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Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations, Reference Guide

Census year 2006



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Census year 2006

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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

What's new?

- All maps in the Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations series are issued in two versions. The January 16, 2007 version depicts census metropolitan areas or census agglomerations with their respective census subdivisions and census tracts. The same series is re-issued on March 13, 2007 (Version 2) with additional information depicting urban core, secondary urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe, as well as designated places.
- The urban core, secondary urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe, as well as designated places (available in the March 13, 2007 series), are delineated based on population distributions from the 2006 Census.
- Designated places are represented by polygons, as opposed to representative points as used in the 2001 Census series.
- The 2006 Census Tract program added two census agglomerations: Chilliwack, British Columbia and Fredericton, New Brunswick.
- All maps in this series were designed to be printed on one of six paper sizes: portrait sizes 43 cm by 46 cm (17 inches by 18 inches), 56 cm by 64 cm (22 inches by 25 inches) and 69 cm by 81 cm (27 inches by 32 inches), landscape sizes 56 cm by 36 cm (22 inches by 14 inches), 74 cm by 48 cm (29 inches by 19 inches) and 86 cm by 61 cm (34 inches by 24 inches).

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1. About this guide

This reference guide was prepared to accompany the Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census, Version 1 (January 16, 2007) (Catalogue no. 92-146-XIB) and Version 2 (March 13, 2007) (Catalogue no. 92-146-UIB).

This map series displays geographic areas including census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, census tracts, census subdivisions, designated places, urban core, secondary urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe by census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

All of the maps in this series are available for download at no charge from the Statistics Canada website, www.statcan.ca.

This reference guide describes the map content, the general methodology used to create the maps and provides information about data quality.

Geographic terms and concepts are briefly defined in the glossary (Appendix A). More details can be found in the *2006 Census Dictionary* (Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE, available February 2007). Supplementary information is provided in the appendices.

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2. Overview

Introduction

The Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations Version 1 presents census subdivisions and census tracts for census metropolitan areas and tracted census agglomerations. Census tract names and boundaries are shown on all maps. Maps for census agglomerations that are not tracted can be found in Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Non-tracted Census Agglomerations (Catalogue no. 92-148-XIB).

Version 2 of this series includes all boundaries presented in Version 1 with additional boundaries depicting urban core, secondary urban core, urban fringe, rural fringe and designated places.

The Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations are available separately in portable document format (PDF) or as a 'print-on-demand' paper product.

Purpose of the product

The Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations, Versions 1 and 2 are published to provide spatial reference for census data, enabling users to locate boundaries and relate census data to physical locations.

3. About this product

Content

The maps in this series include all 33 census metropolitan areas and the 15 census tracted agglomerations that exist in Canada for the 2006 Census. The series includes inset maps for concentrated areas (see Table 3.1). Displayed are the geographic area boundaries and names and reference information such as selected hydrographic features and road names. Refer to Appendix D for a list of census subdivision types by province and territory and to Appendix E for an explanation of the naming convention for census tracts.

Table 3.1 Number of reference maps by census metropolitan area or census agglomeration

Census metropolitan area (CMA)/ census agglomeration (CA) name	Number of maps	Census metropolitan area (CMA)/ census agglomeration (CA) name	Number of maps
Abbotsford (B.C.) CMA	1	North Bay (Ont.) CA	1
Barrie (Ont.) CMA	1	Oshawa (Ont.) CMA	2
Belleville (Ont.) CA	2	Ottawa - Gatineau (Que./Ont.) CMA	4
Brantford (Ont.) CMA	2	Peterborough (Ont.) CMA	2
Calgary (Alta.) CMA	5	Prince George (B.C.) CA	2
Chilliwack (B.C.) CA	3	Québec (Que.) CMA	3
Drummondville (Que.) CA	1	Red Deer (Alta.) CA	1
Edmonton (Alta.) CMA	4	Regina (Sask.) CMA	2
Fredericton (N.B.) CA	2	Saguenay (Que.) CMA	2
Granby (Que.) CA	1	Saint John (N.B.) CMA	2
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (Ont.) CMA	2	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Que.) CA	1
Guelph (Ont.) CMA	1	Sarnia (Ont.) CA	2
Halifax (N.S.) CMA	3	Saskatoon (Sask.) CMA	2
Hamilton (Ont.) CMA	4	Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.) CA	3
Kamloops (B.C.) CA	4	Sherbrooke (Que.) CMA	2
Kelowna (B.C.) CMA	3	St. Catharines - Niagara (Ont.) CMA	4
Kingston (Ont.) CMA	2	St. John's (N.L.) CMA	2
Kitchener (Ont.) CMA	3	Thunder Bay (Ont.) CMA	2
Lethbridge (Alta.) CA	2	Toronto (Ont.) CMA	10
London (Ont.) CMA	3	Trois-Rivières (Que.) CMA	2
Medicine Hat (Alta.) CA	3	Vancouver (B.C.) CMA	8
Moncton (N.B.) CMA	2	Victoria (B.C.) CMA	2
Montréal (Que.) CMA	10	Windsor (Ont.) CMA	2
Nanaimo (B.C.) CA	2	Winnipeg (Man.) CMA	2

General methodology

The maps in this series were generated from digital geographic files using ArcGIS® Version 9.0 geographic information systems software produced by Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI).

Cartographic enhancements to the 2006 Census series include the use of a ranked hydrographic layer from the National Atlas of Canada reconciled to the 2006 Census Subdivision boundaries and linked to toponymy from the *Concise Gazetteer of Canada*. The use of the ranked hydrographic features means that as the map scales vary, so do the number of hydrographic features, resulting in a more legible map.

Reference date

Names, boundaries and other attributes of geographic areas change over time (e.g., municipal amalgamations, annexations, and name and status changes). Since the geographic framework is used for census data collection, the geographic reference date must be set sufficiently in advance of Census Day to permit all changes to be processed in time. Furthermore, notification of these changes is normally not received from the applicable federal and provincial authorities until after the changes have occurred. For these reasons, the 2006 Census reports data according to the geographic areas that were in effect on January 1, 2006, provided that Statistics Canada received the information on the changes by March 1, 2006.

Comparison to 2001 series

The maps in Version 1 of this series vary from the 2001 Census series in terms of geographic unit content. Version 1 maps show census metropolitan area, census agglomeration, census tract and census subdivision boundaries and names. Version 2 of this map series includes the geographic units portrayed in Version 1 as well as urban core, urban fringe, secondary urban core, rural area, rural fringe and designated places. The map design was standardized resulting in a similar 'look and feel' for each census metropolitan area and census agglomeration. All maps are one of six paper sizes and contain a common legend and all maps were designed to be plotted on a 36 inch plotter.

Limitations

The maps should not be used for digitizing purposes or to determine the precise location of boundaries. They are not intended to serve as a detailed legal or cadastral representation of the geographic areas.

Recommended applications

The maps are designed to enable the user to identify the relative location and boundaries of the geographic areas reported by the 2006 Census and to visualize the relationships of the geographic areas shown in the geographic hierarchy.

4. Data quality

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

Lineage

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

Source materials

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

The vector base map information (coastlines, rivers, and lakes) was taken from the National Geographic Database. Water toponymy (river names, lake names, names of bays, oceans, gulfs, straits, seas and islands) was taken from the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base maintained by Natural Resources Canada. The map projection for all maps is Lambert conformal conic utilizing specific provincial parameters. Census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations which cross provincial boundaries use the projection parameters associated to the provincial part which is larger in terms of land area.

Method of derivation

The maps were generated from digital geographic files using an automated mapping program developed with ArcGIS® Version 9.0. Feature labelling conflicts were resolved manually.

For hydrography, ranked water layers were used, allowing for the display of an appropriate number of water features given the map scale.

Positional accuracy

The data are not Global Positioning System (GPS)-compliant. However, every possible attempt is made to ensure that Statistics Canada's geographic area boundaries respect the limits of the statistical entities that they represent (e.g., census tract) or on which they are based (e.g., census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations). The positional accuracy of these limits is dependent upon source materials used by Statistics Canada to identify the location of limits. In addition, due to the importance placed on relative positional accuracy, the positional accuracy of other geographic data (e.g., road network data and hydrographic data) is considered when positioning the limits of the geographic areas.

Initial text placement of labels for census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, census subdivisions, census tracts, roads and water bodies was automated. Interactive editing was then performed to enhance label placement.

Attribute accuracy

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

River and lake names in the National Geographic Database were sourced from the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base. Names of water features having 'pan-Canadian' significance, as identified by the Geographical Names Board of Canada, are provided in both official languages.

Logical consistency

Internal consistency

The geographic area boundaries align to the hydrographic features of the National Geographic Database water layers. The only hydrographic features that do not align to geographic area boundaries are the external features (water falling outside of national limits) derived from generalized layers.

Consistency with other products

Census reference maps show the location of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and disseminated. The main information depicted includes the boundaries, names and codes of census geographic areas, and major physical and cultural features such as roads, coastlines, rivers and lakes. The maps produced by Statistics Canada for the 2006 Census use the same base information.

Completeness

Refers to the degree to which geographic features, their attributes and their relationships are included or omitted in a dataset. It also includes information on selection criteria, definitions used, and other relevant mapping rules.

This series contains all 33 census metropolitan areas and 15 census agglomerations that are part of the census tract program. For each census metropolitan area and census agglomeration, all census tracts are named.

Appendix A: Glossary

Adjusted counts

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

Block-face

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

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

Cartographic boundary files

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

Census agricultural region

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

Census consolidated subdivision

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

Census division

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

Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration

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

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

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

Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zone

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

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

Census subdivision

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

Census tract

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

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

Coordinate system

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

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

Datum

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

Designated place

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

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

Digital boundary files

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

Dissemination area

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

Dissemination block

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

Economic region

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

Ecumene

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

Federal electoral district

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

Geocoding

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

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

Geographic code

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

Geographic reference date

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

Land area

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

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

Locality

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

Map projection

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

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

National Geographic Database

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

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

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

Place name

'Place name' refers to the set of names that includes current census subdivisions (municipalities), current designated places and current urban areas, as well as the names of localities.

Population density

Population density is the number of persons per square kilometre.

Postal code

The postal code is a six-character code defined and maintained by Canada Post Corporation for the purpose of sorting and delivering mail.

Province or territory

Province and territory refer to the major political units of Canada. From a statistical point of view, province and territory are basic areas for which data are tabulated. Canada is divided into 10 provinces and three territories.

Reference map

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

Representative point

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

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

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

Road network file

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

Rural area

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

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

Spatial Data Infrastructure

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

layers of standard geographic areas, and derived attribute tables, as well as reference layers containing physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads and power transmission lines) from the NGD.

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

Spatial data quality elements

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

Standard Geographical Classification

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

Statistical Area Classification

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

Thematic map

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

Urban area

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

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

Urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe

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

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

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

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

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

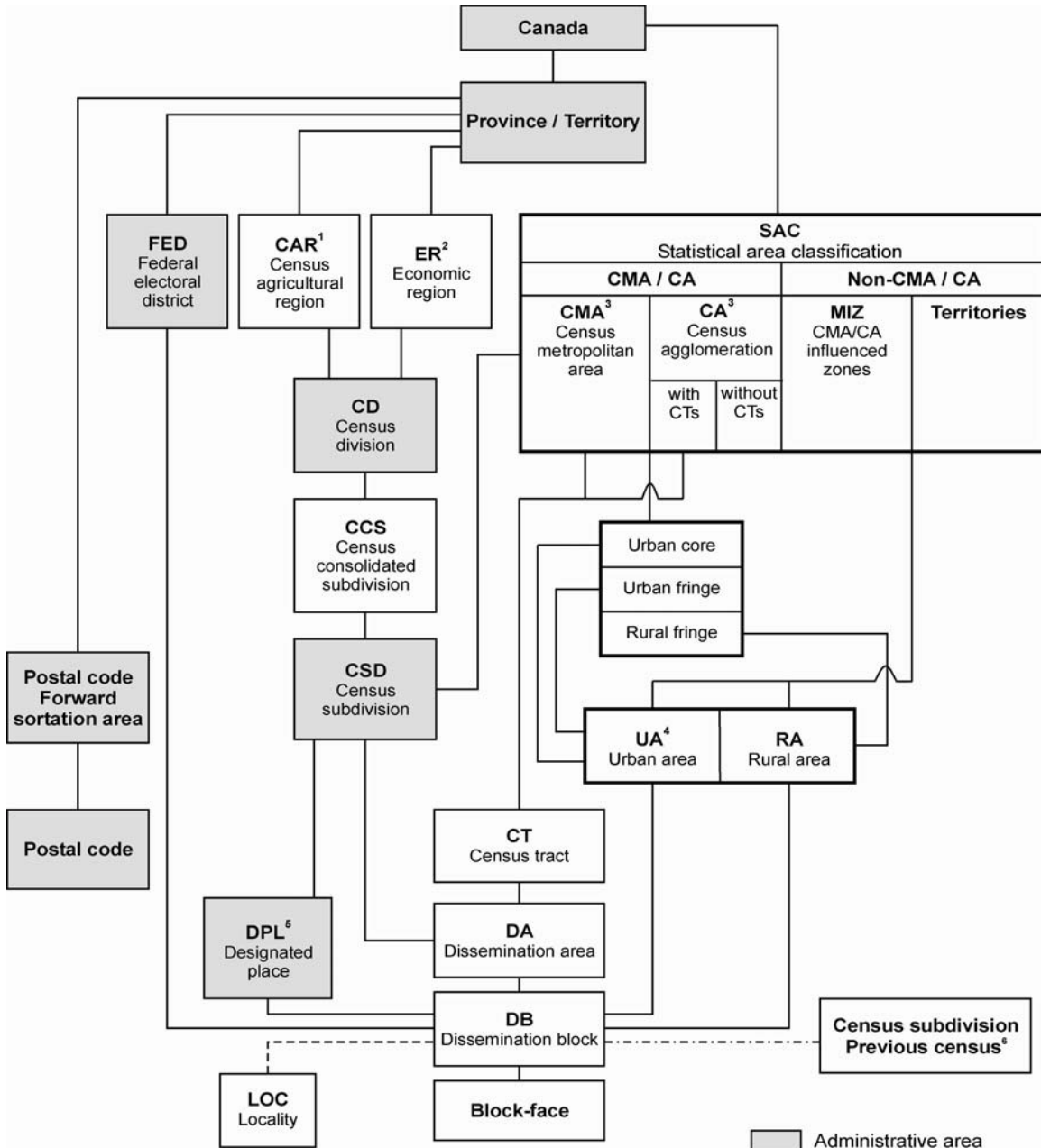
Urban population size group

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

1,000	to	2,499
2,500	to	4,999
5,000	to	9,999
10,000	to	24,999
25,000	to	49,999
50,000	to	99,999
100,000	to	249,999
250,000	to	499,999
500,000	to	999,999
1,000,000	and over	

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

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



1. Census agricultural regions in Saskatchewan are composed of census consolidated subdivisions.
2. Economic regions are composed of complete census divisions except for one CD in Ontario.
3. One CMA and three CAs cross provincial boundaries.
4. Five 2001 UAs cross provincial boundaries.
5. Designated places respect CSD boundaries, but do not cover the total area of CSDs.
6. For the 2006 Census, a best fit linkage is created between the 2001 CSDs and 2006 DBs to facilitate historical data retrieval.

- Administrative area
- Statistical area
- Linkage using point-in-polygon process
- Best fit linkage

Appendix C: Geographic units by province and territory, 2006 Census

Geographic unit	Canada 2001	Canada 2006	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt
Federal electoral district (2003 Representation Order)	301 ¹	308	7	4	11	10	75	106	14	14	28	36	1	1	1
Economic region	76	76	4	1	5	5	17	11	8	6	8	8	1	1	1
Census agricultural region	82	82	3	3	5	4	14	5	12	20	8	8	0	0	0
Census division	288	288	11	3	18	15	98	49	23	18	19	28	1	2	3
Census consolidated subdivision	2,446	2,341	89	68	43	151	1,008	316	127	300	77	156	1	2	3
Census subdivision (CSD)	5,600	5,418	377	113	100	276	1,294	585	297	984	453	836	35	37	31
CSD dissolutions (January 2, 2001 to January 1, 2006)	340	...	9	0	0	0	282	5	7	29	4	4	0	0	0
CSD incorporations (January 2, 2001 to January 1, 2006)	...	158	5	0	2	1	100	4	6	11	5	24	0	0	0
Census metropolitan area	27	33	1	0	1	2	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>	1	2	2	4	0	0	0
Census agglomeration (CA)	113	111	3	2	4	<u>5</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>28</u>	3	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	22	1	1	0
CA with census tracts	16	15	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
CA without census tracts	94	96	3	2	4	<u>4</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	3	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	18	1	1	0
Census tract	4,798	5,076	46	0	88	99	1,289	2,136	168	105	491	654	0	0	0
Dissemination area	52,993	54,626	1,062	292	1,633	1,439	13,408	19,177	2,152	2,431	5,357	7,471	78	84	42
Dissemination block	478,707	478,831	8,199	3,251	14,656	14,864	108,751	126,244	30,421	51,729	65,071	52,808	1,261	967	609
Block-face	3,764,232	3,739,041	78,376	26,190	154,564	132,873	835,458	942,567	198,063	361,069	507,859	473,418	11,888	11,620	5,096
Forward sortation area	1,595	1,625	35	7	76	110	415	522	64	48	150	189	3	3	3
Postal code	758,658	805,640	10,378	3,157	25,313	57,355	202,972	269,676	23,943	21,541	76,924	112,904	942	506	29

... not applicable

1. Federal electoral districts (1996 Representation Order).

Underlined numbers indicate that those census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations crossing provincial boundaries are counted in both provinces.

N.L. Newfoundland and Labrador
 P.E.I. Prince Edward Island
 N.S. Nova Scotia
 N.B. New Brunswick
 Que. Quebec

Ont. Ontario
 Man. Manitoba
 Sask. Saskatchewan
 Alta. Alberta
 B.C. British Columbia

Y.T. Yukon Territory
 N.W.T. Northwest Territories
 Nvt. Nunavut

Appendix D: Census subdivision types by province and territory, 2006 Census

Census subdivision type		Total	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
		5,418	377	113	100	276	1,294	585	297	984	453	836	35	37	31
C	City / Cité	7	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CC	Chartered community	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
CE	Cité	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CG	Community government	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
CM	County (municipality)	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
CN	Crown colony / Colonie de la couronne	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
COM	Community	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CT	Canton (municipalité de)	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CU	Cantons unis (municipalité de)	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CY	City	145	3	2	...	5	...	46	9	14	15	48	1	1	1
DM	District municipality	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
HAM	Hamlet	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	24
ID	Improvement district	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
IGD	Indian government district	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
IM	Island municipality	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
IRI	Indian reserve / Réserve indienne	1,095	2	4	26	20	30	148	82	177	93	507	4	2	...
LGD	Local government district	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOT	Township and royalty	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M	Municipality / Municipalité	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MD	Municipal district	49	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...
MÉ	Municipalité	578	...	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MU	Municipality	52	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NH	Northern hamlet	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
NL	Nisga'a land	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
NO	Unorganized / Non organisé	133	...	...	...	...	97	17	10	2	...	...	2	2	3
NV	Northern village	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
NVL	Nisga'a village	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
P	Parish / Paroisse (municipalité de)	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Census subdivision type (continued)		Total	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
PE	Paroisse (municipalité de)	215	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RCR	Rural community / Communauté rurale	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RDA	Regional district electoral area	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...
RG	Region	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RG M	Regional municipality	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
RM	Rural municipality	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	296	...	...	...	...	...
RV	Resort village	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
SA	Special area	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
SC	Subdivision of county municipality / Subdivision municipalité de comté	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SÉ	Settlement / Établissement	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
S-É	Indian settlement / Établissement indien	28	...	...	...	...	6	5	4	1	4	3	5	...	...
SET	Settlement	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3
SM	Specialized municipality	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
SNO	Subdivision of unorganized / Subdivision non organisée	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SV	Summer village	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...
T	Town	751	279	7	31	15	...	88	52	147	110	15	3	4	...
TC	Terres réservées aux Cris	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TI	Terre inuite	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TK	Terres réservées aux Naskapis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TL	Teslin land	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TP	Township	210	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TV	Town / Ville	12	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	Ville	220	...	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VC	Village cri	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VK	Village naskapi	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VL	Village	584	...	...	...	69	51	11	20	284	102	42	4	1	...
VN	Village nordique	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... not applicable

N.L. Newfoundland and Labrador

P.E.I. Prince Edward Island

N.S. Nova Scotia

N.B. New Brunswick

Que. Quebec

Ont. Ontario

Man. Manitoba

Sask. Saskatchewan

Alta. Alberta

B.C. British Columbia

Y.T. Yukon Territory

N.W.T. Northwest Territories

Nvt. Nunavut

Appendix E: Naming convention for census tracts

Every census tract is assigned a seven-character numeric 'name' (including leading zeros, the decimal point and trailing zeros). In order to uniquely identify each census tract within its corresponding metropolitan area or census agglomeration, the census tract name must be preceded by the three-digit census metropolitan area/census agglomeration code. For example:

Census Metropolitan Area of Kingston (Ont.): 521 0007.00

Census Metropolitan Area of Vancouver (B.C.): 933 0007.00

The census tract names appear on the maps in this series for each census metropolitan area and census agglomeration as seven character names, for example, 0123.00.

When a census metropolitan area or census agglomeration enters the census tract program, the census subdivision that gives the census metropolitan area or census agglomeration its name is assigned the first census tract names starting at 0001.00. When all of the census tracts within the first census subdivision are named, then the census tracts of the adjoining census subdivisions are named and finally those on the periphery are named.

If a census tract has been split into two or more parts due to a population increase, the number after the decimal point identifies the splits. For example, census tract 0042.00 becomes census tract 0042.01 and census tract 0042.02. This allows users to reaggregate the splits to the original census tract.

Census tract naming is consistent from census to census to facilitate historical comparability.

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If a dispute arises concerning this Agreement, or if a proposed modification of any term of this Agreement cannot be agreed between the parties, the parties shall attempt to resolve the matter first by negotiation.

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

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Costs

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

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

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