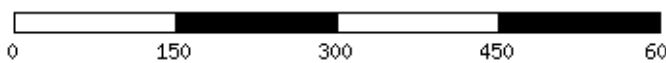


Population Change, 2001-2006
(by census subdivision)

Between 2001 and 2006, Canada's population grew by 5.4%. Only two provinces, Alberta and Ontario and three territories registered growth rates above the national average. The three Maritime provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) had the smallest population growth, while Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan experienced population declines. In 2006, about 21.5 million people almost two-thirds of Canada's population lived in 33 census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Between 2001 and 2006, the population of these CMAs climbed 6.9%, faster than the national average. Barrie registered the fastest population growth of any CMA (19.2%), followed by Calgary (13.4%), Oshawa (11.6%) and Edmonton (10.4%).



Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels 49°N and 77°N

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| Population Change by Census Subdivision
Less than -10.0%
-10.0% - -5.0%
-4.9% - -0.1%
0% - 5.4%
5.5% - 30.0%
Greater than 30%
Non-ecumene Population (sparsely populated area)
Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements | Selected Populated Place Names
0 - 999
1 000 - 4 999
5 000 - 24 999
25 000 - 99 999
100 000 - 499 999
500 000 or greater
Abbreviation (FN) First Nation Community | Boundaries
International
Provincial / Territorial
Canada / Kaikaiti Nunat dividing line
Canada's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
Census Subdivision Boundaries
Census Subdivision Boundary |
|---|---|--|

Note: The ecumene represents the inhabited area, with a population density greater than or equal to 0.4 persons per square kilometre (or one person per square mile).

Source(s):
Population Change, 2001-2006
Adapted from Statistics Canada, Population and Dwelling Count Highlight Tables, 2006 Census, Catalogue number 97-550-XWE2006002.

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