Reference Maps and
Thematic Maps,
Reference Guide

Census year 2011

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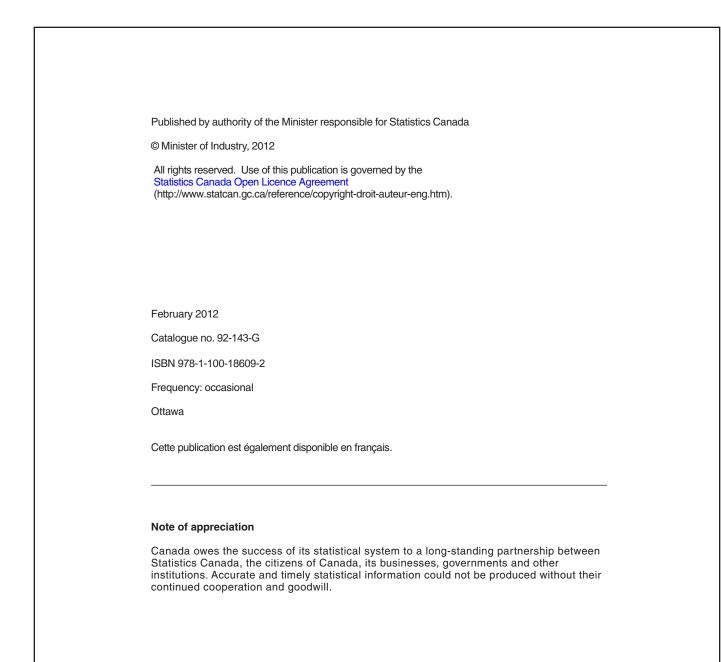
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Reference Maps and Thematic Maps, Reference Guide

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Note of appreciation

What's new?

- Effective February 3, 2011, the term 'population centre' has replaced the term 'urban area.' Population centres are classified into one of three groups based on the size of their population. For more information, see the note entitled *From urban areas to population centres* (www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/sgc-cgt/urban-urbain-eng.htm).

- For the 2011 Census, boundaries of designated places (DPLs) may cross census subdivision (CSD) boundaries.

- Updates were made to the hydrographic layers with a selection of features from the National Hydro Network (NHN). As a result, users may notice differences in the geometry of the hydrography network in British Columbia compared to the 2006 Census maps.

- Variation of some feature symbology has been incorporated into the reference maps to increase compliance with Common Look and Feel guidelines 2.0.

- For the 2011 Census, all map reference guides have been combined into one guide titled the *Reference Maps and Thematic Maps, Reference guide* (Catalogue no. 92-143-G). This guide now also includes information on thematic maps. In 2006, there were three map reference guides: *Dissemination Area Reference Maps, Reference Guide* (Catalogue no. 92-145-G), *Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations, Reference Guide* (Catalogue no. 92-146-G), and *National, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions Reference Maps, Reference Guide* (Catalogue no. 92-149-G).

- Embedded links have been added to the four national reference maps, the 23 Census Division and Census Subdivision reference maps and the Index Map in the *Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) Volume II* (Catalogue no. 12-572-X). Letters representing each National Map have been added in the top right corner to facilitate linking. In addition, the Index Map contains links to individual Census Division and Census Subdivision reference maps.

Table of contents

1. About this guide

The guide provides an overview of the maps, describes specific map content, the general methodology used to create the maps, information about data quality and information related to the 2011 Census standard geographic areas. It was prepared to accompany the reference and thematic maps, which include:

- National, Census Division and Census Subdivision Reference Maps (*Standard Geographical Classification (SGC). Volume II. Reference Maps*; Catalogue no. 12-572-X)

- Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations (Catalogue no. 92-146-X)

- Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Tracts, for Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations (Catalogue no. 92-147-X)

- Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Non-tracted Census Agglomerations (Catalogue no. 92-148-X)

- Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Subdivisions, for areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations (Catalogue no. 92-145-X)

- Thematic maps on various census themes (e.g., population; age and sex).

These maps are available for free download from the Statistics Canada website at www.statcan.gc.ca.

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2. Overview

The maps are designed to provide spatial reference for 2011 Census statistical data, enabling users to locate boundaries and relate 2011 Census statistical data to physical locations.

Reference maps illustrate the location of the 2011 Census standard geographic areas for which 2011 Census statistical data are tabulated and disseminated. The maps display the boundaries, names and unique identifiers of 2011 Census standard geographic areas, as well as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes.

More than 10,000 reference maps are available from the 2011 Census. Given the diversity in size of 2011 Census standard geographic areas, different map scales and map coverages are required to show the appropriate level of detail. Detailed descriptions of each series are provided in the Content section of this reference guide.

The 2011 Census statistical data are disseminated for a variety of 2011 Census standard geographic areas ranging from the national level down to the dissemination block. Appendix B shows the hierarchy of standard geographic units and indicates whether 2011 Census standard geographic areas are administrative or statistical. Administrative areas include census subdivisions, census divisions, and provinces and territories. Statistics Canada established the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) to organize these three types of 2011 Census standard geographic areas using a hierarchy of standard geographic codes. Reference maps depict the boundaries of these 2011 Census standard geographic areas and help users put 2011 Census statistical data in a spatial context.

There is a national coverage of census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, dissemination blocks and federal electoral districts. Throughout all of the 2011 Census map series, the 2011 Census geographic areas are displayed in some manner.

All reference maps are available separately in portable document format (PDF) from the Statistics Canada website at www.statcan.gc.ca for free download.

The reference maps, where applicable, contain embedded links enabling users to link between maps as is the case on 2006 Census reference maps.

How to cite this guide

Reference Maps and Thematic Maps, Reference Guide, 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-143-G.

How to cite this product

Standard Geographical Classification (SGC). Volume II. Reference Maps, 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 12-572-X.

Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Subdivisions, for areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-145-X.

Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomeration, 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-146-X.

Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Tracts, for Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-147-X.

Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Non-tracted Census Agglomeration, 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-148-X.

3. About this product

Purpose of the product

The purpose of the reference maps is to provide spatial reference for 2011 Census statistical data, enabling users to locate boundaries and relate 2011 Census statistical data in a spatial context.

Definitions and concepts

Geographic terms used on the maps are briefly defined in the glossary (Appendix A). More details can be found in the *2011 Census Dictionary* (Catalogue no. 98-301-X) and the 2011 Illustrated Glossary (Catalogue no. 92-195-X).

Content

National, Census Division and Census Subdivision Reference Maps (Standard Geographical Classification [SGC]. Volume II. Reference Maps; Catalogue no. 12-572-X)

For the 2011 Census, four national maps are available, showing: 1) census divisions; 2) census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations; 3) census metropolitan influenced zones (MIZs), census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations Statistical Area Classification; and 4) economic regions and census divisions.

Census Divisions

This national map shows census division boundaries and unique identifiers within each province and territory, on a background of major lakes and rivers. The map also lists census division names in order of census division unique identifier by province and territory.

Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations

This national map shows the general location of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations within each province and territory, with larger dots designating census metropolitan areas and smaller dots designating census agglomerations. The map also lists census metropolitan area and census agglomeration names in order of unique identifier by province and territory.

This map contains embedded links. Census metropolitan areas link to their respective census tract by census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations map which subsequently link to respective dissemination area by census tract maps.

Census metropolitan influenced zones (MIZs), census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) Statistical Area Classification

This national map shows census subdivisions classified by colour according to the category of the Statistical Area Classification to which they are assigned. The categories include: component of a census metropolitan area and census agglomeration, component of a census metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zone (strongly influenced, moderately influenced, weakly influenced or not influenced), or component of the territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut).

Economic Regions and Census Divisions

This national map shows economic region and census division boundaries and unique identifiers within each province and territory. The map also lists, by province and territory, economic region names by order of economic region unique identifier, within which are listed (numerically) the component census division unique identifiers and names.

Census Division and Census Subdivision Reference Maps

The set of 23 census division and census subdivision reference maps cover all of Canada, by province and territory. The maps show the boundaries, names and unique identifiers of census divisions (e.g., counties and regional districts) and census subdivisions (e.g., cities, towns, villages, other local municipal entities, townships and Indian reserves). The maps also show the boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. A list of the census division, census metropolitan area and census agglomeration names and unique identifiers (in numerical and alphabetical order) are displayed in the legend.

Index of Census Division and Census Subdivision Reference Maps

An index to the set of 23 census division and census subdivision maps shows the areas covered by each map. The index may be used as a reference to identify individual maps of interest within the set of 23 maps described above.

Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations (Catalogue no. 92-146-X).

The Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations cover all census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in the census tract program. The maps show the boundaries and names of census tracts and census subdivisions, designated places names, as well as core, secondary core, fringe and rural areas within the census metropolitan area or census agglomeration. Inset maps are available to show detail for the more concentrated areas. The maps also display a street network and other visible features such as railroads, rivers and lakes. Embedded links enable users to link to respective dissemination area by census tract maps when viewing the maps on the Internet. Maps for census agglomerations that are not part of the census tract program can be found in Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Non-tracted Census Agglomerations (Catalogue no. 92-148-X).

Every census tract (CT) 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 census metropolitan area or census agglomeration, the census tract name must be preceded by the three-digit census metropolitan area and census agglomeration unique identifier. For example:

CT 0007.00 in the Census Metropolitan Area of Kingston (Ont.): 5210007.00
CT 0007.00 in the Census Metropolitan Area of Vancouver (B.C.): 9330007.00

There are 120 maps in this series. The maps vary in scale and size; the maximum map dimensions are approximately 86 cm by 61 cm (34 inches by 24 inches). All maps in this series are oriented to the north.

Dissemination Area Reference Maps Series

A dissemination area is a small area composed of one or more neighbouring blocks and is the smallest standard geographic area for which all 2011 Census statistical data are available. The dissemination area reference maps cover three distinct types of areas: census tracts; non-tracted census agglomerations; and census subdivisions outside of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. All depict the dissemination area as their smallest reference unit. Combined, the three dissemination area map series listed below represent all dissemination areas.

Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Tracts, for Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations (Catalogue no. 92-147-X)

The Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Tracts, for Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations cover all census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations that are part of the census tract program. Each map in the series covers one census tract and displays the boundaries and unique identifiers[1] of dissemination areas within the census tract. Inset maps are available to show detail in the more concentrated areas. The maps also display census tract, census subdivision, and census metropolitan area or census agglomeration boundaries and names along with street network and other visible features such as railroads, rivers and lakes.

There are 5,799 maps in this series. The dimensions of each map are approximately 27 cm by 43 cm (11 inches by 17 inches). Map scales vary according to the size of the census tract; thus the maps cannot be cut and pasted together. All maps in this series are oriented to the north.

Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Non-tracted Census Agglomerations (Catalogue no. 92-148-X)

The Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Non-tracted Census Agglomerations cover census agglomerations that are not part of the census tract program. Each map in the series covers one census agglomeration and displays the boundaries and unique identifiers[1] of dissemination areas, designated places names, core, secondary core, fringe and rural areas. Inset maps are available to show detail in the more concentrated areas. The maps also display census subdivision names and boundaries with street network and other visible features such as railroads, rivers and lakes.

There are 251 maps in this series. The maps vary in scale and size; the maximum map dimensions are approximately 86 cm by 61 cm (34 inches by 24 inches). All maps in this series are oriented to the north.

Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Subdivisions, for areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations (Catalogue no. 92-145-X).

The Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Subdivisions, cover areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations. Each map in this series covers one census subdivision and displays the boundaries and unique identifiers[1] of dissemination areas, designated places names, as well as small population centres and rural areas within a census subdivision. The maps also display a street network and other visible features such as railroads, rivers and lakes.

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1. Note that in the three dissemination area (DA) map series, the DA UID is shown as a six-digit UID, not eight digits, due to space limitations on the map. The first two digits of the DA UID, representing the province/territory code, do not appear on the map. The remaining six digits represent the census division (CD) and DA.

There are 4,324 maps in this series. The maps vary in scale and size; the maximum dimensions are approximately 86 cm by 61 cm (34 inches by 24 inches). All maps in this series are oriented to the north.

Thematic Maps

A thematic map focuses on the spatial variability of a specific distribution or theme (such as population density or average annual income), whereas a reference map focuses on the location and names of features. Thematic maps normally include some location or reference information to help users familiarize themselves with the geographic area covered on the map.

Thematic maps are available to provide a visual overview of 2011 Census statistical data presented in the analytical paper.

Thematic maps are available to accompany the following 2011 Census releases:

Table 3.1 2011 Census theme and release date

2011 Census theme	Release date
Population and dwelling counts	February 8, 2012
Age and Sex	May 29, 2012
Families, households and marital status; Structural type of dwelling and collectives	September 19, 2012
Language	October 24, 2012

General methodology

The National Geographic Database (NGD) is a joint Statistics Canada-Elections Canada initiative to develop and maintain a spatial database which serves the needs of both organizations. The focus of the NGD is the continual improvement of quality and currency of spatial coverage using updates from provinces, territories and local sources. The native file used for the creation of maps resides on Statistics Canada's Spatial Data Infrastructure and is derived directly from data stored in the NGD environment.

To create maps, geographic boundaries, selected roads, railways and hydrographic features were retrieved from Statistics Canada's Spatial Data Infrastructure.

For all maps, initial text placement of labels was automated. Interactive editing was then performed to improve label placement.

Method of derivation

The National, Census Division and Census Subdivision Reference Maps were generated from digital geographic files using ArcGIS® Version 9.2, a geographic information system (GIS) software produced by Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI).

The Census Tract and the three Dissemination Area reference maps series were generated from digital geographic files using a generalized mapping system. This generalized mapping system was developed with ArcGIS® Version 9.2.

Limitations

Maps permit users to identify the general location and boundaries of 2011 Census standard geographic areas. They 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 2011 Census standard geographic areas. The positional accuracy of information displayed on the map does not support cadastral, surveying, digitizing or engineering applications.

To be compliant with Common Look and Feel guidelines 2.0, accessible data is available as an alternative to viewing PDF maps.

Comparison to other products/versions

The purpose of the reference maps is to provide spatial reference for 2011 Census statistical data, enabling users to locate boundaries and relate 2011 Census statistical data to physical locations.

The reference maps contain geographic boundaries, unique identifiers and names applicable to the 2011 Census and are consistent with those used in other 2011 standard geographic products. The format of these maps is similar to the 2006 Census reference maps.

Using with other products

Information displayed on 2011 Census reference maps such as boundaries, names and unique identifiers of 2011 Census standard geographic areas, roads, rivers and lakes are similar to those found in other 2011 Census geography products, except in the three dissemination area (DA) map series, where the DA UID shown on the maps is a six-digit UID, not eight digits, due to space limitations on the map. The first two digits of the DA UID, representing the province/territory code, do not appear. The remaining six digits represent the census division (CD) and DA.

Reference date

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada to finalize the geographic framework for which 2011 Census statistical data are collected, tabulated and reported. The reference date for 2011 Census standard geographic areas is January 1, 2011. More specifically, the census reports data according to the geographic areas (e.g., municipalities and equivalents referred to as census subdivisions) that are in effect on January 1, 2011, provided that Statistics Canada receives the information on the changes by March 1, 2011 (see *2011 Census Dictionary* – Geographic reference date for more details).

4. Technical specifications

Record layouts and data descriptions

Not applicable

File specifications

Not applicable

Software formats

The PDF maps are best viewed with Adobe Reader® 8.0 or more recent versions.

System requirements

Not applicable

Installation instructions

Not applicable

Geographic representation

Not applicable

File naming convention

The 2011 Census Reference Maps follow a standard naming convention.

The naming convention for the **National, Census Division and Census Subdivision Reference Maps (Standard Geographical Classification [SGC], Volume II** is: census year-catalogue number-Canada code-MAPLETTER -- where the census year is 2011, the catalogue number is 12572[2], the code for a Canada map is 01, and the map letter is the current letter used in the SGC manual. In the SGC manual, the CD map is Map A, the CMA and CA map is map B, the SAC map is Map C and the ER map is Map D. For the purposes of the naming convention, the Index Map is labelled Map E.

The naming convention for the **Census Division and Census Subdivision Reference Maps** is: census year-catalogue number-PRCODE-MAPNUMBER -- where the census year is 2011, the catalogue number is 12572, the PRCODE for each province and territory is 10 to 62 as found in the SGC manual, and the map number, which are the numbers 01 to 23.

The naming convention for the **Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations Maps** is: census year-catalogue number-CMA and CA UID-MAPNUMBER -- where the census year is 2011, the catalogue number is 92146, the CMA and CA UID as found on Statistics Canada's Spatial Data Infrastructure, and the map number, which is 00 for the main map, 01 for the first inset, 02 for the second inset, and so on.

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2. The hyphen has been deleted within each catalogue number.

The naming convention for the **Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Non-tracted Census Agglomerations Maps** is: census year-catalogue number-CA UID-MAPNUMBER -- where the census year is 2011, the catalogue number is 92148, the non-tracted CA unique identifiers as found on Statistics Canada's Spatial Data Infrastructure, and the map number, which is 00 for the main map, 01 for the first inset, 02 for the second inset, and so on.

The naming convention for the **Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census subdivision, for areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations Maps** is: census year-catalogue number-CSD UID-MAPNUMBER -- where the census year is 2011, the catalogue number is 92145, the CSD UID is the seven digit code as found on Statistics Canada's Spatial Data Infrastructure, and the map number, which is 00 for the main map, 01 for the first inset, 02 for the second inset, and so on.

The naming convention for the **Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Tract, for Census Metropolitan Areas or Census Agglomerations Maps** is: census year-catalogue number-CMA and CA UID-CENSUSTRACT and CA NAME-MAPNUMBER -- where the census year is 2011, the catalogue number is 92147, the CMA and CA UID as found on Statistics Canada's Spatial Data Infrastructure, the CENSUSTRACT and CA NAME which is a six-digit code (**without the decimal point**) and the map number, which is 00 for the main map, 01 for the first inset, 02 for the second inset, and so on.

5. Data quality

Data quality elements provide information on the fitness-for-use of data by describing why, when and how the data are created, and how accurate the data are. The quality elements include information on lineage, positional accuracy, attribute accuracy, logical consistency, consistency with other products and completeness. This information is provided to users for all geography data products disseminated for the census.

Lineage

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

The 2011 Census statistical data are disseminated for a variety of 2011 Census standard geographic areas ranging from the national level down to the dissemination block. Appendix B shows the hierarchy of standard geographic units and indicates whether 2011 Census standard geographic areas are administrative or statistical. Administrative areas include census subdivisions, census divisions, and provinces and territories. Statistics Canada established the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) to organize these three types of 2011 Census standard geographic areas using a hierarchy of standard geographic codes. Reference maps depict the boundaries of these 2011 Census standard geographic areas and help users put 2011 Census statistical data in a spatial context.

Geographic names refer to the names given to standard geographic areas. Geographic names, however, are not given to all standard geographic areas. Named standard geographic areas include provinces and territories, economic regions, census divisions, census consolidated subdivisions, census subdivisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, designated places, populations centres and federal electoral districts. Although census tracts do not have alphabetic names, they do have numeric names consisting of seven characters, which include leading zeros, a decimal point and trailing zeros.

The maps contain both English and French province and territory names on the maps (where applicable). The sources used for the names of the provinces and territories are the statutes of the respective provinces and territories.

The source of the geographic names of federal electoral districts is the 2003 Representation Order, Elections Canada.

For those census divisions and census subdivisions that respect the administrative fabric within the provinces and territories, the sources of the names and types are the provincial and territorial governments. Statistics Canada receives input from the provincial and territorial governments concerning all boundary, name and type changes to their respective municipal structures. The census reflects the administrative structure within provinces and territories that was in effect on the geographic reference date of the 2011 Census, January 1, 2011.

Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration names are usually based on that of the largest population centre(s) within the census metropolitan area or census agglomeration.

Information on the delineation criteria for 2011 Census standard geographic areas as well as the sources of geographic names is provided in the *2011 Census Dictionary* (Catalogue no. 98-301-X) and the 2011 Census Illustrated Glossary (Catalogue no. 92-195-X).

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 with the provincial part which is larger in terms of land area.

Positional accuracy

Positional accuracy refers to the absolute and relative accuracy of the positions of geographic features. Absolute accuracy is the closeness of the coordinate values in a dataset to values accepted as or being true. Relative accuracy is the closeness of the relative positions of features to their respective relative positions accepted as or being true. Descriptions of positional accuracy include the quality of the final file or product after all transformations.

All boundary layers used on the maps are stored in Statistics Canada's Spatial Data Infrastructure. The Spatial Data Infrastructure is not Global Positioning Systems (GPS)-compliant. However, every possible attempt is made to ensure that the 2011 Census standard geographic area boundaries maintained in the Spatial Data Infrastructure respect the limits of the administrative entities that they represent (e.g., census division and census subdivision) or on which they are based (e.g., census metropolitan area or census agglomeration). 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) that are stored within the Spatial Data Infrastructure is considered when positioning the limits of the 2011 Census standard geographic areas.

The national map showing the location of the census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations was produced using point symbols that were positioned to portray the areas' proximity to major hydrographic features and the Trans-Canada Highway.

Attribute accuracy

Attribute accuracy refers to the accuracy of the quantitative and qualitative information attached to each feature (e.g., census subdivision name, unique identifier).

As noted under Lineage, the attributes (names, types and unique identifiers) for all 2011 Census standard geographic areas are sourced from Statistics Canada's Spatial Data Infrastructure. The names and types of administrative 2011 Census standard geographic areas have been updated for the 2011 Census using source materials from provincial and territorial authorities.

The 2011 standard geographic areas, road and hydrographic attributes on the reference maps were verified against the data in the Spatial Data Infrastructure and found to be accurate.

Logical consistency

Logical consistency describes the fidelity of relationships encoded in the data structure of the digital spatial data.

On each reference map, all 2011 Census standard geographic areas have been verified to have a unique identifier that is valid for the 2011 Census.

Consistency with other products

The information displayed on 2011 Census reference maps such as boundaries, names and unique identifiers of 2011 Census standard geographic areas, roads, rivers and lakes are consistent with those disseminated within other 2011 Census products except in the three dissemination area (DA) map series, where the DA UID is shown as a six-digit UID, not eight digits, due to space limitations on

the map. The first two digits of the DA UID, representing the province/territory code, do not appear. The remaining six digits represent the census division (CD) and DA.

Completeness

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 criteria. There is a national coverage of census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, dissemination blocks, economic regions and federal electoral district. Throughout all of the 2011 Census map series, the 2011 Census geographic areas are displayed in some manner.

The base map features selected for display on the national maps include only selected rivers and lakes and the Trans-Canada Highway.

The Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations series contains all 33 census metropolitan areas and 15 census agglomerations that are part of the 2011 census tract program. For each census metropolitan area and census agglomeration, all census tracts are named.

New for 2011 is that census boundaries of designated places (DPLs) may cross census subdivision (CSD) boundaries. For all maps showing DPLs the maps display only the portion of the DPLs that is within the target area of the map. On these maps, DPL names are suffixed with (part/partie) to identify DPLs that have additional parts whose extent is outside the target area of the map and is not displayed.

Table 5.1 2011 Census designated places that cross census subdivision boundaries

Designated place unique identifier	Designated place name	Designated place type	Province name
100285	Sheshatshiu	DPL	Newfoundland and Labrador
130097	Upper Miramichi	LSD	New Brunswick
460103	Grand Marais/Grand Beach	UUC	Manitoba
460105	Birch River	LUD	Manitoba
480082	Flyingshot Lake	UNP	Alberta
590038	Genelle	UNP	British Columbia
590068	Saltair	UNP	British Columbia
590177	Hyde Creek	UNP	British Columbia
590266	Barriere	UNP	British Columbia
590341	Port Renfrew	UNP	British Columbia

There is one area where a designated place and a population centre overlap. In the census agglomeration of Duncan, B.C., the designated place of Cowichan 1 (59 0321) has been given precedence over the population centre of Duncan (59 0243) for mapping purposes.

Population centre information (i.e., shading) is displayed for the target area only.

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) portray the boundaries of standard geographic areas together with the shoreline around Canada. Selected inland lakes and rivers are available as supplementary layers.

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 densely-populated 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 population centre (known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the core. A CA must have a 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 core, as measured by commuting flows derived from previous census place of work data.

If the population of the 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 core falls below 50,000. Small population centres with a population count of less than 10,000 are called fringe. All areas inside the CMA or CA that are not population centres are rural areas.

When a CA has a 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 core subsequently falls below 50,000. All CMAs are subdivided into census tracts.

Census metropolitan influenced zone

The census metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ) is a concept that geographically differentiates the area of Canada outside census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs). Census subdivisions (CSDs) within provinces that are 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 or CAs have on them. CSDs within the territories that are outside CAs are assigned to a separate category.

Census subdivisions within provinces are assigned to a MIZ category based on the percentage of their resident employed labour force that commutes to work in the 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. As many CSDs in the territories are very large and sparsely populated, the commuting flow of the resident employed labour force is unstable. For this reason, CSDs in the territories that are outside CAs are assigned to a separate category that is not based on their commuting flows.

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 between 2,500 and 8,000 persons. They are located in census metropolitan areas and in census agglomerations that had a 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 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) using angular units of measure such as degrees, minutes and seconds or planar (Universal Transverse Mercator) using linear units such as metres.

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

Core, fringe and rural area

The terms 'core,' 'fringe' and 'rural area' replace the terms 'urban core,' 'urban fringe' and 'rural fringe' for the 2011 Census. These terms distinguish between population centres (POPCTRs) and rural areas (RAs) within a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA).

A CMA or CA can have two types of cores: the core and the secondary core. The core is the population centre with the highest population, around which a CMA or a CA is delineated. The 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 secondary core is a population centre within a CMA that has at least 10,000 persons and was the core of a CA that has been merged with an adjacent CMA.

The term 'fringe' includes all population centres within a CMA or CA that have less than 10,000 persons and are not contiguous with the core or secondary core.

All territory within a CMA or CA that is not classified as a core or fringe is classified as rural area.

Datum
A datum is a geodetic reference system which includes an ellipsoid and an origin against which the latitude and longitude of all other points on the earth's surface are referenced. A datum may often be associated with a particular ellipsoid (mathematical reference model of the earth).

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 a population centre.

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 census data 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 its 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 2011 Census are based on the 2003 Representation Order.

Geocoding
Geocoding is the process of assigning geographic identifiers (codes or x,y coordinates) to map features and data records. The resulting geocodes permit data to be linked geographically to a place on the earth.

Households, postal codes[OM] and place of work data are linked to block-face representative points (coordinates) when the street and address information is available; otherwise, they are linked to dissemination block (DB) representative points. In some cases, postal codes[OM] 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.

_____

OM: Postal code is an official mark of Canada Post Corporation.

_____

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 2011 Census, the geographic reference date is January 1, 2011.

Geographical region of Canada
The geographical regions of Canada are groupings of provinces and territories established for the purpose of statistical reporting. The six geographical regions of Canada are: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies, British Columbia and Territories.

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.

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.

Place name
'Place name' refers to selected names of active and retired geographic areas as well as names from the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base. Place names include names of census subdivisions (municipalities), designated places and population centres, as well as the names of some local places.

Population centre
A population centre (POPCTR) has a population of at least 1,000 and a population density of 400 persons or more per square kilometre, based on the current census population count. All areas outside population centres are classified as rural areas. Taken together, population centres and rural areas cover all of Canada.

Population centres are classified into three groups, depending on the size of their population:
- small population centres, with a population between 1,000 and 29,999
- medium population centres, with a population between 30,000 and 99,999
- large urban population centres, with a population of 100,000 or more

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

Population density
Population density is the number of persons per square kilometre.

Postal code^{OM}

The postal code^{OM} 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 3 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 unique identifiers 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 coordinate 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, as well as for selected geographic areas – province/territory (PR), federal electoral district (FED), economic region (ER), census division (CD), census metropolitan area/census agglomeration (CMA/CA), census subdivision (CSD), population centre (POPCTR), designated place (DPL), census tract (CT), dissemination area (DA) and dissemination block (DB).

Households, postal codes^{OM} and place of work data are linked to block-face representative points (coordinates) 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 (CSD) representative points when the data cannot be linked to DAs.

Road network file

The road network file (RNF) contains streets, street names, types, directions and address ranges. Address ranges are dwelling-based.

Rural area

Rural areas (RAs) include all territory lying outside population centres (POPCTRs). Taken together, population centres and rural areas cover all of Canada.

Rural population includes all population living in rural areas 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) 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 and population centres) and geocoding. The SDI is also the source for generating many geography products for the 2011 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) 2011 is Statistics Canada's main classification of geographic areas in Canada. It is designed to classify statistical information by geographic areas. The classification consists of four levels: geographical regions of Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions (such as counties and regional municipalities) and census subdivisions (such as municipalities). The four geographic levels are hierarchically related; a seven-digit code is used to show this relationship.

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 or a census metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ). The MIZ classifies all CSDs in provinces and territories that are outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

The Statistical Area Classification is a variant of the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC). Census subdivisions (CSDs) form the lowest level of the classification variant. The next level consists of individual census metropolitan areas (CMAs), census agglomerations (CAs) and census metropolitan influenced zones (MIZs). The highest level consists of three categories that cover all of the land mass of Canada:

- census metropolitan areas
- census agglomerations
- outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

The SAC provides unique numeric identification (codes) for these hierarchically-related geographic areas. It was established for the purpose of reporting statistics.

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

Appendix B Hierarchy of standard geographic units for dissemination, 2011 Census

Figure B.1 Hierarchy of standard geographic units for dissemination, 2011 Census

1. A best fit linkage is created between the previous census CSDs and the current census dissemination blocks to facilitate historical data retrieval.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population; Canada Post Corporation, May 2011.

Appendix C Geographic units by province and territory, 2011 Census

Table C.1 Geographic units by province and territory, 2011 Census

Geographic unit	Canada 2006	Canada 2011	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)	308	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	293	11	3	18	15	98	49	23	18	19	29	1	6	3
Census consolidated subdivision	2,341	2,338	89	68	43	151	1,005	316	126	300	77	153	1	6	3
Census subdivision (CSD)	5,418	5,253	376	113	99	273	1,285	574	287	959	435	743	37	41	31
CSD dissolutions (Jan. 2, 2006 to Jan. 1, 2011)	221	...	3	0	1	6	13	13	13	26	19	126	0	1	0
CSD incorporations (Jan. 2, 2006 to Jan. 1, 2011)	...	56	2	0	0	3	4	2	3	1	1	33	2	5	0
Designated place	1,289	1,507	183	0	65	167	106	114	97	194	261	319	1	0	0
Census metropolitan area	33	33	1	0	1	2	6[1]	15[1]	1	2	2	4	0	0	0
Census agglomeration (CA)	111	114	3	2	4	5[1]	25[1]	28[1]	4	7[1]	16[1]	21	1	1	0
CA with census tracts	15	15	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
CA without census tracts	96	99	3	2	4	4[1]	22[1]	24[1]	4	7[1]	13[1]	17	1	1	0
Census tract	5,076	5,452	47	0	93	102	1,371	2,273	173	109	573	711	0	0	0
Small population centre (1,000 to 29,999)	811	857	29	6	35	30[1]	224[1]	237[1]	42[1]	59[1]	101[1]	87	1	3	7
Medium population centre (30,000 to 99,999)	54	54	0	1	1	2	13	19	1	2	6	9	0	0	0
Large urban population centre (100,000 or more)	29	31	1	0	1	1	6[1]	14[1]	1	2	2	4	0	0	0
Place name	21,411	35,033	1,836	709	3,138	2,679	6,985	8,091	1,839	2,687	3,117	3,528	195	153	76
Dissemination area	54,626	56,204	1,071	293	1,645	1,454	13,622	19,964	2,179	2,467	5,711	7,582	68	98	50
Dissemination block	478,831	493,345	8,732	3,573	15,842	15,415	109,455	132,777	30,471	51,610	66,332	55,529	1,359	1,492	758
Block-face	3,739,041	3,947,786	81,868	27,050	155,484	135,411	842,992	1,003,813	201,005	362,238	525,180	577,975	13,036	15,612	6,122
Forward sortation area	1,625	1,638	35	7	77	111	418	526	64	48	153	190	3	3	3
Postal code[OM]	805,640	834,056	10,878	3,316	27,852	58,617	212,162	276,844	24,568	21,923	80,948	115,435	968	516	29

… not applicable

1. Census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, large urban population centres and small population centres crossing provincial boundaries are counted in both provinces, and, therefore, do not add up to the national total.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population; Canada Post Corporation, May 2011.

Appendix D Census subdivision types by province and territory, 2011 Census

Table D.1 Census subdivision types by province and territory, 2011 Census

	Census subdivision type	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
		5,253	376	113	99	273	1,285	574	287	959	435	743	37	41	31
C	City / Cité	6	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CC	Chartered community	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
CG	Community government	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
CN	Crown colony / Colonie de la couronne	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
COM	Community	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CT	Canton (municipalité de)	45	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CU	Cantons unis (municipalité de)	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CV	City / Ville	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CY	City	149	3	2	...	4	...	46	9	16	17	49	1	1	1
DM	District municipality	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...
HAM	Hamlet	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	24
ID	Improvement district	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
IGD	Indian government district	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
IM	Island municipality	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
IRI	Indian reserve / Réserve indienne	961	3	4	25	18	27	139	75	168	81	419	...	2	...
LGD	Local government district	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOT	Township and royalty	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M	Municipality / Municipalité	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MD	Municipal district	76	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...
MÉ	Municipalité	619	...	...	...	...	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MU	Municipality	54	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NH	Northern hamlet	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
NL	Nisga'a land	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
NO	Unorganized / Non organisé	137	...	...	...	...	96	16	10	2	...	...	4	6	3
NV	Northern village	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
P	Parish / Paroisse (municipalité de)	150	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PE	Paroisse (municipalité de)	179	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RCR	Rural community / Communauté rurale	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RDA	Regional district electoral area	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	...
RG	Region	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table D.1 Census subdivision types by province and territory, 2011 Census (continued)

Census subdivision type		Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
RGM	Regional municipality	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
RM	Rural municipality	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	296	...	...	...	...	...
RV	Resort village	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
S-É	Indian settlement / Établissement indien	28	...	...	...	...	6	5	4	1	4	3	5	...	...
SA	Special area	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
SC	Subdivision of county municipality / Subdivision municipalité de comté	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SÉ	Settlement / Établissement	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
SET	Settlement	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3
SG	Self-government / Autonomie gouvernementale	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
SM	Specialized municipality	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
SNO	Subdivision of unorganized / Subdivision non organisée	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SV	Summer village	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...
T	Town	743	277	7	31	13	...	88	51	147	108	14	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	207	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TV	Town / Ville	15	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	Ville	222	...	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VC	Village cri	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VK	Village naskapi	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VL	Village	550	...	...	...	66	45	11	19	266	95	43	4	1	...
VN	Village nordique	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

… not applicable

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population.