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2016 Census: Population and Dwelling Counts

On February 8, 2017 Statistics Canada released the first data on population and total dwelling counts from the 2016 Census. The national Census count was 35,151,728, an increase of 5.0 per cent over 2011. The Census count for Prince Edward Island was 142,907, an increase of 1.9 percent over 2011. Immigration was the main factor explaining the increase. PEI's share of the national population declined slightly from 0.42 per cent in 2011 to 0.41 per cent in 2016. Population grew more slowly in the Atlantic provinces than elsewhere in Canada, with PEI recording the fastest growth in the region. New Brunswick was the only province or territory to record a decrease from 2011 to 2016.

Table 1 shows the 2016 and 2011 Census counts for Canada, the Provinces and Territories, as well as their share of the national total.

TABLE 1: Census Counts for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2016 and 2011

Province/Territory	Population			% Share of National	
	2016	2011	% Change	2016	2011
Canada	35,151,728	33,476,688	5.0	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	519,716	514,536	1.0	1.48	1.54
Prince Edward Island	142,907	140,204	1.9	0.41	0.42
Nova Scotia	923,598	921,727	0.2	2.63	2.75
New Brunswick	747,101	751,171	-0.5	2.13	2.24
Quebec	8,164,361	7,903,001	3.3	23.23	23.61
Ontario	13,448,494	12,851,821	4.6	38.26	38.39
Manitoba	1,278,365	1,208,268	5.8	3.64	3.61
Saskatchewan	1,098,352	1,033,381	6.3	3.12	3.09
Alberta	4,067,175	3,645,257	11.6	11.57	10.89
British Columbia	4,648,055	4,400,057	5.6	13.22	13.14
Yukon	35,874	33,897	5.8	0.10	0.10
Northwest Territories	41,786	41,462	0.8	0.12	0.12
Nunavut	35,944	31,906	12.7	0.10	0.10

At the county level, the population of Queens County grew by 5.3 per cent to reach 82,017. The population of Prince County declined 1.4 per cent to 43,730 and Kings County declined by 4.6 per cent to 17,160 people. The number of Total Private Dwellings on Prince Edward Island increased by 6.2 per cent, from 66,943 in 2011 to 71,119 in 2016. Table 2 below shows the 2016 Census population and dwelling counts for Prince Edward Island, the counties and census subdivisions, as well as comparative 2011 Census numbers.

TABLE 2: Census Counts for PEI Census Divisions and Subdivisions, 2016 and 2011

Geographic Name	Population			Total Private Dwellings		
	2016	2011	% Change	2016	2011	% Change
Prince Edward Island	142,907	140,204	1.9	71,119	66,943	6.2
Kings County	17,160	17,990	-4.6	10,026	9,607	4.4
Cardigan	269	332	-19.0	131	128	2.3
Georgetown	555	675	-17.8	297	285	4.2
Kings, Royalty	280	291	-3.8	203	163	24.5
Lot 38	529	521	1.5	401	350	14.6
Lot 39	618	593	4.2	554	540	2.6
Lot 40	427	435	-1.8	217	221	-1.8
Lot 41	406	448	-9.4	265	250	6.0
Lot 42	249	274	-9.1	164	155	5.8
Lot 43	692	746	-7.2	469	435	7.8
Lot 44	772	806	-4.2	507	475	6.7
Lot 45	460	458	0.4	246	229	7.4
Lot 46	347	360	-3.6	281	237	18.6
Lot 47	474	496	-4.4	400	337	18.7
Lot 51	791	769	2.9	337	316	6.6
Lot 52	740	798	-7.3	352	375	-6.1
Lot 53	489	461	6.1	285	255	11.8
Lot 54	319	415	-23.1	173	207	-16.4
Lot 55	398	378	5.3	284	271	4.8
Lot 56	328	413	-20.6	244	238	2.5
Lot 59	1,186	1,203	-1.4	634	595	6.6
Lot 61	745	795	-6.3	455	435	4.6

Geographic Name	Population			Total Private Dwellings		
	2016	2011	% Change	2016	2011	% Change
Lot 63	815	915	-10.9	422	435	-3.0
Lot 64	933	905	3.1	532	497	7.0
Lot 66	206	191	7.9	79	84	-6.0
Montague	1,961	1,895	3.5	933	888	5.1
Morell	297	313	-5.1	137	133	3.0
Morell 2	22	24	-8.3	9	9	0.0
Murray Harbour	258	320	-19.4	177	184	-3.8
Murray River	304	334	-9.0	182	191	-4.7
Souris	1,053	1,173	-10.2	529	550	-3.8
St. Peters Bay	237	253	-6.3	127	139	-8.6
Queens County	82,017	77,866	5.3	39,399	36,213	8.8
Brackley	372	340	9.4	148	135	9.6
Breadalbane	167	173	-3.5	76	70	8.6
Charlottetown	36,094	34,562	4.4	17,193	16,060	7.1
Clyde River	653	576	13.4	270	215	25.6
Cornwall	5,348	5,162	3.6	2,132	1,962	8.7
Crapaud	319	345	-7.5	133	154	-13.6
Hunter River	356	294	21.1	164	155	5.8
Lot 20	849	847	0.2	665	566	17.5
Lot 21	856	855	0.1	752	659	14.1
Lot 22	603	560	7.7	295	268	10.1
Lot 23	984	1,001	-1.7	440	414	6.3
Lot 24	1,735	1,656	4.8	975	918	6.2
Lot 29	920	895	2.8	665	594	12.0
Lot 30	849	832	2.0	438	424	3.3
Lot 31	1,767	1,634	8.1	676	604	11.9
Lot 33	1,323	1,201	10.2	667	604	10.4
Lot 34	2,847	2,577	10.5	1,449	1,319	9.9
Lot 35	1,642	1,643	-0.1	859	771	11.4
Lot 36	755	743	1.6	407	386	5.4
Lot 37	583	587	-0.7	315	285	10.5
Lot 48	2,045	1,911	7.0	811	752	7.8
Lot 49	1,096	1,077	1.8	483	453	6.6
Lot 50	942	850	10.8	376	398	-5.5
Lot 57	974	987	-1.3	443	439	0.9
Lot 58	437	493	-11.4	292	271	7.7
Lot 60	307	307	0.0	207	190	8.9
Lot 62	559	470	18.9	336	308	9.1
Lot 65	2,347	2,200	6.7	1,320	1,153	14.5
Lot 67	826	825	0.1	363	335	8.4

Geographic Name	Population			Total Private Dwellings		
	2016	2011	% Change	2016	2011	% Change
Meadowbank	355	338	5.0	200	196	2.0
Miltonvale Park	1,148	1,153	-0.4	493	473	4.2
Mount Stewart	209	225	-7.1	114	116	-1.7
North Rustico	607	583	4.1	344	318	8.2
Resort Mun. Stan.B.-Hope R.-Bayv.-Cavend.-N.Rust.	328	266	23.3	350	306	14.4
Rocky Point 3	51	49	4.1	19	17	11.8
Scotchfort 4	200	148	35.1	63	53	18.9
Stratford	9,706	8,574	13.2	4,097	3,509	16.8
Union Road	204	235	-13.2	79	81	-2.5
Victoria	74	104	-28.8	64	69	-7.2
Warren Grove	356	367	-3.0	140	133	5.3
Winsloe South	224	221	1.4	86	80	7.5
Prince County	43,730	44,348	-1.4	21,694	21,123	2.7
Abrams Village	272	267	1.9	121	116	4.3
Alberton	1,145	1,135	0.9	554	495	11.9
Bedeque and Area	302	310	-2.6	128	134	-4.5
Borden-Carleton	724	750	-3.5	376	376	0.0
Kensington	1,619	1,513	7.0	781	705	10.8
Kinkora	336	339	-0.9	154	136	13.2
Lennox Island 1	323	293	10.2	116	104	11.5
Linkletter	310	320	-3.1	136	124	9.7
Lot 1	1,670	1,786	-6.5	798	790	1.0
Lot 2	1,457	1,487	-2.0	647	621	4.2
Lot 3	774	860	-10.0	356	401	-11.2
Lot 4	1,113	1,100	1.2	499	488	2.3
Lot 5	1,285	1,337	-3.9	922	869	6.1
Lot 6	815	828	-1.6	367	380	-3.4
Lot 7	459	472	-2.8	267	246	8.5
Lot 8	556	596	-6.7	312	310	0.6
Lot 9	288	306	-5.9	139	177	-21.5
Lot 10	263	318	-17.3	125	133	-6.0
Lot 11	495	499	-0.8	223	224	-0.4
Lot 12	807	865	-6.7	381	406	-6.2
Lot 13	712	725	-1.8	347	317	9.5
Lot 14	755	763	-1.0	346	331	4.5
Lot 15	1,113	1,122	-0.8	701	771	-9.1
Lot 16	708	733	-3.4	336	341	-1.5
Lot 17	575	548	4.9	244	213	14.6
Lot 18	1,062	1,054	0.8	827	789	4.8

Geographic Name	Population			Total Private Dwellings		
	2016	2011	% Change	2016	2011	% Change
Lot 19	1,803	1,886	-4.4	811	816	-0.6
Lot 25	1,157	1,177	-1.7	520	497	4.6
Lot 26	999	1,033	-3.3	658	676	-2.7
Lot 27	723	806	-10.3	415	426	-2.6
Lot 28	837	882	-5.1	565	512	10.4
Miminegash	148	173	-14.5	72	71	1.4
Miscouche	873	869	0.5	372	366	1.6
O'Leary	815	812	0.4	387	383	1.0
Sherbrooke	159	172	-7.6	94	97	-3.1
St. Louis	66	51	29.4	36	26	38.5
Summerside	14,829	14,751	0.5	6,946	6,620	4.9
Tignish	719	779	-7.7	334	355	-5.9
Tyne Valley	249	222	12.2	105	104	1.0
Wellington	415	409	1.5	176	177	-0.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016 and 2011.

Census counts are not to be confused with population estimates. Census counts are subject to adjustment for net undercoverage by Statistics Canada for the purpose of producing annual population estimates. The adjusted population estimates based on the 2016 Census will be released in the fall of 2018.

For more information on this release, please visit Statistics Canada's Census Program website:
<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm?HPA=1>

or contact:

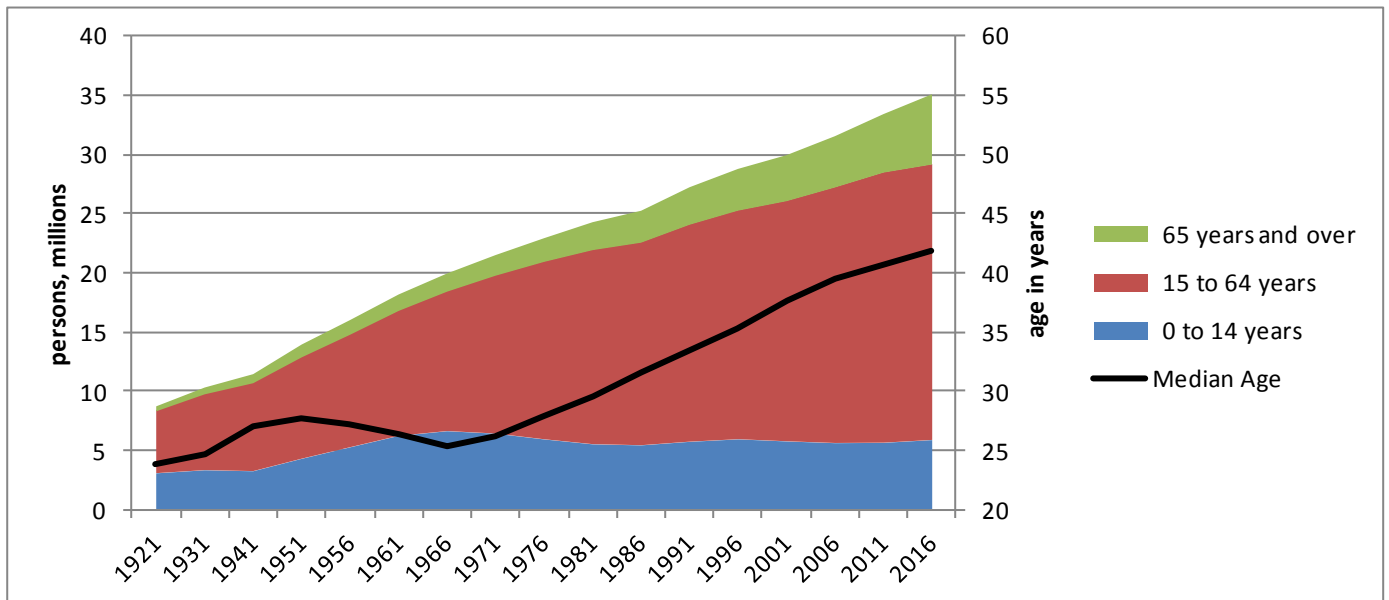
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2016 Census: Age and Sex

Canada

On May 3, 2017 Statistics Canada released data on age and sex from the 2016 Census. According to the data, seniors accounted for 16.9 per cent of the total population in Canada, up from 14.8 per cent in 2011. For the first time, the census counted more seniors than children 14 and younger. The number of seniors increased by 20.0 per cent, compared to a 5.0 per cent growth rate for the Canadian population as a whole. The share of the working age population was 66.5 per cent, down from 68.5 per cent in 2011. The share of children aged 14 and under fell from 16.7 per cent in 2011 to 16.6 per cent in 2016. The median age in Canada, where half the population is older and half is younger, increased to 41.9 in 2016 from 40.6 in 2011. Diagram 1 shows the population by age groups for Canada for census years since 1921, as well as the median age.

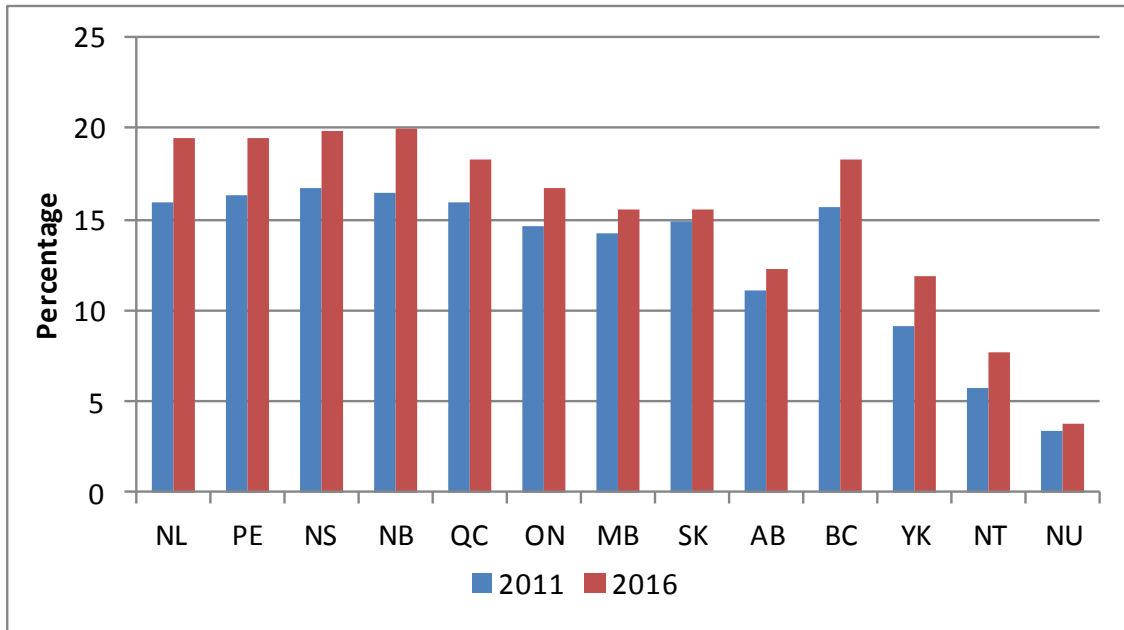
Diagram 1: Canada’s Median Age and Population By Age Group, 1921 to 2016



Provinces

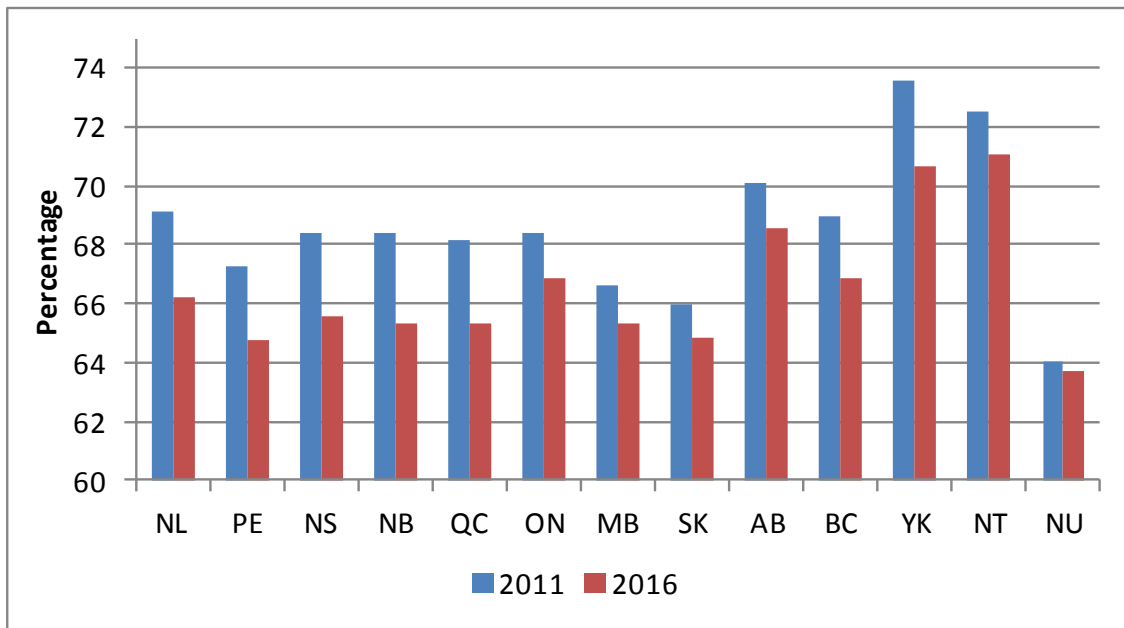
The proportion of seniors increased in every province between 2011 and 2016. The four Atlantic Provinces saw the greatest increases in the proportion of seniors. Diagram 2 shows the proportion of seniors for the provinces and territories in 2011 and 2016.

Diagram 2: Proportion of population aged 65 and over, Provinces and Territories, 2011 and 2016



The share of the working age population (aged 15 to 64) was down from 2011 in all provinces and territories and lower than the national average in all but three provinces and two territories in 2016. The highest share among the provinces was in Alberta where 68.5 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 2011 and 2016.

Diagram 3: Proportion of population aged 15 to 64, Provinces and Territories, 2011 and 2016



Prince Edward Island

On PEI, seniors aged 65 and over on PEI numbered 27,715 in 2016, an increase of 21.6 per cent over 2011. Seniors accounted for 19.4 per cent of PEI's total population in 2016, up from 16.3 per cent in 2011.

The working aged population (15 to 64) numbered 92,505, down 2.0 per cent from 2011. This group made up 64.7 per cent of the total population in 2016, down from 67.3 per cent in 2011. In 2011, for the first time ever, PEI had more people in the 55 to 64 age group than in the 15 to 24 age group. This gap continued to widen since 2011, with the 15 to 24 age group declining by 6.2 per cent, while the 55 to 64 age group increased by 6.1 per cent. This has significant impacts on the labour force as more people will be leaving the labour force than entering.

The number of children under 15 on PEI declined since 2011, down 1.6 per cent to total 22,685. Children accounted for 15.9 per cent of the total population in 2016, down from 16.4 per cent in 2011. The number of children 5 to 9 years old increased by 7.0 per cent over 2011 to total 7,905. The proportion of males and females was almost identical to 2011, with females accounting for 51.5 per cent of the population and males 48.5 per cent. There were 30 Centenarians (people aged 100 years and older) on PEI in 2016, 5 males and 25 females. Table 1 shows 2011 and 2016 census counts for PEI by age groups and sex.

TABLE 1: Census Counts for PEI by Age and Sex, 2011 and 2016

	2011			2016			% Change		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total - Age groups	140,205	67,600	72,605	142,910	69,305	73,600	1.9	2.5	1.4
0 to 14 years	23,055	11,700	11,360	22,685	11,570	11,115	-1.6	-1.1	-2.2
<i>0 to 4 years</i>	7,270	3,680	3,590	7,005	3,640	3,360	-3.6	-1.1	-6.4
<i>5 to 9 years</i>	7,390	3,700	3,690	7,905	3,985	3,920	7.0	7.7	6.2
<i>10 to 14 years</i>	8,395	4,320	4,080	7,775	3,940	3,830	-7.4	-8.8	-6.1
15 to 64 years	94,355	45,765	48,590	92,505	45,095	47,415	-2.0	-1.5	-2.4
<i>15 to 24 years</i>	18,415	9,250	9,160	17,270	8,825	8,440	-6.2	-4.6	-7.9
<i>25 to 34 years</i>	14,885	7,100	7,785	15,410	7,440	7,970	3.5	4.8	2.4
<i>35 to 44 years</i>	17,925	8,545	9,375	16,995	8,125	8,880	-5.2	-4.9	-5.3
<i>45 to 54 years</i>	22,380	10,755	11,630	20,815	10,080	10,735	-7.0	-6.3	-7.7
<i>55 to 64 years</i>	20,750	10,115	10,640	22,020	10,625	11,390	6.1	5.0	7.0
65 years and over	22,785	10,140	12,645	27,715	12,640	15,070	21.6	24.7	19.2
<i>65 to 74 years</i>	12,565	6,110	6,455	16,570	8,000	8,565	31.9	30.9	32.7
<i>75 to 84 years</i>	7,225	3,140	4,085	8,065	3,620	4,445	11.6	15.3	8.8
<i>85 years and over</i>	2,995	890	2,105	3,080	1,025	2,055	2.8	15.2	-2.4

PEI Counties

The number of seniors increased in all PEI counties, making up 21.9 per cent of the population in Kings County, 18.0 per cent in Queens County, and 21.1 per cent in Prince County. Seniors in Kings increased from 3,100 in 2011 to 3,750 in 2016 (21.0 per cent), Queens County increased from 11,960 in 2011 to 14,755 in 2016 (23.4 per cent) and Prince County increased from 7,725 in 2011 to 9,210 in 2016 (19.2 per cent).

The working aged population increased by 1.5 per cent in Queens, growing from 53,520 in 2011 to 54,030 in 2016. This age group made up 65.9 per cent of the population in Queens in 2016, down from 68.4 per cent in 2011. In Kings, the working age population made up 63.6 per cent of the population and totalled 10,920. This was a 9.1 per cent decrease from 2011. This sector of the population also decreased in Prince, falling by 5.3 per cent to 27,560. The working age population made up 63.0 per cent of Prince County's total population compared to 65.6 per cent in 2011.

The number of children 14 and younger increased in Queens, rising by 4.5 per cent, while decreasing in Prince and Kings by 7.6 per cent and 13.4 per cent respectively. Despite the increase in numbers in Queens, this age group made up only 16.1 per cent of the total population, down from 16.3 per cent in 2011. Children 14 and under made up 14.5 per cent of the total population in Kings, down from 16.0 per cent in 2011, and 15.9 per cent in Prince, down from 17.0 per cent in 2011.

Table 2 shows 2011 and 2016 census counts for the three counties by age groups and sex.

TABLE 2: Census Counts for PEI Census Divisions, 2011 and 2016 by Age and Sex

2a. Kings	2011			2016			% Change		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total - Age groups	17,990	8,810	9,180	17,160	8,540	8,620	-4.6	-3.1	-6.1
0 to 14 years	2,875	1,425	1,455	2,490	1,285	1,210	-13.4	-9.8	-16.8
<i>0 to 4 years</i>	825	390	435	780	440	345	-5.5	12.8	-20.7
<i>5 to 9 years</i>	915	465	455	830	385	445	-9.3	-17.2	-2.2
<i>10 to 14 years</i>	1,135	570	565	880	460	420	-22.5	-19.3	-25.7
15 to 64 years	12,010	5,895	6,115	10,920	5,455	5,465	-9.1	-7.5	-10.6
<i>15 to 24 years</i>	2,355	1,210	1,145	1,985	1,035	950	-15.7	-14.5	-17.0
<i>25 to 34 years</i>	1,690	805	885	1,590	790	805	-5.9	-1.9	-9.0
<i>35 to 44 years</i>	2,175	1,035	1,140	1,840	940	900	-15.4	-9.2	-21.1
<i>45 to 54 years</i>	2,890	1,410	1,475	2,530	1,240	1,290	-12.5	-12.1	-12.5
<i>55 to 64 years</i>	2,900	1,435	1,470	2,970	1,450	1,520	2.4	1.0	3.4
65 years and over	3,100	1,490	1,620	3,750	1,810	1,945	21.0	21.5	20.1
<i>65 to 74 years</i>	1,745	885	870	2,370	1,195	1,180	35.8	35.0	35.6
<i>75 to 84 years</i>	990	480	515	1,030	490	540	4.0	2.1	4.9
<i>85 years and over</i>	365	125	235	350	130	225	-4.1	4.0	-4.3

2b. Queens	2011			2016			% Change		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total - Age groups	77,865	37,185	40,680	82,020	39,420	42,595	5.3	6.0	4.7
0 to 14 years	12,660	6,430	6,235	13,235	6,755	6,480	4.5	5.1	3.9
<i>0 to 4 years</i>	4,205	2,130	2,075	4,140	2,155	1,985	-1.5	1.2	-4.3
<i>5 to 9 years</i>	3,980	2,015	1,965	4,740	2,390	2,345	19.1	18.6	19.3
<i>10 to 14 years</i>	4,475	2,285	2,195	4,360	2,205	2,155	-2.6	-3.5	-1.8
15 to 64 years	53,250	25,640	27,615	54,030	26,100	27,930	1.5	1.8	1.1
<i>15 to 24 years</i>	10,720	5,345	5,375	10,360	5,225	5,135	-3.4	-2.2	-4.5
<i>25 to 34 years</i>	8,845	4,220	4,625	9,680	4,685	4,985	9.4	11.0	7.8
<i>35 to 44 years</i>	10,100	4,775	5,325	10,125	4,745	5,380	0.2	-0.6	1.0
<i>45 to 54 years</i>	12,340	5,865	6,475	11,820	5,665	6,160	-4.2	-3.4	-4.9
<i>55 to 64 years</i>	11,245	5,435	5,815	12,045	5,775	6,270	7.1	6.3	7.8
65 years and over	11,960	5,120	6,820	14,755	6,570	8,185	23.4	28.3	20.0
<i>65 to 74 years</i>	6,580	3,110	3,470	8,855	4,205	4,650	34.6	35.2	34.0
<i>75 to 84 years</i>	3,730	1,575	2,150	4,170	1,835	2,335	11.8	16.5	8.6
<i>85 years and over</i>	1,650	435	1,200	1,725	525	1,200	4.5	20.7	0.0

2c. Prince	2011			2016			% Change		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total - Age groups	44,350	21,605	22,745	43,730	21,345	22,385	-1.4	-1.2	-1.6
0 to 14 years	7,530	3,855	3,670	6,960	3,535	3,425	-7.6	-8.3	-6.7
<i>0 to 4 years</i>	2,245	1,165	1,080	2,080	1,050	1,035	-7.3	-9.9	-4.2
<i>5 to 9 years</i>	2,495	1,225	1,270	2,340	1,210	1,130	-6.2	-1.2	-11.0
<i>10 to 14 years</i>	2,790	1,465	1,320	2,540	1,275	1,260	-9.0	-13.0	-4.5
15 to 64 years	29,105	14,235	14,865	27,560	13,540	14,015	-5.3	-4.9	-5.7
<i>15 to 24 years</i>	5,340	2,700	2,640	4,920	2,560	2,350	-7.9	-5.2	-11.0
<i>25 to 34 years</i>	4,355	2,070	2,285	4,140	1,960	2,185	-4.9	-5.3	-4.4
<i>35 to 44 years</i>	5,650	2,745	2,905	5,030	2,435	2,595	-11.0	-11.3	-10.7
<i>45 to 54 years</i>	7,160	3,480	3,675	6,460	3,170	3,285	-9.8	-8.9	-10.6
<i>55 to 64 years</i>	6,600	3,240	3,360	7,010	3,405	3,600	6.2	5.1	7.1
65 years and over	7,725	3,525	4,205	9,210	4,265	4,940	19.2	21.0	17.5
<i>65 to 74 years</i>	4,235	2,115	2,120	5,340	2,605	2,735	26.1	23.2	29.0
<i>75 to 84 years</i>	2,500	1,085	1,420	2,865	1,300	1,565	14.6	19.8	10.2
<i>85 years and over</i>	990	325	665	1,000	365	635	1.0	12.3	-4.5

Sources: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1921 to 2016.

The Census counts are subject to adjustment for net undercoverage by Statistics Canada for the purpose of producing annual population estimates. The adjusted population estimates based on the 2016 Census will be released in 2018.

For more information, visit Statistics Canada's 2016 Census website:
<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm?HPA=1>

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2016 Census: Language

On August 2, 2017 Statistics Canada released data on linguistic characteristics from the 2016 Census. This release contains data regarding mother tongue and language spoken most often at home. 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. In 2016, English was the mother tongue of 56 per cent of Canada’s population and French 20.5 per cent. 98 per cent of the population reported that it was able to conduct a conversation in either French or English.

The population speaking at least two languages at home rose in 2016, reaching 19.4 per cent, compared to 17.5 per cent in 2011. The proportion of the population who reported an “other” mother tongue (alone or with other languages) rose from 21.3 per cent in 2011 to 22.9 per cent in 2016. The proportion of Canadians who report English or French as their mother tongue has been declining with each census.

The percentage of Canadians who reported speaking French at home decreased from 23.8 per cent in 2011 to 23.3 per cent in 2016.

Table 1 shows the percentage of population by mother tongue and age group.

Table 1: Percentage of Population by Mother Tongue and Age group, Canada, 2016

Age	English	French	Non-official Language	Multiple Languages
0 to 14 years	62.9	19.2	14.2	3.7
15 to 24 years	60.7	18.4	18.0	2.9
25 to 34 years	56.5	18.3	22.4	2.7
35 to 44 years	52.2	19.1	26.1	2.6
45 to 54 years	53.7	19.9	24.5	1.9
55 to 64 years	55.1	23.4	20.1	1.4
65 to 79 years	52.8	24.4	21.5	1.3
80 years and over	50.3	23.3	25.1	1.3
Total Population	56.2	20.5	21.0	2.3

Source: Statistics Canada, census of population, 2016.

Prince Edward Island Highlights

In 2016, 90.8 per cent of the population reported English only as mother tongue. For the first time on PEI, more people reported only a non-official language as mother tongue (5.0 per cent) than only French (3.5 per cent). By comparison, in 2011, 92.2 per cent of the population reported English only, 3.8 per cent reported French only, and 3.5 per cent reported only a non-official language.

The percentage of the population where English was the language most spoken most often at home was 94.1 per cent. 1.8 per cent spoke French most often at home, while 3.2 per cent spoke a non-official language. Table 2 shows the population and percentage distribution by mother tongue and language spoken most often at home.

Table 2: Population by Mother Tongue and Language Spoken Most Often at Home, PEI, 2016

Selected Language	Mother Tongue		Language Spoken Most Often At Home	
	Number*	%	Number*	%
Total	141,015	100.0%	141,015	100.0%
English	128,980	91.5%	132,675	94.1%
French	5,390	3.8%	2,250	1.6%
Non-official language	7,670	5.4%	4,575	3.2%
Aboriginal language	70	0.0%	10	0.0%
Non-Aboriginal language	7,600	5.4%	4,565	3.2%
Mandarin	2,200	1.6%	1,920	1.4%
Arabic	665	0.5%	390	0.3%
Indo-Aryan languages	525	0.4%	320	0.2%
Dutch	475	0.3%	75	0.1%
Slavic languages	395	0.3%	180	0.1%
Multiple responses	995	0.7%	1,520	1.1%
*Excluding Institutional residents				
Source: Statistics Canada, census of population, 2016.				

The three most common non-official languages reported as mother tongue in PEI were Mandarin at 1.5 per cent, Arabic at 0.4 per cent, Indo-Aryan Languages at 0.4 per cent, and Dutch at 0.3 per cent.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2011 and 2016.

For more information, visit Statistics Canada's 2016 Census website:
<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm?HPA=1>

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2016 Census: Families, Households, and Marital Status

On August 2, 2017 Statistics Canada released data on families, households, and marital status from the 2016 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 9,840,730 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 2006 to 2016, married couples dropped from 68.6 per cent to 65.8 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 2011, increasing by 11.9 per cent. Lone parent families increased by 5.6 per cent, with male parent families (7.0 per cent) growing faster than female parent families (5.2 per cent). Lone parent families made up 16.4 per cent of all census families, about the same as in 2011 (16.3 per cent). Table 1 shows the distribution and percentage change of census families in Canada from 2006 to 2016.

Table 1

Distribution (number and percentage) and percentage change of census families by family structure, Canada, 2006 to 2016

Census family	2006		2011		2016		Percentage Change	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	2006 - 2011	2011 - 2016
Total census families	8,896,840	100.0	9,389,700	100.0	9,840,730	100.0	10.6	4.8
Couple families	7,482,775	84.1	7,861,860	83.7	8,227,925	83.6	10.0	4.7
Married	6,105,910	68.6	6,293,950	67.0	6,474,005	65.8	6.0	2.9
Common-law	1,376,865	15.5	1,567,910	16.7	1,753,920	17.8	27.4	11.9
Lone-parent families	1,414,060	15.9	1,527,840	16.3	1,612,805	16.4	14.1	5.6
Female parents	1,132,290	12.7	1,200,295	12.8	1,262,340	12.8	11.5	5.2
Male parents	281,775	3.2	327,545	3.5	350,465	3.6	24.4	7.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

Provinces

The number of census families grew the fastest in Nunavut (12.9 per cent), Alberta (11.5 per cent), Saskatchewan (5.9 per cent), and British Columbia (5.9 per cent). The number of census families declined in New Brunswick (-0.8 per cent), while slow growth occurred in Nova Scotia (0.3 per cent), Newfoundland and Labrador (1.0 per cent), and the Northwest Territories (1.6 per cent). The provinces with the highest proportion of married couple families were in Prince Edward Island (71.4 per cent), Alberta (71.2 per cent), and Ontario (71.0 per cent). The percentage of common-law census families was highest in Nunavut (35.3 per cent), Quebec (33.2 per cent), and Northwest Territories (28.7 per cent). The proportion of lone-parent families was highest in all three territories, Nunavut (29.0 per cent), Northwest Territories (21.7 per cent), Yukon (19.0 per cent) and the highest provincially, Nova Scotia (17.3 per cent). Table 2 shows the distribution and percentage change of census families by family structure for Canada, provinces and territories.

Table 2

Distribution (number and percentage) and percentage change of census families by family structure, Canada, provinces and territories, 2016

Region	Total census families	Married couples		Common-law couples		Lone-parent families	
	number	number	%	number	%	number	%
Canada	9,840,730	6,474,005	65.8	1,753,920	17.8	1,612,805	16.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	161,010	113,520	70.5	23,235	14.4	24,250	15.1
Prince Edward Island	41,705	29,785	71.4	5,375	12.9	6,545	15.7
Nova Scotia	270,965	181,435	67.0	42,630	15.7	46,900	17.3
New Brunswick	222,865	147,900	66.4	38,780	17.4	36,185	16.2
Quebec	2,257,560	1,128,355	50.0	749,740	33.2	379,460	16.8
Ontario	3,782,545	2,684,735	71.0	452,840	12.0	644,975	17.1
Manitoba	346,160	242,100	69.9	45,100	13.0	58,960	17.0
Saskatchewan	302,260	211,500	70.0	41,265	13.7	49,495	16.4
Alberta	1,114,585	793,195	71.2	160,130	14.4	161,260	14.5
British Columbia	1,311,345	927,440	70.7	185,960	14.2	197,940	15.1
Yukon	9,845	5,425	55.1	2,545	25.9	1,875	19.0
Northwest Territories	11,110	5,510	49.6	3,185	28.7	2,410	21.7
Nunavut	8,780	3,095	35.3	3,135	35.7	2,550	29.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Stepfamilies in Canada were counted for the first time in the 2011 Census. Couple families with children were classified as either intact¹ families or stepfamilies². Stepfamilies were then classified as simple³ or complex⁴. Of the 3,721,250 couple families with children between the ages of 0 and 24 in Canada in 2016, 87.6 per cent were intact families and 12.4 per cent were stepfamilies. Table 3 shows the number of intact and stepfamilies for Canada, the provinces and territories.

Table 3

Census family structure for couple families with children aged 0 to 24 in private households, 2016 counts, all couples, for Canada, provinces and territories

	Total Families with Children	Intact Families	Stepfamilies	Simple Stepfamilies	Complex Stepfamilies
Canada	3,721,250	3,258,370	462,880	264,585	198,295
Newfoundland and Labrador	51,955	45,385	6,565	3,765	2,805
Prince Edward Island	14,470	12,420	2,050	1,105	945
Nova Scotia	83,950	71,580	12,370	7,180	5,185
New Brunswick	70,900	59,970	10,930	6,270	4,660
Quebec	821,895	689,900	131,995	76,190	55,805
Ontario	1,478,950	1,318,495	160,460	92,265	68,195
Manitoba	135,305	119,575	15,730	8,155	7,570
Saskatchewan	114,230	99,405	14,825	7,500	7,325
Alberta	467,380	413,425	53,950	29,935	24,010
British Columbia	469,285	417,170	52,115	31,225	20,890
Yukon	3,540	2,965	575	340	235
Northwest Territories	4,835	4,150	685	370	315
Nunavut	4,565	3,935	635	285	350
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.					

¹ Intact families are defined in the census as couple families in which all children are the biological or adopted children of both parents.

² Stepfamilies are couple families where there is at least one child whose birth or adoption preceded the current relationship.

³ In a simple stepfamily, all children are the biological or adopted children of one and only one married spouse or common-law partner.

⁴ A complex stepfamily consists of any of (1) families in which there is at least one child of both parents and at least one child of only one parent, (2) families in which there is at least one child of each parent and no children of both parents, (3) families in which there is at least one child of both parents and at least one child of each parent.

A total of 72,822 same-sex couples were reported in the 2016 Census, up 12.9 per cent from 2011. Of these couples, 24,373 were same-sex married couples and 48,510 were same-sex common-law couples. 32.5 per cent of same-sex couples were married couples in 2011 and this share increased to 33.4 per cent in 2016. Table 4 shows the conjugal status and opposite/same sex status for couples in Canada, Provinces and the Territories.

Table 4
Marital Status and Opposite-/Same-sex Status for Couples in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories

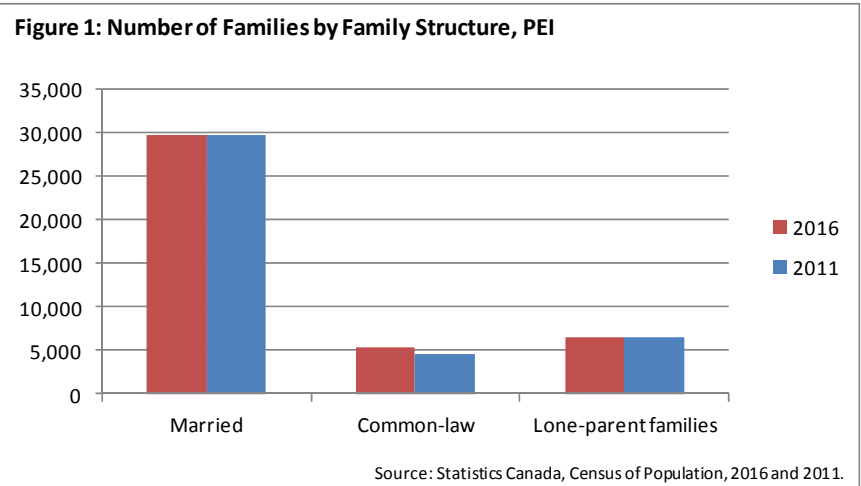
Region	All couples		Opposite-sex couples		Same-sex couples	
	Married	Common-law	Married	Common-law	Married	Common-law
Canada	6,474,003	1,753,920	6,449,630	1,705,410	24,373	48,510
Newfoundland and Labrador	113,520	23,238	113,290	22,780	228	458
Prince Edward Island	29,783	5,378	29,695	5,238	88	140
Nova Scotia	181,438	42,628	180,558	41,255	883	1,370
New Brunswick	147,900	38,778	147,368	37,878	533	900
Quebec	1,128,358	749,740	1,123,548	733,170	4,810	16,570
Ontario	2,684,733	452,835	2,674,570	436,413	10,160	16,423
Manitoba	242,100	45,103	241,463	44,025	638	1,075
Saskatchewan	211,500	41,265	211,145	40,550	355	715
Alberta	793,195	160,130	790,915	156,300	2,280	3,830
British Columbia	927,443	185,963	923,115	179,060	4,328	6,900
Yukon	5,428	2,545	5,393	2,483	35	63
Northwest Territories	5,513	3,185	5,480	3,140	30	45
Nunavut	3,093	3,135	3,088	3,113	8	20

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Prince Edward Island Highlights

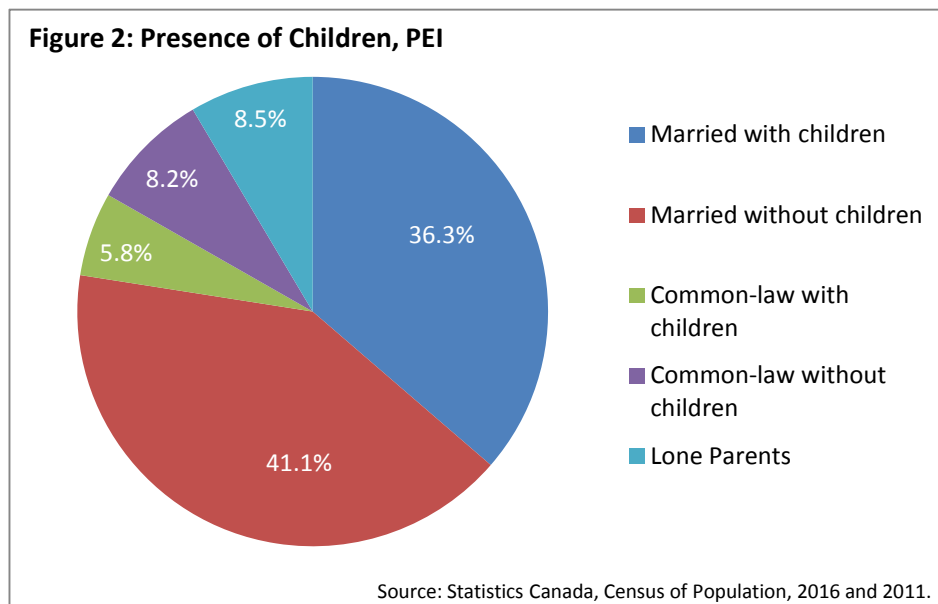
Census Families

In 2016, the number of census families in Prince Edward Island was 41,705, which represents a change of 2.1 per cent from 2011. This compares to a growth rate for Canada of 4.8 per cent over the same period. In Prince Edward Island, 71.4 per cent of census families were married couples in 2016, while 12.8 per cent were common-law couples and 15.7 per cent were lone-parent families. Figure 1 shows the number of families by family structure for 2016 and 2011.



Presence of Children

Among people who were in couples or were lone parents in Prince Edward Island, 42.1 per cent were couples with children at home, 49.4 per cent were couples without children and 8.5 per cent were lone parents. Of the couples with children at home, 86.3 per cent were married, while 13.7 per cent were common-law. Of the couples without children at home, 83.3 per cent were married, while 16.7 per cent were common-law. Figure 3 shows the percentage of families by presence of children.



Among couples with children aged 24 and under at home in the province of Prince Edward Island, 85.8 per cent were intact families, that is, in which all children were the biological or adopted children of both parents, while 14.2 per cent were stepfamilies, in which at least one child was the biological or adopted child of only one married spouse or common-law partner. For Canada as a whole in 2016, 12.4 per cent of couples with children aged 24 and under at home were stepfamilies.

Marital Status

In Prince Edward Island, 59.6 per cent of the total population aged 15 and over were either married (50.7 per cent) or living with a common-law partner (9.0 per cent). The remaining 40.4 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 5 shows the population of PEI and Canada by marital status.

Table 5 Population 15 and over by marital status, PEI and Canada

Marital Status	Prince Edward Island		Canada	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total - Population 15 years and over	120,220	100.0%	29,312,160	100.0%
Married or living with a common-law partner	71,650	59.6%	16,893,720	57.6%
Married (and not separated)	60,895	50.7%	13,383,455	45.7%
Living common-law	10,760	9.0%	3,510,265	12.0%
Not married and not living with a common-law partner	48,570	40.4%	12,418,440	42.4%
Single (never legally married)	30,750	25.6%	8,254,340	28.2%
Separated	3,500	2.9%	718,295	2.5%
Divorced	6,620	5.5%	1,816,005	6.2%
Widowed	7,700	6.4%	1,629,800	5.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Types of Private Households

There were 59,470 private households in Prince Edward Island in 2016, an increase of 5.3 per cent from 2011. Of these, 25.8 per cent of households were comprised of couples with children aged 24 and under at home, an increase of 2.3 per cent compared with five years earlier. Table 6 shows the number and distribution of households by household type for PEI and Canada.

Table 6 Distribution of Households by Household Type, PEI and Canada

Household type	Prince Edward Island		Canada	
	number	%	number	%
Total - Private households	59,470	100.0%	14,072,080	100.0%
Couple-family households with children	15,345	25.8%	3,728,380	26.5%
Couple-family households without children	17,900	30.1%	3,627,180	25.8%
Lone-parent family households	5,280	8.9%	1,250,185	8.9%
One-person households	16,295	27.4%	3,969,790	28.2%
Multiple-family households	2,430	4.1%	914,190	6.5%
Other households	2,220	3.7%	582,345	4.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

In Prince Edward Island, 69.2 per cent of private households lived in single-detached houses compared to 53.6 per cent for Canada. Row houses and apartments made up 20.7 per cent of dwelling types, while 4.3 per cent of households lived in movable dwellings⁵. Table 7 shows the number and percentage of structural types of dwellings for PEI and Canada.

Table 7 Distribution of Private Households by Structural Type of Dwelling, PEI and Canada

Structural type of dwelling	Prince Edward Island		Canada	
	number	%	number	%
Total - Structural type of dwelling	59,475	100.0%	14,072,080	100.0%
Single-detached house	41,165	69.2%	7,541,495	53.6%
Semi-detached house	3,350	5.6%	698,800	5.0%
Row house	2,190	3.7%	891,305	6.3%
Apartment, building that has five or more storeys	55	0.1%	1,391,040	9.9%
Apartment, building that has fewer than five storeys	9,050	15.2%	2,539,390	18.0%
Apartment, duplex	1,030	1.7%	784,300	5.6%
Other single-attached house	110	0.2%	36,005	0.3%
Movable dwelling	2,530	4.3%	189,755	1.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

⁵ Movable dwelling includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006 to 2016.

For more information, visit Statistics Canada's 2016 Census website:
<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm>

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2016 Census: Income

On September 13, 2017 Statistics Canada released data on income from the 2016 Census. This release contains data regarding incomes of Canadians, as measured in 2015. 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 data, median total income of households in Canada increased 10.8 per cent from 2005 to 2015, rising from \$63,457 to \$70,336. The largest increase occurred in Nunavut, where median total income increased by 36.7 per cent. The smallest increase was in Ontario, growing by only 3.8 per cent over the same period. Table 1 shows median total income for households for Canada, provinces and the territories in 2005 and 2015.

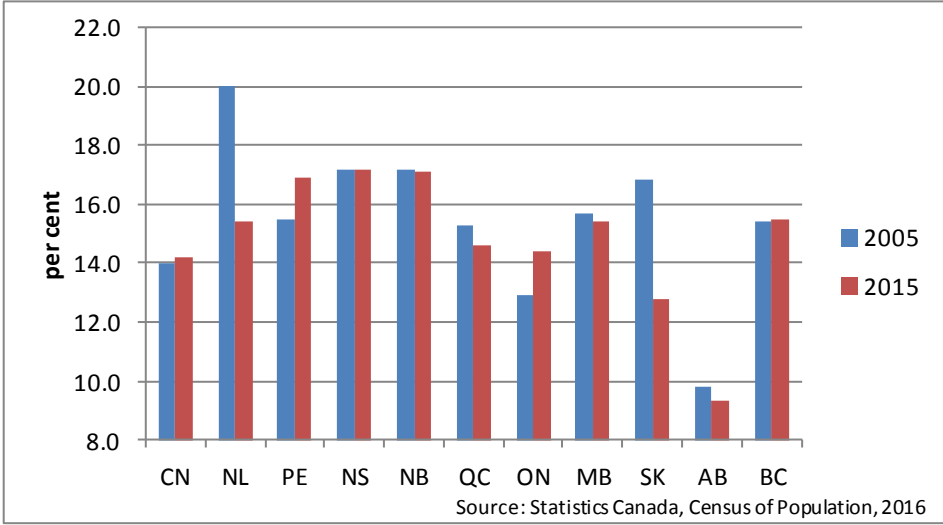
Table 1:
Median Total Income for Households, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2005 and 2015

	Median Total Income of Households		
	2005	2015	% Change
Canada	63,457	70,336	10.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	52,204	67,273	28.9
Prince Edward Island	55,061	61,163	11.1
Nova Scotia	55,117	60,764	10.2
New Brunswick	53,483	59,347	11.0
Quebec	54,921	59,822	8.9
Ontario	71,534	74,287	3.8
Manitoba	56,644	68,147	20.3
Saskatchewan	55,251	75,412	36.5
Alberta	75,684	93,835	24.0
British Columbia	62,372	69,995	12.2
Yukon	71,093	84,521	18.9
Northwest Territories	94,521	117,688	24.5
Nunavut	71,285	97,441	36.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

In 2015, 14.2 per cent of families in Canada were in low income, compared to 14.0 per cent in 2005. Persons living in lone parent families had a higher rate of low income at 28.1 per cent, while those living in couple families without children had the lowest rate at 7.0 per cent. Figure 1 shows low income prevalence rates for Canada and the provinces for 2005 and 2015.

**Figure 1:
Low Income Prevalence Rates, Canada and Provinces, 2005 and 2015**



Prince Edward Island Highlights

Median total income for households on Prince Edward Island was \$61,163 in 2015, an increase of 11.1 per cent over 2005. This is slightly faster growth than the 10.8 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, and New Brunswick.

Over the same period, median total income for households in Charlottetown increased by 9.2 per cent to \$63,561. In Summerside this figure increased by 6.4 per cent to \$53,291.

In 2015, median total income for individuals aged 15 and over in Prince Edward Island was \$31,744. Median market income¹ was \$26,979. Median total income for individuals aged 15 and over for PEI’s lots and communities can be found in appendix 1.

¹ Market income - The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

Median employment income² on PEI for the population aged 15 and over in private households was \$26,851. This is an increase of 16.4 per cent over 2005. In Charlottetown, median employment income was \$29,105, an increase of 12.1 per cent over 2005. Summerside saw an increase of 10.3 per cent, rising to \$26,754 in 2015. Median employment income in Kings County in 2015 was \$23,223, Queens County was \$28,521 and Prince County was \$25,470. Table 2 shows employment income groups for Prince Edward Island and the counties.

Table 2: Employment Income Groups for the Population 15 and over, PEI, 2015

	PEI	Kings	Queens	Prince
Total - Employment income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households (persons)	117,055	14,200	66,815	36,045
Without employment income	31,015	3,865	17,380	9,770
With employment income	86,035	10,330	49,435	26,275
Percentage with employment income	73.5	72.7	74.0	72.9
Under \$5,000 (including loss)	11,240	1,340	6,415	3,490
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8,730	1,100	4,865	2,770
\$10,000 to \$19,999	15,030	2,180	7,980	4,870
\$20,000 to \$29,999	11,410	1,540	6,320	3,560
\$30,000 to \$39,999	10,230	1,250	5,695	3,290
\$40,000 to \$49,999	8,635	980	4,885	2,770
\$50,000 to \$59,999	6,355	645	3855	1,860
\$60,000 to \$69,999	4,180	390	2635	1,155
\$70,000 to \$79,999	3,420	295	2220	900
\$80,000 and over	6,795	615	4565	1,615
\$80,000 to \$89,999	2,240	200	1480	560
\$90,000 to \$99,999	1,240	115	800	325
\$100,000 and over	3,320	300	2290	730
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.				

Prevalence of low income on PEI, based on the low-income cut-offs, after tax was 6.3 per cent in 2015. This the third lowest rate among provinces and a decline of 0.7 percentage points from 2005. Prevalence of low income in Charlottetown was 9.0 per cent and 5.8 per cent in Summerside. Table 3 shows prevalence of low income by province for 2005 and 2015.

² 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.

For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

Table 3: Prevalence of low income, Canada and Provinces, 2005 and 2015

Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (%)			
	2005	2015	Change
Canada	11.4	9.2	-2.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	10.1	5.7	-4.4
Prince Edward Island	7.0	6.3	-0.7
Nova Scotia	9.6	7.9	-1.7
New Brunswick	9.3	6.9	-2.4
Quebec	12.5	9.2	-3.3
Ontario	11.1	9.8	-1.3
Manitoba	12.2	9.9	-2.3
Saskatchewan	9.9	5.9	-4.0
Alberta	9.1	7.0	-2.1
British Columbia	13.1	11.0	-2.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006 and 2016.

For more information, visit Statistics Canada's 2016 Census website:
<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm?HPA=1>

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Appendix 1: Median Total Income for Households and Individuals Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Prince Edward Island's Counties, Lots and Communities

	Census Count	Number of Households	Median Income	
			Individual	Household
Prince Edward Island	142,907	40,955	\$31,744	\$77,677
Prince County	43,730	12,965	\$30,609	\$73,166
Abrams Village	272	85	\$34,304	\$87,296
Alberton	1,145	285	\$26,416	\$65,216
Bedeque and Area	302	80	\$30,592	\$74,496
Borden-Carleton	724	210	\$28,885	\$68,779
Kensington	1,619	460	\$29,747	\$73,536
Kinkora	336	105	\$37,632	\$84,480
Lennox Island 1	323	80	\$22,848	\$61,056
Linkletter	310	100	\$35,584	\$81,920
Lot 1	1,670	520	\$33,436	\$80,896
Lot 2	1,457	420	\$29,248	\$74,240
Lot 3	774	235	\$32,576	\$78,592
Lot 4	1,113	350	\$31,808	\$76,715
Lot 5	1,285	410	\$35,413	\$86,016
Lot 6	815	250	\$29,099	\$68,864
Lot 7	459	155	\$31,872	\$68,096
Lot 8	556	165	\$29,024	\$63,744
Lot 9	288	95	\$26,880	\$64,896
Lot 10	263	85	\$26,528	\$60,544
Lot 11	495	155	\$26,592	\$60,544
Lot 12	807	240	\$27,008	\$68,267
Lot 13	712	215	\$32,981	\$79,104
Lot 14	755	230	\$30,784	\$73,984
Lot 15	1,113	365	\$32,555	\$76,928
Lot 16	708	220	\$32,448	\$76,800
Lot 17	575	175	\$30,784	\$69,504
Lot 18	1,062	350	\$33,254	\$80,469
Lot 19	1,803	555	\$33,515	\$81,408
Lot 25	1,157	370	\$35,808	\$82,944
Lot 26	999	305	\$35,029	\$79,616
Lot 27	723	230	\$34,208	\$81,408
Lot 28	837	260	\$30,208	\$79,360
Miminegash	148	x	x	x
Miscouche	873	245	\$33,536	\$83,200
O'Leary	815	215	\$23,776	\$59,264
Sherbrooke	159	x	x	x
St. Louis	66	x	x	x
Summerside	14,829	4,265	\$29,583	\$69,403
Tignish	719	190	\$28,224	\$65,408
Tyne Valley	249	x	x	x
Wellington	415	115	\$30,016	\$67,328

	Median Income			
	Census Count	Number of Households	Individual	Household
Queens County	82,017	23,010	\$32,871	\$81,211
Brackley	372	110	\$35,136	\$88,960
Breadalbane	167	x	x	x
Charlottetown	36,094	9,300	\$30,026	\$76,328
Clyde River	653	190	\$35,584	\$88,320
Cornwall	5,348	1,565	\$36,787	\$88,269
Crapaud	319	75	\$31,872	\$78,464
Hunter River	356	95	\$30,016	\$64,512
Lot 20	849	265	\$32,896	\$83,712
Lot 21	856	290	\$35,424	\$86,784
Lot 22	603	190	\$33,920	\$84,928
Lot 23	984	290	\$32,192	\$78,933
Lot 24	1,735	540	\$32,704	\$76,096
Lot 29	920	280	\$31,584	\$78,336
Lot 30	849	255	\$32,688	\$76,288
Lot 31	1,767	530	\$34,162	\$80,576
Lot 33	1,323	405	\$34,432	\$79,309
Lot 34	2,847	875	\$38,101	\$92,331
Lot 35	1,642	500	\$34,194	\$80,128
Lot 36	755	220	\$33,707	\$78,592
Lot 37	583	175	\$34,432	\$79,957
Lot 48	2,045	605	\$36,645	\$88,576
Lot 49	1,096	335	\$34,880	\$78,677
Lot 50	942	250	\$34,048	\$77,568
Lot 57	974	255	\$31,744	\$79,104
Lot 58	437	135	\$29,568	\$70,912
Lot 60	307	95	\$30,144	\$67,840
Lot 62	559	130	\$28,160	\$63,232
Lot 65	2,347	720	\$36,622	\$89,920
Lot 67	826	255	\$29,696	\$65,536
Meadowbank	355	110	\$35,776	\$87,808
Miltonvale Park	1,148	350	\$32,499	\$77,056
Mount Stewart	209	x	x	x
North Rustico	607	195	\$25,408	\$63,808
Resort Mun. Stan.B.-Hope R.-Bay	328	105	\$33,696	\$90,624
Rocky Point 3	51	x	x	x
Scotchfort 4	200	x	x	x
Stratford	9,706	2,865	\$39,962	\$96,000
Union Road	204	x	x	x
Victoria	74	x	x	x
Warren Grove	356	110	\$35,243	\$83,456
Winsloe South	224	x	x	x

	Median Income			
	Census Count	Number of Households	Individual	Household
Kings County	17,160	4,980	\$30,192	\$73,609
Cardigan	269	75	\$36,864	\$91,392
Georgetown	555	145	\$24,768	\$63,360
Kings, Royalty	280	90	\$33,664	\$74,496
Lot 38	529	160	\$34,261	\$80,128
Lot 39	618	195	\$32,192	\$80,128
Lot 40	427	130	\$33,408	\$85,845
Lot 41	406	130	\$31,552	\$71,936
Lot 42	249	x	x	x
Lot 43	692	210	\$32,427	\$72,960
Lot 44	772	230	\$33,131	\$84,992
Lot 45	460	130	\$33,152	\$79,616
Lot 46	347	100	\$37,888	\$83,200
Lot 47	474	145	\$33,024	\$80,128
Lot 51	791	245	\$32,853	\$73,899
Lot 52	740	225	\$30,752	\$76,672
Lot 53	489	150	\$33,152	\$84,736
Lot 54	319	100	\$26,539	\$77,568
Lot 55	398	125	\$31,808	\$77,696
Lot 56	328	100	\$31,232	\$78,592
Lot 59	1,186	355	\$29,968	\$71,040
Lot 61	745	220	\$30,080	\$77,824
Lot 63	815	255	\$28,715	\$64,896
Lot 64	933	260	\$32,288	\$77,056
Lot 66	206	x	x	x
Montague	1,961	480	\$23,829	\$55,360
Morell	297	85	\$36,736	\$88,832
Morell 2	22	x	x	x
Murray Harbour	258	85	\$29,024	\$64,640
Murray River	304	95	\$26,048	\$63,360
Souris	1,053	255	\$26,624	\$63,360
St. Peters Bay	237	x	x	x

x: Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

2016 Census: Immigration

On October 25, 2017 Statistics Canada released data on immigration from the 2016 Census. This release contains data regarding immigration and ethnoculture diversity of Canadians from the 2016 Census of Population. 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.

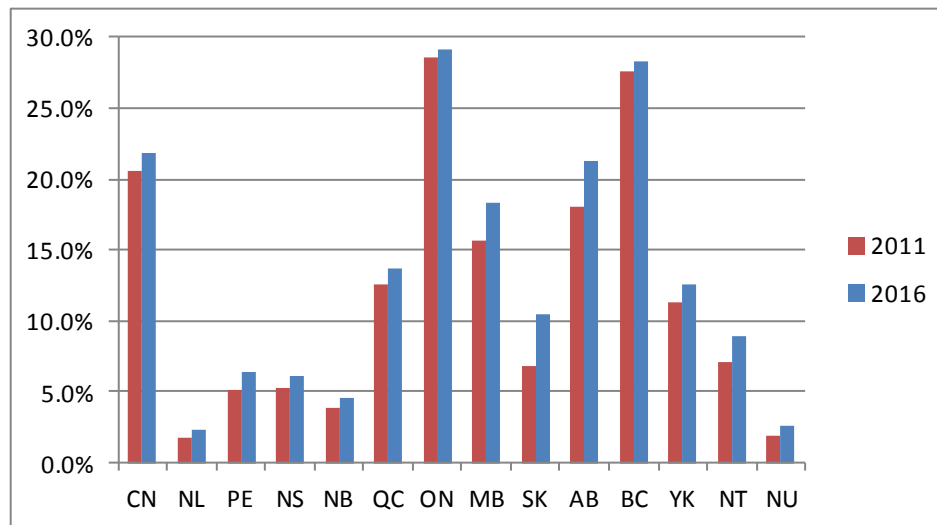
Canada

According to the Census, there were 7,540,830 immigrants in Canada in 2016. At the time of the census, the immigrant population of Canada made up 21.9 per cent of the total population. There were 1,212,075 immigrants who reported landing in Canada between 2011 and 2016. These recent immigrants made up 3.5 per cent of Canada’s total population in 2016.

Asia remains the top source continent of recent immigrants to Canada, with the majority of newcomers (61.8 per cent) born in Asia. For the first time, Africa ranks second, ahead of Europe, as source continent of recent immigrants to Canada.

Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver are the place of residence for over half of all immigrants and recent immigrants to Canada.

Figure 1: Percentage of Immigrants, Canada and Provinces, 2011 and 2016



Prince Edward Island Highlights

According to the Census, there were 8,940 immigrants on Prince Edward Island in 2016, with 2,945 of these immigrants arriving to the Island after 2011. The immigrant population of Prince Edward Island in 2016 was 6.4 per cent. Though immigration has increased in recent years, this is still substantially lower than the national proportion of immigrants of 21.9 per cent.

Immigration to Prince Edward Island follows a distinct pattern, with immigrants arriving to the Island before 2006 largely arriving from the Americas and Europe, and immigrants coming to the Island in 2006 and afterward coming predominantly from Asia. Of all the 8,940 immigrants to the Island, 4,005 came from Asia, 3,015 came from Europe, 1,545 came from the Americas, 340 came from Africa, and 35 came from Oceania. Of the recent immigrants to the Island (those coming between 2006 and 2016) 3,410, or 72.6 per cent, came from Asia. Of all immigrants residing on PEI, 62 per cent live in Charlottetown, Stratford and Cornwall.

Figure 2a: Immigrants by Place of Birth, Prince Edward Island, 2016

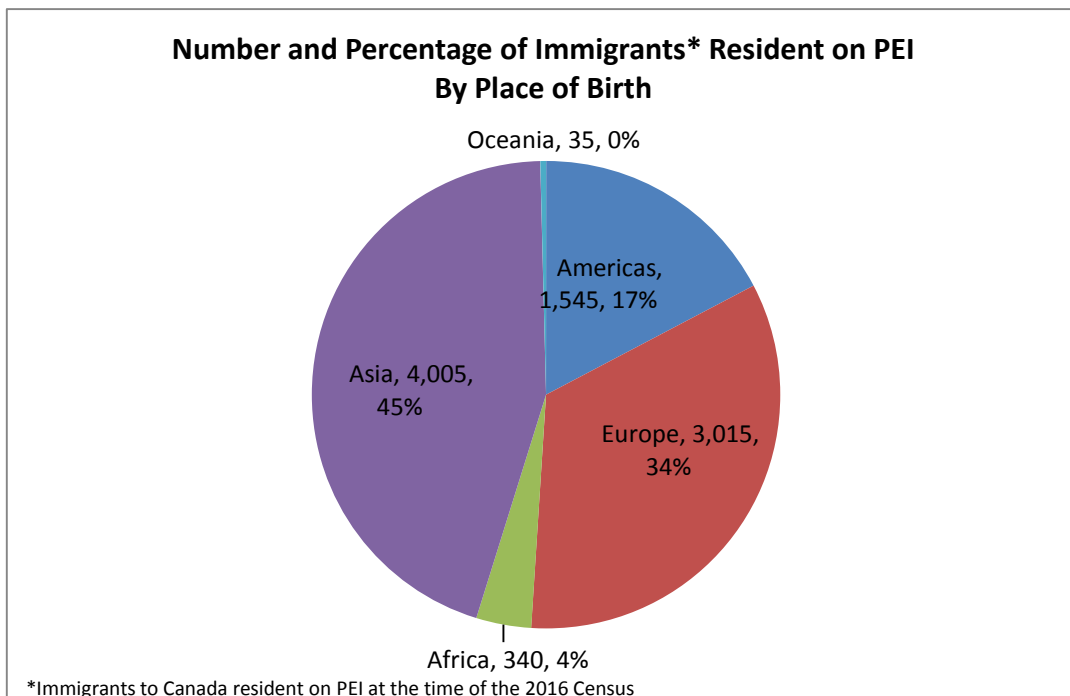
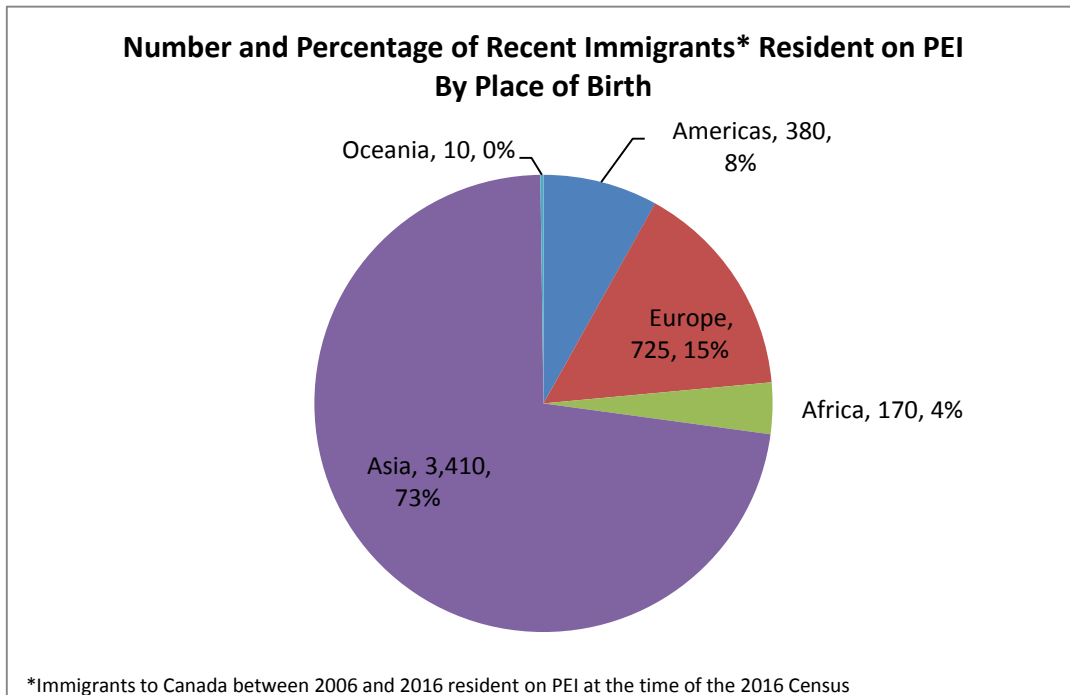


Figure 2b: Recent Immigrants by Place of Birth, Prince Edward Island, 2016



Counties (Census Divisions)

This increase in immigration to Prince Edward Island was not evenly distributed throughout the Island. Both Kings and Prince County saw immigration levels that more closely resembled historic numbers and patterns, with most coming from the Americas and Europe.

In Queen’s county, outside of Charlottetown, Stratford and Cornwall, the immigration patterns largely resemble that of the other two counties, with lower numbers of immigrants arriving, with the majority of those being from the Americas and Europe.

Table 1 shows the immigrant population levels in each county and larger population centres, by place of birth.

Table 1 : Immigrants by County and Place of Birth, Prince Edward Island, 2016

	PEI	Prince	Queens	Kings	Capital Area*	Rest of Queens
Total	8,940	1,285	7,140	525	5,540	1,600
Americas	1,545	250	1,100	195	670	430
Europe	3,015	605	2,125	285	1,140	985
Africa	340	35	300	10	265	35
Asia	4,005	370	3,605	35	3,465	140
Oceania	35	25	10	0	0	10

* Charlottetown, Stratford, Cornwall

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

For more information, visit Statistics Canada's 2016 Census website:
<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm?HPA=1>

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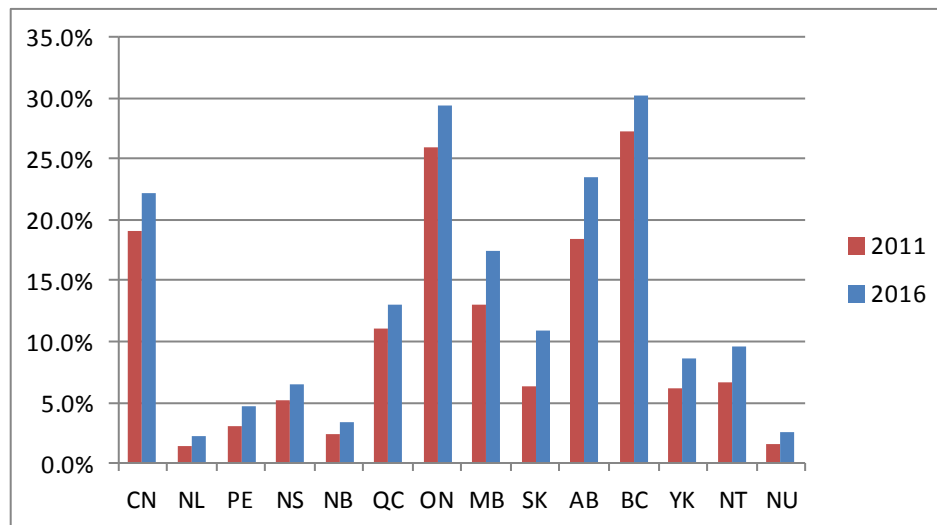
2016 Census: Visible Minorities

On October 25, 2017 Statistics Canada released data on visible minorities from the 2016 Census. This release contains data regarding immigration and ethnoculture diversity of Canadians from the 2016 Census of Population. 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 increase in immigrants from non-European countries, as well as their children and grand-children born in Canada, has increased the visible minority population of Canada. In 2016, 7,674,580 individuals identified as belonging to the visible minority population. They represented more than one fifth (22.3 per cent) of Canada’s population and of this number, 3 in 10 were born in Canada. By comparison, at the time of the 1981 Census, only 4.7 per cent of the population identified as belonging to the visible minority population.

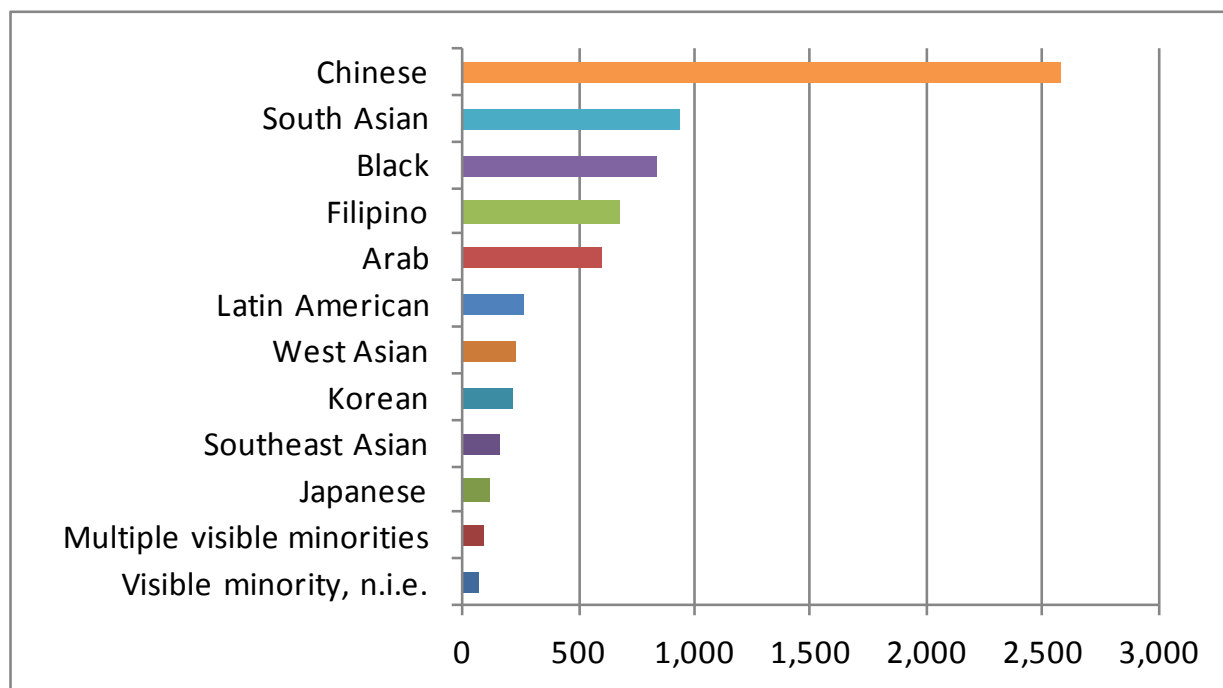
Figure 1: Percentage of Visible Minorities, Canada and Provinces, 2011 and 2016



Prince Edward Island Highlights

The visible minority population of the Island in 2016 was 6,645, or 4.8 per cent of the population. This compares to 4,255 persons in 2011 or 3.1 per cent of the population. As can be seen in Figure 2 below, the largest visible minority populations on the Island were Chinese with 2,565 people, followed by South Asian with 925 persons, black with 825 people, Filipino with 670 people and Arab with 585 people.

Figure 2: Visible Minority Population of Prince Edward Island, 2016



Counties (Census Divisions)

The visible minority population in Queen's county was 5,630 persons, or 7.0 per cent of the population. Of the visible minorities, the largest groups were Chinese with 2,435 people, South Asian with 855 people and Black with 660 people. There were 810 visible minorities in Prince county in 2016, or 1.9 per cent of the population. Of the visible minority population, the largest groups were Filipino with 320 people, Chinese with 130 people and Black with 120 people. There were 200 visible minorities in King's county in 2016, the largest groups being Black and Filipino, each with 40 people, followed by Latin Americans with 35 people.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2011 and 2016.

For more information, visit Statistics Canada's 2016 Census website:
<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm?HPA=1>

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