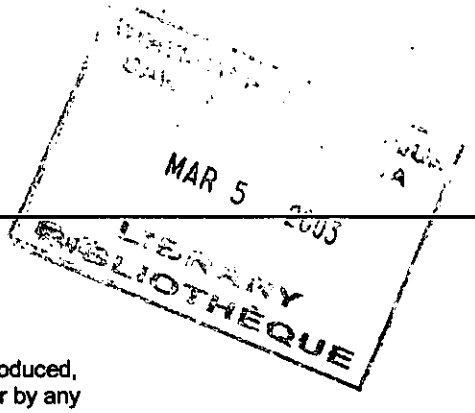
Statistics Canada

1996 Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts Reference Maps: Individual Maps

Reference Guide



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Note of appreciation

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

What's New in the 1996 Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts Reference Maps

- Enhanced product for 1996 - the reference map base now shows detailed street patterns and water features.
- More informative - census tract names and street names are easier to read.
- Improved spatial context - geographic reference features surrounding the census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations have been added.
- This series presents all 25 census metropolitan areas and 18 census-tracted census agglomerations, including four new census-tracted centres for 1996: Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu in Quebec, Barrie and Belleville in Ontario and Nanaimo in British Columbia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 ABOUT THIS GUIDE

This reference guide was prepared to accompany the 1996 Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts (CMA/CA/CT) Reference Maps - Individual Maps (Catalogue No. 92F0092XPB). The entire series of maps (including 55 maps covering 25 CMAs, 29 maps covering 18 CAs and one map of Canada showing the location of all CMAs and CA) is also available in one publication (Catalogue No. 92-354-XPB).

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 *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE. 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 guaranty that the data are 100% accurate. For further information see Section 4, Data Quality.

2.0 OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Census data are disseminated for a wide range of geographic areas ranging from the national level down to the highly detailed **enumeration area** (EA) 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** (CMA), **census agglomerations** (CA), **consolidated CMAs, consolidated CAs**, **primary CMAs, primary CAs**, **urban core**, **urban fringe** and **rural fringe, census subdivisions** (CSD) and **census tracts** (CT).

The Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts Reference Map Series presents CTs for CMAs and tracted CAs. Maps are not produced for CAs that are not tracted. CT names and boundaries are shown on all the maps.

For the 1996 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). This is a change from previous censuses when census agglomerations had to contain a municipality (census subdivision) with a population of 50,000 or more at the previous census to be eligible for census tracts. For the 1996 Census, the census tract programme was extended to include four additional census agglomerations: Nanaimo, British Columbia; Barrie and Belleville, Ontario; Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. This brings the total number of census-tracted centres to 43. One new primary census agglomeration, Saint-Jérôme, Quebec, a component of the consolidated census metropolitan area of Montréal, has been subdivided into census tracts for 1996.

There are 25 CMAs and 112 CAs defined for the 1996 Census (see Appendix B). Census tracts are defined for all of the CMAs and for 18 of the largest CAs. The Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts (CMA/CA/CT) Reference Maps depict the components of the metropolitan hierarchy for those larger urban centres with census tracts.

The CMA/CA/CT Reference Maps are packaged together for sale as a publication (Catalogue No. 92-354-XPB), but maps for each CMA and CA are also available separately. Each CMA and CA is covered by from one to four maps, as shown in the following table.

Table 1. Number of Reference Maps by CMA/CA

CMA/CA	No. of Maps	CMA/CA	No. of Maps
Abbotsford, B.C. (CA)	1	Peterborough, Ont. (CA)	2
Barrie, Ont. (CA)	1	Prince George, B.C. (CA)	1
Belleville, Ont. (CA)	1	Québec, Que. (CMA)	2
Brantford, Ont. (CA)	2	Red Deer, Alta. (CA)	1
Calgary, Alta. (CMA)	2	Regina, Sask. (CMA)	2
Chicoutimi - Jonquière, Que. (CMA)	2	St. Catharines - Niagara, Ont. (CMA)	4
Edmonton, Alta. (CMA)	2	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)	2
Kamloops, B.C. (CA)	2	Saskatoon, Sask. (CMA)	2
Kelowna, B.C. (CA)	2	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (CA)	2
Kingston, Ont. (CA)	2	Sherbrooke, Que. (CMA)	2
Kitchener, Ont. (CMA)	2	Sudbury, Ont. (CMA)	2
Lethbridge, Alta. (CA)	1	Thunder Bay, Ont. (CMA)	2
London, Ont. (CMA)	3	Toronto, Ont. (CMA)	4
Moncton, N.B. (CA)	2	Trois-Rivières, Que. (CMA)	2
Montréal, Que. (CMA)	2	Vancouver, B.C. (CMA)	3
Nanaimo, B.C. (CA)	2	Victoria, B.C. (CMA)	2
North Bay, Ont. (CA)2		Windsor, Ont. (CMA)	2
Oshawa, Ont. (CMA)	2	Winnipeg, Man. (CMA)	2
Ottawa - Hull, Ont.-Que. (CMA)	2		

3.0 ABOUT THIS PRODUCT

3.1 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 (CT), census subdivisions (CSD), urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe, and primary census metropolitan areas (PCMA) and primary census agglomerations (PCA) (if applicable). Attribute information includes CMA and CA names, PCMA and PCA names, CSD names and types and CT names. (Refer to Appendix C for a list of CSD types and to Appendix D for an explanation of the naming convention for CTs.) The base map information includes streets, rivers, lakes, railroad tracks and other significant features.

3.2 General Methodology

The Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts Reference Maps were generated from digital geographic files using ARC/INFO® Version 7.04, geographic information systems (GIS) software, produced by Environmental Systems Research Institute Inc. The base map information came from a combination of Statistics Canada's **Street Network Files** (SNF) and Natural Resources Canada's National Topographic Data Base (NTDB) files. The NTDB files were used to fill in details for those parts of some CMAs and CAs that are not covered by SNFs. The boundary information was derived from a preliminary version of the 1996 Enumeration Area **Digital Boundary File** and the attribute information came from the Geography Attribute Data Base (GADB). For further details about the methodology used to produce the maps, refer to Section 4 on Data Quality.

3.3 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 1996 Census, the geographic reference date is ***January 1, 1996***.
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. 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, 1996, provided the information on the changes was received by Statistics Canada by March 1, 1996.
Since census data refer to conditions as they existed on Census Day (May 14, 1996), and the geographic framework is established according to the geographic areas in effect as of January 1, 1996, census data may be reported for geographic areas which 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, 1996, if the appropriate notification received from applicable federal and provincial authorities was never received or was not received by March 1, 1996.

3.4 Comparison to 1991 Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts Reference Map Series

This product has been enhanced appreciably from the 1991 product. The SNF and the NTDB data used in this map series provide a more detailed reference base than that used for the 1991 product. As well, street names were derived from the SNF and the NTDB, providing more information for the user than in 1991. An important enhancement that was not available in 1991 is the use of a buffer around the CMA and CA. This provides better spatial context for many CMAs and CAs. Additionally, the urban core and urban fringe areas are shaded on the inset maps for the 1996 product. **Urban area** (UA) names are not identified on the map, however, the name of the UA is the name of the principal CSD when the CSD is a city, town or village, and at least 75% of the CSD population is within the UA. (Refer to Appendix E for an explanation of the naming convention for urban areas.) While manual cartography was mainly used to produce the 1991 series, digital processes were used to produce the 1996 series.

3.5 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.

3.6 Recommended Applications

The maps are designed to help the user identify the general location and limits of the geographic areas used in the 1996 Census data publications.
The nature of the CT concept, along with the availability of a wide range of census data, makes CTs 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.

CTs should be used with caution for non-statistical purposes.

4.0 DATA QUALITY

The purpose of this data quality statement is to provide detailed information so that users may evaluate the suitability of the data for their use. Five fundamental components of a data quality statement are: lineage, positional accuracy, attribute accuracy, logical consistency and completeness. (See Statistics Canada, 1992.)

4.1 Lineage

Lineage includes descriptions of the source material from which the data were derived and the methods of derivation, including the dates of the source material and all transformations involved in producing the final digital files or map products.

4.1.1 Source Materials

This reference map series shows the boundaries and names of census tracts (CT) and census subdivisions (CSD) which make up the CMA/CA or PCMA/PCA. Also shown are the urban areas (UA) (called urban core and urban fringe). CSD names, types and boundaries are those that were in effect on January 1, 1996 (the geographic reference date of the 1996 Census). Where notification from the provincial or territorial authorities was not received before March 1, 1996, the name, type or boundaries of CSDs may not correspond with those recognized by provincial or territorial authorities as of January 1, 1996.

The background base map information (coastlines, rivers, lakes, roads, railroads, power lines) was obtained from the 1991 and the pre-census 1996 Street Network Files (SNF), produced by Statistics Canada, and the National Topographic Data Base (NTDB), produced by Natural Resources Canada.

For the Canada CMA/CA map, the digital base map information (coastline, major rivers and lakes and the Trans-Canada Highway) was obtained from Natural Resource Canada's National Atlas Information Service (NAIS).

The linkage of CTs, UAs, and CSDs to each CMA/CA and PCMA/PCA is found on the July 1996 Geography Attribute Data Base (GADB). This data base contains attribute information for all standard geographical areas, including the relationships or linkages among these areas.

4.1.2 Method of Derivation

For CMAs and CAs covered entirely by SNF data, the July, 1996 Digital Boundary Files were overlaid directly on the SNF base. For CMAs and CAs covered by both NTDB and SNF data, the digital boundaries in SNF-covered areas were derived from the SNF, while in the NTDB-covered areas, the July, 1996 Digital Boundary Files were overlaid on the NTDB data and adjusted to match the corresponding features of the NTDB. The NTDB data were then reformatted to conform to the SNF format. Where NTDB and SNF data joined, a matching operation was performed on road features resulting in an integrated network of SNF and NTDB data. In order to provide a uniform hydrographic layer, the hydrography from the NTDB was used in the SNF areas. The hydrographic layer was not reconciled to the digital boundaries within areas covered by SNF data and for this reason the boundaries may not align precisely with NTDB hydrographic features in the SNF-covered areas. Because of significant discrepancies between the NTDB hydrography and the CT boundaries in the CMAs of Saint John and Calgary, the hydrographic layer of the SNF was used for the SNF-covered portion of these two CMAs.

The maps were produced using an automated mapping program developed with ARC/INFO® Version 7.04. The Canada CMA/CA map was produced using the mapping functionality, ARCPLOT, of ARC/INFO® Version 7.04.

4.2 Positional Accuracy

Positional accuracy is the difference between the "true" position of a feature in the real world and the "estimated" position stored in the digital file or other product.
Since the geographic area boundaries depicted on these maps are created by aggregating enumeration area polygons, they reflect the same accuracy as the July 1996 EA Digital Boundary File.
The map showing the location of the CMAs/CAs across Canada was produced using point symbols that were interactively positioned to portray the urban centres' proximity to major hydrographic features and the Trans-Canada Highway.

4.3 Attribute Accuracy

Attribute accuracy refers to the accuracy of the non-positional information attached to each feature such as feature name and code.
The following information was generated from the July 1996 Geographic Attribute Data Base (GADB): names of CMAs/CAs, PCMAs/PCAs; CSD names and types; CT names and UAs, including the identification of the urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe. Initial text placement of attribute information was automated; interactive editing was then performed to optimize placement of CT, CSD and road names.
Names of hydrographic features having "pan-Canadian" significance have been established by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names (CPCGN). These names have been added interactively in both official languages.
Please note that there are two spelling errors in the CMA of Winnipeg:

St. Francois Xavier, RM should read St. François Xavier, RM and

Tache, RM should read Taché, RM.

4.4 Logical Consistency

Logical consistency is the degree to which features are accurately represented in the data structure and fulfill all the internal requirements of the data structure. In other words, how well elements of the data structure follow the rules imposed on them. For example, all polygons must close properly and lines should intersect only where intended.

4.4.1 Internal Consistency

The UA, CT, CSD, PCMA/PCA and CMA/CA boundary polygons were verified for closure.
The geographic area boundaries may not align precisely with NTDB water features in areas covered by SNF data. In the CMAs of Saint John and Calgary, the geographic area boundaries may not align precisely with the hydrographic features. Refer to the *Method of Derivation* section 4.1.2 for details.
Where NTDB and SNF data join, railway and power line features were not matched during data integration.
Some boundary adjustments were made after the maps in this series were prepared for printing. However, there is only one occurrence in the CMA/CA/CT Reference Map Series where a CSD boundary has undergone an adjustment where the difference in **land area** is greater than one square kilometre. The decision to apply one square kilometre as the documentation point is purely arbitrary.

CSD	CSD Name	Land area in map series (Sq. km)	Land area after revision (Sq. km)	Difference (Sq. km)
5953023	Prince George	316.77	314.32	2.45

4.4.2 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.

4.5 Completeness

Completeness expresses the degree to which the geographic entities (features) are captured according to the data capture specifications. It also contains information about selection criteria, definitions used and other relevant mapping rules.
This series contains the 25 CMAs and 18 CAs that are part of the Census Tract Program. A further 94 CAs that are not part of the Census Tract Program are not included in this series. All roads, railways and power lines from the SNF are included, as well as all roads, railways, power lines and rivers from the NTDB.
Road names are shown for the major roads and, where possible, for roads that coincide with a CT boundary.
The base map features selected for display on the Canada CMA/CA map include only major rivers and lakes and the Trans-Canada Highway.

5.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Brief definitions of geographic terms and census concepts are presented here in summary form only. Users should refer to the 1996 Census Dictionary (Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE) for the full definitions and additional remarks related to these concepts and definitions.

Census Agglomeration (CA)

A census agglomeration (CA) is a large *urban area* (known as the *urban core*) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as *urban* and *rural fringes*) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CA has an urban core population of at least 10,000, based on the previous census. However, if the population of the urban core of a CA declines below 10,000, the CA is retired. Once a CA attains an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census, it is eligible to become a CMA. CAs that have urban cores of at least 50,000, based on the previous census, are subdivided into *census tracts*. Census tracts are maintained for CAs even if the population of the urban cores subsequently fall below 50,000. A CA may be consolidated with adjacent CAs if they are socially and economically integrated. This new grouping is called a *consolidated CA* and the component CAs are called *primary census agglomerations (PCAs)*.

Census Consolidated Subdivision (CCS)

A census consolidated subdivision (CCS) is a grouping of *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 (CD)

Census division (CD) is the general term applied to areas established by provincial law which are intermediate geographic areas between the municipality (*census subdivision*) and the *province* level. Census divisions represent counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and other types of provincially legislated areas.
In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, provincial law does not provide for these administrative geographic areas. Therefore, census divisions have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with these provinces for the dissemination of statistical data. In the Yukon Territory, the census division is equivalent to the entire territory.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)

A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a very large *urban area* (known as the *urban core*) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as *urban* and *rural fringes*) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census. Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if the population of its urban core declines below 100,000. All CMAs are subdivided into *census tracts*. A CMA may be consolidated with adjacent *census agglomerations* (CAs) if they are socially and economically integrated. This new grouping is known as a *consolidated CMA* and the component CMA and CA(s) are known as the *primary census metropolitan area (PCMA)* and *primary census agglomeration(s) [PCA(s)]*. A CMA may not be consolidated with another CMA.

Census Subdivision (CSD)

Census subdivision is the general term applying to municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or their equivalent (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories).

In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the term also describes geographic areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in co-operation with the provinces as equivalents for municipalities for the dissemination of statistical data.

Census Tract (CT)

Census tracts (CTs) are small geographic units representing urban or rural neighbourhood-like communities created in *census metropolitan areas* and *census agglomerations* (with an *urban core* population of 50,000 or more at the previous census).

CTs are initially delineated by a committee of local specialists (for example, planners, health and social workers, educators) 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 of the CMA or CA subsequently declines below 50,000.

Consolidated Census Agglomeration (Consolidated CA)

A consolidated census agglomeration (consolidated CA) is a grouping of adjacent *census agglomerations* (CAs) that are socially and economically integrated. Adjacent CAs are consolidated into a single CA (consolidated CA) if the total commuting interchange between two CAs is equal to at least 35% of the employed labour force living in the smaller CA. Several CAs may be consolidated with a larger CA; each pair of CAs is evaluated for inclusion. For example, the consolidated Chatham CA is composed of the Chatham PCA and the Wallaceburg PCA.

Consolidated Census Metropolitan Area (Consolidated CMA)

A consolidated census metropolitan area (consolidated CMA) is a grouping of one *census metropolitan area* (CMA) and adjacent *census agglomeration*(s) CA(s) that are socially and economically integrated. An adjacent CMA and CA can be consolidated into a single CMA (consolidated CMA) if the total commuting interchange between them is equal to at least 35% of the employed labour force living in the CA. Several CAs may be consolidated with a CMA; each CMA-CA combination is evaluated for inclusion. For example, the consolidated Toronto CMA is composed of the Toronto PCMA and the PCAs of Georgina, Milton, Halton Hills, Orangeville and Bradford West Gwillimbury.

Digital Boundary Files (DBFs)

Digital boundary files (DBFs) are computer files that depict the official boundaries of standard census geographic areas. The boundaries sometimes extend beyond shorelines into water.

Enumeration Area (EA)

An enumeration area (EA) is the geographic area canvassed by one census representative. It is the smallest standard geographic area for which census data are reported. All the territory of Canada is covered by EAs.

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 1996 Census, the geographic reference date is **January 1, 1996**.

Land Area

Land area refers to the area in square kilometres of the land-based portions of the census geographic areas.

Place Name

Place name is a general term for localities which have a "sense of place", such as cities, urban areas, neighbourhoods, post offices, communities and unincorporated places. Place names also include the names of uninhabited places, historical municipality names, alternative names and spellings of places.

Primary Census Agglomeration (PCA)

A *census agglomeration* that is a component of a *consolidated census metropolitan area* or *consolidated census agglomeration* is referred to as the primary census agglomeration (PCA).

Primary Census Metropolitan Area (PCMA)

A *census metropolitan area* that is a component of a *consolidated census metropolitan area* is referred to as a primary census metropolitan area (PCMA).

Province/Territory

Province and territory refer to the major political divisions of Canada. From a statistical point of view, they are a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified. The ten provinces combined with the two territories cover the complete country.

Reference Map

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.

Street Network Files (SNFs)

The street network files (SNFs) are digital files representing the street network for most large urban centres in Canada. The files also contain other visible physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads, pipelines) and attribute information (for example, street and hydrographic names, and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses).

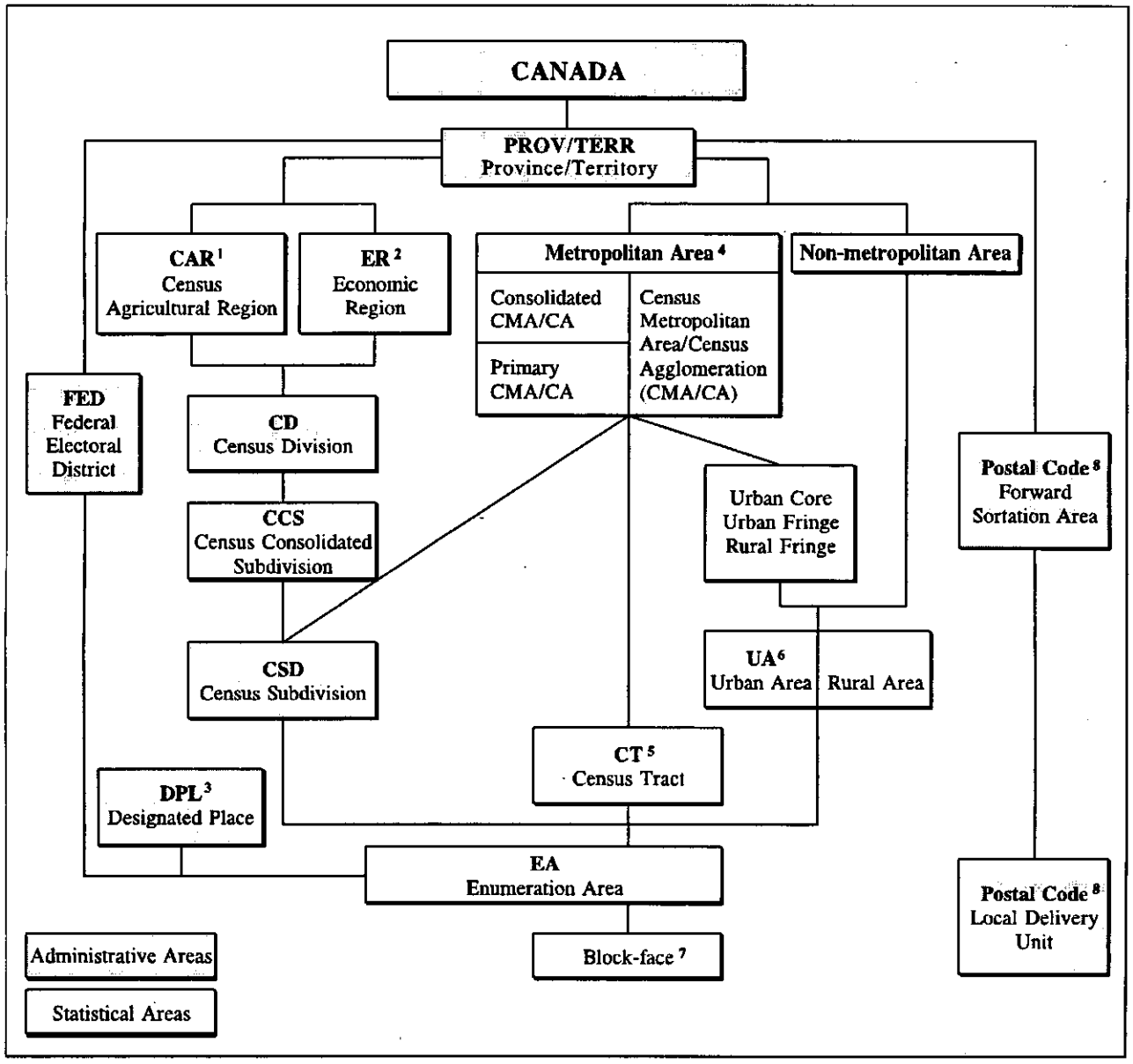
Urban Area (UA)

Urban areas have minimum population concentrations of 1,000 and a population density of at least 400 per square kilometre, based on the previous census population counts. All territory outside urban areas is considered rural. Taken together, urban and rural areas cover all of Canada.

Urban Core, Urban Fringe and Rural Fringe

The urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe distinguish between central and peripheral urban and rural areas within a *census metropolitan area* (CMA), *primary census metropolitan area* (PCMA), *census agglomeration* (CA) or *primary census agglomeration* (PCA).
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 in the case of a CMA, or between 10,000 and 99,999 in the case of a CA.
Urban fringe is the urban area within a CMA or CA that is not contiguous to the urban core.
Rural fringe is all territory within a CMA or CA not classified as urban core or urban fringe.

Appendix A. Hierarchy of National, Metropolitan and Postal Code Geographic Units, 1996



1 Census agricultural regions in Saskatchewan are made up of census consolidated subdivisions.
2 Economic regions in Ontario are made up of municipalities (census subdivisions).
3 Currently there are no designated places in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.
4 Five CMAs/CAs cross provincial boundaries.
5 All CMAs and only CAs with urban core population of 50,000 or more at the previous census have census tracts.
6 Five UAs cross provincial boundaries.
7 Only in areas covered by street network files (SNFs).
8 The postal code is captured as provided by the respondent on all the questionnaires for 1996. Although shown and treated as part of the geography hierarchy, strictly speaking, it is not a geographic unit and, therefore, there is no exact relationship between postal codes and enumeration areas.

Appendix B. Geographic Units by Province and Territory, 1996

Geographic unit	CANADA 1991	CANADA 1996	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
Federal electoral district (1987 RO*)	295	295	7	4	11	10	75	99	14	14	26	32	1	2
Federal electoral district (1996 RO*)	N/A	301	7	4	11	10	75	103	14	14	26	34	1	2
Economic region	68	74	4	1	5	5	16	11	8	6	8	8	1	1
Census division	290	288	10	3	18	15	99	49	23	18	19	28	1	5
Census division	73	73	10	–	–	–	3	–	23	18	19	–	–	–
Communauté urbaine	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
County	60	60	–	3	18	15	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
District	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
District municipality	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Metropolitan municipality	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipalité régionale de comté	93	93	–	–	–	–	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Region	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5
Regional district	29	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–
Regional municipality	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
United counties	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Territory	N/A	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Census consolidated subdivision	2,630	2,607	87	68	52	148	1,143	518	128	302	73	82	1	5
Census subdivision[1]	6,006	5,984	381	113	110	283	1,599	947	298	970	467	713	35	68
Designated place	N/A	828	77	–	59	172	–	38	52	166	252	12	–	–
Census agricultural region	77	78	3	–	5	4	13	5	12	20	8	8	–	–
Census metropolitan area	25	25	1	–	1	1	6	10	1	2	2	2	–	–
Census agglomeration	115	112	4	2	4	5	27	32	3	7	9	21	1	1
Primary census metropolitan area	12	11	1	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	2	1	–	–
Primary census agglomeration	21	22	1	–	–	–	6	11	–	–	3	1	–	–
Census tract	4,068	4,223	41	–	75	69	1,108	1,799	158	99	386	488	–	–
Urban area	893	929	44	7	38	38	228	265	43	63	103	97	2	6
Enumeration area	45,995	49,361	1,236	267	1,511	1,393	11,684	16,469	2,050	2,844	4,746	6,880	111	170
Street network file (number of CSDs)	342	344	2	–	3	16	114	113	10	5	4	77	–	–
Block-face[2]	763,626	817,734	5,068	–	9,707	17,110	187,563	330,658	35,024	21,375	79,954	131,275	–	–
Forward sortation area[3]	1,368	1,477	32	7	58	44	383	515	63	45	137	187	3	5
Postal code[3]	652,826	680,910	7,073	2,737	18,864	16,144	175,885	244,909	22,821	20,778	64,530	105,801	864	504

Note: Underlined numbers indicate that those CMAs, CAs, PCMAs and urban areas crossing provincial boundaries are counted in both provinces.

* Representation Order

1 For a list of census subdivision types, see Appendix C.

2 Preliminary numbers.

3 Counts derived from the December 1991 and from the July 1996 Postal Code Conversion File.

Appendix C. Census Subdivision Types by Province and Territory, 1996

		Total	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
Census subdivision type		5,984	381	113	110	283	1,599	947	298	970	467	713	35	68
BOR	Borough	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
C	City – Cité	145	3	2	2	7	2	51	5	13	15	43	1	1
CC	Chartered Community	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
CM	County (Municipality)	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–
COM	Community	163	130	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CT	Canton (Municipalité de)	88	–	–	–	–	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CU	Cantons unis (Municipalité de)	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DM	District Municipality	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–
HAM	Hamlet	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	34
ID	Improvement District	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	–
IGD	Indian Government District	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
LGD	Local Government District	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–
LOT	Township and Royalty	67	–	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
M	Municipalité	557	–	–	–	–	557	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MD	Municipal District	49	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–
NH	Northern Hamlet	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
NT	Northern Town	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
NV	Northern Village	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–
P	Paroisse (Municipalité de)	344	–	–	–	–	344	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PAR	Parish	152	–	–	–	152	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
R	Indian Reserve – Réserve indienne	996	1	4	24	19	30	140	77	120	88	487	4	2
RC	Rural Community	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RGM	Regional Municipality	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RM	Rural Municipality	404	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	298	–	–	–	–
RV	Resort Village	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–
S-E	Indian Settlement – Établissement indien	33	–	–	–	–	5	10	4	1	4	3	6	–
SA	Special Area	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
SCM	Subdivision of County Municipality	38	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SET	Settlement	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	18
SM	Specialized Municipality	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
SRD	Subdivision of Regional District	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	–	–
SUN	Subdivision of Unorganized	91	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SV	Summer Village	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–	–	–
T	Town	685	156	7	33	28	–	147	36	145	111	14	3	5
TI	Terre inuite	10	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TP	Township	468	–	–	–	–	–	468	–	–	–	–	–	–
TR	Terres réservées	9	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNO	Unorganized – Non organisé	152	–	–	–	–	112	20	11	2	–	–	2	5
V	Ville	257	–	–	–	–	257	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VC	Village cri	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VK	Village naskapi	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VL	Village	863	–	–	–	76	154	108	38	322	117	43	4	1
VN	Village nordique	14	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Appendix D. Naming Convention for Census Tracts

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

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

Please note that for the CMA/CA/CT Reference Map Series, the leading zero has been deleted. The two trailing zeros have also been deleted in cases where there have been no CT splits. For example:

CT Name	Will appear as
0007.00	007
0123.01	123.01

This procedure was adopted to enhance the cartographic presentation of the map series.
When a CMA or CA enters the Census Tract Program, the census subdivision (CSD) that gives the CMA or CA its name is assigned the first CT names starting at 0001.00. When all of the CTs within the first CSD are named, then the CTs of the adjoining CSDs are named and finally those on the periphery are named. If a CT has been split into two or more parts due to a population increase, the number after the decimal point identifies the splits. For example, CT 0042.00 becomes CT 0042.01 and CT 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 E. Naming Convention for Urban Areas

The name of the urban area is the name of the principal CSD when the CSD is a city, town or village, and at least 75% of the CSD population is within the urban area. The name of the urban area is an appropriate place name when less than 75% of the associated CSD population is within the urban area. If an urban area spans two or more principal CSDs, 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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Policy Manual, Policy on Informing Users of Data Quality and Methodology, Statistics Canada, April 7, 1992.

Statistics Canada, [1997]
1996 Census Dictionary. Ottawa: Industry Canada, 1997. 1996 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 92-351-XPE.

Statistics Canada, [1997]
Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts Reference Maps. Ottawa: Industry Canada, 1997. 1996 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 92-354-XPB

Geography Products and Services

This section provides brief descriptions of Geography products and services related to the 1996 Census. For additional details, contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

General Reference Products

92F0085XCB GeoRef

GeoRef is a powerful data retrieval and tabular output tool with software and data on a CD-ROM. GeoRef allows users to explore the links between all standard levels of geography and to determine geographic codes, names, and population and dwelling counts. In addition to the standard census areas, GeoRef provides EA correspondence data (for 1996 census EAs and 1991 EAs) and an EA reference map listing that facilitates identification of appropriate EA reference maps.

Reference Maps

Reference maps identify census geographic areas and assist users in locating boundaries, allowing them to relate census data to actual physical locations. Over 7,500 reference maps are available for geographic areas that range in size from enumeration areas (the census collection unit) to federal electoral districts (Members of Parliament's ridings), from census tracts (neighbourhoods) to census agglomerations and census metropolitan areas (large urban centres), and from census subdivisions (municipalities) to census divisions (counties). Reference maps are available individually or as sets.

92F0087XPB Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas (FED/EA) Reference Maps (1987 Representation Order)

These reference maps show 1996 Census enumeration areas by federal electoral district. The federal electoral district boundaries are based on the 1987 Representation Order which was in effect on Census Day (May 14, 1996). These FED/EA maps are designed for the general reference of EA boundaries. For more specific identification of enumeration areas, users should refer to the more detailed EA Reference Maps for Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0091XPB) areas. The FED/EA maps are reproduced on demand.

92F0090XPB Large Urban Enumeration Areas (EA) Reference Maps

These black and white EA reference maps cover all 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and the 18 census agglomerations (CAs) that are in the Census Tract Programme. Approximately 4,200 maps - generally one map per census tract - show enumeration area (EA) boundaries and codes on a background of detailed street networks and other visible features. Also shown on the maps are census tract, census subdivision, federal electoral district and CMA or CA boundaries. These maps are reproduced on demand. Package prices are available when all Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0089XPB) EA Reference Maps for Canada or Provinces and Territories are purchased together.

92F0088XPB Small Urban Enumeration Areas (EA) Reference Maps

Approximately 870 reference maps cover smaller urban municipalities (census subdivisions) not in the Census Tract Programme. The maps depict enumeration area (EA) boundaries and codes. Federal electoral districts are also shown on these maps. The size and scale of the maps vary, depending on the area covered. These maps are reproduced on demand. Package prices are available when all Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0089XPB) EA Reference Maps for Canada or Provinces and Territories are purchased together.

92F0091XPB Rural Enumeration Areas (EA) Reference Maps

Approximately 2,400 maps depict enumeration area boundaries and codes in rural areas of Canada. Also shown are boundaries for census subdivisions, census divisions, federal electoral districts, census metropolitan areas and tracted census agglomerations. The maps, based on Natural Resources Canada's national topographic series, are at a scale of 1:50,000 or 1:250,000 for the 10 provinces and at a scale of

1:1,000,000 for Yukon Territory and 1:4,000,000 for Northwest Territories. These maps are reproduced on demand. Package prices are available when all Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0089XPB) EA Reference Maps for Canada or Provinces and Territories are purchased together.

92F0089XPB Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions (CD/CSD) Reference Maps: Individual Maps

A total of 21 provincial maps showing the boundaries, names and codes for census divisions (areas such as counties and regional districts) and census subdivisions (such as cities, municipalities, towns, villages, other local municipal entities, townships and Indian reserves) are available for sale individually. The maps also show the boundaries for census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Each province is covered by one to four maps, with scales ranging from 1:375,000 to 1:6,000,000. The maps have the same general look as in 1991, although they have been produced using computer-assisted technology from digital geographic databases. The reference information, including water bodies, major roads and railroads, comes from the Digital Chart of the World (DCW).
Note: The entire set of provincial maps are available in the publication, Standard Geographical Classification. Volume II (Catalogue No. 12-572-XPB). Also included in the publication are three maps of Canada at 1:10,000,000 scale, one showing census divisions, one showing economic regions, and one showing point locations of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations,

92-354-XPB Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts (CMA/CA/CT) Reference Maps

This publication includes reference maps of all census metropolitan areas (55 maps covering 25 CMAs) and census agglomerations with census tracts (29 maps covering 18 CAs). The maps show boundaries and names of the census tracts, census subdivisions, primary census metropolitan areas and primary census agglomerations which make up the CMAs/CAs, as well as the urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe. Also shown are rivers, lakes, railroad tracks, provincial boundaries and other significant features. The map scales range from 1:25,000 to 1:2,000,000. The publication also includes a Canada map (1:10,000,000 scale) showing point locations of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in 1996.

92F0092XPB Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts (CMA/CA/CT) Reference Maps - Individual Maps

Individual reference maps for census metropolitan areas (55 maps covering 25 CMAs) and census agglomerations with census tracts (29 maps covering 18 CAs) are available. The maps show boundaries and names of the census tracts, census subdivisions, primary census metropolitan areas and primary census agglomerations which make up the CMAs/CAs, as well as the urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe. Also shown are rivers, lakes, railroad tracks, provincial boundaries and other significant features. The map scales range from 1:25,000 to 1:2,000,000.
Note: The entire set of maps is available in the publication Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts. Reference Maps (Catalogue No. 92-354-XPB).

Population and Dwelling Counts

Population and dwelling counts from the 1996 Census are available in a variety of formats and geographic breakdowns. In addition to the publication and CD-ROM described below, population and dwelling counts are available in GeoRef (92F0085XCB) and the Block-face Data File (92F0026XDB).

93-357-XPB A National Overview. Population and Dwelling Counts

This publication provides population and dwelling counts established by the 1996 Census of Canada. The levels of geography covered are: provinces and territories, federal electoral districts (1987 Representation Order), census divisions, census subdivisions, designated places, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, urban and rural areas. The geographic boundaries of these areas are those that were in force on January 1, 1996 (geographic reference date for the 1996 Census of Canada). The publication also

includes population and dwelling counts for forward sortation areas (first three characters of the postal code) as reported by census respondents on Census Day (May 14, 1996).

92F0086XCB Postal Code Counts

Postal Codes Counts is a new product for 1996 that 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 - first three characters 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.

Digital Boundary Files and Digital Cartographic Files

Digital Boundary Files (DBFs) portray the official boundaries used for 1996 Census collection and, therefore, often extend as straight lines into bodies of water. In Digital Cartographic Files (DCFs), these boundaries were modified to follow the coastlines and shorelines on the perimeter of Canada's land mass, including major islands. The DCFs also include a separate map layer showing lakes and some rivers and estuaries. This "water" layer can be used for additional reference purposes when mapping or displaying the boundaries. DCFs provide a framework for thematic mapping and geographic analysis that are possible using commercially available geographic information systems (GIS) or other mapping software. DBFs may not be suitable for mapping or display where realistic shoreline is required. The DCFs are available by standard packages and prices; DBFs are available on request for the same price.

92F0029XDE Provinces and Territories Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Provinces and Territories Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The boundaries of the provinces and territories were generalised to meet the requirements of most desk-top mapping packages. Consequently, this product is not consistent with others in the series. The Provinces and Territories DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0030XDE Federal Electoral Districts (1987 Representation Order) Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Federal Electoral Districts (1987 Representation Order) Digital Boundary File and Digital Cartographic File were created by aggregating the component EA boundaries from the 1996 Census. They may differ slightly from the Digital Boundary File based on 1991 enumeration areas (92F0070XDB). The Federal Electoral Districts Digital Cartographic File is a new product and is available in two versions. The boundaries of the first version are consistent with all other levels of standard geography. A more generalised version is also available for small scale mapping of the country as a whole. The two versions of the FED DCF are available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0031XDE Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) Digital Cartographic File

The Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) Digital Cartographic File depicts the boundaries of the Federal Electoral Districts (FEDs) according to the 1996 Representation Order. Since this is not a standard level of geography for the 1996 Census, the cartographic file was created with a different methodology and, therefore, is not entirely consistent with other files in the series. Users should be aware that the FED boundaries used for the taking of the 1996 Census were based on the 1987 Representation Order. The 1996 representation order was proclaimed on January 8, 1996 and is in force on the first dissolution of Parliament that occurs at least one year after its proclamation. The Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0032XDE Census Divisions Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Census Divisions Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Census Divisions DCF is available in two versions. The boundaries of the first version are consistent with all other levels of standard geography. A more generalised version is also available for small scale mapping of the country as a whole. The two versions of the Census Divisions DCFs are available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0033XDE Census Consolidated Subdivisions Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Census Consolidated Subdivisions Digital Boundary (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. Census Consolidated Subdivisions DCFs are available as standard packages for Canada and the provinces and territories.

92F0034XDE Census Subdivisions Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Census Subdivisions Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Census Subdivisions DCF is available as a standard package for Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts.

92F0035XDE Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The 1996 Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0036XDE Census Tracts Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

Users of the 1991 Census Tracts Digital Cartographic File will notice a major difference between the 1991 and the 1996 product. In 1991, all bodies of water were integrated with the boundaries on a single map layer. The 1996 boundaries follow the coastlines and shorelines on the perimeter of Canada's land mass, including major islands. Users can see the remaining shorelines (in-land bodies of water) by overlaying the separate "water" layer. The 1996 Census Tracts DCFs are consistent with all other levels of standard geography. This was not case in 1991. The Census Tracts DCFs are available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census tracts.

92F0037XDE Urban Areas Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Urban Areas Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Urban Areas DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0038XDE Designated Places Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Designated Places Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. Designated places are a new standard geography level for 1996. The Designated Places DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0039XDE 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas Digital Cartographic File

The 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs) Digital Cartographic File depicts FSA boundaries derived from postal codes captured from the 1996 Census questionnaires. By analysing 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 respect enumeration area boundaries. The 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0040XDE Enumeration Areas (EA) Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Enumeration Areas Digital Cartographic File (DCF) is available for the first time. In 1991, only the Digital Boundary File was available. The EA DCFs are available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces and territories and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and some Census Agglomerations (CA).

Digital Street Files

Geography Division maintains a street network database of Canada's large urban centres on an ongoing basis. While this database represents less than 1 % of Canada's land area, it accounts for 62% of Canada's population. Several products originate from this database including very detailed Street Network Files, less detailed Skeletal Street Network Files, and the Block-face Data File.

92F0024XDE Street Network Files (SNF)

The Street Network Files (SNFs) are digital files representing the street network for most large urban centres in Canada. The files also contain other visible physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads, pipelines) and attribute information (for example, street and hydrographic names and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses). Streets and addresses are updated to reflect the information collected on Census Day - May 14, 1996. In combination with the user's appropriate software, the Street Network Files are useful for route planning, delivery services and mapping. The SNFs are available as standard packages for Canada, all provinces but Prince Edward Island, and for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and some Census Agglomerations (CA).

92F0025XDE Skeletal Street Network Files (SSNF)

The Skeletal Street Network Files (SSNF) are "thinned-out" Street Network Files consisting of cartographic reference features such as major streets (with street names but no address ranges) and some railway features used to define the census tract boundaries. The SSNFs are available as standard packages for Canada, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and some Census Agglomerations (CA).

92F0026XDB Block-Face Data File (BFDF)

The Block-Face Data File (BFDF) contains 1996 Census population and dwelling counts for block-faces in urban centres covered by the Street Network Files (92F0024XDE). A block-face is generally one side of a city street between two consecutive intersections; it is also the smallest geographical unit available from Statistics Canada. The BFDF also links the block-face to all other levels of standard geography (enumeration areas and above) through geographic codes. The file includes street names with address ranges as well as co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate centre of each block-face. The BFDFs are available as standard packages for Canada and for large urban centres.

Postal Code Products

The postal code products described below use postal codes that are obtained regularly from Canada Post Corporation. Two other products listed above, Postal Code Counts (92F0086XCB) and 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas Digital Cartographic File (93F0038XDE), are based on postal codes provided by respondents on census questionnaires.

92F0027XDB 1996 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF)

The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) provides a link between the six-character postal code and the standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, municipalities, census tracts, etc.). It also provides the x,y co-ordinates 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, and for large urban centres.

92F0027UDB 1996 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) - Update

The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) provides a link between the six-character postal code and the standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, municipalities, census tracts, etc.). It also provides the x,y co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate location of the postal code to support mapping. The PCCF is updated on a semi-annual basis. Updates released in July provide new postal codes as of January of the release year. Updates released in January provide new postal codes as of July of the previous year. Clients must purchase the Postal Code Conversion File (92F0027XDB) at the initial cost; then subsequent updated files may be purchased at the update rate. An additional discount on updates is given to PCCF update subscribers. The subscription will require that they pay in advance for at least one updated file per year until the new PCCF for the 2001 Census is released. The PCCF updates are available as standard packages for Canada and provinces and territories.

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

The Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File (PCFRF) is a flat ASCII file which provides a link between the six character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (1996 Representation Order). A federal electoral district (FED) is any place or territorial area entitled to return a member of Parliament (MP) to serve in the House of Commons and is commonly referred to as a federal riding. The PCFRF is available as standard packages for Canada and for 5 regions - Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie Provinces and Northwest Territories, and British Columbia and Yukon Territory.

92F0028UDB Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File (PCFRF) - Update

The Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File (PCFRF) is a flat ASCII file which provides a link between the six character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (1996 Representation Order). A federal electoral district (FED) is any place or territorial area entitled to return a member of Parliament (MP) to serve in the House of Commons and is commonly referred to as a federal riding. The PCFRF is updated on a semi-annual basis. Updates released in July provide new postal codes as of January of the release year. Updates released in January provide new postal codes as of July of the previous year. Clients must purchase the PCFRF (92F0028XDB) at the initial cost; then subsequent updated files may be purchased at the update rate. The PCFRF updates are available for Canada and for 5 regions - Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie Provinces and Northwest Territories, and British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

Services

97C0005 Geocoding Service

The 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 an aggregation at the block-face level in large urban centres with Street Network File coverage, and at the enumeration level in small urban centres and rural areas. The user is thereby able to purchase census data for these custom areas. Cost estimates for this service will be provided based on the complexity of the request.

97C0006 Geography Custom Services

If the standard geography products do not satisfy a user's need, Geography Custom Services are available to produce non-standard geographic products by special request. Examples include alternative packaging of Digital Cartographic Files, special data retrievals, manipulations or merges using any of the geography computer files (postal codes, attribute files, boundary files and Street Network Files). Cost estimates for this service will be provided based on the nature and complexity of the request.

97C0007 Geography Custom Mapping

Thematic maps and other custom maps may be produced as a special request. Cost estimates for this service will be provided based on the complexity of the request.