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2021 Census: Population and Dwelling Counts

On February 9, 2022 Statistics Canada released the first data from the 2021 Census, the population and total dwelling counts¹. 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 residents². 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 unoccupied³) 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.

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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
Canada	36,991,981	35,151,728	5.2	100.0	100.0
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
Prince Edward Island		154,331	142,907	8.0	74,934	71,119	5.4
Kings	CTY	18,327	17,154	6.8	9,948	10,032	-0.8
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
Queens	CTY	89,770	81,843	9.7	42,210	39,171	7.8
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
Prince	CTY	46,234	43,910	5.3	22,776	21,916	3.9
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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021 and 2016.

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 undercoverage⁴ 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.

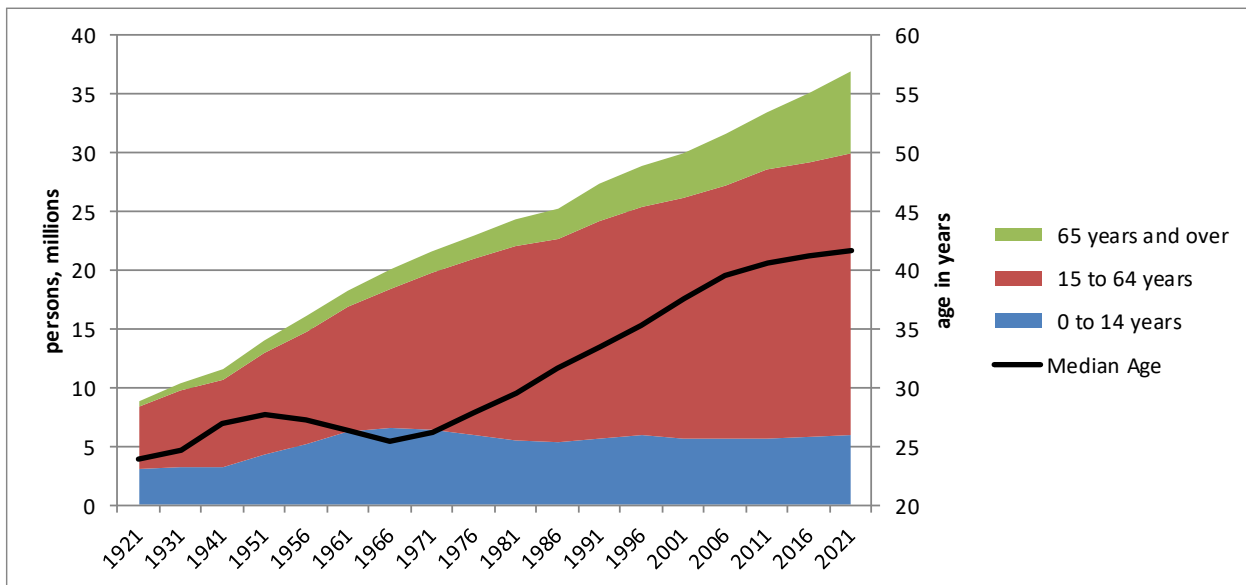
⁴ Statistics Canada conducts undercoverage and overcoverage studies to determine the number of people who were omitted or enumerated more than once and releases the results in the year following the first release of census counts. The difference between undercoverage and overcoverage is called net undercoverage.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

2021 Census: 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.

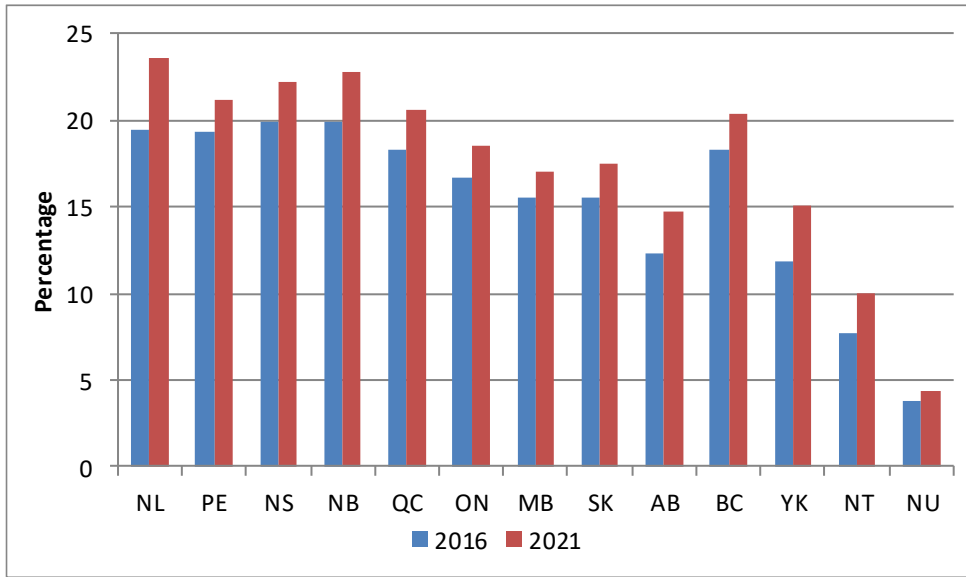
Diagram 1: Canada's Median Age and Population By Age Group, 1921 to 2021



Provinces

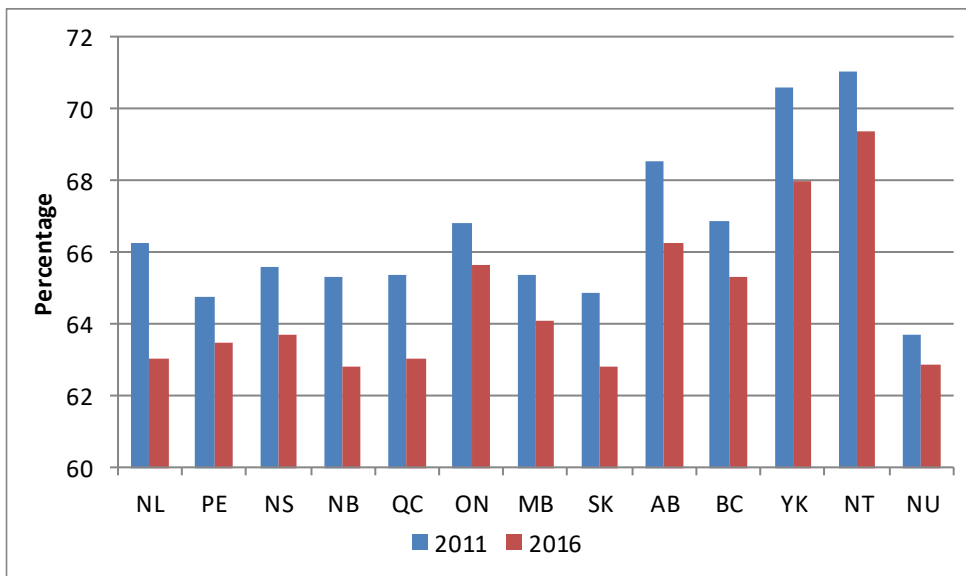
The proportion of seniors increased in every province between 2016 and 2017. Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon, New Brunswick, and Alberta saw the greatest increases in the proportion of seniors. Diagram 2 shows the proportion of seniors for the provinces and territories in 2016 and 2021.

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 women⁵ 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 1 shows 2016 and 2021 census counts for PEI by age groups and gender.

TABLE 1: Census Counts for PEI by Age and Gender, 2016 and 2021

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

⁵ 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 2 shows 2016 and 2021 census counts for the three counties by age groups and sex.

TABLE 2: Census Counts for PEI Census Divisions, 2016 and 2021 by Age and Gender

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

2b. Queens	2016			2021			% Change		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total - Age groups	81,820	39,330	42,490	89,770	43,785	45,980	9.7	11.3	8.2
0 to 14 years	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
15 to 64 years	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
65 years and over	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
Median age	42.8	41.6	43.6	42.0	40.4	43.2	-1.9	-2.9	-0.9

2c. Prince	2016			2021			% Change		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total - Age groups	43,730	21,345	22,385	46,235	22,530	23,705	5.7	5.6	5.9
0 to 14 years	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
15 to 64 years	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
65 years and over	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
Median age	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, 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, transgender and non-binary 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 4 shows PEI Census counts for the population aged 15 and older in private households, by broad age groups and detailed gender.

TABLE 4: PEI 2021 Census Counts by Broad Age Groups and Gender

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1921 to 2021.

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

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

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 2021 Census will be released in 2023.

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 licence. A person's gender may change over time. Some people may not identify with a specific gender.

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

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.

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.

2021 Census: 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 storeys (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 1: 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		
Total - Structural type of dwelling	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 storeys, which went from 9,050 in 2016 to 10,365 in 2021 (14.5 per cent). Occupied movable dwellings increased 6.1 per cent over this period to total 2,680. Table 2 shows the number of occupied private dwellings by structural type for PEI for 2016 and 2021.

TABLE 2: Occupied Private Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016 and 2021, Prince Edward Island

	2016	2021	Change	% Change
Total - Structural type of dwelling	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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

Table 98-10-0040-01, Structural type of dwelling and household size: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

Table 98-10-0039-01, Population in private dwellings, private dwellings occupied by usual residents and average household size, 1981 to 2021 censuses: Canada, provinces and territories

Table 98-10-0047-01, Occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling, percentage distribution 2021: Canada, provinces and territories

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

Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

2021 Census data on Type of Dwelling is available at the census division (counties) and census subdivision (cities, towns, municipalities, etc.) geographies from the following tables:

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

2021 Census: 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 1 shows the distribution and percentage change of census families in Canada from 2011 to 2021.

Table 1
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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2011, 2016, and 2021. Table: 98-10-0123-01

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 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, 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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021. Table: 98-10-0123-01

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 3
Gender diversity status of couple families of Canada, Provinces and Territories

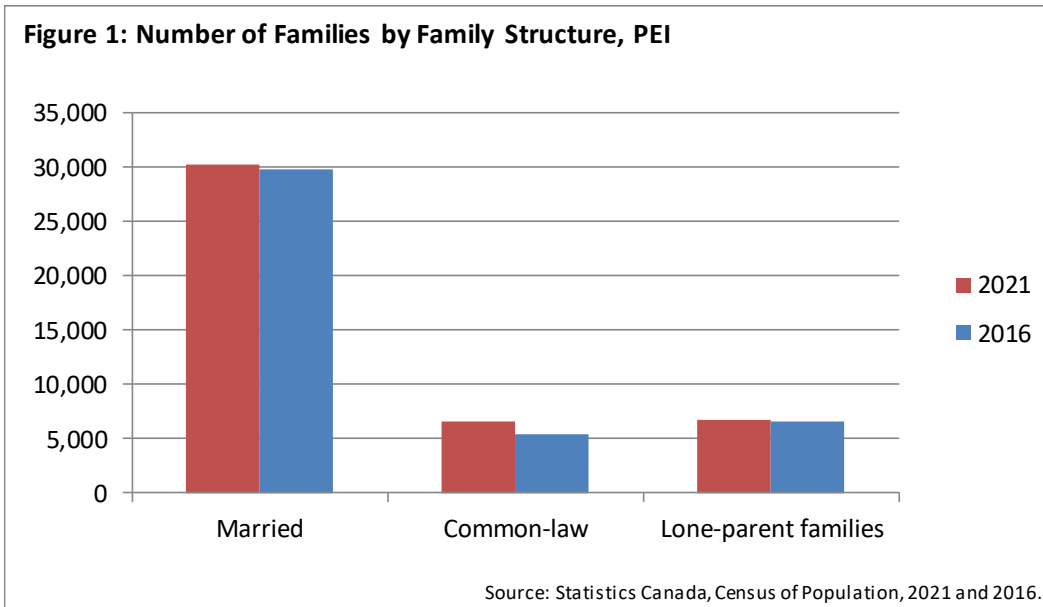
Region	All couples		Different gender couples		Same cisgender couples		Transgender couples		Non-binary couples	
	Married	Common-law	Married	Common-law	Married	Common-law	Married	Common-law	Married	Common-law
Canada	6,627,310	1,949,275	6,571,360	1,877,585	35,635	59,805	16,270	5,495	4,050	6,395
Newfoundland 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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021. Table: 98-10-0136-01

Prince Edward Island Highlights

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. Figure 1 shows the number of families by family structure for 2021 and 2016.

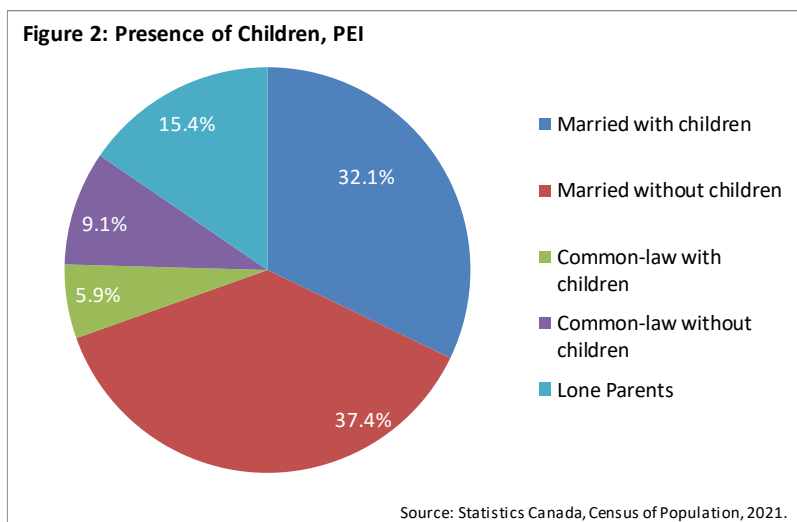


Population Living in Private Households

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. Figure 3 shows the percentage of families by presence of children.



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 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	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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

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 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	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%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

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 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	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%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021. Table: 98-10-0138-01

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

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

2021 Census: 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. 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 \$76,000⁶ to \$84,000. 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 1 shows median total income for households for Canada, provinces and the territories in 2015 and 2020.

Table 1:
Median Total Income for Households, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2015 and 2020

	Median Total Income of Households		
	2015	2020	% Change
Canada	76,000	84,000	10.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	73,000	71,500	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	66,000	73,500	11.4
Nova Scotia	66,000	71,500	8.3
New Brunswick	64,000	70,000	9.4
Quebec	64,500	72,500	12.4
Ontario	80,000	91,000	13.8
Manitoba	73,500	79,500	8.2
Saskatchewan	82,000	82,000	0.0
Alberta	102,000	96,000	-5.9
British Columbia	75,500	85,000	12.6
Yukon	92,000	100,000	8.7
Northwest Territories	127,000	127,000	0.0
Nunavut	105,000	118,000	12.4
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021. Table: 98-10-0057-01			

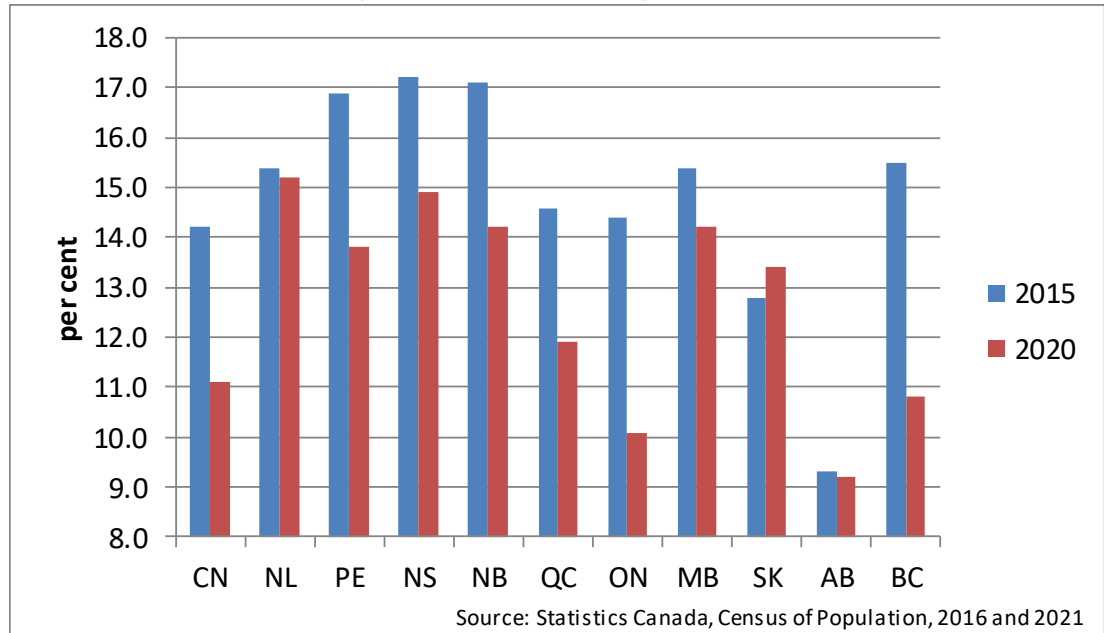
In 2020, 11.1 per cent of individuals in Canada were in low income⁷, compared to 14.2 per cent in 2015. This was the largest decline of any five-year period since 1976. It was largely driven by higher government transfers, especially pandemic-related benefits, which mostly benefitted the working-age

⁶ 2020 constant dollars

⁷ Table: 98-10-0101-01, Low Income Measure – After Tax

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. Figure 1 shows low income prevalence rates for Canada and the provinces for 2015 and 2020.

Figure 1:
Low Income Prevalence Rates, Canada and Provinces, 2015 and 2020



Prince Edward Island Highlights

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 income⁸ 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

⁸ 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 2021 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2020 for all income variables.

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021. Census Profiles

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 3 shows the percentage of people who received COVID-19 benefits and the median amount by province.

Table 3: Percentage of the Population 15 and over who received COVID-19 benefits, Canada and Provinces, 2020

	All COVID-19 Government Income Supports and Benefits	
	Percentage of Population 15+ with an Amount	Median Amount (\$)
Canada	68.4	970
Newfoundland and Labrador	69.8	880
Prince Edward Island	69.3	860
Nova Scotia	69.5	850
New Brunswick	70.1	840
Quebec	71.2	900
Ontario	66.2	1,040
Manitoba	69.3	1,130
Saskatchewan	64.7	900
Alberta	62.3	1,080
British Columbia	74.5	910
Yukon	56.8	860
Northwest Territories	56.8	1,550
Nunavut	61.5	4,000
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021. Table: 98-10-0093-01		

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 4 shows the breakdown for PEI for all COVID-19 government income supports and benefits.

Table 4: 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 (%)
All government income support and benefits	87,920	69.3	860	100.0
Emergency and recovery benefits	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
Enhancements to existing federal programs	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 programs</i>	49,340	38.9	444	7.1
<i>Enhancements to OAS and GIS</i>	28,190	22.2	302	3.4
Provincial and territorial benefits	7,975	6.3	750	2.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021. Table: 98-10-0093-01
x: suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

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 98-10-0100-01 Low-income status by age, census family characteristics and household type : Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts

Table 98-10-0066-01 Employment income groups by age and gender: 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

2021 Census: 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)⁹ 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 1: Currently Serving Members of the Military, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021. Table: 98-10-0141-01

⁹ Includes members of the Regular Force and Primary Reserve Force

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 1: Currently Serving Members of the Military by age and gender, Prince Edward Island, 2021

	Currently Serving Members		
	Members	Men+	Women+
Total	305	240	65
17 to 24 years	70	60	10
25 to 29 years	50	40	5
30 to 34 years	30	25	5
35 to 39 years	30	15	10
40 to 44 years	25	20	10
45 to 49 years	20	20	5
50 to 54 years	35	25	15
55 to 59 years	20	15	5
60 to 64 years	20	15	5
65 years and over	0	0	0
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021. Table: 98-10-0141-01			

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

2021 Census: Language

On August 17, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on linguistic characteristics from the 2021 Census. This release contains data regarding mother tongue¹⁰ and language spoken most often at home¹¹. 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 1 shows the percentage of population by mother tongue and age group.

Table 1: Percentage of Population by Mother Tongue and Age group, Canada, 2021

Age	English	French	Non-official Language	Multiple Languages
0 to 14 years	62.1	19.0	13.3	0.1
15 to 24 years	58.5	16.9	19.2	0.2
25 to 34 years	54.0	17.3	23.5	0.3
35 to 44 years	50.7	18.3	26.5	0.4
45 to 54 years	51.4	18.3	26.6	0.3
55 to 64 years	54.3	22.1	21.1	0.3
65 to 74 years	54.4	23.5	20.1	0.2
75 to 84 years	51.2	24.3	22.6	0.3
85 years and over	48.9	22.2	27.0	0.3
Total Population	54.9	19.6	21.4	0.3
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021. Table 98-10-0169-01				

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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 Highlights

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 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, 2021

Selected Language	Mother Tongue		Language Spoken Most Often At Home	
	Number*	%	Number*	%
Total	152,455	100.0%	152,455	100.0%
English	132,430	86.9%	139,200	91.3%
French	4,560	3.0%	2,080	1.4%
Non-official language	12,960	8.5%	9,075	6.0%
Indigenous language	45	0.0%	10	0.0%
Non-Indigenous language	12,915	8.5%	9,070	5.9%
Mandarin	3,240	2.1%	2,985	2.0%
Punjabi (Panjabi)	1,380	0.9%	1,070	0.7%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	1,160	0.8%	805	0.5%
Arabic	830	0.5%	545	0.4%
Vietnamese	600	0.4%	580	0.4%
Multiple responses	2,505	1.6%	2,100	1.4%
*Excluding Institutional residents				
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021. Tables 98-10-0173-01, 98-10-0182-01				

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016 and 2021.

2021 Census: Indigenous Peoples

On September 21, 2022 Statistics Canada released data on Indigenous Peoples¹² 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 1 shows the number of Indigenous people counted in the 2021 Census for Canada, provinces and the territories.

Table 1: Indigenous Population for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021

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

¹² The term "Indigenous peoples" refers to three groups—First Nations people, Métis and Inuit—who are recognized in the *Constitution Act*.

Prince Edward Island Highlights

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 2 shows the Indigenous people population of PEI by age and gender.

Table 2: Indigenous Population of PEI by Age and Gender, 2021

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

Other highlights from the 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)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population, Tables 98-10-0270-01, 98-10-0267-01, 98-10-0267-01, 98-10-0281-01, 98-10-0283-01, 98-10-0283-01

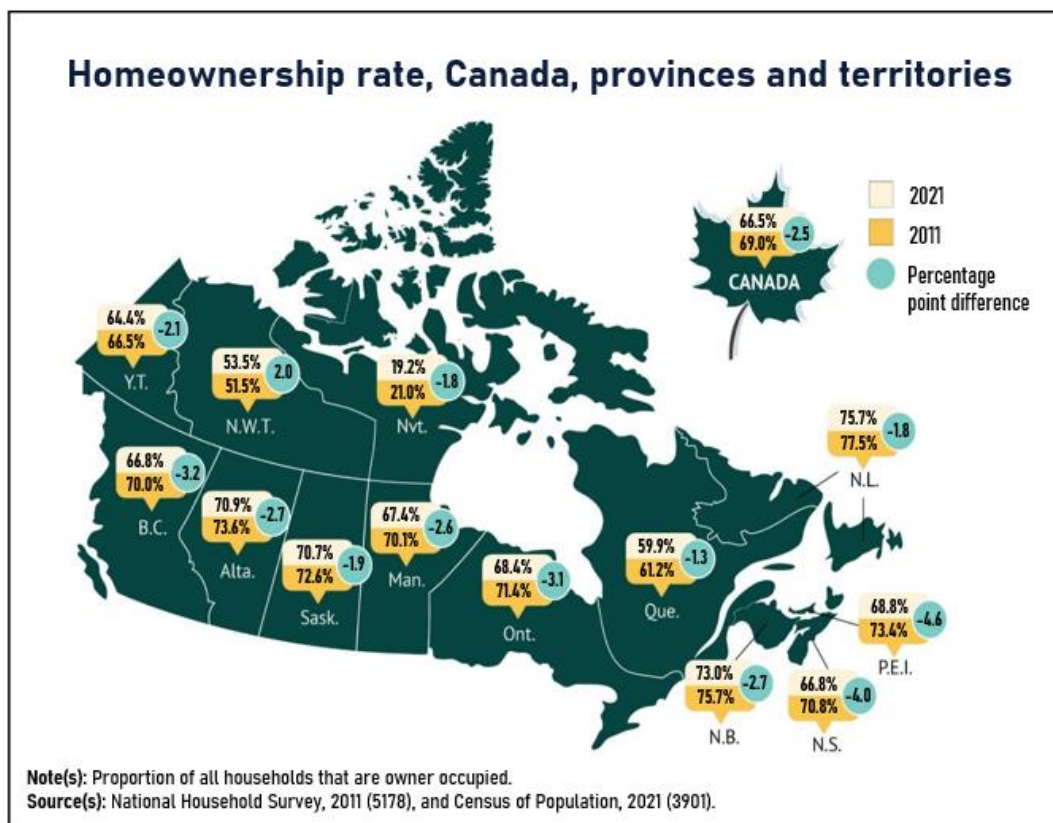
2021 Census: Housing

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 10 year period, the growth in renter households (+21.5 per cent) is more than double the growth in owner households (+8.4 per cent). Figure 1 shows the homeownership rates by jurisdiction and the change since the 2011 Census.

Figure 1: 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 1 shows the rate of unaffordable housing for all provinces and territories and the change since 2016.

Table 1: Rate of Unaffordable Housing, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021

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

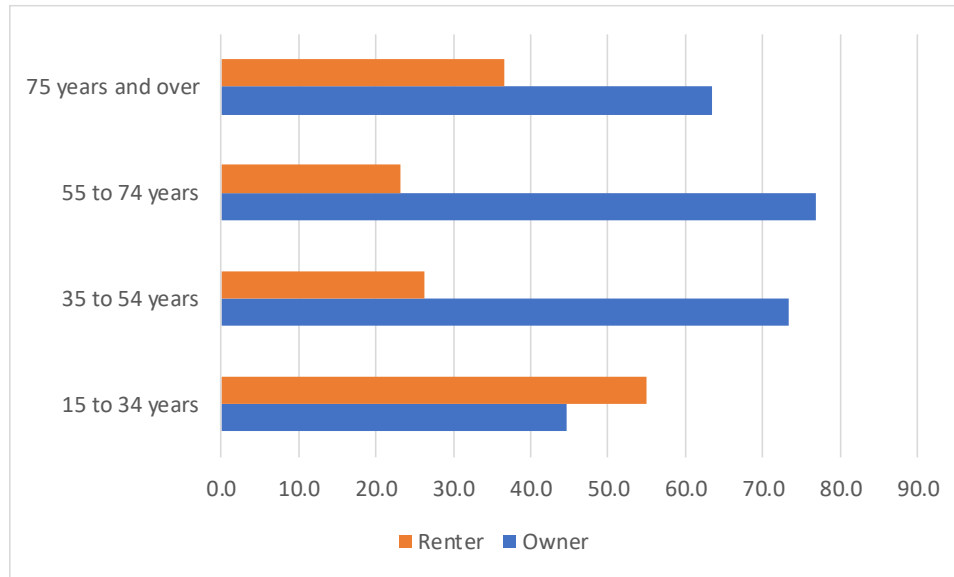
Prince Edward Island Highlights

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 Figure 2, 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.

Figure 2: 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 2 shows the number of PEI households below the acceptable housing thresholds by tenure.

Table 2: Acceptable Housing, PEI, 2021

	All	Owner	Renter	Dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band
Total Households	64,570	44,420	19,985	160
Below affordability threshold only	8,850	3,325	5,525	0
Below suitability threshold only	1,695	640	1,045	0
Below adequacy threshold only	3,630	2,820	750	60
Below affordability and suitability thresholds	190	60	130	0
Below affordability and adequacy thresholds	805	475	335	0
Below suitability and adequacy thresholds	125	65	60	0
Below affordability, suitability and adequacy thresholds	0	0	0	0
Acceptable	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 3 shows the number of households on PEI in core housing need by county and tenure.

Table 3: Core Housing Need, PEI, 2021

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

* Subsidized housing is included in Renters

Note: Table 98-10-0247-01 (Core housing need) includes private households in non-reserve, non-farm private dwellings. Tables 98-10-0232-01 (Age of primary household maintainer by tenure) and 98-10-0246-01 (Acceptable housing by tenure) includes all private households in occupied private dwellings.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population, Tables 98-10-0232-01, 98-10-0246-01, 98-10-0247-01

2021 Census Release Schedule

Release Date	Topics
February 9, 2022	Population and dwelling counts
April 27, 2022	Age Sex at birth and gender Type of dwelling
July 13, 2022	Families, households, and marital status Canadian military experience Income
August 17, 2022	Language
September 21, 2022	Indigenous Peoples Housing
October 26, 2022	Immigration, place of birth, and citizenship Ethnocultural and religious diversity Mobility and migration
November 30, 2022	Education Labour Language of work Commuting Instruction in the official minority language

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

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