

I·N·F·O·M·A·T

A W E E K L Y R E V I E W

Friday, April 24, 1987

OVERVIEW

■ Composite Leading Indicator Registers Steady Growth

The indicator's gain in January was 0.4%. The residential construction index led this advance, while manufacturing demand indicators continued to improve and the stock market index turned up.

■ Motor Vehicle Sales Continue to Fluctuate

Sales of new motor vehicles were up 3.9% in February, following a decline of 7.6% in January.

■ Car Sales Boost Total Retail Sales

In February, retail sales were significantly higher than in the previous month. The increase was widespread but retail car sales were especially strong.

■ Falling Land Values Continue to Depress Total Farm Capital

The value of land and buildings dropped a further 7% in 1986 and almost matched the levels recorded in 1980.

■ Canada's Population Grows at Slower Rate

Lower immigration levels and a declining birth rate were major factors in the lowest five-year growth rate recorded by the Census in the last 25 years.

■ Migration Between Atlantic Canada and Ontario

From 1951 to 1985, a total of 809,000 persons left Atlantic Canada for Ontario, while 666,000 moved in the opposite direction. However, there have been several shifts in the magnitude and direction of migration during this period.

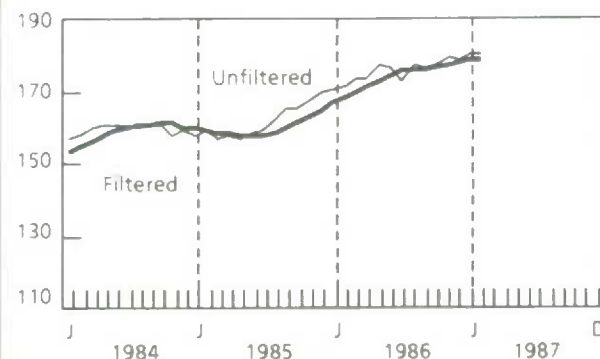
■ This issue also includes articles on the Consumer Price Index and the Labour Force Survey.

Composite Leading Indicator Registers Steady Growth

- The filtered composite leading indicator posted an increase of 0.4% in January, equal to the gain in the previous month.
- This gain was led by the residential construction index, while the indicators of manufacturing demand continued to improve and the stock market index turned up.
- Overall, eight of the ten component indexes contributed to the advance in January.
- The index for residential construction rose 2.3%, a solid advance after three months of moderating growth.
- Following a downturn from May to November 1986, manufacturers' new orders for durable goods improved for a second consecutive month.

(continued on page 2)

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator
(1971 = 100)



Statistics Canada
Statistique Canada

Canada

... Composite Leading Indicator

- Reversing the trend evident in the preceding four months, the Toronto Stock Exchange stock price index rose 0.6% in January.
- Furniture and appliance sales advanced 0.5% in January, in tandem with rising house demand.
- The index for new motor vehicle sales decreased (-1.7%) for the third month in a row.

- The money supply increased for the fifth consecutive month (0.7%), after declining from January to August.
- The United States composite leading indicator rose 0.7% in both January and December, the largest monthly gains since May 1986.

For further information, contact International and Financial Economics Division at (613) 990-9162 or order Current Economic Indicators (catalogue number 13-005).

Motor Vehicles Sales Continue to Fluctuate

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days in February, sales of new motor vehicles were up 3.9% over January 1987, further extending the trend of fluctuating sales observed since the beginning of 1986.

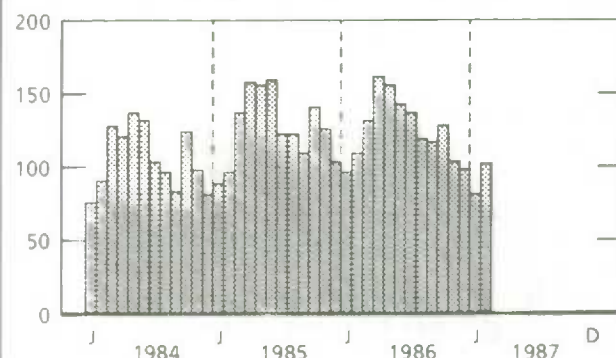
Actual sales of new motor vehicles totalled 101,523 units in February, 8.6% lower than in the same month of 1986. Unit sales were down on a year-over-year basis for the fifth consecutive month and year-to-date sales were 11.2% lower than in the same period of 1986. Passenger car sales continued to decline, while commercial vehicle sales registered an increase in February.

North American-built passenger car sales continued to lead the downturn in motor vehicle sales, dropping 17.9% from February 1986. Since November 1986, year-over-year declines of at least 16% have been registered each month. Based on unit sales, North American manufacturers held 68.7% of the passenger car market in February, down from a share of 73.1% a year earlier.

Unit sales of imported passenger cars were lower on a year-over-year basis from April 1986 to January 1987. In February, however, they rose

Motor Vehicle Sales

(thousands of units)



1.7% as a surge in Japanese car sales (26.3%) offset sales decreases in South Korean (-37.8%) and European cars (-12.7%). Japanese car sales had weakened somewhat in the closing months of 1986. However, the 14,680 units sold in the current month were the highest February sales on record and represented 20.9% of the passenger car market.

Following a decline of 4.9% in January, year-over-year sales of commercial vehicles were up 1.9% in February, to 31,318 units. The advance in February continues the trend of moderate increases recorded in 1986.

For further information, contact Industry Division at (613) 990-9682 or order New Motor Vehicle Sales (catalogue number 63-007).

Motor Vehicle Sales

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	% change, previous year				
Passenger cars	-13.7	-19.7	-7.9	-17.9	-12.6
North American	-5.5	-18.9	-16.0	-21.9	-17.9
Japanese	-24.1	-14.2	19.7	-9.5	26.3
Commercial vehicles	1.2	-7.4	3.9	-4.9	1.9

Car Sales Boost Total Retail Trade

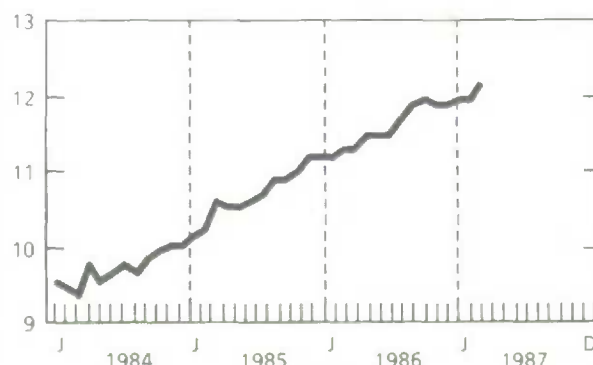
- In February, seasonally adjusted retail sales were significantly higher than in the previous month as 23 of the 28 major trade groups reported higher sales. Retail car sales registered a notable increase during the month.
- Actual sales were \$9.9 billion, 7.8% higher than in February 1986.
- Year-over-year comparisons indicate a rise of 8.1% in sales of all food stores, compared to an increase of 12.1% in January.
- Motor vehicle dealers reported that sales were up 5.5% in February on a year-over-year basis, continuing the trend of fluctuating sales observed in recent months.

Retail Trade

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	% change, previous month				
Grocery & meat stores	0.0	2.4	-0.6	-0.2	0.5
Department stores	2.1	1.0	0.0	-3.3	3.2
Motor vehicle dealers	-6.0	-5.9	4.1	-2.2	3.4
All stores	-1.3	0.3	1.0	-0.3	1.9
All stores excl. motor vehicle dealers	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.5

Retail Trade

(billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted)



- Department store sales, which totalled \$718 million, were up 3.1% from the same month a year earlier.
- Sales by service stations, which were affected by falling gasoline prices in 1986, were still down on a year-over-year basis, but seasonally adjusted data indicated a rise of 2% in February.

For further information, contact Industry Division at (613) 990-9682 or order Retail Trade (catalogue number 63-005).

Falling Land Values Continue to Depress Total Farm Capital

The value of farm capital was \$109.6 billion in 1986, down 5% from 1985 and 17% from the peak value recorded in 1982. The decrease in 1986 was entirely attributable to a drop in the value of farm land and buildings. Increases in the value of implements, machinery, livestock and poultry did not offset the decline in land and buildings.

The value of land and buildings continued to be the largest component, representing three-quarters of farm capital. In 1986, the value of land and buildings was estimated at \$82.0 billion, down 7% from 1985.

Decreasing each year since 1982, the value of land and buildings has declined to the levels recorded in 1980.

The average value per acre of farm land and buildings (\$488) fell in all provinces except Quebec, where it was unchanged. Coinciding with sharply lower crop prices, the largest decreases were in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In provinces where production of livestock and livestock animal products is relatively more important, changes in value per acre were smaller.

For further information, contact Agriculture and Natural Resources Division at (613) 991-2442.

Unemployment Rate Holds Steady

The Labour Force Survey for March indicated that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held at 9.6%. Employment rose in March but an increase in the number of persons entering the labour force restricted the decline in overall unemployment. Since the third quarter of 1986, labour market conditions have registered modest improvement.

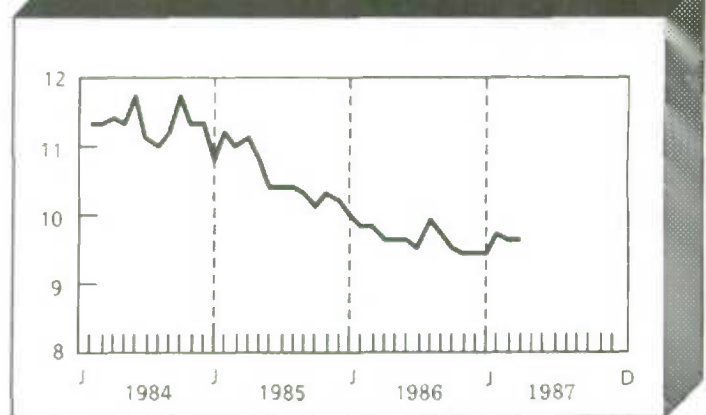
Employment, increasing for the eighth consecutive month, was up by 23,000. Most of the gains in employment have been for persons aged 25 and over. This age group has accounted for 231,000 of the 244,000 increase in employment since July 1986. In March, full-time employment rose by an estimated 75,000, while part-time levels declined by 30,000.

Labour Force

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	Change, previous month				
Labour force ('000)	9	44	72	27	25
Employment ('000)	5	44	31	30	23
15-24 years ('000)	14	-7	28	13	-13
25 years & over ('000)	-9	51	3	17	36
Unemployment ('000)	4	0	41	-3	2
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.6

Unemployment Rate

(percent, seasonally adjusted)



The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment was virtually unchanged from January and February. Overall, the level of unemployment has changed very little since the beginning of 1986. In March, the level of unemployment dropped by 9,000 among males aged 25 and over, while it rose slightly in the other major age and sex categories.

For further information, contact Household Surveys Division at (613) 991-4720 or order Labour Force Information (catalogue number 71-001P) for summary data.

Canada's Population Grows at Slower Rate

Canada's population reached 25,354,064 last June, according to the results of the 1986 Census. This represents a growth rate of 4.2% over the 1981-1986 period. This was the lowest five-year growth rate recorded by the Census in the last 25 years, down from a high of 9.7% during the 1961-1966 period. This decline may be attributed to lower immigration levels and a declining birth rate.

Five of the ten provinces exceeded the national five-year growth rate. Alberta led the way with a growth rate of 6.1%, although this is significantly lower than the rate of 21.7% registered during the 1976-

1981 period. The growth rate in Alberta was primarily due to a much higher than average rate of natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths). This natural increase, together with migration from abroad, more than counterbalanced a net out-migration of persons to other provinces.

More information and analysis of the 1986 Census population counts are included in a special attachment to this edition of Infomat. Data packages on final population counts are available from your nearest Statistics Canada regional office, or call Joanne Haley at (613) 991-4636.

Migration Between Atlantic Canada and Ontario

Since the early 1900s, interprovincial migration has been one of the most significant factors in the distribution of the Canadian population. Interprovincial migration has also played a key role in meeting the demands of the labour market. One of the major internal migration streams has been between the Atlantic provinces and Ontario.

Overall, many more people have moved from Atlantic Canada to Ontario than from Ontario to Atlantic Canada. In the 1951-1985 period, a total of 809,000 persons left Atlantic Canada for Ontario, while 666,000 moved in the opposite direction. Most of this shift occurred in the first two decades of this period when net migration clearly favoured Ontario. Since 1971, however, there have been several shifts in the magnitude and direction of migration.

In the early 70s, the Atlantic provinces recorded a net gain in population (almost 27,000) from the Ontario-Atlantic migration stream. From 1976-1981, levels of migration between Ontario and the Atlantic provinces were relatively low. During this period, an usually high percentage of out-migrants from both regions moved to Alberta. Levels of migration dropped even lower during the recession in the early 1980s before rebounding. In 1984 and 1985, migration

between Atlantic Canada and Ontario more closely resembled that of the 1951-1971 period, resulting in a net gain of 10,000 for Ontario.

There were significant differences in the characteristics of employed persons who moved between Atlantic Canada and Ontario in the 1976-1981 period:

- The majority of employed persons moving in each direction were men (60%).
- The majority of men and women in both migration streams were under the age of 35, and significant proportions were younger than age 25.
- However, persons who moved from the Atlantic region to Ontario tended to be younger, better educated, and more likely to be employed in secondary industries.
- In 1981, slightly more than half (52%) of all employed migrants who moved from Ontario to Atlantic Canada were classed as return migrants (individuals born in Atlantic Canada who resided in Ontario in 1976 and an Atlantic Province in 1981).

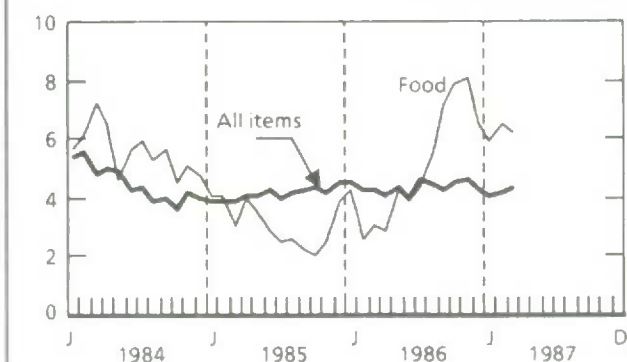
For further information, contact Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division at (613) 993-5078 or order Canadian Social Trends (catalogue number 11-008E).

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1981 = 100) advanced by 0.4% in March, equal to the increase in February which was the largest monthly advance since November 1986. Six of the seven major components increased, but a decline of 0.1% in the food index helped to moderate the overall increase. The year-to-year change accelerated in March to 4.2%, from 4.0% posted in the 12-month period ending in February.

After posting an increase of 1.1% in January and no change in February, the food index declined by 0.1% for the month of March. The food purchased from stores index fell 0.2%, while the index for food purchased from restaurants rose 0.4%. The decrease in food purchased from stores was mainly due to a drop in prices for meat, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. Over the 12-month period ending in March 1987, the food index advanced by 6.2%, compared to the year-over-year increase of 6.5% recorded in February.

Consumer Price Index
(% change, previous year)



(continued on page 6)

Consumer Price Index

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	% change, previous month				
All-items	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Food	0.6	-0.2	1.1	0.0	-0.1
All-items, excl. food	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6
Energy	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.6	2.0
All-items, excl. energy	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
All-items, excl. food & energy	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.4

The all-items excluding food index rose 0.6% on a month-over-month basis in March, compared to a rise of 0.5% in the preceding month. All component indexes showed gains during the month, ranging from 0.3% for housing to 1.0% for transportation. The change in this index on a year-over-year basis also accelerated in the current month, rising to 3.7% from 3.4% in February.

For further information, contact Prices Division at (613) 990-9606 or order the March issue of The Consumer Price Index (catalogue number 62-001).

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM APRIL 10 - 23

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 3, Stocks of Canadian Grain, March 31, 1986. Catalogue number 22-002 (Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54).

DEMOGRAPHY

Population Estimation Methods, Canada. Catalogue Number 91-528E (Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26.50).

Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories, January 1987. Catalogue number 91-001 (Canada: \$6/\$24; Other Countries: \$7/\$28).

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND TOURISM

Educational Staff of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools, 1984-85. Catalogue number 81-254 (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

HEALTH

Cancer in Canada, 1982. Catalogue number 82-207 (Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36.50).

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1986. Catalogue number 13-001 (Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

INDUSTRY

Cement, February 1987. Catalogue number 44-001 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

The Construction Industry - Electrical Trade Contractors, 1984. Catalogue number 64-205 (Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

The Construction Industry - Mechanical Trade Contractors, 1984. Catalogue number 64-204 (Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, December 1986. Catalogue number 26-006 (Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 4, **Pack of Processed Peas**, 1986. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Vol. 15, No. 10, **Pack of Canned Pears**, 1986. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Vol. 15, No. 18, **Pack of Processed Brussels Sprouts**, 1986. Catalogue number 32-023 (Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Furniture and Fixture Industries - Bed Spring and Mattress Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 35-251B 2691 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Furniture and Fixture Industries - Metal Office Furniture Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 35-251B 2641 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM APRIL 10 - 23

INDUSTRY - Concluded

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, February 1987. Catalogue number 46-002 (Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Merchandising Inventories, December 1986. Catalogue number 63-014 (Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, December 1986. Catalogue number 63-007 (Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries - Clay Products Industry (From Imported Clay), 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 44-250B 3512 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Primary Iron and Steel, January 1987. Catalogue number 41-001 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, January 1987. Catalogue number 25-001 (Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Rigid Insulating Board, February 1987. Catalogue number 36-002 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries - Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 45-250B 3699 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds, Semi-annual Period Ended December 1986. Catalogue number 32-004 (Canada: \$6/\$12; Other Countries: \$7/\$14).

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, March 1987. Catalogue Number 32-012 (Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

Transportation Equipment Industries - Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 42-251B 3251 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Transportation Equipment Industries - Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 42-251B 3252 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Wholesale Trade, January 1987. Catalogue number 63-008 (Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

INTERNATIONAL AND FINANCIAL ECONOMICS

Travel-log Vol. 6, No. 1. Catalogue number 87-003 (Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports by Commodity, January 1987. Catalogue number 65-007 (Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, January 1987. Catalogue Number 65-001 (Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

LABOUR

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January 1987. Catalogue number 73-001 (Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130).

The Labour Force, March 1987. Catalogue number 71-001 (Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

PRICES

Consumer Price Index, March 1987. Catalogue number 62-001 (Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, October-December 1986. Catalogue number 62-010 (Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16.50/\$66).

SMALL BUSINESS

Small Business in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 1982-1984. Catalogue number 61-231 (Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).

SERVICES

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, December 1986. Catalogue Number 63-011 (Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, January 1987. Catalogue number 63-011 (Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Carloadings, February 1987. Catalogue number 52-001 (Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending March 21, 1987. Catalogue number 52-005 (Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

Service Bulletin, Vol. 19, No.3, Aviation Statistics Centre, January 1987. Catalogue number 51-004 (Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
EMPLOYMENT, INCOME				
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Jan.	436.23	435.35	1.7
Labour Income (\$ million)	Jan.	22,423	22,571	5.5
Persons with Jobs (million)	Mar.	11.51	11.43	1.8
Unemployed (million)	Mar.	1.4	1.3	1.2
INVENTORIES				
Department Store (\$ million)	Jan.	3,641	4,282	1.8
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Jan.	33,831	33,470	-1.7
ORDERS				
Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Jan.	19,728	19,804	-4.2
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Jan.	23,710	23,555	-2.0
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1981 = 100)	Mar.*	136.4	135.8	4.2
New House Price Index (1981 = 100)	Feb.	113.2	111.3	12.5
Raw Materials Price Index (1981 = 100)	Feb.	99.4	97.7	-7.9
Excl. mineral fuels	Feb.	104.1	105.0	1.5
Industrial Product Price Index (1981 = 100)	Feb.	119.8	119.9	-0.8
CONSTRUCTION				
			Year-to-date	
Building Permits (\$ million)	Jan.	1,263	1,263	26.4
Housing Starts - Urban Centres (units)	Feb.	9,850	24,151	38.2
ENERGY				
Coal Production (thousand tonnes)	Dec.	4,994	56,508	-6.9
Electricity Generation (gigawatt hours)	Jan.	46,977	46,977	3.4
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Dec.	10,651	104,979	-3.3
FOREIGN TRADE				
Exports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Feb.	9,907	19,180	-2.5
Imports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Feb.	9,041	17,699	-4.4
SALES				
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Jan.	768	768	0.8
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Jan.	19,573	19,573	-2.6
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Feb.	1,553	2,836	-1.6
Refined Petroleum Products (thousand cubic metres)	Feb.*	6,453	12,706	0.0
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Feb.*	9,936	20,256	7.1

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.
* new this week.

Infomat

A Weekly Review

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Tim Davis), Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613) 991-1103

Editor: Linda McCormick (613) 991-1088

R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Catalogue: 11-002E. Price: Canada, \$2/\$100; other countries, \$3/\$150. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 or telephone (613) 993-7276 Publication Sales.

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- Canada's population growth rate continues to decline.
- Despite much lower growth, Alberta remained our fastest growing province between 1981 and 1986.
- 7.7 million people (30% of our total population) now live in the three census metropolitan areas of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.
- Saskatoon posted the highest population growth rate among census metropolitan areas.
 - Suburban municipalities continued to expand.
- The number of occupied private dwellings grew twice as fast as the population.

CENSUS 1986 HIGHLIGHTS

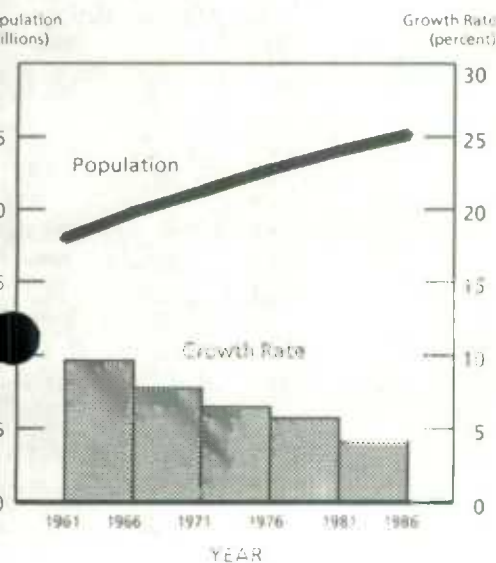
POPULATION COUNT SHOWS CONTINUED SLOWER GROWTH

Canada's population reached 25,354,064 last June, according to results from the 1986 Census. This represents a growth rate of 4.2% (or 1,010,883 people) over the 1981-1986 period.

But, while Canada's population is increasing, its rate of growth is actually slowing down.

The growth rate of 4.2% for the 1981-1986 period is the lowest five-year growth rate recorded by the census in the last 25 years, down from a high of 9.7% during the 1961-1966 period. This decline may be attributed to lower immigration levels and a declining birth rate.

Population, Canada, Showing Total Population and Growth Rate 1961-1986



How the Provinces and Territories Fared

Five of the 10 provinces exceeded the national five-year growth rate. Alberta led the way with a growth rate of 6.1%, although this is significantly lower than the rate of 21.7% registered during the 1976-1981 period. The growth rate in Alberta was primarily due to a much higher than average rate of natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths). This natural increase, together with migration from abroad, more than counterbalanced a net out-migration of persons to other provinces.

Ontario followed a close second, with a growth rate of 5.7%, up slightly from its rate of increase over the

1976-1981 period. In fact, Ontario was the only province east of Manitoba to experience a growth rate above the national average.

In the west, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan also all exceeded the national growth rate with 5.3%, 4.4% and 4.3% respectively. Comparable rates for the 1976-1981 period showed British Columbia had an increase of 11.3%, Manitoba 0.5%, and Saskatchewan 5.1%.

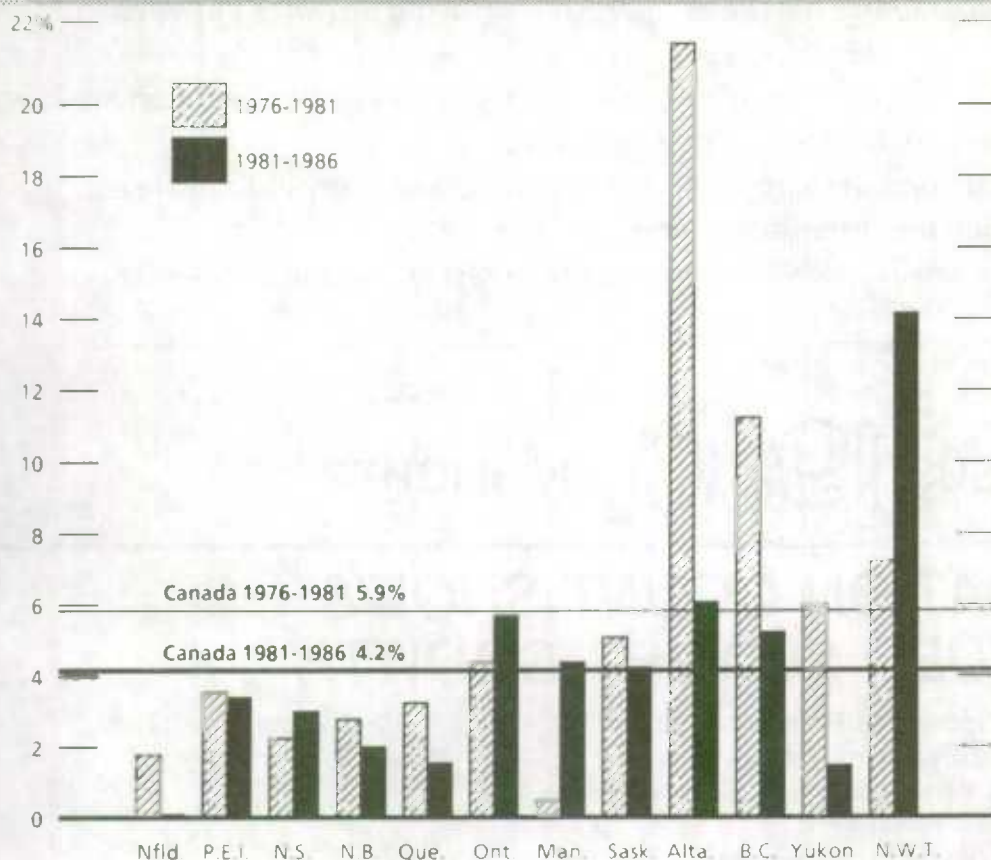
Between 1981 and 1986, Saskatchewan's population increased by 41,885, breaking the one-million population barrier for the first time. This makes it the sixth province with a population over one million.

Continued page 2

Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981 and 1986

Province/Territory	1981	1986	Percentage Change	
	Population	Population	1981-86	1976-81
Canada	24,343,181	25,354,064	4.2	5.9
Newfoundland	567,681	568,349	0.1	1.8
Prince Edward Island	122,506	126,646	3.4	3.6
Nova Scotia	847,442	873,199	3.0	2.3
New Brunswick	696,403	710,422	2.0	2.8
Quebec	6,438,403	6,540,276	1.6	3.3
Ontario	8,625,107	9,113,515	5.7	4.4
Manitoba	1,026,241	1,071,232	4.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	968,313	1,010,198	4.3	5.1
Alberta	2,237,724	2,375,278	6.1	21.7
British Columbia	2,744,467	2,889,207	5.3	11.3
Yukon	23,153	23,504	1.5	6.0
Northwest Territories	45,741	52,238	14.2	7.4

Population Growth Rate by Province and Territory, 1976-1986



► Continued from page 1

Of the 10 provinces, Manitoba experienced the largest increase in growth rate, from 0.5% between 1976 and 1981 to 4.4% between 1981 and 1986.

Quebec registered a population growth rate of 1.6%, the second smallest growth rate among the 10 provinces. This was a decline from a level of 3.3% experienced during the 1976-1981 period. Newfoundland had the lowest growth rate, at 0.1%.

The Yukon Territory experienced a population growth rate of 1.5%, a significant decline from the 6.0% registered during the 1976-1981 period. The Northwest Territories, however, experienced an increase of 14.2% during 1981-1986, up from 7.4% during the 1976-1981 period.

Population
25,354,064

Occupied Private Dwellings
9,057,533

POPULATION REDISTRIBUTED

A look at the last 25 years

One effect on these differences in growth has been a continued redistribution of Canada's population over the last 25 years.

British Columbia, in experiencing growth rates consistently higher than the national average, had an 11.4% share of the population in 1986, up from 8.9% in 1961. Alberta accounted for 9.4% of Canada's population, up from 7.3% in 1961. The principal cause of these higher than average growth rates has been international and interprovincial migration.

Although Alberta has experienced an increase, both Manitoba and Saskatchewan now have a smaller proportion of the population, leaving the Prairie Region as a whole almost unchanged from its 1961 level, with 17.6% of Canada's population.

Ontario in 1986, had 35.9% of Canada's population, up from 34.2% in 1961. Its share of the total population increased slightly between 1981 and 1986, following a decline

during the previous five years.

Both the Atlantic provinces and Quebec showed continued declines in their share of the population. Quebec's share of 25.8% of the

population in 1986 is down 3.0% from its 1961 level, while the Atlantic provinces now account for 9.0% of Canada's population, down from a 1961 level of nearly 10.4%.

Population Distribution, Provinces and Territories, 1961 and 1986

Province/Territory	Percentage Distribution	
	1961	1986
Canada	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland	2.5	2.2
Prince Edward Island	0.6	0.5
Nova Scotia	4.0	3.4
New Brunswick	3.3	2.8
Quebec	28.8	25.8
Ontario	34.2	35.9
Manitoba	5.1	4.2
Saskatchewan	5.1	4.0
Alberta	7.3	9.4
British Columbia	8.9	11.4
Yukon	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.1	0.2

Figures may not equal 100% due to rounding.

MAJOR CENTRES GETTING LARGER

The average growth rate of Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas was 5.9%, notably above the national average.

The big winner among Canada's census metropolitan areas was Saskatoon, with a population growth rate of 14.6% during the 1981-1986 period.

In terms of growth rate, Ottawa-Hull ranked second with a growth rate of 10.1%, followed by Toronto with 9.5%.

The metropolitan areas of Calgary and Edmonton, which experienced very substantial growth rates of 25.7% and 18.1% during the 1976-1981 period, grew by 7.2% and 6.0%, respectively, between 1981 and 1986.

Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver continue to be Canada's three largest metropolitan areas with populations in excess of 1 million. Together they comprised 7.7 million people or 30.5% of Canada's population in 1986.

A preliminary analysis of the growth in these three census metropolitan areas indicates a resurgence in the growth of their central cities.

While the cities of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver continued to grow at a slower rate than the surrounding municipalities of the metropolitan areas, these three central cities continued to show the turnaround in population growth that was first observed in the 1981 Census.

For the 1981-1986 period, Toronto showed an increase of just over 2%. This compares to a decrease of 5% during the 1976-1981 period and an even larger decrease of 11% during the 1971-1976 period.

In the case of the city of Montréal, the population showed little change between 1981 and 1986, compared to declines of about 10% in each of the periods 1976-1981 and 1971-1976.

Vancouver showed an increase of just over 4% for the 1981-1986 period, up from about 1% during 1976-1981 and a decline of 4% during the 1971-1976 period.

Further analysis is required to determine the extent to which this turnaround also occurred in other central cities. This topic will be further considered as part of a study of *Where Canadians Live* which will be published in early 1988.

Population, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1981 and 1986

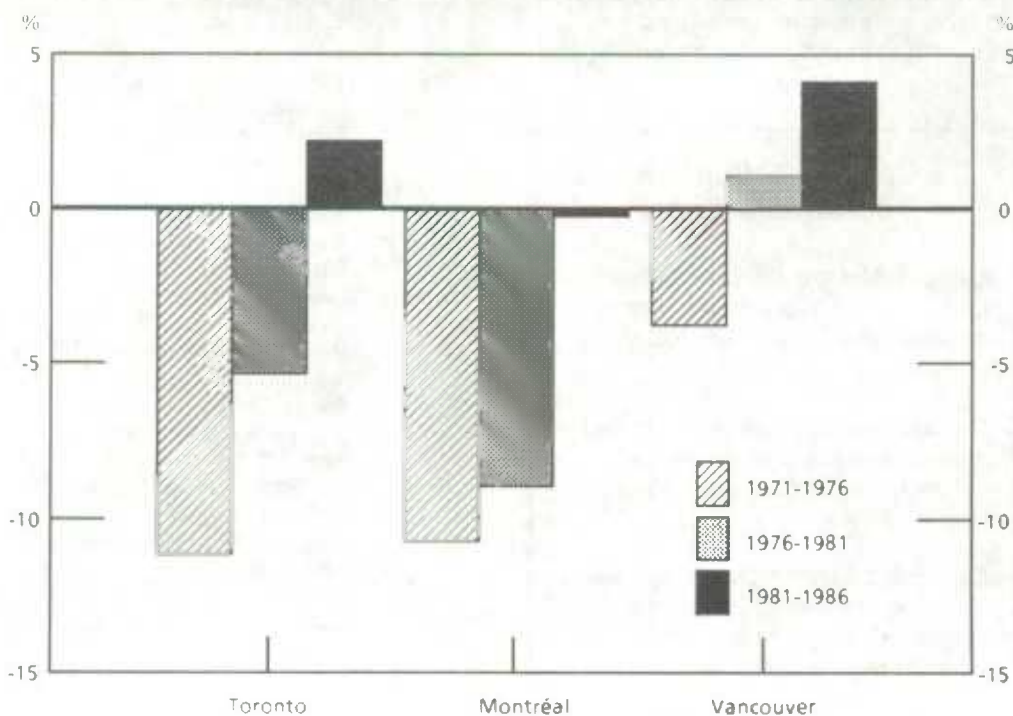
Rank 1986	Census Metropolitan Area	1981 Population (1)	1986 Population	Percentage Change 1981-1986
1	Toronto	3,130,392 A	3,427,168	9.5
2	Montréal	2,862,286 A	2,921,357 (2)	2.1
3	Vancouver	1,268,183	1,380,729	8.9
4	Ottawa-Hull	743,821 A	819,263	10.1
5	Edmonton	740,882 A	785,465 (2)	6.0
6	Calgary	625,966 A	671,326 (2)	7.2
7	Winnipeg	592,061 A	625,304	5.6
8	Québec	583,820 A	603,267	3.3
9	Hamilton	542,095	557,029	2.8
10	St. Catharines-Niagara	342,645 A	343,258	0.2
11	London	326,817 A	342,302	4.7
12	Kitchener	287,801	311,195	8.1
13	Halifax	277,727	295,990	6.6
14	Victoria	241,450 A	255,547 (2)	5.8
15	Windsor	250,885 A	253,988	1.2
16	Oshawa	186,446 A	203,543	9.2
17	Saskatoon	175,058 A	200,665	14.6
18	Regina	173,226 A	186,521	7.7
19	St. John's	154,835 A	161,901	4.6
20	Chicoutimi-Jonquière	158,229 A	158,468	0.2
21	Sudbury	156,121 A	148,877	-4.6
22	Sherbrooke	125,183 A	129,960	3.8
23	Trois-Rivières	125,343 A	128,888	2.8
24	Thunder Bay	121,948 A	122,217	0.2
25	Saint John	121,012 A	121,265	0.2

A Adjusted figures due to boundary changes.

(1) Based on 1986 area.

(2) Excludes population of one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

Percentage Growth Rates for Cities of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, 1971-1986





The Story Among Canada's Large Municipalities (Census Subdivisions 25,000 +)

Suburban Municipalities Showing Growth

Among Canada's 144 municipalities with populations in excess of 25,000, 68 experienced rates of growth above the national average, with the strongest occurring in suburban municipalities surrounding major centres.

Vaughan, Ontario, near Toronto, was the fastest growing large municipality, more than doubling its population by adding over 35,000 people. Cumberland, Ontario, near Ottawa, ranked a distant second with a population growth rate of 66.9%. Nine of the 10 fastest growing municipalities were located in Ontario.

Municipalities experiencing the largest rates of population decline were found primarily in resource or one industry-based regions. Sept-Îles, Quebec, registered the largest percentage decline in its population, at 12.4%.

Calgary, Now Second Largest Municipality

Montréal continued to occupy top spot as Canada's largest municipality, with just over 1 million people. Calgary, however, switched with Toronto to occupy second position, with a population of just over 636,000.

Mississauga, Ontario, ranked ninth in size, experienced the largest absolute increase of just under 59,000 people.

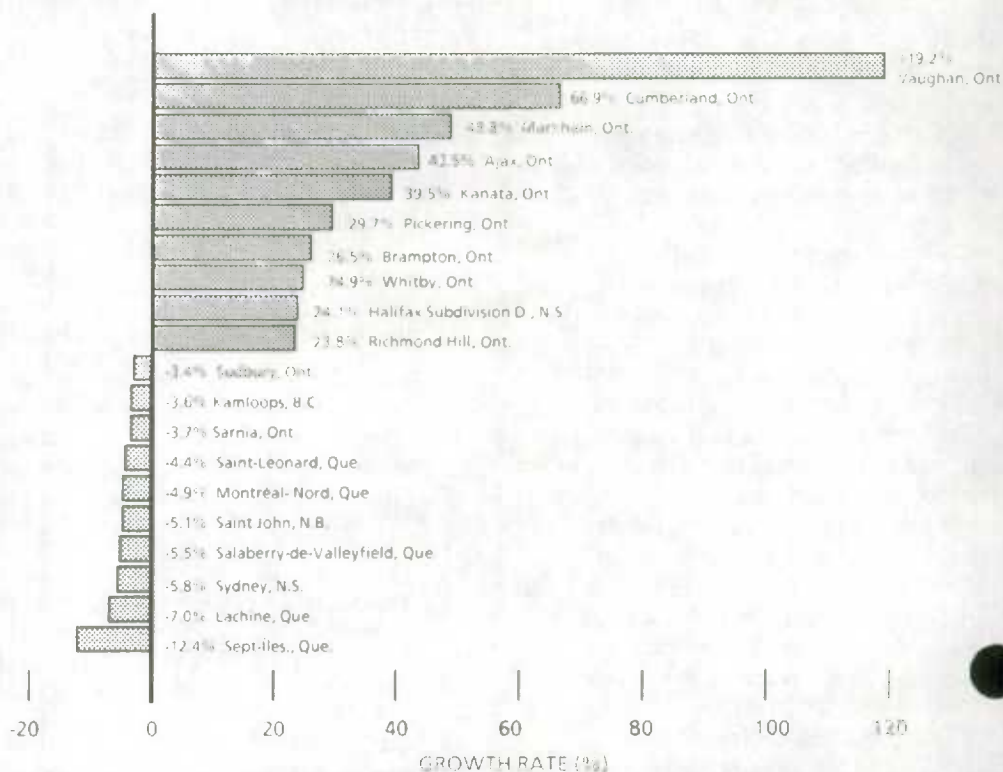
Census Definitions You Should Know

Census Metropolitan Area refers to the main labour market area of an urban area of at least 100,000 population.

Census Subdivision refers to municipalities, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories.

Occupied Private Dwelling refers to a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing.

Fastest Growing and Declining Census Subdivisions of 25,000 Population and Over, 1981-1986



Twenty-five Largest Municipalities, 1986

Rank	Census Subdivision	1986 Population	Percentage Change 1981-1986 (1)
1	Montréal, V, Quebec	1,015,420	-0.3
2	Calgary, C, Alberta	636,104	7.3
3	Toronto, C, Ontario	612,289	2.2
4	Winnipeg, C, Manitoba	594,551	5.3
5	Edmonton, C, Alberta	573,982	5.9
6	North York, C, Ontario	556,297	-0.6
7	Scarborough, C, Ontario	484,676	9.3
8	Vancouver, C, British Columbia	431,147	4.2
9	Mississauga, C, Ontario	374,005	18.7
10	Hamilton, C, Ontario	306,728	0.1
11	Etobicoke, C, Ontario	302,973	1.4
12	Ottawa, C, Ontario	300,763	1.9
13	Laval, V, Quebec	284,164	5.9
14	London, C, Ontario	269,140	5.8
15	Windsor, C, Ontario	193,111	0.5
16	Brampton, C, Ontario	188,498	26.5
17	Surrey, DM, British Columbia	181,447	23.3
18	Saskatoon, C, Saskatchewan	177,641	15.2
19	Regina, C, Saskatchewan	175,064	7.4
20	Québec, V, Quebec	164,580	-0.8
21	Kitchener, C, Ontario	150,604	7.8
22	Burnaby, DM, British Columbia	145,161	6.3
23	York, C, Ontario	135,401	0.6
24	Longueuil, V, Quebec	125,441	0.9
25	Oshawa, C, Ontario	123,651	5.2

Note: V-Ville; C-City; DM-District (Municipality)

(1) Based on 1986 area.

Dwellings Growing Faster Than the Population

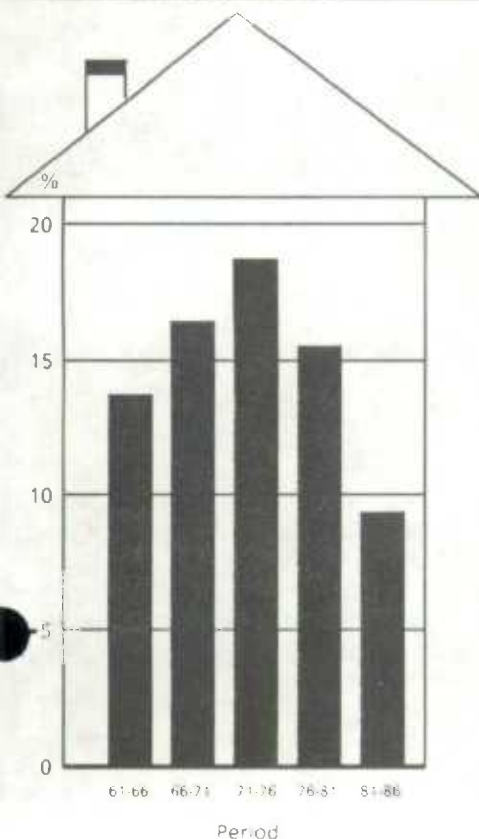
While Canada's population increased by 4.2% since the last census, the number of occupied private dwellings grew by 9.4% or 776,000 units – more than twice the percentage growth in the population.

The number of occupied private dwellings totalled just over 9 million, up from 8.3 million in 1981.

The growth in occupied private dwellings for the 1981-1986 period, however, was much lower than the average of 16% recorded in the four previous censuses.

This decline in the growth rate is due in part to the slow-down in population growth and also to the maturing of the baby-boom generation, many of whom established new households during the 1970s.

Growth Rates of Occupied Private Dwellings, 1961-1986



More to come ...

These population and dwelling counts are only the first in a series of data to be released from the 1986 Census. Results from data collected from 100% of all households (short form) will be released in July 1987, and will feature statistics on these key topics:

- Age, Sex, Marital Status
- Families
- Dwellings and Households
- Mother Tongue

Soon to be released

Users interested in more detailed data on population and dwelling counts for all standard levels of census geography should refer to the following list of selected publications *tentatively scheduled for release in the third quarter of 1987*. Contact your nearest reference centre for more details.

Population and Dwelling Counts – Canada

Census Divisions and Subdivisions
Catalogue 92-101 Price: \$43.00

Federal Electoral Districts
Catalogue 92-102 Price: \$22.00

Federal Electoral Districts and Census Enumeration Areas
Catalogue 92-103 Price: \$80.00

Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations
Catalogue 92-104 Price: \$24.00

Unincorporated Places
Catalogue 92-105 Price: \$57.00

Population and Dwelling Counts – Provinces and Territories

Newfoundland
Catalogue 92-109 Price: \$27.00

Prince Edward Island
Catalogue 92-110 Price: \$21.00

Nova Scotia
Catalogue 92-111 Price: \$21.00

New Brunswick
Catalogue 92-112 Price: \$25.00

Quebec
Catalogue 92-113 Price: \$61.00

Ontario
Catalogue 92-114 Price: \$46.00

Manitoba
Catalogue 92-115 Price: \$25.00

Saskatchewan
Catalogue 92-116 Price: \$39.00

Alberta
Catalogue 92-117 Price: \$29.00

British Columbia
Catalogue 92-118 Price: \$36.00

Yukon
Catalogue 92-119 Price: \$18.00

Northwest Territories
Catalogue 92-120 Price: \$20.00

Available Now!

1986 Census Dictionary

Designed to assist census data users in understanding and interpreting census information. It provides alphabetically-listed definitions of census variables from the four major universes: population, families, households and dwellings; and also for geography variables.

Catalogue No. 99-101 E or F.

Price: Canada, \$35.00; Other Countries, \$36.50.

1986 Census Products and Services

A preliminary guide to the vast range of products and services available from the 1986 Census. This guide focuses primarily on products to be released in 1987 based on data collected from 100% of all households. A more detailed catalogue focusing on products and services from the 20% sample of households will be released in early 1988.

Catalogue No. 99-102 E or F (Preliminary Edition).

Price: Canada, \$10.00; Other Countries, \$11.00.

To order these products contact your nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre.



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Statistics Canada and the 1986 Census Data Base ...

... offer a wide range of services and products to help you solve your business and planning needs: geographic services, reference products, basic summary tables, analytical publications and even custom data products specially tailored for your needs.

Let the professional consultants at Statistics Canada guide you through the 1986 Census data base to design a data package to suit your unique situation. Quality assistance could be the key to your quality research for the future.

Come talk to us...

We will be producing a series of data products based on results from the 1986 Census. If you would like to be kept informed about these new products and when they will be available, talk with a Statistics Canada Representative at your nearest regional reference centre listed below. They'll be glad to help.

British Columbia and Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor, Federal Building
Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3C9
Local calls: 604-666-3691
Toll-free Service: South & Central
B.C.: 1-800-663-1551
Yukon & Northern B.C.: Zenith 08913

Alberta and Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
2nd Floor, Hys Centre
11010-101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4C5
Local calls: 403-420-3027
Toll-free Service:
1-800-222-6400
N.W.T. Call Collect: 403-420-2011

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2B6
Local calls: 306-780-5405
Toll-free Service:
1-800-667-7164

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
6th Floor,
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4
Local calls: 204-949-4020
Toll-free Service:
1-800-282-8006

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor, Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4
Local calls: 416-973-6586
Toll-free Service:
1-800-268-1151

Nipissing (Ontario)

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0
Local calls: 705-753-4888
If outside the local calling area,
please dial the toll-free number
given above for Ontario residents.

National Capital Region

Central Inquiries Service
Statistics Canada
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Local calls: 613-990-8116
If outside the local calling area,
please dial the toll-free number for
your province.

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Blvd. West
Suite 412, East Tower
Montréal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Local calls: 514-283-5725
Toll-free Service:
1-800-361-2831

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor,
Sir John Thompson Building
1256 Barrington Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1Y6
Local calls: 902-426-5331
Toll-free Service:
1-800-565-7192

Newfoundland and Labrador

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor, Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2
Local calls: 709-772-4073
Toll-free Service:
1-800-563-4255

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