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Agricultural Ecumene Census Division Boundary File for the 2001 Census of Agriculture - Reference Guide

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Agricultural Ecumene Census Division Boundary File for the 2001 Census of Agriculture - Reference Guide

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Note of Appreciation

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

What's new?

- The agricultural ecumene for the 2001 Census of Agriculture was derived using agricultural data at the dissemination area level rather than the enumeration area level used in 1996. The dissemination area was introduced for 2001 as a new standard geographic area. It replaces the enumeration area as the basic building block for disseminating Census of Agriculture data.

- The agricultural ecumene product has three separate layers:
  - the 2001 agricultural ecumene with integrated census division boundaries
  - the 2001 census division boundaries
  - the 2001 provincial/territorial boundaries.

  In 1996, these three layers were combined into a single layer.

- A nine-digit code that uniquely identifies each census division was added as an attribute. It also provides a link to the data in the Beyond 20/20 tables in the free 2001 Census of Agriculture data products available on the Internet at www.statcan.ca (or available on CD-ROM for a fee).

- For the first time the agricultural ecumene product is free on the Internet and includes a reference guide.

Table of Contents

1. About this guide

This guide describes the content, uses and technical specifications for the 2001 Agricultural Ecumene Census Division Boundary File, and includes notes on the data quality and general methodology used to create it. It shares the same structure and much of the content of the guide developed for the 2001 Population Ecumene Census Division Boundary File released in June 2002 by the Geography Division of Statistics Canada.

Geographic terms and concepts highlighted in **bold** in the text are described in the glossary. More details can be found in the *2001 Census Dictionary,* Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE. Supplementary information is provided in the appendices and a list of related products and services is also included.

This reference guide does not provide details on specific software packages available for use with the 2001 Agricultural Ecumene Census Division Boundary File. Users are advised to contact the appropriate software vendor for information. Please contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre for further information.

This reference guide is based on the best information available at the time of its release. It in no way constitutes a warranty of the data in the event that users may observe characteristics that deviate from those stated in this document. All efforts have been made to ensure a thorough verification of this product, however, there is no guarantee that the data are 100% accurate.

2. Overview

The Agricultural Ecumene Census Division Boundary File

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 purposes. Thus, there can be various types of ecumenes, each having their own unique characteristics (population ecumene, agricultural ecumene, industrial ecumene, etc.). Ecumene is derived from the Greek root *oixos* meaning inhabited and *nenon* meaning space.

The agricultural ecumene is based on **dissemination areas** selected according to three separate indicators of agricultural intensity. To ensure visibility for small-scale **thematic mapping**, the detailed boundaries of the large main ecumene pockets have been generalized while those of the relatively small, isolated ecumene pockets have been enlarged and generalized.

The Agricultural Ecumene Census Division Boundary File has three separate layers of information. The first layer contains the agricultural ecumene with integrated **census division** boundaries. The second layer contains the boundaries of all census divisions in Canada. The third layer contains the **provincial/territorial** boundaries. The second and third layers give users a choice of geographic detail when mapping the agricultural ecumene.

The ecumene boundary layer incorporates the Great Lakes, large inland lakes and the shoreline around Canada. A flag is used to distinguish between land and water polygons. Geographic co-ordinates are in latitude/longitude and are based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).

The Agricultural Ecumene Census Division Boundary File is available in ARC/INFO® interchange format or MapInfo® interchange format. The file may be downloaded free of charge from the Statistics Canada web site (www.statcan.ca). Please see the Technical specifications (section 5) for more details on record layouts and file formats.

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 2001 Censuses of Population and Agriculture, the geographic reference date is **January 1, 2001**. This is the reference date for the provincial/territorial boundaries and the census division boundaries in the Agricultural Ecumene Census Division Boundary File.

3. How to use this product

Purpose of the product

The agricultural ecumene allows users to thematically map data aggregated to the census division level, limiting the displayed data to those areas where agricultural activity is concentrated in Canada.

The ecumene concept is recommended for use in dot and choropleth maps. If an ecumene is not applied to dot maps, the requisite number of dots may be randomly spread over entire unit areas; this approach defeats the main attributes of dot mapping (i.e. showing correct location, extent and density of the dot symbols). One of the inherent limitations of choropleth maps is that the statistical distribution is assumed to be homogeneous or uniformly spread over each unit area, and is consequently represented by tones or colours covering the entire unit. Thus, an ecumene renders a more accurate depiction of the spatial distribution of data.

This product was created for the display of thematic data on national maps. Although the product was designed to display census division data, data may be displayed without census division boundaries as a flag is used to distinguish ecumene and non-ecumene polygons in the boundary layer.

Limitations

The agricultural ecumene boundary layer incorporating the shoreline around Canada has been generalized to be suitable for cartographic display at a small scale (1:20,000,000 to 1:25,000,000). The position of the boundaries and shorelines are *not compatible* with Geography Division's **Cartographic Boundary Files**, **Road Network Files** and **Skeletal Road Network Files**.

General Methodology

The 2001 agricultural ecumene was created using spatial data from Geography Division's **National Geographic Base**. The National Geographic Base contains the boundaries of the 2001 dissemination areas (DAs). Agricultural data from the 2001 Census of Agriculture, aggregated to the dissemination area level, were used to derive the agricultural ecumene.

The dissemination areas included in the agricultural ecumene boundary layer were selected according to three separate, but complementary, indicators of agricultural intensity. The primary indicator was the ratio of total agricultural land to total DA land area. Agricultural land included all land in the DA devoted to crops (including Christmas trees), summerfallow, tame or seeded pasture, and natural land for pasture. This ratio was calculated for each DA within a province and the DAs sorted in descending order, starting with the largest ratio. DAs were selected for inclusion in the agricultural ecumene until the cumulative total area of the selected DAs exceeded a pre-determined percentage of the total agricultural land area for the province.

The second indicator of agricultural intensity was the ratio of total agricultural receipts to total DA land area. This is particularly important for DAs containing farms with large sales on a relatively small land base, such as greenhouses or feedlots. This ratio was also calculated for all DAs in a province and the DAs sorted in descending order. Using the same principle as for the previous indicator, DAs were selected for inclusion in the ecumene until the cumulative total area

of the selected DAs exceeded a pre-determined percentage of the total agricultural land area for the province.

The third indicator was to include all DAs in a province that exceeded not only a specific agricultural land total but also a certain ratio of total agricultural land to total DA land area. The final list of selected DAs in a province consisted of all DAs meeting the criteria for one or more of the three indicators, and ensured that the ecumene reflected those areas of significant agricultural activity in a province.

This DA selection process was successful in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador. The poor results in this province were due primarily to a combination of many large DAs in the province and a limited and localized pattern of agricultural activity. As a result, the DA selection process was replaced with a procedure that identified and selected smaller areas of significant agricultural activity within dissemination areas. The territories were not included in the delineation of the agricultural ecumene.

A base ecumene layer was created by integrating the selected DAs in nine provinces with the selected DA components in Newfoundland and Labrador. Every DA or DA component polygon was classified as either being an ecumene DA (meeting the agricultural activity criteria) or not being an ecumene DA. This base layer was divided into three component layers: main ecumene, other ecumene pockets (outside the main ecumene) and non-ecumene pockets (within the main ecumene). Five subsequent steps generalized the base layer into an agricultural ecumene boundary layer suitable for small-scale mapping of census division data.

First, small internal non-ecumene pockets and external ecumene pockets were eliminated. Second, the detailed boundaries of the remaining external ecumene pockets were smoothed (generalized) and enlarged to increase their visibility on small-scale maps. Third, the detailed boundaries of the large internal non-ecumene pockets and main ecumene were smoothed. Then, a generalized shoreline around Canada, the Great Lakes, and large inland lakes were incorporated into the ecumene. Finally, the 2001 census division boundaries were integrated into the ecumene boundary layer.

The census division boundary layer and the province/territory boundary layer were derived from the National Geographic Base. The hydrography (generalized shoreline, the Great Lakes, and large inland lakes) included in the ecumene boundary layer was also incorporated into these two boundary layers. The census division boundary layer was assigned census division names from the Query Base, a database maintained within Statistics Canada. The province/territory boundary layer was also assigned province/territory names from the same base.

Content

This product contains three separate layers of information: the ecumene boundary layer, the census division boundary layer and the province/territory boundary layer.

The ecumene boundary layer consists of a polygon layer. Polygons in the layer are classified as being part of the landmass or as water. Land polygons contain attributes classifying them as part of the ecumene or as an area not assigned to the ecumene. Each ecumene polygon has the following two attributes: a census division unique identifier code (CDuid) and a Census of Agriculture standard geographic area unique identifier code (AGuid).

Figure 1: The agricultural ecumene boundary layer

The census division boundary layer consists of polygons classified as being part of the landmass or as water. Polygons representing every census division are included in this file. Each census division polygon contains its unique identification code (the CDuid) and name as an attribute. This layer is provided solely for mapping the boundaries of the census divisions in a map of the agricultural ecumene.

Figure 2: The census division boundary layer

The province/territory boundary layer consists of polygons classified as being part of the landmass or as water. Polygons representing every province/territory are included in this file. Each province/territory polygon contains its unique identification code (the PRuid) and name as an attribute. This boundary layer is provided solely for mapping the boundaries of the provinces and territories in a map of the agricultural ecumene.

Figure 3: The province/territory boundary layer

Comparison to the 1996 Agricultural Ecumene

The agricultural ecumene for the 2001 Census of Agriculture differs slightly from the 1991 and 1996 agricultural ecumenes. For the 2001 Census of Agriculture, agricultural data at the dissemination area level were used to create the agricultural ecumene; in 1991 and 1996 the agricultural ecumenes were derived from **enumeration area** data.

The 2001 agricultural ecumene product consists of three separate layers: the agricultural ecumene with integrated census division boundaries, the boundaries of all census divisions in Canada and the provincial/territorial boundaries. In both the 1991 and 1996 products, the agricultural ecumene, census division and provincial/territorial boundaries were combined into a single layer.

A nine-digit code, added as an attribute, uniquely identifies each census division and provides a link to the data in the Beyond 20/20 tables in the free 2001 Census of Agriculture data products available on the Internet at www.statcan.ca (or available on CD-ROM for a fee).

For the first time the agricultural ecumene product is free on the Internet and includes a reference guide.

4. Data quality

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.*

Lineage

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

The base ecumene layer was created by integrating those 2001 dissemination areas (DAs) selected for their significant agricultural activity in nine provinces with the DA components selected in Newfoundland and Labrador (see the General Methodology subsection for DA selection criteria). Every DA or DA component polygon was classified as either being an ecumene DA (meeting the agricultural activity criteria) or not being an ecumene DA.

The base ecumene layer was divided into three component layers: main ecumene, other ecumene pockets (outside the main ecumene) and non-ecumene pockets (within the main ecumene). Different generalization criteria were applied to each of these component layers in order to create a product for small-scale mapping. The final criteria were determined after testing and mapping several options.

External ecumene pockets under 2,000 hectares were removed and those of 2,000 or more hectares were enlarged to increase their visibility on small-scale maps. Neighbouring pockets were then grouped together to create larger and even more visible ecumene pockets.

Internal non-ecumene pockets under 15,000 hectares were removed and those of 15,000 or more hectares were generalized, but not enlarged.

After the internal non-ecumene and external ecumene pockets were dealt with, the main ecumene was generalized manually for small-scale display. These three component layers and the separately treated Newfoundland and Labrador polygons were then reintegrated to produce a generalized layer.

The 2001 census division boundary files derived from the National Geographic Base were intersected with the resulting generalized ecumene, keeping the census division unique identifier as the basic attribute. The generalized ecumene was then clipped with the generalized hydrographic layer[1] and polygons outside of ecumene were coded as LAND and WATER respectively. The final processing, the most manual, involved cleaning up slivers (small thin polygons) created by the integration of generalized hydrography with more detailed census division boundaries.

[1] The 1996 generalized hydrography and Great Lakes layers were converted to North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) and integrated.

The census division boundary layer was created by intersecting a census division boundary file derived independently from the National Geographic Base with the ecumene's generalized hydrography. The resulting layer was cleaned of slivers and was then linked with attribute data from the Query Base.

The province/territory boundary layer was derived from the generalized census division layer by aggregating shared province/territory identifiers. This spatial file was then linked to the attribute data from the Query Base.

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.

While the boundaries were originally derived from the National Geographic Base, they have been greatly generalized (particularly on the shorelines and the boundary of Canada) and are not positionally consistent with data on the base.

Attribute accuracy

Refers to the accuracy of the quantitative and qualitative information attached to each feature (such as population for an urban area, street name, census subdivision name and code).

The CDuid assigned to each polygon in the census division layer was verified against a census division layer independently derived from the National Geographic Base. The CDuid in the ecumene boundary layer was also verified.

The PRuid was verified against a province/territory layer independently derived from the National Geographic Base.

The CDuid and PRuid attributes in the ecumene boundary layer were verified against GeoSuite (see the listing of Geography Division products and services for a description of *GeoSuite, 2001 Census*, Catalogue No. 92F0150XCB).

The following attributes in the census division boundary layer were verified against GeoSuite: CDuid, CDname, and CDtype.

The following attributes in the province/territory boundary layer were verified against GeoSuite: PRuid, PRename, PRfname, PReabbr, PRfabbr.

Logical consistency

Describes the fidelity of relationships encoded in the data structure of the digital spatial data.

Conceptual consistency

The adherence to rules of the conceptual schema.

Every ecumene polygon in the ecumene boundary layer was verified to contain a unique identifier for each census division: the CDuid.

Every polygon in the province/territory boundary layer was verified to contain a unique identifier for each province/territory: the PRuid.

Every polygon in the census division boundary layer was verified to contain a unique identifier for each census division: the CDuid.

Domain consistency

The adherence of values to the value domains.

Every CDuid and PRuid in the appropriate layers were verified to be in the Query Base as a valid value for the 2001 Census.

Topological consistency

Correctness of the explicitly encoded topological characteristics of a dataset.

This product was checked to ensure that the polygons were consistent with the geographic units being represented. Very small polygons and slivers (resulting from the integration of different layers of information) were removed.

Consistency with other products

The boundaries in the various layers in this file are more generalized. They are not positionally consistent with the Cartographic Boundary Files, Road Network Files or Skeletal Road Network Files. As the hydrography is different from those of the other products, the land areas on the layers of this file are not consistent with land areas found in the Cartographic Boundary Files or in GeoSuite.

However, the boundaries are positionally consistent with those of the 2001 Population Ecumene Census Division Boundary File.

Completeness

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

In the agricultural ecumene boundary layer, at least one ecumene pocket exists for 245 of the 288 census divisions in Canada. Of the remaining 43 census divisions, only 4 had no farms in the 2001 Census of Agriculture. Each ecumene polygon has the following two attributes: a census division unique identifier code (CDuid) and a Census of Agriculture standard geographic area unique identifier code (AGuid).

The census division boundary file contains polygons for all census divisions in Canada.

The province/territory boundary file contains polygons for every province/territory.

5. Technical specifications

Software formats

This product is available in the following formats:

- ARC/INFO® interchange format version 8.1
  ASCII interchange file
  File extension: .e00 (spatial and tabular data)
- MapInfo® interchange format version 5.5
  ASCII interchange files
  File extensions: .mif (graphic data), .mid (tabular data)

Installation instructions

Both the ARC/INFO® and the MapInfo® files are compressed into self-executable WinZip® files (file extension .exe). Users can unzip these files by executing them in DOS, or selecting them in Windows® and double clicking on the file icon, or executing them in the RUN dialog in Windows®.

File naming conventions

The conventions used are:

ARC/INFO®	geca000e03a_e.e00
	gecd000e02a_e.e00
	gepr000e02a_e.e00
MapInfo®	geca000e03m_e.mif and geca000e03m_e.mid
	gecd000e02m_e.mif and gecd000e02m_e.mid
	gepr000e02m_e.mif and gepr000e02m_e.mid

where g refers to *geographic representation*, eca indicates that the file is the *agricultural ecumene*, 000 is the three digit code identifying it as a *national* file, e indicates it is an *ecumene*, 03 is the date stamp for *year of release*, m or a indicates *software* and e or f indicates *language of file*. For more information on the file naming conventions, please consult Appendix C.

File names and sizes

File names are formatted in order to better indicate to the client the source of data, coverage, geographic area, language and file format of the data.

File	ARC/INFO®		MapInfo®	
	File name	Compressed file size (MB)	File name	Compressed file size (MB)
Agricultural ecumene boundary file	geca000e03a_e	3.6	geca000e03m_e	3.1
Census division boundary file	gecd000e02a_e	5.0	gecd000e02m_e	5.5
Province/territory boundary file	gepr000e02a_e	1.2	gepr000e02m_e	1.1

Data descriptions and record layouts

All spatial products are available in the following geographic representation:

- **Datum** NAD83
- **Projection** Geographic
- **Coordinates** Latitude/Longitude

Agricultural ecumene layer record layout:

The following table shows the format of the attributes contained on the ecumene boundary file with integrated hydrographic features.

Item	Width	Output	Type	Decimals
AREA[1]	8	18	F	5
PERIMETER[1]	8	18	F	5
<File name># [1]	4	5	B	0
<File name>-ID [1]	4	5	B	0
CDuid	4	4	C	…
PRuid	2	2	C	…
AGuid[2]	9	9	C	…
ECUMENE [2]	1	1	I	…
LAND_WATER [2]	1	1	I	…

[1] Items included with ARC/INFO® interchange files only
[2] New for 2001 Agricultural Ecumene
… Not applicable

Item	Description
AREA	area of the polygon - maintained by ARC/INFO® (item not included in MapInfo® files)
PERIMETER	perimeter of the polygon - maintained by ARC/INFO® (item not included in MapInfo® files)
<File name>#	maintained by ARC/INFO® for internal processing (item not included in MapInfo® files)
<File name>-ID	maintained by ARC/INFO® for internal processing (item not included in MapInfo® files)
Cduid	uniquely identifies a census division (Standard Geographical Classification code - composed of the 2-digit province code and the 2-digit census division code)
PRuid	uniquely identifies a province or territory
AGuid	uniquely identifies any of the standard geographic areas disseminated by the Census of Agriculture (composed of the 2-digit province or territory code, the 2-digit census agricultural region code, the 2-digit census division code and the 3-digit census consolidated subdivision code)
ECUMENE	value of "1" for ecumene and "0" for out of ecumene
LAND_WATER	value of "1" for land and "2" for water

Census division layer record layout:

The following polygon attribute table shows the format of the attributes contained on the census division boundary file with integrated hydrographic features.

Item	Width	Output	Type	Decimals
AREA[1]	8	18	F	5
PERIMETER[1]	8	18	F	5
<File name># [1]	4	5	B	0
<File name>-ID [1]	4	5	B	0
CDname	50	50	C	…
CDuid	4	4	C	…
CDtype [2]	3	3	C	…
PRuid	2	2	C	…
WATER	1	1	I	…

[1] Items included with ARC/INFO® interchange files only
[2] New for 2001
… Not applicable

Item	Description
AREA	area of the polygon - maintained by ARC/INFO® (item not included in MapInfo® files)
PERIMETER	perimeter of the polygon - maintained by ARC/INFO® (item not included in MapInfo® files)
<File name>#	maintained by ARC/INFO® for internal processing (item not included in MapInfo® files)
<File name>-ID	maintained by ARC/INFO® for internal processing (item not included in MapInfo® files)
CDname	the official census division name
CDuid	uniquely identifies a census division (Standard Geographical Classification code - composed of the 2-digit province code and the 2-digit census division code)
CDtype	the type of the census division (see table below)
PRuid	uniquely identifies a province or territory
WATER	value of “1” for water and “0” for land

Census division types:

Abbreviation	Census division type
CTY	County
CU	Communauté urbaine
DIS	District
DIV	Census Division
DM	District Municipality
MRC	Municipalité régionale de comté (MRC)
RD	Regional District
REG	Region
RM	Regional Municipality
TER	Territory
UC	United Counties

Province/territory layer record layout:

The following polygon attribute table shows the format of the attributes contained on the province/territory boundary file with integrated hydrographic features.

Item	Width	Output	Type	Decimals
AREA[1]	8	18	F	5
PERIMETER[1]	8	18	F	5
<File name># [1]	4	5	B	0
<File name>-ID [1]	4	5	B	0
PRename	25	25	C	…
PRfname	25	25	C	…
PRuid	2	2	C	…
PReabbr	10	10	C	…
PRfabbr	10	10	C	…
WATER	1	1	I	…

[1] Items included with ARC/INFO® interchange files only
… Not applicable

Item	Description
AREA	area of the polygon - maintained by ARC/INFO® (item not included in MapInfo® files)
PERIMETER	perimeter of the polygon - maintained by ARC/INFO® (item not included in MapInfo® files)
<File name>#	maintained by ARC/INFO® for internal processing (item not included in MapInfo® files)
<File name>-ID	maintained by ARC/INFO® for internal processing (item not included in MapInfo® files)
PRename	the province or territory name in English
PRfname	the province or territory name in French
PRuid	uniquely identifies a province or territory
PReabbr	the official English abbreviation for the province or territory name
PRfabbr	the official French abbreviation for the province or territory name
WATER	value of “1” for water and “0” for land

6. Glossary

Cartographic Boundary Files
Cartographic Boundary Files (CBF) contain boundaries of standard geographic areas, along with shorelines and lakes, at a level of detail appropriate for small-scale mapping.

Census Agricultural Region
Census agricultural regions (CAR) 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 grouping of adjacent census subdivisions. Generally, the smaller, more urban census subdivisions (towns, villages, etc.) are combined with the surrounding larger, more rural census subdivision, in order to create a geographic level between the census subdivision and the census division.

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

Census Subdivision
Census subdivision (CSD) is the general term for municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or areas deemed to be their equivalents (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories) used for statistical reporting purposes.

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

The Cartographic Boundary Files, the Road Network Files and the representative points are disseminated in latitude/longitude coordinates.

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

The spatial data disseminated for the 2001 Census are based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).

Dissemination Area
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. DAs cover all the territory of Canada.

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 purposes. Thus, there can be various types of ecumenes, each having its own unique characteristics (population ecumene, agricultural ecumene, industrial ecumene, etc.).

Enumeration Area
An enumeration area (EA) is the geographic area canvassed by one census representative. An EA is composed of one or more adjacent blocks. EAs cover all the territory of Canada.

Enumeration areas are only used for census data collection. The dissemination area (DA) replaces the EA as a basic unit for dissemination.

Geographic Code
A geographic code is a unique number 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 2001 Census, the geographic reference date is January 1, 2001.

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 Base
The National Geographic Base (NGB) is a new database that contains roads and boundaries of standard geographic areas in one integrated layer with other physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads and power transmission lines) stored as separate layers.

The NGB is an internal maintenance database that is not disseminated. It supports a wide range of census operations, such as geocoding, updating the road network and address ranges, supporting the block program and delineating the boundaries of standard geographic areas (including the automated delineation of enumeration areas, urban areas and dissemination areas). As well, the NGB is the source for generating many geography products for the 2001 Census, such as reference maps and Cartographic Boundary Files.

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 ten provinces and three territories.

Road Network Files
The Road Network Files (RNFs) provide national coverage of roads, province/territory boundaries and other visible features such as hydrography, as well as attribute information (for

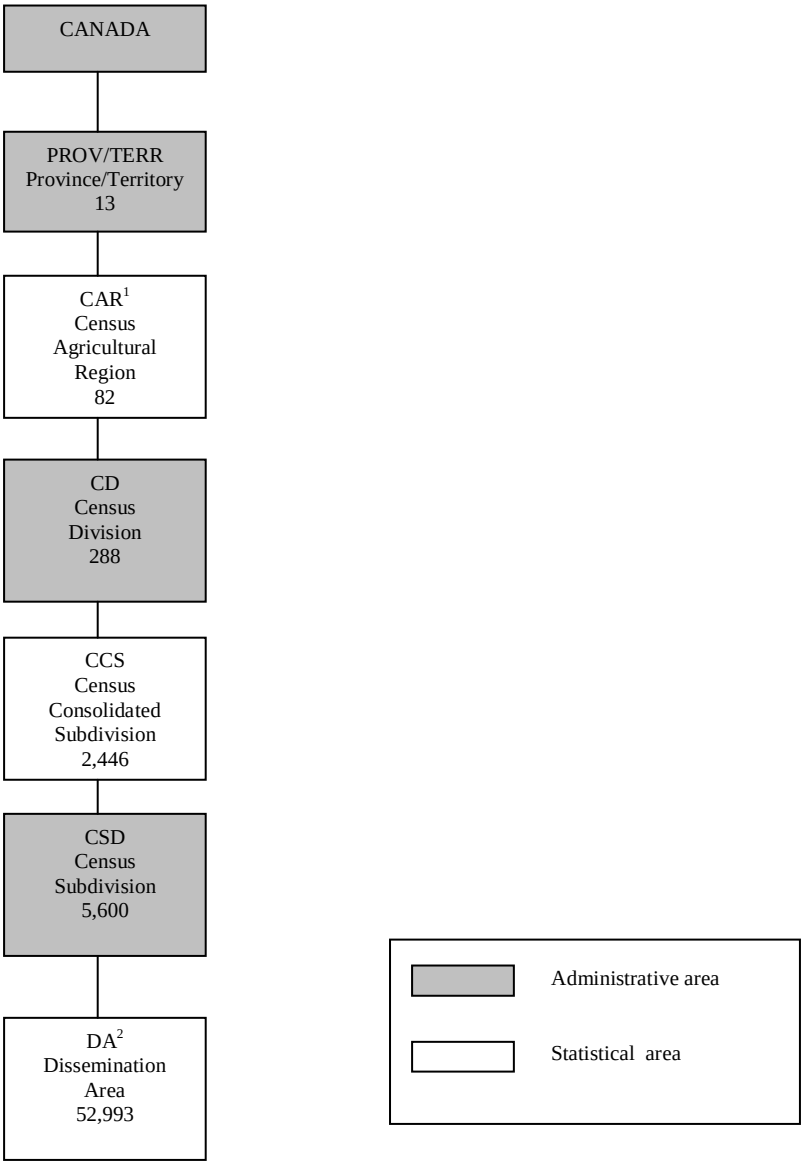
example, street names and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses). The RNFs replace the Street Network Files (SNFs), which were a similar product previously available only for the large urban centres of Canada.

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

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

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

Appendix A: Hierarchy of standard geographic units for dissemination, 2001 Census of Agriculture



[1] Census agricultural regions in Saskatchewan are composed of census consolidated subdivisions.
[2] Only 13,095 dissemination areas are agricultural, containing one or more farms.

Appendix B: Geographic units by province and territory, 2001 Census of Agriculture

Geographic Unit	Canada		Nfld. Lab.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	1996	2001													
Census agricultural region	78	82	3	3	5	4	14	5	12	20	8	8	0	0	0
Census division	288	288	10	3	18	15	99	49	23	18	19	28	1	2	3
Census consolidated subdivision	2,607	2,446	87	68	43	151	1,111	318	127	301	77	157	1	2	3
Census subdivision		5,600	381	113	98	275	1,476	586	298	1,002	452	816	35	37	31
1996 Census	5,984		381	113	110	283	1,599	947	298	970	467	713	35	68	…
Dissolutions (January 2, 1996 to January 1, 2001)	910		0	0	14	12	232	529	3	18	18	83	1	0	…
Incorporations (January 2, 1996 to January 1, 2001)		526	0	0	2	4	109	168	3	50	3	186	1	0	…
Dissemination area	…	52,993	1,231	225	1,397	1,349	12,153	18,596	2,235	2,937	5,143	7,463	117	92	55
Dissemination area with farms	…	13,095	286	150	524	587	2,569	3,234	731	1,568	1,632	1,744	53	17	0

… Not applicable

Appendix C: Spatial file naming conventions

For the 2001 Censuses of Population and Agriculture, spatial products disseminated to clients will have file names harmonized to the Spatial File Naming Convention. The file geography, file type, language and software type and date stamp will be imbedded within the name. Standardizing the names of the files should facilitate the storage of compressed files, all having the extension *.exe.

These file-naming conventions are based primarily on the naming conventions used for 1996 DCF/DBF. The naming conventions were expanded to include Road Network Files, Skeletal Road Network Files, population and agricultural ecumenes and other boundary files. The naming conventions were also expanded to include the dissemination year of the file to allow for versioning, as well as indicate the file format.

Each file name is 13 characters in length, which meets the requirements of ARC/INFO®'s and MapInfo®'s limitations for file name sizes. All alphabetic characters are in lower case to maintain consistency.

First Character: geographic representation of file
g if coordinate system is Latitude/Longitude
l if projection is Lambert Conformal Conic

Next three characters: primary geographic area of file

Geographic Area (CBF) / Product	English	French
National / Provincial	pr_	pr_
Federal Electoral District	fed	cef
Economic Region	er_	re_
Census Division	cd_	dr_
Census Subdivision	csd	sdr
Census Agricultural Region	car	rar
Consolidated Census Subdivision	ccs	sru
Census Metropolitan Area / Census Agglomeration	cma	rmr
Census Tract	ct_	sr_
Urban Area	ua_	ru_
Designated Places	dpl	ld_
Designated Places with CSD parts	dpp	ldp
Dissemination Area	da_	ad_
Population Ecumene	ecu	ecu
Agriculture Ecumene	eca	eca
Road Network File	rnf	frr
Skeletal Road Network File	srn	fsr
International Boundary Files (part of U.S.A. mainland and Alaska as well as Greenland) and surrounding hydrography (Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River, oceans, etc.)	int	int
Supporting hydrography for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and tracted Census Agglomerations (CAs)	hy_	hy_

Next three numbers: **geographic code** of coverage

National	Provincial/territorial		CMA/CA	
000	010	Newfoundland and Labrador	001	St. John's
	011	Prince Edward Island	.	
	012	Nova Scotia	.	
	013	New Brunswick	.	
	024	Québec	505	Ottawa-Hull
	035	Ontario	(etc.)	
	046	Manitoba		
	047	Saskatchewan		
	048	Alberta		
	059	British Columbia		
	060	Yukon		
	061	Northwest Territories		
	062	Nunavut		

Next character: file type (based on 1996 codes)

- a Digital Boundary File (for Dissemination Warehouse only) (DBF in 1996)
- b Cartographic Boundary File, detailed coverage for large-scale mapping
- c Detailed interior lakes hydrographic coverage
- d Digital Boundary File without shoreline
- e Ecumene
- f Cartographic Boundary File, generalized for desktop mapping, based on the file in GeoGratis site
- h Additional cartographic international boundary coverage and hydrographic coverage of Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and surrounding oceans
- r Road Network Files (RNF and SRNF)

Following two numbers: dissemination year (date stamp for versioning)

- 01 disseminated in 2001
- 02 disseminated in 2002
- 03 disseminated in 2003
- etc.

Next character: file format

- a ARC/INFO® ArcGIS interchange file (e00)
- m MapInfo® interchange file (mid & mif)

Final two characters: language

- _e English
- _f French

Examples of the use of the Spatial File Naming Conventions

Ex. 1:	CSD Cartographic Boundary File for Ontario with English attributes in MapInfo® interchange format	gcsd035b02m_e.exe gint000h02m_e.exe	Boundary layer International boundary and water layer
Ex. 2:	CT Cartographic Boundary File for Ottawa-Hull with French attributes in ARC/INFO® interchange format	gsr_505b02a_f.exe ghy_505h02a_f.exe	Boundary layer CMA / CA water layer
Ex. 3:	Road Network File for St. John's with English attributes in MapInfo® interchange format	grnf001r02m_e.exe ghy_001h02m_e.exe	Road layer CMA / CA water layer

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Geography Division products and services

This section provides brief descriptions of Geography Division products and services related to the 2001 Census of Population. For additional details, consult the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

1. Reference Maps

Reference maps show the location of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and disseminated. The maps display the boundaries, names and codes of standard geographic areas, as well as major cultural and physical features, such as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes. Over 5,600 reference maps are available for the 2001 Census. Given the diversity in size of these geographic areas, different map scales and map coverages are required to show the appropriate level of detail. Descriptions of each series are provided with the individual catalogue entries below.

National Reference Maps

92F0172XCB Reference Maps – Complete Set, 2001 Census
92F0144XIB Census Divisions, 2001
92F0144XIB Economic Regions and Census Divisions, 2001
92F0144XIB Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2001
92F0144XIB Statistical Area Classification, 2001 Census Subdivisions
92F0152XPE Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) Reference Map

92F0149XPB Census Division and Census Subdivision Reference Maps

The set of Census Division and Census Subdivision Reference Maps covers all of Canada, by province and territory. The maps show the boundaries, names and codes of census divisions (such as counties and regional districts) and census subdivisions (such as cities, towns, villages, other local municipal entities, townships and Indian reserves). The maps also show the boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. There are 22 maps that vary in scale (ranging from 1:310,000 to 1:3,500,000).

92F0145XPB Census Tract Reference Maps, by Census Metropolitan Area or Census Agglomeration

The series of Census Tract Reference Maps covers all 27 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and the 19 census agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts. The maps show the boundaries and names of census tracts and census subdivisions, as well as the urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe within the CMAs or CAs. The maps include background information such as rivers, lakes, railroad tracks and provincial boundaries, and other significant features. There are 85 maps in the series, with one to four maps covering each CMA or CA. The map scales range from 1:25,000 to 1:2,000,000, and the maximum map dimensions are approximately 91 cm by 101 cm (36 inches by 40 inches).

92F0146XPB Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Tract, for Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations

The set of Dissemination Area Reference Maps by Census Tract covers all 27 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and the 19 census agglomerations (CAs) that are part of the census tract program. Each map in the set covers one census tract (CT) and shows the boundaries and codes of dissemination areas within that CT. The maps also show census tract, census subdivision, and census metropolitan area or census agglomeration boundaries on a background of detailed street networks and other visible features such as rivers, lakes and railroad tracks.

There are approximately 4,800 maps in this set—generally one map per census tract. The dimensions of each map are approximately 27 cm by 43 cm (11 inches by 17 inches).

92F0147XPB Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by non-tracted Census Agglomeration
The set of Dissemination Area Reference Maps by Non-tracted Census Agglomeration covers the smaller census agglomerations that are not part of the census tract program. Each map in the set covers one census agglomeration (CA) and shows the boundaries and codes of dissemination areas within that CA. The maps also show the boundaries of census subdivisions (municipalities), as well as urban areas, and representative points for designated places. The maps include background information such as rivers, lakes, railroad tracks and provincial boundaries, and other significant features.

There are approximately 100 maps in this set—generally one map per census agglomeration (The maps vary in scale and size; the maximum map dimensions are approximately 91 cm by 101 cm (36 inches by 40 inches).

92F0148XPB Dissemination Area Reference Maps, by Census Division, for Areas Outside Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations
The set of Dissemination Area Reference Maps by Census Division covers areas outside census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs). Each map in the set covers one census division (CD) and shows the boundaries and codes of dissemination areas within that CD. The maps also show the boundaries of census subdivisions, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, as well as urban areas and representative points for designated places. The maps include background information such as rivers, lakes, railroad tracks and provincial boundaries, and other significant features.

2. Geographic Data Products

Geographic data products are those that contain 2001 Census population and dwelling counts.

93-360-XPB National Overview Tables, 2001 Census
The National Overview tables provide population and dwelling counts established by the 2001 Census of Canada. The levels of geography covered are Canada, provinces and territories, and other geographic areas including census subdivisions (municipalities), census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. For selected geographies, the tables provide percentage change in the population and dwellings between 1996 and 2001. Data are also provided for land area and population density. Geographic boundaries are those in effect on January 1, 2001.

92F0150XCB GeoSuite, 2001 Census
GeoSuite is a tool for data retrieval, query and tabular output, with software and data on a CD-ROM. GeoSuite allows users to explore the links between all standard levels of geography and to determine geographic codes, names, and population and dwelling counts. GeoSuite includes a dissemination area (DA) reference map listing that facilitates identification of appropriate DA reference maps.

92F0086XCB Postal Codes Counts
Note: Postal code products for the 2001 Census are currently under review. The planned release for these products is in the fourth quarter of 2002. Until that time, postal codes products containing 1996 Census data will continue to be available.

Postal Code Counts, 1996 Census contains population and dwelling counts for all six character postal codes reported by respondents. The population and dwelling counts are provided by

individual postal code, by forward sortation area (FSA - the first three character of the six-character postal code) and by province or territory. The data are provided with Windows-based software that enables users to perform simple data manipulations such as searching the data set for specific postal codes, importing groups of postal codes for which counts are required and exporting groupings of postal codes. Documentation and reference material are contained in electronic form on the CD-ROM.

3. Spatial Information Products

Spatial information provides the shape and location of geographic features. The boundaries, road network and other features of standard geographic areas are available in digital form for mapping and geographic information system (GIS) applications. These products include Cartographic Boundary Files (CBFs), Road Network Files (RNFs) and Skeletal Road Network Files (SRNFs).

Cartographic Boundary Files, 2001 Census

Cartographic Boundary Files (CBFs) contain the boundaries of standard geographic areas together with the shoreline around Canada and the larger inland lakes, all integrated in a single layer. The coordinates are latitude / longitude and are based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). The Cartographic Boundary Files for 2001 replace the Digital Cartographic Files produced for the 1996 Census.

Cartographic Boundary Files can be used with Census of Population, Census of Agriculture or other Statistics Canada data for data analysis and thematic mapping (with appropriate software). Geographic codes provide the linkage between the statistical data and the geographic area boundaries. CBFs can also be used to create new geographic areas by aggregating standard geographic areas, and for other data manipulations available with the user's software. The CBFs can be used with the Road Network Files and Skeletal Road Network Files, which provide additional geographic context for mapping applications.

92F0160XCE Provinces and Territories Cartographic Boundary File
92F0163XCE Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) Cartographic Boundary File
92F0161XCE Census Divisions and Economic Regions Cartographic Boundary File
92F0167XCE Census Consolidated Subdivisions Cartographic Boundary Files
92F0162XCE Census Subdivisions Cartographic Boundary Files
92F0165XCE Designated Places Cartographic Boundary File
92F0166XCE Census Metropolitan Areas / Census Agglomerations Cartographic Boundary File
92F0168XCE Census Tracts Cartographic Boundary Files
92F0164XCE Urban Areas Cartographic Boundary File
92F0169XCE Dissemination Areas Cartographic Boundary Files

92F0159XCE Population Ecumene Census Division Boundary File, 2001 Census

The Population Ecumene Census Division Boundary File contains a generalized population ecumene based on 2001 Census population density data with at least one ecumene polygon for every census division (CD). It can be used to produce small-scale thematic maps of statistical data.

For the 2001 Census, a population ecumene was defined based on population density of at least 0.4 persons per square kilometre (approximately 1 person per square mile) at the block level. The resulting detailed population ecumene polygons were generalized and small, non-contiguous ecumene pockets were aggregated to ensure visibility for small-scale thematic mapping at the census division level. Each census division has a least one ecumene pocket. When ecumene

boundaries are used for dot and choropleth mapping, they give a more accurate depiction of the spatial distribution of data within standard geographic areas.

The Population Ecumene Census Division Boundary File is available as a standard package for Canada free on the Internet or it can be purchased on CD-ROM through the nearest regional office. This file is not a Cartographic Boundary File and it has its own reference guide.

92F0039XDE Forward Sortation Areas Boundary File
Note: Postal code products for the 2001 Census are currently under review. The planned release for these products is in the fourth quarter of 2002. Until that time, postal code products containing 1996 Census data will continue to be available.

The **1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas Digital Cartographic File** is available as a standard package for Canada. It depicts forward sortation area (FSA) boundaries derived from postal codes captured from the 1996 Census questionnaires. Through analysis of the postal codes reported by census households, a single FSA was assigned to each enumeration area (most often the FSA reported by the largest number of census households). FSA polygons were formed by grouping enumeration areas. Therefore, the Census based FSA boundaries are not equivalent to FSA boundaries in use by Canada Post, but are representations created from enumeration areas.

92F0157XCE Road Network Files, 2001 Census
Road Network Files (RNF) contain a road layer for the entire country and a province/territory boundary layer. The road layer includes roads, with road names and address ranges (arc attributes), and geographic codes to identify blocks, census subdivisions, census metropolitan areas / census agglomerations, and provinces / territories (polygon attributes). Address ranges are mainly available in the large urban centres of Canada. The province/territory boundary layer incorporates hydrography (the shoreline around Canada and the larger inland lakes) with the boundaries and the geographic codes. The digital coordinates are in latitude / longitude and are based on the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).

Road Network Files are available for Canada, for individual provinces and territories, and for census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and those census agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts.

92F0158XCE Skeletal Road Network Files, 2001 Census
The Skeletal Road Network Files (SRNF) contain selected roads (with road names, but no addresses) that are derived from Road Network Files (Catalogue No. 92F0157XCE). The selected roads are ranked according to four levels of detail. The different levels of detail are suitable for mapping at small to medium scales. The SRNF can be used to provide some cartographic reference features when producing thematic maps with the Cartographic Boundary Files. The positional accuracy of the SRNF does not support cadastral, surveying or engineering applications. The SRNF does not include hydrography.

The Skeletal Road Network Files are available for Canada, provinces and territories, and census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and tracted census agglomerations (CAs).

4. Attribute Information Products

Attribute information products are those that give descriptive information about the features. The attribute files include Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) and Postal Code by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF).

92F0027XCB Postal Code Conversion File
The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) provides a link between six-character postal code and standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, municipalities, census tracts). It also provides the x,y (latitude / longitude) coordinates for a point representing the approximate location of the postal code to support mapping.

The PCCF is available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and some census agglomerations (CAs). A reference guide is included.

92F0027UCB Postal Code Conversion File – Update
The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) is updated with new postal codes on a semi-annual basis and is available in January and July. Clients must purchase the Postal Code Conversion File at the initial price; then subsequent updated files (92F0027UDB) may be purchased at the update or subscription rate. The update rate is a flat rate that in most cases is much lower than the initial purchase price. An additional 25% discount on updates is given to PCCF update subscribers. The subscription requires clients to pay in advance for at least one updated file per year until the PCCF reflecting the geography of the 2001 Census is released.

The PCCF Updates are available as standard packages for Canada and the provinces and territories. A reference guide is included.

92F0028XDB Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File
The Postal Codes by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) provides a link between the six character postal codes and the federal electoral districts (1996 Representation Order). A federal electoral district (FED), commonly referred to as a federal riding, is an area represented by a Member of Parliament in the House of Commons.

The PCFRF is intended as a tool for use with administrative files containing postal codes. By using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files may be organised and/or tabulated by federal riding. This PCFRF allows a link of more than 680,000 postal code records to the 301 federal electoral districts.

The PCFRFs are available as standard packages for Canada and five regions. A reference guide is included.

92F0028XDB Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File – Update
The Postal Code by Federal Ridings File (PCFRF) is updated with new postal codes on a semi-annual basis and is available in January and July. Updates released in July provide new postal codes effective January of the release year. Updates released in January provide new postal codes in use in July of the previous year. A reference guide is included. Clients who purchase the PCFRF (92F0028XDB) at the initial price may then purchase subsequent updated files (92F0028UDB) at the update rate (see Table 13 for details).

The PCFRF Updates are available as standard packages for Canada and five regions.

5. Geographic Services

A variety of services is available, including custom mapping, custom data extraction (geocoding) and the development of custom geography products.

97C0006 Geography Custom Service
If standard geography products do not satisfy a client's needs, the Geography Custom Service is available to produce non-standard geographic products. Examples include alternative packaging of geographic files, special data retrievals, manipulations or merges using any of the geography computer files (postal codes, attribute files, boundary files and road network files). Contact the nearest regional office for details.

97C0005 Custom Area Creation Service (formerly Geocoding Service)
The Custom Area Creation Service (formerly called Geocoding Service) allows users to define their own geographic areas of study (user-defined areas or aggregations of standard census geographic areas) for census data tabulations. This custom geography is produced from the aggregation of blocks, or where necessary, block-faces within the road network file coverage. The custom area files thus created are then passed to Census for data tabulation. Contact the nearest regional office for details.

97C0007 Geography Custom Mapping
Thematic maps and other maps, specially designed to meet customer needs, can be produced. Contact the nearest regional office for details.

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