother tongue in PEI were Mandarin at 2.1 per cent, Punjabi (Panjabi) at 0.9 per cent, Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) at 0.8 per cent, Arabic at 0.5 per cent, and Vietnamese at 0.4 per cent.

The percentage of the population where English was the language spoken most often at home was 91.3 per cent. 1.4 per cent spoke French most often at home, while 6.0 per cent spoke a non-official language. Table 21 shows the population and percentage distribution by mother tongue and language spoken most often at home.

**TABLE 21: Population by Mother Tongue and Language Spoken Most Often at Home, PEI, 2021**

Selected Language	Mother Tongue		Language Spoken Most Often At Home	
	Number*	%	Number*	%
<b>Total</b>	152,455	100.0%	152,455	100.0%
<b>English</b>	132,430	86.9%	139,200	91.3%
<b>French</b>	4,560	3.0%	2,080	1.4%
<b>Non-official language</b>	12,960	8.5%	9,075	6.0%
<b>Indigenous language</b>	45	0.0%	10	0.0%
<b>Non-Indigenous language</b>	12,915	8.5%	9,070	5.9%
<b>Mandarin</b>	3,240	2.1%	2,985	2.0%
<b>Punjabi (Panjabi)</b>	1,380	0.9%	1,070	0.7%
<b>Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)</b>	1,160	0.8%	805	0.5%
<b>Arabic</b>	830	0.5%	545	0.4%
<b>Vietnamese</b>	600	0.4%	580	0.4%
<b>Multiple responses</b>	2,505	1.6%	2,100	1.4%
<b>*Excluding Institutional residents</b>				

Data Tables: [Language](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0169-01, Mother tongue by first official language spoken, language spoken most often at home and other language(s) spoken regularly at home: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

Table 98-10-0173-01, Mother tongue by knowledge of official languages: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions

## Indigenous Peoples

On September 21, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on Indigenous Peoples<sup>16</sup> from the 2021 Census. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography, including counties and lots and communities.

### Canada

The 2021 Census counted 1.8 million Indigenous people, up 9.4 per cent from the 2016 Census. Indigenous people accounted for 5.0 per cent of the total population in Canada, up from 4.9 per cent in 2016. For the first time, according to the Census, the number of First Nations people living in Canada exceeded 1 million (1,048,405). There were 624,220 Métis living in Canada (up 6.3 per cent from 2016) and 70,545 Inuit.

Ontario had the largest Indigenous population of all provinces and territories in 2021, at 406,590 people, accounting for 2.9 per cent of people in the province. Indigenous people made up a large share of the total population in the territories, accounting for over four-fifths (85.7 per cent) of the population of Nunavut, almost half (49.6 per cent) in the Northwest Territories and over one-fifth (22.3 per cent) in Yukon. Provincially, Manitoba's population had the highest share of Indigenous people (18.1 per cent), followed by Saskatchewan (17.0 per cent), Newfoundland and Labrador (9.3 per cent), and Alberta (6.8 per cent). Table 22 shows the number of Indigenous people counted in the 2021 Census for Canada, provinces and the territories.

**TABLE 22: Indigenous Population for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021**

	Indigenous People	% of Total Population	First Nations	Métis	Inuit
<b>Canada</b>	1,807,250	5.0%	1,048,405	624,220	70,540
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	46,545	9.3%	28,435	7,335	7,330
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	3,385	2.2%	2,165	845	180
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	52,430	5.5%	28,050	21,090	1,100
<b>New Brunswick</b>	33,295	4.4%	20,960	10,170	685
<b>Quebec</b>	205,010	2.5%	116,550	61,010	15,800
<b>Ontario</b>	406,585	2.9%	251,030	134,615	4,310
<b>Manitoba</b>	237,185	18.1%	134,890	96,725	725
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	187,885	17.0%	121,175	62,800	460
<b>Alberta</b>	284,470	6.8%	145,640	127,470	2,945
<b>British Columbia</b>	290,210	5.9%	180,085	97,860	1,720
<b>Yukon</b>	8,810	22.3%	6,935	1,285	260
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	20,035	49.6%	12,315	2,890	4,155
<b>Nunavut</b>	31,385	85.7%	180	120	30,865

<sup>16</sup> The term "Indigenous peoples" refers to three groups—First Nations people, Métis and Inuit—who are recognized in the *Constitution Act*.

## Prince Edward Island

According to the 2021 Census, Prince Edward Island was home to 3,385 Indigenous people, up from 2,735 (23.8 per cent) in 2016. This consisted of 2,165 First Nations, 845 Métis, and 180 Inuit. Of the First Nations people, 525 indicated that they lived on reserve.

There were 1,620 men, 1,765 women and the average age of Indigenous people on PEI was 34.8 years. Over half of the Indigenous population (54.1 per cent) was between the ages of 25 and 64, with 9.0 per cent 65 years of age or older. Table 23 shows the Indigenous people population of PEI by age and gender.

**TABLE 23: Indigenous Population of PEI by Age and Sex, 2021**

	Indigenous identity	First Nations	Métis	Inuit
<b>Women+</b>				
<b>Total - Age</b>	1,765	1,090	450	95
<b>0 to 24 years</b>	660	440	150	45
<b>25 to 64 years</b>	925	560	255	45
<b>65 years and over</b>	180	95	50	10
<b>Average age</b>	35.1	34.1	35.1	32.8
<b>Men+</b>				
<b>Total - Age</b>	1,620	1,070	395	85
<b>0 to 24 years</b>	585	380	145	40
<b>25 to 64 years</b>	900	610	225	30
<b>65 years and over</b>	135	85	20	10
<b>Average age</b>	34.5	33.7	35.2	32.4
<b>All Ages</b>				
<b>Total - Age</b>	3,385	2,165	845	180
<b>0 to 24 years</b>	1,245	815	295	90
<b>25 to 64 years</b>	1,830	1,170	475	70
<b>65 years and over</b>	305	180	65	20
<b>Average age</b>	34.8	33.9	35.2	32.6

Other highlights from this 2021 Census release include:

- 155 persons indicated knowledge of an Indigenous language
- 1,280 reported membership in a First Nation or Indian band
- 205 reported membership in a Métis organization or Settlement
- 2,505 persons (aged 15 and older) reported income, with a median total income of \$35,200
- 605 persons were considered in low income (low income measure – after tax)



Data Tables: [Indigenous peoples](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0169-01, Knowledge of Indigenous languages by single and multiple knowledge of languages responses, Indigenous identity and residence by Indigenous geography: Canada, provinces and territories

Table 98-10-0267-01, Membership in a First Nation or Indian band by residence on or off reserve: Canada, provinces and territories

Table 98-10-0281-01, Income statistics by Indigenous identity and residence by Indigenous geography: Canada, provinces and territories

Table 98-10-0283-01, Individual low-income status by Indigenous identity and residence by Indigenous geography: Canada, provinces and territories

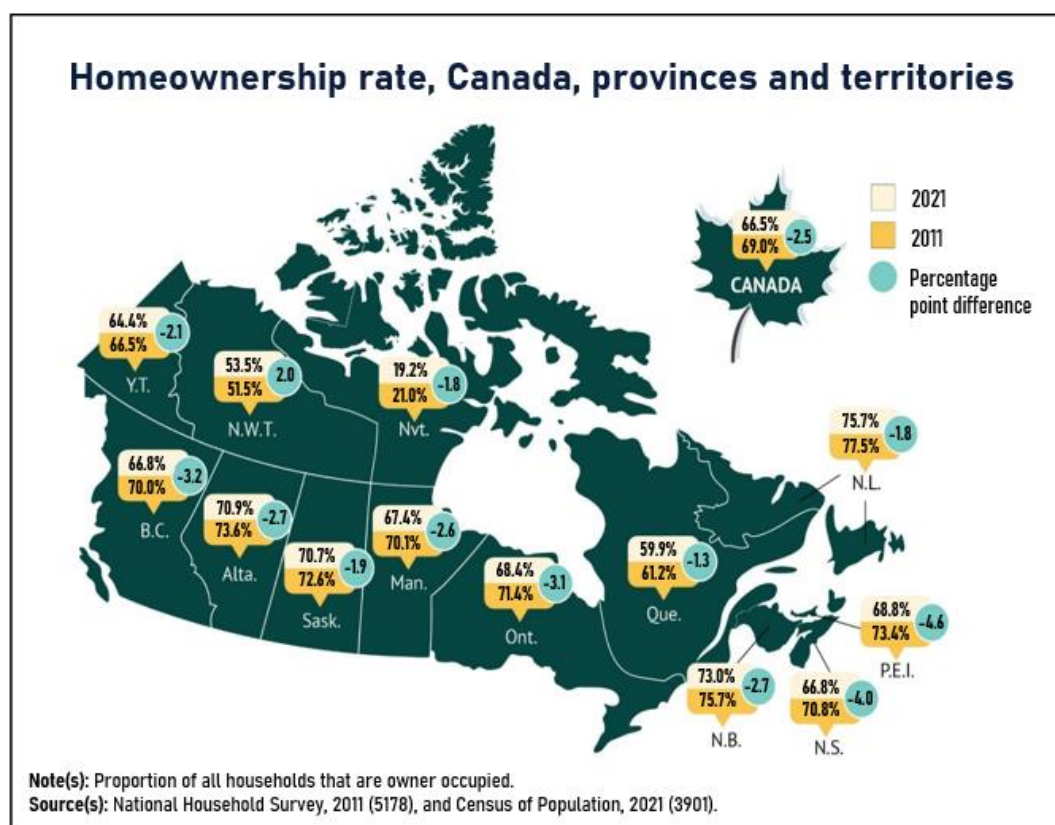
## Housing

On September 21, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on Housing from the 2021 Census. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography, including counties and lots and communities.

### Canada

The homeownership rate, or the proportion of households who own their home, was 66.5 per cent according to the 2021 Census. This rate peaked in 2011 when it was 69.0 per cent. Over this ten year period, the growth in renter households (+21.5 per cent) is more than double the growth in owner households (+8.4 per cent). Diagram 7 shows the homeownership rates by jurisdiction and the change since the 2011 Census.

**DIAGRAM 7: Homeownership Rate for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021 and 2011**



The rate of unaffordable housing, or the proportion of households that spent 30 per cent or more of their income on shelter costs, fell from 24.1 per cent in 2016 to 20.9 per cent in 2021. The rate of unaffordable housing in Canada for renters fell from 40.0 per cent in 2016 to 33.2 per cent in 2021. Alberta was the only jurisdiction where the rate of unaffordable housing increased since 2016. Table 24 shows the rate of unaffordable housing for all provinces and territories and the change since 2016.

**TABLE 24: Rate of Unaffordable Housing, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021**

	<b>Total Households</b>	<b>Households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs</b>	<b>2021 Rate of Unaffordable Housing</b>	<b>Change from 2016 (percentage points)</b>
<b>Canada</b>	14,744,570	3,074,715	20.9	-3.2
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	222,275	32,390	14.6	-2.6
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	63,710	9,865	15.5	-3.1
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	422,200	75,475	17.9	-3.6
<b>New Brunswick</b>	333,295	42,920	12.9	-3.9
<b>Quebec</b>	3,720,980	595,690	16.0	-5.0
<b>Ontario</b>	5,440,255	1,312,095	24.1	-3.5
<b>Manitoba</b>	494,010	85,365	17.3	-1.7
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	416,045	71,445	17.2	-3.0
<b>Alberta</b>	1,595,570	337,585	21.2	0.4
<b>British Columbia</b>	1,994,660	506,850	25.4	-2.5
<b>Yukon</b>	16,530	2,665	16.1	-2.3
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	15,110	1,805	11.9	-0.5
<b>Nunavut</b>	9,925	560	5.6	-0.2

Almost 1.5 million Canadian households lived in core housing need in 2021, defined as living in an unsuitable, inadequate or unaffordable dwelling and not able to afford alternative housing in their community. The core housing need rate fell from 12.7 per cent in 2016 to 10.1 per cent in 2021, driven largely by the improvements in household incomes and housing affordability. While 1 in 10 households (10.1 per cent) lived in core housing need in 2021, the specific characteristics of the different people living in these dwellings varied. For children younger than 18 years, who are sometimes overlooked in housing statistics because they do not pay the shelter costs, under 1 in 10 (8.8 per cent) lived in core housing need in 2021, down from 13.3 per cent in 2016. Children living in one-parent households were the most likely to live in core housing need (24.7 per cent).

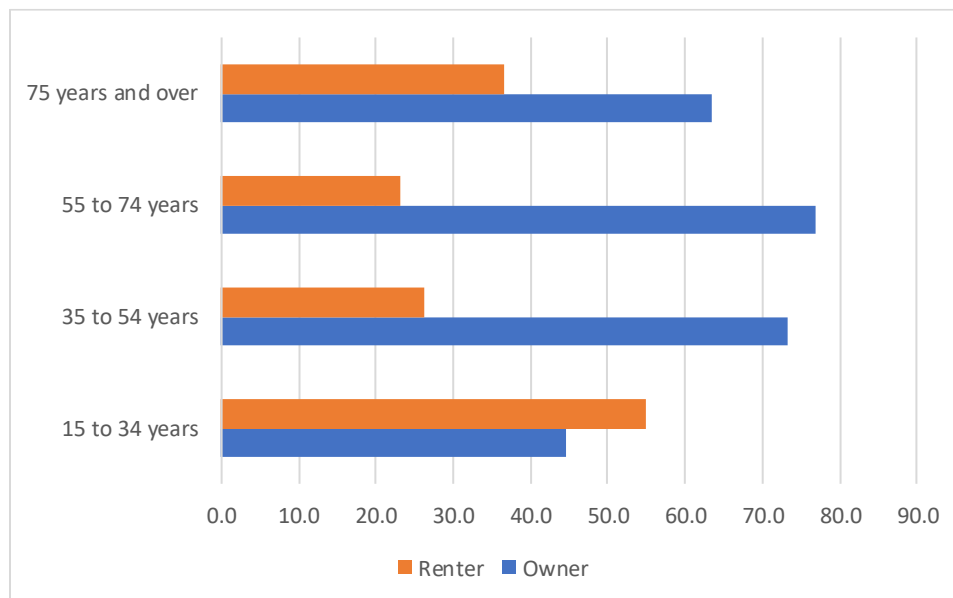
## **Prince Edward Island**

### **Home Ownership**

According to the data, the home ownership rate on PEI in 2021 was 68.8 per cent (44,420 households), while 31.0 per cent rented (19,990 households). Dwellings provided by the local government, First Nations or Indian bands made up 0.2 per cent of all households (160 households). The home ownership rate on PEI fell by 4.6 percentage points since 2011, the largest decline in the country over that period.

As can be seen in Diagram 8, younger people were more likely to rent than those older, with 55.0 per cent of primary household maintainers aged 15 to 34 being renters. Those aged 55 to 74 were most likely to own their own homes, at 76.8 per cent.

**DIAGRAM 8: Tenure of Households by Age of Primary Household Maintainer, PEI, 2021**



### **Acceptable Housing**

Acceptable housing refers to whether a household meets each of the three indicator thresholds established by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation for housing adequacy, suitability and affordability. Housing indicator thresholds are defined as follows:

- Adequate housing is reported by their residents as not requiring any major repairs.
- Affordable housing has shelter costs less than 30% of total before-tax household income.
- Suitable housing has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of resident households according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS), conceived by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and provincial and territorial representatives.

According to the 2021 Census data, 23.7 per cent of households reported being below one or more of the 3 thresholds for acceptable housing. Over half of these households were renters, with 39.3 per cent of all renters reporting being under at least one threshold. Table 25 shows the number of PEI households below the acceptable housing thresholds by tenure.

**TABLE 25: Acceptable Housing, PEI, 2021**

	All	Owner	Renter	Dwelling provided by the local government, First
<b>Total Households</b>	64,570	44,420	19,985	160
<b>Below affordability threshold only</b>	8,850	3,325	5,525	0
<b>Below suitability threshold only</b>	1,695	640	1,045	0
<b>Below adequacy threshold only</b>	3,630	2,820	750	60
<b>Below affordability and suitability thresholds</b>	190	60	130	0
<b>Below affordability and adequacy thresholds</b>	805	475	335	0
<b>Below suitability and adequacy thresholds</b>	125	65	60	0
<b>Below affordability, suitability and adequacy</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Acceptable</b>	49,265	37,040	12,125	95

### Core Housing Need

Core housing need refers to whether a private household's housing falls below at least one of the indicator thresholds for housing adequacy, affordability or suitability, and would have to spend 30 per cent or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable.

The data shows that in 2021, 7.0 per cent of households on PEI were considered to be in core housing need. This is down from 8.6 per cent in 2016. For those renting this percentage was 14.1 per cent and for those living in subsidized housing, the percentage in core housing need was 22.3 per cent.

Regionally, core housing need was highest in Kings county at 10.4 per cent, with 21.1 per cent of renters and 7.8 per cent of owners in core housing need. In Prince county, 7.0 per cent of all households were in core housing need (15.2 per cent for renters and 3.7 per cent for owners), while in Queens county the overall rate was 6.2 per cent (12.9 per cent for renters and 2.8 per cent for owners). Table 26 shows the number of households on PEI in core housing need by county and tenure.

**TABLE 26: Core Housing Need, PEI, 2021**

<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Renter</b>	<b><i>Subsidized housing*</i></b>
<b>Total Households</b>	63,710	43,730	19,985	3,590
<b>Household examined for core housing need</b>	62,605	43,195	19,405	3,545
<b>In Core Need</b>	4,365	1,625	2,745	790
<b>% in Core Need</b>	7.0%	3.8%	14.1%	22.3%
<b>Not in Core Need</b>	58,235	41,570	16,665	2,750
<b>Kings County</b>				
<b>Total Households</b>	7,550	6,085	1,465	475
<b>Household examined for core housing need</b>	7,430	6,005	1,420	470
<b>In Core Need</b>	770	470	300	85
<b>% in Core Need</b>	10.4%	7.8%	21.1%	18.1%
<b>Not in Core Need</b>	6,660	5,535	1,125	380
<b>Queens County</b>				
<b>Total Households</b>	36,800	23,910	12,890	1,940
<b>Household examined for core housing need</b>	36,020	23,595	12,425	1,910
<b>In Core Need</b>	2,250	650	1,600	470
<b>% in Core Need</b>	6.2%	2.8%	12.9%	24.6%
<b>Not in Core Need</b>	33,775	22,945	10,830	1,440
<b>Prince County</b>				
<b>Total Households</b>	19,360	13,735	5,630	1,175
<b>Household examined for core housing need</b>	19,155	13,600	5,560	1,165
<b>In Core Need</b>	1,350	500	845	230
<b>% in Core Need</b>	7.0%	3.7%	15.2%	19.7%
<b>Not in Core Need</b>	17,800	13,095	4,710	935

\* Subsidized housing is included in Renters

Note: The difference in the total number of households in these housing tables is due to differences in the source tables. Statistics Canada table 98-10-0247-01 (Core housing need) includes private households in non-reserve, non-farm private dwellings, while tables 98-10-0232-01 (Age of primary household maintainer by tenure) and 98-10-0246-01 (Acceptable housing by tenure) include all private households in occupied private dwellings.

Data Tables: [Housing](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0232-01, Age of primary household maintainer by tenure: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions

Table 98-10-0246-01, Acceptable housing by tenure: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions

Table 98-10-0247-01, Core housing need by tenure including presence of mortgage payments and subsidized housing: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions

## Immigration, Place of Birth, and Citizenship

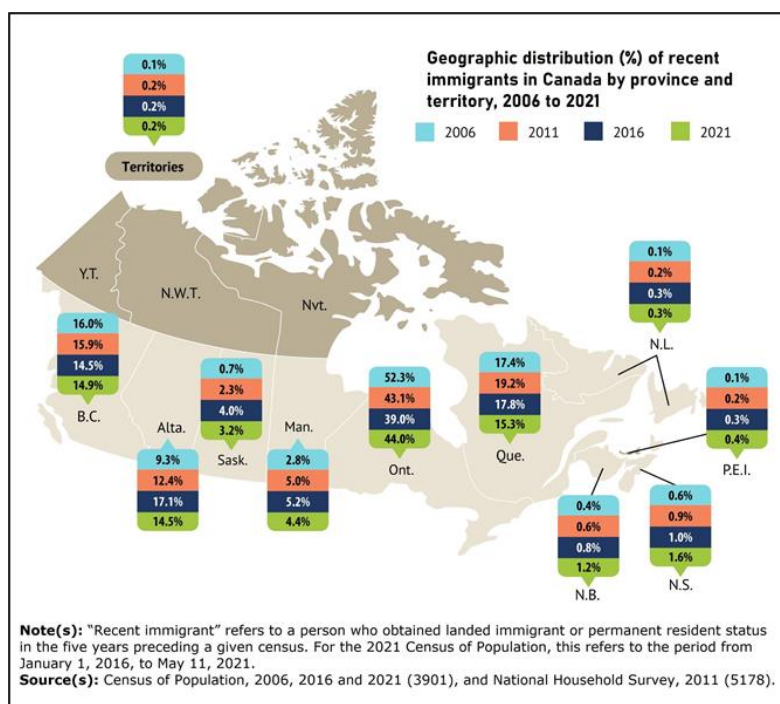
On October 26, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on Immigration, Place of Birth, and Citizenship from the 2021 Census. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography, including counties and lots and communities.

### Canada

According to the 2021 Census, almost one quarter (23.0%) of Canada's population were, or had been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident in Canada. Since the last Census in 2016, just over 1.3 million new immigrants<sup>17</sup> came to Canada, which is the highest number recorded in a Canadian census. Asia, including the Middle East, remained the continent of birth for most recent immigrants (62.0%). In contrast, the share of recent immigrants from Europe continued to decline.

In Atlantic Canada, the share of immigrants settling in the region has tripled in 15 years, from 1.2 per cent in 2006 to 3.5 per cent in 2021, while the share of immigrants settling in Quebec and the Prairie provinces has decreased. Diagram 9 shows the change in geographic distribution of recent immigrants across the country from 2006 to 2021.

**DIAGRAM 9: Distribution of Recent Immigrants for Canada, Provinces and Territories  
2006 to 2021**



<sup>17</sup> 'Immigrants' includes persons who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category. In the 2021 Census of Population, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who were admitted to Canada on or prior to May 11, 2021.

The primary place of birth for recent immigrants was India, with nearly 1 in 5 (18.6%) being born in that country. This was followed by the Philippines (11.4%), China (8.9%), Syria (4.8%) and Nigeria (3.0%).

## Prince Edward Island

### Period of Immigration

According to the data, there were 11,765 immigrants living on Prince Edward Island, making up 7.8 per cent of the total population. This is an increase of 31.6 per cent since 2016, when there were 8,940 immigrants on PEI. Just over 40 per cent (4,860) were recent immigrants (settled permanently on PEI between 2016 and 2021), the highest number recorded in a census. In addition, there were 5,435 non-permanent residents living on PEI on census day in 2021. Table 27 shows the number of PEI immigrants by period of immigration for 2021 and comparable data for 2016.

**TABLE 27: Number of Immigrants by Period of Immigration, PEI, 2016 and 2021**

	2016	2021	change
<b>Total Immigrants</b>	8,940	11,765	31.6%
<b>Before 1980</b>	2,460	2,170	-11.8%
<b>1980 to 1990</b>	565	720	27.4%
<b>1991 to 2000</b>	670	710	6.0%
<b>2001 to 2010</b>	1,890	1,685	-10.8%
<b>2011 to 2015</b>	3,360	1,615	-51.9%
<b>2016 to 2021</b>	--	4,860	
<b>Non-permanent residents</b>	1,340	5,435	305.6%

### Place of Birth

China was the leading place of birth for immigrants on PEI at 1,675 (14.2%), followed by the United Kingdom at 1,380 (11.7%), the United States at 1,170 (9.9%), the Philippines at 1,015 (8.6%), and India at 835 (7.1%). As compared to the same data in 2016, the largest increases were for people born in India and the Philippines, which made up 2.5 per cent and 5.3 per cent of immigrants in 2016, respectively.

### Recent Immigrants by Age and Admission Category

In Canada, immigrants are selected according to three broad objectives: to enhance and promote economic development<sup>18</sup>, to reunite families<sup>19</sup>, and to fulfill the country's international obligations and

<sup>18</sup> 'Economic immigrants' includes immigrants who have been selected for their ability to contribute to Canada's economy through their ability to meet labour market needs, to own and manage or to build a business, to make a substantial investment, to create their own employment or to meet specific provincial or territorial labour market needs. 'Principal applicants' includes immigrants who were identified as the principal applicant on their application for permanent residence. 'Secondary applicants' includes immigrants who were identified as the married spouse, the common-law or conjugal partner or the dependant of the principal applicant on their application for permanent residence.



uphold its humanitarian tradition<sup>20</sup>. In 2021, more than half (53.1%) of recent immigrants (since 2016) living on PEI entered through the economic category and were between the ages of 25 and 64. The total economic category (all ages) made up 84.5 per cent of recent immigrants. Immigrants sponsored by family made up 7.7 per cent, while refugees made up 7.9 per cent. Table 28 shows the number of recent immigrants by age and admission category.

**TABLE 28: Recent immigrants (2016 to 2021) by Age and Admissions Category, PEI**

	All Ages	0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 64	65 and over
<b>Total - Admission category and applicant type</b>	4,860	1,030	760	3,020	50
<b>Economic immigrants</b>	4,105	830	665	2,580	30
<b>Worker programs</b>	610	130	60	405	10
Skilled workers	50	15	0	30	0
Skilled trades workers	0	0	0	0	0
Canadian experience class	130	0	10	105	10
Caregivers	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantic Immigration Program	410	95	45	270	0
<b>Business programs</b>	20	0	0	0	0
Provincial Nominee Program	3,480	690	605	2,160	20
<b>Immigrants sponsored by family</b>	375	50	25	275	20
<b>Refugees</b>	385	150	65	165	0
<b>Other immigrants</b>	0	0	0	0	0

Data Tables: [Immigration, Place of Birth, and Citizenship](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0300-01, Immigrant status and period of immigration by mother tongue: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

Table 98-10-0302-01, Immigrant status and period of immigration by place of birth and citizenship: Canada, provinces and territories and census metropolitan areas with parts

Table 98-10-0318-01, Admission category by period of immigration and pre-admission experience: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

<sup>19</sup> 'Immigrants sponsored by family' includes immigrants who were sponsored by a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and were granted permanent resident status on the basis of their relationship either as the spouse, partner, parent, grand-parent, child or other relative of this sponsor. The terms 'family class' or 'family reunification' are sometimes used to refer to this category.

<sup>20</sup> 'Refugees' includes immigrants who were granted permanent resident status on the basis of a well-founded fear of returning to their home country. This category includes persons who had a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in particular social group or for political opinion (Geneva Convention refugees) as well as persons who had been seriously and personally affected by civil war or armed conflict, or have suffered a massive violation of human rights. Some refugees were in Canada when they applied for refugee protection for themselves and their family members (either with them in Canada or abroad). Others were abroad and were referred for resettlement to Canada by the United Nations Refugee Agency, another designated referral organization or private sponsors.

## Ethnocultural and Religious Diversity

On October 26, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on Ethnocultural and Religious Diversity from the 2021 Census. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography, including counties and lots and communities.

### Canada

According to the 2021 Census, there are people of over 450 ethnic or cultural origins living in Canada. In addition, 35.5 per cent of the population reported more than one origin in the 2021 census. The top origins reported by Canada's population, alone or with other origins, were Canadian (5.7 million), English (5.3 million), Irish (4.4 million), Scottish (4.4 million) and French (4.0 million). Table 29 shows the most common ethnic or cultural origins, as reported by the 2021 census.

**TABLE 29: Most Common Ethnic or Cultural Origins for Canada, 2021 Census<sup>21</sup>**

Ethnic or Cultural Origin	Count	% of Total
Canadian	5,677,205	15.6
English	5,322,830	14.7
Irish	4,413,120	12.1
Scottish	4,392,200	12.1
French	4,011,670	11.0
German	2,955,695	8.1
Chinese	1,713,870	4.7
Italian	1,546,390	4.3
First Nations (North American Indian)	1,426,950	3.9
Indian (India)	1,347,720	3.7
Ukrainian	1,258,635	3.5
Dutch	988,585	2.7
Polish	982,815	2.7
Québécois	981,640	2.7
Filipino	925,485	2.5

Over 19.3 million people reported a Christian religion, representing just over half of the Canadian population (53.3%), down from 67.3 per cent in 2011. The proportion of Canada's population who reported being Muslim, Hindu or Sikh has more than doubled in 20 years. From 2001 to 2021, these shares rose from 2.0 per cent to 4.9 per cent for Muslims, from 1.0 per cent to 2.3 per cent for Hindus and from 0.9 per cent to 2.1 per cent for Sikhs. More than one-third of Canada's population reported having no religious affiliation.

---

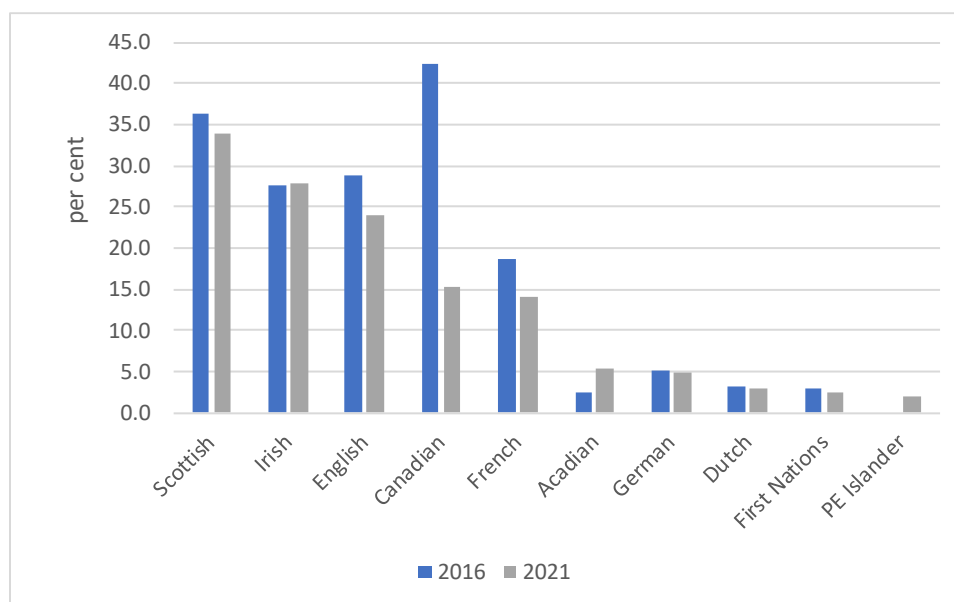
<sup>21</sup> Includes multiple responses

## Prince Edward Island

### Ethnic or Cultural Origins

On Prince Edward Island, the most common ethnic or cultural origin in 2021 was Scottish (34.0%), followed by Irish (27.8%), English (24.0%), Canadian<sup>22</sup> (15.2%), and French (14.2%). People reporting an Acadian background made up 5.5 per cent of the population, up from 2.5 per cent in 2016. Although still a small portion of the total population, at 1.5 per cent, people reporting Indian (India) origin increased significantly since 2016, when they represented only 0.4 per cent of the total population. The Filipino community also increased notably since 2016, going from 0.5 per cent of the total population in 2016 to 1.1 per cent in 2021. Diagram 10 shows PEI's most common ethnic and cultural origins for 2021 and comparable data for 2016.

**DIAGRAM 10: Ethnic and Cultural Origin, Percentage of Total Population, PEI, 2016 and 2021**



### Religion

In 2021, more than 101,000 people on Prince Edward Island reported a Christian religion, or just over 67.0 per cent. Roman Catholics made up the largest Christian denomination, with 51,755 people. This represents 34.4 per cent of the total population and 50.9 per cent of all Christians. Other Christian denominations most often reported were the United Church (9.7% of the total population), Christian n.o.s.<sup>23</sup> (6.1%), Presbyterian (4.3%), and Anglican (3.3%).

<sup>22</sup> Over time, changes have been made to the wording, format, instructions and examples for the census question on ethnic or cultural origin in order to improve data measurement and quality. In 2021, the results for the "Canadian" origin are among those most affected by these changes.

<sup>23</sup> The abbreviation n.o.s. means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses of Christian not otherwise specified (e.g., "Christian", "Christianity").

Just under 1 in 3 (28.5%) Prince Edward Islanders reported having no religious affiliation or having a secular perspective (atheist, agnostic, humanist and other secular perspectives).

After Christianity, Islam was the second most reported religion in PEI in 2021, with 1,720 people and making up 1.1 per cent of the population. This was followed by Hinduism with 1,245 people (0.8%) and Sikhism with 1,165 people (0.8%). Table 30 shows the make up of PEI's population by religion.

**TABLE 30: Population by Religion, PEI, 2021**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>% of Population</b>
Christian	101,755	67.6%
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	51,755	34.4%
<i>United Church</i>	14,635	9.7%
<i>Christian, n.o.s.</i>	9,195	6.1%
<i>Presbyterian</i>	6,520	4.3%
<i>Anglican</i>	5,025	3.3%
No religion and secular perspectives	42,830	28.5%
Muslim	1,720	1.1%
Hindu	1,245	0.8%
Sikh	1,165	0.8%
Other religions and spiritual traditions	765	0.5%
Buddhist	755	0.5%
Jewish	165	0.1%
Traditional (North American Indigenous) spirituality	75	0.05%

Data Tables: [Ethnocultural and Religious Diversity](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0337-01, Visible minority by ethnic or cultural origin: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

Table 98-10-0342-01, Religion by visible minority and generation status: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

## Mobility and Migration

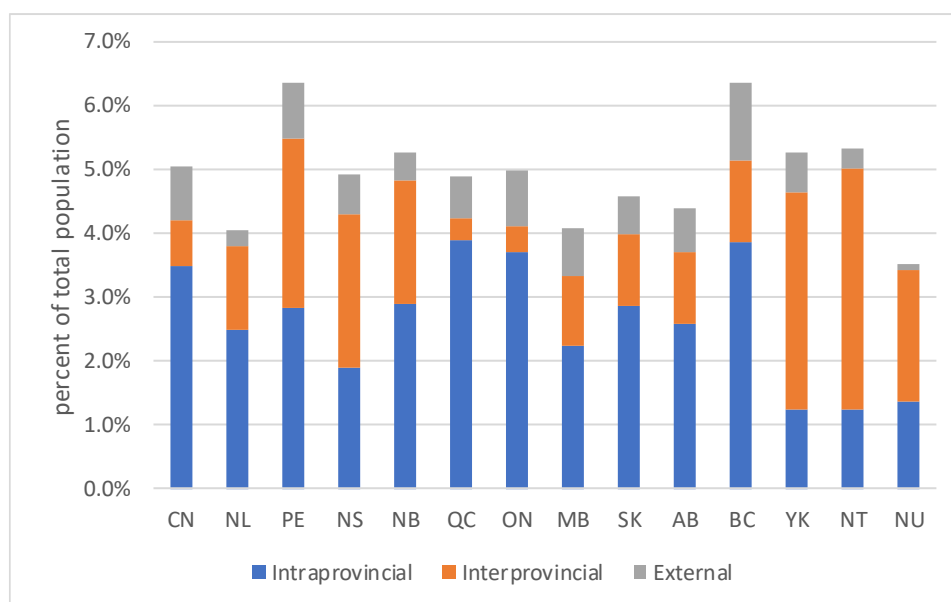
On October 26, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on Mobility and Migration from the 2021 Census. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography.

### Canada

According to the 2021 Census, 4.4 million Canadians, or 12.2 per cent of the population, lived in a different location than they did 1 year earlier. More than half of movers (2.6 million) were non-migrants, meaning they moved to a different dwelling but within the same city, town, township, village, municipality or Indian reserve. Migrants<sup>24</sup> numbered 1.8 million or 5.0 per cent of the total population.

The majority of one-year migrants (69.0%) were intraprovincial migrants (moved within the same province), while 14.8 per cent relocated to another province and 16.2 per cent moved to Canada from another country. Provincially, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia had the highest percentage of total migrants at 6.4 per cent. Northwest Territories had the highest rate for interprovincial migration, at 3.8 per cent of the total population, followed by Yukon at 3.4 per cent. British Columbia had the highest rate of external migration<sup>25</sup> at 1.2 per cent, followed by Prince Edward Island and Ontario, both at 0.9 per cent. Diagram 11 shows the percentage of migrants by jurisdiction and type.

**DIAGRAM 11: One-year migrants by type for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021 Census**



<sup>24</sup> persons who moved to a different city, town, township, village, municipality or Indian reserve within Canada or who did not live in Canada 1 year ago.

<sup>25</sup> Did not live in Canada 1 year ago

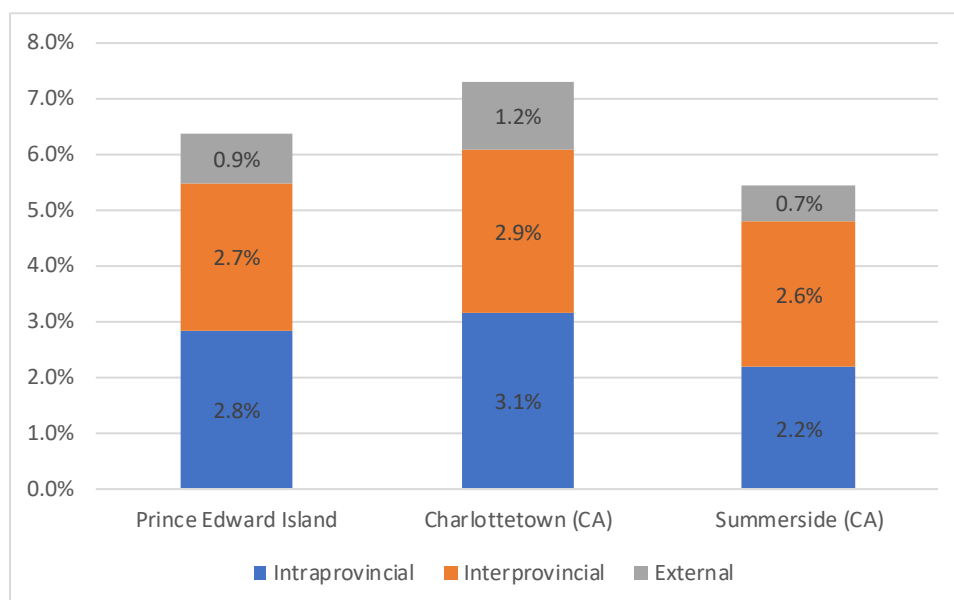
Looking at the same data over a five year period, 13.4 million Canadians (39.0%) lived in a different location than they did five years earlier, with 7.7 million of these considered migrants. Prince Edward Island had the highest percentage of five-year migrants at 30.4 per cent, followed by British Columbia at 27.7 per cent.

## Prince Edward Island

In 2021, there were 18,785 people (12.6% of the total population) on Prince Edward Island who lived in a different location than they did one year earlier. Almost half of all movers (9,305) were non-migrants. Migrants numbered 9,480 people and made up 6.4 per cent of the total population. Those who moved within the province (intraprovincial) made up the largest number of migrants at 4,220, followed by those who moved to PEI from another province (interprovincial) at 3,960 and those who moved to PEI from another country (external) at 1,300.

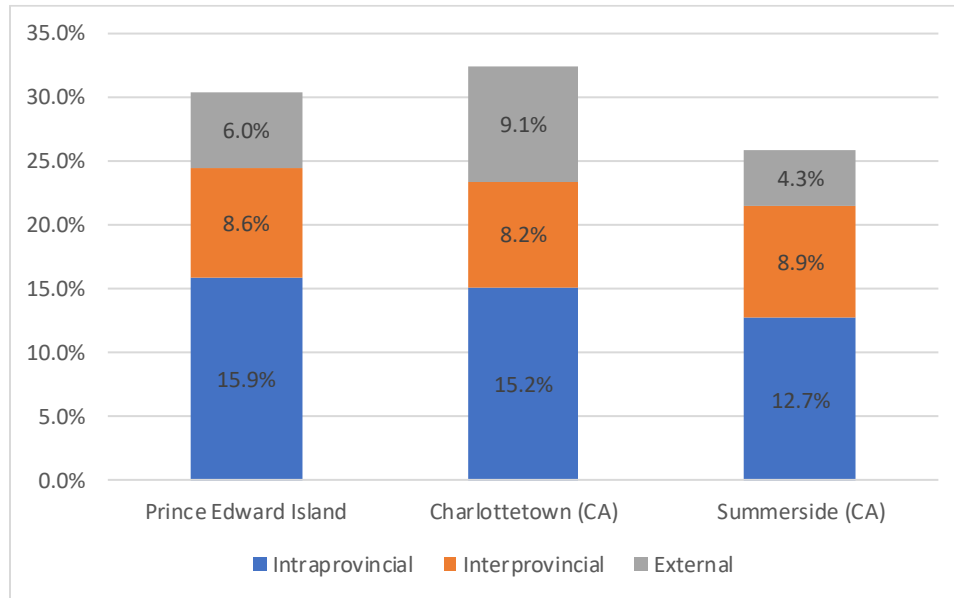
The Charlottetown CA<sup>26</sup> had a higher percentage of migrants than the province as a whole, at 7.3 per cent. Intraprovincial migrants made up 3.1 per cent of the population in Charlottetown, 2.9 per cent were interprovincial migrants and 1.2 per cent were external migrants. By comparison, 2.2 per cent of the Summerside CA's population were intraprovincial migrants, 2.6 per cent interprovincial and 0.7 per cent external. Diagram 12a and 12b show the percentage of one and five year migrants by type for PEI, Charlottetown and Summerside.

**DIAGRAM 12a: One-year migrants by type for PEI, Charlottetown and Summerside, 2021 Census**



<sup>26</sup> Census Agglomeration

**DIAGRAM 12b: Five-year migrants by type for PEI,  
Charlottetown and Summerside, 2021 Census**



Data Tables : [Mobility and Migration](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0376-01, Mobility status 1 year ago by mother tongue, marital status, age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

Table 98-10-0377-01, Mobility status 5 years ago by mother tongue, marital status, age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

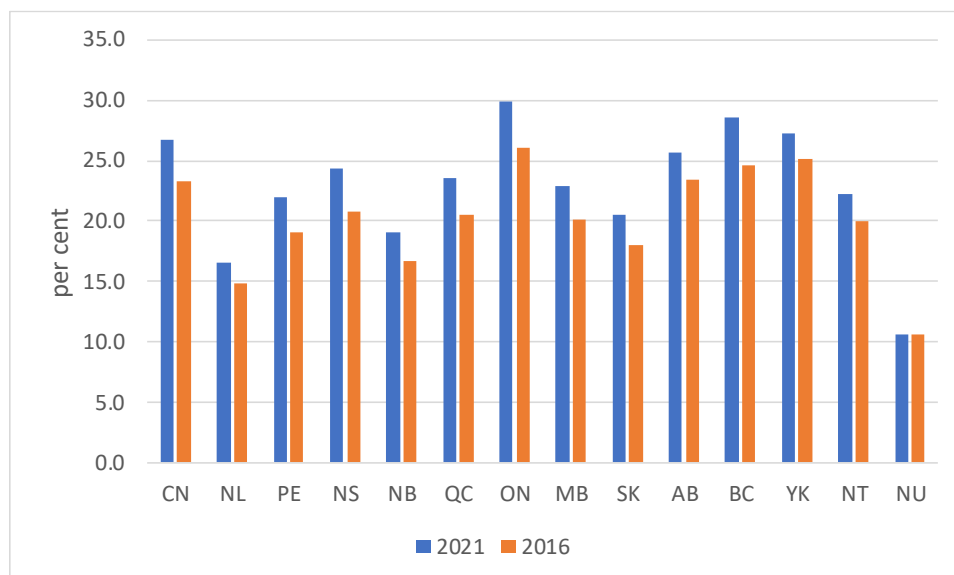
## Education

On November 30, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on Education from the 2021 Census. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography, including counties and lots and communities.

### Canada

According to the 2021 Census, the working-age population of Canada saw an increase of 19.1 per cent in the number of people with a bachelor's degree or higher, from 2016 to 2021. Over this period, the number of degree holders in health care increased by 24.1 per cent while those in computer and information science rose by 46.3 per cent. British Columbia saw the largest increase in the percentage of population with a bachelor's degree or higher, rising from 24.6 per cent in 2016 to 28.6 per cent. Diagram 13 shows the percentage of population 15 and older by province with a bachelor's degree or higher, as reported by the 2021 census.

**DIAGRAM 13: Percentage of the Population 15 and Over with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2016 and 2021**



However, the percentage of the population 15 and over with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma has fallen 1.1 percentage points nationally since 2016 to 8.7 per cent in 2021. Nunavut saw the largest percentage decline, from 7.7 per cent in 2016 to just 5.1 per cent in 2021, followed by Prince Edward Island, which fell from 8.1 per cent in 2016 to 6.5 per cent in 2021. Job vacancies in some trades related industries, such as construction and fabricated metal product manufacturing, reached record highs in 2022.



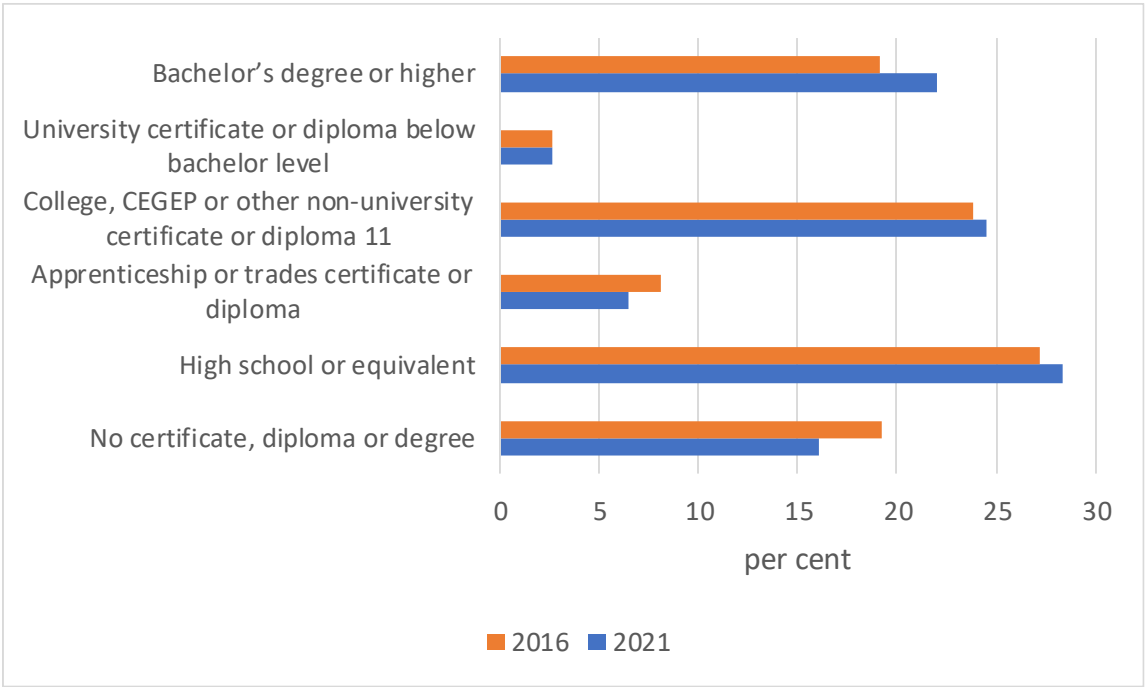
Recent immigrants made up nearly half of the growth in the share of Canadians with a bachelor's degree or higher. However, the overqualification rate for immigrants with foreign degrees was over one-quarter, twice as high as the overqualification rate for Canadian-born or Canadian-educated degree holders.

**Prince Edward Island**

**Highest Level of Education**

On Prince Edward Island, the percentage of the population 15 and over with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree increased from 53.7 per cent in 2016 to 55.6 per cent in 2021. The percentage who specified a high (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate as the highest level of education increased from 27.2 per cent in 2016 to 28.4 per cent in 2021, while those with no certificate, diploma or degree fell from 19.2 per cent to 16.1 per cent in 2021. Diagram 14 shows PEI's population percentage by highest level of education in 2021 and comparable data for 2016.

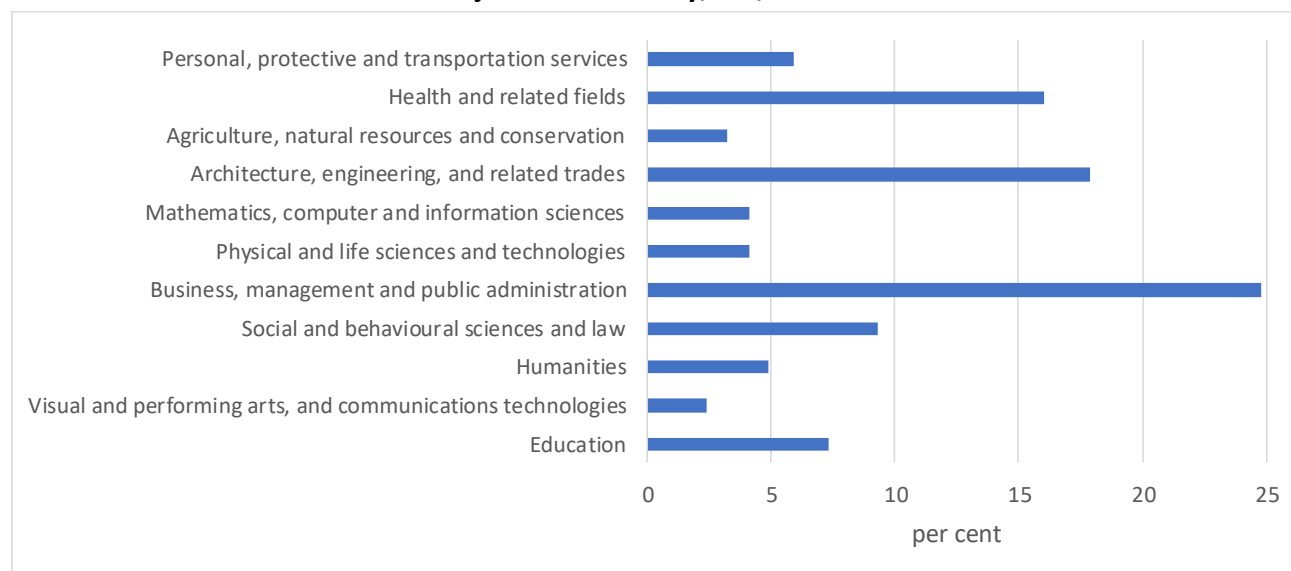
**DIAGRAM 14: Highest Level of Education,  
Percentage of Population 15 and Over, PEI, 2016 and 2021**



**Major Field of Study**

The major field of study for almost one in four people (24.8 per cent) on PEI with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree fell under business, management and public administration. Architecture, engineering, and related trades made up 17.9 per cent, followed by health and related fields at 16.0 per cent. Diagram 15 shows the percentage of PEI's population with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree by major field of study.

**DIAGRAM 15: Population 15 and Over with a Postsecondary Certificate, Diploma or Degree by Major Field of Study, PEI, 2021**



### Immigration Status

In recent years, immigration has become increasingly important for PEI's labour market. According to the 2021 Census, 67.4 per cent of immigrants living on PEI have a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, with 40 per cent having completed a Bachelor's degree or higher. The major field of study for 24.8 per cent of immigrants was business, management and public administration, followed by architecture, engineering, and related trades at 15.8 per cent.

Data Tables: [Education](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0384-01, Highest level of education by census year: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations

Table 98-10-0384-01, Major field of study (detailed, 4-digit) by highest level of education: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

Table 98-10-0430-01, Highest level of education by major field of study, visible minority and immigrant status: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

## Labour

On November 30, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on Labour from the 2021 Census. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography, including counties and lots and communities.

### Canada

Although the overall Canadian labour force increased by 3.4 per cent from 2016 to 2021, the labour force participation rate—or the proportion of people aged 15 and older who are employed or unemployed—dropped from 65.2 per cent to 63.7 per cent over this period. This was mainly driven by more people entering or nearing retirement age. Over this 5-year period, the number of Canadians aged 55 and older increased 12.9 per cent.

The total number of employed Canadians increased by 0.5 per cent since 2016, while the unemployment rate increased from 7.7 per cent in 2016 to 10.3 per cent in 2021. Employment increases occurred most notably in Yukon (10.7%), Prince Edward Island (9.9%), and British Columbia (5.5 per cent).

Table 31 shows labour force characteristics from the 2021 Census by province and territory.

**TABLE 31: Labour Force Characteristics, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021**

	(Persons, thousands)					Per cent		
	Population	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not In Labour Force	Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate
<b>CN</b>	30,335.9	19,310.3	17,321.7	1,988.6	11,025.6	63.7	57.1	10.3
<b>NL</b>	434.0	243.3	206.3	37.0	190.6	56.1	47.5	15.2
<b>PE</b>	126.9	83.5	74.9	8.6	43.4	65.8	59.0	10.3
<b>NS</b>	819.3	487.3	425.2	62.1	332.1	59.5	51.9	12.7
<b>NB</b>	648.2	389.5	349.2	40.3	258.8	60.1	53.9	10.3
<b>QC</b>	6,918.7	4,435.5	4,100.4	335.0	2,483.3	64.1	59.3	7.6
<b>ON</b>	11,782.8	7,399.2	6,492.9	906.3	4,383.6	62.8	55.1	12.2
<b>MB</b>	1,058.4	681.5	625.1	56.4	376.9	64.4	59.1	8.3
<b>SK</b>	882.8	577.5	528.9	48.6	305.3	65.4	59.9	8.4
<b>AB</b>	3,375.1	2,295.4	2,030.7	264.7	1,079.8	68.0	60.2	11.5
<b>BC</b>	4,200.4	2,657.3	2,433.6	223.7	1,543.2	63.3	57.9	8.4
<b>YK</b>	32.8	23.5	21.9	1.6	9.3	71.8	66.8	6.8
<b>NT</b>	31.9	22.6	20.6	2.0	9.4	70.7	64.6	8.6
<b>NU</b>	24.5	14.4	11.9	2.4	10.2	58.6	48.7	16.9

Employment in the health care and social assistance sector increased by 13.0 per cent over 2016, leading all industries in employment growth. This was followed by increases in professional, scientific and technical services (17.3 per cent) and construction (9.3 per cent). Together, these sectors accounted for 30 per cent of total employment in 2021.

## Prince Edward Island

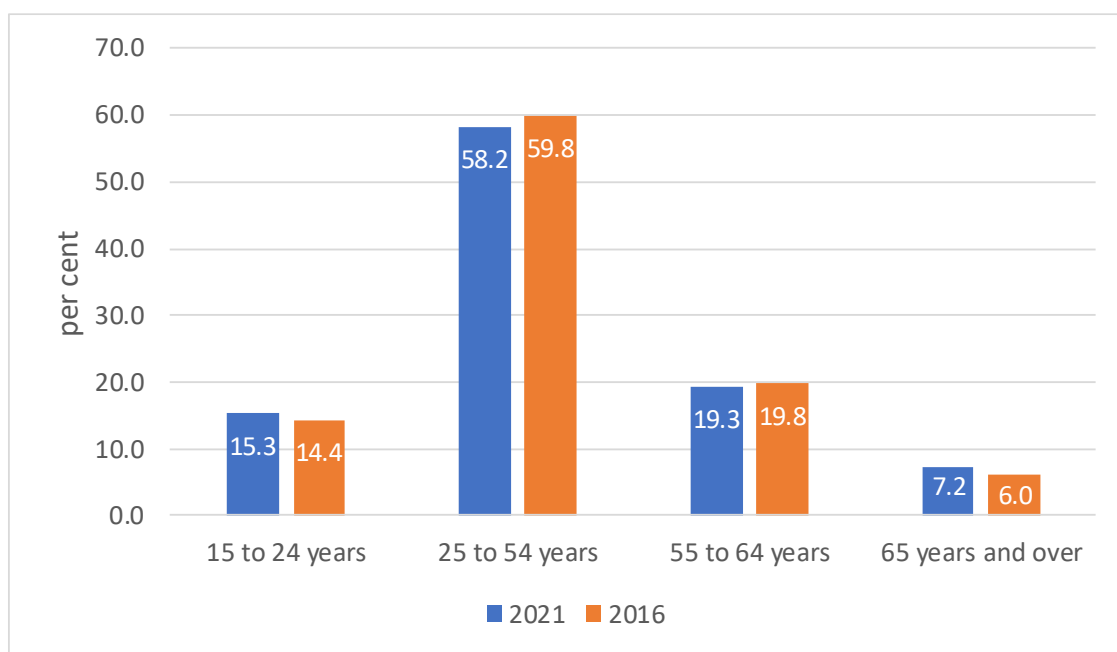
### Labour Force

According to the 2021 Census, there were 74,900 people employed on Prince Edward Island in 2021, up 9.9 per cent from 2016. The unemployment rate fell 2.0 percentage points from 12.3 per cent to 10.3 per cent over this period. The overall labour force increased by 7.5 per cent and unemployment dropped by 9.8 per cent. The participation rate fell from 66.4 per cent in 2016 to 65.8 per cent in 2021.

### Labour Force by Age

The core-aged labour force (aged 25 to 54) increased by 2,155 persons, or 4.6 per cent, from 2016 to 2021. Expressed as a percentage of the total labour force, this age group declined from 59.8 per cent in 2016 to 58.2 per cent in 2021. The number of younger workers, aged 15 to 24, made up 15.3 per cent of the labour force, up from 14.4 per cent in 2016. The number of older workers (55 years of age and older) increased 10.4 per cent over this period and accounted for 26.5 per cent of the total labour force. This is an increase from 25.8 per cent in 2016. Diagram 16 shows the percentage of PEI's labour force by age group for 2021 and comparable 2016 data.

**DIAGRAM 16: Percentage of Labour Force by Age, PEI, 2021 and 2016**



### Immigration

As the number of people approaching retirement age increases, employers are relying more and more on immigration to help address labour shortages. On Census day 2021, there were 10,540 immigrants of working age (15 years and older) living on PEI. Of these, 6,900 were actively participating in the labour

force, resulting in a participation rate of 65.5 per cent, and 6,285 were employed. The overall unemployment rate for immigrants was 10.3 per cent.

Recent immigrants (landed between 2016 and 2021) were more likely to participate in the labour force, with a participation rate of 74.8 per cent, as compared to a rate of 59.9 per cent for those who arrived before 2016. The unemployment rate was higher for recent immigrants at 9.4 per cent, as compared to 8.8 per cent, due to the higher labour force participation. The employment rate for recent immigrants was 67.8 per cent and 54.8 per cent for immigrants who arrived before 2016.

### **Employment by Industry**

The construction industry led all industries in employment growth on PEI from 2016 to 2021, increasing by 1,610 or 38.0 per cent. Construction accounted for 7.8 per cent of total employment in 2021, as compared to 6.2 per cent in 2016. Employment in health care and social assistance jobs increased by 15.4 per cent over this period and was the largest employer on PEI, accounting for 13.4 per cent of total employment. Employment in educational services increased 13.0 per cent over 2016. Notable declines occurred in accommodation and food services (-6.0%), wholesale trade (-8.8%), and information and cultural industries (-14.5%), as these industries were still feeling the effects of the pandemic.

### **Note on Labour data from the 2021 Census:**

It should be noted that data from the 2021 Census reflect labour market conditions as of May 2021. Previously released data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) indicate that, by May 2021, the labour market had rebounded significantly since the first months of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, however remained below pre-pandemic levels.

Data Tables: [Labour](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0435-01, Labour force status by visible minority, highest level of education, major field of study (STEM and BHASE, summary) and immigrant status: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

Table 98-10-0020-01, Age (in single years), average age and median age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

Table 98-10-0448-01, Industry groups by class of worker including job permanency, labour force status, age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

Table 98-10-0446-01, Labour force status by visible minority, immigrant status and period of immigration, highest level of education, age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

## Language of Work

On November 30, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on Language of Work from the 2021 Census. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography, including counties and lots and communities.

### **Canada**

While the number and proportion of Canadians who spoke a language other than English or French at home reached their highest levels on record in 2021, English and French remained the most common languages spoken at work across Canada, used most often by 98.7 per cent of workers. 77.1 per cent of employed persons in Canada mainly used English at work, 19.9 per cent mainly used French, and 1.7 per cent used English and French equally. Only 1.3 per cent used neither English nor French most often at work. 40,000 workers used an Indigenous language regularly at work and almost half of workers who knew an Indigenous language used an Indigenous language regularly at work.

In Quebec, 79.9 per cent of workers mainly used French at work, 14.0 per cent mainly used English, and 5.4 per cent used English and French equally. The proportion of workers who mainly used French at work in Quebec decreased slightly compared to 2016.

### **Prince Edward Island**

On PEI, 97.4 per cent of workers spoke English at work and 1.3 per cent reported using mainly French, and 0.2 per cent reported using both English and French equally. The percentage of workers who reported using a non-official language most often was 0.7 per cent, while 0.3 per cent reported using multiple official and non-official languages. Table 32 shows the percentage of workers by language used most often at work for Canada, the provinces and territories.

**TABLE 32: Percentage of Workers by Language Used at Work, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021**

	English	French	Non-official language	English and French	Multiple official and non-official languages
<b>Canada</b>	77.0%	19.3%	1.5%	1.6%	0.6%
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	99.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	97.4%	1.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	98.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
<b>New Brunswick</b>	75.0%	21.0%	0.2%	3.7%	0.2%
<b>Quebec</b>	14.1%	79.5%	0.8%	5.3%	0.4%
<b>Ontario</b>	95.8%	1.2%	1.7%	0.6%	0.7%
<b>Manitoba</b>	97.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	98.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%
<b>Alberta</b>	98.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.5%
<b>British Columbia</b>	95.3%	0.2%	3.3%	0.1%	1.2%
<b>Yukon</b>	97.8%	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	96.2%	0.8%	1.5%	0.4%	1.0%
<b>Nunavut</b>	68.5%	0.4%	18.9%	0.2%	12.1%

Data Tables: [Language of Work](#)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0519-01, Languages used at work by knowledge of official languages and highest certificate, diploma or degree: Canada, provinces and territories and census metropolitan areas with parts

## Commuting

On November 30, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on commuting from the 2021 Census. This report will focus on some highlights of the release. Additional data is available with various cross tabulations and levels of geography, including counties and lots and communities.

The 2021 Census of Population asked Canadians about their commuting habits in May 2021. At that time, due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, employment was more than half a million (-557,000) below its February 2020 level, with the largest gaps in industries requiring close contact with others. With a number of public health measures being tightened in response to the third wave of the pandemic, millions of Canadians continued to work from home. The data in this release is representative of the commuting habits of Canadians at that time.

### Canada

There were 2.8 million fewer Canadians commuting to work in May 2021, as compared to May 2016. This drop in the total number of commuters was due to COVID-19 related employment losses, particularly in the accommodation and food service and personal services industries, as well as the shift towards working at home in industries where this was possible.

The number of Canadians travelling to work by car, truck or van as a driver or as a passenger declined by 1.7 million from five years earlier to reach 11 million in May 2021. The drop in car commuting mainly occurred among those working in professional service industries, while the number of front-line workers commuting by car increased. At the same time, the number of people usually taking public transit to work fell from 2 million in 2016 to 1 million in May 2021, declining for the first time since the census began collecting commuting data in 1996. The number of Canadians walking or cycling to work declined by over one-quarter (-26.2%), falling from 1.1 million in 2016 to 811,000 in 2021.

### Prince Edward Island

On PEI, 14.9 per cent (11,175) of the employed labour force reported that they were working from home in May 2021. Commuters made up 84.8 per cent of the employed labour force, with 10,805 people (14.4 per cent) reporting no fixed workplace address and 52,715 (70.4%) reporting a usual workplace.

The overall number of commuters increased by 15.2 per cent as compared to 2016, representing 8,395 people. The percentage of commuters travelling by car, truck or van increased from 91.6 per cent to 92.4 per cent. Every province and territory except Prince Edward Island and Yukon saw fewer people usually commuting by car in 2021 than five years earlier. 79.1 per cent of commuters reported they were usually the only person in the vehicle for their commute to work, up from 76.3 per cent in 2016.

The use of sustainable transportation as a mode of commuting was down as compared to 2016. Only 5.9 per cent of PEI commuters reported using sustainable transportation in May 2021, as compared to 7.6



per cent in May 2016. Public transit was reported as the mode of transportation by 1.4 per cent of commuters, up from 1.2 per cent in 2016, however those using active transportation<sup>27</sup> was down from 6.4 per cent in 2016 to 4.5 per cent in 2021.

Table 33 shows the number of PEI commuters and percentage of total by main mode of commuting for 2021 and comparable data for 2016.

**TABLE 33: Commuters by Main Mode of Commuting, PEI, 2021 and 2016**

	2016		2021	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
<b>Total - Main mode of commuting</b>	<b>55,130</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63,525</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Car, truck or van	50,490	91.6	58,715	92.4
Driver (only worker in vehicle)	42,090	76.3	50,250	79.1
Sustainable transportation	4,215	7.6	3,730	5.9
Public transit	655	1.2	885	1.4
Active transportation	3,555	6.4	2,840	4.5
<i>Walked</i>	x	x	2,670	4.2
<i>Bicycle</i>	x	x	170	0.3
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	x	x	20	0.0
Other method	435	0.8	1,060	1.7

Over 40 per cent (41.2%) of PEI commuters reported their usual commute was within the same community (census subdivision) as their residence. 46.6 per cent reported that they had a commute to another community but within the same county (census division) as their residence. 9.4 per cent had a commute to another county, while 2.7 per cent reported that they commuted to another province. More than half of those commuting to work (54.0%) had a trip of 7km or less, while 36.6 per cent reported a trip of 10km or more. More than half of the people commuting to another community for work were travelling to Charlottetown (40.4%), Summerside (10.1%), Three Rivers (3.7%) or Stratford (3.2%).

Data Tables: [Commuting](#)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population

Table 98-10-0459-01, Commuting flow from geography of residence to geography of work by gender: Census subdivisions

Table 98-10-0462-01, Commuting destination by main mode of commuting, age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions

Table 98-10-0456-01, Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions

Table 98-10-0461-01, Main mode of commuting by commuting duration, distance (straight-line) from home to work and time leaving for work: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions

Table 98-10-0457-01, Main mode of commuting by commuting duration, time leaving for work, age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

<sup>27</sup> Active transportation includes cycling and walking.

For more information on the 2021 Census of Population, please visit [Statistics Canada's 2021 Census of Population website](#).

or contact:

Colin Mosley

PEI Statistics Bureau

Economics, Statistics and Federal Fiscal Relations

Department of Finance

Tel. (902) 368-4035

Also available is data from [Statistics Canada's 2021 Census of Agriculture](#).