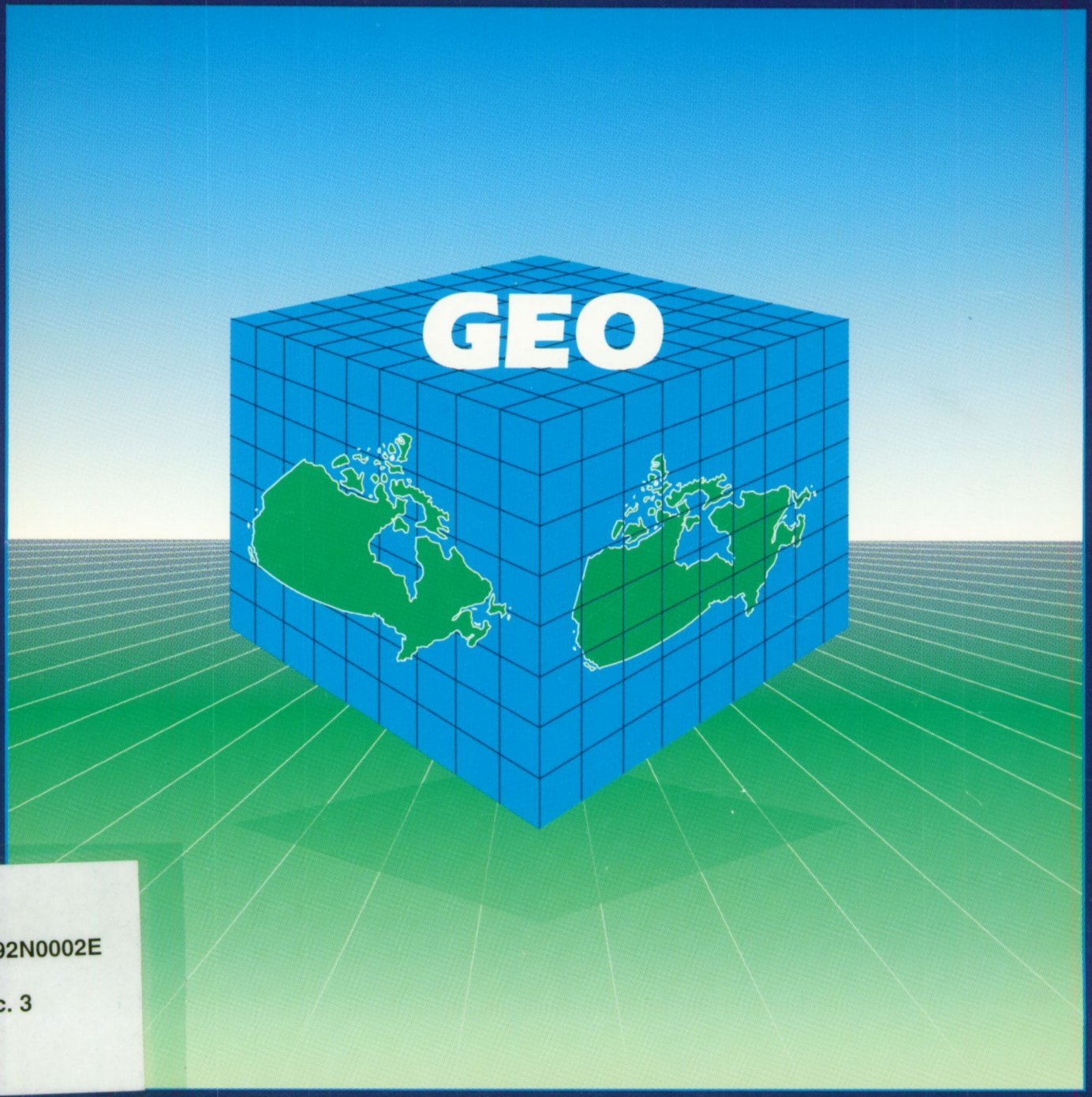
GEO

PRELIMINARY 1996 CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS



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Statistics Canada
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Canada

July 5, 1994

Note to users

We are happy to be able to provide you with the preliminary boundaries of the 1996 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and/or the 1996 census agglomerations (CAs) with urban cores of at least 50,000.

These preliminary boundaries are subject to change before the 1996 Census. Since these boundaries are not final, they should not be incorporated into any programmes designed for 1996 Census data retrieval or any other programme based on the final 1996 boundaries. The CMA and CA limits for the 1996 Census will be finalized based upon the municipal limits as of January 1, 1996.

Below is a summary of issues that affect the 1996 census metropolitan area and 1996 census agglomerations with urban cores of at least 50,000.

Issues

1. Removal of Fort Erie CA from the CMA of St. Catharines - Niagara.

Challenge: Why wasn't Fort Erie CA retained for historical comparability?

Decision: We agree. For consistency we will apply the historical comparability rule to the primary census agglomeration components of consolidated CMAs. (Note: The preliminary 1996 CMA of St. Catharines - Niagara excludes the CA of Fort Erie.)

2. Consolidation of the CMAs of Toronto and Oshawa.

Challenge: Why have you consolidated Toronto and Oshawa? Why can't these units be kept separate for reasons of historical comparability?

Decision: The CMAs of Toronto and Oshawa have a commuting interchange (36.5%, threshold = 35%) that makes them candidates for consolidation. For dissemination purposes, we will keep these units separate for the 1996 Census. However, we will advise users through the Census Dictionary of their potential for consolidation. We are keeping the door open to consolidate them for the 2001 Census if their commuting interchanges are still valid. (Note: The preliminary 1996 CMA of Toronto shows Oshawa consolidated.)

Le 5 juillet 1994

Note aux utilisateurs

Nous sommes heureux d'être en mesure de vous fournir les limites provisoires des régions métropolitaines de recensement (RMR) de 1996 et/ou des agglomérations de recensement (AR) de 1996 dont le noyau urbain compte au moins 50,000 habitants.

Ces limites provisoires peuvent faire l'objet de modifications avant le recensement de 1996. Comme elles ne sont pas définitives, ces limites ne doivent pas être intégrées dans des programmes conçus pour l'extraction des données du recensement de 1996 ni dans tout autre programme fondé sur les limites finales de 1996. Les limites des RMR et des AR pour le recensement de 1996 seront établies définitivement à partir des limites municipales au 1er janvier 1996.

Nous résumons ci-après les questions soulevées en ce qui concerne les régions métropolitaines de recensement de 1996 et les agglomérations de recensement de 1996 dont le noyau urbain compte au moins 50,000 habitants.

Questions soulevées

1. Retrait de l'AR de Fort Erie de la RMR de St. Catharines - Niagara

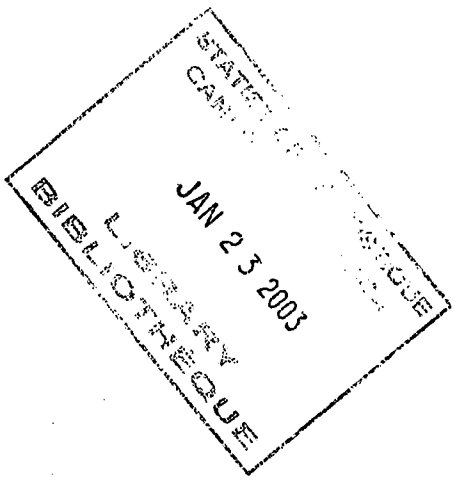
Point soulevé : Pourquoi n'a-t-on pas conservé l'AR de Fort Erie à des fins de comparabilité historique?

Décision : Nous sommes d'accord. Pour maintenir la cohérence, nous appliquerons la règle relative à la comparabilité historique aux agglomérations de recensement primaires des RMR unifiées. (Nota : La RMR provisoire de St. Catharines - Niagara de 1996 exclut l'AR de Fort Erie.)

2. Unification des RMR de Toronto et d'Oshawa

Point soulevé : Pourquoi avez-vous unifié Toronto et Oshawa? Pourquoi ne peut-on les garder séparées à des fins de comparabilité historique?

Décision : Les RMR de Toronto et d'Oshawa présentent des taux de navettage suffisants (36.5 %, alors que le seuil est établi à 35 %) pour justifier leur unification. Aux fins de la diffusion des données, nous les garderons séparées pour le recensement de 1996. Toutefois, nous informerons les utilisateurs, par le biais du Dictionnaire du recensement, du fait que les conditions pour la consolidation sont remplies. Nous envisageons toujours de les unifier pour le recensement de 2001 si leurs taux de navettage demeurent valides. (Nota : Selon les limites provisoires de 1996, les RMR de Toronto et d'Oshawa sont unifiées.)



Preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Areas

Concepts, Standards & Analysis Section
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Text available in French
Texte disponible en français

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

These are the preliminary Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) for the 1996 Census. There are 24 CMAs. There are no new CMAs for 1996 and the Oshawa CMA is now consolidated with Toronto. Only 10 CMAs increased in size from the 1991 Census. This is the smallest extent of change since 1971 both in terms of the number of CMAs that added CSDs and in the total number of CSDs added. Of the CMAs that expanded, only 6 have an expansion involving more than 1 CSD. The number of CSDs (27) no longer qualifying to be in a CMA and yet maintained for historical comparability is the highest since 1971.

The CMAs are primarily based upon commuting flow data extracted from the Place of Work variable of the 1991 Census. The 1996 CMAs, like most quinquennial CMA updates since 1976, contain significant component changes attributable to the updated commuting flow data. 1991 CMAs were based upon Place of Work data from the 1981 Census.

This document contains definitions; highlights of the CMAs nationally, regionally and by population size group; a summary of the data quality statement; individual CMA maps and CSD component lists.

Preliminary 1996 Census Agglomerations (CAs) with single urban core populations over 50,000 will be released for review by January, 1994. Preliminary versions of the balance of the CAs will be available by July, 1994.

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. We welcome your comments on these limits. Please contact Chris Shadbolt at (613) 951-3922 or Henry Puderer at (613) 951-9714.

Definitions

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

The general concept of a census metropolitan area (CMA) is one of a very 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 CMA is delineated around an urban area (called the urbanized core and having a population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census). Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained in the program even if its population subsequently declines.

Smaller urban areas, centred on urbanized cores of a population of at least 10,000, are included in the census agglomeration (CA) program.

Rules and Operational Procedures:

CMAs 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 CMA 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 CMA/CA. **(CCS level)**

5b. Notwithstanding criteria 1, 2, 3, or 4, the CSD may be excluded to maintain the spatial contiguity of the CMA/CA.

6. For census tracted CMA/CAs only: Notwithstanding criteria 2, 3, or 4, the CSD is retained in the CMA/CA for historical comparability. **(in 91)**

All of the above criteria are ranked in order of priority. A CSD meeting the criteria for two or more CMA/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 actual population or 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 CMA/CA. If a hole or outlier is identified, then the 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 CMA/CA then that hole is automatically included. Thus, there are five categories of criterion 5:

   5a Core Hole a CSD hole in a CSD which is at least partly in the urban core is automatically included
   5a Flow Hole a CSD hole in a CSD included under criteria 2 or 3. This is included if the commuting flow at the CCS level is sufficient.
   5a Outlier an outlier which is included if CCS analysis indicates sufficient commuting flow and if the CCS is adjacent to the rest of the CMA/CA.

   5b Flow Hole a CSD hole in a CSD included under criteria 2 or 3. All CSDs in the CCS, including the hole and any CSDs already included under criteria 2 or 3, are excluded if the commuting flow at the CCS level is insufficient.
   5b Outlier an outlier which is excluded if CCS analysis indicates insufficient commuting flow or if the CCS, although qualifying, is still not adjacent to the CMA/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 CMA if the 1991 place of work commuting flow percentages are close to the level of commuting flow required by the delineation criteria.

3. CMA names are usually based on the largest urban centre(s) within the CMA.

Regular and Consolidated CMAs

In some parts of the country, adjacent CMAs and/or CAs are socially and economically interrelated. When this occurs, they are grouped into a single consolidated CMA. A regular CMA, on the other hand, is free-standing. It is either not adjacent to another CMA or CA or not sufficiently related to another CMA or CA to be consolidated.

To be eligible for consolidation, the total commuting interchange between the adjacent CMAs and CAs must be equal to at least 35% of the labour force living in the smaller CMA or CA. After consolidation, the original CMAs and CAs become subregions (called primary CMAs and CAs) within the consolidated CMA.

CMA 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 CMA definition should be used with caution for non-statistical activities.

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).

Rules and Operational Procedures:

CAs are comprised of one or more census subdivisions (CSDs) which meet at least one of the criteria as stated in the CMA definition above.

PRIMARY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (PCMA) - PRIMARY CENSUS AGGLOMERATION (PCA)

The primary census metropolitan area (PCMA) or primary census agglomeration (PCA) concept recognizes that adjacent census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) are socially and economically integrated within a larger consolidated CMA or CA.

Adjacent CMAs and CAs are consolidated into a single CMA or CA if the total commuting interchange between the two is equal to at least 35% of the employed labour force living in the smaller CMA or CA, based on the previous census. The original CMAs or CAs are known as PCMA or PCA subregions of the CMA or CA.

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.

CMA Characteristics By CMA Population Size Group

Over half of the CSDs in the 24 CMAs were comprised of urban core CSDs (56%). These are CSDs which are at least partly within the urban core. Combined with the forward commuting rule, 80% of the CSDs were in these two classes.

Two of the three CMAs with over 1 million population expanded. Only three of the 6 CMAs between 500,000 and 1 million expanded. Only 5 of the 15 CMAs less than 500,000 expanded and one (St. Catharines - Niagara) became smaller due to the loss of a primary CA with which it was no longer consolidated. There was more growth, however marginal, in the larger CMAs.

Population >1 million (3 CMAs)
Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver

Montréal added the most CSDs: 12. Toronto experienced the greatest population growth (adding the PCMA of Oshawa). Vancouver did not expand. 79% of the CSDs in these CMAs were comprised of "urban core" CSDs, this is significantly higher than the national percentage of 56%.

Population 750,000 < 1 million (3 CMAs)
Ottawa - Hull, Edmonton, Calgary

Ottawa - Hull and Edmonton expanded. There was no change to Calgary. There was no reverse commuting in this class. This class contains the lowest number of CSDs maintained for historical comparability (only one).

Population 500,000 < 750,000 (3 CMAs)
Winnipeg, Québec, Hamilton

Only Winnipeg expanded. There was no reverse commuting in this class. This class contains 4 CSDs maintained for historical comparability. Hamilton is the only CMA with all of its CSDs in the urban core.

Population < 500,000 (15 CMAs)
London, St. Catharines - Niagara, Kitchener, Halifax, Victoria, Windsor, Saskatoon, Regina, St. John's, Chicoutimi - Jonquière, Sudbury, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, Thunder Bay and Saint John

Saint John, Sherbrooke, Thunder Bay, Regina and Saskatoon expanded. Only 41% of the CSDs in this CMA size group are classified as in the "core".

CMA Characteristics By Regional Distribution

Each region, except the Pacific, contained at least one CMA that expanded. The Quebec region grew by 14 CSDs due to Montréal's expansion by 12. Ontario and the Prairies each grew by 8.

Atlantic (3 CMAs)
Halifax, Saint John, St. John's

Only Saint John expanded (by one CSD). Approximately 45% of the CSDs are in the urban core, this is much less than the national value of 56 percent. Slightly over 14% of the CSDs are maintained for historical comparability, this is almost triple the national figure of 5%.

Quebec (5 CMAs, including the Quebec portion of Ottawa - Hull)
Chicoutimi - Jonquière, Montréal, Ottawa - Hull, Québec, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières

Montréal and Sherbrooke experienced growth. 69% of the CSDs are in the urban core, this is higher than the national rate. 5% of the CSDs are maintained for historical comparability, this is consistent with the national rate.

Ontario (9 CMAs, including the Ontario portion of Ottawa - Hull)
Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Ottawa - Hull, St. Catharines - Niagara, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Toronto, Windsor

Only the Ontario portion of Ottawa - Hull, Toronto and Thunder Bay experienced growth. St. Catharines - Niagara declined. 65% of the CSDs are in the urban core, this is higher than the national percentage. 5% of the CSDs are maintained for historical comparability, this is consistent with the national percentage. Ontario CMAs had lowest number of CSDs included as a result of a CCS assessment (1).

Prairies (5 CMAs)
Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg

Only Calgary did not grow. Only 15% of the CSDs in this group of CMAs are in the urban core, this is significantly lower than the national average. Contains the greatest number of CSDs included as a result of a CCS assessment (46) or 46% of the CSDs in the CMAs.

Pacific (2 CMAs)
Vancouver, Victoria

No change. No CSDs included due to reverse commuting.

Characteristics of Consolidated CMAs

There were 12 consolidated CMAs in 1991 but this has been reduced to 10 for 1996. The two CMAs which lost their consolidated status are Oshawa and St. Catharines - Niagara. Fort Erie no longer has a high enough commuting interchange to be consolidated with St. Catharines - Niagara, and Oshawa has joined the Toronto CMA.

There are 30 primary CMAs/CAs in 1996. There were 29 in 1991. The additions are Varennes (a new CA for 1996) and Saint-Jérôme within the Montréal CMA; Georgina (a new CA for 1996) and Bradford West Gwillimbury (a new CA for 1996) within the Toronto CMA. The deletions are Newcastle (which disappeared as a CA when its core merged with that of Oshawa), St. Catharine's - Niagara, and Fort Erie.

Montréal and Toronto both added components. Montréal added the PCA of Saint-Jérôme for an addition to the CMA of new territory. In addition, the PCA of Varennes was formed within the old boundary of the Montréal CMA. Similarly, the PCAs of Georgina and Bradford West Gwillimbury were formed within the old boundary of the CMA of Toronto.

The CMA task has assigned a minimum threshold of 35% for consolidation. This refers to a total commuting interchange equivalent to at least 35% of the resident employed labour force in the smaller CMA or CA. The following table shows the consolidated CMAs/CAs and their commuting interchanges.

Qualifiers: >50%

Montréal	Varennes	94.5%
Ottawa - Hull	Kanata	92.0%
Calgary	Airdrie	80.2%
Toronto	Bradford West Gwillimbury	75.6%
Sudbury	Valley East	75.5%
St. John's	Conception Bay South	67.7%
Toronto	Georgina	66.4%
Montréal	Chateauguay	64.3%
Vancouver	Maple Ridge	60.6%
Montréal	Beloeil	60.3%
Ottawa - Hull	Buckingham	57.6%
Edmonton	Leduc	56.4%
Toronto	Halton Hills	56.1%
Toronto	Milton	54.9%
Edmonton	Spruce Grove	52.4%

Qualifiers: 35-50%

Toronto	Orangeville	45.1%
Chicoutimi - Jonquière	La Baie	41.9%
Montréal	Saint-Jérôme	41.1%
London	St. Thomas	37.2%
Toronto	Oshawa	36.3% (new for 1996)

Non-qualifiers: 25-<35%

St. Catharines - Niagara	Fort Erie	33.5% (excluded for 1996)
Vancouver	Matsqui	30.0%
Sherbrooke	Magog	29.3%
Montréal	Lachute	27.7%
Montréal	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	25.7%

Data Quality Summary

This certification component summarizes the contents of the detailed report entitled "1996 Census Metropolitan Areas, Primary Census Metropolitan Areas, Primary Census Agglomerations - Certification Report" (available from the Geography Division). Our goal was to ensure that every qualifying CSD has been correctly assigned to a CMA (or PCMA/PCA where applicable).

Background

CMAs are primarily based upon commuting flow data extracted from the Place of Work (POW) variable in the decennial census data base. Traditionally the most extensive CMA changes have appeared in the quinquennial censuses. This is consistent with the 1996 CMAs.

Methodology

Certification involved external data verification against the census retrieval data base, comparable data from the 1981 Census, and an internal data verification. Manual and automated means were invoked.

Summary of Findings

The input data were verified correct by ensuring geographic attribute codes are 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.

The interested reader is referred to the 1991 Census of Population Certification Report for Place of Work Data by the Place of Work Unit of the Census Operations Division.

CMA/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 correct. There was a sequencing error which was corrected.

The manual identification of each CSD on CMA/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 CMA/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 which were corrected. Anomalies were also identified.

CMAs must be comprised of contiguous components. A CMA may not contain a CSD component that is geographically separate from the rest of the CMA. Data analysis shows there are cases where CSDs qualify for inclusion in the CMA and yet they are separate from the CMA. Qualifying CSDs may be **outliers** surrounded by non-qualifying CSDs or there may be qualifying CSDs completely surrounding non-qualifying CSDs (**holes**).

A Census Consolidated Subdivision (CCS) analysis 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 discontiguous CCSs are not included in the CMA. CCSs having an inadequate commuting flow are also not included. We verified the CCS assessment to be correct.

CSDs may have multiple acceptable commuting flows to different cores. A CSD is assigned to the core where it has the highest ranked criterion number. We verified every eligible CSD is correctly assigned to only one CMA.

CMA Maps and CSD Component Listings

The following section begins with a chart which summarizes the CSD inclusion criteria by CMA. This 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 CMA for both 1991 and 1996 is indicated, as are the percent changes in the number of occurrences for each criterion.

Next, each of the preliminary 1996 CMAs is discussed individually. CMAs are presented from east to west within each region (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie, and Pacific). For each CMA we provide:

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

The descriptive summary is identically organized for each CMA 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 results of the test for consolidation
- the population data for 1991 and 1996 limits

The CSD component list indicates each CSD included in the CMA and both the 1991 and 1996 criteria for inclusion. Readers are referred to the CMA Definition for a more detailed description of each delineation criterion. If the CMA is consolidated the CSDs belonging to each PCMA and PCA are indicated.

The map indicates the boundaries of each CSD within the CMA. 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.

CSD Inclusion Criteria by CMA

CMA NAME	CRITERION 1 (in the 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
St. John's	4	7	10	8	0	0	3	0	0	4	19*	19
Halifax	8	8	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	10
Saint John	8	8	11	10	1	1	1	1	0	2	21	22
Chicoutimi - Jonquière	3	3	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Québec	25	30	13	12	0	0	5	0	0	4	46*	46
Sherbrooke	7	7	7	5	0	1	0	1	0	2	14	16
Trois Rivières	5	6	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	10*	10
Montréal	84	93	15	15	0	2	3	3	2	3	104	116
Ottawa - Hull	15	14	7	11	0	0	1	1	0	1	23	27
Toronto	21	27	4	3	0	0	2	0	1	2	28	32
Hamilton	7	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
St. Catharines - Niagara	8	7	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	9
Kitchener	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	5
London	5	6	4	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	12	12
Windsor	6	7	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	11
Sudbury	4	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	7	7
Thunder Bay	1	1	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9
Winnipeg	2	3	5	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	10
Regina	1	1	8	8	1	1	7	7	0	2	17	19
Saskatoon	1	1	6	7	3	5	11	11	0	0	21	24
Calgary	2	2	3	3	1	0	3	4	0	0	9	9
Edmonton	9	8	3	5	1	0	22	23	0	0	35	36
Vancouver	25	27	4	4	0	0	8	8	0	0	39*	39
Victoria	13	14	0	2	1	0	6	3	0	2	21*	21
TOTAL	267	295	126	126	12	16	76	63	6	27	496*	527
% CHANGE	10%		0%		33%		-17%		350%		6%	

* The criterion codes for a total of 9 CSDs are unavailable for 1991. Therefore, the totals will not add up.

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.

Atlantic Region

St. John's

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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:

Bauline, T
Bay Bulls, T
Hogan's Pond, T
Witless Bay, T

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

None.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
St. John's	Conception Bay South	Pass

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 171,859
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 171,859

St. John's

St. John's (Primary Census Metropolitan Area)

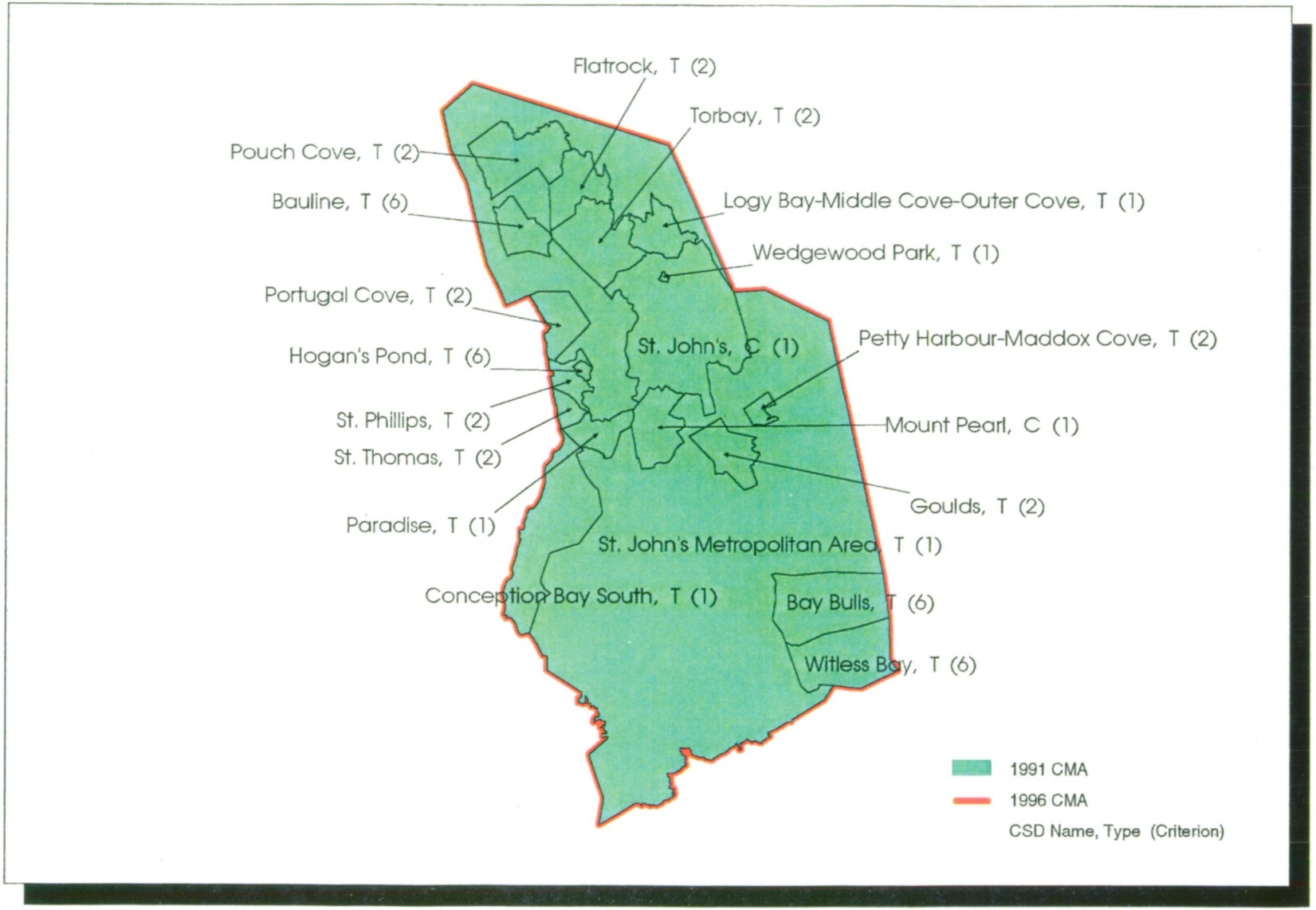
SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
1001512	Bauline, T	6	n/a	In 91
1001557	Bay Bulls, T	6	5a	In 91
1001507	Flatrock, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
1001545	Goulds, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
1001533	Hogan's Pond, T	6	5a	In 91
1001511	Logy Bay-Middle Cove-Outer Cove, T	1	n/a	Core
1001542	Mount Pearl, C	1	1	Core
1001537	Paradise, T	1	2	Core
1001551	Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove, T	2	5a	Forward Commuting
1001502	Portugal Cove, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
1001505	Pouch Cove, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
1001519	St. John's, C	1	1	Core
1001515	St. John's Metropolitan Area, T	1	2	Core
1001513	St. Phillips, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
1001514	St. Thomas, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
1001509	Torbay, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
1001526	Wedgewood Park, T	1	1	Core
1001559	Witless Bay, T	6	2	In 91

Conception Bay South (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
1001485	Conception Bay South, T	1	1	Core

n/a = data not available

ST. JOHN'S CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Halifax

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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:

Shubenacadie 13, R

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

None.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Halifax	Truro	Fail

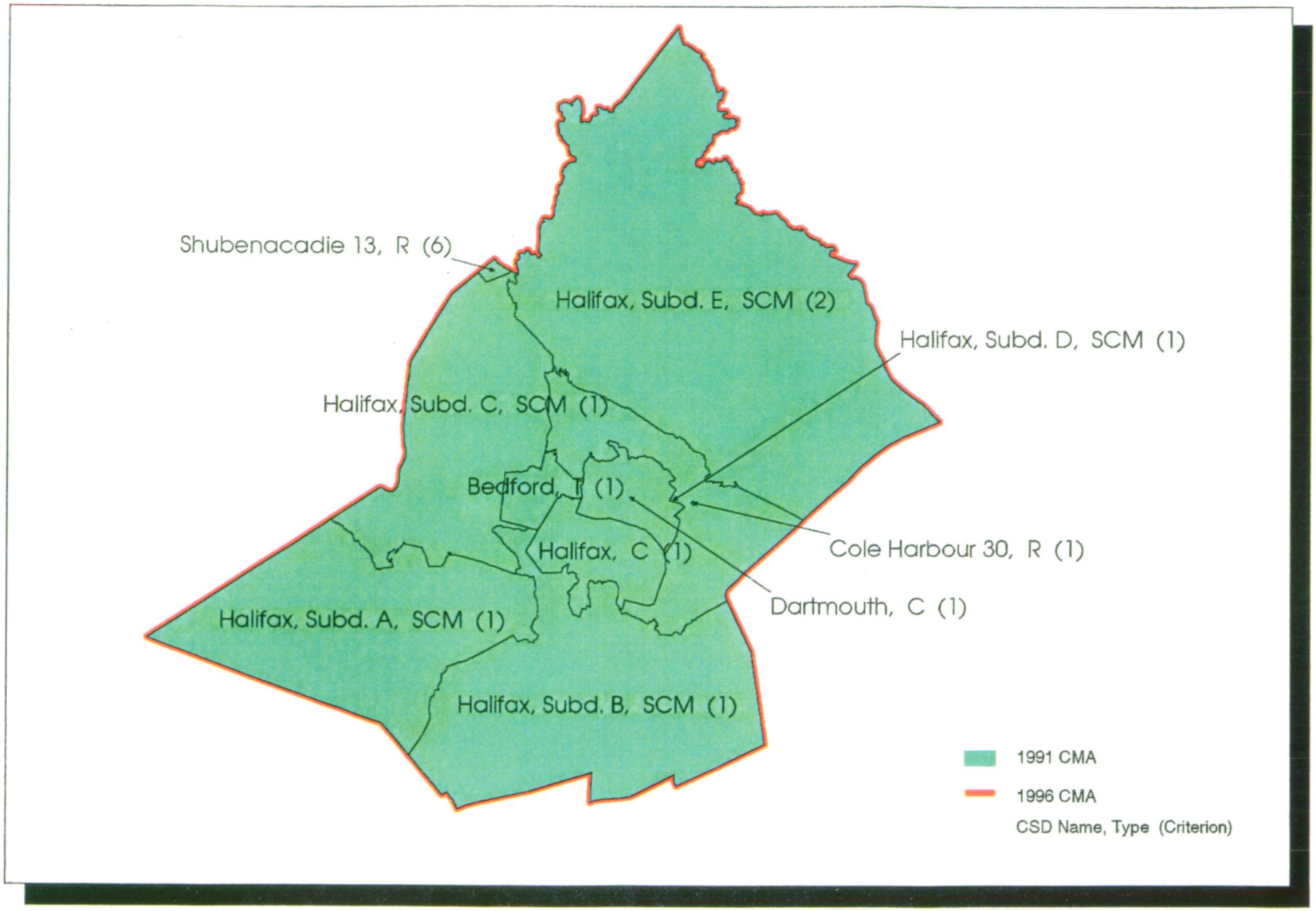
Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 320,501
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 320,501

Halifax

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
1209024	Bedford, T	1	1	Core
1209019	Cole Harbour 30, R	1	1	Core
1209022	Dartmouth, C	1	1	Core
1209021	Halifax, C	1	1	Core
1209008	Halifax, Subd. A, SCM	1	1	Core
1209001	Halifax, Subd. B, SCM	1	1	Core
1209012	Halifax, Subd. C, SCM	1	1	Core
1209018	Halifax, Subd. D, SCM	1	1	Core
1209026	Halifax, Subd. E, SCM	2	2	Forward Commuting
1209029	Shubenacadie 13, R	6	5a	In 91

HALIFAX CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Saint John

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

Petersville, 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
Saint Martins, PAR	Saint Martins, PAR (2) St. Martins, VL (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

Greenwich, PAR
Hampton, VL

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

Lepreau, PAR

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
None		

Population:

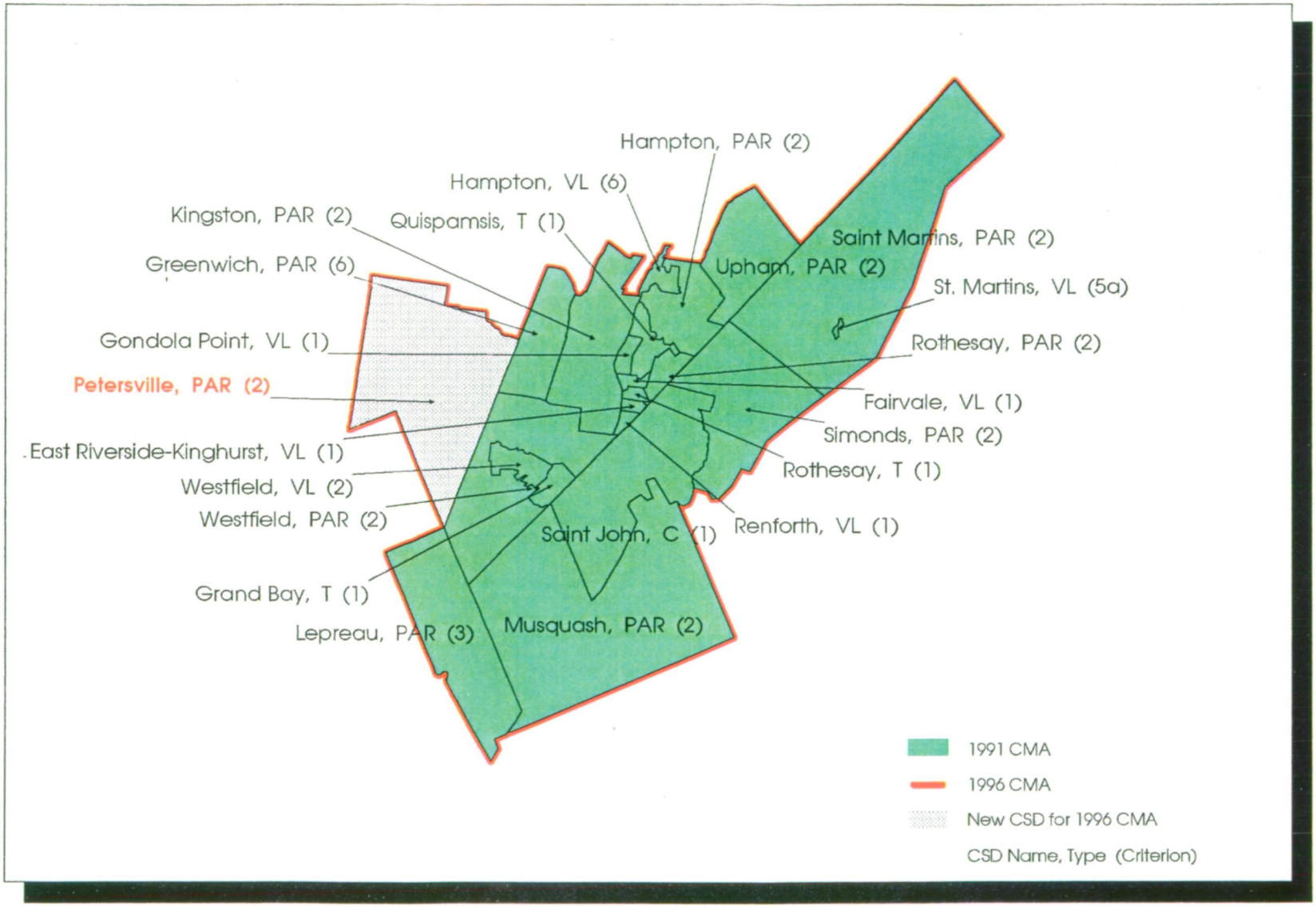
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 124,981
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 125,838

Saint John

	SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
	1305051	East Riverside-Kinghurst, VL	1	1	Core
	1305053	Fairvale, VL	1	1	Core
	1305058	Gondola Point, VL	1	1	Core
	1305012	Grand Bay, T	1	1	Core
	1305038	Greenwich, PAR	6	2	In 91
	1305007	Hampton, VL	6	5a	In 91
	1305006	Hampton, PAR	2	2	Forward Commuting
	1305014	Kingston, PAR	2	2	Forward Commuting
	1302008	Lepreau, PAR	3	3	Reverse Commuting
	1301016	Musquash, PAR	2	2	Forward Commuting
*	1304001	Petersville, PAR	2	-	Forward Commuting
	1305056	Quispamsis, T	1	1	Core
	1305010	Renforth, VL	1	1	Core
	1305009	Rothesay, T	1	1	Core
	1305008	Rothesay, PAR	2	2	Forward Commuting
	1301006	Saint John, C	1	1	Core
	1301001	Saint Martins, PAR	2	2	Forward Commuting
	1301004	Simonds, PAR	2	2	Forward Commuting
	1301002	St. Martins, VL	5a	2	CCS level
	1305004	Upham, PAR	2	2	Forward Commuting
	1305013	Westfield, VL	2	2	Forward Commuting
	1305011	Westfield, PAR	2	2	Forward Commuting

* indicates new CSD component for 1996

SAINT JOHN CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Quebec Region

Chicoutimi - Jonquière

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Chicoutimi - Jonquière	Alma	Fail
Chicoutimi - Jonquière	La Baie	Pass

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 160,928
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 160,928

Chicoutimi - Jonquière

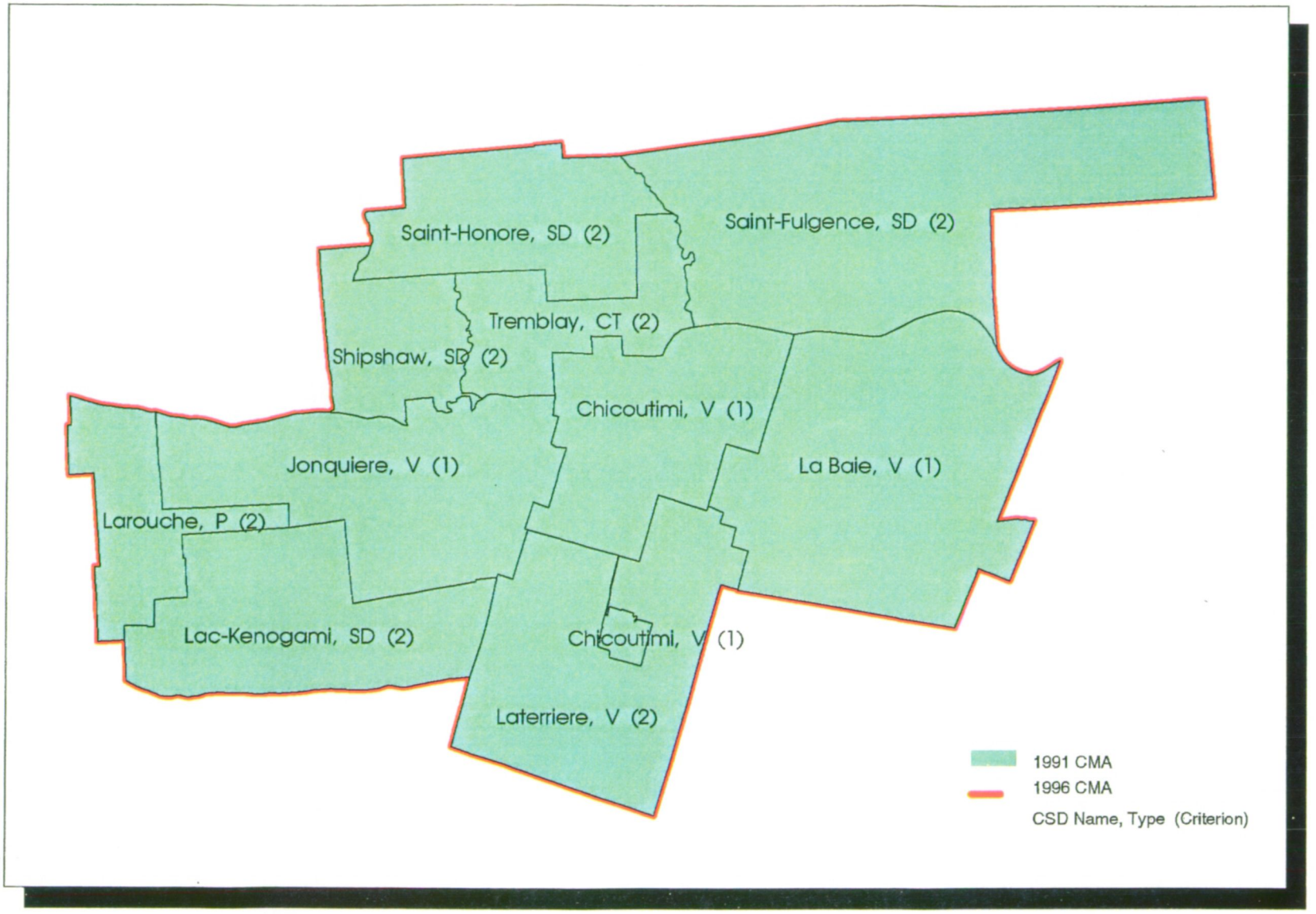
Chicoutimi - Jonquière (Primary Census Metropolitan Area)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
2494050	Chicoutimi, V	1	1	Core
2494070	Jonquière, V	1	1	Core
2494075	Lac-Kénogami, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
2494080	Larouche, P	2	2	Forward Commuting
2494045	Laterrière, V	2	2	Forward Commuting
2494035	Saint-Fulgence, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
2494060	Saint-Honoré, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
2494065	Shipshaw, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
2494055	Tremblay, CT	2	2	Forward Commuting

La Baie (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
2494040	La Baie, V	1	1	Core

CHICOUTIMI - JONQUIERE CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Québec

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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:

Lac-Saint-Joseph, V
Saint-Jean, P
Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier, SD
Sainte-Famille, P

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

None.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
None		

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 645,550
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 645,550

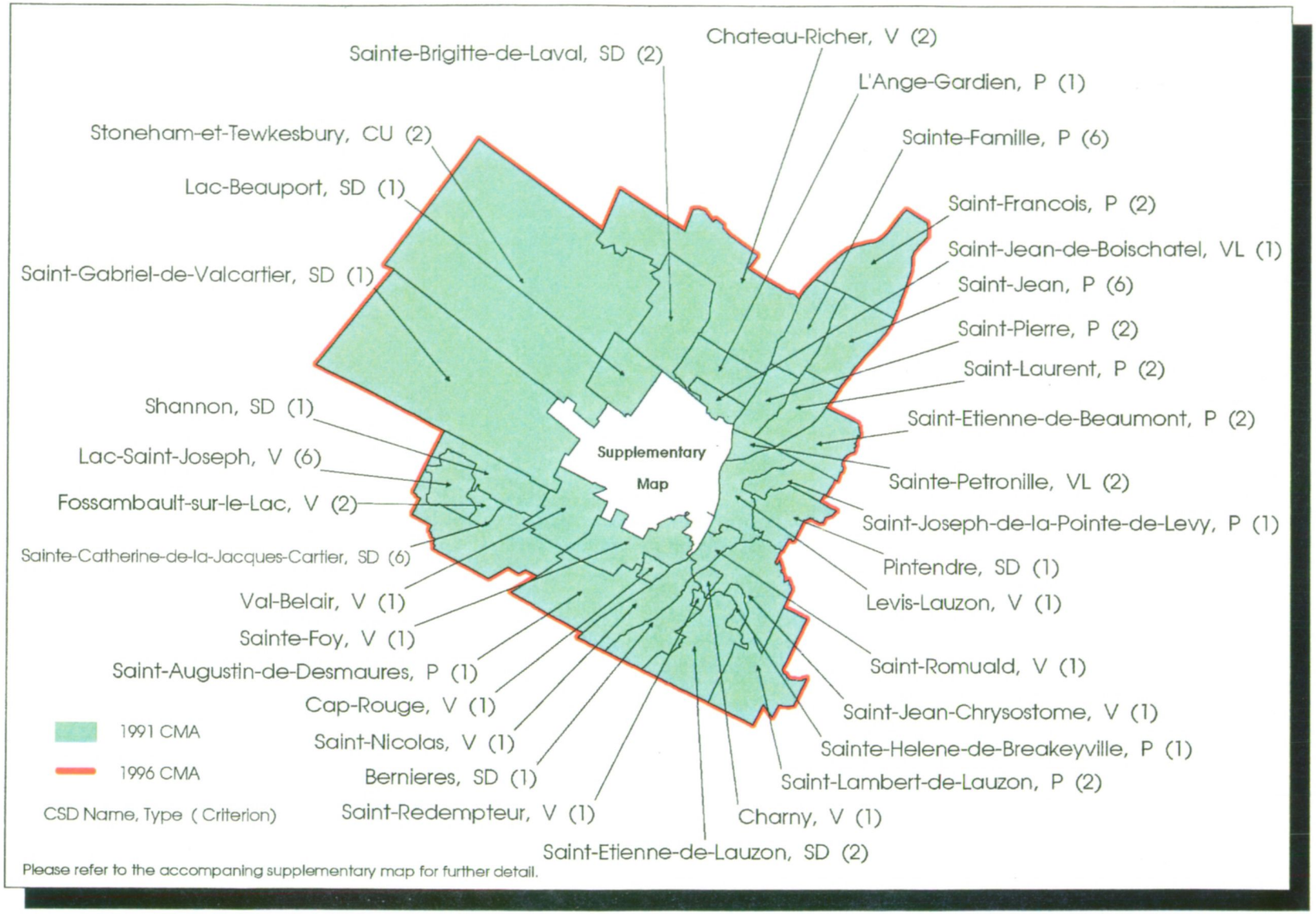
Québec

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
2423005	Beauport, V	1	1	Core
2425040	Bernières, SD	1	1	Core
2423065	Cap-Rouge, V	1	n/a	Core
2423030	Charlesbourg, V	1	1	Core
2425030	Charny, V	1	1	Core
2421035	Château-Richer, V	2	2	Forward Commuting
2422010	Fossambault-sur-le-Lac, V	2	2	Forward Commuting
2423055	L'Ancienne-Lorette, V	1	1	Core
2421040	L'Ange-Gardien, P	1	1	Core
2422040	Lac-Beauport, SD	1	n/a	Core
2422030	Lac-Delage, V	2	5a	Forward Commuting
2423040	Lac-Saint-Charles, SD	1	1	Core
2422015	Lac-Saint-Joseph, V	6	5a	In 91
2423045	Loretteville, V	1	1	Core
2424020	Lévis-Lauzon, V	1	1	Core
2423015	Notre-Dame-des-Anges, P	1	1	Core
2424010	Pintendre, SD	1	2	Core
2423025	Québec, V	1	1	Core
2423070	Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures, P	1	1	Core
2420005	Saint-François, P	2	5a	Forward Commuting
2422025	Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier, SD	1	1	Core
2420015	Saint-Jean, P	6	5a	In 91
2425020	Saint-Jean-Chrysostome, V	1	1	Core
2421045	Saint-Jean-de-Boischatel, VL	1	1	Core
2424015	Saint-Joseph-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy, P	1	2	Core
2425005	Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon, P	2	2	Forward Commuting
2420020	Saint-Laurent, P	2	5a	Forward Commuting
2425045	Saint-Nicolas, V	1	2	Core
2420025	Saint-Pierre, P	2	2	Forward Commuting
2425025	Saint-Romuald, V	1	1	Core
2425035	Saint-Rédempteur, V	1	1	Core
2423035	Saint-Émile, VL	1	1	Core
2419105	Saint-Étienne-de-Beaumont, P	2	2	Forward Commuting
2425010	Saint-Étienne-de-Lauzon, SD	2	n/a	Forward Commuting
2422045	Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
2422005	Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier, SD	6	2	In 91
2420010	Sainte-Famille, P	6	2	In 91
2423060	Sainte-Foy, V	1	1	Core
2425015	Sainte-Hélène-de-Breakeyville, P	1	1	Core
2420030	Sainte-Pétronille, VL	2	2	Forward Commuting

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
2422020	Shannon, SD	1	1	Core
2423020	Sillery, V	1	1	Core
2422035	Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury, CU	2	2	Forward Commuting
2423050	Val-Bélair, V	1	1	Core
2423010	Vanier, V	1	1	Core
2423802	Wendake, R	1	1	Core

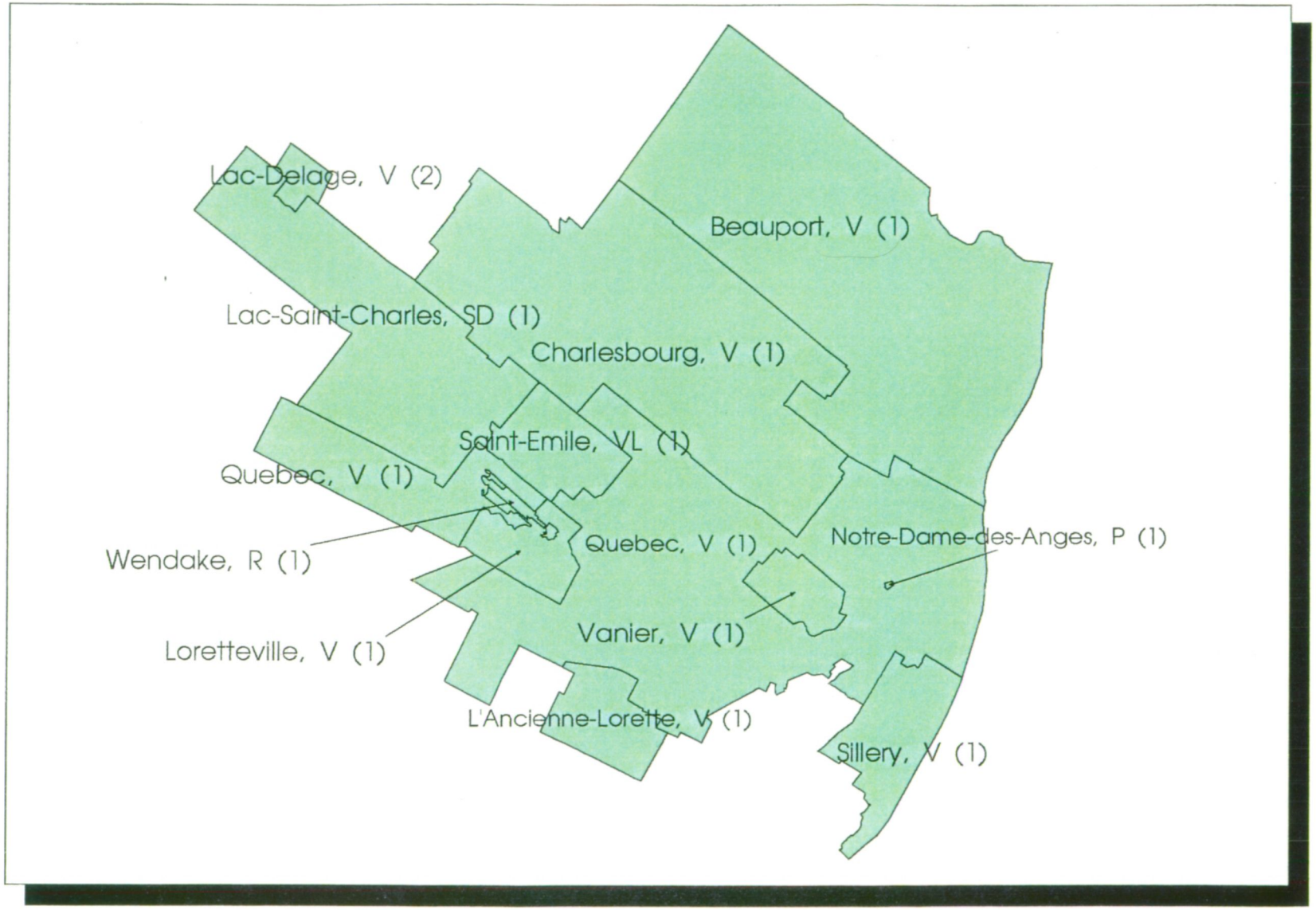
n/a = data not available

QUEBEC CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

QUEBEC (SUPPLEMENTARY MAP) CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Sherbrooke

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

Compton Station, SD
Waterville, V

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
Compton Station, SD	Compton Station, SD (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

Hatley, CT
North Hatley, VL

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

Waterville, V

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Sherbrooke	Magog	Fail

These are the cases of manual intervention:

Compton Station, SD
This CSD was added to the CMA to maintain contiguity. The addition of the CSD of Waterville (criterion 3 - reverse commuting flow) created a hole because of its L-shape. Analysis at the CCS level did not resolve the problem since Waterville is in a CCS composed of Ascot and Lennoxville (already in the CMA - see map) Compton Station is a CCS by itself. This is unusual since it is in two parts and CCSs are supposed to be delineated to form contiguous areas. Normally, the CSDs of Compton Station and Waterville would be together in one CCS but this cannot happen in this case because they are each in separate CDs. Our solution is to treat Compton Station and Waterville as one CCS and to analyze at this level. The two CSDs are included under criterion 3 (reverse commuting flow).

Population:

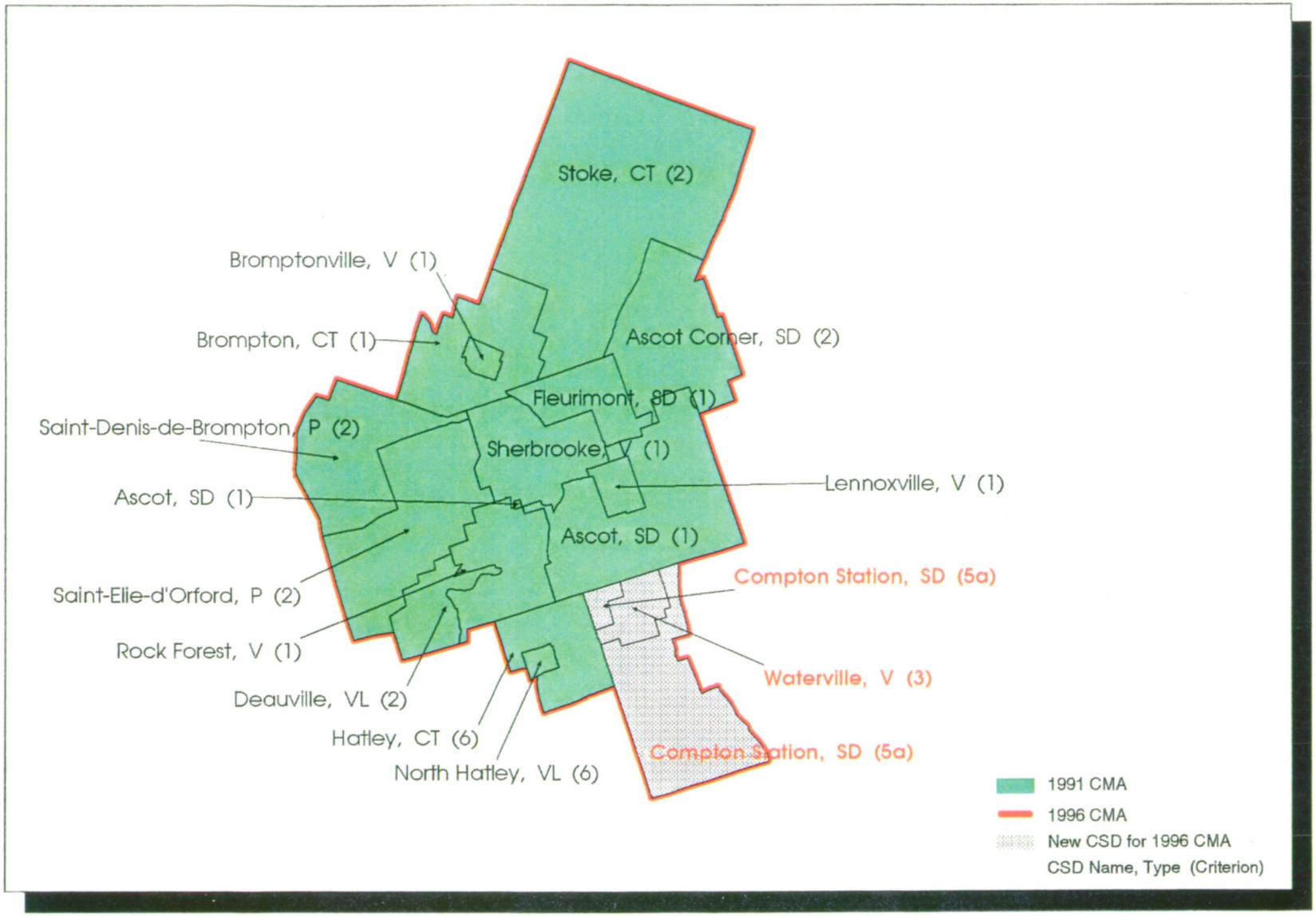
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 139,194
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 141,389

Sherbrooke

	SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
	2443015	Ascot, SD	1	1	Core
	2441055	Ascot Corner, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
	2442015	Brompton, CT	1	1	Core
	2442010	Bromptonville, V	1	1	Core
*	2444075	Compton Station, SD	5a	-	CCS level
	2443035	Deauville, VL	2	2	Forward Commuting
	2443020	Fleurimont, SD	1	1	Core
	2445055	Hatley, CT	6	2	In 91
	2443010	Lennoxville, V	1	1	Core
	2445050	North Hatley, VL	6	2	In 91
	2443030	Rock Forest, V	1	1	Core
	2442025	Saint-Denis-de-Brompton, P	2	2	Forward Commuting
	2443040	Saint-Élie-d'Orford, P	2	2	Forward Commuting
	2443025	Sherbrooke, V	1	1	Core
	2442005	Stoke, CT	2	2	Forward Commuting
*	2443005	Waterville, V	3	-	Reverse Commuting

* indicates new CSD component for 1996

SHERBROOKE CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Trois-Rivières

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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:

Wôlinak 11, R

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

Bécancour, V

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
None		

These are the cases of manual intervention:

Sainte-Marie-de-Blandford, SD

This CSD qualifies. However, it was deleted from Trois-Rivières. It had been included because, together with the CSDs of Bécancour and Wolinak 11, it forms a CCS whose total commuting flow is eligible for inclusion in the CMA under criterion 3 (reverse commuting flow). The CCS level analysis was invoked because Wôlinak 11 is a hole within the CSD of Bécancour. (Bécancour was eligible under criterion 3.)

Sainte-Marie-de-Blandford was not a member of the CCS before 1986 and therefore, when commuting flows were last used for delineation in 1986, it was not considered for inclusion. Historical comparability is better served by continuing to exclude Sainte-Marie-de-Blandford. Sainte-Marie-de-Blandford's commuting flow is very low (8% forward commuting flow and 0% reverse commuting flow).

Population:

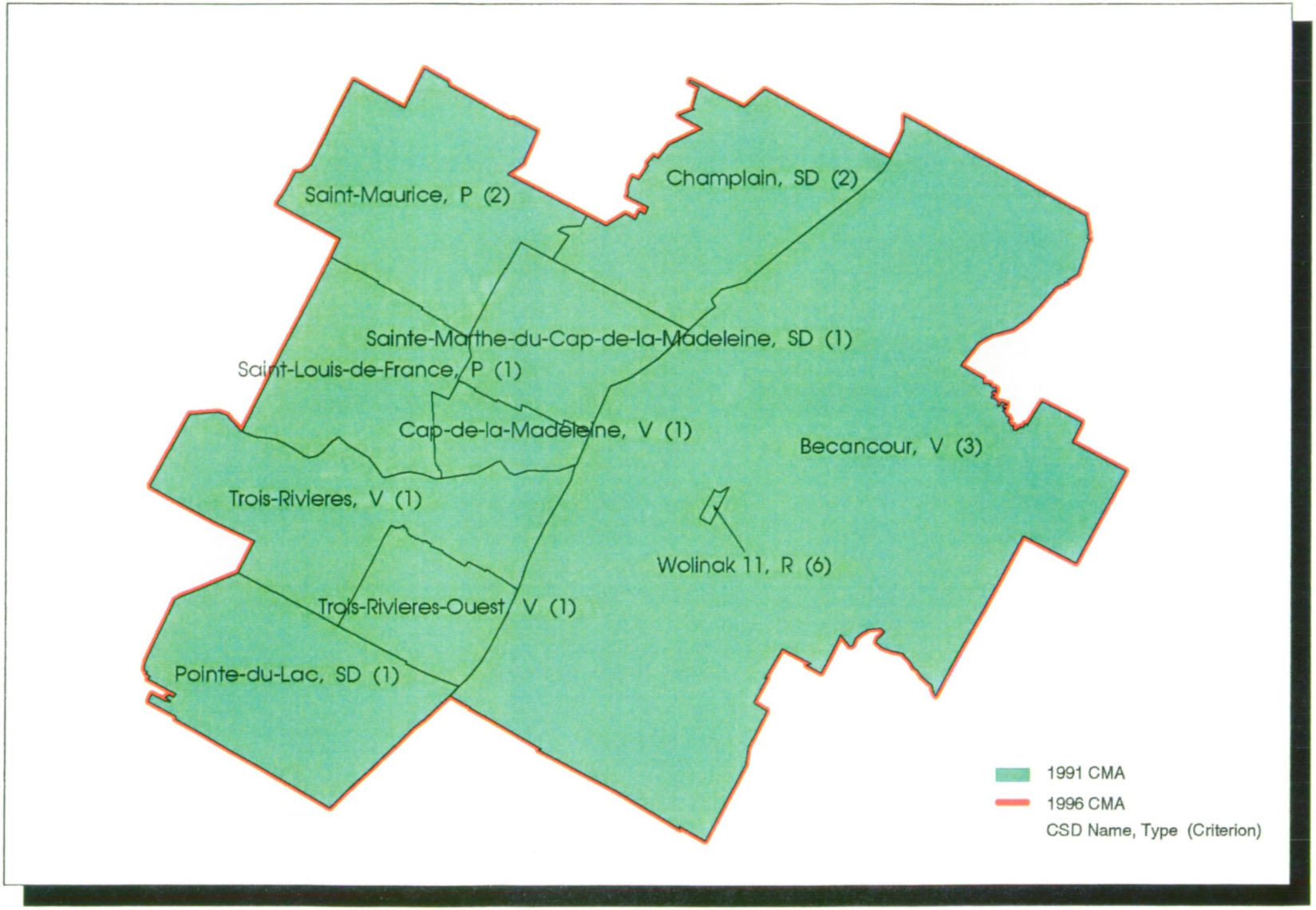
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 136,303
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 136,303

Trois-Rivières

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
2438010	Bécancour, V	3	3	Reverse Commuting
2437055	Cap-de-la-Madeleine, V	1	1	Core
2437030	Champlain, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
2437075	Pointe-du-Lac, SD	1	1	Core
2437060	Saint-Louis-de-France, P	1	2	Core
2437045	Saint-Maurice, P	2	2	Forward Commuting
2437050	Sainte-Marthe-du-Cap-de-la-Madeleine, SD	1	1	Core
2437065	Trois-Rivières, V	1	1	Core
2437070	Trois-Rivières-Ouest, V	1	1	Core
2438802	Wôlinak 11, R	6	n/a	In 91

n/a = data not available

TROIS-RIVIERES CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Montréal

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

Gore, CT.
L'Assomption, P
L'Assomption, V
Lavaltrie, VL
Les Cèdres, SD
Saint-Antoine-de-Lavaltrie, P
Saint-Colomban, P
Saint-Gérard-Majella, P
Bellefeuille, P
Lafontaine, VL
Saint-Antoine, V
Saint-Jérôme, V

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
Saint-Antoine-de-Lavaltrie, P	Saint-Antoine-de-Lavaltrie, P (5a)
	Lavaltrie, VL (2)
Vaudreuil, V	Vaudreuil, V (1)
	Dorion, V (1)
	Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac, VL (1)
	L'Ile-Cadieux, V (5a)
	Hudson, V (2)
	Saint-Lazare, P (2)
Oka, P	Oka, P (2)
	Oka, SD (2)
	Kanesatake, R (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

Saint-Isidore, P
Saint-Placide, P
Saint-Placide, VL

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

L'Assomption, V
Saint-Colomban, P

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Montréal	Beloeil	Pass
Montréal	Varennes	Pass
Montréal	Chateauguay	Pass
Montréal	Saint-Jérôme	Pass
Montréal	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	Fail
Montréal	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield	Fail
Montréal	Lachute	Fail

These are the cases of manual intervention:

Saint-Lin, P
Laurentides, V
Saint-Calixte, SD
Saint-Lin has a valid commuting flow for Montréal but Laurentides forms a hole within it. It was therefore necessary to analyze at the CCS level. The CCS composed of Laurentides and Saint-Lin was not eligible so it was excluded (criterion 5b). Saint-Calixte, which lies just beyond Saint-Lin, also had to be excluded since, without Saint-Lin, it was no longer contiguous to the CMA of Montréal. All three CSDs are therefore excluded under the contiguity criterion, "5b".

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 3,127,242
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 3,209,173

Montréal

Beloeil (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
2457040	Beloeil, V	1	1	Core
2457025	McMasterville, VL	1	1	Core
2457035	Mont-Saint-Hilaire, V	1	1	Core
2457030	Otterburn Park, V	1	1	Core

Varennes (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
2459020	Varennes, V	1	2	Core

Montréal (Primary Census Metropolitan Area)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
2466010	Anjou, V	1	1	Core
2466110	Baie-d'Urfé, V	1	1	Core
2466105	Beaconsfield, V	1	1	Core
2473015	Blainville, V	1	1	Core
2473030	Bois-des-Filion, V	1	1	Core
2473005	Boisbriand, V	1	1	Core
2459005	Boucherville, V	1	1	Core
2458005	Brossard, V	1	1	Core
2467020	Candiac, V	1	1	Core
2457010	Carignan, V	1	1	Core
2457005	Chambly, V	1	1	Core
2460005	Charlemagne, V	1	1	Core
2466055	Côte-Saint-Luc, C	1	1	Core
2467025	Delson, V	1	1	Core
2472010	Deux-Montagnes, V	1	1	Core
2466140	Dollard-des-Ormeaux, V	1	1	Core
2471080	Dorion, V	1	1	Core
2466085	Dorval, C	1	1	Core
* 2476025	Gore, CT	2	-	Forward Commuting
2458015	Greenfield Park, V	1	1	Core
2466060	Hampstead, V	1	1	Core
2471100	Hudson, V	2	2	Forward Commuting
2467802	Kahnawake 14, R	1	1	Core

	SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
	2472802	Kanesatake, R	5a	6	CCS level
	2466100	Kirkland, V	1	1	Core
*	2460030	L'Assomption, P	2	-	Forward Commuting
*	2460025	L'Assomption, V	3	-	Reverse Commuting
	2471095	L'Ile-Cadieux, V	5a	5a	CCS level
	2466090	L'Ile-Dorval, V	1	1	Core
	2471060	L'Ile-Perrot, V	1	1	Core
	2464020	La Plaine, P	1	1	Core
	2467015	La Prairie, V	1	1	Core
	2466040	LaSalle, V	1	1	Core
	2464005	Lachenaie, V	1	1	Core
	2466080	Lachine, V	1	1	Core
	2465005	Laval, V	1	1	Core
*	2452005	Lavaltrie, VL	2	-	Forward Commuting
	2460010	Le Gardeur, V	1	1	Core
	2458025	LeMoyne, V	1	1	Core
*	2471050	Les Cèdres, SD	2	-	Forward Commuting
	2458030	Longueuil, V	1	1	Core
	2473025	Lorraine, V	1	1	Core
	2464015	Mascouche, V	1	1	Core
	2474005	Mirabel, V	1	1	Core
	2466070	Mont-Royal, V	1	1	Core
	2466025	Montréal, V	1	1	Core
	2466005	Montréal-Est, V	1	1	Core
	2466020	Montréal-Nord, V	1	1	Core
	2466045	Montréal-Ouest, V	1	1	Core
	2455060	Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
	2471065	Notre-Dame-de-l'Ile-Perrot, P	1	1	Core
	2472030	Oka, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
	2472035	Oka, P	2	6	Forward Commuting
	2466065	Outremont, V	1	1	Core
	2466130	Pierrefonds, V	1	1	Core
	2471070	Pincourt, V	1	1	Core
	2472020	Pointe-Calumet, VL	1	1	Core
	2466095	Pointe-Claire, V	1	1	Core
	2471055	Pointe-des-Cascades, VL	2	2	Forward Commuting
	2460015	Repentigny, V	1	1	Core
	2455055	Richelieu, V	1	1	Core
	2473020	Rosemère, V	1	1	Core
	2466145	Roxboro, V	1	1	Core
	2459015	Saint-Amable, SD	1	1	Core
*	2452010	Saint-Antoine-de-Lavaltrie, P	5a	-	CCS level
	2457020	Saint-Basile-le-Grand, V	1	1	Core

	SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
	2457015	Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, V	1	1	Core
*	2475005	Saint-Colomban, P	3	-	Reverse Commuting
	2467035	Saint-Constant, V	1	1	Core
	2472005	Saint-Eustache, V	1	1	Core
*	2460045	Saint-Gérard-Majella, P	2	-	Forward Commuting
	2458020	Saint-Hubert, V	1	1	Core
	2467040	Saint-Isidore, P	6	2	In 91
	2472025	Saint-Joseph-du-Lac, P	1	2	Core
	2458010	Saint-Lambert, V	1	1	Core
	2466075	Saint-Laurent, V	1	1	Core
	2471105	Saint-Lazare, P	2	2	Forward Commuting
	2466015	Saint-Léonard, V	1	1	Core
	2455065	Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu, P	1	2	Core
	2467005	Saint-Mathieu, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
	2457045	Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil, P	2	2	Forward Commuting
	2467010	Saint-Philippe, P	1	2	Core
	2466050	Saint-Pierre, V	1	1	Core
	2472045	Saint-Placide, P	6	5a	In 91
	2472040	Saint-Placide, VL	6	5a	In 91
	2466150	Saint-Raphaël-de-l'Ile-Bizard, P	1	1	Core
	2460020	Saint-Sulpice, P	2	2	Forward Commuting
	2466115	Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, V	1	1	Core
	2473035	Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines, V	2	2	Forward Commuting
	2467030	Sainte-Catherine, V	1	1	Core
	2466135	Sainte-Geneviève, V	1	1	Core
	2459010	Sainte-Julie, V	1	1	Core
	2472015	Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac, V	1	1	Core
	2473010	Sainte-Thérèse, V	1	1	Core
	2466125	Senneville, VL	1	1	Core
	2471075	Terrasse-Vaudreuil, SD	1	1	Core
	2464010	Terrebonne, V	1	1	Core
	2471085	Vaudreuil, V	1	1	Core
	2471090	Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac, VL	1	2	Core
	2466035	Verdun, V	1	1	Core
	2466030	Westmount, V	1	1	Core

Châteauguay (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
2470025	Beauharnois, V	1	1	Core
2467050	Châteauguay, V	1	1	Core
2467055	Léry, V	1	1	Core

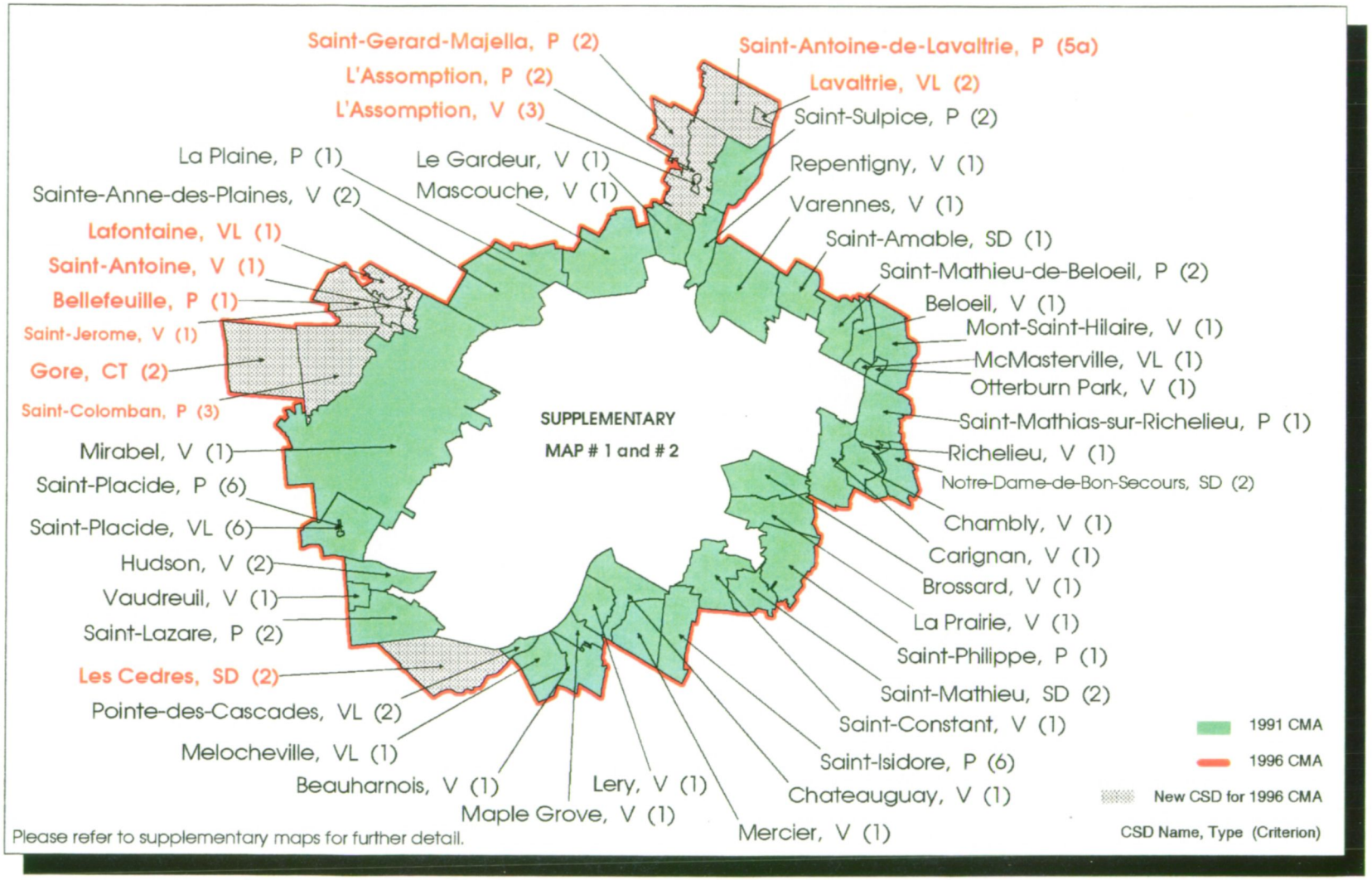
	SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
	2470020	Maple Grove, V	1	1	Core
	2470060	Melocheville, VL	1	1	Core
	2467045	Mercier, V	1	1	Core

** **Saint-Jérôme** (Primary Census Agglomeration)

	SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
*	2475010	Bellefeuille, P	1	-	Core
*	2475035	Lafontaine, VL	1	-	Core
*	2475020	Saint-Antoine, V	1	-	Core
*	2475015	Saint-Jérôme, V	1	-	Core

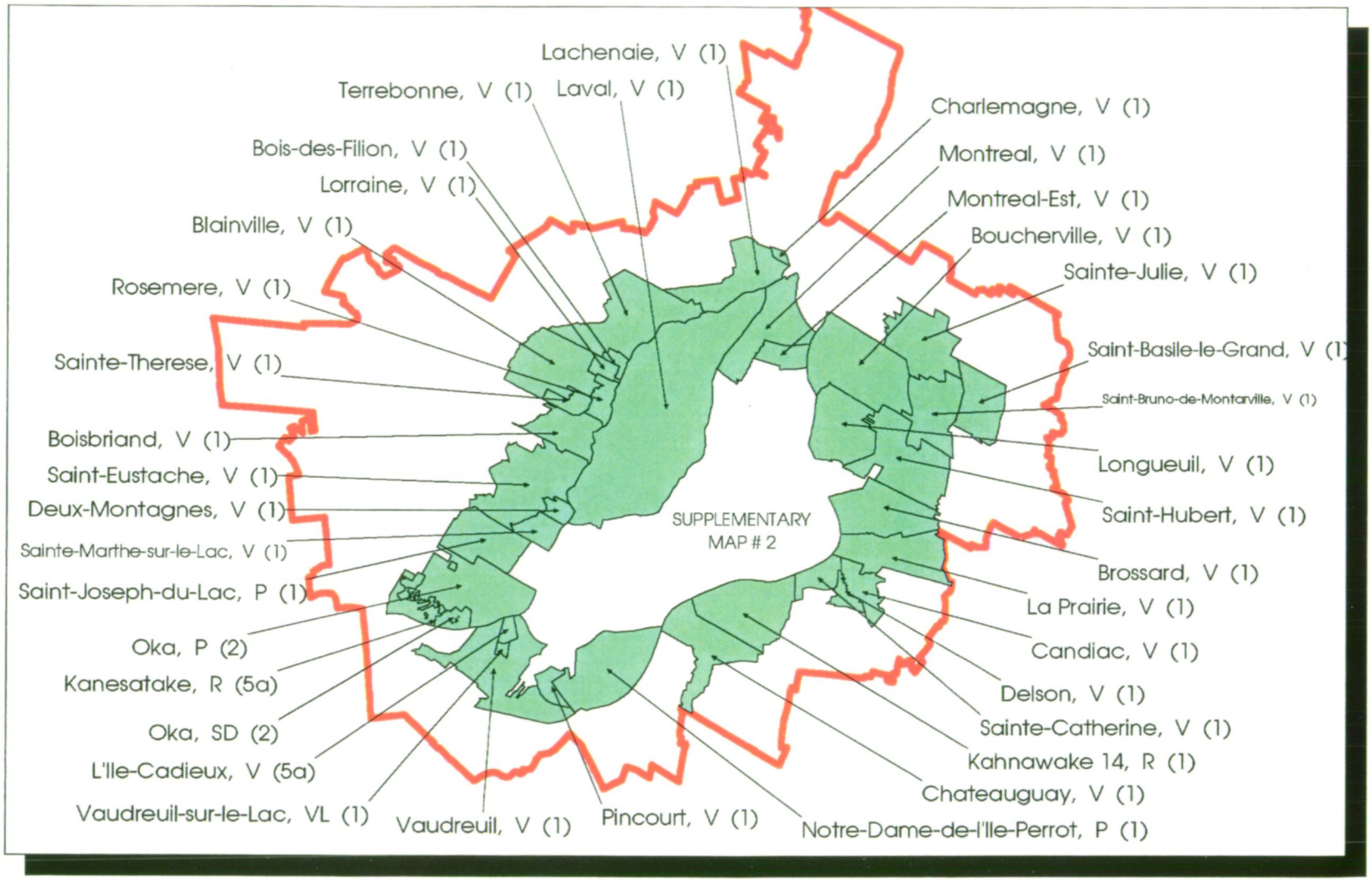
* indicates new CSD component for 1996
** indicates a new PCA for 1996 which adds new territory to the CMA.

MONTREAL CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

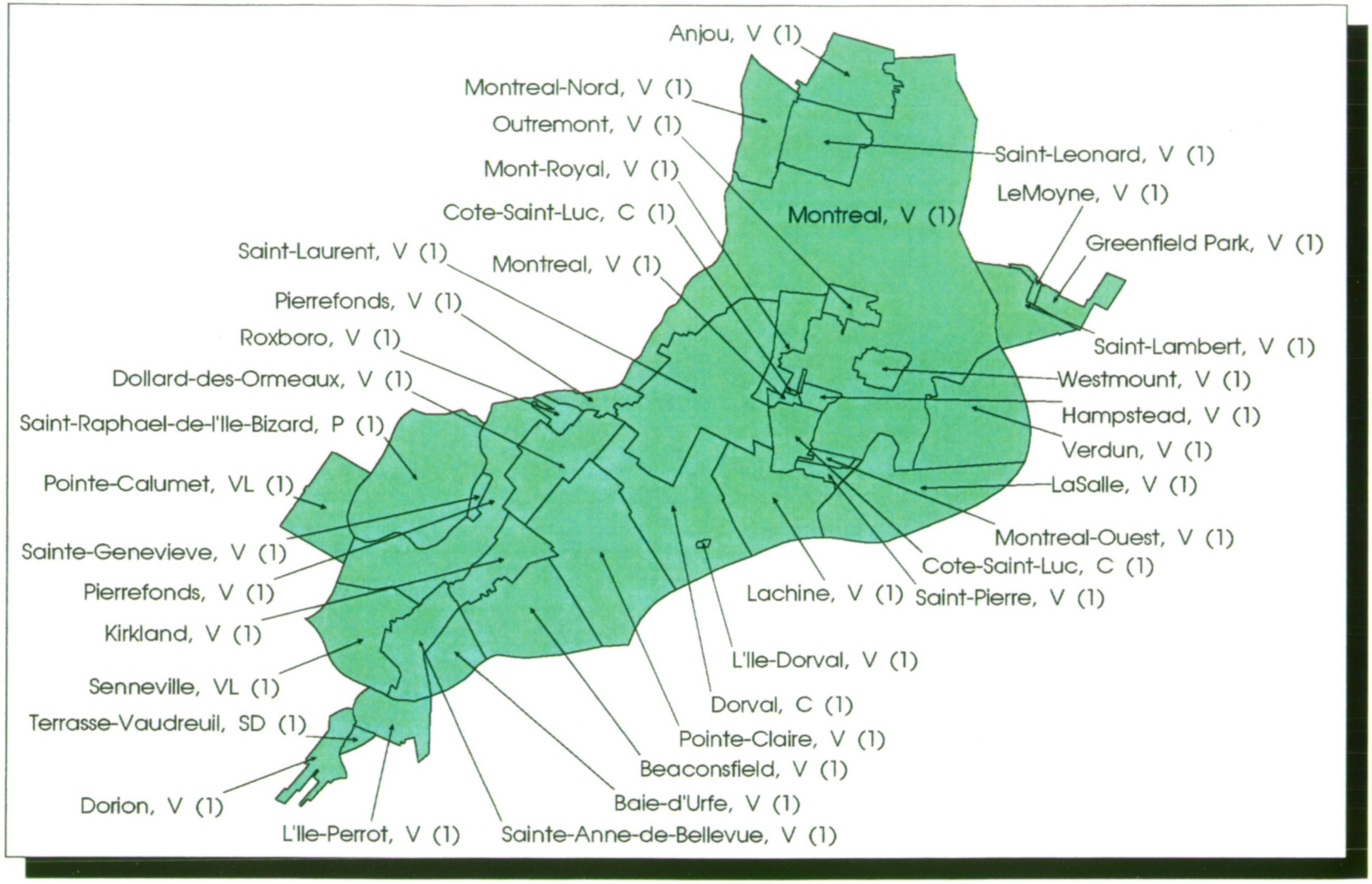
MONTREAL (Supplementary Map # 1) CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



Please refer to supplementary map #2 for further detail.

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

MONTREAL (Supplementary Map #2) CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Ontario Region

Ottawa - Hull

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

Cambridge, TP
Casselman, VL
Russell, TP
South Gower, 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:

CCS	CSD Component
Cambridge, TP	Cambridge, TP (2) Casselman, VL (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

West Carleton, TP

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

None.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Ottawa - Hull	Buckingham	Pass
Ottawa - Hull	Kanata	Pass
Ottawa - Hull	Smiths Falls	Fail

These are the cases of manual intervention:

West Carleton, TP
This CSD was included in Kanata under the historical comparability rule (criterion 6) but was moved from Kanata PCA to Ottawa - Hull PCMA. It no longer has a valid commuting flow to either centre but must be retained for historical comparability.

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 920,857
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 941,814

Ottawa - Hull

Buckingham (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
2481005	Buckingham, V	1	1	Core
2481010	Masson, V	1	1	Core

Ottawa - Hull (Primary Census Metropolitan Area)

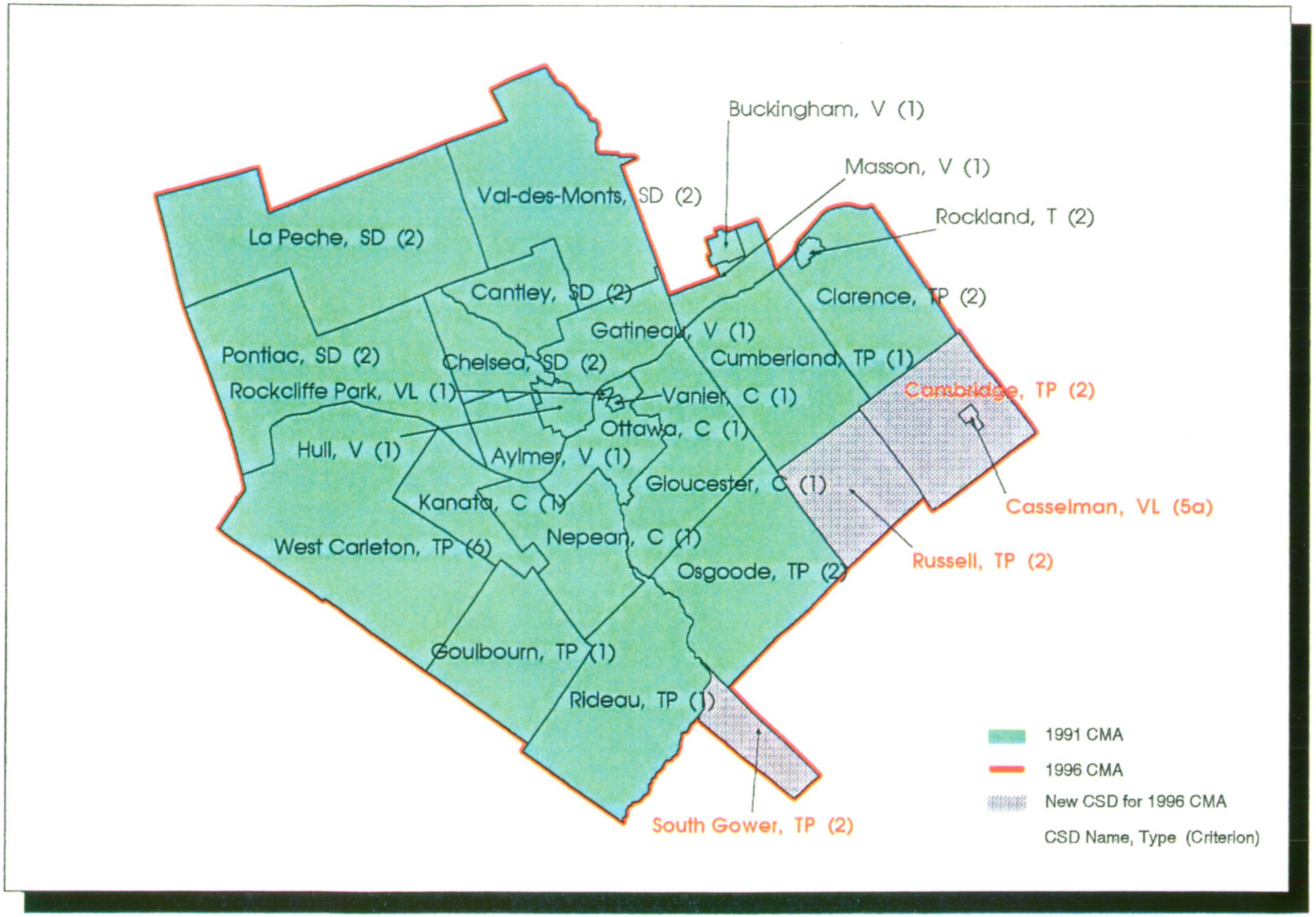
SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
2481025	Aylmer, V	1	1	Core
* 3502042	Cambridge, TP	2	-	Forward Commuting
2482020	Cantley, SD	2	1	Forward Commuting
* 3502044	Casselman, VL	5a	-	CCS level
2482025	Chelsea, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
3502037	Clarence, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3506004	Cumberland, TP	1	1	Core
2481015	Gatineau, V	1	1	Core
3506006	Gloucester, C	1	1	Core
2481020	Hull, V	1	1	Core
2482035	La Pêche, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
3506012	Nepean, C	1	1	Core
3506001	Osgoode, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3506014	Ottawa, C	1	1	Core
2482030	Pontiac, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
3506018	Rideau, TP	1	1	Core
3506011	Rockcliffe Park, VL	1	1	Core
3502039	Rockland, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
* 3502048	Russell, TP	2	-	Forward Commuting
* 3507061	South Gower, TP	2	-	Forward Commuting
2482015	Val-des-Monts, SD	2	2	Forward Commuting
3506009	Vanier, C	1	1	Core
3506042	West Carleton, TP	6	5a	In 91

Kanata (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3506027	Goulbourn, TP	1	1	Core
3506030	Kanata, C	1	1	Core

* indicates new CSD component for 1996

OTTAWA - HULL CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Toronto

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

Mono, TP
Newcastle, T*
Oshawa, C*
Whitby, T*

* These CSDs were in the CMA of Oshawa in 1991. Oshawa is a PCMA of Toronto for 1996. Therefore, these CSDs are new to the CMA of Toronto but are not new to the CMA program.

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:

Uxbridge, TP
Georgina Island 33, R

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

None.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Toronto	Oshawa	Pass
Toronto	Georgina	Pass
Toronto	Milton	Pass
Toronto	Halton Hills	Pass
Toronto	Orangeville	Pass
Toronto	Bradford West Gwillimbury	Pass
Toronto	Hamilton	Fail
Toronto	Barrie	Fail

These are the cases of manual intervention:

Georgina Island 33, R
Georgina is a new CA for 1996. In 1991 it was part of the Toronto CMA. The CSD of Georgina Island 33 was included in the 1996 CMA of Toronto but was moved to

Georgina CA because of its geographical proximity to that CA. It no longer has a valid commuting flow to either centre but must be retained for historical and spatial continuity.

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 3,893,046
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 4,138,932

Toronto

Oshawa (Primary Census Metropolitan Area)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3518017	Newcastle, T	1	1	Core
3518013	Oshawa, C	1	1	Core
3518009	Whitby, T	1	1	Core

Toronto (Primary Census Metropolitan Area)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3518005	Ajax, T	1	1	Core
3543007	Alliston, Beeton, Tecumseth and Tottenham, T	2	6	Forward Commuting
3519046	Aurora, T	1	1	Core
3521010	Brampton, C	1	1	Core
3521024	Caledon, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
3519054	East Gwillimbury, T	1	1	Core
3520006	East York, BOR	1	1	Core
3520019	Etobicoke, C	1	1	Core
3519049	King, TP	1	1	Core
3519036	Markham, T	1	1	Core
3521005	Mississauga, C	1	1	Core
3519048	Newmarket, T	1	1	Core
3520008	North York, C	1	1	Core
3524001	Oakville, T	1	1	Core
3518001	Pickering, T	1	1	Core
3519038	Richmond Hill, T	1	1	Core
3520001	Scarborough, C	1	1	Core
3520004	Toronto, C	1	1	Core
3518029	Uxbridge, TP	6	5a	In 91
3519028	Vaughan, C	1	1	Core
3519044	Whitchurch-Stouffville, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
3520014	York, C	1	1	Core

Georgina (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3519070	Georgina, T	1	2	Core
3519076	Georgina Island 33, R	6	5a	In 91

Milton (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3524009	Milton, T	1	1	Core

Halton Hills (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3524015	Halton Hills, T	1	1	Core

Orangeville (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
* 3522012	Mono, TP	1	-	Core
3522014	Orangeville, T	1	1	Core

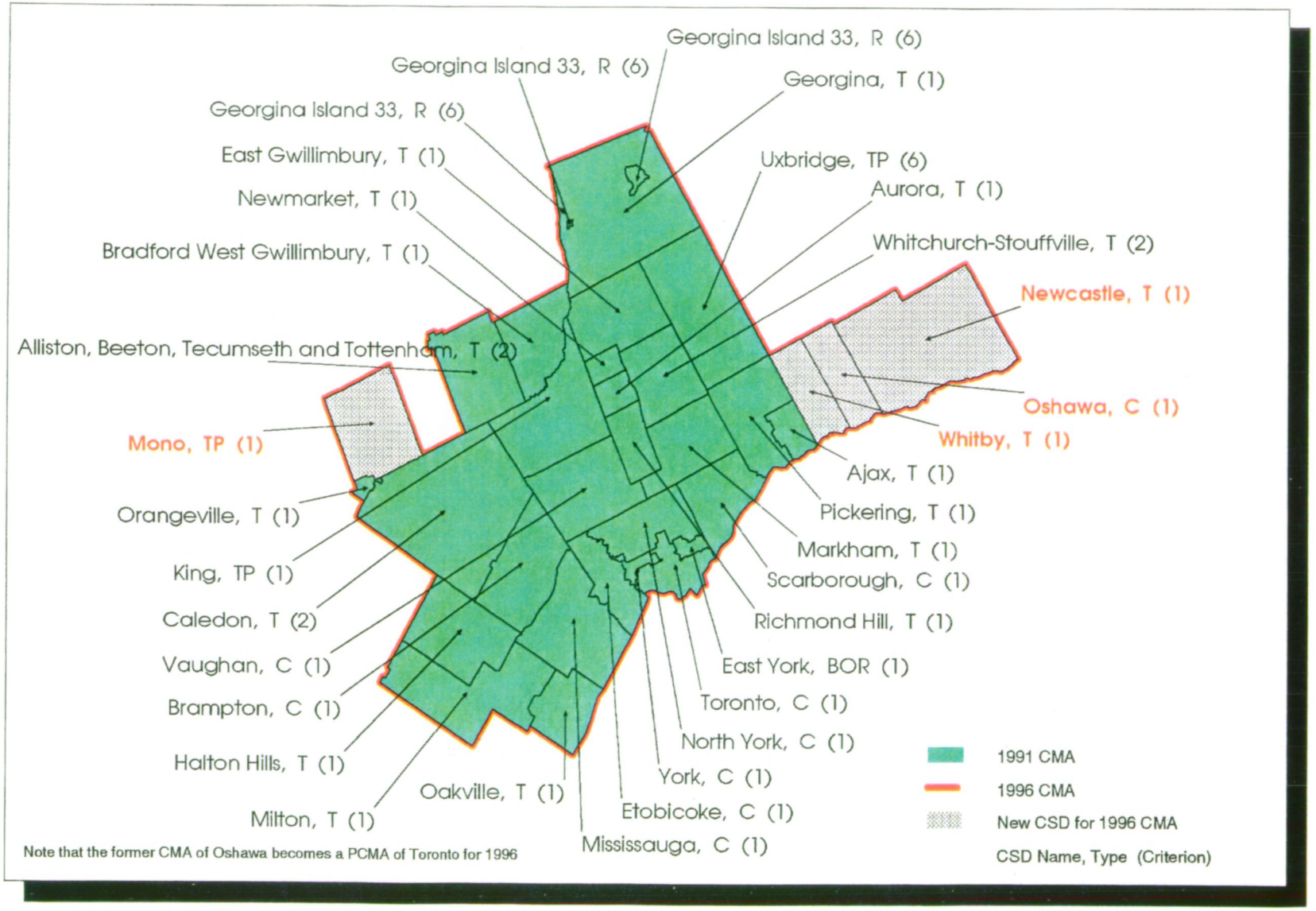
Bradford West Gwillimbury (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3543014	Bradford West Gwillimbury, T	1	2	Core

* indicates new CSD component for 1996

** Note that Oshawa was a CMA in 1991 but is now a PCMA of the Toronto CMA for 1996. Its component CSDs were, therefore, part of the CMA program in 1991 but are new to the Toronto CMA for 1996.

TORONTO CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



Note that the former CMA of Oshawa becomes a PCMA of Toronto for 1996

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

Hamilton

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Hamilton	St. Catharines - Niagara	Fail
Hamilton	Kitchener	Fail
Hamilton	Brantford	Fail
Hamilton	Milton	Fail

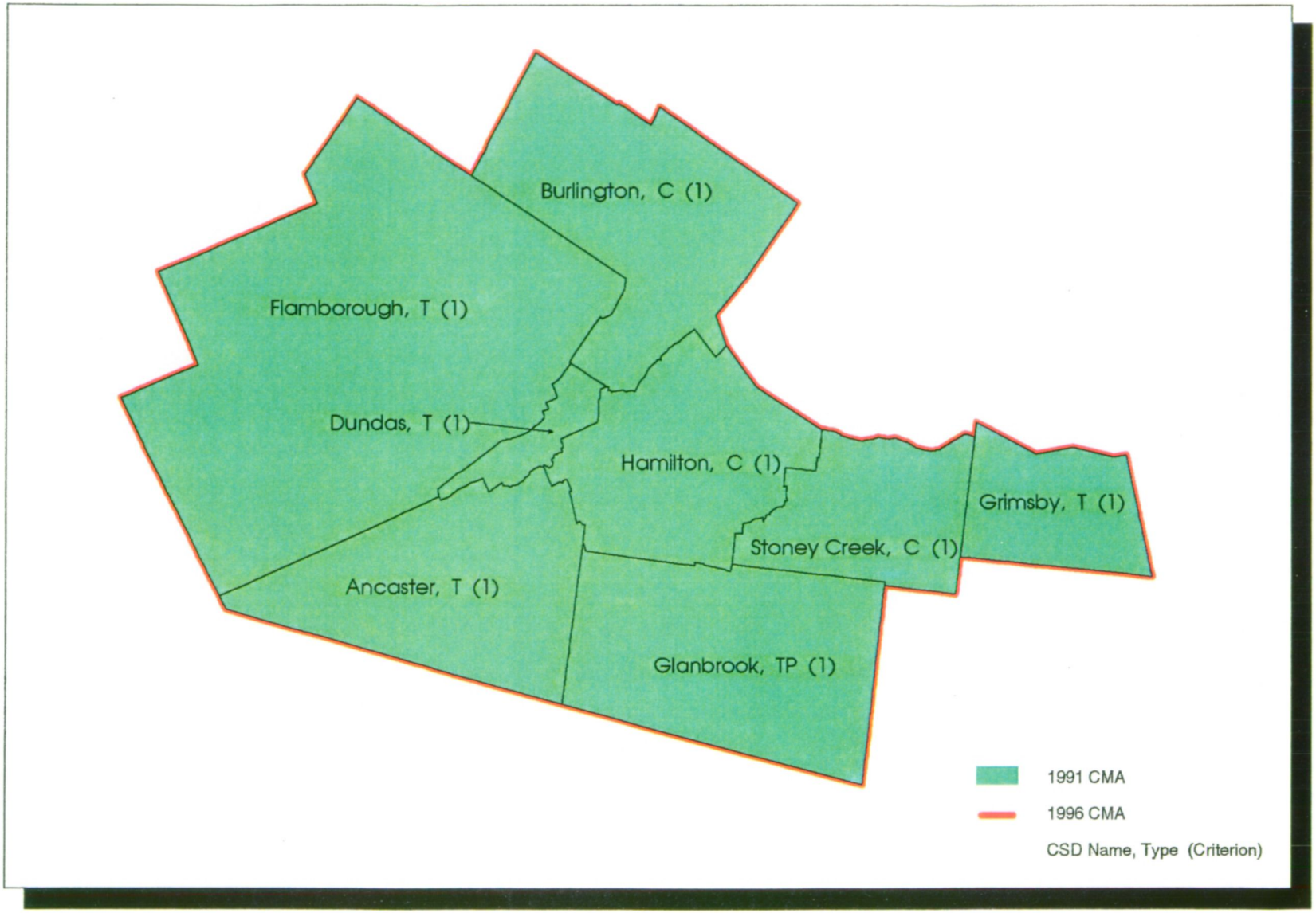
Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 599,760
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 599,760

Hamilton

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3525014	Ancaster, T	1	1	Core
3524002	Burlington, C	1	1	Core
3525026	Dundas, T	1	1	Core
3525030	Flamborough, T	1	1	Core
3525009	Glanbrook, TP	1	2	Core
3526065	Grimsby, T	1	1	Core
3525018	Hamilton, C	1	1	Core
3525003	Stoney Creek, C	1	1	Core

HAMILTON CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

St. Catharines - Niagara

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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:
Lincoln, T

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
St. Catharines - Niagara	Fort Erie*	Fail

* Note that Fort Erie is no longer consolidated with St. Catharines - Niagara due to insufficient commuting interchange and its component CSD (Fort Erie, T) has been deleted from the CMA of St. Catharines - Niagara.

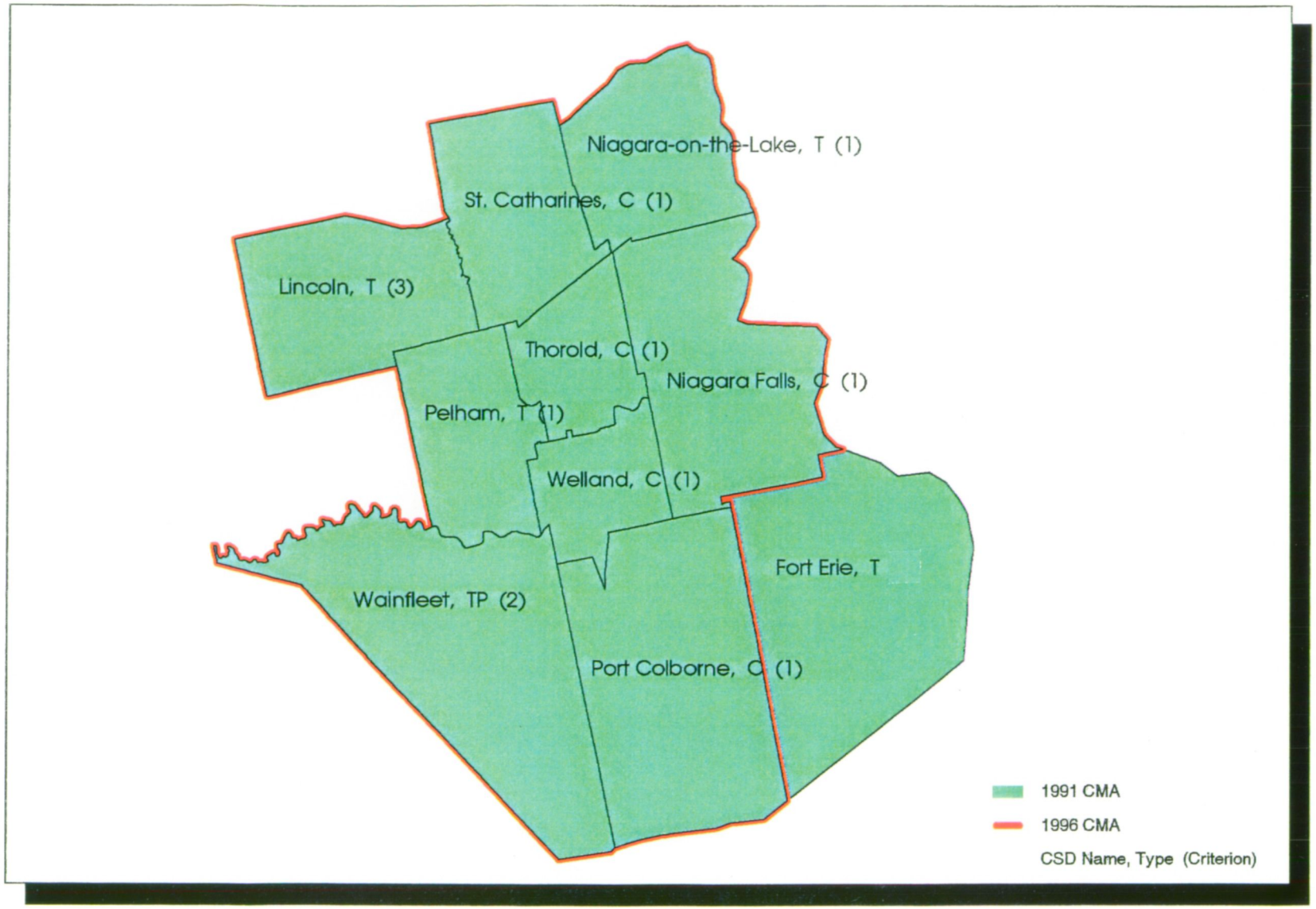
Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 364,552
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 338,546

St. Catharines - Niagara

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3526057	Lincoln, T	3	3	Reverse Commuting
3526043	Niagara Falls, C	1	1	Core
3526047	Niagara-on-the-Lake, T	1	1	Core
3526028	Pelham, T	1	1	Core
3526011	Port Colborne, C	1	1	Core
3526053	St. Catharines, C	1	1	Core
3526037	Thorold, C	1	1	Core
3526014	Wainfleet, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3526032	Welland, C	1	1	Core

ST. CATHARINES - NIAGARA CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Kitchener

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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:

Woolwich, TP

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Kitchener	Guelph	Fail

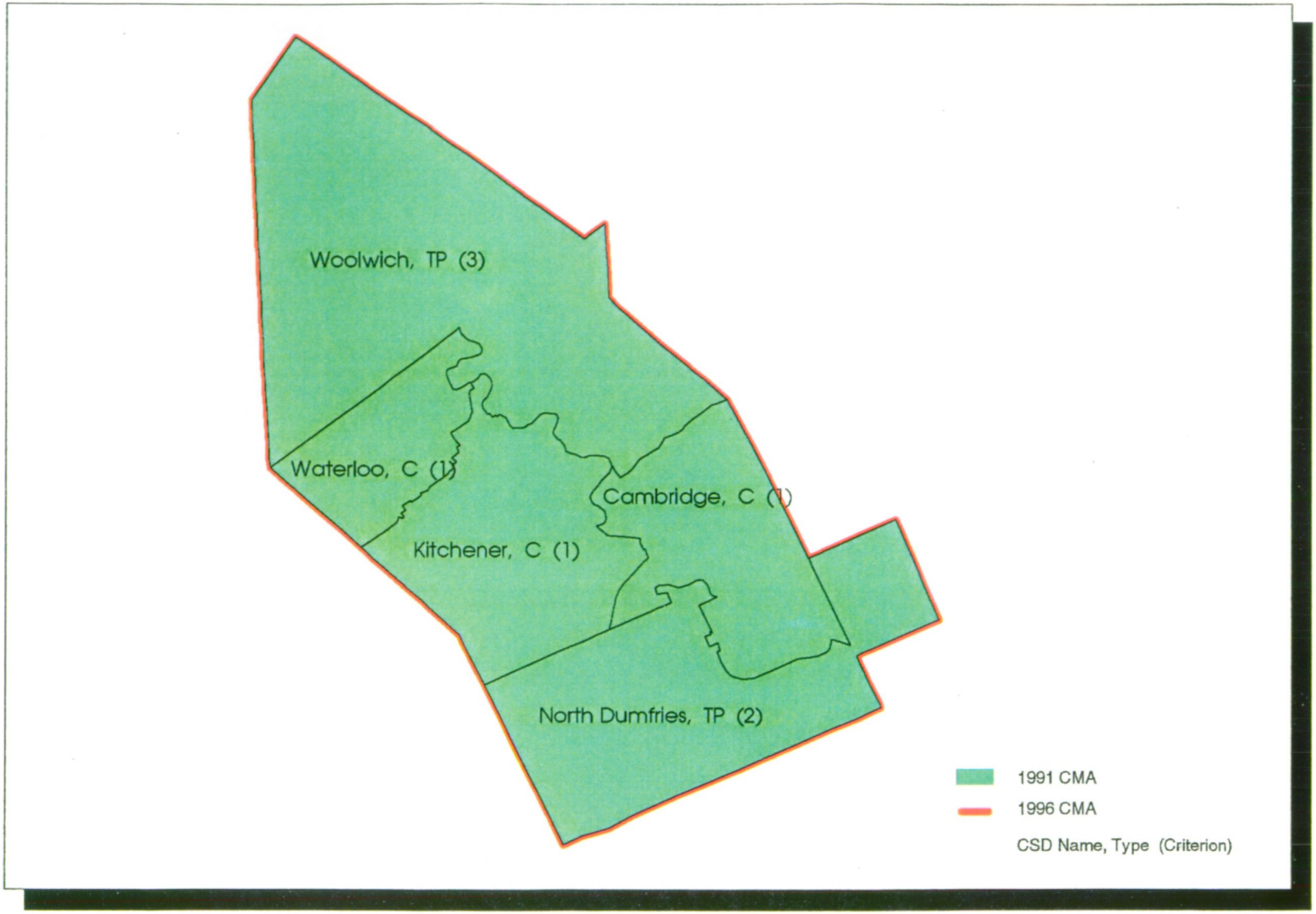
Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 356,421
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 356,421

Kitchener

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3530010	Cambridge, C	1	1	Core
3530013	Kitchener, C	1	1	Core
3530004	North Dumfries, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3530016	Waterloo, C	1	1	Core
3530035	Woolwich, TP	3	6	Reverse Commuting

KITCHENER CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

London

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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:

Port Stanley, VL

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

London, TP
Southwold, TP

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
London	St. Thomas	Pass

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 381,522
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 381,522

London

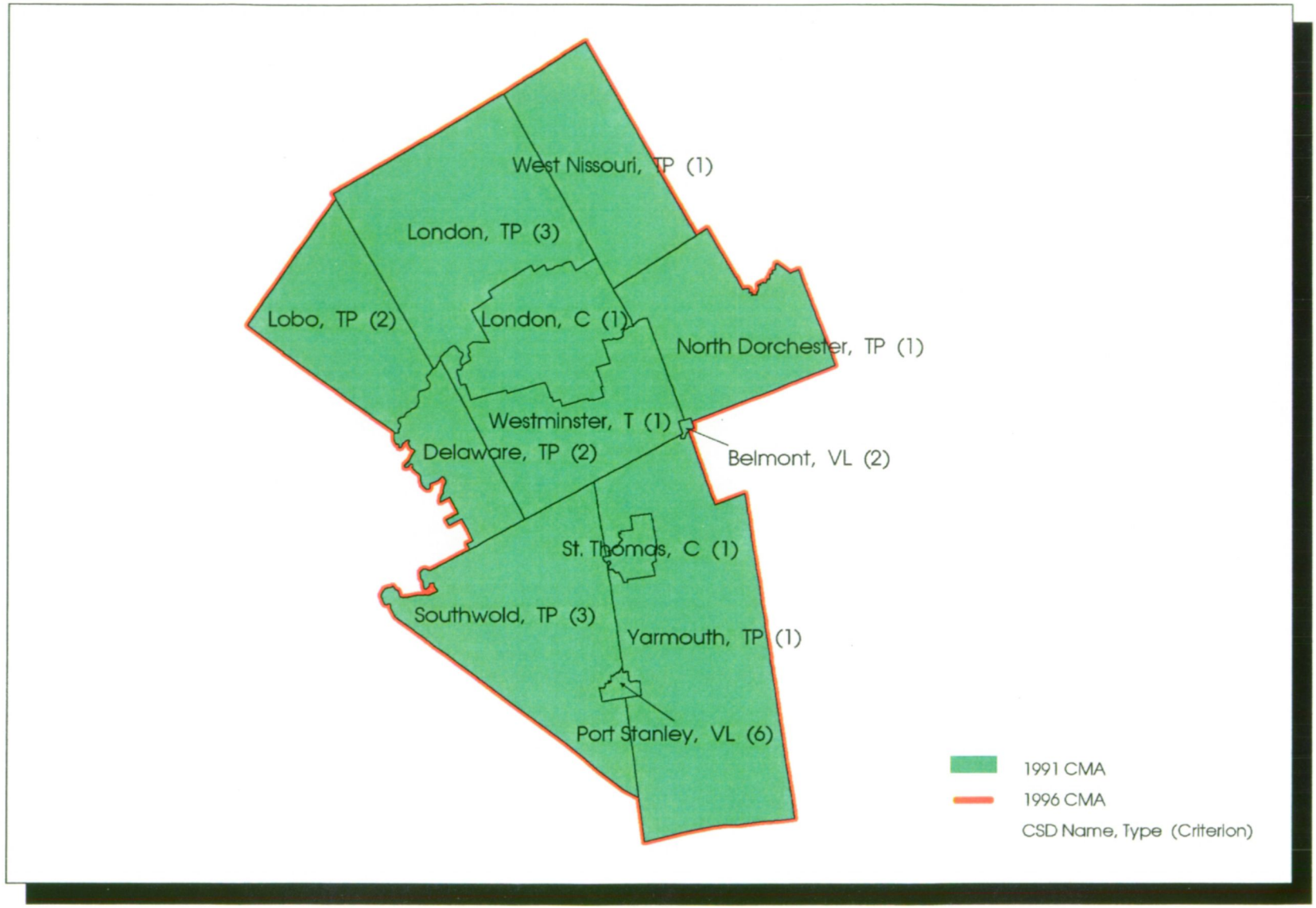
St. Thomas (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3534026	Port Stanley, VL	6	5a	In 91
3534021	St. Thomas, C	1	1	Core
3534018	Yarmouth, TP	1	2	Core

London (Primary Census Metropolitan Area)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3534016	Belmont, VL	2	2	Forward Commuting
3539019	Delaware, TP	2	6	Forward Commuting
3539039	Lobo, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3539034	London, TP	3	2	Reverse Commuting
3539036	London, C	1	1	Core
3539026	North Dorchester, TP	1	1	Core
3534024	Southwold, TP	3	3	Reverse Commuting
3539031	West Nissouri, TP	1	1	Core
3539022	Westminster, T	1	1	Core

LONDON CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Windsor

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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:

Essex, T

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

None.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Windsor	Leamington	Fail

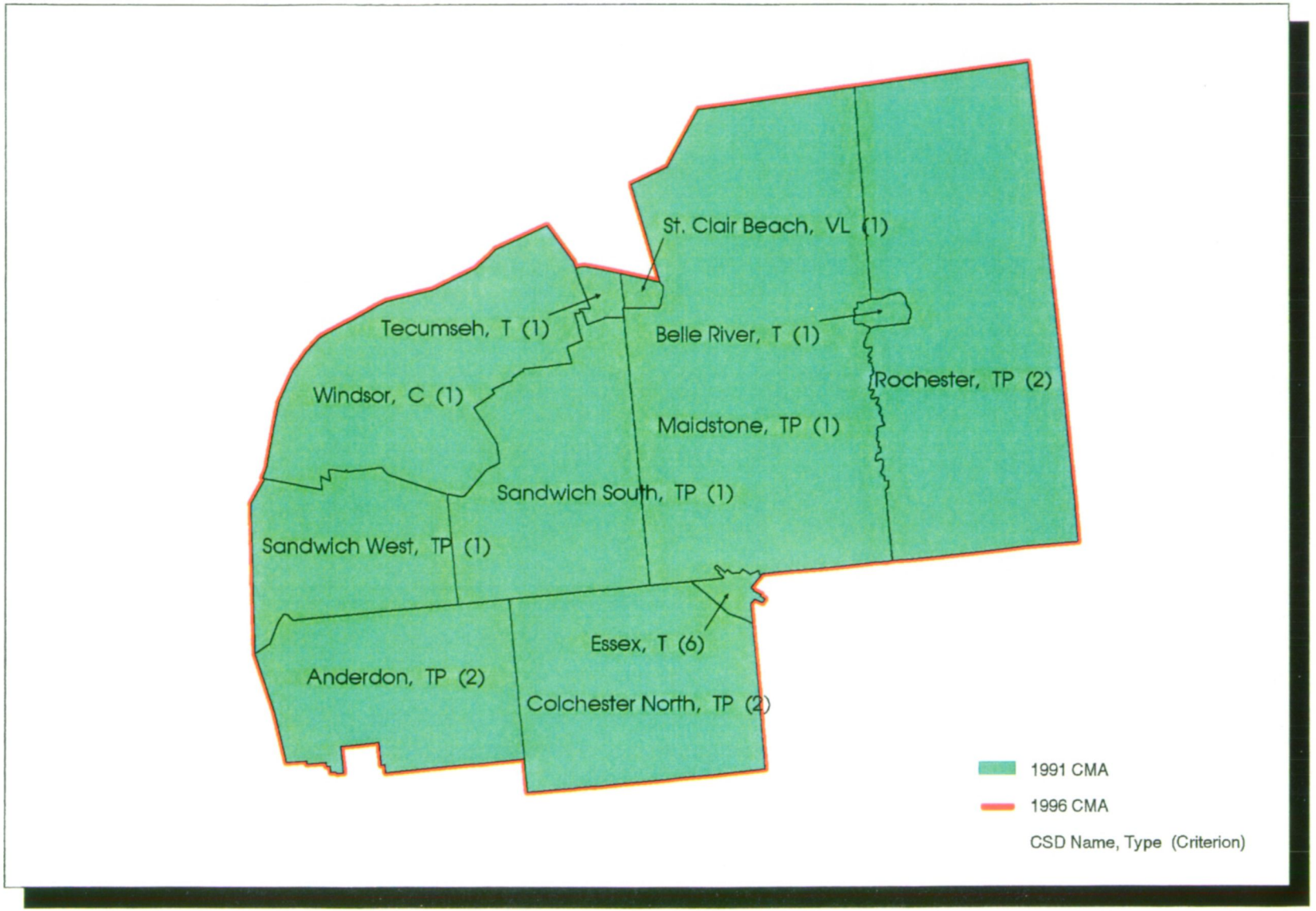
Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 262,075
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 262,075

Windsor

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3537031	Anderdon, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3537059	Belle River, T	1	1	Core
3537018	Colchester North, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3537054	Essex, T	6	5a	In 91
3537051	Maidstone, TP	1	1	Core
3537058	Rochester, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
3537046	Sandwich South, TP	1	2	Core
3537034	Sandwich West, TP	1	1	Core
3537052	St. Clair Beach, VL	1	1	Core
3537044	Tecumseh, T	1	1	Core
3537039	Windsor, C	1	1	Core

WINDSOR CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Sudbury

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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:

Whitefish Lake 6, R

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

Onaping Falls, T

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Sudbury	Valley East	Pass

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 157,613
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 157,613

Sudbury

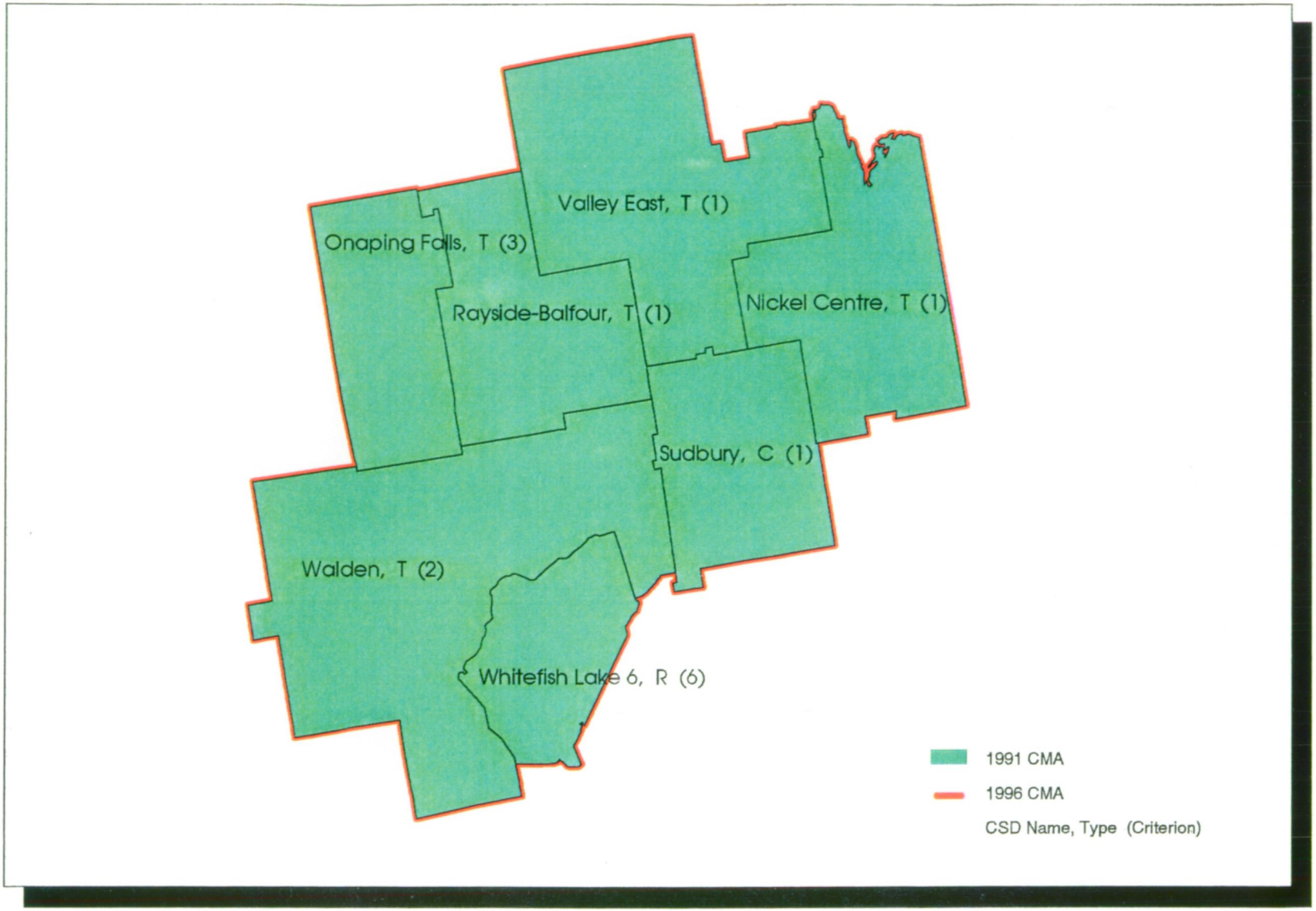
Valley East (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3553028	Valley East, T	1	1	Core

Sudbury (Primary Census Metropolitan Area)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
3553001	Nickel Centre, T	1	1	Core
3553019	Onaping Falls, T	3	3	Reverse Commuting
3553024	Rayside-Balfour, T	1	1	Core
3553007	Sudbury, C	1	1	Core
3553012	Walden, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
3552051	Whitefish Lake 6, R	6	6	In 91

SUDBURY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Thunder Bay

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

Gillies, 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.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
None		

Population:

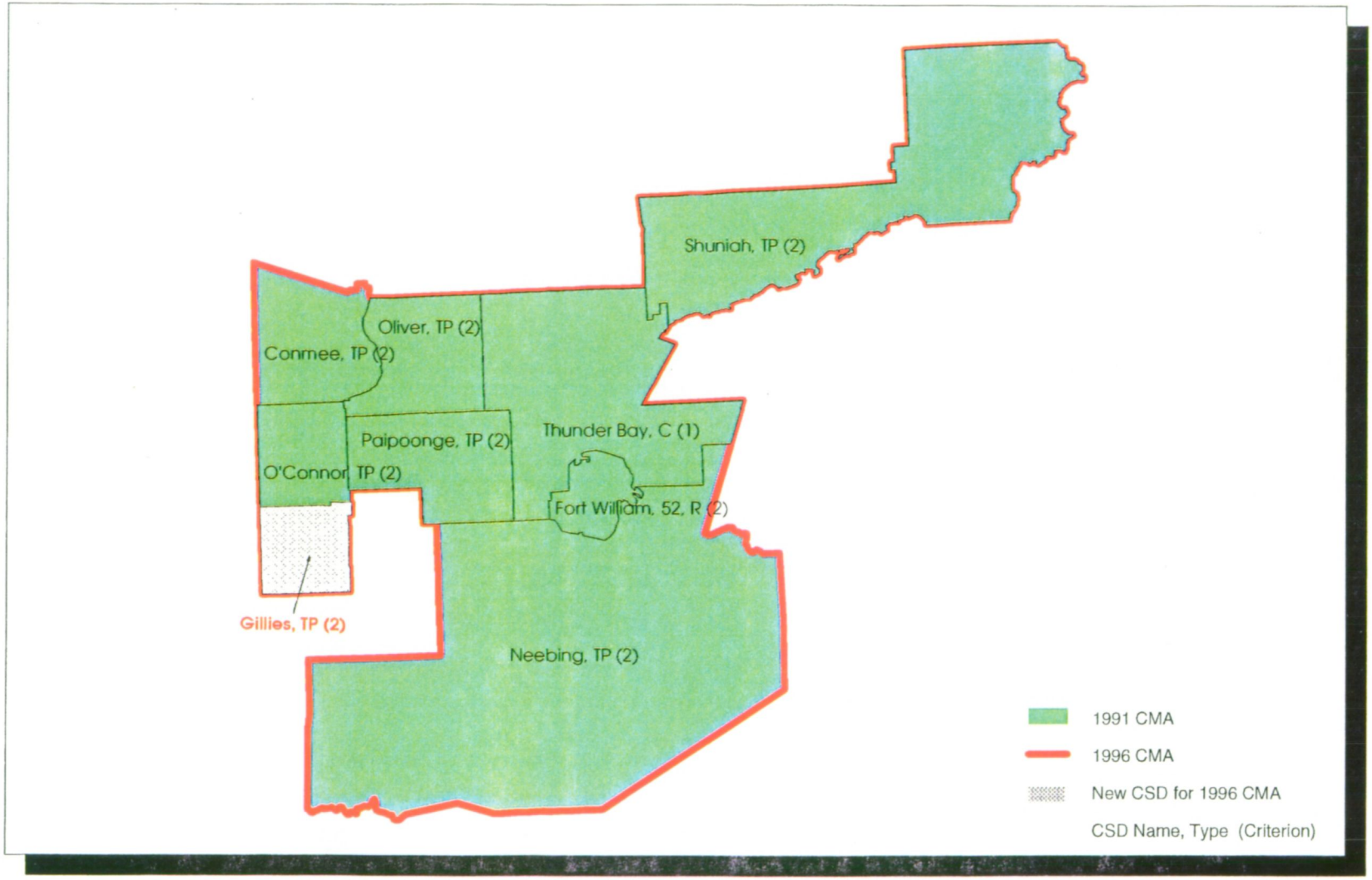
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 124,427
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 124,925

Thunder Bay

	SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
	3558019	Conmee, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
	3558003	Fort William 52, R	2	2	Forward Commuting
*	3558012	Gillies, TP	2	-	Forward Commuting
	3558001	Neebing, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
	3558016	O'Connor, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
	3558024	Oliver, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
	3558008	Paipoonge, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
	3558028	Shuniah, TP	2	2	Forward Commuting
	3558004	Thunder Bay, C	1	1	Core

* indicates new CSD component for 1996

THUNDER BAY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Prairie Region

Winnipeg

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

Brokenhead 4, R
St. Clements, RM

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 Components
St. Clements, RM	St. Clements, RM (2) Brokenhead 4, R (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None.

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

None.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Winnipeg	Portage la Prairie	Fail

These are the cases of manual intervention:

Brokenhead 4, R
This CSD was treated as a hole and analyzed at the CCS level where there was sufficient commuting flow to include it. It is not, strictly speaking, a hole since its shape gives it a narrow passage through St. Clements, RM which surrounds it. But since it is almost completely surrounded, the effect of excluding it would have been to create a discontiguity.

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 652,354
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 660,497

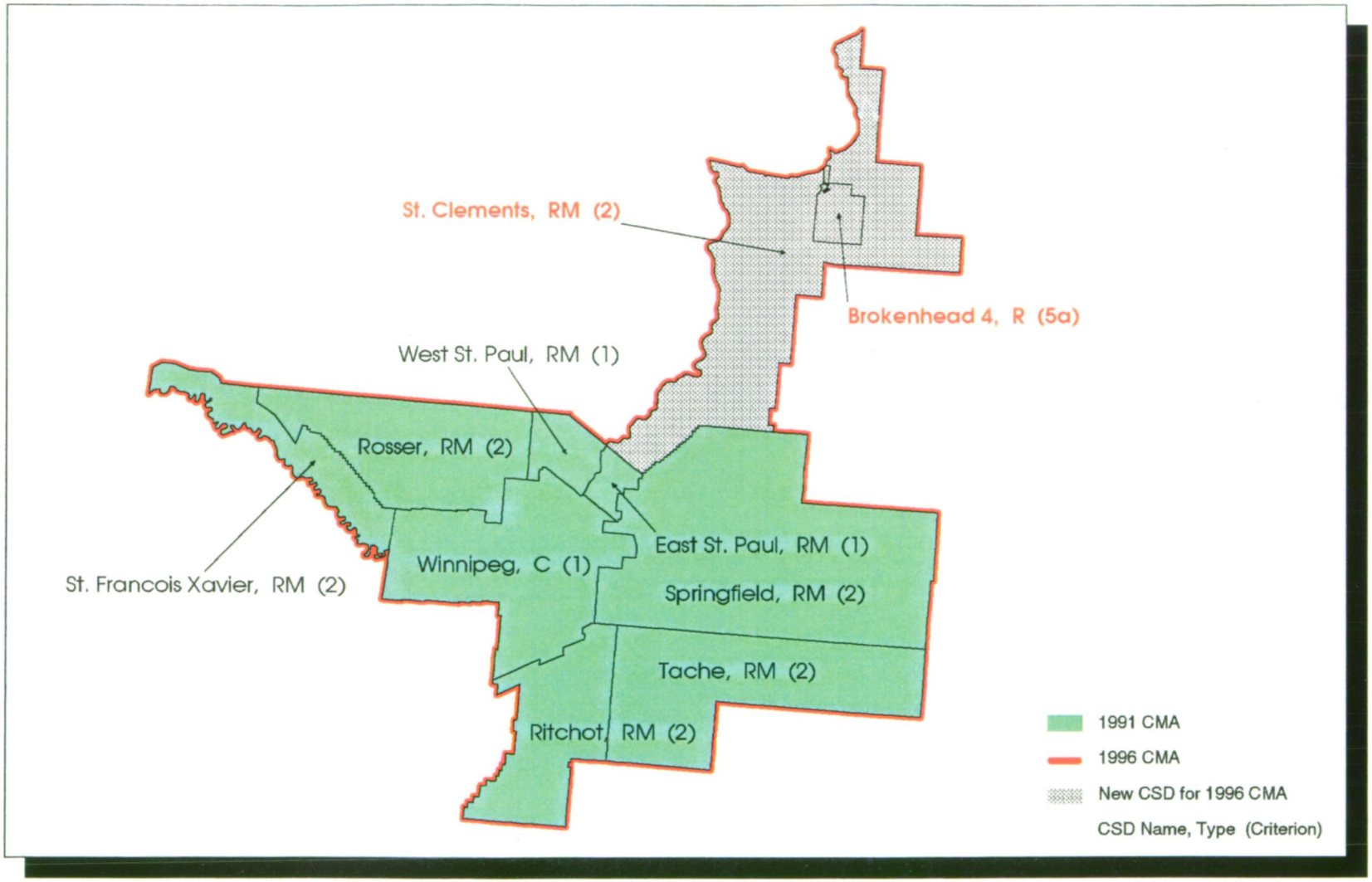
Winnipeg

	SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
*	4613062	Brokenhead 4, R	5a	-	CCS level
	4613032	East St. Paul, RM	1	2	Core
	4602075	Ritchot, RM	2	2	Forward Commuting
	4614015	Rosser, RM	2	5a	Forward Commuting
	4612047	Springfield, RM	2	2	Forward Commuting
*	4613056	St. Clements, RM	2	-	Forward Commuting
	4610052	St. Francois Xavier, RM	2	2	Forward Commuting
	4602069	Tache, RM	2	2	Forward Commuting
	4613037	West St. Paul, RM	1	1	Core
	4611040	Winnipeg, C	1	1	Core

* indicates new CSD component for 1996

Note: Winnipeg has a valid commuting interchange with what used to be the CA of Selkirk. Normally, this would result in the creation of a new consolidated CMA made up of the PCMA of Winnipeg and the PCA of Selkirk. However, current rules dictate that Selkirk must leave the CA program because its urban core has fallen below the 10,000 population threshold. This rule is under review. Depending on the result of this review, Winnipeg and Selkirk could be consolidated and the CSD of Selkirk added to this CMA component list. The Concepts, Standards, and Analysis Section of the Geography Division welcomes comments on this issue.

WINNIPEG CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Regina

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

Muscowpetung 80, R
Piapot 75, R

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 Components
Edenwold No. 158, RM	Edenwold No. 158, RM (2)
	White City, VL (2)
	Pilot Butte, T (2)
	Balgonie, T (2)
	Edenwold, VL (5a)
	Piapot 75, R (5a)
	Muscowpetung 80, R (5a)
Lumsden No. 189, RM	Lumsden No. 189, RM (2)
	Disley, VL (5a)
	Buena Vista, VL (5a)
	Lumsden, T (2)
	Lumsden Beach, RV (5a)
	Regina Beach, T (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

Belle Plaine, VL
Pense No. 160, RM

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

Sherwood No. 159, RM

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Regina	Moose Jaw	Fail

Population:

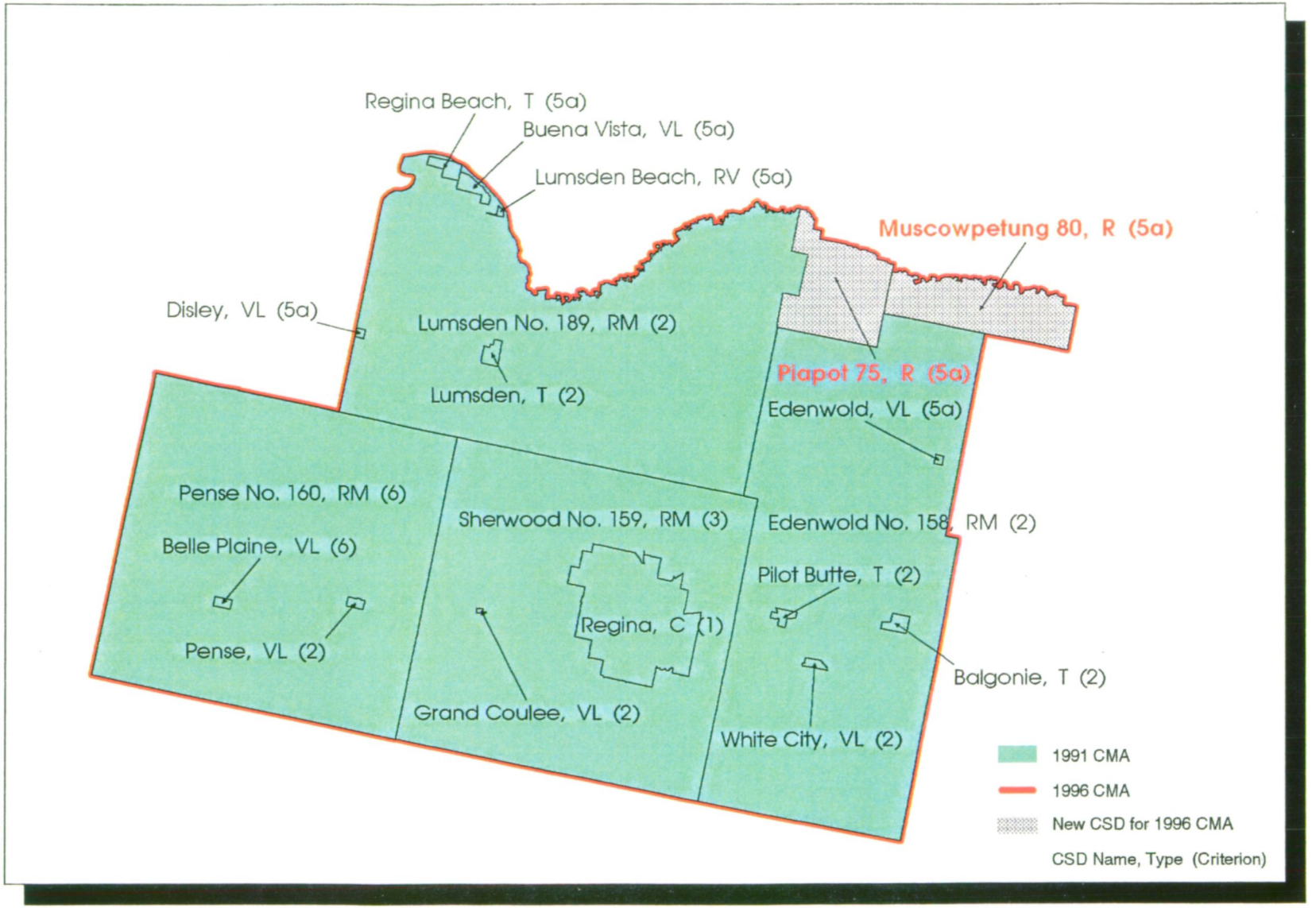
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 191,692
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 192,358

Regina

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
4706032	Balgonie, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
4706022	Belle Plaine, VL	6	3	In 91
4706055	Buena Vista, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
4706054	Disley, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
4706033	Edenwold, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
4706029	Edenwold No. 158, RM	2	2	Forward Commuting
4706028	Grand Coulee, VL	2	2	Forward Commuting
4706056	Lumsden, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
4706057	Lumsden Beach, RV	5a	5a	CCS level
4706053	Lumsden No. 189, RM	2	5a	Forward Commuting
* 4706813	Muscowpetung 80, R	5a	-	CCS level
4706023	Pense, VL	2	5a	In 91
4706021	Pense No. 160, RM	6	5a	In 91
* 4706809	Piapot 75, R	5a	-	CCS level
4706031	Pilot Butte, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
4706027	Regina, C	1	1	Core
4706058	Regina Beach, T	5a	2	CCS level
4706026	Sherwood No. 159, RM	3	2	Reverse Commuting
4706030	White City, VL	2	2	Forward Commuting

* indicates new CSD component for 1996

REGINA CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Saskatoon

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

Colonsay, T
Colonsay No. 342, RM
Meacham, VL

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 Components
Dundurn No. 314, RM	Thode, RV (5a)
	Dundurn No. 314, RM (3)
	Dundurn, T (3)
	Shields, RV (5a)
	White Cap 94, R (5a)
Corman Park No. 344, RM	Corman Park No. 344, RM (2)
	Langham, T (5a)
	Warman, T (2)
	Martensville, T (2)
	Dalmeny, T (2)
	Osler, T (5a)
Blucher No. 343, RM	Blucher No. 343, RM (5a)
	Bradwell, VL (5a)
	Allan, T (3)
	Elstow, VL (5a)
	Clavet, VL (2)
Colonsay No. 342, RM	Colonsay No. 342, RM (5a)
	Meacham, VL (5a)
	Colonsay, T (3)
Vanscoy No. 345, RM	Vanscoy No. 345, RM (2)
	Delisle, T (5a)
	Vanscoy, VL (3)
	Asquith, T (2)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None.

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

Allan, T
Colonsay, T
Dundurn, T
Dundurn No. 314, RM
Vanscoy, VL

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
None		

Population:

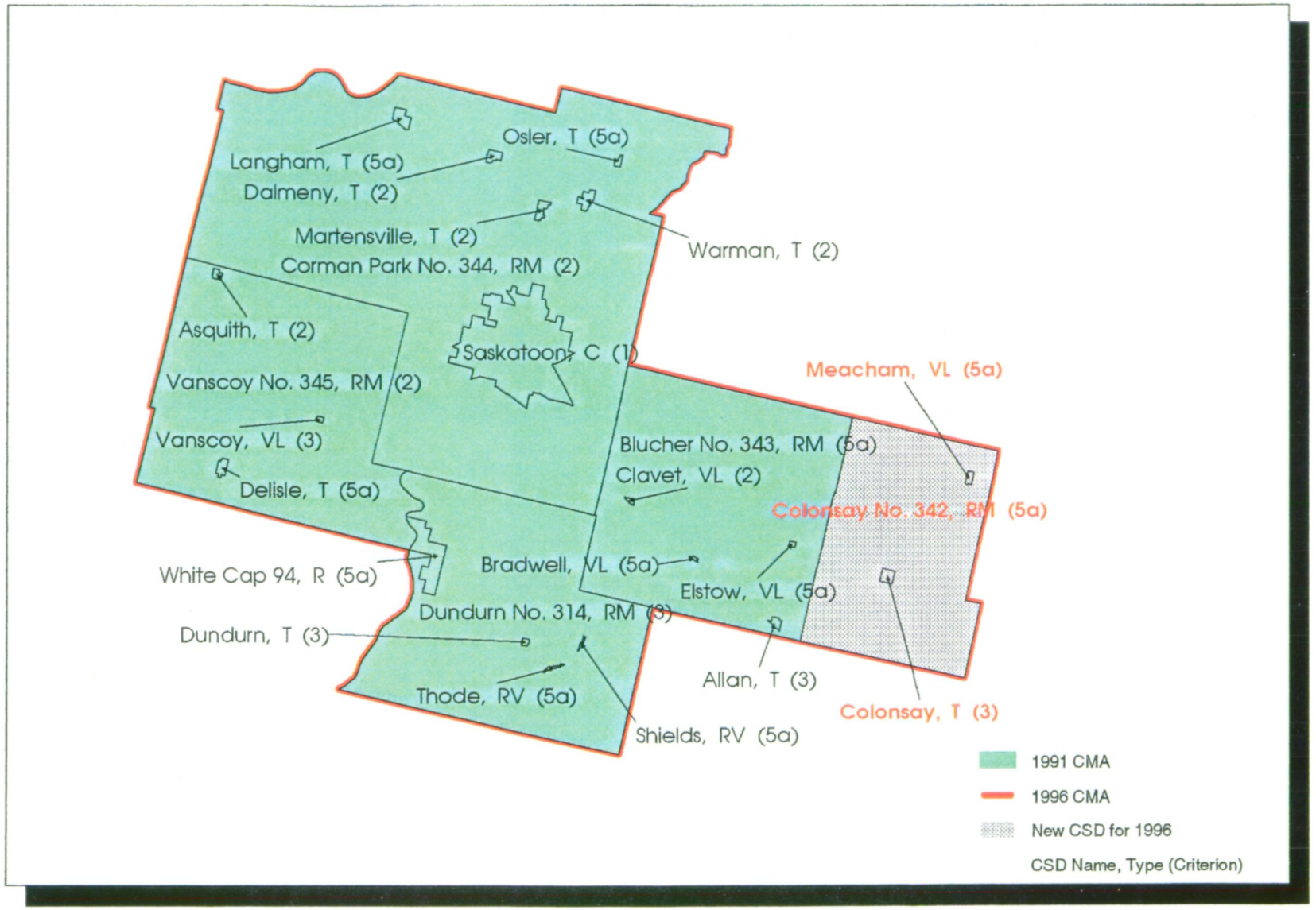
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 210,023
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 210,949

Saskatoon

	SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
	4711072	Allan, T	3	3	Reverse Commuting
	4712059	Asquith, T	2	5a	Forward Commuting
	4711069	Blucher No. 343, RM	5a	5a	CCS level
	4711071	Bradwell, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
	4711077	Clavet, VL	2	5a	Forward Commuting
*	4711079	Colonsay, T	3	-	Reverse Commuting
*	4711076	Colonsay No. 342, RM	5a	-	CCS level
	4711065	Corman Park No. 344, RM	2	2	Forward Commuting
	4711073	Dalmeny, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
	4712056	Delisle, T	5a	5a	CCS level
	4711063	Dundurn, T	3	5a	Reverse Commuting
	4711061	Dundurn No. 314, RM	3	3	Reverse Commuting
	4711074	Elstow, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
	4711067	Langham, T	5a	2	CCS level
	4711070	Martensville, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
*	4711078	Meacham, VL	5a	-	CCS level
	4711075	Osler, T	5a	2	CCS level
	4711066	Saskatoon, C	1	1	Core
	4711064	Shields, RV	5a	5a	CCS level
	4711060	Thode, RV	5a	5a	CCS level
	4712058	Vanscoy, VL	3	3	Reverse Commuting
	4712054	Vanscoy No. 345, RM	2	5a	Forward Commuting
	4711068	Warman, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
	4711828	White Cap 94, R	5a	5a	CCS level

* indicates new CSD component for 1996

SASKATOON CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Calgary

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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 Components
Rocky View No. 44, MD	Rocky View No. 44, MD (2) Chestermere Lake, SV (2) Cochrane, T (5a) Irricana, VL (5a) Beiseker, VL (5a) Crossfield, T (5a) Sarcee 145, R (2)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None.

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

None.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Calgary	Airdrie	Pass

These are the cases of manual intervention:

Cochrane, T
Irricana, VL
Beiseker, VL
Crossfield, T

These CSDs are included under the spatial contiguity rule (criterion 5a). Their criteria had to be added manually because the CA of Airdrie was part of the CCS analyzed. The delineation program could not handle this anomaly.

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 754,033
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 754,033

Calgary

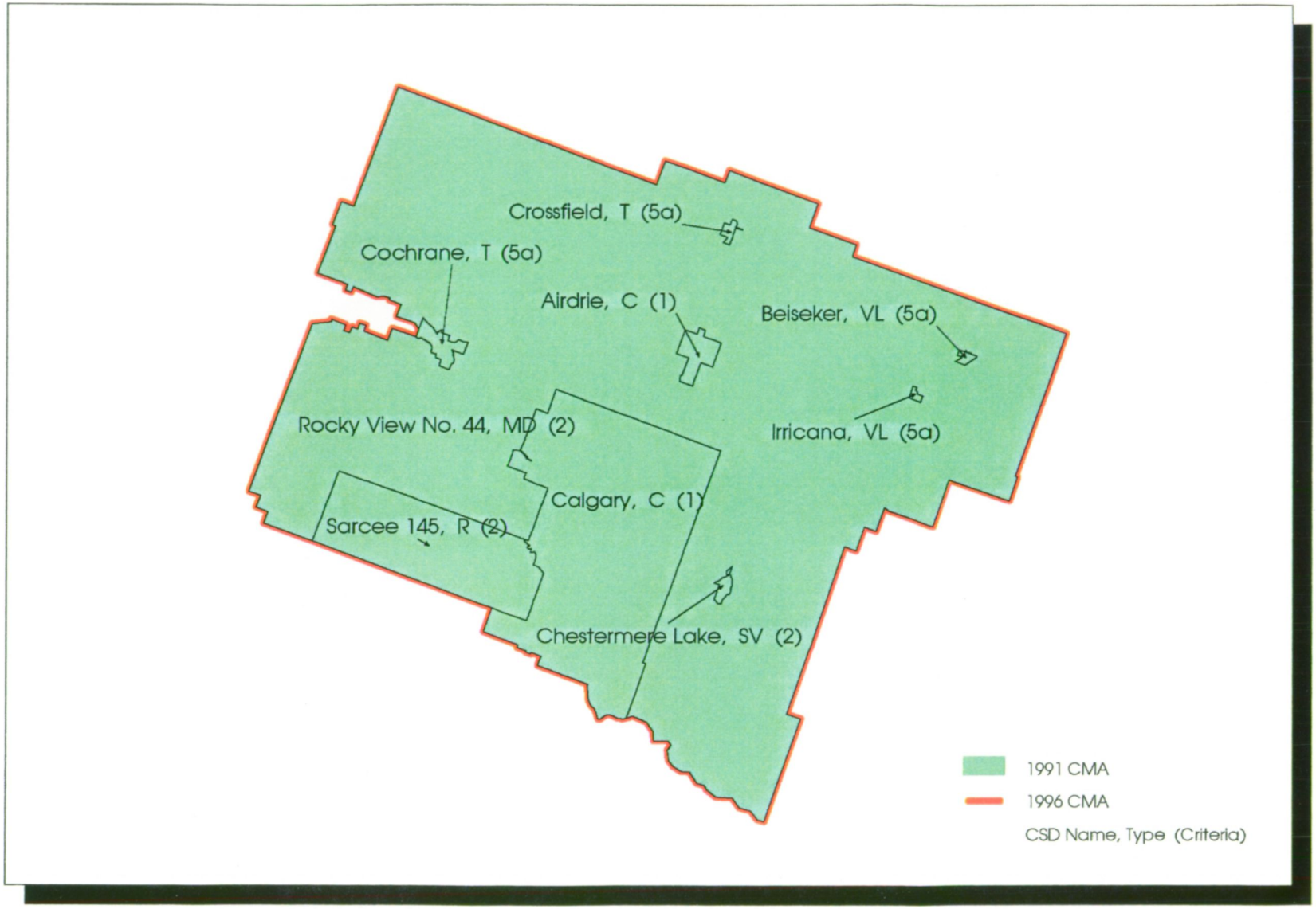
Airdrie (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
4806021	Airdrie, C	1	1	Core

Calgary (Primary Census Metropolitan Area)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
4806024	Beiseker, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
4806016	Calgary, C	1	1	Core
4806017	Chestermere Lake, SV	2	2	Forward Commuting
4806019	Cochrane, T	5a	3	CCS level
4806026	Crossfield, T	5a	5a	CCS level
4806022	Irricana, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
4806014	Rocky View No. 44, MD	2	2	Forward Commuting
4806804	Sarcee 145, R	2	2	Forward Commuting

CALGARY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Edmonton

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

Bruderheim, T

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 Components
Sturgeon No. 90, MD	Sturgeon No. 90, MD (1)
	St. Albert, C (1)
	Gibbons, T (2)
	Redwater, T (5a)
	Bon Accord, T (2)
	Morinville, T (2)
	Legal, VL (2)
	Alexander 134, R (5a)
Leduc County No. 25, CM	Leduc County No. 25, CM (5a)
	Beaumont, T (5a)
	New Sarepta, VL (5a)
	Leduc, C (1)
	Devon, T (5a)
	Calmar, T (5a)
	Sundance Beach, SV (5a)
	Thorsby, VL (5a)
	Itaska Beach, SV (5a)
	Golden Days, SV (5a)
	Warburg, VL (5a)
Parkland County No. 31, C	Parkland County No. 31, C (1)
	Entwistle, VL (5a)
	Seba Beach, SV (5a)
	Betula Beach, SV (5a)
	Point Alison, SV (5a)
	Lakeview, SV (5a)
	Kapasiwin, SV (5a)
	Wabamun, VL (5a)
	Edmonton Beach, SV (5a)
	Stony Plain, T (5a)
	Spruce Grove, C (1)
	Stony Plain 135, R (5a)
	Wabamun 133A, R (5a)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None.

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

None.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Edmonton	Leduc	Pass
Edmonton	Spruce Grove	Pass

These are the cases of manual intervention:

Leduc County No. 25, CM
Beaumont, T
These two CSDs have valid commuting flows to Edmonton (criteria 3 and 2 respectively) but are included in Leduc under the spatial contiguity criterion (5a) because they are part of the CCS which had to be analyzed for Leduc and because they were in Leduc in 1991.

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 839,924
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 841,132

Edmonton

Edmonton (Primary Census Metropolitan Area)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
4811805	Alexander 134, R	5a	5a	CCS level
4811066	Bon Accord, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
* 4810066	Bruderheim, T	2	-	Forward Commuting
4811061	Edmonton, C	1	1	Core
4811056	Fort Saskatchewan, C	1	1	Core
4811064	Gibbons, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
4811069	Legal, VL	2	5a	Forward Commuting
4811068	Morinville, T	2	2	Forward Commuting
4811065	Redwater, T	5a	3	CCS level
4811062	St. Albert, C	1	1	Core
4811052	Strathcona County No. 20, CM	1	1	Core
4811059	Sturgeon No. 90, MD	1	1	Core

Leduc (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
4811013	Beaumont, T	5a	5a	CCS level
4811019	Calmar, T	5a	5a	CCS level
4811018	Devon, T	5a	5a	CCS level
4811023	Golden Days, SV	5a	5a	CCS level
4811022	Itaska Beach, SV	5a	5a	CCS level
4811016	Leduc, C	1	1	Core
4811012	Leduc County No. 25, CM	5a	5a	CCS level
4811014	New Sarepta, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
4811020	Sundance Beach, SV	5a	5a	CCS level
4811021	Thorsby, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
4811024	Warburg, VL	5a	5a	CCS level

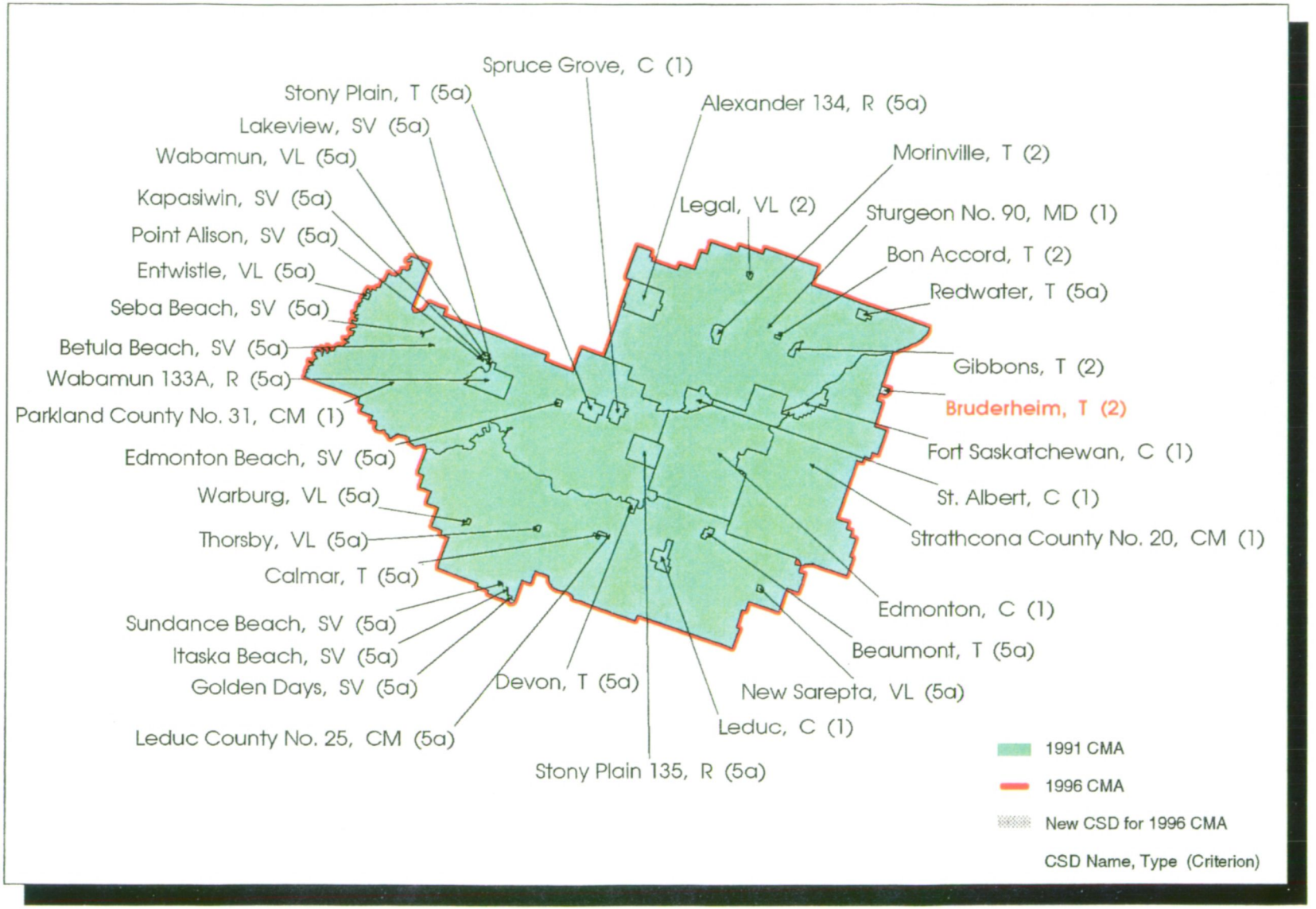
Spruce Grove (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
4811039	Betula Beach, SV	5a	5a	CCS level
4811046	Edmonton Beach, SV	5a	5a	CCS level
4811036	Entwistle, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
4811044	Kapasiwin, SV	5a	5a	CCS level
4811042	Lakeview, SV	5a	5a	CCS level

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
4811034	Parkland County No. 31, CM	1	1	Core
4811041	Point Alison, SV	5a	5a	CCS level
4811038	Seba Beach, SV	5a	5a	CCS level
4811049	Spruce Grove, C	1	1	Core
4811048	Stony Plain, T	5a	1	CCS level
4811804	Stony Plain 135, R	5a	5a	CCS level
4811045	Wabamun, VL	5a	5a	CCS level
4811806	Wabamun 133A, R	5a	5a	CCS level

* indicates new CSD component for 1996

EDMONTON CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Pacific Region

Vancouver

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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 Components
Langley, DM	Langley, DM (1)
	Langley, C (1)
	Katzie 2, R (5a)
	McMillan Island 6, R (5a)
	Matsqui 4, R (5a)
Surrey, DM	Surrey, DM (1)
	White Rock, C (2)
	Semiahmoo, R (5a)
Delta, DM	Delta, DM (1)
	Tsawwassen, R (1)
	Musqueam 4, R (5a)
Greater Vancouver, Subd. A, SRD	Coquitlam, DM (1)
	Belcarra, VL (2)
	Anmore, VL (2)
	Port Coquitlam, C (1)
	Port Moody, C (1)
	North Vancouver, DM (1)
	North Vancouver, C (1)
	West Vancouver, DM (1)
	Greater Vancouver, Subd. A, SRD (1)
	Lions Bay, VL (2)
	Coquitlam 2, R (1)
	Coquitlam 1, R (1)
	Burrard Inlet 3, R (1)
	Mission 1, R (1)
	Capilano 5, R (1)
	Barnston Island 3, R (5a)
	Seymour Creek 2, R (1)
Maple Ridge, DM	Maple Ridge, DM (1)
	Langley 5, R (5a)

cont'd

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

None.

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

None.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
Vancouver	Maple Ridge	Pass
Vancouver	Matsqui	Fail
Vancouver	Duncan	Fail
Vancouver	Nanaimo	Fail

Population:

1991 Census, 1991 limits: 1,602,502
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 1,602,502

Vancouver

Maple Ridge (Primary Census Agglomeration)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
5913803	Katzie 1, R	1	1	Core
5913801	Langley 5, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5913011	Maple Ridge, DM	1	1	Core
5913018	Pitt Meadows, DM	1	1	Core
5913802	Whonnock 1, R	5a	5a	CCS level

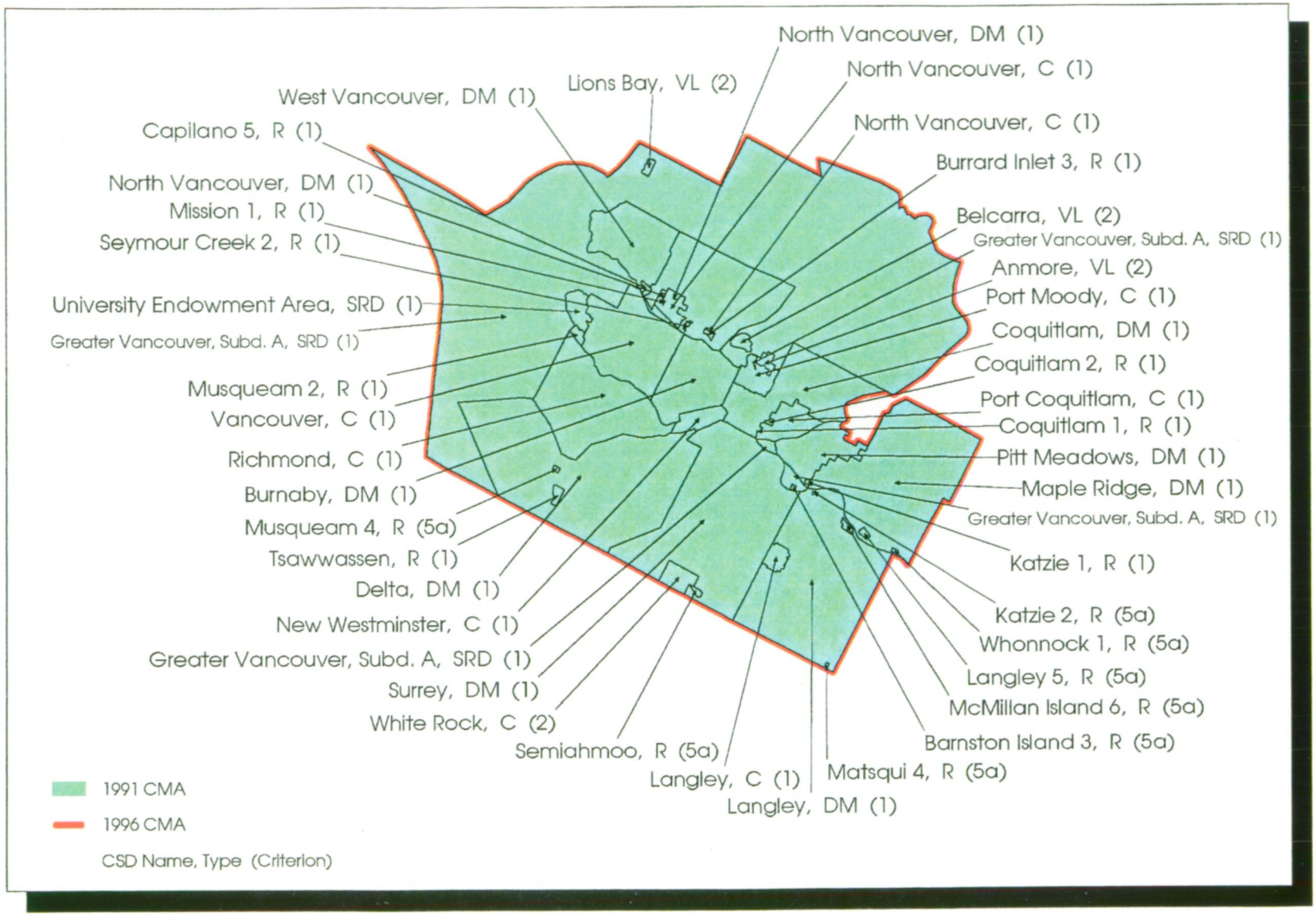
Vancouver (Primary Census Metropolitan Area)

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
5915038	Anmore, VL	2	n/a	Forward Commuting
5915809	Barnston Island 3, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5915036	Belcarra, VL	2	2	Forward Commuting
5915025	Burnaby, DM	1	1	Core
5915806	Burrard Inlet 3, R	1	1	Core
5915808	Capilano 5, R	1	1	Core
5915034	Coquitlam, DM	1	1	Core
5915805	Coquitlam 1, R	1	1	Core
5915804	Coquitlam 2, R	1	1	Core
5915011	Delta, DM	1	1	Core
5915063	Greater Vancouver, Subd. A, SRD	1	2	Core
5915813	Katzie 2, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5915001	Langley, DM	1	1	Core
5915002	Langley, C	1	1	Core
5915065	Lions Bay, VL	2	2	Forward Commuting
5915825	Matsqui 4, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5915816	McMillan Island 6, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5915807	Mission 1, R	1	1	Core
5915803	Musqueam 2, R	1	1	Core
5915810	Musqueam 4, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5915029	New Westminster, C	1	1	Core
5915051	North Vancouver, C	1	1	Core
5915046	North Vancouver, DM	1	1	Core
5915039	Port Coquitlam, C	1	1	Core
5915043	Port Moody, C	1	1	Core
5915015	Richmond, C	1	1	Core
5915801	Semiahmoo, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5915811	Seymour Creek 2, R	1	n/a	Core

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
5915004	Surrey, DM	1	1	Core
5915802	Tsawwassen, R	1	1	Core
5915018	University Endowment Area, SRD	1	1	Core
5915022	Vancouver, C	1	1	Core
5915055	West Vancouver, DM	1	1	Core
5915007	White Rock, C	2	2	Forward Commuting

n/a = data not available

VANCOUVER CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Victoria

These are the new CSDs included in the CMA 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 Components
North Saanich, DM	North Saanich, DM (1)
	Sidney, T (1)
	Cole Bay 3, R (5a)
	Union Bay 4, R (5a)
Capital, Subd. B, SRD	Colwood, C (1)
	Metchosin, DM (1)
	Capital, Subd. B, SRD (1)
	View Royal, T (1)
	Becher Bay 1, R (5a)
	Esquimalt, R (1)
	New Songhees 1A, R (1)
Capital, Subd. C, SRD	Capital, Subd. C, SRD (2)
	Sooke 1, R (6)
	Sooke 2, R (6)

These are the CSDs maintained for historical comparability:

Sooke 1, R
Sooke 2, R

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

None.

These are the results of the tests for consolidation:

Larger CMA/CA	Smaller CMA/CA	Result
None		

These are the cases of manual intervention:

Capital Subd. D, SRD
Gordon River 2, R
Pacheena 1, R

These CSDs were deleted because their inclusion doubles the size of the CMA of Victoria. Although they met commuting flow requirements at the CCS level, the size of the labour force involved was only 118 people living or working there. This action is consistent with discussions which occurred between the Geography Division and Victoria from 1986 to 1991.

Population:

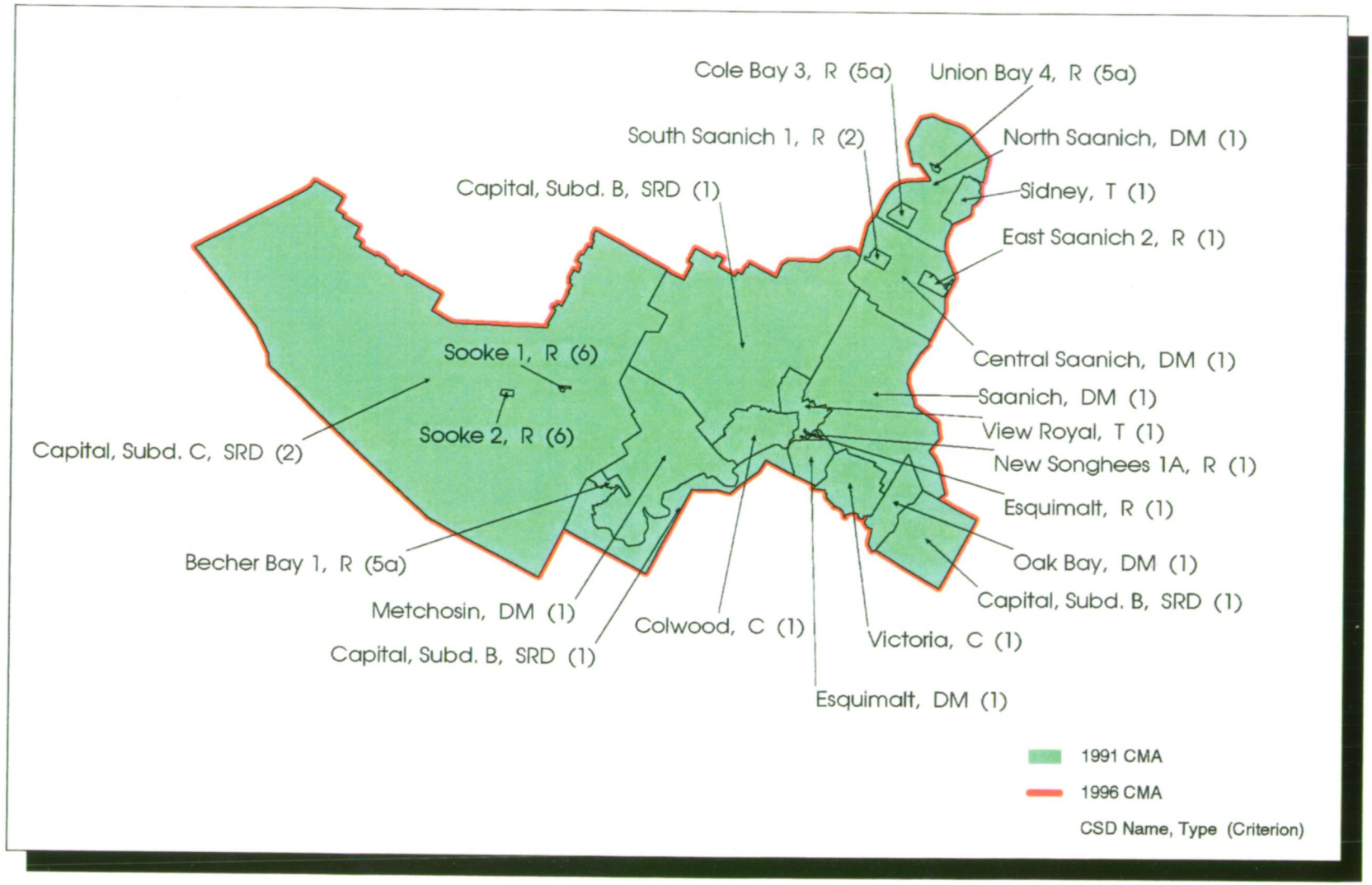
1991 Census, 1991 limits: 287,897
1991 Census, preliminary 1996 limits: 287,897

Victoria

SGC	CSD Name, Type	Criteria 96	91	Comment
5917809	Becher Bay 1, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5917045	Capital, Subd. B, SRD	1	1	Core
5917051	Capital, Subd. C, SRD	2	3	Forward Commuting
5917015	Central Saanich, DM	1	1	Core
5917801	Cole Bay 3, R	5a	n/a	CCS level
5917041	Colwood, C	1	1	Core
5917803	East Saanich 2, R	1	5a	Core
5917040	Esquimalt, DM	1	1	Core
5917811	Esquimalt, R	1	1	Core
5917042	Metchosin, DM	1	1	Core
5917812	New Songhees 1A, R	1	1	Core
5917005	North Saanich, DM	1	1	Core
5917030	Oak Bay, DM	1	1	Core
5917021	Saanich, DM	1	1	Core
5917010	Sidney, T	1	1	Core
5917817	Sooke 1, R	6	5a	In 91
5917818	Sooke 2, R	6	5a	In 91
5917804	South Saanich 1, R	2	5a	Forward Commuting
5917802	Union Bay 4, R	5a	5a	CCS level
5917034	Victoria, C	1	1	Core
5917047	View Royal, T	1	1	Core

n/a = data not available

VICTORIA CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA 1996



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

Appendix A

Census Subdivision Types/Genres de subdivisions de recensement

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

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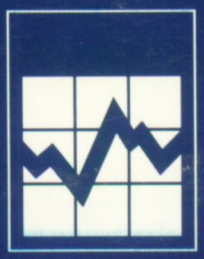

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