

1986 CARTLIB CARTOGRAPHIC BOUNDARY FILES

**Geography Division
Statistics Canada**

Egalement disponible en français
Text also available in French

The GEO cover is made of recycled paper.



Census Subdivisions

Census Subdivisions (CSDs) include municipalities or their equivalents, Indian Reserves and settlements, and unorganized territories. The boundaries represent Statistics Canada's official limits, and therefore do not follow all shoreline features (e.g. small islands belonging to the same CSD may be coded as one polygon).

A sample plot of CSDs for British Columbia follows.

source maps: 1:50,000, 1:250,000, 1:1,000,000 &
1:4,000,000 scale NIS base maps.
projection: Lambert conic conformal with 2 standard parallels
at 49°N and 77°N.
coordinate system: meters

<u>COVERAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CSDs</u>	<u>GIMMS, ARC/INFO, SAS/GRAPH COST</u>	<u>ATLAS*GRAPHICS MAPINFO, MAPANALYST COST</u>
		\$	\$
Newfoundland	401	420	546
Prince Edward Island	123	180	234
Nova Scotia	118	180	234
New Brunswick	284	315	409
Quebec	1,668	1,440	1,872
Ontario	956	840	1,092
Manitoba	293	315	409
Saskatchewan	942	825	1,072
Alberta	432	420	546
British Columbia	686	570	741
Northwest Territories	72	150	195
Yukon	34	150	195
All of Canada	6,009	\$ 4,200	\$ 5,460

British Columbia

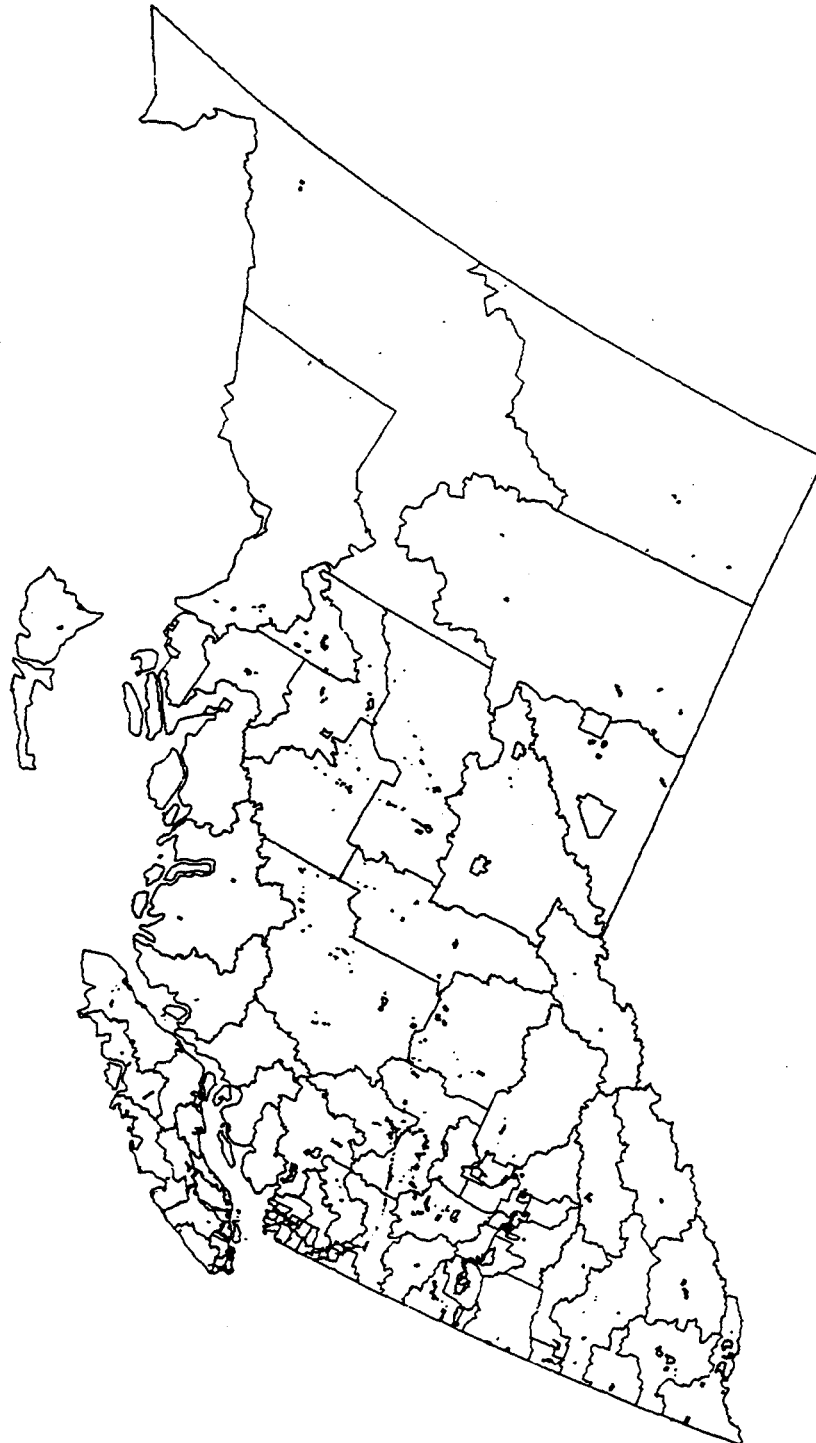
Census Subdivisions, 1986

- 686 Census Subdivisions
- Lambert Projection

Colombie-Britannique

Subdivisions de recensement, 1986

- 686 subdivisions de recensement
- Projection Lambert



1986 DIGITAL BOUNDARY FILES

CARTLIB is a cartographic library of computer files of standard Census boundaries. Each CARTLIB file includes geostatistical area boundaries and major hydrographic features. CARTLIB files are ideal for computer-assisted thematic mapping to support research, such as demographic and socio-economic studies, or market analysis.

CARTLIB files can be used with the 1986 Census of Population and Housing data from the User Summary Tape series, or other data available from Statistics Canada and elsewhere. Geostatistical areas in CARTLIB are associated with the Standard Geographic Classification (SGC) codes that are used to reference all census data available from Statistics Canada.

MEDIA:

Magnetic tape - 9 track
800, 1600 or 6250 BPI
ASCII or EBCDIC

Floppy diskette - regular or high density

FORMATS:

GIMMS	SAS/GRAPH
ATLAS*GRAPHICS	MAPINFO
MAPANALYST	ARC/INFO

Custom data formats and special groupings are possible. Documentation, record layouts and sample maps are provided with each series of CARTLIB files.

Specifications of individual CARTLIB files are attached. The prices quoted refer to standard data formats. Special groupings, projection systems and other data formats may be subject to a surcharge for processing. Please note; CARTLIB files are intended for thematic mapping purposes only. The positional accuracy may not support other uses, such as cadastral mapping or data retrieval. Rights for secondary distribution of these files by the buyer requires written approval from Statistics Canada.

For further information, please contact:

Geography Information Services
Geography Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0T6

Telephone (613) 951-3889
Facsimile (613) 951-0686

1986 CARTLIBS:

<u>GEOGRAPHIC UNIT</u>	<u>NUMBER OF AREAS</u>	<u>COVERAGE</u>
Census Subdivisions (CSD)	6,009	National
Census Consolidated Subdivisions (CCS)	2,628	National
Census Divisions (CD)	266	National
Federal Electoral Districts (FED)	295	National
Census Tracts (CT)	3,497	25 Census Metropolitan Areas
	279	12 Census Agglomerations
Forward Sortation Areas (FSA)		25 Census Metropolitan Areas
Population Ecumene		National
		12 Census Metropolitan Areas
Agriculture Ecumene		National

Census Consolidated Subdivisions

Census Consolidated Subdivisions (CCSs) are geographically contiguous groups of CSDs, where CSDs smaller than 25 sq. km. have been grouped with larger CSDs. (The criteria employed for grouping are more fully described in the 1986 Census dictionary.)

A sample plot of CCSs for British Columbia follows.

CCS boundaries were obtained by aggregating CSD boundaries.

projection: Lambert conic conformal with 2 standard parallels
at 49°N and 77°N.
coordinate system: meters

<u>COVERAGE</u>	<u>Number OF CCSs</u>	<u>GIMMS, ARC/INFO, SAS/GRAPH COST</u>	<u>ATLAS*GRAPHICS MAPINFO, MAPANALYST COST</u>
		\$	\$
Newfoundland	87	280	364
Prince Edward Island	68	150	195
Nova Scotia	54	150	195
New Brunswick	150	210	273
Quebec	1,153	960	1,248
Ontario	527	560	728
Manitoba	127	210	273
Saskatchewan	302	550	715
Alberta	72	280	364
British Columbia	82	380	494
Northwest Territories	5	150	195
Yukon	1	150	195
All of Canada	2,628	\$ 2,800	\$ 3,640

British Columbia

Census Consolidated Subdivision, 1986

- 82 Census Consolidated Subdivisions
- Lambert Projection

Colombie-Britannique

Subdivision de recensement unifiée, 1986

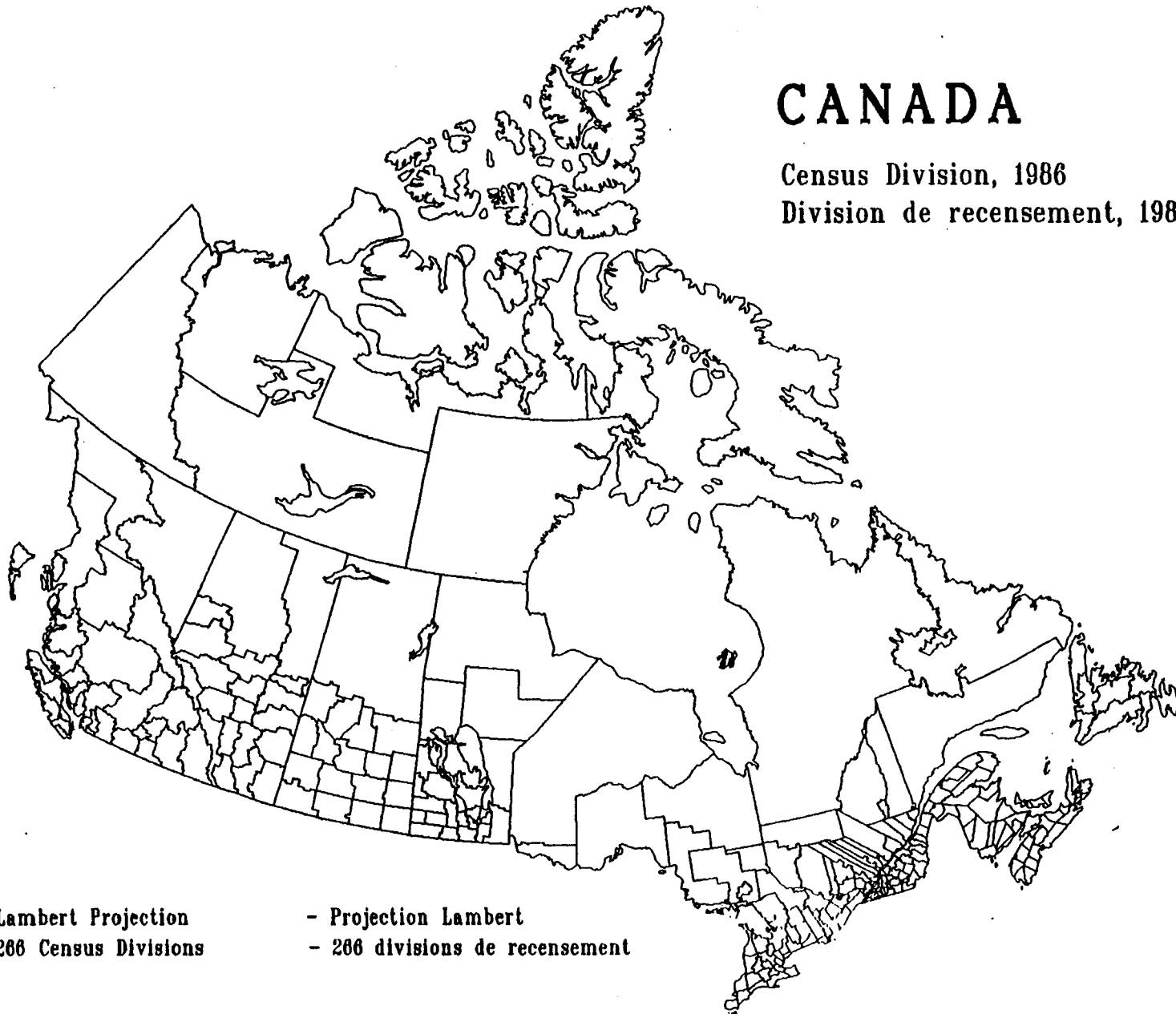
- 82 subdivisions de recensement unifiées
- Projection Lambert



CANADA

Census Division, 1986

Division de recensement, 1986



- Lambert Projection
- 266 Census Divisions

- Projection Lambert
- 266 divisions de recensement

Census Divisions

Census Divisions (CDs) include counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and similar types of areas. The 1986 Census defined 266 CDs, which cover all of Canada. CD boundaries are obtained by aggregating CSD boundaries.

This file also includes provincial and territorial boundaries. The shorelines of the Great Lakes and portions of the U.S.A. coastline are included for reference purposes. Sample plots of CDs for various coverages, projections, and other features follows.

CD boundaries were obtained by aggregating CSD boundaries.

projection: Lambert conic conformal with 2 standard
coordinate system: parallels at 49°N and 77°N.
meters

<u>COVERAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CDs</u>	<u>GIMMS, ARC/INFO, SAS/GRAPH, COST</u>	<u>ATLAS*GRAPHICS, MAPINFO, MAPANALYST COST</u>
		\$	\$
Newfoundland	10	100	130
Prince Edward Island	3	75	97
Nova Scotia	18	100	130
New Brunswick	15	100	130
Quebec	76	150	195
ontario	49	150	195
Manitoba	23	100	130
Saskatchewan	18	100	130
Alberta	19	100	130
British Columbia	29	100	130
Northwest Territories	5	75	97
Yukon	1	75	97
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All of Canada	266	\$ 700	\$ 910
Provincial Boundaries (based on CD boundaries)		\$ 175	\$ 225

British Columbia

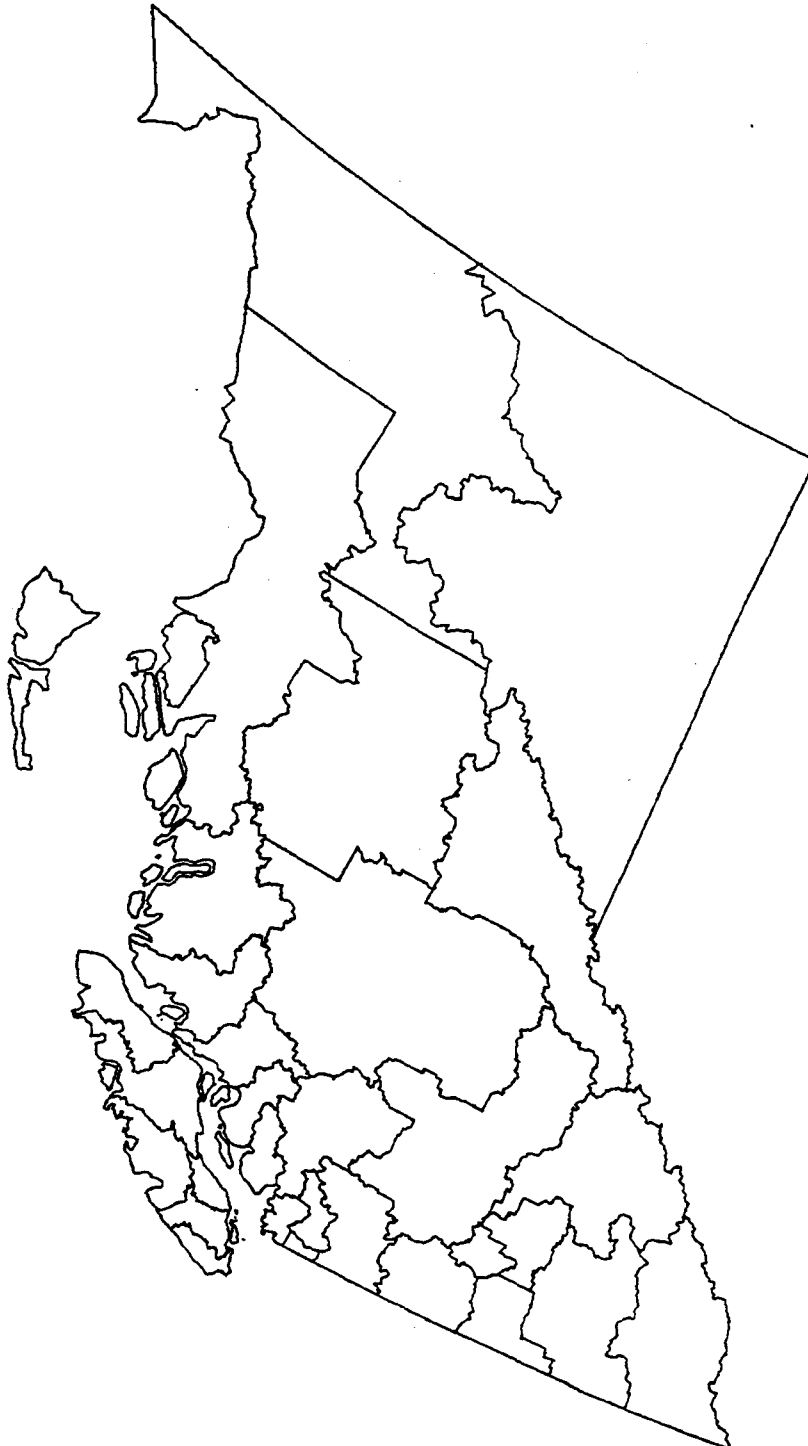
Census Division, 1986

- 29 Census Divisions
- Lambert Projection

Colombie-Britannique

Division de recensement, 1986

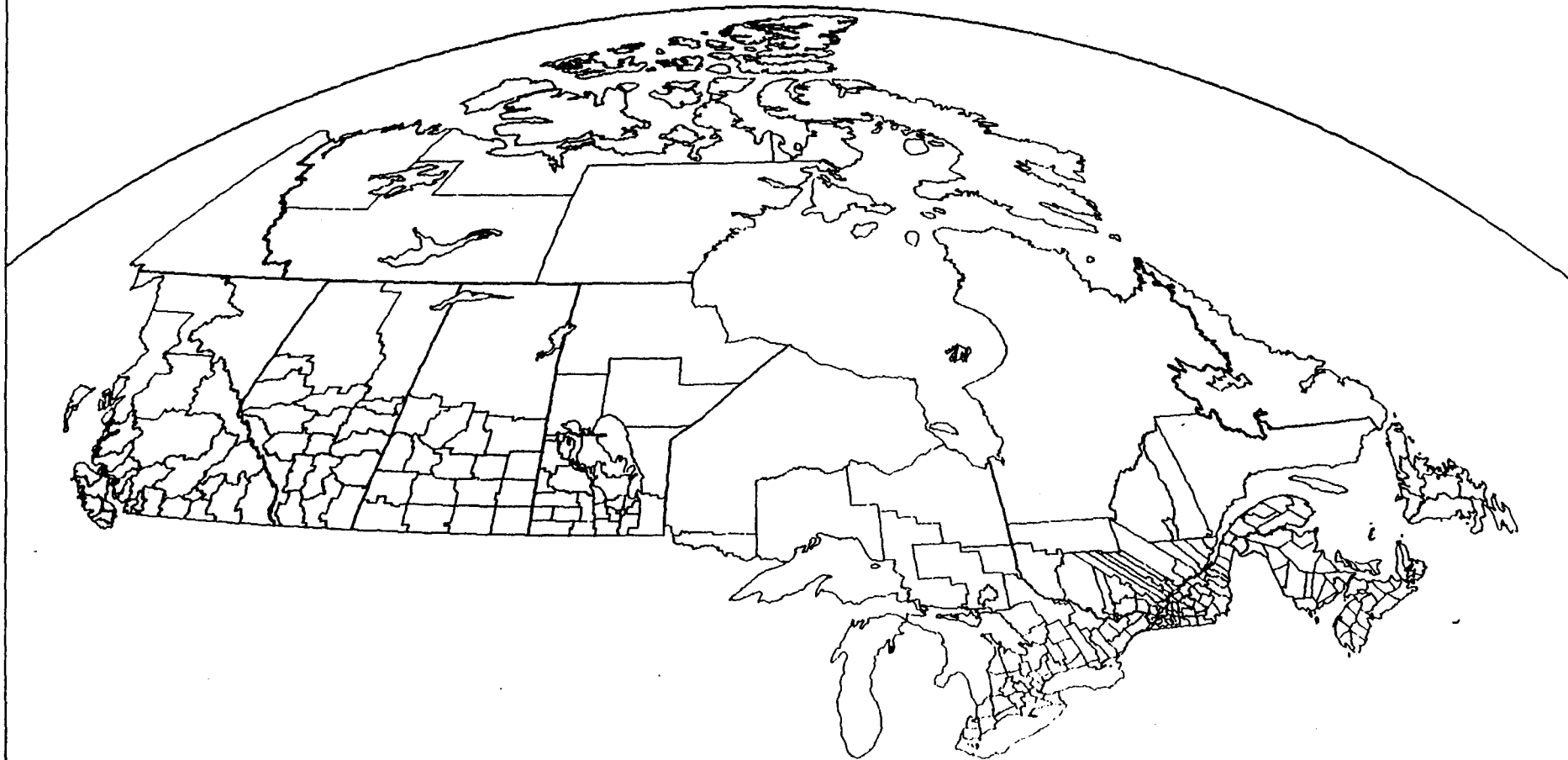
- 29 divisions de recensement
- Projection Lambert



CANADA

Census Division, 1986

Division de recensement, 1986



— Globogram
— 266 Census Divisions

— Globogram
— 266 divisions de recensement

Source: 1986 Census of Canada.
Produced by the Geocartographics Division, Statistics Canada, 1989.

Source: Recensement du Canada de 1986
Préparé par la Division de la géocartographie, Statistique Canada, 1989.

Federal Electoral Districts

Federal Electoral Districts (FEDs) are territorial units entitled to return a member to the House of Commons. There are 295 FEDs in Canada, based on the 1986 Representation Order.

This file also includes provincial and territorial boundaries. The shorelines of the Great Lakes and portions of the U.S.A. coastline are included for reference purposes. A sample plot of FEDs for British Columbia follows.

source maps: 1:50,000, 1:250,000, 1:1,000,000 &
1:4,000,000 scale NIS base maps.
projection: Lambert conic conformal with 2 standard
parallels at 49°N and 77°N.
coordinate system: meters

<u>COVERAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FEDS</u>	<u>GIMMS, ARC/INFO, SAS/GRAPH Cost</u>	<u>ATLAS*GRAPHICS, MAPINFO, MAPANALYST COST</u>
		\$	\$
Newfoundland	7	75	97
Prince Edward Island	4	75	97
Nova Scotia	11	75	97
New Brunswick	10	75	97
Quebec	75	100	130
Ontario	99	100	130
Manitoba	14	75	97
Saskatchewan	14	75	97
Alberta	26	75	97
British Columbia	32	75	97
Northwest Territories	2	75	97
Yukon	1	75	97
All of Canada	295	\$ 500	\$ 650

British Columbia

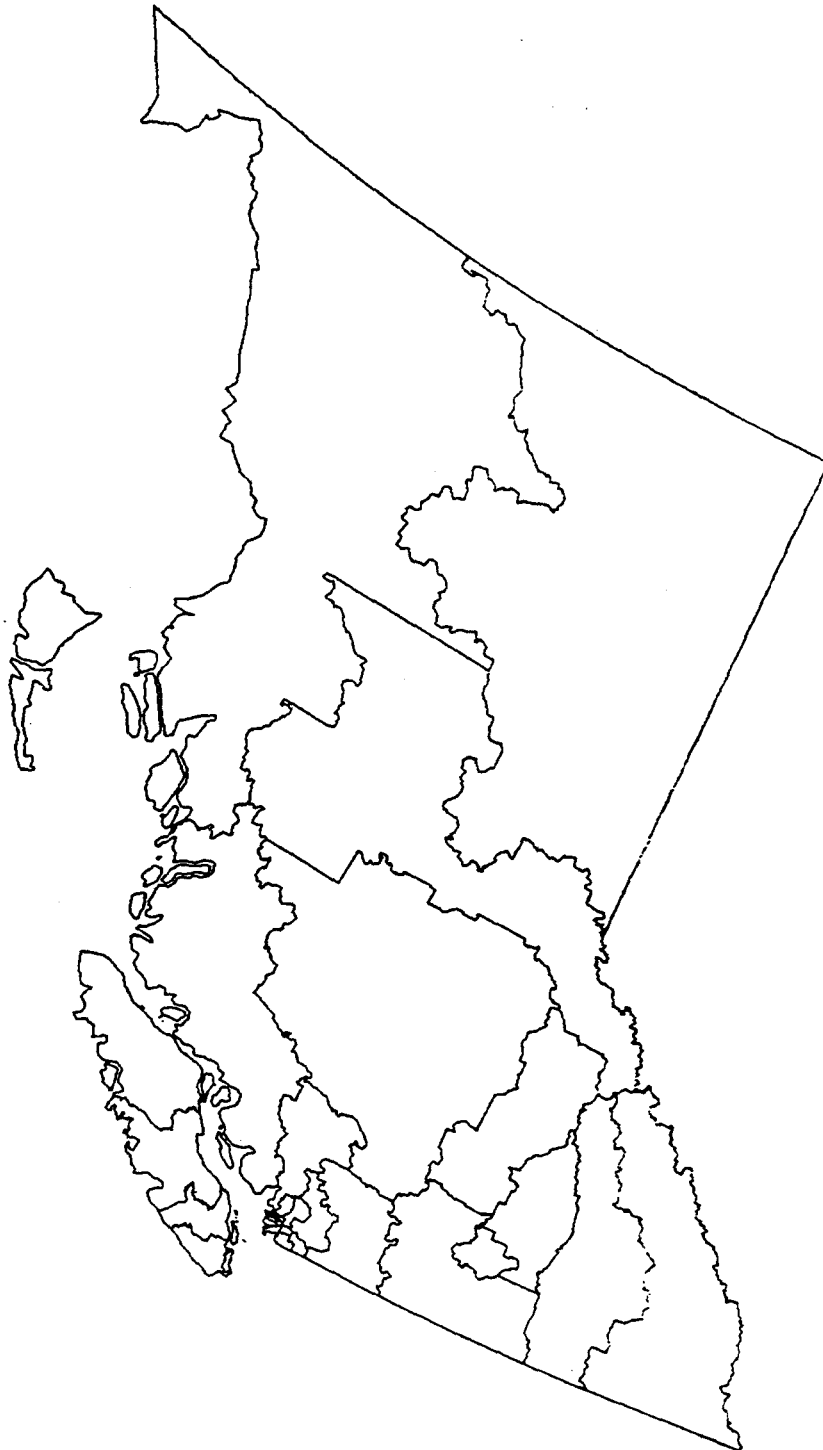
Federal Electoral Districts, 1986

- 32 Federal Electoral Districts
- Lambert Projection

Colombie-Britannique

Circonscriptions électorales fédérales, 1986

- 32 circonscriptions électorales fédérales
- Projection Lambert



Census Tracts (For Census Metropolitan Areas)

Census Tracts (CTs) are small permanent census areas established in large urban areas (population over 50,000) with the help of local social scientists and planners. There are about 4,000 people per CT.

A sample plot of CTs for Montreal follows.

source maps: 1:50,000 & 1:250,000 scale NIS base maps.
projection: UTM (except Calgary, Edmonton, Saint John and Sherbrooke; which are Lambert conic conformal with 2 standard parallels at 49°N and 77°N.)
coordinate system: meters

<u>COVERAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CTs</u>	<u>BASIC COST</u>
		\$
Calgary	143	400
Chicoutimi - Jonquière	32	200
Edmonton	187	400
Halifax	74	200
Hamilton	151	400
Kitchener	77	200
London	88	200
Montréal	716	700
Oshawa	44	200
Ottawa - Hull	192	400
Québec	138	400
Regina	47	200
Saint John	42	200
Saskatoon	44	200
Sherbrooke	31	200
St. Catharines - Niagara	83	200
St. John's	39	200
Sudbury	38	200
Thunder Bay	30	200
Toronto	731	700
Trois-Rivieres	31	200
Vancouver	274	700
Victoria	59	200
Windsor	58	200
Winnipeg	148	400
All 25 CMAs	3,497	\$ 5,800

MONTREAL

Census Metropolitan Area
by Census Tract, 1986

- 716 Census Tracts
- Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

MONTRÉAL

Région métropolitaine de recensement
par secteur de recensement, 1986

- 716 secteurs de recensement
- Projection Mercator Transverse Universel



Census Tracts (For Census Agglomerations)

Census Tracts for Census Agglomerations (CTs/CA) is defined as the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 10,000 population together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Once a CA attains an urbanized core population of at least 100,000 it becomes a CMA.

A sample plot of CTs for Kingston follows.

source maps: 1:50,000 & 1:250,000 scale NTS base maps.
projection: UTM
coordinate system: meters

<u>COVERAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CTs</u>	<u>COST</u>
		\$
Brantford	21	150
Guelph	20	150
Kamloops	22	150
Kelowna	25	150
Kingston	35	150
Lethbridge	21	150
Moncton	22	150
North Bay	20	150
Peterborough	23	150
Prince George	23	150
Sarnia	24	150
Sault Ste. Marie	23	150
<hr/>		
ALL CAs	279	\$ 1,350

KINGSTON

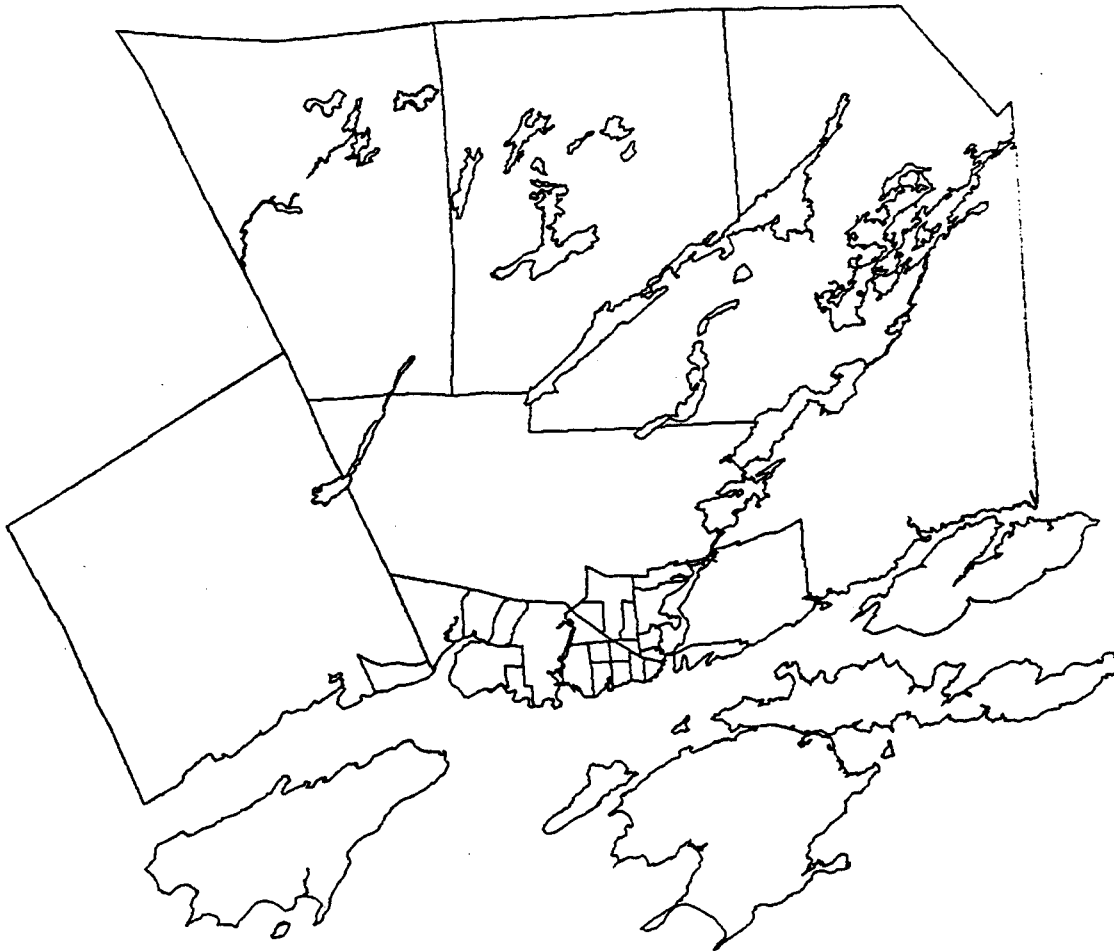
Census Agglomerations
by Census Tract, 1986

- 35 Census Tracts
- Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

KINGSTON

Agglomérations de recensement
par secteur de recensement, 1986

- 35 secteurs de recensement
- Projection Mercator Transverse Universel



Forward Sortation Areas (For Census Metropolitan Areas)

Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs) are well defined and stable areas delineated by the first three characters of the postal code.

A sample plot of FSAs for Montreal follows.

source maps:	1:50,000 & 1:250,000 scale NIS base maps.
projection:	UTM (except Calgary, Edmonton, Saint John and Sherbrooke; which are Lambert conic conformal with 2 standard parallels at 49°N and 77°N.)
coordinate system:	meters

<u>COVERAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FSAs</u>	<u>NUMBER OF POLYGONS</u>	<u>COST</u>
			\$
CALGARY	30	34	290
CHICOUTIMI	11	55	190
EDMONTON	44	46	290
HALIFAX	19	28	190
HAMILTON	29	34	290
KITCHENER *	20	45	190
LONDON *	18	27	190
MONTREAL	164	218	490
OSHAWA *	7	9	190
OTTAWA-HULL	40	48	290
QUEBEC	31	32	290
REGINA	9	12	190
SAINT JOHN *	8	15	190
SASKATOON *	11	15	190
SHERBROOKE *	7	21	190
ST. CATHARINE-NIAGARA *	16	42	190
ST. JOHNS	6	8	190
SUDEURY *	5	104	190
THUNDER BAY *	4	38	190
TORONTO	151	157	490
TROIS-RIVIERES *	8	30	190
VANCOUVER	85	102	390
VICTORIA	16	35	190
WINDSOR *	17	22	190
WINNIPEG	34	35	290
ALL 25 CMA'S			\$ 4,750

* RURAL AREA NOT ASSIGNED A POSTAL CODE

MONTREAL

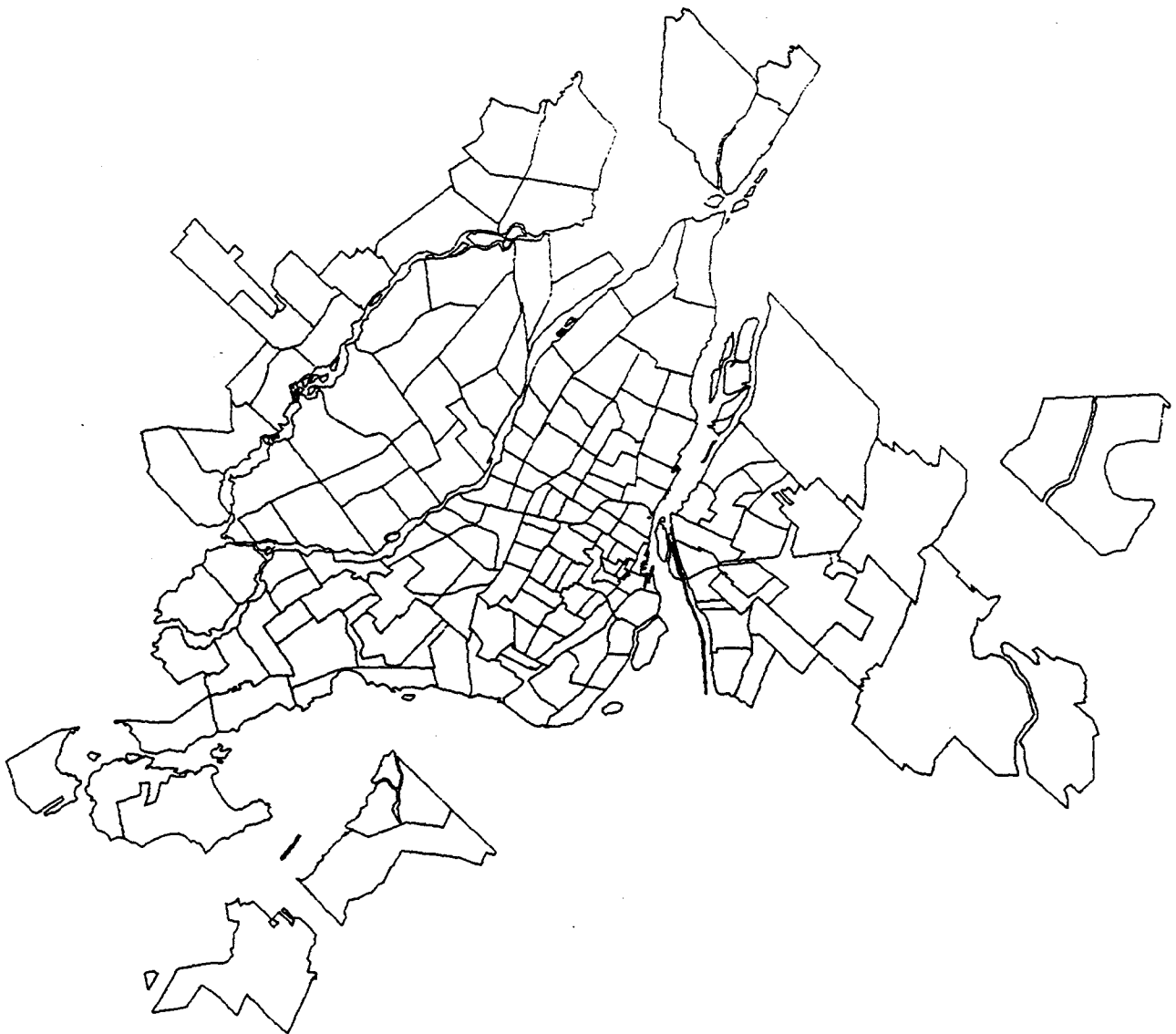
MONTRÉAL

Forward Sortation Areas, 1986

Régions de tri d'acheminement, 1986

- 164 Forward Sortation Areas
- Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

- 164 régions de tri d'acheminement
- Projection Mercator Transverse Universel



Ecumene Files

Ecumene is used by geographers to mean inhabitant land; generally referring to land where people have made their permanent home, and to all work areas that are considered occupied and utilized for economic purpose. Therefore, there can be various types of ecumenes, each having their own unique characteristics.

There are two (2) ecumene files available; the Population Ecumene and the Agriculture Ecumene.

Population Ecumene:

source maps:	1:50,000 & 1:250,000 scale NTS base maps.
projection:	Lambert conic conformal with 2 standard parallels at 49°N and 77°N.)
coordinate system:	meters

COVERAGE

COST

Canada	\$1,000
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Urban Areas

- the criteria used to delineate the ecumene are based on residential and some institution land use; such as hospitals and prisons. Industrial, recreational, transportation, agricultural, and other institutional land use are considered outside the ecumene. Areas compiled at 1:50,000 resulted in spatial results that were usually too complex. Therefore, to reduce this visual complexity but maintain the "essence" of the ecumene concept, cartographic generalization involving selecting, simplifying, exaggeration, and/or merging of ecumene areas was performed.

A sample plot for Canada and Montreal follows.

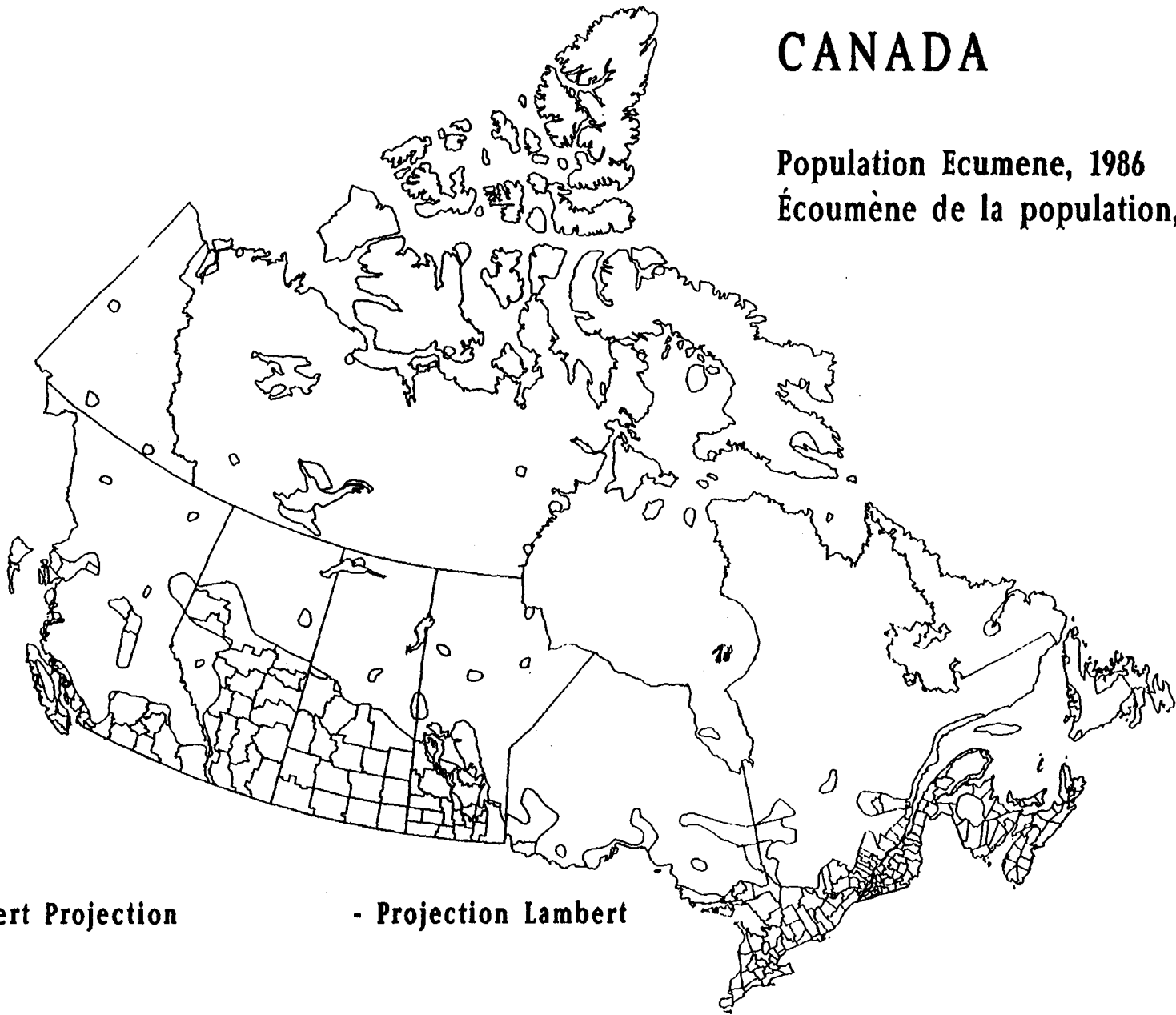
COVERAGE

COST

	\$
Calgary	400
Edmonton	400
Halifax	200
Hamilton	400
Montreal	700
Ottawa-Hull	400
Quebec	400
Regina	200
St. John's	200
Toronto	700
Vancouver	700
Winnipeg	400

CANADA

Population Ecumene, 1986
Écoumène de la population, 1986



- Lambert Projection

- Projection Lambert

Source: 1986 Census of Canada
Prepared by the Geocartographic Division, Statistics Canada, 1989

Source: Recensement du Canada, 1986
Préparé par la Division de la géocartographie, Statistique Canada, 1989

MONTREAL

Census Metropolitan Area
Population Ecumene, 1986

- Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

MONTRÉAL

Région métropolitaine de recensement
Écoumène de la population, 1986

- Projection Mercator Transverse Universel



Agriculture Ecumene:

A sample plot for Canada follows.

source maps: 1:50,000, 1:250,000, 1:1,000,000 &
1:4,000,000 scale NIS base maps.
projection: Lambert conic conformal with 2 standard
parallels at 49°N and 77°N.
coordinate system: meters

Coverage

Cost

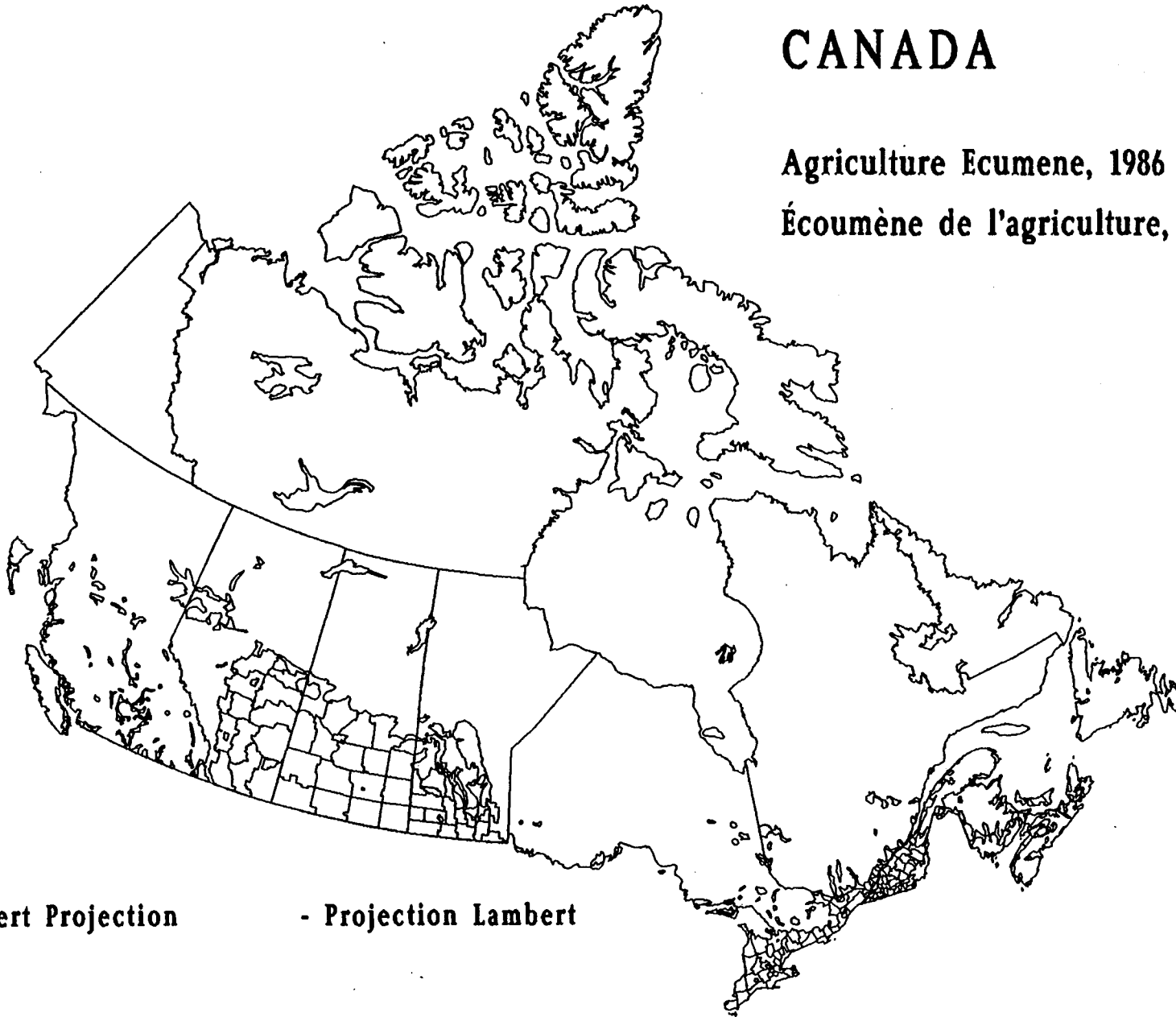
Canada

\$ 1,200

CANADA

Agriculture Ecumene, 1986

Écoumène de l'agriculture, 1986



- Lambert Projection

- Projection Lambert