



Catalogue No. 92F0145GIE

# Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Area or Census Agglomeration, 2001 Census

Reference Guide



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Statistics Canada

# Census Tract Reference Maps 2001 Census

Reference Guide

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## Note of Appreciation

*Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing  
partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its  
businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely  
statistical information could not be produced without their  
continued cooperation and goodwill.*

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## What's new?

- All maps are one of four common paper sizes.
- Improved commonly placed legend on all maps.
- This series presents all 27 census metropolitan areas and 19 census-tracted census agglomerations, including three new census-tracted centres for 2001: Medicine Hat in Alberta, and Granby and Drummondville in Quebec.
- All maps are available in portable document format (.pdf) or as a print-on-demand paper product.

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## 1. About this guide

This reference guide was prepared to accompany the Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Area or Census Agglomeration, 2001 Census (Cat. No. 92F0145XIB).

This reference guide describes the map content, the general methodology used to create the maps and provides information about data quality.

Geographic terms and concepts highlighted in **bold** in the text are described in the glossary. More details can be found in the *2001 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No.92-378-XIE. Supplementary information is provided in the appendices and a list of related products and services is also included.

This reference guide is based on the best information available at the time of its release. It in no way constitutes a warranty of the data in the event that users may observe characteristics that deviate from those stated in this document. All efforts have been made to ensure that the verification of this product has been thoroughly done, however, there is no guarantee that the data are 100% accurate. For further information see Section 4, Data quality.

## 2. Overview

### Introduction

Census data are disseminated for a wide range of geographic areas ranging from the national level down to the highly detailed **dissemination area** level. **Reference maps** depict the boundaries of these geographic areas and help users put the census data in a spatial context. **Appendix A** shows the hierarchy of standard geographic areas, including the metropolitan hierarchy. The metropolitan hierarchy includes **census metropolitan areas**, **census agglomerations**, **urban core**, **urban fringe** and **rural fringe**, **census subdivisions** and **census tracts**.

The Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Area or Census Agglomeration series presents census tracts for census metropolitan areas and tracted census agglomerations. Census tract names and boundaries are shown on all the maps. Maps for census agglomerations that are not tracted can be found in the Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Non-tracted Census Agglomeration (Catalogue No. 92F0147XIB).

For the 2001 Census, census agglomerations were eligible for census tracts based on the population size of their urban cores (50,000 or more at the previous census). For the 2001 Census, the census tract programme was extended to include three additional census agglomerations: Medicine Hat, Alberta and Granby and Drummondville, Quebec. This brings the total number of census-tract centres to 46.

There are 27 census metropolitan areas and 113 census agglomerations defined for the 2001 Census. Census tracts are defined for all of the census metropolitan areas and for 19 of the largest census agglomerations. The Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Area or Census Agglomeration depict the components of the metropolitan hierarchy for those larger urban centres with census tracts.

The Census Tract Reference Maps by Census Metropolitan Area or Census Agglomeration (Catalogue No. 92F0145XIB) are available separately in portable document format (.pdf) or as a "print-on-demand" paper product. Each census metropolitan area and census agglomeration is covered by from one to four maps, as shown in the following table.

**Table 1. Number of reference maps by census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations**

<b>census metropolitan area or census agglomeration</b>	<b>No. of Maps</b>	<b>census metropolitan area or census agglomeration</b>	<b>No. of Maps</b>
Abbotsford, B.C. (CMA)	1	Oshawa, Ont. (CMA)	2
Barrie, Ont. (CA)	1	Ottawa - Hull, Ont.-Que. (CMA)	2
Belleville, Ont. (CA)	2	Peterborough, Ont. (CA)	1
Brantford, Ont. (CA)	1	Prince George, B.C. (CA)	1
Calgary, Alta. (CMA)	2	Québec, Que. (CMA)	2
Chicoutimi - Jonquière, Que. (CMA)	1	Red Deer, Alta. (CA)	1
Edmonton, Alta. (CMA)	2	Regina, Sask. (CMA)	2
Drummondville, Que. (CA)	1	St. Catharines - Niagara, Ont. (CMA)	1
Granby, Que. (CA)	1	St. John's, Nfld. (CMA)	2
Guelph, Ont. (CA)	1	Saint John, N.B. (CMA)	2
Halifax, NS (CMA)	2	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Que. (CA)	1
Hamilton, Ont. (CMA)	2	Sarnia, Ont. (CA)	1
Kamloops, B.C. (CA)	1	Saskatoon, Sask. (CMA)	2
Kelowna, B.C. (CA)	1	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (CA)	1
Kingston, Ont. (CMA)	2	Sherbrooke, Que. (CMA)	2
Kitchener, Ont. (CMA)	2	Greater Sudbury, Ont. (CMA)	2
Lethbridge, Alta. (CA)	1	Thunder Bay, Ont. (CMA)	1
London, Ont. (CMA)	2	Toronto, Ont. (CMA)	3
Medicine Hat, Alta. (CA)	1	Trois-Rivières, Que. (CMA)	2
Moncton, N.B. (CA)	2	Vancouver, B.C. (CMA)	3
Montréal, Que. (CMA)	3	Victoria, B.C. (CMA)	2
Nanaimo, B.C. (CA)	1	Windsor, Ont. (CMA)	1
North Bay, Ont. (CA)	1	Winnipeg, Man. (CMA)	2



### 3. About this product

#### Content

The maps for each of the census metropolitan areas (CMA) and census agglomerations (CA) in this series show boundaries, attribute information and base map information. Boundaries are shown for census tracts, census subdivisions (CSD), urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe. Representative points for designated places are also shown. Attribute information includes census metropolitan area and census agglomeration names, census subdivision names and types, designated place names and census tract names. (Refer to **Appendix B** for a list of census subdivision types and to **Appendix C** for an explanation of the naming convention for census tracts.) The base map information includes streets, rivers, lakes, railroad tracks and other significant features.

#### General methodology

The Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Area or Census Agglomeration series was generated from digital files using ArcView Version 3.2, a geographic information systems (GIS) software, produced by Environmental Systems Research Systems Research Institute Inc. (ESRI), and AVALabel™, Version 3.1, an extension to ArcView GIS for feature labelling produced by MapLogic Corporation. The resulting system contained four components: an extract inputs and integrate module, a load input module, an automated map layout and design module, and a manual cartographic enhancement module. The vector base map information (shorelines, rivers, lakes and roads) was taken from the National Geographic Base and GeoBase Hydrology, Canada. Water toponymy (river names, lake names, etc.) was taken from the "Concise Gazetteer of Canada"<sup>1</sup>, names of bays, oceans, gulfs, straits, seas, islands and selected lakes and rivers was taken from the list of Names of pan-Canadian significance from the Geographic Names Board of Canada. The boundaries for the census geographic areas were derived from an internal census block (CB) digital boundary file. The linkages between the census blocks, census tracts, census subdivisions, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations are those found on the ORACLE Query Base. (This data base contains attribute information for all standard geographic areas, including the relationships or linkages between these areas.) The map scales vary.

#### Reference date

The **geographic reference date** is a date determined by Statistics Canada for the purpose of finalizing the geographic framework for which census data will be collected, tabulated and reported. For the 2001 Census, the geographic reference date is **January 1, 2001**.

Names, boundaries and other attributes of geographic areas change frequently (for example, municipal amalgamations, annexations, name and status changes). Since the geographic framework is used for census data collection, the geographic reference date must be set sufficiently in advance of Census Day to permit all changes to be processed in time.

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<sup>1</sup> © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, with permission from the Geographical Names Board of Canada, Natural Resources Canada.

Furthermore, notification of these changes is normally not received from the applicable federal and provincial authorities until after the changes have occurred. For these reasons, the census reports data according to the geographic areas that were in effect on January 1, 2001, provided the information on the changes was received by Statistics Canada by March 1, 2001.

Since census data refer to conditions as they existed on Census Day (May 15, 2001), and the geographic framework is established according to the geographic areas in effect as of January 1, 2001, census data may be reported for geographic areas that have subsequently changed during this period.

The geographic framework established for census purposes may not reflect the actual geographic framework in effect on January 1, 2001, if the appropriate notification received from applicable federal and provincial authorities was never received or was not received by March 1, 2001.

### **Comparison to 1996 Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts Reference Map Series**

This product has been enhanced appreciably from the 1996 product. The map design was standardized resulting in a similar “look and feel” for each census metropolitan area or census agglomeration. All maps are one of four common paper sizes. All maps contain a common legend, which is visible even when the maps are folded. All maps were digitally produced using data from the National Geographic Base and GeoBase Hydrology, Canada. Representative point data for designated places are displayed and labelled on each map. All maps are available in portable document format (.pdf) and as a “print-on-demand” paper map product. All maps can be plotted on a medium scale plotter.

### **Limitations**

The maps should not be used for digitizing purposes nor to determine the precise location of boundaries. They are not intended to serve as a detailed legal or cadastral representation of the geographic areas.

### **Recommended Applications**

The maps are designed to help the user identify the general location and limits of the geographic areas used in the 2001 Census data publications.

The nature of the census tract concept, along with the availability of a wide range of census data, makes census tracts useful in many applications. These include:

- urban and regional planning and research, such as the development, evaluation and revision of official plans;
- educational and research studies in high schools, community colleges and universities;

- market research, such as identifying areas of opportunity and evaluating market or service potential for housing, health, educational, recreational or retailing facilities.

Census tracts should be used with caution for non-statistical purposes.

## 4. Data Quality

*Spatial data quality elements provide information on the fitness-for-use of a spatial database by describing why, when and how the data are created, and how accurate the data are. The elements include an overview describing the purpose and usage, as well as specific quality elements reporting on the lineage, positional accuracy, attribute accuracy, logical consistency and completeness. This information is provided to users for all spatial data products disseminated for the census.*

### Lineage

*Describes the history of the spatial data, including descriptions of the source material from which the data were derived, and the methods of derivation. It also contains the dates of the source material, and all transformations involved in producing the final digital files or map products.*

#### Source Materials

This reference map series shows the boundaries and names of census tracts and census subdivisions which make up the census metropolitan area/census agglomeration. Also shown are the urban areas (called urban core and urban fringe). Census subdivision names, types and boundaries are those that were in effect on January 1, 2001 (the geographic reference date of the 2001 Census). Where notification from the provincial or territorial authorities was not received before March 1, 2001, the name, type or boundaries of census subdivisions may not correspond with those recognized by provincial or territorial authorities as of January 1, 2001.

The vector base map information (shorelines, rivers, lakes and roads) was taken from the National Geographic Base (NGB) and GeoBase Hydrology, Canada. Water toponymy (river names, lake names, etc.) was taken from the “Concise Gazetteer of Canada”, names of bays, oceans, gulfs, straits, seas, islands and selected lakes and rivers was taken from the list of Names of pan-Canadian significance from the Geographic Names Board of Canada. The boundaries for the census geographic areas were derived from an internal census block digital boundary file. The linkages between the census blocks, census tracts, census subdivisions, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations are those found on the ORACLE Query Base. (This data base contains attribute information for all standard geographic areas, including the relationships or linkages between these areas.)

#### Method of Derivation

The maps were produced using a partially automated mapping program developed with ArcView™ Versions 3.2 and AVALabel™, Version 3.1, an extension to ArcView GIS for feature labelling produced by MapLogic Corporation. Feature labelling conflicts were resolved manually.

All coverages were obtained from the National Geographic Base. The ORACLE Query Base was used to link Census Blocks to the other geographic areas. Census blocks were aggregated to derive the other geographic areas.

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The source of road name information is from the former Street Network Files (Geography Division, Statistics Canada) and information from Elections Canada. This map series was produced in Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, using provincial central meridians.

### **Positional Accuracy**

*Refers to the absolute and relative accuracy of the positions of geographic features. Absolute accuracy is the closeness of the coordinate values in a dataset to values accepted as or being true. Relative accuracy is the closeness of the relative positions of features to their respective relative positions accepted as or being true. Descriptions of positional accuracy include the quality of the final file or product after all transformations.*

The census division, census agglomeration, census subdivision, and census tract polygons are aggregations of the Census Block polygons and therefore the positional accuracy of the Census Block boundaries is reflected in these higher level boundaries.

The representative points for designated places were generated using the Arc/Info™ GIS software, which locates the point suitable for label or symbol placement in each polygon. As well, representative points were generated for all designated place parts (i.e. designated places that cross census subdivisions) but only one part is labelled on each map. Any designated place representative point, which fell in water was moved onto land for the reference maps.

### **Attribute Accuracy**

*Refers to the accuracy of the quantitative and qualitative information attached to each feature (such as population for an urban area, street name, census subdivision name and code).*

The objective of each map is to display information for a selected census metropolitan area or census agglomeration. Adjacent census agglomerations or census metropolitan areas will not have their census tracts labeled. The most frequent problem encountered in map production was the positioning of feature labels. Every attempt was made during the interactive editing portion of production to ensure that no labels overlapped. Labels for census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, census subdivisions and census tracts follow their respective boundary lines, and water feature and property labels follow their respective feature lines. As a result label text may be subject to twisting and curving.

Labels for road and boundary features are derived from the National Geographic Base. Labels for hydrographic features are derived from the "Concise Gazetteer of Canada" and the list of names having "pan Canadian" significance. For the most part, labels are printed in one language. For maps in Quebec, the labels are in French. The other nine provinces have labels in English. Major features are labeled in both languages.

Labelling is dependent upon the direction of digitizing. A polygon label may be on the inside or the outside of the polygon. Single line streets are labelled on the left or the right of a street line segment depending on the direction of the digitizing.

## Logical Consistency

*Describes the fidelity of relationships encoded in the data structure of the digital spatial data.*

### Internal Consistency

All higher level boundaries are consistent with the Census Block boundaries and can be derived as aggregations of complete census blocks. Census tract boundaries, which are derived from census block boundaries, generally follow features present on the maps. (Refer to section on Method of Derivation.)

To reduce map complexity where boundaries coincide, some higher level geographic boundaries also depict lower level ones. For more details refer to the Data Quality Statement for both map series.

### Consistency with Other Products

Census reference maps show the location of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and disseminated. The main information depicted includes the boundaries, names and codes of census geographic areas, and major physical and cultural features such as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes.

A list of reference maps available for census geographic areas is presented in the section titled Geography Products and Services, at the end of this reference guide. Please refer to this section to identify any further reference map requirements.

## Completeness

*Refers to the degree to which geographic features, their attributes and their relationships are included or omitted in a dataset. It also includes information on selection criteria, definitions used, and other relevant mapping rules.*

This series contains the 27 census metropolitan areas and 19 census agglomerations that are part of the Census Tract Program. A further 94 census agglomerations that are not part of the Census Tract Program are not included in this series. All roads from the NGB are included. Road names are shown for the major roads and, where possible, for roads that coincide with a census tract boundary.

The base map features selected for display on the Canada census metropolitan area/census agglomeration map include only major rivers and lakes and the Trans-Canada Highway.

## 5. Glossary

### **Adjusted Counts**

Adjusted counts refer to previous census population and dwelling counts that have been adjusted (i.e., recompiled) to reflect current census boundaries (such as when a boundary change occurs between two censuses).

### **Block**

A block is an area bounded on all sides by roads and/or boundaries of standard geographic areas. Blocks cover all the territory of Canada. The block is the smallest geographic area for which population and dwelling counts are disseminated.

### **Block-face**

A block-face is one side of a street between two consecutive features intersecting that street. The features can be other streets, boundaries of standard geographic areas, or limits of map tiles.

Block-faces are used for generating block-face representative points, which in turn are used for geocoding and census data extraction when the street and address information is available.

### **Cartographic Boundary Files**

Cartographic Boundary Files (CBF) contain boundaries of standard geographic areas, along with shorelines and lakes, at a level of detail appropriate for small-scale mapping.

### **Census Agricultural Region**

Census agricultural regions (CAR) are composed of groups of adjacent census divisions. In Saskatchewan, census agricultural regions are made up of groups of adjacent census consolidated subdivisions, but these groups do not necessarily respect census division boundaries.

### **Census Consolidated Subdivision**

A census consolidated subdivision (CCS) is a grouping of adjacent census subdivisions. Generally, the smaller, more urban census subdivisions (towns, villages, etc.) are combined with the surrounding larger, more rural census subdivision, in order to create a geographic level between the census subdivision and the census division.

### **Census Division**

Census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as county, *municipalité régionale de comté* and regional district) or their equivalents. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province level and the municipality (census subdivision).

### **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration**

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a large urban area (known as the **urban core**). The census population count of the urban core must be at least 10,000 to form a census agglomeration and at least 100,000 to form a census metropolitan area. To be included in the

CMA or CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data.

If the population of the urban core of a CA declines below 10,000, the CA is retired. However, once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if the population of its urban core population declines below 100,000. The urban areas that are located in the CMA or CA but are not contiguous to the urban core are called the **urban fringe**. Rural areas in the CMA or CA are called the **rural fringe**.

When a CA has an urban core of at least 50,000 based on census counts, it is subdivided into **census tracts**. Census tracts are maintained for the CA even if the population of the urban core subsequently falls below 50,000. All CMAs are subdivided into census tracts.

### **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zone**

The census metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zone (MIZ) is a concept that geographically differentiates the area of Canada outside census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs). Census subdivisions outside CMAs and CAs are assigned to one of four categories according to the degree of influence (strong, moderate, weak or no influence) that the CMAs and/or CAs have on them.

Census subdivisions (CSDs) are assigned to a MIZ category based on the percentage of their resident employed labour force that has a place of work in the urban core(s) of CMAs or CAs. CSDs with the same degree of influence tend to be clustered. The zones they form around CMAs and CAs progress through the categories from “strong” to “no” influence as distance from the CMAs and CAs increases.

### **Census Subdivision**

Census subdivision (CSD) is the general term for municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or areas deemed to be their equivalents (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories) used for statistical reporting purposes.

### **Census Tract**

Census tracts (CTs) are small, relatively stable geographic areas that usually have a population of 2,500 to 8,000. They are located in census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and in census agglomerations (CAs) with an urban core population of 50,000 or more in the previous census.

A committee of local specialists (for example, planners, educators and health and social workers ) initially delineates CTs in conjunction with Statistics Canada. Once a CMA or CA has been subdivided into census tracts, the census tracts are maintained even if the urban core population subsequently declines below 50,000.

### **Co-ordinate System**

A co-ordinate system is a reference system based on mathematical rules for specifying positions (locations) on the surface of the earth. The co-ordinate values can be spherical (latitude and longitude) or planar (such as the Universal Transverse Mercator).

The Cartographic Boundary Files, the Road Network Files and the representative points are disseminated in latitude/longitude co-ordinates.



**Datum**

A datum is a geodetic reference system that specifies the size and shape of the earth, and the base point from which the latitude and longitude of all other points on the earth's surface are referenced.

The spatial data disseminated for the 2001 Census are based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).

**Designated Place**

A designated place (DPL) is normally a small community or settlement that does not meet the criteria established by Statistics Canada to be a census subdivision (an area with municipal status) or an urban area.

Designated places are created by provinces and territories, in co-operation with Statistics Canada, to provide data for submunicipal areas.

**Dissemination Area**

The dissemination area (DA) is a small, relatively stable geographic unit composed of one or more blocks. It is the smallest standard geographic area for which all census data are disseminated. DAs cover all the territory of Canada.

**Economic Region**

An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete **census divisions** (with one exception in Ontario) created as a standard geographic unit for analysis of regional economic activity.

**Ecumene**

Ecumene is a term used by geographers to mean inhabited land. It generally refers to land where people have made their permanent home, and to all work areas that are considered occupied and used for agricultural or any other economic purposes. Thus, there can be various types of ecumenes, each having its own unique characteristics (population ecumene, agricultural ecumene, industrial ecumene, etc.).

**Enumeration Area**

An enumeration area (EA) is the geographic area canvassed by one census representative. An EA is composed of one or more adjacent blocks. EAs cover all the territory of Canada.

Enumeration areas are only used for census data collection. The dissemination area (DA) replaces the EA as a basic unit for dissemination.

**Federal Electoral District**

A federal electoral district (FED) is an area represented by a member of the House of Commons. The federal electoral district boundaries used for the 2001 Census are based on the 1996 Representation Order.

**Geocoding**

Geocoding is the process of assigning geographic identifiers (codes) to map features and data records. The resulting geocodes permit data to be linked geographically.

Households and postal codes are linked to block-face representative points when the street and address information is available; otherwise, they are linked to block representative points.

**Geographic Code**

A geographic code is a unique number used to identify and access standard geographic areas for the purposes of data storage, retrieval and display.

**Geographic Reference Date**

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada for the purpose of finalizing the geographic framework for which census data will be collected, tabulated and reported. For the 2001 Census, the geographic reference date is January 1, 2001.

**Land Area**

Land area is the area in square kilometres of the land-based portions of standard geographic areas.

The land area measurements are unofficial and are provided for the sole purpose of calculating population density.

**Locality**

Locality (LOC) refers to the historical place names of former census subdivisions (municipalities), former designated places and former urban areas, as well as to the names of other entities, such as neighbourhoods, post offices, communities and unincorporated places.

**Map Projection**

A map projection is the process of transforming and representing positions from the earth's three-dimensional curved surface to a two-dimensional (flat) surface. The process is accomplished by a direct geometric projection or by a mathematically derived transformation.

The Lambert Conformal Conic map projection is widely used for general maps of Canada at small scales and is the most common map projection used at Statistics Canada.

**National Geographic Base**

The National Geographic Base (NGB) is a new database that contains roads and boundaries of standard geographic areas in one integrated layer with other physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads and power transmission lines) stored as separate layers.

The NGB is an internal maintenance database that is not disseminated. It supports a wide range of census operations, such as geocoding, updating the road network and address ranges, supporting the block program and delineating the boundaries of standard geographic areas (including the automated delineation of enumeration areas, urban areas and dissemination areas). As well, the NGB is the source for generating many geography products for the 2001 Census, such as reference maps and Cartographic Boundary Files.

**Place Name**

Place name (PN) refers to the set of names that includes current census subdivisions (municipalities), current designated places and current urban areas, as well as the names of localities.

**Population Density**

Population density is the number of persons per square kilometre.

**Postal Code**

The postal code is a six-character code defined and maintained by Canada Post Corporation for the purpose of sorting and delivering mail.

**Province or Territory**

Province and territory refer to the major political units of Canada. From a statistical point of view, province and territory are basic areas for which data are tabulated. Canada is divided into ten provinces and three territories.

**Reference Map**

A reference map shows the location of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and disseminated. The maps display the boundaries, names and codes of standard geographic areas, as well as major cultural and physical features, such as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes.

**Representative Point**

A representative point is a single point that represents a linear or areal feature. The point is centrally located along the linear feature or centrally within the areal feature.

Representative points are generated for block-faces, blocks, enumeration areas, dissemination areas, census subdivisions and designated places. The block-face and block representative points support the geocoding of households and postal codes.

**Road Network Files**

The Road Network Files (RNFs) provide national coverage of roads, province / territory boundaries and other visible features such as hydrography, as well as attribute information (for example, street names and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses). The RNFs replace the Street Network Files (SNFs), which were a similar product previously available only for the large urban centres of Canada.

**Rural Area**

Rural areas include all territory lying outside urban areas. Taken together, urban and rural areas cover all of Canada.

Rural population includes all population living in the rural fringes of census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs), as well as population living in rural areas outside CMAs and CAs.

**Spatial Data Quality Elements**

Spatial data quality elements provide information on the fitness-for-use of a spatial database by describing why, when and how the data are created, and how accurate the data are. The elements include an overview describing the purpose and usage, as well as specific quality elements reporting on the lineage, positional accuracy, attribute accuracy, logical consistency and completeness. This information is provided to users for all spatial data products disseminated for the census.

**Standard Geographical Classification**

The Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) is Statistics Canada's official classification for three types of geographic areas: **provinces and territories, census divisions (CDs) and census subdivisions (CSDs)**. The SGC provides unique numeric identification (codes) for these hierarchically related geographic areas.

**Statistical Area Classification**

The Statistical Area Classification (SAC) groups census subdivisions according to whether they are a component of a census metropolitan area, a census agglomeration, a census metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zone (strong MIZ, moderate MIZ, weak MIZ or no MIZ), or the territories (Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory and Nunavut). The SAC is used for data dissemination purposes.

**Thematic Map**

A thematic map shows the spatial distribution of one or more specific data themes for standard geographic areas. The map may be qualitative in nature (e.g., predominant farm types) or quantitative (e.g., percentage population change).

**Urban Area**

An urban area (UA) has a minimum population concentration of 1,000 persons and a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre, based on the current census population count. All territory outside urban areas is classified as rural. Taken together, urban and rural areas cover all of Canada.

Urban population includes all population living in the urban cores, secondary urban cores and urban fringes of census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs), as well as the population living in urban areas outside CMAs and CAs.

**Urban Core, Urban Fringe and Rural Fringe**

Urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe distinguish between central and peripheral urban and rural areas within a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA).

**Urban core** is a large urban area around which a CMA or a CA is delineated. The urban core must have a population (based on the previous census) of at least 100,000 persons in the case of a CMA, or between 10,000 and 99,999 persons in the case of a CA.

**Urban fringe** includes all small urban areas (with less than 10,000 population) that are located within a CMA or CA but are not contiguous with the urban core of the CMA or CA.

**Rural fringe** comprises all territory that is located within a CMA or CA but is not classified as an urban core or an urban fringe.

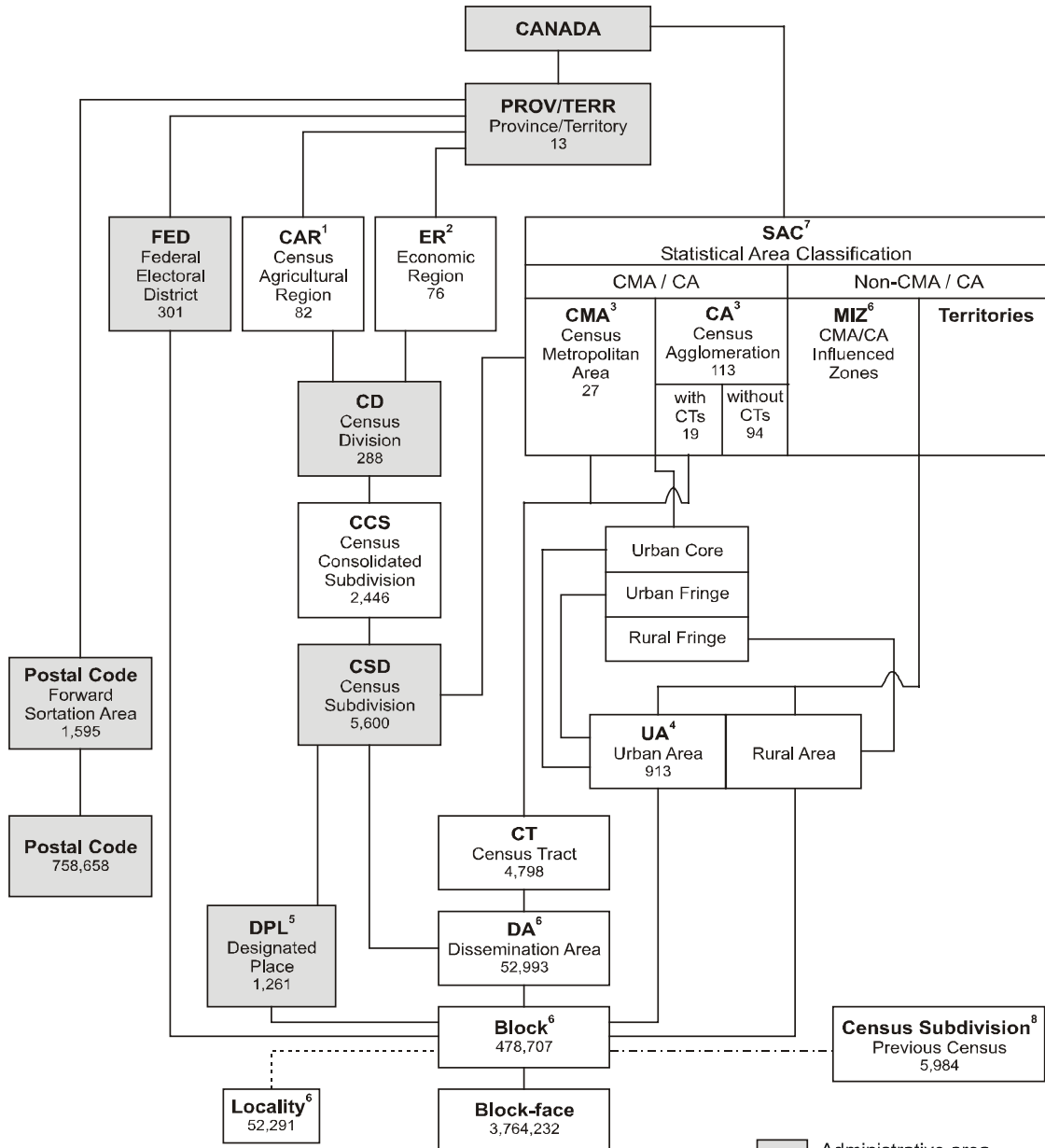
**Urban Population Size Group**

Urban population size group refers to the classification used in standard tabulations where **urban areas** are distributed according to the following predetermined size groups, based on the current census population.

1,000	–	2,499
2,500	–	4,999
5,000	–	9,999
10,000	–	24,999
25,000	–	49,999
50,000	–	99,999
100,000	–	249,999
250,000	–	499,999
500,000	–	999,999
1,000,000 and over		

Tabulations are not limited to these predetermined population size groups; the census database has the capability of tabulating data according to any user-defined population size group.

## Appendix A: Hierarchy of Standard Geographic Units



<sup>1</sup> Census agricultural regions in Saskatchewan are composed of census consolidated subdivisions.

<sup>2</sup> Economic regions in Ontario are composed of municipalities (census subdivisions).

<sup>3</sup> One CMA and four CAs cross provincial boundaries.

<sup>4</sup> Five UAs cross provincial boundaries.

<sup>5</sup> Designated places do not cover the total area of CSDs. Eighty-four DPLs cross CSD boundaries, of which 12 also cross CD boundaries.

<sup>6</sup> Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zones (MIZ), dissemination area, block, and locality are new concepts for the 2001 Census.

<sup>7</sup> The Statistical Area Classification (SAC) is a new geographic classification that allocates each CSD according to whether it is a component of a CMA, CA, a census metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zone (MIZ), or the territories outside the CAs of Whitehorse and Yellowknife.

<sup>8</sup> For the 2001 Census only, a best fit linkage is created between the 1996 CSDs and 2001 blocks to facilitate historical data retrieval. See the definition of Census Subdivision – Previous Census.

- Administrative area
- Statistical area
- Linkage using point-in-polygon process
- Best fit linkage

**Appendix B: Census Subdivision Types by Province and Territory**

Census Subdivision Type		Total	Nfld. Lab.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
		5,600	381	113	98	275	1,476	586	298	1,002	452	816	35	37	31
C	City – Cité	148	3	2	–	7	2	51	8	14	15	44	1	1	–
CC	Chartered Community	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
CM	County (Municipality)	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–
COM	Community	33	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CT	Canton (Municipalité de)	66	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CU	Cantons unis (Municipalité de)	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DM	District Municipality	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	–	–
HAM	Hamlet	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	24
ID	Improvement District	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
IGD	Indian Government District	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
IM	Island Municipality	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
LGD	Local Government District	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
LOT	Township and Royalty	67	–	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
M	Municipalité	590	–	–	–	–	590	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MD	Municipal District	48	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–
NH	Northern Hamlet	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
NL	Nisga'a Land	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
NV	Northern Village	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
NVL	Nisga'a Village	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
P	Paroisse (Municipalité de)	265	–	–	–	–	265	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PAR	Parish	152	–	–	–	152	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
R	Indian Reserve – Réserve indienne	1,047	1	4	24	19	31	145	78	169	88	487	4	2	–
RC	Rural Community	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Continued on next page

Census Subdivision Type (Cont'd)		Total	Nfld. Lab.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
RDA	Regional District Electoral Area	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	-
RG	Region	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RGM	Regional Municipality	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
RM	Rural Municipality	417	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	297	-	-	-	-	-
RV	Resort Village	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-
S-E	Indian Settlement – Établissement indien	28	-	-	-	-	5	6	4	1	4	3	5	-	-
SA	Special Area	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
SCM	Subdivision of County Municipality	28	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SET	Settlement	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	3
SM	Specialized Municipality	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
SUN	Subdivision of Unorganized	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SV	Summer Village	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-
T	Town	794	286	7	31	27	-	111	52	147	110	15	3	4	1
TI	Terre inuite	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TL	Teslin Land	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TP	Township	245	-	-	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	Terres réservées	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNO	Unorganized – Non organisé	147	-	-	-	-	110	17	11	2	-	-	2	2	3
V	Ville	271	-	-	-	-	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VC	Village cri	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VK	Village naskapi	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VL	Village	647	-	-	-	69	87	11	23	307	105	40	4	1	-
VN	Village nordique	14	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## Appendix C: Naming Convention for Census Tracts

Every census tract is assigned a seven-character numeric “name” (including leading zeros, the decimal point and trailing zeros). In order to uniquely identify each census tract within its corresponding metropolitan area, the census tract name must be preceded by the three-digit census metropolitan area/census agglomeration code. For example:

<b>CMA/CA Code – CT Name</b>	<b>CMA/CA Name</b>
521 0007.00	Kingston CA (Ont.)
933 0007.00	Vancouver CMA (B.C.)

Please note that for the Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Area or Census Agglomeration series, the leading zero has been deleted. The two trailing zeros have also been deleted in cases where there have been no census tract splits. For example:

<b>CT Name</b>	<b>Will appear as</b>
0007.00	007
0123.01	123.01

This procedure was adopted to enhance the cartographic presentation of the map series.

When a CMA or census agglomeration enters the Census Tract Program, the census subdivision (CSD) that gives the CMA or census agglomeration its name is assigned the first census tract names starting at 0001.00. When all of the census tracts within the first CSD are named, then the census tracts of the adjoining CSDs are named and finally those on the periphery are named. If a census tract has been split into two or more parts due to a population increase, the number after the decimal point identifies the splits. For example, census tract 0042.00 becomes census tract 0042.01 and census tract 0042.02. This allows users to reaggregate the splits to the original census tract.

Census tract naming is consistent from census to census to facilitate historical comparability.

## Appendix D: Naming Convention for Urban Areas

The name of the urban area is the name of the principal census subdivision when the census subdivision is a city, town or village, and at least 75% of the census subdivision population is within the urban area. The name of the urban area is an appropriate place name when less than 75% of the associated census subdivision population is within the urban area. If an urban area spans two or more principal census subdivisions, it may be given a compound name.

Urban area codes are unique four-digit codes that are assigned sequentially upon the UA creation. These codes remain constant between censuses. If an urban area is retired due to amalgamation or failure to meet the population or density thresholds, then its code is retired.

It is recommended that the UA code also be preceded by the two-digit province code in order to uniquely identify each UA within its corresponding province/territory. For example:

PR-UA Code	UA Name
11 0159	Charlottetown (P.E.I.)
13 0122	Campbellton (N.B.)
24 0122	Campbellton (Que.)
46 0282	Flin Flon (Man.)
47 0282	Flin Flon (Sask.)
60 1023	Whitehorse (Y.T.)

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## Geography Products and Services

This section provides brief descriptions of Geography products and services related to the 2001 Census. For additional details, consult the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

### 1. Reference Maps

Reference maps show the location of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and disseminated. The maps display the boundaries, names and codes of standard geographic areas, as well as major cultural and physical features, such as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes. Over 5,600 reference maps are available for the 2001 Census. Given the diversity in size of these geographic areas, different map scales and map coverages are required to show the appropriate level of detail. Descriptions of each series are provided with the individual catalogue entries below.

#### National Reference Maps

92F0172XCB Reference Maps – Complete Set, 2001 Census

92F0144XIB Census Divisions, 2001

92F0144XIB Economic Regions and Census Divisions, 2001

92F0144XIB Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2001

92F0144XIB Statistical Area Classification, 2001 Census Subdivisions

92F0152XPE Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) Reference Map

#### 92F0149XPB Census Division and Census Subdivision Reference Maps

The set of Census Division and Census Subdivision Reference Maps covers all of Canada, by province and territory. The maps show the boundaries, names and codes of census divisions (such as counties and regional districts) and census subdivisions (such as cities, towns, villages, other local municipal entities, townships and Indian reserves). The maps also show the boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. There are 22 maps that vary in scale (ranging from 1:310,000 to 1:3,500,000).

#### 92F0145XPB Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Area or Census Agglomeration

The series of Census Tract Reference Maps covers all 27 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and the 19 census agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts. The maps show the boundaries and names of census tracts and census subdivisions, as well as the urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe within the CMAs or CAs. The maps include background information such as rivers, lakes, railroad tracks and provincial boundaries, and other significant features. There are 85 maps in the series, with one to four maps covering each CMA or CA. The map scales range from 1:25,000 to 1:2,000,000, and the maximum map dimensions are approximately 91 cm by 101 cm (36 inches by 40 inches).

#### 92F0146XPB Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Tract, for Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.

The set of Dissemination Area Reference Maps by Census Tract covers all 27 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and the 19 census agglomerations (CAs) that are part of the census tract program. Each map in the set covers one census tract (CT) and shows the boundaries and codes of dissemination areas within that CT. The maps also show census tract, census

subdivision, and census metropolitan area or census agglomeration boundaries on a background of detailed street networks and other visible features such as rivers, lakes and railroad tracks.

There are approximately 4,800 maps in this set—generally one map per census tract. The dimensions of each map are approximately 27 cm by 43 cm (11 inches by 17 inches).

#### **92F0147XPB Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by non-tracted Census Agglomeration**

The set of Dissemination Area Reference Maps by Non-tracted Census Agglomeration covers the smaller census agglomerations that are not part of the census tract program. Each map in the set covers one census agglomeration (CA) and shows the boundaries and codes of dissemination areas within that CA. The maps also show the boundaries of census subdivisions (municipalities), as well as urban areas, and representative points for designated places. The maps include background information such as rivers, lakes, railroad tracks and provincial boundaries, and other significant features.

There are approximately 100 maps in this set—generally one map per census agglomeration (The maps vary in scale and size; the maximum map dimensions are approximately 91 cm by 101 cm (36 inches by 40 inches).

#### **92F0148XPB Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Division, for Areas Outside Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations**

The set of Dissemination Area Reference Maps by Census Division covers areas outside census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs). Each map in the set covers one census division (CD) and shows the boundaries and codes of dissemination areas within that CD. The maps also show the boundaries of census subdivisions, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, as well as urban areas and representative points for designated places. The maps include background information such as rivers, lakes, railroad tracks and provincial boundaries, and other significant features.

## **2. Geographic Data Products**

Geographic data products are those that contain 2001 Census population and dwelling counts.

#### **93-360-XPB National Overview Tables, 2001 Census**

The National Overview tables provide population and dwelling counts established by the 2001 Census of Canada. The levels of geography covered are Canada, provinces and territories, and other geographic areas including census subdivisions (municipalities), census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. For selected geographies, the tables provide percentage change in the population and dwellings between 1996 and 2001. Data are also provided for land area and population density. Geographic Boundaries are those in effect on January 1, 2001.

#### **92F0150XCB GeoSuite, 2001 Census**

GeoSuite is a tool for data retrieval, query and tabular output, with software and data on a CD-ROM. GeoSuite allows users to explore the links between all standard levels of geography and to determine geographic codes, names, and population and dwelling counts. GeoSuite includes a dissemination area (DA) reference map listing that facilitates identification of appropriate DA reference maps.

**92F0086XCB Postal Codes Counts**

**Note:** Postal code products for the 2001 Census are currently under review. The planned release for these products is in the fourth quarter of 2002. Until that time, postal codes products containing 1996 Census data will continue to be available.

**Postal Code Counts, 1996 Census** contains population and dwelling counts for all six character postal codes reported by respondents. The population and dwelling counts are provided by individual postal code, by forward sortation area (FSA - the first three character of the six-character postal code) and by province or territory. The data are provided with Windows-based software that enables users to perform simple data manipulations such as searching the data set for specific postal codes, importing groups of postal codes for which counts are required and exporting groupings of postal codes. Documentation and reference material are contained in electronic form on the CD-ROM.

**3. Spatial Information Products**

Spatial information provides the shape and location of geographic features. The boundaries, road network and other features of standard geographic areas are available in digital form for mapping and geographic information system (GIS) applications. These products include Cartographic Boundary Files (CBFs), Road Network Files (RNFs) and Skeletal Road Network Files (SRNFs).

**Cartographic Boundary Files (CBFs), 2001 Census**

Cartographic Boundary Files (CBFs) contain the boundaries of standard geographic areas together with the shoreline around Canada and the larger inland lakes, all integrated in a single layer. The coordinates are latitude/longitude and are based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). The Cartographic Boundary Files for 2001 replace the Digital Cartographic Files produced for the 1996 Census.

Cartographic Boundary Files can be used with Census of Population, Census of Agriculture or other Statistics Canada data for data analysis and thematic mapping (with appropriate software). Geographic codes provide the linkage between the statistical data and the geographic area boundaries. CBFs can also be used to create new geographic areas by aggregating standard geographic areas, and for other data manipulations available with the user's software. The CBFs can be used with the Road Network Files and Skeletal Road Network Files, which provide additional geographic context for mapping applications.

92F0160XCE Provinces and Territories Cartographic Boundary File

92F0163XCE Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) Cartographic Boundary File

92F0161XCE Census Divisions and Economic Regions Cartographic Boundary File

92F0167XCE Census Consolidated Subdivisions Cartographic Boundary Files

92F0162XCE Census Subdivisions Cartographic Boundary Files

92F0165XCE Designated Places Cartographic Boundary File

92F0166XCE Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations Cartographic Boundary File

92F0168XCE Census Tracts Cartographic Boundary Files

92F0164XCE Urban Areas Cartographic Boundary File

92F0169XCE Dissemination Areas Cartographic Boundary Files

**92F0159XCE Population Ecumene Census Division Boundary File, 2001 Census**

The Population Ecumene Census Division Boundary File contains a generalised population ecumene based on 2001 Census population density data with at least one ecumene polygon for every census division (CD). It can be used to produce small-scale thematic maps of statistical data.

For the 2001 Census, a population ecumene was defined based on population density criteria at the block level. The resulting detailed population ecumene polygons were generalised and small, non-contiguous ecumene pockets were aggregated to ensure visibility for small-scale thematic mapping at the census division level (see Figure 9). When ecumene boundaries are used for dot and choropleth mapping, they give a more accurate depiction of the spatial distribution of data within standard geographic areas.

The Population Ecumene Census Division Boundary File is available as a standard package for Canada free on the Internet or it can be purchased on CD-ROM through the nearest regional office. This file is not a Cartographic Boundary File and it has its own reference guide.

**92F0039XDE Forward Sortation Areas Boundary File**

**Note:** Postal code products for the 2001 Census are currently under review. The planned release for these products is in the fourth quarter of 2002. Until that time, postal code products containing 1996 Census data will continue to be available.

The **1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas Digital Cartographic File** is available as a standard package for Canada. It depicts forward sortation area (FSA) boundaries derived from postal codes captured from the 1996 Census questionnaires. Through analysis of the postal codes reported by census households, a single FSA was assigned to each enumeration area (most often the FSA reported by the largest number of census households). FSA polygons were formed by grouping enumeration areas. Therefore, the Census based FSA boundaries are not equivalent to FSA boundaries in use by Canada Post, but are representations created from enumeration areas.

**92F0157XCE Road Network Files (RNF), 2001 Census**

Road Network Files (RNFs) contain a road layer for the entire country and a province/territory boundary layer. The road layer includes roads, with road names and address ranges (arc attributes), and geographic codes to identify blocks, census subdivisions, census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations, and provinces/territories (polygon attributes). Address ranges are mainly available in the large urban centres of Canada. The province/territory boundary layer incorporates hydrography (the shoreline around Canada and the larger inland lakes) with the boundaries and the geographic codes. The digital coordinates are in latitude/longitude and are based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).

Road Network Files are available for Canada, for individual provinces and territories, and for census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and those census agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts.

**92F0158XCE Skeletal Road Network Files (SRNF), 2001 Census**

The Skeletal Road Network Files contain selected roads (with road names, but no addresses) that are derived from Road Network Files (Catalogue No. 92F0157XCE). The selected roads are ranked according to four levels of detail (see Figure ?). The different levels of detail are suitable for mapping at small to medium scales. The SRNF can be used to provide some cartographic reference features when producing thematic maps with the Cartographic Boundary Files. The



positional accuracy of the SRNF does not support cadastral, surveying or engineering applications. The SRNF does not include hydrography.

The Skeletal Road Network Files are available for Canada, provinces and territories, and census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and tracted census agglomerations (CAs).

#### **4. Attribute Information Products**

Attribute information products are those that give descriptive information about the features. The attribute files include Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) and Postal Code by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF).

##### **92F0027XCB Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF)**

The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) provides a link between six-character postal code and standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, municipalities, census tracts). It also provides the x,y (latitude/longitude) coordinates for a point representing the approximate location of the postal code to support mapping.

The PCCF is available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and some census agglomerations (CAs). A reference guide is included.

##### **92F0027UCB Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) – Update**

The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) is updated with new postal codes on a semi-annual basis and is available in January and July. Clients must purchase the Postal Code Conversion File at the initial price; then subsequent updated files (92F0027UDB) may be purchased at the update or subscription rate. The update rate is a flat rate that in most cases is much lower than the initial purchase price. An additional 25% discount on updates is given to PCCF update subscribers. The subscription requires clients to pay in advance for at least one updated file per year until the PCCF reflecting the geography of the 2001 Census is released.

The PCCF Updates are available as standard packages for Canada and the provinces and territories. A reference guide is included.

##### **92F0028XDB Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File**

The Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) provides a link between the six character postal codes and the federal electoral districts (1996 Representation Order). A federal electoral district (FED), commonly referred to as a federal riding, is an area represented by a Member of Parliament in the House of Commons.

The PCFRF is intended as a tool for use with administrative files containing postal codes. By using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files may be organised and/or tabulated by federal riding. This PCFRF allows a link of more than 680,000 postal code records to the 301 federal electoral districts.

The PCFRFs are available as standard packages for Canada and five regions. A reference guide is included.

**92F0028XDB Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File (PCFRF) – Update**

The Postal Code by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) is updated with new postal codes on a semi-annual basis and is available in January and July. Updates released in July provide new postal codes effective January of the release year. Updates released in January provide new postal codes in use in July of the previous year. Clients who purchase the PCFRF (92F0028XDB) at the initial price may then purchase subsequent updated files (92F0028UDB) at the update rate (see Table 13 for details).

The PCFRF Updates are available as standard packages for Canada and five regions.

**5. Geographic Services**

A variety of services is available, including custom mapping, custom data extraction (geocoding) and the development of custom geography products.

**97C0006 Geography Custom Service**

If standard geography products do not satisfy a client's needs, the Geography Custom Service is available to produce non-standard geographic products. Examples include alternative packaging of geographic files, special data retrievals, manipulations or merges using any of the geography computer files (postal codes, attribute files, boundary files and road network files). Contact the nearest regional office for details.

**97C0005 Custom Area Creation Service (formerly Geocoding Service)**

The Custom Area Creation Service (formerly called Geocoding Service) allows users to define their own geographic areas of study (user-defined areas or aggregations of standard census geographic areas) for census data tabulations. This custom geography is produced from the aggregation of blocks, or where necessary, block-faces within the road network file coverage. The custom area files thus created are then passed to Census for data tabulation. Contact the nearest regional office for details.

**97C0007 Geography Custom Mapping**

Thematic maps and other maps, specially designed to meet customer needs, can be produced. Contact the nearest regional office for details.

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