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**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)

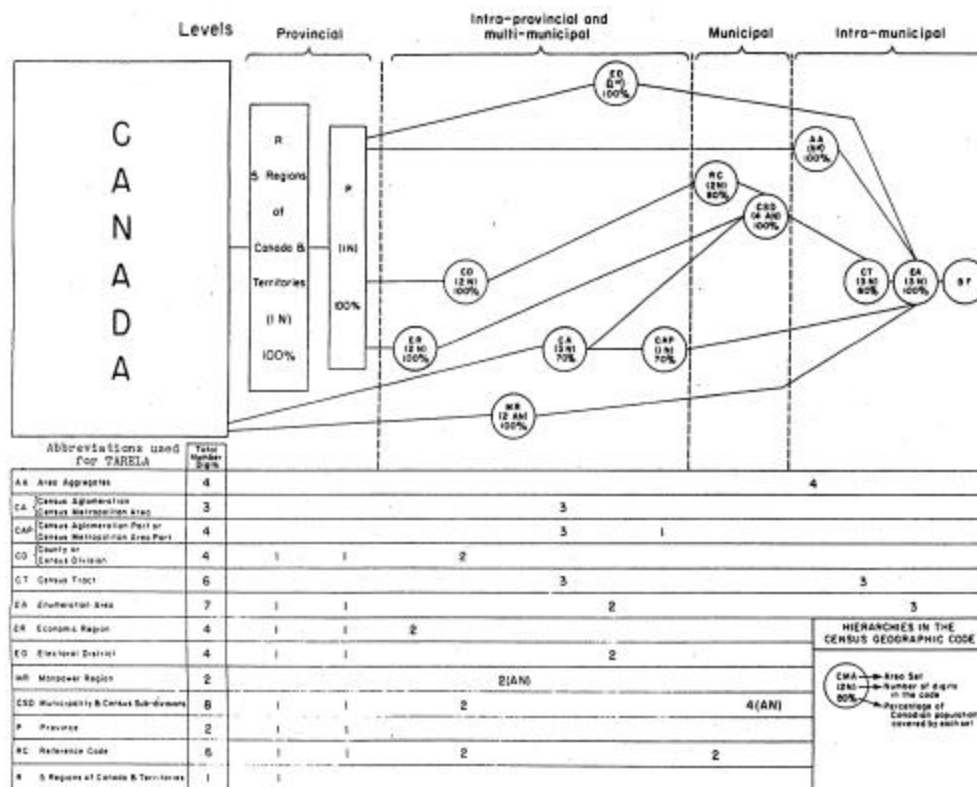
The population of Canada is divided into 6 parts, i.e., 5 large regions

- (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 and CA	CT	CMA PART
No. 1. Toronto	5	81	012	54	17A02	007		129	1
" 2. Halifax Subd-D Armdale rural	2	08	321	08	01D11	002		050	4
" 3. Halifax Subd-D Armdale 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.	P-U GROUP	REFERENCE C.	REGION - (GEO)	CANADIAN MANPOWER REGION
No. 1. Toronto	A	A	01	J8	
" 2. Halifax Subd-D Armdale rural	2	I	01	89	
" 3. Halifax Subd-D Armdale urban	2	I	01	89	
" 4. St-Timothée rural	6	I	06	E7	
" 5. St-Timothée urban	6	I	06	E7	
" 6. 459 Kinistino	7	I	16	V2	
" 7. Indian Reserve	8	I	16	V2	
" 8. Kinistino (Town)	H	I	16	V2	
" 9. Unorganized	8	I	22	V2	



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

.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 alphanumeric 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.

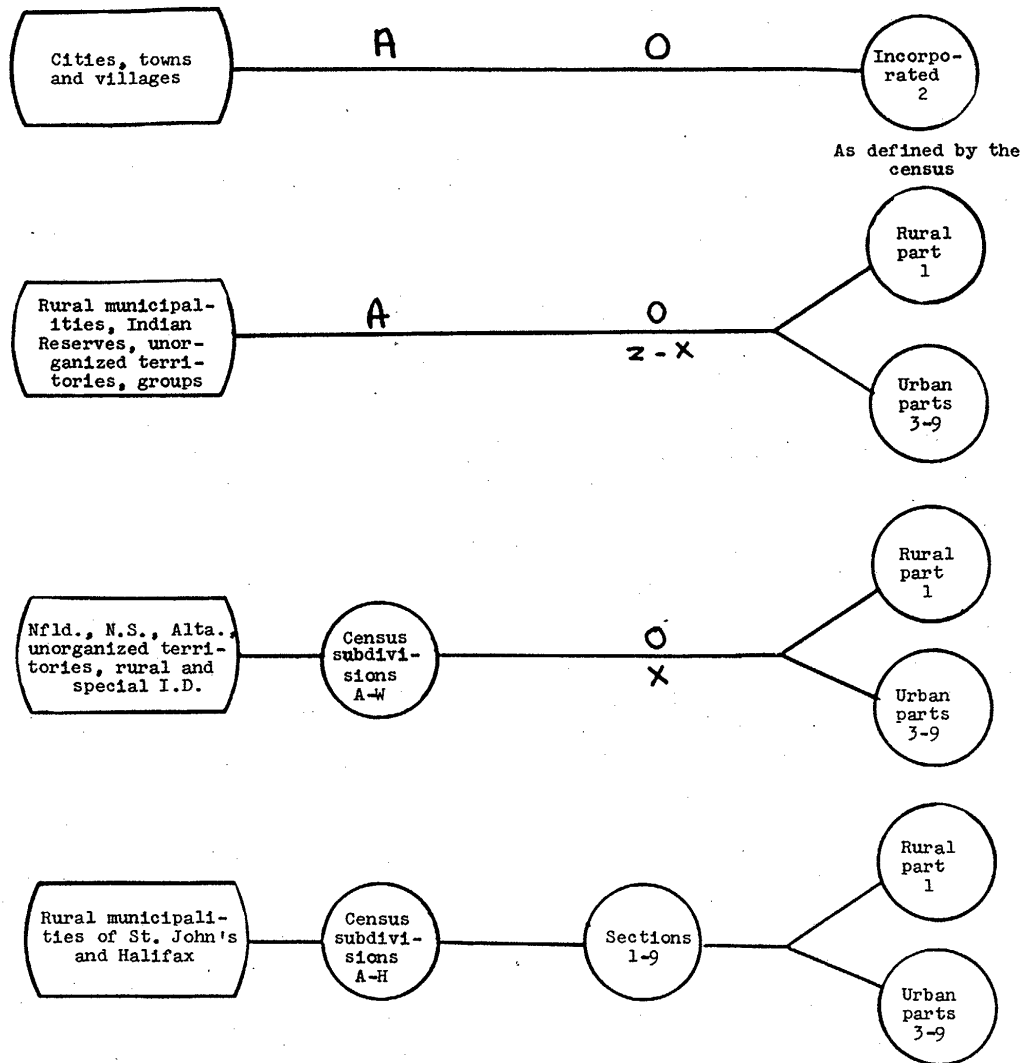
Their code consists of 3 digits, which identify each unit throughout Canada. The code is divided into blocks according to population size, as follows:

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. 1 alphab. 1 alphanumerical 1 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 abscisses 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
Grattan, 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

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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.		

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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>			03	
			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

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APPENDIX 4

Census-tracted Centres

Centres subdivisés en secteurs de recensement

Locality – Localité	ED — C.É.	Enumeration areas — Secteurs de dénombrement
004. Halifax Census Metropolitan Area		
Halifax County (part)		
Halifax, c. (CMA-UC-1)		
CT No. 1	209	16-21
2	209	7-15
3	208	2-6
4	208	7-22, 51-53
5	208	54-57
6	208	58-69
7	208	115-126
8	208	101-108
9	208	109, 111, 113, 114
10	208	251-264
11	208	156-172
12	208	70, 71, 151-155
13	209	151-157
14	209	54-60
15	209	22-24, 51-53
16	209	61-65
17	209	70-73
18	209	66-69, 158-164
19	208	202-216
20	208	201, 265-273
21	208	301-312
22	208	217-220, 313-320
23	209	165-173, 201, 202
24	209	101-112
25	209	113-123, 203-209
26	209	210-216
27	209	217-220
Dartmouth, c. (CMA-UC-2)		
CT No. 100	207	101-108
101	207	109-111, 151-155
102	207	156-169
103	207	112-118
104	207	119-124, 301, 302
105	207	303-308
106	207	315-322
107	207	309-314
108	207	221-225, 273, 277
109	207	201-210
110	207	170-174
111	207	211-218, 226
112	207	259-262, 274
113	207	263, 275, 279
114	207	219, 220, 264-272, 276

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°	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
Powell 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

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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	101	33	159	58
14	14	102	34	160	59
15	17	103	35	161	67
16	16	104	36pt.	162	68
17	15	105	40	163	69
18	73	106	41	164	113
19	72	107	42	165	51pt.
20	71	108	43	166	107, 127
21	114	109	37	167	108
		110	38	168	109
51	18	111	39	169	110
52	19	112	60	170	111
53	20	113	61	171	112
54	21	114	64	172	120
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

Census of Canada

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Census Tract
Conversion Table
1971-1966

1971

APPENDIX 9

Table de conversion des
secteurs de recensement

Recensement du Canada

Census Metropolitan Area

Région métropolitaine de recensement

TORONTO

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

Geography Section - Census Division

Section de géographie - Division du recensement

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APPENDIX 9 - Continued

TORONTO - Continued

1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966
<u>Wobicoke, b.</u>		<u>York, North, b. - Concluded</u>		<u>Scarborough, b. - Concluded</u>		<u>Richmond Hill, t. - Concluded</u>	
CT 200	CT 306(part)	CT 270	CT 313(part)	CT 338	CT 175(part)	CT 424	CT 500(part)
201	251(part)	271	190(part)	339	175(part)		501(part)
	142(part)		313(part)		176		502(part)
202	251(part)	272	314	340	174		plus annexed part
203	143	273	194(part)	341	289(part)		
204	141(part)		195(part)	342	289(part)		
	147	274	198	343	173		
205	146	275	206	344	287		
206	148(part)	276	207	345	311		
207	144	277	208	346	167		
	148(part)	278	209(part)	347	288		
208	145	279	209(part)	348	166		
209	140		225	349	165		
	251(part)	280	224	350	284		
210	251(part)	281	223	351	285		
211	252	282	222	352	164		
212	253	283	221(part)	353	286		
213	254	284	221(part)	354	168		
214	300	285	295	355	309		
215	250	286	220	356	278(part)		
216	248	287	210	357	278(part)		
217	249	288	211(part)	358	156(part)		
218	256		292	359	156(part)		
219	255	289	219	360	155		
220	327(part)	290	294(part)	361	154		
221	327(part)	291	294(part)	362	157(part)		
222	264	292	217	363	157(part)		
223	323	293	216		280(part)		
224	263	294	218	364	280(part)		
225	262	295	319	365	307		
226	260		320(part)	366	308		
227	257	296	212	367	279		
228	258		320(part)	368	281		
229	259	297	211(part)	369	282		
230	267	298	205	370	163		
231	301	299	204	371	283		
232	266	300	199	372	312		
233	265(part)	301	291	373	162		
234	265(part)	302	315(part)	374	161		
235	271	303	315(part)	375	159(part)		
236	326	304	315(part)	376	159(part)		
237	270	305	193(part)	377	160		
238	324	306	316	378	158		
239	269(part)	307	200				
240	269(part)	308	317				
241	322	309	203				
242	268	310	293				
243	323	311	320(part)				
244	273	312	213(part)				
245	272(part)	313	214				
246	272(part)	314	215(part)				
247	275	315	215(part)				
248	274(part)	316	213(part)				
249	274(part)	317	202(part)				
250	321	318	318				
		319	202(part)				
		320	202(part)				
		321	201(part)				
		322	201(part)				
		323	193(part)				
		324	315(part)				
<u>York, North, b. -</u>		<u>Scarborough, b.</u>		<u>Markham, t.</u>		<u>Richmond Hill, t.</u>	
CT 260	CT 189	CT 330	CT 276	CT 400	CT 513(part)	CT 420	CT 501(part)
261	190(part)	331	169		plus annexed part		502(part)
262	190(part)	332	277	401	513(part)		plus annexed part
	313(part)	333	170		plus annexed part		500(part)
3	290	334	171(part)	402	501(part)		plus annexed part
	313(part)	335	171(part)	403	annexed part		annexed part
264	195(part)	336	172				
265	196						
266	197						
267	194(part)						
268	191						
	192(part)						
	313(part)						
<u>Port Credit, t.</u>		<u>Port Credit, t.</u>		<u>Port Credit, t.</u>		<u>Port Credit, t.</u>	
CT 540	CT 406	CT 540	CT 406	CT 540	CT 406	CT 540	CT 406

APPENDIX 9 – Concluded

TORONTO – Concluded

1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966
<u>Streetsville, t.</u>		<u>Oakville, t.</u>		<u>Oakville, t. - Concluded</u>		<u>Pickering, twp. - Concluded</u>	
CT 550	CT 407	CT 600	CT 450(part)	CT 612	CT 458(part)	CT 804	CT 552(part)
		601	450(part)	613	457(part)		plus other part
		602	450(part)	614	457(part)	805	552(part)
			451(part)	615	459		plus other part
		603	452(part)			806	-
		604	451(part)			807	-
		605	452(part)	<u>Milton, t.</u>			
			453(part)				
		606	452(part)	CT 620	CT 460(part)	<u>Ajax, t.</u>	
			454(part)	621	460(part)		
			458(part)			CT 810	CT 550(part)
		607	454(part)			811	550(part)
			455(part)			812	550(part)
			458(part)	<u>Pickering, twp.</u>			
		608	455(part)	CT 800	CT 551(part)	<u>Pickering, vl.</u>	
			458(part)	801	551(part)		
		609	453(part)	802	551(part)		
		610	456(part)	803	552(part)	CT 820	CT 551
			458(part)		plus other part		
			456(part)				
		611	458(part)				
			458(part)				
<u>Brampton, t.</u>							
CT 570	CT -						
571	-						
572	-						
573	-						
574	-						
575	-						

Census of Canada

1971

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APPENDIX 10

Census Metropolitan Area

Région métropolitaine de recensement

TORONTO

Census Tract
Conversion Table
1966-1971

Table de conversion des
secteurs de recensement

1966		1971		1966		1971		1966		1971	
<u>Toronto, c.</u>				<u>Toronto, c. - Continued</u>				<u>Toronto, c. - Concluded</u>			
CT	1	CT	50(part)	CT	51	CT	119(part)	CT	99	CT	32
	2		104		52		130(part)		100		68
	3		106		53		118		101		33
	4		105		54		117		102		31
			50(part)		55		92		103		16
			103		56		91		105		1(part)
	5		101		57		60				17(part)
	6		102		58		59		106		85
	7		107				61		107		84
	8		108				62(part)		108		83
	9		100		59		38		109		70
	10		99		60		37		110		71
	11		111		61		39		111		72
	12		112		62		36		112		69
	13		110		63		11		113		73
	14		113		64		12		114		29
	15		109		65		2		115		28
	16		98		66		122		116		27
	17		97				130(part)		117		18
	18		96		67		121		118		19
	19		50(part)		68		120		119		1(part)
	20		51		69		90				17(part)
	21		52		70		89		120		82
	22		53		71		62(part)		121		81
	23		54		72		63		122		75
	24		45		73		35		123		76
	25		49		74		34		124		80
	26		48		75		14		125		74
	27		47		76		15		126		77
	28		46		77		13		127		78
	29		44		78		141		128		79
	30		4		79		142		129		26
	31		5		80		140		130		25
	32		7		81		139		131		24
	33		6		82		138		132		23
	34		3		83		133(part)		133		22
	35		114				134		134		1(part)
	36		116		84		135				20
	37		95		85		137		135		21
	38		94		86		129		302		115
	39		93		87		128		303		136
	40		55		88		127		304		30
	41		56		89		126(part)				
	42		57		90		123				
	43		58				126(part)				
	44		42		91		124				
	45		41		92		125				
	46		43		93		86				
	47		40		94		87				
	48		9		95		88				
	49		10		96		64				
	50		8				65				
					97		67				
					98		66				
								<u>Leaside, t.</u> (annexed to borough of East York)			
								CT	136	CT	196
									137		195
									138		186(part)
											194
								<u>Weston, t.</u> (annexed to borough of York)			
								CT	139	CT	176
									305		175
								<u>Mimico, t.</u> (annexed to borough of Etobicoke)			
								CT	140	CT	209(part)
									141		203
											204(part)
									142		201(part)
									143		202
									306		200(part)
								<u>New Toronto, t.</u> (annexed to borough of Etobicoke)			
								CT	144	CT	207(part)
									145		208
									146		205
									147		204(part)
								<u>Long Branch, vl.</u> (annexed to borough of Etobicoke)			
								CT	148	CT	206
											207(part)
								<u>Swansea, vl.</u> (annexed to Toronto)			
								CT	149	CT	50(part)
								<u>Forest Hill, vl.</u> (annexed to Toronto)			
								CT	150	CT	132
									151		133(part)
									152		131(part)
									153		119(part)
											130(part)
											131(part)
								<u>Scarborough, b.</u>			
								CT	154	CT	351
									155		360

Geography Section - Census Division

Section de géographie - Division du recensement

APPENDIX 10 - Continued

TORONTO - Continued

1966		1971		1966		1971		1966		1971					
<u>Scarborough, b. -</u> <u>Concluded</u>				<u>York, North, b. -</u> <u>Continued</u>				<u>York, North, b. -</u> <u>Concluded</u>				<u>Etobicoke, b. -</u> <u>Concluded</u>			
CT	156	CT	358	CT	190	CT	261	CT	320	CT	295(part)	CT	321	CT	250
	157		359				262(part)				296(part)		322		241
			362				271(part)				311		323		243
	158		363(part)		191		268(part)						324		238
	159		378		192		268(part)						325		223
			375				269						326		236
			376		193		305						327		220
	160		377				323								221
	161		374		194		267								
	162		373				273(part)								
	163		370		195		264								
	164		352				273(part)								
	165		349		196		265								
	166		348		197		266								
	167		346		198		274								
	168		354		199		300								
	169		331		200		307								
	170		333		201		321								
	171		334				322								
			335		202		317								
	172		336				319								
	173		343				320								
	174		340		203		309								
	175		338		204		299								
			339(part)		205		298								
	176		339(part)		206		275								
	276		330		207		276								
	277		332		208		277								
	278		356		209		278								
			357				279(part)								
	279		367		210		287								
	280		363(part)		211		288(part)								
			364				297								
	281		368		212		296(part)								
	282		369		213		312								
	283		371				316								
	284		350		214		313								
	285		351		215		314								
	286		353				315								
	287		344		216		293								
	288		347		217		292								
	289		341		218		294								
			342		219		289								
	307		365		220		286								
	308		366		221		283								
	309		355				284								
	310		337		222		282								
	311		345		223		281								
	312		372		224		280								
					225		279(part)								
					290		263(part)								
					291		301								
					292		288(part)								
					293		310								
					294		290								
							291								
					295		285								
					313		262(part)								
							263(part)								
							268(part)								
							270								
							271(part)								
					314		272								
					315		302								
							303								
							304								
							324								
					316		306								
					317		308								
					318		318								
					319		295(part)								

APPENDIX 10 – Concluded
TORONTO – Concluded

1966		1971		1966		1971		1966		1971						
<u>Oakville, t. — Concluded</u>				<u>Vaughan, twp.</u>				<u>Woodbridge, vl.</u>				<u>Ajax, t.</u>				
CT	453	CT	605(part) 609	CT	500	CT	421 423(part) 424(part) plus other part	CT	510	annexed to Vaughan, t.	CT	550	CT	810 811 812		
	454		606(part) 607(part)	<u>Markham, twp.</u>	CT	501	CT	402(part) 420(part) 424(part)	<u>Markham, vl.</u>		<u>Pickering, twp.</u>					
	455		607(part) 608(part)						CT	513	CT	400(part) 401(part)	CT	551	CT	800 801 802
	456		610(part) 611(part)						<u>Stouffville, vl.</u>		552	803(part) 804(part) 805(part)				
	457		613 614						CT	514	annexed to Whitchurch — Stouffville, t.	<u>Pickering, vl.</u>				
	458		606(part) 607(part) 608(part) 610(part) 611(part)									CT	553	CT	820	
	459		612 615													
<u>Milton, t.</u>				<u>Richmond Hill, t.</u>												
CT	460	CT	620 621	CT	502	CT	420(part) 422(part) 423(part) 424(part)									