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Boundary Files, Reference Guide

Census year 2006

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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 2006 Boundary Files for census subdivisions and other high level geographies are available free of charge for the first time.
- All boundary files will be available for download from the Statistics Canada website.
- 2006 Standard Geographical Classification, Volume II: Reference Maps, is available free of charge from the Statistics Canada website as a complementary product to the 2006 Boundary Files.
- The Digital Boundary File (DBF) is reinstated for the 2006 Census.
- A 2006 Dissemination Block Cartographic Boundary File will be available.
- The Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration Boundary Files now includes CMA/CA parts where limits cross provincial boundaries.
- The Designated Place Parts Boundary File showing census subdivision components is no longer available.
- The boundary files contain improved hydrographic detail including water feature names and types, and scale dependent ranking.
- All higher level geographic attributes are available in the Census Subdivisions Boundary File.
- Changes were made to the census subdivision names and types to accommodate new bilingual names. To date, there are six new bilingual CSD names: Beaubassin East / Beaubassin-est (N.B.), Grand Falls / Grand-Sault (N.B.), French River / Rivière des Français (Ont.), Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (Ont.), The Nation / La Nation (Ont.) and West Nipissing / Nipissing Ouest (Ont.).

Table of contents

1. About this guide

This reference guide is intended for users of the 2006 Boundary Files. The guide provides an overview of the files, the general methodology used to create them, and important technical information for users.

Technical specifications in Section 5 include system requirements, installation instructions, record layout, and item descriptions.

Geographic terms found throughout the text are described in the Appendix A: Glossary.

This reference guide does not provide details on specific software packages that are available for use with the 2006 Boundary Files. Users are advised to contact the appropriate software vendor for information.

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

2006 Boundary Files

The 2006 Boundary Files are a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geographic units. In this Reference Guide, the term standard geographic units is used to refer to the geographical levels defined in the *Standard Geographical Classification, Volume I* and geographical levels established primarily for the purpose of collecting and disseminating census data. A diagram illustrating the hierarchy of standard geographical levels is included in Appendix B of this guide.

The 2006 Boundary Files are available for download in two spatial types: digital and cartographic.

The 2006 Boundary Files provide a framework for mapping and spatial analysis. Digital files depict the full extent of the geographical areas, including the coastal water area. See Figure 2.1. Cartographic files depict the geographical areas using only the major land mass of Canada and its coastal islands. The files are available in three formats: ArcInfo® (.shp), MapInfo® (.tab) and Geography Markup Language (.gml).

Separate map layers showing lakes, some rivers and some estuaries are also available. This "water" layer can be used for additional reference purposes when mapping or displaying the boundaries in either the digital or cartographic boundary file. See Figure 2.2.

Digital and cartographic boundary files are available for the following levels of geography:

- provinces and territories
- census divisions
- economic regions
- census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations
- census consolidated subdivisions
- census subdivisions
- federal electoral districts (2003 Representation Order) - *available February 2007*
- census tracts - *available February 2007*
- dissemination areas - *available February 2007*
- dissemination blocks - *available February 2007*
- designated places - *available March 2007*
- urban areas - *available March 2007*

Figure 2.1 Provinces and Territories Digital Boundary File

Figure 2.2 Provinces and Territories Cartographic Boundary File with coastline

Reference date

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada to finalize the geographic framework for which census data will be collected, tabulated and reported. The reference date for the geographic area boundaries in digital and cartographic boundary files is January 1, 2006.

3. How to use this product

Purpose of the product

Digital boundary files portray the boundaries used for the 2006 Census collection and dissemination activities and as such often extend as straight lines into bodies of water.

Cartographic boundary files support the spatial analysis and thematic mapping of data from the 2006 Census where displaying the main landmass of Canada is preferred. They can also be used with Census of Agriculture or other Statistics Canada data for data analysis and thematic mapping.

With the appropriate computer software, the boundary files provide the framework for thematic mapping to support applications such as land use and demographic studies, or social, economic and market research. Geographic identifiers permit linkage of statistical data to geographic areas depicted in the boundary files. Boundary files can also be used to create new geographic areas by aggregating standard geographic areas and for other data manipulations available with the user's software. The boundary files are positionally consistent with the 2006 Road Network File, which can provide additional geographic context for mapping applications.

The cartographic boundary files were created for thematic mapping – particularly choropleth mapping of census data. The shorelines were integrated with the boundaries to enable users to easily shade the land polygons. Supplementary hydrography is also available to support the mapping of inland lakes, oceans and land outside the landmass of Canada. The cartographic boundary files include the shoreline around Canada and the shoreline of larger inland water bodies within Canada (e.g. Great Lakes).

Using 2006 Boundary Files with other boundary files

When considering using 2006 Boundary Files, one should be aware of the compatibility of these files with other similar files. Other boundary files are available for download on the Internet from other websites; however they may not be positionally compatible with Statistics Canada files.

Cartographic boundary files are recommended for thematic mapping and visualisation of census data at the more detailed levels of geography. In deciding which set of boundary files to use, one should consider what other geospatial data will be used in conjunction with the boundary files.

Limitations

The positional accuracy of the 2006 Boundary Files does not support cadastral, surveying or engineering applications.

The data used to create the products are based on source data that had a wide range of scales. Therefore, digital and cartographic boundary files will not be precise if plotted at a larger scale than the scale of the source material used in its creation.

Comparison with other products

- Any 2006 Boundary File is compatible with other 2006 Census Boundary File products.
- The 2006 Boundary Files are not compatible with the 2001 Census Boundary File products.

4. Data quality

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

Lineage

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

The geographic area boundaries, names, codes, and the relationships among the various geographic levels are found on Statistics Canada's Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI). These data for administrative areas are updated using information from provincial and territorial sources. These data for statistical areas are updated using the results of the previous census, as well as input from users.

Creation of the Digital Boundary Files

The Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) was used to generate the Digital Boundary Files (DBF) by aggregating polygons using geographic codes. For example, to create the Digital Boundary Files for the provinces and territories, all the polygonal units within the Spatial Data Infrastructure with the same relationship to a province or territory were aggregated to form the polygon(s) that represent that province or territory. Additional information (e.g. name) for each geographic area was incorporated into the product from the Spatial Data Infrastructure.

Creation of the Cartographic Boundary Files

The creation of the Cartographic Boundary File used the Digital Boundary Files and a set of hydrographic features from the National Geographic Database. The hydrographic features used included coastal features (e.g. oceans, bays) and the Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence River. These data were used to remove from the Digital Boundary Files that portion of the geographical area that is within these major coastal water features.

Additional formatting

The files were transformed from Lambert Conformal Conic projection into latitude / longitude coordinates. Finally, the files were verified, translated into French and English versions and appropriately labelled.

The files were converted into three output formats (ArcInfo® (.shp), Geography Markup Language (.gml) and MapInfo® (.tab), verified, translated and appropriately labelled.

Creation of the coastal layer

The coastal layer was created by selecting water features exterior to Canada's land mass from the National Geographic Database's (NGD) hydrographic reference layers. These reference data were sourced from the National Topographic Data Base (1:50,000 and the 1:250,000 maps) and the Digital Chart of the World (DCW). This included polygon features forming the Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic Oceans as well as the Beaufort and Labrador Seas and all related channels, straits, passages, inlets and bays including Hudson Bay and James Bay. In addition, features forming the Great Lakes, Lake of the Woods and the St. Lawrence Seaway were also included.

The coastal layer was then generalized by removing all islands smaller than 100,000 square metres except when the islands accounted for the only land area for geographic areas or when they were intersected by road arcs found on the Road Network File.

Creation of the inland water layer

The inland water layer was created by selecting water features from the National Geographic Database's (NGD) hydrographic reference layers. This reference data was sourced from the National Topographic Data Base (1:50,000 and the 1:250,000 maps) and the Digital Chart of the World (DCW). Each feature was assigned a rank based on its size and/or cultural importance. The largest and most important features have lower rank values. These ranks can be used to select and format features for map display at different scales.

Positional accuracy

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

The boundaries are derived from the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI). The data in the Spatial Data Infrastructure are stored in double precision. This precision allows features that are next to each other on the ground to be placed in the correct position on the map, relative to each other, without overlap. However, the absolute positional accuracy of the features in the database varies depending on the source of the features.

The Spatial Data Infrastructure is not GPS compliant. However, every possible attempt is made to ensure that the geographic area boundaries maintained in the Spatial Data Infrastructure respect the limits of the administrative entities that they represent (e.g. census division and census subdivision) or on which they are based (e.g. census metropolitan area or census agglomeration). The positional accuracy of these limits is dependent upon source materials used by Statistics Canada to identify the location of limits. In addition, due to the importance placed on relative positional accuracy, the positional accuracy of other geographic data (e.g. road network data and hydrographic data) that are stored within the Spatial Data Infrastructure is considered when positioning the limits of the geographic areas.

Attribute accuracy

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

As noted under lineage, the attributes (names, types and codes) for all geographic areas displayed on the maps are sourced from the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI). The names and types for administrative geographic areas have been updated from the 2001 Census using source materials from provincial and territorial authorities.

The attribute data associated with the polygons in the boundary files were independently verified against the data in the Spatial Data Infrastructure and found to be accurate.

Logical consistency

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

In each boundary file, all geographic areas have been verified to have a unique identifier that is valid for the 2006 Census.

Boundaries found in this file are consistent with those found in other spatial products produced as part of the suite of 2006 products.

The hydrographic data files were specially created for the Boundary Files to enable thematic mapping at local and regional scales.

The land area for geographic areas present in GeoSuite may not be consistent with that computed from the Cartographic Boundary Files. This is because the water features used in the creation of the Cartographic Boundary Files are based on a set of hydrographic features that was created for thematic mapping.

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.

Each boundary file contains the complete set of geographic areas for that level of the geographic hierarchy.

It is important to note that in both digital boundary files and cartographic boundary files, a geographic area may be depicted by more than one polygon. In the Digital Boundary Files there are some geographic areas that have two or more parts. This is particularly the case for some census subdivisions. In cartographic boundary files, this is due to having removed the coastal water area from the digital boundary files, thus creating several polygons for one geographic area. In the cartographic boundary files this impacts only on geographic areas that are situated on the coastal areas.

5. Technical specifications

Software formats

The 2006 Boundary Files are available for download from the Statistics Canada website in the following formats:

- ARC/INFO® shapefile format version 9.0
  File extension: .shp

- MapInfo® format version 8.0
  File extension: .tab

- Geography Markup Language (GML) version 2.1.2
  File extension: .gml

Installation instructions

The ARC/INFO®, MapInfo® and GML files are compressed into WinZip® files (file extension .zip).

An additional template (.tem) file is included with the GML files for use with the Java Unified Mapping Platform (JUMP) free GIS data viewer.

Some of the 2006 Boundary Files contain attributes with accented characters. These characters can be seen in UNIX and Windows® versions of ARC/INFO® and MapInfo®. They were tested on desktop versions of ArcGIS® 9.0 and MapInfo® 8.0 and 8.5.

Geographic representation

The 2006 Boundary Files are available for free on the Statistics Canada website in the following geographic representation:

Datum:	NAD 83
Projection:	Geographic
Co-ordinates:	Latitude / Longitude

To ensure calculations are relevant (i.e. to calculate distance), it is recommended that this file be reprojected.

Record layouts and item/field descriptions

1. Provinces and territories

The Provinces and Territories Boundary Files contain the boundaries of all ten provinces and three territories. 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.

Table 5.1.1 Record layout — ARC/INFO® (.shp), MapInfo® Line (.tab) and Geography Markup Language (.gml) files

Attribute name	Data type	Description
FID[1]	Object ID (4)	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
Shape[1]	Geometry	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
PRUID	char (2)	Uniquely identifies a province or territory.
PRNAME	char (100)	The official province or territory name.
PRENAME	char (100)	The province or territory name in English.
PRFNAME	char (100)	The province or territory name in French.
PREABBR	char (10)	The official English abbreviation for the province or territory name.
PRFABBR	char (10)	The official French abbreviation for the province or territory name.

1. Items included with ARC/INFO shapefiles only.

2. Census divisions

The 2006 Census Division Boundary Files contain the boundaries of all 288 census divisions. A census division (CD) is an administrative area, which is a component of the Standard Geographical Classification and comprised of census subdivisions. Census division 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 or territorial level and the municipality (census subdivision).

Table 5.2.1 Record layouts — ARC/INFO® (.shp), MapInfo® Line (.tab) and Geography Markup Language (.gml) files

Attribute name	Data type	Description
FID[1]	Object ID (4)	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
Shape[1]	Geometry	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
CDUID	char (4)	Uniquely identifies a census division (SGC code - composed of the 2-digit province/territory code and the 2-digit census division code).
CDNAME	char (100)	The official census division name.
CDTYPE	char (3)	Is the type of the census division (see domain).
PRUID	char (2)	Uniquely identifies a province or territory.
PRNAME	char (100)	The official province or territory name.

1. Items included with ARC/INFO shapefiles only.

Domain

The following is a list of the types associated with census divisions.

Census division / Division de recensement (CDR)
County / Comté (CT)
County (CTY)
District (DIS)
District municipality (DM)
Management board (MB)
Municipalité régionale de comté (MRC)
Regional district (RD)
Region (REG)
Regional municipality (RM)
Territoire équivalent (TÉ)
Territory / Territoire (TER)
United counties (UC)

3. Economic regions

The 2006 Economic Region Boundary Files contain the boundaries of all 76 economic regions. An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions (with one exception in Ontario) created as a standard geographic area for analysis of regional economic activity.

Table 5.3.1 Record layouts — ARC/INFO® (.shp), MapInfo® Line (.tab) and Geography Markup Language (.gml) files

Attribute name	Data type	Description
FID[1]	Object ID (4)	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
Shape[1]	Geometry	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
ERUID	char (4)	Uniquely identifies an economic region (composed of the 2-digit province/territory code and the 2-digit economic region code).
ERNAME	char (100)	The economic region name.
PRUID	char (2)	Uniquely identifies a province or territory.
PRNAME	char (100)	The official province or territory name.

1. Items included with ARC/INFO shapefiles only.

4. Census metropolitan areas / census agglomerations

The 2006 Census Metropolitan Areas / Census Agglomerations Boundary Files for Canada contain the boundaries of all 33 census metropolitan areas and 111 census agglomerations. A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a large urban area (known as the urban core). The census population count of the urban core is at least 10,000 to form a census agglomeration and at least 50,000 to form a census metropolitan area. To be included in census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, 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.

There are five census metropolitan areas / census agglomerations that cross provincial boundaries. In each of these cases, the census metropolitan area / census agglomeration is divided by the provincial limit and is represented as two polygon records in the boundary file.

The five census metropolitan and census agglomerations that cross provincial limits are:

- CA of Campbellton, CMAuid 330, crosses the New Brunswick / Quebec provincial boundary
- CA of Hawkesbury, CMAuid 502, crosses the Quebec / Ontario provincial boundary
- CMA of Ottawa – Gatineau, CMAuid 505, crosses the Quebec / Ontario provincial boundary
- CA of Pembroke, CMAuid 515, crosses the Quebec / Ontario provincial boundary
- CA of Lloydminster, CMAuid 840, crosses the Saskatchewan / Alberta provincial boundary

Table 5.4.1 Record layout — ARC/INFO® (.shp), MapInfo® Line (.tab) and Geography Markup Language (.gml) files

Attribute name	Data type	Description
FID[1]	Object ID (4)	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
Shape[1]	Geometry	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
CMAUID	char (5)	Uniquely identifies the provincial parts of a census metropolitan area or census agglomeration.
CMANAME	char (100)	The official name of the census metropolitan area or census agglomeration.
CMATYPE	char (1)	A one-character field identifying whether the unit is a census metropolitan area or a census agglomeration (see domain).
PRUID	char (2)	Uniquely identifies a province or territory.
PRNAME	char (100)	The official province or territory name.

1. Items included with ARC/INFO shapefiles only.

The types associated with the census metropolitan areas / census agglomerations are: census metropolitan area is a B, census agglomeration, with no census tracts, D and census agglomeration, with census tracts is K.

5. Census consolidated subdivisions

The 2006 Census Consolidated Subdivision Boundary Files contain the boundaries of all 2,341 census consolidated subdivisions. A census consolidated subdivision (CCS) is a statistical area of aggregated census subdivisions used by the Census of Agriculture. A census consolidated subdivision is a grouping of adjacent census subdivisions. Generally, the smaller more urban census subdivisions (towns, villages, etc.) are combined with the surrounding, larger, more rural census subdivision, in order to create a geographic level between the census subdivision and the census division.

Table 5.5.1 Record layouts — ARC/INFO® (.shp), MapInfo® Line (.tab) and Geography Markup Language (.gml) files

Attribute name	Data type	Description
FID[1]	Object ID (4)	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
Shape[1]	Geometry	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
CCSUID	char (7)	Uniquely identifies an census consolidated subdivision (composed of the 2-digit province/territory code and the 2-digit census division code and the 3 digit census consolidated subdivision code)
CCSNAME	char (100)	The name of the census consolidated subdivision
PRUID	char (2)	The province or territory code is a two-digit code that uniquely identifies each province/territory in Canada, and is based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC).
PRNAME	char (100)	The official province or territory name.

1. Items included with ARC/INFO shapefiles only.

6. Census subdivisions

The 2006 Census Subdivision Boundary Files contains the boundaries of all 5,418 census subdivisions. A census subdivision is an administrative area, which is a component of the Standard Geographical Classification. Census subdivision is the general term for municipalities, as determined by provincial legislation, or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes, for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories.

Table 5.6.1 Record layouts — ARC/INFO® (.shp), MapInfo® Line (.tab) and Geography Markup Language (.gml) files

Attribute name	Data type	Description
FID[1]	Object ID (4)	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
Shape[1]	Geometry	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
CSDUID	char (7)	Uniquely identifiers a census subdivision (composed of 2-digit province code, 2-digit census division and 3-digit census subdivision codes)
CSDNAME	char (100)	The official name provided by federal or provincial/territorial authorities
CSDTYPE	char (3)	Census subdivisions (CSDs) are classified into 55 types according to official designations adopted by provincial/territorial or federal authorities.
PRUID	char (2)	The province or territory code is a two-digit code that uniquely identifies each province/territory in Canada, and is based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC).
PRNAME	char (100)	The official province or territory name.
CDUID	char (4)	Uniquely identifies a census division (SGC code - composed of the 2-digit province/territory code and the 2-digit census division code).
CDNAME	char (100)	The official census division name.
CDTYPE	char (3)	The type of the census division (see domain).
CMAUID	char (3)	The CMA/CA code is a three-digit code that uniquely identifies each CMA/CA in Canada.
CMANAME	char (100)	The official name of the census metropolitan area or census agglomeration.
SACTYPE	char (1)	The Statistical Area Classification (SAC) groups census subdivisions according to whether they are a component of a census metropolitan area, a census agglomeration, or a census metropolitan area or a census agglomeration influenced zone.
ERUID	char (4)	Uniquely identifies an economic region (composed of the 2-digit province/territory code and the 2-digit economic region code).
ERNAME	char (100)	The economic region name.

1. Items included with ARC/INFO shapefiles only.

Domain

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

The values for Statistical Area Classification are:

Census subdivision within census metropolitan area 1
Census subdivision within census agglomeration, with at least one census tract 2
Census subdivision within census agglomeration, having no census tracts 3
Census subdivision outside of CMA / CA having strong metropolitan influence 4
Census subdivision outside of CMA / CA having moderate metropolitan influence 5
Census subdivision outside of CMA / CA having weak metropolitan influence 6
Census subdivision outside of CMA / CA having no metropolitan influence 7
Census subdivision within a territory 8

7. Supplementary hydrography layers

The supplementary hydrographic layers are provided to allow for the mapping of inland water, oceans, Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and land outside the Canadian land mass. The hydrographic layers were created to be used in conjunction with the boundary files.

Inland lakes (polygon) and inland rivers (line)

Table 5.7.1 Record layouts — ARC/INFO® (.shp), MapInfo® Line (.tab) and Geography Markup Language (.gml) files

Attribute name	Data type	Description
FID[1]	Object ID (4)	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
Shape[1]	Geometry	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
NAME	char (120)	Feature name
TYPE	char (6)	Feature type description
RANK	number (1)	Feature rank
PRUID	char (2)	Uniquely identifies a province or territory.

1. Items included with ARC/INFO shapefiles only.

Table 5.7.2 Recommended ranks for scale dependent mapping

Interval (1:)	Rank	Number of polygons	Number of lines
10 000,000 plus	1	87	0
6,000,000 to 9,999,999	2	2,555	7,360
2,000,000 to 5,999,999	3	2,091	9,762
500,000 to 1,999,999	4	7,526	18,157
100,000 to 499,999	5	12,967	36,526
25,000 to 99,999	6	49,697	36,475

Coastal water layer (polygon)

Table 5.7.3 Record layouts — ARC/INFO® (.shp), MapInfo® Line (.tab) and Geography Markup Language (.gml) files

Attribute name	Data type	Description
FID[1]	Object ID (4)	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
Shape[1]	Geometry	Maintained by ARC/INFO®
PRUID	char (2)	Uniquely identifies a province or territory.

1. Items included with ARC/INFO shapefiles only.

Appendix A: Glossary

Adjusted counts
Adjusted counts refer to previous census population and dwelling counts that have been adjusted (i.e. recompiled) to reflect current census boundaries (done when a boundary change occurs between 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 is 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 (CAR) are composed of groups of adjacent census divisions. In Saskatchewan, census agricultural regions are made up of groups of adjacent census consolidated subdivisions, but these groups do not necessarily respect census division boundaries.

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

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

Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration
A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a large urban area (known as the **urban core**). 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 the population of its urban core population declines below 50,000. The urban areas that are located 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 based on census population counts, it is subdivided into **census tracts**. Census tracts are maintained for the CA even if the population of the urban core subsequently falls below 50,000. All CMAs are subdivided into census tracts.

Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zone
The census **m**etropolitan area and census agglomeration **i**nfluenced **z**one (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 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 which progress through the categories from "strong" to "no" influence as distance from the CMAs and CAs increases.

Census subdivision
Census subdivision (CSD) is the general term for municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (for example, 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 (CMAs) and in census agglomerations (CAs) with an urban core population of 50,000 or more in the previous census.

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

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 the Universal Transverse Mercator).

Cartographic boundary files, road network files, digital boundary files and representative points 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
The dissemination area (DA) is a small, relatively stable geographic unit composed of one or more 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. Dissemination blocks cover all the territory of Canada. The dissemination block is the smallest geographic area for which population and dwelling counts are disseminated.

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

Ecumene
Ecumene is a term which means 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 its 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.

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, or to census subdivision representative points when they cannot be linked to DAs.

Geographic code
A geographic code is a number used to uniquely 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 are 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.

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 three territories.

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

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

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, or to census subdivision representative points when they cannot be linked to DAs.

Road network files
The road network files (RNF) provide national coverage of roads as well as attribute information (for example, street names and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses).

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 externally. 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 (the smallest polygon units in the database 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 from the NGD (such as hydrography, railroads and power transmission lines).

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

Standard Geographical Classification
The Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) is Statistics Canada’s official classification for three types of geographic areas: provinces and territories, census divisions (CDs) and census

subdivisions (CSDs). The SGC provides unique numeric identification (codes) for these hierarchically related geographic areas.

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

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

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

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

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

Urban core is a large urban area around which a CMA or a CA is delineated. The urban core must have a population (based on the previous census) of at least 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 (with less than 10,000 population) that are located within a CMA or CA but are not contiguous with the urban core of the CMA or CA.

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

Urban population size group

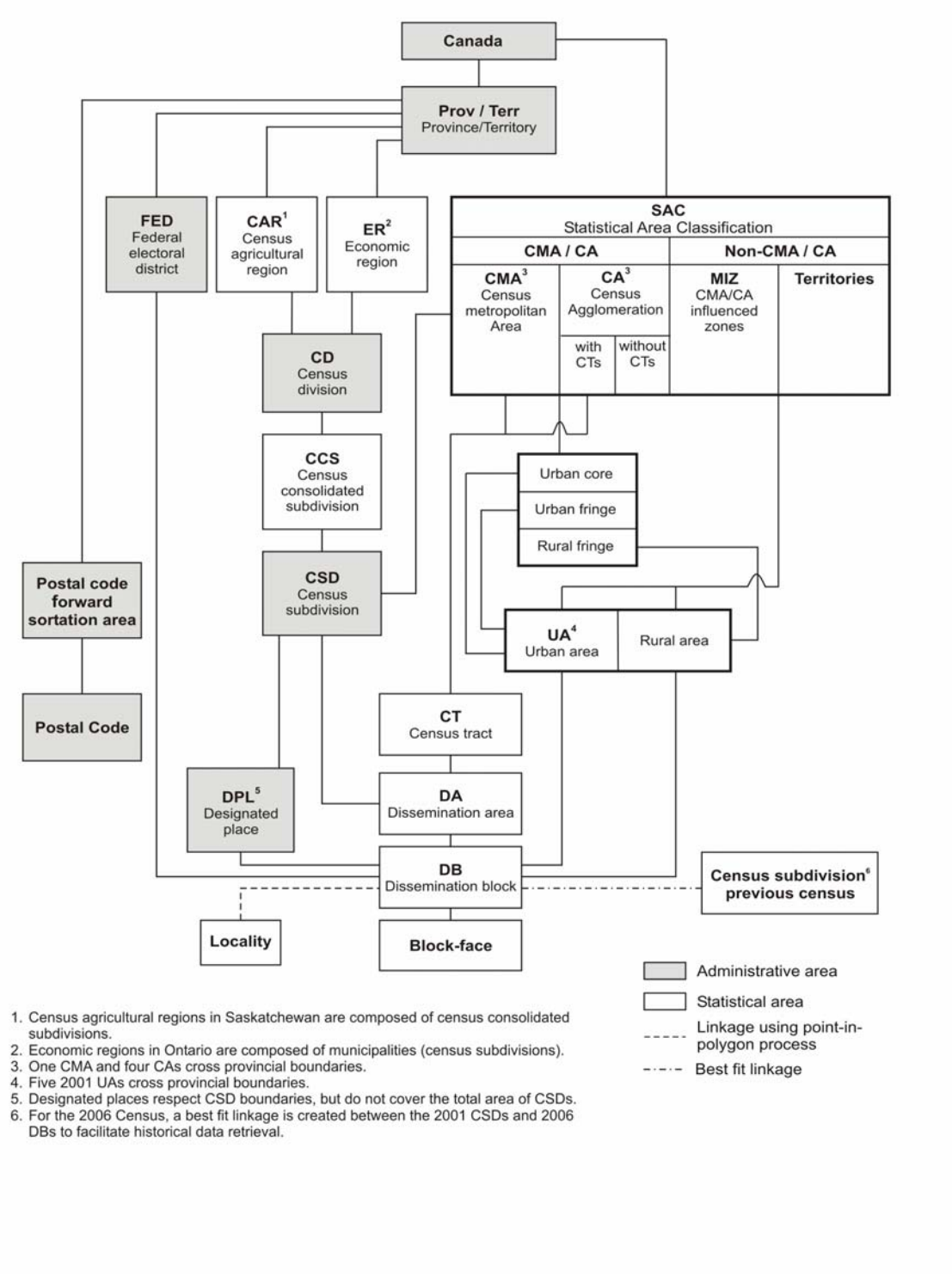
Urban population size group refers to the classification used in standard tabulations where **urban areas** are distributed according to the following predetermined size groups, based on the current census population.

1,000	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	249,999
250,000	to	499,999
500,000	to	999,999
1,000,000 and over		

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

Appendix B: Hierarchy of standard geographic units for dissemination, 2006

Figure B Hierarchy of standard geographic units for dissemination, 2006



1. Census agricultural regions in Saskatchewan are composed of census consolidated subdivisions.
2. Economic regions in Ontario are composed of municipalities (census subdivisions).
3. One CMA and four CAs cross provincial boundaries.
4. Five 2001 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.

Appendix C: Spatial file naming conventions

For the 2006 Census, spatial product file names for files disseminated to clients follow a Spatial File Naming Convention. The geographic area and code, file type, date stamp, software type and language will be imbedded within the name. Standardizing the names of the files should facilitate the storage of compressed files, all having the extension *.zip.

Each file name is 13 characters in length, which meets the requirements of ARC/INFO®'s and MapInfo®'s limitations for file name sizes. All alphabetic characters are in lower case to maintain consistency.

First character: projection of file

g if projection is Geographic (latitude/longitude)
l if projection is Lambert Conic Conformal

Next three characters: primary geographic area of file

Table C.1 Spatial file naming conventions — geographic area of file

Geographic area / product	English file	French file
National / provincial	pr_	pr_
Federal electoral district	fed	cef
Economic region	er_	re_
Census division	cd_	dr_
Census subdivision	csd	sdr
Census agricultural region	car	rar
Census consolidated subdivision	ccs	sru
Census metropolitan area / census agglomeration	cma	rmr
Census tract	ct_	sr_
Urban area	ua_	ru_
Designated place	dpl	ld_
Dissemination area	da_	ad_
Dissemination block	db_	id_
Population ecumene	ecu	ecu
Agricultural ecumene	eca	eca
Road network file	rnf	frr
International boundary files (part of mainland U.S.A. and Alaska as well as Greenland)	int	int
Supporting hydrography (Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River, oceans, etc.)	hy_	hy_

Next three numbers: geographic code of coverage

Table C.2 Spatial file naming conventions — geographic code of coverage

National coverage	Provincial and territorial coverages	
000	010	Newfoundland and Labrador
	011	Prince Edward Island
	012	Nova Scotia
	013	New Brunswick
	024	Quebec
	035	Ontario
	046	Manitoba
	047	Saskatchewan
	048	Alberta
	059	British Columbia
	060	Yukon
	061	Northwest Territories
	062	Nunavut

Next character: file type

a if digital boundary file, detailed coverage for large-scale mapping excluding hydrographic coverage
b if cartographic boundary file, detailed coverage for small-scale mapping
c if detailed interior lakes hydrographic coverage (polygon)
d if detailed interior rivers hydrographic coverage (line)
e ecumene
f if detailed interior lakes hydrographic coverage – closure lines (line)
g cartographic boundary file, generalized for desktop mapping
h additional cartographic international boundary coverage and hydrographic coverage of Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and surrounding oceans
l if detailed interior islands (part of hydrographic coverage (polygon))
r road network files (RNFs)

Next two numbers: dissemination year (date stamp for versioning)

05 if disseminated in 2005
06 if disseminated in 2006

Next character: file format

a ARC/INFO® shapefile (.shp)
m MapInfo® TAB file (.tab)
g Geography Markup Language (GML) file (.gml)

Final two characters: language

_e English
_f French

Examples of the use of the file naming conventions

- The 2006 Census Subdivision Digital Boundary File for Newfoundland and Labrador with English attributes in GML format - gcsd010a06g_e.zip

- The 2006 Economic Region Boundary File for Alberta with French attributes in MapInfo format - ger_010b06m_f.zip

Appendix D: Geography Markup Language (GML)

Scope

The Geography Markup Language (GML) is an XML encoding for the modelling, transport and storage of geographic information including both the spatial and non-spatial properties of geographic features. This specification defines the XML Schema syntax, mechanisms, and conventions that:

- Provide an open, vendor-neutral framework for the definition of geospatial application schemas and objects;
- Allow profiles that support proper subsets of GML framework descriptive capabilities;
- Support the description of geospatial application schemas for specialized domains and information communities;
- Enable the creation and maintenance of linked geographic application schemas and datasets;
- Support the storage and transport of application schemas and datasets;
- Increase the ability of organizations to share geographic application schemas and the information they describe.

United States Bureau of Census (USBC) Partnership – TIGER/GML

Statistics Canada has committed to working with the United States Bureau of the Census (USBC) to ensure cross-border consistency in our products, and foster the development and application of a common, North American data model.

Like the United Kingdom Ordnance Survey and the United States Bureau of the Census, Statistics Canada has chosen to disseminate data in the Open Geospatial Consortium standard Geography Markup Language (GML) format. This standard allows organisations to achieve maximum compatibility not only of format but eventually of content. In partnership with USBC, Statistics Canada is committed to providing a harmonized North American street network file by 2008. This release of the Digital Boundary Files and Digital Cartographic Files, along with the Road Network File is the first step in delivering a harmonized international street network by 2008.

Example of 2006 Digital Boundary File dataset in GML format

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<wfs:FeatureCollection

        xmlns:c2006="http://geodepot.statcan.ca/2006"
                xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
                xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
                xmlns:wfs="http://www.opengis.net/wfs"
                xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
                xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
                xmlns="http://geodepot.statcan.ca/2006">
<gml:boundedBy>
<gml:Box srsName="">
          <gml:coordinates>
```

Example of 2006 Digital Boundary File dataset in GML format, continued

```
-141.0180731504476,59.99999992446111
-123.78932479367023,69.68942753358266
</gml:coordinates>
    </gml:Box>
  </gml:boundedBy>
  <gml:featureMember>
    <CensusSubdivision fid="C2006_CN_6001003">
      <csdUid>6001003</csdUid>
      <csdname>Watson Lake</csdname>
      <csdtype>T</csdtype>
      <prUid>60</prUid>
      <prname>Yukon Territory / Territoire du Yukon</prname>
      <cdUid>6001</cdUid>
      <cdname>Yukon</cdname>
      <cdtype>TER</cdtype>
      <cmacaUid/>
      <sactype>8</sactype>
      <erUid>6010</erUid>
      <ername>Yukon Territory / Territoire du Yukon</ername>
      <officialLimit>
        <gml:MultiPolygon srsName="EPSG:4269">
          <gml:polygonMember>
            <gml:Polygon>
              <gml:outerBoundaryIs>
                <gml:LinearRing>
                  <gml:coordinates decimal="." cs="," ts=" ">
                        -128.72455401633565,60.070186461318286
                        -128.7233706592442,60.06362661624902
                        ...
                        -128.7246792419692,60.070880147625736
                        -128.72455401633565,60.070186461318286
                  </gml:coordinates>
                </gml:LinearRing>
              </gml:outerBoundaryIs>
            </gml:Polygon>
          </gml:polygonMember>
        </gml:MultiPolygon>
      </officialLimit>
    </CensusSubdivision>
  </gml:featureMember>
  <gml:featureMember>
    <CensusSubdivision fid="C2006_CN_6001004">
      <csdUid>6001004</csdUid>
        <csdname>Faro</csdname>
            ... etc ....
    </CensusSubdivision>
  </gml:featureMember>
</wfs:FeatureCollection>
```

Unrestricted use licence agreement for Statistics Canada's 2006 Boundary Files - Province/Territory, Economic Region, Census Division, Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration, Census Consolidated Subdivision, and Census Subdivision

This is a legal agreement between you, hereinafter referred to as the "Licensee," and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada (Canada) as represented by the Minister of Industry (Statistics Canada), hereinafter referred to as the "Licensor." BY ACCESSING, DOWNLOADING, PRINTING OR USING THE DATA, INFORMATION AND MATERIALS BEING PROVIDED WITH, OR ACCESSIBLE PURSUANT TO THIS AGREEMENT, YOU ARE AGREEING TO BE BOUND BY THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT. IF YOU DO NOT AGREE TO THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY DISPOSE OF ANY SUCH DATA, INFORMATION, MATERIALS AND ANY DERIVED PRODUCTS.

I WHEREAS the Licensor is the owner or licensee of intellectual property rights in and to digital data contained in the database known as 2006 Boundary Files - Province/Territory, Economic Region, Census Division, Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration, Census Consolidated Subdivision, and Census Subdivision;

II AND WHEREAS the Licensee wishes to obtain certain rights to the Data, in accordance with the terms and conditions herein contained;

III AND WHEREAS the Licensor wishes to grant to the Licensee certain rights to the Data, in accordance with the terms and conditions herein contained;

IV AND WHEREAS the Licensor represents that it has full authority to grant the rights desired by the Licensee on the terms and conditions herein contained;

V AND WHEREAS the parties hereto are desirous of entering into a licence agreement on the basis herein set forth,

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants contained in this Agreement, the parties agree as follows:

1.0 DEFINITIONS

1.1 "Agreement" means this Unrestricted Use Licence Agreement and all schedules annexed to this agreement, as the same may be amended from time to time in accordance with the provisions hereof.

1.2 "Data" means any original and fixed digital data (i.e. that is transmitted electronically), metadata, software or documentation licensed pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

1.3 "Derived Products" means any product or service created from, or made functional through, the use of all or part of the Data.

1.4 "Intellectual Property Rights" means any and all intellectual property rights recognized by the law, including any intellectual property right protected through legislation.

1.5 "Licensor's Data" means that Data, the Intellectual Property Rights of which vest with the Licensor

1.6 "Licensor's Licensed Rights" means those rights conferred upon the Licensor by third parties over the use of Data which is not the Licensor's Data.

1.7 "Modifications" means any modification, enhancement, translation, update or upgrade of all or any part of the Data, in any medium.

2.0 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

2.1 All title and Intellectual Property Rights in and to the Licensor's Data shall at all times remain the property of the Licensor. All title and Intellectual Property Rights in and to the Data that is not the Licensor's Data are the property of the respective content owners and may be protected by copyright, other intellectual property laws, common law or international treaties.

3.0 LICENCE GRANT

3.1 Subject to this Agreement, the Licensor hereby grants to the Licensee a non-exclusive, world-wide, non-assignable, royalty-free right and licence to exercise such of the Licensor's Licensed Rights and such of the Licensor's Intellectual Property Rights in the Data as is necessary to use, reproduce, extract, modify, translate, further develop, distribute the Data, manufacture or cause to be manufactured and sell or license or cause to be sold or licensed Derived Products, and to sub-licence any or all of such rights, PROVIDED:

(i) all reproductions of the Data shall carry the notices and metadata information set out in section 4 hereof and the provisions contained in sections 5, to be amended in such circumstances by replacing the term "Licensor" as found in the aforementioned provisions with the Licensor's applied title or any such designation as the Licensor may indicate; and

(ii) all distribution of the Data or licensing by the Licensee of Derived Products containing the Data, and any sub-licence by the Licensee of its rights hereunder, shall be evidenced in writing, shall be on the same terms and conditions as contained herein and shall specifically include the provisions contained in sections 4, 5 and 6.2 hereof, to be amended in the circumstances by replacing in such agreements the term "Licensor" as found in the aforementioned provisions with the Licensor's applied title or any such designation as the Licensor may indicate.

3.2 The Intellectual Property Rights arising from any Modifications or from the manufacture of Derived Products, effected by or for the Licensee, shall vest in the Licensee or in such person as the Licensee shall decide.

4.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SOURCE AND INCORPORATION OF METADATA

4.1 The Licensee shall include the following notice where any of the Data is contained within Derived Products,

Source: Geography Division, Statistics Canada, 2006 Boundary Files, 92-160-XWE/F

The incorporation of data sourced from Statistics Canada within this product shall not be construed as constituting an endorsement by Statistics Canada of such product

or any other notice deemed appropriate by the Licensor.

4.2 The Licensee shall reproduce, include and maintain the following notice on all reproductions of the Licensor's Data produced pursuant to Section 3 above:

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4.3 The Licensee shall incorporate in all reproduction and downstream distribution of the Data all metadata included by the Licensor in the provision of the Data.

5.0 REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES, INDEMNITIES

5.1 The Licensor makes no representation or warranty of any kind with respect to the accuracy, usefulness, novelty, validity, scope, completeness or currency of the Data, at any time and from time to time, and expressly disclaims any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose of the Data. The Licensor does not ensure or warrant compatibility with past, current or future versions of computer software to access the Data.

5.2 The Licensee acknowledges having received notice of the disclaimer set out above and accepts the Data on an "as is" basis, without representations or warranties of any kind. No oral or written information or advice given by the Licensor, at any time or from time to time, shall create or evidence, or be deemed to create or evidence, a contractual representation, warranty or guarantee of any kind.

5.3 The Licensee shall have no recourse against the Licensor, its officers, directors, employees, authorized agents and contractors, whether by way of any suit or action or other, for any loss, liability, damage or cost that the Licensee may suffer or incur at any time, by reason of the Licensee's possession or use of the Data or arising out of the exercise by the Licensee of its rights hereunder.

5.4 The Licensee shall indemnify the Licensor, its officers, directors, employees, authorized agents and contractors from all claims whatsoever alleging loss, costs, expenses, damages or injuries (including injuries resulting in death) arising out of the Licensee's possession or use of the Data or the exercise by the Licensee of its rights hereunder.

5.5 The Licensee's obligation to indemnify the Licensor, its officers, directors, employees, authorized agents and contractors, under this Agreement shall not affect or prejudice the Licensor from exercising any other rights under law.

5.6 The provisions of this Article shall survive termination of this Agreement.

6.0 TERMINATION

6.1 This Agreement may be terminated

(i) automatically and without notice, if the Licensee commits or permits a breach of any of its covenants or obligations under this Agreement;

(ii) upon written notice of termination by the Licensee at any time, and such termination shall take effect thirty (30) days after the receipt by the Licensor of such notice; or
(iii) upon mutual agreement of the parties.

6.2 Upon termination of this Agreement, for whatever reason, the Licensee's rights under section 3 shall immediately cease; and all obligations of the Parties which expressly or by their nature survive termination shall continue in full force and effect subsequent to and notwithstanding such termination, until they are fully satisfied or by their nature expire. For greater clarity, but without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the following provisions survive termination of this Agreement:

- section 5 (representations, warranties, indemnities)

6.3 Notwithstanding subsections 6.1 and 6.2 above, the Licensee may continue to use the Data for the purpose of completing orders of Derived Products made before the termination date of this Agreement

6.4 Notwithstanding the termination of this Agreement, all agreements entered into by the Licensee in the exercise of its rights under section 3 thereof prior to such termination and all obligations imposed therein shall continue in full force and effect subject to their terms.

7.0 GENERALITIES

7.1 Applicable Law
This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with, and the rights of the parties shall be governed by, the laws of Ontario and Canada, as applicable.

7.2 Entirety of Agreement
This Agreement hereto constitute the entire agreement between the parties with respect to its subject matter. This Agreement may only be amended in writing, signed by both parties, which expressly states the intention to amend this Agreement.

7.3 Alternate Dispute Resolution
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.

If the parties have not succeeded in negotiating a resolution, then they shall jointly submit the dispute to a mutually accepted mediator. If the parties cannot agree on an acceptable mediator, then either party may submit the dispute to binding arbitration.

The arbitral tribunal shall be governed by the UN Commercial Arbitration Code (the "Code"), referred to in the Commercial Arbitration Act, R.S.C 1985, c. C-4.6, and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitral tribunal may be entered in any court having jurisdiction over the matter.

The arbitral tribunal shall consist of one arbitrator chosen by the parties.
Subject to the Code, the parties agree that the award and determination of the arbitral tribunal shall be final and binding on both parties, shall be without right of appeal and shall be the exclusive remedy between the parties regarding any claims, counterclaims, issues or disputes presented to the arbitral tribunal.

Costs

The Parties shall bear the costs of the mediation equally, except that each party shall bear its own personal costs of the mediation.

The costs of the arbitral tribunal's fees and expenses shall be shared equally by the parties. The parties shall bear their own personal costs except that the losing party shall pay all costs, fees, levies and taxes arising from and necessitated by the enforcement of the arbitral tribunal's award, including, without limitation, registration, enforcement charges or other judicial levies or costs

7.4 No Joint Venture
The Parties expressly disclaim any intention to create a partnership, joint venture or joint enterprise. The Parties acknowledge and agree that nothing contained in this Agreement nor any acts of any party shall constitute or be deemed to constitute the parties as partners, joint ventures or principal and agent in any way or for any purpose. No Party has the authority to act for, or to assume any obligation or responsibility on behalf of the other Party. The relationship between the Parties is intended to be, and shall at all times be construed as that of licensor and licensee.

7.5 No Waiver
No condoning, excusing or overlooking by the Licensor of any default by the Licensee, at any time or times, in performing or observing any of the Licensee's obligations hereunder, will operate as a waiver, renunciation, surrender of or otherwise affect the rights of the Licensor in respect of any continuing or subsequent default. No waiver of these rights will be inferred from anything done or omitted by the Licensor, except by an express waiver in writing.

7.6 Order of Precedence
If there is a conflict or ambiguity between this Agreement proper and any schedules thereto, the interpretation consistent with this Agreement proper (taking into consideration the statements in the recitals and headings) shall prevail and apply, notwithstanding any wording to the contrary in the applicable schedule.

7.7 Notices
The Licensor assumes no obligation or liability whatsoever for the provision of updates to the Data or the provision of notices in relation thereto to the Licensee.

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