



SPORT INFORMATION PACKAGE

HOCKEY



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A. HISTORY OF SPORT

The origin of hockey in Canada has never been definitely established. Claims have been made on behalf of many localities, notably Montreal, Que., Halifax, N.S., and Kingston, Ont., but the controversy will no doubt go on as long as the sport continues.

There is no doubt that hockey has been played for a long time in Canada and individual clubs such as the Victorias of Montreal were known at an early date. Montreal also lays claim to having the first organized league of clubs.

The first organization actually dealing with the administration and development of the sport was the Ontario Hockey Association, which was organized on Nov. 27, 1890.

With the passage of the years in other parts of Canada organizations also came into existence and on Dec. 4, 1914, the first meeting to provide for a national body was held in the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa. Those present at the meeting decided unanimously that a national governing body for amateur hockey should be organized and thus the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association (CAHA) came into being.

Over the years the CAHA became a truly national governing body with other areas of Canada becoming members. The Quebec Amateur Hockey Association joined the CAHA in 1919, and in 1920 the Ottawa and District AHA also became a member. In 1928 the Maritime Association, embracing the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was admitted to membership. Newfoundland made the Association truly Canada-wide in 1966, when the Newfoundland Amateur Hockey Association applied for and was welcomed into membership in the CAHA.

In 1968, New Brunswick and in 1974, Nova Scotia requested permission to withdraw from the Maritime branch and become separate members of the CAHA. These requests were granted and brought the total number of branches to 12. In 1998, the Northwest Territories Amateur Hockey Association (now Hockey North) was accepted as a member setting the current number of branches as 13.

In July 1994, the Canadian Hockey Association merged with Hockey Canada, and Hockey Canada became the sole governing body for amateur hockey in Canada.

B. CANADA GAMES SPORT HISTORY & PAST RESULTS

Men's hockey was first contested at the Canada Winter Games in 1967 in Quebec City, Que. Women's hockey later joined the Canada Winter Games in 1991 when the Games were held in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Below are the final rankings of the provinces/territories since hockey debuted in 1967.

	1967	1971	1975	1979	1983	1987	1991		1995		1999		2003		2007		2011		2015	
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
AB	1	2	1	8	5	8	2	1	2	5	1	3	1	7	3	9	3	1	2	3
BC	2	--	--	1	2	3	10	2	5	6	3	5	4	6	4	8	1	6	6	6
MB	--	--	--	5	10	10	3	5	6	4	8	7	7	4	2	2	5	3	3	5
NB	--	--	--	9	6	6	8	7	8	7	6	10	8	10	7	7	8	5	8	8
NL	--	--	--	10	9	5	9	10	7	10	10	8	9	9	9	5	10	10	10	9
NT	--	--	--	11	--	11	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	12	11	11	--	12	11
NS	--	--	2	2	7	9	7	8	9	8	9	6	6	5	8	6	7	8	5	7
NU	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ON	3	1	--	3	1	2	1	4	4	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	4	4	1	2
PEI	--	--	--	4	8	7	6	9	10	9	5	9	10	8	10	10	9	9	9	10
QC	--	3	3	7	3	1	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	5	3	2	2	4	1
SK	--	--	--	6	4	4	5	6	1	2	7	4	5	3	6	4	6	7	7	4
YT	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	11	--	12	--	11	11	11	12	--	11	11	12

NOTE: Full rankings are not available for 1967, 1971 and 1975.

C. NUMBER OF ATHLETES PER TEAM

Competitors: 20 male players and 20 female players for each respective team.

D. EVENT FORMAT & RULES OF PLAY

MEN'S TOURNAMENT

Teams will be grouped as follows (based on final standings from 2015):

POOL A	POOL B	POOL C
1. Ontario	2. Alberta	9. Prince Edward Island
4. Quebec	3. Manitoba	10. Newfoundland & Labrador
5. Nova Scotia	6. British Columbia	11. Yukon
8. New Brunswick	7. Saskatchewan	12. Northwest Territories
		13. Nunavut

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

Teams will be grouped as follows (based on final standings from 2015):

POOL A	POOL B	POOL C
1. Quebec	2. Ontario	9. Newfoundland & Labrador
4. Saskatchewan	3. Alberta	10. Prince Edward Island
5. Manitoba	6. British Columbia	11. Northwest Territories
8. New Brunswick	7. Nova Scotia	12. Yukon

COMPETITION FORMAT- Please check Tech Package for Men's and Women's competition and rule formats

The event will consist of a **Preliminary Round**, followed by the **Qualifying Round**, **Quarter-final Round**, **Placement Round** and **Medal Round**.

Preliminary Round

All teams will play a round robin within their pool.

Qualifying Round

The first-place and second-place teams in Pool C, and fourth-place teams in Pool A and Pool B will play in the Qualifying Round. The two winners will advance to the Quarter-final Round, while the two losers will play in the Placement Round.

Quarter-final Round

The top three teams in Pool A and Pool B, along with the winners of the Qualifying Round games, will play in the Quarter-final Round. The four winners will advance to the Medal Round, while the four losers will play in the Placement Round.

Placement Round

The third-place and fourth-place teams in Pool C, along with the two losers from the Qualifying Round and two losers from the Quarter-final Round will play in the Placement Round to determine rankings from fifth place through 12th.

Medal Round

The four winners from the Quarter-final Round will play in the semifinals in the Medal Round. The two semifinal winners will play in the gold medal game, while the two semi final losers will play in the bronze medal game.

The competition format is the same for both men's and women's hockey, with games played in three 20-minute stop-time periods, followed by overtime and a shootout if necessary.

GAME FORMAT

Warm-up will be 15 minutes. The ice will be re-surfaced following warm-up.

All regulation time games will consist of three stop-time periods of 20 minutes. The ice will be resurfaced following the first and second periods. Intermissions will be 15 minutes.

Each team will be allowed one 30-second time-out in a game. NOTE: A game is defined as regulation time or regulation and overtime.

RULES

Hockey Canada rules, as applicable for minor hockey, will apply. Article 6.2 (B), no intentional body-checking, will be adopted for the women's hockey tournament and with the exception of IIHF playing rules & regulations as listed in the women's tech package.

The centre red line will be removed for off-side purposes.

All 20 players can dress for every game and four staff (excluding the director of operations), plus the Host Society therapist, are permitted on the bench. There shall be two to four standby goaltenders named and approved by the Hockey Canada representative. The standby goaltenders must be available for the duration of the event and able to be on site in the venue in two hours or less. Hockey Canada will be responsible for working with the appropriate branches to identify the next best age-eligible goaltenders available, in the host province or territory and the next two geographically closest provinces or territories.

Hockey Canada will make the final recommendation to the Canada Games Council.

During the competition a replacement may be permitted for a goaltender who becomes ill or injured during the competition or is under suspension. The two to four standby goaltenders will come under the direct jurisdiction of the Hockey Canada representative or designate and will be used when a team has an ill, injured or suspended goaltender. No standby goaltender will be activated during a game and, therefore, they will be made available through an "on-call" process. The procedure for using a standby goaltender shall be as follows:

- a. A team requesting to use a standby goaltender must make a written request to the Hockey Canada representative or designate in charge of the competition.
- b. In the case of an ill or injured goaltender, a medical certificate must accompany the request.
- c. The Host Society will establish any required accreditation procedures.
- d. The Hockey Canada representative shall determine practice and game assignments for the standby goaltenders.
- e. Teams will play with their second regular goaltender and the standby will dress as the back-up.
- f. The standby can only enter the game if the starting goaltender is injured or removed from the game by the referee.

E. EQUIPMENT & TERMINOLOGY

Hockey is played on ice with skates, sticks, and a puck. Players are also required to wear padding/protective equipment such as gloves, elbow pads, shin pads, long pants, a helmet, shoulder pads and a neck guard.

Puck - This is the small black circular piece of rubber. Players can pass, shoot and score with the puck. Pucks must be frozen before being used.

Stick - This is what players use to pass and shoot the puck. This stick has a long shaft and a straight or curved blade. Sticks can be wood or aluminum or composite.

Assist - An assist is awarded to the player or players (maximum of two) who touched the puck prior to the goal, provided no defender plays or possesses the puck in between.

Blue-line - These are two thick solid blue lines that are located between the centre line and the goal lines. These lines are used to determine offsides.

Boards - These are the wooden boards which completely surround the ice surface.

Body Check - This is a legal type of hit where one player hits another player on the opposite team with either his shoulder or hip (no elbows or forearms) with the intent on knocking him down to cause a turnover. Hitting below the waist will be penalized.

Centre Line - This is the thick broken red line that divides the ice surface completely in half and is used for icings.

Checking - In order to get the puck legally away from an opposition player you can either poke the puck off his stick (Poke Check), skate up beside him and lift his stick up and take the puck away with your stick or body check him off the puck.

Circle - There are five circles on the ice surface: one in the neutral zone and four located at both ends. These circles have a dot in the middle for face-offs and places where players have to put their skates.

Crease - This area is shaded in blue and is located on the goal lines just in front of the nets.

Defensive Zone - When a team has its goal at one end, the area from the team's blue-line to their end boards would be the team's defensive zone. It is also called the defensive end.

Face-Off - To initiate play, the puck is dropped between two opposing players who face each other.

Forechecking - This is when a team is aggressively checking the opposition deep in its offensive zone.

Full Strength - This means both teams are playing with five players a side (not including goaltenders) in normal play. Each team would have three forwards (left wing, centre, right wing), two defencemen and one goaltender.

Game-Tying Goal - The final goal in a tie game.

Game-Winning Goal - After the final score has been determined, the goal which leaves the winning team one goal ahead of its opponent is the game-winning goal (example: if (A) team beats (B) team 8-3, the player scoring the fourth goal for (A) team receives credit for the game-winning goal).

Goal - A goal is called when the puck completely crosses the goal line.

Goal Line(s) - There are two thin red goal lines located at both ends of the rink which are used for icings and goals. The goal sits right on this line in the middle.

Goals-Against Average - Multiply goals allowed by 60 and divide by minutes played.

Glass - This is the Plexiglas that sits on top of the boards and which completely surrounds the ice surface. Most new arenas use seamless glass, which don't need metal dividers.

Hit(s) - This means a player has probably body-checked another player. Players can only hit or check the opposition player who has the puck.

Hat Trick - Three goals by one player in a single game.

Hip Check - This is a legal type of hit where one player will hit an opposition player carrying the puck by sticking out his hip and connecting with his opponent's hip.

Icing - This is when the puck leaves the attacking player's stick before it reaches the centre red line and after it crosses over the other team's goal line. Some icings are waved off because the defending player could have stopped the puck because it was moving slowly.

Linesman - There are two linesmen per game. Their duties include dropping the puck at face-offs, except at beginning of periods and after goals, calling off-sides, breaking up fights, etc.

Minor Penalty - These are two-minute penalties.

Major Penalty - These are five-minute penalties.

Match Penalty - These are five-minute penalties for attempting to injure another player and include a game misconduct. Another player must serve the five minutes in the penalty box.

Misconduct - Players can receive a 10-minute or game misconduct.

Neutral Zone - This is the area between the blue-lines. Also called centre ice.

Offensive Zone - If (A) team has its net at one end of the rink, the area from (B) team's blue-line to the end boards is the offensive zone for (A) team.

Off-side - This is when a player from the attacking team crosses the defending team's blue-line before the puck crosses the blue-line.

Penalty - This is a foul called by referees against a player, who then must serve time in the penalty box. A penalty can be two, four or five minutes.

Penalty Box - This is where players have to go when serving a penalty or misconduct.

Penalty Killing - When one team is on the power play, the other team is penalty killing.

Penalty Shot - When a player pulls down another player who was on a breakaway, when a defensive player covers the puck in their crease, or when a goalie throws his stick in order to make a save, a penalty shot is called.

Period - There are three 20-minute periods and two 15-minute intermissions in a hockey game.

Plus/Minus - A player receives a “plus” if they are on the ice when his team scores an even-strength or shorthanded goal. They receive a “minus” if they are on the ice for an even-strength or shorthanded goal scored by the opposing team. The difference in these numbers is considered the player's plus-minus.

Point(s) - Goals and assists are worth one point each.

Power Play - This is when (A) team has a player (or players) in the penalty box and (B) team does not. (B) team will be on the power play until (A) team's penalties have been served.

Power Play Goal - This is when a team scores a goal while on a power play.

Referee - There are one or two referees per game who call all penalties, goals and some play stoppages.

Rink - This usually means the ice, boards and glass. The rink dimensions are 200 ft. by 85 ft.

Shorthanded - This is when a team is playing down one or two players because of penalties. Teams can only be down two players at one time.

Shorthanded Goal - This is when a team scores a goal while killing a penalty.

Shutout - This is when a goaltender does not allow a goal to the opposing team. If two goaltenders combine for a shutout, neither receives credit for the shutout. Instead it is recorded as a team shutout.

Slap Shot - This is a type of shot in which the player takes a big backswing with his stick, and then follows through by slapping the puck off the ice and creating a big follow through.

Wrist Shot - This is a type of shot in which the player has to slide the blade of the stick on the ice, usually starting behind his body with the puck, and then follows through and snaps his wrists at the end in order to raise and get speed on the puck. This is a very accurate shot.

F. ELIGIBILITY

Men's players must be under 16 years of age as of December 31, 2018.*

Women's players must be under the age of 18 as of December 31, 2018.**

*Teams from NT, NU, and YT are eligible to bring three (3) players under 17 years of age as of December 31st, 2018.

**Teams from NT, NU, and YT are eligible to bring three (3) players under 19 years of age as of December 31st, 2018.

G. JUDGING/SCORING SYSTEM

Three (3) points awarded to a team that wins a game in regulation time.

Two (2) points awarded to a team that wins a game in overtime or a shootout.

One (1) point awarded to a team that loses a game in overtime or a shootout.

Zero (0) points awarded to a team that loses a game in regulation time.

PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL RANKING

The distribution of points as pertains to the Games Flag will be done following the completion of all games in the men's and women's tournaments. Points will be awarded from both tournaments.

Gold Medal	10 points	7th Place	4 points
Silver Medal	9 points	8th Place	3 points
Bronze Medal	8 points	9th Place	2.5 points
4th Place	7 points	10th Place	2 points
5th Place	6 points	11th Place	1.5 points
6th Place	5 points	12th Place	1 point
		13th Place	0.5 points

H. PLAYOFF & TIE-BREAKING FORMAT

MEN'S HOCKEY

Preliminary Round

In the event of a tie game at the end of regulation in the preliminary round, teams will play a five-minute, three-on-three sudden victory period. If teams are still tied after five minutes, then the Game Winning Shots Procedure will apply.

Playoff Game or Bronze Medal Game

In the event of a tie game at the end of regulation in a playoff game or the bronze medal game, teams will play a 10-minute, four-on-four sudden victory period. If teams are still tied after 10 minutes, then the Game Winning Shots Procedure will apply.

Gold Medal Game

In the event of a tie game at the end of regulation in the gold medal game, teams will play a 20-minute, four-on-four sudden victory period. If teams are still tied after 20 minutes, then the Game Winning Shots Procedure will apply.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Preliminary Round, Qualifying Round, Quarter-Finals and Placement Games

In the event of a tie game at the end of regulation time in the preliminary round, qualifying round, quarter-finals and placement games, teams will play a five-minute, three-on-three sudden victory period. If teams remain tied after five minutes, they will proceed to a five-player shootout. If teams are still tied after five minutes, then the Game Winning Shots Procedure will apply.

Semifinals and Bronze Medal Game

In the event of a tie game at the end of regulation time in the semifinals or bronze medal game, teams will play a 10-minute, four-on-four sudden victory period. If teams are still tied after 10 minutes, then the Game Winning Shots Procedure will apply.

Gold Medal Game

In the event of a tie at the end of regulation in the gold medal game, teams will play a 20-minute, five-on-five overtime period following the completion of a 15-minute intermission. If teams are still tied after 20 minutes, then the Game Winning Shots Procedure will apply.

NOTE: Any overtime period shall be considered part of the game and all unexpired penalties shall remain in force. If either team declines to play in the necessary period or periods, the game shall be declared a loss for that team.

Shootout (taken from current IIHF sport regulations)

1. Shots will be taken at both ends of the ice surface. The longitudinal centre section of the rink will be dry-scraped by the ice-resurfacing machine prior to the shootout during the time required to organize the program accordingly.
2. The shootout will begin with three different shooters from each team taking alternate shots. The players do not need to be named beforehand. Eligible to participate in the shootout will be the four goaltenders and all players from both teams listed on the official game sheet except as specified in Article 3 below.
3. Any player whose penalty had not been completed when the overtime period ended is not eligible to be one of the players selected to take the shots and must remain in the penalty box or in the dressing room until the end of the shootout.
4. The referee will call the two captains to the referee crease and flip a coin to determine which team takes the first shot. The winner of the coin toss will have the choice of whether their team will shoot first or second.

5. The goaltenders from each team may be changed after each shot.
6. The shots will be taken in accordance with Rule 509 of the IIHF Officials Rule Book
7. Players from both teams will take the shots alternately until a decisive goal is scored. The remaining shots will not be taken
8. If the result is still tied after three shots by each team, the shootout shall continue with a tiebreak shootout by one player from each team, with the same or new players with the other team starting to take the tie-breaking shots. The same player can also be used as soon as a duel of two players brings the decisive result.
9. The official scorekeeper will record all shots taken, indicating the players, goaltenders and goals scored.
10. Only the decisive goal will count in the result of the game. It shall be credited to the player who scored and the goaltender concerned.
11. If a team declines to participate in the shootout the game will be declared a loss for that team and the other team will be awarded three points for a win. If a player declines to take a shot it will be declared “no score” for their team.

I. TECHNOLOGY OF SPORT

It seems as if no other major sport has embraced technological change as much as the sport of hockey. From the palatial new arenas seemingly from the space age to advanced ice-making technology resulting in superior ice surfaces, board systems that are designed to flex when players are hit into them, new seamless glass that provides fans with an unobstructed view, laser light shows during introductions and intermissions, and video replays that have multiple angles from which to judge a play, even the casual hockey fan can see how technology has changed over the years.

The facet of the game that technology has arguably had the greatest effect on, however, has been in the equipment. Today's equipment is lighter, stronger, more comfortable and longer lasting than ever before. Each new year brings advanced hockey technology to the mainstream. Players are now using one-piece carbon composite sticks, skates that are lighter, stiffer, and most notably more comfortable than could ever have been imagined, along with headgear in the form of helmets and visors that are also lighter, stronger and more protective than ever. Even looking back just 10 years ago, equipment that was considered cutting edge is now obsolete. Equipment used 30 or 40 years ago looks like something out of a museum.

J. ROLE OF OFFICIALS IN SPORT

ON-ICE OFFICIALS

Referee - The referee is in charge of keeping order on the ice, calling penalties where they deem necessary. The referee is also in charge of signaling goals, and drops the puck at face-offs after each goal and at the beginning of each period. There are one or two referees per game.

Linesmen - The linesmen are responsible for calling off-sides and icings during a game. They also drop the puck at face-offs, except for after goals and at the start of a period, and break up fights when necessary. The only penalty a linesman may call is too many players on the ice. There are two linesmen per game.

OFF-ICE OFFICIALS

Goal Judge - The goal judge is responsible for turning on the goal light once he sees the puck completely cross the goal line.

Timekeeper - The timekeeper is responsible for the correct operation of the game clock, making sure the clock stops on every stoppage in play.

Scorekeeper - The scorekeeper is responsible for the completion of the game sheet for every game, filling in goals, assists and penalties as per the referee's instructions, along with the correct times.

K. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Hockey at the 2019 Canada Winter Games will be played at three arenas: the Centrium, Downtown Arena and Kinex Arena.

The Centrium features an NHL-size rink, seven dressing rooms and seating for up to 7,819 fans. It was built in 1991 and is home to the WHL's Red Deer Rebels.

The Downtown Arena opened in January 2018 and features an NHL-size rink and a room-temperature spectator area. It has a seating capacity of 1,360 fans.

The Kinex Arena features an NHL-size rink and bleacher seating with a capacity of 404 people.

L. SPORT MEMBERSHIP NUMBERS & STRUCTURE

BRANCH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
B.C. Hockey	52,623	7,920	60,543
Hockey Alberta	72,341	9,387	81,728
Saskatchewan Hockey Association	32,617	5,136	37,753
Hockey Manitoba	24,284	5,960	30,244
Hockey Northwestern Ontario	4,524	581	5,105
Ontario Hockey Federation	176,659	38,461	215,120
Hockey Eastern Ontario	27,836	1,134	28,970
Hockey Quebec	87,776	6,615	94,391
Hockey New Brunswick	13,077	2,314	15,391
Hockey Nova Scotia	14,624	2,677	17,301
Hockey Prince Edward Island	4,356	1,039	5,395
Hockey Newfoundland & Labrador	9,286	2,050	11,336
Hockey North	2,700	437	3,137
TOTAL	542,379	83,711	626,090

M. ATHLETES TO WATCH

MEN'S TOURNAMENT

- Dylan Guenther, forward, Alberta
- Logan Stankoven, forward, British Columbia
- Carson Lambos, defence, Manitoba
- Peter Reynolds, forward, New Brunswick
- Samuel Schofield, forward, Northwest Territories
- Cam Whynot, defence, Nova Scotia
- Leo Kaludjak, forward, Nunavut
- Brandt Clarke, defence, Ontario
- Zach Biggar, defence, Prince Edward Island
- Joshua Roy, forward, Quebec
- Cole Sillinger, forward, Saskatchewan

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

- Danielle Serdachny, forward, Alberta
- Anne Cherkowski, forward, British Columbia
- Raygan Kirk, goaltender, Manitoba
- Shailynn Snow, forward, Newfoundland
- Maddie Beck, goaltender, Nova Scotia
- Julia Gosling, forward, Ontario
- Alexie Guay, defence, Quebec
- Grace Shirley, forward, Saskatchewan

N. NOTABLE ATHLETES & ALUMNI

MEN'S TOURNAMENT

Jay Bouwmeester - Alberta, 1999 (gold medal)

NHL - Florida (2002-09); Calgary (2009-12); St. Louis (2012-present)

Sidney Crosby - Nova Scotia, 2003 (sixth place)

NHL - Pittsburgh (2005-present)

Jordan Eberle - Alberta, 2007 (bronze medal)

NHL - Edmonton (2012-2017); New York (2017-Present)

Bob Gainey - Ontario, 1971 (gold medal)

NHL - Montreal (1974-89)

Shawn Horcoff - British Columbia, 1995 (fifth place)

NHL - Edmonton (2000-13); Dallas (2013-2015); Anaheim (2015-2016)

Paul Kariya - British Columbia, 1991 (10th place)

NHL - Anaheim (1994-2003); Colorado (2003-04); Nashville (2005-07); St. Louis (2007-10)

Curtis Lazar - British Columbia, 2011 (gold medal)

NHL - Ottawa (2014-2017); Calgary (2017-present)

Nathan MacKinnon - Nova Scotia, 2011 (seventh place)

NHL - Colorado (2013-present)

Steven Stamkos - Ontario, 2007 (gold medal)

NHL - Tampa Bay (2008-present)

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

Meghan Agosta - Ontario, 2003 (gold medal)

NWT - 2003-present; 3x Olympic gold medallist; 2x world champion

Cassie Campbell-Pascall - Ontario, 1991 (fourth place)

NWT - 1993-2006; 2x Olympic gold medallist; 6x world champion

Jayna Hefford - Ontario, 1995 (gold medal)

NWT - 1996-present; 4x Olympic gold medallist; 7x world champion

Cindy Klassen - Manitoba, 1995 (fourth place)

6x Olympic medallist (1G, 2S, 3B); most decorated Canadian Olympian of all-time

Hayley Wickenheiser - Alberta, 1991 (gold medal)

NWT - 1993-present; 4x Olympic gold medallist; 7x world champion

O. NOTABLE CANADIAN RECORDS

MEN'S HOCKEY (championships won by Canada)

Olympic Winter Games (9)

1920, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1948, 1952, 2002, 2010, 2014

IIHF Ice Hockey World Championship (20)

1930, 1931, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1950, 1951, 1955, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1994, 1997, 2003, 2004, 2007, 2015, 2016

IIHF World Junior Championship (17)

1982, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2015, 2018

IIHF Ice Hockey U18 World Championship (3)

2003, 2008, 2013

World Cup of Hockey (2)

2004, 2016

Canada Cup (4)

1976, 1984, 1987, 1991

Spengler Cup (15)

1984, 1986, 1987, 1992, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2002, 2003, 2007, 2012, 2015, 2016, 2017

WOMEN'S HOCKEY (championships won by Canada)

Olympic Winter Games (4)

2002, 2006, 2010, 2014

IIHF Ice Hockey Women's World Championship (10)

1990, 1992, 1994, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2012

IIHF Ice Hockey U18 Women's World Championship (5)

2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2019

3 Nations/4 Nations Cup (14)

1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2013, 2014