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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 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | | | Count | | Change | | |
| | 2001 | 1996 | 2001 | 1996 | Absolute | Percent | 2001 |
| 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% | 56390 |
| Kelowna ¹ | 24 | 25 | 147,739 | 136,541 | 11,198 | 8.2% | 62675 |
| 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 | 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 a ever growing share of the Mississauga's population, the City is becoming increasing 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 | |
| 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 |