



# Corporate Report

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**DATE:** March 13, 2007

**TO:** Chair and Members of Planning and Development Committee  
Meeting Date: April 2, 2007

**FROM:** Edward R. Sajecki  
Commissioner of Planning and Building

**SUBJECT:** **2006 Census Results – Population and Dwelling Counts**

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**RECOMMENDATION:** That the report titled *"2006 Census Results - Population and Dwelling Counts"*, dated March 13, 2007, from the Commissioner of Planning and Building be received for information.

**BACKGROUND:** On May 16, 2006 Statistics Canada conducted the 2006 Census of Canada. The first data released from the 2006 Census occurred on March 13, 2007 and provided counts of population and dwelling units.

**COMMENTS:** Attached under separate cover is a newsletter titled *"2006 Census Results: Population and Dwelling Counts"* which provides information from the first data release of the 2006 Census. Highlights from the newsletter are as follows:

## **Canada**

- On May 16, 2006 the population of Canada was 31.6 million persons, this represents an increase of 1.6 million persons since the 2001 census count of 30 million persons.
- During the 2001 to 2006 Census period, Canada's population growth rate rose to 5.4%. This rate of growth is the highest of any G8 country.

- Canada's growth rate was largely due to immigration. Approximately two-thirds of the nation's population growth currently comes from net international migration. Appendix 1 illustrates Canada's population change by census division from 2001 to 2006.

### **Provinces**

- Two-thirds of population growth between 2001 and 2006 was concentrated in two provinces: Alberta and Ontario.
- Alberta's booming economy, the result of the strength of the oil industry is fuelling the province's population growth.
- Ontario's population growth represents half of Canada's population growth. Its growth rate has been above the national average since 1991 and Ontario is Canada's most populous province.

### **Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Top 10 Municipalities**

- Most of Canada's population growth has been concentrated in four large urban areas with major metropolitan centres: in Ontario, the Greater Golden Horseshoe; in Quebec, surrounding the island of Montréal; in British Columbia the lower mainland and southern Vancouver Island; and in Alberta in the Calgary—Red Deer—Edmonton Corridor.
- Among the thirty-three Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) in Canada, the Toronto CMA continues to be the largest. This is followed by Montréal and Vancouver. Barrie is the fastest growing CMA in Canada. With a population increase of 19.2% from 2001 to 2006 its growth rate was nearly four times the national average.
- Toronto, Montréal and Calgary remain Canada's three largest cities. Appendix 2 presents a list of Canada's largest cities by population.
- Mississauga's population was reported as 668,549 persons, making it the 6<sup>th</sup> largest City in Canada and the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest City in Ontario behind Toronto and Ottawa.

- It is important to note that the City's population forecast of 700,300 does not match the population reported by Statistics Canada because the City's forecast uses the total population plus the census undercount. The undercount is used as a means for compensating for missed dwellings or persons during the census. Statistics Canada conducts post-censal studies to determine the scope of the net undercount. The 2001 undercount was 4.0%. With the census undercount the 2006 population is approximately 695,300.

### **Greater Toronto Area and Hamilton (GTAH)**

- The most significant rates of growth between 2001 and 2006 in the GTAH was in the regional municipalities of Durham, Halton, Peel and York which combined accounted for 93% of the absolute population growth in the GTAH. Appendix 3 illustrates the population change in the Greater Golden Horseshoe from 2001 to 2006.
- York Region experienced the greatest growth rate in GTAH with 22.4% increase in population between 2001 and 2006. The Regions of Peel and Halton were the next fastest growing communities with just over 17% each.
- The City of Milton with a growth rate of 71.4% had the second highest growth rate of any city in Canada. The highest ranked municipality in terms of growth was a small community of Chestermere in Alberta with just over 9,500 persons. Appendix 4 summarizes the percentage change in population growth by municipality.
- These rates of growth are part of a larger trend, a move away from urban centres. Canadians are choosing to live in outlying communities. The pattern of growth in the GTAH is a reflection of this trend.

### **The Region of Peel**

- The Region of Peel surpassed the one million persons mark and has the largest population of the regional municipalities in the Greater Toronto Area and Hamilton (GTAH).

- Municipalities in the Region of Peel continued to experience strong growth. Brampton's grew by 33.3% and with the addition of 108,378 persons was ranked second among Canadian municipalities for absolute growth. Caledon grew by 12.7%. Appendix 5 summarizes the absolute population growth by municipality.
- Mississauga grew by 9.1%, however, Mississauga's absolute population growth at 55,624 was the third highest absolute growth of the municipalities in the GTAH.

Additional data releases are planned by Statistics Canada as follows:

Release Date	Topic
July 17, 2007	Age and sex
September 12, 2007	Marital status (including common-law status), Families and households, Housing and shelter costs (including dwelling characteristics)
December 4, 2007	Language, mobility and migration, immigration and citizenship
January 15, 2008	Aboriginal peoples
March 4, 2008	Labour (including labour market activity, industry and occupation), Place of work and commuting to work (including mode of transportation), Education, Language (including language of work)
April 2, 2008	Ethnic origin and visible minorities
May 1, 2008	Income and earnings, Housing and shelter costs

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:** Not applicable

**CONCLUSION:**

Several trends are evident from the Statistics Canada data: Canada's population growth is increasing due to immigration; Ontario is still the province of choice for international migration; and most Canadians live in urban areas but increasingly Canadians are choosing to live in the outlying areas of large urban centres.



Population growth due to immigration and the increasing urbanization of the country continues to impact Mississauga. Many immigrants are drawn to urban communities such as Mississauga. As immigrants comprise an ever growing share of Mississauga population, the City is becoming increasingly culturally diverse.

The choice to move away from established urban areas will also be critical for Mississauga. The City will need to take steps to ensure its residents have housing choices. This will be necessary to maintain a demographic balance as the City's population ages.

**ATTACHMENTS:**

APPENDIX 1: Canada, Population Change (2001 to 2006 by 2006 Census Division (CD)

APPENDIX 2: Canada's Largest Cities

APPENDIX 3: Greater Golden Horseshoe, Population Change, 2001 to 2006 by 2006 Census Subdivision

APPENDIX 4: Canada's Fastest Growing Cities, Percentage Growth

APPENDIX 5: Canada's Fastest Growing Cities, Absolute Growth

Under separate cover: "2006 Census Results- Population and Dwelling Counts"

*Original Signed By:*

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Edward R. Sajecki

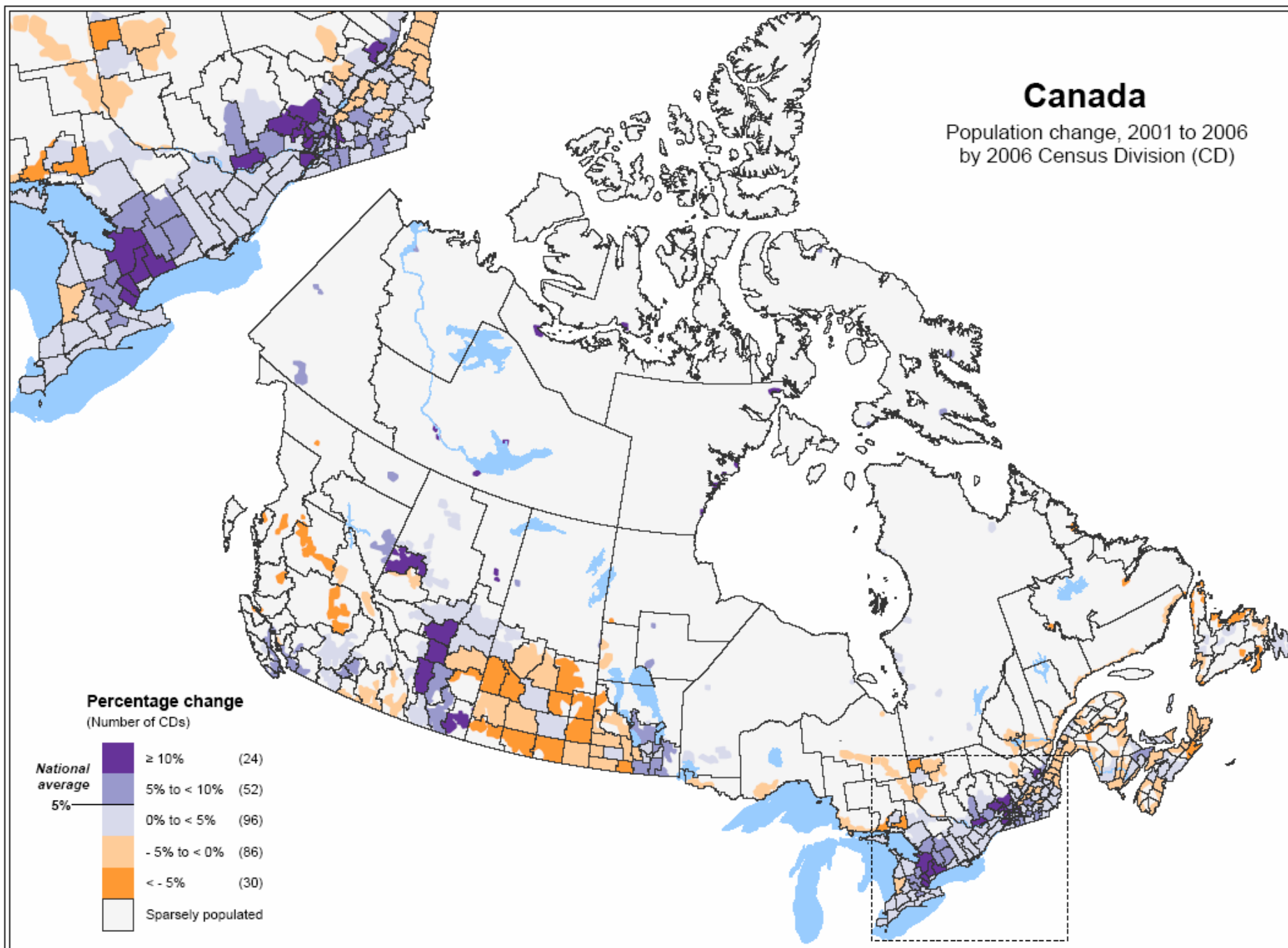
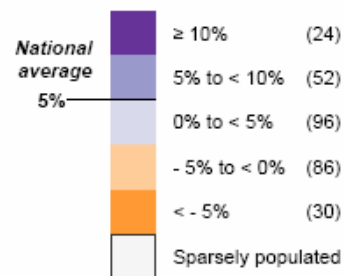
Commissioner of Planning and Building

*Prepared By: Emily Irvine, Planner, Research and Special Projects,  
Policy Planning Division*

# Canada

Population change, 2001 to 2006  
by 2006 Census Division (CD)

**Percentage change**  
(Number of CDs)



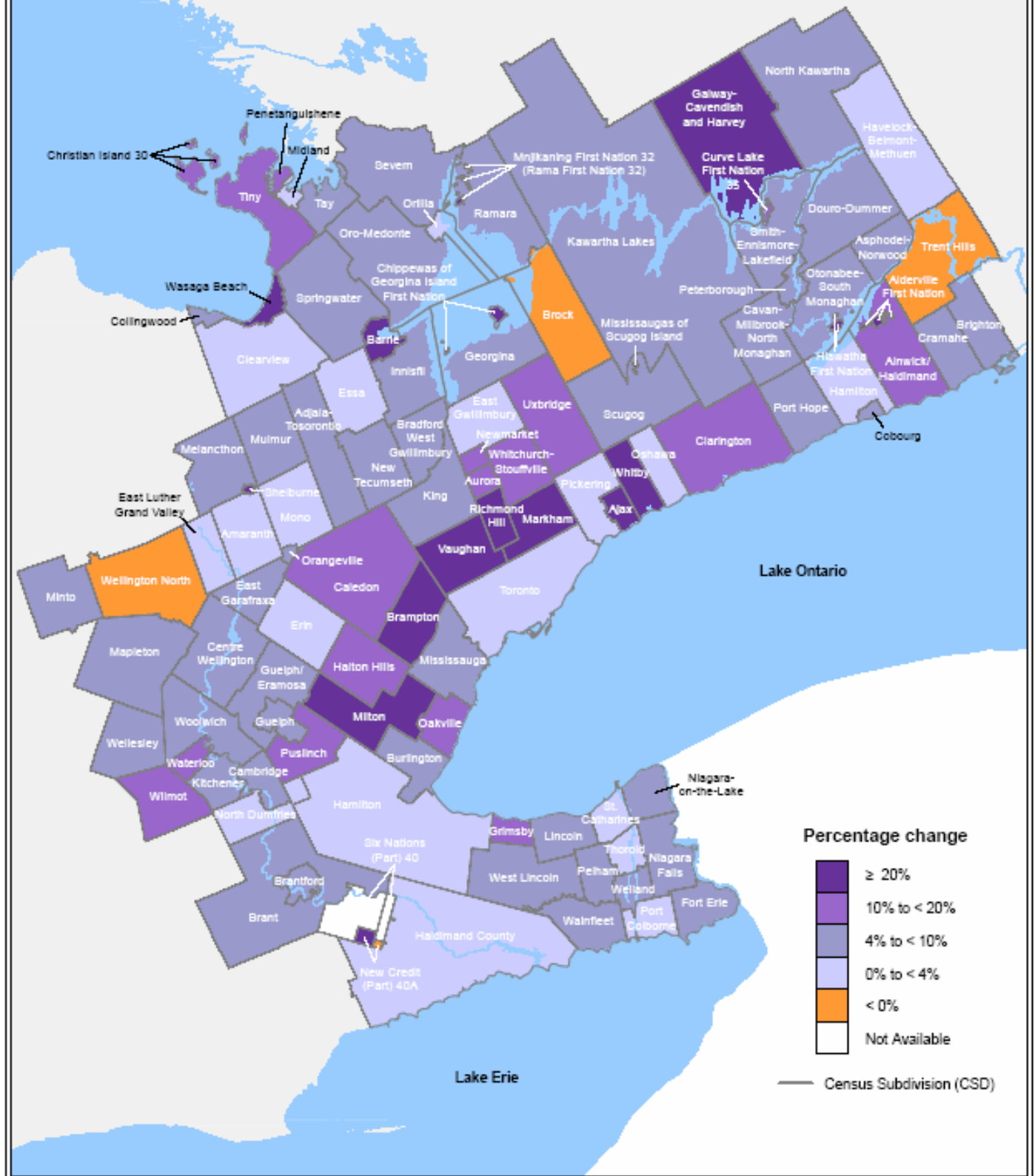
**Appendix 2:  
Canada's Largest Cities**

Rank	City	Population			Total Dwellings 2006
		2006	2001	% change	
1	Toronto (Ont.)	2,503,281	2,481,494	0.9	1,040,597
2	Montréal (Que.)	1,620,693	1,583,590	2.3	787,060
3	Calgary (Alta.)	988,193	879,003	12.4	401,389
4	Ottawa (Ont.)	812,129	774,072	4.9	340,732
5	Edmonton (Alta.)	730,372	666,104	9.6	314,362
6	Mississauga (Ont.)	668,549	612,925	9.1	223,737
7	Winnipeg (Man.)	633,451	619,544	2.2	269,586
8	Vancouver (B.C.)	578,041	545,671	5.9	273,804
9	Hamilton (Ont.)	504,559	490,268*	2.8*	204,962
10	Québec (Que.)	491,142	476,330	3.1	238,423
11	Brampton (Ont.)	433,806	325,428	33.3	130,803
12	Surrey (B.C.)	394,976	347,820	13.6	139,193
13	Halifax (N.S.)	372,679	359,111	3.8	166,675
14	Laval (Que.)	368,709	343,005	7.5	148,146
15	London (Ont.)	352,395	336,539	4.7	157,436
16	Markham (Ont.)	261,573	208,615	25.4	81,181
17	Gatineau (Que.)	242,124	226,696	6.8	104,607
18	Vaughan (Ont.)	238,866	182,022	31.2	71,265
19	Longueuil (Que.)	229,330	225,761	1.6	101,746
20	Windsor (Ont.)	216,473	209,218	3.5	95,049
21	Kitchener (Ont.)	204,668	190,399	7.5	82,723
22	Burnaby (B.C.)	202,799	193,954	4.6	82,950
23	Saskatoon (Sask.)	202,340	196,861	2.8	89,646
24	Regina (Sask.)	179,246	178,225	0.6	78,692
25	Richmond (B.C.)	174,461	164,345	6.2	64,367

\*Note: City of Hamilton 2001 population and percentage change as revised by Statistics Canada.

# Greater Golden Horseshoe

## Population change, 2001 to 2006 by 2006 Census Subdivision



**Appendix 4:  
Canada's Fastest Growing Cities\*\*  
Percentage Growth**

Rank	City	Population		Change		Total Dwellings 2006
		2006	2001	Percent	Absolute	
1	Chestermere (Alta.)	9,564	3,856	148	5,708	3,165
2	Milton (Ont.)	53,939	31,471	71.4	22,468	18,913
3	Okotoks (Alta.)	17,145	11,689	46.7	5,456	5,927
4	Airdrie (Alta.)	28,927	20,407	41.8	8,520	10,768
5	Greater Vancouver A (B.C.)	11,050	8,034	37.5	3,016	6,011
6	Sylvan Lake (Alta.)	10,208	7,503	36.1	2,705	4,277
7	Saint-Colomban (Que.)	10,136	7,520	34.8	2,616	3,966
8	Cantley (Que.)	7,926	5,898	34.4	2,028	2,912
9	Strathmore (Alta.)	10,225	7,621	34.2	2,604	3,943
10	Brampton (Ont.)	433,806	325,428	33.3	108,378	130,803
11	Saint-Lazare (Que.)	17,016	12,895	32	4,121	5,765
12	Saint-Philippe (Que.)	5,121	3,892	31.6	1,229	1,968
13	McMasterville (Que.)	5,234	3,984	31.4	1,250	2,109
14	Vaughan (Ont.)	238,866	182,022	31.2	56,844	71,265
15	Paradise (N.L.)	12,584	9,598	31.1	2,986	4,734
16	Vaudreuil-Dorion (Que.)	25,789	19,920	29.5	5,869	10,637
17	Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac (Que.)	11,311	8,742	29.4	2,569	4,461
18	Blainville (Que.)	46,493	36,029	29	10,464	16,399
19	Stony Plain (Alta.)	12,363	9,624	28.5	2,739	4,808
20	Beaumont (Alta.)	8,961	7,006	27.9	1,955	2,858
21	Grande Prairie (Alta.)	47,076	36,983	27.3	10,093	17,941
22	Whitby (Ont.)	111,184	87,413	27.2	23,771	38,129
23	Mirabel (Que.)	34,626	27,315	26.8	7,311	13,161
24	Saint-Zotique (Que.)	5,251	4,158	26.3	1,093	2,267
25	Saint-Basile-le-Grand (Que.)	15,605	12,385	26	3,220	5,816
160	Mississauga (Ont.)	668,549	612,925	9.1	55,624	223,737

\*\*Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census CSDs (municipalities) with 5,000-plus population.

**Appendix 5:  
Canada's Fastest Growing Cities\*\*  
Absolute Growth**

Rank	City	Population		Change		Total Dwellings 2006
		2006	2001	Percent	Absolute	
1	Calgary (Alta.)	988,193	879,003	12.4	109,190	401,389
2	Brampton (Ont.)	433,806	325,428	33.3	108,378	130,803
3	Edmonton (Alta.)	730,372	666,104	9.6	64,268	314,362
4	Vaughan (Ont.)	238,866	182,022	31.2	56,844	71,265
<b>5</b>	<b>Mississauga (Ont.)</b>	<b>668,549</b>	<b>612,925</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>55,624</b>	<b>223,737</b>
6	Markham (Ont.)	261,573	208,615	25.4	52,958	81,181
7	Surrey (B.C.)	394,976	347,820	13.6	47,156	139,193
8	Ottawa (Ont.)	812,129	774,072	4.9	38,057	340,732
9	Montréal (Que.)	1,620,693	1,583,590	2.3	37,103	787,060
10	Vancouver (B.C.)	578,041	545,671	5.9	32,370	273,804
11	Richmond Hill (Ont.)	162,704	132,030	23.2	30,674	53,028
12	Laval (Que.)	368,709	343,005	7.5	25,704	148,146
13	Barrie (Ont.)	128,430	103,710	23.8	24,720	48,196
14	Whitby (Ont.)	111,184	87,413	27.2	23,771	38,129
15	Milton (Ont.)	53,939	31,471	71.4	22,468	18,913
16	Toronto (Ont.)	2,503,281	2,481,494	0.9	21,787	1,040,597
17	Oakville (Ont.)	165,613	144,738	14.4	20,875	58,828
18	Ajax (Ont.)	90,167	73,753	22.3	16,414	29,535
19	London (Ont.)	352,395	336,539	4.7	15,856	157,436
20	Gatineau (Que.)	242,124	226,696	6.8	15,428	104,607
21	Red Deer (Alta.)	82,772	67,829	22	14,943	33,894
22	Québec (Que.)	491,142	476,330	3.1	14,812	238,423
23	Hamilton (Ont.)	504,559	490,268*	2.9*	14,291	204,962
24	Kitchener (Ont.)	204,668	190,399	7.5	14,269	82,723
25	Terrebonne (Que.)	94,703	80,536	17.6	14,167	35,859

\*Note: City of Hamilton 2001 population and percentage change as revised by Statistics Canada.

\*\*Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census CSDs (municipalities) with 5,000-plus population.

2006

# Census Results

## Population and Dwelling Counts

March 2007

City of Mississauga, Planning and Building Department

No. 1

On March 13, 2007, Statistics Canada released the first of a series of announcements from the 2006 Census of Canada (census), which was conducted on May 16, 2006. Data regarding population and dwellings, with a focus on the City of Mississauga, are contained in this newsletter. For further information regarding the census, please contact Statistics Canada at 1 800 263-1136 or visit their website at [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca).

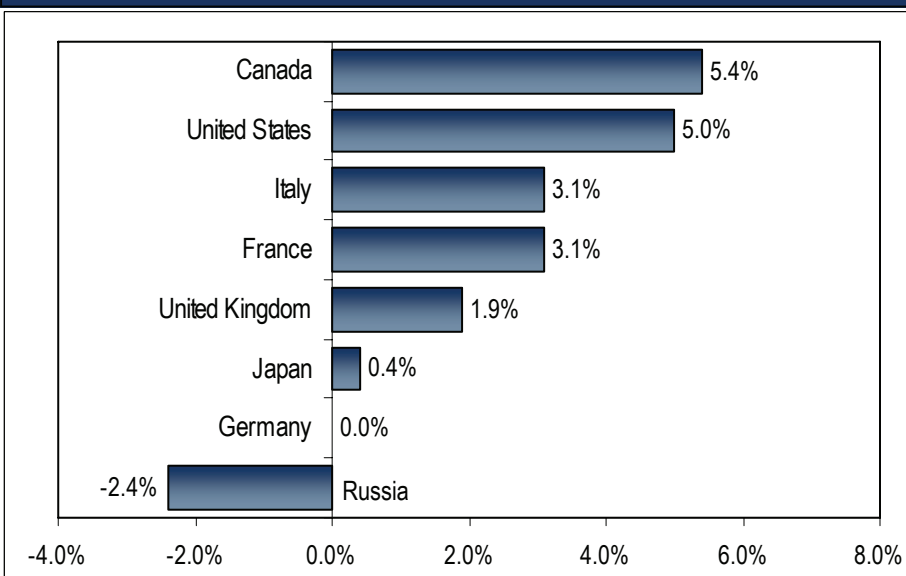
While it is the goal of the Census to enumerate the entire population, inevitably some people are missed. Also, some people may be counted twice. Statistics Canada conducts post-censal studies to determine the scope of the net under-count. These studies will be used to revise and update the population estimates. In 2001 the undercount was 4%. Estimates of the 2006 Census undercount will be available in 2008.

### Canada and the Provinces

On May 16, 2006 the population of Canada was 31.6 million persons, this represents an increase of 1.6 million persons since the 2001 census count of 30 million persons.

The population growth rate between the 2001 and 2006 census was 5.4%. This rate of growth, which is the highest of any G8 country, is attributable to international immigration. Approximately two-thirds of Canada's population growth currently comes from net international migration.

Growth Rate of G8 Countries



Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population 2006, U.S. Census Bureau—Population Estimates Program, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Institut National des Statistique et des Etudes Economique, United Kingdom National Statistics, Statistics Bureau of Japan, Federal Statistical Office of Germany, and Federal State Statistics Service of Russia.

Canada, Provinces and Territories

	Population				Total
	Count		Change		Dwellings
	2006	2001	Absolute	Percent	2006
Canada	31,612,897	30,007,094	1,605,803	5.4	13,576,855
Newfoundland and Labrador	505,469	512,930	-7,461	-1.5	235,958
Prince Edward Island	135,851	135,294	557	0.4	62,753
Nova Scotia	913,462	908,007	5,455	0.6	425,681
New Brunswick	729,997	729,498	499	0.1	331,619
Quebec	7,546,131	7,237,479	308,652	4.3	3,452,300
Ontario	12,160,282	11,410,046	750,236	6.6	4,972,869
Manitoba	1,148,401	1,119,583	28,818	2.6	491,724
Saskatchewan	968,157	978,933	-10,776	-1.1	438,621
Alberta	3,290,350	2,974,807	315,543	10.6	1,335,745
British Columbia	4,113,487	3,907,738	205,749	5.3	1,788,474
Yukon Territory	30,372	28,674	1,698	5.9	15,296
Northwest Territories	41,464	37,360	4,104	11	16,774
Nunavut	29,474	26,745	2,729	10.2	9,041

### Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)

Census Metropolitan Area	Rank		Population		Change		Total 2006
	2006	2001	2006	2001	Absolute	Percent	
Toronto	1	1	5,113,149	4,682,897	430,252	9.2	1,894,436
Montréal	2	2	3,635,571	3,451,027	184,544	5.3	1,593,502
Vancouver	3	3	2,116,581	1,986,965	129,616	6.5	870,992
Ottawa - Gatineau	4	4	1,130,761	1,067,800	62,961	5.9	478,242
Calgary	5	5	1,079,310	951,494	127,816	13.4	433,616
Edmonton	6	6	1,034,945	937,845	97,100	10.4	426,132
Québec	7	7	715,515	686,569	28,946	4.2	332,306
Winnipeg	8	8	694,668	676,594	18,074	2.7	291,903
Hamilton	9	9	692,911	662,401	30,510	4.6	279,246
London	10	10	457,720	435,600	22,120	5.1	198,144
Kitchener	11	11	451,235	414,284	36,951	8.9	177,879
St. Catharines - Niagara	12	12	390,317	377,009	13,308	3.5	166,526
Halifax	13	13	372,858	359,183	13,675	3.8	166,757
Oshawa	14	16	330,594	296,298	34,296	11.6	123,351
Victoria	15	14	330,088	311,902	18,186	5.8	155,224
Windsor	16	15	323,342	307,877	15,465	5	134,010
Saskatoon	17	17	233,923	225,927	7,996	3.5	101,081
Regina	18	18	194,971	192,800	2,171	1.1	84,998
Sherbrooke	19	19	186,952	175,950	11,002	6.3	89,717
St. John's	20	20	181,113	172,918	8,195	4.7	75,860
Barrie	21	23	177,061	148,480	28,581	19.2	67,379
Kelowna	22	24	162,276	147,739	14,537	9.8	71,889
Abbotsford	23	25	159,020	147,370	11,650	7.9	58,099
Greater Sudbury	24	21	158,258	155,601	2,657	1.7	69,669
Kingston	25	26	152,358	146,838	5,520	3.8	70,003
Saguenay	26	22	151,643	154,938	-3,295	-2.1	67,150
Trois-Rivières	27	27	141,529	137,507	4,022	2.9	67,421
Guelph	28	32	127,009	117,344	9,665	8.2	52,130
Moncton	29	30	126,424	118,678	7,746	6.5	55,252
Brantford	30	31	124,607	118,086	6,521	5.5	49,480
Thunder Bay	31	29	122,907	121,986	921	0.8	55,582
Saint John	32	28	122,389	122,678	-289	-0.2	53,583
Peterborough	33	33	116,570	110,876	5,694	5.1	52,165

#### Notes:

A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is an area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core. To form a census metropolitan area, the urban core must have a population of at least 100,000.

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 Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe.

(Continued from page 1)

Natural increase, while accounting for the remaining one-third of population growth, is becoming less important as a factor in population growth. Natural increase is the growth that results from there being more births than deaths. Canadian fertility has been 1.5 children per woman for the past 10 years. In addition, the population is aging, which means the annual number of deaths is increasing. Net immigration is theorized to become the only source of population growth by 2030.

Two-thirds of population growth between 2001 and 2006 was concentrated in Alberta and Ontario.

Alberta's booming economy, the result of the strength of the oil industry is fuelling the province's population growth. Gains through inter-provincial migration remain the most significant factor in this growth.

Ontario's population growth represents half of Canada's population growth. International migration is responsible for nearly 80% of this growth. Ontario's growth rate has been above the national average since 1991.

At the other end of the spectrum, Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan experienced population decline. This decline is part of a general downward trend that began in the mid-1980s and is attributable to net losses in migration to other provinces.



Most of Canada's population growth has been concentrated in four large urban areas with major metropolitan centres: in Ontario, the Greater Golden Horseshoe; in Quebec, surrounding the island of Montréal; in British Columbia the lower mainland and southern Vancouver Island; and in Alberta in the Calgary—Red Deer—Edmonton Corridor.

### Census Metropolitan Areas

The rate of growth of Canada's 33 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) is well above the national average. The Toronto CMA continues to be the largest. This is followed by Montréal and Vancouver.

Barrie is the fastest growing CMA in Canada. With a population increase of 19.2%, from 2001 to 2006, its growth rate was nearly four times the national average. The 2001 census had reported a 25.1% growth rate for Barrie.

Calgary and Oshawa followed Barrie in the 2006 census and ranked second and third with growth rates of 13.4% and 11.6% respectively.

### Canada's Largest Municipalities

Toronto, Montréal and Calgary remain Canada's three largest cities. Mississauga has surpassed Winnipeg and is now ranked the nation's 6th largest City. Québec replaces Halifax as the 10th largest city in the country.



Calgary and Edmonton had the highest growth rates and absolute population growth among the top ten cities. This reiterates earlier findings regarding the strong growth trend in Western Canada during this census period. Mississauga has the third highest growth rate and absolute growth among the top ten cities.

### The Greater Toronto Area and Hamilton

The major metropolitan centre at the heart of the largest urban region in Ontario is the Greater Toronto Area and Hamilton (GTAH). The GTAH grew by 8.8% since 2001.

York Region experienced the greatest growth rate of the upper tier municipalities in the GTAH with a 22.4% increase in population between 2001 and 2006. The Regions of Peel and Halton were the next fastest growing communities with growth rates of 17.2% and 17.1%, respectively. The Cities of Toronto and Hamilton had marginal growth rates.

The Town of Milton, with a growth rate of 71.4%, had the second highest growth rate of any City in Canada<sup>1</sup>. It was surpassed only by the town of Chestermere, Alberta. These rates of growth are part of a larger trend, a move away from urban centres. Canadians are choosing to live in outlying communities. The growth pattern in the GTAH reflects this trend.

*(Continued on page 4)*

### Canada's 10 Largest Cities

City	Rank	Population				Total Dwellings	Land Area		Population Density	
		Count		Change			sq km	sq miles	per ha	per acre
		2006	2001	Absolute	Percent	2006				
Toronto	1	2,503,281	2,481,494	21,787	0.9	1,040,597	630.18	243.31	39.72	16.08
Montréal	2	1,620,693	1,583,590	37,103	2.3	787,060	365.13	140.98	44.39	17.96
Calgary	3	988,193	879,003	109,190	12.4	401,389	726.50	280.50	13.60	5.50
Ottawa	4	812,129	774,072	38,057	4.9	340,732	2778.13	1072.64	2.92	1.18
Edmonton	5	730,372	666,104	64,268	9.6	314,362	684.37	264.24	10.67	4.32
Mississauga	6	668,549	612,925	55,624	9.1	223,737	288.53	111.40	23.17	9.38
Winnipeg	7	633,451	619,544	13,907	2.2	269,586	464.01	179.15	13.65	5.52
Vancouver	8	578,041	545,671	32,370	5.9	273,804	114.71	44.29	50.39	20.39
Hamilton	9	504,559	490,268*	14,291	2.8*	204,962	1117.21	431.35	4.52	1.83
Québec	10	491,142	476,330	14,812	3.1	238,423	454.26	175.39	10.81	4.38

\*Note: City of Hamilton 2001 population and percentage change as revised by Statistics Canada.

(Continued from page 3)

**The Region of Peel**

The Region of Peel surpassed the one million persons mark and has the largest population of the regional municipalities in the GTAH.

Mississauga has the largest proportion of the population in the Region with 668,549 persons, which represents 58% of the population in Peel. Brampton experienced the largest absolute growth with 108,378 persons for a total population of 433,806 persons. Caledon's population reached 57,050 persons.

**Conclusion**

Several trends are evident from the Statistics Canada data. Canada's population growth is increasing due to immigration, Ontario is still the province of choice for international migration, and most Canadians live in urban regions but increasingly Canadians are choosing to live in outlying areas of large urban centres.

Population growth due to immigration and the increasing urbanization of the country continues to impact Mississauga. Many immigrants are drawn to urban communities such as Mississauga. As immigrants comprise an ever growing share of Mississauga population, the City is becoming increasingly culturally diverse.

The choice to move away from established urban areas will also be critical for Mississauga. The City will need to take steps to ensure its residents have housing choices. This will be necessary to maintain a demographic balance as the City's population ages in the coming decades.

**Greater Toronto Area and Hamilton (GTAH)**

	Population				Total
	Count		Change		Dwellings
	2006	2001	Absolute	Percent	2006
<b>DURHAM</b>	<b>561,258</b>	<b>506,901</b>	<b>54,357</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>202,155</b>
Ajax	90,167	73,753	16,414	22.3	29,535
Brock	11,979	12,110	-131	-1.1	4,927
Clarington	77,820	69,834	7,986	11.4	27,753
Mississaugas of Scugog Island	72	51	21	41.2	37
Oshawa	141,590	139,051	2,539	1.8	57,469
Pickering	87,838	87,139	699	0.8	29,044
Scugog	21,439	20,173	1,266	6.3	8,345
Uxbridge	19,169	17,377	1,792	10.3	6,916
Whitby	111,184	87,413	23,771	27.2	38,129
<b>HALTON</b>	<b>439,256</b>	<b>375,229</b>	<b>64,027</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>162,346</b>
Burlington	164,415	150,836	13,579	9.0	65,340
Halton Hills	55,289	48,184	7,105	14.7	19,265
Milton	53,939	31,471	22,468	71.4	18,913
Oakville	165,613	144,738	20,875	14.4	58,828
<b>City of Hamilton</b>	<b>504,559</b>	<b>490,268*</b>	<b>14,291</b>	<b>2.8*</b>	<b>204,962</b>
<b>PEEL</b>	<b>1,159,405</b>	<b>988,958</b>	<b>170,447</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>373,455</b>
Brampton	433,806	325,428	108,378	33.3	130,803
Caledon	57,050	50,605	6,445	12.7	18,915
<b>Mississauga</b>	<b>668,549</b>	<b>612,925</b>	<b>55,624</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>223,737</b>
<b>City of Toronto</b>	<b>2,503,281</b>	<b>2,481,494</b>	<b>21,787</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1,040,597</b>
<b>YORK</b>	<b>892,712</b>	<b>729,254</b>	<b>163,458</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>287,320</b>
Aurora	47,629	40,167	7,462	18.6	16,032
Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	353	273	80	29.3	548
East Gwillimbury	21,069	20,555	514	2.5	7,037
Georgina	42,346	39,263	3,083	7.9	16,879
King	19,487	18,533	954	5.1	6,576
Markham	261,573	208,615	52,958	25.4	81,181
Newmarket	74,295	65,788	8,507	12.9	25,876
Richmond Hill	162,704	132,030	30,674	23.2	53,028
Vaughan	238,866	182,022	56,844	31.2	71,265
Whitchurch-Stouffville	24,390	22,008	2,382	10.8	8,898
<b>Total GTAH</b>	<b>6,060,471</b>	<b>5,572,104</b>	<b>488,367</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>2,270,835</b>

\*Note: City of Hamilton 2001 population and percentage change as revised by Statistics Canada.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> All Canadian CSDs (municipalities) over 5,000 population.

