

2001 Census Update

March 2002

City of Mississauga Planning and Building Department

No. 1

Population and Dwelling Counts

On March 12, 2002, Statistics Canada released the first of a series of announcements from the 2001 Census of Canada, which was conducted on May 15, 2001. Data regarding population and dwellings, with a focus on the City of Mississauga, are contained in this newsletter. For further information regarding the Census of Canada, please contact Statistics Canada at 416 973-6586 or 1 800 263-1136 or visit their website at www.statcan.ca.

Canada and the Provinces

On May 15, 2001 the population of Canada was 30,007,094 persons. The increase of 1,160,333 persons since the 1996 census count of 28,846,761 persons represents a gain of 4%.

The population growth rate of 4% is one of the smallest census-to-census increases Canada has experienced. Only during the Depression of the 1930s and the period between 1981 and 1986, when levels of immigration were exceptionally low, did Canada have similar levels of low population growth.

Canada continues to have declining natural increase. The number of deaths has increased due to the ageing of Canada's population at the same time as the number of births is declining due to a continued drop in fertility rates and less women in the child bearing age cohorts.

Immigration accounted for more than one-half of Canada population growth between 1996 and 2001.

All provinces and territories saw declining natural increase and relatively stable immigration. Inter-provincial/territorial migration was the major reason for changes in population growth rates.

With a rate of 10.3%, Alberta led the country in the rate of population growth. This was followed by Nunavut (8.1%), Ontario (6.1%) and British Columbia (4.9%). All other provinces and territories experienced lower rates of growth than the national average of 4%.

World Population Growth

	Growth Rate 1995-2000
World	7.0%
Mexico	8.5%
Australia	5.9%
United States	5.4%
Canada	4.0%
France	1.9%
United Kingdom	1.4%
Japan	1.3%
Germany	0.4%
Italy	0.4%

Source: United Nations, Population Division;

Although Alberta had the highest growth rate, Ontario had the largest growth in absolute numbers. The census reported a population of

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Canada, Provinces and Territories

	Population				Dwellings
	Count		Change		
	2001	1996	Absolute	Percent	2001
Canada	30,007,094	28,846,761	1,160,333	4.0%	12,548,588
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,930	551,792	-38,862	-7.0%	227,570
Prince Edward Island	135,294	134,557	737	0.5%	55,992
Nova Scotia	908,007	909,282	-1,275	-0.1%	403,819
New Brunswick	729,498	738,133	-8,635	-1.2%	313,609
Quebec	7,237,479	7,138,795	98,684	1.4%	3,230,196
Ontario	11,410,046	10,753,573	656,473	6.1%	4,556,240
Manitoba	1,119,583	1,113,898	5,685	0.5%	477,085
Saskatchewan	978,933	990,237	-11,304	-1.1%	431,628
Alberta	2,974,807	2,696,826	277,981	10.3%	1,171,841
British Columbia	3,907,738	3,724,500	183,238	4.9%	1,643,969
Yukon Territory	28,674	30,766	-2,092	-6.8%	13,793
Northwest Territories	37,360	39,672	-2,312	-5.8%	14,669
Nunavut	26,745	24,730	2,015	8.1%	8,177

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)

Census Metropolitan Area	Rank		Population				Dwellings 2001
	2001	1996	Count		Change		
			2001	1996	Absolute	Percent	
Toronto	1	1	4,682,897	4,263,759	419,138	9.8%	1,671,087
Montreal	2	2	3,426,350	3,326,447	99,903	3.0%	1,473,491
Vancouver	3	3	1,986,965	1,831,665	155,300	8.5%	786,277
Ottawa-Hull	4	4	1,063,664	998,718	64,946	6.5%	430,740
Calgary	5	6	951,395	821,628	129,767	15.8%	368,532
Edmonton	6	5	937,845	862,597	75,248	8.7%	371,908
Quebec	7	7	682,757	671,889	10,868	1.6%	310,826
Winnipeg	8	8	671,274	667,093	4,181	0.6%	280,280
Hamilton	9	9	662,401	624,360	38,041	6.1%	260,968
London	10	10	432,451	416,546	15,905	3.8%	183,648
Kitchener	11	11	414,284	382,940	31,344	8.2%	158,735
St. Catharines-Niagara	12	12	377,009	372,406	4,603	1.2%	159,032
Halifax	13	13	359,183	342,966	16,217	4.7%	153,353
Victoria	14	14	311,902	304,287	7,615	2.5%	141,985
Windsor	15	15	307,877	286,811	21,066	7.3%	124,097
Oshawa	16	16	296,298	268,773	27,525	10.2%	106,447
Saskatoon	17	17	225,927	219,056	6,871	3.1%	94,688
Regina	18	18	192,800	193,652	-852	-0.4%	80,772
St. John's	19	19	172,918	174,051	-1,133	-0.7%	69,118
Greater Sudbury	20	20	155,601	165,618	-10,017	-6.0%	68,823
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	21	21	154,938	160,454	-5,516	-3.4%	65,118
Sherbrooke	22	22	153,811	149,569	4,242	2.8%	72,218
Barrie ¹	23	29	148,480	118,695	29,785	25.1%	56,390
Kelowna ¹	24	25	147,739	136,541	11,198	8.2%	62,675
Abbotsford	25	26	147,370	136,480	10,890	8.0%	52,552
Kingston	26	23	146,838	144,528	2,310	1.6%	65,883
Trois-Rivieres	27	24	137,507	139,956	-2,449	-1.7%	64,486
Saint John	28	28	122,678	125,705	-3,027	-2.4%	51,775
Thunder Bay	29	27	121,986	126,643	-4,657	-3.7%	54,090

¹ Census Agglomeration

Notes:

A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a very large urban area (known as the urban core) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census.

The boundaries of the Toronto CMA include all of the City of Toronto and the Regions of Peel and York and portions of the Regions of Halton and Durham and the County of Simcoe.

A census agglomeration (CA) is a large urban area (known as the urban core) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CA has an urban core population of at least 10,000, based on the previous census.

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11,410,046 for Ontario, an increase of more than 656,000 persons. This growth represented 57% of Canada's total growth and means that Ontario accounted for 38% of the nation's population.

Alberta's growth was due to strong positive inter-provincial migration. This was not the case for Ontario. Although Ontario did have positive inter-provincial migration, it did not contribute significantly to overall growth. Ontario's population growth is largely attributable to international immigration.

Quebec (1.4%), Manitoba (0.5%), Prince Edward Island (0.5%), Nova Scotia (-0.1%), Saskatchewan (-1.1%) and New Brunswick (-1.2%), experienced small changes to their population levels.

Provinces and territories experiencing large rates of population decline were Newfoundland and Labrador (-7%), the Yukon (-6.8%) and the Northwest Territories (-5.8%).

Canada is highly urbanized. In 2001, 79.4% of the nation's population lived in urban centres with populations of 10,000 or more persons. This compares to 78.5% in 1996.

Census Metropolitan Areas

Of Canada's 27 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA), the Toronto CMA continues to be the largest, followed by Montreal and Vancouver.

In terms of growth, the

Calgary CMA led the country with an increase of 15.8% between 1996 and 2001. Oshawa followed with a growth of 10.2% and then Toronto with 9.8%. Montreal's growth was a modest 3% and Vancouver's a relatively strong 8.5%.

Barrie, which is a Census Agglomeration (CA), but larger than several CMAs, had a five year growth of 25.1%.

Over half (51%) of Canada's population is concentrated in four major urban areas. These are Ontario's extended Golden Horseshoe, Montreal and adjacent region, British Columbia's Lower Mainland and the southern Vancouver Island, and the Calgary-Edmonton corridor. These areas grew 7.6% from 1996 to 2001 as compared to the rest of the country which only grew by 0.5%.

Canada's Largest Municipalities

With the amalgamation of the former municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto into the new City of Toronto, the ranking of the Canada's largest municipalities as been reordered since 1996. Formerly the third largest city, Toronto is now the largest city in

Canada, bumping Montreal down to second place and Calgary down to third place.

Amalgamation has also affected Ottawa's placement. Formerly not in the list of the ten largest cities, it is now the fourth largest city.

Edmonton remains Canada's fifth largest city, surpassing sixth place Winnipeg which experienced a modest 0.2% growth since 1996. Mississauga, formerly ranked eighth place, is now in seventh place. However, based on housing starts since the census took place, Mississauga has surpassed Winnipeg in total population making Mississauga the sixth largest city in Canada.

With the amalgamation of Toronto, the former municipalities of North York and Scarborough disappear from the list of top ten cities. This allows Vancouver to move up a spot to eighth place, for the newly amalgamated City of Hamilton to make the list in ninth place and for Halifax to make the list in tenth place.

The Greater Toronto Area

The Greater Toronto Area (GTA) grew by 9.8% since 1996 .

York experienced the greatest growth in the area with 23.1%. It includes two of Canada's top ten fastest growing municipalities with a population of more 5,000. Vaughan with a growth of 37.3% was the fifth fastest growth city in Canada and Richmond Hill's growth of 29.8% put it in tenth place.

The Region of Peel was the next fastest growing area in the GTA. It grew by 16.0%, however, based on absolute change the regions of York and Peel were very similar in growth. Both grew by approximately 136,500 persons.

The populations of Durham and Halton grew by 10.5% and 10.4% respectively.

Although Toronto grew by almost 100,000 persons, it trailed the GTA in its rate of growth. Its growth of a relatively modest 4.0% is less than half of that of the area as a whole.

The Region of Peel

Approaching a population of one million, Peel was reported as the second largest area in the GTA. Given the strong growth that is occurring in the Region, it is

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Canada's 10 Largest Cities

City	Rank	Population				Dwellings 2001	Land Area		Population Density	
		Count		Change			sq km	sq miles	per ha	per acre
		2001	1996	Absolute	Percent					
Toronto	1	2,481,494	2,385,421	96,073	4.0%	965,554	629.91	243.23	39.39	97.34
Montreal	2	1,039,534	1,016,376	23,158	2.3%	514,758	185.94	71.80	55.91	138.15
Calgary	3	878,866	768,082	110,784	14.4%	343,854	701.79	270.98	12.52	30.94
Ottawa	4	774,072	721,136	52,936	7.3%	310,132	2,778.64	1,072.92	2.79	6.88
Edmonton	5	666,104	616,306	49,798	8.1%	275,816	683.88	264.07	9.74	24.07
Winnipeg	6	619,544	618,477	1,067	0.2%	261,311	465.16	179.61	13.32	32.91
Mississauga	7	612,925	544,382	68,543	12.6%	198,235	288.42	111.37	21.25	52.51
Vancouver	8	545,671	514,008	31,663	6.2%	248,981	114.67	44.28	47.59	117.59
Hamilton	9	490,268	467,799	22,469	4.8%	194,154	1,117.11	431.35	4.39	10.85
Halifax	10	359,111	342,851	16,260	4.7%	153,328	5,490.90	2,120.20	0.65	1.62

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expected that the population has passed the one million mark.

Within the Region of Peel, Mississauga contributes 62% of the population and experienced the largest absolute growth. However, with 26.8% growth Caledon had the highest growth rate in Peel. Caledon was Canada's 15th fastest growing municipality with a population of over 5,000. Brampton also made the fastest growing list in 21st place with a growth of 21.3%.

Conclusion

Three major trends are evident from the Statistics Canada data: Canada's population growth is slowing; population growth is increasing due to immigration; and the population is becoming increasingly urban.

Canada's slower population growth does not have a direct impact on Mississauga because it is located in the highest growth area in the country, however, population growth due to immigration and the increasing urbanization of the country is affecting Mississauga. Many immigrants are drawn to urban communities such as Mississauga. As immigrants comprise an ever growing share of the Mississauga's population, the City is becoming increasingly culturally diverse.

While it is the goal of the Census to enumerate the entire population, inevitably some people are missed. Also, some people may be counted twice. Statistics Canada conducts post-censal studies to determine the scope of the net under-count. These studies will be used to revise and update the population estimates. In 1996 the undercount was 2.6%. Estimates of the 2001 Census undercount will be available in 2003.

Greater Toronto Area (GTA)

	Population				Dwellings
	Count		Change		
	2001	1996	Absolute	Percent	2001
DURHAM	506,901	458,616	48,285	10.5%	175,738
Ajax	73,753	64,430	9,323	14.5%	23,642
Brock	12,110	11,705	405	3.5%	4,866
Clarington	69,834	60,615	9,219	15.2%	23,619
Mississaugas of Scugog Island	51	—	—	—	28
Oshawa	139,051	134,364	4,687	3.5%	53,298
Pickering	87,139	78,989	8,150	10.3%	27,188
Scugog	20,173	18,837	1,336	7.1%	7,473
Uxbridge	17,377	15,882	1,495	9.4%	6,094
Whitby	87,413	73,794	13,619	18.5%	29,530
HALTON	375,229	339,875	35,354	10.4%	136,668
Burlington	150,836	136,976	13,860	10.1%	59,020
Halton Hills	48,184	42,390	5,794	13.7%	16,715
Milton	31,471	32,104	-633	-2.0%	10,933
Oakville	144,738	128,405	16,333	12.7%	50,000
PEEL	988,948	852,526	136,422	16.0%	313,650
Brampton	325,428	268,251	57,177	21.3%	98,753
Caledon	50,595	39,893	10,702	26.8%	16,662
Mississauga	612,925	544,382	68,543	12.6%	198,235
TORONTO	2,481,494	2,385,421	96,073	4.0%	965,554
East York	115,185	107,822	7,363	6.8%	47,114
Etobicoke	338,117	328,718	9,399	2.9%	125,541
North York	608,288	589,653	18,635	3.2%	223,889
Scarborough	593,297	558,960	34,337	6.1%	195,968
Toronto	676,352	653,734	22,618	3.5%	313,419
York	150,255	146,534	3,721	2.5%	59,623
YORK	729,254	592,445	136,809	23.1%	229,239
Aurora	40,167	34,857	5,310	15.2%	13,412
East Gwillimbury	20,555	19,770	785	4.0%	6,653
Georgina	39,263	34,777	4,486	12.9%	15,518
Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	273	201	72	35.8	123
King	18,533	18,223	310	1.7%	6,359
Markham	208,615	173,383	35,232	20.3%	61,618
Newmarket	65,788	57,125	8,663	15.2%	21,589
Richmond Hill	132,030	101,725	30,305	29.8%	41,966
Vaughan	182,022	132,549	49,473	37.3%	54,359
Whitchurch-Stouffville	22,008	19,835	2,173	11.0%	7,642
Total GTA	5,081,826	4,628,883	452,943	9.8%	1,820,849