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Spatial

User Manual

**DMTI Spatial™
2001
Census Boundaries
Version 1.0**

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spatial
solutions™

www.dmtispatial.com

Published: May 15, 2004

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About DMTI Spatial™

DMTI Spatial Inc. is Canada's leading spatial solutions provider. We enable users to understand their customers, optimize resources, realize opportunities, maximize profitability and make more informed decisions through accurate products and innovative thinking.

DMTI Spatial publishes precision built street map, rail and routing data (CanMap®), a detailed water layer, and innovative geocoding and address management software (GeoPinpoint™). In addition, DMTI Spatial publishes a full range of positionally accurate geospatial data products including: enhanced points of interest (EPOI), census data and boundaries, postal geography, topographic maps, and US mapping data. As part of a complete business geographic solution, DMTI Spatial offers a wide range of GIS services, consulting, and software training.

Established in 1994, DMTI Spatial is committed to setting the standard within the GIS industry for precision built spatial data and geocoding software products.

At DMTI Spatial, we believe that our true strength comes from working closely with our customers and providing innovative solutions to meet their strategic business objectives. As Canada's premier spatial solutions provider we pride ourselves with having worked with North America's leading organizations to support their mission critical applications.

DMTI Spatial works with large and small organizations representative of a wide variety of industries:

- Agriculture
- Banking/Finance
- Consulting
- Education
- Emergency Services
- Engineering
- Environmental

- Forestry
- Government
- Health
- High Technology
- Insurance
- Manufacturing
- Media

- Mining
- Real Estate
- Retail
- Telecommunications
- Transportation
- Utilities

We are a member of the ESRI Canada Business Partner Program, and winner of the 2001 ESRI Worldwide New Business Partner of the Year Award. Strategic business partner of Tele Atlas North America, and winner of the Markham Board of Trade 2000 Award for Entrepreneurship and Innovation. Recipient of The Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA) 2002 Certificate of Appreciation.

Really Smart Spatial Solutions™

Through the application of its products and services, DMTI Spatial has been involved with projects such as: location-based services, logistics planning, emergency dispatch, facilities management, data management, customer care, address management, land base development in support of network planning, and marketing/demographic analysis applications.

DMTI Spatial can provide all of the components necessary for the acquisition, implementation, operation and maintenance of a successful GIS system within companies of all sizes.   Through its product and service offering, DMTI Spatial can provide users with 5 key components:

1. Accurate, detailed and compatible data
2. Comprehensive maintenance program
3. GIS software
4. Consulting and services
5. Software training

DMTI Spatial™ Product & Service Portfolio

DMTI Spatial's product & service offering includes:

CanMap® - *Digital Map Data for Canada*
*   CanMap® Streetfiles
*   CanMap® RouteLogistics
*   CanMap® Rail
*   CanMap® Major Roads and Highways
*   CanMap® Parks & Recreation
*   CanMap® Water

MultiNet™ - *Digital Map Data for USA*
*   Tele Atlas MultiNet™

Municipal Amalgamations
*   CanMap® Municipality Amalgamation File (MAF)

Business & Recreational Points of Interest
*   Enhanced Points Of Interest (EPOI)

GeoPinpoint™ Suite
*   Canada's Geocoding Solution
*   Modular Architecture
*   Windows Standalone Desktop Version
*   UNIX, Java Wrapper, ActiveX (DLL Version)

Topographic Data and Base Maps
*   Canadian Atlas Map Bundle (CAMB)
*   Populated Placenames
*   National Topographic Data Base (NTDB)
*   30 & 90m Digital Elevation Models (DEM)
*   Clutter Data

Postal Geography & Data
*   Six-Digit Postal Code File (LDU)
*   Enhanced Postal Code File (MEP)
*   Forward Sortation Areas (FSA) Boundary File

1996 Census Boundaries & Demographic Data
*   Enumeration Area (EA)
*   Census Subdivision (CSD)
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*   Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration (CMA/CA)
*   Census Tract (CT)
*   Federal Electoral Districts (FED)

2001 Census Boundaries
*   Dissemination Area (DA)
*   Census Subdivision (CSD)
*   Census Division (CD)
*   Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration (CMA/CA)
*   Census Tract (CT)
*   Federal Electoral Districts (FED)

GIS Software
*   Contour Modeling and Display
*   Demographic Profiling and Lifestyle Targeting
*   Geocoding and Mapping Software
*   Routing and Logistics

Consulting and Services
*   Address Management Solution (AMS)
*   Application Development
*   Database Marketing
*   Data Conversion and Creation
*   Database Scrubbing
*   Geocoding Services
*   GIS Consulting
*   Technical Support

Error Reporting & Wish List Services

DMTI Spatial is committed to building the best products possible for our customers. By using our data every day in your mission critical application you are our best product tester. Please let us know if you have found an error in any of our products so that we can make the correction for the next release.

This is your opportunity to provide feedback directly to the DMTI Spatial Product Development Team. Please be as specific as possible so that we can improve our products quickly and accurately. To access the Error Reporting Web page please visit: http://www.dmtispatial.com/error_reporting.html or send an e-mail to: fixme@dmtispatial.com

If you have an idea for a new product or an existing product enhancement, please submit your ideas to the Wish List Web page: http://www.dmtispatial.com/product_wish_list.html or send an e-mail to: wishlist@dmtispatial.com

Over the coming months DMTI Spatial will keep you informed of new product releases, enhancements and strategic alliances. Our goal is to provide you with powerful knowledge based tools to help you attain and maintain your competitive advantage.

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About DMTI Spatial 2001 Census Boundaries

Layer Properties

Property	Description
Currency	Jan 1, 2001 (Geographic reference date for 2001 Census)
Datum	NAD83
Projection	Geographic (un-projected)
Coordinates	Latitude / Longitude
Format	ESRI and MapInfo[1]

Layer Naming Conventions

DMTI Spatial 2001 Census Boundaries are organized into the following directory structure and uses the following directory and file naming conventions:

example: \Census01\Unshore\CSD\ON\ONcsd

Product Directory	Boundary Type Directory	Census Level Directory	Geographic Area Directory	Geographic Area Abbreviation	Layer Content Abbreviation
Census01	Unshore	CSD	ON	ON	csd

The Boundary Type Directory refers to the type of Census boundaries purchased. DMTI Spatial's standard boundaries are unshorelined. [2]

The Geographic Area Directory and Geographic Area Abbreviation indicate the geographic coverage of the layer, for example ON = Ontario. [3]

Layer Contents

DMTI Spatial 2001 Census Boundaries represent geographical boundaries used for spatial and statistical analysis. The comprise the following geographical boundaries:

Layer Name	Description	Feature Type
*AREA*da	Dissemination Areas	Polygon
*AREA*cd	Census Divisions	Polygon
*AREA*cma	Census Metropolitan Areas / Census Agglomerations	Polygon
*AREA*csd	Census Subdivisions	Polygon
*AREA*ct	Census Tracts	Polygon

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[1] Custom formats available upon request. Refer to *Appendix A: ESRI File Extensions* and *Appendix B: MapInfo File Extensions* for more information regarding file extensions.
[3] Refer to *Appendix C: Provincial and Territorial Abbreviations and Codes* for information on provincial/ territorial names and abbreviations.
[2] Refer to *Appendix D: Unshorelined vs. Shorelined Boundaries* for more information regarding shorelined and unshorelined boundaries. For information regarding the purchase of shorelined boundaries or boundary centroids please contact DMTI Spatial.

Census Boundary Counts by Layer and Province

Province	CD	CSD	CMA*	CT	DA
NL	10	381	5	45	1,231
PE	3	113	2	0	225
NS	18	98	5	86	1,397
NB	15	275	6	71	1,349
QC	99	1,476	34	1,263	12,153
ON	49	586	41	2,013	18,596
MB	23	298	4	165	2,235
SK	18	1,002	9	101	2,937
AB	19	452	12	457	5,143
BC	28	816	25	597	7,463
YT	1	35	1	0	117
NT	2	37	1	0	92
NU	3	31	0	0	55
CAN	**288**	**5,600**	**140**	**4,798**	**52,993**

*Counts do not include the Census Metropolitan Ares Influenced Zones (MIZ).

Hierarchy of DMTI Spatial 2001 Census Boundaries

For more information regarding these layers refer to the Data Dictionary section of the user manual.

Using DMTI Spatial 2001 Census Boundaries

Viewing DMTI Spatial 2001 Census Boundaries

Suggested Layering

If you wish to overlay the DMTI Spatial 2001 Census Boundaries with one another the following layering order is recommended:

Layer	Description
da	Dissemination Areas
ct	Census Tracts
csd	Census Subdivisions
cma	Census Metropolitan Areas / Census Agglomerations
cd	Census Divisions

Data Dictionary

Dissemination Areas (DA)[4]

Layer Location
\Census01\Unshore\DA*AREA**AREA*da

Layer Structure

Field Name	Type[5]	Size	Description
PRCDDA	C	8	Dissemination Area Unique Identifier
POP2001	D	8,0	2001 Census Population Count
DWELL2001	D	7,0	2001 Census Dwelling Count
AREA_SQKM	D	12,4	Area (square kilometers) from Statistics Canada Land Base
POP_SQKM	D	13,4	Population Density (per square kilometer)
IR2001	C	1	2001 Census Indian Reserve Refusal Flag
PR	C	2	Province Code Unique Identifier
PRCD	C	4	Census Division Unique Identifier
PRER	C	4	Economic Region Unique Identifier
PRCDCCS	C	7	Census Consolidated Subdivision Unique Identifier
PRCDCSD	C	7	Census Subdivision Unique Identifier
PRCMA	C	5	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration Unique Identifier
CMACTNAME	C	10	Census Tract Unique Identifier
UARATYPE	C	1	Urban Area/Rural Area Type
PROV	C	2	Provincial/Territorial Abbreviation

Layer Content

"The Dissemination Area (DA) is a small, relatively stable geographic unit composed of one or more blocks. It is the smallest standard geographic area for which all census data are disseminated. Dissemination Areas cover all the territory of Canada." The DA replaces the Enumeration Area (EA).

Field Content

UARATYPE

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

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

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[4] Source: Statistics Canada, <u>GeoSuite 2001 Census</u>, 2001
[5] C = Character, D = Decimal

In the 2001 Census there is no direct link between DA and UARA therefore the UARATYPE is an approximation.

Type	Description
1	Urban Core
2	Urban Fringe
3	Rural Fringe
4	Urban Area outside CMA / CA
5	Rural Area
6	Secondary Urban Core

Data Dictionary (cont'd)

Census Divisions (CD)[6]

Layer Location

\Census01\Unshore\CD*AREA**AREA*cd

Layer Structure

Field Name	Type[7]	Size	Description
PRCD	C	4	Census Division Unique Identifier
NAME	C	46	Census Division Name
TYPE	C	3	Census Division Type
POP2001	D	8,0	2001 Census Population Count
DWELL2001	D	7,0	2001 Census Dwelling Count
AREA_SQKM	D	12,4	Area (square kilometers) from Statistics Canada Land Base
POP_SQKM	D	13,4	Population Density (per square kilometer)
POP1996ADJ	C	1	1996 Census Population Count Adjusted Flag
POP1996U	D	8,0	1996 Unadjusted Census Population Count
POP1996A	D	8,0	1996 Adjusted Census Population Count
IR2001	C	1	2001 Census Indian Reserve Refusal Flag
IR1996	C	1	1996 Census Indian Reserve Refusal Flag
PR	C	2	Province Code Unique Identifier
PROV	C	2	Provincial/Territorial Abbreviation

Layer Content

"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 level and the municipality (Census Subdivision).

In Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, provincial/territorial law does not provide for these administrative geographic areas. Therefore, Statistics Canada in cooperation with these provinces and territories has created equivalent areas called census divisions for disseminating statistical data. In the Yukon Territory, the census division is equivalent to the entire territory."

Field Content

TYPE

"The Census Division type indicates the legal status of the Census Division according to official designations adopted by provincial authorities. The exception is the CD type 'Census Division', which describes those units created as equivalents by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces."

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[6] Source: Statistics Canada, GeoSuite 2001 Census, 2001
[7] C = Character, D = Decimal

Data Dictionary (cont'd)

Type	Description
CTY	County
CU	Communauté urbaine
DIS	District
DIV	Census Division
DM	District Municipality
MRC	Municipalité régionale de comté
RD	Regional District
REG	Region
RM	Regional Municipality
TER	Territory
UC	United Counties

Data Dictionary (cont'd)

Census Metropolitan Areas / Census Agglomerations (CMA)[8]

Layer Location
   \Census01\Unshore\CMA*AREA**AREA*cma

Layer Structure

Field Name	Type[9]	Size	Description
PRCMA	C	5	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration Unique Identifier
CMA	C	3	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration Code (Unique)
NAME	C	40	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration Name
TYPE	C	1	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration Type
POP2001	D	8,0	2001 Census Population Count
DWELL2001	D	7,0	2001 Census Dwelling Count
AREA_SQKM	D	12,4	Area (square kilometers) from Statistics Canada Land Base
POP_SQKM	D	13,4	Population Density (per square kilometer)
POP1996ADJ	C	1	1996 Census Population Count Adjusted Flag
POP1996U	D	8,0	1996 Unadjusted Census Population Count
POP1996A	D	8,0	1996 Adjusted Census Population Count
IR2001	C	1	2001 Census Indian Reserve Refusal Flag
IR1996	C	1	1996 Census Indian Reserve Refusal Flag
PR	C	2	Province Code Unique Identifier
XPR	C	2	Secondary Province Code Unique Identifier
PROV	C	2	Provincial/Territorial Abbreviation
XPROV	C	2	Secondary Provincial/Territorial Abbreviation

Layer Content

"A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or a Census Agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centered on a large urban area (known as the urban core). The census population count of the urban core is at least 10,000 to form a census agglomeration and at least 100,000 to form a census metropolitan area. To be included in the CMA or CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data.

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

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

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[8] Source: Statistics Canada, GeoSuite 2001 Census, 2001
[9] C = Character, D = Decimal

Data Dictionary (cont'd)

The Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zone (MIZ) is a concept that geographically differentiates the area of Canada outside Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations. Census Subdivisions (CSDs) outside CMAs and CAs are assigned to one of four categories according to the degree of influence (strong, moderate, weak or no influence) that the CMAs and/or CAs have on them.

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

Field Content

CMA

"Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) are assigned three-digit codes that uniquely identify each metropolitan area in Canada. The first digit is the same as the second digit of the Province Code in which the CMA or CA is located. If a CMA or CA spans a provincial boundary, then the Province Code assigned represents the province with the greater proportion of urban core population. Codes for CMAs or CAs in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories begin with a '9', the same digit as those located in British Columbia. There are currently no CMAs or CAs in Nunavut."

Note: CMA codes of 000, 996, 997, 998 and 999 are not valid CMAs/CAs but constitute the Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZs).

TYPE

The Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration types were derived from the Statistical Area Classification (SAC) types related to Census Subdivisions (CSDs).

Type	Description
1	Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)
2	Census Agglomeration (CA) with Census Tracts (CT)
3	Census Agglomeration (CA) without Census Tracts (CT)
0	Non CMA / CA

XPR

"The Secondary Province (XPR) Code is used to indicate which Census Metropolitan Areas / Census Agglomerations cross provincial boundaries. The XPR is used in conjunction with the Province (PR) Code to obtain these provinces. The Province Code field corresponds to the Province indicated in the PRCMA field."

Data Dictionary (cont'd)

Census Subdivisions (CSD)[10]

Layer Location
   \Census01\Unshore\CSD*AREA**AREA*csd

Layer Structure

Field Name	Type[11]	Size	Description
PRCDCSD	C	7	Census Subdivision Unique Identifier
NAME	C	70	Census Subdivision Name
TYPE	C	3	Census Subdivision Type
SAC	C	1	Statistical Area Classification
POP2001	D	8,0	2001 Census Population Count
DWELL2001	D	7,0	2001 Census Dwelling Count
AREA_SQKM	D	12,4	Area (square kilometers) from Statistics Canada Land Base
POP_SQKM	D	13,4	Population Density (per square kilometer)
POP1996ADJ	C	1	1996 Census Population Count Adjusted Flag
POP1996U	D	8,0	1996 Unadjusted Census Population Count
POP1996A	D	8,0	1996 Adjusted Census Population Count
IR2001	C	1	2001 Census Indian Reserve Refusal Flag
IR1996	C	1	1996 Census Indian Reserve Refusal Flag
PR	C	2	Province Code Unique Identifier
PRCD	C	4	Census Division Unique Identifier
PRER	C	4	Economic Region Unique Identifier
PRCDCCS	C	7	Census Consolidated Subdivision Unique Identifier
PRCMA	C	5	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration Unique Identifier
PROV	C	2	Provincial/Territorial Abbreviation

Layer Content

"Census Subdivision (CSD) is the general term applied to municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or their equivalent (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories)."

Field Content

TYPE

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[10] Source: Statistics Canada, GeoSuite 2001 Census, 2001
[11] C = Character, D = Decimal

Data Dictionary (cont'd)

"Census Subdivisions are classified into 46 types according to official designations adopted by provincial or federal authorities. Two exceptions are Subdivision of Unorganized in Newfoundland and Labrador and Subdivision of County Municipality in Nova Scotia which are geographic areas created as equivalents for municipalities by Statistics Canada in cooperation with those provinces for the purpose of disseminating statistical data. The Census Subdivision type accompanies the Census Subdivision name in order to distinguish CSDs from each other."

Type	Description
C	City – Cité
CC	Chartered Community
CM	County (Municipality)
COM	Community
CT	Canton (Municipalité de)
CU	Cantons unis (Municipalité de)
DM	District Municipality
HAM	Hamlet
ID	Improvement District
IGD	Indian Government District
IM	Island Municipality
LGD	Local Government District
LOT	Township and Royalty
M	Municipalité
MD	Municipal District
NH	Northern Hamlet
NL	Nisga'a Land
NV	Northern Village
NVL	Nisga'a Village
P	Paroisse (Municipalité de)
PAR	Parish
R	Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne
RC	Rural Community
RDA	Regional District Electoral Area
RG	Region
RGM	Regional Municipality
RM	Rural Municipality
RV	Resort Village
S-E	Indian Settlement - Établissement indien
SA	Special Area
SCM	Subdivision of County Municipality
SET	Settlement
SM	Specialized Municipality
SUN	Subdivision of Unorganized
SV	Summer Village

Type	Description
T	Town
TI	Terre inuite
TL	Teslin Land
TP	Township
TR	Terres réservées
UNO	Unorganized - Non organisé
V	Ville
VC	Village cri
VK	Village naskapi
VL	Village
VN	Village nordique

Data Dictionary (cont'd)

SAC

"Census Subdivisions are grouped into Statistical Area Classification (SAC) types according to whether they are a component of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), a Census Agglomeration (CA), a Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration Influenced Zone (MIZ) or the Territories (Yukon, Northwest, Nunavut)."

Type	Description
1	CSD within a CMA
2	CSD within a CA having at least one CT (within Province)
3	CSD within a CA having no CTs (within Province)
4	CSD outside a CMA / CA having a strong metropolitan influence (within Province)
5	CSD outside a CMA / CA having a moderate metropolitan influence (within Province)
6	CSD outside a CMA / CA having a weak metropolitan influence (within Province)
7	CSD outside a CMA / CA having no metropolitan influence (within Province)
8	CSD within a Territory (YT, NT or NU)

Data Dictionary (cont'd)

Census Tracts (CT)[12]

Layer Location

\Census01\Unshore\CT*AREA**AREA*ct

Layer Structure

Field Name	Type[13]	Size	Description
CMACTNAME	C	10	Census Tract Unique Identifier
POP2001	D	8,0	2001 Census Population Count
DWELL2001	D	7,0	2001 Census Dwelling Count
AREA_SQKM	D	12,4	Area (square kilometers) from Statistics Canada Land Base
POP_SQKM	D	13,4	Population Density (per square kilometer)
POP1996ADJ	C	1	1996 Census Population Count Adjusted Flag
POP1996U	D	8,0	1996 Unadjusted Census Population Count
POP1996A	D	8,0	1996 Adjusted Census Population Count
IR2001	C	1	2001 Census Indian Reserve Refusal Flag
IR1996	C	1	1996 Census Indian Reserve Refusal Flag
PR	C	2	Province Code Unique Identifier
PRCMA	C	5	Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration Unique Identifier
PROV	C	2	Provincial/Territorial Abbreviation

Layer Content

"Census Tracts (CTs) are small, relatively stable geographic areas in Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations (with an urban core population of 50,000 or more at the previous census).

A committee of local specialists (for example, planners, health and social workers, educators) initially delineates CTs in conjunction with Statistics Canada. Once a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) has been subdivided into Census Tracts, the Census Tracts are maintained even if the urban core population subsequently declines below 50,000."

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[12] Source: Statistics Canada, GeoSuite 2001 Census, 2001
[13] C = Character, D = Decimal

Data Dictionary (cont'd)

Common Fields Content[14]

POP1996ADJ
POP1996U
POP1996A

"Users wishing to compare 2001 Census data with those of other censuses should then take into account that the boundaries of geographic areas may change from one census to another. In order to facilitate comparison, the 1996 Census population counts are adjusted as needed to take into account boundary changes between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses."

1996 Unadjusted and Adjusted Census population counts are both found in the POP1996U field. The POP1996ADJ field indicates whether there was change in the adjusted population (1 – Yes, 0 – No). If a change in the adjusted population occurred then the POP1996A field should be populated. For more information please contact Statistics Canada technical support.

IR2001

"On some Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2001 Census, enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed. Moreover, for some Indian reserves and Indian settlements, the quality of the enumeration was considered inadequate.

Data for 2001 are therefore not available for the incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements, and are not included in tabulations. Data for geographic areas containing one or more of these reserves and settlements are therefore noted accordingly. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for the affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1996 and 2001 are not exact. While for higher-level geographic areas (Canada, Provinces, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations) the impact of the missing data is very small, the impact can be significant for smaller areas, where the affected reserves and settlements account for a higher proportion of the population"

IR1996

"This field identifies if the 1996 Census geographical area includes an Indian Reserve refusal enumeration area (EA) within its 1996 boundaries."

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[14] Source: Statistics Canada, GeoSuite 2001 Census, 2001

Appendix A: ESRI® File Extensions

Refer to the following table for descriptions of ESRI file extensions. All file extensions are not available for all DMTI products.

File Extension	ArcView	ArcGIS	Both	File Description
*.shp			x	Part of standard ESRI Shapefile
*.shx			x	Part of standard ESRI Shapefile
*.dbf			x	Part of standard ESRI Shapefile
*.aih	x			Part of Attribute Index
*.ain	x			Part of Attribute Index
*.sbn			x	Part of Spatial Index
*.sbx			x	Part of Spatial Index
*.avl	x			Legend Properties
*.lyr		x		Layer Properties
*.prj		x		Datum and Projection Properties
*.apr	x			ArcView Project file
*.mxd		x		ArcGIS Project file

Appendix B: MapInfo® Professional File Extensions

Refer to the following table for descriptions of MapInfo file extensions.

File Extension	File Description
*.dat	Attribute Data
*.id	Graphic Index
*.ind	Attribute Index
*.map	Graphic Data
*.tab	Tab File
*.wor	Workspace

Appendix C: Provincial and Territorial Abbreviations and Codes[15]

The provincial/territorial names, abbreviations and numeric codes reflect those in effect on January 1, 2001 with the exception of the name change of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador (previously Newfoundland), which came into effect on December 6, 2001. Newfoundland and Labrador was recognized by the alpha code NL (formerly NF). There were no changes to the numeric code (10) and abbreviations for Newfoundland and Labrador.

On April 1, 1999 the Northwest Territories was divided into two territories to create Nunavut Territory. The province/territory numeric code for Nunavut is 62 whereas the code for the Northwest Territories remained at 61. On December 18, 2000, Canada Post has introduced a new alpha code (NU) for Nunavut.

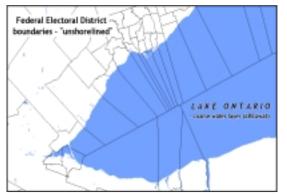| Province/Territory (English)	Province/Territory (French)	Abbreviation[16]	Numeric Code
Alberta	Alberta	AB	48
British Columbia	Colombie-Britannique	BC	59
Manitoba	Manitoba	MB	46
New Brunswick	Nouveau-Brunswick	NB	13
Newfoundland and Labrador	Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador	NL	10
Nova Scotia	Nouvelle-Écosse	NS	61
Northwest Territories	Territoires du Nord-Ouest	NT	12
Nunavut	Nunavut	NU	62
Ontario	Ontario	ON	35
Prince Edward Island	Île-du-Prince-Édouard	PE	11
Québec	Québec	QC	24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	SK	47
Yukon	Yukon	YT	60

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[15] Source: Statistics Canada, Standard Geographical Classification (SGC), 2001
[16] Source: Canada Post Corporation, The Canadian Addressing Guide, October 2002
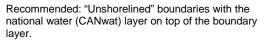
Appendix D: Unshorelined vs. Shorelined Boundaries

National Water Layer

DMTI Spatial's standard boundaries are referred to as unshorelined boundaries. Unshorelined boundaries suggest that the boundary does not reflect physical shorelines.

Not recommended: "Unshorelined" boundaries with the national water (CANwat) layer beneath the boundary layer.

Recommended: "Unshorelined" boundaries with the national water (CANwat) layer on top of the boundary layer.
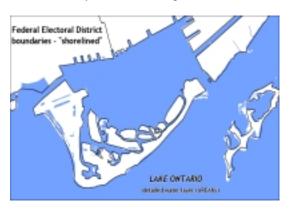
Shorelined boundaries are available from DMTI Spatial as a custom order. These boundaries are created using a subset of the CANwat layer, which is used to clip the overlap between the unshorelined boundaries.

Topographic Coverage Areas

With the purchase of CanMap Streetfiles and CanMap RouteLogistics DMTI Spatial provides a detailed water layer (*AREA*hy). Detailed water is only available in topographic coverage areas only.

It is not recommended that you view any shorelined boundaries with the detailed water layer (*AREA*hy), as the two layers will not align with each other.

Detailed water layer (*AREA*hy) and shorelined census boundaries

National water layer (*CAN*wat) and shorelined census boundaries

Please contact DMTI Spatial if you require a detailed nationwide water product or shorelined boundaries.