



Catalogue no. 92-500-GIE

Road Network File, Reference Guide

2007



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November 2007

Catalogue no. 92-500-GIE

ISSN 1911-5210

Frequency: annual

Ottawa

Cette publication est disponible en français sur demande (n° 92-500-GIF au catalogue).

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 road network file continues to be improved. The release of the 2007 Road Network File contains road network updates to July 2007.
- Statistics Canada continues to use ongoing partnerships in the generation of the file. The primary opportunities for collaboration involve joint work on the development of datasets facilitating business operations of partnering agencies.

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1. About this guide

This reference guide is intended for users of the 2007 Road Network File. The guide provides an overview of the file, the general methodology used to create it, and important technical information for users.

Section 4, Data quality gives a detailed description of the various steps in the creation of the Road Network File. This section also provides information to evaluate the suitability of the data for a particular use.

Technical specifications in section 5 include system requirements, record layout, and item descriptions. See Appendix C for file sizes.

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

This reference guide does not provide details on specific software packages that are available for use with the product. 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

This guide covers the content, coverage and quality of the 2007 Road Network File created from the road layer coverage in Statistics Canada's digital geographic database, the National Geographic Database. The file reflects the National Geographic Database road layer content as it existed in July 2007. Only road features were selected from this database to create the 2007 Road Network File.

The 2007 Road Network File contains roads, road names, types, directions and address ranges. Address ranges are dwelling-based and occur mainly in urban centres.

The 2007 Road Network File provides digital line coverage for Canada. There are 14 standard road network files:

- Canada
- 10 provinces and three territories

The 2007 Road Network File's digital coordinates are in latitude/longitude and are based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). The road network file is available in ArcInfo[®] format, Geography Markup Language format and MapInfo[®] format. See Technical specifications (section 5) for more details on record layouts and file formats.

Reference date

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada to finalize the geographic framework. The Road Network Files are being released annually. The geographic reference date for this edition of the Road Network File is July 2007.

3. How to use this product

Purpose of the product

The 2007 Road Network File is a geographic reference product made available to users who wish to have an annually updated road network file.

The 2007 Road Network File is not compatible with 2006 Census Geography products. It does not replace the 2006 Road Network File, which is a similar product available as part of the 2006 suite of Geography products, and used in conjunction with products and services from the 2006 Census.

Note: It is recommended that the 2006 Road Network File be used as a basis for the retrieval of 2006 Census data for user-defined areas. Users can define their custom areas based on the roads on the road network file. Boundaries created with the 2006 Road Network File correspond to the 2006 geographic frame and therefore do not require additional boundary reconciliation work, which facilitates the geocoding process. For information on custom area creation and geocoding services, please contact the National Inquiries line at 1-800-263-1136 or infostats@statcan.ca.

Limitations

Statistics Canada maintains road network file information to support the census and other Statistics Canada activities. The relative position of road network features is important in maps created for navigation and reference purposes; therefore, relative positional accuracy takes precedence over absolute positional accuracy. The 2007 Road Network File does not contain street information required for route optimization. For example, data on one-way streets, dead-ends and other street obstacles are not included in the road network file. Consequently, this file is not recommended for engineering applications, emergency dispatching services, surveying or legal applications.

The 2007 Road Network File contains road arcs with either 'true' address ranges, imputed address ranges, or no address ranges. Imputed address ranges are not meant to replace true address ranges for any purpose other than address geocoding. Thus, if the files are to be used for computer-aided dispatch or similar purposes (that require an address to be matched to a dissemination block or street), it may be necessary to supplement the file with local knowledge by updating existing true addresses and replacing imputed addresses.

The limitations of the 2007 Road Network File should be recognized for uses other than the mapping, analysis and retrieval of census data. See section 4, Data quality, for information related to the effective use of this file.

General methodology

The 2007 Road Network File is based on road network components extracted from the National Geographic Database. The National Geographic Database is maintained by Statistics Canada and Elections Canada for use in their various mapping applications. The National Geographic Database is continuously improved as a result of Statistics Canada's partnership with Elections Canada, and with input from Natural Resources Canada's National Topographic Database.

Content

This product contains road arcs with name, type, direction, and address range.

A large number of addresses are missing in the National Geographic Database (from which the 2007 Road Network File is derived). Some addresses were imputed in order to increase the number of complete address ranges in the final product. Imputed addresses were specifically created to assist users who wish to geocode addresses. See section 4, Data quality, for more information about the completeness of the information. See section 5, Technical specifications, for more details on record layouts and file formats of the 2007 Road Network File.

Comparisons to the 2006 Road Network File

Differences between the 2007 Road Network File and the 2006 Road Network File are:

- The 2007 Road Network File contains additional roads, road names and address ranges.
- The 2006 Road Network Files are compatible with the suite of 2006 Census Geography products.
- The 2007 Road Network File does not necessarily follow 2006 Census boundaries.

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 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

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.

Road layer

The data in the road layer were derived from Statistics Canada's Spatial Data Infrastructure environment based on a copy of the National Geographic Database. The National Geographic Database is a spatial database that contains the road network in Canada, as well as road attributes (name, type, direction, and address ranges). The National Geographic Database was originally built from four main data sources:

- Statistics Canada Street Network Files
- National Topographic Database 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 maps
- Digital Chart of the World 1:1,000,000 maps
- Elections Canada road data

Additional road information was incorporated from a variety of other sources, including municipal maps and road data from private companies. However, the timeliness of the National Geographic Database varies from region to region depending on the source data. Table 4.1 provides details on the distribution of features by source.

Table 4.1 Feature counts and summed length values by data source

Source	Number of arcs	Arc length (kilometres)
Elections Canada	846,541	839,338
Statistics Canada	430,974	92,559
Other	245,845	146,962
Municipal	224,967	88,523
National Topographic Database 1:50,000	103,800	95,461
National Topographic Database 1:250,000	21,555	63,954
Total	1,873,682	1,326,798

Source: Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), July 2007.

Described below are the steps taken to incorporate data from various sources into the National Geographic Database.

The 1996 Street Network Files

In census metropolitan areas and larger census agglomerations, the 1996 Street Network Files from Statistics Canada were the primary data source. These files were created from various source maps at different scales, and maintained by the Statistics Canada Geography Division over more than 25 years. They contained road names, address ranges and a rich set of road arcs. The maps used to build and maintain these files had various scales and different vintages. Therefore, the quality of its geometry varies from place to place in terms of absolute positional accuracy.

Information within the 1996 Street Network Files was updated, enhanced, and incorporated into the National Geographic Database during a build phase. Features that were not roads were removed. Streets were geometrically adjusted (i.e., rubber sheeted) to match the superior positional precision of the National Topographic Database. The format of address ranges was not changed, except the type of the values was changed from character to numeric. In most cases, road names in all upper case letters were converted to names in upper and lower case. The length of the field that contains the road names was also increased to accept full names instead of abbreviations.

National Topographic Database

The National Topographic Database (NTDB), produced by Natural Resources Canada, has a stable and precise geometry and a standardized road classification scheme. In the more densely populated parts of Canada, its scale is 1:50,000, while in the more northern and sparsely populated areas the scale is 1:250,000. Unlike the Street Network Files, the NTDB contains no civic address range or street name information. The NTDB served as the source of the road network for most of southern Canada, outside of census metropolitan areas and large census agglomerations that were covered by the Street Network Files and Elections Canada data.

The NTDB geometry is the adopted standard for the National Geographic Database. All spatial data used in the creation of the National Geographic Database were vertically adjusted (rubber sheeted) and edge matched to approach the largest scale NTDB geometry.

Digital Chart of the World

The Digital Chart of the World is a 1:1,000,000 scale digital map, built primarily for aeronautical charts. It was used in the database to add road geometry to the sparsely populated portion of Canada, mainly in the north. It does not contain road names or address ranges.

Elections Canada Geographic Database

In 1993, Elections Canada started to compile the Elections Canada Geographic Database, using data from the Street Network Files, National Topographic Database and Digital Chart of the World. Paper maps were created for areas not covered by the Street Network Files and were distributed to the Elections Canada returning officers, who added the road names with information from the field. Elections Canada updated the road network with new roads and added the road names but not address ranges.

Due to the addition of new roads, the resulting geometry does not always match the initial National Topographic Database geometry. Wherever more recent Elections Canada data would improve the quality and quantity of road information, it was added to the Statistics Canada Street Network Files to form the National Geographic Database. The content derived from Elections Canada is primarily new roads and road names. These were left in the format used by Elections Canada, with upper and lower case letters, accents, road type and direction, but no civic address ranges.

Other sources

In addition to digital maps from other federal, provincial, municipal and licensed private sources, portions of the National Geographic Database contain information from Elections Canada Returning Officers (maps for the 38th General Election, held in the summer of 2004), Statistics Canada Regional Offices (1996 Enumeration Area Collection maps), data from the Statistics Canada's 2006 Census, and other materials prepared by private companies, such as PLANET, which originates from the New Brunswick real property information system.

Positional accuracy

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.

Absolute positional accuracy

Absolute positional accuracy describes the degree to which the position of features in a geographic database reflects their true position on the ground (i.e., the closeness of reported coordinate values to values accepted as true).

The information present in the Spatial Data Infrastructure road layer is provided for the purposes of statistical analysis and census operations only. The absolute position of roads on the Spatial Data Infrastructure varies with the source files and documents used to build and maintain the database. Therefore, the Spatial Data Infrastructure is not suitable for high precision measurement applications such as engineering, property transfers, or other uses that might require highly accurate measurements of the earth's surface.

During the build phase, the road layer was rubber sheeted to match the position of those on the National Topographic Database (NTDB), which was used for reference purposes. After the build, the rubber sheeting process was applied to the materials used to maintain and improve the content of the road network. It is therefore expected that these geometrically matched arcs will have a positional accuracy similar to the corresponding reference data used during development of the database. It should be noted that the reference source selected for different geographic areas depended on a variety of factors such as population size, geographic location (urban or rural) and the availability of NTDB/Digital Chart of the World data. For example, in major urban centres 1:50,000 NTDB data were generally used as the reference data. As a result, in these areas, roads that were geometrically matched have a positional accuracy similar to roads on the NTDB data (i.e., approx. ± 10 metres). In areas that used 1:250,000 NTDB and Digital Chart of the World reference data, the positional accuracy of roads that were geometrically matched is approximately ± 300 metres (NTDB) and between $\pm 2,100$ and $\pm 4,300$ metres (Digital Chart of the World), respectively.

The positional accuracy of arcs that could not be matched because they were not present in the reference data is not measured. These arcs were digitized on screen from paper maps annotated by Elections Canada's returning officers and Statistics Canada's regional officers. Although accurate in their attribute information and their relative position in relation to other features, the absolute positional accuracy of these roads is unknown.

Absolute positional accuracy is not a requirement for electoral and census processes.

Relative positional accuracy

Relative positional accuracy describes the degree to which the position of features in a geographic database reflects their true ground relationships.

For the National Geographic Database, relative positional accuracy is important. A road must appear in the proper position relative to other roads and physical features.

During the build phase, the dataset was thoroughly tested for relative positional accuracy. The road network was overlaid onto the hydrographical, power line and railroad layers.

Attribute accuracy

Attribute accuracy refers to the accuracy of quantitative attributes and the correctness of non-quantitative attributes. Two road attributes were tested for accuracy: road name (name) and road address range ('addr_fm_left', 'addr_to_left', 'addr_fm_right', 'addr_to_right'). Road address range considers the completeness of addressing on individual arcs.

Road name

During the build phase, every effort was made to insure a proper transfer and association of a specific attribute (i.e., name, type, direction, and address range) to a specific geometric feature. This includes the association as well as its accuracy.

Statistics on road names and address range attributes within the 2007 Road Network File are presented in Table 4.2.

Road address range

Two tests were conducted to determine the attribute accuracy of address features on the base. First, the results from the current version of the Spatial Data Infrastructure were compared to the previous version of the Spatial Data Infrastructure within the National Geographic Database in order to identify any increases or decreases in the number of addressable roads and block-faces. Secondly, a check was run on the 2001 addresses to determine which 2006 geographic area they fell into, then those same addresses were compared to the 2006 geographic area derived using a 2001/2006 correspondence file.

Logical consistency

Logical consistency refers to the fidelity of relationships between all variables in a dataset. For example, a road arc that does not have a road name should not have a road type.

During the build phase, the National Geographic Database dataset was thoroughly tested for logical consistency. Any violations of logical consistency were corrected.

Node-line-area relationships satisfy topological requirements as specified in the ArcInfo[®] data model.

Consistency with other products

The position of the arcs in the 2007 Road Network File are generally consistent with the 2006 Road Network File and 2006 Cartographic and Digital Boundary Files, but are not necessarily consistent with those of the 2001 Cartographic Boundary Files and the 2001 Road Network and Skeletal Road Network Files.

Completeness

Completeness refers to the presence or absence of features, their attributes and relationships. Many new road features that were not previously found on earlier digital files at Elections Canada and Statistics Canada have been added to the National Geographic Database in order to create a more complete National Geographic Database road layer for all of Canada.

Roads

Features not found in previous road network file products were added to the 2007 Road Network File in order to improve nation-wide road coverage. Table 4.2 shows the number of road features on the 2007 Road Network File.

Table 4.2 Number of road features in the 2007 Road Network File

National level	Number of arcs	Arc length (kilometres)	Number of arcs with full address range on at least one side
With road name	1,475,326	692,719	1,086,595
Without road name	398,356	634,079	26
Canada	1,873,682	1,326,798	1,086,621

Source: Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), July 2007.

5. Technical specifications

Software formats

The 2007 Road Network File is available for download from the Statistics Canada website in the following formats:

- ArcInfo® version 9.0
File extension: .shp
- Geography Markup Language (GML) version 2.1.2
File extension: .gml
- MapInfo® version 7.0
File extension: .tab

The ArcInfo®, Geography Markup Language and MapInfo® files are compressed into WinZip® files (file extension .zip).

An additional template (.tem) file is included with the Geography Markup Language files for use with the Java Unified Mapping Platform (JUMP).

The road names in the 2007 Road Network File contain accented characters. These characters can be seen in UNIX and Windows® versions of ArcInfo® and MapInfo®. They were tested on desktop versions of ArcGIS 8.3 and 9.0 and MapInfo® 7.0 and 7.8. The accents were also visible in ArcInfo® 8.01 in UNIX. To preserve accents, ArcToolbox™ is recommended for importing files into the desktop version of ArcGIS 9.0.

Geographic representation

The 2007 Road Network File is in the following geographic representation:

Datum:	NAD 83
Coordinates:	Latitude/Longitude

Record layout and field descriptions

Table 5.1 Record layout — ArcInfo® (.shp), Geography Markup Language (.gml), MapInfo® (.tab) files

Attribute name	Data type	Description
FID	Object ID (4)	Specific to ArcInfo®
Shape	Geometry	Specific to ArcInfo®
RB_UID	char (15)	Unique identifier of the arc
NAME	char (50)	Street name associated with the arc
TYPE	char (6)	Street type associated with the arc
DIRECTION	char (2)	Street direction associated with the arc
ADDR_FM_LE	number (9)	The civic address found on the left-hand side of the arc at the FROM node
ADDR_TO_LE	number (9)	The civic address found on the left-hand side of the arc at the TO node
ADDR_FM_RG	number (9)	The civic address found on the right-hand side of the arc at the FROM node
ADDR_TO_RG	number (9)	The civic address found on the right-hand side of the arc at the TO node

Attribute domain values

Representation of unknown or no value

The null value is used to represent values of the road's name, type and direction that are either missing or non-existent. The zero (0) is used when an address does not exist or is not known.

Street name

This indicates the street name associated with the arc.

Street type

This indicates the street type associated with the arc.

Table 5.2 Street type

Type	Description	Type	Description	Type	Description
< Null >	no type	EXTEN	Extension (E)	PINES	Pines (E)
ABBEY	Abbey (E)	FARM	Farm (E)	PLACE	Place (F)
ACCESS	Access (E)	FIELD	Field (E)	PL	Place (E)
ACRES	Acres (E)	FOREST	Forest (E)	PLAT	Plateau (E)
ALLÉE	Allée (F)	FWY	Freeway (E)	PLAZA	Plaza (E)
ALLEY	Alley (E)	FRONT	Front (E)	PT	Point (E)
AUT	Autoroute (F)	GDNS	Gardens (E)	PVT	Private (E)
AV	Avenue (F)	GATE	Gate (E)	PROM	Promenade (F)
AVE	Avenue (E)	GLADE	Glade (E)	QUAY	Quay (E)
BAY	Bay (E)	GLEN	Glen (E)	RANG	Rang (F)
BEACH	Beach (E)	GREEN	Green (E)	RG	Range (E)
BEND	Bend (E)	GRNDS	Grounds (E)	REACH	Reach (E)
BLVD	Boulevard (E)	GROVE	Grove (E)	RIDGE	Ridge (E)
BOUL	Boulevard (F)	HARBR	Harbour (E)	RTOFWY	Right of Way (E)
BROOK	Brook (E)	HAVEN	Haven (E)	RISE	Rise (E)
BYPASS	By-pass (E)	HEATH	Heath (E)	RD	Road (E)
BYWAY	Byway (E)	HTS	Heights (E)	RDPT	Rond Point (F)
CAMPUS	Campus (E)	HGHLDS	Highlands (E)	ROUTE	Route (F)
CAPE	Cape (E)	HWY	Highway (E)	RTE	Route (E)
CAR	Carre (F)	HILL	Hill (E)	ROW	Row (E)
CERCLE	Cercle (F)	HOLLOW	Hollow (E)	RUE	Rue (F)
CHASE	Chase (E)	IMP	Impasse (F)	RLE	Ruelle (F)
CH	Chemin (F)	ISLAND	Island (E)	RUIS	Ruisseau (F)
CIR	Circle (E)	KEY	Key (E)	RUN	Run (E)
CIRCT	Circuit (F)	KNOLL	Knoll (E)	SECTN	Section (E)
CLOSE	Close (E)	LANDING	Landing (E)	SENT	Sentier (F)
COMMON	Common (E)	LANE	Lane (E)	SIDERD	Sideroad (E)
CONC	Concession (E)	LANEWY	Laneway (E)	SQ	Square (E)
CRNRS	Corners (E)	LMTS	Limits (E)	ST	Street (E)
CÔTE	Côte (F)	LINE	Line (E)	STROLL	Stroll (E)
COUR	Cour (F)	LINK	Link (E)	SUBDIV	Subdivision (E)
CRT	Court (E)	LKOUT	Lookout (E)	TERR	Terrace (E)
COVE	Cove (E)	LOOP	Loop (E)	TSSE	Terrasse (F)
CRES	Crescent (E)	MALL	Mall (E)	TLINE	Townline (E)
CROFT	Croft (E)	MANOR	Manor (E)	TRACE	Trace (E)
CROIS	Croissant (F)	MAZE	Maze (E)	TRAIL	Trail (E)
CROSS	Crossing (E)	MEADOW	Meadow (E)	TRNABT	Turnabout (E)
CRSSRD	Crossroads (E)	MEWS	Mews (E)	VALE	Vale (E)
CDS	Cul-de-sac (E)	MONTÉE	Montée (F)	VIEW	View (E)
DALE	Dale (E)	MOUNT	Mount (E)	VILLGE	Village (E)

Table 5.2 Street type (continued)

Type	Description	Type	Description	Type	Description
DELL	Dell (E)	ORCH	Orchard (E)	VILLAS	Villas (E)
DIVERS	Diversion (E)	PARADE	Parade (E)	VISTA	Vista (E)
DOWNS	Downs (E)	PARC	Parc (F)	VOIE	Voie (F)
DR	Drive (E)	PK	Park (E)	WALK	Walk (E)
ÉCH	Échangeur (F)	PKY	Parkway (E)	WAY	Way (E)
END	End (E)	PASS	Passage (E)	WHARF	Wharf (E)
ESPL	Esplanade (E)	PATH	Path (E)	WOOD	Wood (E)
ESTATE	Estates (E)	PTWAY	Pathway (E)	WYND	Wynd (E)
EXPY	Expressway (E)

Source: Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), July 2007.

Street direction

The arc direction is not the geographic direction of the road feature, but a description used to identify it. A two-character code is related to the arc when the feature is a single or multiple lane addressable street.

Table 5.3 Street direction

Direction	Description
Null	No type
E	East / Est
N	North / Nord
NE	North East / Nord-est
NO	Nord-ouest
NW	North West
O	Ouest
S	South / Sud
SE	South East / Sud-est
SO	Sud-ouest
SW	South West
W	West

Source: Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), July 2007.

Civic addresses (ADDR_FM_LE, ADDR_TO_LE, ADDR_FM_RG, ADDR_TO_RG)

A zero (0) is used when an address does not exist or is not known. This applies to all of the following:

ADDR_FM_LE

The civic address of the road feature found on the left-hand side of the arc at the FROM node.

ADDR_FM_RG

The civic address of the road feature found on the right-hand side of the arc at the FROM node.

ADDR_TO_LE

The civic address of the road feature found on the left-hand side of the arc at the TO node.

ADDR_TO_RG

The civic address of the road feature found on the right-hand side of the arc at the TO node.

Appendix A Glossary

Adjusted counts

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

Block-face

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

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

Cartographic boundary files

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

Census agricultural region

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

Census consolidated subdivision

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

Census division

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

Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a large urban area (known as the urban core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the urban core. A CA must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. To be included in the CMA or CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data.

If the population of the urban core of a CA declines below 10,000, the CA is retired. However, once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if its total population declines below 100,000 or the population of its urban core falls below 50,000. The urban areas in the CMA or CA that are not contiguous to the urban core are called the urban fringe. Rural areas in the CMA or CA are called the rural fringe.

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

Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zone

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

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

Census subdivision

Census subdivision (CSD) is the general term for municipalities (as determined by provincial/territorial legislation) or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (e.g., Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories).

Census tract

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

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

Coordinate system

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

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

Datum

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

Designated place

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

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

Digital boundary files

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

Dissemination area

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

Dissemination block

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

Economic region

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

Ecumene

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

Federal electoral district

A federal electoral district (FED) is an area represented by a member of the House of Commons. The federal electoral district boundaries used for the 2006 Census are based on the 2003 Representation Order.

Geocoding

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

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

Geographic code

A geographic code is a numerical identifier assigned to a geographic area. The code is used to identify and access standard geographic areas for the purposes of data storage, retrieval and display.

Geographic reference date

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada for the purpose of finalizing the geographic framework for which census data will be collected, tabulated and reported. For the 2006 Census, the geographic reference date is January 1, 2006.

Land area

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

Land area data are unofficial, and are provided for the sole purpose of calculating population density.

Locality

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

Map projection

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

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

National Geographic Database

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

The NGD was created in 1997 as a joint Statistics Canada/Elections Canada initiative to develop and maintain a national road network file serving the needs of both organizations. The active building of the NGD – that is, integrating the files from Statistics Canada, Elections Canada and Natural Resources Canada – occurred from 1998 to 2000. Thereafter, Statistics Canada and Elections Canada reconciled their digital boundary holdings to the new database's road network geometry so that operational products could be derived.

Since 2001, the focus of the NGD has been on intensive data quality improvements, especially regarding the quality and currency of its road network coverage. There has been considerable expansion of road names and civic addresses ranges, as well as the addition of hydrographic names. Priorities were determined by Statistics Canada and Elections Canada, enabling the NGD to meet the joint operational needs of both agencies in support of census and electoral activities.

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 cultural and physical features, such as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes.

Representative point

A representative point is a point that represents a line or a polygon. The point is centrally located along the line, and centrally located or population weighted in the polygon.

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

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

Road network file

The road network file (RNF) contains roads, road names, address ranges and road ranks for the entire country. Most commonly, address ranges are dwelling-based and are mainly available in the large urban centres of Canada.

Rural area

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

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

Spatial Data Infrastructure

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

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

Spatial data quality elements

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

Standard Geographical Classification

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

Statistical Area Classification

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

Thematic map

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

Urban area

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

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

Urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe

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

'Urban core' is a large urban area around which a CMA or a CA is delineated. The urban core must have a population (based on the previous census) of at least 50,000 persons in the case of a CMA, or at least 10,000 persons in the case of a CA.

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

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

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

Urban population size group

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

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

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

Appendix B Spatial file naming convention

Spatial product file names follow a spatial file naming convention. The geographic area and code, file type, geographic reference date, software type and language are embedded within the file name. Standardizing the names of the files facilitates the storage of compressed files, all having the extension .zip.

Each file name is 13 characters in length. 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 conformal conic

Next three characters: primary geographic area of file

Table B.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	eco
Population ecumene - national/provincial	epr	epr
Population ecumene - census division	ecd	edr
Agricultural ecumene	eca	eca
Road network file	rnf	frf
Road network and geographic attribute file	rgf	frg
Forward sortation area	fsa	rta
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 B.2 Spatial file naming conventions — geographic code of coverage

National, provincial and territorial coverages	
000	Canada
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 Territory
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

Next two numbers: geographic reference date

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada for the purpose of finalizing the geographic framework for which census data will be collected, tabulated and reported. For the 2006 Census, the geographic reference date is January 1, 2006. The Road Network Files are being released annually. The geographic reference date for this edition of the Road Network File is July 2007.

- 05 if geographic reference date is 2005
- 06 if geographic reference date is 2006
- 07 if geographic reference date is 2007

Next character: file format

a	ArcInfo® (.shp)
g	Geography Markup Language (.gml)
m	MapInfo® (.tab)

Final two characters: language

_e	English
_f	French

Example of the use of the file naming convention

The 2007 Road Network File for Newfoundland and Labrador with English attributes in GML format: grnf010r07g_e.zip

Appendix C File names, 2007 Road Network Files

Table C.1 File names and sizes — 2007 Road Network Files

Geographic area	ArcInfo [®] file name	Size MB	Geography Markup Language file name	Size MB	MapInfo [®] file name	Size MB
Canada	grnf000r07a_e.zip	204.4	grnf000r07m_e.zip	112.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	grnf010r07a_e.zip	6.5	grnf010r07g_e.zip	7.3	grnf010r07m_e.zip	4.4
Prince Edward Island	grnf011r07a_e.zip	3.8	grnf011r07g_e.zip	4.2	grnf011r07m_e.zip	2.8
Nova Scotia	grnf012r07a_e.zip	9.8	grnf012r07g_e.zip	11.2	grnf012r07m_e.zip	6.4
New Brunswick	grnf013r07a_e.zip	8.7	grnf013r07g_e.zip	9.9	grnf013r07m_e.zip	5.8
Quebec	grnf024r07a_e.zip	42.5	grnf024r07g_e.zip	49.5	grnf024r07m_e.zip	25.4
Ontario	grnf035r07a_e.zip	53.9	grnf035r07g_e.zip	63.9	grnf035r07m_e.zip	30.3
Manitoba	grnf046r07a_e.zip	12.1	grnf046r07g_e.zip	15.1	grnf046r07m_e.zip	7.2
Saskatchewan	grnf047r07a_e.zip	23.8	grnf047r07g_e.zip	30.6	grnf047r07m_e.zip	12.7
Alberta	grnf048r07a_e.zip	26.5	grnf048r07g_e.zip	32.9	grnf048r07m_e.zip	15.7
British Columbia	grnf059r07a_e.zip	32.1	grnf059r07g_e.zip	38.0	grnf059r07m_e.zip	17.2
Yukon Territory	grnf060r07a_e.zip	2.7	grnf060r07g_e.zip	2.9	grnf060r07m_e.zip	2.4
Northwest Territories	grnf061r07a_e.zip	2.6	grnf061r07g_e.zip	2.8	grnf061r07m_e.zip	2.3
Nunavut	grnf062r07a_e.zip	2.0	grnf062r07g_e.zip	2.0	grnf062r07m_e.zip	2.0

Note: Zipped files include *Road Network File, Reference Guide, 2007*, catalogue number 92-500-GIE and *Geography Catalogue, Census year 2006*, catalogue number 92-196-XIE.

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.

U.S. Census Bureau partnership – TIGER/GML

Statistics Canada has committed to working with the U.S. Census Bureau 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 U.S. Census Bureau, 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.

Example of 2007 Road Network File dataset in GML format

```
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'ISO-8859-1'?>
  <wfs:FeatureCollection
    xmlns:wfs=http://www.opengis.net/wfs
    xmlns:xsi=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance
    xmlns:gml=http://www.opengis.net/gml
    xmlns:xlink=http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink
    xmlns:GEO=http://geodepot.statcan.ca/tigercan
    xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc">

  <gml:boundedBy>
    <gml:Box>
      <gml:coordinates>
        -64.41076248151016,45.949157446373746
        -61.975049577832905,47.056845876958114
      </gml:coordinates>
    </gml:Box>
```

Example of 2007 Road Network File dataset in GML format (continued)

```
</gml:boundedBy>
<gml:featureMember>
  <RoadSegment fid="C2006_RT_1096346">
    <rbUid>1096346</rbUid>
    <name>Broadway</name>
    <type>ST</type>
    <direction>N</direction>
    <addrFmLeft>0</addrFmLeft>
    <addrToLeft>88</addrToLeft>
    <addrFmRght>93</addrFmRght>
    <addrToRght>93</addrToRght>
    <centreline>
      <gml:LineString srsName="EPSG:4269">
        <gml:coordinates decimal="." cs="," ts=" ">-63.640967495293054,46.44185413757031 -
63.64097392001328,46.44186489704154 -63.641023150399604,46.44194826359198 -
63.64107230337967,46.442031552736154 -63.64112153376601,46.442114841880326 -
63.64117076415235,46.44219820843077 -63.64118198806118,46.44221725037265
</gml:coordinates>
      </gml:LineString>
    </centreline>
  </RoadSegment>
</gml:featureMember>
```


Appendix E National Road Network (NRN), GeoBase

In order to continue improving the quality and relevance of the spatial infrastructure, Statistics Canada has initiated a long term project in partnership with Elections Canada to migrate the Road Network File to the Department of Natural Resources' National Road Network (NRN) model in time for the 2011 Census of population. Additional agreements with provincial and territorial stakeholders are in the process of being negotiated and will become a source of GPS compliant data with more accurate and timely attribute information. A preliminary version of the GPS compliant Road Network File based on the NRN model, including data provided by our provincial/territorial partners, could be available as early as spring 2008.

The Department of Natural Resources' National Road Network (NRN) is available free of charge from the GeoBase web portal: <http://www.geobase.ca/>.

National Road Network (NRN) - Description¹

The GeoBase portal offers access to over 1 million kilometres of accurate up-to-date centerline road network data. The National Road Network, Canada, Level 1 (NRNC1) is the representation of a continuous accurate centerline for all non-restricted use roads in Canada (5 metres or more in width, drivable and no barriers denying access).

The primary data source of NRNC1 was produced with field driven Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) technology. Additional sources, such as existing accurate photogrammetric provincial and municipal data, were also integrated and updated. During the initial acquisition of the NRN data, efforts were made to utilize and update as much existing authoritative 'closest to source' centerline road data as was possible.

Natural Resources Canada, in partnership with several provinces, managed and produced the first version of the NRN. The Canadian Council on Geomatics commissioned the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Natural Resources Canada to work together in defining the NRNC1 Standards and Specifications and data model. These documents were then presented for final review and approval to all authoritative data-producing stakeholders throughout Canada. By working together, a consensus was reached in defining the first version of the NRNC1.

The resulting model of the NRN is based on Linear Referencing System (LRS) concepts. This approach allows for the management of geometric representation separate from the attribute information (referred to as an 'event' in LRS). However, it is important to note that in order to satisfy the greatest number of road network data users, the data has also been modelled and will be distributed as a conventional road network.

One of the most important features of the NRN data is that each Road Element and each Event (Attribute) will contain a universally unique identifier (UUID), referred to as the NID. The importance of NIDs is quite significant. It will allow users of GeoBase-NRN data to receive, manage and introduce road network changes over time. NIDs will primarily be used to manage changes.

1. **Source:** Department of Natural Resources, <http://www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/data/nrnc1.html>.

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- 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.

ANY USE WHATSOEVER OF THIS DATA PRODUCT SHALL CONSTITUTE YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT.

For further information please contact:

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