

**GEOGRAPHY
TAPE
FILE**

September, 1972

Census Division

POPULATION AND HOUSING
RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

No.: PH-Geog-2*

Date issued: December 15, 1971

Originator: J.J. Lefebvre and A. Terjanian

Title: The Census Geographic Code: Hierarchy and Documentation.**

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* Paper prepared for the Provincial Census Data Access Workshop, Ottawa, October 17-22, 1971. See also Ricour-Singh (PH-Geog-1), Hubert (PH-Geog-3), Page (PH-Geog-4), Ion (PH-Geog-5, PH-Geog-6), Simpson (PH-PW-1), Freedman (PH-Gen-5), Bradley (PH-DC-2), Priest (PH-Hou-2), Singh (PH-Hhd-2), Samlalsingh (PH-EC-2), MacIntosh (PH-Gen-6), Rouillard (PH-Gen-7), Dodds (PH-Gen-8), Brackstone (PH-Gen-9), and de Jocas (PH-Gen-10).

**Également disponible en français.

Introduction

The purpose of this session is to acquaint participants with the census geographic code as it appears in the various products of this division (geographic maps, summary tapes, geographic file tapes and geocoding Query Area Library), and to introduce to them the documentation that we make available to our users as an aid to the use of this code.

The code is, in effect, the key to the geographic units. (1) It makes it possible to define each unit precisely and facilitates mechanical handling. The names of the geographic units have always been in current use, especially on printed publications, but the increasingly widespread use of statistical data on summary tapes has given greater importance to the geographic code.

For this reason, the geographic code will appear in its entirety on the summary tapes, and, upon request of our users, we shall also make available a separate file containing the complete geographic code as well as some additional geographic codes (the Standard Geographic Code (SGC), geocoding coordinates and the codes of the enumeration area aggregates which will be the base for the second level summary tapes).

This outline is divided into 3 parts:

- I. The codes and their hierarchies; II. Documentation; III. Extraction and manipulation.

Part I. The Codes and their Hierarchies

1. The Census Geographic Code (on EA summary tapes) (Fig. 1)

The geographic code is dealt with in detail in the "Planning and Procedural Memorandum" prepared by Messrs. Hamm and Lefebvre. (2) Since Dr. Ricour-Singh (1) has already defined the geographic units represented by the code, we shall restrict ourselves here to describing separately each of the sets making up the code, mentioning: the number of digits it contains and the order in which the units in the set are numbered, the proportion of the Canadian population covered by it (if the units of a set cover only a part of the Canadian population, the space reserved for the code will be left blank for the other part of the population), the code hierarchy under which the set concerned is classified, and finally, how to form a separate and complete code for each unit within the set. The plan given below will be of assistance in this (Fig. 2).

1.1 The five regions and the territories of Canada (R)

The population of Canada is divided into 6 parts, i.e., 5 large regions

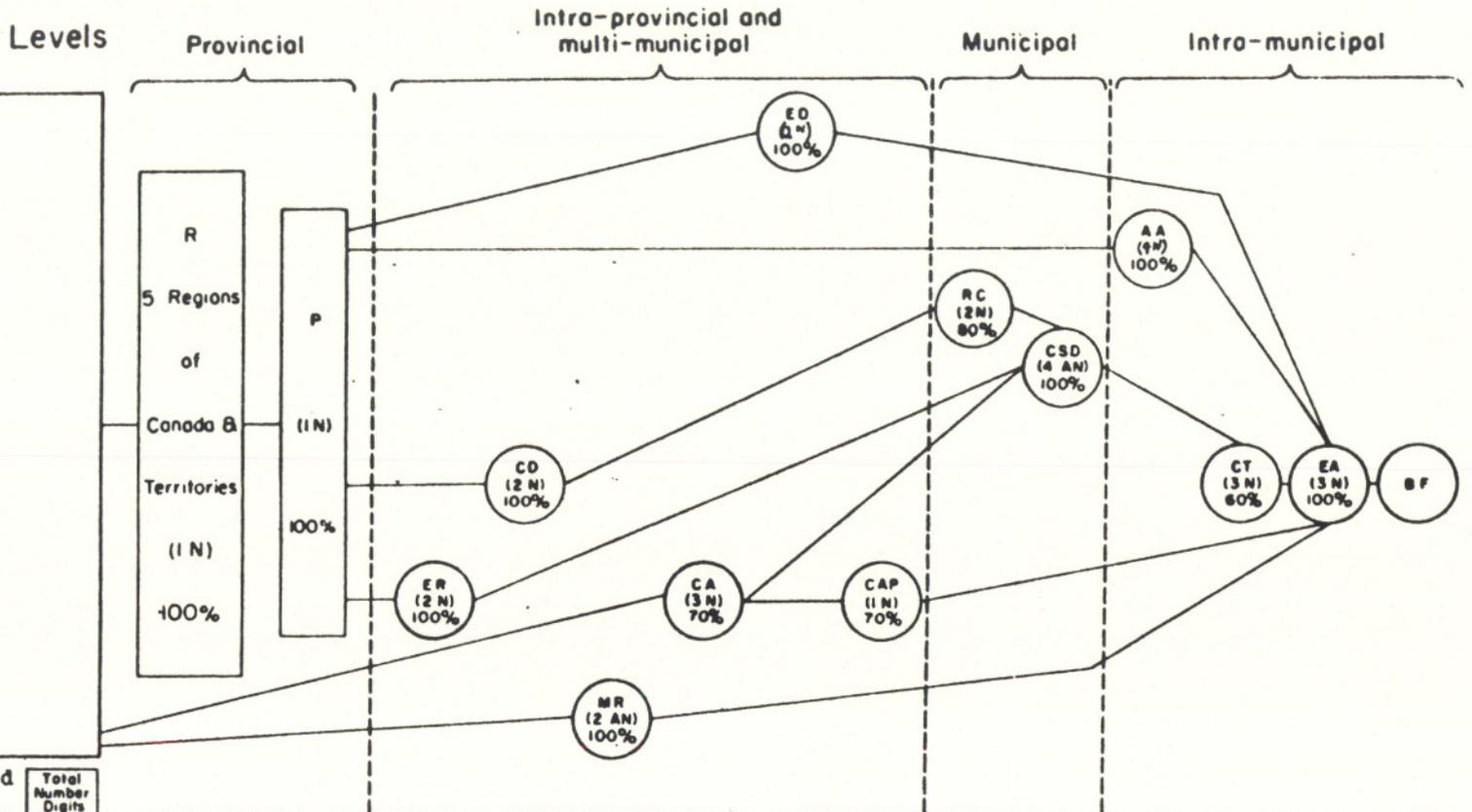
- (1) Ricour-Singh, F., Les unités géostatistiques de recensement (Census Geostatistical Units), paper prepared for the workshop, October 1971, Ottawa.
- (2) Hamm, W. and Lefebvre, J.J., 1971 Census of Canada, Geographic Coding Systems. Planning and Procedural Memorandum No. 71-Geo-1. Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Census Division, April 1970.

FIGURE 1 - The Census Geographic Code (on EA summary tapes)

	REGION	PROV	ED	EA	COUNTY	MUN & CSD	CMA SPD CA	CT	CMA PART
No. 1. Toronto	5	81	012	54	17A02	007		129	1
" 2. Markham Subd-D Armadale rural	2	08	321	08	01D11	002		050	4
" 3. Markham Subd-D Armadale urban	2	08	322	08	01D13	002		050	2
" 4. St-Timothée rural	4	03	011	06	06A01	062			4
" 5. St-Timothée urban	4	03	013	06	06A03	062			2
" 6. 459 Kinistino	7	13	117	15	16A01				
" 7. Indian Reserve	7	13	113	15	23A21				
" 8. Kinistino (Town)	7	13	124	15	36A02				
" 9. Unorganized	7	13	107	15	22A X1				

	CLASS OF MUN.	R-U GROUP	REFERENCE C.	REGION-(ECQ)	CANADIAN MAYFLOWER REGION
No. 1. Toronto	A	A		01	J8
" 2. Markham Subd-D Armadale rural	2	1	01	01	B9
" 3. Markham Subd-D Armadale urban	2	1	01	01	B9
" 4. St-Timothée rural	6	1	06	06	E7
" 5. St-Timothée urban	6	1	06	06	E7
" 6. 459 Kinistino	7	1	16	07	V2
" 7. Indian Reserve	8	1	16	07	V2
" 8. Kinistino (Town)	H	1	16	07	V2
" 9. Unorganized	8	1	22	07	V2

CANADA



Abbreviations used for TARELA

Abbreviation	Description	Total Number Digits	Provincial	Intra-provincial and multi-municipal	Municipal	Intra-municipal
AA	Area Aggregates	4				4
CA	Census Agglomeration Census Metropolitan Area	3		3		
CAP	Census Agglomeration Part or Census Metropolitan Area Part	4		3	1	
CD	County or Census Division	4	1	1	2	
CT	Census Tract	6			3	3
EA	Enumeration Area	7	1	1	2	3
ER	Economic Region	4	1	1	2	
ED	Electoral District	4	1	1	2	
MR	Manpower Region	2		2(AN)		
CSD	Municipality & Census Sub-divisions	8	1	1	2	4(AN)
P	Province	2	1	1		
RC	Reference Code	6	1	1	2	2
R	5 Regions of Canada & Territories	1	1			

HIERARCHIES IN THE CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC CODE

CMA → Area Set
 (2N) → Number of digits in the code
 80% → Percentage of Canadian population covered by each set

and the Northern Territories (the latter are regarded as equivalent to the former for the purposes of the code). Each region is represented by one digit in the code and they are numbered from east to west.

<u>Code</u>	<u>5 regions and the territories</u>
1 -	Atlantic
2 -	Quebec
3 -	Ontario
4 -	Prairies
5 -	British Columbia
6 -	Northern Territories

This code is the highest in the hierarchy and it is used to form most of the other codes on the summary tapes.

1.2 Provinces (P)

Canada's population is spread over 10 provinces and 2 territories represented by a one-digit code; the territories being regarded as equivalent to the provinces. The 10 provinces are numbered 0 to 9, from east to west, and form 5 of the regions described above. The territories bear the numbers 0 and 1 and are differentiated in the hierarchy by the prefix number 6 denoting the region in which they are located.

The code for the provinces and territories is situated hierarchically after the region code. Thus, identification of a single province requires first the code of the region in which it is found (1 digit) and then the code for the province itself (1 digit). This 2-digit code, which appears on the summary tapes, is often used as a basis for forming many of the codes of the other sets. It is called the "Standard Geographic Code" for the provinces, as opposed to the provinces' census code (see "Note").

Note: To make the coding simpler, the Census is dispensing with the region code when identifying the provinces. This is possible for all the provinces, but not for the territories. In the latter case the code "9" is used, i.e. the same as for British Columbia, but they are differentiated by means of the Electoral District number or the Census Division.

This point is important, since the publications put out by us will often use the census code for the province.

The following table gives the complete list of the two codes which can be used for each province:

Province	Codes	
	Census	Standard
Newfoundland	0	10
Prince Edward Island	1	11
Nova Scotia	2	12
New Brunswick	3	13
Quebec	4	24
Ontario	5	35
Manitoba	6	46
Saskatchewan	7	47
Alberta	8	48
British Columbia	9	59
Yukon	9	60
Northwest Territories	9	61

1.3 Electoral Districts (ED)

There are 264 federal electoral districts covering the whole population of Canada. Their code consists of two digits, used to identify each district within a province. The electoral districts are numbered in alphabetical order.

The electoral district code comes hierarchically after the province code and before that of the enumeration areas comprising them; thus, identification of a particular ED requires first the standard geographic code for the province in which it is found (2 digits, one for the region and the other for the province) and then, the two digits for the ED code itself. This gives a total of four digits.

Note: In many of the documents put out by the Census Geography Section only three digits are used to identify the ED's throughout Canada, i.e., one digit for the province (see province code) and two digits for the ED.

Example: The code for the Bonaventure ED in Québec is 08. The complete code for this ED is 24 08 on the magnetic tapes available to users, and 408 in the documentation. The "24" and "4" indicate the province in which the ED is located according to the standard geographic code and the census code, respectively.

1.4 Enumeration Areas (EA)

The entire population of Canada is divided among approximately 42,000 EA's. Their code consists of three digits, used to identify each EA within the ED to which it belongs. They are numbered in zigzag pattern within each Census Commissioner District, beginning with the south-east corner. A block of 50 EA numbers is set aside for each Commissioner's District but, since these always contain less than 50 enumeration areas, we normally have EA numbers which jump, for example, from 001 to 018 and then from 051 to 075.

The EA code comes hierarchically after the ED code; thus identification of a particular EA requires first the standard geographic code of the province (2 digits), followed by that of the ED (2 digits) and then the 3 digits of the EA code itself, giving a total of 7 digits.

Example: The complete code of an EA in Bonaventure, Québec, would be 24 08 001 or, according to the census code, 408 001.

1.5 Counties or census divisions (Co. or CD)

There are 256 of these covering the whole population of Canada. Their code consists of 2 digits for each Co. or CD within a province. The counties are numbered in alphabetical order, while the numbering of the divisions follows a zigzag pattern.

The Co. and CD codes come hierarchically after that of the province in which they are located, and before that of their constituent municipalities; thus, identification of a particular Co. or CD requires first the standard geographic code of the province (2 digits), followed by the 2 digits of the Co. or CD itself, i.e., a total of 4 digits.

Example: The code for Queen's County in Prince Edward Island is 03; the complete code for this county is 11 03.

The code for Census Division No. 1 in Newfoundland is 01; the complete code for this division is 10 01.

1.6 Municipalities or census subdivisions (Mun. or CS)

There are about 4,500 of these covering the whole population of Canada. In principle, all municipalities or similar organizations within a county or division are coded with 2 digits. They are numbered in ascending order, from rural municipalities, to unorganized territories, Indian Reserves, and cities, towns and villages.

The municipal code occupies 5 alphanumerical positions, as explained in the following diagram (Fig. 3).

From this explanation, it can be concluded that to identify a particular municipality, subdivision or section for which tables have been published, it is sufficient to use the first 4 digits of the municipal code (preceded by the hierarchical codes).

The code for the municipalities and subdivisions comes hierarchically after that of the county or census division. Thus, identification of a particular unit in this group requires first the standard geographic code of the province (2 digits), next that of the county or CD (2 digits), and then the 4 digits for the municipality, subdivision or section concerned; in all, 8 digits.

Example: The rural municipality of Aberdeen in Carleton County, New Brunswick, is identified solely by the 8-digit code 13 02 01A0; likewise the Inverness - Port Hood subdivision in Inverness County, Nova Scotia, is identified solely by 12 10 01B0.

Note: In certain cases, where municipalities straddle provincial boundaries (e.g., Lloydminster), the code treats the two parts as two different municipalities: the part in Saskatchewan has the code 47 17 15A0, the part in Alberta 48 10 10A0.

1.7 Census metropolitan areas (CMA) and census agglomerations (CA)

These 112 units identified by the census cover only about 70% of the Canadian population, which means that there must be EA's which do not belong to any CMA or CA, and the space reserved for this code will be blank.

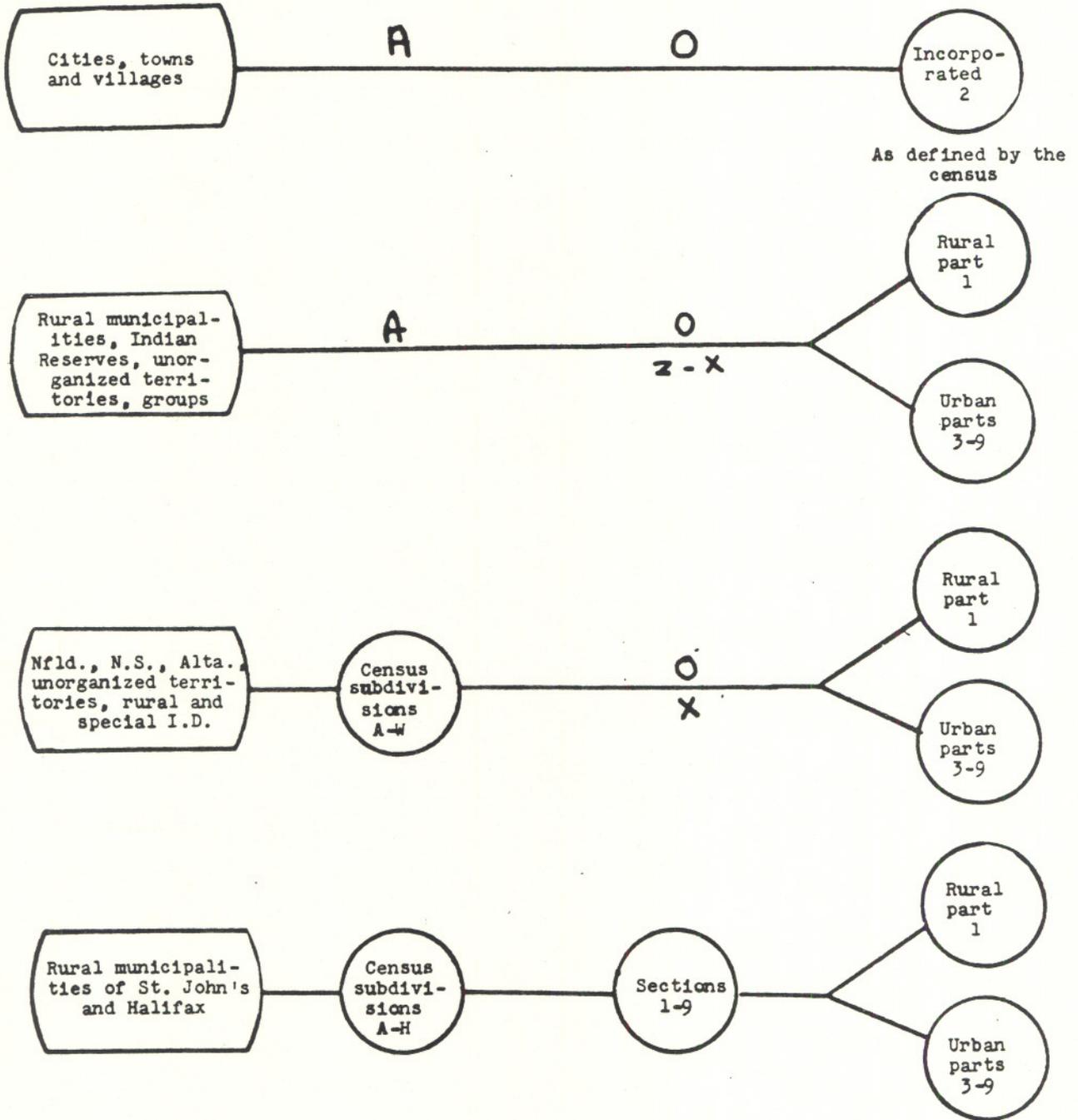
Their code consists of 3 digits, which identify each unit throughout Canada. The code is divided into blocks according to population size, as follows:

Codes 001-030	Population of 100,000 and over (CMA)		
031-049	"	"	50,000-99,999 (CA)
050-099	"	"	25,000-49,999 (")
100-199	"	"	10,000-24,999 (")
200-299	"	"	5,000- 9,999 (")
300+	"	"	2,000- 4,999 (")

and the numbers are assigned in alphabetical order within each block.

The CMA and CA code sets up a separate hierarchy serving as a basis not only for the components of the CMA's and CA's, but also for the census tracts. A total of 3 digits is sufficient to identify them throughout Canada.

FIGURE 3



Number of characters in code } 2 num. | alphab. | alphanumerical | numerical

Example: The code for the Ottawa - Hull metropolitan area is 010.

1.8 CMA-CA parts

Each CMA and CA is divided into 4 parts identified by a digit from 1 to 4: 1, largest city; 2, remainder of urbanized core; 3, urban fringe; 4, rural fringe.

Their code depends hierarchically on the code of the CMA-CA to which they belong; thus, identification of a particular component part requires first the complete code of the CMA or CA to which it belongs (3 digits) and then the code of the part concerned (1 digit). This gives a total of 4 digits.

Example: The code of the largest city in the Ottawa - Hull CMA is 0101 = Ottawa.

1.9 Census Tracts (CT)

There are approximately 2,200 of these, covering some 60% of the population of Canada; consequently, there will be some EA's which do not belong to any CT and the space reserved for this code will be blank.

Their code consists of 3 digits, which identify each CT within the CMA or CA to which it belongs. Blocks of numbers are assigned to each municipality within the CMA or CA and the numbering follows a zigzag pattern.

The CT code is situated hierarchically after the CMA-CA code; thus, identification of a particular CT requires first the complete code of the CMA or CA in which it is located (3 digits), followed by the CT code itself (3 digits). This gives a total of 6 digits.

Example: A CT in Ottawa - Hull: 010 021.

1.10 Classes of municipalities

This one-digit code classifies all individual municipalities of Canada into rural or urban population size groups. Urban municipalities are coded A to H, rural municipalities, 1 to 8. This code is calculated by computer based on the total population in a municipality (the first two digits of the five-digit municipality code). If all of the parts within this municipality are urban (the fifth or low-order digit of the five-digit municipality code is in the range from 2 to 9), then municipality is given an urban size code. However, if one of the parts is rural (code 1 in the fifth digit), then the municipality is assigned a rural code. The municipality size codes are as follows:

Population	Incorporated city, town or village and urban municipalities	Rural municipalities
500,000+	A	1
100,000-499,999	B	2
30,000- 99,999	C	3
10,000- 29,999	D	4
5,000- 9,999	E	5
2,500- 4,999	F	6
1,000- 2,499	G	7
Under 1,000	H	8

Note: In 1971, unorganized parts within a county or census division will be grouped together under one municipality code (digits 1 and 2) with the fourth digit identified by the letter "X". Indian Reserves within a county or census division will also be grouped under one municipality code and identified by a "Z" in the fourth digit. For these areas, the municipality size code will always be "8" (rural municipality, under 1,000) regardless of actual population size.

1.11 Rural urban (as defined by the census)

Rural is always assigned code 1.

Urban is divided into size groups code A to G. This code is calculated by computer based on the total population within a municipality part (the first two digits of the five-digit municipality code plus the fifth digit) and using the fifth or low-order position to determine if the municipality part is rural (code 1 in the fifth digit) or urban (codes 2 to 9 in the fifth digit).

One exception to the general rule is when a municipality part lies within the urbanized core. The municipality part is then assigned a U size group code equivalent to the size of the urbanized core of that CMA or CA as a whole and it will always be an urban code (alphabetical). In this context, rural municipalities may receive an urban size group code for the part lying within the urbanized core. For example, Nepean Township as a municipality is rural with a municipality size code of 3 (pop. 43,919), Hull as a municipality is urban with a municipality size code of C (pop. 60,176). Both would have an urban size group code of B since they are part of Ottawa CMA which has a population in the urbanized core in excess of 100,000.

The rural and urban size group codes are as follows:

Population	Urban	Rural
500,000+	A	1
100,000-499,999	B	1
30,000- 99,999	C	1
10,000- 29,999	D	1
5,000- 9,999	E	1
2,500- 4,999	F	1
1,000- 2,499	G	1
Under 1,000	-	1

1.12 Reference code

There are approximately 2,000 of these, covering only 80% of the population of Canada.

This code is used to identify the rural municipality in which a city, town, village or Indian Reserve is located. It consists of 2 digits and makes it possible to identify all the municipalities located within a rural municipality. It thus enables the user to obtain quickly the real population of a given area.

The reference code comes hierarchically after the county or CD code; thus, identification of a particular reference code requires first the province's standard geographic code (2 digits) followed by the complete county or CD code (2 digits), followed by the reference code itself (2 digits), giving a total of 6 digits.

Example: In Manitoba, Census Division No. 2, the rural municipality of Rhineland contains the town of Altona, as well as the villages of Gretna and Plum Coulee. These four municipalities, which have different municipal codes, all have the same reference code (04). Thus, to obtain speedily the total population living within the boundaries of Rhineland municipality, the following code must be used: 46 02 04.

1.13 Economic region code

There are approximately 60 of these regions covering all the provinces of Canada. Their code consists of 2 digits, identifying each region within a province.

The region code comes hierarchically after that of the provinces; thus, identification of a particular region requires first the complete code of the province in which it is located (2 digits), followed by the code of the region itself (2 digits). This gives a total of 4 digits.

Example: In Nova Scotia, the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings form the Economic Region 03. The complete code for this region is 12 03.

1.14 Manpower centre regions

About 210 of these cover the whole of Canada's population. Their code consists of 2 characters (1 letter and 1 digit) which are used to identify each centre throughout the country.

Example: The Nanaimo Manpower Centre in British Columbia has the code W9.

2. Additional Geographic Codes (on the geographic tape file)

2.1 Area Aggregates (AA)

There are about 4,000 of these for all of Canada. Their code consists of 4 digits which make it possible to identify any aggregate in Canada. Numbering is in zigzag pattern within each province, all the provinces being assigned blocks of numbers; for example, 0001 to 0099 for Newfoundland.

The AA code forms a separate hierarchy; thus, identification of a particular AA requires only its complete 4-digit code.

2.2 UTM co-ordinates of EA centroids

For each EA the geocoding programme has chosen a point (centroid) situated at approximately the centre of gravity of the enumeration area's population. The UTM co-ordinates of these points consist of 15 digits, 2 for the UTM zone, 6 for the abscissas and 7 for the ordinates (to within one metre). Using these co-ordinates it is possible (1) to group the EA's into ad hoc areas simply by marking and defining (in terms of UTM co-ordinates) the boundaries of such zones. A "PIPAP" programme enables the centroids within the zone concerned to be identified; and (2) to produce the thematic maps by using programmes such as SYMAPV. There are also a variety of other uses (e.g., census weighting areas, redrawing of electoral boundaries, etc. ...).

2.3 Standard geographic code

This code is different from the census code, but it is just as important, since it is used in a number of publications put out by Statistics Canada. It consists of 7 digits: the first two for the province (we described these earlier under the name standard geographic code for the province), the next two for the county or CD, the following two for the municipal subdivisions and the final digit to define the type of municipality (city, town, village, etc.). This code is described in the manual of the same name.

3. Special Note

It can be seen that the code contains a number of hierarchies. However, the table giving the relations between the different units enables the user to identify them without following the code hierarchy, by using the conversion tables for this hierarchy (e.g. the CT's can be coded without having to code manually the CMA in which the former occur, but by going through the hierarchy of municipalities, counties and provinces; obviously, a municipality - CMA conversion table, prepared in advance, is indispensable).

The user can also add his own codes in order to make the information as rapidly accessible as possible.

Part II. Documentation

The task here is to give the user the means with which to find the right code for a particular unit, or vice versa. Plans have been made for special documentation for each set of codes, to complement our cartography programme which shows on maps the codes of statistical units.

All the documents put out in list form will be preceded by an explanatory introduction.

1. Description of the Geographic File

This document will serve to clarify the definition of the statistical units and the structure of the geographic code. P & P - Hamm and Lefebvre.(2)

2. Alphabetical List of Municipalities, Census Subdivisions and Localities

This list will provide in a separate bulletin and in alphabetical order, for each province, the names of the cities, towns, villages, municipalities of all categories and non-incorporated localities retained by the enumeration areas. Care will be taken to give the complete names, so as to avoid any confusion. They will be followed by the census, county and municipality codes (1, 2 and 4 digits), the ED code and the EA code (in localities consisting of one or more EA's) (2 and 3 digits). To make this correspond in so far as possible with the standard geographic code, we shall add at the end 2 digits for the county and 2 digits for the municipality standard code. (Indian Reserves will be excluded from this list.) The list will enable a user who is interested in a certain number of municipalities or localities to find their code (see Appendix 1).

3. Alphabetical and Numerical List of the Electoral Districts

This will consist of an alphabetical list of all the Electoral Districts in Canada, together with their 3-digit code, and a list in ascending order of the District numbers, grouped automatically by province (see Appendix 2).

(2) For footnote, see page 2.

4. Official List (divided into 3 parts):

- (a) Counties — For each region of Canada and for each province, the names of the counties appear in alphabetical order with those of their constituent municipalities, subdivisions and unincorporated places. The list also shows the standard geographic and census codes for the counties and municipalities, as well as the codes of the enumeration areas. It is also the only one which shows the economic regions and reference codes (see Appendix 3).
- (b) Centres with census tracts — For each such centre, the constituent municipalities, census tracts and enumeration areas are listed (see Appendix 4).
- (c) Census agglomerations — For each of these units, the constituent municipalities and the enumeration area codes are listed (see Appendix 5).

5. Numerical List of the Area Aggregates

This list makes it possible to identify the county in which a particular AA is located and the enumeration areas of which it consists (see Appendix 6).

6. Alphabetical List of Manpower Centre Regions

The names of manpower centre regions, listed alphabetically, enable the code to be rapidly identified (see Appendix 7).

7. Historical Correspondence Tables

(a) EA

A list will be prepared giving in ascending order the EA numbers for 1966 together with the corresponding 1971 number, noting by means of the abbreviation "pt.", where necessary, the cases where the EA corresponds to only a part of the new one (see Appendix 8).

(b) CT conversion table

This table, drawn up by metropolitan area or agglomeration, makes it possible to find for a 1971 CT number the number of the same CT in 1966, and vice versa. In cases where municipal annexations have caused a CT to be included in a different CMA or CA than in the previous census, this is indicated beside the name of the annexed part (see Appendices 9 and 10).

Part III. Extraction and Manipulation

The object of this third part is to give those taking part in this workshop some practical illustrations of the use of the geographic code for geographic manipulation of data.

1. Standard Statistical Units of the Census

If, for example, a table has to be produced for these units, all that is necessary is to look in the documentation for the hierarchically complete code of the unit concerned and carry out the programming for the table required; it is also possible to use for the same purpose the conversion tables already set up and use a hierarchy other than that given.

2. Areas for Specific Users

If these areas are in frequent use, it would be advisable to include their code on the tape of the geographic file or to set up a conversion file. Otherwise, one or other of the solutions described above could be used on each occasion.

3. Ad hoc Query Areas

If tables have to be produced for an ad hoc area, two courses can be followed:

- Identify the area and its component units (municipalities or enumeration areas) on a map. Write the complete codes of the component units and programme production of the table for the total of these units.
- Mark out the area on the map and calculate by means of an electronic reader, or manually, the co-ordinates of the vertices of this area. Put these through the PIPAP programme to identify the constituent EA's by means of the centroid co-ordinates provided. Programme the production of the required tables.

4. Reverse Operation

Since the geographic code appears on the summary tapes, it is possible to carry out calculations on certain variables and establish indexes on the basis of which specified geographic units can be automatically listed.

5. Selection of EA's Having a Special Geographic Code

By referring to the space reserved for the 5th digit of the municipal code, it is possible to automatically identify all the cities, towns and villages (code 2) or all the urban EA's according to the census definition (codes 3 to 9). The same type of operation can be carried out by using the classification code, for municipalities, etc.

6. Automatic Cartographic Techniques

As can well be appreciated, a number of applications for automatic cartographic techniques are possible through the use of geographic code and, in particular, the EA centroid co-ordinates.

Conclusion

The geographic code is as complex as the differences found in our country, differences which it attempts to standardize and make comparable. We believe that the explanations, diagrams and documentation we have prepared for you form an integrated whole facilitating its use in meeting your many census data requirements.

APPENDIX 1

Alphabetical list of municipalities, census subdivisions and unincorporated places

Liste alphabétique des municipalités, subdivisions de recensement et localités non constituées

Names — Noms	Census Code — Code de recensement		Standard geographical code — Code géographique type	
	Division	Subdivision	Division	Subdivision
	<u>Ontario 35</u>			
Albemarle, mun.	03	01	41	59
Amabel, mun.	03	02	41	54
Angus (P-U)	44	02	43	21
Bowmanville, t.	07	07	17	14
Brant, mun.	03	04	41	34
Brantford, c.	02	07	29	06
Carrick, mun.	03	06	41	01
Chatham, c.	20	12	36	42
Chesley, t.	03	18	41	39
Darling, mun.	22	05	09	44
Dresden, t.	20	15	36	39
Dunwich, mun.	08	04	34	29
Eastnor, mun.	03	08	41	62
Essex, t.	09	18	37	54
Exeter, t.	18	18	40	08
Foley, mun.	35	05	49	06
Fort Erie, t.	28	07	27	03
Fredericksburgh, North, mun.	24	06	11	16
Galt, c.	51	06	30	06
Grafton, mun.	42	09	47	38
Guelph, c.	52	13	23	08
Hilton Beach, vl.	01	23	57	06
Huntsville, t.	27	07	44	42
Huron, mun.	03	11	41	16
Indian Reserves	01	18	57	81
Ingersoll, t.	34	13	32	18
Iron Bridge, vl.	01	24	57	31
Jarvis, vl.	14	16	28	36
Jocelyn, mun.	01	04	57	01
Joly, mun.	35	10	49	51
Kerns, mun.	48	15	54	24
Killaloe Station, vl.	42	37	47	34
Kitchener, c.	51	07	30	12

APPENDIX 2

List of Electoral Districts

Liste des circonscriptions électorales
Alphabetical order - Ordre alphabétique

Names - Noms	Code	
	Province	ED - C.É.
Annapolis Valley	2	01
Bonavista - Trinity	0	01
Burin - Burgeo	0	02
Cape Breton - East Richmond	2	02
Cardigan	1	01
Egmont	1	02
Gloucester	3	03
etc.		

List of Electoral Districts

Liste des circonscriptions électorales
Numerical order - Ordre numérique

Names - Noms	Code	
	Province	ED - C.É.
Bonavista - Trinity	0	01
Burin - Burgeo	0	02
Cardigan	1	01
Egmont	1	02
Annapolis Valley	2	01
Cape Breton - East Richmond	2	02
Gloucester	3	03
etc.		

APPENDIX 3

Official list by counties

Liste officielle par comté

NOVA SCOTIA -- NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

No.	Mun.	SGC	Census subdivision — Subdivision de recensement	Ref	R	ED — C.É.	Enumeration area — Secteur de dénombrement
01		12 05	<u>Annapolis County —</u> <u>Comté d'Annapolis</u>				
			Annapolis, mun.				
		12 05 04	Subdivision A — Annapolis Royal Area				
	01A01		Rural	01	1	211	257-269
	01A03		Urban (P-U)	01	1	211	272
	01B01	12 05 09	Subdivision B — Bridgetown Area	02	1	201	309-317
	01C01	12 05 14	Subdivision C — Middleton Area	03	1	201	266, 267, 301-305
	01D01	12 05 01	Subdivision D — Milford — Dalhousie	04	1	201	262-265
			Towns — Villes				
	02A02	12 05 08	Annapolis Royal	01	1	211	270, 271
	03A02	12 05 12	Bridgetown	02	1	201	318, 319
	04A02	12 05 16	Middleton	03	1	201	306-308

APPENDIX 5

Official list - Census Agglomerations
 -
 Liste officielle - Agglomérations de recensement

Locality - Localité	ED - C.É.	Enumeration areas - Secteurs de dénombrement
<u>302. Beauceville (Québec)</u>		
Beauce, Comté de (partie)		
Beauceville, v. (AR-NU-1)	404	205-208
Beauceville-Est, v. (AR-NU-2)	404	209-211
<u>304. Dunville (Newfoundland)</u>		
Division No. 1 (part)		
Dunville, t. (CA-UC-1)	007	215, 216
Freshwater, t. (CA-UC-2)	007	212, 213
Jerseyside, t. (CA-UC-2)	007	214
<u>305. East Broughton Station (Québec)</u>		
Beauce, Comté de (partie)		
East Broughton, mun. (AR-NU-2)	418	13, 14
East Broughton Station, vl. (AR-NU-1)	418	68, 69
<u>306. Forestville (Québec)</u>		
Saguenay, Comté de (partie) ..		
St-Luc-de-Laval, mun. (AR-BR)	412	169, 171, 172
(AR-NU-2) ...	412	170
Forestville, v. (AR-NU-1)	412	173-175
<u>308. Fruitvale - Montrose (British Columbia)</u>		
Kootenay Boundary Regional District		
Fruitvale, vl. (CA-UC-1)	910	164, 165

APPENDIX 6

Official list - Area aggregates (AA)

Liste officielle - Agrégats de secteurs (A.S.)

AA No. - A.S. n ^o	Co.	ED - C.É.	EA's - S.D.
0061	25	501	5-19
0060	01	501	153-156 163-167, 169, 170
0059	01	501	251-265
0058	01	501	107-118
0057	01	501	203-210, 215-217
	07	501	266-268
0056	02	507	221-231

APPENDIX 7

Canadian Manpower Centre Regions

Régions des centres de main-d'oeuvre du Canada

Names - Noms	Code
<u>Colombie-Britannique</u>	
Abbotsford	V3
Campbell River	V4
Chilliwack	V5
Courtenay	V6
Cranbrook	V7
Dawson Creek	V8
Fort St. John	V9
Kamloops	W1
Kelowna	W2
Nanaimo	W3
Nelson	W4
Penticton	W5
Port Alberni	W6
Bowen River	W7
Prince George	W8
Prince Rupert	W9
Quesnel	X1
Terrace	X2
Trail	X3
Metro Vancouver	X4
Vernon	X5
Victoria	X6
Williams Lake	X7
Whitehorse	X8

APPENDIX 8

1966 Census
Recensement de
1966

Corresponding 1966-1961 EA Numbers
Numéros de S.D. de 1966-1961 correspondants

ED
- 601
C.É.

1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961
1	1	59	30	119	76
2	2	60	31	120	119
3	3	61	32	121	36pt.
4	4	62	25		
5	5	63	26	151	50
6	6	64	27	152	51pt.
7	7	65	28	153	52
8	8	66	74	154	53
9	9	67	75	155	54
10	10	68	77	156	55
11	11	69	78	157	56
12	12			158	57
13	13			159	58
14	14	101	33	160	59
15	17	102	34	161	67
16	16	103	35	162	68
17	15	104	36pt.	163	69
18	73	105	40	164	113
19	72	106	41	165	51pt.
20	71	107	42	166	107, 127
21	114	108	43	167	108
		109	37	168	109
		110	38	169	110
51	18	111	39	170	111
52	19	112	60	171	112
53	20	113	61	172	120
54	21	114	64		
55	22	115	65		
56	23	116	62	201	44
57	24	117	63	202	45
58	29	118	66	203	46

Geography Section - Census Division

Section de géographie - Division du recensement

1971

APPENDIX 9

Census Metropolitan Area

Région métropolitaine de recensement

TORONTO

1971		1966		1971		1966		1971		1966						
<u>Toronto, c.</u>				<u>Toronto, c. - Continued</u>				<u>Toronto, c. - Concluded</u>				<u>York, b.</u>				
CT	1	CT	105(part) 119(part) 134(part)	CT	50	CT	1(part) 4(part) 19 149	CT	99	CT	10	CT	150	CT	247	
	2		65		51		20		100		9		151		245	
	3		34		52		21		101		5		152		246	
	4		30		53		22		102		6		153		243	
	5		31		54		23		103		4(part)		154		240	
	6		33		55		40		104		1(part)		155		299	
	7		32		56		41		105		3		156		242	
	8		50		57		42		106		2		157		241	
	9		48		58		43		107		7		158		236	
	10		49		59		44		108		8		159		235	
	11		63		60		45		109		15		160		232	
	12		64		61		58(part)		110		13		161		298	
	13		77		62		58(part)		111		11		162		231	
	14		75		63		71		112		12		163		230	
	15		76		64		72		113		14		164		229	
	16		103		65		96(part)		114		35		165		297	
	17		105(part) 119(part)		66		98		115		302		166		228	
	18		117		67		97		116		36		167		296	
	19		118		68		100		117		53		168		227	
	20		134(part)		69		112		118		52		169		226	
	21		135		70		109		119		51(part)		170		233	
	22		133		71		110				153(part)		171		234	
	23		132		72		111		120		68		172		237	
	24		131		73		113		121		67		173		238	
	25		130		74		125		122		66(part)		174		239	
	26		129		75		122		123		90(part)		175		305	
	27		116		76		123		124		91		176		139	
	28		115		77		126		125		92					
	29		114		78		127		126		89					
	30		304		79		128		127		90(part)					
	31		102		80		124		128		88					
	32		99		81		121		129		87		CT	180	CT	177(part)
	33		101		82		120		130		86			181		177(part)
	34		74		83		108				66(part)			182		178
	35		73		84		107				153(part)			183		179
	36		62		85		106		131		152			184		180
	37		60		86		93				153(part)			185		181
	38		59		87		94		132		150			186		138(part)
	39		61		88		95		133		83(part)					182
	40		47		89		70				151			187		183
	41		45		90		69		134		83(part)			188		185
	42		44		91		55		135		84			189		186(part)
	43		46		92		54		136		303			190		186(part)
	44		29		93		39		137		85			191		187
	45		24		94		38		138		82			192		188
	46		28		95		37		139		81			193		184
	47		27		96		18		140		80			194		138(part)
	48		26		97		17		141		78			195		137
	49		25		98		16		142		79			196		136

GEOGRAPHY TAPE FILE RECORD YOUT

FIELD NUMBER	RECORD DESCRIPTION		POSITION LOW- HIGH	FIELD DESCRIPTION
000001	01 GEOGRAPHIC-MASTER-FILE..		1-	57 GEOGRAPHIC MASTER FILE AS OF MARCH 21/73..
000003	10 GMFHASICID.		1-	28 BASIC IDENTIFICATION.
000004	15 GMFSEQUENCE.		1-	6 SEQUENCE.
000005	20 GMFPROV	PICTURE 9.	1-	1 PROVINCE (CENSUS CODE)
000006	20 GMFED	PICTURE 99.	2-	3 ELECTORAL DISTRICT.
000007	20 GMFFA	PICTURE 999.	4-	6 ENUMERATION AREA.
000008	15 GMFCOUNTY	PICTURE 99.	7-	8 COUNTY/CENSUS DIVISION
000009	15 GMFMUNICFIVE.		9-	13 MUNICIPALITY CODES.
000010	20 GMFMUNIC	PICTURE 99.	9-	10 MUNICIPALITY.
000011	20 GMFSURDIV	PICTURE XX.	11-	12 SUBDIVISION.
000012	20 GMFRESERVED	PICTURE X.	11-	13 RESERVED.
000013	15 GMFSIZECODES.		14-	28
000014	20 GMFMA	PICTURE XXX.	14-	16 CENSUS METROPOLITAIN AREA & CENSUS AGGL.
000015	20 GMFCT	PICTURE XXX.	17-	19 CENSUS TRACT.
000016	20 GMFMAPART	PICTURE X.	20	20 CMA/CA PART.
000017	20 GMFMUSIZE	PICTURE X.	21	21 MUNICIPALITY SIZE CODE.
000018	20 GMFRUSIZE	PICTURE X.	22	22 RURAL/URBAN SIZE CODE.
000019	20 GMFPREF	PICTURE XX.	23-	24 REFERENCE CODE.
000020	20 GMFREREGION	PICTURE XX.	25-	26 ECONOMIC REGION OF STATISTICS CANADA.
000021	20 GMFMANPOW	PICTURE XX.	27-	28 CANADA MANPOWER CENTRE AREA CODE.
000022	10 GMFCENTROID.		29-	43 UTM CO-ORDINATES OF EA CENTROID.
000023	20 GMFZCOORD	PICTURE 99.	29-	30 UTM ZONE
000024	20 GMFXCOORD	PICTURE 9(6).	31-	36 X CO-ORDINATE (EASTING)
000025	20 GMFYCOORD	PICTURE 9(7).	37-	43 Y CO-ORDINATE (NORTHING)
000026	10 GMFAREAAGRET	PICTURE 9(4).	44-	47 AREA AGGREGATE.
000027	10 GMFSTGEOCD.		48-	54 STANDARD GEOGRAPHIC CODES.
000028	20 GMFPROVINCE	PICTURE 99.	48-	49 PROVINCE (STANDARD CODE)
000029	20 GMFCOUNTY	PICTURE 99.	50-	51 COUNTY.
000030	20 GMFMUNICIP	PICTURE 99.	52-	53 MUNICIPAL.
000031	20 GMFTYPE	PICTURE 9.	54-	54 TYPE CODE.
000032	10 GMFPOPIND	PICTURE 9.	55	55 POPULATION INDICATOR.
000033	10 GMFBOLDNIV	PICTURE XX.	56-	57 BC OLD CENSUS DIVISION.

GEOGRAPHY TAPE FILE CODE DESCRIPTION

FIELD NUMBER FIELD DESCRIPTION
 000005 PROVINCE (CENSUS CODE)

VALID CODES AND MEANING

NEWFOUNDLAND	0	MANITORA	6
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1	SASKATCHEWAN	7
NOVA SCOTIA	2	ALBERTA	8
NEW BRUNSWICK	3	BRITISH COLUMBIA	9(1)
QUEREC	4	YUKON	9(2)
ONTARIO	5	NORTHWEST TERR.	9(3)

(1) PROVINCE = 9 & FIRST DIGIT OF E.D. NOT = 8 OR 9
 (2) PROVINCE = 9 & FIRST DIGIT OF E.D. = 8
 (3) PROVINCE = 9 & FIRST DIGIT OF E.D. = 9

000006 ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

SEE OFFICIAL LIST

000007 ENUMERATION AREA.

SEE OFFICIAL LIST

000008 COUNTY/CENSUS DIVISION

SEE OFFICIAL LIST

000010 MUNICIPALITY.

SEE OFFICIAL LIST

000011 SUBDIVISION.

HIGH ORDER CHARACTER ALWAYS ALPHABETIC
 LOW ORDER CHARACTER ALWAYS NUMERIC EXCEPT FOR
 UNORGANIZED PARTS (X) AND INDIAN RESERVES (Z).

000012 RESERVED.

NEVER USED - ALWAYS BLANK.

000014 CENSUS METROPOLITAIN AREA & CENSUS AGGL.

BLANK NOT PART OF CENSUS MET. AREA & CENSUS AGGL.
 001 THRU 030 CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS
 031 THRU 049 C. AGGLOMERATIONS WITH CENSUS TRACTS
 050 THRU 099 C. AGGLOMERATIONS 25000-49999 POPULATION.
 100 THRU 199 C. AGGLOMERATIONS 10000-24999 POPULATION.
 200 THRU 299 C. AGGLOMERATIONS 5000- 9999 POPULATION.
 300 THRU 399 C. AGGLOMERATIONS 1000- 4999 POPULATION.

000015 CENSUS TRACT.

BLANK - NOT APPLICABLE
 NUMERIC FOR CMA & CA CODES 001-049,
 (EXCEPT FOR 002).

000016 CMA/CA PART.

BLANK - NOT PART OF A METROPOLITAN AREA
 1- LARGEST CITY, URBANIZED CORE
 2- REMAINDER URBANIZED CORE
 3- FRINGE - URBAN
 4- FRINGE - RURAL

000017 MUNICIPALITY SIZE CODE.

	INCORPORATED CITY,	
500,000 AND UP	POPULATION - TOWN OR VILLAGE & URBAN MUN.	RURAL MUN.
100,000 TO 499,999	A	B
30,000 TO 99,999	B	C

FIELD NUMBER FIELD DESCRIPTION

VALID CODES AND MEANING

10,000 TO 29,999
 5,000 TO 9,999
 2,500 TO 4,999
 1,000 TO 2,499
 LESS THAN 1,000
 NO POPULATION

URBAN

4
5
6
7
8
9

000018 RURAL/URBAN SIZE CODE.

POPULATION	URBAN	RURAL
500,000 AND UP	A	1
100,000 TO 499,999	B	1
30,000 TO 99,999	C	1
10,000 TO 29,999	D	1
5,000 TO 9,999	E	1
2,500 TO 4,999	F	1
1,000 TO 2,499	G	1
LESS THAN 1,000	-	1
NO POPULATION	-	0

000019 REFERENCE CODE.

BLANK - NOT APPLICABLE
 NUMERIC - USED TO LOCATE SMALL URBAN CENTRES AND INDIAN RESERVES IN RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.

000020 ECONOMIC REGION OF STATISTICS CANADA.

BLANK - NOT APPLICABLE
 NUMERIC - USED TO GROUP AREAS INTO ECONOMIC REGIONS OF STATISTICS CANADA

000021 CANADA MANPOWER CENTRE AREA CODE.

ALPHA-NUMERIC - FIRST DIGIT ALPHABETIC, SECOND NUMERIC. USED TO GROUP SPECIAL AREAS INTO MANPOWER CENTRES FOR USE BY MANPOWER DEPARTMENT.

000023 UTM ZONE

SEE OFFICIAL LIST

000024 X CO-ORDINATE (EASTING).

SEE OFFICIAL LIST

000025 Y CO-ORDINATE (NORTHING)

SEE OFFICIAL LIST

000026 AREA AGGREGATE.

0001 THRU 9999 - VALID CODES.

000028 PROVINCE (STANDARD CODE)

NEWFOUNDLAND	10	MANITOBA	46
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	11	SASKATCHEWAN	47
NOVA SCOTIA	12	ALBERTA	48
NEW BRUNSWICK	13	BRITISH COLUMBIA	59
QUEBEC	24	YUKON TERRITORY	60
ONTARIO	35	NORTH WEST TERRITORIES	61

000029 COUNTY.

SEE OFFICIAL LIST

000030 MUNICIPAL.

SEE OFFICIAL LIST

FIELD NUMBER 000031 TYPE CODE.

VALID CODES AND MEANING

		MARITIMES.	
1	CITY		NFLD, PEI, NS, NB
2	TOWN		NFLD, PEI, NS, NB
3	VILLAGE		PEI, NB
4	RURAL MUNICIPALITY		NS
	TOWNSHIP		NR
5	LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT		NFLD, NB
	LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMUNITY		NFLD
	RURAL DISTRICT		NFLD
6	TOWNSHIP OR LOT		PEI
	ROYALTY		PEI
	PARISH		NR
	CENSUS SUBDIVISION		N.F.L.D., N.S.
8	INDIAN RESERVE		PEI, NS, NB
9	UNORGANIZED TERRITORY		NFLD

ONTARIO

1	CITY	
2	TOWN	
3	VILLAGE	
4	TOWNSHIP	
5	IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT	
8	INDIAN RESERVE	
	INDIAN SETTLEMENT	
9	UNORGANIZED TERRITORY	

QUERIC

1	CITY	
2	TOWN	
3	VILLAGE	
4	RURAL MUNICIPALITY	
6	LOCAL AREA WITHOUT MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION	
8	INDIAN RESERVE	
9	UNORGANIZED TERRITORY	

WESTERN PROVINCES

1	CITY	MAN, SASK, ALTA, BC, YUK
2	TOWN	MAN, SASK, ALTA, BC, YUK, NWT
3	VILLAGE	MAN, SASK, ALTA, BC
	SUMMER VILLAGE	SASK, ALTA
4	RURAL MUNICIPALITY	MAN, SASK, ALTA
	COUNTY	ALTA
	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT	ALTA
	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	BC
	TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITY	BC
5	LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT	SASK
	LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMUNITY	SASK

FIELD NUMBER FIELD DESCRIPTION

VALID CODES AND MEANING

	RURAL DISTRICT	SASK
	IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT	ALTA
	LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT	MAN
	LOCAL DISTRICT	BC
	SPECIAL AREA	ALTA
6	UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT AREA	BC
	SCHOOL DISTRICT	MAN.
	NATIONAL PARK	MAN. SASK, ALTA
	HOSPITAL AREA	SASK
	C. SURDIVISION	BC.
	UNINCORPORATED SETTLEMENT	NWT
8	INDIAN RESERVES	MAN. SASK, ALTA, BC
	INDIAN SETTLEMENTS	YUK. NWT, ALTA
9	UNORGANIZED TERRITORY	MAN. SASK, ALTA,
		BC, YUK, NWT
	HEALTH DISTRICT	YUK, NWT

000032- POPULATION INDICATOR.

1 - POPULATED ENUMERATION AREA.
2 - NO POPULATION.

000033 BC OLD CENSUS DIVISION.

BC CENSUS DIVISION USED IN 1966 CENSUS.