Energy, Mines and Resources Canada / Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada

THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA 5th EDITION

CANADA
GEOSTATISTICAL AREAS
1981 CENSUS
DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

Produced by the Geographical Services Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Printed 1987.

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Ottawa, or your nearest map dealer. Quote MCR 4098.

Des exemplaires de cette carte sont disponibles en français. Précisez MCR 4098F.

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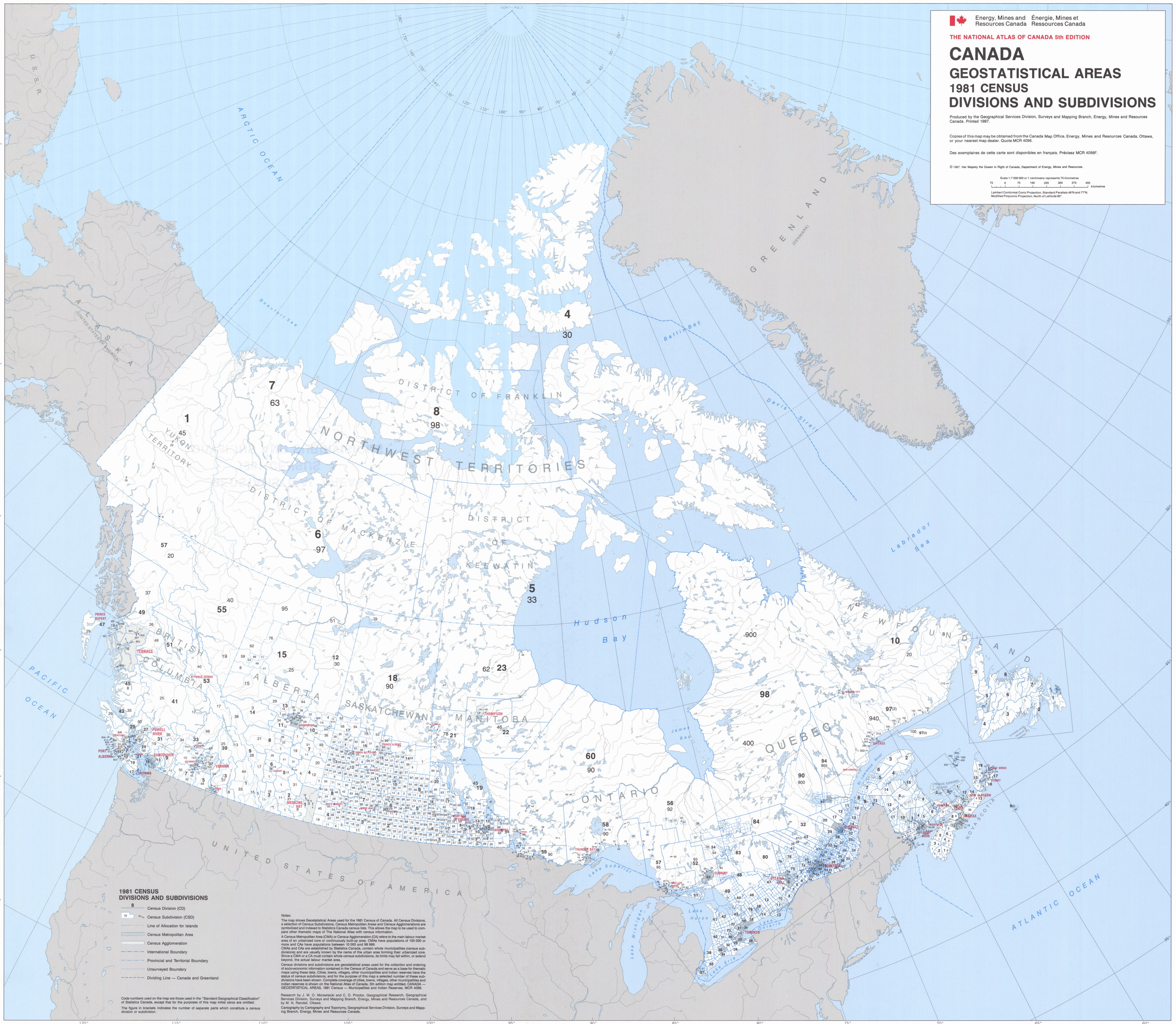
Scale 1:7 500 000 or 1 centimetre represents 75 kilometres

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels 49°N and 77°N.
Modified Polyconic Projection, North of Latitude 80°.



Code numbers used on the map are those used in the "Standard Geographical Classification" of Statistics Canada, except that for the purposes of this map initial zeros are omitted.

The figure in brackets indicates the number of separate parts which constitute a census division or subdivision.

Notes:

The map shows Geostatistical Areas used for the 1981 Census of Canada. All Census Divisions, a selection of Census Subdivisions, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations are symbolized and indexed to Statistics Canada census lists. This allows the map to be used to compare other thematic maps of The National Atlas with census information.

A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) refers to the main labour market area of an urbanized core or continuously built-up area. CMAs have populations of 100 000 or more and CAs have populations between 10 000 and 99 999.

CMAs and CAs are established by Statistics Canada, contain whole municipalities (census subdivisions) and are usually known by the name of the urban area forming their urbanized core. Since a CMA or a CA must contain whole census subdivisions, its limits may fall within, or extend beyond, the actual labour market area.

Census divisions and subdivisions are geostatistical areas used for the collection and ordering of socio-economic information contained in the Census of Canada and serve as a base for thematic maps using these data. Cities, towns, villages, other municipalities and indian reserves have the status of census subdivisions, and for the purpose of this map a selected number of these subdivisions have been shown. Complete coverage of cities, towns, villages, other municipalities and indian reserves is shown on the National Atlas of Canada, 5th edition map entitled, CANADA — GEOSTATISTICAL AREAS, 1981 Census — Municipalities and Indian Reserves. MCR 4099.

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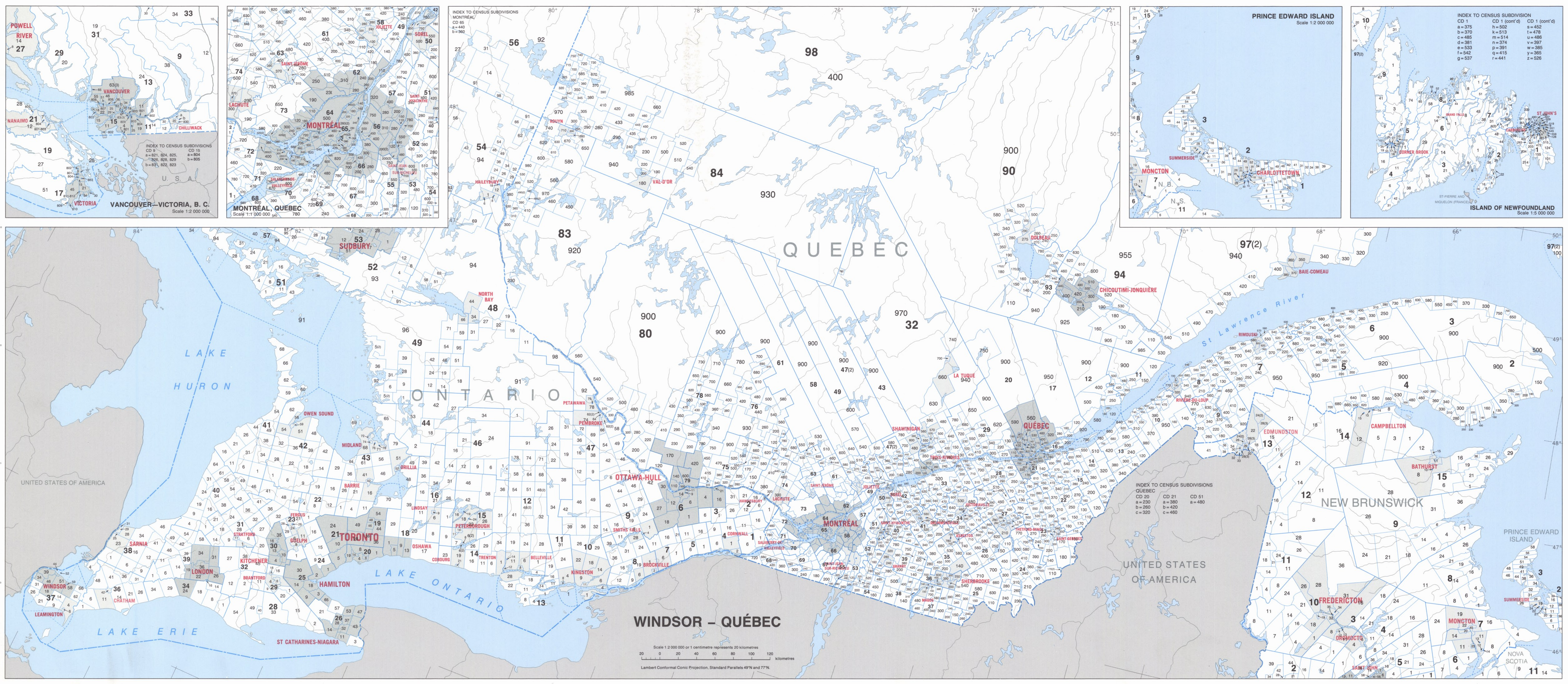

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ABBREVIATION	TYPE OF SUBDIVISION	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY
BOR	Borough	Ontario
C	City — Cité	All
CM	County (Municipality)	Alberta
COM	Community	Newfoundland
CT	Canton (Municipalité de)	Quebec
CU	Cantons unis (Municipalité de)	Quebec
DM	District (Municipality)	British Columbia
ID	Improvement District	Ontario, Alberta
LGD	Local Government District	Manitoba
LID	Local Improvement District	Yukon
LOT	Township and Royalty	Prince Edward Island
MC	Municipal Corporation	Saskatchewan
MD	Municipal District	Nova Scotia
PAR	Parish	New Brunswick
P	Paroisse (Municipalité de)	Quebec
R	Indian Reserve — Réserve indienne	All except Newfoundland and Territories
RM	Rural Municipality	Manitoba, Saskatchewan
SA	Special Area	Alberta
SCM	Subdivision of County Municipality	Nova Scotia
SD	Sans désignation (Municipalité)	Quebec
SRD	Subdivision of Regional District	British Columbia
SUN	Subdivision of Unorganized Territory	Newfoundland
T	Town	All except Quebec
TP	Township	Ontario
UNO	Unorganized — Non organisé	Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan
V	Ville	Quebec
VL	Village	All except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Yukon

* Denotes part of the subdivision.

NOTES:

1) The provinces and territories of Canada differ greatly in the recognition and naming of the various types of municipal and territorial organization. As comparison from region to region is not possible except in broadest terms, the various census subdivision types listed on this map are identified and abbreviated, strictly in accordance with each province's practice. Consequently, the language, designation and official abbreviation of each census subdivision type, as well as their names, follow exactly the official terminology in provincial legislation as adopted in the publications of Statistics Canada.

2) Names shown in italics indicate the principal place of a census metropolitan area or census agglomeration.

Sources:

Canada, Statistics Canada. 1982. *1981 Census of Canada, Enumeration Area Reference List / Recensement du Canada de 1981. Liste de référence des secteurs de dénombrement.* Catalogues 99-909 to 99-912, 99-918. Ottawa.

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