



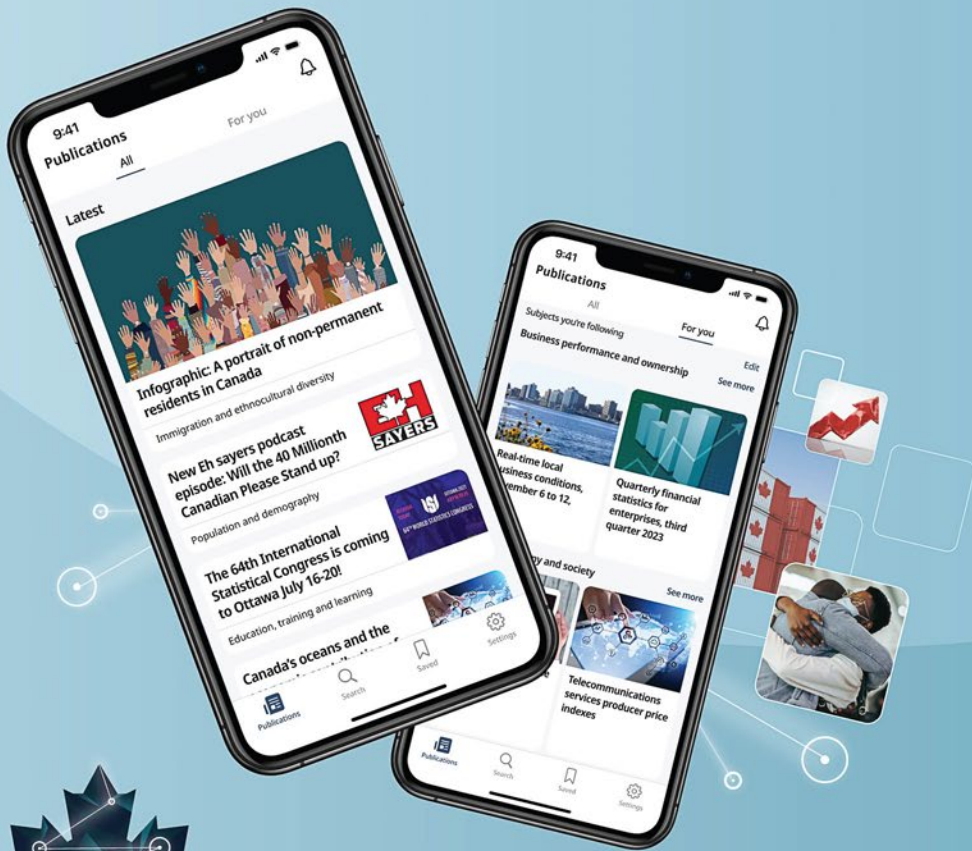
CANADA AT A GLANCE 2023



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A Message from the Chief Statistician



ANDRÉ LORANGER
CHIEF STATISTICIAN

I am thrilled to present the 2023 edition of *Canada at a Glance*, offering a snapshot of the current statistics that impact us as Canadians.

In this edition, we've added exciting new elements that illustrate how data are woven into the fabric of our shared Canadian experience. This information not only operates in the background of our daily lives, but directly shapes that experience through policies and services based on good data.

In our commitment to reflecting evolving demographics and emerging societal trends, we've introduced new sections.

These additions cover Indigenous languages, tourism, and transportation and energy. Furthermore, we've expanded the "Women" category to "Women and girls" and broadened the age group for 2SLGBTQ+ individuals.

Our commitment to inclusivity and reflecting the diversity of our great country remains a priority in this publication. Our agency is producing more detailed statistics and shaping the understanding of our country, and we are committed to delving deeper into the data to provide greater insights.

We greatly appreciate the ongoing collaboration with our partners, ranging from individual Canadians and private companies to the academic community, to governments at all levels, who help us continue this important work.

Thank you for your trust and cooperation, without which the insights highlighted in our outputs and this edition of *Canada at a Glance* would not be possible.

ANDRÉ LORANGER
CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF CANADA

Population

TABLE 1 Census population counts by province or territory

	2011	2016	2021	2011 to 2021
	number			percent change
Canada	33,476,688	35,151,728	36,991,981	10.5
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

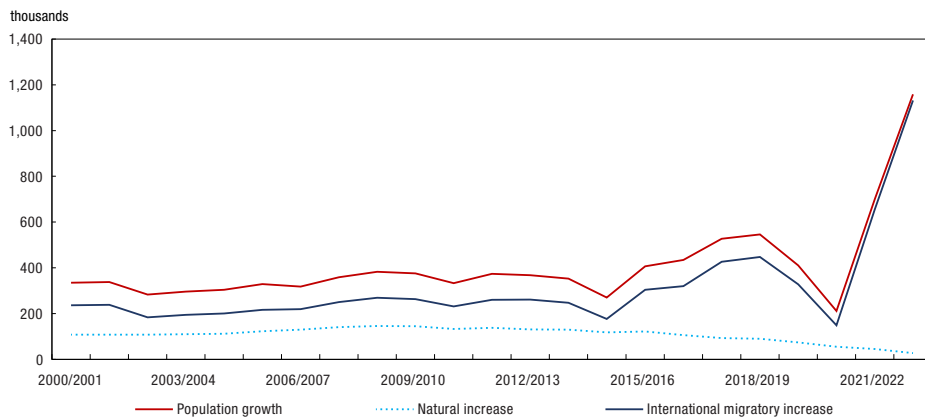
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011, 2016 and 2021 censuses of population.



DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2022/2023, population growth in Canada exceeded one million people (1,158,705) for the first time since comparable data exist.
- Natural increase (births minus deaths) declined by 39% from 2021/2022 to 2022/2023, while net international migration increased by 73%.

CHART 1 Population growth



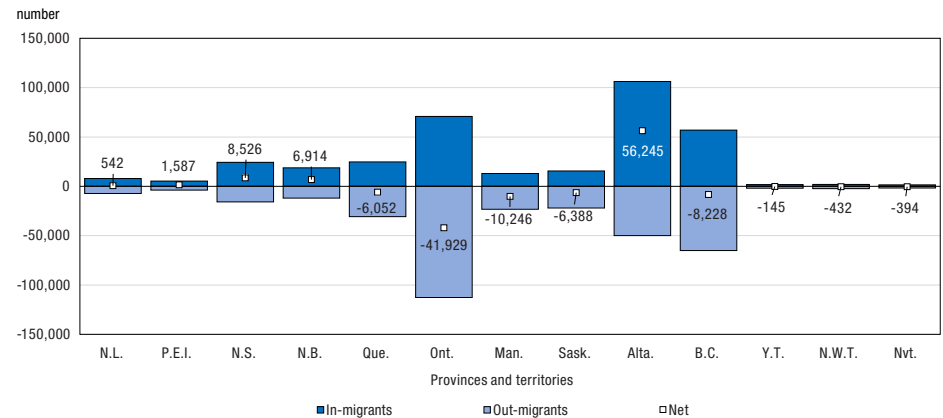
Notes: Until 2020/2021 inclusively, population growth is not equal to the sum of natural increase and international migratory increase because residual deviation must also be considered in the calculation.
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 17-10-0008-01.

TABLE 2 Top 10 most populated census metropolitan areas

	2011	2021	2011 to 2021
	number		percent change
Total population	33,476,688	36,991,981	10.5
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, Census of Population, 2011 and 2021.

CHART 2 Interprovincial migration by province or territory, 2022/2023



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?

- In 2022/2023, Alberta (+56,245) experienced the largest net gains in interprovincial migration. Meanwhile, Ontario saw the most important net interprovincial losses (-41,929).
- The Atlantic provinces each recorded a net gain from interprovincial migration in 2022/2023.



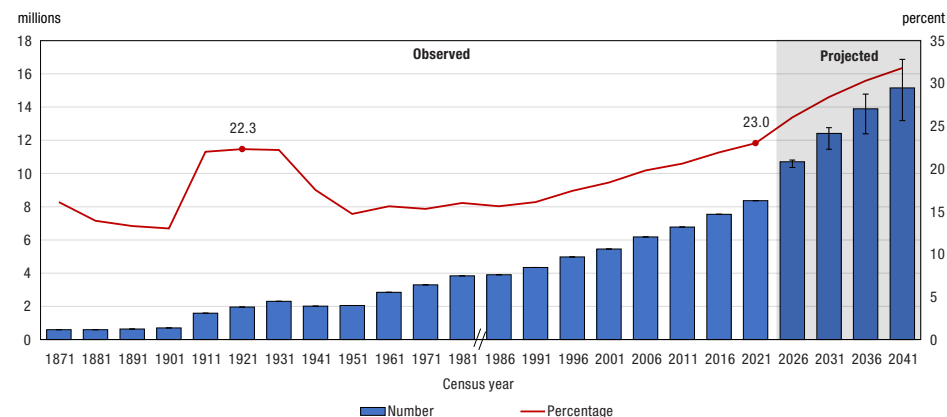
DID YOU KNOW?

- Almost the entire Canadian population (98%) is able to conduct a conversation in either official language, English or French.
- After English and French, the languages known by the greatest number of people in Canada in 2021 were Spanish (1.2 million people), Mandarin (1.0 million people) and Punjabi (0.9 million people).
- In Canada, almost a quarter of a million people were able to conduct a conversation in an Indigenous language in 2021.



Immigration and ethnocultural diversity

CHART 3 Immigrants and their percentage of the population, Canada, 1871 to 2041



Note: The symbol "/" represents a break in the historical series between 1981 and 1986.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1871 to 2006, 2016, 2021; and National Household Survey, 2011, Population projections on immigration and diversity for Canada and its regions, 2016 to 2041. The presented data are based on the reference scenario.

TABLE 3 Population by ability to conduct a conversation in a selection of languages

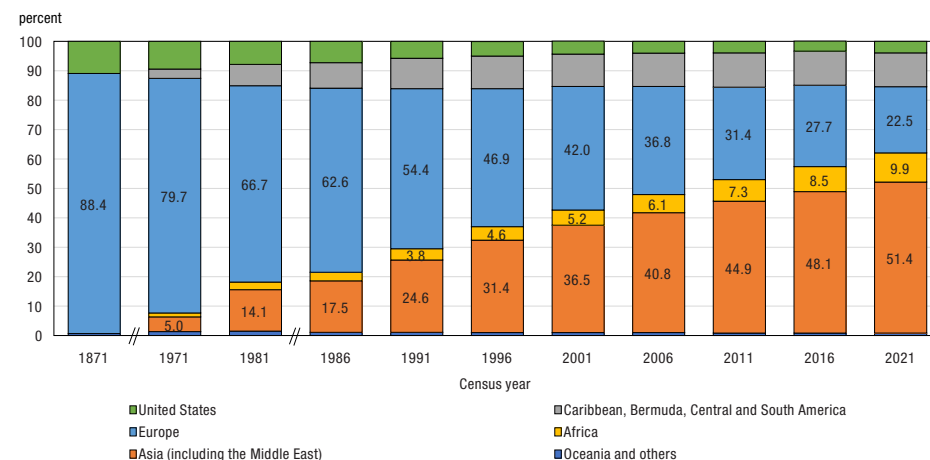
Languages	2016	2021	2016	2021
	number		percent	
Official Languages	33,818,210	35,644,660	98.1	98.1
English	29,748,265	31,628,570	86.3	87.1
French	10,242,950	10,563,235	29.7	29.1
Indigenous Languages	263,840	243,155	0.8	0.7
Non-official languages other than Indigenous languages	9,107,075	10,485,595	26.4	28.9
Spanish	995,260	1,171,450	2.9	3.2
Mandarin	814,450	987,300	2.4	2.7
Punjabi	668,240	942,170	1.9	2.6
Arabic	629,055	838,045	1.8	2.3
Hindi	433,365	761,425	1.3	2.1
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	612,735	737,565	1.8	2
Yue (Cantonese)	699,125	724,925	2	2
Sign Languages	48,120	49,535	0.1	0.1

Note: A person may declare the ability to conduct a conversation in more than one language.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016 and 2021.

DID YOU KNOW?

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

CHART 4 Distribution of immigrant population by region of birth, Canada, 1871 to 2021



Note: The symbol "/" represents a break in the historical series between 1871 and 1971, and also 1981 and 1986.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1871 to 2006, 2016, 2021; and National Household Survey, 2011.



TO LEARN MORE

Population and demography statistics (statcan.gc.ca)

Languages statistics (statcan.gc.ca)



DID YOU KNOW?

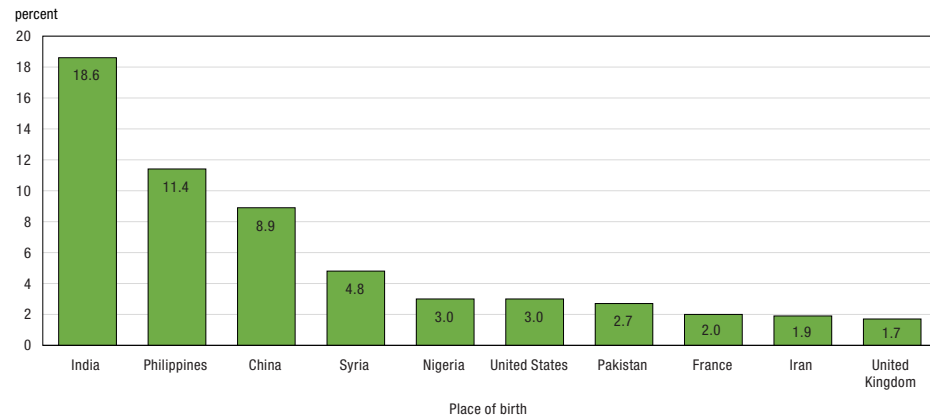
- In the past, the majority of immigrants in Canada came from Europe. In 2021, the majority of immigrants were born in Asia (including the Middle East) and an increasing share were coming from Africa.
- In 2021, India is the country of birth of close to one in five recent immigrants (18.6%).



DID YOU KNOW?

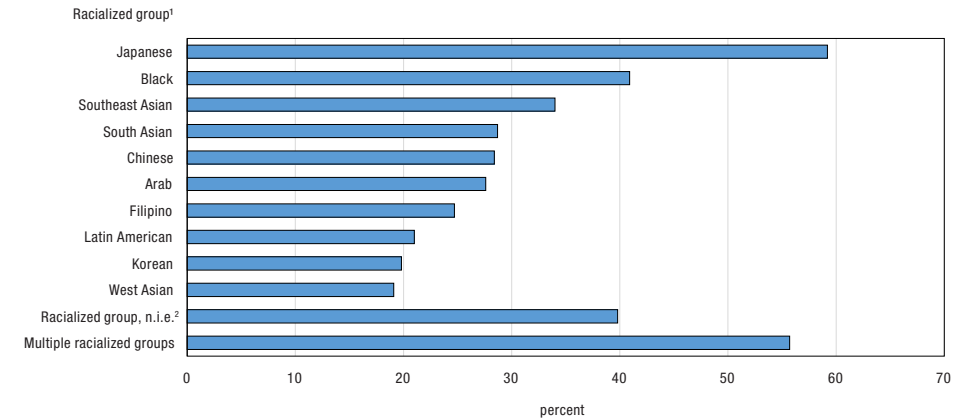
- In 2021, three racialized groups alone accounted for more than 16.1% of Canada's total population. These groups are South Asians (2.6 million; 7.1%), Chinese (1.7 million; 4.7%) and Blacks (1.5 million; 4.3%), each with a population of more than one million.
- In 2021, 3 in 10 racialized persons were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

CHART 5 Top 10 places of birth of recent immigrants, Canada, 2021



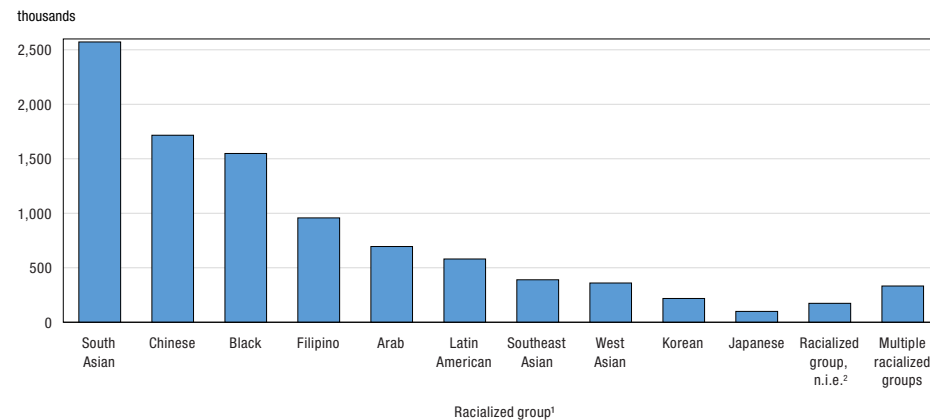
Notes: "Recent immigrants" refers to immigrants who first obtained their landed immigrant or permanent resident status in Canada in the five years prior to a given census. In the 2021 Census, the period is January 1, 2016 to May 11, 2021.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

CHART 7 Percentage of a racialized group that is born in Canada, 2021



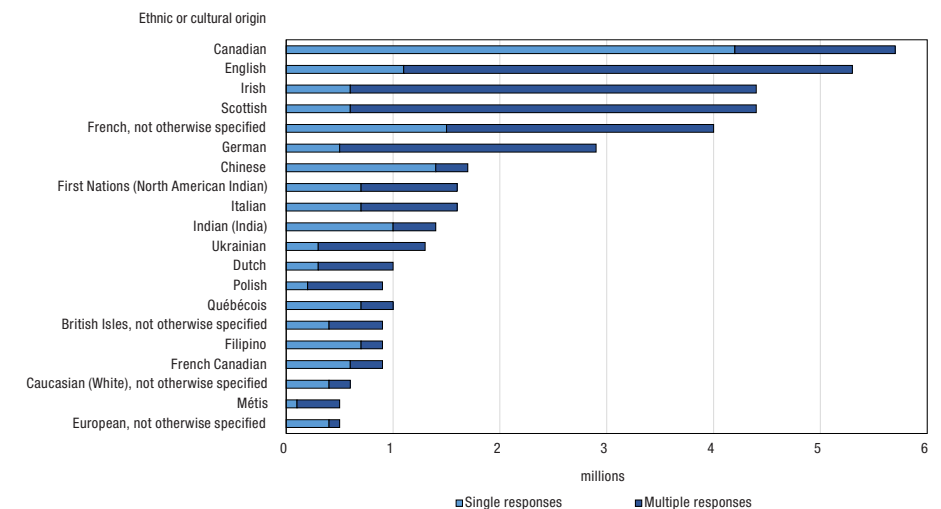
1. In this document, the concept of "racialized group" is based and derived directly from the concept of "visible minority" in the census. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." It consists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

CHART 6 Population by racialized group¹, 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. n.i.e. = not included elsewhere
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

CHART 8 Top 20 ethnic or cultural origins reported by the population, Canada, 2021



Notes: Ethnic or cultural origins refer to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors. Ancestors may have Indigenous origins, or origins that refer to different countries, or other origins that may not refer to different countries. First Nations (North American Indian) includes Status Indians and non-Status Indians. First Nations (North American Indian) includes First Nations origins, and North American Indigenous origins not otherwise specified.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

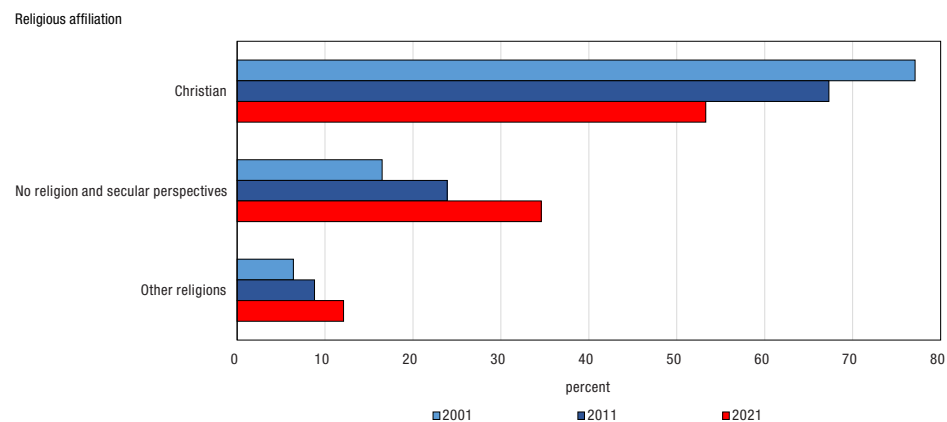


DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2021, just over half of the Canadian population (53.3%) reported a Christian religion; however, this proportion is down from 77.1% in 2001.
- Meanwhile, the proportion of the population who reported having no religious affiliation has more than doubled in 20 years, rising from 16.5% in 2001 to 34.6% in 2021.

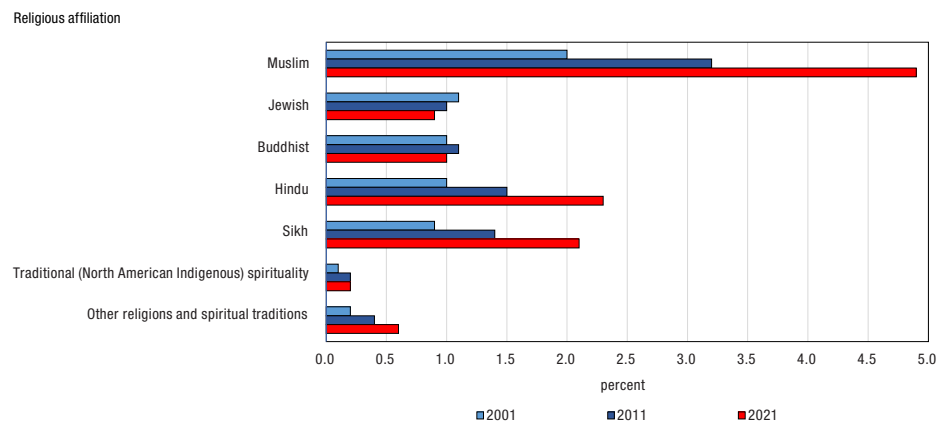


CHART 9 Population distribution by Christian religious affiliation or the reporting of no religion and secular perspectives, Canada, 2001, 2011 and 2021



Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 2021; and National Household Survey, 2011.

CHART 10 Population distribution by non-Christian religious affiliation, Canada, 2001, 2011 and 2021



Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 2021; and National Household Survey, 2011.

Indigenous Peoples

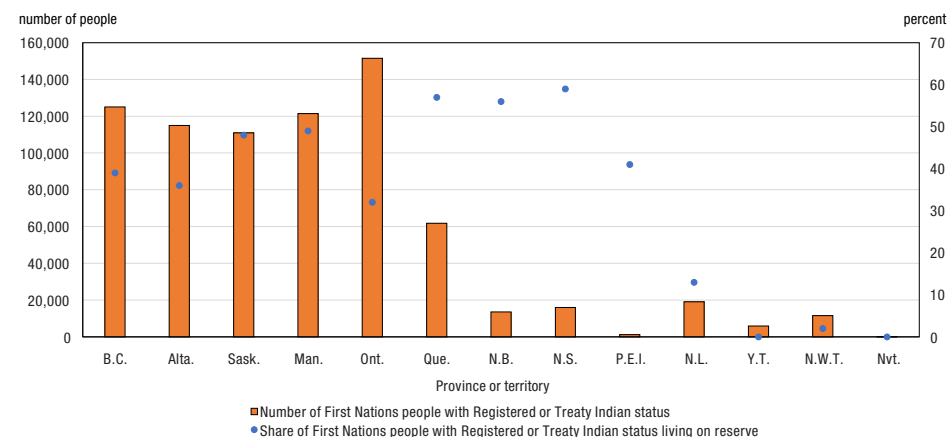
DID YOU KNOW?¹

- 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 of Population.

CHART 11 Number of First Nations people with Registered or Treaty Indian status and proportion living on reserve by province and territory, 2021

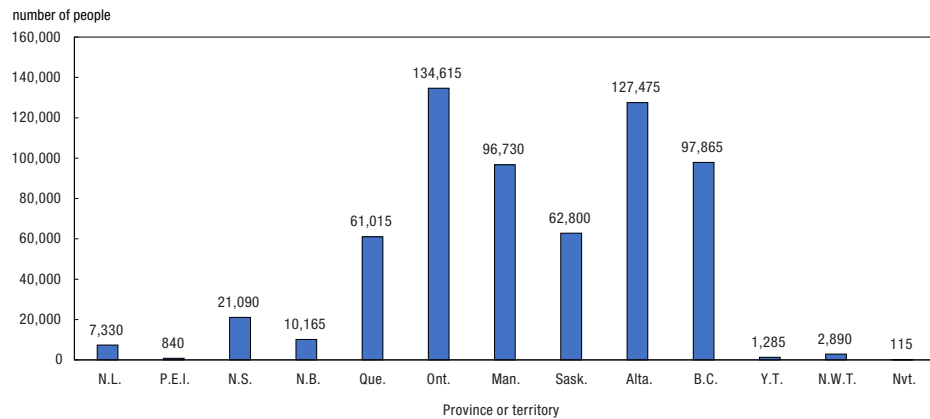


Notes: Residence on or off reserve refers to whether the person's usual place of residence is in a census subdivision (CSD) that is defined as "on-reserve" or "off-reserve." The definition of residence on reserve includes some CSDs for which First Nations have signed a modern treaty or a self-government 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: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

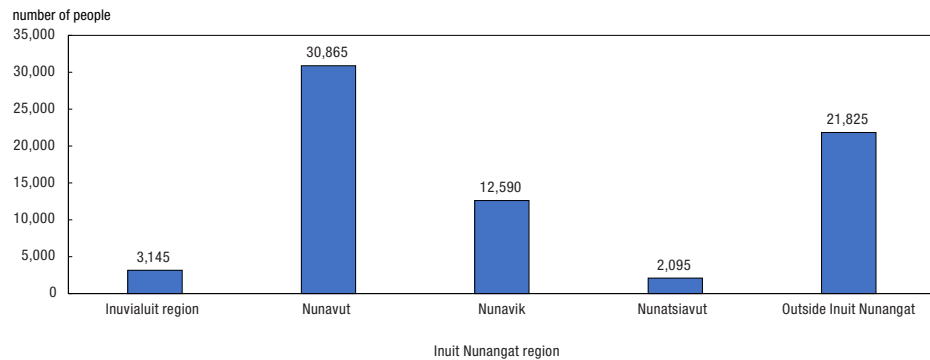


CHART 12 Distribution of Métis population by province and territory, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

CHART 13 Inuit population by Inuit region of residence, Canada, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 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 Peoples. 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.

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)



Indigenous languages

Statistics Canada data on Indigenous languages... in brief

The *Indigenous Languages Act* was passed in 2019 to preserve, promote and revitalize Indigenous languages in Canada and to support the efforts of Indigenous Peoples to reclaim, revitalize, maintain and strengthen their languages (*Indigenous Languages Act*, 2019). The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has declared 2022 to 2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages to draw attention to the critical loss of Indigenous languages and the urgent need to preserve and promote them nationally and around the world (UNESCO, 2021).

Statistics Canada uses two main sources to publish data on Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous languages: the Census of Population, conducted every five years, and the Indigenous Peoples Survey (IPS), conducted in the year following each Census of Population. 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.

DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2021, approximately 237,420¹ Indigenous people (13.1%) in Canada reported speaking an Indigenous language well enough to conduct a conversation, down by 10,750 (-4.3%) from 2016. This is the first decline since comparable data were collected in 1991.²
- In Canada, 40,000 workers used an Indigenous language regularly at work. Around half of workers who knew an Indigenous language spoke it regularly at work.³

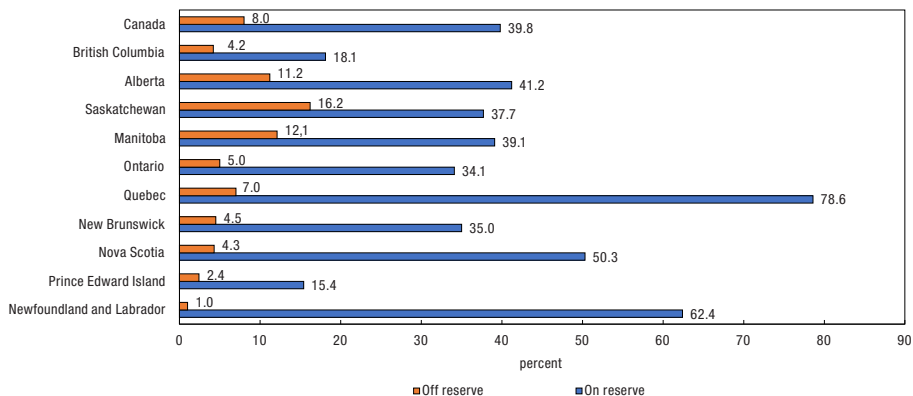
1. During the 2021 Census of Population, 63 census subdivisions defined as reserves and settlements were incompletely enumerated. For these reserves and settlements, enumeration either was not permitted or could not be completed for various reasons, such as evacuations because of forest fires or access restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Counts of speakers for some languages were more impacted by incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements than others. To make appropriate comparisons across time, calculations of growth within this document are conducted by adjusting for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements.

2. Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

3. Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

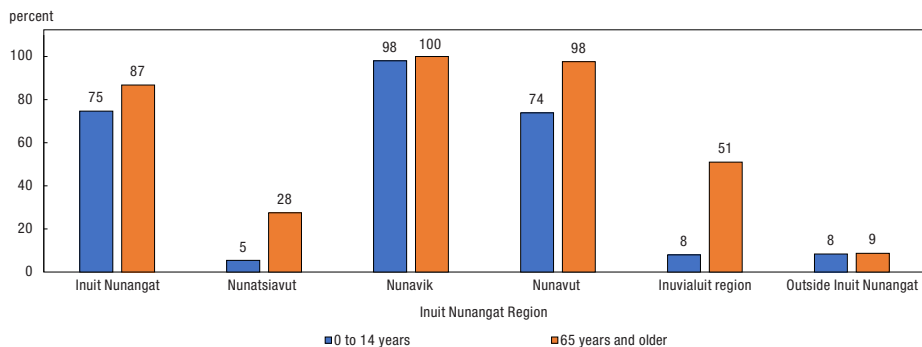


CHART 14 Percentage of First Nations people who can speak an Indigenous language by residence on or off reserve and province, Canada, 2021



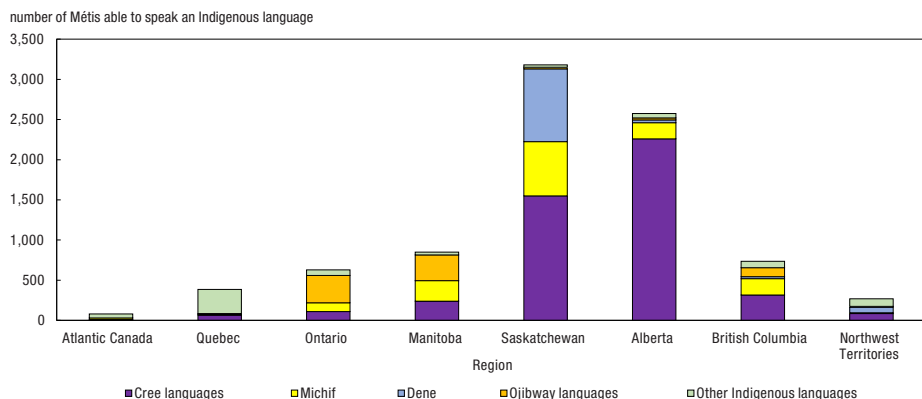
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

CHART 15 Percentage of Inuit children and older adults who can speak Inuktitut by age group and Inuit Nunangat region, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

CHART 16 Number of Métis who can speak an Indigenous language, by language and selected regions, Canada, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

Accessibility and Persons with disabilities



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.

TABLE 4 Percentage of Canadians with a disability by age group, 2017 and 2022

Age Group	2022	2017
	percent	
Total, aged 15 and over	27	22.3
Youth, aged 15 to 24	20.1	13.1
Working-aged adults, aged 25 to 64	24.1	20
Seniors, aged 65 and over	40.4	37.8

Note: All changes from 2017 to 2022 are statistically significant ($p < .05$)
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

TABLE 5 Percentage of Canadians with a disability by gender and age group, 2022

Age Group	Men +	Women +
	percent	
Total, aged 15 and over	23.9	29.9*
Youth, aged 15 to 24	15.8	24.7*
Working-aged adults, aged 25 to 64	21.1	26.9*
Seniors, aged 65 and over	38.9	41.8*

* significantly different between women and men ($p < .05$)
Note: The category "Women+" includes women and some non-binary persons, while the category "Men+" includes men and some non-binary persons. Given the small size of the non-binary population, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of the responses provided.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

TABLE 6 Disability rate for provinces and territories, and the change in rate from between 2017 and 2022

Province/territory	2022	Change in rate from 2017
	percent	percentage points
Canada	27.0	+4.7*
Newfoundland and Labrador	30.9	+7.3*
Prince Edward Island	31.8	+5.8*
Nova Scotia	37.9	+7.6 *
New Brunswick	35.3	+8.6 *
Quebec	21.0	+4.8*
Ontario	28.0	+3.9*
Manitoba	29.2	+4.4 *
Saskatchewan	29.8	+5.5 *
Alberta	27.5	+5.8 *
British Columbia	28.6	+3.9*
Yukon	31.4	+6.3*
Northwest Territories	25.7	+5.7*
Nunavut	19.3	1.1

* significantly different between women and men (p < .05)
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

TABLE 7 Prevalence of disability types among persons with disabilities aged 15 and older, 2017 and 2022

Disability Type	2022	2017
	percent	
Pain-related	61.8	65.0 *
Flexibility	40.3	44.7 *
Mobility	39.2	42.8 *
Mental health-related	38.6	32.5 *
Seeing	27.4	24.3 *
Learning	20.7	17.7*
Hearing	20.7	21.4
Dexterity	18.4	20.4 *
Memory	18.2	16.8 *
Developmental	5.7	5.1 *
Unknown	2.8	2.5

* significantly different between women and men (p < .05)
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

TABLE 8 Labour force status for persons aged 25 to 64 years with and without a disability, 2017 and 2022

	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
	percent		
Persons with a disability, 2022	61.8	7.8	30.4
Persons with a disability, 2017	59.3	5.4	35.3
Persons without a disability, 2022	77.8	6.5	15.8
Persons without a disability, 2017	80.1	4.7	15.2

Note: Differences from 2017 to 2022 for the same labour force status for persons with a disability are statistically significant (p < .05); differences from 2017 to 2022 for the same labour force status for persons without a disability are statistically significant (p < .05) except persons not in the labour force; differences between persons with a disability and persons without a disability for the same labour force status in the same year are statistically significant (p < .05) except for those unemployed in 2017; differences among labour force statuses for the same year and same disability status are all statistically significant (p < .05).
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2022.

DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2022, 27% of Canadians, or 8.0 million people aged 15 and older, had at least one disability. This represents an increase of five percentage points from 2017.
- Among persons with a disability, the most common disability type in 2022, as it was in 2017, was pain-related disability; 62% of persons with a disability reported this type of disability.
- The prevalence of mental health-related, seeing, learning, memory, and developmental disabilities increased between 2017 and 2022.



2SLGBTQ+ population



DID YOU KNOW?¹

- Canada is home to approximately 1.3 million people who are Two-Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or who use other terms related to gender or sexual diversity (2SLGBTQ+).² This represents 4.4% of the Canadian population aged 15 years and older.
- Among the 2SLGBTQ+ population, about 52.7% are cisgender women, 39.2% are cisgender men, 3.9% are transgender women or men, and 4.2% are non-binary.

Notes:

- The Daily* – Socioeconomic profile of the 2SLGBTQ+ population aged 15 years and older, 2019 to 2021 (statcan.gc.ca)
- The Government of Canada adopted the use of the acronym 2SLGBTQI+ to refer to Two-Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex people and those who use other terms related to gender or sexual diversity. Statistics Canada uses the acronym 2SLGBTQ+ for data analysis purposes, as information is not yet specifically collected about intersex people in surveys.



TABLE 9 Distribution of the 2SLGBTQ+ population by age group, Canada, 2019 to 2021

Age group	Percentage
Total, 15 years and older	4.4
15 to 24 years	10.5
25 to 34 years	7.4
35 to 44 years	3.9
45 to 54 years	2.4
55 to 64 years	2.5
65 years and older	1.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2019 to 2021 (provinces), 2019 to 2020 (territories).



Listen to our podcast

Eh Sayers! Episode 14 - I Got 99 Problems But Being Misgendered on the Census Isn't One (statcan.gc.ca)



TABLE 10 Highest educational attainment of 2SLGBTQ+ and non-2SLGBTQ+ populations aged 25 to 64 years, Canada, 2019 to 2021

Highest level of education	2SLGBTQ+	Non-2SLGBTQ+
	percent	
High school diploma or less	21.9	24.3
Trade certificate	6.3	9.2
Degree below the bachelor level	31.4	29.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	40.3	36.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2019 to 2021 (provinces), 2019 to 2020 (territories).

TABLE 11 Total personal income before taxes of 2SLGBTQ+ and non-2SLGBTQ+ populations aged 25 to 64 years, Canada, 2019 to 2021

Total personal income before tax	2SLGBTQ+	Non-2SLGBTQ+
	percent	
Less than \$20,000	21.6	15.9
\$20,000 to \$39,999	27.4	22.1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	21.8	22.8
\$60,000 to \$79,999	12.8	15.5
\$80,000 to \$99,999	8.0	9.9
\$100,000 or more	8.4	13.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2019 to 2021 (provinces), 2019 to 2020 (territories).

Women and girls



DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2021, there were about 18.4 million women and girls¹ in private households in Canada, accounting for 50.6% of the population in private households. Of them, 26.8% were racialized,² 23.8% were immigrants,³ and 5.1% were Indigenous.^{4,5,6}
- Although women are less likely to be employed than men, this gap has narrowed over the past decades. About four in five (81.4%) women aged 25 to 54 years were employed in Canada⁷ in 2022, the majority (84.1%) of whom were employed on a full-time basis. In comparison, less than half (48.7%) of women were employed in 1976, 77.6% of whom worked full time.⁸

Notes:

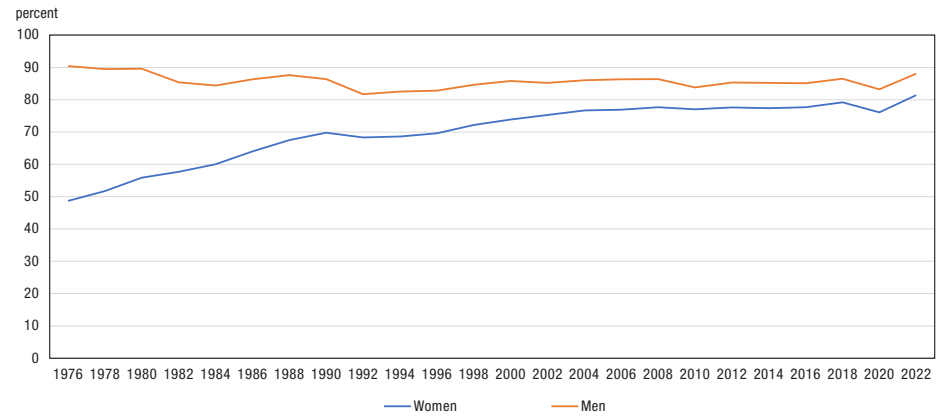
1. For all data presented here from the 2021 Census, gender is the standard variable used. This category includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.
2. Data on racialized groups are measured using the "visible minority" variable. "Visible minority" refers to whether or not a person belongs to one of the visible minority groups defined by the *Employment Equity Act*. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.
3. "Immigrants" includes persons who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category. In the 2021 Census of Population, "immigrants" includes immigrants who were admitted to Canada on or prior to May 11, 2021.
4. "Indigenous" includes persons who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who report having membership in a First Nation or Indian band.
5. 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.
6. Statistics Canada. Table 98-10-0264-01 Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status and residence by Indigenous geography: Canada, provinces and territories.
7. Excluding the territories.
8. Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual.

TO LEARN MORE

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

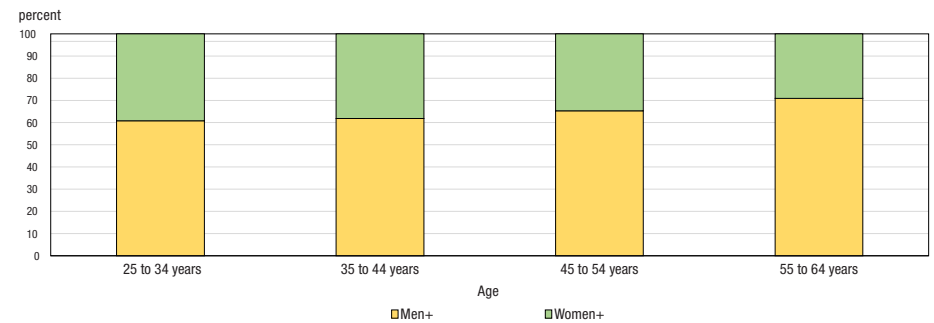


CHART 17 Employment rates of women and men aged 25 to 54 years, 1976 to 2022



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 1976 to 2022.

CHART 18 Representation of women and men among persons with a bachelor's degree or higher in STEM fields of study, by age group, 2021



Notes: The category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons, while the category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary persons. STEM refers to all Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) instructional programs classified as science, technology, engineering and mathematics.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Immigrant women (76.2%), particularly those who landed in the last five years (69.6%), were less likely to be employed in 2022 than women born in Canada (84.4%), as were Indigenous women (75.1%), compared with non-Indigenous women (81.5%).^{9,10} Among racialized women, Filipino women (85.9%) were most likely to be employed, whereas Arab women (64.2%) were least likely.¹¹

Notes :

9. Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0085-01 Labour force characteristics of immigrants by sex and age group, annual.
10. Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0364-01 Labour force characteristics by province, region and Indigenous group.
11. Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0440-01 Labour force characteristics by visible minority group, annual.



Health

TABLE 13 Prevalent chronic conditions, by sex, 2022

	Both sexes	Males	Females
	percent		
Body mass index, self-reported, youth (12 to 17 years old), overweight or obese	30.1	33.0	27.0
Body mass index, self-reported, adults (18 years and older), overweight or obese	64.7	69.8	59.6
Arthritis (15 year and older)	19.8	16.2	23.2
High blood pressure	18.8	19.4	18.1
Diabetes	7.8	8.7	6.9

Note: Canadians aged 12 years and older. Estimates exclude those living in the territories.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2022, Table 13-10-0096-01 Health characteristics, annual estimates.

TABLE 14 Access to health care and unmet needs for home care, by sex, 2022

	Both sexes	Males	Females
	percent		
Has a regular health care provider	86.0	82.1	89.9
Unmet home care need in the past 12 months (18 years and older)	1.9	1.5	2.3

Note: Canadians aged 12 years and older. Estimates exclude those living in the territories.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2022.

TABLE 15 Prevalence of mental and substance use disorders, by age, 2022

Past 12 months	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 years and older	Total (15 years and older)
	percent				
Any mood disorder	16.1	11.0	6.8	2.1	8.5
Any anxiety disorder	20.2	12.6	7.8	3.4	10.2
Any substance use disorder	8.5	5.2	2.1	1.1	3.8
Any mental or substance use disorder	33.7	23.0	13.9	6.3	18.3

Note: Canadians aged 15 years and older. Estimates exclude those living in the territories. These indicators are based on self-reported symptoms that meet diagnostic criteria for a specific disorder. This is different from having been formally diagnosed.
Source: Mental Health and Access to Care Survey, 2022.

DID YOU KNOW?

- The Mental Health and Access to Care Survey found that in 2022, more than 5 million Canadians aged 15 and older were experiencing significant symptoms of mental illness.
 - The 12-month prevalence of generalized anxiety disorder among young women aged 15 to 24 tripled from 3.8% in 2012 to 11.9% in 2022, and the prevalence of a major depressive episode in the past 12 months doubled from 9.0% to 18.4%.
 - Among those who met diagnostic criteria for a mood, anxiety, or substance use disorder in the 12 months before the survey, 1 in 3 reported unmet or partially met needs for mental health care services.
- Cancer was the leading cause of death in Canada in 2022, accounting for one-quarter (24.7%, or 82,412) of all deaths, followed by heart disease at 17.2% (57,357).


TABLE 12 Self-rated measures of health and well-being, by sex, 2022

	Both sexes	Males	Females
	percent		
Perceived general health, very good or excellent	55.3	57.5	53.2
Perceived mental health, very good or excellent	55.0	59.5	50.6
Perceived life stress, most days quite a bit or extremely stressful	21.8	19.6	20.4
Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong	64.5	64.3	64.8
Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied	87.2	87.5	86.9

Notes: Canadians aged 12 years and older. Estimates exclude those living in the territories.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2022, Table 13-10-0096-01 Health characteristics, annual estimates.

Education

TABLE 16 Educational attainment of the working age population

	2006	2011	2016	2021
	percent			
No certificate, diploma or degree	15	13	12	10
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate	24	23	24	23
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	12	12	11	10
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	20	21	22	21
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	5	5	3	3
Bachelor's degree or higher	23	26	29	33

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

TABLE 17 Public and private expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of gross domestic product, by level of education, 2020/2021

	All levels of education combined (including undistributed programs)	All primary and secondary education	All postsecondary	Short cycle tertiary (college) and postsecondary non-tertiary	Bachelor's, master's, doctoral or equivalent
	percent				
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) - average	5.1	3.6	1.5	0.1	1.4
Canada	6.6	3.8	2.9	1	1.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	5.5	2.9	2.6	0.7	1.9
Prince Edward Island	7.5	4.2	3.3	1.3	1.9
Nova Scotia	8.2	4.4	3.8	0.9	3
New Brunswick	6.7	4	2.7	0.9	1.8
Quebec	6.9	4.1	2.9	1.1	1.8
Ontario	6.9	3.8	3.1	1.1	2
Manitoba	7.5	4.9	2.6	0.9	1.7
Saskatchewan	6.6	4.2	2.4	0.7	1.7
Alberta	5.6	3.3	2.3	0.8	1.5
British Columbia	6	3	3	1.1	1.8
Yukon	6.5	5	1.5	0.2	1.3
Northwest Territories	8.2	6.5	1.7	1.7	..
Nunavut	6.8	5.3	1.5	1.5	..

.. not available for a specific reference period.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 37-10-0211-01. Public and private expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP, by level of education.

DID YOU KNOW?

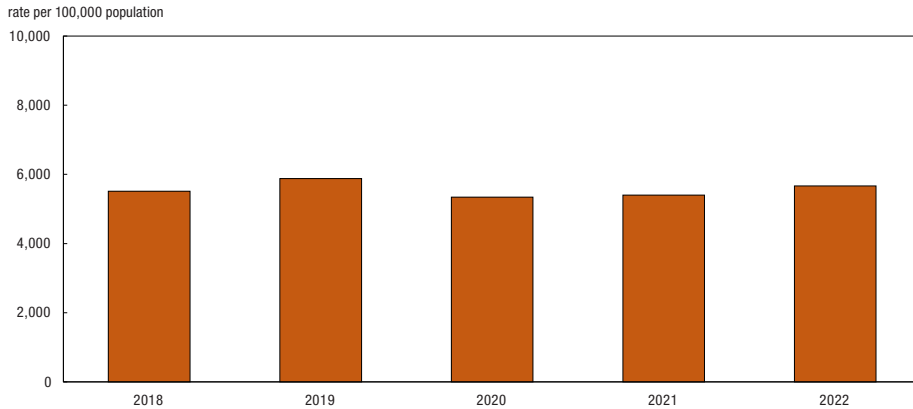
- In Canada, a high proportion of young people complete their studies within the expected time, which is three years after starting Grade 10 (or "Secondary 3" in Québec). In 2019/2020, during the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, 84% of young people graduated on time, up from 81% in 2018/2019.

Source: From high school, into postsecondary education and on to the labour market



Criminality

CHART 19 Police-reported crime rate



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

TABLE 18 Police-reported crime statistics, Canada, 2018 and 2022

	2018	2022	% change
	actual incidents		
Criminal Code violations (excluding traffic)	2,043,328	2,206,454	7.98
Violent Criminal Code violations	426,839	531,243	24.46
Property crimes	1,241,083	1,290,215	3.96
Total other Criminal Code violations	375,406	384,996	2.55
Selected violations			
Homicide	658	874	32.83
Sexual assault (levels 1 to 3)	28,557	35,965	25.94
Assault (levels 1 to 3)	227,940	276,287	21.21
Breaking and entering	160,329	132,897	-17.11
Motor vehicle theft	86,192	105,673	22.60
Drugs	84,927	52,857	-37.76
Impaired driving	70,832	70,588	-0.34

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 35-10-0177-01.



DID YOU KNOW?

- According to the General Social Survey 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 3 in 10 (29%) Canadians indicated that the victimization that 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 very few 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)



Digital society



DID YOU KNOW?

- Internet use among Canadians aged 15 years and older reached 95% in 2022, up from 92% in 2020. The largest increase was seen among Canadians aged 75 years and older, up from 62% in 2020 to 72% in 2022.
- The proportion of Canadians who experienced cyber security incidents increased 12 percentage points from 2020 to 2022, from 58% to 70%.



TABLE 20 Used the Internet for personal use, 2022 ^{1,2,3}

	Canada
	percent
All individuals	94.5
Age groups	
15 to 24	99.2
25 to 34	99.4
35 to 44	99.0
45 to 54	98.3
55 to 64	94.6
65 and older	82.6
65 to 74	90.3
75 and older	72.0

Source: Statistics Canada, custom tabulation, Canadian Internet Use Survey, 2022.

TABLE 19 Access to the Internet at home, 2022 ^{1,2,3}

	Canada
	percent
All individuals	94.0
Age groups	
15 to 24	99.3
25 to 34	98.8
35 to 44	98.0
45 to 54	96.7
55 to 64	93.1
65 and older	83.7
65 to 74	89.5
75 and older	75.7

Source: Statistics Canada, custom tabulation, Canadian Internet Use Survey, 2022.

Notes:

- The target population is all persons 15 years of age and older living in the ten provinces of Canada. It excludes full-time (residing for more than six months) residents of institutions. CIUS makes efforts to identify and exclude units on reserves based on their associated geographies on the building-unit-based frame.
- The Canadian Internet Use Survey was redesigned in 2018 and its findings should not be compared with those from previous surveys. For the 2018, 2020 and 2022 cycles, refer to the questionnaire when making comparisons as there may have been minor changes in question wording, notes, inclusions or exclusions.
- Responses of "Not stated" are excluded from the numerator and denominator.

TABLE 21 Use of Internet-connected smart home devices in primary residence, 2022 ^{1,2,3}

	Canada
	percent
Used any Internet-connected smart home device	47.4
A smart speaker or smart home assistant	30.0
Video camera connected to the Internet	19.8
Smart door or window lock	6.0
Smart thermostat	12.7
Smart plugs or lights	13.8
Smart appliances	7.0
Other smart home devices	8.7

Source: Statistics Canada, custom tabulation, Canadian Internet Use Survey, 2022.

Notes:

- The target population is all persons 15 years of age and older living in the ten provinces of Canada. It excludes full-time (residing for more than six months) residents of institutions. CIUS makes efforts to identify and exclude units on reserves based on their associated geographies on the building-unit-based frame.
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- Responses of "Not stated" are excluded from the numerator and denominator.

TABLE 22 Noticed Artificial Intelligence in various applications, by type, 2022 ^{1,2,3}

	Canada
	percent
Noticed Artificial Intelligence in any application	68.3
Chatbots	47.6
Emails	47.3
Recommendation algorithms	48.3
Content moderation	25.7
Smartphone functions	45.2
Banking and personal finance	35.4
Edited media content	23.1
Other applications	4.4

Source: Statistics Canada, custom tabulation, Canadian Internet Use Survey, 2022.

TABLE 23 Experienced cyber security incident over the Internet, 2022 ^{1,2,3}

	Canada
	percent
Experienced any incident	69.9
A virus or other malicious software installed without permission	11.4
Fraudulent use of identity	6.0
Received fraudulent content	39.9
Received unsolicited spam	60.1
Hacked accounts or fraudulent messages sent from your accounts	8.3
Getting redirected to fraudulent websites asking for personal information	22.1
Fraudulent payment card use	9.0
Loyalty program points fraud	2.4
Asked to pay a cyber-ransom	3.8
Other cyber security incidents	4.1

Source: Statistics Canada, custom tabulation, Canadian Internet Use Survey, 2022.

Notes:

1. The target population is all persons 15 years of age and older living in the ten provinces of Canada. It excludes full-time (residing for more than six months) residents of institutions. CIUS makes efforts to identify and exclude units on reserves based on their associated geographies on the building-unit-based frame.
2. The Canadian Internet Use Survey was redesigned in 2018 and its findings should not be compared with those from previous surveys. For the 2018, 2020 and 2022 cycles, refer to the questionnaire when making comparisons as there may have been minor changes in question wording, notes, inclusions or exclusions.
3. Responses of "Not stated" are excluded from the numerator and denominator.



million Canadians: A milestone moment

On June 16, 2023, Statistics Canada's population clock reached 40 million. This marked an historic milestone for the country, which was achieved after a remarkable year in 2022, when the population grew by close to 1 million in a single year (+930,000)—Canada's highest annual population gain in absolute numbers in history. The population grew by 2.4% that year, which is the highest annual growth rate since 1957 (+3.3%) during the baby boom period. Contributing to this surge in 2022 was international migration, accounting for 96% of the total growth, underscoring our diversity.

This extraordinary growth touched nearly every province and territory, setting a trajectory that could potentially double Canada's population in about 26 years if current trends remain constant.

Statistics Canada's population clock is a real-time model of population growth that plays a crucial role in understanding the continued growth of Canada's population.

Through the Demographic Estimates Program, Statistics Canada is able to track Canada's population growth with great accuracy. The Census of Population also allows us to have a detailed portrait of the people living in Canada. We are committed to continuing to provide accurate and reliable data for upcoming milestone moments.

Income

TABLE 24 Median after-tax income by selected family type, 2021

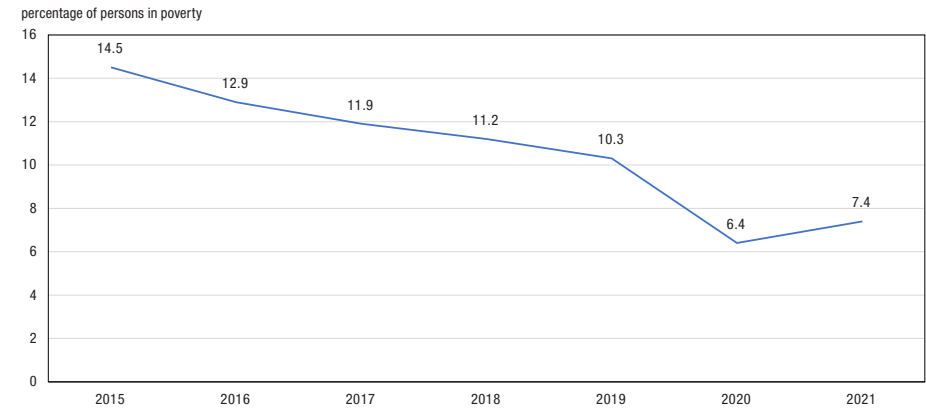
	2021
Economic families and unattached individuals	68,400
Economic families	95,200
Senior families	69,900
Non-senior families	103,100
Couples without children or other relatives	92,200
Couples with children	113,700
Lone-parent families	61,300
Unattached individuals	36,100
65 years and older	31,400
Under 65 years of age	39,600

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 11-10-0190-01.

The median after-tax income of Canadian families and unattached individuals was \$68,400 in 2021—little changed from 2020. With the easing of economic shutdowns related to the COVID 19 pandemic, market income increased in 2021, led by a rebound in employment income and a reduced reliance on COVID 19 relief programs.

Among family types, the median after-tax income increased to \$39,600 (+6.7%) in 2021 from the previous year for unattached persons aged younger than 65, and to \$92,200 (+2.7%) for non-senior couples. Median after-tax income was relatively unchanged for all other family types.

CHART 20 Poverty rate, Canada, 2015 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 11-10-0136-01.

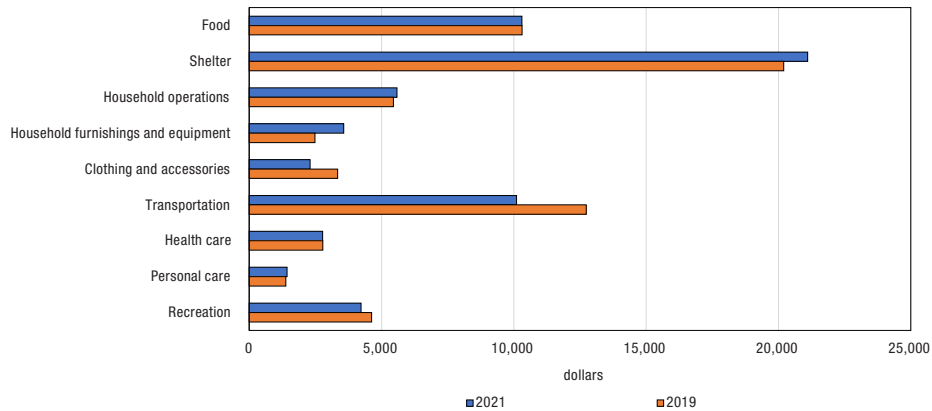
DID YOU KNOW?

- According to the Market Basket Measure, Canada's Official Poverty Line, 9.9% of the population—approximately 3.8 million Canadians—lived below the poverty line in 2022, up from 7.4% in 2021. This marks the second consecutive annual increase and brings the poverty rate close to the pre-pandemic level of 10.3% in 2019.



Housing

CHART 21 Average spending on selected major expenditure categories, Canada, 2019 and 2021



Note: Canada-level statistics include only the 10 provinces.
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 11-10-0222-01.

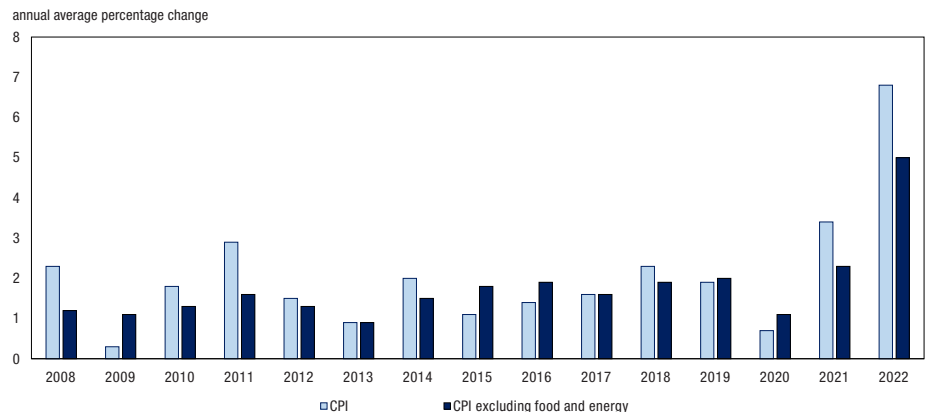
Prices and inflation

DID YOU KNOW?

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 6.8% on an annual average basis in 2022. This was the largest increase since 1982 (+10.9%)—a 40-year high. Price increases were broad-based in 2022, with historically large annual average price increases in all eight major components.
- Some of the most notable annual average price increases experienced by Canadian consumers were for gasoline (+28.5%), food purchased from stores (+9.8%) and shelter (+6.9%).
- Prices for goods rose 8.7% on an annual average basis while prices for services rose 5%. While service prices have typically grown at a faster annual average pace than goods over the past 20 years, prices for goods grew at a substantially faster pace than services in 2021 and 2022.



CHART 22 Annual average percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the CPI excluding food and energy, 2008 to 2022



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

DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2021, 93.9% of households reported having at least one cellphone, compared with 91.3% in 2019. In contrast, the share of households who reported having a landline decreased from 54.0% in 2019 to 47.4% in 2021.
- Cable remained the most popular mode of Internet connection, used by 36.2% of households in 2021, followed by fibre-optic, used by 30.0% of households.

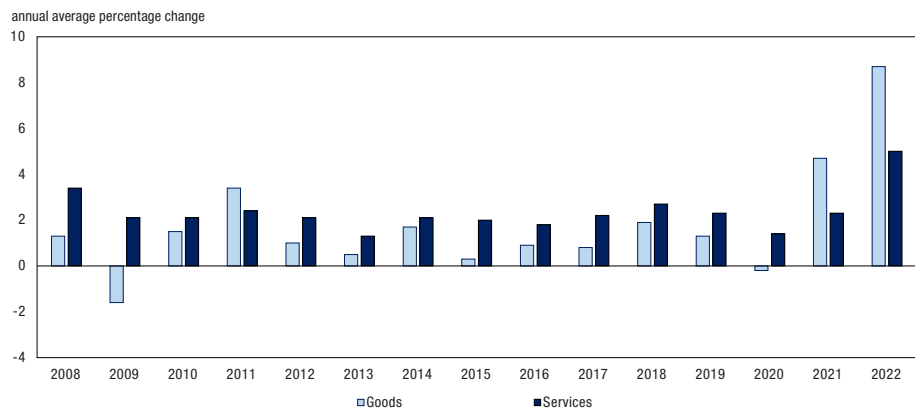
Housing ... in brief

Canadian households spent an average of \$67,126 on goods and services in 2021, down 2.7% from 2019. This was the first decline since 2010. Accounting for consumer inflation, the real decrease in average household spending was 6.5%.

Shelter (31.4%), food (15.4%), and transportation (15.0%) remained the three largest spending categories in 2021.

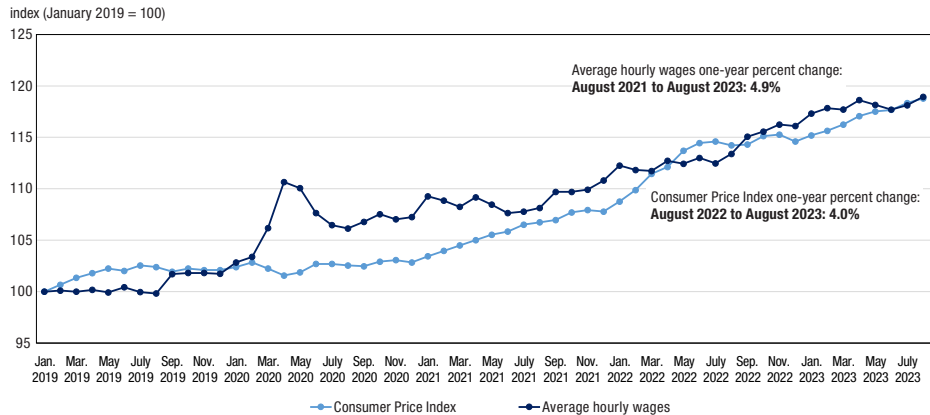
Consumption patterns changed during the COVID 19 pandemic. Compared with 2019, Canadian households spent more on household furnishings and equipment (+43.6%), and communications (+12.4%). They spent less on recreational services (-8.7%) and transportation (-20.7%).

CHART 23 Annual average percentage change in the price of goods and services, 2008 to 2022



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

CHART 24 Average hourly wages and consumer prices



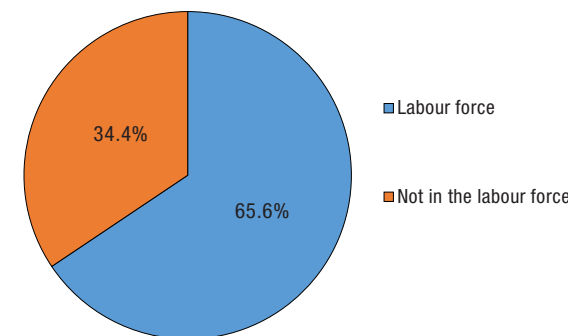
Notes: Average hourly wages one-year percent change: August 2021 to August 2023: 4.9%. Consumer Price Index one-year percent change: August 2022 to August 2023: 4.0%. Sources: Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0063-01 and 18-10-0004-01.

Labour

Labour force... in brief

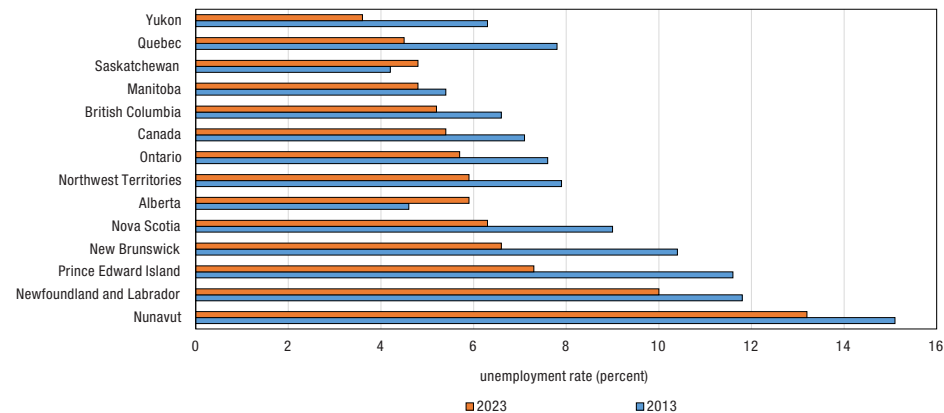
In Canada, the labour force is defined as the civilian non-institutional population aged 15 and older who are participating in the labour market, whether they are employed or unemployed. It excludes individuals who were not available to work or not looking for work, such as full-time students, people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

CHART 25 Proportion of the population in the labour force in Canada, ages 15 and up, in 2023



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

CHART 26 Annual unemployment rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 2013 and 2023



Note: The Labour Force Survey 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. Sources: Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0327-01 and 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 25 Average weekly wages, by industry

	2012	2017	2022
Total employees, all industries	888.99	979.95	1,174.82
Goods-producing sector	1,059.79	1,163.5	1,349.01
Agriculture	617.93	687.1	842.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	1,617.38	1,848.41	2,001.35
Utilities	1,416.72	1,650.82	1,831.02
Construction	1,071.32	1,178.88	1,363.96
Manufacturing	949.01	1,034.05	1,224.3
Services-producing sector	841.28	932.01	1,130.35
Wholesale and retail trade	627.75	745.1	869.39
Transportation and warehousing	938.98	1,041.58	1,191.41
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,054.98	1,188.51	1,459.42
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,201.22	1,301.73	1,589.54
Business, building and other support services	652.31	709.92	912.8
Educational services	1,044.48	1,112.49	1,254.11
Health care and social assistance	840.39	925.23	1,063.61
Information, culture and recreation	803.72	868.82	1,101.64
Accommodation and food services	410.97	448.5	539.36
Other services (except public administration)	731.98	805.28	990.48
Public administration	1,236.58	1,342.11	1,512.94

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.

Economy

Retail e-commerce sales totalled \$42.4 billion in 2022, accounting for 5.5% of total retail trade. This was down from 6.5% in 2021 and 6.1% in 2020 when the COVID 19 pandemic prompted many Canadians to make more of their retail purchases online.

TABLE 26 Monthly retail trade sales by industry (x 1,000)

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)	2020	2021	2022
	thousands of dollars		
Retail trade	641,733,627	718,207,127	777,547,283
Retail e-commerce	39,348,090	46,387,958	42,389,200
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	162,007,058	192,562,269	197,886,972
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	43,240,265	48,989,318	50,561,040
Food and beverage retailers	144,282,312	144,768,368	147,441,416
Furniture, home furnishings, electronics and appliances retailers	38,230,901	42,453,787	44,220,723
General merchandise retailers	82,888,960	89,989,663	100,913,684
Health and personal care retailers	51,343,335	54,982,743	59,570,578
Gasoline stations and fuel vendors	55,540,788	69,245,516	89,952,130
Clothing, clothing accessories, shoes, jewelry, luggage and leather goods retailers	27,988,431	33,527,712	40,436,976
Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, book, and miscellaneous retailers	36,211,572	41,687,746	46,563,767

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 20-10-0056-02.

Starting in 2023, monthly retail trade data are now presented in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2022 format. This change introduces a new sectoral structure by industry. New tables have also been introduced for monthly retail trade data: 20-10-0056 and 20-10-0067.

DID YOU KNOW?

- From January to December 2023, the employment rate fell for the population aged 25 to 54, as the rate of population growth for this age group (+2.9%; +446,000) outpaced employment growth (+2.1%; +275,000).
- The job vacancy rate—which corresponds to the number of vacant positions as a proportion of total labour demand—was 3.7% in November 2023. Across all sectors, the job vacancy rate was highest in accommodation and food services (6.0%) and health care and social assistance (5.2%).

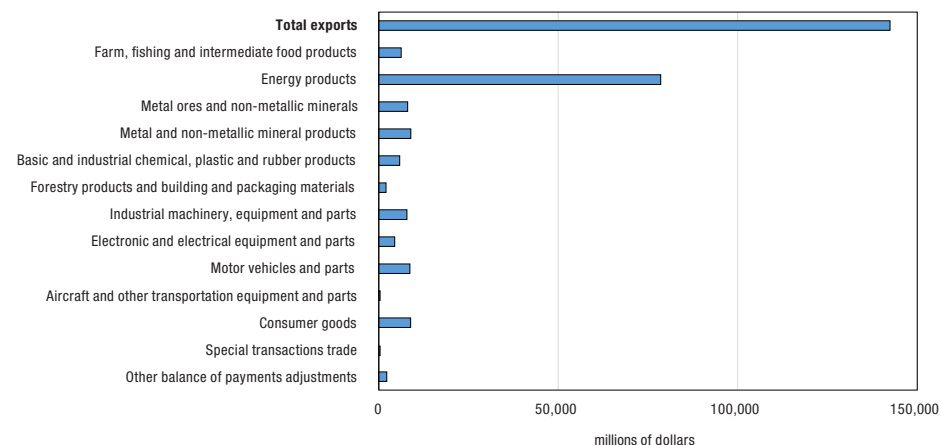
International trade

TABLE 27 International merchandise trade for all countries and by principal trading partner, 2022

Top five trading partners	2022		
	Exports (in thousands \$)	Imports (in thousands \$)	Balance (in thousands \$)
United States	594,888,900	473,282,848	121,606,052
China	29,258,137	69,634,959	-40,376,822
Mexico	9,887,093	24,359,193	-14,472,100
Japan	18,229,361	11,950,110	6,279,251
United Kingdom	19,910,552	9,900,149	10,010,403
Total all countries	779,188,279	759,481,802	19,706,477

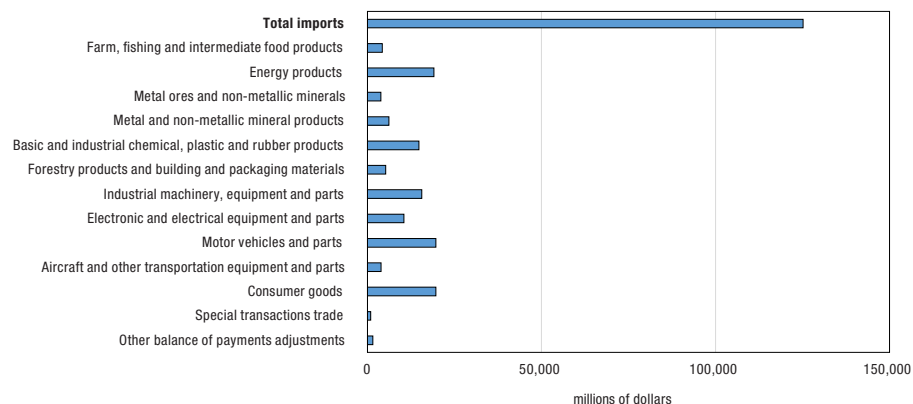
Sources: Statistics Canada. Table 12-10-0011-01.

CHART 28 Contribution to the yearly change in exports, by product, 2022



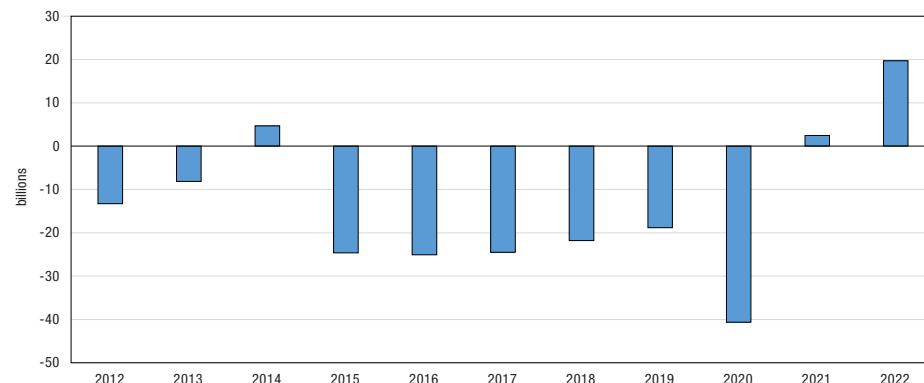
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 12-10-0163-01.

CHART 27 Contribution to the yearly change in imports, by product, 2022

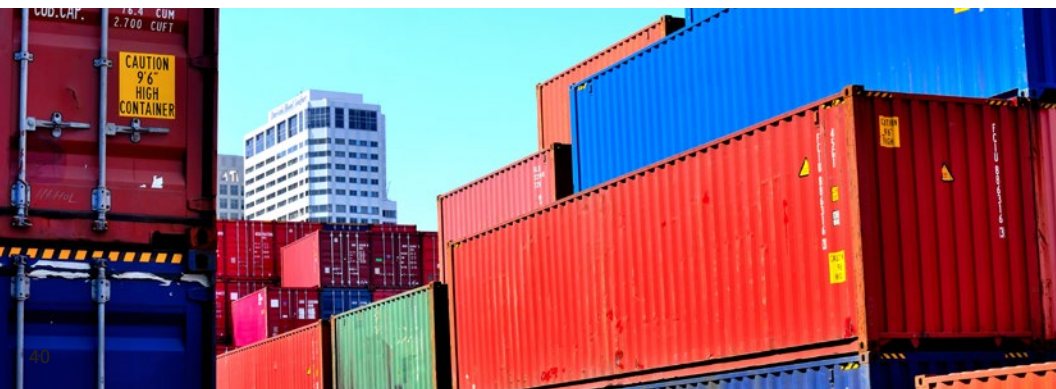


Source: Statistics Canada. Table 12-10-0163-01.

CHART 29 Merchandise trade balance, 2012 to 2022



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 12-10-0011-01.



DID YOU KNOW?

- The trade values were also affected by inflationary pressures in 2022. While export values rose 22.5% for the year, they increased only 2.4% when adjusted for prices. Something similar can be observed with Canadian imports—while import values were up 19.9% in 2022, they increased only 6.6% when adjusted for prices.
- The share of energy products on total exports rose from 21.2% in 2021, to a record of 27.2% in 2022. This strong increase was supported in large part by higher energy product prices.



Transportation and energy

Energy used for transportation accounts for more than one-quarter of Canada's greenhouse gas emissions. As Canada transitions toward a net zero economy, changes in energy use for the transportation sector will be an important piece. The federal government has issued a mandate to ensure at least 20% of new light-duty vehicle sales will be zero-emission vehicles by 2026, rising to 100% by 2035.¹ While there is still a long road to travel, there are implications for the relative demand for energy in terms of oil consumption and the generation of electricity.

Notes :

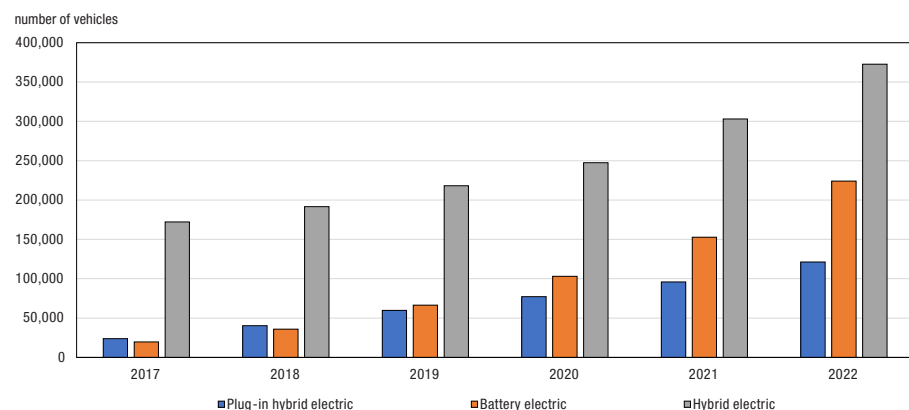
1. For this article, zero-emission vehicles are battery-electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles that have the potential to produce no tailpipe emissions.



DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2022, 94.2% (or 22.7 million) of all registered light-duty vehicles ran on motor gasoline, while 372,696 were hybrid electric vehicles, 224,175 were battery electric vehicles and 121,261 were plug-in hybrid electric vehicles.
- Registrations in all three categories of electric vehicles grew sharply from 2021 to 2022, with notable increases for plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (+26.5%) and battery electric vehicles (+46.8%).
- Zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs), considered to consist of battery electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, made up approximately 1.4% of all registered light-duty vehicles in Canada in 2022.

CHART 30 Light-duty vehicle registrations by selected fuel type, Canada, 2017 to 2022



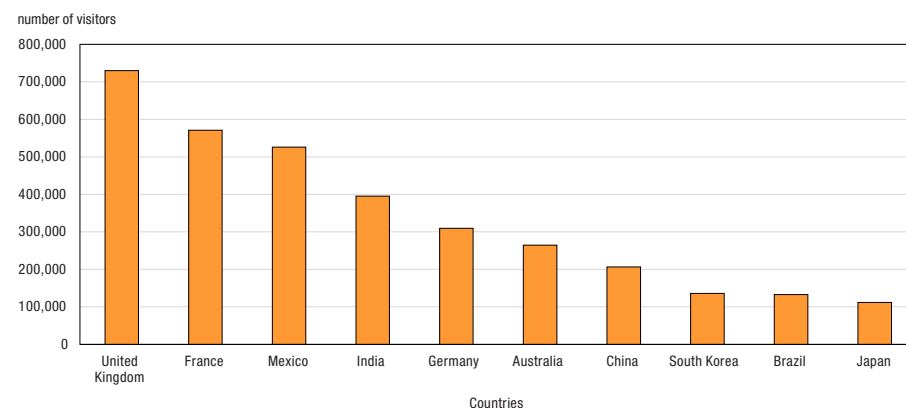
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 23-10-0308-01.

Tourism

In 2023, Canadian domestic travel surpassed pre-COVID 19 levels. International travel—inbound and outbound—has improved compared with 2022; however, it has not fully recovered from the effects of the travel restrictions put in place in 2020. Even though recovery rates have begun to slow, tourism trends continue to increase, in some cases exceeding 2019 levels for number of trips and travel expenditures.

To further explore these trends and interact with tourism data, please visit the Frontier Counts: Interactive Dashboard.

CHART 31 Top 10 overseas countries visiting Canada, January to November 2023



Source: Statistics Canada, Table 24-10-0050-01.

DID YOU KNOW?

Domestic travel :

- From January to September 2023, Canadian residents took 219.2 million trips within Canada (up 3.0% from the same period in 2019) and spent \$58.8 billion on domestic travel (+28.7% compared with 2019)¹. The top three domestic expenditure categories were accommodations (\$12.5 billion), vehicle operations (\$11.2 billion), and spending in restaurants and bars (\$9.8 billion).

Notes:

1. All figures expressed are in current dollars.





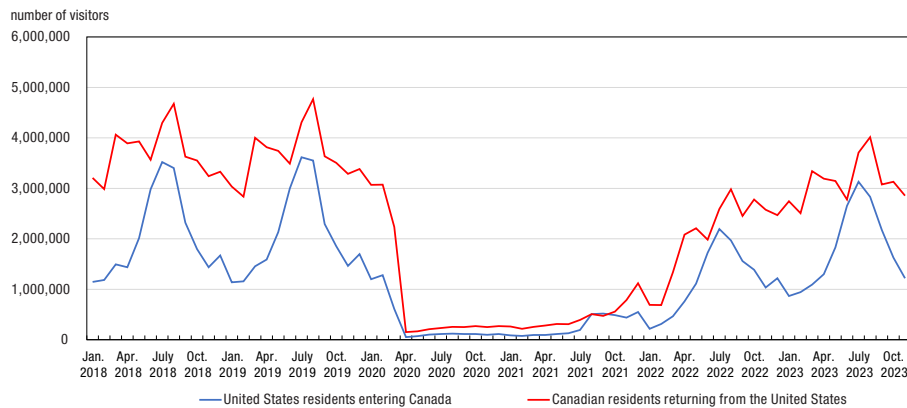
DID YOU KNOW?

Outbound travel:

- From January to November 2023, Canadian residents returned from 43.4 million trips abroad (countries outside of Canada), representing 83.9% of the pre-pandemic level from 2019. For the first nine months of 2023, the main reason Canadian residents travelled abroad was for holidays, leisure, or recreation, followed by visiting friends and family.
- From January to November 2023, Canadian residents returned from 8.9 million overseas trips (countries outside of Canada and the United States of America). From January to September 2023, the top five destinations were Mexico (1.2 million trips), France (543,000), Dominican Republic (485,100), the United Kingdom (443,500), and Cuba (397,300). During the same nine months, total overseas travel expenditures reached \$15.4 billion (+0.6% compared with the same period in 2019), with accommodations as the top spending category (\$7.0 billion).

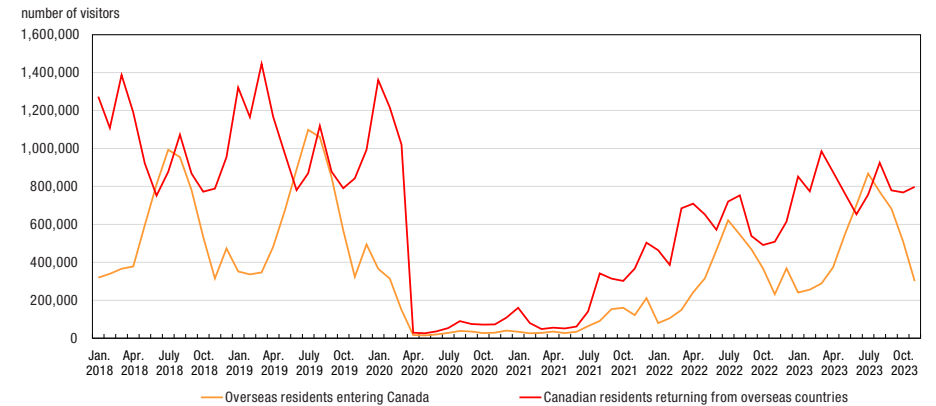


CHART 32 Travel between Canada and the United States, January 2018 to November 2023



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 24-10-0053-01.

CHART 33 Travel between Canada and overseas countries, January 2018 to November 2023



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 24-10-0053-01.

References:

- Frontier Counts
- National Travel Survey
- Visitor Travel Survey

DID YOU KNOW?

Inbound travel:

- From January to November 2023, non-resident visitors to Canada totalled 25.2 million, representing 83.4% of the pre-pandemic level from the same period in 2019. Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, and Alberta were the most-visited provinces.
- From January to November 2023, overseas residents visiting Canada (5.5 million) reached 79.3% of 2019 levels, with most arrivals (79.2%) being by air. During those 11 months, the top five overseas countries visiting Canada were the United Kingdom (730,100), France (571,100), Mexico (526,200), India (395,500), and Germany (309,600). From January to November 2023, trips to Canada by European residents reached 80.8% of trips recorded in 2019, while trips taken to Canada by residents of Asia reached 64.2% of those recorded in 2019. Using preliminary numbers for the first half of 2023, total travel spending by overseas residents fell by 10.7% (\$4.5 billion) when compared with the pre-pandemic level from 2019.



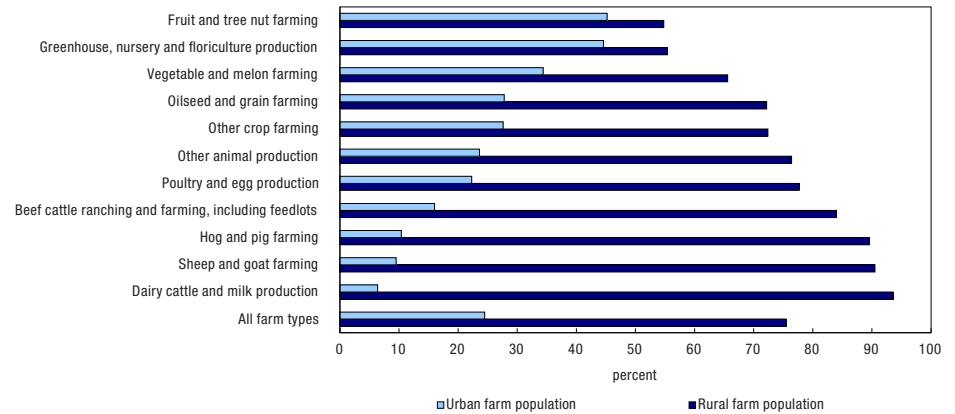
Agriculture



DID YOU KNOW?

- In 1931, 1 in 3 Canadians was a member of the farm population. By 1971, that proportion had decreased to 1 in 14, and by 2021, that proportion had decreased further to 1 in 61 Canadians.
- In 2020, the median income of farm households was \$95,142, with 45.9% of farm households reporting wages, salaries and commissions as their major source of income.
- More of the farm population is living in urban areas. In 1971, 7.5% of the farm population resided in urban areas. By 2021, that figure had grown to nearly one-quarter (24.5%), up from 16.1% in 2016.

CHART 34 Rural and urban farm population distribution by farm type in Canada, 2021



Source: Agriculture-Population Linkage, 2021.

TABLE 28 Farm population as a percentage of the total population by geography, 2021

	Total population	Farm population		
	number	number	provincial share (%)	share of the total population (%)
Canada	36,211,910	590,710	100	1.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	502,100	1,020	0.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	150,480	3,955	0.7	2.6
Nova Scotia	955,855	8,175	1.4	0.9
New Brunswick	759,195	5,680	1.0	0.7
Quebec	8,308,480	97,010	16.4	1.2
Ontario	14,031,750	157,420	26.6	1.1
Manitoba	1,307,190	43,995	7.4	3.4
Saskatchewan	1,103,205	93,940	15.9	8.5
Alberta	4,177,715	124,675	21.1	3.0
British Columbia	4,915,945	54,840	9.3	1.1

Notes: Canada's farm population comprises farm operators (people responsible for the management decisions in operating a farm) and the individuals in their households. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Sources: Agriculture-Population Linkage, 2021, and Census of Population, 2021.



Agriculture surveys... in brief

Statistics Canada not only conducts the Census of Agriculture every five years, but also conducts several agricultural sample 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.

TO LEARN MORE

Agriculture and food statistics (statcan.gc.ca)



TO LEARN MORE

Census of Agriculture (statcan.gc.ca)



Environment



DID YOU KNOW?

- Urban greenness, a measure of the condition of urban areas, decreased overall from 2000 to 2023 in Canada. The most recent five-year period (2019 to 2023) had an average urban greenness of 74.5%, compared with 82.3% from the baseline five-year period (2000 to 2004).
- Water yield is an important measure as it estimates the supply of renewable freshwater in Canada. The Pacific Coastal drainage region, located on the West coast, had an average annual water yield of 508.8 km³ from 1971 to 2019, which was the highest of all drainage regions in Canada.



For more information

www.statcan.gc.ca



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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 December 2023. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

