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GEO

PRELIMINARY 1996
CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS
HAVING 1991 URBAN
CORE POPULATIONS
OF AT LEAST 50,000

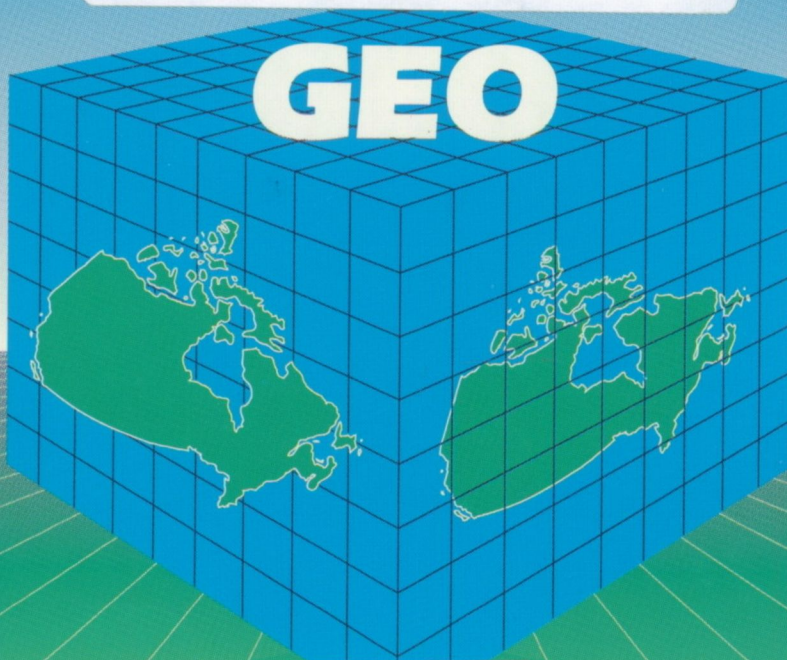
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From/de Victor Glickman, Director, Geography Division / Directeur, Division de la géographie

Subject/objet Release of the preliminary 1996 census agglomerations having urban core populations of at least 50,000
/ Diffusion des agglomérations de recensement provisoires de 1996 dont le noyau urbanisé compte au
moins 50,000 habitants

The Geography Division has completed the preliminary delineation of the 1996 census agglomerations (CAs) having urban core populations of at least 50,000. The enclosed document includes a description of the methodology used, the census subdivision (CSD) components and their respective inclusion criteria, maps of each CA which highlight the changes from the 1991 Census, analysis of the extent of these changes, and definitions of the geographic areas involved. This document is a companion for a similar document entitled "Preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Areas" which was previously sent to you. Copies have been sent to provincial focal points and Regional Offices for comments.

CA limits may be modified between now and January 1, 1996 due to changes in the limits of the component municipalities. We will perform annual updates identifying such changes in the summers of 1994 and 1995. The final limits, for which 1996 Census data will be disseminated, will be available around Census Day, 1996.

Please do not hesitate to contact H. Puderer at 613-951-9714 or Louise Earl at 613-951-2880 if you have any questions.

La Division de la géographie a terminé la délimitation provisoire des agglomérations de recensement (AR) de 1996 dont le noyau urbanisé compte au moins 50,000 habitants. Le document ci-joint renferme une description de la méthodologie utilisée, une liste des subdivisions de recensement (SDR) composantes ainsi que les critères d'inclusion appliqués pour chacune d'elles, des cartes de chaque AR qui mettent en évidence les changements par rapport au recensement de 1991, l'analyse de l'ampleur de ces modifications et les définitions des régions géographiques en cause. Ce document va de pair avec un document semblable intitulé «Régions métropolitaines de recensement provisoires de 1996» que nous vous avons envoyé précédemment. Des exemplaires ont été envoyés aux coordonnateurs statistiques provinciaux et aux bureaux régionaux afin d'obtenir leurs commentaires.

Les limites des AR peuvent encore changer d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 1996 par suite de modifications apportées aux limites des municipalités qui en font partie. Nous effectuerons des mises à jour annuelles en vue de cerner ces modifications à l'été de 1994 et de 1995. Les limites définitives, selon lesquelles seront diffusées les données du recensement de 1996, paraîtront aux alentours de la journée du recensement de 1996.

Si vous avez des questions, quelles qu'elles soient, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec Henry Puderer au (613) 951-9714 ou avec Louise Earl au (613) 951-2880.

**Preliminary 1996 census agglomerations
having 1991 urban core populations of at
least 50,000**

Concepts, Standards & Analysis Section
Geography Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa
K1A OT6

April 12, 1994

Text available in French
Texte disponible en français

Acknowledgements

This document was prepared by the Geography Division; Victor Glickman, Director. The content was the responsibility of the Concepts, Standards and Analysis Section; Henry Puderer, Chief. Major contributors include: Willa Rea, Chris Shadbolt, Rob Storey, Paul Poirier, Carole Philion, and Thérèse Legault.

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Executive Summary

Statistics Canada disseminates information for a variety of geographic areas. We apply national criteria for the definition of all Statistics Canada standard geographic entities (i.e., census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, urban areas). These national standards allow users to compare information by census metropolitan area or any other standard geographic entity.

This report describes the national criteria used to define, for the 1996 Census, the eighteen preliminary census agglomerations (CAs) having 1991 Census based urban core populations of at least 50,000. These are the census tracted CAs and most had 1991 populations of less than 75,000. Half of the eighteen census tracted CAs are located in Ontario.

New component census subdivisions (CSDs) were added in only four CAs. It is interesting to note that almost half of the component CSDs are now included because they are in the urban core. More component CSDs are included for reasons of historical continuity and fewer to maintain spatial contiguity than in 1991.

There are four new CAs now covered by the Census Tract Programme because they experienced enough growth to bring their urban core populations to 50,000. These CAs are Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Belleville, Barrie, and Nanaimo.

The 1996 CAs are primarily based upon commuting flow data extracted from the Place of Work variable of the 1991 Census. The CAs show significant component changes that are attributable to the updated commuting flow data.

This document contains definitions; highlights of the CAs nationally; a summary of the data quality statement; individual CA maps and CSD component lists.

Preliminary 1996 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) were released in November, 1993.

CMA and CA limits for the 1996 Census will be finalized based upon the census subdivision and census consolidated subdivision limits as of January 1, 1996. This report is primarily intended to inform users of the preliminary CA limits (for CAs having urban core populations greater than 50,000) for disseminating 1996 Census CA data. If you have questions or comments concerning these limits, please contact Louise Earl at (613) 951-2880 or Henry Puderer at (613) 951-9714.

Definitions

CENSUS AGGLOMERATION (CA)

The general concept of a census agglomeration (CA) is one of a large urban area, together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area.

A CA is delineated around an urban area (called the urbanized core and having a population of at least 10,000, based on the previous census). Once a CA attains an urbanized core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census, it becomes a census metropolitan area (CMA).

CA boundaries may differ from other types of areas such as trading, marketing or regional planning areas designated by local authorities for planning or other purposes. Therefore, the CA definition should be used with caution for non-statistical activities.

Rules and Operational Procedures:

CAs are comprised of one or more census subdivisions (CSDs) which meet at least one of the following criteria (**bold** refers to the comment field on the CA component lists):

1. The CSD falls completely or partly inside the urban core. (**core**)
2. At least 50% of the employed labour force living in the CSD works in the urbanized core. (**forward commuting**)
3. At least 25% of the employed labour force working in the CSD lives in the urbanized core. (**reverse commuting**)
4. Notwithstanding criteria 2 or 3, the CSD is excluded if the commuting flow is fewer than 100 persons.
- 5a. Notwithstanding criteria 1, 2, 3, or 4, the CSD may be included to maintain the spatial contiguity of the CA. (**CCS level**)
- 5b. Notwithstanding criteria 1, 2, 3, or 4, the CSD may be excluded to maintain the spatial contiguity of the CA.
6. For census tracted CAs only: Notwithstanding criteria 2, 3, or 4, the CSD is retained in the CA for historical comparability. (**historical comparability**)

All of the above criteria are ranked in order of priority. A CSD meeting the criteria for two or more CMAs or CAs is included in the one for which it has the highest ranked criterion. If the CSD meets criteria that have the same rank, the decision is based on the number of commuters involved.

Special Notes:

1. Note to criteria 5a and 5b: Spatial contiguity may be disrupted in two ways. "**Holes**" are CSDs with insufficient commuting flow surrounded by a CSD or CSDs which have sufficient commuting flow. "**Outliers**" are CSDs with adequate commuting flow which are not adjacent to those CSDs which are included in the CA. If a hole or an outlier is identified, then the consolidated census subdivision (CCS), of which it is a part, must be analyzed to determine if the CCS has sufficient commuting flow to include it (criterion 5a) or exclude it (criterion 5b). If a hole is surrounded by a CSD which is even partly in the urban core of the CA then that hole is automatically included. Thus, there are five categories in criterion 5:

5a Core Hole: When there is a CSD hole in a surrounding CSD that is at least partly in the urban core, the entire CCS containing these CSDs is included in the CA.

5a Flow Hole: When there is a CSD hole in a surrounding CSD that is included under criteria 2 or 3, the entire CCS containing these CSDs is included in the CA if the commuting flow at the CCS level meets the commuting flow thresholds of criteria 2 or 3.

5a Outlier: When there is a CSD outlier that is included under criteria 2 or 3, the entire CCS containing this CSD is included in the CA if the commuting flow at the CCS level meets the commuting flow thresholds of criteria 2 or 3, and if the CCS is adjacent to the rest of the CA.

5b Flow Hole: When there is a CSD hole in a surrounding CSD that is included under criteria 2 or 3, the entire CCS containing these CSDs is excluded from the CA if the commuting flow at the CCS level does not meet the commuting flow thresholds of criteria 2 or 3.

5b Outlier: When there is a CSD outlier that is included under criteria 2 or 3, the entire CCS containing this CSD is excluded from the CA if the commuting flow at the CCS level does not meet the commuting flow thresholds of criteria 2 or 3 or if the CCS, although qualifying, is still not adjacent to the CA.

2. Exceptions to the above delineation criteria may occasionally be made in certain special situations. For example, current data sources may be used to include a CSD within a CA if the 1991 Place of Work commuting flow percentages are close to the level of commuting flow required by the delineation criteria.
3. CA names are usually based on the largest urban centre(s) within the CA.

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Refers to the general term applying to municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or their equivalent, e.g., Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories.

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

CENSUS CONSOLIDATED SUBDIVISION (CCS)

The concept of a census consolidated subdivision is a grouping of small census subdivisions within a containing census subdivision, created for the convenience and ease of geographic referencing. Census consolidated subdivisions are defined within census divisions according to the following criteria:

- (1) A census subdivision with a net land area greater than 25 square kilometres can form a CCS of its own.
- (2) A census subdivision with a net land area greater than 25 square kilometres and surrounded on more than half its perimeter by another census subdivision is usually included as part of the CCS formed by the surrounding census subdivision.
- (3) Census subdivisions having a net land area smaller than 25 square kilometres are usually grouped with a larger census subdivision.
- (4) A census subdivision with a population greater than 100,000 according to the last census usually forms a CCS on its own.
- (5) The census consolidated subdivision's name usually coincides with its largest census subdivision component in terms of land area.

CA Characteristics By Inclusion Criteria Distribution

CAs are delineated using CSDs which must meet certain criteria. These criteria are outlined in the "Definitions" section under "Census Agglomeration".

The following table indicates, by inclusion criterion, the number of component CSDs in CAs (having an urban core greater than 50,000), in CMAs, and in the total of these two groups. The percentage of the total number of component CSDs for each criterion in each category is also shown. Further information about CMAs can be found in "Preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Areas" available from the Geography Division.

CSD Inclusion Criteria

	CRITERION 1 (in the urban core)	CRITERION 2 (forward commuting)	CRITERION 3 reverse commuting)	CRITERION 5A (CCS assessment)	CRITERION 6 (historical comparability)	TOTAL NO. OF CSDs
# of CSDs in CAs (urban core pop ≥ 50,000)	45 CSDs	28 CSDs	2 CSDs	18 CSDs	8 CSDs	101 CSDs
% CSDs in CAs (urban core pop ≥ 50,000)	45%	28%	2%	18%	8%	100%
# of CSDs in CMAs	295 CSDs	126 CSDs	16 CSDs	63 CSDs	27 CSDs	527 CSDs
% CSDs in CMAs	56%	24%	3%	12%	5%	100%
TOTAL	340 CSDs	154 CSDs	18 CSDs	81 CSDs	35 CSDs	628 CSDs
% TOTAL	54%	25%	3%	13%	6%	100%

Approximately 45% of component CSDs are included in CAs because they are in the urban core (criterion 1). 28% of component CSDs are included because they have the required commuting flow (criterion 2). Thus, 73% are included under the two highest level criteria. This is less than the value of 80% for the 24 CMAs delineated previously.

The following chart summarizes the CSD inclusion criteria by CA. It provides an overview of the way in which the number of occurrences of each criterion has changed between 1991 and 1996. The total number of CSDs in each CA for both 1991 and 1996 is indicated, as are the percent changes from 1991 to 1996 of the total number of CSD occurrences for each criterion.

CSD Inclusion Criteria by CA

CMA NAME	CRITERION 1 (in the urban core)		CRITERION 2 (forward commuting)		CRITERION 3 (reverse commuting)		CRITERION 5A (CCS assessment)		CRITERION 6 (historical comparability)		TOTAL NO. OF CSDs	
	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996
Moncton	3	3	6	5	0	1	3	3	0	1	12	13
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Kingston	4	4	4	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	11	11
Belleville	3	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	8	8
Peterborough	2	2	4	4	0	0	3	2	1	2	10	10
Brantford	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
Guelph	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
Samia-Clearwater	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Barrie	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
North Bay	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Sault Ste. Marie	2	2	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	6
Lethbridge	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Red Deer	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kelowna	3	4	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	7	7
Kamloops	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	7
Matsqui	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6	6
Nanaimo	2	3	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	7	7
Prince George	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	39	45	29	28	0	2	22	18	3	8	93	101
% CHANGE	15%		-3%		UNDEFINED		-18%		167%		9%	

Note: 1996 marks the first Census that criteria codes form part of the database and are subject to quality control procedures. Therefore, the 1991 criteria data cannot be verified and should be treated with caution.

The number of CSDs included in CAs because they are in urban cores has increased by 15% while the number included due to either forward or reverse commuting flow has changed very little. The number of CSDs which no longer have an adequate commuting flow but have been retained for historical comparability has increased from 3 to 8. Without the provision for including CSDs to maintain historical comparability, 5 CAs would have reduced their number of component CSDs.

Four CAs grew for 1996. Moncton, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, and North Bay all added one new CSD component. Kamloops added five.

Of the remaining 14 CAs which did not add CSD components, seven had CSD components that changed inclusion criteria. In the remaining seven CAs, the CSD inclusion criteria were stable. The CAs which had CSD components that changed their inclusion criteria are: Kingston; Peterborough; Guelph; Barrie; Sault Ste. Marie; Kelowna; and Nanaimo. For the most part, the criteria which changed in these CAs moved up the criteria hierarchy. For example, a CSD which had been included because of its commuting flow in 1991 (criterion 2) became part of the urban core in 1996 (criterion 1) or a CSD which had been included to maintain contiguity in 1991 (criterion 5a) developed a qualifying commuting flow in 1996 (criterion 2). This indicates increasing urbanization and social and economic integration within the CA.

The following 7 CAs remained stable in terms of CSD components and criteria: Belleville, Brantford, Sarnia - Clearwater, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Matsqui, and Prince George.

Data Quality Summary

This certification component summarizes the contents of the detailed report entitled "1996 census agglomerations - Certification Report" (available from the Geography Division). Our goal was to ensure that every qualifying CSD was correctly assigned to a CA.

Background

CAs are primarily based upon commuting flow data extracted from the place of work (POW) variable of the decennial census data base. Traditionally, the most extensive CA changes have appeared in the quinquennial censuses. This is the case with the 1996 CAs.

Methodology

Input data for the CMA/CA delineation program underwent verification for internal consistency, external verification against the census retrieval database, and was compared to data from the 1981 Census. CSD component lists were verified using both manual and automated methods.

Summary of Findings

The input data were verified to be correct by ensuring geographic attribute codes were complete and correctly matched. A random spot check with 1981 commuting flow data took place for 6 centres. The commuting flow values for 1991 are close enough to those of 1981 to be consistent with the population growth or decline experienced in the centres.

For more information, please see the 1991 Census of Population Certification Report for Place of Work Data produced by the Place of Work Unit of the Census Operations Division.

CA delineation was automated to the greatest extent ever for the 1996 Census. A SAS program was developed which applied all the delineation criteria. This program applies the delineation criteria in a predetermined order. We verified that the programming reflects the delineation criteria. The command sequences correctly reflected the delineation procedures. The process sequence was verified to be correct.

The manual identification of each CSD on CA maps and the manual verification that the commuting flow data was consistent with the criteria assigned acted as a check that CSDs were correctly assigned to CAs. All CSDs were located on maps and their commuting flow data checked. Any incorrectly assigned CSDs were removed and their presence used as a flag to identify programming errors that then were corrected. Anomalies were also identified.

CAs must be comprised of contiguous components. A CA may not contain a CSD component that is geographically separate from the rest of the CA. Data analysis shows there

are cases where CSDs qualify for inclusion in the CA and yet they are separate from the CA. Qualifying CSDs may be **outliers** surrounded by non-qualifying CSDs or there may be qualifying CSDs completely surrounding non-qualifying CSDs (**holes**).

Analysis at the census consolidated subdivision (CCS) level is required to resolve these cases. CCSs are groups of contiguous CSDs. The POW data are reviewed at the CCS level and, based on the commuting flows and actual number of commuters, the whole CCS is assessed for eligibility. Qualifying but discontinuous CCSs are not included in the CA. CCSs having an inadequate commuting flow are also not included. The CCS assessment was verified to be correct.

CSDs may have multiple acceptable commuting flows to different urban cores. A CSD is assigned to the urban core where it has the highest ranked criterion number. Every eligible CSD was correctly assigned to only one CA.

CA Maps and CSD Component Listings

The following section discusses each of the preliminary 1996 CAs individually. CAs are presented from east to west within each region (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie, and Pacific). For each CA we provide:

- a descriptive summary
- the CSD component list
- a map

The descriptive summary is identically organized for each CA for ease of comparison. It includes:

- a list of new CSDs for 1996
- the CCSs and CSDs used for the contiguity assessment
- the CSDs maintained for historical comparability
- the CSDs included under the reverse commuting flow criterion
- the population data for 1991 and 1996 limits

The CSD component list indicates each CSD included in the CA and both the 1991 and 1996 criteria for inclusion. Readers are referred to the CA definition for a more detailed description of each delineation criterion.

The map indicates the boundaries of each CSD within the CA. The criterion number is indicated in brackets after the CSD name. Any new CSDs are highlighted.

Please note:

- The CSD boundaries used do not necessarily follow shorelines. These maps are for reference only.
- Refer to the "Definitions" section for details regarding criteria assignment.
- Appendix A contains the CSD type legend. CSD types are indicated on each map after the CSD name.

Atlantic Region

Moncton

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

Elgin, PAR

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

CCS	CSD Component (1996 criterion)
Dorchester	Dorchester, PAR (2) Dorchester, VL (5a) Saint-Joseph, VL (5a) Fort Folly 1, R (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

Salisbury, VL

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

Elgin, PAR

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 106,503 *

1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 107,436 *

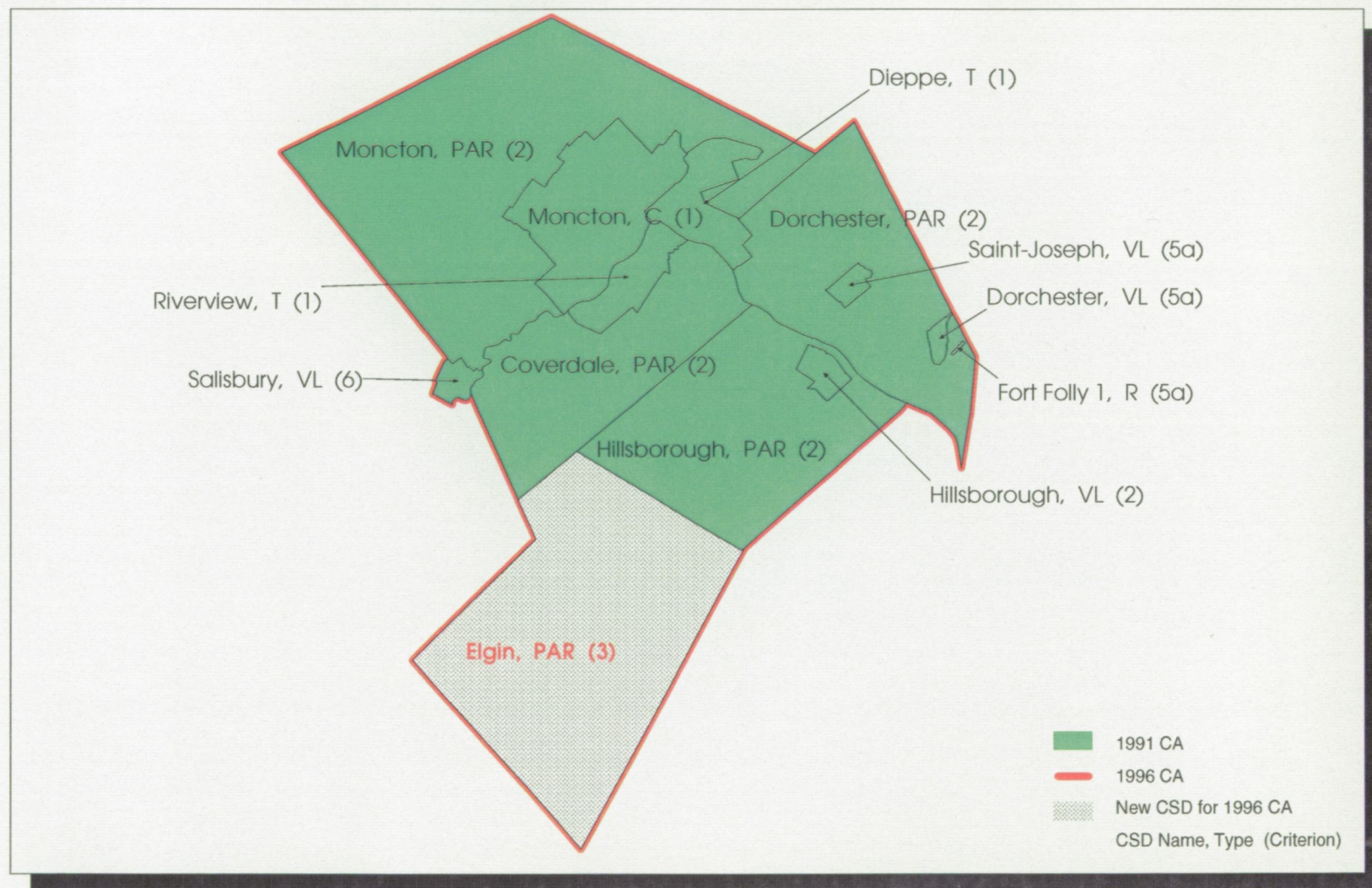
* While Moncton's population is greater than 100,000, its urban core (80,744 according to the 1991 Census) has not yet reached this threshold. Therefore, it is not eligible to become a CMA.

Moncton

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
* 1306008	Elgin, PAR	3	-	Reverse Commuting
1306011	Hillsborough, PAR	2	2	Forward Commuting
1306025	Hillsborough, VL	2	2	Forward Commuting
1306014	Coverdale, PAR	2	2	Forward Commuting
1306020	Riverview, T	1	1	Core
1307011	Dorchester, PAR	2	2	Forward Commuting
1307012	Dorchester, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
1307013	Saint-Joseph, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
1307014	Fort Folly 1, R	5a	5a	CCS level
1307019	Moncton, PAR	2	2	Forward Commuting
1307022	Moncton, C	1	1	Core
1307045	Dieppe, T	1	1	Core
1307028	Salisbury, VL	6	2	Historical Comparability

* indicates new CSD component for 1996

MONCTON CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Quebec Region

Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

L'Acadie, SD

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

None.

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None.

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None.

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 68,378

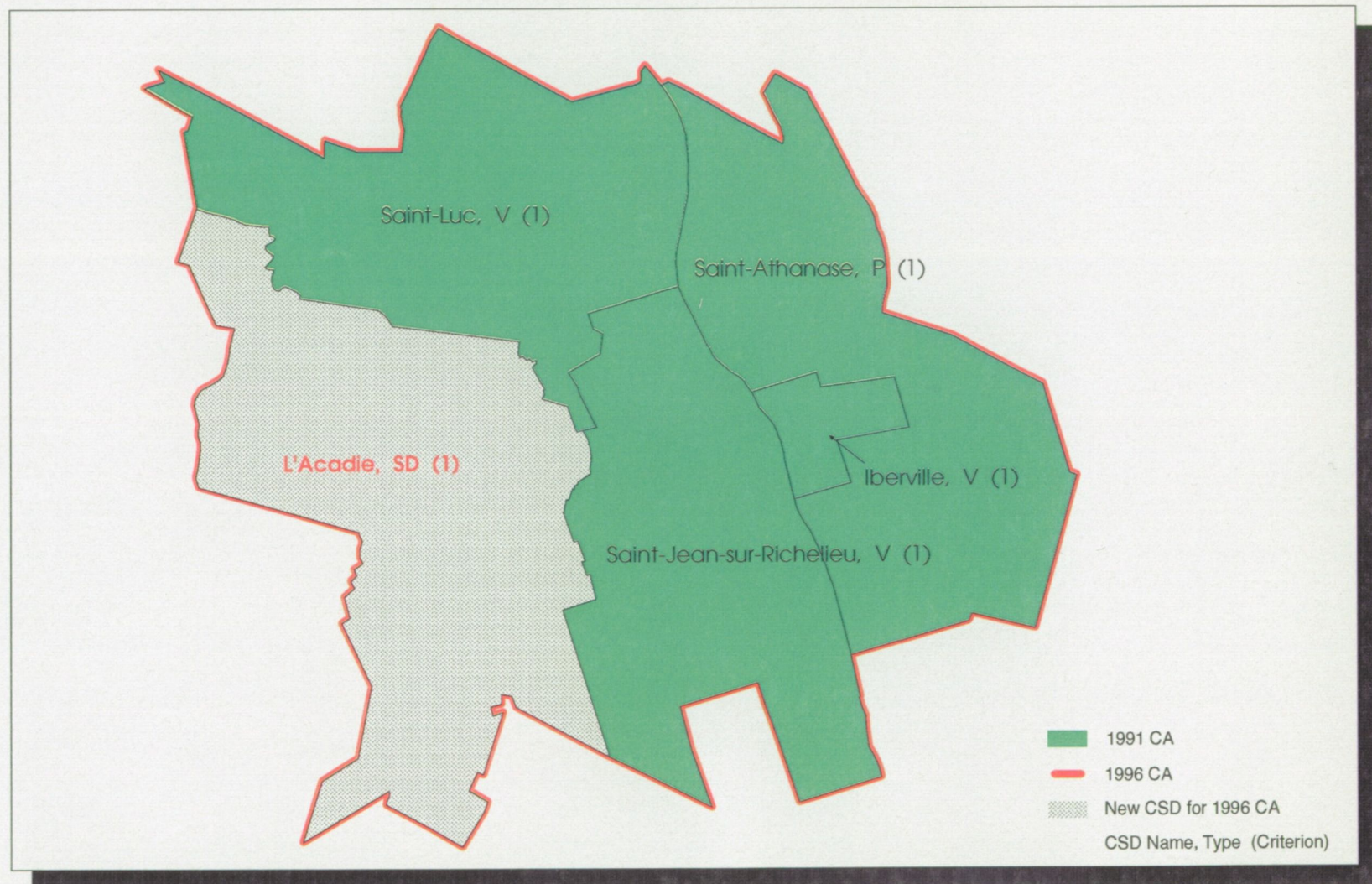
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 73,452

Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
* 2456070	L'Acadie, SD	1	-	Core
2456075	Saint-Luc, V	1	1	Core
2456080	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, V	1	1	Core
2456085	Iberville, V	1	1	Core
2456090	Saint-Athanase, P	1	2	Core

* indicates new CSD component for 1996

SAINT-JEAN-SUR-RICHELIEU CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Ontario Region

Kingston

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

None

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

Wolfe Island, TP
Amherst Island, TP

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 136,401 *

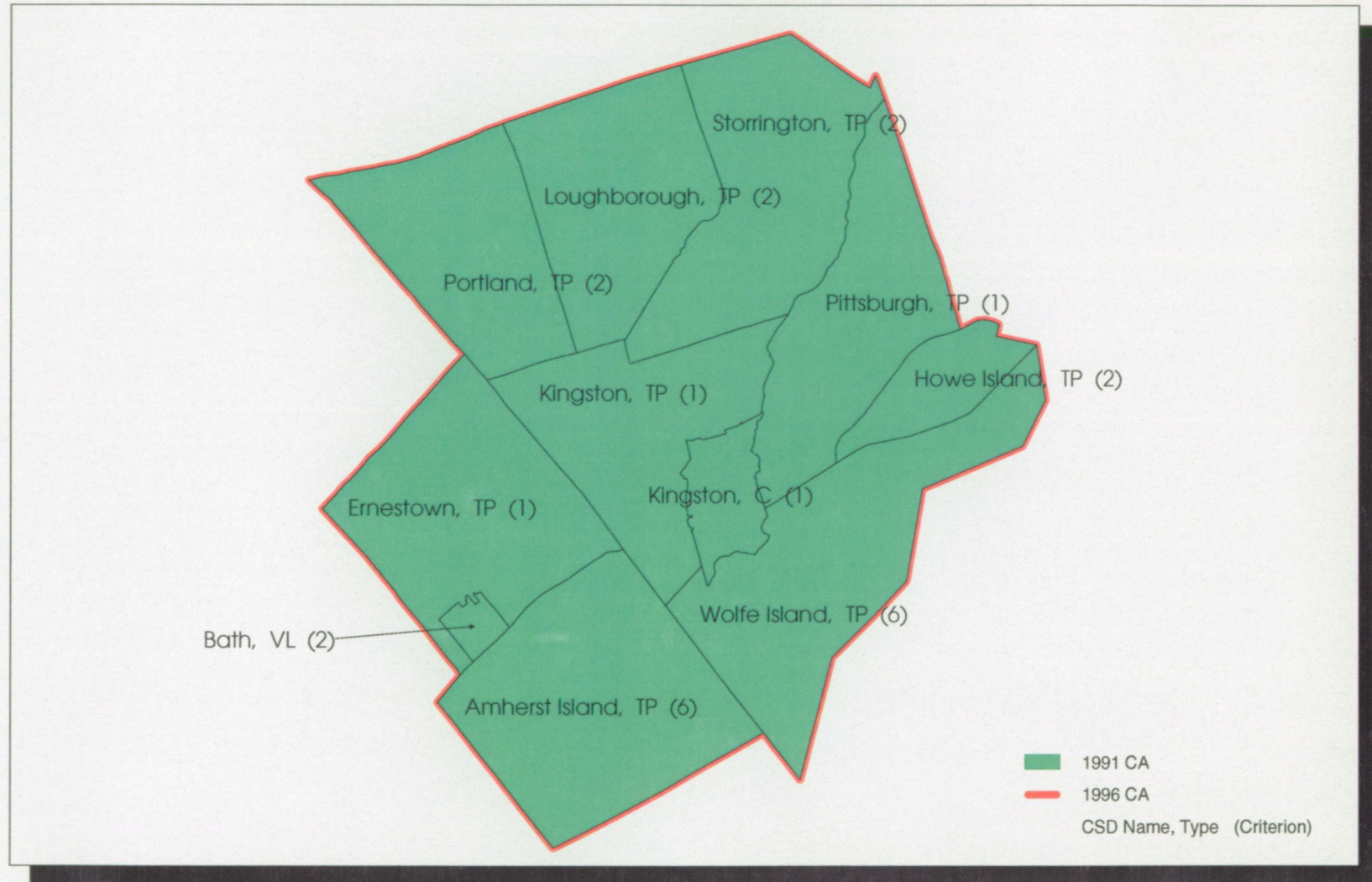
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 136,401 *

* While Kingston's population is greater than 100,000, its urban core (94,710 according to the 1991 Census) has not yet reached this threshold. Therefore, it is not eligible to become a CMA.

Kingston

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
3510001	Wolfe Island, TP	6	5a	Historical Comparability
3510004	Howe Island, TP	2	5a	Forward Commuting
3510006	Pittsburgh, TP	1	1	Core
3510009	Kingston, TP	1	1	Core
3510011	Kingston, C	1	1	Core
3510014	Storrington, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3510018	Loughborough, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3510022	Portland, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3511001	Amherst Island, TP	6	5a	Historical Comparability
3511004	Ernestown, TP	1	1	Core
3511008	Bath, VL	2	2	Forward Commuting

KINGSTON CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Belleville

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

CCS	CSD Component (1996 criterion)
Sidney	Sidney, TP (1) Trenton, C (1) Frankford, VL (5a) Stirling, VL (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

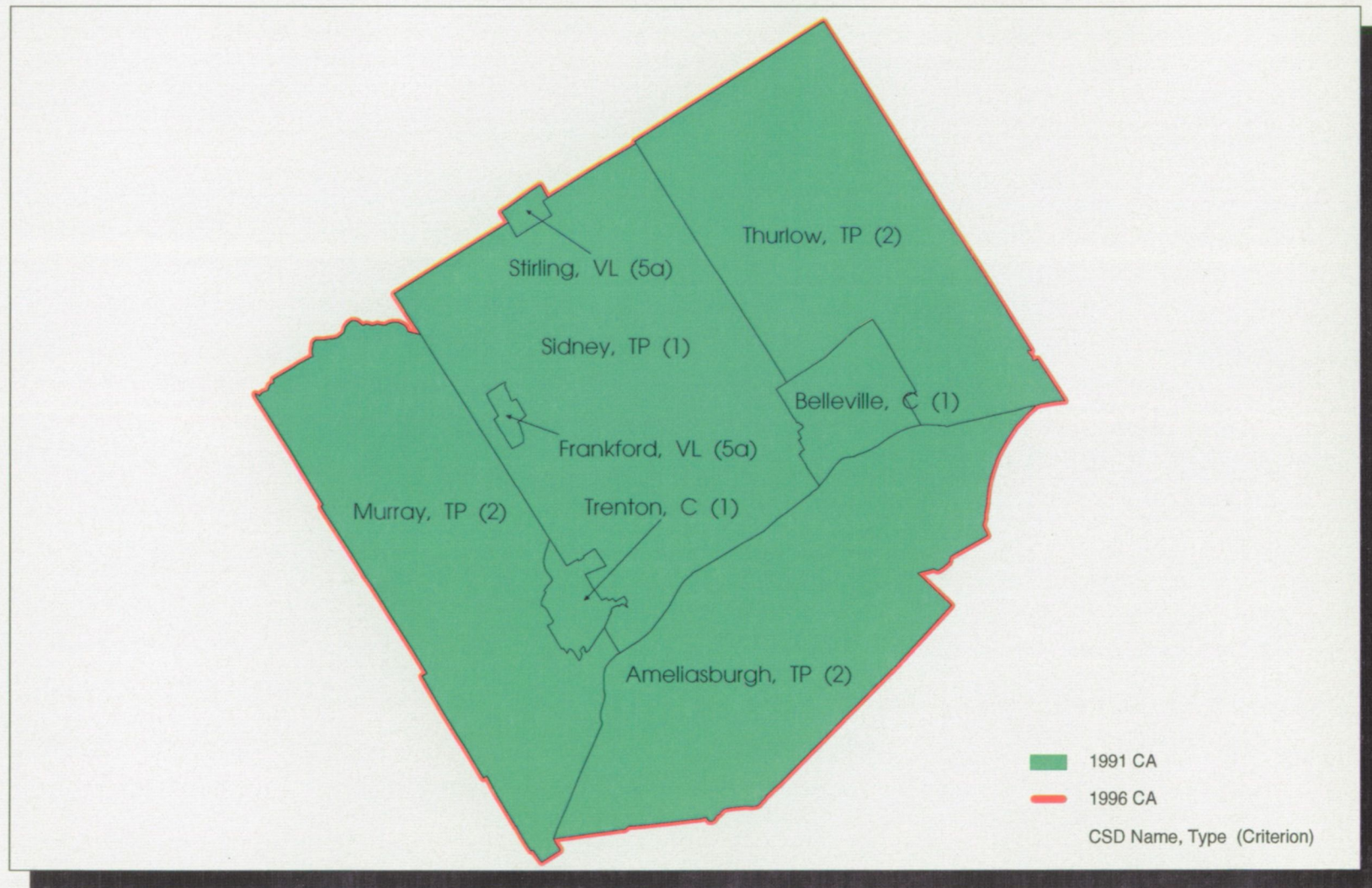
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 95,000

1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 95,000

Belleville

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
3512006	Thurlow, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3512008	Belleville, C	1	1	Core
3512011	Sidney, TP	1	1	Core
3512012	Trenton, C	1	1	Core
3512014	Frankford, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
3512018	Stirling, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
3513028	Ameliasburgh, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3514001	Murray, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting

BELLEVILLE CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Peterborough

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

CCS	CSD Component
Smith	Smith, TP (2) Curve Lake First Nation 35, R (5a)
Douro	Douro, TP (1) Lakefield, VL (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

Dummer, TP
Hiawatha First Nation 36, R

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

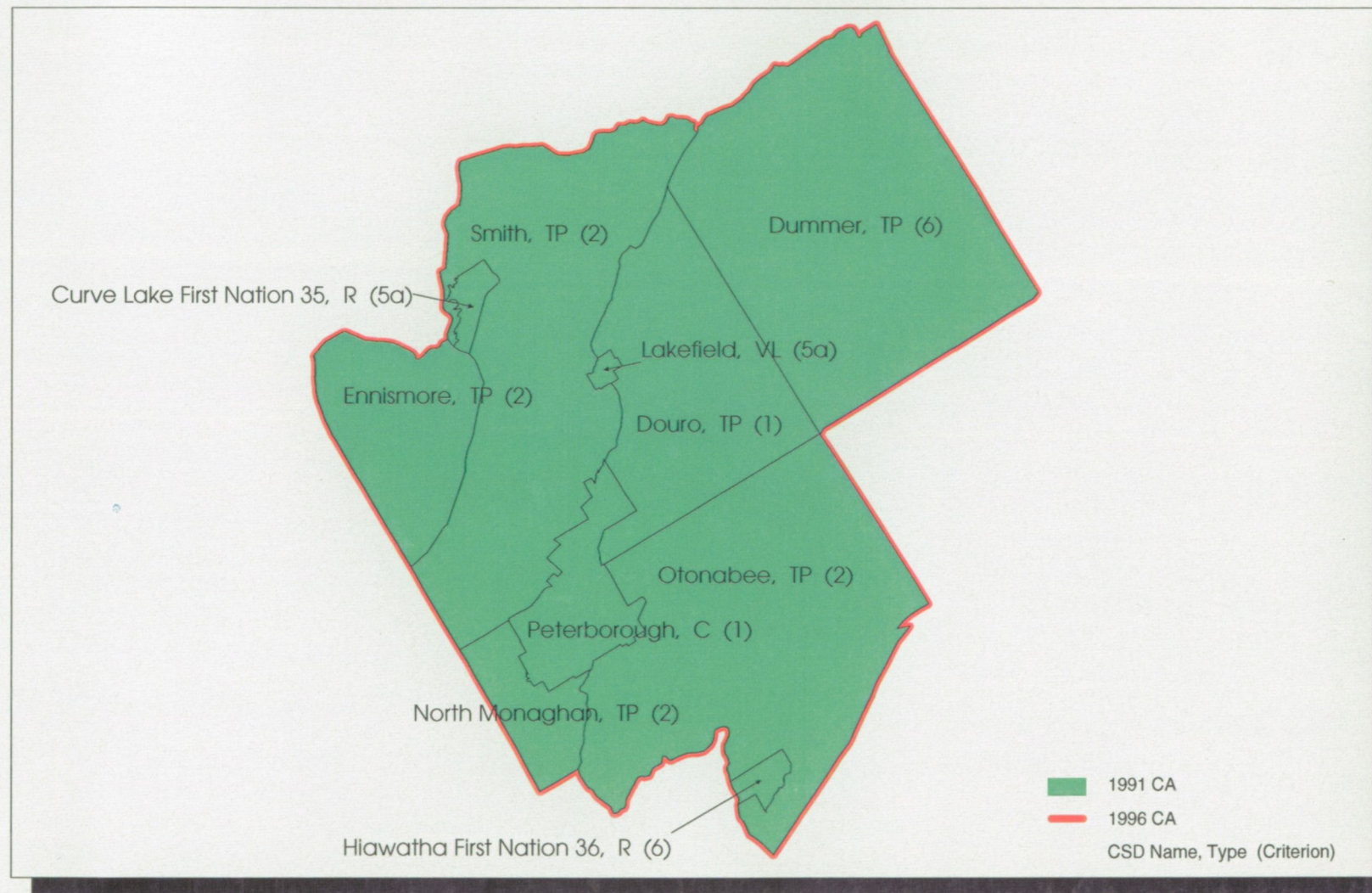
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 98,060

1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 98,060

Peterborough

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
3515006	Otonabee, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3515008	Hiawatha First Nation 36, R	6	5a	Historical Comparability
3515011	North Monaghan, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3515014	Peterborough, C	1	1	Core
3515016	Ennismore, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3515018	Smith, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3515019	Curve Lake First Nation 35, R	5a	5a	CCS level
3515022	Douro, TP	1	1	Core
3515024	Lakefield, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
3515026	Dummer, TP	6	6	Historical Comparability

PETERBOROUGH CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Brantford

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

None

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

Paris, T

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

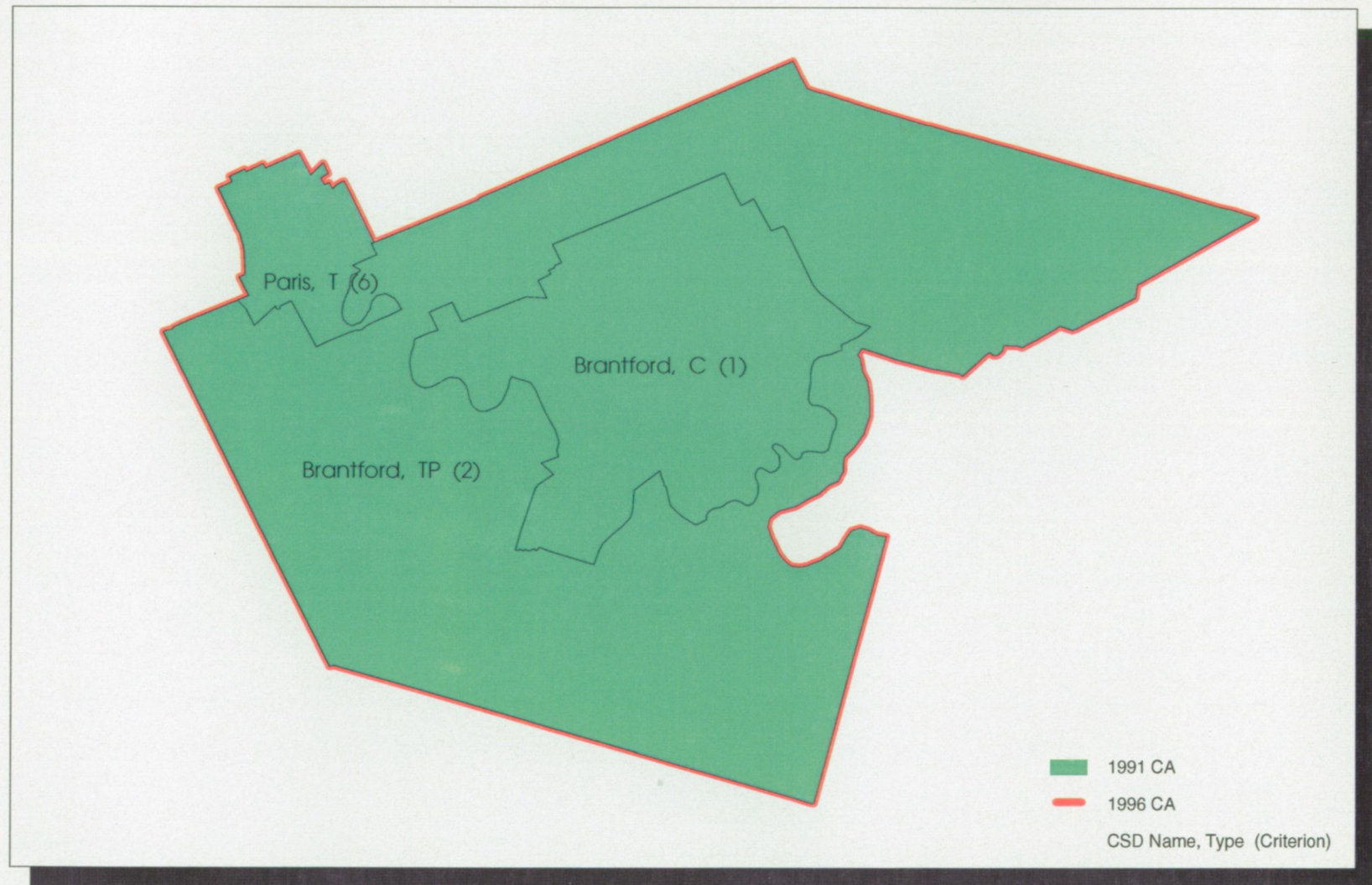
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 97,106

1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 97,106

Brantford

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
3529004	Brantford, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3529006	Brantford, C	1	1	Core
3529018	Paris, T	6	6	Historical Comparability

BRANTFORD CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Guelph

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

None

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

Eramosa, TP

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

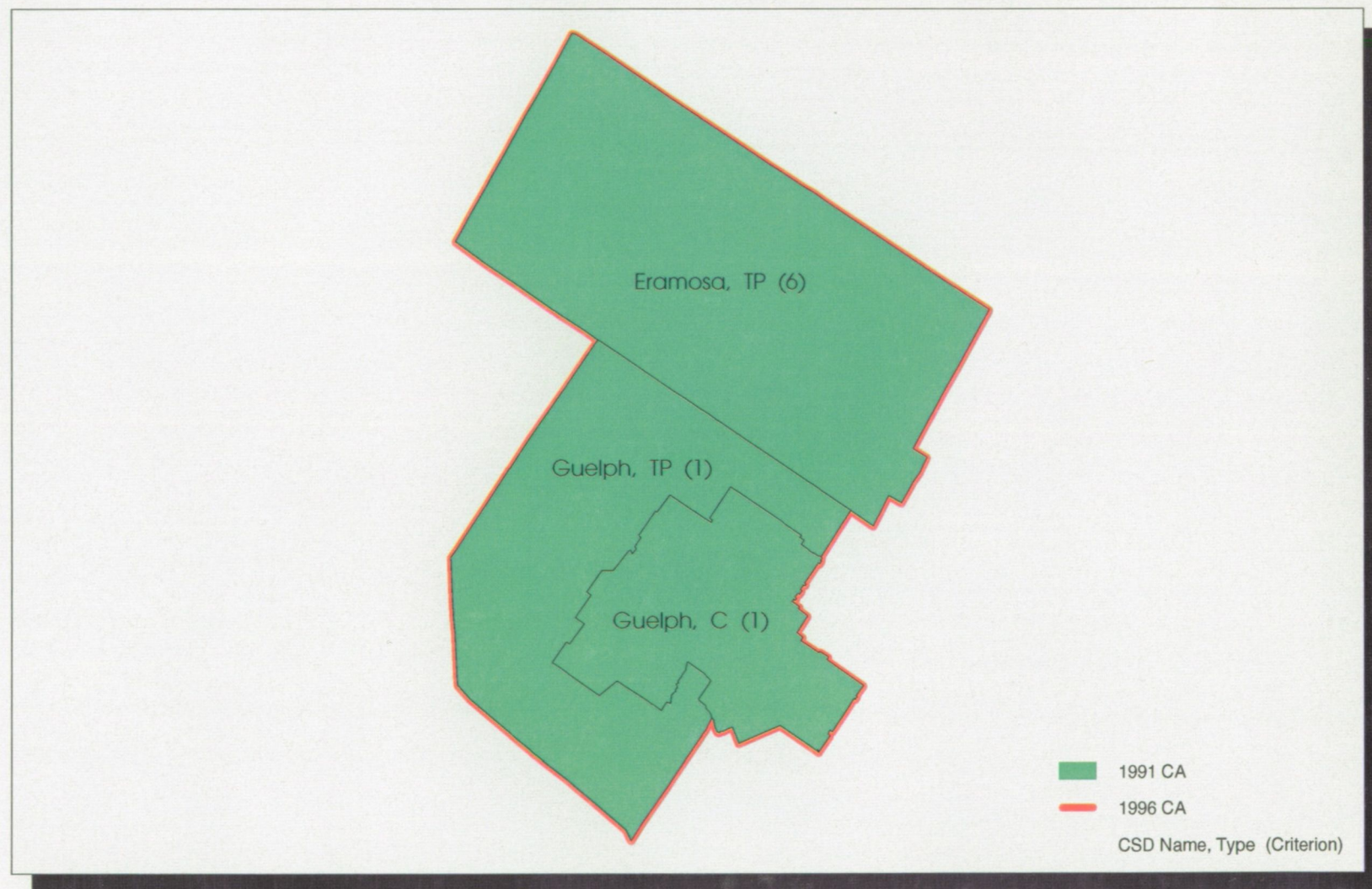
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 97,213

1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 97,213

Guelph

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
3523006	Guelph, TP	1	2	Core
3523008	Guelph, C	1	1	Core
3523011	Eramosa, TP	6	6	Historical Comparability

GUELPH CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Sarnia-Clearwater

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

None

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

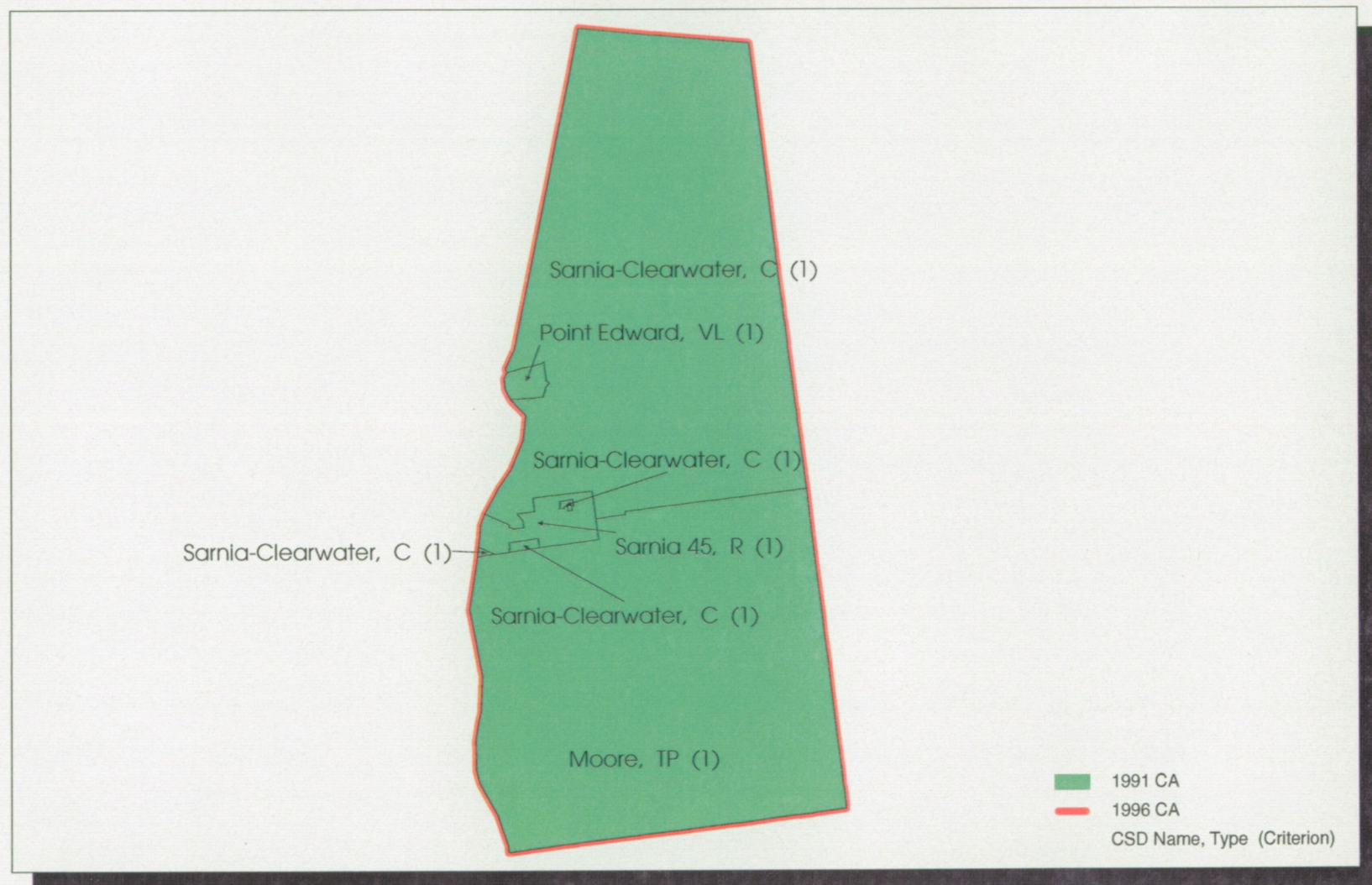
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 87,870

1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 87,870

Sarnia-Clearwater

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
3538023	Moore, TP	1	1	Core
3538025	Sarnia 45, R	1	1	Core
3538030	Sarnia-Clearwater, C	1	1	Core
3538031	Point Edward, VL	1	1	Core

SARNIA - CLEARWATER CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Barrie

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

None

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 92,165

1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 92,165

Barrie

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
3543017	Innisfil, T	1	1	Core
3543041	Vespra, TP	1	2	Core
3543042	Barrie, C	1	1	Core

BARRIE CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

North Bay

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

Bonfield, TP

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

None

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 63,285

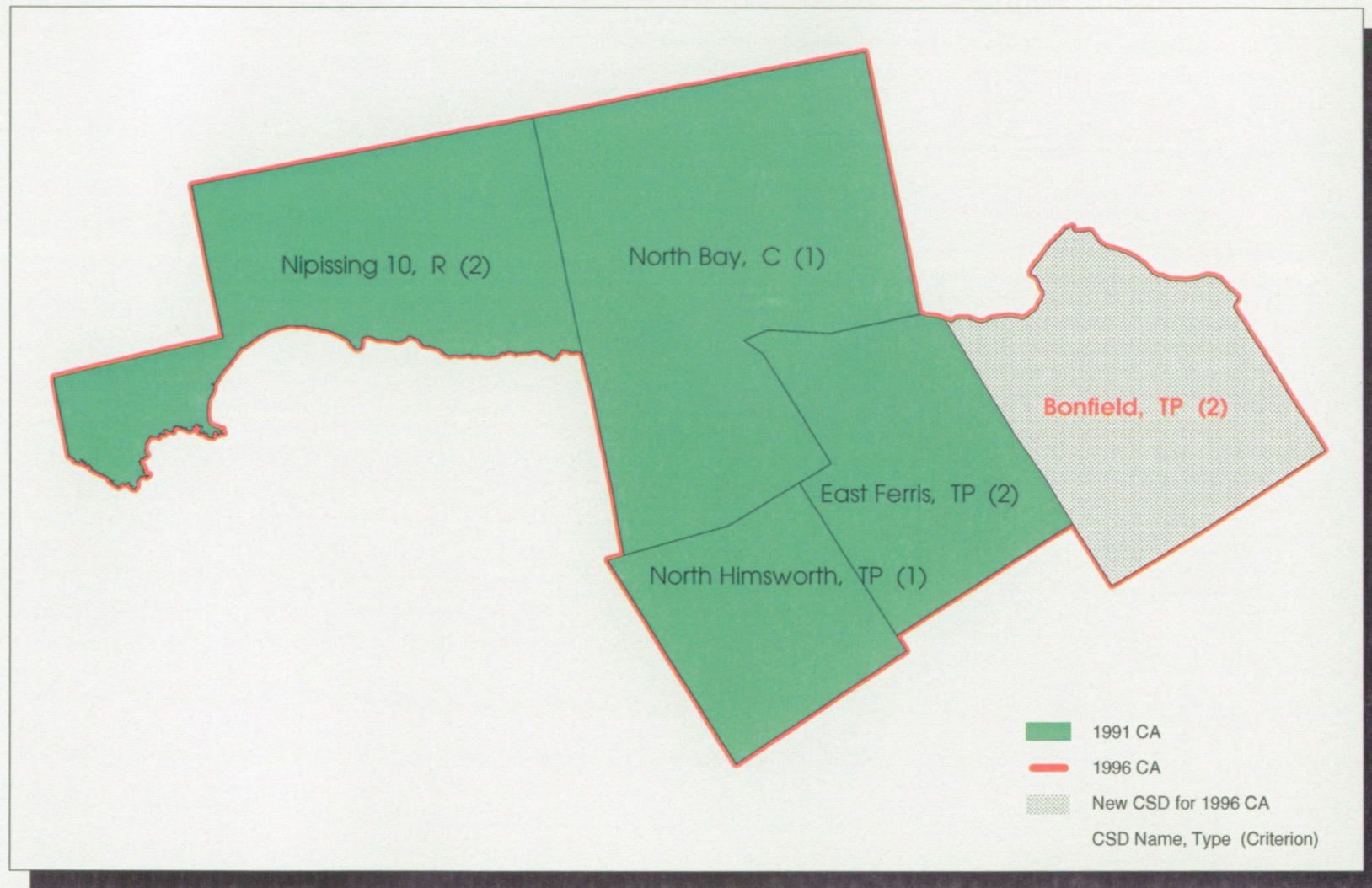
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 65,222

North Bay

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
* 3548027	Bonfield, TP	2	-	Forward Commuting
3548034	East Ferris, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3548044	North Bay, C	1	1	Core
3548073	Nipissing 10, R	2	2	Forward Commuting
3549066	North Himsworth, TP	1	1	Core

* indicates a new CSD component for 1996

NORTH BAY CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Sault Ste. Marie

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

None

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

Garden River 14, R

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

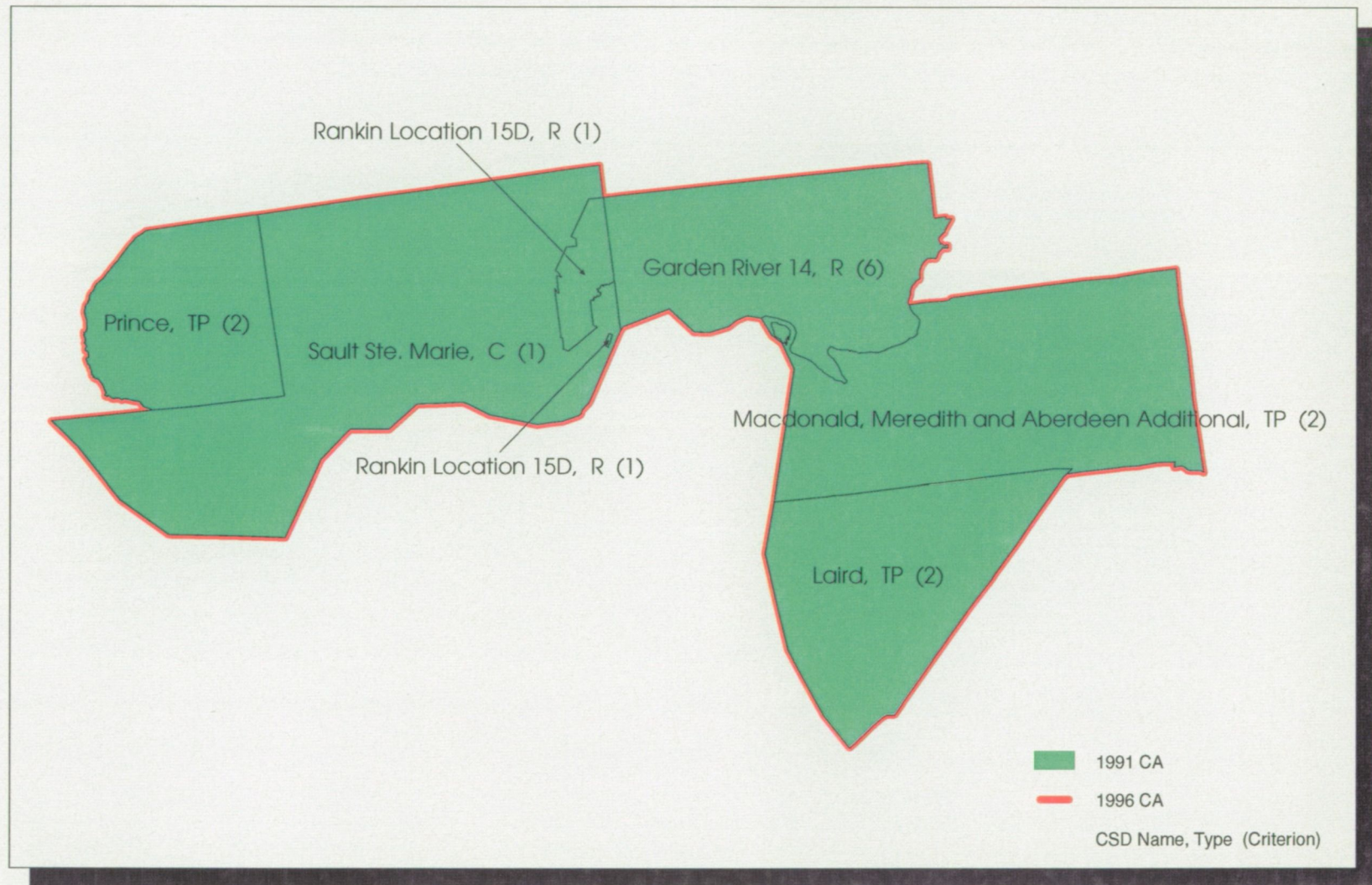
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 85,008

1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 85,008

Sault Ste. Marie

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
3557011	Laird, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3557051	Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3557061	Sault Ste. Marie, C	1	1	Core
3557066	Prince, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3557075	Rankin Location 15D, R	1	1	Core
3557074	Garden River 14, R	6	5a	Historical Comparability

SAULT STE. MARIE CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Prairie Region

Lethbridge

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

None

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

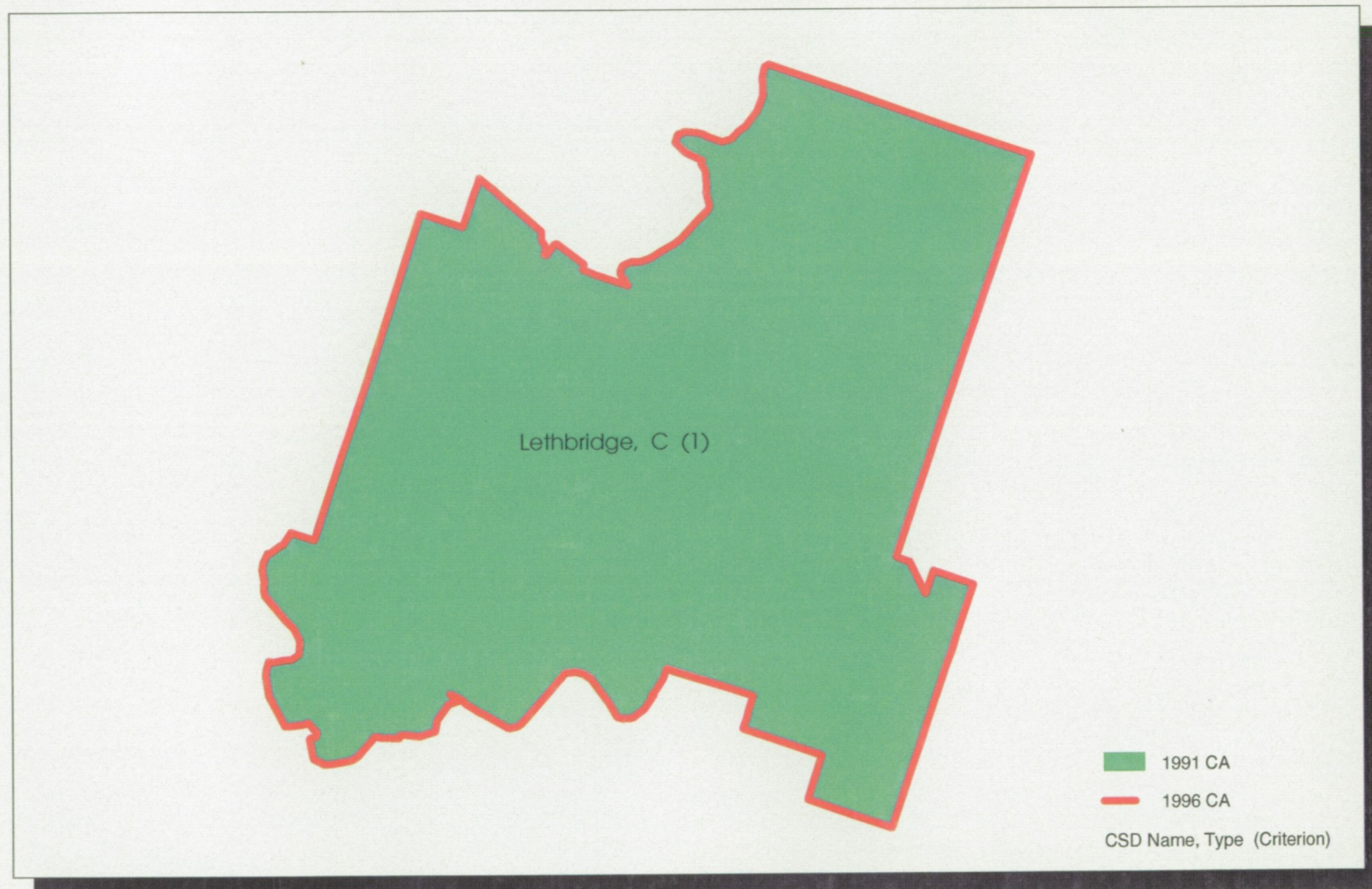
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 60,974

1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 60,974

Lethbridge

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
4802012	Lethbridge, C	1	1	Core

LETHBRIDGE CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Red Deer

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

None

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

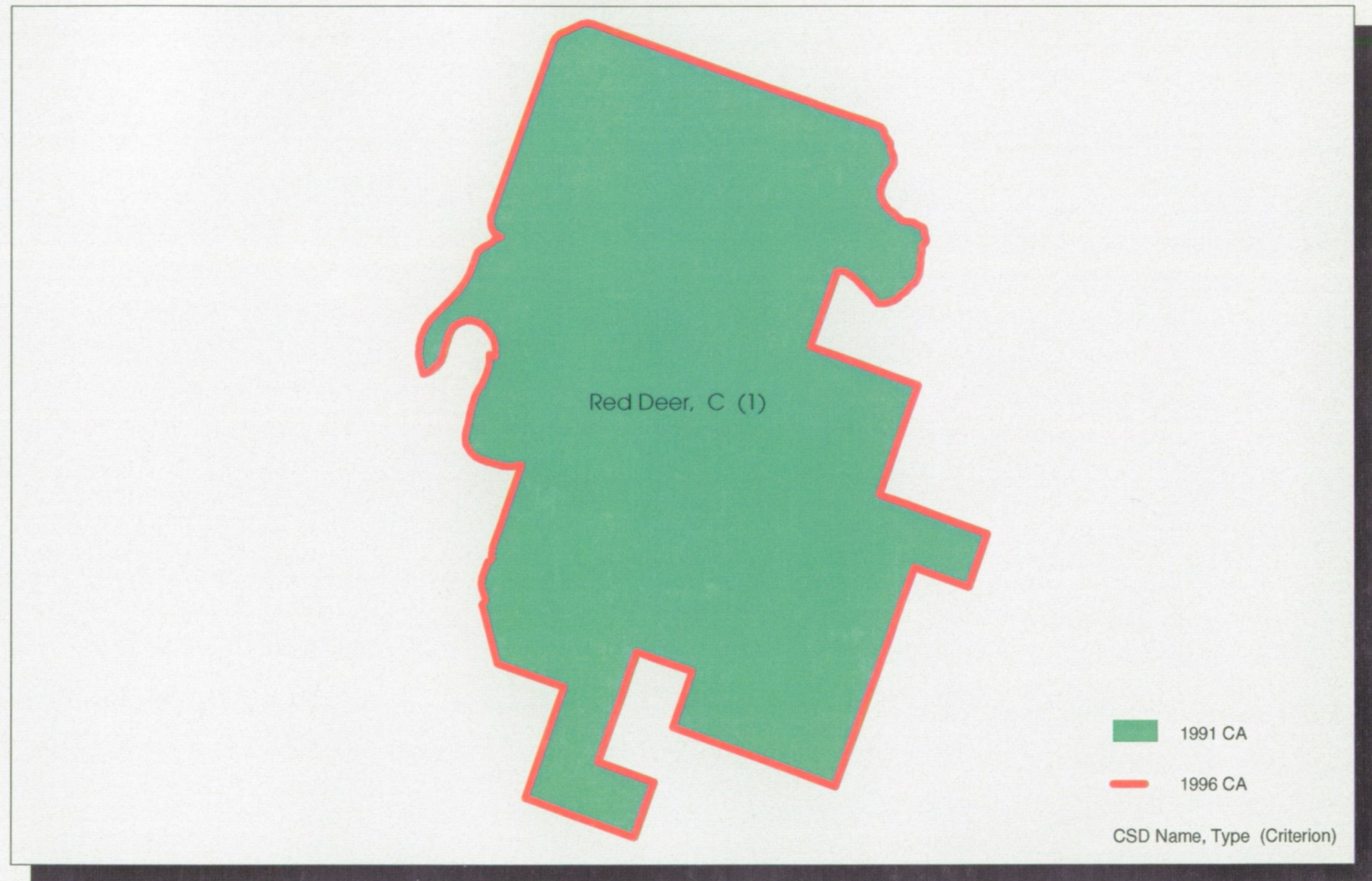
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 58,134

1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 58,134

Red Deer

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
4808011	Red Deer, C	1	1	Core

RED DEER CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Pacific Region

Kelowna

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

CCS	CSD Component (1996 criterion)
Peachland	Peachland, DM (5a) Central Okanagan Subd. B, SRD (1) Tsinstikeptum 9, R (1) Tsinstikeptum 10, R (1)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 111,846 *

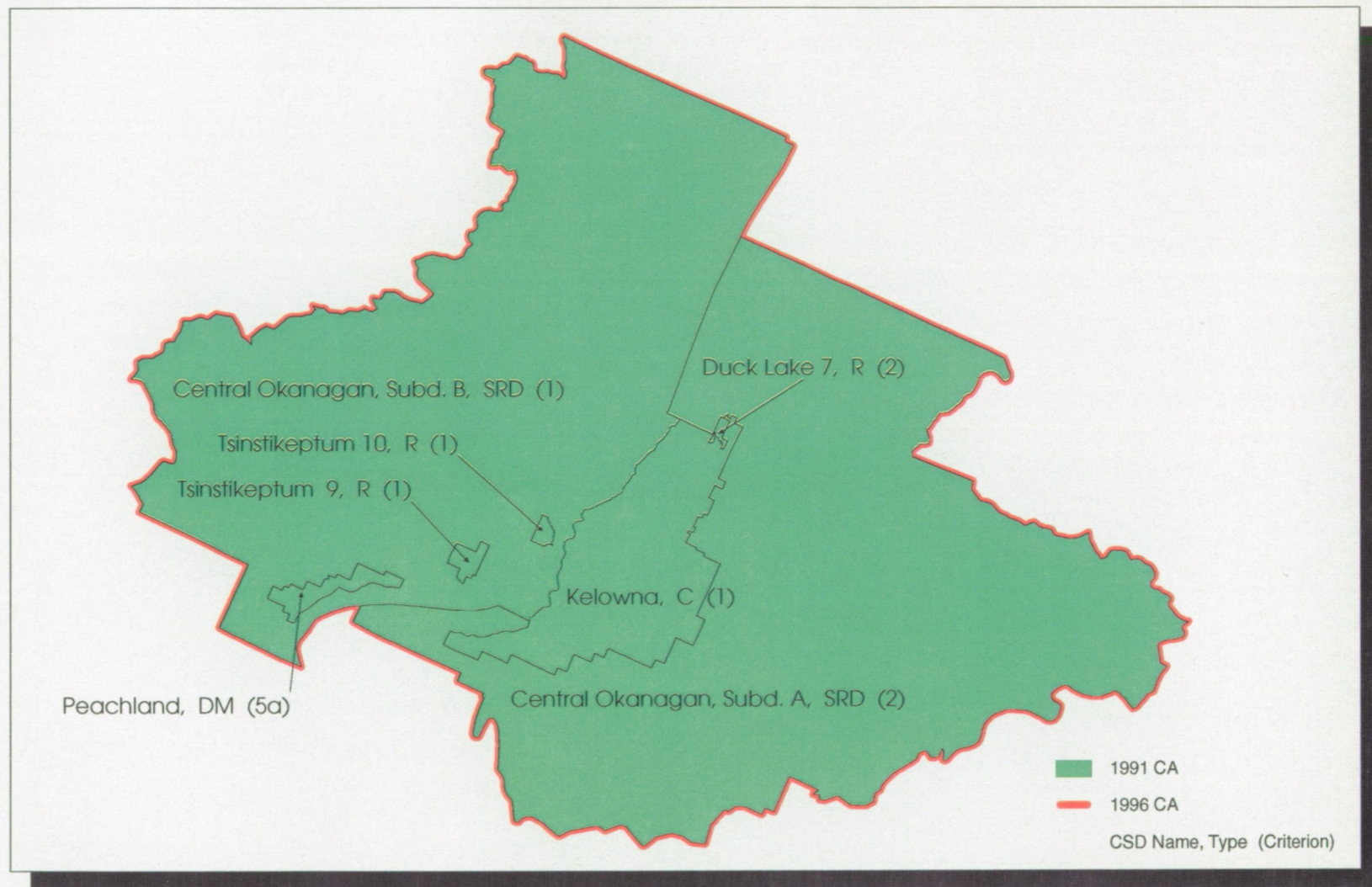
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 111,846 *

* While Kelowna's population is greater than 100,000, its urban core (71,496 according to the 1991 Census) has not yet reached this threshold. Therefore, it is not eligible to become a CMA.

Kelowna

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
5935010	Kelowna, C	1	1	Core
5935013	Central Okanagan, Subd. A, SRD	2	2	Forward Commuting
5935801	Duck Lake 7, R	2	5a	Forward Commuting
5935018	Peachland, DM	5a	5a	CCS level
5935023	Central Okanagan, Subd. B, SRD	1	1	Core
5935802	Tsinstikeptum 9, R	1	1	Core
5935803	Tsinstikeptum 10, R	1	5a	Core

KELOWNA CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Kamloops

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

Logan Lake, DM
Thompson-Nicola Subd. B, SRD

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

CCS	CSD Component (1996 criterion)
Thompson-Nicola, Subd. D	Thompson-Nicola, Subd. B, SRD (2) Kamloops, C (1) Skeetchestn, R (5a) Kamloops 1, R (2) Neskainlith 1, R (5a) Sahhalkum 4, R (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

Logan Lake, DM

Population:

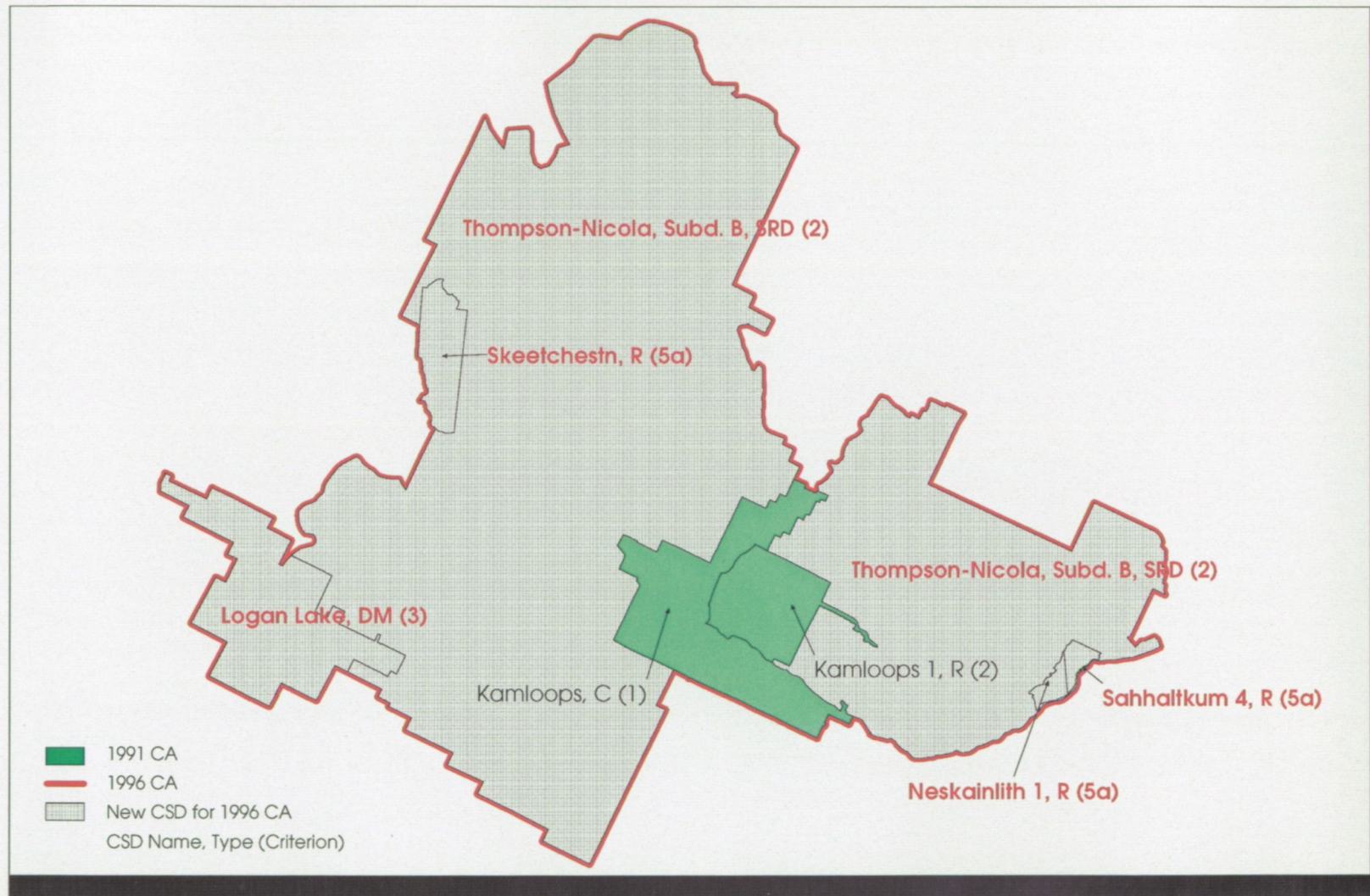
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 67,856
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 74,099

Kamloops

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
* 5933035	Logan Lake, DM	3	-	Reverse Commuting
* 5933040	Thompson-Nicola, Subd.B, SRD	2	-	Forward Commuting
5933042	Kamloops, C	1	1	Core
5933880	Kamloops 1, R	2	2	Forward Commuting
* 5933817	Skeetchestn, R	5a	-	CCS level
* 5933883	Neskainlith 1, R	5a	-	CCS level
* 5933884	Sahhalkum 4, R	5a	-	CCS level

* indicates new CSD component for 1996

KAMLOOPS CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Matsqui

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

CCS	CSD Component (1996 criterion)
Abbotsford	Abbotsford, DM (1) Central Fraser Valley Subd. A, SRD (5a) Upper Sumas 6, R (5a)
Matsqui	Matsqui, DM (1) Matsqui Main 2, R (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 113,562 *

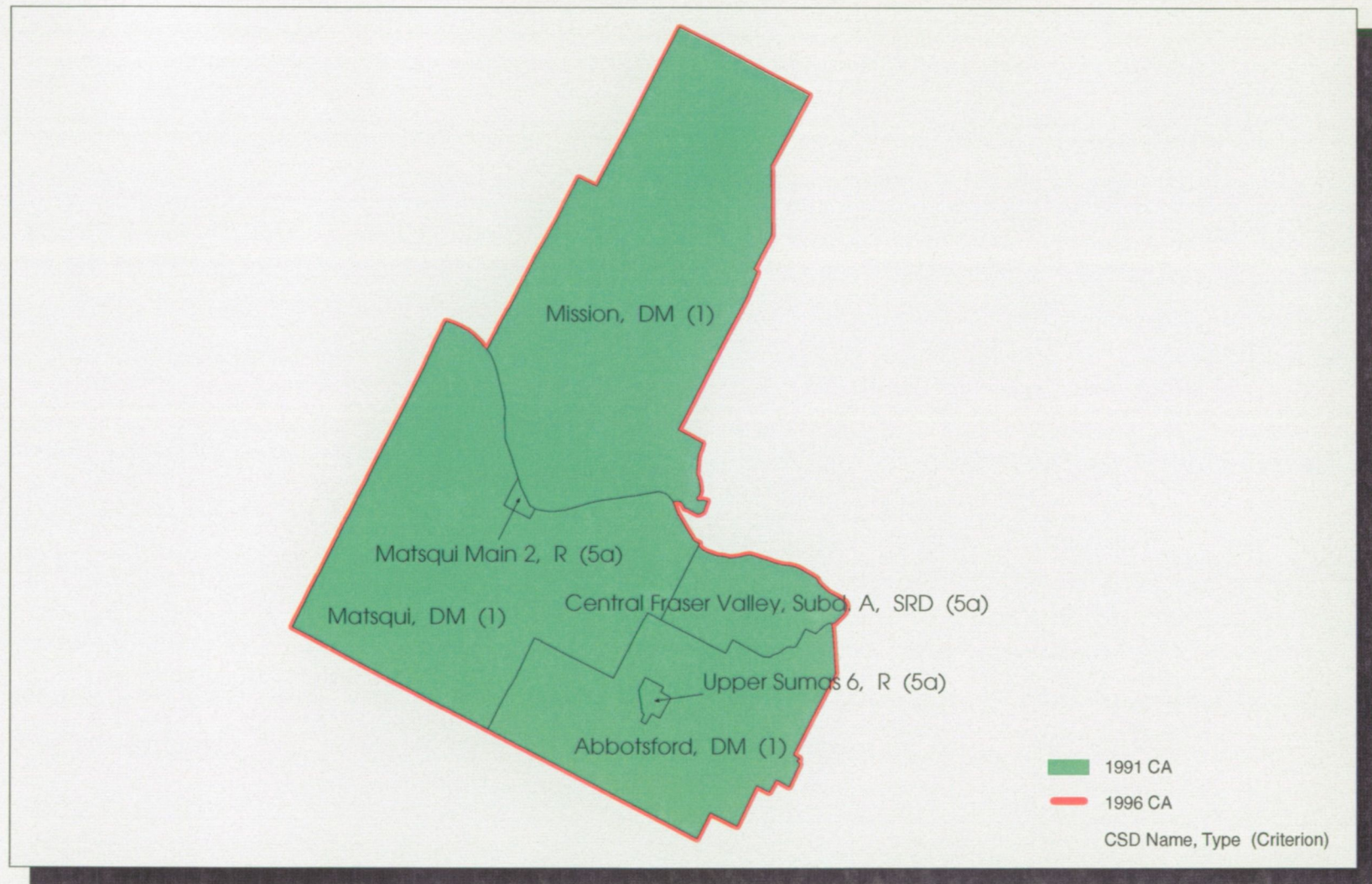
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 113,562 *

* While Matsqui's population is greater than 100,000, its urban core (92,975 according to the 1991 Census) has not yet reached this threshold. Therefore, it is not eligible to become a CMA.

Matsqui

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
5911012	Abbotsford, DM	1	1	Core
5911030	Central Fraser Valley, Subd. A, SRD	5a	5a	CCS level
5911801	Upper Sumas 6, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5911014	Matsqui, DM	1	1	Core
5911802	Matsqui Main 2, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5913005	Mission, DM	1	1	Core

MATSQUI CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Nanaimo

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

CCS	CSD Component (1996 criteria)
Nanaimo Subd. A	Nanaimo, C (1) Nanaimo Subd. A, SRD (1) Nanaimo Town 1, R (1) Nanaimo River 2, R (5a) Nanaimo River 3, R (5a) Nanaimo River 4, R (5a) Nanoose, R (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

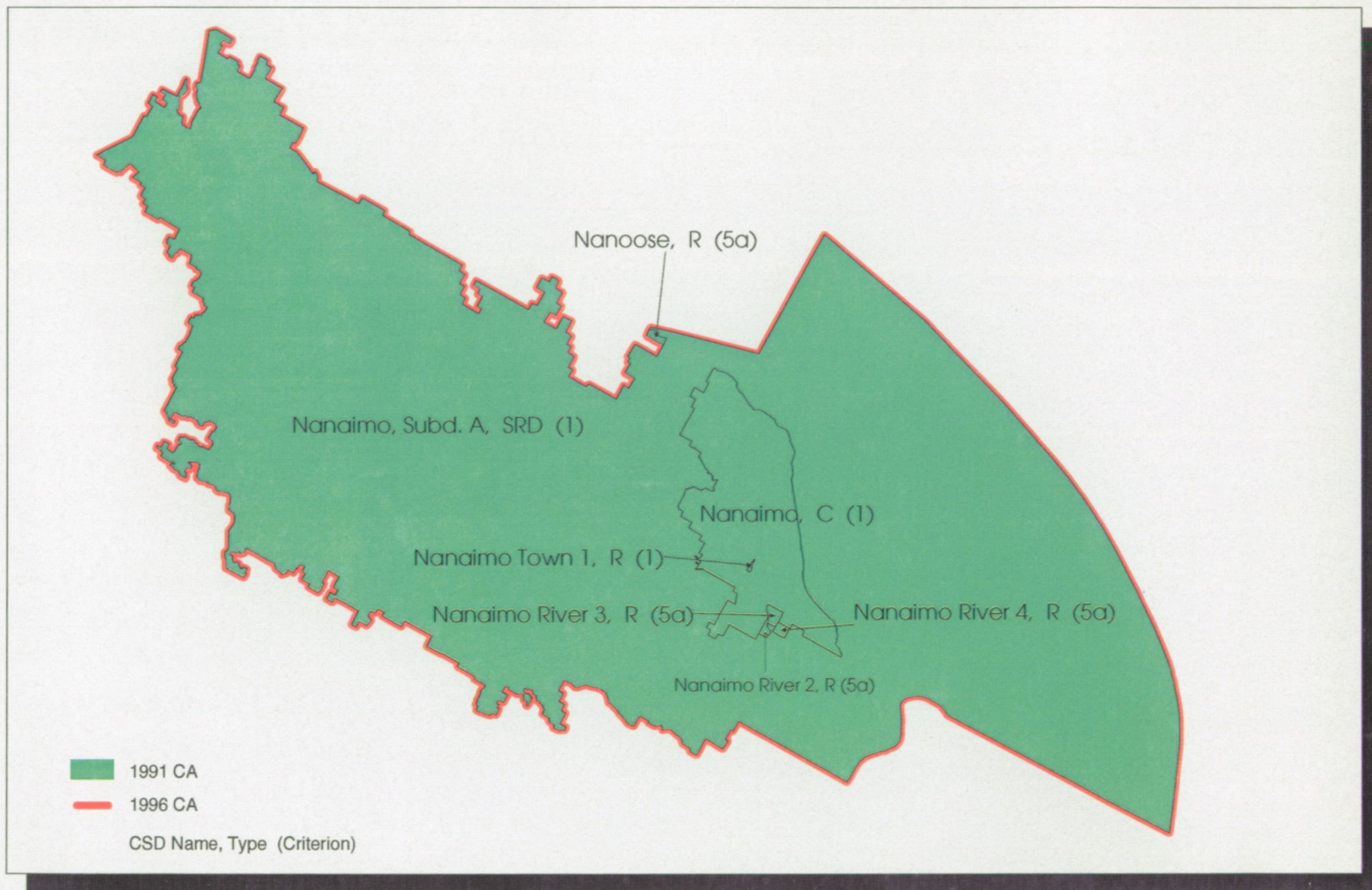
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 73,547

1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 73,547

Nanaimo

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
5921007	Nanaimo, C	1	1	Core
5921012	Nanaimo, Subd. A, SRD	1	2	Core
5921804	Nanaimo Town 1, R	1	1	Core
5921802	Nanaimo River 2, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5921801	Nanaimo River 3, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5921803	Nanaimo River 4, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5921805	Nanoose, R	5a	5a	CCS level

NANAIMO CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Prince George

These are the new CSDs included in the CA for 1996:

None

These are the CCSs and their component CSDs used for the contiguity assessment. At least one of the CSDs within each CCS qualified the CCS for assessment:

None

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None

These are the CSDs included based solely upon sufficient reverse commuting:

None

Population:

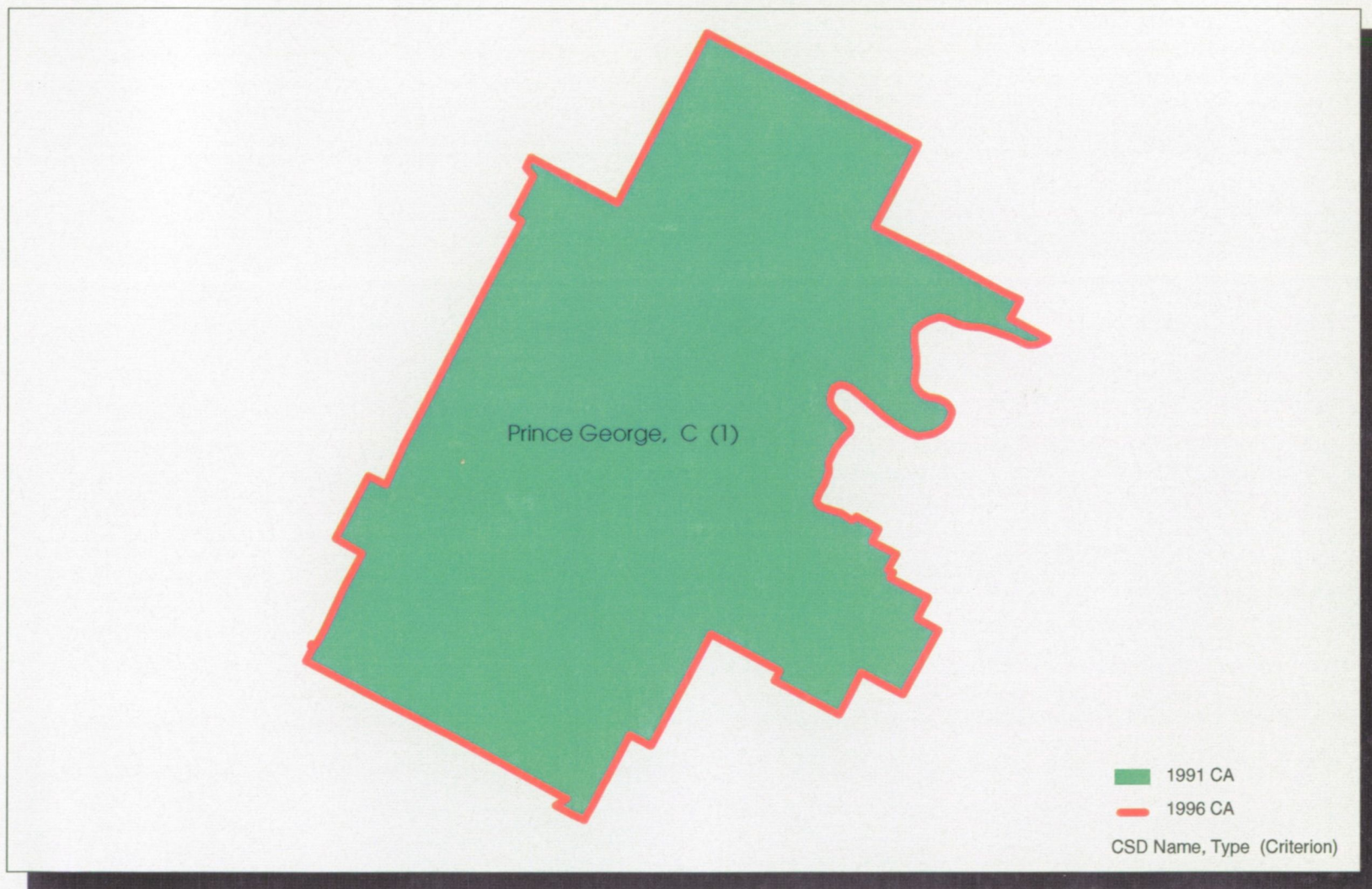
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 69,653

1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 69,653

Prince George

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria		Comment
		96	91	
5953023	Prince George, C	1	1	Core

PRINCE GEORGE CENSUS AGGLOMERATION 1996



Criteria Reference 1. Core 2. Forward Commuting 3. Reverse Commuting 5a. CCS Assessment 6. Historical Comparability

Appendix A

Census Subdivision Types Abbreviation Legend

BOR	Borough
C	City - Cité
CM	County (municipality)
COM	Community
CT	Canton (municipalité de)
CU	Cantons unis (municipalité de)
DM	District municipality
HAM	Hamlet
ID	Improvement district
IGD	Indian government district
LGD	Local government district
LOT	Township and royalty
MD	Municipal district
NH	Northern hamlet
NV	Northern village
P	Paroisse (municipalité de)
PAR	Parish
R	Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne
RM	Rural municipality
RV	Resort village
SA	Special area
SCM	Subdivision of county municipality
SD	Sans désignation (municipalité)
S-E	Indian settlement - Établissement indien
SET	Settlement
SRD	Subdivision of regional district
SUN	Subdivision of unorganized
SV	Summer village
T	Town
TP	Township
TR	Terres réservées
UNO	Unorganized - Non organisé
V	Ville
VC	Village cri
VK	Village naskapi
VL	Village
VN	Village nordique

[illegible]



GEO

