

# CANADA AT A GLANCE 2022



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada



# 2022

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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A word from the Chief Statistician .....	2 / 3
Population .....	4 / 5 / 6
Immigration .....	7 / 8
Racialized groups .....	9
Indigenous People .....	10 / 11
Accessibility and persons with disabilities .....	12 / 13
LGBTQ2+ people .....	14 / 15
Women .....	16 / 17
Health .....	18 / 19
Education .....	20 / 21
Criminality .....	22 / 23
Digital society .....	24 / 25
Housing .....	26 / 27
Prices and inflation .....	28 / 29
Impacts of COVID-19 .....	30 / 31 / 32 / 33 / 34 / 35
Labour .....	36 / 37
Economy .....	38 / 39
International trade .....	40 / 41
Travel and tourism .....	42 / 43 / 44
Agriculture .....	45 / 46
Environment .....	47 / 48
For more information .....	49

# A word from the Chief Statistician



**ANIL ARORA**  
CHIEF STATISTICIAN

I am pleased to present the 2022 edition of *Canada at a Glance*.

In it you'll find some of the most current statistics on topics that affect us as Canadians: demographics, health, the economy, the environment, and more. This year, we've included new topics such as Indigenous peoples, LGBTQ2+ people, racialized groups, and persons with disabilities. Since this booklet aims to provide a brief portrait of Canada, we felt it essential to include information about these groups that shape our country. *Canada at a Glance* also includes data on the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is our duty to evolve alongside society and measure data accordingly to better represent emerging priorities such as a global crisis developing in real time.

The pandemic has affected all Canadians in various ways, but some groups have been impacted more than others. It's important to tell their story: racialized groups, women, persons with disabilities, and many others. Our survey results are categorical in this respect, underscoring the need for statistical data on more vulnerable population groups. The Disaggregated Data Action Plan, announced in Budget 2021, helps us to produce more detailed statistics—in other words, data from large

datasets that we subdivide into categories such as gender and sex, age, region or municipality, ethnic origin, and income level. These more detailed data shed light on the realities and challenges that affect specific segments of our population. Harnessing these data through better policies is how we will continue to build a more fair and inclusive country for all Canadians.

But we're also shedding more light on other key priorities. In recent years, we've collected additional data on the impacts of the pandemic on businesses while continuing to publish key economic information, such as the Consumer Price Index, unemployment rates and gross domestic product. We're currently in the development stages of an innovative environmental statistics project: the Census of Environment, whose purpose is to provide a comprehensive picture of the complex relationship between ecosystems and the economy, society, and human health in one easily accessible location. This will serve to support governments in their efforts to respond to the effects of climate change.

To produce these data and plan our statistical programs, we work with Canadians in a variety of ways. For example, after consulting representatives of various population groups and receiving their feedback, a number of changes were made to the 2021 Census questionnaire. These changes included a new question on gender—for the first time allowing transgender and non-binary respondents to identify themselves—as well as important changes and additions to the questions on Indigenous peoples.

Statistics Canada is able to provide high-quality data thanks to your participation in the census, as well as our household surveys, such as the Labour Force Survey, the Canadian Community Health Survey, and many others. We would also like to acknowledge the invaluable, ongoing collaboration of our various partners, from private companies to the academic community and government partners of all levels.

Thank you for your trust and cooperation.

I hope you enjoy this edition of *Canada at a Glance*.

**ANIL ARORA**  
CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF CANADA



# Population

TABLE 1 Census population counts by province or territory

	2011	2016	2021	2011 to 2021
	number			percent change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>33,476,688</b>	<b>35,151,728</b>	<b>36,991,981</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	514,536	519,716	510,550	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	140,204	142,907	154,331	10.1
Nova Scotia	921,727	923,598	969,383	5.2
New Brunswick	751,171	747,101	775,610	3.3
Quebec	7,903,001	8,164,361	8,501,833	7.6
Ontario	12,851,821	13,448,494	14,223,942	10.7
Manitoba	1,208,268	1,278,365	1,342,153	11.1
Saskatchewan	1,033,381	1,098,352	1,132,505	9.6
Alberta	3,645,257	4,067,175	4,262,635	16.9
British Columbia	4,400,057	4,648,055	5,000,879	13.7
Yukon	33,897	35,874	40,232	18.7
Northwest Territories	41,462	41,786	41,070	-0.9
Nunavut	31,906	35,944	36,858	15.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011, 2016 and 2021 censuses of population.

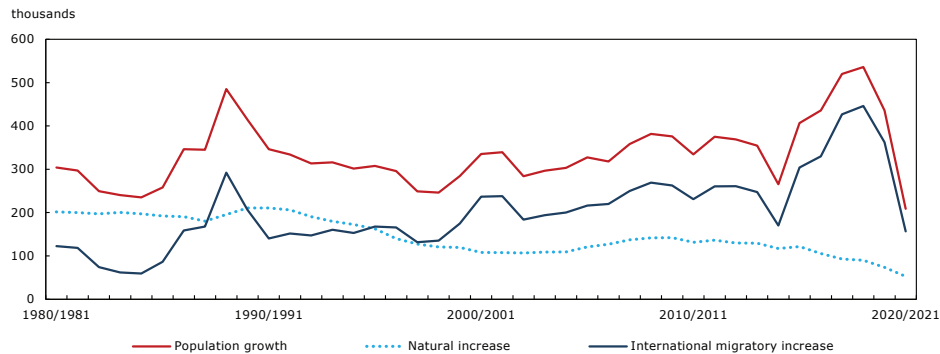


## DID YOU KNOW?

Out of all the provinces, the largest population changes between 2011 and 2021 were recorded in Alberta (+16.9%), British Columbia (+13.7%) and Manitoba (+11.1%).



CHART 1 Population growth



Notes: Until 2015/2016 inclusively, population growth is not equal to the sum of natural increase and international migratory increase because residual deviation must also be considered in the calculation. These data are subject to revisions and may have changed after the publication of this chart.  
Source: Statistics Canada, table 17-10-0008-01.



## DID YOU KNOW?

Population growth in 2020/2021 sharply decreased from previous years because of the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on international migration. Natural increase (births minus deaths) declined by 28.6% from 2019/2020 to 2020/2021, while international migration dropped by 131.7%.

TABLE 2 Top 10 most populated census metropolitan areas

	2011	2021	2011 to 2021
	number		percent change
<b>Total population</b>	<b>33,476,688</b>	<b>36,991,981</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Toronto	5,583,064	6,202,225	11.1
Montréal	3,824,221	4,291,732	12.2
Vancouver	2,313,328	2,642,825	14.2
Ottawa–Gatineau	1,236,324	1,488,307	20.4
Calgary	1,214,839	1,481,806	22.0
Edmonton	1,159,869	1,418,118	22.3
Québec	765,706	839,311	9.6
Winnipeg	730,018	834,678	14.3
Hamilton	721,053	785,184	8.9
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	477,160	575,847	20.7

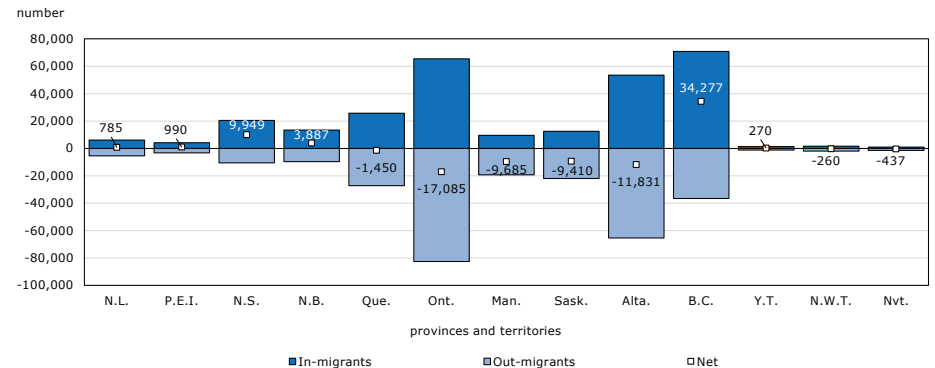
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 and 2021 censuses of population.



## DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2020/2021, Ontario (-17,085) and Alberta (-11,831) experienced the largest net losses to interprovincial migration, with many out-migrants moving to British Columbia. British Columbia had the largest number of in-migrants in 2020/2021 (70,865).
- The Atlantic provinces all recorded a net gain from interprovincial migration in 2020/2021.

CHART 2 Interprovincial migration by province or territory, 2020/2021



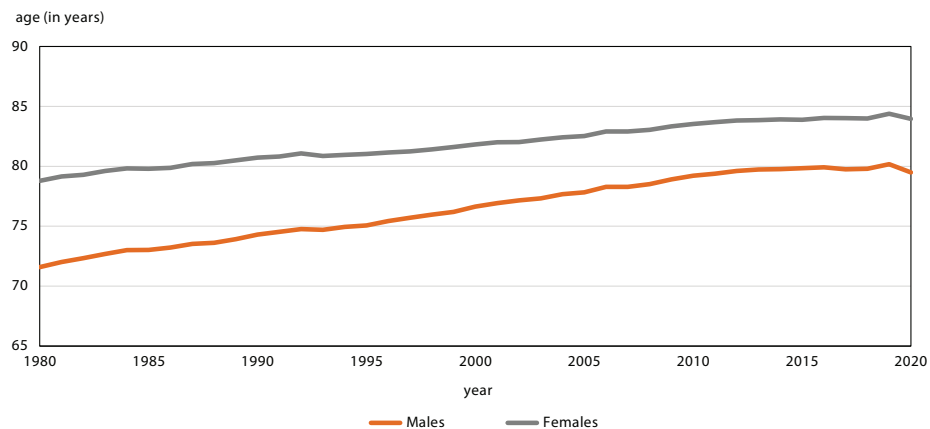
Note: These data are subject to revisions and may have changed after the publication of this chart.  
Source: Statistics Canada, table 17-10-0021-01.



### DID YOU KNOW?

Life expectancy in Canada has increased significantly since 1980, and the gap between men and women has narrowed.

CHART 3 Life expectancy at birth by sex, Canada, 1980 to 2020



Source: Statistics Canada. Life tables, Canada, provinces and territories, Catalogue no. 84-537-X.

TABLE 3 Population by language spoken most often at home, selected languages

	2016	2021	2016 to 2021
	number	number	% change
<b>Total population</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>34,767,255</b>	<b>36,620,955</b>	<b>5.3</b>
English	22,162,870	23,376,200	5.5
French	6,943,800	7,044,855	1.5
Mandarin	462,890	530,945	14.7
Punjabi (Panjabi)	349,140	520,390	49.0
Yue (Cantonese)	400,215	393,430	-1.7
Spanish	263,510	317,365	20.4
Arabic	223,540	285,915	27.9
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	213,790	275,045	28.7
Persian languages <sup>2</sup>	143,020	179,745	25.7
Urdu	128,785	158,040	22.7
Other languages <sup>3</sup>	3,475,695	3,539,025	1.8

- <sup>1</sup> Excluding institutional residents.
- <sup>2</sup> Persian languages include Dari, Iranian Persian and Persian (Farsi), not otherwise specified.
- <sup>3</sup> This category includes all other languages not listed above, as well as multiple responses.

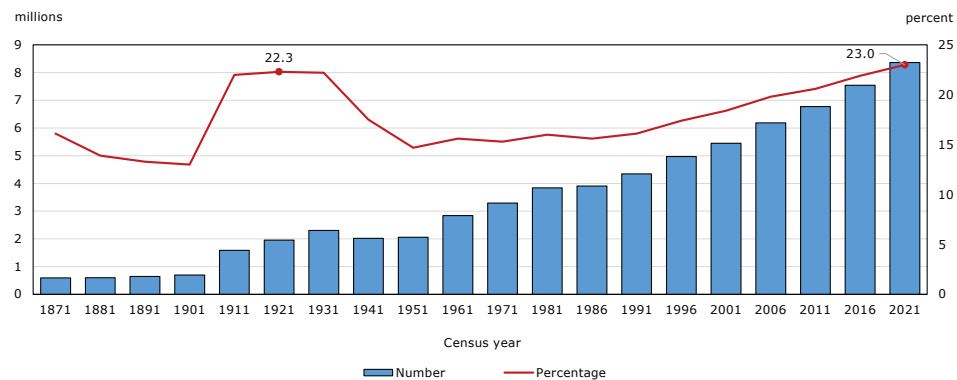
Sources: Statistics Canada, 2016 and 2021 censuses of population.



TO LEARN MORE

# Immigration

CHART 4 Immigrant population and its percentage of the population, Canada, 1871 to 2021



Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1871 to 2006, 2016, 2021 and National Household Survey, 2011.



### DID YOU KNOW?

In 2021, more than 8.3 million people or almost one in four people (23.0%) are or have been a landed immigrant or a permanent resident in Canada. This is the highest proportion on record since Confederation, topping the previous record of 22.3% in 1921.

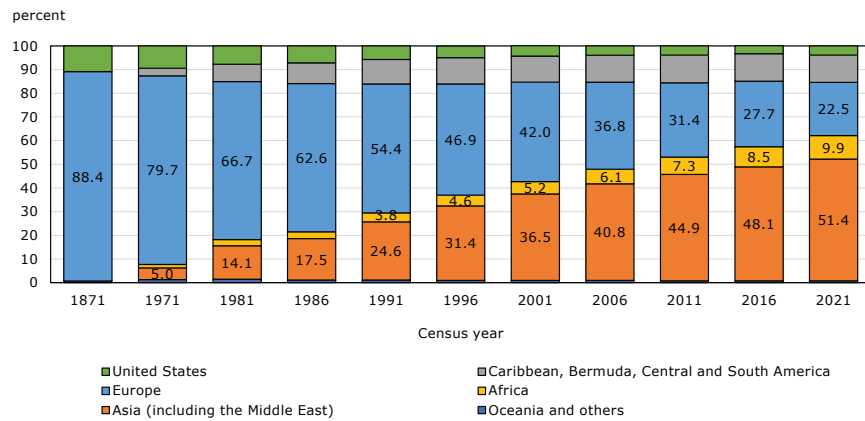




**DID YOU KNOW?**

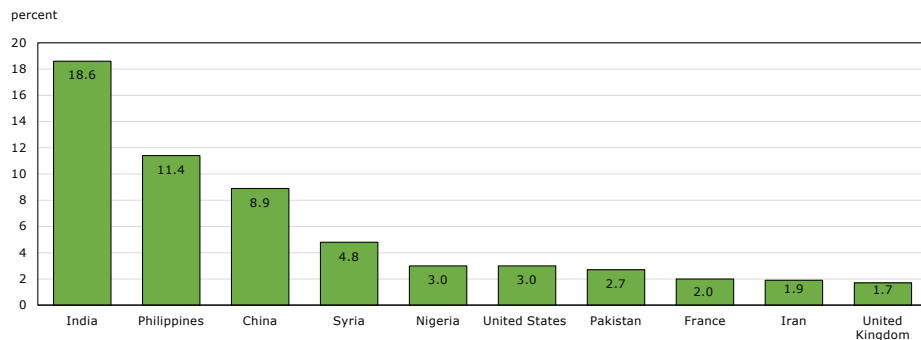
- In the past, the majority of immigrants in Canada came from Europe. In 2021, the majority of immigrants were born in Asia (including the Middle East) and an increasing share were coming from Africa.
- In 2021, India is the country of birth of close to one in five recent immigrants (18.6%).

**CHART 5 Distribution of immigrant population by region of birth, Canada, 1871 to 2021**



Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1871 to 2006, 2016, 2021 and National Household Survey, 2011.

**CHART 6 Top 10 places of birth of recent immigrants, Canada, 2021**



Notes: "Recent immigrants" refers to immigrants who first obtained their landed immigrant or permanent resident status in Canada in the five years prior to a given census. In the 2021 Census, the period is January 1, 2016 to May 11, 2021.  
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

TO LEARN MORE

Immigration and ethnocultural diversity statistics (statcan.gc.ca)



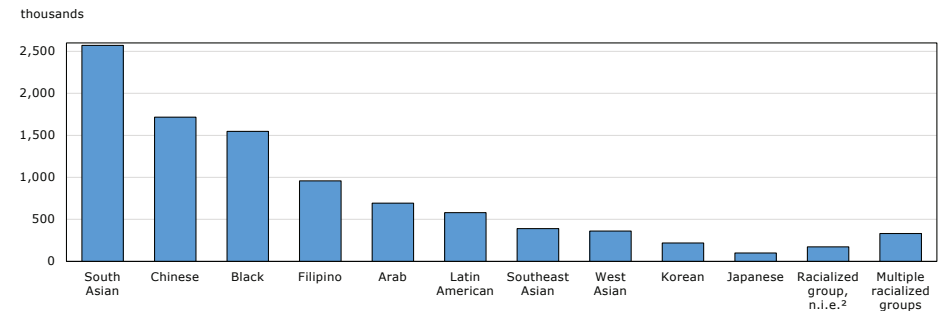
# Racialized groups



**DID YOU KNOW?**

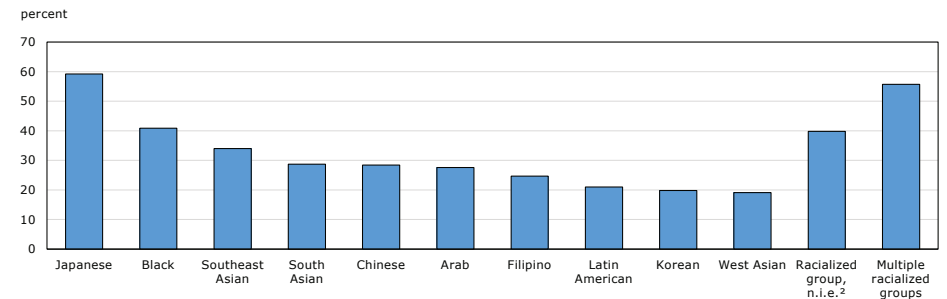
- In 2021, three racialized groups alone accounted for more than 16.1% of Canada's total population. These groups are South Asians (2.6 million; 7.1 percent), Chinese (1.7 million; 4.7 percent) and Blacks (1.5 million; 4.3 percent), each with a population of more than one million.
- In 2021, 3 in 10 racialized persons were Canadian-born. The proportion varied by racialized groups.

**CHART 7 Population by racialized group,<sup>1</sup> Canada, 2021**



1. In this document, the concept of "racialized group" is based and derived directly from the concept of "visible minority" in the census. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." It consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.  
2. The abbreviation "n.i.e." refers to "not included elsewhere".  
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

**CHART 8 Percentage of a racialized group<sup>1</sup> who is born in Canada, 2021**



1. In this document, the concept of "racialized group" is based and derived directly from the concept of "visible minority" in the census. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." It consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.  
2. The abbreviation "n.i.e." refers to "not included elsewhere".  
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

TO LEARN MORE

Immigration and ethnocultural diversity statistics (statcan.gc.ca)



# Indigenous People

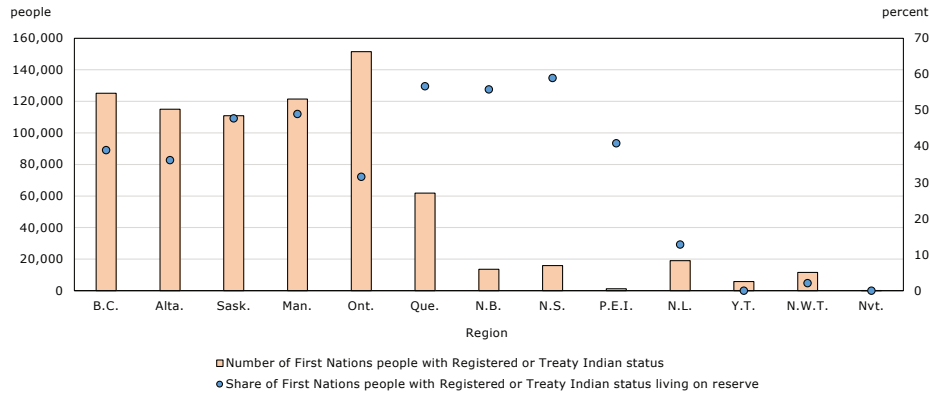


## DID YOU KNOW?<sup>1</sup>

- In 2021, there were 1,048,405 First Nations people living in Canada, marking the first time that the First Nations population surpassed the one-million mark in a census.
- Almost three-quarters (71.8%) of First Nations people had Registered or Treaty Indian status under the Indian Act, while 28.2% did not.
- There were 624,220 Métis living in Canada in 2021, with 224,655 people reporting registered membership in a Métis organization or Settlement. Four-fifths (79.8%) reported being a member of one of the five signatories of the Canada-Métis Nation Accord (2017).
- In 2021, 70,545 Inuit were living in Canada. Of that population, 80.6% reported that they were enrolled under or were a beneficiary of an Inuit Land Claims Agreement.

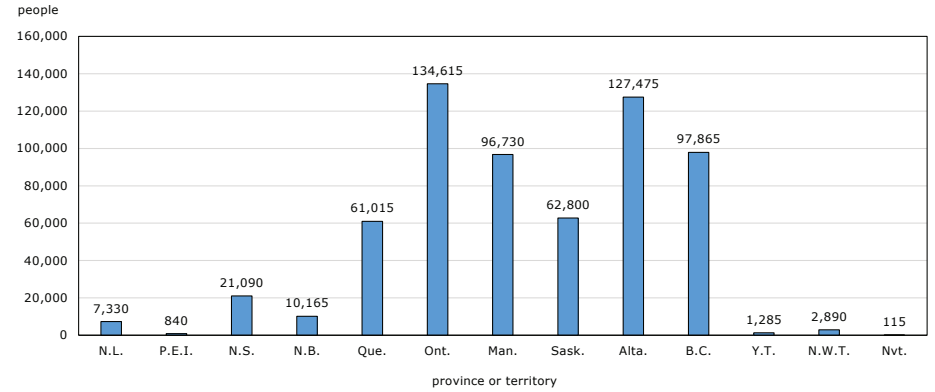
Notes:  
1. The data are from the 2021 Census.

**CHART 9 Number of First Nations people with Registered or Treaty Indian status and proportion living on reserve by province and territory, 2021**



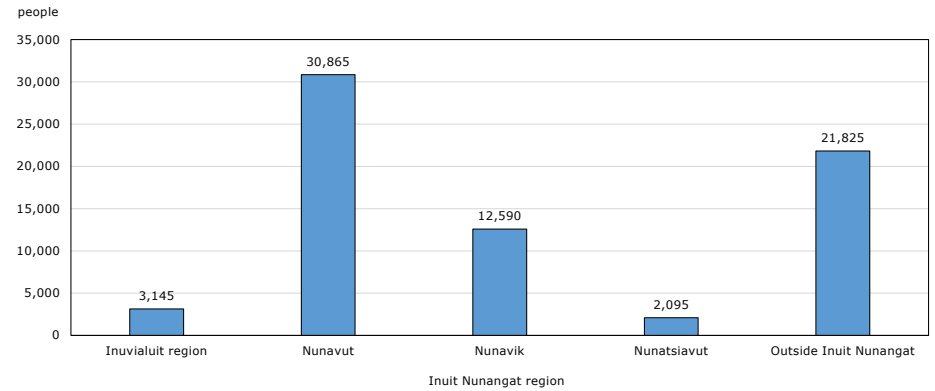
**Notes:** Residence on or off reserve refers to whether the person's usual place of residence is in a census subdivision (CSD) that is defined as "on-reserve" or "off-reserve." The definition of residence on reserve includes some CSDs for which First Nations have signed a modern treaty or a self-government agreement that provides them land ownership. However, most First Nations in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon have signed modern treaties, but their administered lands are not included in the definition of residence on reserve. A total of 63 reserves were incompletely enumerated in 2021.  
**Source:** Census of Population, 2021.

**CHART 10 Distribution of Métis population by province and territory, 2021**



**Source:** Census of Population, 2021.

**CHART 11 Inuit population by Inuit region of residence, Canada, 2021**



**Source:** Census of Population, 2021.

## Statistics Canada data on Indigenous peoples... in brief

Statistics Canada uses two main sources to publish data on Indigenous peoples: the Census of Population, conducted every five years, and the Indigenous Peoples Survey (IPS), conducted in the year following each Census of Population. The success of the 2021 Census would not have been possible without the involvement of Indigenous people. Thanks to their participation, high-quality data are available for Indigenous communities across the country. It is through this collaboration that we can better understand the realities experienced by First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities. Data from the 2022 IPS will be released in 2024. We thank all the Indigenous communities we work in partnership with, and all those involved in this research.

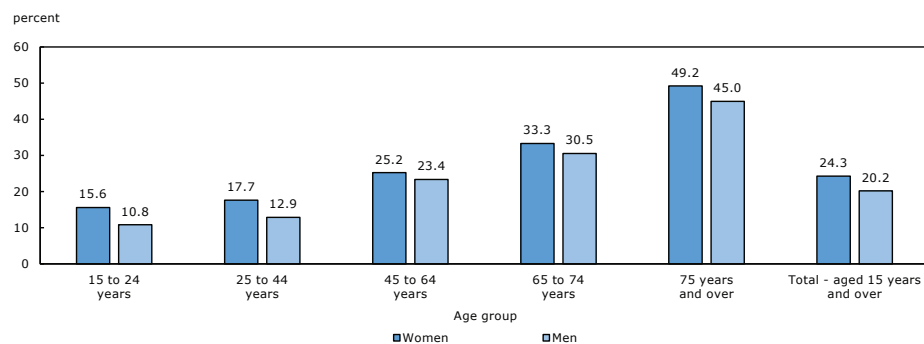


**TO LEARN MORE**

Statistics on Indigenous peoples (statcan.gc.ca).

# Accessibility and persons with disabilities

CHART 12 Canadian population aged 15 years and over with a disability, by age group and sex, 2017



**Note:** Differences between women and men are significantly different for all age groups ( $p < .05$ ).  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017.

TABLE 4 Canadian population aged 15 years and over with a disability, by severity and sex, 2017

Global severity class	Both		Women		Men	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,246,640</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,483,090</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,763,540</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mild *	2,324,430	37.2	1,247,400	35.8	1,077,040	39.0
Moderate	1,242,910	19.9	673,690	19.3	569,220	20.6
Severe *	1,295,660	20.7	756,760	21.7	538,910	19.5
Very severe *	1,383,630	22.1	805,250	23.1	578,380	20.9

\* significantly different between women and men at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Notes:** The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

Severity of disability estimates represent a derived score based on all disability types a respondent may have as well as the intensity and frequency of limitation resulting from each. It is important to understand, however, that the name assigned to each class is simply intended to facilitate use of the severity score and is not a label or judgement concerning the person's level of disability.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017.

## The Canadian Survey on Disability...in brief

The Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) is a national survey on Canadians aged 15 and older whose everyday activities are limited because of a long-term condition or health-related problem. It is the official source for data on persons with disabilities in Canada. New data from the CSD will become available late 2023 and will provide valuable insights about the lived experiences, challenges and well-being of persons with disabilities.

TABLE 5 Employment of Canadian population aged 25 to 64 years, by disability status and severity, 2016

	number	percent
Persons without disabilities	11,947,870	80.1
Persons with disabilities	2,212,490	59.4
<b>Global severity class</b>		
Mild	1,131,670	75.6
Moderate	476,620	66.5
Severe	359,810	49.0
Very severe	244,400	31.3

**Note:** The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017.



## DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2017, among individuals aged 25 to 64 years, 76% of those with mild disabilities were employed, whereas 31% of those with very severe disabilities were employed.<sup>1</sup>
- Of employees with disabilities aged 25 to 64 years in 2017, more than one in three (37%) required at least one workplace accommodation to be able to work. This represented just over 772,000 Canadians.
- In 2017, employees with more severe disabilities (62%) were twice as likely to require workplace accommodations compared with those with less severe disabilities (29%). The more workplace accommodations required, the less likely all needs were met.

Notes:

1. A demographic, employment and income profile of Canadians with disabilities aged 15 years and over, 2017

TO LEARN MORE

Accessibility statistics (statcan.gc.ca)





# LGBTQ2+ people



## DID YOU KNOW?

- Canada is home to approximately 1 million people who are LGBTQ2+.<sup>1,2</sup>
- An estimated 1 million people in Canada are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or of another sexual orientation than heterosexual - representing 4% of the Canadian population aged 15 years and older. Among this population, about 52% are women, 44% are men, and 3% are non-binary.<sup>3</sup>
- Looking specifically at gender diversity, about 100,815 people in Canada are transgender (59,460) or non-binary (41,355), accounting for 0.33% of the population aged 15 years and over. Among transgender people, 53% were women and 47% were men.<sup>4</sup>

### Notes:

1. The Government of Canada uses the acronym 2SLGBTQI+ to refer to people that are Two-Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, or who use other terms related to gender or sexual diversity. For the purposes of data analysis, this paper uses the acronym LGBTQ2+, which does not include intersex people, as Statistics Canada does not have data on this population. Statistics Canada's main classification of sex at birth includes two categories: male and female. The sex at birth standard provides a classification variant with three categories: male, female and intersex. However, for reasons related to the small size of the intersex population and the challenges in identifying intersex people, Statistics Canada has not yet collected specific information on intersex people in Canada.

2. Statistics Canada. The Daily – A statistical portrait of Canada's diverse LGBTQ2+ communities (statcan.gc.ca).

3. Statistics Canada. Experiences of violent victimization and unwanted sexual behaviours among gay, lesbian, bisexual and other sexual minority people, and the transgender population, in Canada, 2018 (statcan.gc.ca).

4. Statistics Canada. The Daily – Canada is the first country to provide census data on transgender and non-binary people (statcan.gc.ca).

TABLE 6 Highest level of education completed, by LGBTQ2+ and non-LGBTQ2+ populations, Canada, 2018

Highest degree	LGBTQ2+	Non-LGBTQ2+
	percent	
Secondary school or less	42.1	37.2
Trade certificate	6.2	9.1
Degree below bachelor's	20.8	23.8
Bachelor's degree and above	30.8	29.3

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces, 2018.

TABLE 7 Age groups, by LGBTQ2+ and non-LGBTQ2+ populations, Canada, 2018

Age groups	LGBTQ2+	Non-LGBTQ2+
	percent	
15 to 24	29.7	14.0
25 to 34	28.7	16.5
35 to 44	15.0	16.1
45 to 54	10.1	16.1
55 to 64	9.2	16.8
65+	7.3	20.6

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces, 2018.

TABLE 8 Total personal income (before tax), by LGBTQ2+ and non-LGBTQ2+ populations, Canada, 2018

Total personal income (before tax)	LGBTQ2+	Non-LGBTQ2+
	percent	
Less than \$20,000	40.5	26.2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	24.0	23.3
\$40,000 to \$59,999	16.5	19.2
\$60,000 to \$79,999	8.2	12.6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5.4	7.9
\$100,000 and more	5.5	10.8

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces, 2018.

## Better data on LGBTQ2+ people ... in brief

In response to growing demand for more detailed data about the experiences of marginalized groups, Statistics Canada has been working to ensure that its data programs remain relevant to the evolving interests of all Canadians.

For the 2021 Census questionnaire, Statistics Canada included a modified question on sex at birth and a new question on gender. In addition, the agency has been modernizing the collection of gender-related information in social surveys.

TO LEARN MORE



Sex, gender and sexual orientation statistics (statcan.gc.ca)

# Women



## DID YOU KNOW?

- Women accounted for 50.9% of Canada's total population aged 15 and older in private households in 2021.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2021, more than 1 in 4 (25.8%) women aged 15 and older were part of the racialized population, more than one-quarter (27.1%) were immigrants, and 4.5% were Indigenous.<sup>2,3,4</sup>
- Women in Canada are among the most educated in the world, with more than two-thirds (68%) of women aged 25 to 64 years having a college or university qualification in 2021, compared with an average of 44% among women in countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).<sup>5</sup>

Notes:

1. Statistics Canada. *The Daily* — Canada is the first country to provide census data on transgender and non-binary people (statcan.gc.ca).

2. Statistics Canada. Table 98-10-0308-01 Visible minority by immigrant status and period of immigration: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts.

3. Statistics Canada. Table 98-10-0264-01 Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status and residence by Indigenous geography: Canada, provinces and territories.

4. Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories. Here, the category "women" includes women, as well as some non-binary persons. A fact sheet on gender concepts, *Filling the gaps: Information on gender in the 2021 Census*, is available.

5. These data are based on sex of persons. Although sex and gender refer to two difference concepts, the terminology related to gender is used throughout this document to make it easier for readers.



## DID YOU KNOW?

Over the past decades, women's participation in the labour force has increased. In 2021, more than 4 in 5 (83.9%) women aged 25 to 54 years participated in the labour force, compared to about half (52.3%) of women in this age group in 1976.<sup>1</sup>

Notes:

1. These data are based on sex of persons. Although sex and gender refer to two difference concepts, the terminology related to gender is used throughout this document to make it easier for readers.



**TABLE 10 Labour force participation rate of women aged 25 to 54 years, 1976 to 2021**

	Females	Males
	percent	
1976	52.3	94.5
1981	62.6	94.6
1986	70.2	93.6
1991	75.9	92.4
1996	76.0	90.8
2001	79.1	91.1
2006	81.0	91.0
2011	81.9	90.6
2016	81.9	90.7
2021	83.9	91.5

**Note:** Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for Canada are derived using results from the provinces. LFS results for the territories are not included in the national estimates.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual.

**TABLE 9 Educational attainment of women aged 25 to 64 years, Canada and OECD, 2021**

	Canada		OECD	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
	percent			
Below upper secondary	6	8	19	21
Upper secondary and post-secondary and non-tertiary	26	36	38	43
Tertiary education	68	56	44	36

**Note:** Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for Canada are derived using results from the provinces. LFS results for the territories are not included in the national estimates.

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Table 37-10-0130-01 Educational attainment of the population aged 25 to 64, by age group and sex, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Canada, provinces and territories.

TO LEARN MORE



Sex, gender and sexual orientation statistics (statcan.gc.ca)

# Health

TABLE 11 Some physical health indicators, Canada, 2021

	Both sexes	Males	Females
	%		
Perceived health, very good or excellent	59.7	60.2	59.3
Arthritis (15 years and over)	19.5	15.9	23.0
Diabetes	7.3	8.2	6.5
High blood pressure	17.7	18.4	17.1
Has a regular healthcare provider	85.5	81.9	89.1

**Note:** Population aged 12 and older, unless otherwise specified. Data excludes the territories.  
**Source:** Canadian Community Health Survey, 2021.

## DID YOU KNOW?

- Results from the 2018 and 2019 Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS) show that about one in two (49.2%) Canadian adults aged 18 to 79 meet the most recent recommended target of accumulating at least 150 minutes per week of moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity (MVPA).
- Results from the CHMS also show that 43.9% of children and youth meet the recommended physical activity target of 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity per day, on average.

TABLE 12 Some mental health indicators, Canada, 2021

	Both sexes	Males	Females
	%		
Perceived mental health, very good or excellent	59.0	63.0	55.1
Perceived mental health, fair or poor	11.7	10.3	13.2
Mood disorder	9.6	7.2	12.0
Perceived life stress, most days quite a bit or extremely stressful	20.4	18.2	22.4
Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong	69.5	69.3	69.7
Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied	92.2	92.3	92.1

**Note:** Population aged 12 and older, unless otherwise specified. Data excludes the territories.  
**Source:** Canadian Community Health Survey, 2021.



## DID YOU KNOW?

- The CHMS data revealed that, from 2016-2019, 55% of adults aged 18 to 79 used at least one prescription medication in the previous month, 36% used two or more, and 24% used three or more.
- Overall, a higher proportion of women aged 18 to 59 (55%) reported using prescription medications, compared to men (38%), while for 60- to 79-year-olds, there was no significant difference (men: 80%, women: 81%).
- Among Canadian adults, the most commonly reported prescription medications, between 2016 and 2019, were to treat high blood pressure (16%); high blood cholesterol (12%); and mood disorders such as depression, bipolar disorder, mania or dysthymia (10%).

## Health data... in short

Statistics Canada collects health data through a number of activities. Of these, two are household surveys conducted across Canada: the Canadian Community Health Survey and the Canadian Health Measures Survey. Thanks to the participation of people like you, we can publish invaluable data on health. If you're selected, please participate.

TABLE 13 Leading causes of death, Canada, 2020

Leading causes of death	Both sexes		
	Rank of leading causes of death	Number of deaths	Crude mortality rate per 100,000 population
Total, all causes of death	...	307,205	808.5
Malignant neoplasms	1	80,973	213.1
Diseases of heart	2	53,704	141.3
COVID-19	3	16,151	42.5
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	4	15,508	40.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	5	13,695	36.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	6	11,722	30.9
Diabetes mellitus	7	7,566	19.9
Influenza and pneumonia	8	5,931	15.6
Alzheimer's disease	9	5,743	15.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10	4,173	11.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	11	4,042	10.6
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	12	3,839	10.1

... not available for a specific reference period  
**Source:** Statistics Canada. Table 13-10-0394-01 Leading causes of death, total population, by age group.



## DID YOU KNOW?

In 2020, COVID-19 was the third leading cause of death in Canada.

TO LEARN MORE

Health statistics (statcan.gc.ca)



# Education

TABLE 14 Educational attainment of working age population

	2011	2016	2021
	thousands		
Working age population	18,767	19,422	20,122
	percent		
Less than high school	11	10	7
High school	26	24	21
Trades	12	11	10
College	24	26	26
University	26	30	35

**Note:** Population aged 25 to 64 based on Labour Force Survey estimates.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, tables [37-10-0117-01](#) and [14-10-0327-01](#).

TABLE 15 Tuition fees for degree programs, full-time Canadian undergraduate students

	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
	average ( current dollars)		
Canada	6,468	6,580	6,660
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,975	3,078	3,025
Prince Edward Island	6,748	6,881	6,951
Nova Scotia	8,478	8,746	9,035
New Brunswick	7,595	7,740	7,995
Quebec	3,060	3,152	3,272
Ontario	7,931	7,938	7,850
Manitoba	4,695	4,901	5,064
Saskatchewan	7,798	8,235	8,455
Alberta	5,692	6,111	6,582
British Columbia	5,936	5,990	6,134
Yukon	3,810	3,930	4,005

**Note:** The tuition fee averages are weighted with the latest enrolment data from the Postsecondary Student Information System.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, table [37-10-0045-01](#).

## Youth Education in numbers and images

Portrait of youth in Canada: Education (statcan.gc.ca)



### DID YOU KNOW?

- In Canada, the average time to graduate from an undergraduate degree is 4.2 years,<sup>1</sup> while a technical or professional training diploma, takes 2.5 years.<sup>2</sup>
- The median employment income for graduates (class of 2017) from a public Canadian undergraduate degree program two years after graduation was \$49,400. For graduates from a college-level diploma program, it was \$40,200.
- In 2019, two years after certifying in the trades, the median income of certified journeymen was \$62,600.

Notes:

1. Students who began their studies in 2013/2014 (CODR table [37-10-0136](#)).
2. Students who began their studies in 2015/2016. (CODR table [37-10-0136](#)).

TO LEARN MORE

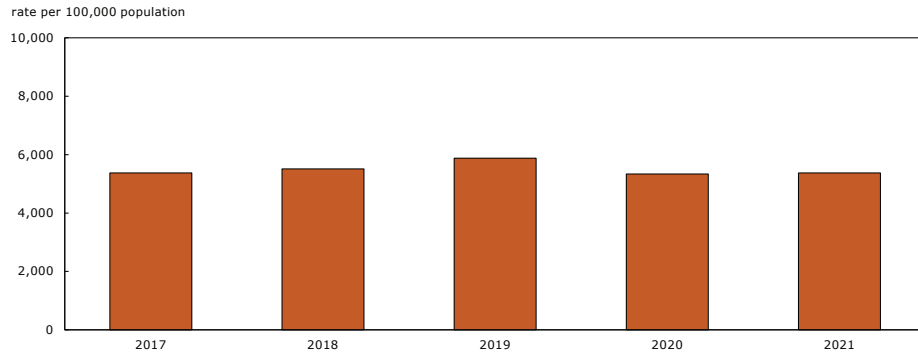
Education, training and learning statistics (statcan.gc.ca)





# Criminality

CHART 13 Police-reported crime rate



**Note:** Total, all *Criminal Code* violations, excluding traffic.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, table 35-10-0177-01.



TABLE 16 Police-reported crime statistics

	2017	2021	% change
	actual incidents		
<b><i>Criminal Code</i> violations (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>1,964,129</b>	<b>2,055,799</b>	<b>4.67%</b>
Violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	406,626	506,101	24.46%
Property crimes	1,193,319	1,164,208	-2.44%
Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	364,184	385,490	5.85%
<b>Selected violations</b>			
Homicide	666	788	18.32%
Sexual assault (levels 1 to 3)	24,740	34,242	38.41%
Assault (levels 1 to 3)	219,003	259,148	18.33%
Breaking and entering	159,626	125,536	-21.36%
Motor vehicle theft	85,115	83,288	-2.15%
Drugs	92,986	61,798	-33.54%
Impaired driving	69,108	71,495	3.45%

**Source:** Statistics Canada, table [35-10-0177-01](#).



## DID YOU KNOW?

- According to the General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, more than three-quarters (78%) of Canadians were very or somewhat satisfied with their personal safety from crime in 2019.
- In 2019, about three in ten (29%) Canadians indicated the victimization they or their household experienced was reported to police. Reporting varied widely depending on the type of crime, from about half of all motor vehicle thefts, break and enters, and robberies, to 6% of sexual assaults.
- In 2019, just over 4 in 10 (41%) Canadians aged 15 and older in the provinces reported having a great deal of confidence in the police, while nearly half (49%) said they had some confidence.

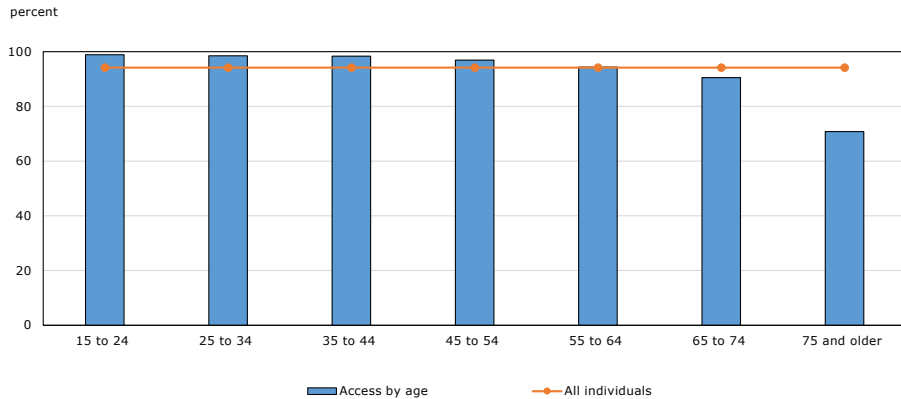
TO LEARN MORE



Crime and justice statistics ([statcan.gc.ca](http://statcan.gc.ca))

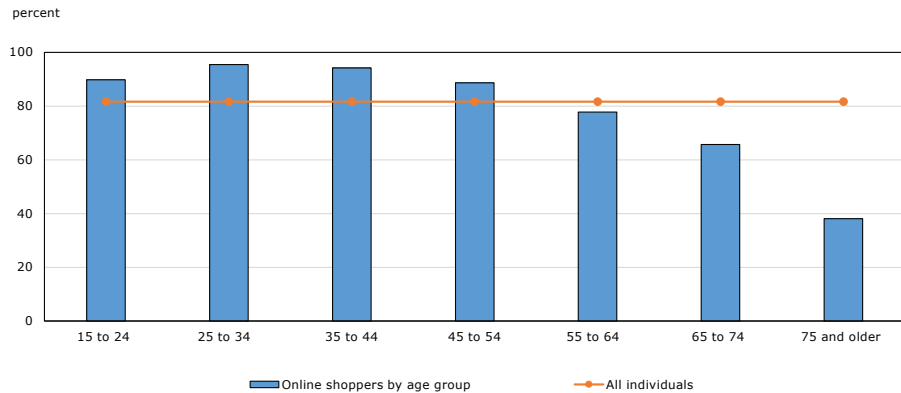
# Digital society

**CHART 14 Access to the Internet at home<sup>1,2,3</sup> by age group, percentage of all respondents, CIUS 2020**



1. The target population is all people 15 years of age and older living in the 10 Canadian provinces. It excludes full-time residents of institutions (residing for more than six months).  
 2. The Canadian Internet Use Survey was redesigned in 2018 and its findings should not be compared with those from previous surveys.  
 3. Responses of "Not stated" are excluded from the numerator and the denominator.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, special request, Canadian Internet Use Survey, 2020.

**CHART 15 Online shoppers by age group,<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> percentage of all respondents, CIUS 2020**

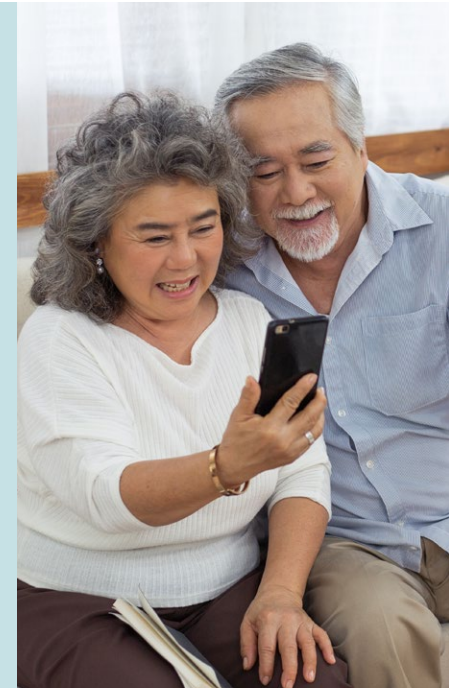


1. The target population is all people 15 years of age and older living in the 10 Canadian provinces. It excludes full-time residents of institutions (residing for more than six months).  
 2. The Canadian Internet Use Survey was redesigned in 2018 and its findings should not be compared with those from previous surveys.  
 3. Only respondents who used the Internet in the past three months received this question.  
 4. Responses of "Not stated" are excluded from the numerator and the denominator.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, special request, Canadian Internet Use Survey, 2020.

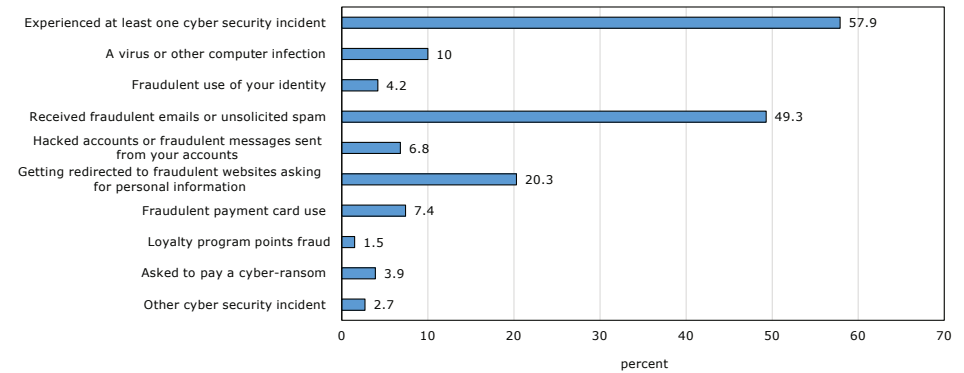


## DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2020, 84.4% of Canadians owned a smartphone.
- Just over half of Canadians (53%) said that checking their smartphone was the first thing they did when they woke up and the last thing they did before going to bed (51%).
- In a typical day, 43% of Canadians said they checked their smartphone at least every 30 minutes.



**CHART 16 Cyber security incidents<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> during the past 12 months, percentage of all respondents, CIUS 2020**



1. The target population is all people 15 years of age and older living in the 10 Canadian provinces. It excludes full-time residents of institutions (residing for more than six months).  
 2. The Canadian Internet Use Survey was redesigned in 2018 and its findings should not be compared with those from previous surveys.  
 3. Only respondents who used the Internet in the past three months received this question.  
 4. Responses of "Not stated" are excluded from the numerator and the denominator.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, special request, Canadian Internet Use Survey, 2020.

TO LEARN MORE

Digital society statistics (statcan.gc.ca)



# Housing

**TABLE 17 Average monthly shelter cost per household (in dollars) Canada and 10 largest Census metropolitan areas, 2021**

Census metropolitan areas	Average monthly shelter cost per household	
	dollars	
Toronto		1,880
Montréal		1,170
Vancouver		1,840
Ottawa - Gatineau		1,450
Calgary		1,670
Edmonton		1,580
Québec		1,040
Winnipeg		1,230
Hamilton		1,550
Kitchener - Cambridge - Waterloo		1,470
<b>Canada (provinces only)</b>		<b>1,370</b>

**Notes:** Shelter costs includes rent or mortgages, utilities, property taxes and condo fees. Dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest multiple of 10. Top 10 most populated census metropolitan areas based on 2021 Census.

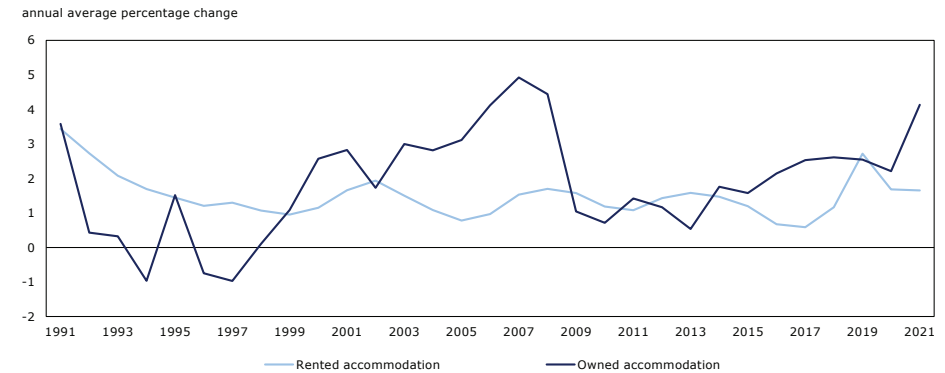
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Housing Survey, custom table.

**TABLE 18 Number of homeowners and renters, by province, 2021**

Province	Total	Owner	Renter
<b>Canada (provinces only)</b>	<b>15,067,800</b>	<b>10,214,900</b>	<b>4,852,900</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	223,600	171,700	51,900
Prince Edward Island	67,400	47,200	20,200
Nova Scotia	416,700	286,500	130,100
New Brunswick	335,600	250,100	85,500
Quebec	3,701,200	2,289,100	1,412,100
Ontario	5,694,400	3,940,000	1,754,400
Manitoba	508,700	362,300	146,400
Saskatchewan	444,400	328,500	115,900
Alberta	1,598,700	1,151,300	447,600
British Columbia	2,077,200	1,388,400	688,800

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Housing Survey, Table 46-10-0059-01.

**CHART 17 Average annual change in rented and owned accommodations, Canada**

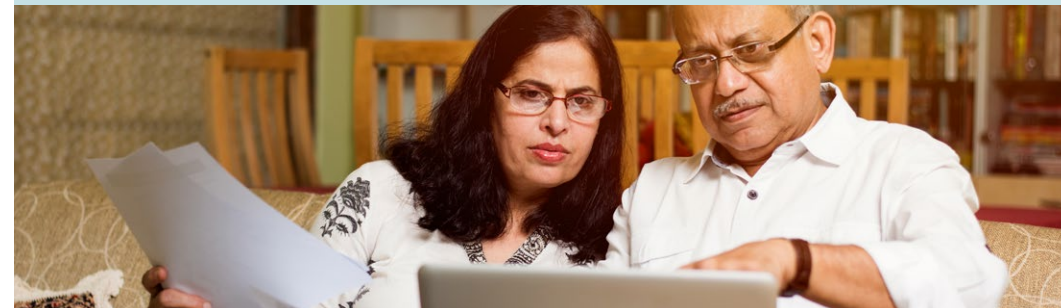


**Source:** Statistics Canada, Table 18-10-0005-01.



## DID YOU KNOW?

- Homeownership still eludes some population groups and the Residential Property Price Index shows that housing prices rose 20.6% from 2018 to 2021.
- In 2021, 11.9% of renters in the provinces lived in social and affordable housing (SAH).
- From 2018 to 2021, the annual average increase in shelter costs in Canada was 8.4%, according to the Consumer Price Index.
- Shelter costs rose at the fastest pace since 2008 as Canadians sought out additional living space and interest rates remained at historically low levels, among other pandemic-related factors.



**TO LEARN MORE**

Housing statistics (astatcan.gc.ca)

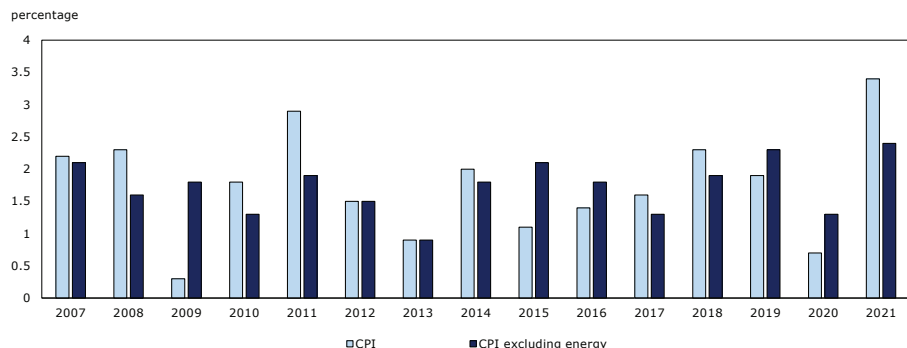


# Prices and inflation

## Inflation... in brief

Inflation refers to an increase in price levels over time. The most commonly cited measure of consumer inflation in Canada is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). While monthly CPI data is commonly used to measure the 12-month percentage change in prices, referred to at the highest level of aggregation as “headline” consumer inflation, the monthly CPI data can be averaged over a year to get annual average CPI data, which Statistics Canada releases annually.

**CHART 18 Annual average percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the CPI excluding energy, 2007 to 2021**



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 18-10-0005-01.



## DID YOU KNOW?

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 3.4% on an annual average basis in 2021, the fastest pace since 1991 (+5.6%). This occurred as a result of multiple factors including global supply chain constraints and pent-up consumer demand amid reopening of the economy.
- Canadian consumers were confronted with higher prices in 2021, including for everyday necessities, such as food (+2.5%), transportation (+7.2%) and shelter (+3.9%).
- The most recent monthly data shows a 12-month increase of 7% in August 2022, following a 7.6% increase in July.

## Consumer Price Index 2021, in numbers and pictures

Consumer Price Index: 2021 in review

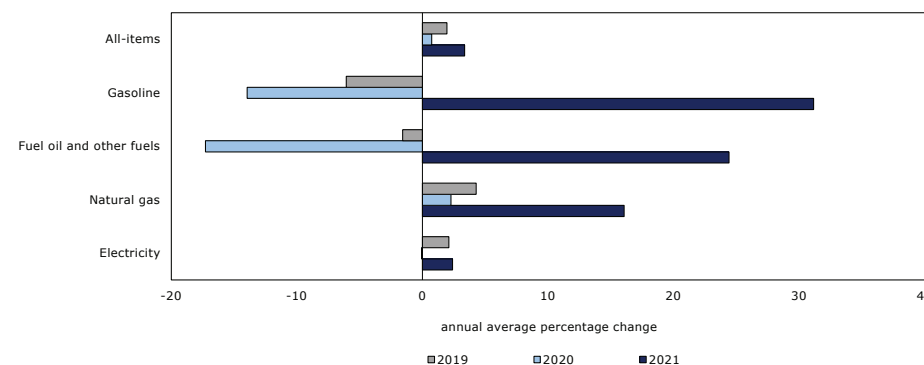


## DID YOU KNOW?

- With COVID-19 restrictions beginning to loosen in 2021, gasoline prices drove the acceleration in the annual average all-items, rising 31.2% alongside higher crude oil prices and increased domestic demand.
- Prices for goods rose 4.7% in 2021 after a 0.2% decline the previous year, with prices increasing for items such as passenger vehicles (+5.1%), furniture (+7.3%) and household equipment (+3.6%).



**CHART 19 Annual average percentage change in the price of energy, 2019, 2020, 2021**



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 18-10-0005-01.

## TO LEARN MORE

Prices and price indexes portal ([statcan.gc.ca](https://statcan.gc.ca))





# Impacts of COVID-19

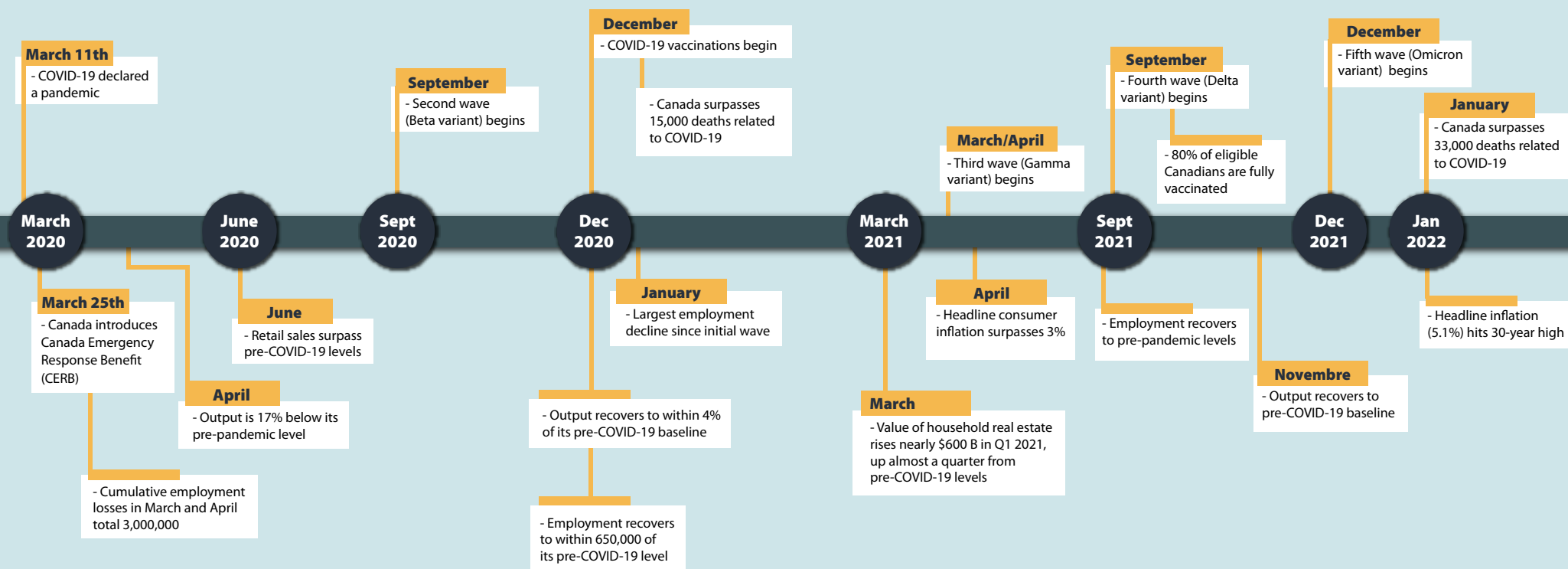
In March 2020, Canada was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. Overnight, the lives of the country's entire population felt the effects: schools closed and classes moved online; many businesses had to close temporarily, putting employees out of work, while others had to quickly shift to remote working. Globally, supply chains were disrupted as households adjusted their spending.

People were isolating at home, practising physical distancing when they did go out, and learning to live differently. As a result, it affected their mental health. With each new wave of COVID, public health measures were adjusted, relaxed or tightened. Today, the lives of Canadian are increasingly similar to what they experienced pre-pandemic, but some impacts will still be felt in the long term.



## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF COVID-19

### TIMELINE



# COVID-19: Social and demographic impacts



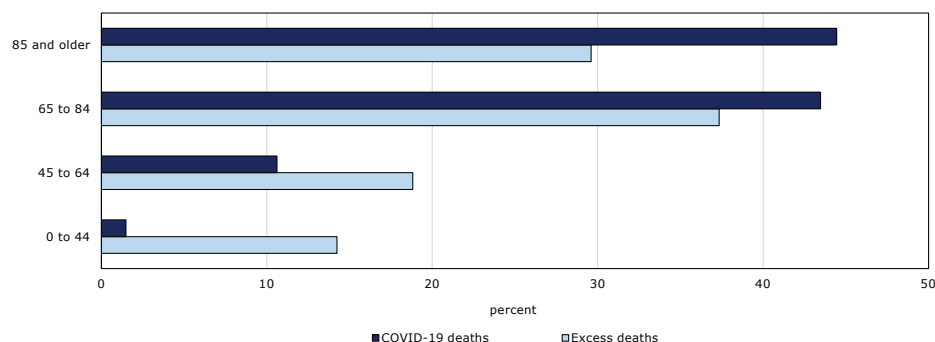
## DID YOU KNOW?

- Canada will see a change in its demographic makeup, following a higher number of deaths, a decrease in immigration and delayed family planning during the pandemic.
- In 2020, population growth (+0.4%) fell to levels not seen since the First World War, while the annual number of deaths surpassed 300,000 for the first time (+8%).
- While the pandemic slowed the movement of people around the world, immigration still contributed to Canada's population growing by 0.4% in 2020, the fastest pace of growth in the G7 for similar periods.

## Population growth... in brief

Although the pandemic slowed the country's population growth in 2020, data from the 2021 Census show that from 2016 to 2021, Canada's population grew at almost twice the pace of other G7 countries, rising by 1.8 million from 2016 (+5.2%). Most of the growth was driven by immigration before the pandemic. Since late-2021, immigration has surpassed pre-pandemic levels.

CHART 20 Estimated percentage of excess and COVID-19 deaths, by age group, Canada, March 28, 2020, to October 16, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics - Death Database.

## DID YOU KNOW?

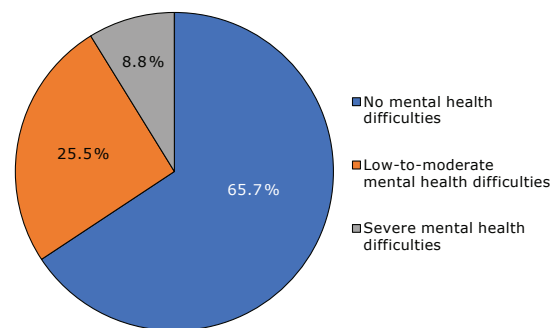
- The pandemic was the cause of more deaths than expected, but not all those deaths were caused by COVID-19. Poisonings and opioid overdoses also contributed to the excess mortality.

## Moving from the big city to a small town... in brief

Some of Canada's fastest-growing small towns outside urban centres from 2016 to 2021 were located within a two-hour drive of Toronto, Montréal or Vancouver. Between 2016 and 2021, the populations of these fastest-growing towns outside urban centres increased at about twice the pace of the entire country (+5.2%) and more than 20 times faster than rural Canada (+0.4%). The pandemic is undoubtedly a factor, given that it has had a profound effect on how we live and work. For instance, in 2021, approximately 4 in 10 jobs in Canada could be done from home.

# COVID-19: Mental health

CHART 21 Proportion of Canadians (18 years and older) who experienced mental health difficulties during the COVID-19 pandemic



Source: Survey on COVID-19 and Mental Health, 2020 and 2021.



## Listen to our podcast

Eh Sayers Episode 2 - Unravelling: Impacts of COVID-19 on Canadian families (statcan.gc.ca)



## DID YOU KNOW?

- Individuals who were most vulnerable to negative impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic were those who experienced severe levels of anxiety, depression, and psychological distress.
- Individuals who experienced severe levels of anxiety, depression, and psychological distress were considerably more likely to have contemplated suicide since the onset of the pandemic compared to individuals who experienced no mental health difficulties.
- Compared to individuals without minor children in Canada, parents or legal guardians of children 18 years or younger were more likely to experience emotional distress, difficulty meeting financial obligations or essential needs and challenges in relationships with members of their household.

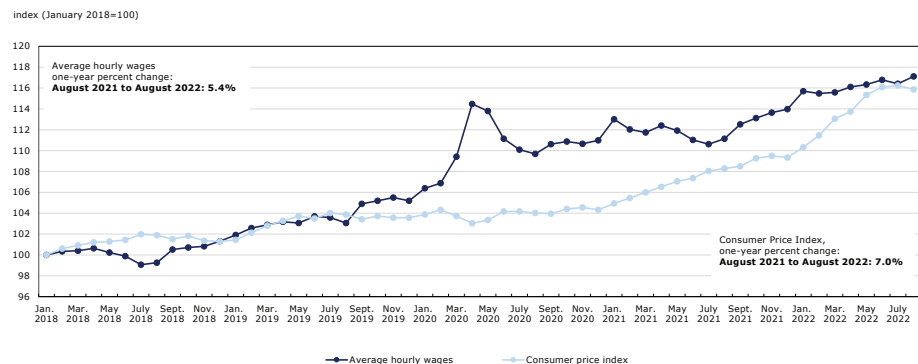
## Ethnic or racial discrimination in numbers and images

Discrimination before and since the start of the pandemic (statcan.gc.ca)



# COVID-19: Economic impacts

CHART 22 Average hourly wages and consumer prices

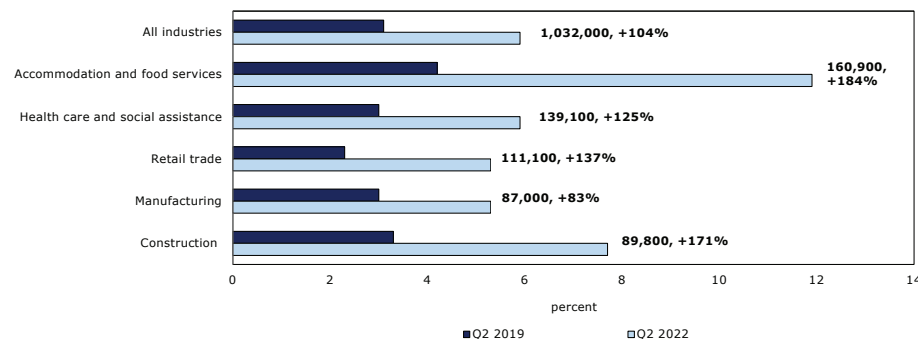


Sources: Statistics Canada tables 14-10-0063-01 & 18-10-0004-01.

## DID YOU KNOW?

- The population is feeling more stress on their pocketbooks as supply disruptions and strong demand continue to fuel consumer inflation.
- Consumer inflation has outpaced average wage growth since the spring of 2021, but has eased in recent months.
- According to data from the Consumer Price Index, inflation rose 7.0% year over year in August 2022, after increasing 7.6% in July.
- Sectors for which growth in offered hourly wages were on par with or below the CPI accounted for 4 out of 5 total vacancies in the second quarter of 2022.

CHART 23 Job vacancy rates, second quarter of 2019 and second quarter of 2022



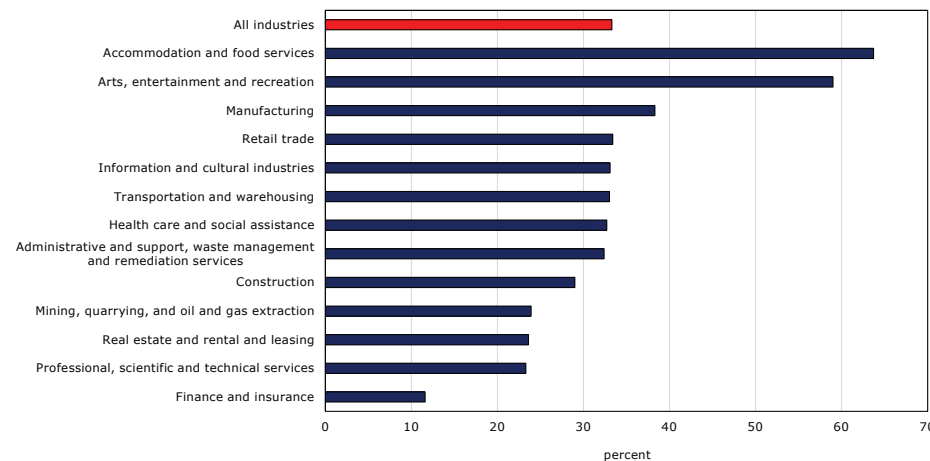
Note: The numbers in bold are the number of reported job vacancies in Q2 2022 and the percentage increase since Q2 2019.  
Source: Statistics Canada, Job Vacancy and Wage Survey.



## DID YOU KNOW?

- Total employment rebounded to pre-COVID levels, but the high number of job vacancies signals an imbalance between labour supply and demand.
- Job vacancies neared the one million mark in Q2 2022, as the job vacancy rate reached a record high of 5.7%.

CHART 24 Share of businesses reporting that the absence of government support programs in the next 12 months would have a medium-to-high impact on their business survival, fourth quarter of 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, table 33-10-0417-01.



## DID YOU KNOW?

- Emergency programs were a critical lifeline for many businesses during the pandemic. Business insolvencies have remained below pre-pandemic levels, but rose 37% in the fourth quarter of 2021.
- During the fourth quarter of 2021, one-third of businesses reported that the absence of government support programs over the next 12 months would have a medium-to-high impact on their survival. This includes almost two-thirds of those in accommodation and food services and 40% of businesses with 5 to 19 employees.

TO LEARN MORE

COVID-19: A data perspective (statcan.gc.ca)

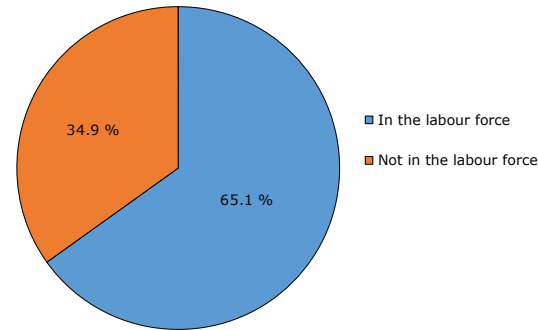


# Labour

## Labour force... in brief

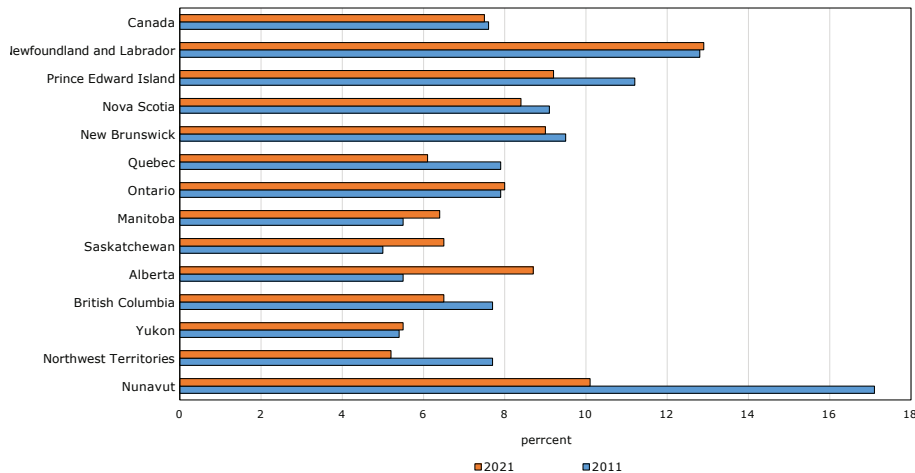
In Canada, the labour force is defined as the civilian non-institutional population aged 15 and older who are participating in the labour market, whether they are employed or unemployed. It excludes individuals who were not available to work or not looking for work, such as full-time students, people unable to work and retirees.

**CHART 25 Proportion of the population in the labour force, 2021**



Source: Statistics Canada, table 14-10-0327-01.

**CHART 26 Annual unemployment rate, Canada, provinces and territories**



Note: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is conducted in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut using an alternative methodology that accommodates some of the operational difficulties inherent to remote locales. These estimates are not included in the national total.  
Source: Statistics Canada, table 14-10-0327-01 01 and table 14-10-0393-01.

## Unemployment rates... in brief

Unemployment rates and labour force participation are calculated using data from Statistics Canada's **Labour Force Survey**. Thanks to the participation of the population in this survey by phone, in person and online, we can also provide various statistics on the characteristics of Canada's labour market among population groups, such as hours worked, wages and employment.

**TABLE 19 Average weekly wages, by industry**

	2011	2016	2021
	current dollars		
<b>Total employees, all industries</b>	<b>836.08</b>	<b>938.97</b>	<b>1,098.97</b>
Goods-producing sector	986.72	1,108.31	1,258.67
Agriculture	573.56	681.03	791.31
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,370.26	1,594.65	1,849.86
Utilities	1,297.17	1,445.87	1,760.80
Construction	1,008.89	1,150.92	1,276.22
Manufacturing	907.52	999.38	1,136.90
Services-producing sector	794.92	894.83	1,058.60
Wholesale and retail trade	607.42	692.15	792.80
Transportation and warehousing	902.13	995.55	1,167.02
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	933.54	1,108.79	1,325.01
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,095.15	1,257.22	1,413.59
Business, building and other support services	625.25	688.72	838.24
Educational services	982.83	1,090.64	1,203.14
Health care and social assistance	814.15	899.73	1,010.10
Information, culture and recreation	778.97	835.06	1,107.48
Accommodation and food services	395.54	429.95	493.32
Other services (except public administration)	706.63	794.16	944.85
Public administration	1,142.42	1,288.65	1,464.28

Note: Industry estimates in this table are based on the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).  
Source: Statistics Canada, table 14-10-0064-01.



### DID YOU KNOW?<sup>1</sup>

- Across all sectors, employers in Canada were actively seeking to fill about 1 million (1,001,100) vacant positions in early April 2022, up 44.4% (+308,000) from April 2021 (not seasonally adjusted).
- The job vacancy rate, which corresponds to the number of vacant positions as a proportion of total labour demand (the sum of filled and vacant positions) was 5.8% in April 2022, up from 4.4% in April 2021.
- There was an average of 1.1 unemployed people for each vacant position in April 2022, down from 2.4 a year earlier.

Notes:  
1. Data are not seasonally adjusted

TO LEARN MORE

Labour statistics (statcan.gc.ca)



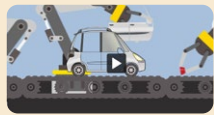


# Economy

## Gross domestic product... in brief

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a broad measure of a country's economic activity based on the total cash value of all goods and services produced over a specific period of time.

Tracked over multiple years, GDP can show whether a country's economy is rising or falling. Rising GDP is a sign of good economic health; falling GDP indicates that the country's economy is not working at full capacity or may be in a recession.<sup>1</sup>



Watch our video to learn more on GDP.



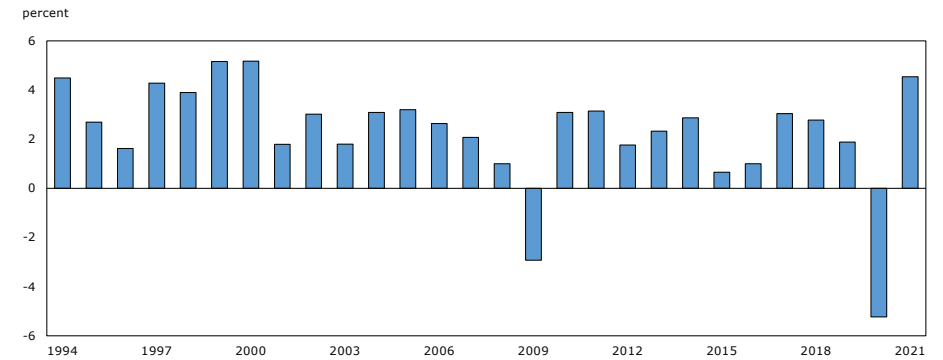
Notes:  
1. The Business Development Bank of Canada's definition: [Gross domestic product](#).

TABLE 20 Gross domestic product at basic prices, by industry, Canada

	2019	2020	2021
	millions of 2012 chained dollars		
<b>All industries</b>	<b>1,986,183</b>	<b>1,884,083</b>	<b>1,977,193</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	41,246	42,619	39,847
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	154,259	142,560	151,734
Utilities	43,191	42,148	41,560
Construction	143,672	140,588	148,795
Manufacturing	198,175	178,981	186,947
Wholesale trade	103,232	100,685	105,979
Retail trade	100,074	96,759	103,879
Transportation and warehousing	88,937	71,620	72,869
Information and cultural industries	67,604	66,214	68,708
Finance and insurance	137,115	143,404	149,208
Real estate and rental and leasing	253,457	257,129	266,171
Professional, scientific and technical services	122,362	119,080	127,345
Management of companies and enterprises	5,331	3,778	2,775
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	52,364	45,689	47,443
Educational services	105,027	98,782	105,222
Health care and social assistance	138,956	132,660	143,652
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15,703	9,260	9,665
Accommodation and food services	43,784	29,122	33,477
Other services	38,932	32,911	35,652
Public administration	133,486	131,613	137,485

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)  
Source: Statistics Canada, table 36-10-0434-01.

CHART 27 Real gross domestic product at market prices



Note: 2012 chained dollars.  
Source: Statistics Canada, table 36-10-0104-01.



### DID YOU KNOW?

- Retail e-commerce sales totalled \$46.4 billion in 2021.
- The increase in the share of retail e-commerce sales was larger in 2020 and 2021, with shares totalling 6.2% and 6.5%, respectively. By comparison, shares varied between 2.6% and 3.6% in the three years before the COVID-19 pandemic began.
- Sales by e-commerce and mail order businesses rose from \$8.9 billion in 2016 to \$28.6 billion in 2021.



### DID YOU KNOW?

- Canada's gross domestic product (GDP) dropped from just over \$1,986 billion in 2019 to a little over \$1,884 billion in 2020. In 2021, we saw an increase in GDP to just over \$1,977 billion, which is still lower than the level recorded in 2019.

TABLE 21 Retail sales, by industry, Canada

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)	2019	2020	2021
	millions of dollars		
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>616,544</b>	<b>608,330</b>	<b>680,101</b>
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	168,004	154,651	183,981
New car dealers	134,347	119,878	142,764
Used car dealers	12,611	12,026	15,340
Other motor vehicle dealers	10,598	11,834	13,561
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	10,448	10,913	12,315
Furniture stores	12,036	11,953	13,880
Home furnishings stores	7,034	6,446	7,643
Electronics and appliance stores	13,684	14,652	15,281
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	38,066	42,731	48,362
Food and beverage stores	129,680	142,920	143,144
Supermarkets and other grocery(except convenience) stores	89,584	100,368	99,806
Beer wine and liquor stores	24,191	25,800	26,445
Health and personal care stores	48,366	49,136	52,525
Gasoline stations	63,062	51,187	63,650
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	35,228	25,770	31,062
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	12,253	11,799	13,330
General merchandise stores	72,298	78,682	85,487
Miscellaneous store retailers	16,832	18,403	21,756

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 20-10-0008-02.

TO LEARN MORE



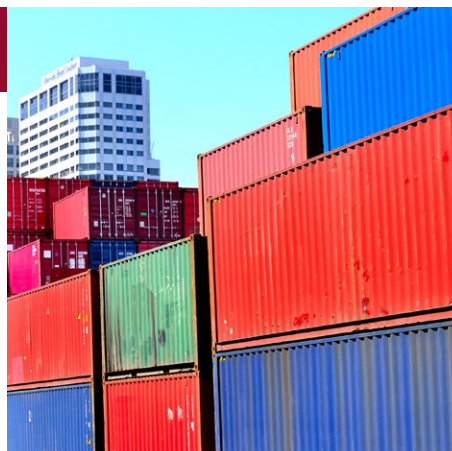
Economic accounts statistics (statcan.gc.ca)

# International trade

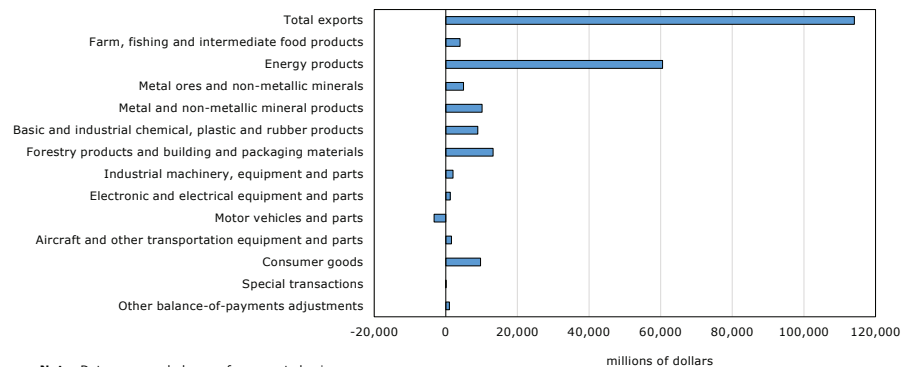
**TABLE 22 Merchandise trade with Canada's top 5 trading partners**

	2021		
	Exports (\$)	Imports (\$)	Balance (\$)
United States	476,659,292	392,857,423	83,801,869
China	28,615,484	57,220,577	-28,605,093
Mexico	8,862,729	19,569,291	-10,706,562
United Kingdom	18,159,219	10,027,806	8,131,413
Japan	14,639,194	11,181,463	3,457,731
<b>Total - all countries</b>	<b>636,284,375</b>	<b>631,744,105</b>	<b>4,540,270</b>

Source: Table 12-10-0011-01.

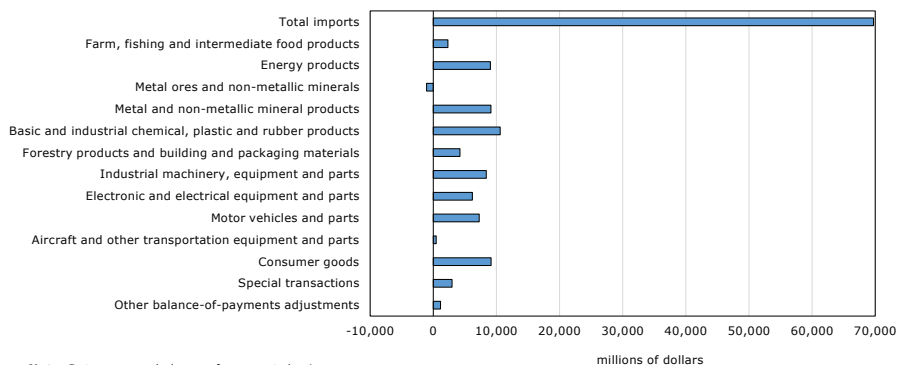


**CHART 28 Contribution to the yearly change in exports, by product, 2021**



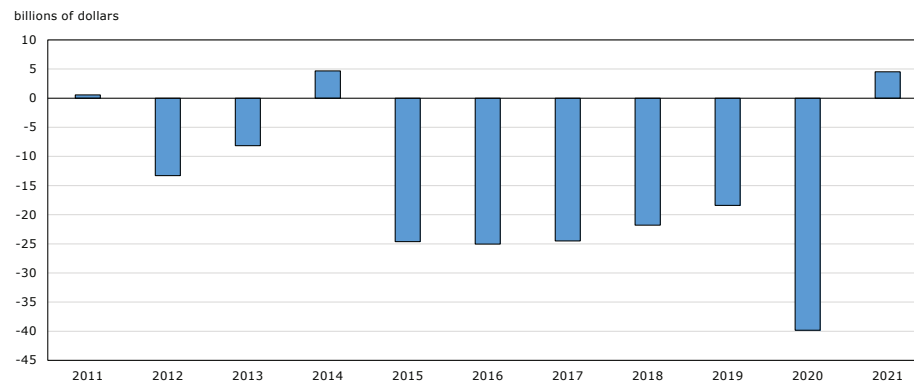
Note: Data are on a balance-of-payments basis.  
Source: Table 12-10-0121-01.

**CHART 29 Contribution to the yearly change in imports, by product, 2021**



Note: Data are on a balance-of-payments basis.  
Source: Table 12-10-0121-01.

**CHART 30 Merchandise trade balance**



Note: Data are on a balance-of-payments basis.  
Source: Table 12-10-0121-01.

## International trade in interactive format



The International Trade Explorer, 2021 (customs basis)



### DID YOU KNOW?

- Despite supply chain disruptions, total export and import values reached record highs in 2021.
- In 2021, Canada's annual merchandise exports rose 22.0% from 2020, when exports fell 12.3% due to the restrictions put in place during the first waves of the pandemic.
- Imports reached a record \$631 billion in 2021, up 12.2% from 2020, but 2.7% higher than in 2019.
- Thanks to strong export prices throughout the year, the merchandise trade balance posted surpluses for nine months in 2021. The annual trade surplus totalled \$6.6 billion, the first annual surplus since 2014 and the largest since 2008.

### TO LEARN MORE

International trade statistics (statcan.gc.ca)



# Travel and tourism



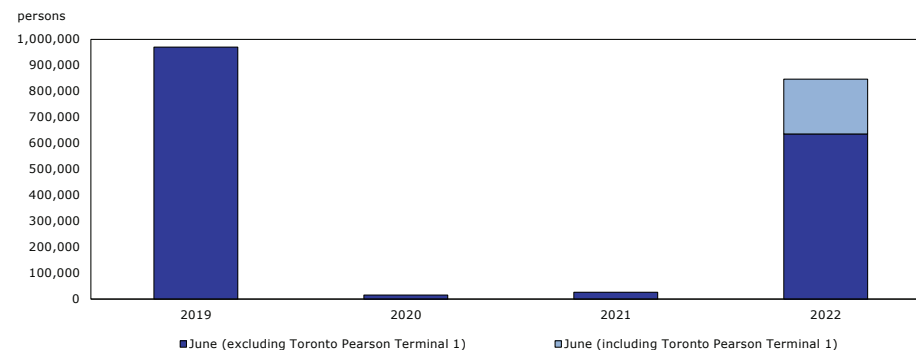
## Travel and tourism... in brief

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, travel and tourism were among the first- and hardest-hit sectors of the Canadian economy. Travel restrictions, border closures and business closures drastically curtailed non-resident arrivals to Canada and altered the travel behaviour of Canadians. As a result, some passenger industries, including airlines and urban transit, were devastated, while others continued to provide essential freight services, including rail and trucking. The food and accommodation industries, along with travel agencies and charter and sight-seeing activities suffered as the flow of international visitors to Canada was reduced to a trickle.

## DID YOU KNOW?

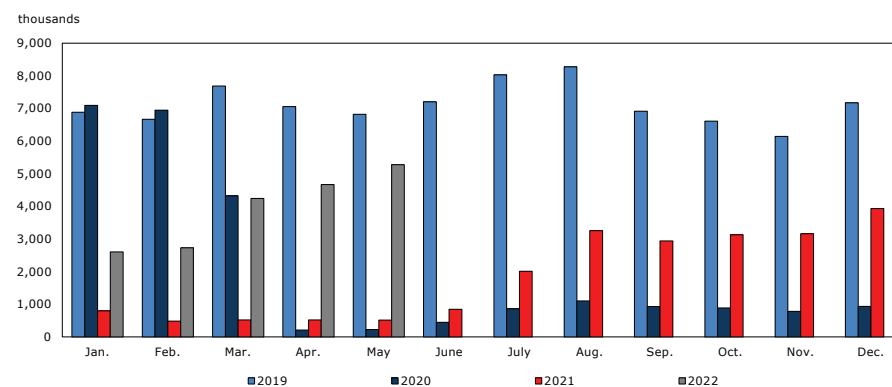
- April 2020 marked the first full month of border restrictions enacted around the world, which brought international travel to and from Canada to a virtual stop. The number of non-domestic arrivals to Canada from overseas countries (countries other than the United States) fell by 96.6%, while those from the United States were down 96.8%.
- Over two years later, in June 2022, the number of international arrivals landing at Canadian airports was nearing levels recorded before the pandemic. Estimates of non-resident visitors totalled 846,700, up sharply compared with the 26,200 arrivals observed in June 2021.

CHART 31 Non-resident visitors arriving in Canada by commercial aircraft, June, 2019 to 2022



**Note:** Target population: All entries into Canada by international commercial air visitors or returning visitors who made their declaration at a Primary Inspection Kiosk (PIK). This excludes NEXUS travellers, commercial crew members as well as individuals who are arriving in Canada as immigrants and for work purposes.  
**Source:** Table 24-10-0056-01.

CHART 32 Passengers carried by Canadian Level I air carriers, monthly, 2019 to 2022



**Source:** Table 23-10-0079-01.

## DID YOU KNOW?

- The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was far more damaging to the airline industry than any other global event, including the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, or the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak in 2003, which were both associated with year-over-year drops of more than 25% in air passengers. In April 2020, Canada's airlines reported a year-over-year drop of 97.0% in passengers carried.
- Just over two years later, in May 2022, the 5.3 million passengers on scheduled and charter services reported by Canada's major airlines were the highest monthly total since before the pandemic. The industry has now recovered over three-quarters (77.3%) of its pre-pandemic traffic.



## DID YOU KNOW?

- During the busy summer travel season, from July to September 2021, fewer Canadians attended festivals or fairs, performances such as plays or concerts, or sporting events as spectators. Compared with the same period in 2019, relatively fewer Canadians reported attending such events, with declines of 82.1% for fairs and festivals, 74.5% for performances such as plays and concerts, and 48.2% for sporting events.
- By contrast, over the same period, more Canadians were engaging in outdoor activities. For example, relatively more travellers reported hiking or backpacking (+47.8%), cycling (+42.7%) and golfing (+35.9%) in the summer of 2021 as part of their domestic vacations.

**TABLE 23 Top domestic activities by decrease and by increase, third quarter 2021 compared with third quarter 2019**

	Activities, third quarter 2021	Change, third quarter 2019 to third quarter 2021	
	thousands	%	thousands
Festival or fair	756	-82.1	-3,473
Performance such as a play or concert	671	-74.5	-1,960
Business meeting, conference or seminar	827	-63.3	-1,424
Go to the movies	715	-51.4	-756
Casino	601	-49.1	-580
Sports event as a spectator	1,180	-48.2	-1,099
Aboriginal event	161	-38.6	-101
Museum or art gallery	2,300	-29.0	-941
Zoo or aquarium	1,443	-28.1	-564
Historic site	3,681	-27.7	-1,407
Hiking or backpacking	10,199	47.8	3,298
Cycling	3,661	42.7	1,096
Golfing	3,436	35.9	907
National, provincial, or nature park	11,952	29.6	2,731
Canoeing or kayaking	6,267	19.7	1,031
Beach	11,608	15.7	1,577
Camping	6,716	6.6	416
Go wildlife viewing or birdwatching	6,061	5.9	339
Boating	6,482	5.6	343

**Note(s):** Multiple counts: respondents can indicate multiple activities done on any given trip.  
**Source(s):** National Travel Survey (5232).

TO LEARN MORE

Travel and tourism statistics (statcan.gc.ca)



# Agriculture

**TABLE 24 Farms classified by farm type, Census of Agriculture, 2021**

	number of farms
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,874</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	65,135
Vegetable and melon farming	5,076
Fruit and tree nut farming	7,101
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	5,256
Other crop farming	30,510
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	39,633
Dairy cattle and milk production	9,403
Hog and pig farming	3,016
Poultry and egg production	5,296
Sheep and goat farming	3,575
Other animal production	15,873

**Source:** Statistics Canada. Table [32-10-0231-01](#).



## DID YOU KNOW?

- In the 2021 Census of Agriculture, 5,658 agricultural operations reported growing organic products, up 31.9% from the previous census.
- Canadian maple producers harvested 11.3 million gallons of maple syrup in 2021, down 20.9% from 2020.
- This decline follows two consecutive years of record production and was the result of a shorter maple season, brought on by warm spring temperatures in Canada's four maple-producing provinces.





**Agriculture surveys...  
in brief**

Statistics Canada not only conducts the Census of Agriculture every five years, it also conducts a number of other agricultural surveys. The data from these surveys help to draw a comprehensive, up-to-date portrait of agriculture in Canada. Thank you to all farm operators for participating in our surveys.



**TABLE 25 Characteristics of farm operators, Census of Agriculture, 2021**

	2021
	number of operators
<b>Total</b>	<b>262,455</b>
Male	182,655
Female	79,795
Under 35 years	22,635
35 to 54 years	81,040
55 years and over	158,790
Average age of farm operators	56
Operators with no paid non-farm work	137,170
Operators with paid non-farm work	125,280

Source: Statistics Canada. Table [32-10-0230-01](#).

**TO LEARN MORE**

Agriculture and food statistics ([statcan.gc.ca](http://statcan.gc.ca))



# Environment

## Population and the environment



**DID YOU KNOW?**

- In 2018, 250,323 tonnes of plastic from residential sources were diverted from landfills and incinerators.
- In 2019:
  - 22% of households were environmentally engaged, without pay, in activities aimed at conservation or protection of the environment or wildlife
  - 76% of households composted either kitchen or yard waste
  - the average amount of energy consumed per household was 90.5 gigajoules
  - Canada's per capita household greenhouse gas emissions were 3.8 tonnes per person.
- In 2021, 97% of households reported using their own bags or containers when grocery shopping.



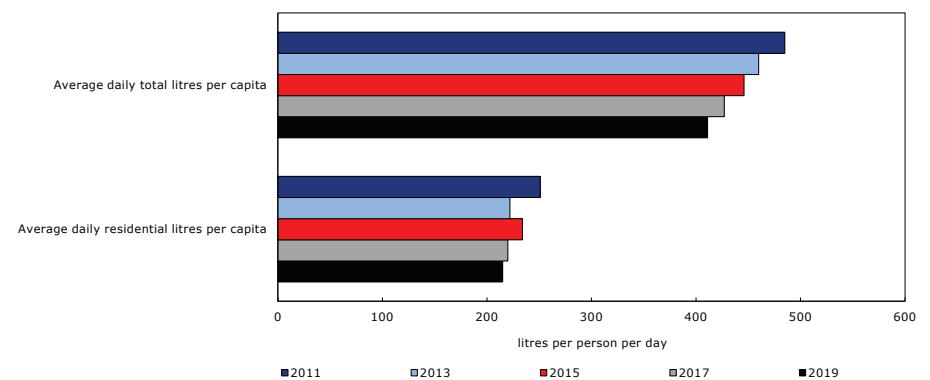
**Population and the environment...  
in numbers and pictures**



Canadian greenhouse gas emissions attributable to households, 2018

Accounting for ecosystem change in Canada: Selected findings from Human Activity and the Environment, 2021

**CHART 33 Potable water use in Canada**



Source: Table 38-10-0271-01.

# Businesses and the environment

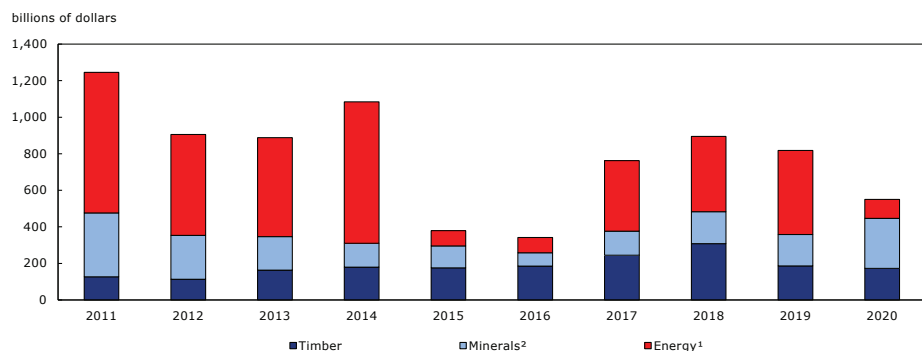


## DID YOU KNOW?

- Canadian businesses sold \$19.5 billion worth of environmental and clean technology goods in 2020, while sales of related services accounted for \$11.1 billion.
- The value of the environmental and clean technology products sector in Canada was \$67.5 billion in 2020, accounting for 3.3% of Canadian gross domestic product.
- In 2020, 322,972 jobs were attributed to the environmental and clean technology sector in Canada.



CHART 34 Natural resource assets, 2011 to 2020



1. Coal, crude bitumen, crude oil and natural gas.  
 2. Copper, nickel, diamonds, gold, iron, zinc, molybdenum, uranium and potash.  
**Note:** The 2020 data in this chart are preliminary.  
**Source:** Table 38-10-0006-01.

## TO LEARN MORE

Environment statistics (statcan.gc.ca)



## FOR MORE INFORMATION

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## HAVE YOU BEEN SELECTED FOR A SURVEY?

To accommodate the preferences of the population, Statistics Canada is now using text messaging—in addition to phone calls and email—to remind selected survey participants to complete their online questionnaire. This will help to ensure that we have high participation rates for our surveys, which will allow us to continue to produce high-quality data. Our text message short code is 782-782. Standard message rates may apply.

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Note: Data are in current dollars unless otherwise stated. The data were updated between June and October 2022. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

