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Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) 2003 Representation Order, Reference Guide

May 2011 Postal codes



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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.

What's new?

- The postal code reference date for this update is May 2011. This is the same as for the Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF). The Postal Code by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) refers to the federal electoral districts (FED) based on the 2003 Representation Order.
- The 'unique link' variable indicates if the postal code is linked to one or more FEDs.
- The 'weight' variable estimates the proportion of the population of a postal code that resides within each FED.
- Table 3.1 (Number of postal codes by federal electoral district) includes the variable 'Number of postal codes linked to other FEDs' to indicate the quantity of postal codes associated with a given federal electoral district that are linked to one or more different federal electoral districts. The variable 'Percentage of postal codes linked to other FEDs' is given to indicate the percentage of postal codes for a given FED that are linked to one or more different federal electoral districts.

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1 About this guide

This reference guide is intended for users of the Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF). The guide provides an overview of the file, the general methodology used to create it, and important technical information for users.

Geographic terms and concepts are briefly defined in the glossary (Appendix A). More details can be found in the *2006 Census Dictionary* (Catalogue no. 92-566-X). Supplementary information is provided in the appendices.

The Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File is a 'for fee' product. The appropriate licence agreement for it is found in Appendix E, the End-use licence agreement for Statistics Canada's for fee products.

This data product is provided 'as-is', and Statistics Canada makes no warranty, either express or implied, including but not limited to, warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. In no event will Statistics Canada be liable for any direct, special, indirect, consequential or other damages, however caused.

2 Overview

The Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) is a digital file which provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (which are also known as federal ridings). The current version of the PCFRF links 841,799 active postal code records, existing as of May 2011, to the 308 federal electoral districts.

Elections Canada defines a federal electoral district as any place or territorial area entitled to return a Member of Parliament (MP) to serve in the House of Commons. Federal electoral district (FED) legal limits and descriptions are the responsibility of the Chief Electoral Officer, and are usually revised every 10 years after the results of the decennial census. There are 308 FEDs in the 2003 Representation Order, the most recent revision of the federal electoral districts limits. The FEDs are based on the 2001 Census population data.

3 About this product

Purpose of the product

The Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) was conceived as a tool for use with files containing postal codes. By using the postal code as a link, data from files may be organized and/or tabulated by federal electoral district (FED).

Definitions and concepts

Not applicable

Content

The PCFRF contains a total of 834,056 postal codes. The number of postal codes by FED, and whether those postal codes are linked to other FEDs, is provided in Table 3.1.

Each record of the file contains the following:

- six-character postal code
- federal electoral district code – 2003 Representation Order
- federal electoral district name – English
- federal electoral district name – French
- unique link: an indicator of whether the postal code is linked to more than one electoral district
- weight: for use in proportional allocation

Please see section 4, Technical Specifications for the data descriptions and definitions.

General methodology

Not applicable

Limitations

Some postal codes straddle one or more FED boundaries. The 'unique link' variable indicates if the postal code is linked to one or more FEDs.

Users often link the postal code in their data set to the FED in the PCFRF. When performing this link, users should be aware that the postal code in their data set may represent a mailing address used by a person, not necessarily where the person actually resides. Similarly, a postal code in a business-based mailing address may not necessarily indicate where the business activity took place.

Before using the Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) with administrative files containing postal codes, users should be aware of some characteristics of postal codes that may affect their linkage to federal electoral districts on the PCFRF.

Postal delivery areas do not respect federal electoral district boundaries

A postal delivery area (as represented by the six-character postal code) may straddle one or more federal electoral district boundaries. This means that, in the Postal Code Federal Riding File, the same postal code may be linked to two or more (adjacent) federal electoral districts. Most federal electoral districts are affected in this way in both population centres and rural areas. Refer to Logical consistency later in this section for further details.

Postal codes may be associated with post office boxes at a postal station that is not in the same federal electoral district as the client using the post office box

The postal code associated with a lock box (post office box) may be geocoded to the physical location of the associated postal installation (post office). This could be located in a federal electoral district that is different from the ultimate destination of the mail delivery – the residential, industrial, or commercial location of the client renting the lock box.

Canada Post Corporation (CPC) regularly retires postal codes and may also reactivate retired postal codes for use again

Users of the PCFRF must keep in mind that the file contains only the postal codes from CPC that are active as of May 2011.

If the addresses of postal codes in a user's administrative file are not updated to May 2011, there may be non-matches with the PCFRF because some of the postal codes in the user's file may have been retired, or may even have been reactivated and re-assigned by CPC to another range of addresses outside the riding where they had previously been used.

Statistics Canada maintains an audit trail of the birth dates and retirement dates of postal codes in the PCCF. Users may wish to consult the *Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF), Reference Guide* (Catalogue no. 92-153-GWE), available on the Statistics Canada website. An updated version of the file including May 2011 postal codes is released in July 2011.

Comparison to other products/versions

Linkage of postal codes to more detailed geographic areas, such as dissemination area or dissemination block, is available in the Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF).

Using with other products

Not applicable

Reference date

The reference date is May 2011 for postal codes contained in the PCFRF. This is the same date as the postal codes contained in the Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) product released in July 2011.

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada to finalize the geographic framework for which the census data are collected, tabulated and reported. The geographic reference date for the 2006 Census is January 1, 2006.

Table 3.1 Number of postal codes by federal electoral district

FEDCODE	Federal electoral district name	Number of postal codes	Number of postal codes linked to other FEDs	Percentage of postal codes linked to other FEDs
10001	Avalon	692	32	4.62
10002	Bonavista - Gander - Grand Falls - Windsor	912	37	4.06
10003	Humber - St. Barbe - Baie Verte	1,624	20	1.23
10004	Labrador	384	4	1.04
10005	Random - Burin - St. George's	928	33	3.56
10006	St. John's East	3,815	129	3.38
10007	St. John's South - Mount Pearl	2,704	104	3.85
11001	Cardigan	433	10	2.31
11002	Charlottetown	1,819	12	0.66
11003	Egmont	1,042	3	0.29
11004	Malpeque	41	12	29.27
12001	Cape Breton - Canso	3,227	80	2.48
12002	Central Nova	1,332	30	2.25
12003	Dartmouth - Cole Harbour	3,282	127	3.87
12004	Halifax	3,549	52	1.47
12005	Halifax West	2,383	155	6.50
12006	Kings - Hants	1,581	44	2.78
12007	Cumberland - Colchester - Musquodoboit Valley	2,830	80	2.83
12008	Sackville - Eastern Shore	2,060	232	11.26
12009	South Shore - St. Margaret's	2,287	98	4.29
12010	Sydney - Victoria	5,139	71	1.38
12011	West Nova	707	22	3.11
13001	Acadie - Bathurst	5,072	24	0.47
13002	Beauséjour	8,494	75	0.88
13003	Fredericton	4,727	38	0.80
13004	Fundy Royal	7,167	289	4.03
13005	Madawaska - Restigouche	4,273	16	0.37
13006	Miramichi	4,743	69	1.45
13007	Moncton - Riverview - Dieppe	4,933	112	2.27
13008	New Brunswick Southwest	8,037	193	2.40
13009	Saint John	4,583	62	1.35
13010	Tobique - Mactaquac	7,047	40	0.57
24001	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	2,621	13	0.50
24002	Ahuntsic	2,271	4	0.18
24003	Alfred-Pellan	3,450	5	0.14
24004	Argenteuil - Papineau - Mirabel	2,040	62	3.04
24005	Beauce	2,917	24	0.82
24006	Beauharnois - Salaberry	2,462	14	0.57
24007	Beauport - Limoilou	3,698	51	1.38
24008	Berthier - Maskinongé	2,382	40	1.68
24009	Bourassa	2,154	46	2.14
24010	Brome - Missisquoi	3,106	34	1.09

Table 3.1 Number of postal codes by federal electoral district (continued)

FEDCODE	Federal electoral district name	Number of postal codes	Number of postal codes linked to other FEDs	Percentage of postal codes linked to other FEDs
24011	Brossard - La Prairie	2,913	2	0.07
24012	Chambly - Borduas	3,622	6	0.17
24013	Charlesbourg - Haute-Saint-Charles	3,901	64	1.64
24014	Montmorency - Charlevoix - Haute-Côte-Nord	1,856	41	2.21
24015	Châteauguay - Saint-Constant	2,920	5	0.17
24016	Chicoutimi - Le Fjord	3,803	9	0.24
24017	Compton - Stanstead	1,739	60	3.45
24018	Drummond	3,970	15	0.38
24019	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1,437	6	0.42
24020	Gatineau	3,509	3	0.09
24021	Hochelaga	2,062	81	3.93
24022	Honoré-Mercier	2,588	47	1.82
24023	Hull - Aylmer	4,161	2	0.05
24024	Jeanne-Le Ber	2,814	143	5.08
24025	Joliette	1,572	19	1.21
24026	Jonquière - Alma	4,720	11	0.23
24027	Lac-Saint-Louis	3,845	32	0.83
24028	La Pointe-de-l'Île	2,962	72	2.43
24029	LaSalle - Émard	1,780	4	0.22
24030	Laurentides - Labelle	2,037	33	1.62
24031	Laurier - Sainte-Marie	2,506	23	0.92
24032	Laval	3,009	31	1.03
24033	Laval - Les Îles	3,126	38	1.22
24034	Lévis - Bellechasse	2,643	9	0.34
24035	Longueuil - Pierre-Boucher	2,782	6	0.22
24036	Lotbinière - Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	2,311	19	0.82
24037	Louis-Hébert	3,750	27	0.72
24038	Louis-Saint-Laurent	3,712	91	2.45
24039	Manicouagan	2,249	0	0.00
24040	Marc-Aurèle-Fortin	3,651	35	0.96
24041	Haute-Gaspésie - La Mitis - Matane - Matapédia	2,426	10	0.41
24042	Mégantic - L'Érable	3,144	37	1.18
24043	Montcalm	2,583	61	2.36
24044	Mount Royal	2,403	24	1.00
24045	Notre-Dame-de-Grâce - Lachine	2,967	36	1.21
24046	Abitibi - Baie-James - Nunavik - Eeyou	1,507	13	0.86
24047	Outremont	1,497	15	1.00
24048	Papineau	1,739	2	0.12
24049	Pierrefonds - Dollard	2,836	10	0.35
24050	Pontiac	2,642	17	0.64
24051	Portneuf - Jacques-Cartier	3,662	16	0.44
24052	Québec	4,217	43	1.02
24053	Repentigny	4,042	3	0.07
24054	Bas-Richelieu - Nicolet - Bécancour	3,088	24	0.78
24055	Richmond - Arthabaska	3,514	33	0.94

Table 3.1 Number of postal codes by federal electoral district (continued)

FEDCODE	Federal electoral district name	Number of postal codes	Number of postal codes linked to other FEDs	Percentage of postal codes linked to other FEDs
24056	Rimouski-Neigette - Témiscouata - Les Basques	2,352	9	0.38
24057	Rivière-des-Mille-Îles	2,669	35	1.31
24058	Montmagny - L'Islet - Kamouraska - Rivière-du-Loup	1,724	11	0.64
24059	Rivière-du-Nord	3,500	7	0.20
24060	Roberval - Lac-Saint-Jean	2,874	3	0.10
24061	Rosemont - La Petite-Patrie	1,776	5	0.28
24062	Saint-Bruno - Saint-Hubert	3,071	0	0.00
24063	Saint-Hyacinthe - Bagot	2,517	16	0.64
24064	Saint-Jean	2,940	13	0.44
24065	Saint-Lambert	2,837	2	0.07
24066	Saint-Laurent - Cartierville	2,702	27	1.00
24067	Saint-Léonard - Saint-Michel	1,914	16	0.84
24068	Saint-Maurice - Champlain	4,079	12	0.29
24069	Shefford	2,736	24	0.88
24070	Sherbrooke	3,834	45	1.17
24071	Terrebonne - Blainville	2,712	61	2.25
24072	Trois-Rivières	4,466	16	0.36
24073	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	2,313	1	0.04
24074	Verchères - Les Patriotes	1,532	13	0.85
24075	Westmount - Ville-Marie	3,369	160	4.75
35001	Ajax - Pickering	2,630	33	1.25
35002	Algoma - Manitoulin - Kapuskasing	1,051	40	3.81
35003	Ancaster - Dundas - Flamborough - Westdale	2,747	56	2.04
35004	Barrie	2,881	15	0.52
35005	Beaches - East York	2,301	228	9.91
35006	Bramalea - Gore - Malton	3,137	102	3.25
35007	Brampton - Springdale	2,052	51	2.49
35008	Brampton West	2,887	30	1.04
35009	Brant	4,288	23	0.54
35010	Burlington	3,931	13	0.33
35011	Cambridge	3,833	15	0.39
35012	Carleton - Mississippi Mills	2,154	75	3.48
35013	Chatham-Kent - Essex	2,569	44	1.71
35014	Durham	1,923	27	1.40
35015	Davenport	1,686	34	2.02
35016	Don Valley East	1,600	31	1.94
35017	Don Valley West	2,613	119	4.55
35018	Dufferin - Caledon	2,779	31	1.12
35019	Eglinton - Lawrence	2,382	9	0.38
35020	Elgin - Middlesex - London	2,749	64	2.33
35021	Essex	2,509	23	0.92
35022	Etobicoke Centre	2,867	6	0.21
35023	Etobicoke - Lakeshore	3,454	5	0.14
35024	Etobicoke North	1,943	9	0.46
35025	Glengarry - Prescott - Russell	1,050	58	5.52

Table 3.1 Number of postal codes by federal electoral district (continued)

FEDCODE	Federal electoral district name	Number of postal codes	Number of postal codes linked to other FEDs	Percentage of postal codes linked to other FEDs
35026	Bruce - Grey - Owen Sound	1,754	33	1.88
35027	Guelph	3,639	25	0.69
35028	Haldimand - Norfolk	1,913	25	1.31
35029	Haliburton - Kawartha Lakes - Brock	1,028	36	3.50
35030	Halton	3,264	56	1.72
35031	Hamilton Centre	3,863	10	0.26
35032	Hamilton East - Stoney Creek	3,813	9	0.24
35033	Hamilton Mountain	3,555	60	1.69
35034	Huron - Bruce	1,047	54	5.16
35035	Kenora	1,222	6	0.49
35036	Kingston and the Islands	3,821	18	0.47
35037	Kitchener Centre	3,177	31	0.98
35038	Kitchener - Conestoga	2,559	35	1.37
35039	Kitchener - Waterloo	3,738	32	0.86
35040	Lanark - Frontenac - Lennox and Addington	2,721	61	2.24
35041	Leeds - Grenville	1,564	38	2.43
35042	London - Fanshawe	2,551	42	1.65
35043	London North Centre	3,776	43	1.14
35044	London West	3,165	45	1.42
35045	Markham - Unionville	2,715	22	0.81
35046	Lambton - Kent - Middlesex	1,677	88	5.25
35047	Mississauga - Brampton South	2,773	98	3.53
35048	Mississauga East - Cooksville	1,721	41	2.38
35049	Mississauga - Erindale	2,347	43	1.83
35050	Mississauga South	3,145	36	1.14
35051	Mississauga - Streetsville	2,000	58	2.90
35052	Nepean - Carleton	2,930	100	3.41
35053	Newmarket - Aurora	3,000	6	0.20
35054	Niagara Falls	4,368	12	0.27
35055	Niagara West - Glanbrook	1,499	68	4.54
35056	Nickel Belt	1,153	60	5.20
35057	Nipissing - Timiskaming	2,239	20	0.89
35058	Northumberland - Quinte West	2,576	19	0.74
35059	Oak Ridges - Markham	3,315	35	1.06
35060	Oakville	3,969	39	0.98
35061	Oshawa	3,566	32	0.90
35062	Ottawa Centre	4,201	47	1.12
35063	Ottawa - Orléans	2,770	124	4.48
35064	Ottawa South	3,390	101	2.98
35065	Ottawa - Vanier	3,261	24	0.74
35066	Ottawa West - Nepean	3,127	81	2.59
35067	Oxford	3,087	30	0.97
35068	Parkdale - High Park	1,748	20	1.14
35069	Parry Sound - Muskoka	1,119	10	0.89

Table 3.1 Number of postal codes by federal electoral district (continued)

FEDCODE	Federal electoral district name	Number of postal codes	Number of postal codes linked to other FEDs	Percentage of postal codes linked to other FEDs
35070	Perth - Wellington	1,964	61	3.11
35071	Peterborough	3,090	17	0.55
35072	Pickering - Scarborough East	2,238	42	1.88
35073	Prince Edward - Hastings	1,711	27	1.58
35074	Renfrew - Nipissing - Pembroke	3,028	15	0.50
35075	Richmond Hill	2,500	6	0.24
35076	St. Catharines	4,487	21	0.47
35077	St. Paul's	2,228	12	0.54
35078	Sarnia - Lambton	2,878	25	0.87
35079	Sault Ste. Marie	2,930	14	0.48
35080	Scarborough - Agincourt	1,637	13	0.79
35081	Scarborough Centre	2,139	77	3.60
35082	Scarborough - Guildwood	1,798	7	0.39
35083	Scarborough - Rouge River	1,971	28	1.42
35084	Scarborough Southwest	2,253	12	0.53
35085	Simcoe - Grey	1,689	51	3.02
35086	Simcoe North	2,336	21	0.90
35087	Stormont - Dundas - South Glengarry	2,169	21	0.97
35088	Sudbury	3,247	37	1.14
35089	Thornhill	3,260	197	6.04
35090	Thunder Bay - Rainy River	2,706	75	2.77
35091	Thunder Bay - Superior North	2,540	75	2.95
35092	Timmins - James Bay	1,918	25	1.30
35093	Toronto Centre	2,696	357	13.24
35094	Toronto - Danforth	2,179	214	9.82
35095	Trinity - Spadina	3,158	372	11.78
35096	Vaughan	2,937	183	6.23
35097	Welland	4,425	41	0.93
35098	Wellington - Halton Hills	1,957	57	2.91
35099	Whitby - Oshawa	3,544	31	0.87
35100	Willowdale	2,517	8	0.32
35101	Windsor - Tecumseh	3,322	26	0.78
35102	Windsor West	4,237	17	0.40
35103	York Centre	2,262	5	0.22
35104	York - Simcoe	2,079	42	2.02
35105	York South - Weston	2,139	11	0.51
35106	York West	1,522	9	0.59
46001	Brandon - Souris	2,148	10	0.47
46002	Charleswood - St. James - Assiniboia	2,248	52	2.31
46003	Churchill	778	17	2.19
46004	Dauphin - Swan River - Marquette	714	16	2.24
46005	Elmwood - Transcona	2,273	21	0.92
46006	Kildonan - St. Paul	2,102	33	1.57

Table 3.1 Number of postal codes by federal electoral district (continued)

FEDCODE	Federal electoral district name	Number of postal codes	Number of postal codes linked to other FEDs	Percentage of postal codes linked to other FEDs
46007	Portage - Lisgar	1,349	23	1.70
46008	Provencher	622	38	6.11
46009	Saint Boniface	2,492	34	1.36
46010	Selkirk - Interlake	883	43	4.87
46011	Winnipeg Centre	2,858	48	1.68
46012	Winnipeg North	2,166	26	1.20
46013	Winnipeg South	1,965	41	2.09
46014	Winnipeg South Centre	2,176	8	0.37
47001	Battlefords - Lloydminster	1,131	18	1.59
47002	Blackstrap	1,867	18	0.96
47003	Desnethé - Missinippi - Churchill River	209	19	9.09
47004	Cypress Hills - Grasslands	1,062	9	0.85
47005	Palliser	2,772	32	1.15
47006	Prince Albert	1,473	20	1.36
47007	Regina - Lumsden - Lake Centre	1,832	35	1.91
47008	Regina - Qu'Appelle	1,840	68	3.70
47009	Saskatoon - Humboldt	1,525	21	1.38
47010	Saskatoon - Rosetown - Biggar	1,991	108	5.42
47011	Saskatoon - Wanuskewin	1,793	118	6.58
47012	Souris - Moose Mountain	1,193	10	0.84
47013	Wascana	2,777	51	1.84
47014	Yorkton - Melville	778	10	1.29
48001	Fort McMurray - Athabasca	1,496	14	0.94
48002	Calgary East	3,735	146	3.91
48003	Calgary Centre-North	4,261	73	1.71
48004	Calgary Northeast	2,723	58	2.13
48005	Calgary - Nose Hill	2,292	15	0.65
48006	Calgary Centre	4,891	98	2.00
48007	Calgary Southeast	3,146	105	3.34
48008	Calgary Southwest	2,885	49	1.70
48009	Calgary West	3,275	53	1.62
48010	Crowfoot	1,514	41	2.71
48011	Edmonton - Mill Woods - Beaumont	3,020	318	10.53
48012	Edmonton Centre	5,194	232	4.47
48013	Edmonton East	4,617	284	6.15
48014	Edmonton - Leduc	3,630	198	5.45
48015	Edmonton - St. Albert	3,626	57	1.57
48016	Edmonton - Sherwood Park	3,544	240	6.77
48017	Edmonton - Spruce Grove	3,077	141	4.58
48018	Edmonton - Strathcona	4,723	150	3.18
48019	Lethbridge	3,752	6	0.16
48020	Macleod	1,185	108	9.11
48021	Medicine Hat	3,035	2	0.07
48022	Peace River	2,144	14	0.65
48023	Red Deer	2,956	9	0.30

Table 3.1 Number of postal codes by federal electoral district (continued)

FEDCODE	Federal electoral district name	Number of postal codes	Number of postal codes linked to other FEDs	Percentage of postal codes linked to other FEDs
48024	Vegreville - Wainwright	1,593	159	9.98
48025	Westlock - St. Paul	1,502	73	4.86
48026	Wetaskiwin	1,312	37	2.82
48027	Wild Rose	2,149	79	3.68
48028	Yellowhead	1,098	47	4.28
59001	Abbotsford	2,923	0	0.00
59002	Burnaby - Douglas	3,487	49	1.41
59003	Burnaby - New Westminster	3,144	63	2.00
59004	Cariboo - Prince George	3,989	110	2.76
59005	Chilliwack - Fraser Canyon	2,174	16	0.74
59006	Delta - Richmond East	3,563	114	3.20
59007	Pitt Meadows - Maple Ridge - Mission	3,656	9	0.25
59008	Esquimalt - Juan de Fuca	3,856	19	0.49
59009	Fleetwood - Port Kells	2,780	185	6.65
59010	Kamloops - Thompson - Cariboo	3,032	15	0.49
59011	Kelowna - Lake Country	4,117	1	0.02
59012	Kootenay - Columbia	1,560	7	0.45
59013	Langley	3,191	1	0.03
59014	Nanaimo - Alberni	3,738	25	0.67
59015	Nanaimo - Cowichan	3,014	29	0.96
59016	Newton - North Delta	3,147	112	3.56
59017	New Westminster - Coquitlam	3,879	36	0.93
59018	Okanagan - Shuswap	2,852	20	0.70
59019	North Vancouver	4,068	19	0.47
59020	Okanagan - Coquihalla	2,480	19	0.77
59021	Port Moody - Westwood - Port Coquitlam	2,745	30	1.09
59022	Prince George - Peace River	3,433	106	3.09
59023	Richmond	2,542	45	1.77
59024	Saanich - Gulf Islands	4,018	26	0.65
59025	Skeena - Bulkley Valley	1,784	7	0.39
59026	British Columbia Southern Interior	2,448	10	0.41
59027	South Surrey - White Rock - Cloverdale	3,455	122	3.53
59028	Surrey North	3,276	48	1.47
59029	Vancouver Centre	3,014	92	3.05
59030	Vancouver East	3,343	83	2.48
59031	Vancouver Island North	3,241	3	0.09
59032	Vancouver Kingsway	3,215	34	1.06
59033	Vancouver Quadra	4,136	42	1.02
59034	Vancouver South	3,077	24	0.78
59035	Victoria	4,655	21	0.45
59036	West Vancouver - Sunshine Coast - Sea to Sky Country	3,207	20	0.62
60001	Yukon	968	0	0.00
61001	Western Arctic	516	0	0.00
62001	Nunavut	29	0	0.00
Total		841,799		

4 Technical specifications

Record layouts and data descriptions

Table 4.1 Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) record layout

Position	Size	Type ¹	Description
1	6	C	Postal code
7	5	C	Federal electoral district code
12	56	C	Federal electoral district name - English
68	56	C	Federal electoral district name - French
124	1	C	Unique link
125	3	C	Weight

1. The field type 'C' refers to both alphabetic and numeric characters.

Postal code

The postal code is a six-character alphanumeric code defined and maintained by Canada Post Corporation (CPC) for the sortation and delivery of mail.

The alphanumeric characters are arranged in the form ANA NAN, where 'A' represents a letter of the alphabet and 'N' a numeric digit. The first character of a postal code (allocated in alphabetic sequence from east to west across Canada) represents a province or territory or a major sector entirely within a province.

The first three characters represent a set of well-defined and stable areas known as the forward sortation area (FSA). Rural FSAs are identifiable by the presence of a '0' in the second position of the FSA code.

The last three characters identify the local delivery unit (LDU). In population centres, the LDU can specify a small and easily defined area within an FSA such as block-face (one side of a city street between consecutive intersections with streets), an apartment building, an office building, or a large firm or organization which does large volume business with the post office. In rural areas, the LDU denotes a service area – the area serviced by rural route delivery from a post office or station (e.g., a rural route, general delivery, or post office box).

Federal electoral district code

A federal electoral district (FED) is any place or territorial area entitled to return a member to serve in the House of Commons. FED legal limits and descriptions are the responsibility of the Chief Electoral Officer, and are usually revised every 10 years after the results of the decennial census. The 2003 Representation Order is the most current revision, and is based on 2001 Census population data. This code uniquely identifies a federal electoral district – 2003 Representation Order. The first two digits identify the province or territory.

Federal electoral district name – English

This contains the English name of the federal electoral district from the 2003 Representation Order.

Federal electoral district name – French

This contains the French name of the federal electoral district from the 2003 Representation Order.

Unique link

The unique link value given in the file can be either '1', which indicates the postal code is linked to one FED, or '2', which indicates that the postal code is linked to two or more FEDs.

Weight

The 'weight' estimates the proportion of the population of a postal code that resides within each FED. If a postal code is linked to only one FED in the PCFRF, the weight is equal to 1. When a postal code is linked to more than one FED, the sum of weights for that postal code equals 1.0.

File specifications

The current version of the PCFRF is an ASCII file and does not include any software or instructions on how to use the product within specific Geographical Information Systems (GIS) or mapping packages.

Software formats

Not applicable

System requirements

Not applicable

Installation instructions

Not applicable

Geographic representation

Not applicable

File naming convention

The naming convention for PCFRF data files is bilingual and reflects the reference date of the CPC data used in the release.

Data files in this release are:

National file

pcfrfNatFED2003_MAY11_fcpcefNatCEF2003.zip

Regional files

pcfrfEastFED2003_MAY11_fcpcefEstCEF2003.zip
pcfrfQueFED2003_MAY11_fcpcefQuéCEF2003.zip
pcfrfOntFED2003_MAY11_fcpcefOntCEF2003.zip
pcfrfWestFED2003_MAY11_fcpcefOuestCEF2003.zip
pcfrfBCFED2003_MAY11_fcpcefCBCEF2003.zip

Table 4.2 File name structure of Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF)

Name component	Description
pcfrf	file name - english
region – english (Nat, East, Que, Ont, West, BC)	english abbreviation of region (see Table 5.3 for region definitions)
FED2003	FED representation order - english
MAY11	reference date of CPC postal code data (month, year)
fcpcf	file name - french
region – french (Nat, Est, Qué, Ont, Ouest, CB)	french abbreviation of region (see Table 5.3 for region definitions)
CEF2003	FED representation order - french

5 Data quality

Linkage 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, attribute accuracy, logical consistency and completeness. This information is provided to users for all linkage data products disseminated for the census.

Lineage

Lineage describes the history of the linkage 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.

Sources

The sources used to derive the Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) are as follows:

- The May 2011 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) links postal codes (provided by Canada Post Corporation [CPC] on the Address Lookup File updated to May 2011) to geographic codes for all 2006 Census geographic areas, including province and federal electoral district 2003 Representative Order codes. It also provides the geographic point coordinates representing the postal codes. The May 2011 PCCF contains over 1.6 million postal code records linked to the geographic areas used in the 2006 Census. These geographical areas have a reference date of January 1, 2006, except for the Federal electoral district – 2003 Representation Order.
- The PCFRF contains postal code data under license from Canada Post Corporation. The most recent Canada Post Corporation file from which this data is copied is dated May 2011.
- Federal electoral district (FED) names are derived from Geography Division's Spatial Data Infrastructure. The source of the geographic names and codes of federal electoral districts is the 2003 Representation Order of the Chief Electoral Office, Elections Canada. The Spatial Data Infrastructure contains a table with the name of each federal electoral district and its associated identification code. This table is updated based on name changes provided by Elections Canada. Where changes to the electoral boundaries have been provided by Elections Canada, the correspondence between the federal electoral district and postal codes is updated.
- The 2006 Census of Population is used as a source for deriving the weights. When a postal code is linked in the PCFRF to more than one FED, the number of persons reporting the postal code in the census may be used to derive the weights.

Method of derivation

The PCFRF is created by extracting the active postal codes and the related FED codes included in the May 2011 PCCF, containing May 2011 postal codes. Each FED code in this file is linked to the list of federal electoral districts – 2003 Representation Order codes and names. The linkage to the FED on the May 2011 PCCF is based on the dissemination block or dissemination area geocoded in the PCCF.

The resulting PCFRF file contains 841,799 active postal code records of which 826,866 are unique links to one federal electoral district. In total, 7,190 active postal codes (14,933 records) are linked to more than one federal electoral district (further details are provided in Logical consistency later in this section). The number of postal code records by federal electoral district and whether those postal codes are linked to other FEDs is provided in Table 3.1.

The unique link variable is derived based on the postal code and FED codes in the PCFRF. If the postal code is linked to only one FED, the unique link is assigned a value of 1, otherwise it is assigned a value of 2.

The 'weight' estimates the proportion of the population of a postal code that resides within each FED. If a postal code is linked to only one FED in the PCFRF, the weight is equal to 1. If the postal code is linked to more than one FED and is reported in the 2006 Census, the weight is equal to the proportion of the population that reported the postal code in each of the FEDs. If the postal code was not reported in the census, the weight is estimated using the address ranges in the service area of the postal code as found in the Address Lookup File from Canada Post Corporation. If necessary, the weights for a postal code are normalised and adjusted using the Single Link Indicator variable in the PCCF so that the sum of weights equals 1.0.

Positional accuracy

Not applicable

Attribute accuracy

Attribute accuracy refers to the accuracy of the quantitative and qualitative information attached to each feature (such as population for a population centre, street name, census subdivision name and code).

The attribute accuracy of the PCFRF is dependent on the accuracy of the geocodes for the dissemination blocks and dissemination areas in the PCCF. The linkage of the dissemination blocks or dissemination areas to the FEDs is based on the boundaries of the FEDs as found in the Spatial Data Infrastructure.

The accuracy of the weight variable is based on the linkage to the FED in the PCFRF, the population reporting the postal code in the census as well as address range data in Canada Post's Address Lookup File.

The population on which the weight variable in the PCFRF is based was derived from the total population data of the 2006 Census. Population counts are determined according to the 'de jure' method. This means that people are enumerated at their usual place of residence, regardless of where they may have been on Census Day, May 16, 2006. For more information on the quality of 2006 Census data, see Appendix B in the *2006 Census Dictionary*.

If a postal code is linked to more than one FED in the PCFRF and was not reported in the census, address range data from the Address Lookup File is used to estimate the weight. This is the case for about 1% of the postal codes in the PCFRF. Because large populations residing in apartments or collective dwelling units may be represented by only one address, this method can underestimate the weight associated with these populations.

Logical consistency

Logical consistency describes the fidelity of relationships encoded in the data structure of the digital linkage data.

Of the 841,799 active postal code records found on this file, there are 826,866 active postal codes uniquely linked to one federal electoral district and 7,190 active postal codes that are linked to two or more federal electoral districts. The following table summarizes them.

Table 5.1 Count of postal codes linked to federal electoral districts

Number of federal electoral districts	Active postal codes	Number of records
1	826,866	826,866
2	6,726	13,452
3	401	1,203
4	47	188
5	6	30
6	10	60
Total	834,056	841,799

Consistency with other products

Data contained in the PCFRF are consistent with all 2006 Census related geographic products with the exception of the 2006 Census Forward Sortation Area Boundary File (Catalogue no. 92-170-XWE, XCE), which represents only the forward sortation areas reported in the 2006 Census. The PCFRF is derived from the Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF), and is consistent with that file.

Completeness

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.

Completeness in the context of the PCFRF is the degree to which all valid postal codes are accounted for. All postal codes, valid and active as of May 2011 according to CPC, have been linked to census geography.

There are 308 FEDs in the 2003 Representation Order of the Chief Electoral Office, Elections Canada. All of these FEDs are included in the PCFRF.

The data files are named using a file naming convention described in section 4, Technical specifications. Each file contains the following number of active postal code records:

Table 5.2 Number of postal code records per region in Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) data files

File name	Number of records
pcfrfEastFED2003_MAY11_fcpcefEstCEF2003.zip	101,847
pcfrfQueFED2003_MAY11_fcpcefQuéCEF2003.zip	212,235
pcfrfOntFED2003_MAY11_fcpcefOntCEF2003.zip	279,573
pcfrfWestFED2003_MAY11_fcpcefOuestCEF2003.zip	129,937
pcfrfBCFED2003_MAY11_fcpcefCBCEF2003.zip	117,207
pcfrfNatFED2003_MAY11_fcpcefNatCEF2003.zip	841,799

Table 5.3 lists abbreviations for the region names used in the data file names and the province and territories that they represent.

Table 5.3 Region abbreviations and associated province and/or territory in Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) data files

English abbreviation - region name	Associated province and/or territory - English	French abbreviation - region name	Associated province and/or territory - French
East	Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick	Est	Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador, Île-du-Prince-Édouard, Nouvelle-Écosse, Nouveau-Brunswick
Que	Quebec	Qué	Québec
Ont	Ontario	Ont	Ontario
West	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories, Nunavut	Ouest	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Nunavut
BC	British Columbia, Yukon	CB	Colombie-Britannique, Yukon
Nat	Canada	Nat	Canada

Appendix A Glossary

Adjusted counts

'Adjusted counts' refer to previous census population and dwelling counts that were adjusted (i.e., recomputed) to reflect current census boundaries, when a boundary change occurs between the two censuses.

Block-face

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

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 are available.

Cartographic boundary files

Cartographic boundary files (CBFs) contain the boundaries of standard geographic areas together with the shoreline around Canada. Selected inland lakes and rivers are available as a supplementary layer.

Census agricultural region

Census agricultural regions (CARs) 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 group 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/territory 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). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the urban core. A CA must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. 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 its total population declines below 100,000 or the population of its urban core falls below 50,000. The urban areas in the CMA or CA that 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, 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. They form zones around CMAs and CAs that 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/territorial legislation) or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (e.g., Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories).

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 and in census agglomerations with an urban core population of 50,000 or more in the previous census.

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

Coordinate system

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

Cartographic boundary files, digital boundary files, representative points and road network files are disseminated in latitude/longitude coordinates.

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.

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 cooperation with Statistics Canada, to provide data for submunicipal areas.

Digital boundary files

Digital boundary files (DBFs) portray the boundaries used for 2006 Census collection and, therefore, often extend as straight lines into bodies of water.

Dissemination area

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

Dissemination block

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

Economic region

An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions (CDs) (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 purpose. Thus, there can be various types of ecumenes, each having their own unique characteristics (population ecumene, agricultural ecumene, industrial ecumene, etc.).

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 2006 Census are based on the 2003 Representation Order.

Forward sortation area

The forward sortation area (FSA) is identified by the first three characters of the postal code. FSAs are associated with a postal facility from which mail delivery originates. The average number of households served by an FSA is approximately 8,000, but the number can range from zero to more than 60,000 households. This wide range of households can occur because some FSAs may serve only businesses (zero households) and some FSAs serve very large geographic areas.

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, postal codes and place of work data are linked to block-face representative points when the street and address information is available; otherwise, they are linked to dissemination block (DB) representative points. In some cases, postal codes and place of work data are linked to dissemination area (DA) representative points when they cannot be linked to DBs. As well, place of work data are linked to census subdivision representative points when the data cannot be linked to DAs.

Geographic code

A geographic code is a numerical identifier assigned to a geographic area. The code is 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 2006 Census, the geographic reference date is January 1, 2006.

Land area

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

Land area data 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 Database

The National Geographic Database (NGD) is a shared database between Statistics Canada and Elections Canada. The database contains roads, road names and address ranges. It also includes separate reference layers containing physical and cultural features, such as hydrography and hydrographic names, railroads and power transmission lines.

Place name

'Place name' 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 10 provinces and 3 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 point that represents a line or a polygon. The point is centrally located along the line, and centrally located or population weighted in the polygon.

Representative points are generated for block-faces, dissemination blocks, dissemination areas, census subdivisions, urban areas and designated places.

Households, postal codes and place of work data are linked to block-face representative points when the street and address information is available; otherwise, they are linked to dissemination block (DB) representative points. In some cases, postal codes and place of work data are linked to dissemination area (DA) representative points when they cannot be linked to DBs. As well, place of work data are linked to census subdivision representative points when the data cannot be linked to DAs.

Road network file

The road network file (RNF) contains roads, road names and address ranges for the entire country. Most commonly, address ranges are dwelling-based.

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 Infrastructure

The Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), formerly known as the National Geographic Base (NGB), is an internal, maintenance database that is not disseminated outside of Statistics Canada. It contains roads, road names and address ranges from the National Geographic Database (NGD), as well as boundary arcs of standard geographic areas that do not follow roads, all in one integrated line layer. The database also includes a related polygon layer consisting of basic blocks (BB) (basic blocks are the smallest polygon units in the database, and are formed by the intersection of all roads and the arcs of geographic areas that do not follow roads), boundary layers of standard geographic areas, and derived attribute tables, as well as reference layers containing physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads and power transmission lines) from the NGD.

The SDI supports a wide range of census operations, such as the maintenance and delineation of the boundaries of standard geographic areas (including the automated delineation of dissemination blocks, dissemination areas and urban areas), and geocoding. The SDI is also the source for generating many geography products for the 2006 Census, such as cartographic boundary files and road network files.

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 (Yukon, Northwest Territories 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 (the term 'population centre' replaces the term 'urban area' for the 2011 Census)

An urban area 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 (the terms 'core', 'fringe' and 'rural area' replace the terms 'urban core', 'urban fringe' and 'rural fringe' for the 2011 Census)

'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 50,000 persons in the case of a CMA, or at least 10,000 persons in the case of a CA.

The urban core of a CA that has been merged with an adjacent CMA or larger CA is called the 'secondary urban core'.

'Urban fringe' includes all small urban areas within a CMA or CA that are not contiguous with the urban core of the CMA or CA.

'Rural fringe' is all territory within a CMA or CA not classified as an urban core or an urban fringe.

Urban population size group

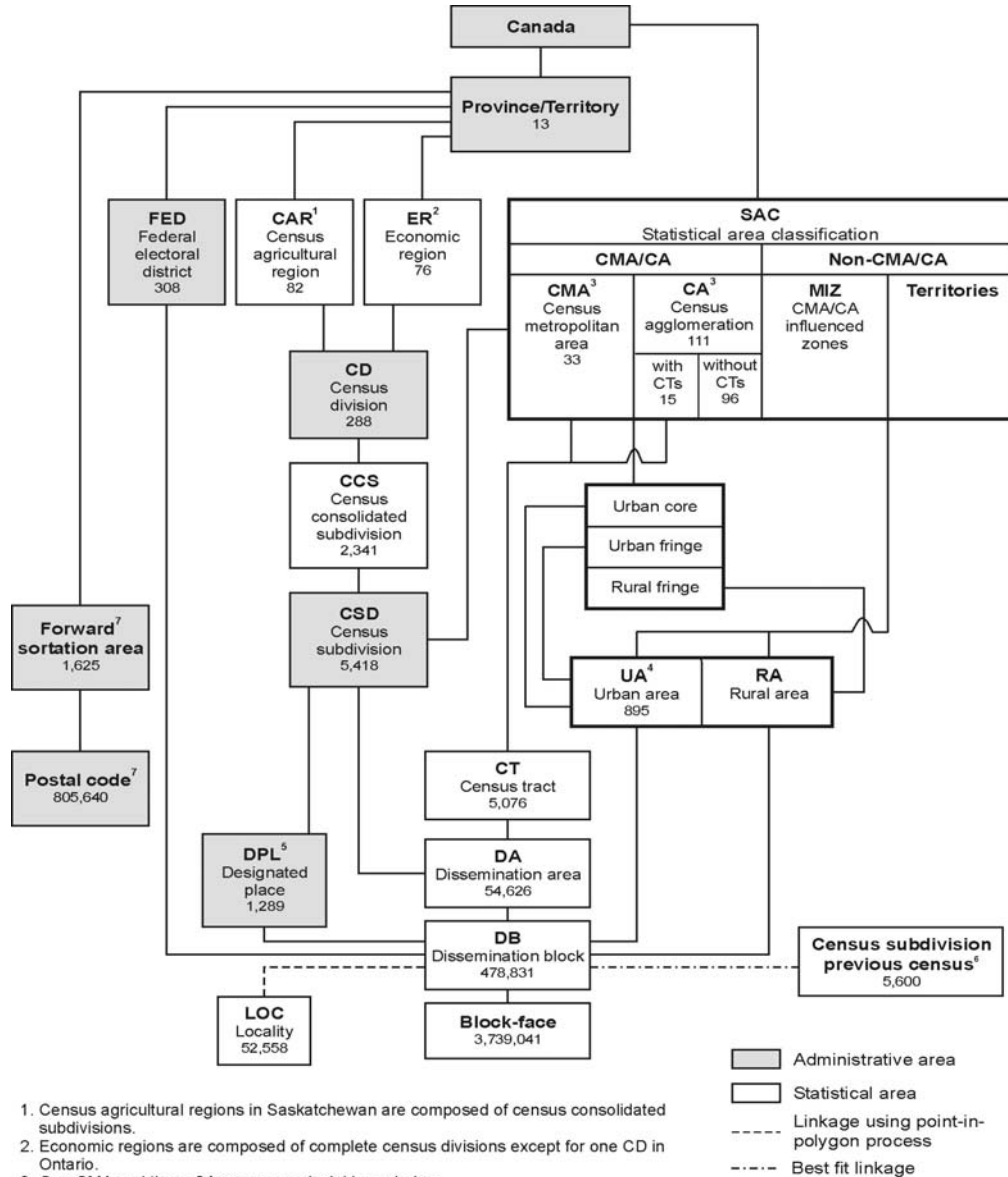
The term 'urban population size group' refers to the classification used in standard tabulations where urban areas are distributed according to the following predetermined size groups, based on the current census population.

1,000	to	2,499
2,500	to	4,999
5,000	to	9,999
10,000	to	24,999
25,000	to	49,999
50,000	to	99,999
100,000	to	499,999
500,000	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 B Hierarchy of standard geographic units for dissemination, 2006 Census

Figure B.1 Hierarchy of standard geographic units for dissemination, 2006 Census



1. Census agricultural regions in Saskatchewan are composed of census consolidated subdivisions.
2. Economic regions are composed of complete census divisions except for one CD in Ontario.
3. One CMA and three CAs cross provincial boundaries.
4. Five UAs cross provincial boundaries.
5. Designated places respect CSD boundaries, but do not cover the total area of CSDs.
6. For the 2006 Census, a best fit linkage is created between the 2001 CSDs and 2006 DBs to facilitate historical data retrieval.
7. Postal codes and forward sortation areas valid as of May 2006 (Canada Post Corporation).

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population; Canada Post Corporation, May 2006.

Appendix C Geographic units by province and territory, 2006 Census

Table C.1 Geographic units by province and territory, 2006 Census

Geographic unit	Canada 2001	Canada 2006	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
Federal electoral district (2003 Representation Order)	301 ¹	308	7	4	11	10	75	106	14	14	28	36	1	1	1
Economic region	76	76	4	1	5	5	17	11	8	6	8	8	1	1	1
Census agricultural region	82	82	3	3	5	4	14	5	12	20	8	8	0	0	0
Census division	288	288	11	3	18	15	98	49	23	18	19	28	1	2	3
Census consolidated subdivision	2,446	2,341	89	68	43	151	1,008	316	127	300	77	156	1	2	3
Census subdivision (CSD)	5,600	5,418	377	113	100	276	1,294	585	297	984	453	836	35	37	31
CSD dissolutions (January 2, 2001 to January 1, 2006)	340	...	9	0	0	0	282	5	7	29	4	4	0	0	0
CSD incorporations (January 2, 2001 to January 1, 2006)	...	158	5	0	2	1	100	4	6	11	5	24	0	0	0
Designated place	1,261	1,289	182	0	49	167	83	88	58	159	262	240	1	0	0
Census metropolitan area	27	33	1	0	1	2	6 ²	15 ²	1	2	2	4	0	0	0
Census agglomeration (CA)	113	111	3	2	4	5 ²	26 ²	28 ²	3	7 ²	12 ²	22	1	1	0
CA with census tracts	16	15	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
CA without census tracts	94	96	3	2	4	4 ²	23 ²	24 ²	3	7 ²	9 ²	18	1	1	0
Census tract	4,798	5,076	46	0	88	99	1,289	2,136	168	105	491	654	0	0	0
Urban area	913	895	32	7	36	32 ²	226 ²	260 ²	38 ²	58 ²	107 ²	95	1	3	5
Locality	52,291	52,558	2,445	964	3,924	3,450	12,617	10,905	2,349	3,898	3,472	7,708	363	173	290
Dissemination area	52,993	54,626	1,062	292	1,633	1,439	13,408	19,177	2,152	2,431	5,357	7,471	78	84	42
Dissemination block	478,707	478,831	8,199	3,251	14,656	14,864	108,751	126,244	30,421	51,729	65,071	52,808	1,261	967	609
Block-face	3,764,232	3,739,041	78,376	26,190	154,564	132,873	835,458	942,567	198,063	361,069	507,859	473,418	11,888	11,620	5,096
Forward sortation area	1,595	1,625	35	7	76	110	415	522	64	48	150	189	3	3	3
Postal code	758,658	805,640	10,378	3,157	25,313	57,355	202,972	269,676	23,943	21,541	76,924	112,904	942	506	29

... not applicable

1. Federal electoral districts (1996 Representation Order).
2. Census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations and urban areas crossing provincial boundaries are counted in both provinces, and, therefore, do not add up to the national total.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population; Canada Post Corporation, May 2006

Appendix D Census subdivision types by province and territory, 2006 Census

Table D.1 Census subdivision types by province and territory, 2006 Census

Census subdivision type		Total	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
		5,418	377	113	100	276	1,294	585	297	984	453	836	35	37	31
C	City / Cité	7	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CC	Chartered community	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
CÉ	Cité	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CG	Community government	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
CM	County (municipality)	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
CN	Crown colony / Colonie de la couronne	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
COM	Community	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CT	Canton (municipalité de)	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CU	Cantons unis (municipalité de)	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CY	City	146	3	2	...	5	...	46	9	14	16	48	1	1	1
DM	District municipality	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
HAM	Hamlet	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	24
ID	Improvement district	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
IGD	Indian government district	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
IM	Island municipality	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
IRI	Indian reserve / Réserve indienne	1,095	2	4	26	20	30	148	82	177	93	507	4	2	...
LGD	Local government district	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOT	Township and royalty	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M	Municipality / Municipalité	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MD	Municipal district	49	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...
MÉ	Municipalité	578	...	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MU	Municipality	52	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NH	Northern hamlet	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
NL	Nisga'a land	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
NO	Unorganized / Non organisé	133	...	...	...	...	97	17	10	2	...	...	2	2	3
NV	Northern village	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
NVL	Nisga'a village	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
P	Parish / Paroisse (municipalité de)	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table D.1 Census subdivision types by province and territory, 2006 Census (continued)

Census subdivision type		Total	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
PE	Paroisse (municipalité de)	215	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RCR	Rural community / Communauté rurale	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RDA	Regional district electoral area	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...
RG	Region	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RGM	Regional municipality	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
RM	Rural municipality	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	296	...	...	...	...	...
RV	Resort village	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
SA	Special area	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
SC	Subdivision of county municipality / Subdivision municipalité de comté	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SÉ	Settlement / Établissement	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
S-É	Indian settlement / Établissement indien	28	...	...	...	...	6	5	4	1	4	3	5	...	...
SET	Settlement	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3
SM	Specialized municipality	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
SNO	Subdivision of unorganized / Subdivision non organisée	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SV	Summer village	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...
T	Town	751	279	7	31	15	...	88	52	147	110	15	3	4	...
TC	Terres réservées aux Cris	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TI	Terre inuite	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TK	Terres réservées aux Naskapis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TL	Teslin land	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TP	Township	210	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TV	Town / Ville	12	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	Ville	220	...	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VC	Village cri	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VK	Village naskapi	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VL	Village	583	...	...	...	69	51	11	20	284	101	42	4	1	...
VN	Village nordique	14	14

... not applicable

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

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If a dispute arises concerning this Agreement, or if a proposed modification of any term of this Agreement cannot be agreed between the parties, the parties shall attempt to resolve the matter first by negotiation.

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