Road Network File, Reference Guide

2015

Canada

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Standard table symbols

The following symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.   not available for any reference period
..   not available for a specific reference period
...   not applicable
0   true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p} preliminary
^{r} revised
x   suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E} use with caution
F   too unreliable to be published
*   significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

Road Network File, Reference Guide, 2015

This reference guide is intended for users of the Road Network File. The guide provides an overview of the file, the general methodology used in its creation, and important technical information.

What's new?

- The 2015 Road Network File contains information such as street arc unique identifier, street name, type, direction, address range and class. As well, the unique identifier, name and type for each side of a street arc (where applicable) are included for the following geographic levels:
  - province or territory
  - census subdivision

- The 2015 Road Network File includes updates to the road network that were made using the following provincially-sourced data:
  - The province of Nova Scotia
  - Adresses Québec (AQ) in 17 census divisions in Québec: Les Appalaches (2431), L'Érable (2432), Lotbinière (2433), Bécancour (2438), Arthabaska (2439), Acton (2448), Drummond (2449), Nicolet-Yamaska (2450), Pierre-De Saurel (2453), Les Maskoutains (2454), Matawinie (2462), Montréal (2466), Argenteuil (2476), Les Pays-d'en-Haut (2477), Les Laurentides (2478), Antoine-Labelle (2479), Papineau (2480).
  - Ontario Road Network (ORN) in five census divisions in Ontario: Muskoka (3544), Haliburton (3546), Renfrew (3547), Nipissing (3548) and Parry Sound (3549).
  - Alberta in ten census divisions: Division No. 3 (4803), Division No. 4 (4804), Division No. 5 (4805), Division No. 6 (4806), Division No. 10 (4810), Division No. 11 (4811), Division No. 14 (4814), Division No. 16 (4816), Division No. 17 (4817) and Division No. 19 (4819).

The result of this effort is an improvement in the representation of the road network.
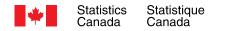
Statistics Statistique
Canada Canada

1. About this guide

This reference guide is intended for users of the 2015 Road Network File. The guide provides an overview of the file, the general methodology used in its creation, and important technical information.

This reference guide does not provide details on specific software packages that are available for use with the 2015 Road Network File. Users are advised to contact the appropriate software vendor for information.

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2. Overview

The 2015 Road Network File depicts the digital road line coverage for Canada and contains information such as street arc unique identifier (UID), street name, type, direction, address range and class. As well, the UID (unique identifier), name and type for each side of a street arc (where applicable) are included for the following geographic levels:

- province or territory
- census subdivision

The 2015 Road Network File is available as a national file.

How to cite this guide

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How to cite this product

Road Network File, 2015. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. (number) 92-500-X.

Statistics Canada   Statistique Canada

3. About this product

Purpose of the product

The purpose of the 2015 Road Network File is to provide a framework for mapping and spatial analysis and to support Geographic Information System (GIS) applications used for land use and demographic studies, social, economic and market research.

The 2015 Road Network File is positionally consistent with the 2015 Census Subdivision Boundary File, which provides additional reference for mapping.

Note: It is recommended that the 2011 Census Road Network File be used as a basis for the retrieval of 2011 Census data for user-defined areas. Users can define their custom areas based on the roads in the 2011 Census Road Network File. Boundaries created with the 2011 Census Road Network File correspond to the 2011 Census geographic frame and therefore do not require additional boundary reconciliation work, which facilitates the geocoding process. For information on custom area creation and geocoding services, please contact the National Contact Centre at 1-800-263-1136 or infostats@statcan.gc.ca.

Definitions and concepts

Geographic terms and concepts are briefly defined in the glossary (Appendix A). More details can be found in the _2011 Census Dictionary_ (Catalogue no. (number) 98-301-X) and the 2011 Illustrated Glossary (Catalogue no. (number) 92-195-X).

Content

The 2015 Road Network File contains street arcs depicting the national road network and includes attribute information such as street arc unique identifier, name, type, direction, address range and class. As well, the unique identifier (UID), name and type for each side of a street arc (where applicable) are included for the following geographic levels:
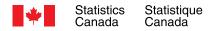
- province or territory

- census subdivision

Note: The boundaries, names, and codes of census subdivisions, provinces and territories reflect those in effect on January 1, 2015, the geographic reference date for this edition of the Road Network File. Information about census subdivision changes that were effective on or before the January 1,

2015 reference date must be received by Statistics Canada prior to March 1, 2015, in order to be processed in time for this edition of the file.

The 2015 Road Network File is available in English and French, in two formats: ArcGIS® (.shp) and Geography Markup Language (.gml).

General methodology

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

Creation of the 2015 Road Network File

The Road Network File was created from a source file consisting of all streets, highways and other road segments maintained on Statistics Canada's Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI). A copy of the source file in its original format was created to facilitate geo-processing (e.g. (for example), joins, modifications and verification operations). Additional attribute information (i.e. (that is to say), province or territory and census subdivision attributes) were then joined to the spatial component at the road segment level (see Table 4.1). The resulting file containing both the spatial and attribute content, was verified against the source file maintained on the Spatial Data Infrastructure.

The file was verified for spatial and attribute content, translated into French and English and appropriately named according to the file naming convention. Final data processing consisted of the conversion of the file using FME® (Safe Software) into the following file formats supported by Geographic Information System (GIS) software: ArcGIS® (.shp) and Geography Markup Language (.gml).

The ArcGIS® and Geography Markup Language files are compressed into WinZip® files (file extension .zip) and made available for download from the Internet.

Limitations

Statistics Canada maintains road network file information to support the census and other Statistics Canada activities. The relative position of road network features is important in maps created for reference purposes; therefore, relative positional accuracy takes precedence over absolute positional accuracy. The Road Network File does not contain street information required for route optimization. For example, data on one-way streets, dead-ends and other street obstacles are not included in the Road Network File. Consequently, this file is not recommended for engineering applications, emergency dispatching services, surveying or legal applications.

The Road Network File contains road arcs with either address ranges sourced from field observation, administrative data sources, imputed address ranges, or no address ranges.

The limitations of the Road Network File should be recognized for uses other than the mapping, analysis and retrieval of Statistics Canada data.

The positional accuracy of the file does not support cadastral, surveying, digitizing or engineering applications.

Comparisons to other products/versions

Differences between the 2015 Road Network File and previous versions of the road network file include:

- The 2015 Road Network File contains additional roads, street names, address ranges and road class.
- The 2015 Road Network File does not necessarily reflect 2011 Census boundaries.
- The 2015 Road Network File includes updates to the road network that were made using the following provincially-sourced data:
  - The province of Nova Scotia
  - Adresses Québec (AQ) in 17 census divisions in Québec: Les Appalaches (2431), L'Érable (2432), Lotbinière (2433), Bécancour (2438), Arthabaska (2439), Acton (2448), Drummond (2449), Nicolet-Yamaska (2450), Pierre-De Saurel (2453), Les Maskoutains (2454), Matawinie (2462), Montréal (2466), Argenteuil (2476), Les Pays-d'en-Haut (2477), Les Laurentides (2478), Antoine-Labelle (2479), Papineau (2480).
  - Ontario Road Network (ORN) in five census divisions in Ontario: Muskoka (3544), Haliburton (3546), Renfrew (3547), Nipissing (3548) and Parry Sound (3549)
  - Alberta in ten census divisions: Division No. 3 (4803), Division No. 4 (4804), Division No. 5 (4805), Division No. 6 (4806), Division No. 10 (4810), Division No. 11 (4811), Division No. 14 (4814), Division No. 16 (4816), Division No. 17 (4817) and Division No. 19 (4819).

The result of this effort is an improvement in the representation of the road network.

Using with other products

When considering using the 2015 Road Network File, users should be aware of the compatibility of this file with those that are available from other sources. They may not be consistent with Statistics Canada files.

Reference date

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada to finalize the geographic framework for which statistical data are collected, tabulated and reported. The reference date for the 2015 Road Network File is March 2015.

The geographic areas (e.g. (for example), municipalities and equivalents referred to as census subdivisions and provinces or territories) are those in effect on January 1, 2015, provided that Statistics Canada received information on changes by March 1, 2015.

4. Technical specifications

Record layout and data descriptions

The following table identifies and briefly describes the selected attributes comprising the content of the 2015 Road Network File.

Table 4.1 2015 Road network file record layout

Attribute domain values

Representation of unknown or no value

The null value is used to represent values of the street's name, type, direction and address range that are either missing or non-existent.

The null value is also used for geographic unique identifier, name and type to indicate that it is outside of Canada.

Street type

Indicates the street type associated with the arc.

Table 4.2 Street type

Street direction

Street direction can be used in conjunction with street name and type to identify common street elements (e.g. (for example), Elm ST S versus Elm ST W or Elm ST). Street direction has no relation to the direction the street arc was digitized.

Table 4.3 Street direction

CSDTYPE_L and CSDTYPE_R

Census subdivisions are classified according to designations adopted by provincial/territorial or federal authorities. The geographic reference date associated with the assignment of CSDTYPE_L and CSDTYPE_R is January 1, 2015.

CSDTYPE	CSD description
< Null >	not applicable
C	City / Cité
CC	Chartered community
CG	Community government
CN	Crown colony / Colonie de la couronne
COM	Community
CT	Canton (municipalité de)
CU	Cantons unis (municipalité de)
CV	City / Ville
CY	City
DM	District municipality
HAM	Hamlet
ID	Improvement district
IGD	Indian government district
IM	Island municipality
IRI	Indian reserve / Réserve indienne
LGD	Local government district
LOT	Township and royalty
M	Municipality / Municipalité
MD	Municipal district
MÉ	Municipalité
MU	Municipality
NH	Northern hamlet
NL	Nisga'a land
NO	Unorganized / Non organisé
NV	Northern village
P	Parish / Paroisse (municipalité de)
PE	Paroisse (municipalité de)
RCR	Rural community / Communauté rurale
RDA	Regional district electoral area
RGM	Regional municipality
RM	Rural municipality
RV	Resort village
S-É	Indian settlement / Établissement indien
SA	Special area
SC	Subdivision of county municipality / Subdivision municipalité de comté
SÉ	Settlement / Établissement
SET	Settlement
SG	Self-government / Autonomie gouvernementale
SM	Specialized municipality
SNO	Subdivision of unorganized / Subdivision non organisée
SV	Summer village
T	Town
TC	Terres réservées aux Cris
TI	Terre inuite
TK	Terres réservées aux Naskapis
TL	Teslin land
TP	Township
TV	Town / Ville
V	Ville
VC	Village cri
VK	Village naskapi
VL	Village
VN	Village nordique

PRUID_L and PRUID_R

Uniquely identifies a province or territory. The geographic reference date associated with the assignment of PRUID_L and PRUID_R is January 1, 2015.

PRUID	Province or territory name
10	Newfoundland and Labrador / Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador
11	Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard
12	Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse

13	New Brunswick / Nouveau-Brunswick
24	Quebec / Québec
35	Ontario
46	Manitoba
47	Saskatchewan
48	Alberta
59	British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique
60	Yukon
61	Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest
62	Nunavut
< Null >	not applicable (outside of Canada)

CLASS

The street class code identifies the different types of street features within the 2015 Road Network File.

Street class code	Street class description
10	Highway
11	Expressway
12	Primary highway
13	Secondary highway
20	Road
21	Arterial
22	Collector
23	Local
24	Alley/Lane/Utility
25	Connector/Ramp
26	Reserve/Trail
27	Rapid transit
28	Planned
29	Strata
80	Bridge/Tunnel
90	Unknown

Software formats

The 2015 Road Network File is available for download from the Statistics Canada website in the following formats:

- ArcGIS®
  File extension: .shp

- Geography Markup Language (GML) 3.1.1
  File extension: .gml

This reference guide does not provide details on specific software packages that are available for use with the 2015 Road Network File. Users are advised to contact the appropriate software vendor for information.

File extension and accented character information

The ArcGIS® and Geography Markup Language files are compressed into WinZip® files (file extension .zip).

A XML schema file (.xsd) is included to describe and validate the structure and content of the .gml files.

The 2015 Road Network File contains attributes with accented characters. They were successfully tested on the desktop version of ArcGIS® 10.2.2.

Geographic representation

The 2015 Road Network File is available on the Statistics Canada website in the following geographic representation:

Projection: Lambert conformal conic
False easting: 6200000.000000
False northing: 3000000.000000
Central meridian: -91.866667
Standard parallel 1: 49.000000
Standard parallel 2: 77.000000
Latitude of origin: 63.390675
Linear unit: metre (1.000000)
Datum: North American 1983 (NAD83)
Prime meridian: Greenwich

Angular unit: degree
Spheroid: GRS 1980

The North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) is an adjustment of the 1927 datum that reflects the higher accuracy of geodetic surveying.

Users of the Road Network File can transform the file into the representation that best satisfies their needs knowing the effects these representations have on angles, areas, distances and direction. Users have the option to choose the best projection in concert with the maps objectives.

File naming convention

Spatial product file names follow a file naming convention. The file projection, geographic level, geographic coverage, file type, geographic reference date, file format and language are embedded within the file name. Standardizing the names of the files facilitates the storage of compressed files, all having the extension .zip.

Each file name is 13 characters in length. All alphabetic characters are in lower case to maintain consistency.

First character: projection of file

l - projection of file is Lambert conformal conic

Next three characters: primary geographic level of file/type of file

rnf - road network file

Next three numbers: geographic code of coverage

000 - Canada

Next character: file type

r - road network file

Next two numbers: geographic reference date

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada to finalize the geographic framework for which statistical data are collected, tabulated and reported. The reference date for the 2015 Road Network File is January 1, 2015.

15 - geographic reference date is 2015

Next character: file format

a - ArcGIS® (.shp)
g - Geography Markup Language (.gml)

Final two characters: language
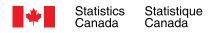
_e - English
_f – French

Table 4.1
2015 Road network file record layout

Attribute name	Data type	Description
NGD_UID	Character (10)	Unique identifier of the arc
NAME	Character (50)	Street name associated with the arc
TYPE	Character (6)	Street type associated with the arc
DIR	Character (2)	Street direction associated with the arc
AFL_VAL	Character (9)	Civic address found on the left-hand side of the arc at the FROM node
ATL_VAL	Character (9)	Civic address found on the left-hand side of the arc at the TO node
AFR_VAL	Character (9)	Civic address found on the right-hand side of the arc at the FROM node
ATR_VAL	Character (9)	Civic address found on the right-hand side of the arc at the TO node
CSDUID_L	Character (7)	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision (composed of the 2-digit province or territory unique identifier followed by the 2-digit census division code and the 3-digit census subdivision code), left-hand side of arc
CSDNAME_L	Character (55)	Census subdivision name, left-hand side of arc
CSDTYPE_L	Character (3)	Census subdivisions are classified according to designations adopted by provincial/territorial or federal authorities, left-hand side of arc
CSDUID_R	Character (7)	Uniquely identifies a census subdivision (composed of the 2-digit province or territory unique identifier followed by the 2-digit census division code and the 3-digit census subdivision code), right-hand side of arc
CSDNAME_R	Character (55)	Census subdivision name, right-hand side of arc
CSDTYPE_R	Character (3)	Census subdivisions are classified according to designations adopted by provincial/territorial or federal authorities, right-hand side of arc
PRUID_L	Character (2)	Uniquely identifies a province or territory, left-hand side of arc
PRNAME_L	Character (55)	Province or territory name, left-hand side of arc
PRUID_R	Character (2)	Uniquely identifies a province or territory, right-hand side of arc
PRNAME_R	Character (55)	Province or territory name, right-hand side of arc
CLASS	Character (2)	Identifies the different types of street features.

Table 4.2
Street type

Type	Description
N/A	not applicable
< Null >	no type
ABBEY	Abbey (E)
ACCESS	Access (E)
ACRES	Acres (E)
AIRE	Aire (E)
ALLEY	Alley (E)
ALLÉE	Allée (F)
AUT	Autoroute (F)
AV	Avenue (F)
AVE	Avenue (E)
BAY	Bay (E)
BEACH	Beach (E)
BEND	Bend (E)
BLOC	Bloc (F)
BLOCK	Block (E)
BLVD	Boulevard (E)
BOUL	Boulevard (F)
BOURG	Bourg (F)
BRGE	Barrage (F)
BROOK	Brook (E)
BYPASS	By-pass (E)
BYWAY	Byway (E)
C	Centre (F)
CAMPUS	Campus (E)
CAPE	Cape (E)
CAR	Carré (F)
CARREF	Carrefour (F)
CDS	Cul-de-sac (E)
CERCLE	Cercle (F)
CH	Chemin (F)
CHASE	Chase (E)
CIR	Circle (E)
CIRCT	Circuit (F)
CLOSE	Close (E)
COMMON	Common (E)
CONC	Concession (E)
CÔTE	Côte (F)
COUR	Cour (F)
COURS	Cours (F)
COVE	Cove (E)
CRES	Crescent (E)
CREST	Crest (E)
CRNRS	Corners (E)
CROFT	Croft (E)
CROIS	Croissant (F)
CROSS	Crossing (E)
CRSSRD	Crossroads (E)
CRT	Court (E)
CTR	Centre (E)
DALE	Dale (E)
DELL	Dell (E)
DESSTE	Desserte (F)

DIVERS	Diversion (E)
DOWNS	Downs (E)
DR	Drive (E)
DRPASS	Droit de passage (F)
ÉCH	Échangeur (F)
END	End (E)
ESPL	Esplanade (E)
ESTATE	Estates (E)
EXPY	Expressway (E)
EXTEN	Extension (E)
FARM	Farm (E)
FIELD	Field (E)
FOREST	Forest (E)
FRONT	Front (E)
FSR	Forest service road (E)
FWY	Freeway (E)
GATE	Gate (E)
GDNS	Gardens (E)
GLADE	Glade (E)
GLEN	Glen (E)
GREEN	Green (E)
GRNDS	Grounds (E)
GROVE	Grove (E)
HARBR	Harbour (E)
HAVEN	Haven (E)
HEATH	Heath (E)
HGHLDS	Highlands (E)
HILL	Hill (E)
HOLLOW	Hollow (E)
HTS	Heights (E)
HWY	Highway (E)
ÎLE	Île (F)
IMP	Impasse (F)
INLET	Inlet (E)
ISLAND	Island (E)
KEY	Key (E)
KNOLL	Knoll (E)
LANDNG	Landing (E)
LANE	Lane (E)
LANEWY	Laneway (E)
LINE	Line (E)
LINK	Link (E)
LKOUT	Lookout (E)
LMTS	Limits (E)
LOOP	Loop (E)
MALL	Mall (E)
MANOR	Manor (E)
MAZE	Maze (E)
MEADOW	Meadow (E)
MEWS	Mews (E)
MONTÉE	Montée (F)
MOOR	Moor (E)
MOUNT	Mount (E)
MTN	Mountain (E)
ORCH	Orchard (E)
PARADE	Parade (E)
PARC	Parc (F)
PASS	Passage (E)
PATH	Path (E)
PEAK	Peak (E)
PINES	Pines (E)
PK	Park (E)
PKY	Parkway (E)
PL	Place (E)

PLACE	Place (F)
PLAT	Plateau (E)
PLAZA	Plaza (E)
POINTE	Pointe (E)
PORT	Port (E)
PROM	Promenade (F)
PT	Point (E)
PTWAY	Pathway (E)
PVT	Private (E)
QUAI	Quai (F)
QUAY	Quay (E)
RAMP	Ramp (E)
RANG	Rang (F)
RD	Road (E)
RDPT	Rond point (F)
REACH	Reach (E)
RG	Range (E)
RIDGE	Ridge (E)
RISE	Rise (E)
RLE	Ruelle (F)
ROUTE	Route (F)
ROW	Row (E)
RTE	Route (E)
RTOFWY	Right of way (E)
RUE	Rue (F)
RUIS	Ruisseau (F)
RUN	Run (E)
SECTN	Section (E)
SENT	Sentier (F)
SIDERD	Sideroad (E)
SQ	Square (E)
ST	Street (E)
STROLL	Stroll (E)
SUBDIV	Subdivision (E)
TERR	Terrace (E)
THICK	Thicket (E)
TLINE	Townline (E)
TOWERS	Towers (E)
TRACE	Trace (E)
TRAIL	Trail (E)
TRNABT	Turnabout (E)
TRUNK	Trunk (E)
TSSE	Terrasse (F)
VALE	Vale (E)
VIA	Via (E)
VIEW	View (E)
VILLAS	Villas (E)
VILLGE	Village (E)
VISTA	Vista (E)
VOIE	Voie (F)
WALK	Walk (E)
WAY	Way (E)
WHARF	Wharf (E)
WOOD	Wood (E)
WYND	Wynd (E)

Table 4.3
Street direction

Street direction	Street description
< Null >	no type
E	East / Est
N	North / Nord
NE	North East / Nord-est
NO	Nord-ouest
NW	North West
O	Ouest
S	South / Sud
SE	South East / Sud-est
SO	Sud-ouest
SW	South West
W	West

5. 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 quality elements include an overview reporting on the lineage, positional accuracy, attribute accuracy, logical consistency and completeness. This information is provided to users for all spatial data products disseminated.

Lineage

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.

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

The data in the 2015 Road Network File were derived from the SDI (Spatial Data Infrastructure) environment based on a copy of the NGD (National Geographic Database) that contains the road network in Canada, as well as street attributes (name, type, direction, address ranges and class).

The files were verified for their spatial and attribute content, translated into French and English, and appropriately named according to the file naming convention. The geographic area unique identifier, name, type, and the relationships among the various geographic levels are found on the SDI (Spatial Data Infrastructure).

Final data processing consisted of the conversion of the file using FME® (Safe Software), into the following GIS file formats: ArcGIS® (.shp) and Geography Markup Language (.gml).

Road information was incorporated from a variety of sources, including provincial datasets, municipal maps and field observation. The timeliness of the National Geographic Database varies from region to region depending on the source data.

Positional accuracy

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

The Spatial Data Infrastructure is not Global Positioning Systems (GPS)-compliant. However, every possible attempt is made to ensure that the standard geographic area boundaries maintained in the Spatial Data Infrastructure respect the limits of the administrative entities that they represent (e.g. (for example), census division and census subdivision) or on which they are based (e.g. (for example), census metropolitan area or census agglomeration). The positional accuracy of these limits is dependent upon source materials used by Statistics Canada to identify the location of limits. In addition, due to the importance placed on relative positional accuracy, the positional accuracy of other geographic data (e.g. (for example), road network data and hydrographic data) that are stored within the Spatial Data Infrastructure is considered when positioning the limits of the standard geographic areas.

Absolute positional accuracy

Absolute positional accuracy describes the degree to which the position of features in a geographic database reflects their true position on the ground (i.e. (that is to say), the closeness of reported coordinate values to values accepted as true).

The 2015 Road Network File includes updates to the road network that were made using the following provincially-sourced data:

- The province of Nova Scotia
- Adresses Québec (AQ) in 17 census divisions in Québec: Les Appalaches (2431), L'Érable (2432), Lotbinière (2433), Bécancour (2438), Arthabaska (2439), Acton (2448), Drummond (2449), Nicolet-Yamaska (2450), Pierre-De Saurel (2453), Les Maskoutains (2454), Matawinie (2462), Montréal (2466), Argenteuil (2476), Les Pays-d'en-Haut (2477), Les Laurentides (2478), Antoine-Labelle (2479), Papineau (2480).
- Ontario Road Network (ORN) in five census divisions in Ontario: Muskoka (3544), Haliburton (3546), Renfrew (3547), Nipissing (3548) and Parry Sound (3549)
- Alberta in ten census divisions: Division No. 3 (4803), Division No. 4 (4804), Division No. 5 (4805), Division No. 6 (4806), Division No. 10 (4810), Division No. 11 (4811), Division No. 14 (4814), Division No. 16 (4816), Division No. 17 (4817) and Division No. 19 (4819).

The result of this effort is an improvement in the representation of the road network.

The information present in the Spatial Data Infrastructure road layer was developed for the purposes of statistical analysis and census operations. The absolute position of roads in the Spatial Data Infrastructure varies with the source files and documents used to build and maintain the database. Therefore, the road layer is not suitable for high precision measurement applications such as engineering, property transfers, or other uses that might require highly accurate measurements of the earth's surface.

Absolute positional accuracy is not a requirement for census processes.

Relative positional accuracy

Relative positional accuracy describes the degree to which the position of features in a geographic database reflects their true ground relationships.

For the National Geographic Database, relative positional accuracy is important. A road must appear in the proper position relative to other roads and physical features; however, no formal assessment of relative positional accuracy has been undertaken.

Attribute accuracy

Attribute accuracy refers to the accuracy of quantitative attributes and the correctness of non-quantitative attributes. No explicit testing for attribute accuracy is done; however, results from internal operations suggest a high degree of accuracy.

During maintenance operations data entry goes through a data control process to ensure the proper association of attributes to a specific geometric feature. This includes the association as well as its accuracy.

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

The class attribute is not updated on a regular basis, as such quality checks are not performed to verify its accuracy.

Logical consistency

Logical consistency describes the fidelity of relationships encoded in the data structure of the digital spatial data. For example, a street arc that does not have a street name should not have a street type.

The 2015 Road Network File was verified against data in the Spatial Data Infrastructure and found to be logically consistent.

Consistency with other products

The position of the arcs in the 2015 Road Network File are not necessarily consistent with previous editions of boundary files or road network files as a result of updates made using provincially and territorial sourced data.

Topology checks were performed with the 2015 Road Network File and the 2015 Census Subdivision Boundary File to measure the degree of integration amongst these products. The results indicated the degree of integration was within the default tolerance parameters as defined below.

Tolerance: 0.001 metres
Resolution: 0.0001 metres

Completeness

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

New road features have been added to the National Geographic Database in order to create a more complete road layer and are present in this edition of the road network file.

Table 5.1 Number of road features in the 2015 Road network file

Table 5.1
Number of road features in the 2015 Road network file

National level	Number of arcs	Arc length (kilometres)
With street name	1,788,155	761,430
Without street name	374,108	513,147
Named street with full address range on at least one side	1,243,615	488,110
Note: arc length was calculated in Lambert conformal conic projection.		

Appendix A
Glossary

Adjusted counts

'Adjusted counts' refer to previous census population and dwelling counts that were adjusted (i.e. (that is to say), recompiled) to reflect current census boundaries, when a boundary change occurs between the two censuses.

Block-face

A block-face is one side of a street between two consecutive features intersecting that street. The features can be other streets or boundaries of standard geographic areas.

Block-faces are used for generating block-face representative points, which in turn are used for geocoding and census data extraction when the street and address information are available.

Census agricultural region

Census agricultural regions (CARs) are composed of groups of adjacent census divisions. In Saskatchewan, census agricultural regions are made up of groups of adjacent census consolidated subdivisions, but these groups do not necessarily respect census division boundaries.

Census consolidated subdivision

A census consolidated subdivision (CCS) is a group of adjacent census subdivisions. Generally, the smaller, more densely-populated census subdivisions (towns, villages, etc. (and so on)) are combined with the surrounding, larger, more rural census subdivision, in order to create a geographic level between the census subdivision and the census division.

Census division

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

Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A CMA (census metropolitan area) must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the core.

A CA (census agglomeration) must have a core population of at least 10,000. To be included in the CMA (census metropolitan area) or CA (census agglomeration), other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core, as measured by commuting flows derived from previous census place of work data.

If the population of the core of a CA (census agglomeration) declines below 10,000, the CA (census agglomeration) is retired. However, once an area becomes a CMA (census metropolitan area), it is retained as a CMA (census metropolitan area) even if its total population declines below 100,000 or the population of its core falls below 50,000. Small population centres with a population count of less than 10,000 are called fringe. All areas inside the CMA (census metropolitan area) or CA (census agglomeration) that are not population centres are rural areas.

When a CA (census agglomeration) has a core of at least 50,000, it is subdivided into census tracts. Census tracts are maintained for the CA (census agglomeration) even if the population of the core subsequently falls below 50,000. All CMAs (census metropolitan areas) are subdivided into census

tracts.

Census metropolitan influenced zone

The census **m**etropolitan **i**nfluenced **z**one (MIZ) is a concept that geographically differentiates the area of Canada outside census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs). Census subdivisions (CSDs) within provinces that are outside CMAs (census metropolitan areas) and CA (census agglomeration)s are assigned to one of four categories according to the degree of influence (strong, moderate, weak or no influence) that the CMAs (census metropolitan areas) or CA (census agglomeration)s have on them. CSDs (Census subdivisions) within the territories that are outside CA (census agglomeration)s are assigned to a separate category.

Census subdivisions within provinces are assigned to a MIZ (metropolitan influenced zone) category based on the percentage of their resident employed labour force that commutes to work in the core(s) of CMAs (census metropolitan areas) or CA (census agglomeration)s. CSDs (Census subdivisions) with the same degree of influence tend to be clustered. They form zones around CMAs (census metropolitan areas) and CA (census agglomeration)s that progress through the categories from 'strong' to 'no' influence as distance from the CMAs (census metropolitan areas) and CA (census agglomeration)s increases. As many CSDs (Census subdivisions) in the territories are very large and sparsely populated, the commuting flow of the resident employed labour force is unstable. For this reason, CSDs (Census subdivisions) in the territories that are outside CA (census agglomeration)s are assigned to a separate category that is not based on their commuting flows.

Census subdivision

Census subdivision (CSD) is the general term for municipalities (as determined by provincial/territorial legislation) or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (e.g. (for example) (for example), Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories).

Census tract

Census tracts (CTs) are small, relatively stable geographic areas that usually have a population between 2,500 and 8,000 persons. They are located in census metropolitan areas and in census agglomerations that had a core population of 50,000 or more in the previous census.

A committee of local specialists (for example, planners, health and social workers, and educators) initially delineates census tracts in conjunction with Statistics Canada. Once a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA) has been subdivided into census tracts, the census tracts are maintained even if the core population subsequently declines below 50,000.

Coordinate system

A coordinate system is a reference system based on mathematical rules for specifying positions (locations) on the surface of the earth. The coordinate values can be spherical (latitude and longitude) using angular units of measure such as degrees, minutes and seconds or planar (Lambert conformal conic) using linear units such as metres.

Cartographic boundary files, digital boundary files, representative points and road network files are disseminated in Lambert conformal conic projection.

Core, fringe and rural area

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

A CMA (census metropolitan area) or CA (census agglomeration) can have two types of cores: the core and the secondary core. The core is the population centre with the highest population, around which a CMA (census metropolitan area) or a CA (census agglomeration) is delineated. The core must have a population (based on the previous census) of at least 50,000 persons in the case of a CMA (census metropolitan area), or at least 10,000 persons in the case of a CA (census agglomeration).

The secondary core is a population centre within a CMA (census metropolitan area) that has at least 10,000 persons and was the core of a CA (census agglomeration) that has been merged with an adjacent CMA (census metropolitan area).

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

All territory within a CMA (census metropolitan area) or CA (census agglomeration) that is not classified as a core or fringe is classified as rural area.

Datum

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

Designated place

A designated place (DPL) is normally a small community or settlement that does not meet the criteria established by Statistics Canada to be a census subdivision (an area with municipal status) or a population centre.

Designated places are created by provinces and territories, in cooperation with Statistics Canada, to provide data for submunicipal areas.

Dissemination area

A dissemination area (DA) is a small, relatively stable geographic unit composed of one or more adjacent dissemination blocks. It is the smallest standard geographic area for which all census data are disseminated. DAs (Dissemination areas) cover all the territory of Canada.

Dissemination block

A dissemination block (DB) is an area bounded on all sides by roads and/or boundaries of standard geographic areas. The dissemination block is the smallest geographic area for which population and dwelling counts are disseminated. Dissemination blocks cover all the territory of Canada.

Economic region

An economic region (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions (CDs) (with one exception in Ontario) created as a standard geographic unit for analysis of regional economic activity.

Ecumene
Ecumene is a term used by geographers to mean inhabited land. It generally refers to land where people have made their permanent home, and to all work areas that are considered occupied and used for agricultural or any other economic purpose. Thus, there can be various types of ecumenes, each having its own unique characteristics (population ecumene, agricultural ecumene, industrial ecumene, etc.).

Federal electoral district
A federal electoral district (FED) is an area represented by a member of the House of Commons. The federal electoral district boundaries used for the 2011 Census are based on the 2003 Representation Order.

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

Households, postal codes^{OM} and place of work data are linked to block-face representative points (coordinates) when the street and address information is available; otherwise, they are linked to dissemination block (DB) representative points. In some cases, postal codes^{OM} and place of work data are linked to dissemination area (DA) representative points when they cannot be linked to DBs. As well, place of work data are linked to census subdivision representative points when the data cannot be linked to DAs.

Geographic code
A geographic code is a numerical identifier assigned to a geographic area. The code is used to identify and access standard geographic areas for the purposes of data storage, retrieval and display.

Geographic reference date
The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada for the purpose of finalizing the geographic framework for which census data will be collected, tabulated and reported. For the 2011 Census, the geographic reference date is January 1, 2011.

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

Land area
Land area is the area in square kilometres of the land-based portions of standard geographic areas. Land area data are unofficial and are provided for the sole purpose of calculating population density.

Map projection
A map projection is the process of transforming and representing positions from the earth's three-dimensional curved surface to a two-dimensional (flat) surface. The process is accomplished by a direct geometric projection or by a mathematically derived transformation.

The Lambert conformal conic map projection is widely used for general maps of Canada at small scales and is the most common map projection used at Statistics Canada.

National Geographic Database
The National Geographic Database (NGD) is a shared database between Statistics Canada and Elections Canada. The database contains roads, road names and address ranges. It also includes separate reference layers containing physical and cultural features, such as hydrography and hydrographic names, railroads and power transmission lines.

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

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

Population centres are classified into three groups, depending on the size of their population:

- small population centres, with a population between 1,000 and 29,999
- medium population centres, with a population between 30,000 and 99,999
- large urban population centres, with a population of 100,000 or more

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

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

Postal code^{OM}
The postal code^{OM} is a six-character code defined and maintained by Canada Post Corporation for the purpose of sorting and delivering mail.

Province or territory
'Province' and 'territory' refer to the major political units of Canada. From a statistical point of view, province and territory are basic areas for which data are tabulated. Canada is divided into 10 provinces and 3 territories.

Reference map
A reference map shows the location of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and disseminated. The maps display the boundaries,

names and unique identifiers of standard geographic areas, as well as major cultural and physical features, such as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes.

Representative point

A representative point is a coordinate point that represents a line or a polygon. The point is centrally located along the line, and centrally located or population weighted in the polygon.

Representative points are generated for block-faces, as well as for selected geographic areas – province/territory (PR), federal electoral district (FED), economic region (ER), census division (CD), census metropolitan area/census agglomeration (CMA/CA), census subdivision (CSD), population centre (POPCTR), designated place (DPL), census tract (CT), dissemination area (DA) and dissemination block (DB).

Households, postal codes[OM] and place of work data are linked to block-face representative points (coordinates) when the street and address information is available; otherwise, they are linked to dissemination block (DB) representative points. In some cases, postal codes and place of work data are linked to dissemination area (DA) representative points when they cannot be linked to DBs. As well, place of work data are linked to census subdivision (CSD) representative points when the data cannot be linked to DAs.

Rural area

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

Rural population includes all population living in rural areas of census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs), as well as population living in rural areas outside CMAs (census metropolitan areas) and CAs (census agglomerations).

Spatial Data Infrastructure

The Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) is an internal maintenance database that is not disseminated outside of Statistics Canada. It contains roads, road names and address ranges from the National Geographic Database (NGD), as well as boundary arcs of standard geographic areas that do not follow roads, all in one integrated line layer. The database also includes a related polygon layer consisting of basic blocks (BB; basic blocks are the smallest polygon units in the database, and are formed by the intersection of all roads and the arcs of geographic areas that do not follow roads), boundary layers of standard geographic areas, and derived attribute tables, as well as reference layers containing physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads and power transmission lines) from the NGD (National Geographic Database).

The SDI (Spatial Data Infrastructure) supports a wide range of census operations, such as the maintenance and delineation of the boundaries of standard geographic areas (including the automated delineation of dissemination blocks and population centres) and geocoding. The SDI (Spatial Data Infrastructure) is also the source for generating many geography products for the 2011 Census, such as cartographic boundary files and road network files.

Spatial data quality elements

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

Standard Geographical Classification

The Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011 is Statistics Canada's main classification of geographic areas in Canada. It is designed to classify statistical information by geographic areas. The classification consists of four levels: geographical regions of Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions (such as counties and regional municipalities) and census subdivisions (such as municipalities). The four geographic levels are hierarchically related; a seven-digit code is used to show this relationship.

Statistical Area Classification

The Statistical Area Classification (SAC) groups census subdivisions according to whether they are a component of a census metropolitan area, a census agglomeration or a census **m**etropolitan **i**nfluenced **z**one (MIZ). The MIZ (metropolitan influenced zone) classifies all CSDs (Census subdivisions) in provinces and territories that are outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

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

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

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

Thematic map

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

Notes

<div>

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

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

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

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

Appendix C
Geographic units by province and territory, 2011 Census

Geographic unit	Canada 2006	Canada 2011	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Federal electoral district (2003 Representation Order)	308	308	7	4	11	10	75	106	14	14	28	36	1	1	1
Economic region	76	76	4	1	5	5	17	11	8	6	8	8	1	1	1
Census agricultural region	82	82	3	3	5	4	14	5	12	20	8	8	...	...	...
Census division	288	293	11	3	18	15	98	49	23	18	19	29	1	6	3
Census consolidated subdivision	2,341	2,338	89	68	43	151	1,005	316	126	300	77	153	1	6	3
Census subdivision	5,418	5,253	376	113	99	273	1,285	574	287	959	435	743	37	41	31
Dissolutions (January 2, 2006 to January 1, 2011)	221	...	3	0	1	6	13	13	13	26	19	126	0	1	0
Incorporations (January 2, 2006 to January 1, 2011)	...	56	2	0	0	3	4	2	3	1	1	33	2	5	0
Designated place	1,289	1,507	183	0	65	167	106	114	97	194	261	319	1	0	0
Census metropolitan area	33	33	1	0	1	2	6[1]	15[1]	1	2	2	4	0	0	0
Census agglomeration	111	114	3	2	4	5[1]	25[1]	28[1]	4	7[1]	16[1]	21	1	1	0
with census tracts	15	15	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
without census tracts	96	99	3	2	4	4[1]	22[1]	24[1]	4	7[1]	13[1]	17	1	1	0
Census tract	5,076	5,452	47	0	93	102	1,371	2,273	173	109	573	711	0	0	0
Small population centre (1,000 to 29,999)	811	857	29	6	35	30[1]	224[1]	237[1]	42[1]	59[1]	101[1]	87	1	3	7
Medium population centre (30,000 to 99,999)	54	54	0	1	1	2	13	19	1	2	6	9	0	0	0
Large urban population centre (100,000 or more)	29	31	1	0	1	1	6[1]	14[1]	1	2	2	4	0	0	0
Place name	21,411	35,033	1,836	709	3,138	2,679	6,985	8,091	1,839	2,687	3,117	3,528	195	153	76
Dissemination area	54,626	56,204	1,071	293	1,645	1,454	13,622	19,964	2,179	2,467	5,711	7,582	68	98	50
Dissemination block	478,831	493,345	8,732	3,573	15,842	15,415	109,455	132,777	30,471	51,610	66,332	55,529	1,359	1,492	758
Block-face	3,739,041	3,947,786	81,868	27,050	155,484	135,411	842,992	1,003,813	201,005	362,238	525,180	577,975	13,036	15,612	6,122
Forward sortation area©	1,625	1,638	35	7	77	111	418	526	64	48	153	190	3	3	3
Postal codeOM	805,640	834,056	10,878	3,316	27,852	58,617	212,162	276,844	24,568	21,923	80,948	115,435	968	516	29

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

Appendix D
Census subdivision types by province and territory, as of January 1, 2015

Census subdivision type		Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Total
Total		**372**	**112**	**99**	**274**	**1,285**	**574**	**227**	**956**	**434**	**746**	**36**	**41**	**31**	**5,187**
C	City / Cité	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**6**
CC	Chartered community	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	**3**
CG	Community government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	**4**
CM	County (municipality)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**0**
CN	Crown colony / Colonie de la couronne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	**1**
COM	Community	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**31**
CT	Canton (municipalité de)	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**44**
CU	Cantons unis (municipalité de)	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**
CV	City / Ville	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**
CY	City	3	2	...	4	...	47	10	17	18	50	1	1	1	**154**
CÉ	Cité	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**0**
DM	District municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	**51**
HAM	Hamlet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	24	**37**
ID	Improvement district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	**8**
IGD	Indian government district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	**2**
IM	Island municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	**1**
IRI	Indian reserve / Réserve indienne	3	4	25	18	27	139	75	170	81	421	...	2	...	**965**
LGD	Local government district	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**
LOT	Township and royalty	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**67**
M	Municipality / Municipalité	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**3**
MD	Municipal district	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	**76**
MU	Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	55	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	**92**
MÉ	Municipalité	...	...	...	...	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**645**
NH	Northern hamlet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	**11**
NL	Nisga'a land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	**1**
NO	Unorganized / Non organisé	...	...	...	...	96	16	10	2	...	...	4	6	3	**137**
NV	Northern village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	**11**
NVL	Nisga'a village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**0**
P	Parish / Paroisse (municipalité de)	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**149**
PE	Paroisse (municipalité de)	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**154**
RCR	Rural community / Communauté rurale	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**6**
RDA	Regional district electoral area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	**159**

Code	Description														Total
RG	Region	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**0**
RGM	Regional municipality	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	**5**
RM	Rural municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	296	...	...	...	...	...	**358**
RV	Resort village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	**40**
S-É	Indian settlement / Établissement indien	...	...	...	...	6	5	4	1	4	3	4	...	...	**27**
SA	Special area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	**3**
SC	Subdivision of county municipality / Subdivision municipalité de comté	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**28**
SET	Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	**12**
SG	Self-government / Autonomie gouvernementale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	**4**
SM	Specialized municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	**5**
SNO	Subdivision of unorganized / Subdivision non organisée	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**92**
SV	Summer village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	**51**
SÉ	Settlement / Établissement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	**13**
T	Town	274	8	31	13	...	87	25	148	107	14	3	4	...	**714**
TC	Terres réservées aux Cris	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**8**
TI	Terre inuite	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**12**
TK	Terres réservées aux Naskapis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**
TL	Teslin land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	**1**
TP	Township	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**206**
TV	Town / Ville	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**14**
V	Ville	...	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**222**
VC	Village cri	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**8**
VK	Village naskapi	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**
VL	Village	...	...	...	66	45	11	2	259	93	43	4	1	...	**524**
VN	Village nordique	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**14**

... not applicable