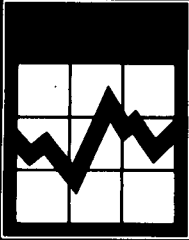


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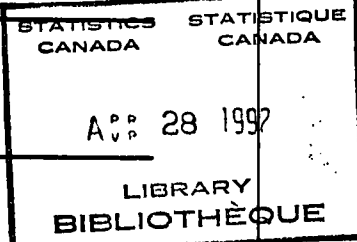
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 28, 1992

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1991 CENSUS OF CANADA POPULATION AND DWELLING COUNTS



HIGHLIGHTS

- The 1991 Census recorded a population of 27,296,859 on June 4, 1991, up 7.9% from 1986
- British Columbia, Ontario, Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories all had population growth rates between 1986 and 1991 exceeding the national average
- 61.1% of Canada's population lived in census metropolitan areas
- There are over 10 million occupied private dwellings in Canada

A National Overview: Population and Dwelling Counts (print)
Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions: Population and Dwelling Counts (print and diskette):
 (100% data)
 1991 Census

A National Overview contains 11 tables with 1991 population and dwelling counts for Canada, the provinces and territories, federal electoral districts, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations as well as counts of the urban and rural population. Census subdivisions appear in three tables, rank-ordered by size, greatest percentage population growth and greatest percentage population decline.

Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions presents 1991 and 1986 population and 1991 dwelling counts, land area and population density for these two types of geographic areas. Census divisions include counties and regional districts; census subdivisions include cities, municipalities, towns, townships, and villages. A geographic index is included and census divisions and subdivisions are grouped by province and territory.

Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions is also available on diskette. The diskette is accompanied by software documentation and all documentation in the publication relating to the data.

For a copy of **A National Overview** (93-301, \$20), **Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions** (93-304 \$50, 93-304 D \$100), or for more information on census products, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

Canada

On June 4, 1991, Statistics Canada conducted the 17th Census of Population and Housing since Confederation. With the information reported by more than 27 million people in over 10 million households, Statistics Canada is developing a new statistical portrait of our country. Today, in the first of ten data announcements, the agency releases information on population and dwelling counts.

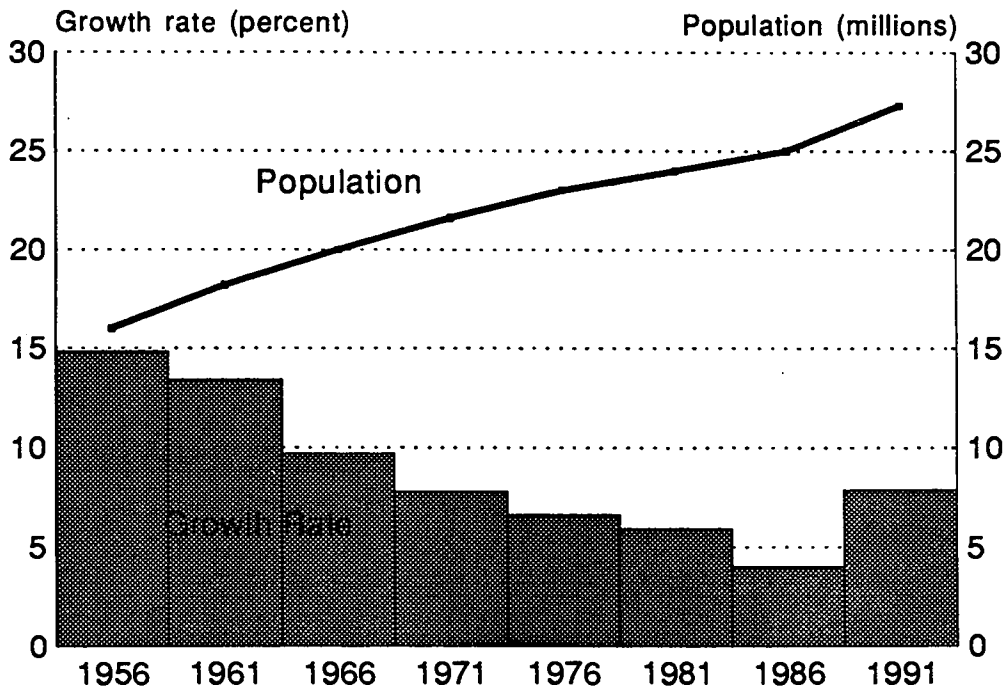
Population Grows 7.9%

Canada's population was enumerated at 27,296,859 on June 4, 1991, an increase of 7.9%, or nearly 2 million persons, since the 1986 Census.

Getting Bigger Faster

The 1991 Census recorded the first increase in the intercensal population growth rate since the 1951 Census. Although Canada's population has continued to increase, its rate of growth has declined steadily throughout most of the last four decades. The recent increase is due to a combination of increased immigration, decreased emigration and stable natural increase (increases in both births and deaths).

Population, Canada, Showing Total Population and Growth Rate, 1956-1991



Population Growth in Canada, 1951-1991

Year	Total Population	Population Increase	Population Growth Rate
1951	14,009,429
1956	16,080,791	2,071,362	14.8
1961	18,238,247	2,157,456	13.4
1966	20,014,880	1,776,633	9.7
1971	21,568,311	1,553,431	7.8
1976	22,992,604	1,424,293	6.6
1981	24,343,181	1,350,577	5.9
1986	25,309,331 *	966,150	4.0
1991	27,296,859 *	1,987,528	7.9

* Excludes data from incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements, for more information see Data Comparability note on page 6.

How We've Grown

British Columbia, Ontario, Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories all had population growth rates exceeding the national rate of 7.9%.

British Columbia, the only province which has had a growth rate above the national average since it joined Confederation, was the fastest growing province. British Columbia's population increased by 13.8%. Ontario was close behind with an increase of 10.8%.

The Yukon Territory, which has the country's smallest total population (27,797), had a growth rate for the 1986-1991 period of 18.3%. This is a significant increase over the 1.5% growth rate during the previous five-year period. The population of the Northwest Territories increased by 10.4% to 57,649. While not as high as the 14.2% population increase recorded by the 1986 Census, the growth rate of the Northwest Territories continued to be higher than the national five-year growth rate.

Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986 and 1991

Province/Territory	1986 Population	1991 Population	Absolute Change	% Change	
				1981-1986	1986-1991
Canada	25,309,331	27,296,859	1,987,528	4.0	7.9
Newfoundland	568,349	568,474	125	0.1	--
Prince Edward Island	126,646	129,765	3,119	3.4	2.5
Nova Scotia	873,176	899,942	26,766	3.0	3.1
New Brunswick	709,442	723,900	14,458	1.9	2.0
Quebec	6,532,461	6,895,963	363,502	1.5	5.6
Ontario	9,101,694	10,084,885	983,191	5.5	10.8
Manitoba	1,063,016	1,091,942	28,926	3.6	2.7
Saskatchewan	1,009,613	988,928	-20,685	4.3	-2.0
Alberta	2,365,825	2,545,553	179,728	5.7	7.6
British Columbia	2,883,367	3,282,061	398,694	5.1	13.8
Yukon Territory	23,504	27,797	4,293	1.5	18.3
Northwest Territories	52,238	57,649	5,411	14.2	10.4

-- amount too small to be expressed

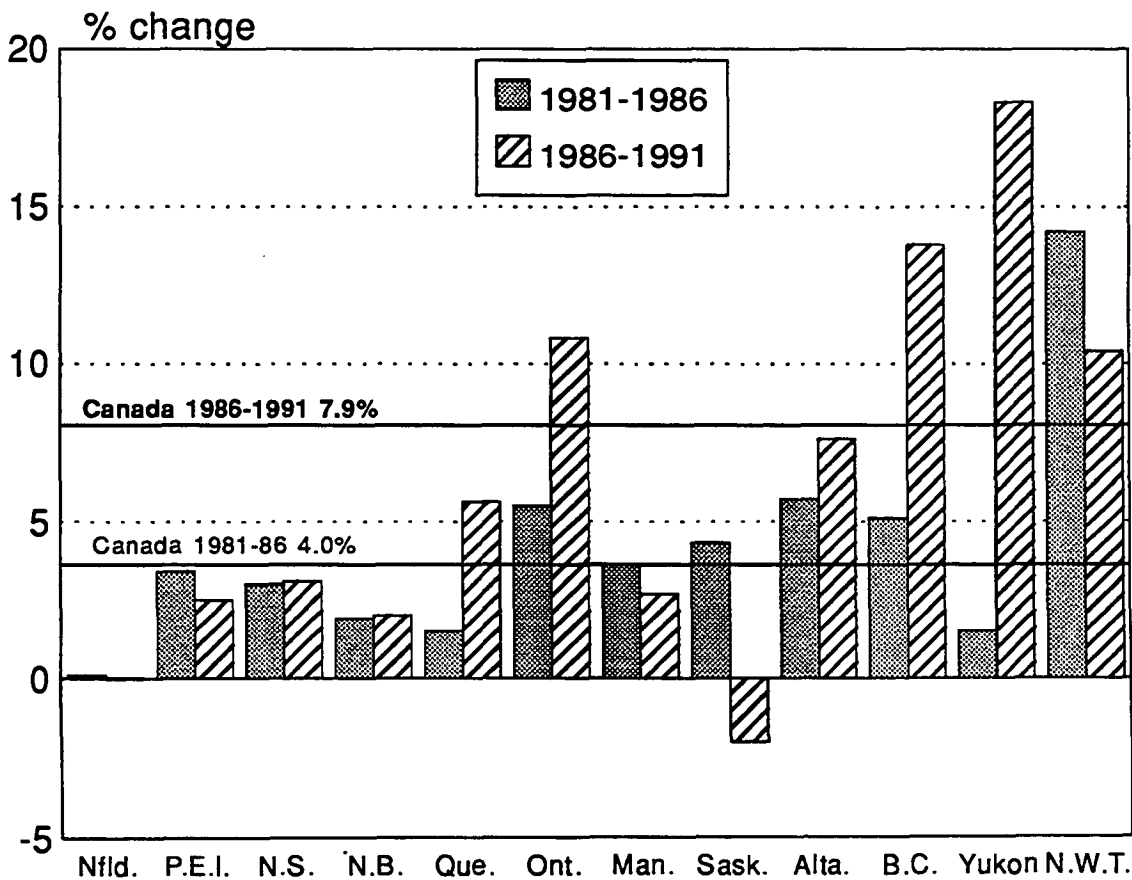
Quebec's population growth rate was 5.6%, up from 1.5% between 1981 and 1986. This is the first time since the 1956 Census that Quebec's growth rate increased from one census period to the next.

Alberta's population increased by 7.6% between 1986 and 1991, up from the 5.7% increase for the previous five-year period, but slightly lower than the national rate of 7.9%. This is the first time since the 1951 Census that Alberta's five-year growth rate did not exceed the national average.

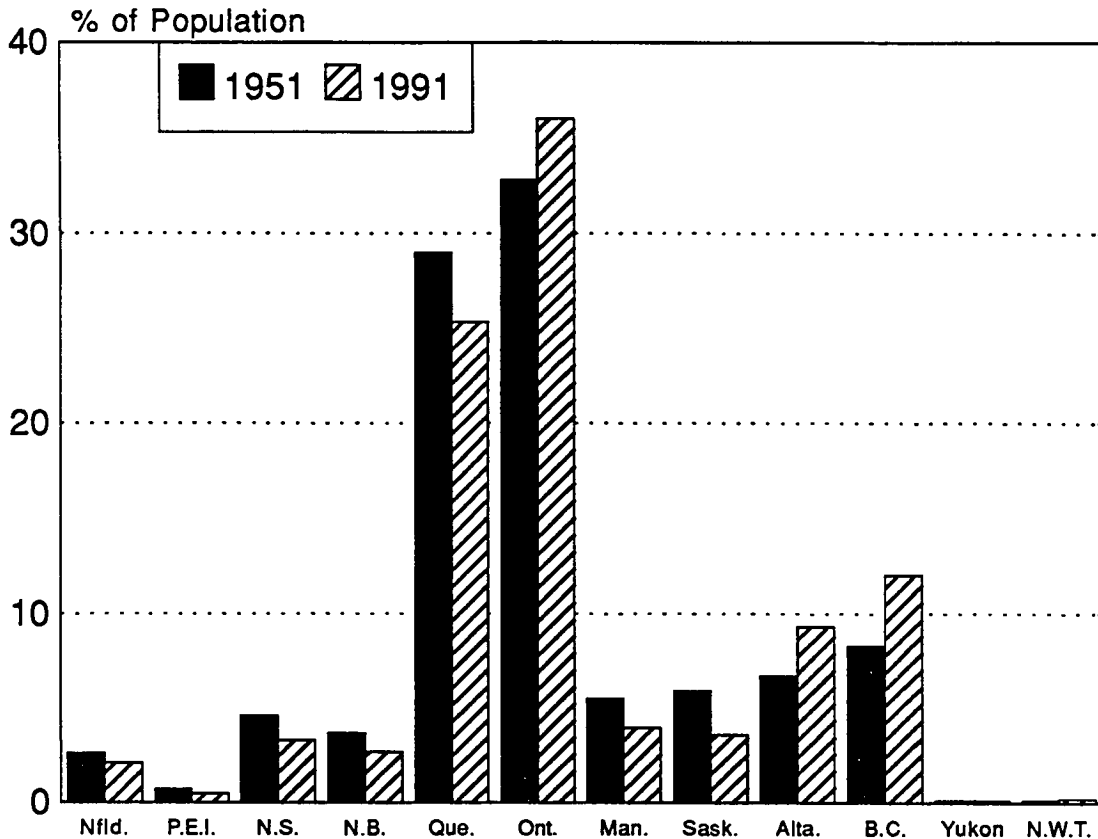
Newfoundland's total population in 1991 differed little from what it was in both 1981 and 1986. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick experienced slight increases in their population growth rates between the 1981-1986 and 1986-1991 periods. Two provinces, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, experienced slower growth for the 1986-1991 period than during the previous period, 1981-1986.

Saskatchewan was the only province with a population drop - declining by approximately 21 thousand from an all time high of slightly over 1 million in 1986 to below 1 million in 1991.

Population Growth Rate by Province and Territory, 1981-1991



Population Distribution in Canada, 1951 and 1991



Population Distribution – 40 Year Trend Continues

Decennial censuses taken since Newfoundland joined Confederation in 1949 show that the distribution of Canada's population among the provinces and territories has shifted in favour of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario.

Of all the provinces, only Alberta and British Columbia have experienced continuous increases in their percentage share of Canada's population over the last forty years. In 1951, 15.0% of Canada's population lived in Alberta and British Columbia. By 1991, this

proportion had increased to 21.3%. Despite a slight decrease in its share of the population in the 1970s, Ontario's share of the population has increased from 32.8% in 1951 to 36.9% in 1991.

After two decades of slight change, the shares of Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories have remained stable since 1971. Yukon's share of the population has not changed since 1951.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have all experienced small but continuous declines in their shares of the population between 1951 and 1991. Over the same period, Quebec's proportion has declined from 28.9% to 25.3%.

Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1951-1991

Province/Territory	Percentage Distribution				
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1
Prince Edward Island	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nova Scotia	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3
New Brunswick	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.7
Quebec	28.9	28.8	27.9	26.4	25.3
Ontario	32.8	34.2	35.7	35.4	36.9
Manitoba	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.2	4.0
Saskatchewan	5.9	5.1	4.3	4.0	3.6
Alberta	6.7	7.3	7.5	9.2	9.3
British Columbia	8.3	8.9	10.1	11.3	12.0
Yukon Territory	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Data comparability

Users of census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with data from previous censuses:

Changes in the completeness of enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to the next. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census will be available in the fall of 1992.

Non-permanent Residents: In 1991, the census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who hold student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits, or who are refugee claimants. The total population counts released today are affected by this change. Until coverage evaluation studies and immigration data are released in December 1992, it will not be possible to estimate the extent to which differences in the counts are due to the inclusion of non-permanent residents. Users should exercise caution when comparing data from 1991 and previous censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents. These areas include the metropolitan areas of Toronto, Vancouver, and Montréal.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements

In 1986, estimates for the population of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements were produced. These estimates were included in the Statistics Canada Daily announcing the release of the 1986 population and dwelling counts, and in the publication **Canada's Population from Ocean to Ocean**. Users should be aware that the 1986 population counts shown in the 1991 **Population and Dwelling Counts** series, and in today's Daily, do not include these estimates and thus will differ from data previously published in the above 1986 Census publications. The 1991 census data presented here also do not include estimates for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements.

The Biggest Get Bigger – Canada's Census Metropolitan Areas

The 1991 Census revealed that 61.1% of Canada's population live in census metropolitan areas – more than ever before. Between 1986 and 1991, every one of Canada's 25 metropolitan areas grew, with the result that there were 1.5 million more people living in these areas in 1991 than in 1986.

Ten census metropolitan areas – Toronto, Vancouver, Ottawa-Hull, Edmonton, Calgary, London, Kitchener, Halifax, Victoria and Oshawa – had higher rates of growth than Canada as a whole. The

country's fastest growing metropolitan area was Oshawa, with a growth rate of 18.0%. Vancouver was next, with 16.1%, followed by Kitchener with 14.5%.

Over the five-year census period, the population of metropolitan Montréal increased by 7.0%, bringing it above 3 million for the first time. During the same period, Halifax was the fastest growing census metropolitan area in the Atlantic provinces and its population climbed by 8.3% to pass the 300,000 mark. Saint John, with a growth rate of 3.1%, became the 24th largest metropolitan area in 1991, up from 25th place in 1986.

Census Metropolitan Areas, 1986 and 1991

Census Metropolitan Area	Rank		1986 Population	1991 Population	Absolute Change	Percent Change
	1986	1991				
Toronto	1	1	3,431,981 A	3,893,046	461,065	13.4
Montréal	2	2	2,921,357	3,127,242	205,885	7.0
Vancouver	3	3	1,380,729	1,602,502	221,773	16.1
Ottawa-Hull	4	4	819,263	920,857	101,594	12.4
Edmonton	5	5	774,026 A	839,924	65,898	8.5
Calgary	6	6	671,453 A	754,033	82,580	12.3
Winnipeg	7	7	625,304	652,354	27,050	4.3
Québec	8	8	603,267	645,550	42,283	7.0
Hamilton	9	9	557,029	599,760	42,731	7.7
London	11	10	342,302	381,522	39,220	11.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	10	11	343,258	364,552	21,294	6.2
Kitchener	12	12	311,195	356,421	45,226	14.5
Halifax	13	13	295,922 A	320,501	24,579	8.3
Victoria	14	14	255,225 A	287,897	32,672	12.8
Windsor	15	15	253,988	262,075	8,087	3.2
Oshawa	16	16	203,543	240,104	36,561	18.0
Saskatoon	17	17	200,665	210,023	9,358	4.7
Regina	18	18	186,521	191,692	5,171	2.8
St. John's	19	19	161,901	171,859	9,958	6.2
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	20	20	158,468	160,928	2,460	1.6
Sudbury	21	21	148,877	157,613	8,736	5.9
Sherbrooke	22	22	129,960	139,194	9,234	7.1
Trois-Rivières	23	23	128,888	136,303	7,415	5.8
Saint John	25	24	121,265	124,981	3,716	3.1
Thunder Bay	24	25	122,217	124,427	2,210	1.8

A - Adjusted figure due to boundary change

Bright Lights, Bigger Cities – Canada's 25 Largest Municipalities

Montréal retained its position as Canada's largest municipality, the only one with a population of over 1 million. Calgary, the second largest, has a population slightly over 710,000.

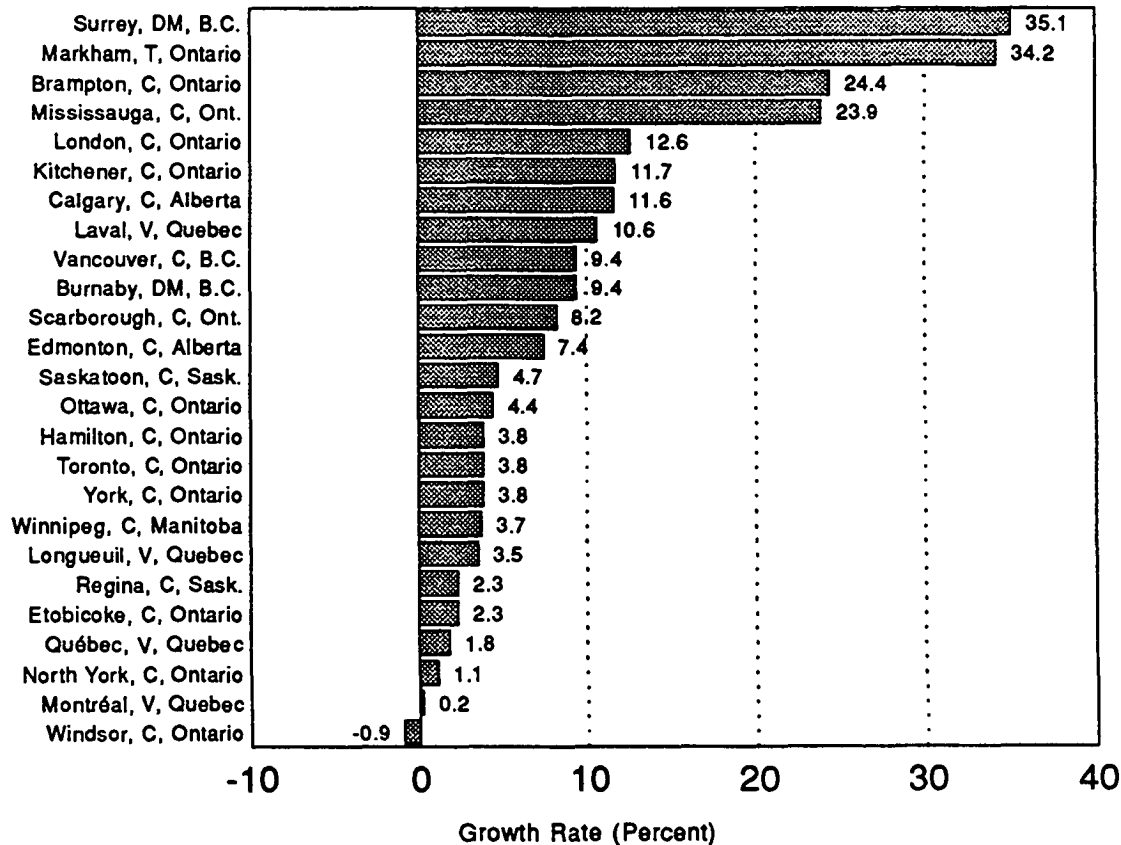
Of Canada's 25 largest municipalities, Surrey, British Columbia, with a growth rate of 35.1% was the fastest growing between 1986 and 1991. Markham, Ontario, was a close second with 34.2%. Windsor, Ontario was the only municipality of the top 25 whose population declined, but the decrease was slight – less than 2,000 people.

Mississauga, Ontario, Canada's ninth largest municipality, experienced the largest absolute population increase of just over 89,000 people. Calgary was second with an increase of over 73,000 people.

In terms of rank order, the ten largest municipalities in 1986 retained their rankings in 1991. However, there has been considerable change in those ranked 11 - 25.

Laval, Quebec, passed two slower growing Ontario communities (Etobicoke and Ottawa) in its jump from 13th largest in 1986 to 11th in 1991. Surrey, British Columbia, with the highest population growth rate of the top 25, went from 17th to 15th. Markham, Ontario, vaulted from 28th in 1986 to 23rd – dropping Oshawa, Ontario, the 25th largest in 1986, to 27th in 1991.

Growth Rates of Canada's 25 Largest Municipalities



Note: T = Town, V = Ville, C = City, DM = District Municipality

Twenty-five Largest Municipalities, Canada, 1991

Census Subdivision	Rank		1986 Population	1991 Population	Absolute Change	Percent Change
	1986	1991				
Montréal	1	1	1,015,420	1,017,666	2,246	0.2
Calgary	2	2	636,843 A	710,677	73,834	11.6
Toronto	3	3	612,289	635,395	23,106	3.8
Winnipeg	4	4	594,551	616,790	22,239	3.7
Edmonton	5	5	573,982	616,741	42,759	7.4
North York	6	6	556,297	562,564	6,267	1.1
Scarborough	7	7	484,676	524,598	39,922	8.2
Vancouver	8	8	431,147	471,844	40,697	9.4
Mississauga	9	9	374,005	463,388	89,383	23.9
Hamilton	10	10	306,734 A	318,499	11,765	3.8
Laval	13	11	284,164	314,398	30,234	10.6
Ottawa	12	12	300,763	313,987	13,224	4.4
Etobicoke	11	13	302,973	309,993	7,020	2.3
London	14	14	269,202 A	303,165	33,963	12.6
Surrey	17	15	181,447	245,173	63,726	35.1
Brampton	16	16	188,498	234,445	45,947	24.4
Windsor	15	17	193,122 A	191,435	-1,687	-0.9
Saskatoon	18	18	177,659 A	186,058	8,399	4.7
Regina	19	19	175,064	179,178	4,114	2.3
Kitchener	21	20	150,604	168,282	17,678	11.7
Québec	20	21	164,580	167,517	2,937	1.8
Burnaby	22	22	145,161	158,858	13,697	9.4
Markham	28	23	114,597	153,811	39,214	34.2
York	23	24	135,401	140,525	5,124	3.8
Longueuil	24	25	125,441	129,874	4,433	3.5

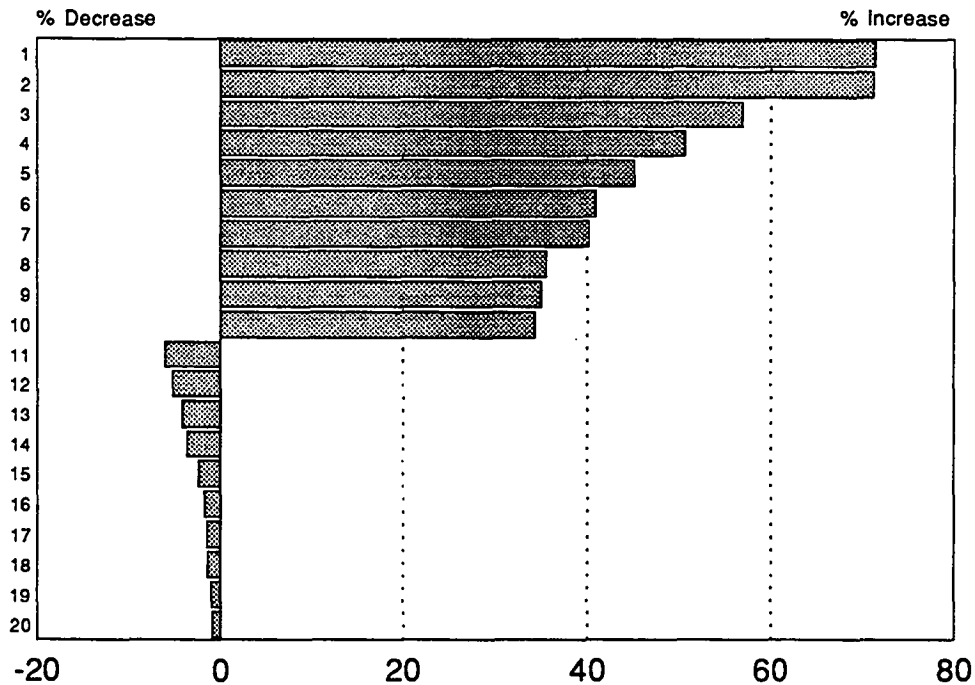
A - Adjusted figure due to boundary change

Municipalities with Populations over 25,000 in 1991 but not in 1986

Census Subdivision	1986 Population	1991 Population	% Increase
Aurora, T, Ontario	20,905	29,454	40.9
Georgina, T, Ontario	22,486	29,746	32.3
Mascouche, V, Quebec	21,285	25,828	21.3
Mission, DM, British Columbia	21,985	26,202	19.2
Penticton, C, British Columbia	23,588	27,258	15.6
Fort Erie, T, Ontario	23,253	26,006	11.8
Orillia, C, Ontario	24,141	25,925	7.4
Cape Breton Subd. B, SCM, Nova Scotia	24,626	25,385	3.1

Note: T = town, V = ville, C = city, DM = district municipality, SCM = subdivision of county municipality

Fastest Growing and Declining Municipalities with Population over 25,000



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Richmond Hill, T, Ontario, 71.4 | 11. Sydney, C, Nova Scotia, -6.1 |
| 2. Vaughan, C, Ontario, 71.2 | 12. Montréal-Nord, V, Quebec, -5.3 |
| 3. Ajax, T, Ontario, 56.9 | 13. Moose Jaw, C, Saskatchewan, -4.2 |
| 4. Cumberland, TP, Ontario, 50.7 | 14. Saint-Léonard, V, Quebec, -3.7 |
| 5. Newcastle, T, Ontario, 45.2 | 15. LaSalle, V, Quebec, -2.4 |
| 6. Aurora, T, Ontario, 40.9 | 16. Saint John, C, New Brunswick, -1.8 |
| 7. Pickering, T, Ontario, 40.2 | 17. Drummondville, V, Quebec, -1.5 |
| 8. Kanata, C, Ontario, 35.7 | 18. Trois-Rivières, V, Quebec, -1.4 |
| 9. Surrey, DM, British Columbia, 35.1 | 19. Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, V, Quebec, -1.0 |
| 10. Maple Ridge, DM, British Columbia, 34.4 | 20. Windsor, C, Ontario, -0.9 |

Note: V = ville, C = city, T = town, TP = township, DM = district municipality

Suburban Municipalities Still Growing Strong: Population Growth in Census Subdivisions of over 25,000

In 1986 there were 144 municipalities (census subdivisions) with a population of over 25,000. By 1991, of the 6,006 municipalities in Canada, 153 had achieved a population level of over 25,000. The municipalities new to this category are distributed

across the country – 1 in Nova Scotia, 1 in Quebec, 4 in Ontario and 2 in British Columbia.

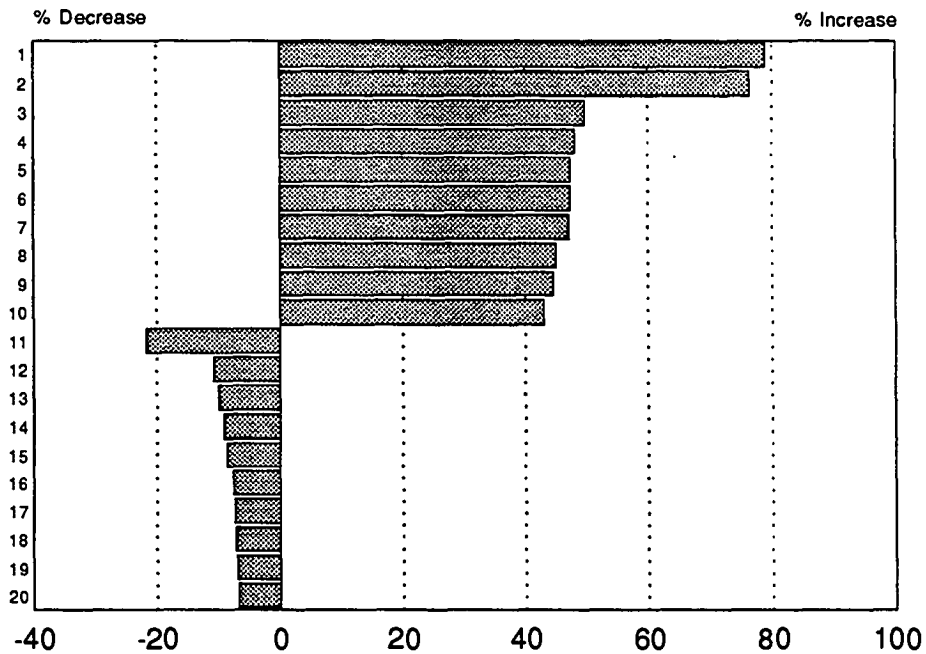
The ten fastest growing large municipalities are in urban areas. Richmond Hill and Vaughan, two municipalities located in the Toronto census metropolitan area, were the fastest growing large municipalities in the country. Over the five-year census period, Richmond Hill grew by 71.4% and Vaughan by 71.2%. Ajax, another Toronto area municipality, was third, with a population growth rate of 56.9%.

Ups and Downs of Canada's Small Municipalities: Census subdivisions with population between 5,000 and 24,999

The 1991 Census found great variation in the population growth rates of the 560 municipalities with populations between 5,000 and 24,999 people. Thirty-six of the 50 fastest growing and 46 of the 50 fastest declining municipalities with population over 5,000 have populations under 25,000.

The two fastest growing municipalities with population over 5,000 were small municipalities – Saint-Lazare, Quebec, had a population increase of 78.9%, or 3993 people, and La Plaine, Quebec, had a growth rate of 76.4%, or 4580 people. Of all municipalities with population over 5,000, the one with the greatest percent decline in population was also a small municipality – Elliot Lake, Ontario, with a population decline of 21.7%, or 3895 people.

Fastest Growing and Declining Municipalities with Population Between 5,000 and 24,999



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Saint-Lazare, P, Quebec, 78.9 | 11. Elliot Lake, C, Ontario, 21.7 |
| 2. La Plaine, P, Quebec, 76.4 | 12. Chibougamau, V, Quebec, -10.8 |
| 3. Le Gardeur, V, Quebec, 49.7 | 13. Kirkland Lake, T, Ontario, -10.0 |
| 4. Lachenaie, V, Quebec, 48.1 | 14. Kapuskasing, T, Ontario, -9.1 |
| 5. Marathon, T, Ontario, 47.3 | 15. Guysborough, MD, Nova Scotia, 8.7 |
| 6. Saint-Constant, V, Quebec, 47.3 | 16. New Waterford, T, Nova Scotia, -7.6 |
| 7. Boisbriand, V, Quebec, 47.1 | 17. Melfort, C, Saskatchewan, -7.4 |
| 8. Bedford, T, Nova Scotia, 45.0 | 18. Shawinigan, V, Quebec, -7.2 |
| 9. Saint-Jean-Chrysostome, V, Quebec, 44.6 | 19. Thetford Mines, V, Quebec, -6.9 |
| 10. Bellefeuille, P, Quebec, 43.0 | 20. Asbestos, V, Quebec, -6.8 |

Note: T = town, V = ville, C = city, MD = municipal district, P = paroisse

Number of Dwellings Continues to Grow Faster than Population

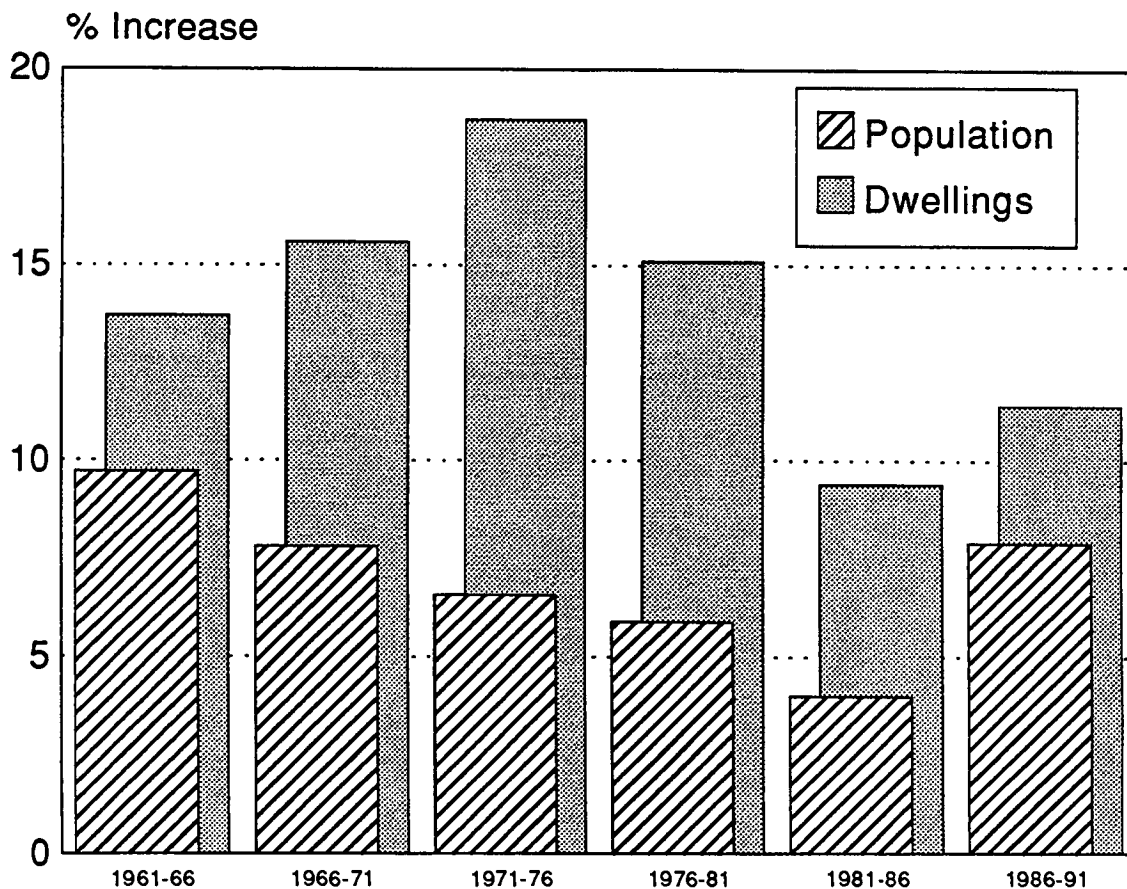
While Canada's population increased by 7.9% over the five-year census period, the number of occupied private dwellings increased by 11.4%, or more than 1 million units. There are now over 10 million occupied private dwellings in Canada.

The growth in occupied private dwellings for the 1986-1991 period is larger than the 9.4% increase recorded between 1981-1986, but fell short of the increases recorded during the previous four census periods.

Dwelling Growth - 1961-1991

Census Period	% Increase Dwellings	% Increase Population
1961-66	13.7	9.7
1966-71	16.5	7.8
1971-76	18.7	6.6
1976-81	15.1	5.9
1981-86	9.4	4.0
1986-91	11.4	7.9

Population and Dwelling Growth, 1961-1991



Data Sources

Data from the 1991, 1986 and 1951 Censuses of Canada appear in the two publications released today: **A National Overview** (Catalogue 93-301) and **Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions** (Catalogue 93-304).

Data from other censuses were taken from three Statistics Canada publications: **Canada's Population from Ocean to Ocean** (Catalogue 98-120), **Historical Statistics of Canada**, second edition (Catalogue 11-516E) and **Dwellings and Households: Part 1** (Catalogue 93-104).

Information on population growth and its components (immigration, emigration, natural increase) was supplied by Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

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Local calls: 283-5725
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831
Fax: 1-514-283-9350

National Capital Region

Advisory Services
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Local calls: 951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please dial
the toll free number for your province.
Fax: 1-613-951-0581

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
MacDonald Building
Suite 300
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3L9

Local calls: 983-4020
Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7

Local calls: 780-5405
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor
Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: 495-3027
Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
Fax: 1-403-495-3026
N.W.T. - Call collect (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza
Room 401
138-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

Local calls: 292-6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Fax: 1-604-666-4863
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913