

Riding Profiles Methodology and Data Notes

All data is taken from the 2016 Census Profile federal electoral district along with Elections Canada Voting results by electoral district. The following notes provide the reasons for the choice of the data along with the names of ridings with the highest and lowest numbers per indicator.

Demographics

Population: Allows for comparison between higher and lower population ridings. Populations range from 158,749 (Edmonton-Wetaskiwin) to 27,197 (Labrador).

Growth rate from 2011: Allows for comparisons between ridings that are growing, largely urban, and ridings that are shrinking, largely rural. Growth rate ranges from 43.5 percent (Edmonton-Wetaskiwin) to -4.4% (Cape Breton-Canso).

Density per square kilometre: Captures the differences between downtown, suburban, rural and Northern ridings. Density ranges from 17,784.9 (Toronto Centre) to virtually 0 (Northwest Territories and Nunavut).

Official Language Minority: Allows for comparisons among official language minorities, English in Quebec, French elsewhere in Canada, and how official language communities may interact with immigrants and visible minorities. The percentage of official language residents varies from 83.2 percent (English speakers in Acadie-Bathurst) to .2 percent (French speakers in Coast of Bays-Central-Notre Dame).

Visible minority: Allows for comparisons of the percentage of visible minorities, which capture recent increased ethnocultural diversity, first and subsequent generations, where most recent discussion over accommodation and values occur. Visible minorities include South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese” and Not a visible minority (visible minority, not included elsewhere) and multiple visible minorities are not included given small numbers). The percentage ranges from 92.2 percent (Scarborough North) to 0.6 percent (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity). The percentages of different visible minority groups by riding are also provided.

Indigenous peoples: Allows for comparisons between the number and percentage of Indigenous peoples (Aboriginal people in census and employment equity terminology), along with percentages for First Nations, Métis and Inuit populations to provide context for reconciliation.

- The percentage of total Indigenous peoples ranges from 85.7 percent (Nunavut) to 0.1 percent (Markham-Unionville);
- First Nations: Ranges from 70.3 percent (Churchill-Keewatinook Aski) to 0.04 percent (Markham-Unionville);
- Métis: Ranges from 14.7 percent (Labrador) to 0.04 percent (Brampton East), and,

- Inuit: Ranges from 84.7 percent (Nunavut) to none in over 200 ridings.

Age: Compares age profiles: 0 to 14, 15 to 64 and seniors, along with median age to provide another indicator of growing or declining population.

- 0 to 14 year-olds: Ranges from 18.5 percent (Newmarket-Aurora) to six percent (Vancouver Centre);
- 15 to 64 year olds, mainly working age: Ranges from 86.4 percent (Spadina-Fort York) to 57.8 percent (Courtenay-Alberni); and,
- Seniors: Ranges from 29.6 percent (Courtenay-Alberni) to 3.8 percent (Nunavut), which have the oldest median age, 53.4 years, and youngest, 25 years, respectively..

Immigration

Immigrants: Allows for comparisons on the percentage of immigrants (foreign-born). Total percentage as well as breakdown by immigration period (before 1981, 1981-90, 1991-2000, 2001-10, 2011-16) along with Permanent Residents, allowing for comparisons between the total number and the most recent waves of immigration. Significant given that much of Canada's current population growth is driven by immigration.

- Total immigrants: Ranges from 66.7 percent (Scarborough North) to 0.8 percent (Lac Saint-Jean);
- Recent immigrants, 2011-16: Ranges from 14.2 percent (Calgary Skyview) to 0.1 percent (Avalon).
- The top 10 source countries, total and 2011-16 are also provided for each riding.

Immigration categories: This provides contrast between ridings with a different mix of immigration categories over the 1980-2016 period by gender helping to understand which issues may be more important at the riding level.

Economic: Overall, the percentage of economic immigrants tends to be higher in ridings with fewer immigrants and ranges from 84 percent (Dauphin-Swan River-Neepawa) to 22.6 percent (Mission-Matsqui-Fraser Canyon):

- Men: Ranges from 88.4 percent (Yorkton-Melville) to 24 percent (Mission-Matsqui-Fraser Canyon); and,
- Women: Ranges from 82.4 percent (Battlefords-Lloydminster) to 21.7 percent (Mission-Matsqui-Fraser Canyon).

Family: Family reunification (parents, grandparents, spouses) tends to be larger in ridings with large numbers of immigrants and where it is thus politically important. The overall percentage ranges from 72.2 percent to 9.9 percent:

- Men: Ranges from 69.9 percent (Mission-Matsqui-Fraser Canyon) to 8.5 percent (Charlottetown); and,
- Women: Ranges from 74.2 percent (also Mission-Matsqui-Fraser Canyon) to 11.2 percent.

Refugees: The overall percentage ranges from 45.6 percent (Sherbrooke) to one percent (Dauphin-Swan River-Neepawa):

- Men: Ranges from 46.8 percent (Kitchener Centre) to 1.3 percent (Dauphin-Swan River-Neepawa); and,
- Women: Ranges from 46.4 percent (Sherbrooke) to none (Long Range Mountains).

Generation: Compares the generation status of residents (first generation or foreign born, second generation and third generation or more). Closely linked to immigration numbers with the same range and ridings:

- First generation, from 66.7 percent (Scarborough North) to 0.8 percent (Lac Saint-Jean).
- Second generation (children of immigrants), from 38.5 percent (Vaughan-Woodbridge) to one percent (Lac Saint-Jean); and,
- Third generation or more (“old stock Canadians”), from 98 percent (Lac Saint-Jean) to 3.7 percent (Brampton East).

Citizenship: Compares the percentage of voting age citizens, closely connected to the most recent periods of immigration (and the number of eligible voters) and is more lower in those ridings ranging from 84.9 percent (Acadie-Bathurst) to 55.2 percent (Calgary Skyview).

Marital status and family configuration

Marital status: Compares the marital status by the following categories: married, common law, never, separated, divorced and widowed to provide a sense how issues may vary in ridings with higher or lower numbers of each.

- Married: Ranges from 61.5 percent (Brampton East) to 16.2 percent (Laurier-Sainte-Marie);
- Common law: Ranges from 33 percent (Portneuf-Jacques-Cartier) to two percent (Brampton East);
- Never: Ranges from 49.6 percent (Laurier-Sainte-Marie) to 18.9 percent (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity);
- Separated: Ranges from 4.6 percent (Hamilton Centre) to one percent (Mégantic-L'Érable);
- Divorced: Ranges from ten percent (Bourassa) to 1.8 percent (Nunavut); and,
- Widowed: Ranges from 8.9 percent (Sydney-Victoria) to 1.9 percent (Fort McMurray-Cold Lake).

Couples with children: There are about 4 million couples without children and about 4.2 million with children. Compares couples without children and by family size: one, two or three or more children to provide further insights to riding demographics and issues.

- Couples without children: Ranges from 76 percent (Vancouver Centre) to 23.5 percent (Nunavut);
- One child: Ranges from 28 percent (Don Valley North) to 14.4 percent (Brome-Missisquoi);
- Two children: Ranges from 37.5 percent (Brampton East) to 7.3 percent (Vancouver Centre); and,
- Three children or more: Ranges from 30.8 percent (Nunavut) to 1.1 percent (Vancouver Centre).

Lone parents with children: There are about 1.6 million lone parents in Canada, 78 percent women. Compares lone parents by number of children to provide further insights into riding demographics and issues.

- One child: Ranges from 79.6 percent (Vancouver Centre) to 46.1 percent (Brampton East);
- Two children: Ranges from 38.2 percent (Oakville North-Burlington) to 17.6 percent (Vancouver Centre); and,
- Three children or more: Ranges from 28 percent (Churchill-Keewatinook Aski) to 1.1 percent (Vancouver Centre).

Language

Language: Compares mother tongue, language most spoken at home and language most spoken at work (English, French, and Non-official) to enrich demographic information, their likely media and social networks, and the degree of integration into the workforce. In general, English and French mother tongue and language most spoken at home are mirror images of one another, reflecting whether the riding is predominantly anglophone or francophone.

Mother tongue: Provides further information regarding immigrant source countries as well as Indigenous peoples.

- English: Ranges from 99.7 percent (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity) to 0.2 percent (Lac Saint-Jean);
- French: Ranges from 99.1 percent (Montmagny-L'Islet-Kamouraska-Rivière-du-Loup) to 0.2 percent (Coast of Bays-Central-Notre Dame); and,
- Non-official: Ranges from 69.3 percent (Scarborough North) to 0.4 percent (Gaspésie-Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine).

Language most spoken at home: Provides information regarding family language use and likely media consumption and social networks, particularly ethnic media.

- English: Ranges from 99.7 percent (Avalon) to 0.2 percent (Lac Saint-Jean);
- French: Ranges from 99.6 percent (Lac Saint-Jean) to 0.1 percent (Yorkton-Melville);
- Non-official: Ranges from 56.6 percent (Scarborough North) to 0.1 percent (Gaspésie-Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine).
- The top ten languages most spoken at home is provided for each riding.

Language most spoken at work: Provides information regarding the degree to which immigrants are integrated into the general workforce rather than community-specific businesses or organizations.

- English: Ranges from 99.9 percent (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity) to 0.7 percent (Lac Saint-Jean);
- French: Ranges from 99.2 percent (Lac Saint-Jean) to 0.1 percent (Coast of Bays-Central-Notre Dame);
- Non-official: Ranges from 26.9 percent (Nunavut) to none in about 20 rural ridings.

Housing and mobility

Private Household Size: Another measure related to understanding family configurations (marital status, with and without children) and how they vary by riding, broken down by the number of persons: one, two, three, four, five and more, along with the average.

- Single person households: Range from 53.9 percent (Toronto Centre) to 4.3 percent (Brampton East);
- Two person households: Range from 45.6 percent (Coast of Bays-Central-Notre Dame) to 10.9 percent (Brampton East);
- Three person households: Range from 23 percent (Aurora-Oak Ridges-Richmond Hill) to 7.6 percent (Vancouver Centre);
- Four person households: Range from 28.2 percent (King-Vaughan) to 3.1 percent (Vancouver Centre); and,
- Five person households: Range from 41.5 percent (Brampton East) to 0.7 percent (Vancouver Centre).
- As one would expect, average household size reflects these patterns, ranging from 4.4 (Brampton East) to 1.6 percent (Vancouver Centre).

Home tenure: Allows for owner and renter comparisons, with ownership representing more traditional housing preferences in most parts of the country save for Quebec, and which are the mirror image of each other. Home ownership ranges from 91.9 percent (Vaughan-Woodbridge) to 19.9 percent (Nunavut).

Home shelter costs 30 percent or more of income: Provides another income-related measure but focused on shelter costs that represent 30 percent or more of average total income and is distinct from the Low Income Measure covered separately. Ranges from 35.3 percent (Brampton East) to 4.8 percent (Nunavut)

Type of dwelling: Allows for riding comparisons based on the percentage of Single family dwelling, Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys, other (Semi-detached house, Row house, Apartment or flat in a duplex, Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys, Other single-attached house) and Movable dwelling (only about 1.4 percent of all dwellings). Largely reflects urban, suburban, and rural riding characteristics.

- Single family dwellings: Range from 92.8 percent (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity) to 0.1 percent (Laurier-Sainte-Marie);
- Apartments five stories or more: Range from 85.4 percent (Laurier-Sainte-Marie) with 40 rural ridings having no apartments of this type; and,
- Other: Range from 95.1 percent (Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie) to 6.3 percent (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity).

Mobility: Allows for riding comparisons based on the propensity of residents to move in the short-term (within one year) or medium-term (within five years).

- One year mobility rates: Range from 28.4 percent (Spadina-Fort York) to 6.7 percent (Vaughan-Woodbridge); and,

- Five year mobility rates: Range from 68.3 percent (again Spadina-Fort York) to 20 percent (Cape Breton-Canso).

Education

Education: Allows for riding comparisons based on highest degree attained, broken down by gender, allowing for relationship with income levels and education to be perceived.

Less than secondary: Allows for comparisons between ridings with the largest number of least educated residents. For men, ranges from 41 percent (Churchill-Keewatinook Aski) to 2.7 percent (Vancouver Quadra); for women, from 41 percent (Nunavut) to two percent (also Vancouver Quadra).

Secondary: Allows for comparisons between ridings regarding residents with only secondary education. For men, ranges from 36.9 percent (Souris-Moose Mountain) to 11 percent (Louis-Hébert); for women, from 34.2 percent (Cariboo-Prince George) to 9.6 percent (Laurier-Sainte-Marie).

Trades: Allows for comparisons between ridings regarding residents with trades education. For men, ranges from 40.5 percent (Lac Saint-Jean) to 2.4 percent (University-Rosedale); for women, from 25.9 percent (also Lac Saint-Jean) to 1.3 percent (Don Valley West).

College and CEGEP: Allows for comparisons between ridings regarding graduates with a college or CEGEP degree. For men, ranges from 31.5 percent (Nickel Belt) to 11.3 percent (University-Rosedale); for women, from 39.6 percent (also Nickel Belt) to 11.2 percent (also University-Rosedale).

University below Bachelor degree: Allows for comparisons between ridings regarding university students who have not graduated with a Bachelor degree (less than three percent of total). For men, ranges from 5.2 percent (Ahuntsic-Cartierville) to one percent (Nunavut); for women, from 6.8 percent (Chilliwack-Hope) to 1.3 percent (Hastings-Lennox and Addington).

University Bachelor degree or above: Allows for comparisons between ridings with the most highly educated graduates. For men, ranges from 64.9 percent (Spadina-Fort York) to 5.6 percent (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity); for women, ranges from 69.6 percent (University-Rosedale) to 9.5 percent (also Bonavista-Burin-Trinity).

Economic

Economic indicators: Allow for riding comparisons on how well residents are doing in the economy broken down by gender.

Participation rate: Allows for comparisons between ridings of participation rates in the labour force.

- Men: Ranges from 84.1 percent (Spadina-Fort York) to 55.3 percent (Courtenay-Alberni); and,
- Women: Ranges from 78.1 percent (also Spadina-Fort York) to 47.9 percent (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity).

Unemployment rate: Allows for comparisons between ridings of unemployment rates for those participating in the labour force, with higher rates a measure of economic hardship.

- Men: Ranges from 3.5 percent (Perth Wellington) to 27.6 percent (Long Range Mountains); and,
- Women: Ranges from 3.2 percent (Louis-Saint-Laurent) to 18.3 percent (also Long Range Mountains).

Total individual income: Allows for comparisons between ridings regarding total median incomes. Includes employment, investment, private pension sources, other regular cash income (e.g., child support, alimony, scholarships) and government sources.

- Men: Ranges from \$94,182\$ (Fort McMurray-Cold Lake) to \$22,377 (Scarborough North); and,
- Women: Ranges from (also Lac Saint-Jean) to \$19,908 (also Scarborough North).

Employment individual income: Allows for comparisons between ridings regarding employment income (wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income).

- Men: Ranges from \$97,274 (Fort McMurray-Cold Lake) to \$25,164 (Gaspésie-Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine); and,
- Women: Ranges from \$48,970 (Northwest Territories) to \$17,390 (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity).

Government transfers: Allows for comparisons between ridings regarding employment income government transfers (Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor; retirement, disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan; benefits from Employment Insurance and Québec parental insurance plan; child benefits from federal and provincial programs; social assistance benefits; workers' compensation benefits; Working income tax benefit; and Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit).

- Men: Ranges from \$13,441 (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity) to \$490 (Spadina-Fort York); and,
- Women: Ranges from \$11,011 (Gaspésie-Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine) to \$610 (also Spadina-Fort York).

Low Income Measure after tax (LIM-AT): Allows for comparisons between ridings regarding the prevalence of low income in households, using LIM-AT (50% or less of the median-adjusted after-tax income of private households), broken down by age cohort and gender.

- All ages: for men, ranges from 31.1 percent (Ville-Marie-Le Sud-Ouest-Île-des-Soeurs) to 3.8 percent (Sherwood Park-Fort Saskatchewan); for women, from 32.6 percent (Toronto Centre) to 4.6 percent (also Sherwood Park-Fort Saskatchewan);
- 0 to 17 year olds: for males ranges from 46 percent (Toronto Centre) to 4.7 percent (Montarville), for females, ranges from 44.6 percent (Toronto Centre) to 4.6 percent (also Montarville);
- 18 to 64 year olds: for men, ranges from 31.7 percent (Ville-Marie-Le Sud-Ouest-Île-des-Soeurs) to 3.1 percent (Sherwood Park-Fort Saskatchewan), for women, ranges from 32.4 percent (also Ville-Marie-Le Sud-Ouest-Île-des-Soeurs) to 4 percent (also Sherwood Park-Fort Saskatchewan); and
- Seniors: for men, ranges from 35.4 percent (Vancouver East) to 2.8 percent (St. Albert-Edmonton), for women, ranges from 38.4 percent (Laurier-Sainte-Marie) to 4.8 percent (Orléans).

Private household median income: In contrast to previous measures of individual incomes, this allows for comparison of the income of all household members, broken down by one and two or more member households, before and after tax.

Before tax:

- Total household income: Ranges from \$155,906 (Fort McMurray-Cold Lake) to \$43,347 (Bourassa);
- One person households: Ranges from \$79,881 (also Fort McMurray-Cold Lake) to \$22,525 (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity); and,
- Two persons or more: Ranges from \$180,697 (again Fort McMurray-Cold Lake) to \$57,300 (Bourassa).

After tax:

- Total household income: Ranges from \$124,018 (Fort McMurray-Cold Lake) to \$39,617 (Papineau);
- One person households: Ranges from \$64,864 (also Fort McMurray-Cold Lake) to \$22,154 (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity); and,
- Two persons or more: Ranges from \$142,091 (again Fort McMurray-Cold Lake) to \$52,950 (Bourassa).

Political

2015 Election Results: Allows for comparisons between number of those eligible to vote (electors, reflecting the number of citizens 18 and over), voter turnout, and the major party shares of the popular vote. The percentage of electors ranges from 96.9 percent (Spadina-Fort York) to 58.2 percent (Humber River-Black Creek) whereas voter turnout ranges from 80.6 percent (Orléans) to 54.8 percent (Windsor West), Party shares vary widely among ridings:

- Liberal: Ranges from 81.8 percent (Bonavista-Burin-Trinity) to 9.3 percent (Battle River-Crowfoot), elected in 184 ridings;
- Conservative: Ranges from 81 percent (Battle River-Crowfoot) to 4.3 percent (Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie), elected in 99 ridings;

- NDP: Ranges from 51.2 percent (Skeena-Bulkley Valley) to 4.6 percent (Vaughan-Woodbridge), elected in 44 ridings;
- Green: Ranges from 54.3 percent (Saanich-Gulf Islands) to zero percent (Kelowna-Lake Country), elected in one riding;
- Bloc québécois: Ranges from 41.2 percent (Manicouagan) to 1.9 percent (Mont-Royal), elected in 10 ridings; and,
- Other: Ranges from 19.6 percent (St. Albert-Edmonton) to zero percent in about 100 ridings, none elected

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