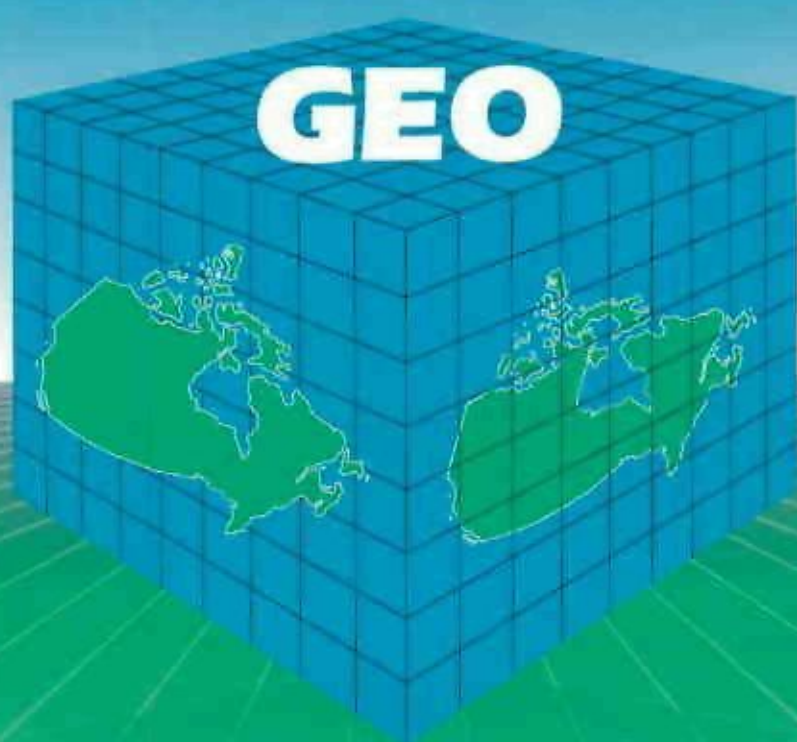


92F0059G

c. 3

GEO

User Guide
Enumeration Areas
Reference Map Series



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Introduction

This reference map series shows the boundaries and codes of enumeration areas (EAs). The EAs are depicted within three distinct types of areas:

1. **Large urban centres (formerly G-13 and G-13A):** depict EAs within urban centres (census metropolitan areas and tracted census agglomerations) with a population of 50,000 and over. Also shown are the limits of census tracts (CTs), census subdivisions (CSDs), federal electoral districts (FEDs) and census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations (CMAs/CAs) — with their corresponding names, types and/or codes.
2. **Small urban centres (formerly G-14 and G-16):** depict EAs within census subdivisions or unincorporated places. Also shown are the limits of CSDs and FEDs — with their corresponding names, types and/or codes.
3. **Rural areas (formerly G-12):** depict EAs within rural areas. Also shown are the limits of CSDs, census divisions (CDs), FEDs and CMAs/CAs — with their corresponding names and/or codes.

Also available for the large urban centres and some of the small urban centres are index maps that enable users to identify the appropriate map(s) containing the enumeration area(s) of interest. Another index map is available for EAs within rural areas.

How to Use the Product

The maps are designed to enable users to identify the general location and limits of the geographic areas reported in 1991 Census data publications. The maps should not be used for digitizing purposes nor to determine the precise location of boundaries. They are not intended to serve as a detailed legal or cadastral representation of the geographic areas.

Data Quality

The purpose of a data quality statement is to provide detailed information for users to evaluate the fitness of the data or product for a particular use. Five fundamental components for a quality statement are: lineage, positional accuracy, attribute accuracy, logical consistency and completeness.

Lineage

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

Source Material

Census subdivision names, types and boundaries are those that were in effect on January 1, 1991 (the geographic reference date of the 1991 Census). Where notification from provincial or territorial authorities was not received or was received after March 1991, the name, type and/or limits of CSDs may not correspond with those recognized by provincial or territorial authorities.

The maps were produced from three sources, using both automated and manual techniques. The Street Network File (SNF), formerly called the Area Master File, and the 1991 EA digital boundary file were used to generate most of the maps within large urban centres and some maps within small urban centres. The 1986 EA reference maps were manually updated for those areas not covered by SNF — namely, portions of large and small urban centres, and rural areas.

The Street Network Files were digitized at various scales, generally ranging from 1:2,400 to 1:50,000. The output scales for this map series are 1:15,000 for densely built-up areas and 1:60,000 for sparsely settled regions.

For the manually-produced maps, the background base map information was obtained from various source documents. For the large and small urban centres not covered by SNF, National Topographic System (NTS) maps produced by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada (EMR), municipal town plans, road maps, 1986 census collection maps, and pre-1991 field update maps were used. The map projections vary depending upon the sources. Compilation scales ranging from 1:2,400 to 1:75,000 were generated for the large urban centres; the maps were photographically reduced for dissemination (1:4,800 to 1:225,000). The compilation scales for small urban centres ranged between 1:2,400 and 1:250,000.

For rural areas the background base map information was taken from EMR's NTS topographic series and MCR maps, and from the 1986 census collection maps. The NTS 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 series was used for the 10 provinces, with map vintages ranging between 1954 and 1990. The map projection is Transverse Mercator. For the two territories, MCR maps were used; the map scales are 1:1,000,000 for Yukon and 1:4,000,000 for N.W.T., and the map vintages are 1972 and 1974. The map projection is Lambert Conformal Conic, with standard parallels at 49°N and 77°N (for Yukon) and at 64°N and 88°N (for the Northwest Territories).

The 1991 Census Geographic Data Base (CGDB) was used to link the EAs to higher level geographic areas. This data base contains attribute information for all standard geographical areas, including the relationships or linkages between these areas.

Method of Derivation

For areas within Street Network File coverage, a "découpage" method is used in order to provide for orderly mapping of areas displayed on many map sheets. The method followed is the "Système québécois de référence cartographique" (SQRC), which is an extension of the National Topographic System (NTS) of Canada by systematically forming "sub-découpages". The SQRC map numbering system is also an extension of the NTS. Appendix 1 gives further details on the NTS and SQRC. Both systems normally generate maps that are the same scale as the découpage scale (i.e. if the découpage scale is 1:50,000, the maps are also produced at 1:50,000). This map series deviates somewhat from this approach: for découpages at 1:5,000 the plot scale is 1:15,000 and for découpages at 1:20,000 the plot scale is 1:60,000.

The EAs within the Street Network File coverage were generated by extracting the x,y coordinates of those physical and cultural features that formed the perimeter of the EAs. The EAs were then formed into polygons. Higher level geographic areas (CTs, CSDs, CDs, FEDs and CMAs/CAs) were created by rolling up the EA boundaries.

For mapping purposes within SNF coverage, the Transverse Mercator projection/UTM coordinates were transformed to Lambert Conformal Conic projection with two standard parallels. In most cases, the standard parallels for each urban centre are separated by two-thirds of the north-south extent of the study area (i.e. fixed at one-sixth of the total latitudinal extent). This placement serves to distribute the scale error across the map area. The central meridian divides each urban centre in half. In other cases where urban centres are contiguous or nearly contiguous, the entire area is treated as one entity to position the two standard parallels and central meridian. These cases include the conurbation in southern Ontario (from Oshawa to St. Catharines, including some CSDs outside CMAs or CAs) — as well as Saint-Jérôme and Matsqui which use the parameters for the Montreal and Vancouver CMAs respectively.

Some map text was relocated interactively if it overlapped with other textual components.

The EA linkages to higher level geographic areas (CTs, CSDs, CDs, FEDs and CMAs/CAs) were determined from the Census Geographic Data Base (CGDB). Refer to the *1991 CGDB Data Quality Statement* (available from the Geography Division).

Positional Accuracy

Positional accuracy is the difference between the "true" position of a feature in the real world and the "estimated" position stored in the digital file or other product.

Positional accuracy depends on the quality of the source material used (EMR's NTS series and MCR maps, and the Street Network File, for the position of roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, etc.), as well as the manual drafting of the base map features and boundaries. The accuracy of higher level geographic areas is reflected in the roll-up from the 1991 EA digital boundary file. Refer to the *1991 EA Boundary File and Street Network File Data Quality Statements* (available from the Geography Division).

Due to the map scales, it was not always possible to show the actual limits of some small EAs within the Street Network File coverage. In these cases if an EA polygon was less than or equal to 3000 square meters, it was depicted by a point symbol.

Attribute Accuracy

Attribute accuracy refers to the accuracy of the non-positional information attached to each feature.

The 1991 Census Geographic Data Base (CGDB) was used to validate that all EAs were correctly linked to higher level geographic areas. It was also used to generate the following information: EA codes, CT names, CSD names and types, CD names, FED codes, and CMA/CA names. Refer to the *1991 CGDB Data Quality Statement* (available from the Geography Division).

On the automated maps within the Street Network File coverage, street names are truncated if they are more than 20 characters, due to historical limitations in record layout specifications. Furthermore, because of software limitations, SNF feature names do not have French accents.

Each province and territory approves the names of its CSDs, whereas physical features such as lakes and rivers have official names approved by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN). These maps show the names approved by the CPCGN and the provincial and territorial authorities.

Names of geographical entities having "pan-Canadian" significance have also been established by the CPCGN (such as names of provinces, territories, major islands and major bodies of water), and are shown in both official languages.

Logical Consistency

Logical consistency describes the fidelity of relationships encoded in the data structure of the digital spatial data (i.e. how well elements of the data structure follow the rules imposed on them).

The boundaries were visually checked for closure on the maps produced manually. For the maps produced by computer, all EA polygons were topologically checked, and a point-in-polygon method was used to validate both proper labelling as well as linkages to higher level geographic areas. For more information, refer to the *1991 EA Boundary File Data Quality Statement* (available from the Geography Division).

Completeness

Completeness expresses the degree to which geographic entities (features) are captured according to the data capture specifications. It also includes information about selection criteria, definitions used and other relevant mapping rules.

The map series contains 100% of the EAs (45,995) found on the CGDB. Only a subset of features contained in the Street Network File are displayed on the automated maps. All hydrographic features

(except falls and dams) and transportation features (except proposed highways, highways under construction, trails, walkways, bridges and tunnels) are shown. Delimiter and associated features are omitted (e.g. park boundary), as well as most features in the "general" category (except major powerlines, and cliffs in the Quebec and Hamilton CMAs).

Some textual attribute information may not be depicted due to space limitations. For example, not all street names are shown; only those street names that fit on a line segment are plotted in order to avoid text overlap with crossing street names. Similarly, street types (e.g. Avenue, Crescent) are omitted. In addition, when polygons are split or truncated by the map frame — resulting in polygon parts too small to accommodate text labels — the codes and/or names are not shown for these polygons.

For the manually produced maps, all hydrographic and transportation features are depicted.

Other Related Products

The products listed below present information related to this reference map series. Please consult the *1991 Census Catalogue* (Catalogue 92-302E) for more information on these and other census products and services.

92-319	Reference Map Series:	Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions
92-320	Reference Map Series:	Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts
Not catalogued	Reference Map:	Federal Electoral Districts (available on request only)

To Obtain More Information

Further questions concerning products and services should be directed to one of the following Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres:

St. John's	(709) 772-4073	Winnipeg	(204) 983-4020
Halifax	(902) 426-5331	Regina	(306) 780-5405
Montréal	(514) 283-5725	Edmonton	(403) 495-3027
Ottawa	(613) 951-8116	Calgary	(403) 292-6717
Toronto	(416) 973-6586	Vancouver	(604) 666-3691

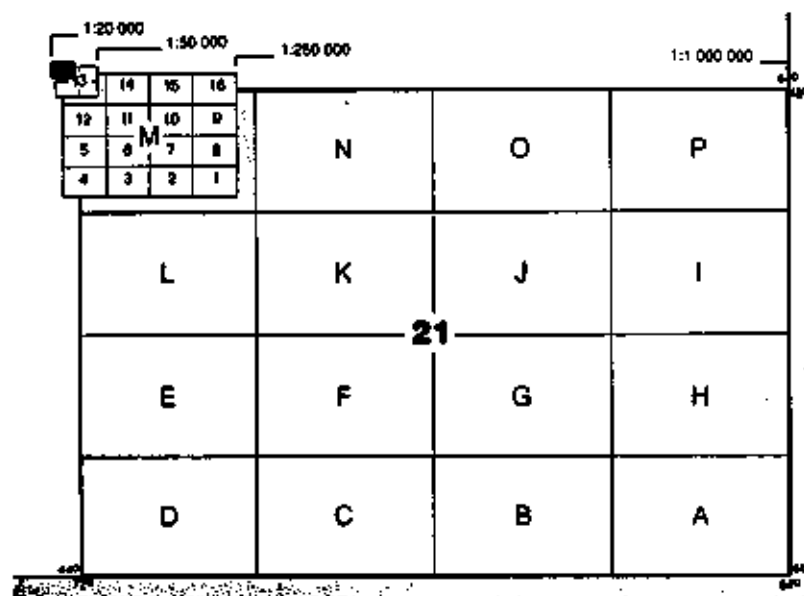
A toll-free number is provided in all provinces and territories, for users who reside outside the local dialing area of any of the Regional Reference Centres:

Newfoundland and Labrador	1-800-563-4255
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	1-800-565-7192
Quebec	1-800-361-2831
Ontario	1-800-263-1136
Manitoba	1-800-542-3404
Saskatchewan	1-800-667-7164
Alberta	1-800-282-3907
Southern Alberta	1-800-472-9708
British Columbia (South and Central)	1-800-663-1551
Yukon and Northern B.C. (area served by NORTHWESTEL Inc.)	Zenith 08913
Northwest Territories (area served by NORTHWESTEL Inc.)	Call collect 403-495-3028
Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired	1-800-363-7829

Appendix 1

Découpage System

The diagram below illustrates the National Topographic System (NTS) of Canada and the Système québécois de référence cartographique (SQRC). The NTS includes map scales at 1:1,000,000, 1:500,000, 1:250,000, 1:125,000, 1:50,000 and 1:25,000. The SQRC is an extension of the NTS for representing areas at scales of 1:20,000, 1:10,000, 1:5,000, 1:2,000 and 1:1,000.



- 21** A primary NTS quadrangle of the 1:1,000,000 series, numbered successively 21, 22, 23.... Each quadrangle extends 4° of latitude and 8° of longitude.
- 21M** The NTS primary quadrangle is divided into 16 sheets for the 1:250,000 series, lettered A to P. Each sheet is designated by the primary quadrangle number followed by a letter.
- 21M13** The NTS 1:250,000 quadrangle is divided into 16 sheets for the 1:50,000 series, numbered 1 to 16. Each sheet takes the 1:250,000 designation followed by a number.
- 21M13-200-0101** The 1:50,000 quadrangle is divided into 4 sheets for the SQRC 1:20,000 series – numbered 0101 (S.W.), 0102 (S.E.), 0201 (N.W.) and 0202 (N.E.). The number 200, inserted between the 1:50,000 designation (21M13) and 1:20,000 designation (0101), represents the map scale when multiplied by 100.

The same principle for subdividing 1:50,000 quadrangles applies to other SQRC map scales. For example:

- there are 16 sheets for the 1:10,000 series, numbered 21M13-100-0101 to 21M13-100-0404.
- there are 64 sheets for the 1:5,000 series, numbered 21M13-050-0101 to 21M13-050-0808.

Appendix 2

Definitions

The definitions of geographic terms and census concepts are presented here in summary form only. Please refer to the *1991 Census Dictionary* (Catalogue 92-301E) for the full definitions.

Census Agglomeration (CA): The general concept of a 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).

Census Division (CD): Refers to the general term applying to geographic areas established by provincial laws which are intermediate geographic areas between the census subdivision and the province (e.g. divisions, counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and seven other types of geographic areas made up of groups of census subdivisions).

In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, provincial law does not provide for these administrative geographic areas. Therefore, CDs have been created by Statistics Canada in co-operation with these provinces.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA): The general concept of a 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.

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 Subdivision Type: The type indicates the municipal status of a census subdivision. CSDs are classified into various types, according to official designations adopted by provincial or federal authorities. The following list indicates all CSD types and their abbreviations:

BOR	Borough	IGD	Indian government district
C	City - Cité	LGD	Local government district
CM	County (municipality)	LOT	Township and royalty
COM	Community	MD	Municipal district
CT	Canton (municipalité de)	NH	Northern hamlet
CU	Cantons unis (municipalité de)	NV	Northern village
DM	District municipality	P	Paroisse (municipalité de)
HAM	Hamlet	PAR	Parish
ID	Improvement district	R	Indian reserve - Réserve indienne

RM	Rural municipality	T	Town
RV	Resort village	TP	Township
SA	Special area	TR	Terres réservées
SCM	Subdivision of county municipality	UNO	Unorganized - Non organisé
SD	Sans désignation (municipalité)	V	Ville
S-E	Indian settlement - Établissement indien	VC	Village cri
SET	Settlement	VK	Village naskapi
SRD	Subdivision of regional district	VL	Village
SUN	Subdivision of unorganized	VN	Village nordique
SV	Summer village		

Census Tract (CT): The general concept of a CT is that of a permanent, small urban neighbourhood-like or rural community-like area established in large urban-centred regions with the help of local specialists interested in urban and social science research.

Census tracts are delineated jointly by a local committee and Statistics Canada. The population must be between 2,500 and 8,000, with a preferred average of 4,000 persons (except for those CTs in central business districts, in other major commercial and industrial zones, or in peripheral rural or urban areas that may have either a lower or higher population). Also, when first delineated or subsequently subdivided, CTs must be as socio-economically homogeneous and compact in shape as possible.

All CMAs and CAs in Canada containing a CSD having a population of 50,000 or more at the previous census are eligible for a census tract program.

Enumeration Area (EA): An EA is the geographic area canvassed by one census representative. The number of dwellings in an EA generally varies between a maximum of 375 in large urban areas to a minimum of 125 in rural areas. An EA always respects higher level geographic areas recognized by the census, and is the smallest unit for which census data are usually available.

Federal Electoral District (FED): A FED refers to any place or territorial area entitled to return a member to serve in the House of Commons. There are 295 FEDs in Canada according to the 1987 Representation Order. FED legal limits and descriptions are the responsibility of the Chief Electoral Officer, and are usually revised every 10 years after the results of the decennial census.

Geographic Area: Refers to geographic areas delineated or employed for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of census data.

Province: Refers to the major political division of Canada. From a statistical point of view, it is a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified.

Reference Maps: Reference maps are maps which show the locations and boundaries of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and published. The main information depicted on reference maps includes the boundaries, names and codes of census geographic areas, and major cultural and physical features such as roads, railways, rivers and lakes.

Standard Geographical Classification (SGC): The SGC is Statistics Canada's official classification of geographic areas in Canada. The SGC provides unique numeric identification for three types of geographic areas: provinces and territories; census divisions; and census subdivisions.

The three geographic areas are hierarchically related. CSDs aggregate to CDs, which in turn aggregate to a province or territory. This relationship is reflected in the seven-digit code:

Province/territory	Census division	Census subdivision
XX 2 digits	XX 2 digits	XXX 3 digits

Street Network File (SNF): The SNF, formerly known as the Area Master File (AMF), is a computer-readable file that geographically references the street network and selected other non-street features (such as rivers, lakes, railways and municipal limits). SNFs are generally created for urban municipalities which had a population of 50,000 or more at the previous census and for which census tracts have been defined.

The SNF contains the names for all street and non-street features. In addition, the intersection (corner) civic address ranges and block-face representative points are available for addressable streets.

Territory: Refers to two major political divisions of Canada, namely Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. From a statistical point of view, these territories are equivalent to provinces, i.e. a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified.

Unincorporated Place (UP): The concept of a UP is a cluster of dwellings (i.e. a settlement) lacking legal limits or local government. A UP has a cluster of five or more occupied dwellings in rural areas, and is locally known by a specific name. A UP has the same Standard Geographical Classification code as the CSD in which it is located.