

**Chapter 5. "Political Cleavages, Class Structures, and the Politics of Old and New Minorities
in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, 1963-2019"**

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Appendix C: Canada figures, tables and raw results

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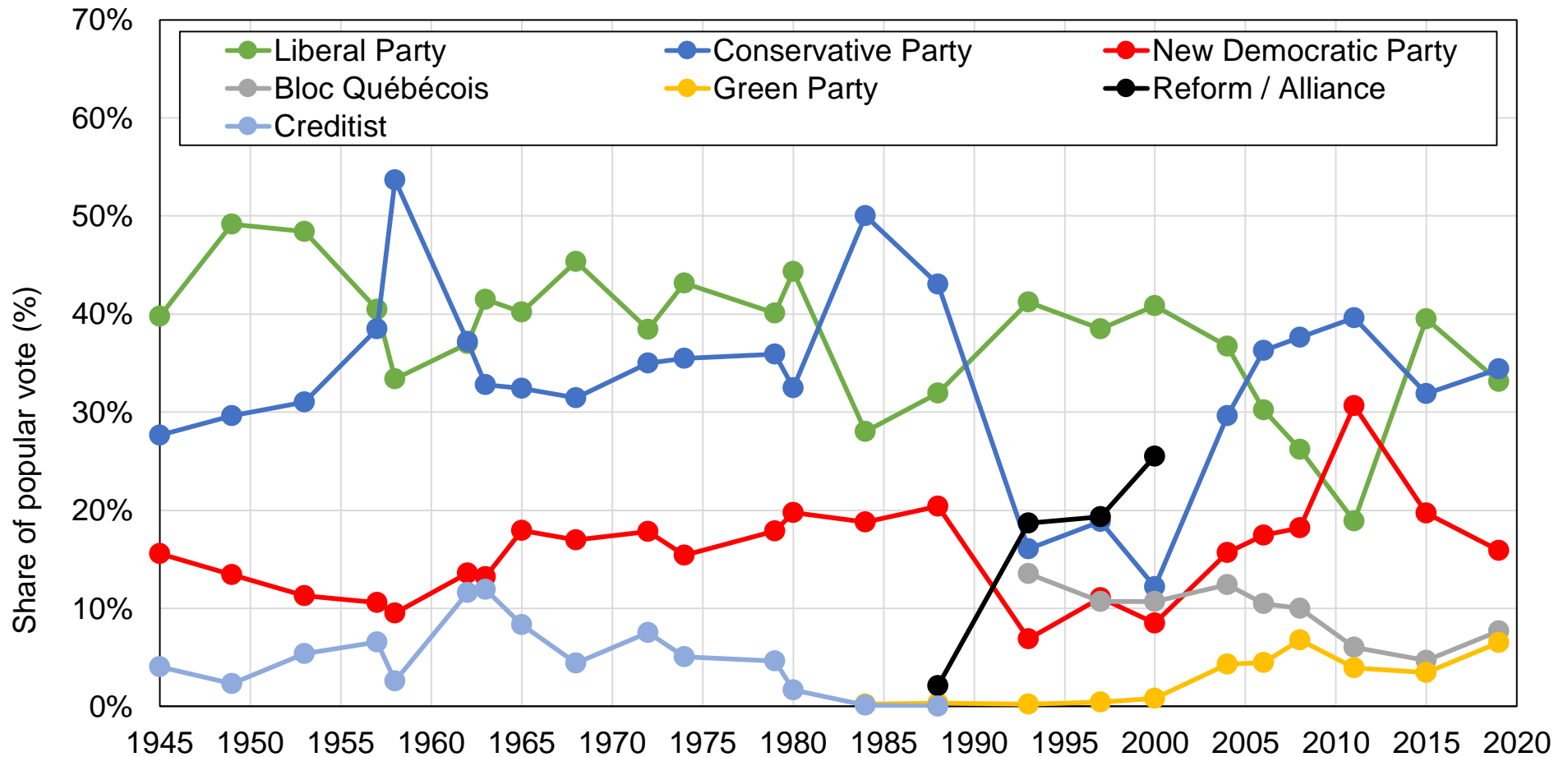
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Table C3	The structure of political cleavages in Canada, 2011-2019
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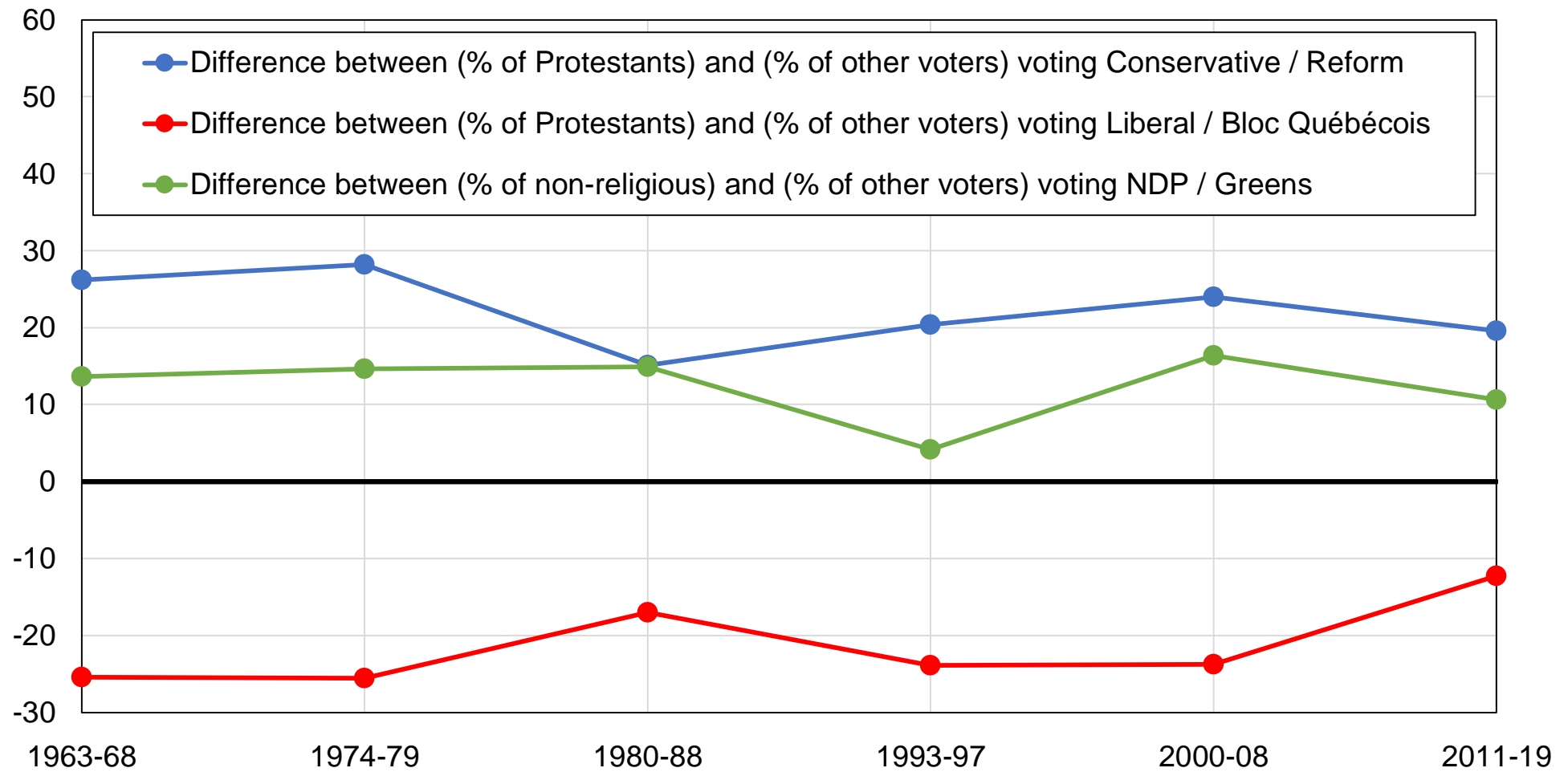
Figure 1 - Election results in Canada, 1945-2019



Source: author's computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected Canadian political parties in federal elections between 1945 and 2019. The Conservative Party corresponds to the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada before 2002. The New Democratic Party corresponds to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation before 1962.

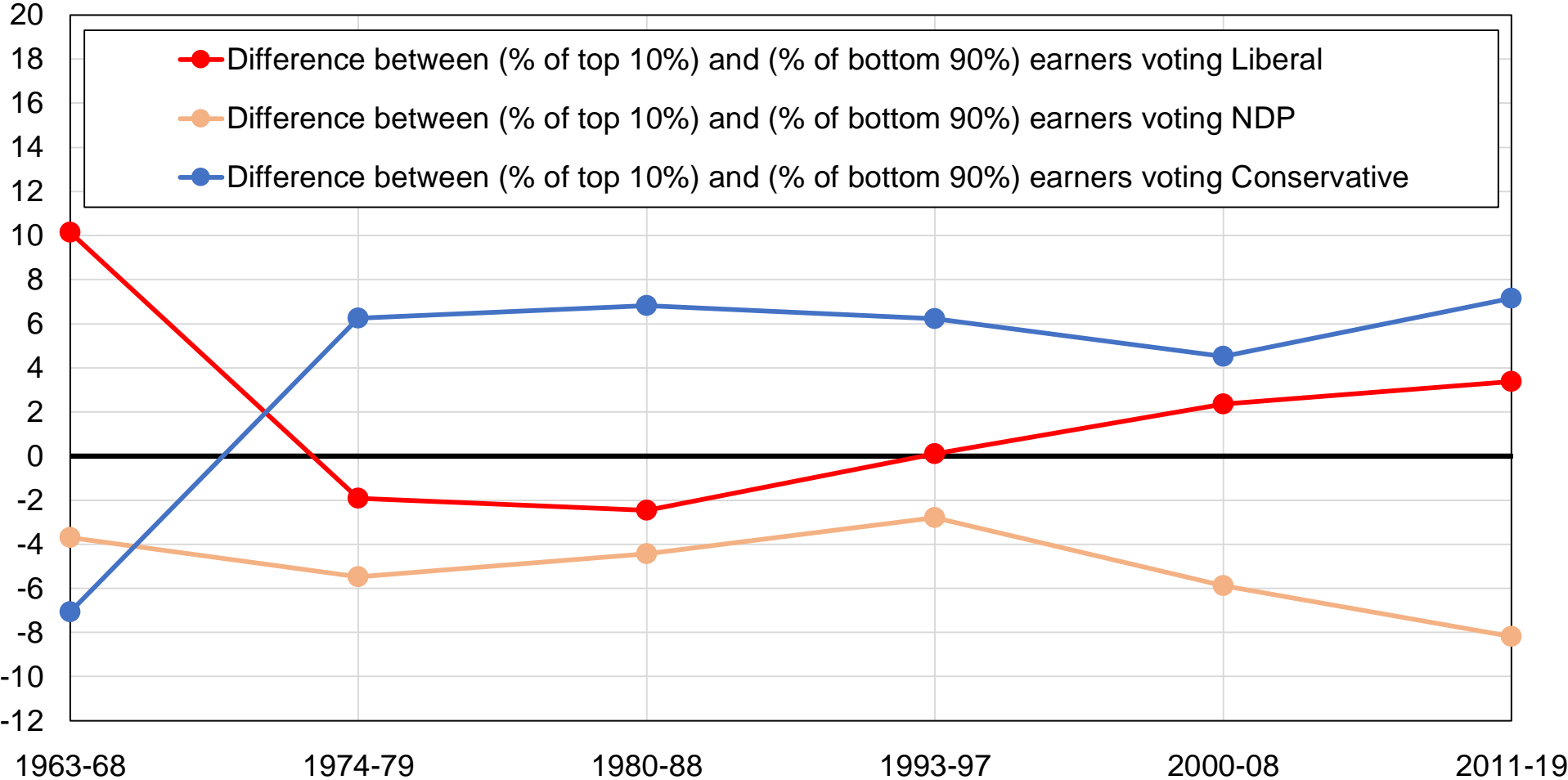
Figure 2 - The religious cleavage in Canada



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the bias of voters belonging to specific religious affiliations towards selected political parties in Canada, after controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, and union membership.

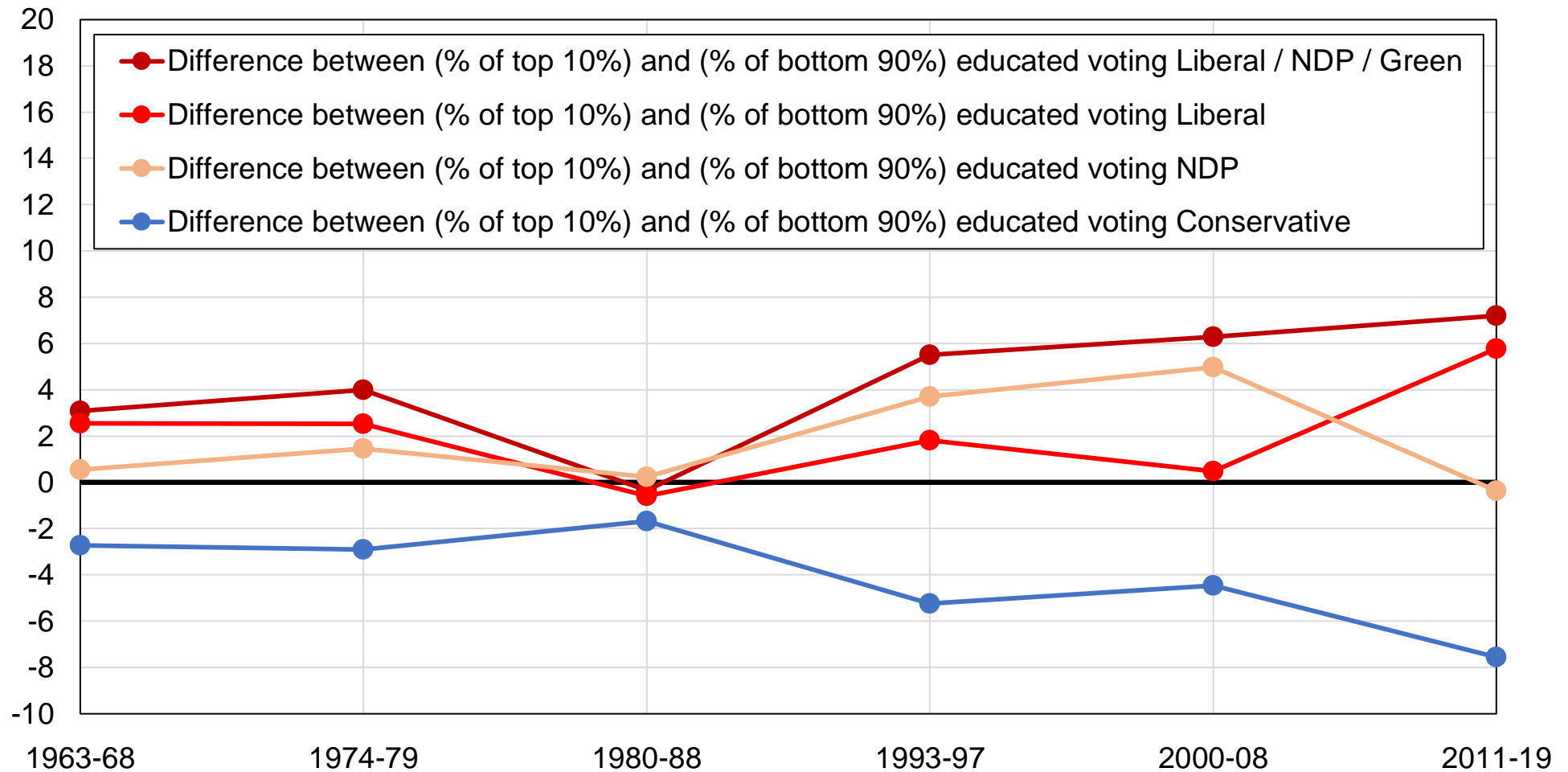
Figure 3 - The income cleavage in Canada



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for education, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, religion, language, religion, and region.

Figure 4 - The education cleavage in Canada



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for income, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, religion, language, religion, and region.

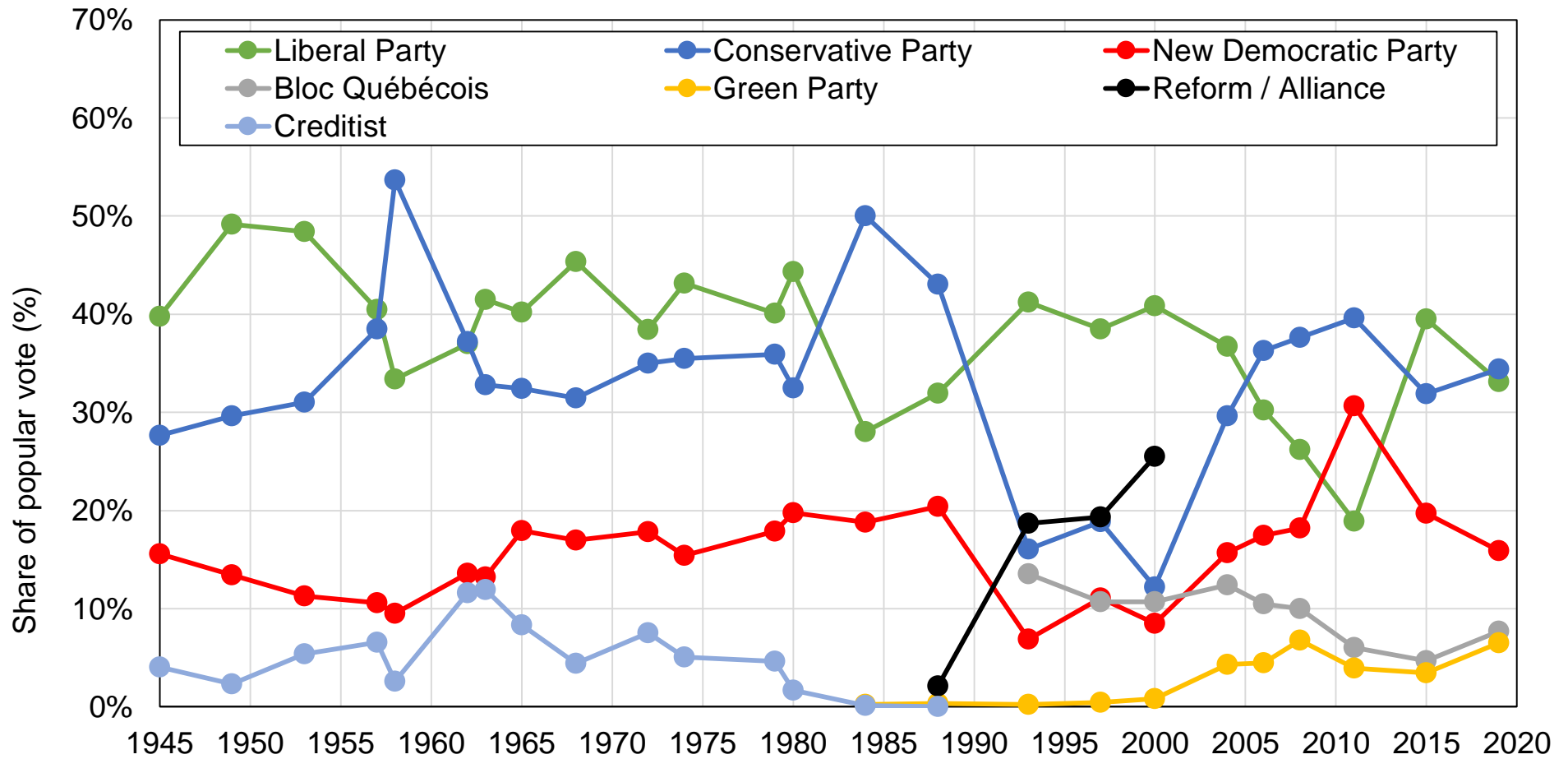
Table 1 - The structure of political cleavages in Canada, 2011-2019

	Share of votes received (%)				
	NDP	Greens	Liberal	Conservative	Bloc Québécois
Education					
Primary	22%	3%	22%	43%	7%
Secondary	23%	5%	27%	37%	7%
Tertiary	25%	4%	34%	32%	5%
Postgraduate	21%	6%	37%	29%	6%
Income					
Bottom 50%	26%	5%	28%	32%	8%
Middle 40%	23%	4%	30%	36%	6%
Top 10%	15%	3%	34%	43%	4%
Religion					
None	27%	7%	32%	26%	6%
Catholic	25%	3%	27%	31%	13%
Other Christian	18%	4%	25%	51%	1%
Jewish	6%	2%	41%	49%	0%
Buddhist	31%	4%	41%	21%	2%
Hindu	33%	2%	38%	27%	0%
Muslim	27%	1%	63%	9%	1%
Sikh	26%	1%	54%	19%	0%
Other	18%	8%	31%	39%	1%
Country of birth					
Canada	24%	5%	28%	35%	7%
Other	18%	3%	42%	36%	1%
Europe / US	25%	4%	29%	39%	1%

Source: author's computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by the New Democratic Party, the Green Party, the Liberal Party, the Conservative Party, and the Bloc Québécois by selected individual characteristics over the 2011-2019 period.

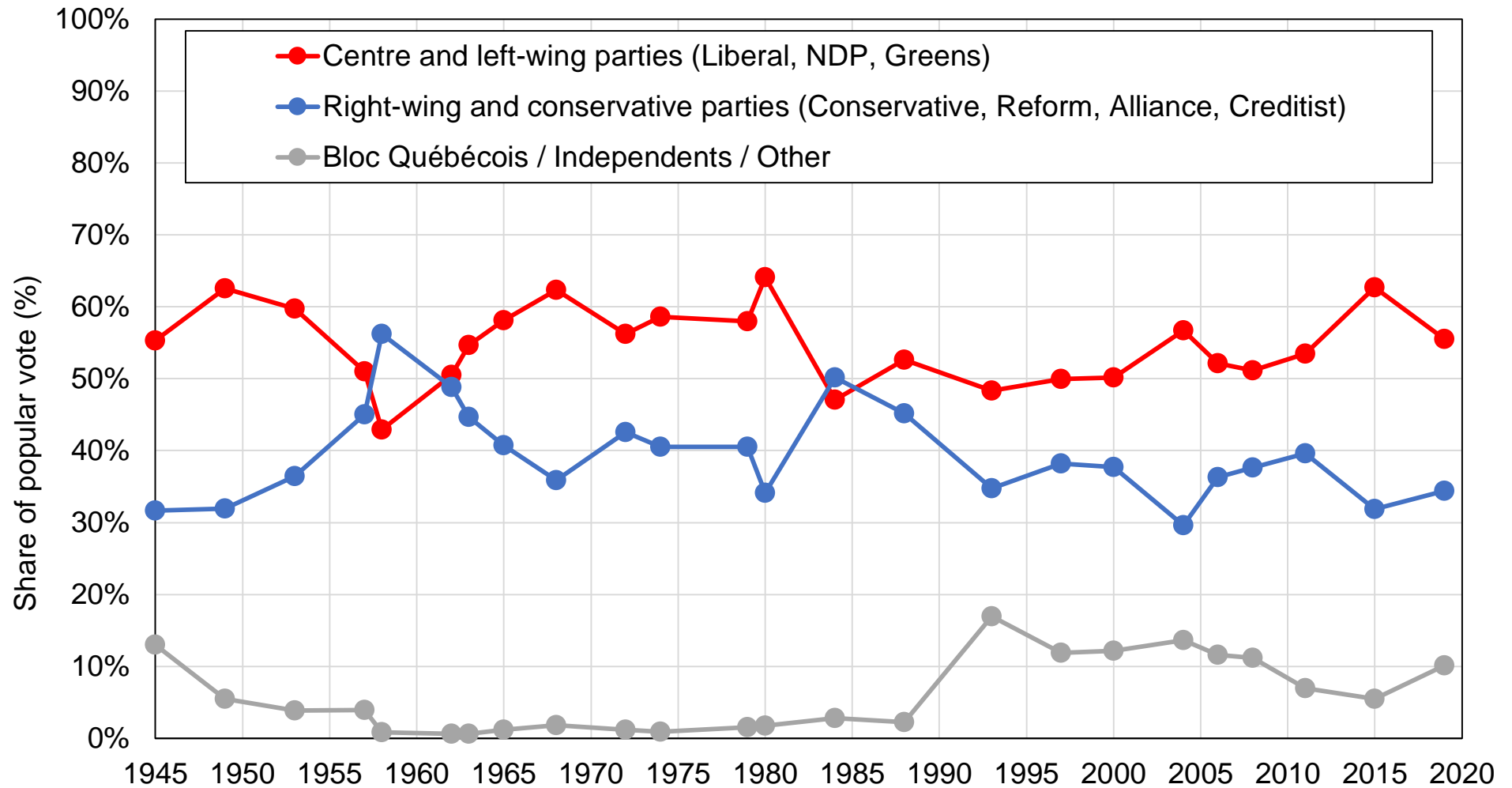
Figure C1 - Election results in Canada, 1945-2019



Source: author's computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected Canadian political parties in federal elections between 1945 and 2019. The Conservative Party corresponds to the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada before 2002. The New Democratic Party corresponds to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation before 1962.

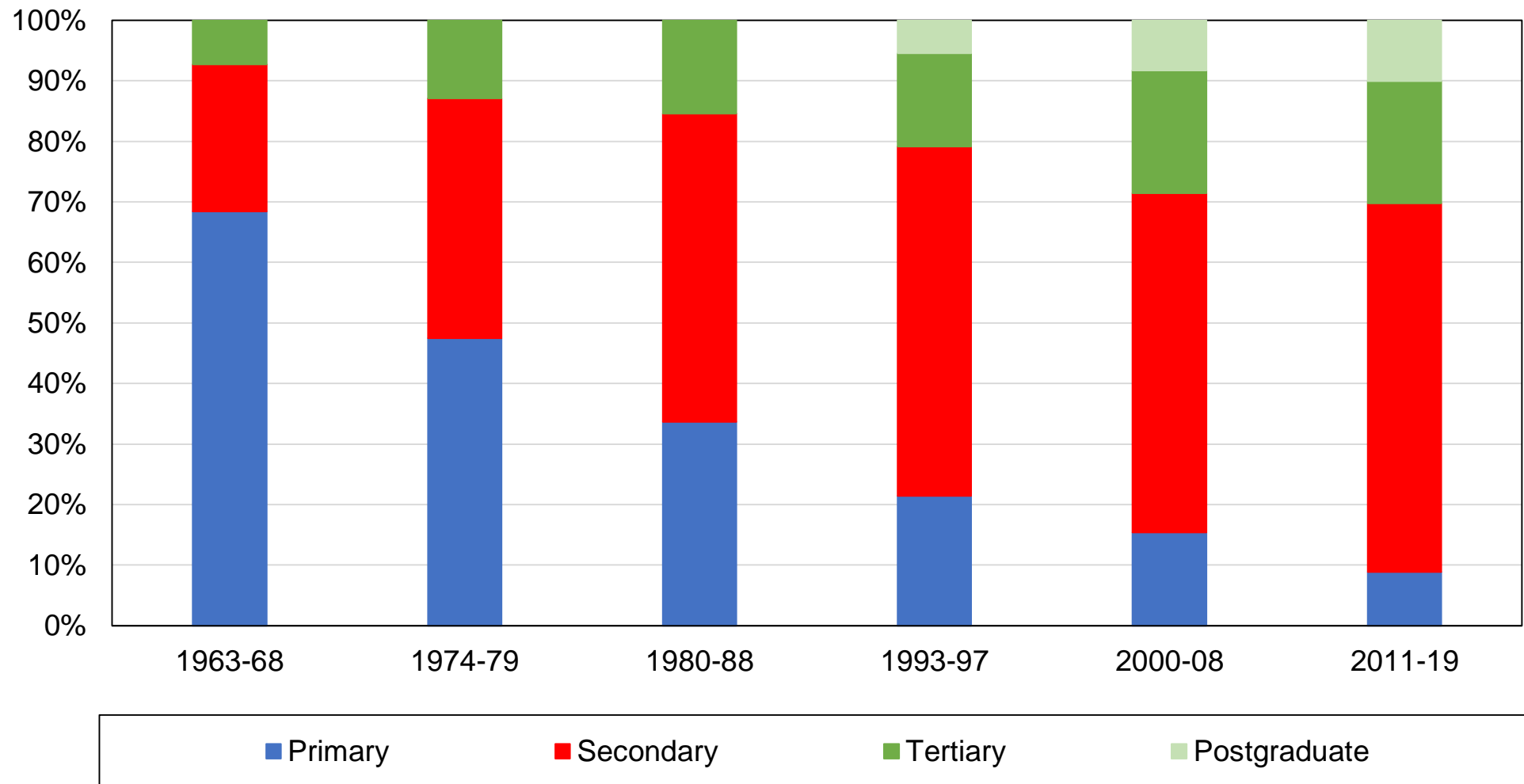
Figure C2 - Election results in Canada by groups, 1945-2019



Source: author's computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Canadian political parties in federal elections between 1945 and 2019.

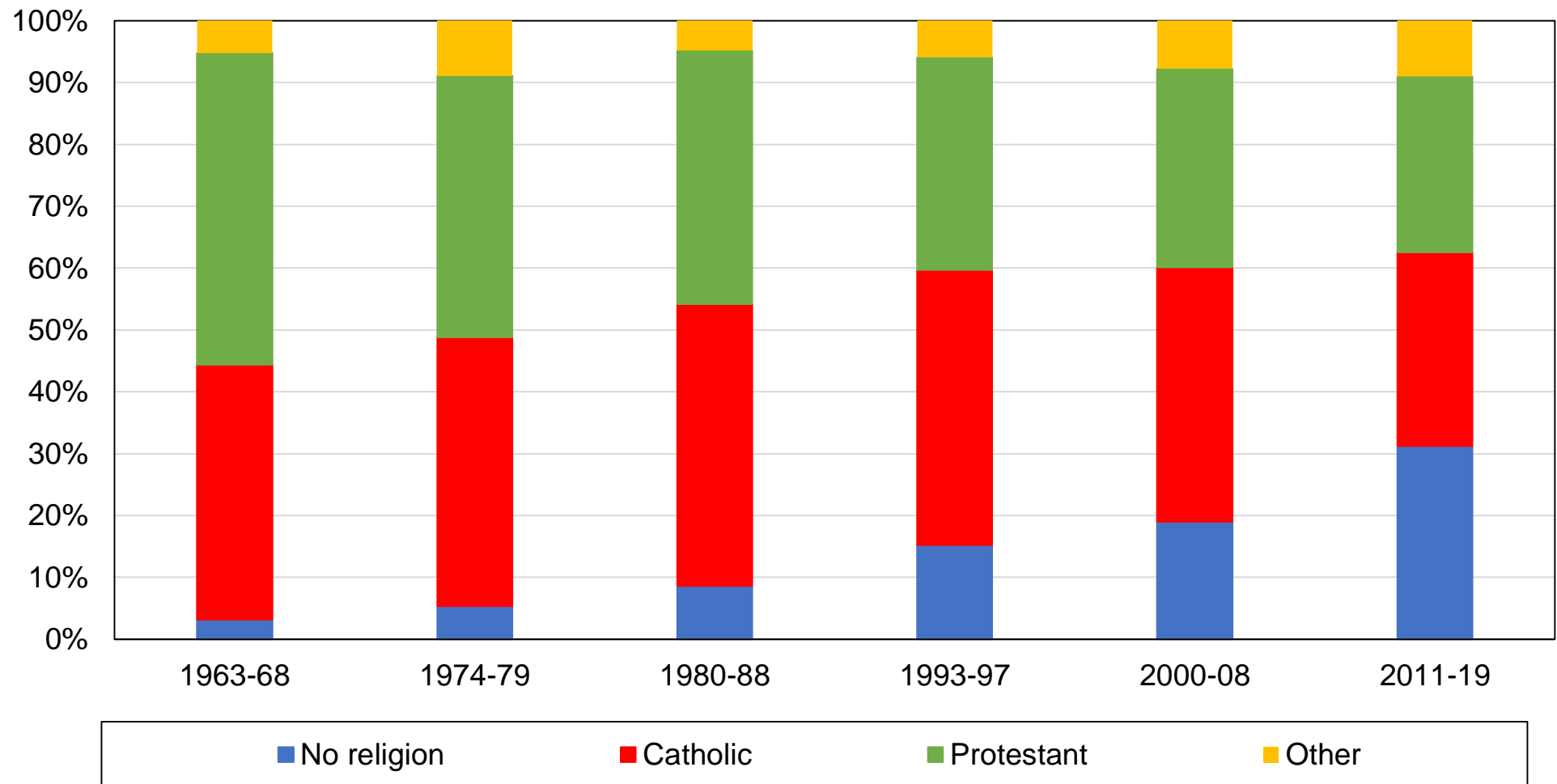
Figure C3 - The evolution of education in Canada



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of education levels of the Canadian adult population and its evolution over time since the 1960s.

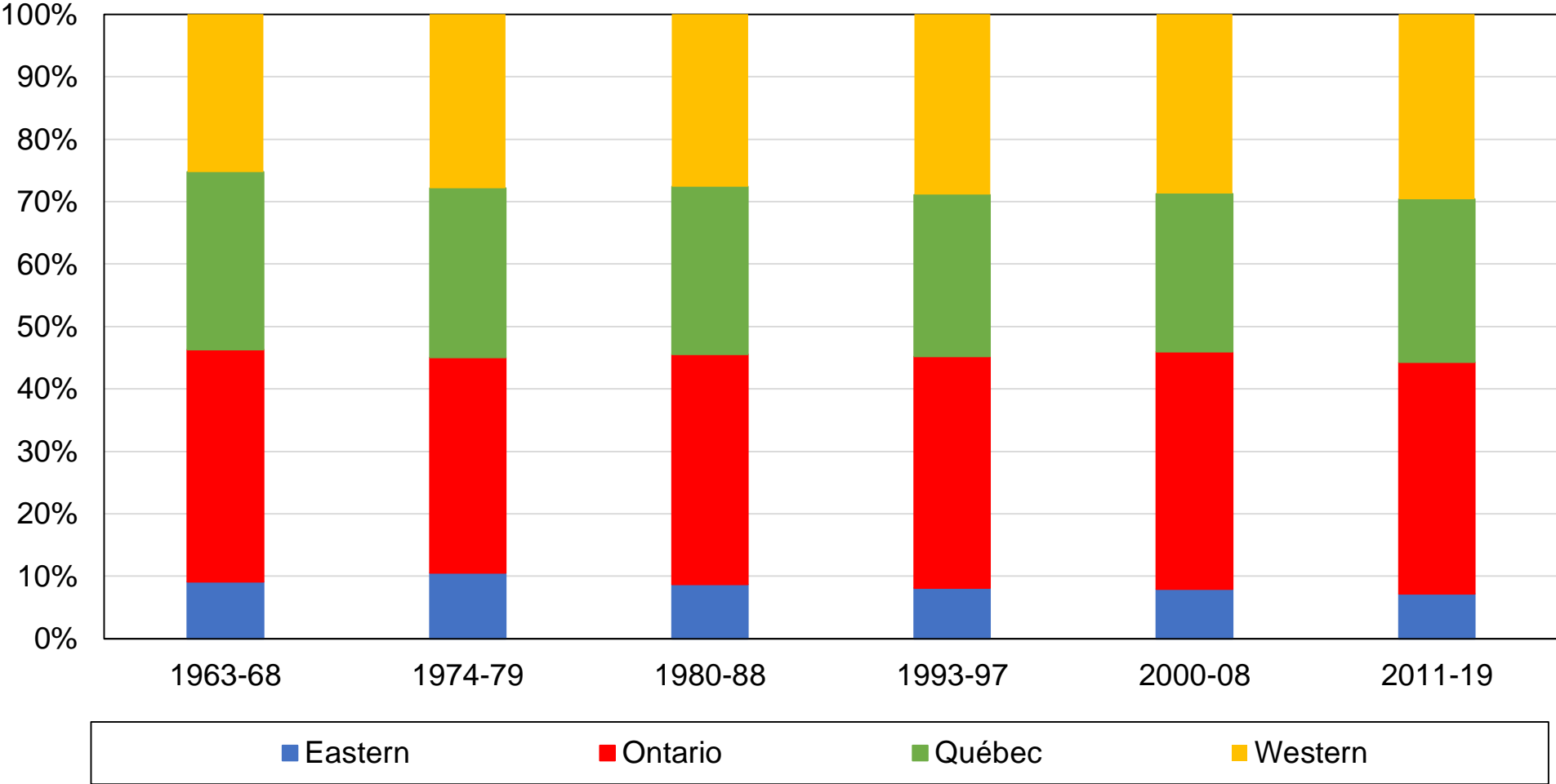
Figure C4 - The evolution of religious affiliations in Canada



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of the religion affiliations of the Canadian adult population and its evolution over time since the 1960s.

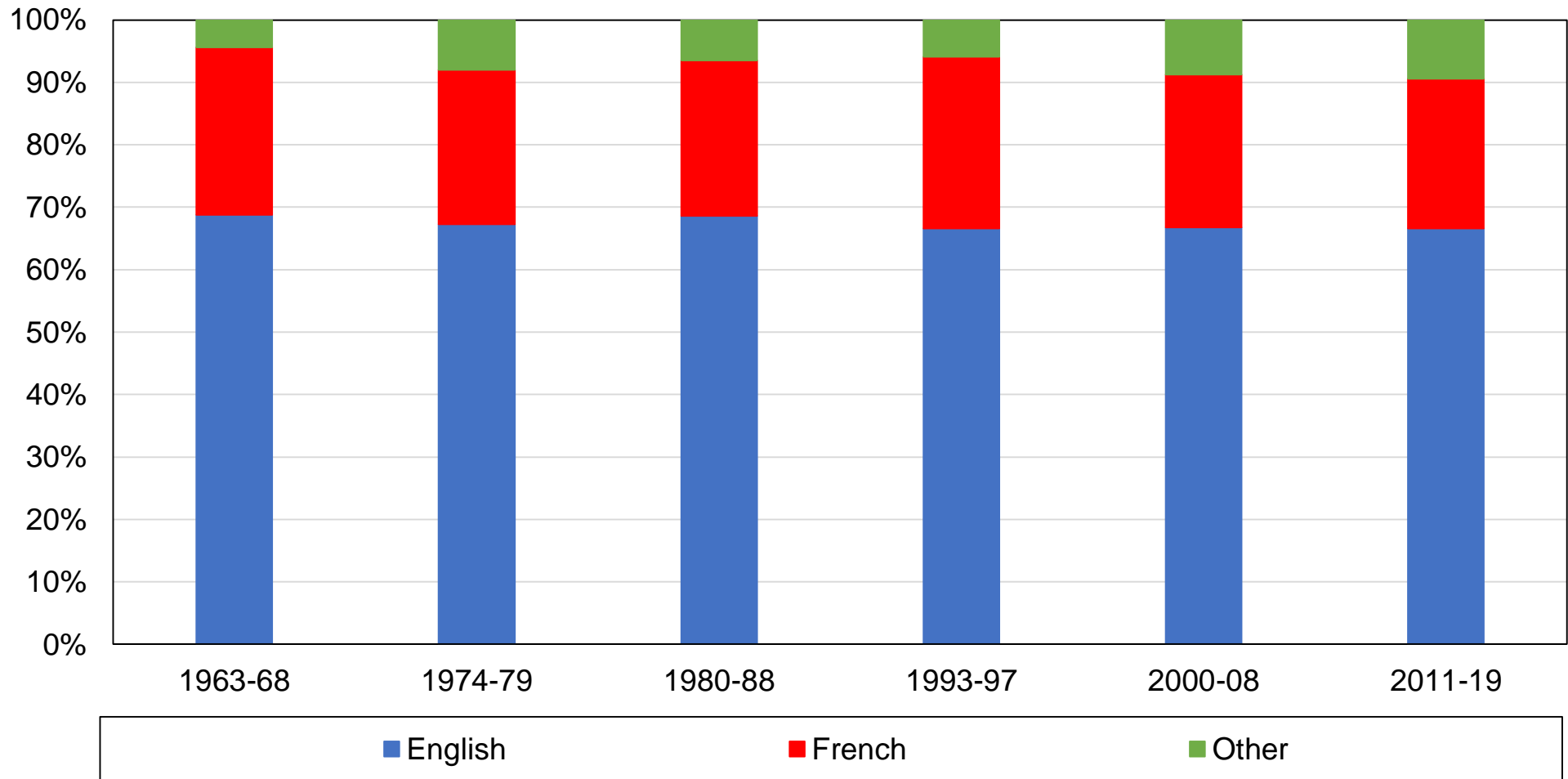
Figure C5 - The regional composition of the electorate in Canada



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the geographical distribution of the Canadian adult population and its evolution over time since the 1960s.

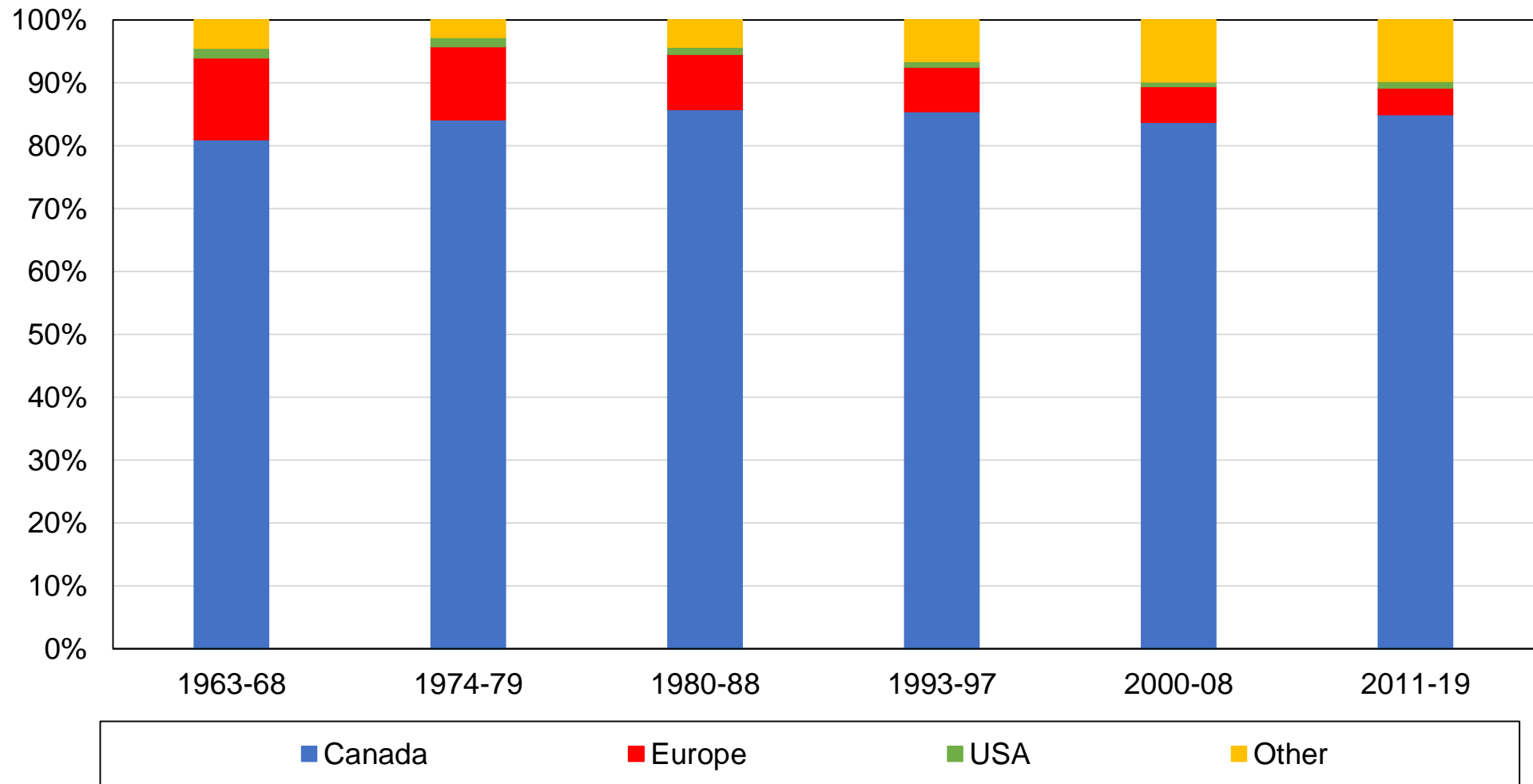
Figure C6 - The linguistic composition of the electorate in Canada



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the linguistic distribution of the Canadian adult population and its evolution over time since the 1960s. Language corresponds to the main language spoken at home (1965-2000), the language of the interview (2004) or the language first learnt during childhood (2006-2019).

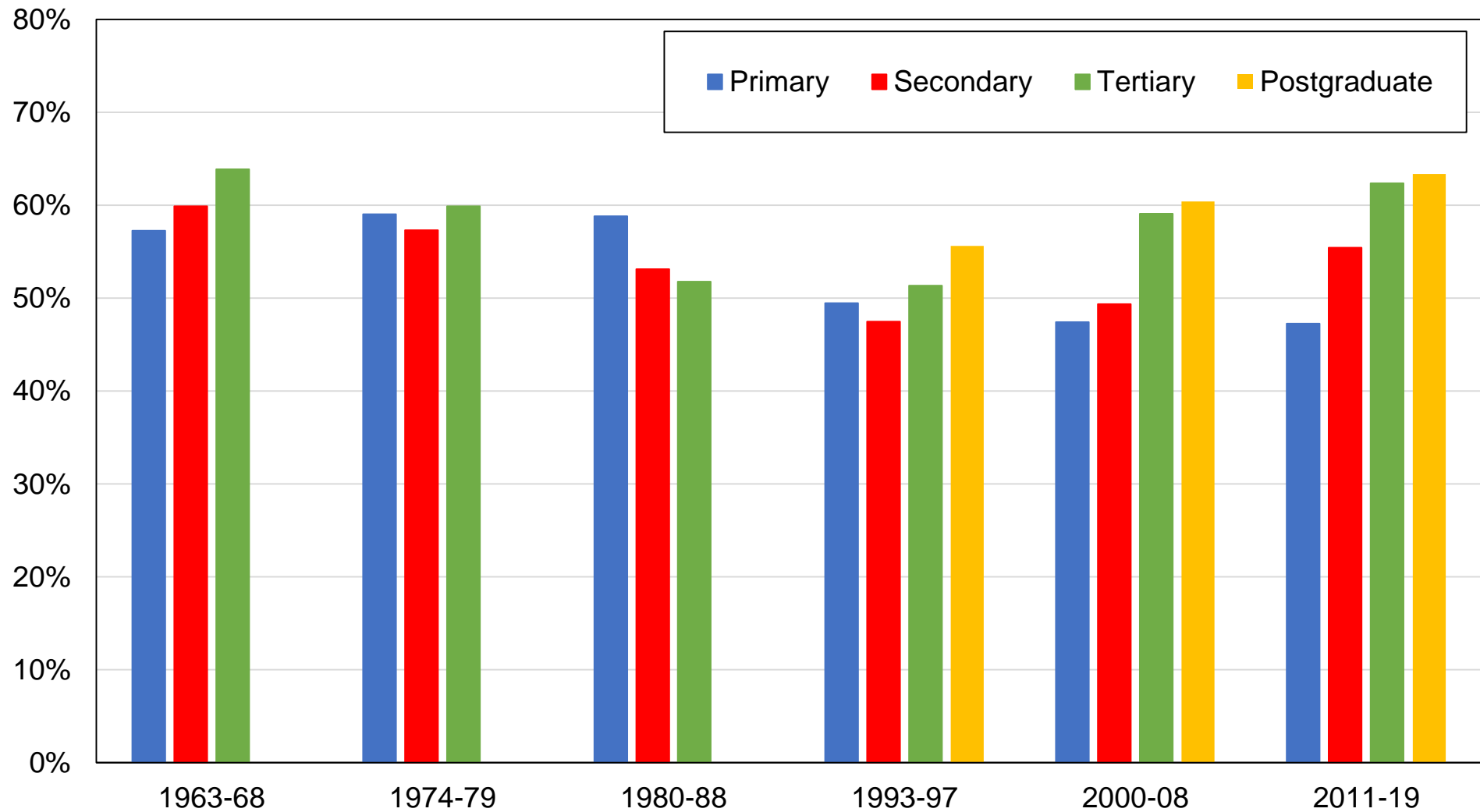
Figure C7 - The composition of the electorate by country of birth



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of the country of birth of the Canadian electorate and its evolution over time since the 1960s.

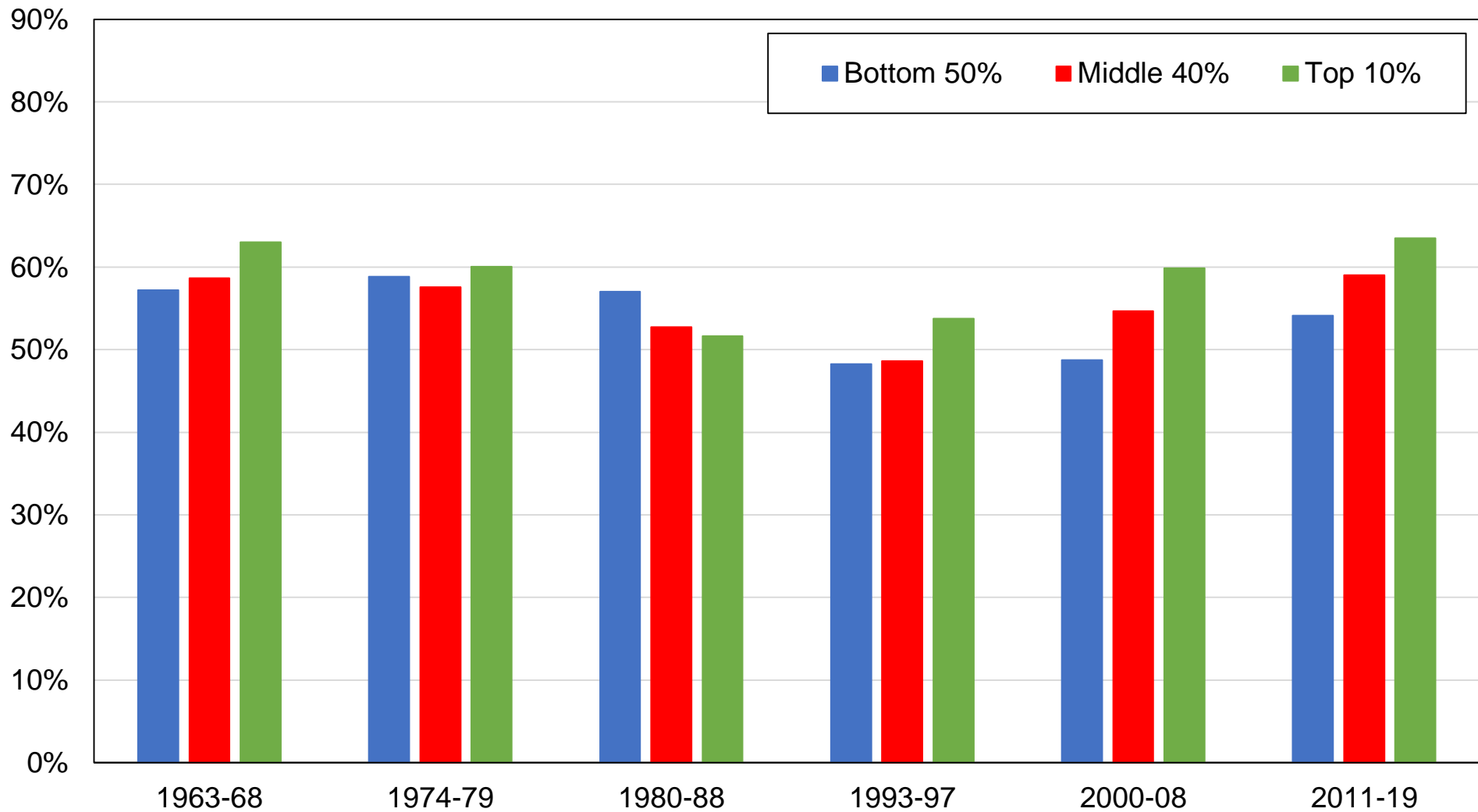
Figure C8 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by education level



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal / NDP / Green parties by education level.

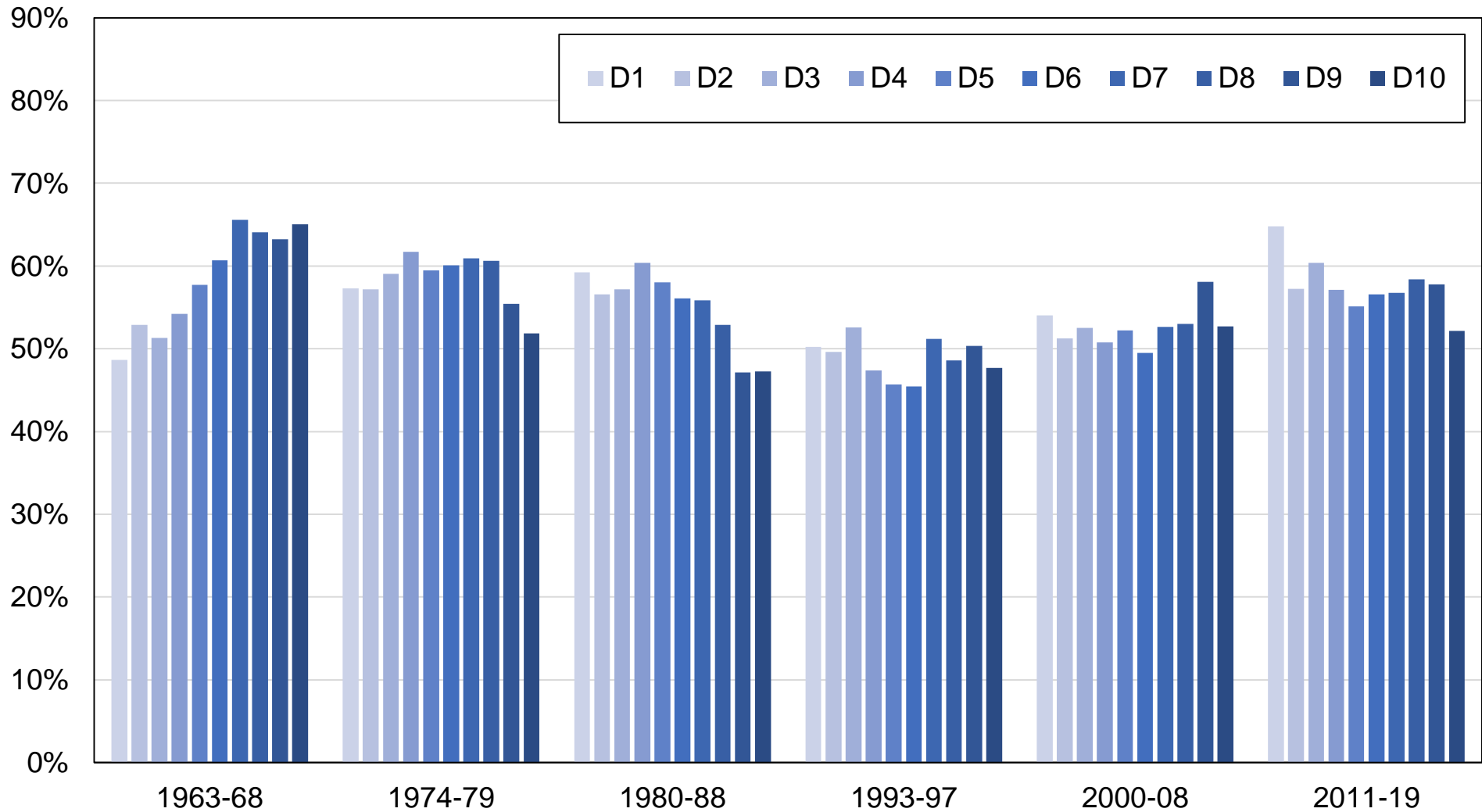
Figure C9 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by education group



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal / NDP / Green parties by education group.

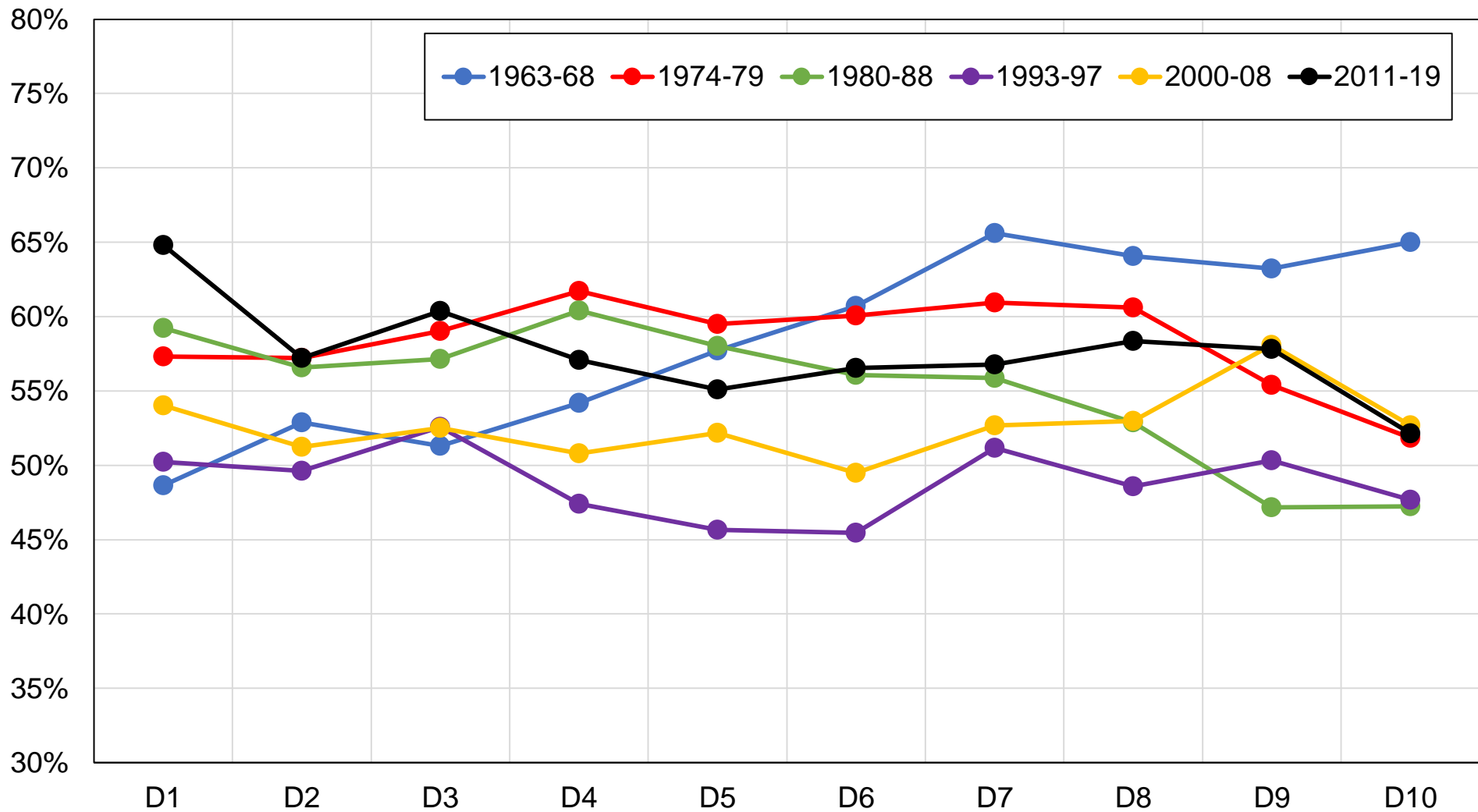
Figure C10 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by income decile



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal / NDP / Green parties by income decile.

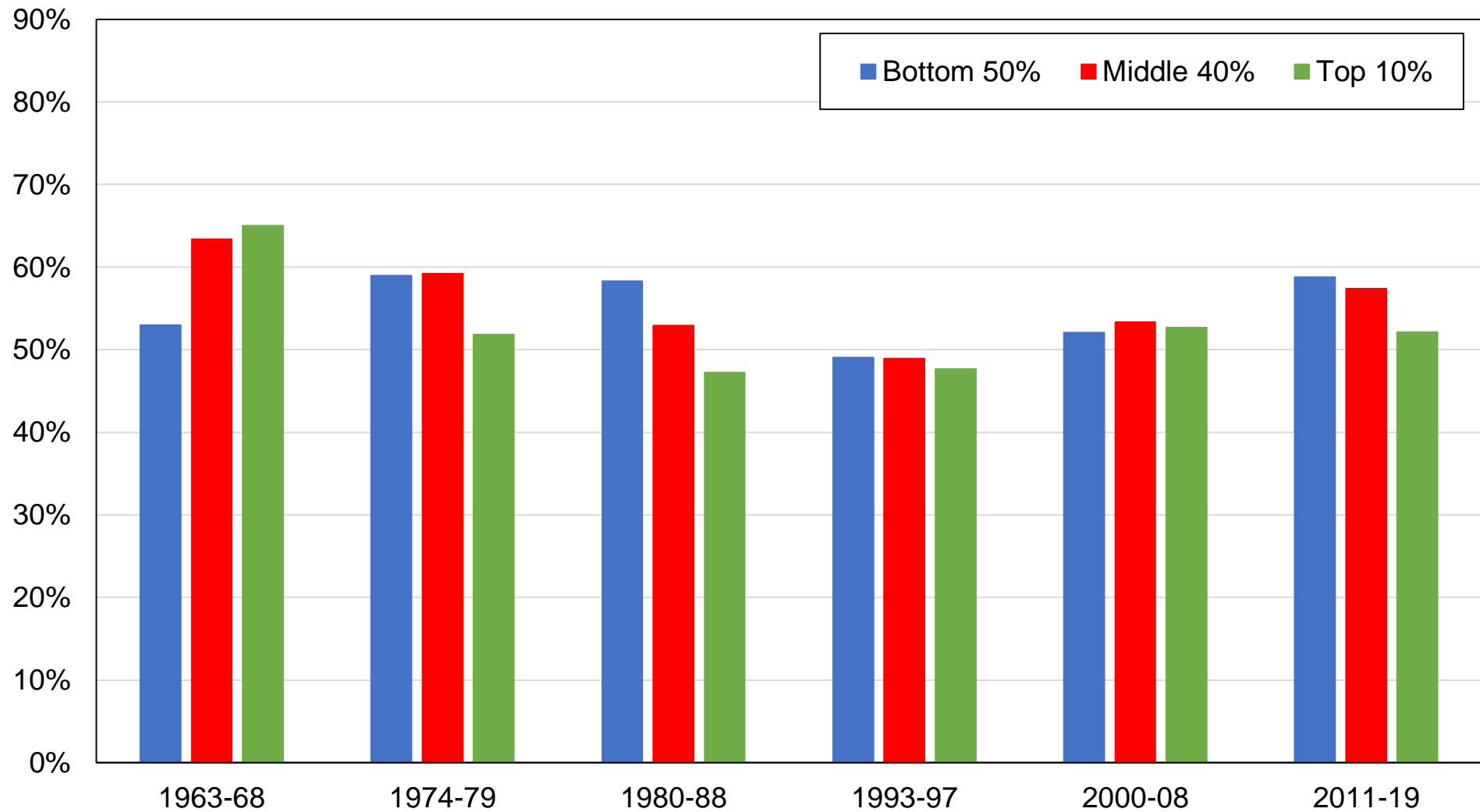
Figure C11 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by income decile



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal / NDP / Green parties by income decile.

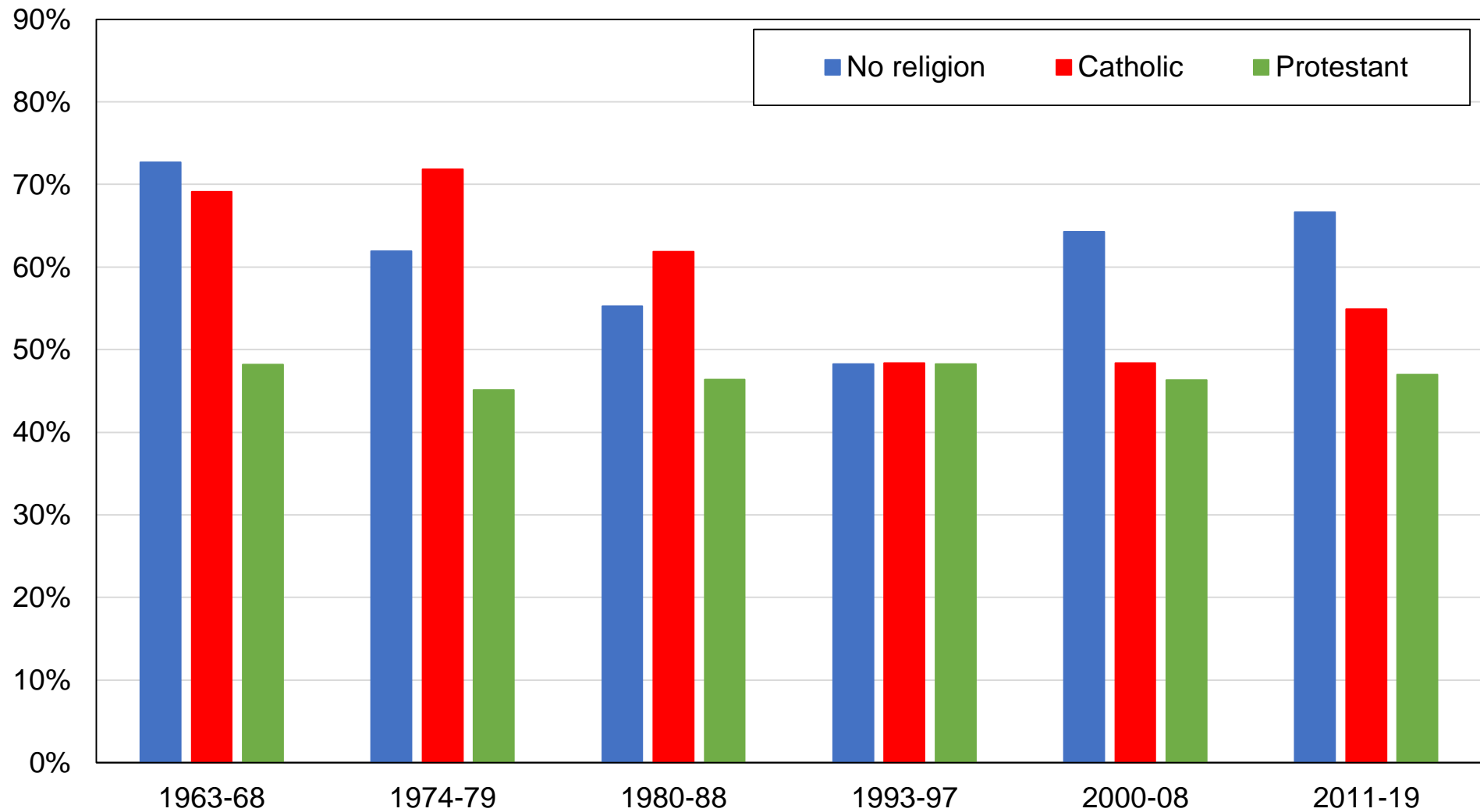
Figure C12 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by income group



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal / NDP / Green parties by income group.

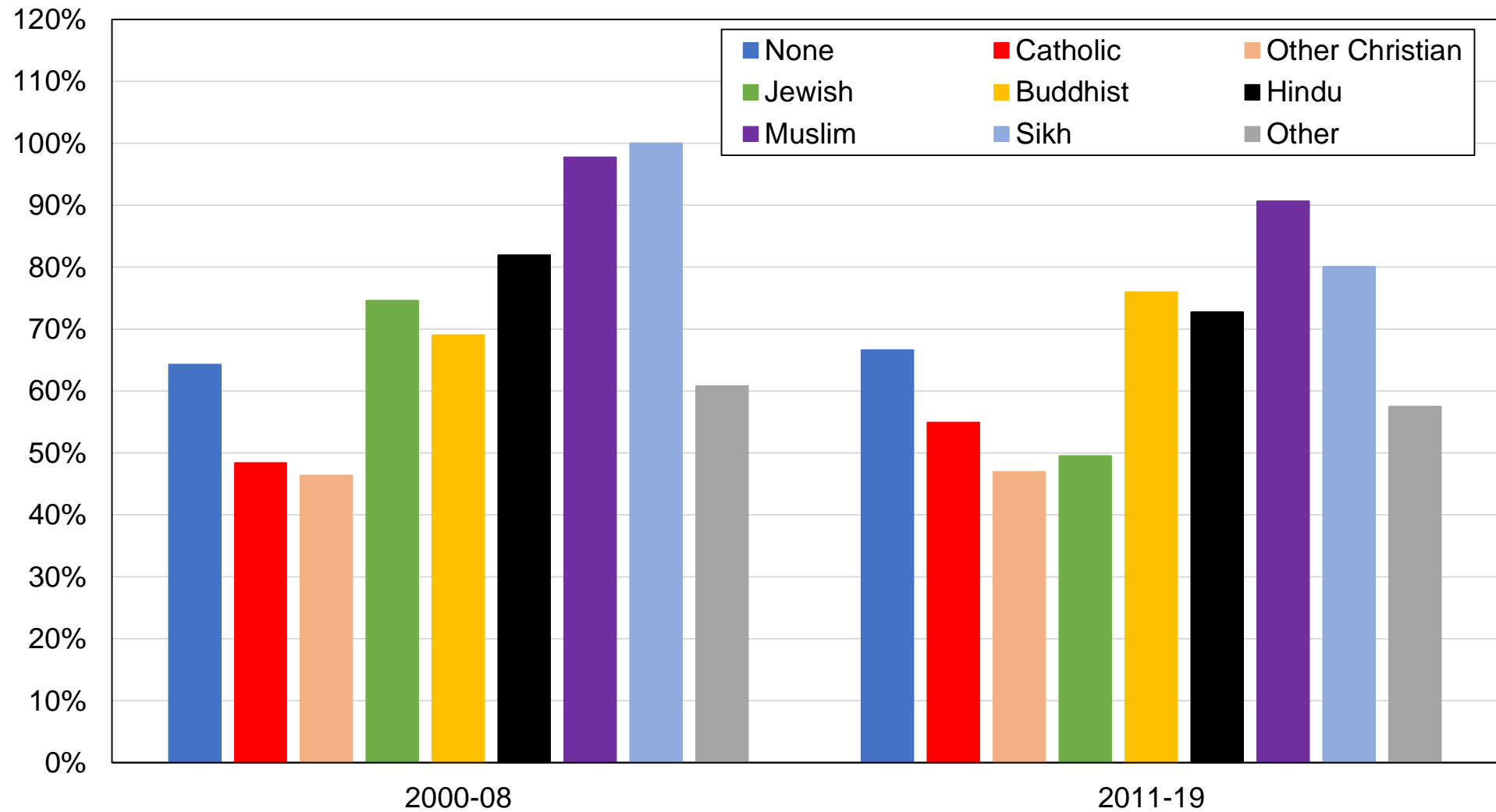
Figure C13 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal / NDP / Green parties by religious affiliation.

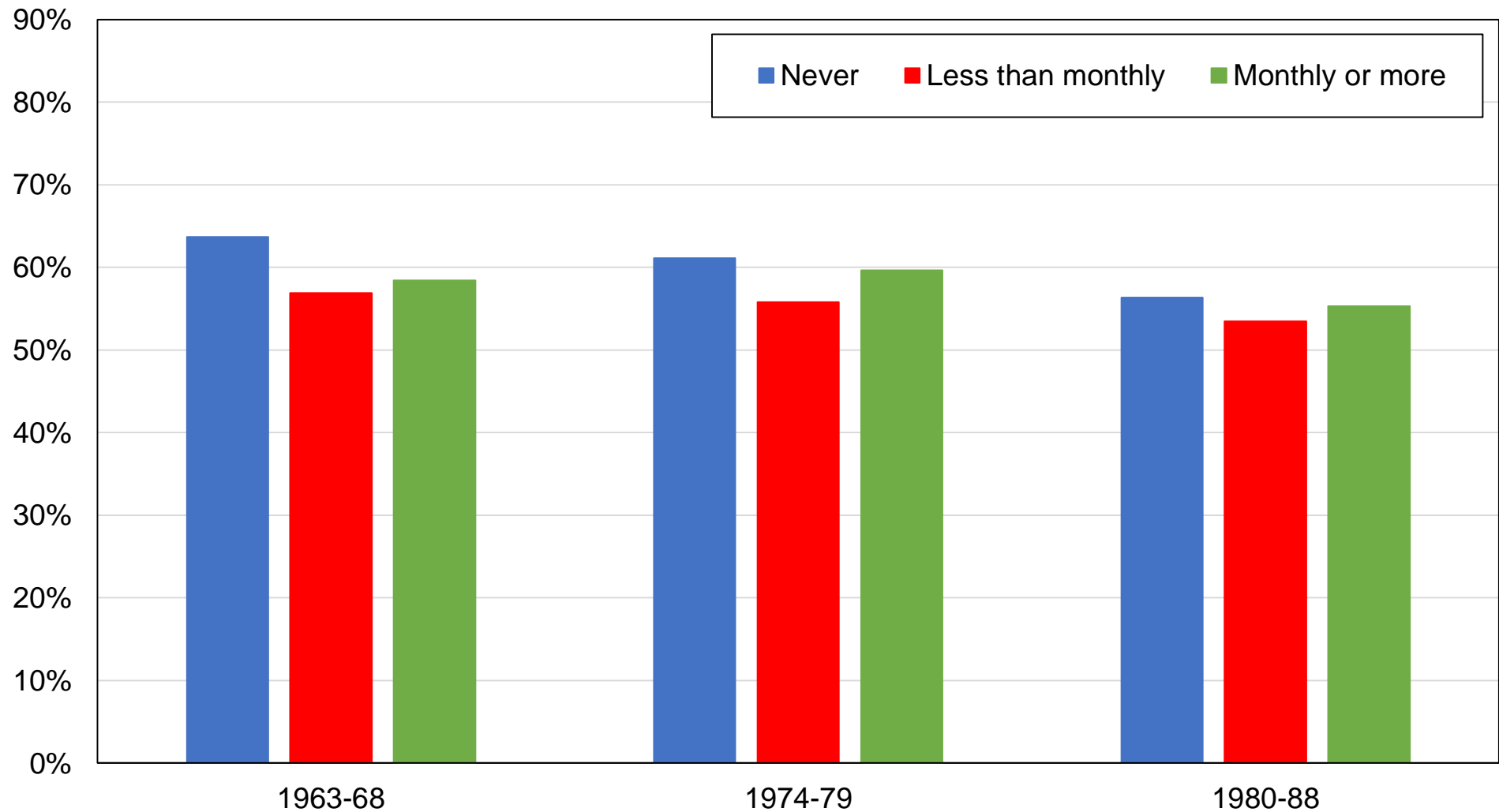
Figure C13b - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal / NDP / Green parties by religious affiliation.

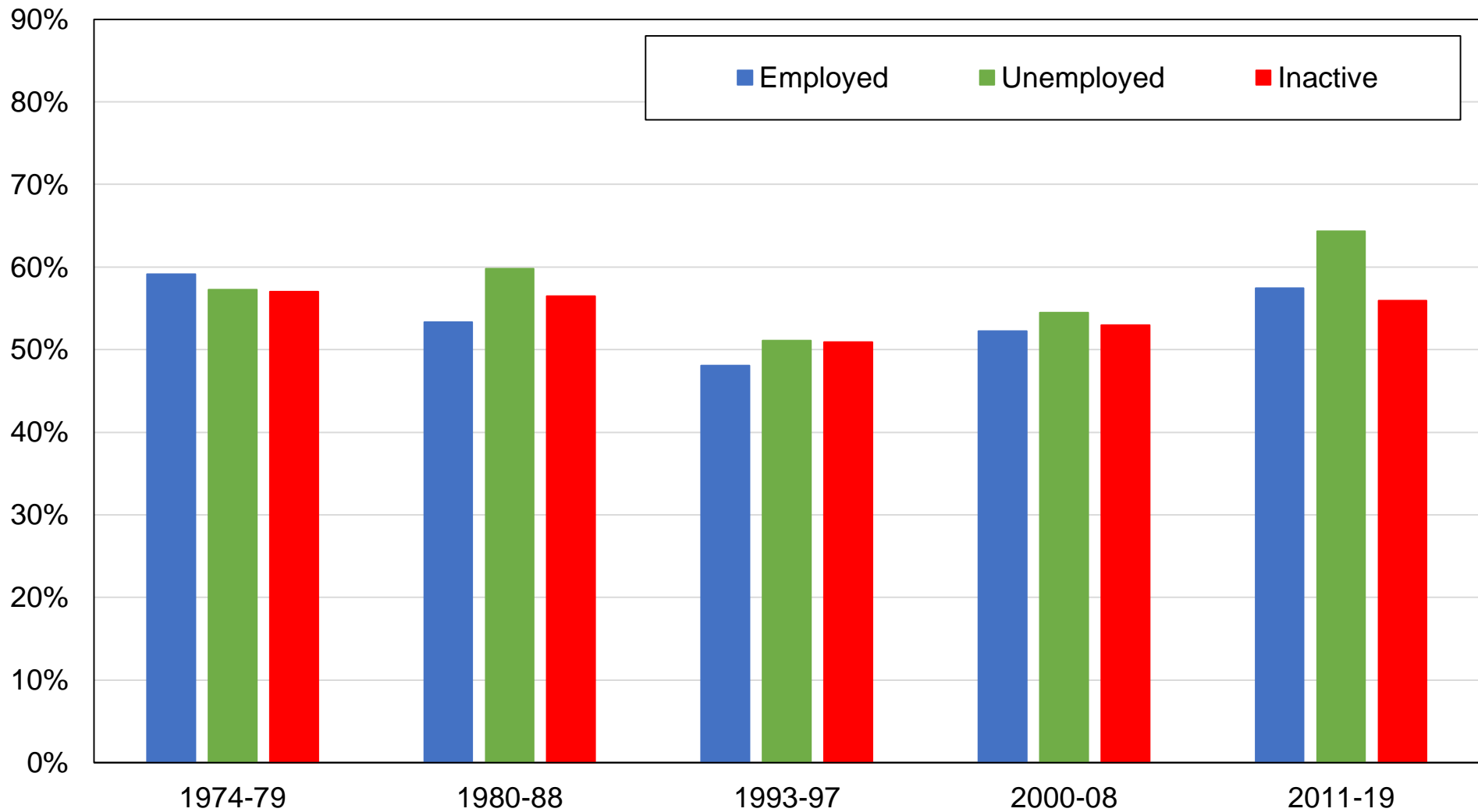
Figure C14 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by level of church attendance



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal / NDP / Green parties by frequency of church attendance.

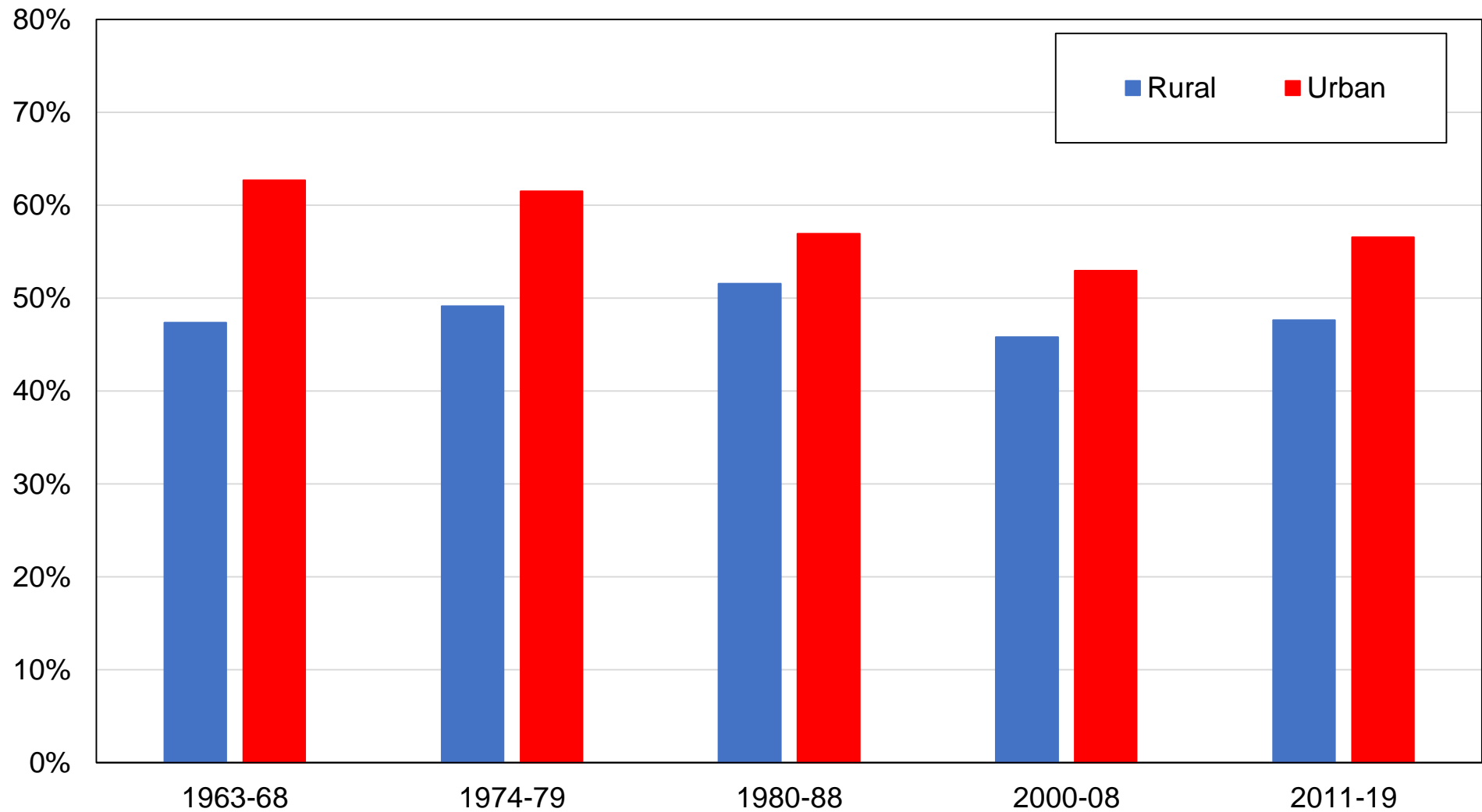
Figure C15 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by employment status



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal / NDP / Green parties by employment status.

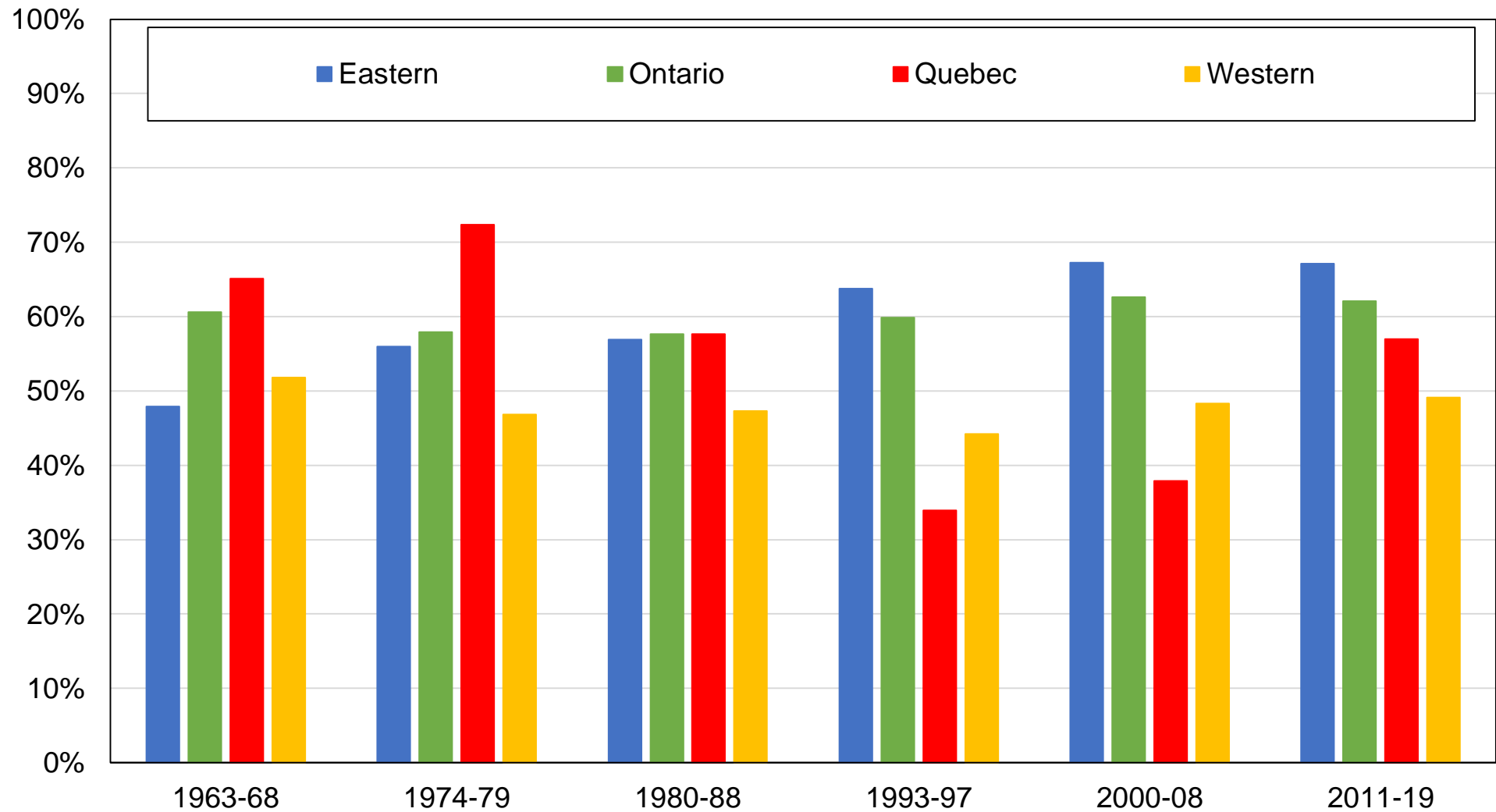
Figure C16 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by location



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Liberal / NDP / Green parties by rural-urban location.

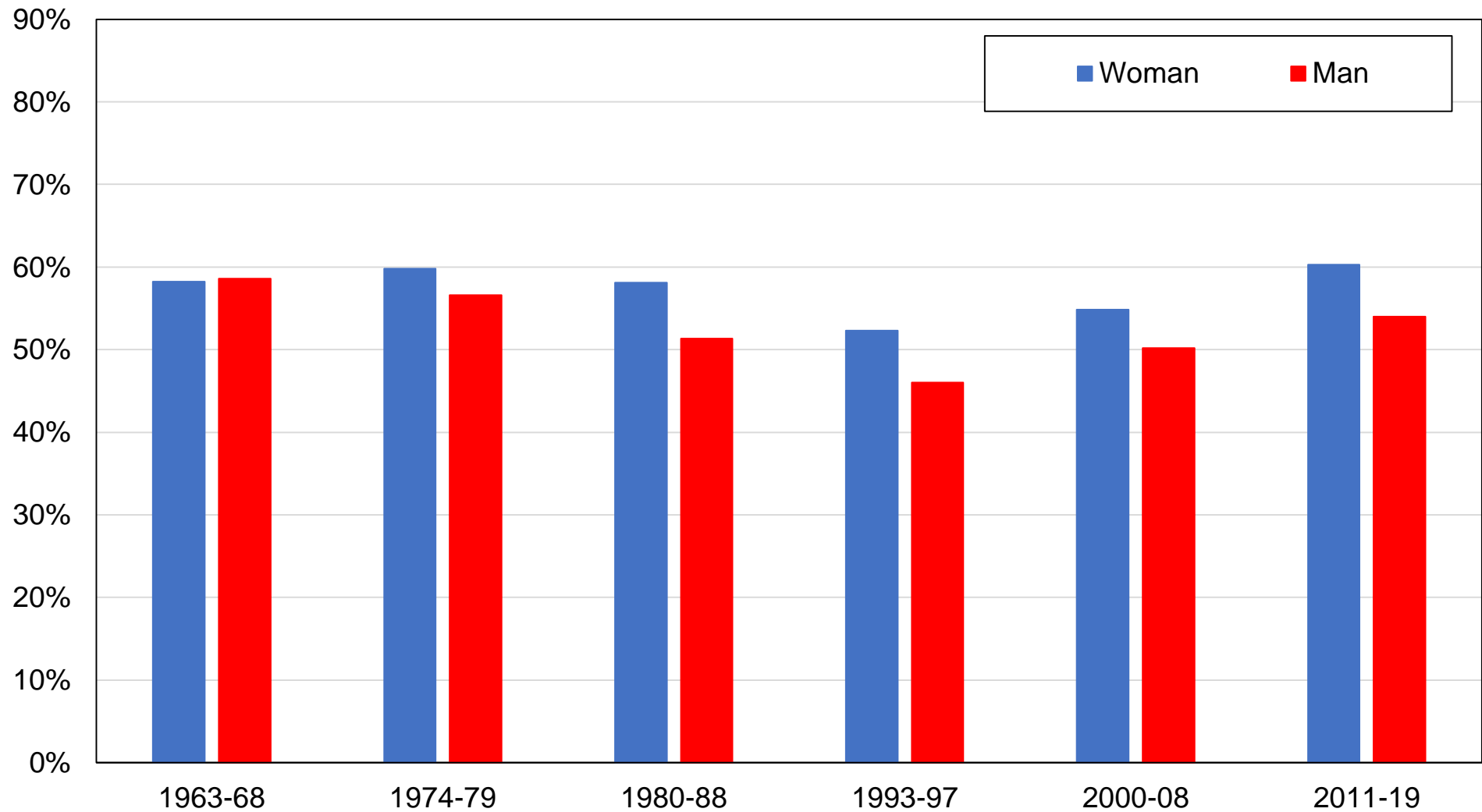
Figure C17 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by region



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Liberal / NDP / Green parties by state of residence.

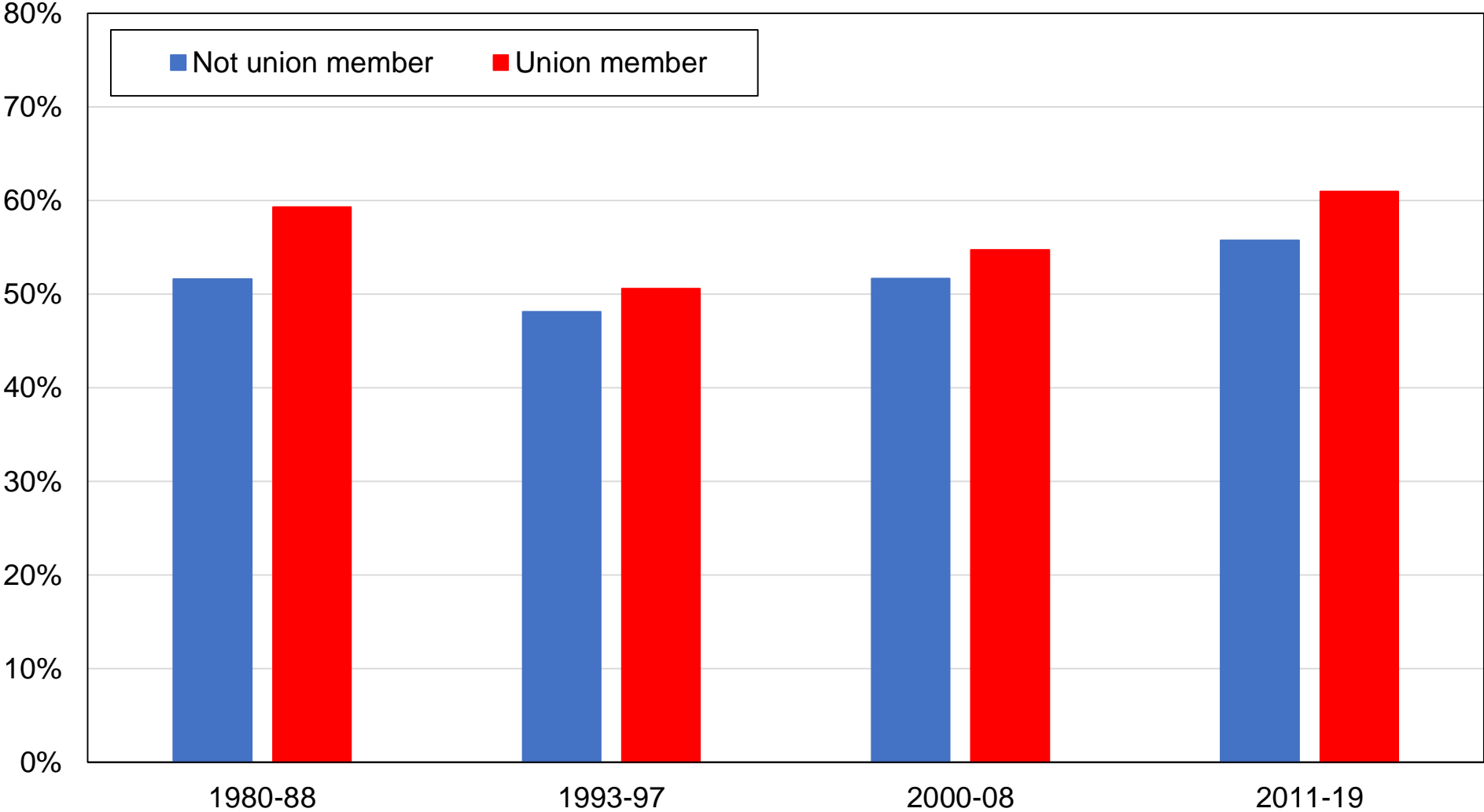
Figure C18 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by gender



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Liberal / NDP / Green parties by gender.

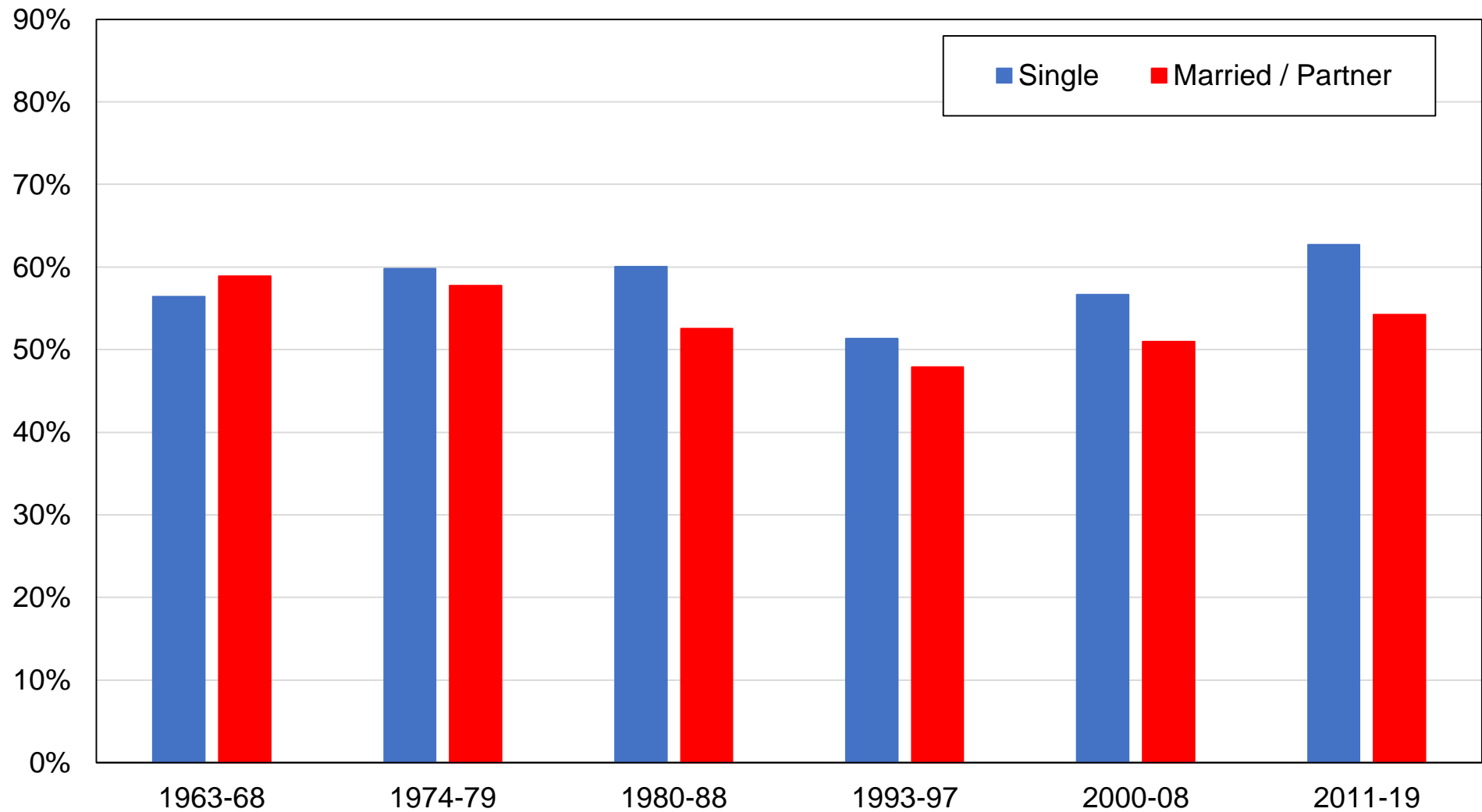
Figure C19 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Liberal / NDP / Green parties by union membership.

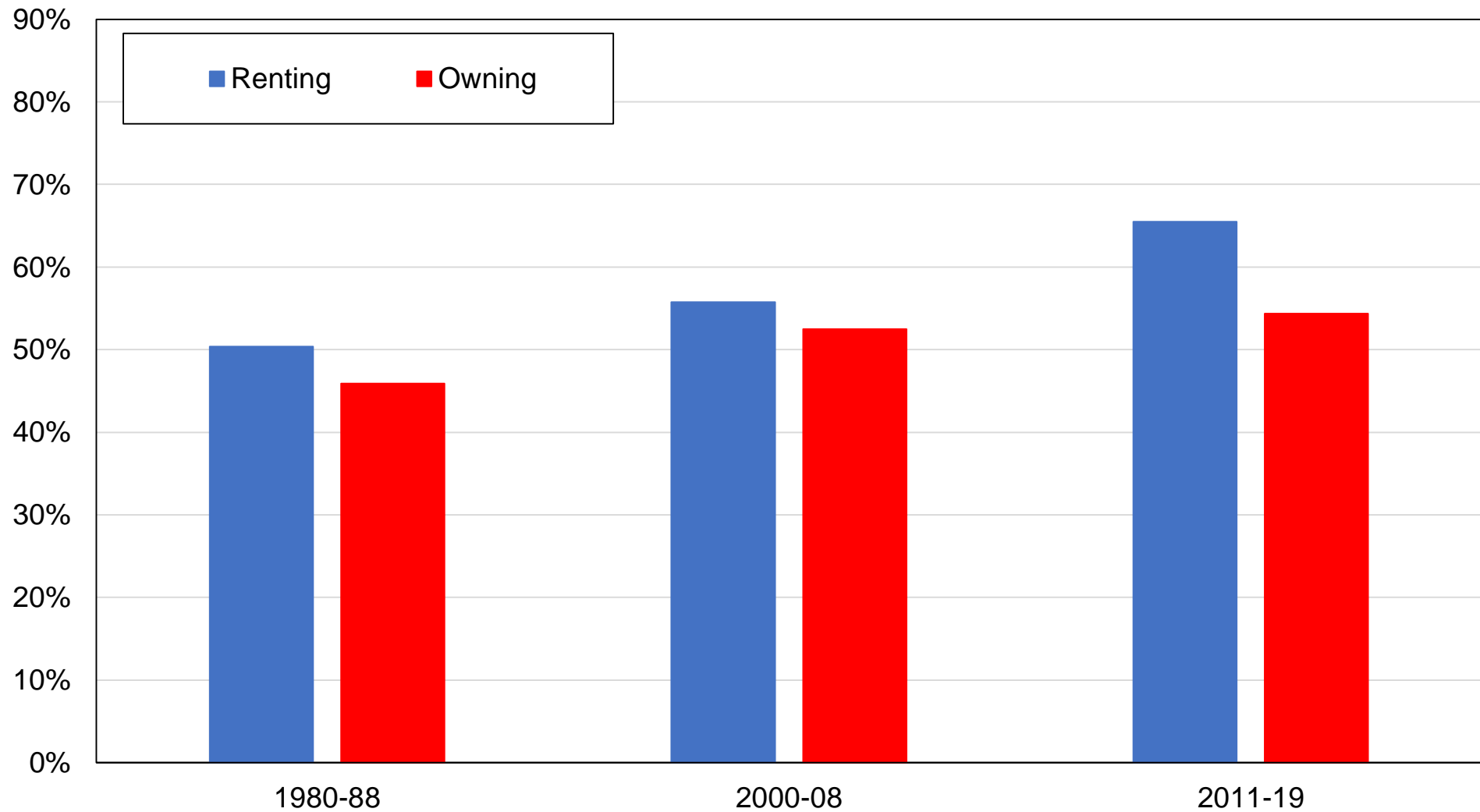
Figure C20 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by marital status



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Liberal / NDP / Green parties by marital status.

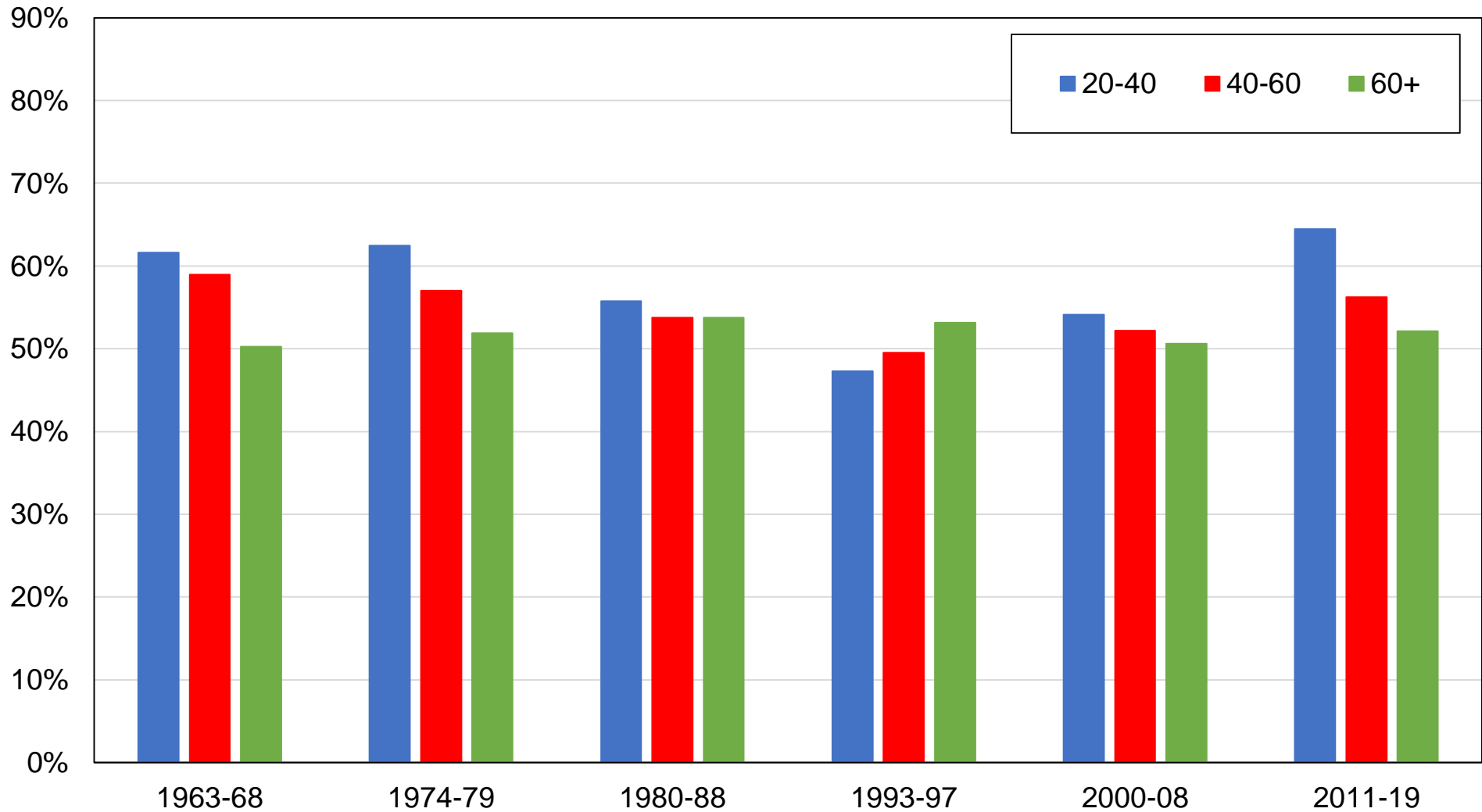
Figure C21 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by home status



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Liberal / NDP / Green parties by home ownership.

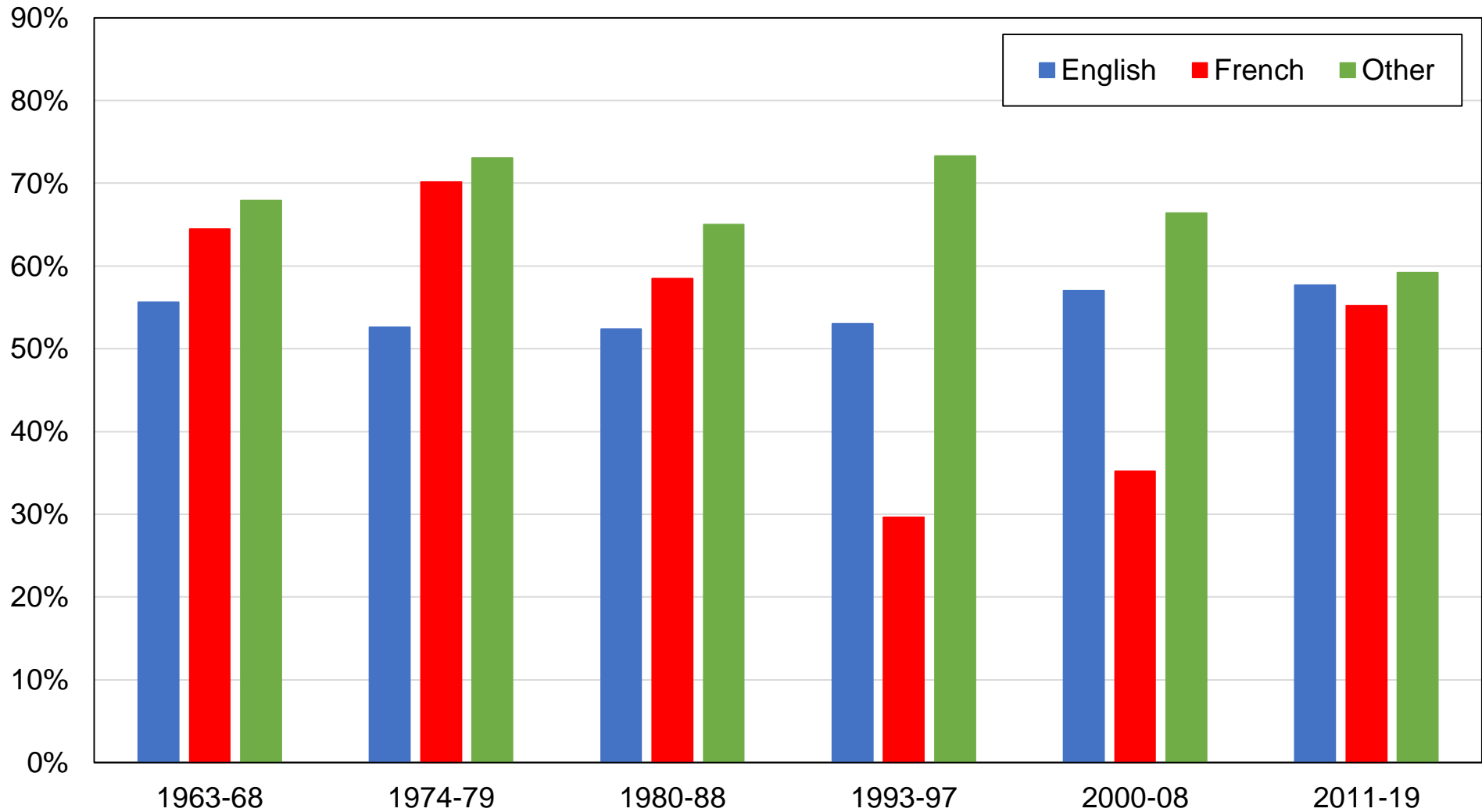
Figure C22 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by age group



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Liberal / NDP / Green parties by age group.

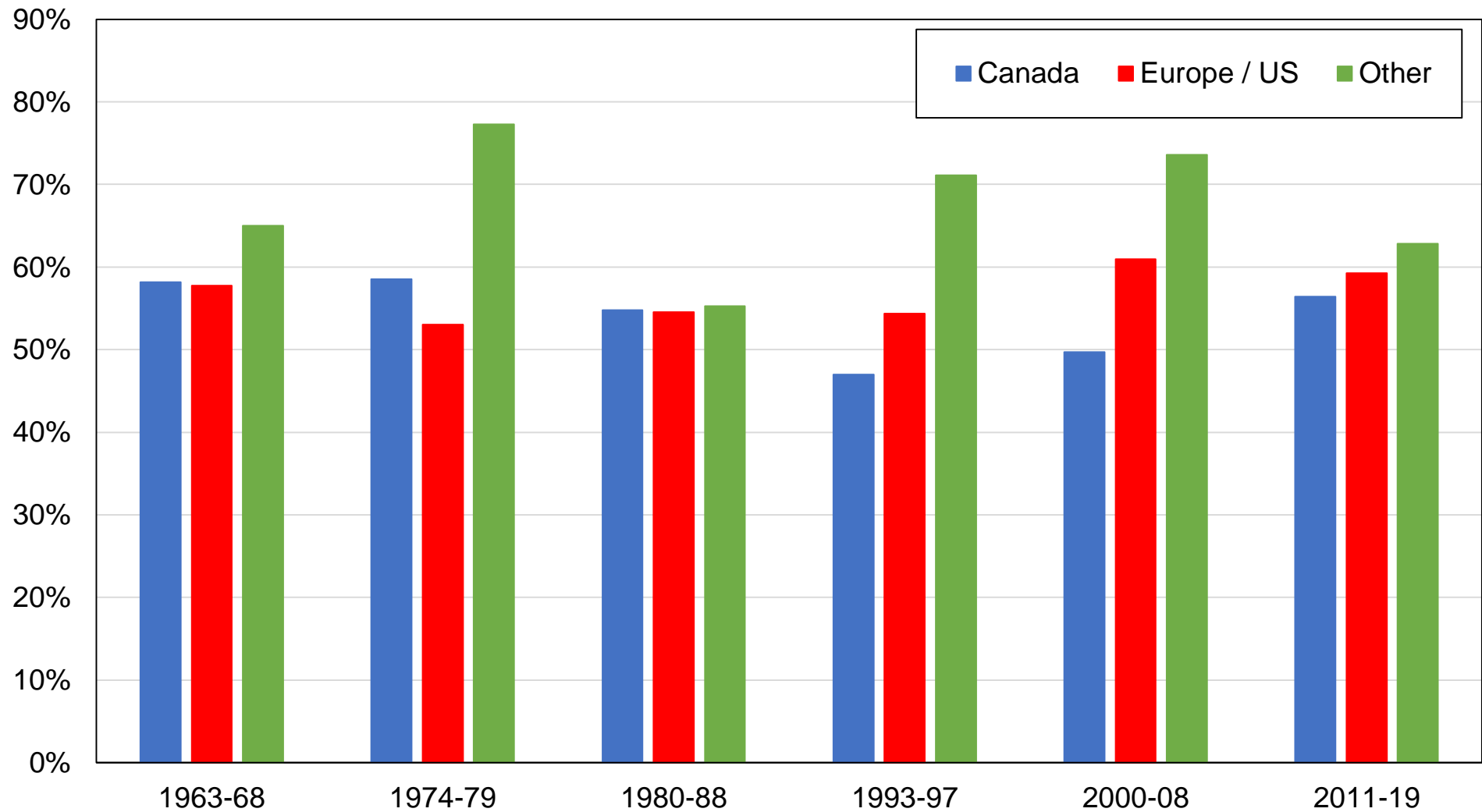
Figure C23 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by language



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Liberal / NDP / Green parties by language.

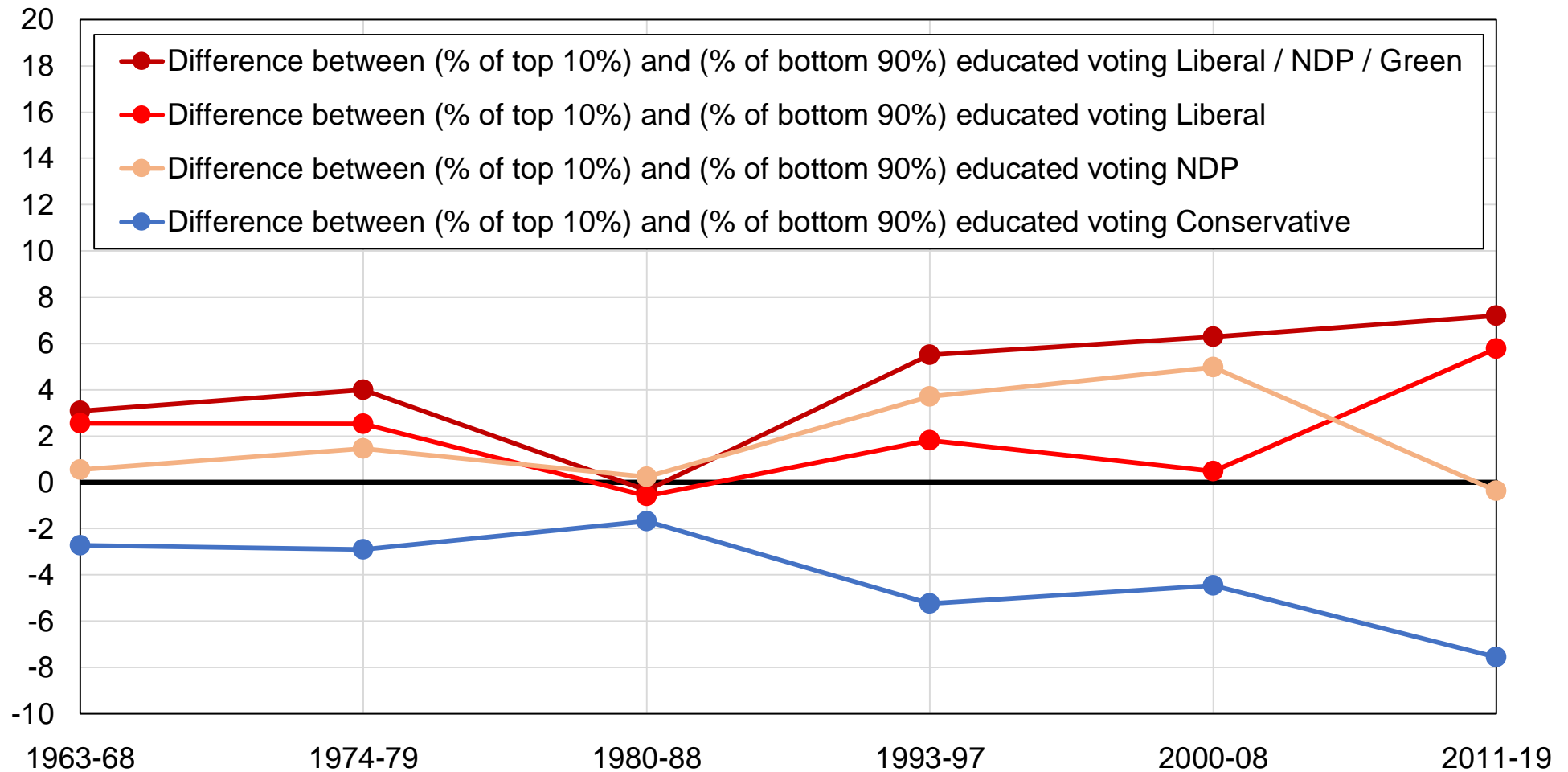
Figure C24 - Vote for Liberal / NDP / Green by country of birth



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Liberal / NDP / Green parties by country of birth.

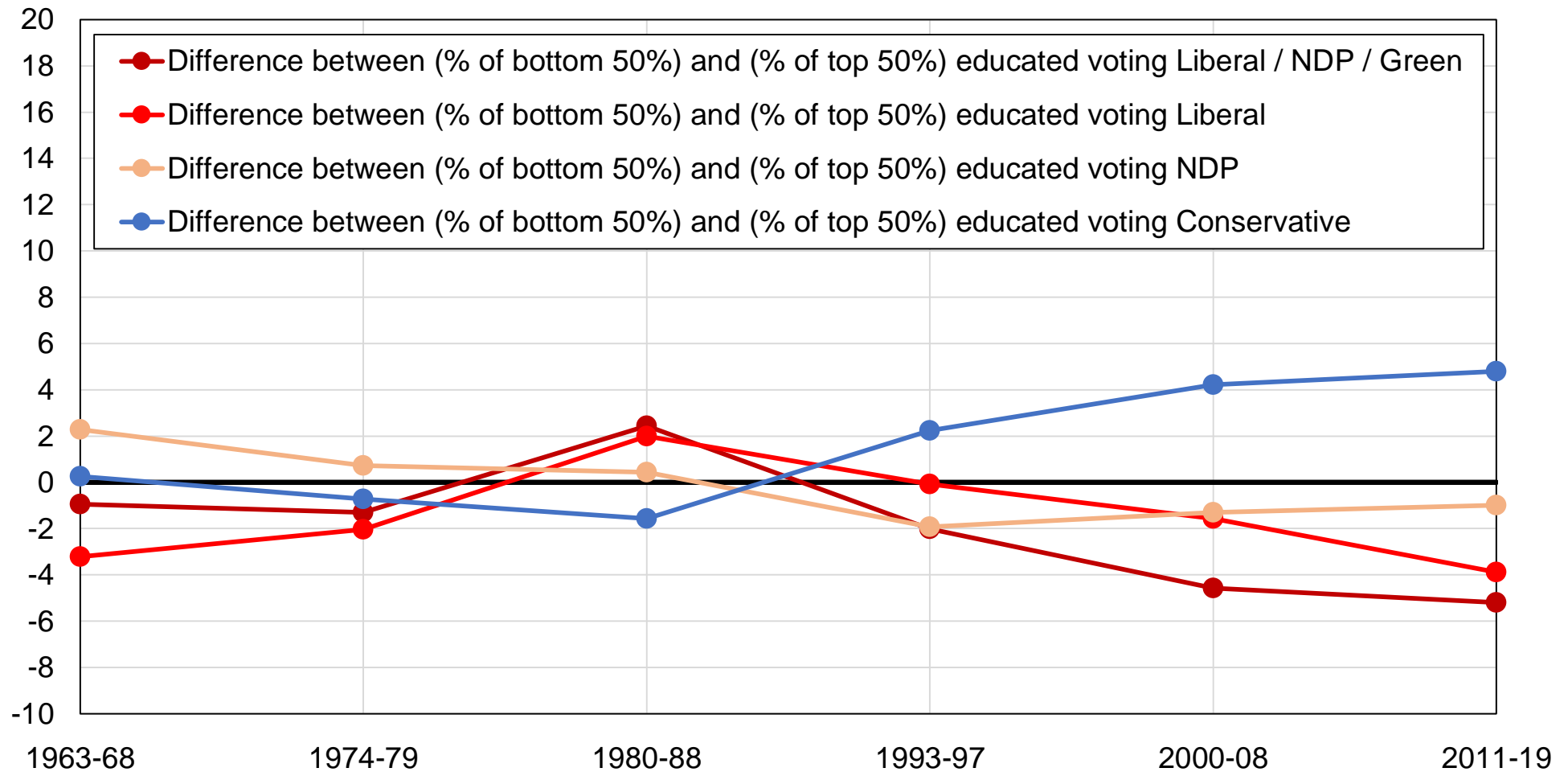
Figure C25 - The education cleavage in Canada: Higher-educated



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for income, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, religion, language, and region.

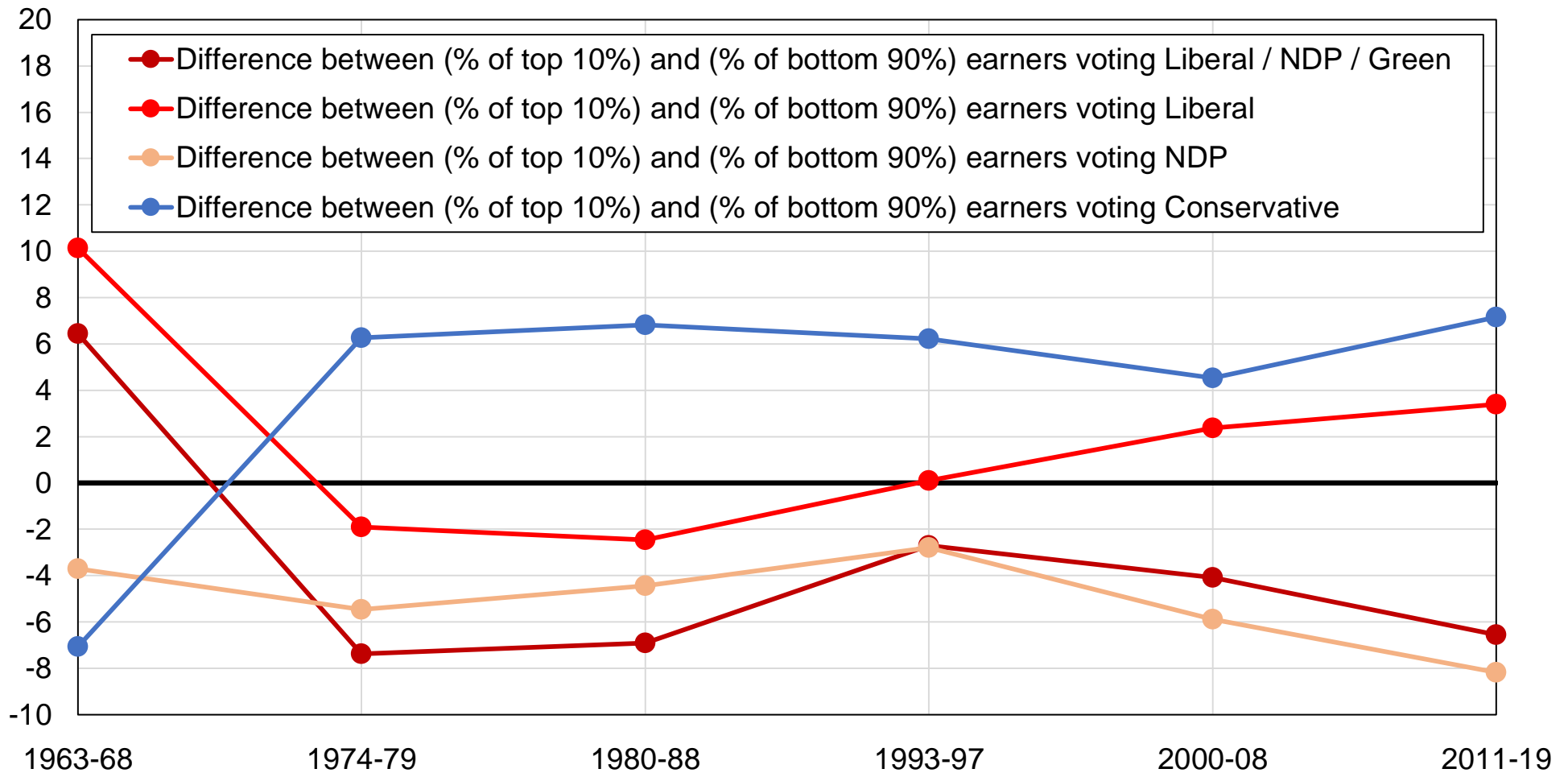
Figure C26 - The education cleavage in Canada: Lower-educated



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of bottom 50% educated voters and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for income, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, religion, language, and region.

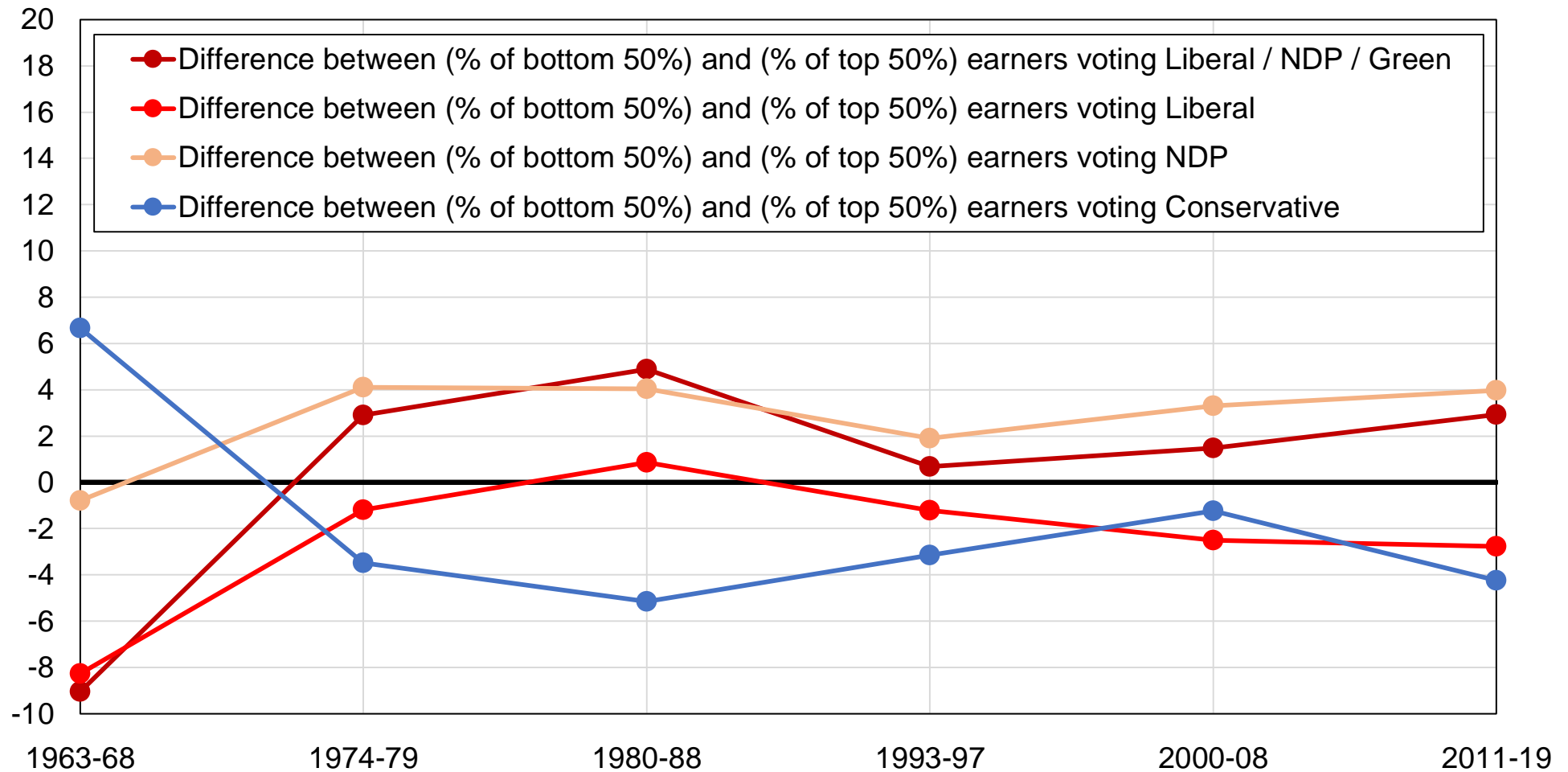
Figure C27 - The income cleavage in Canada: High incomes



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for education, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, religion, language, and region.

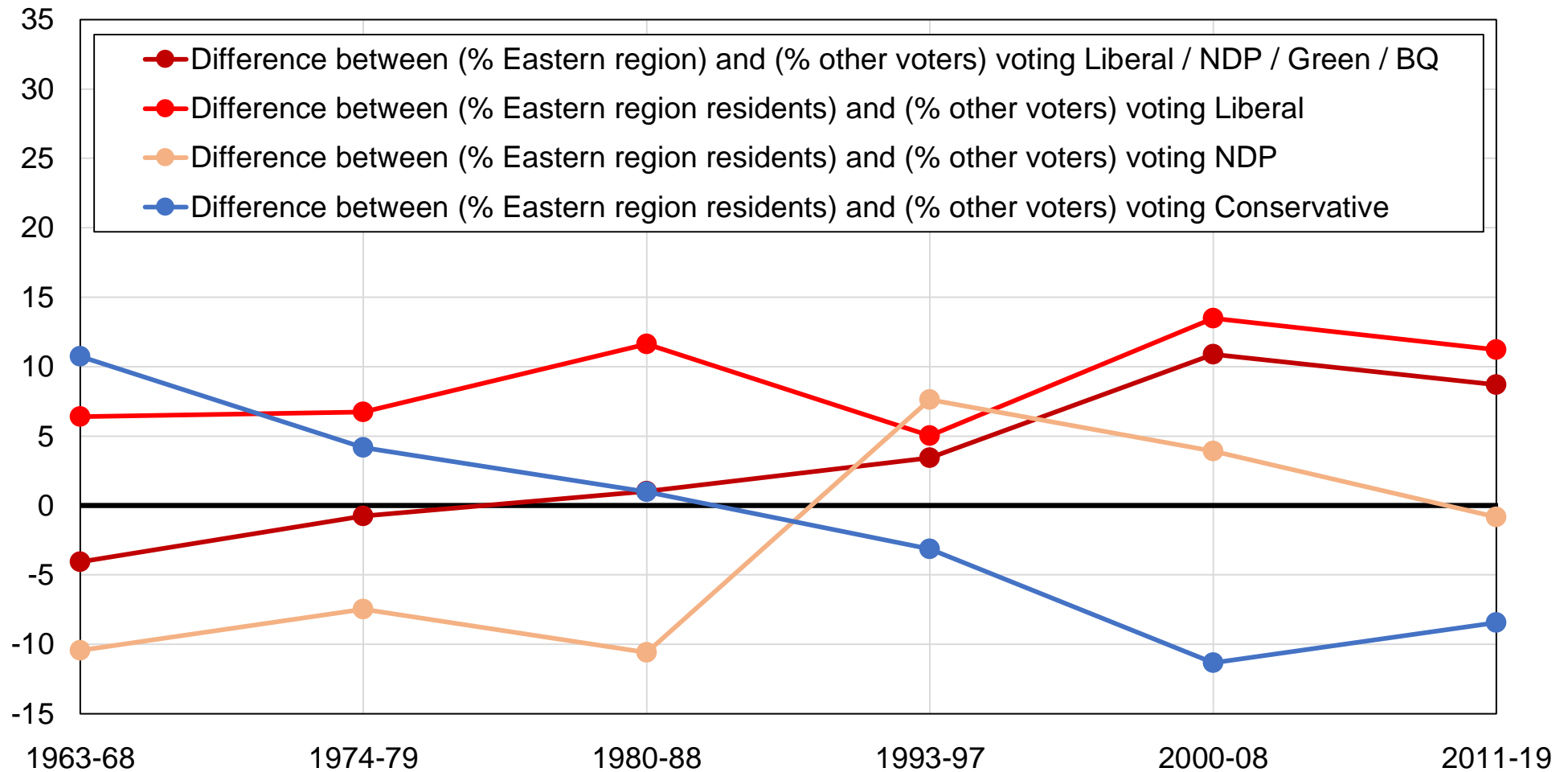
Figure C28 - The income cleavage in Canada: Low incomes



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of bottom 50% earners and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for education, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, religion, language, and region.

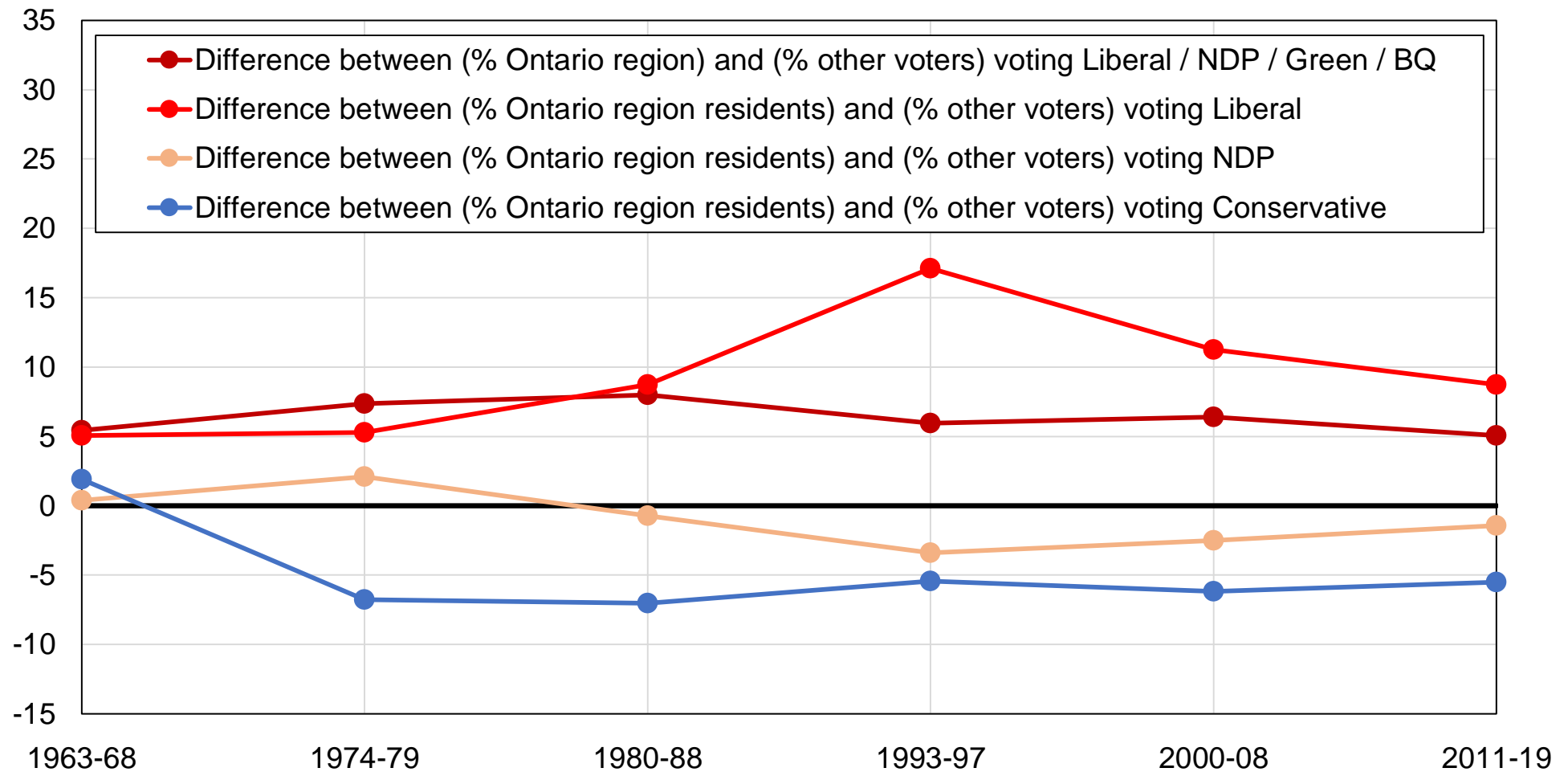
Figure C29 - The regional cleavage in Canada : Eastern region



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of Eastern region residents and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, religion, and language.

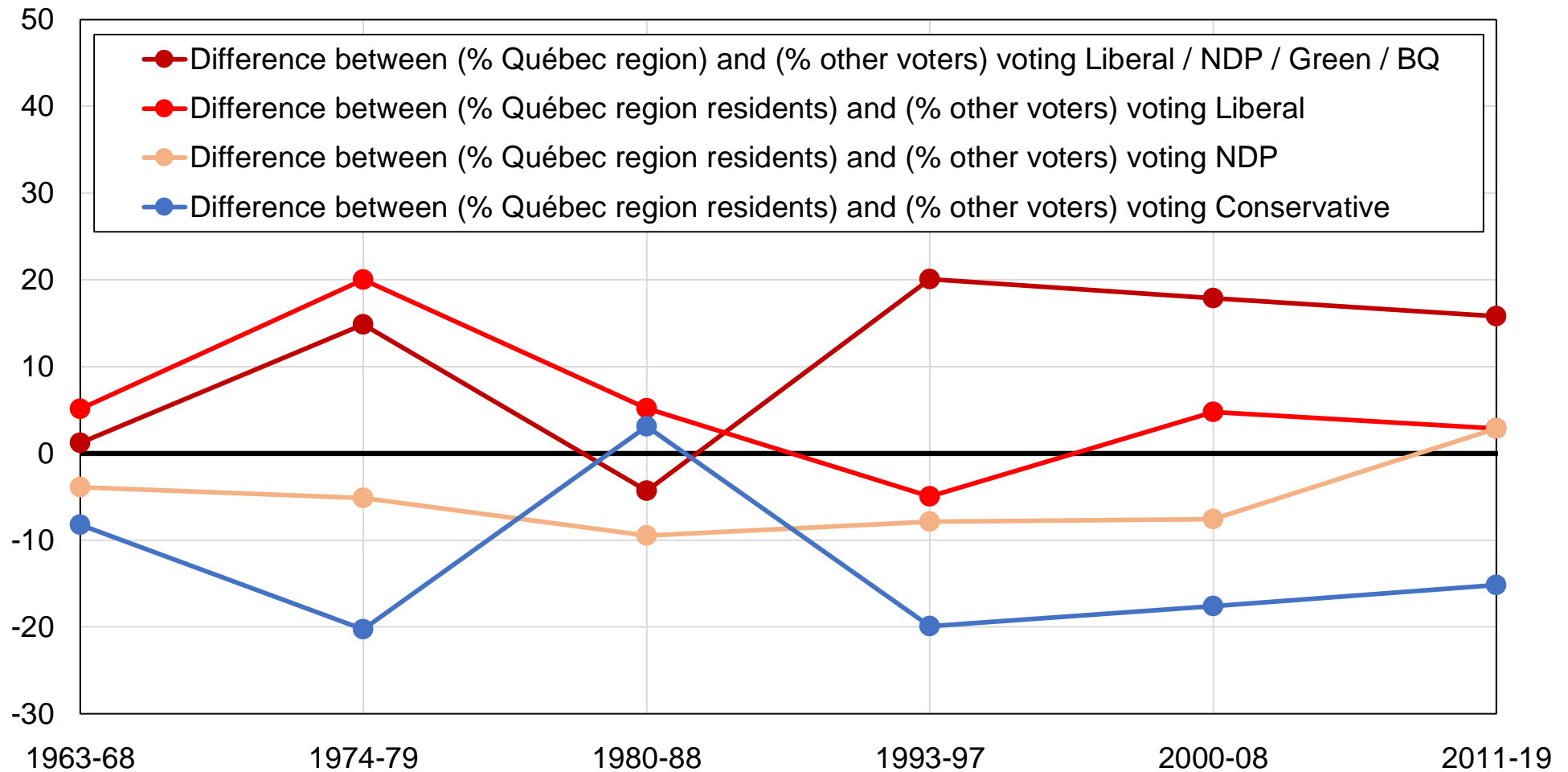
Figure C30 - The regional cleavage in Canada : Ontario



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of Ontario residents and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, religion, and language.

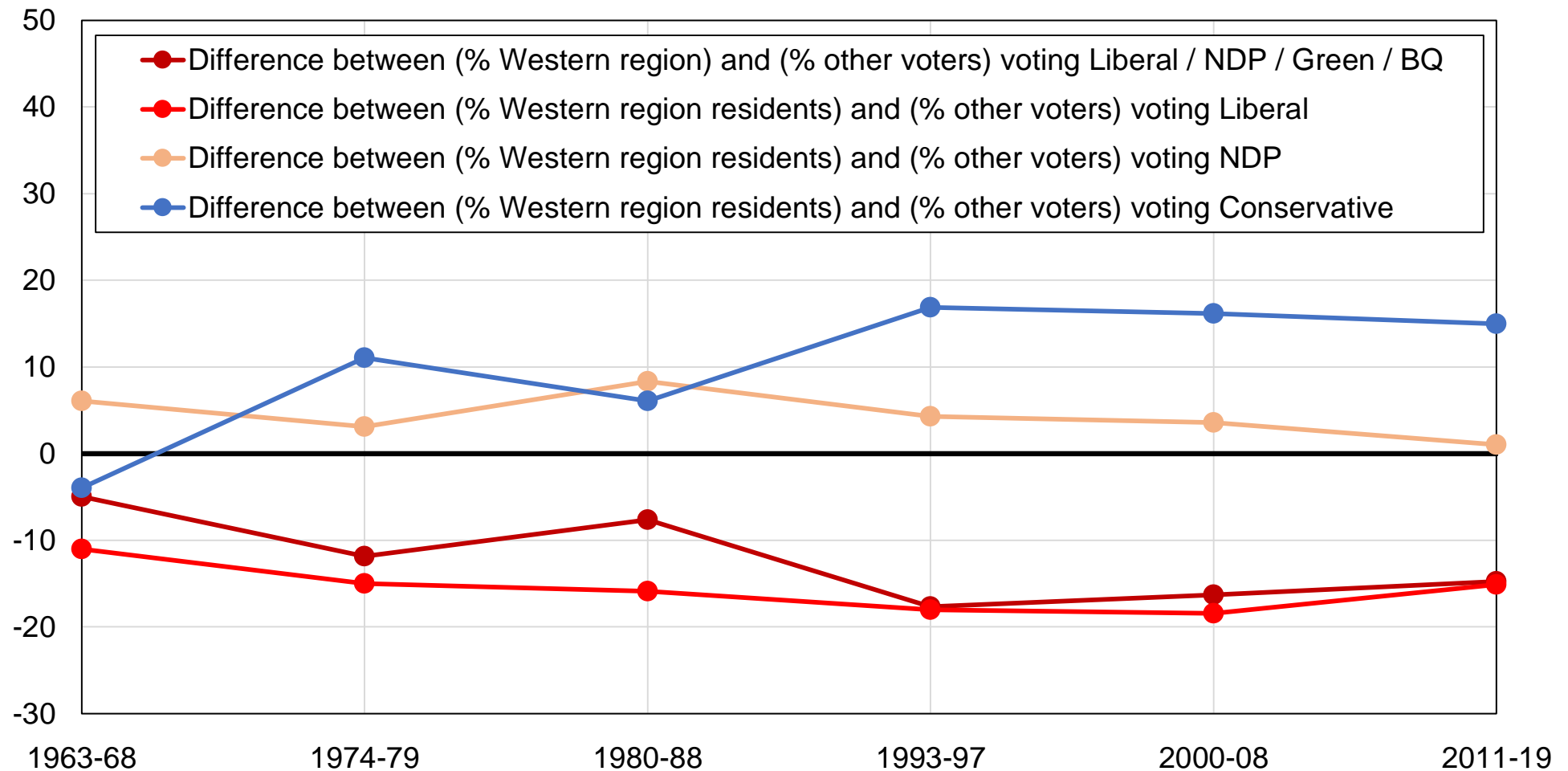
Figure C31 - The regional cleavage in Canada : Québec



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of Québec residents and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, religion, and language.

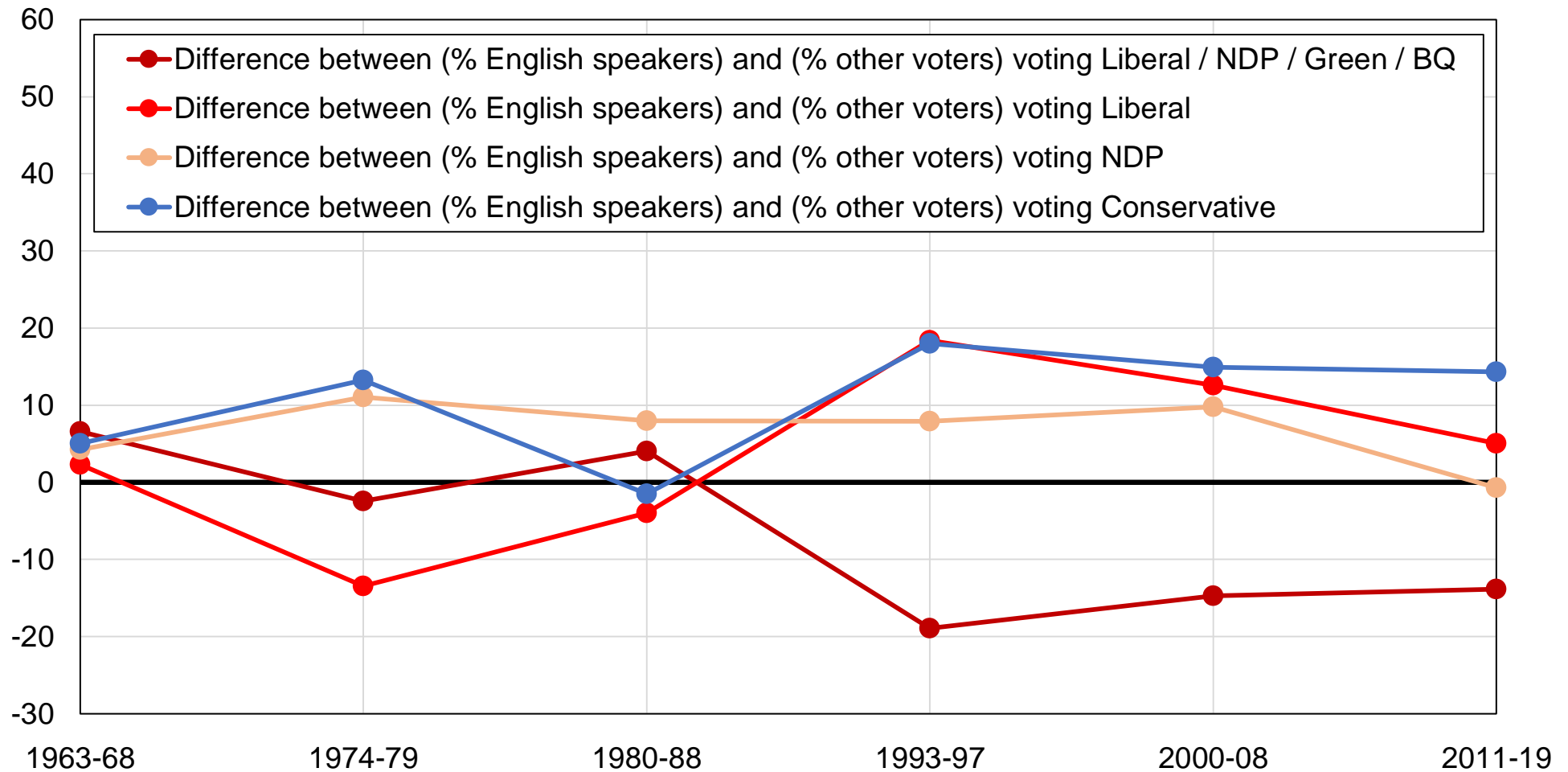
Figure C32 - The regional cleavage in Canada : Western provinces



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of Western provinces residents and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, religion, and language.

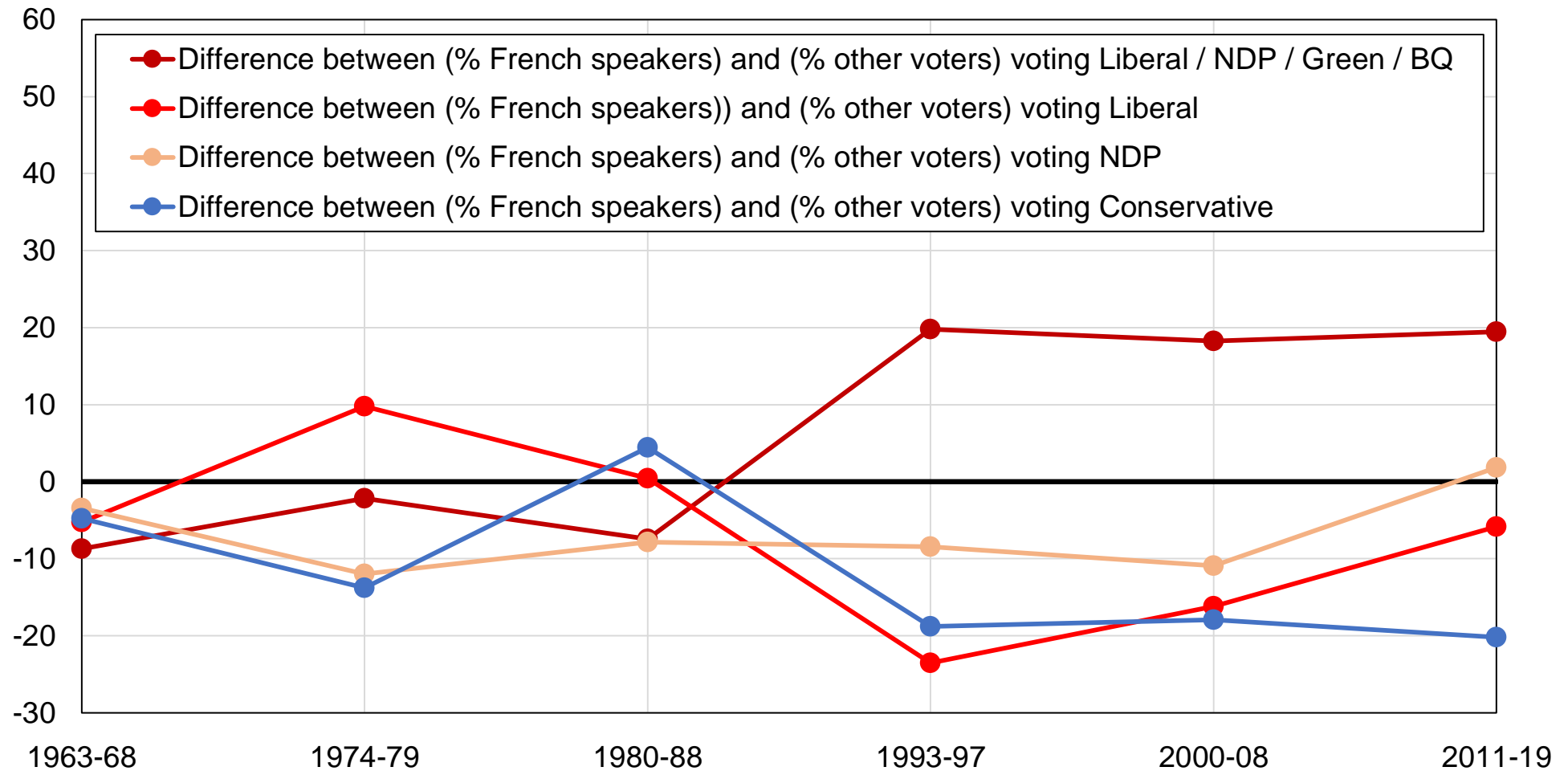
Figure C33 - The language cleavage in Canada: English speakers



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of English speakers and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for education, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, and religion.

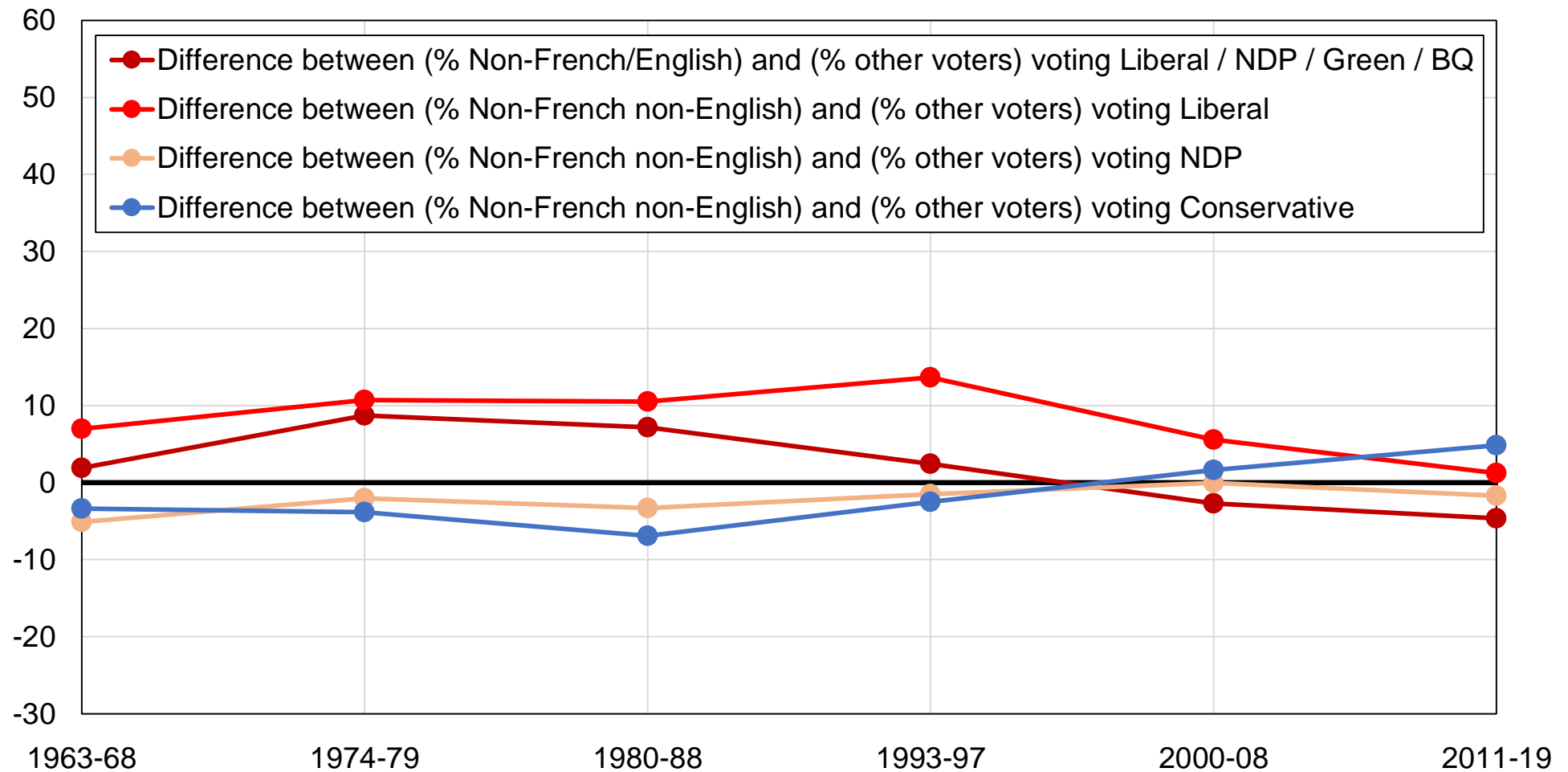
Figure C34 - The language cleavage in Canada: French speakers



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of French speakers and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for education, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, and religion.

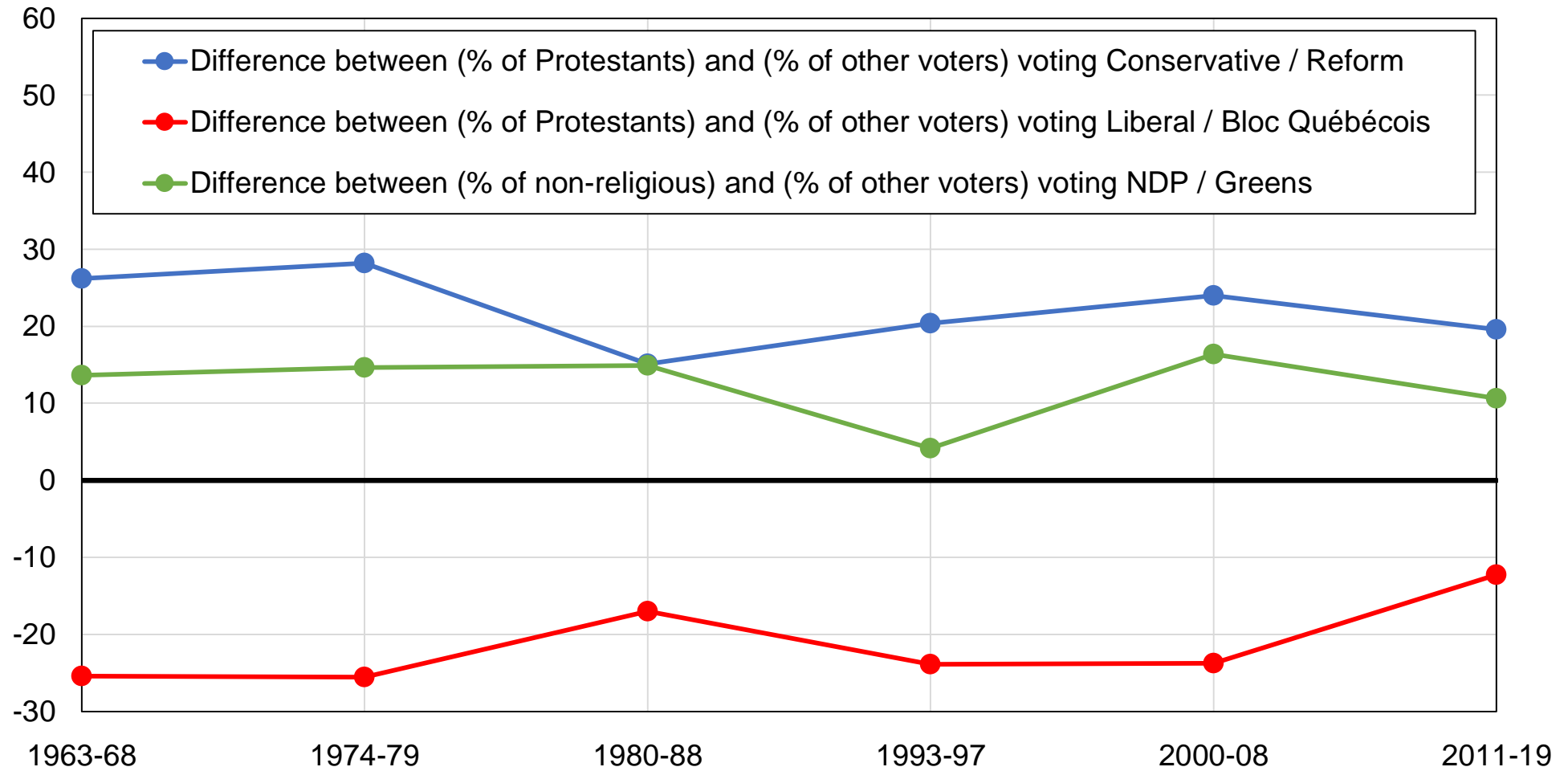
Figure C35 - The language cleavage in Canada: Other languages



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of non-English, non-French speakers and the share of other voters voting for selected parties, after controlling for education, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, union membership, and religion.

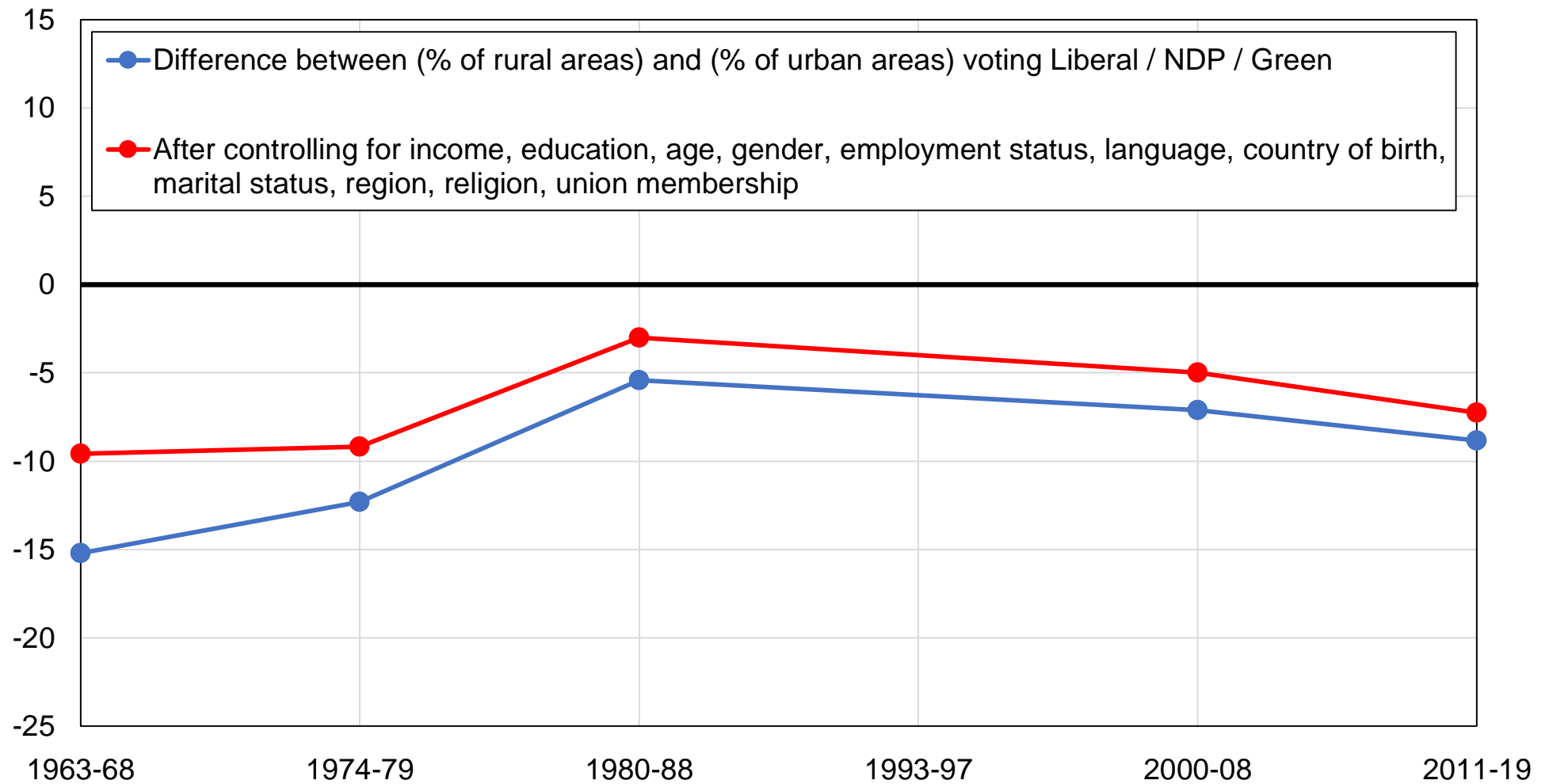
Figure C36 - The religious cleavage in Canada



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the bias of voters belonging to specific religious affiliations towards selected political parties in Canada, after controlling for the effects of income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, country of birth, and union membership.

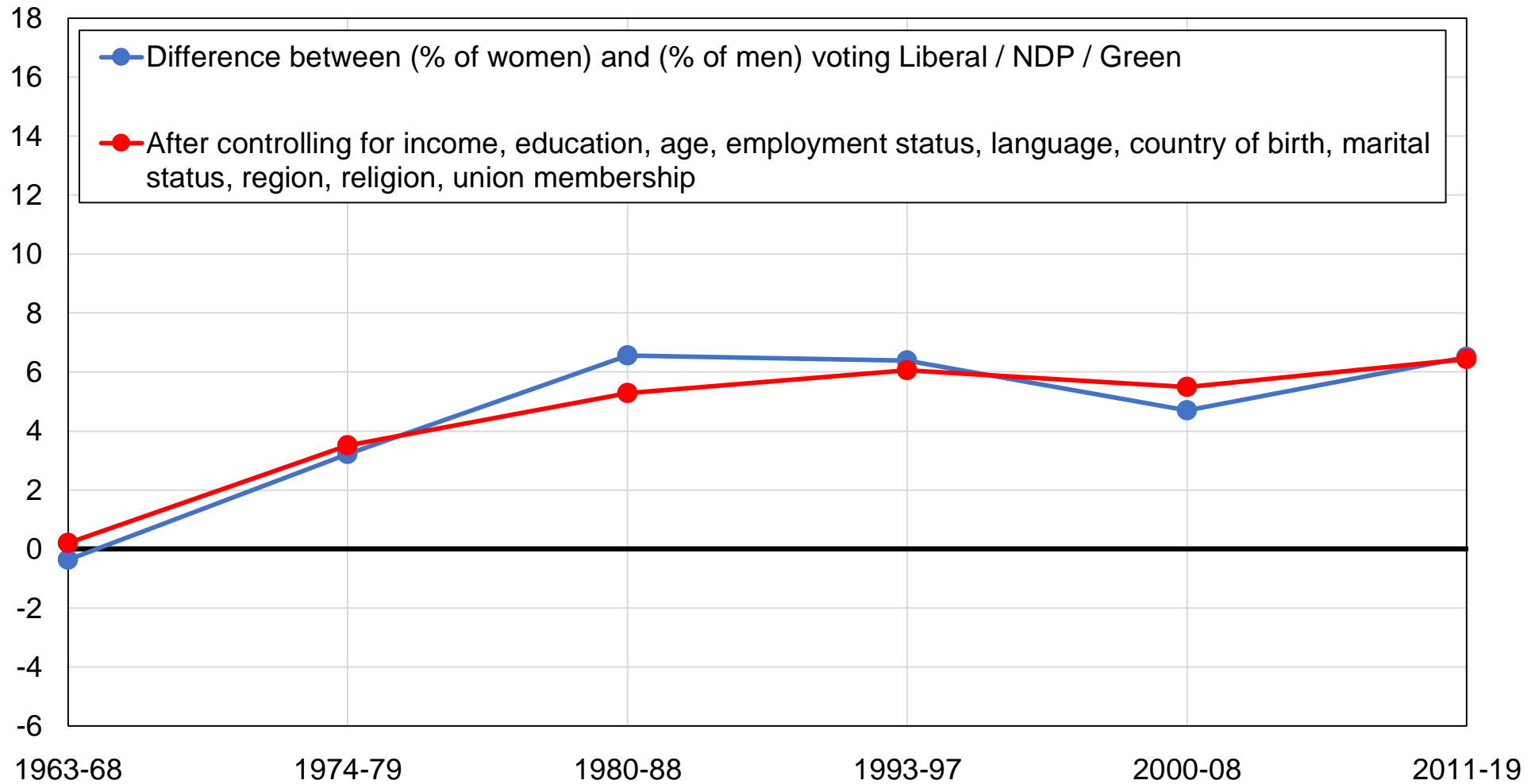
Figure C37 - The rural-urban cleavage in Canada



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of rural areas and the share of urban areas voting for Liberal / NDP / Green parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

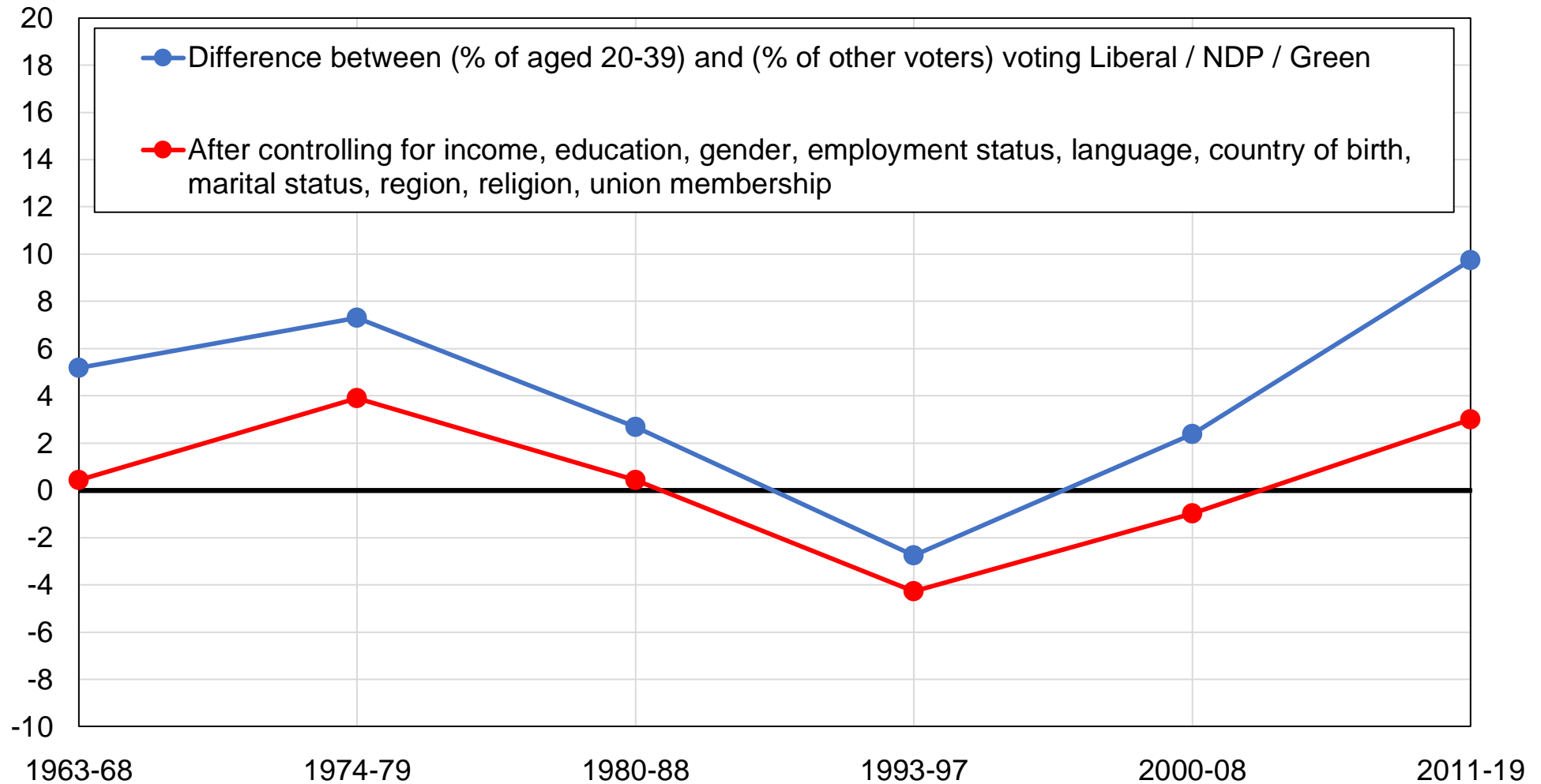
Figure C38 - The gender cleavage in Canada



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men voting for Liberal / NDP / Green parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

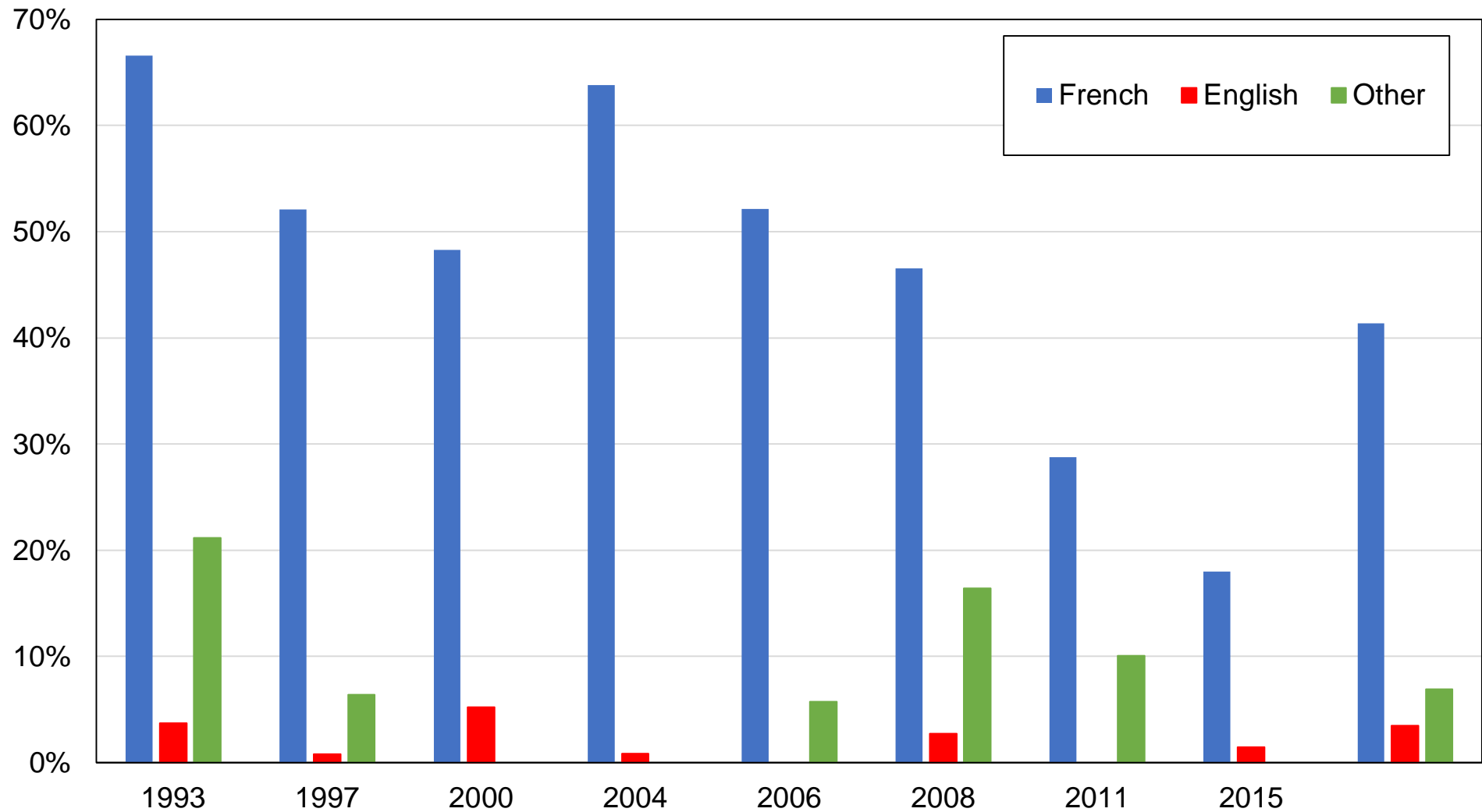
Figure C39 - The age cleavage in Canada



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters aged 20-39 and the share of voters older than 40 voting for Liberal / NDP / Green parties, before and after controlling for other variables.

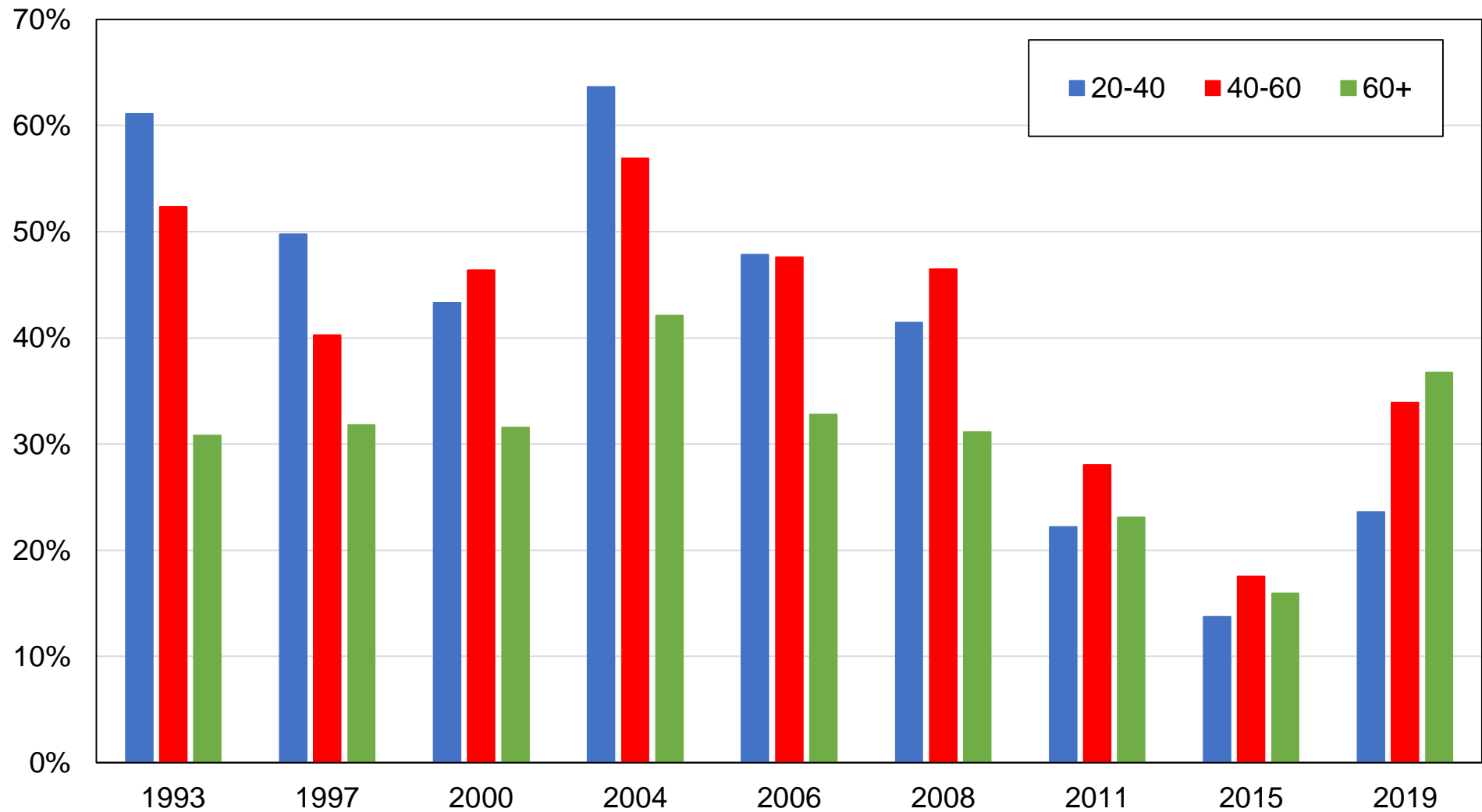
Figure C40 - Vote for Bloc Québécois by language in Québec



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received in Québec by the Bloc Québécois by language.

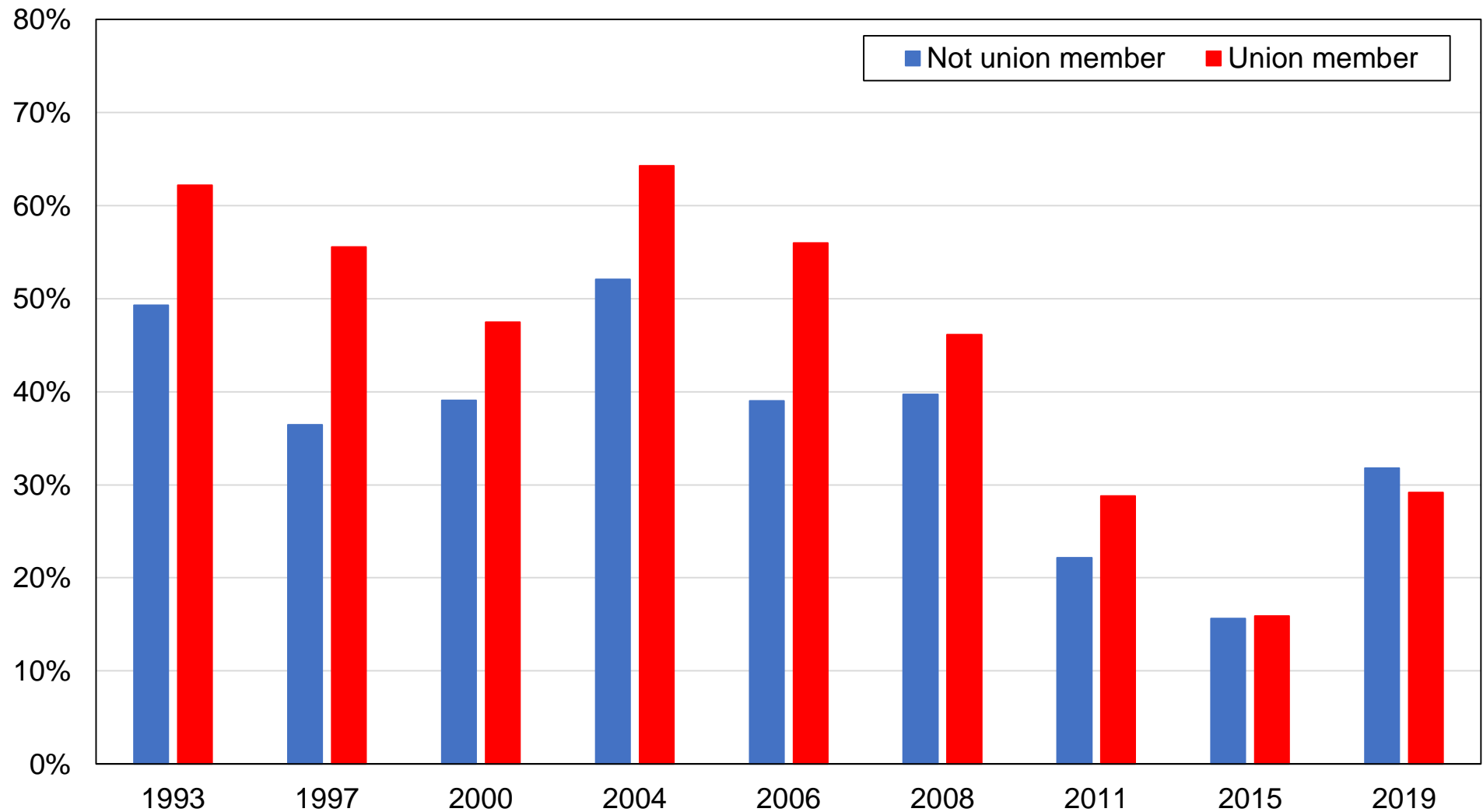
Figure C41 - Vote for Bloc Québécois by age group



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received in Québec by the Bloc Québécois by age group.

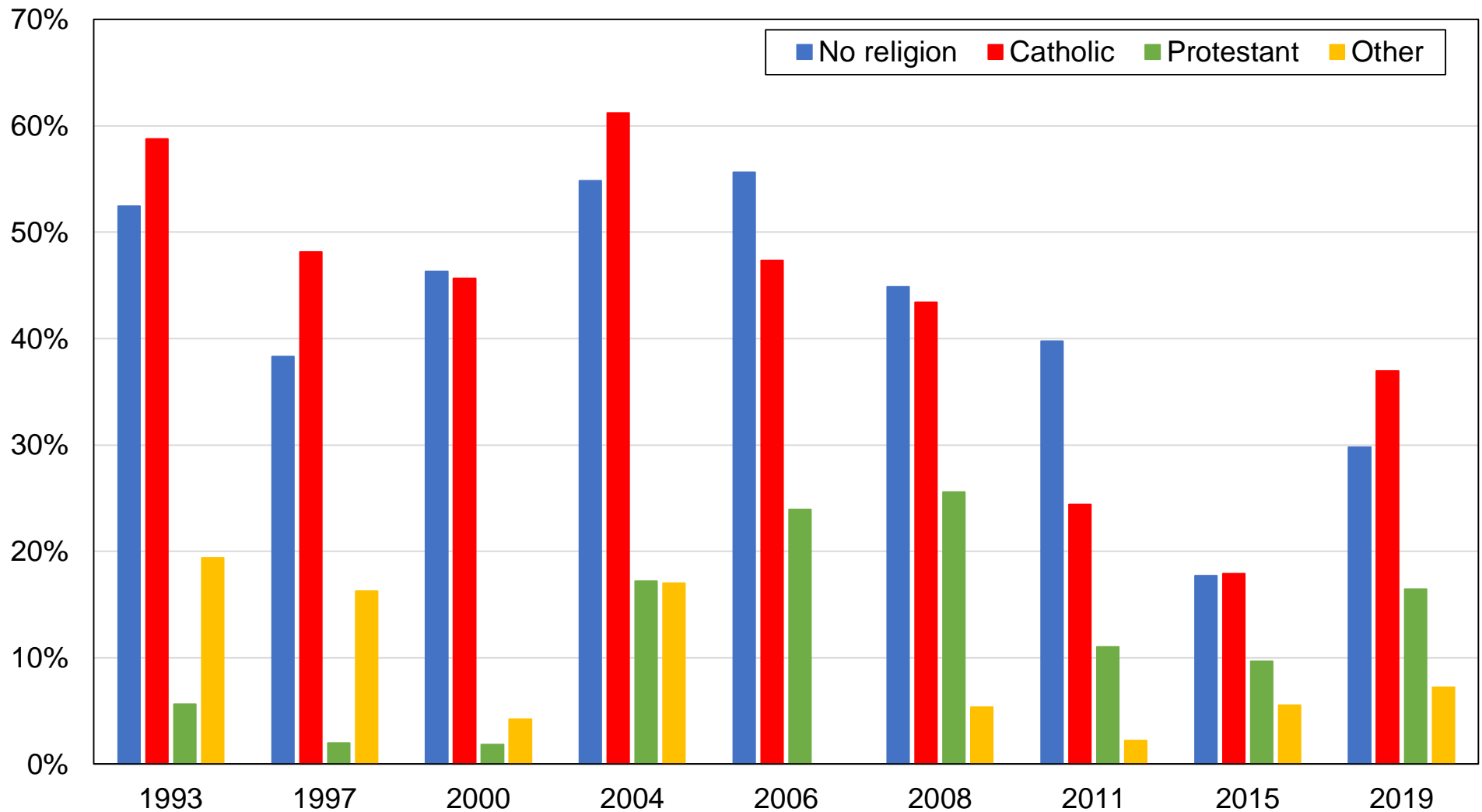
Figure C42 - Vote for Bloc Québécois by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received in Québec by the Bloc Québécois by union membership.

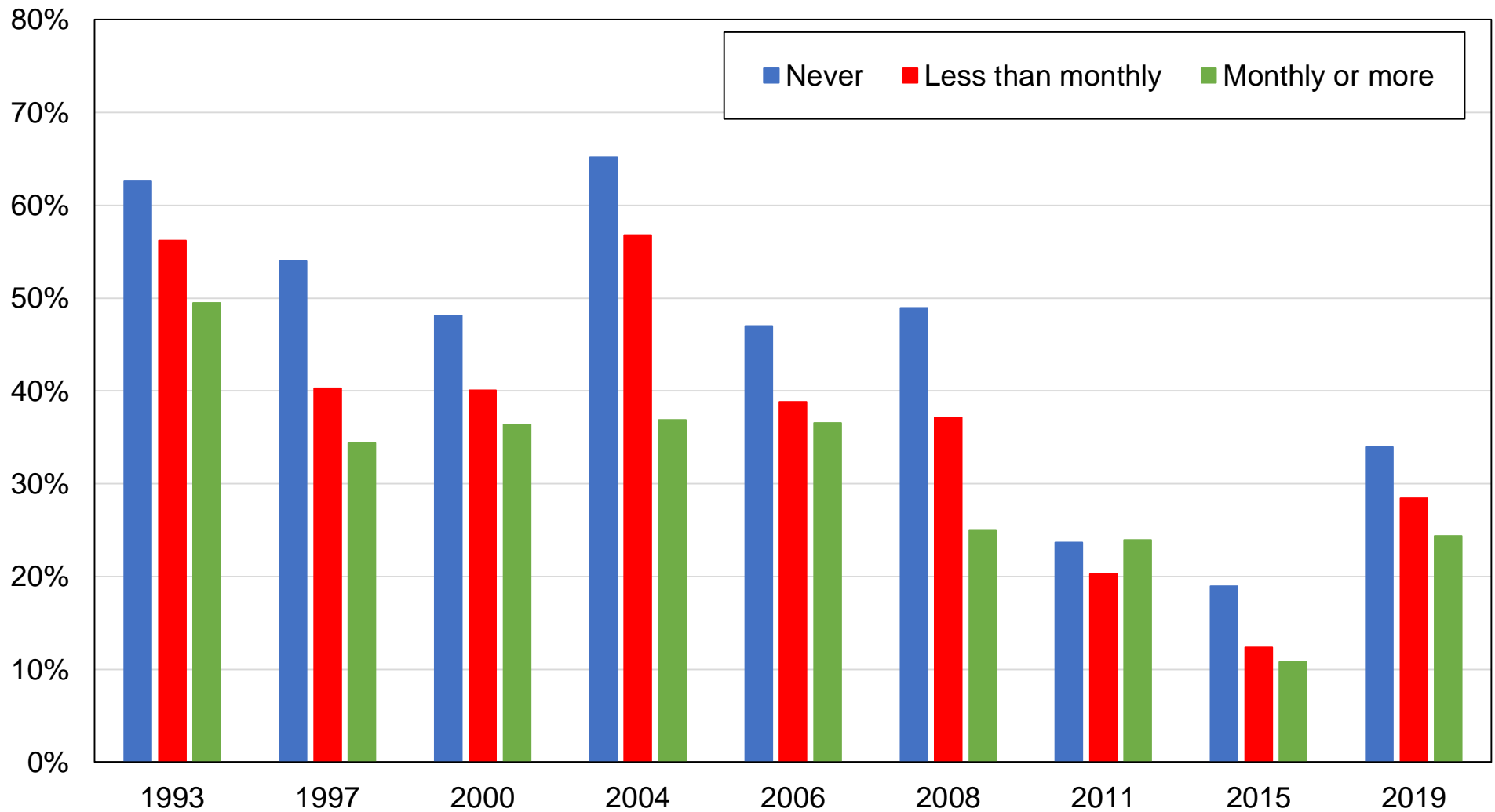
Figure C43 - Vote for Bloc Québécois by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received in Québec by the Bloc Québécois by religious affiliation.

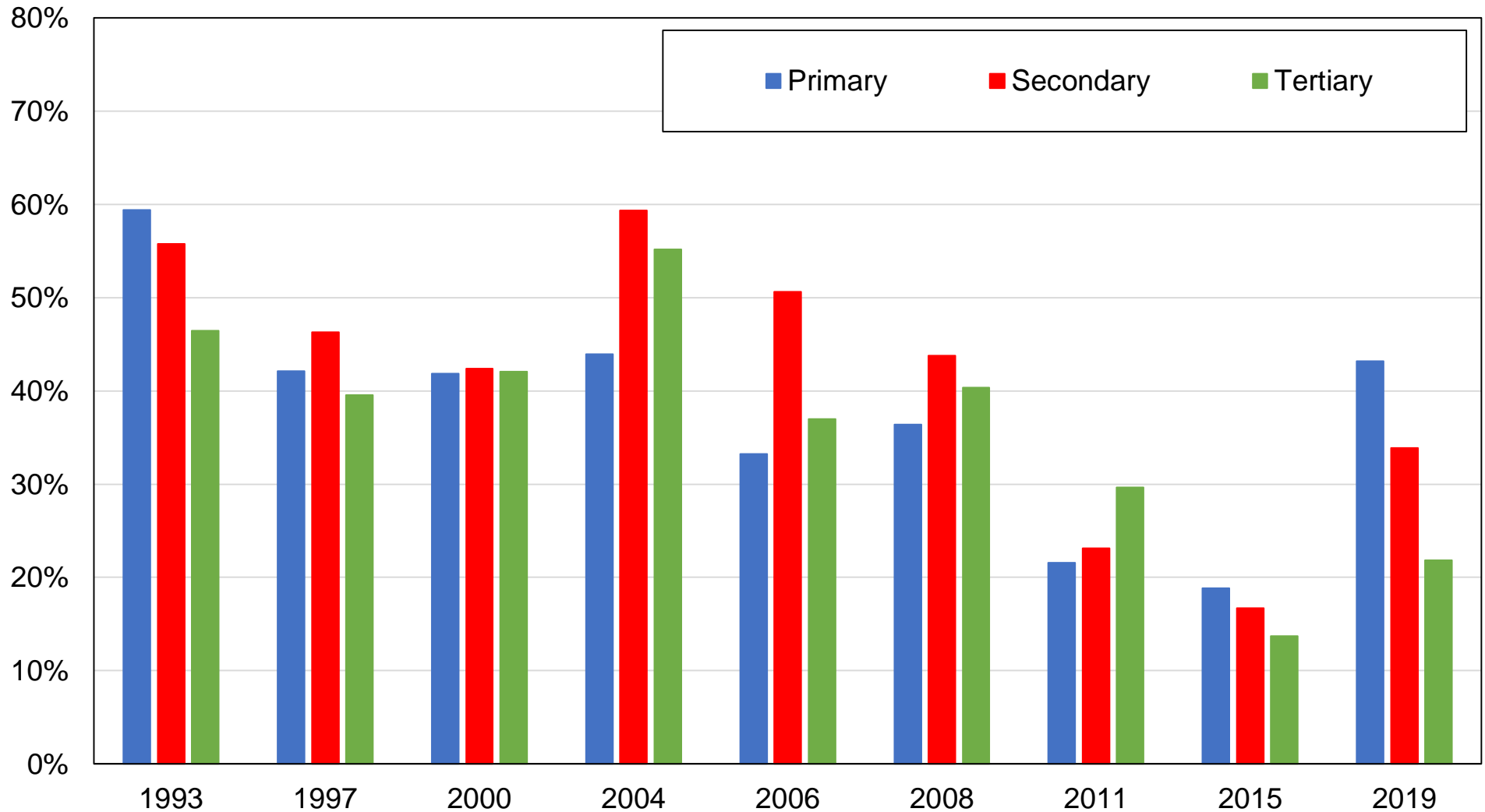
Figure C44 - Vote for Bloc Québécois by level of church attendance



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received in Québec by the Bloc Québécois by frequency of church attendance.

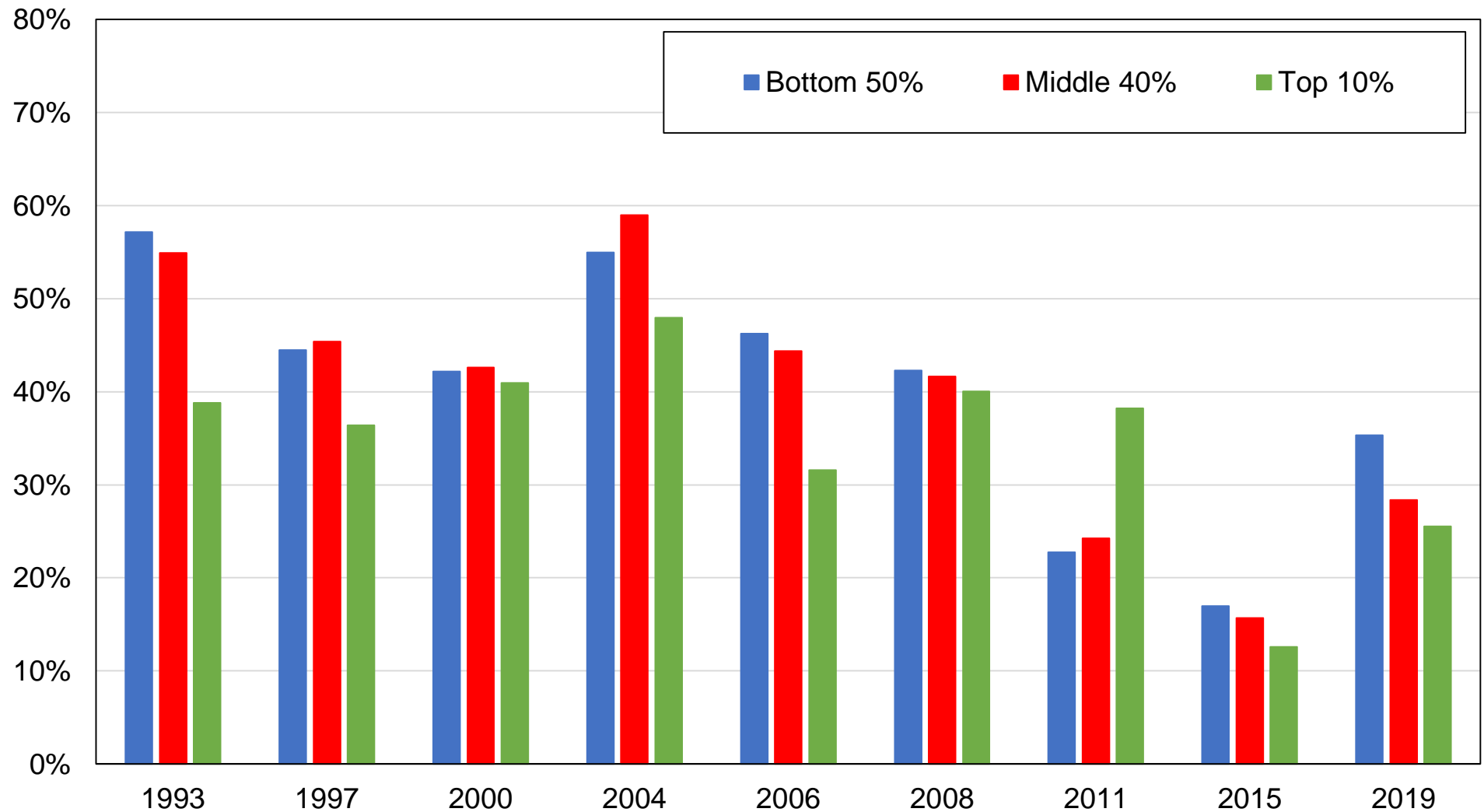
Figure C45 - Vote for Bloc Québécois by education level



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received in Québec by the Bloc Québécois by education level.

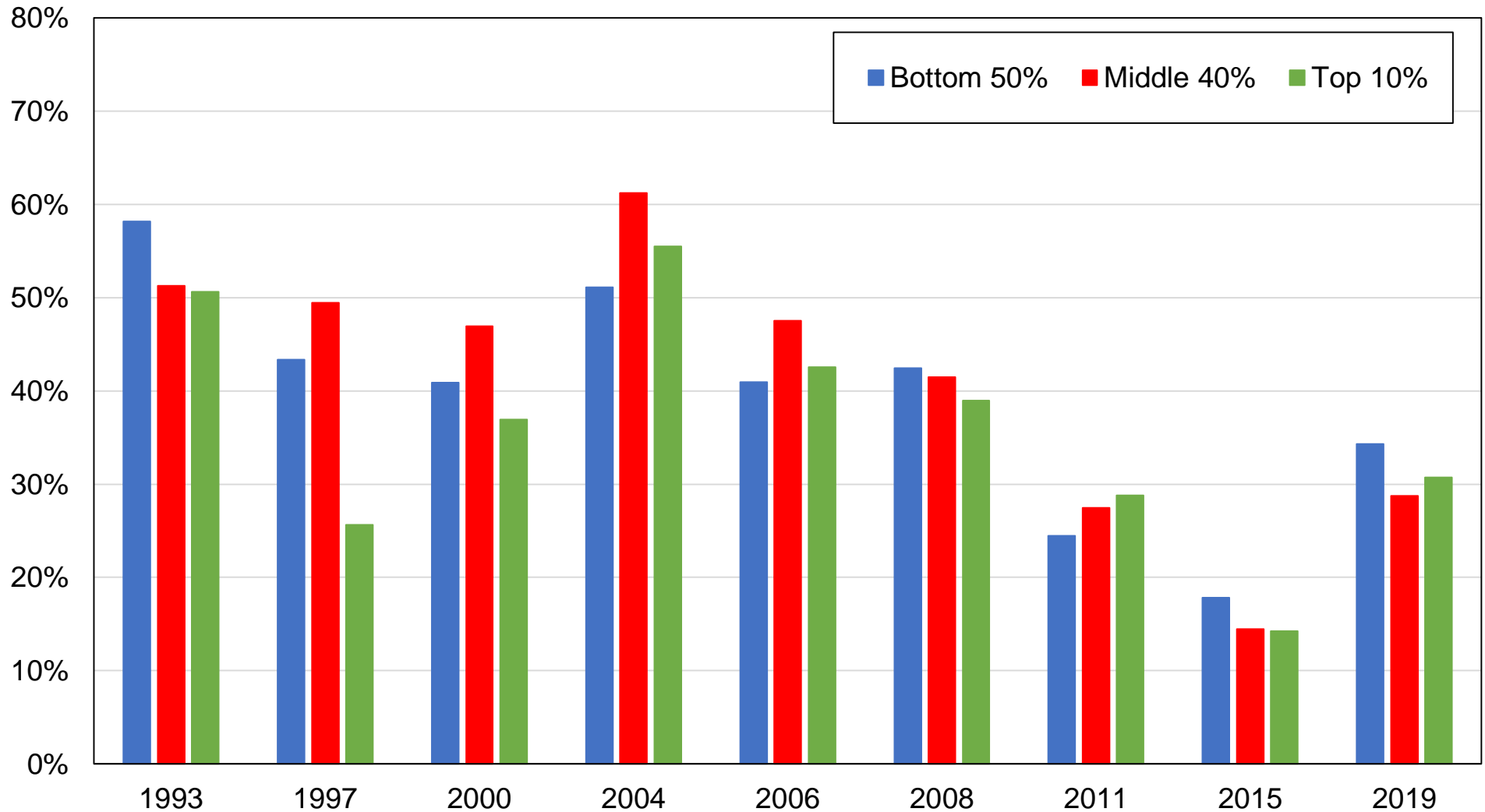
Figure C46 - Vote for Bloc Québécois by education group



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received in Québec by the Bloc Québécois by education group.

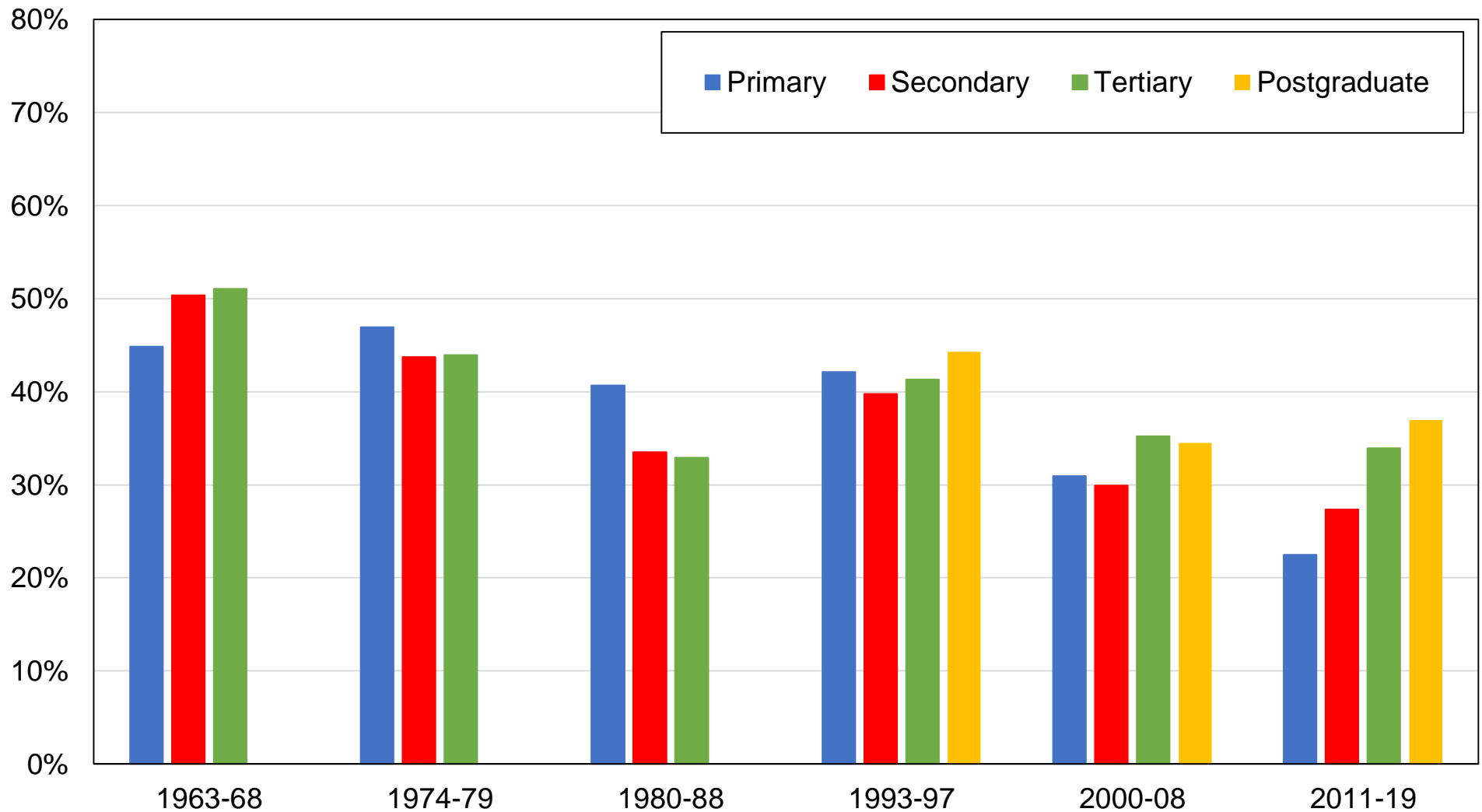
Figure C47 - Vote for Bloc Québécois by income group



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received in Québec by the Bloc Québécois by income group.

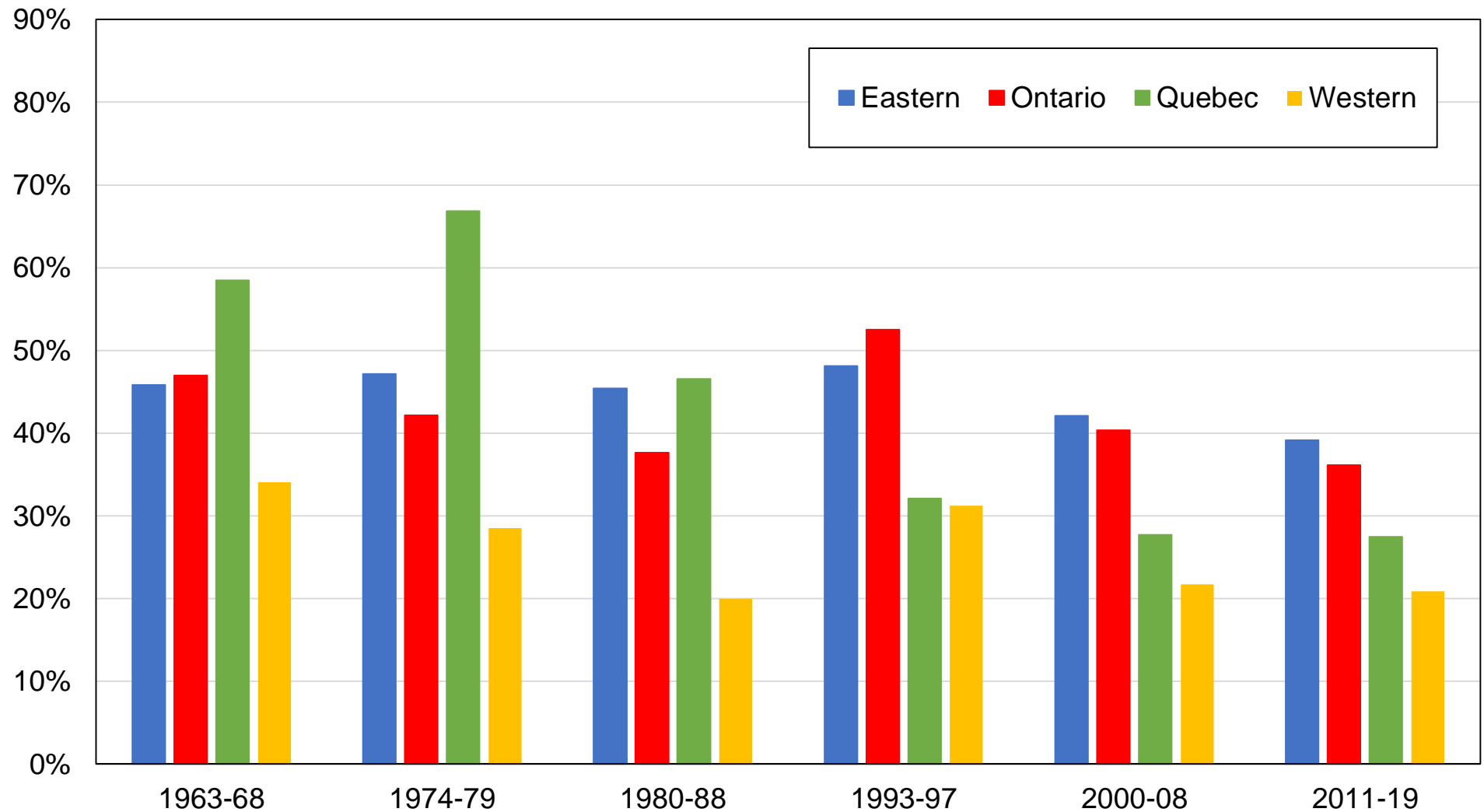
Figure C48 - Vote for the Liberal Party by education level



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal Party by education level.

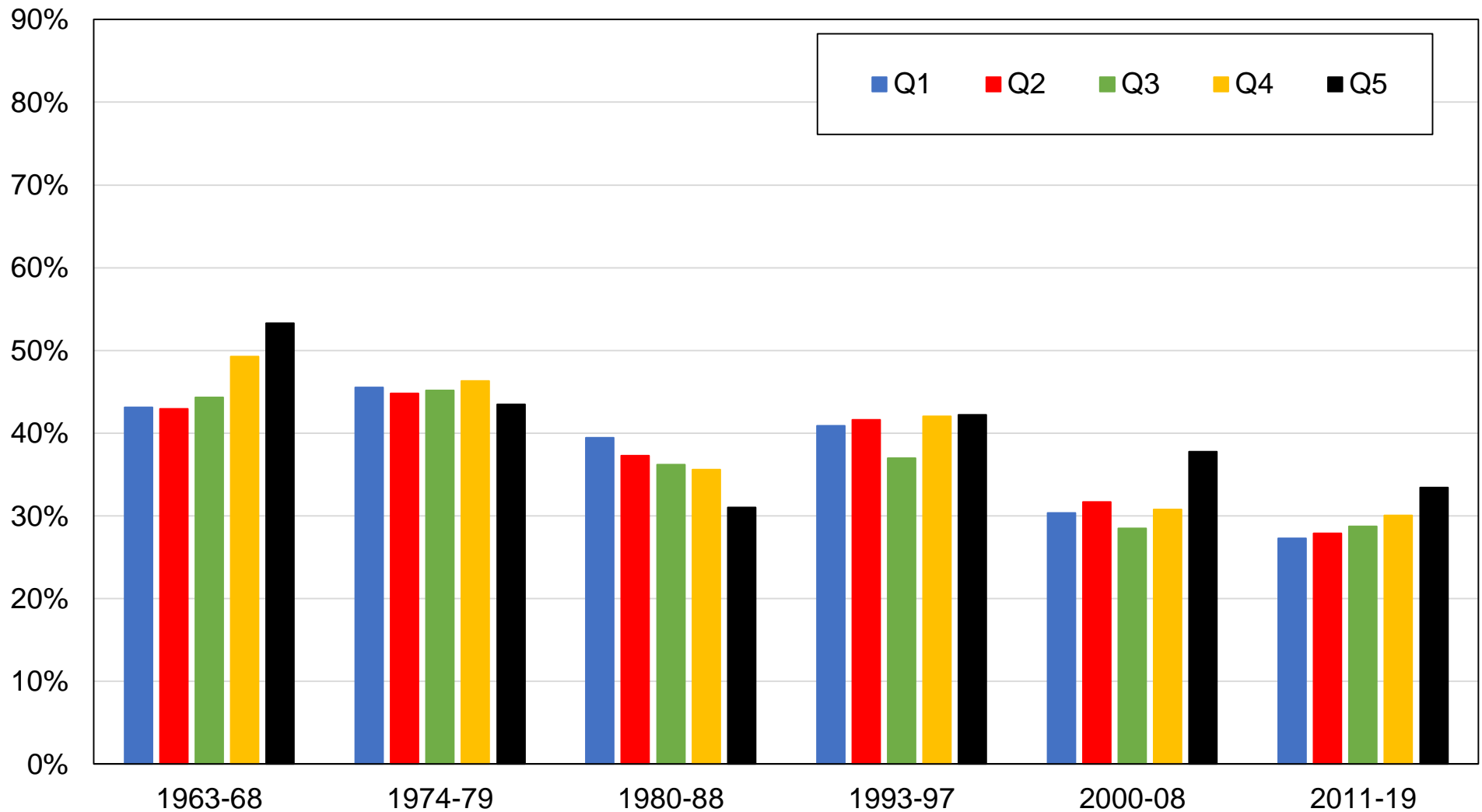
Figure C49 - Vote for the Liberal Party by region



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal Party by region.

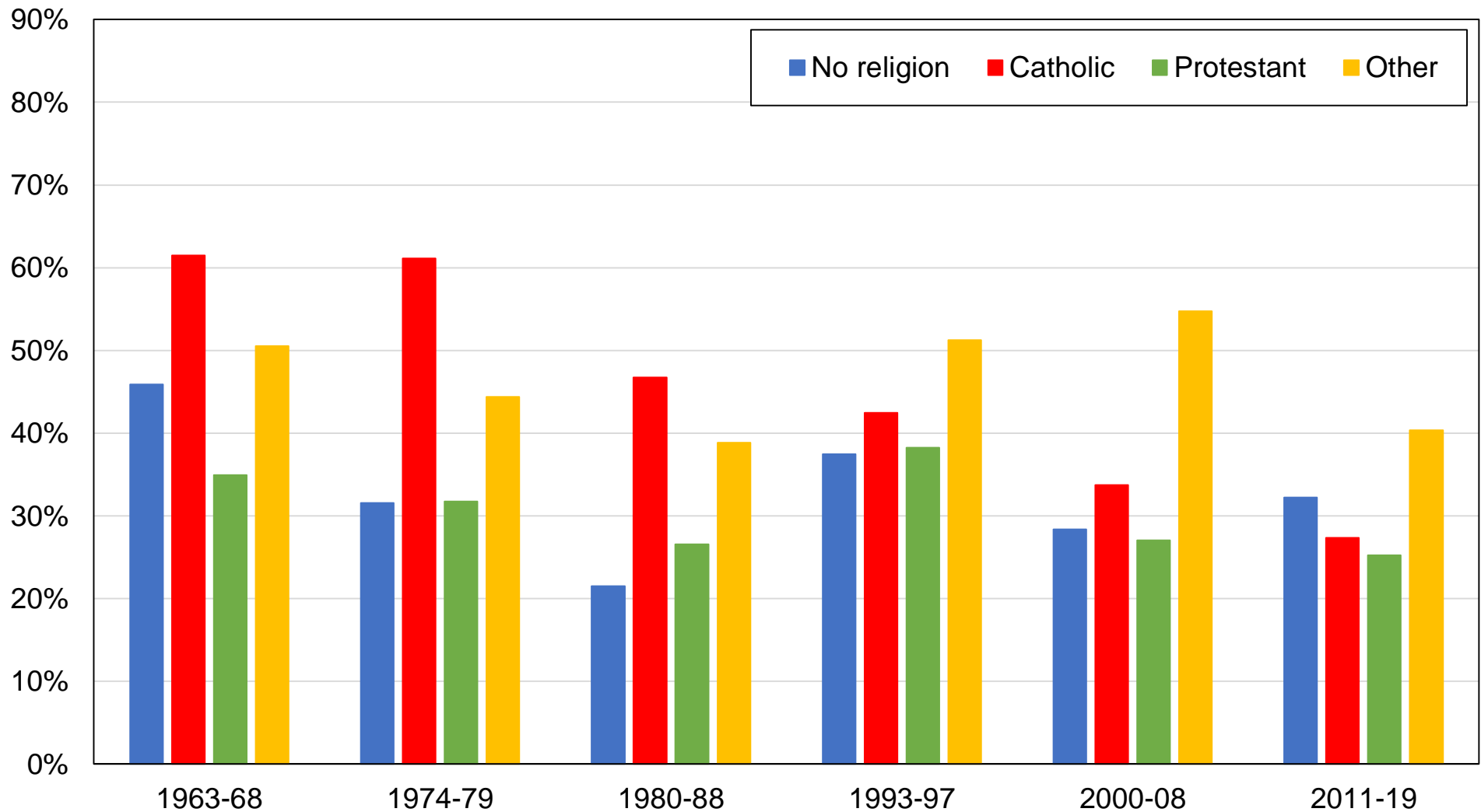
Figure C50 - Vote for the Liberal Party by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal Party by income group.

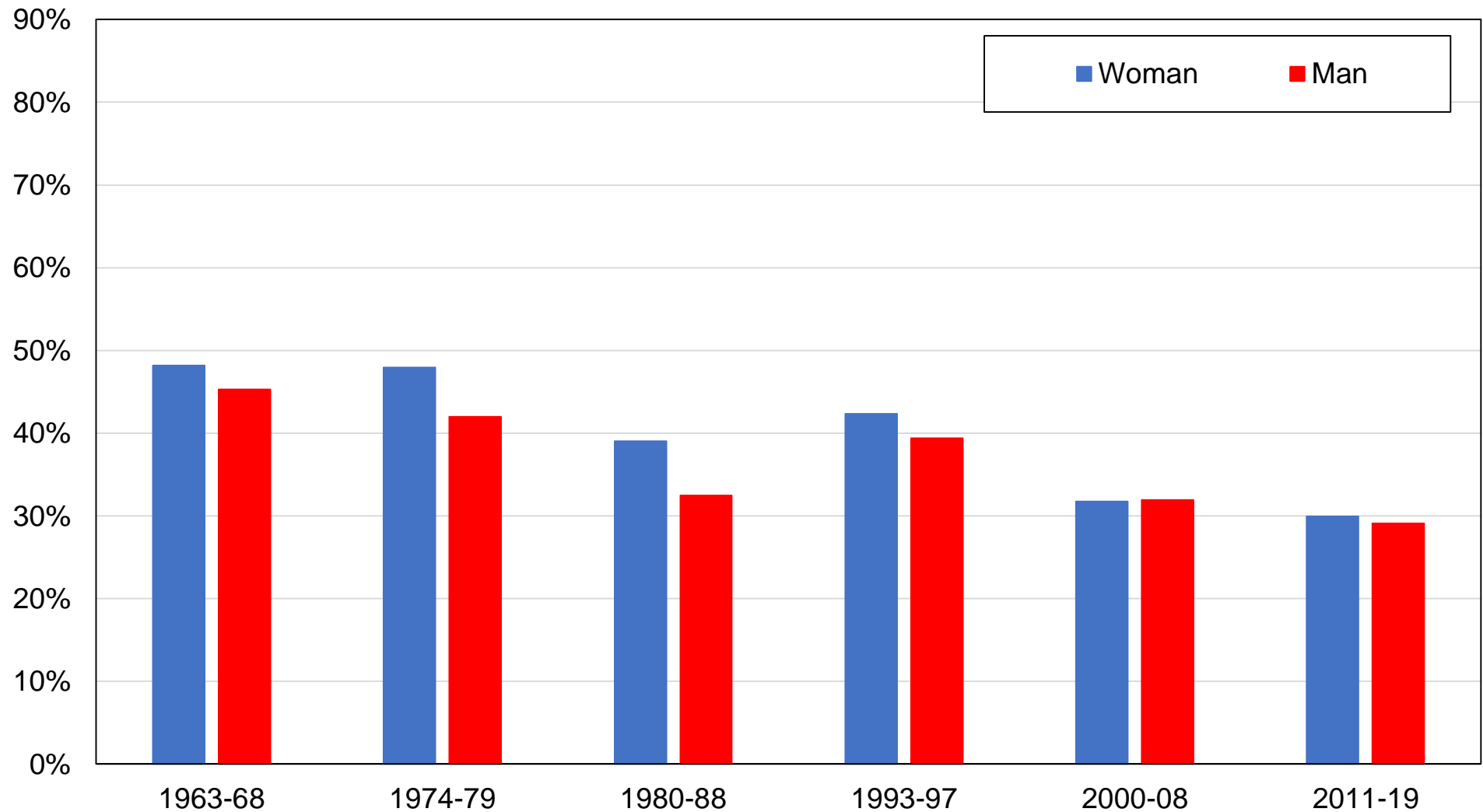
Figure C51 - Vote for the Liberal Party by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal Party by religious affiliation.

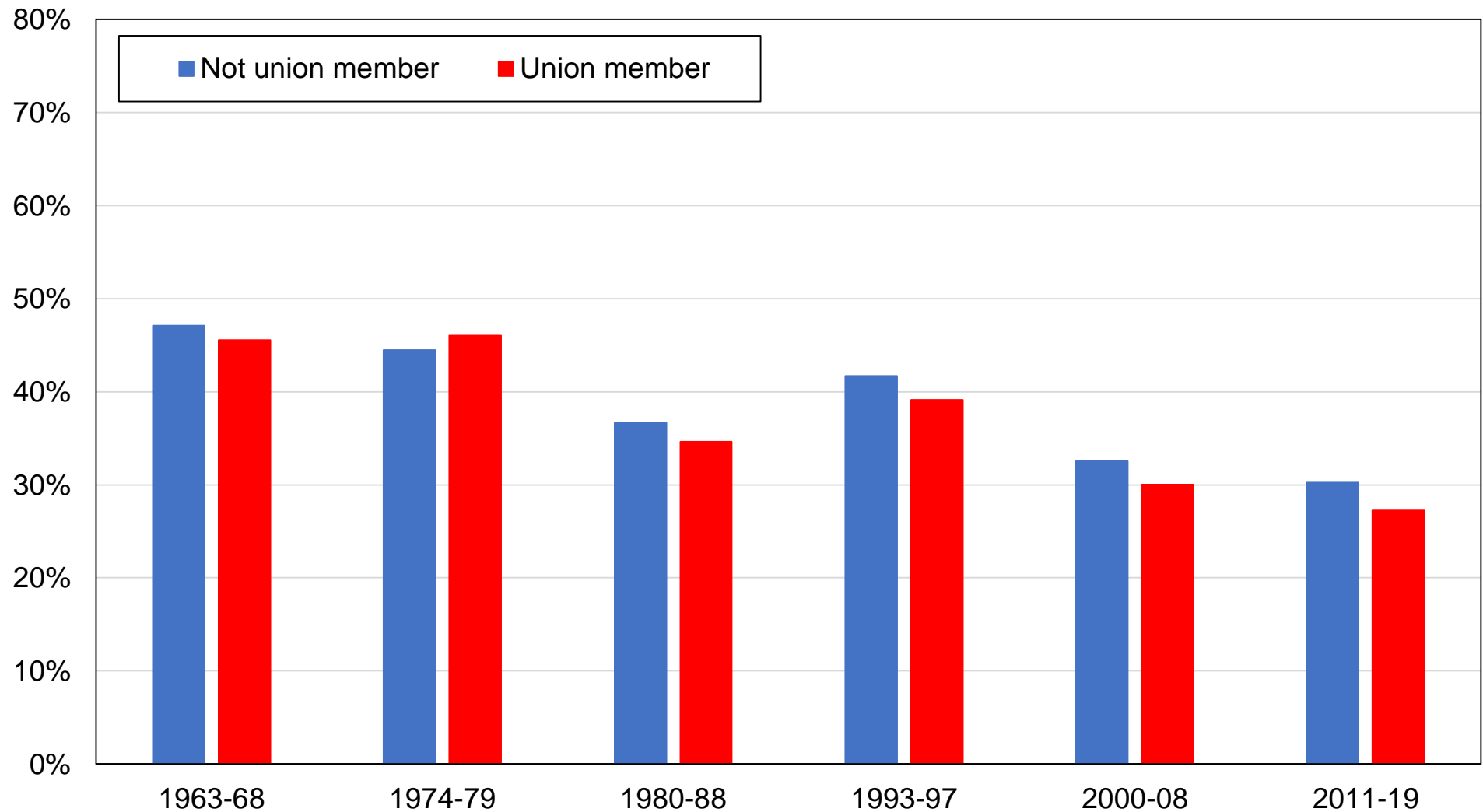
Figure C52 - Vote for the Liberal Party by gender



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal Party by gender.

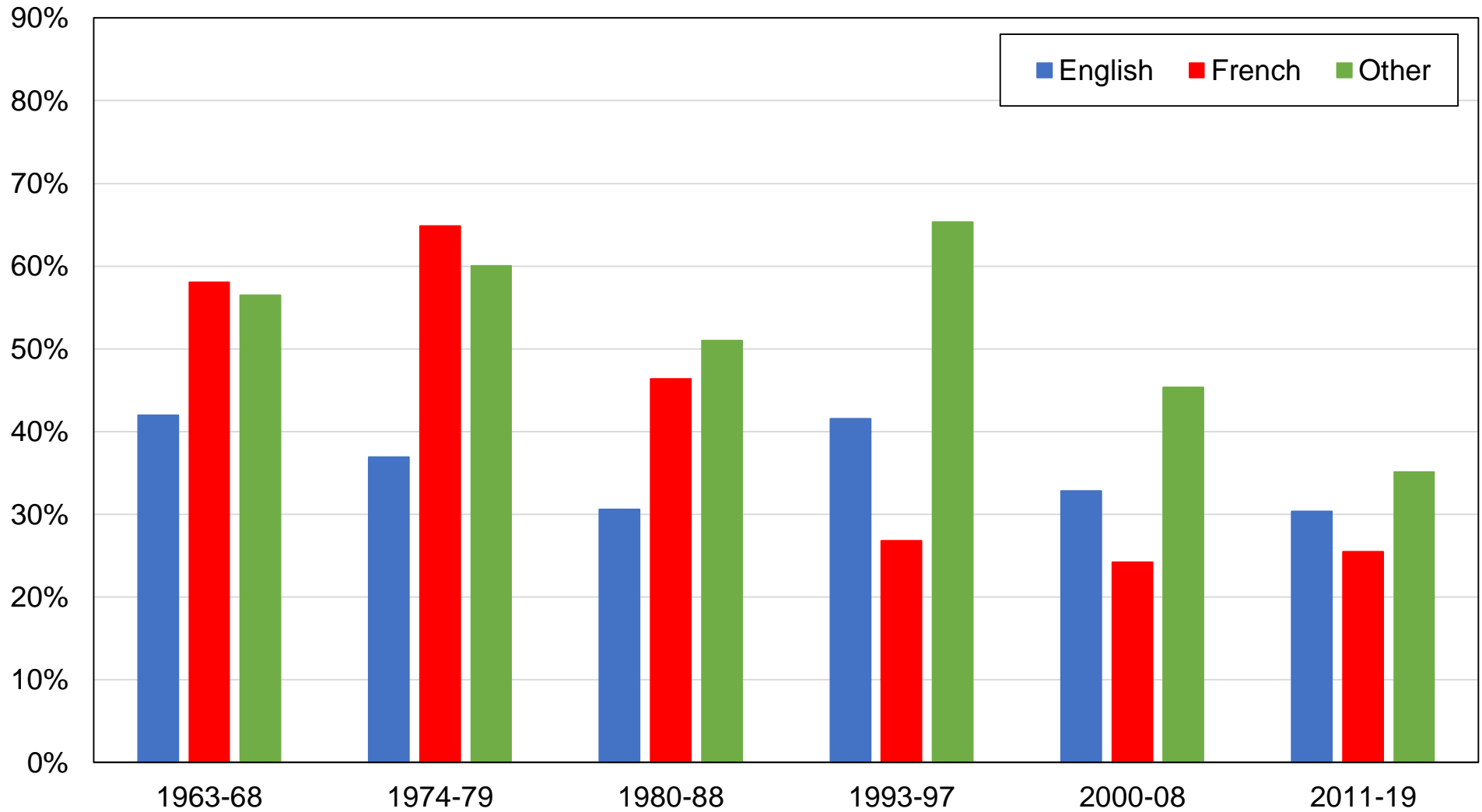
Figure C53 - Vote for the Liberal Party by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal Party by union membership.

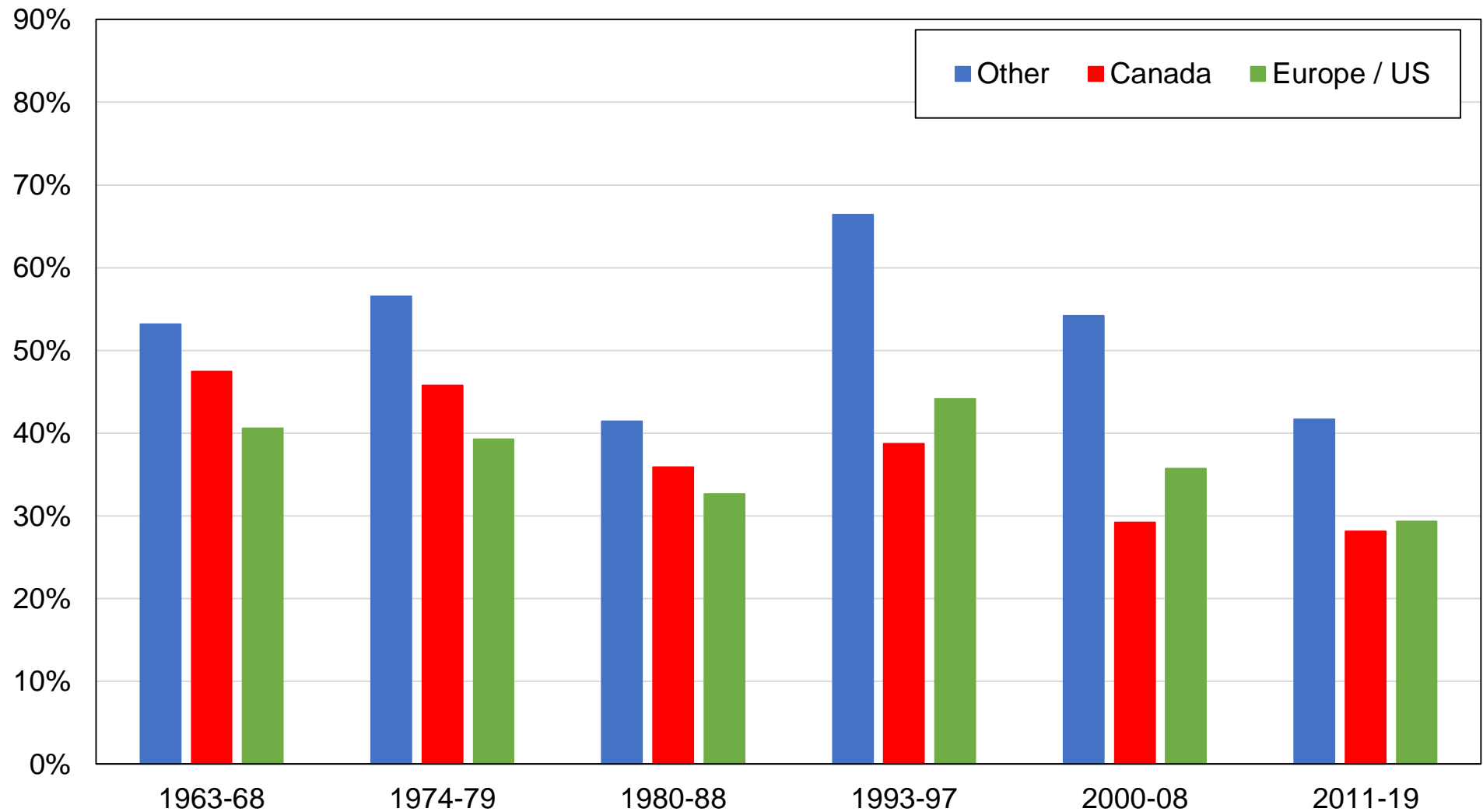
Figure C54 - Vote for the Liberal Party by language



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal Party by language.

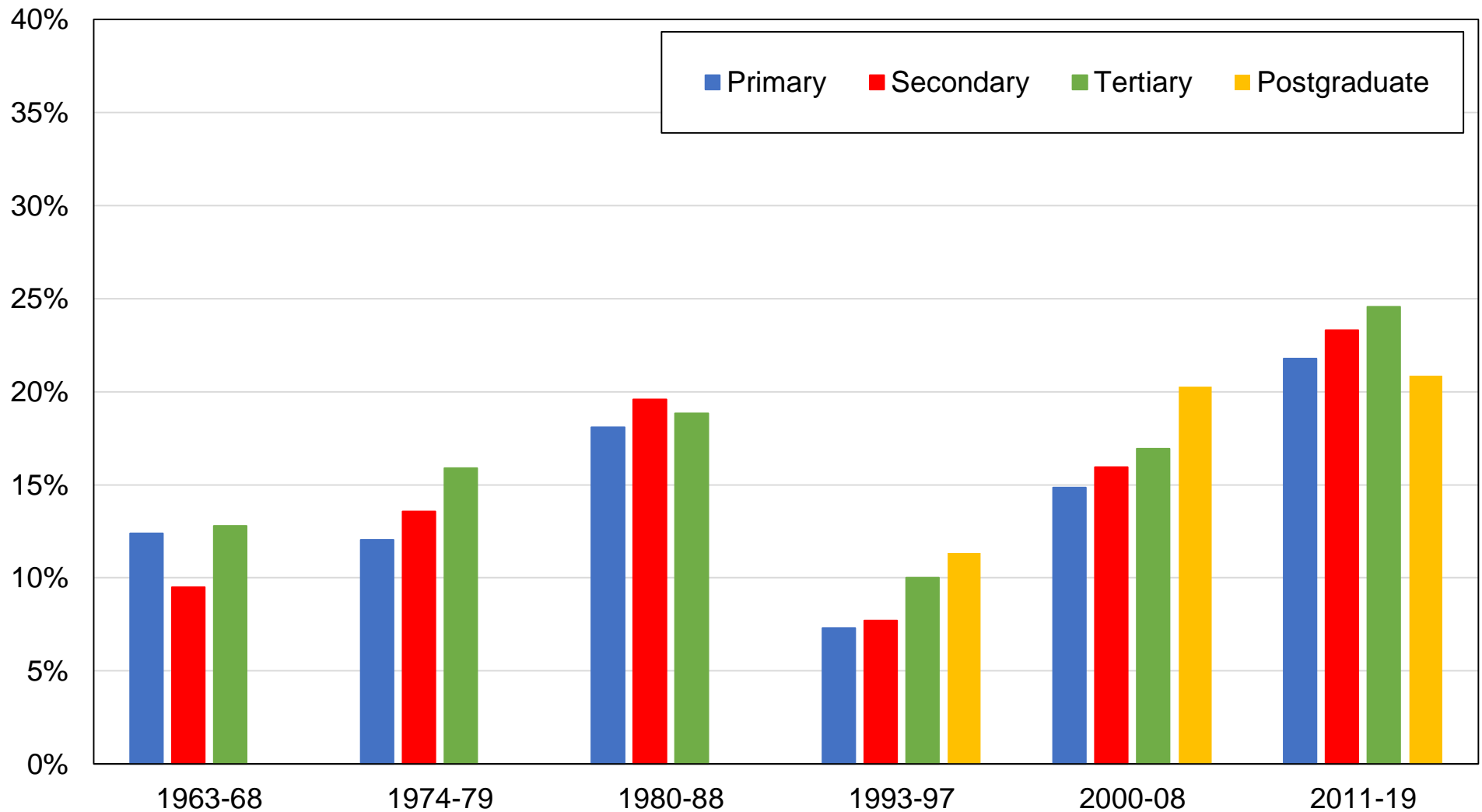
Figure C55 - Vote for the Liberal Party by country of birth



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Liberal Party by country of birth.

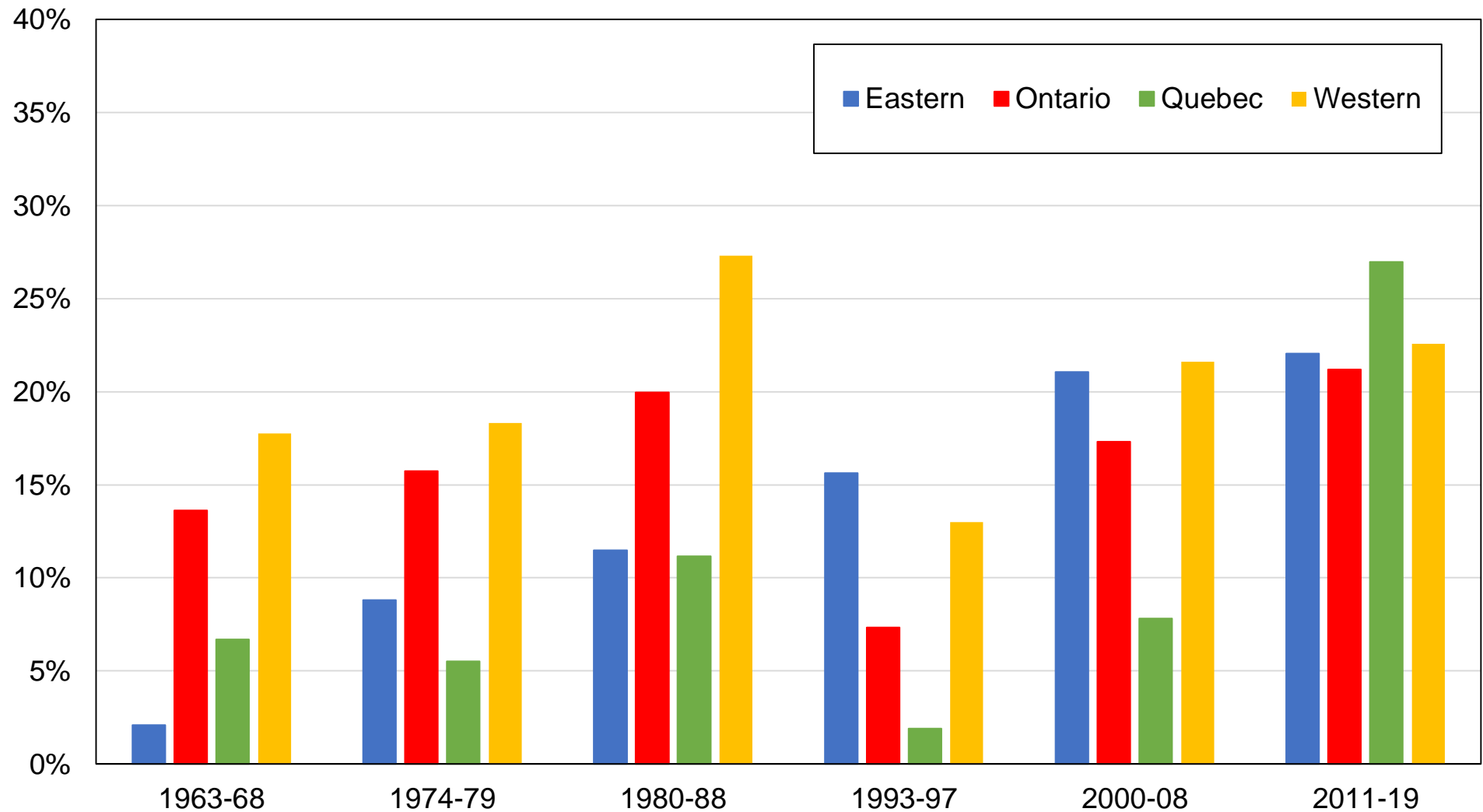
Figure C56 - Vote for the New Democratic Party by education level



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the New Democratic Party by education level.

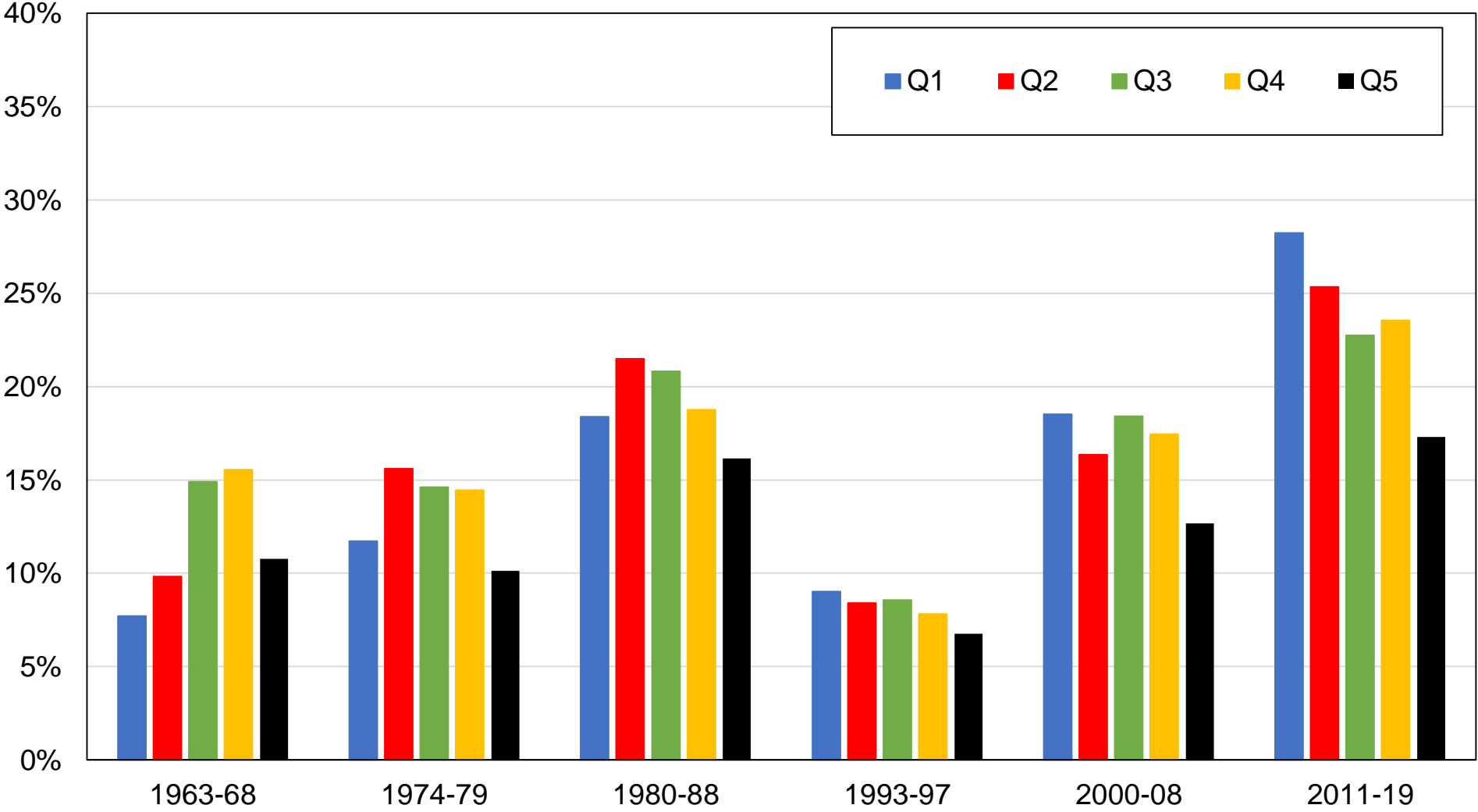
Figure C57 - Vote for the New Democratic Party by region



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the New Democratic Party by region.

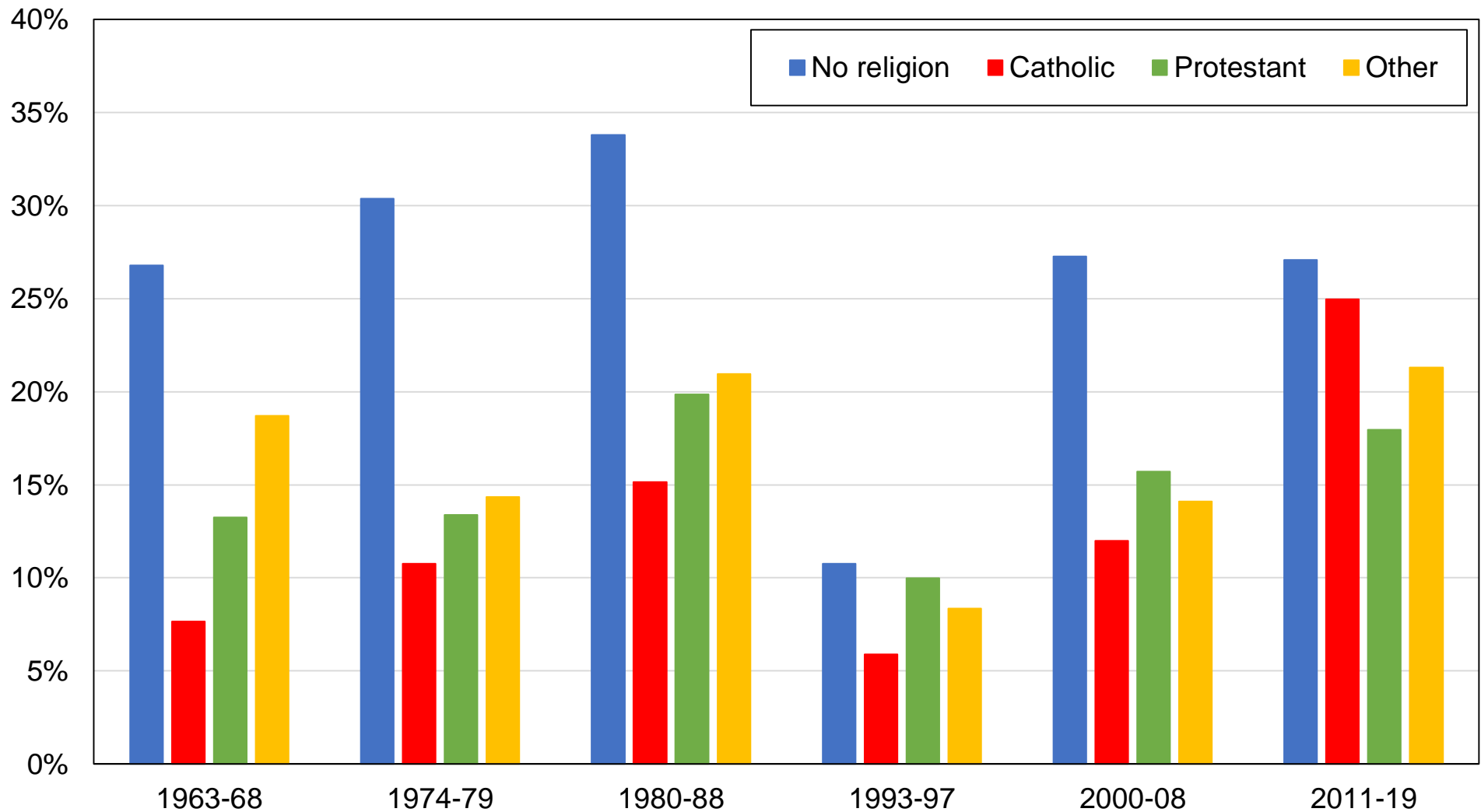
Figure C58 - Vote for the New Democratic Party by income group



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the New Democratic Party by income group.

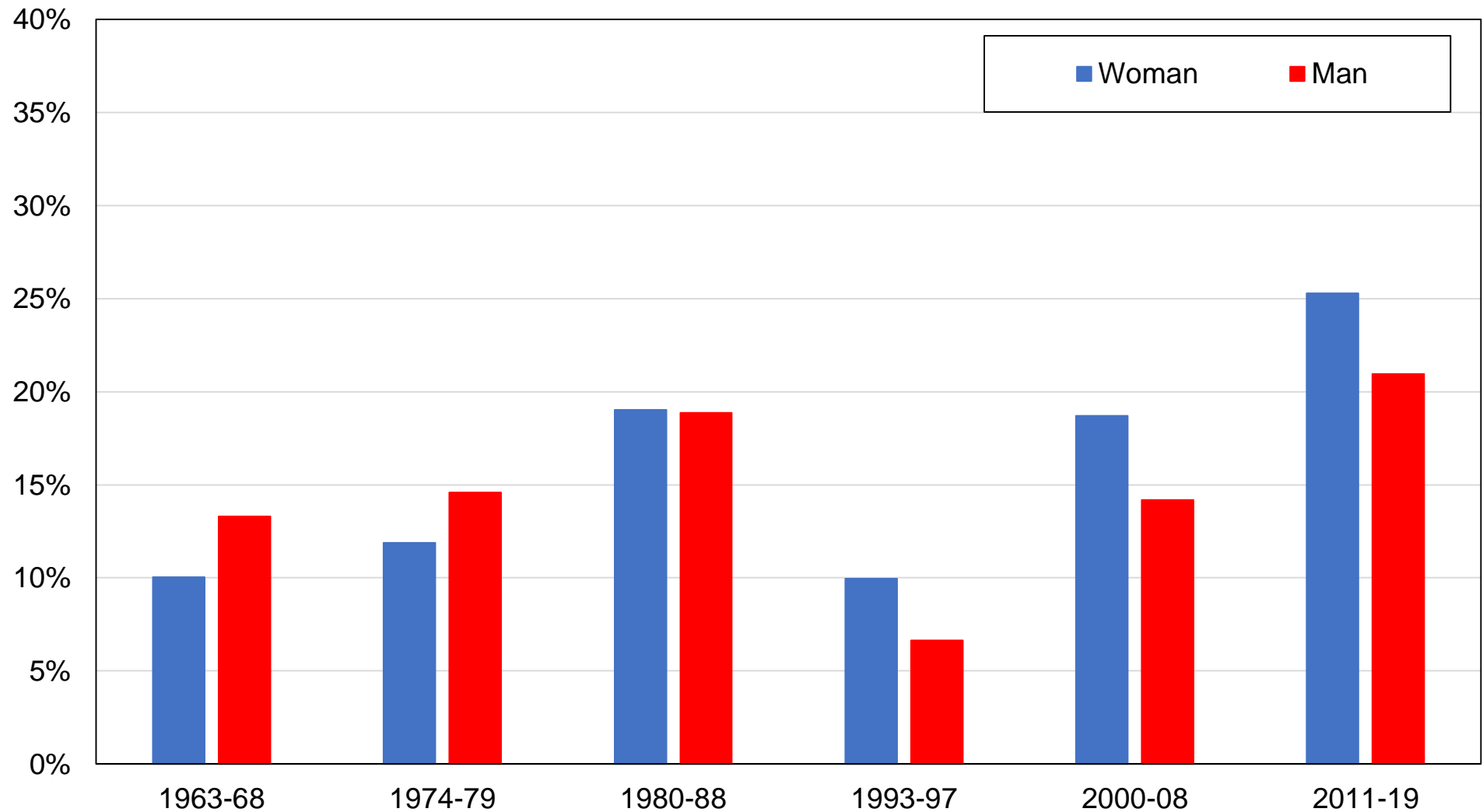
Figure C59 - Vote for the New Democratic Party by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the the New Democratic Party by religious affiliation.

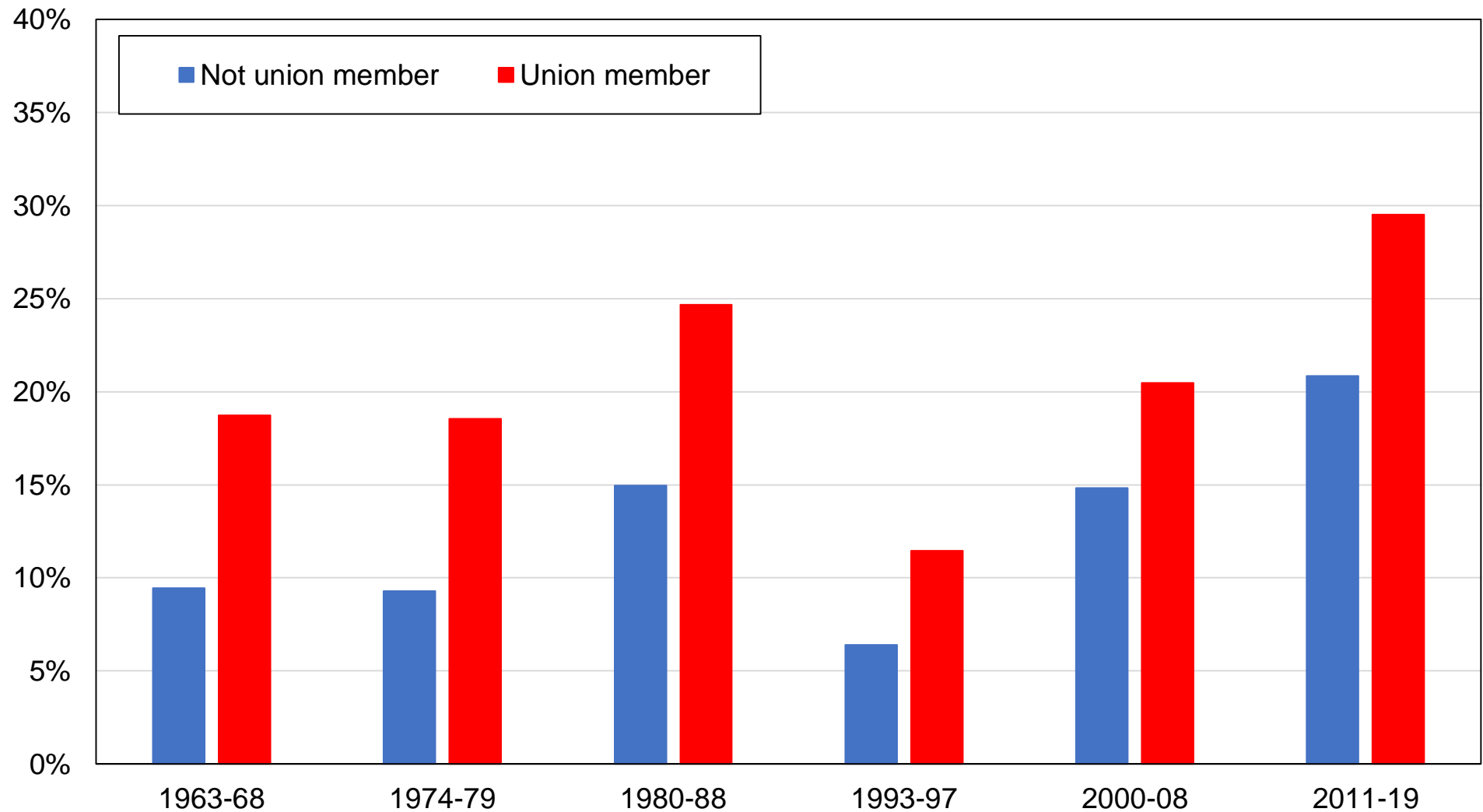
Figure C60 - Vote for the New Democratic Party by gender



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the New Democratic Party by gender.

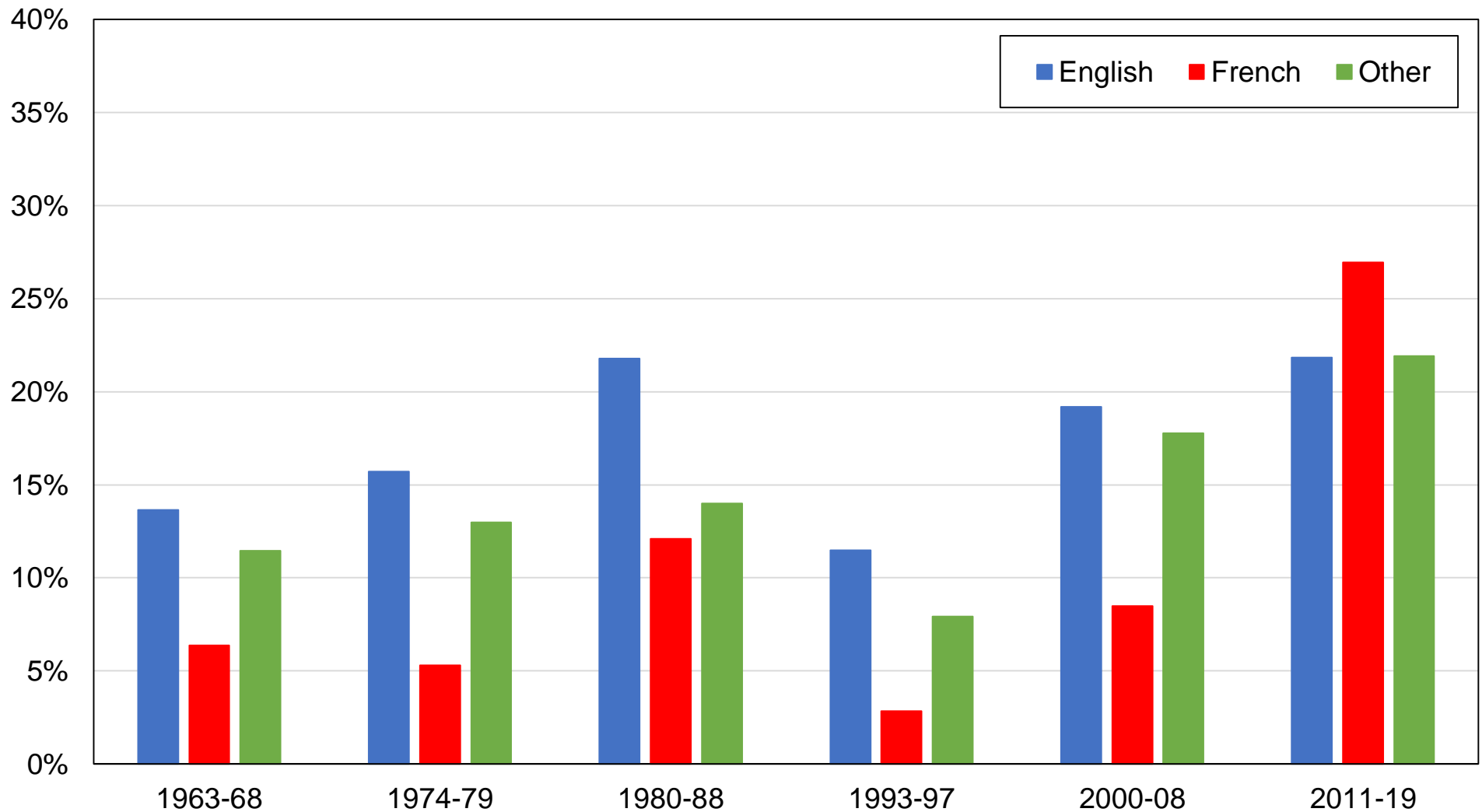
Figure C61 - Vote for the New Democratic Party by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the New Democratic Party by union membership.

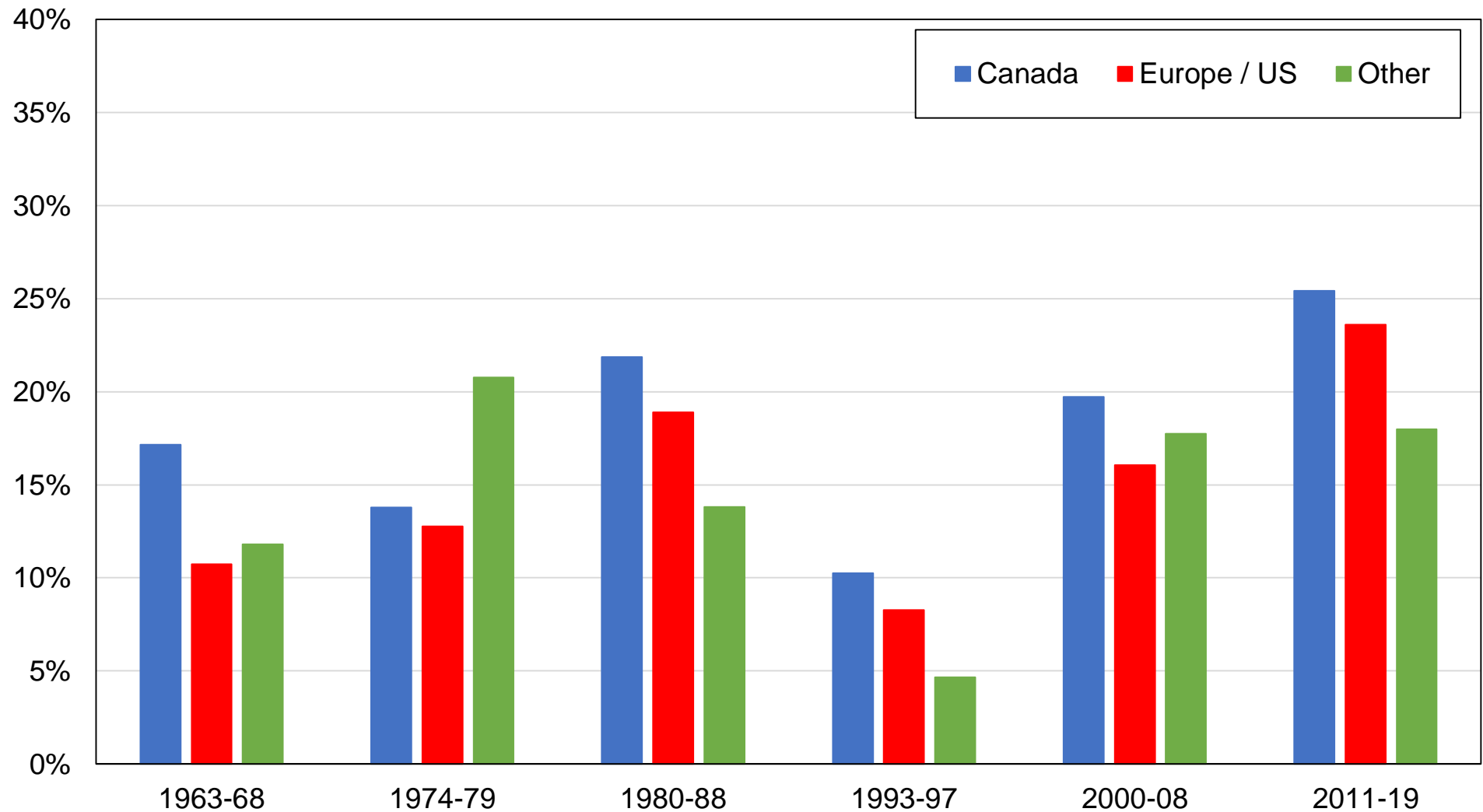
Figure C62 - Vote for the New Democratic Party by language



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the New Democratic Party by language.

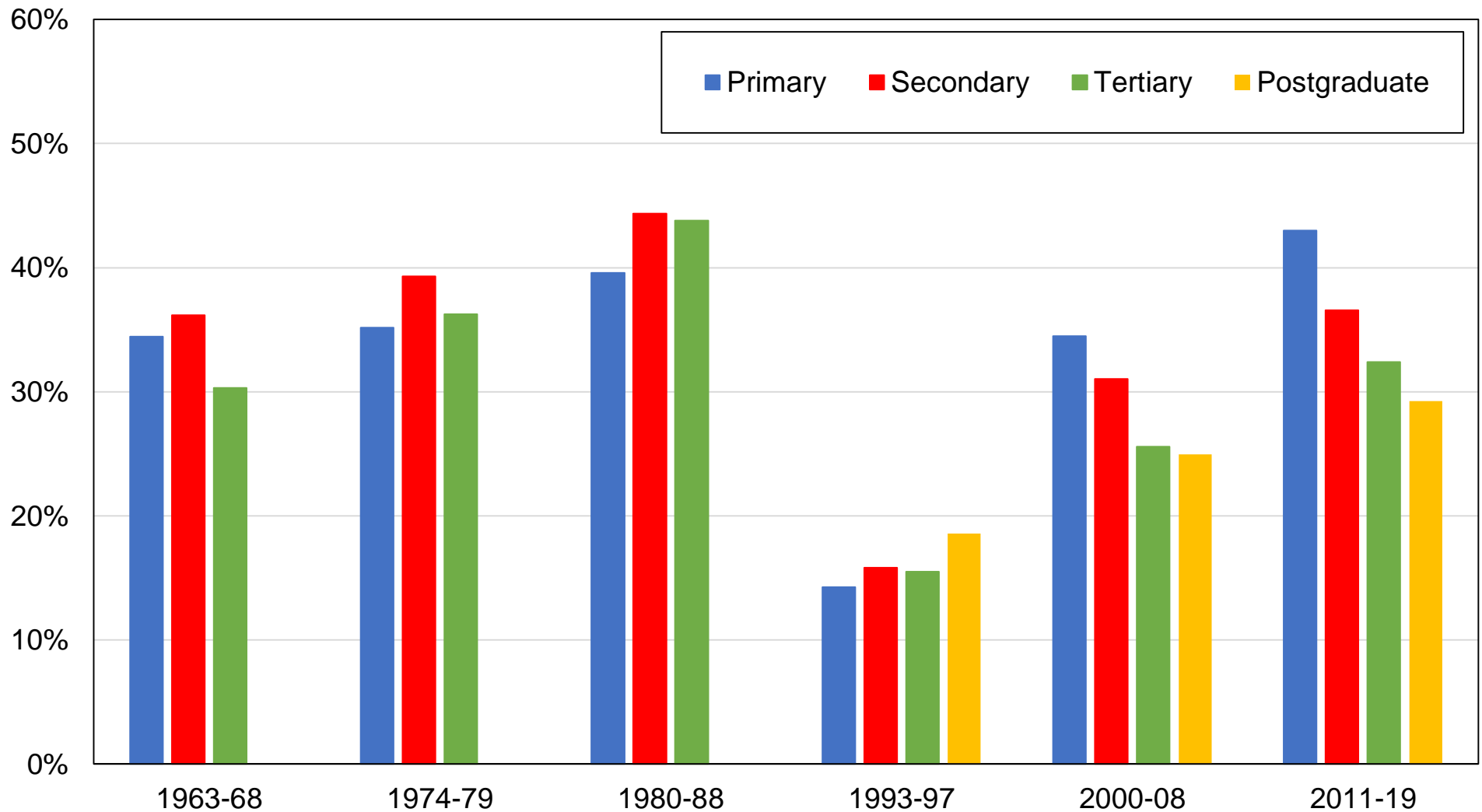
Figure C63 - Vote for the New Democratic Party by country of birth



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the New Democratic Party by country of birth.

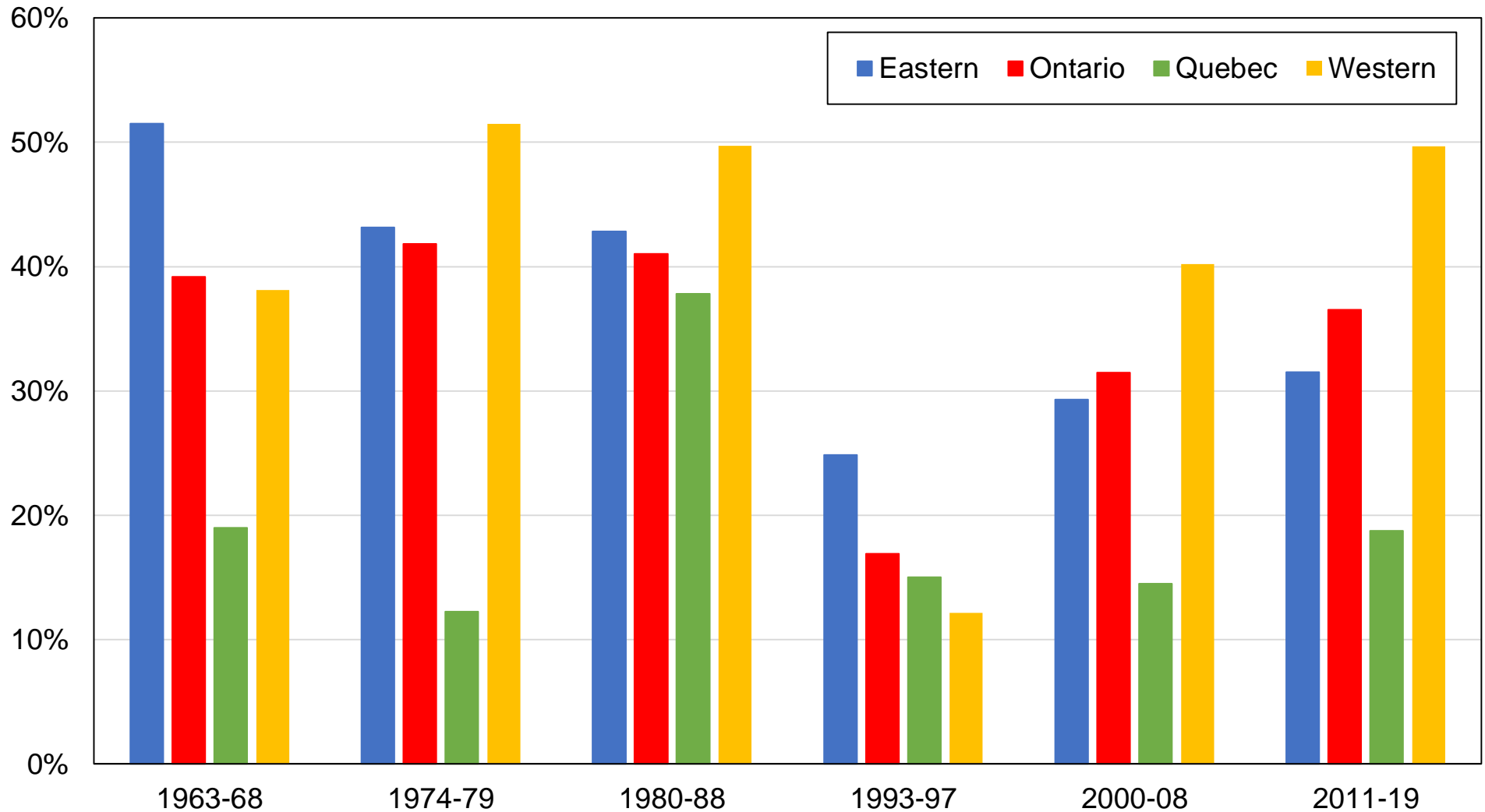
Figure C64 - Vote for Conservative Party by education level



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Conservative Party by education level.

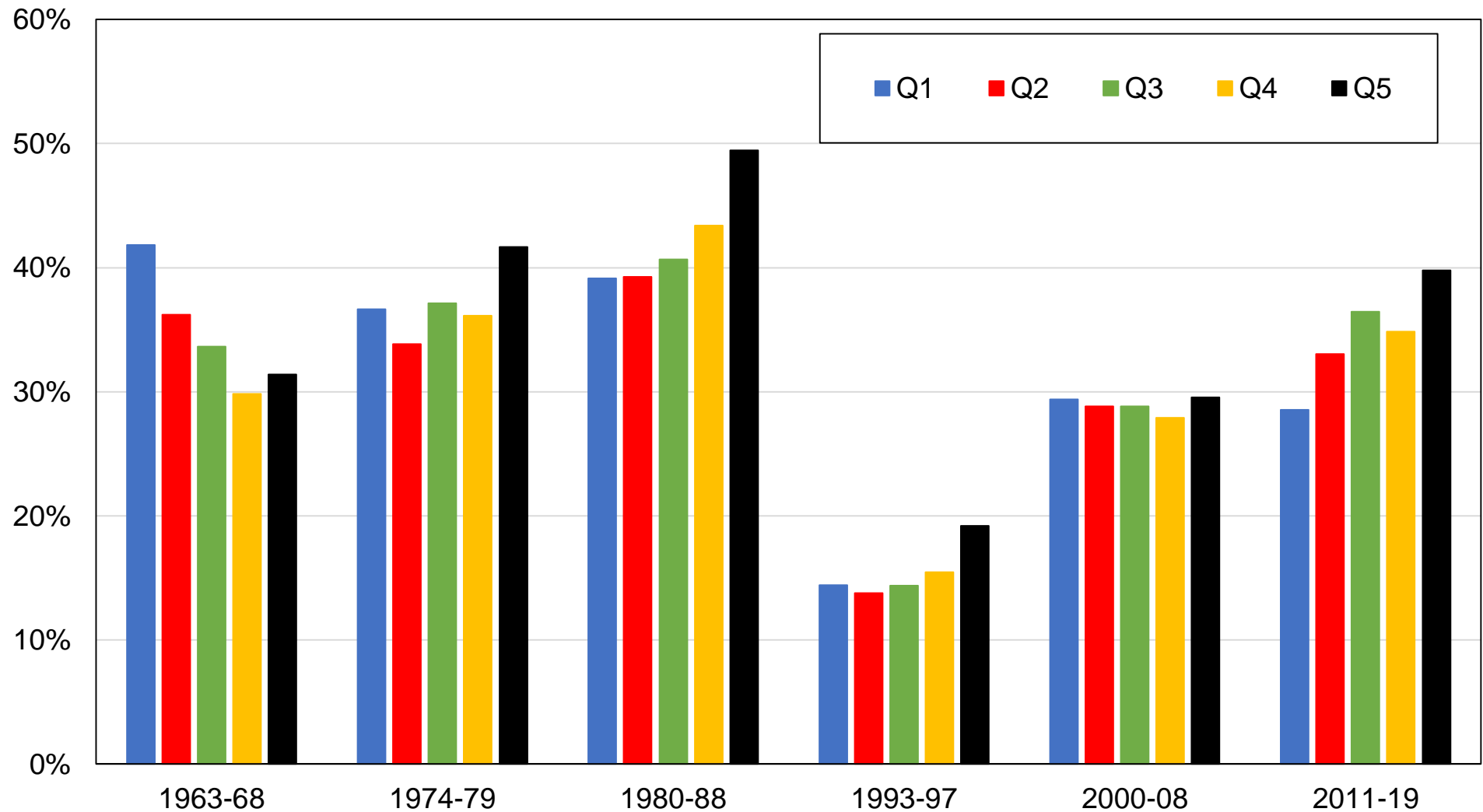
Figure C65 - Vote for Conservative Party by region



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Conservative Party by region.

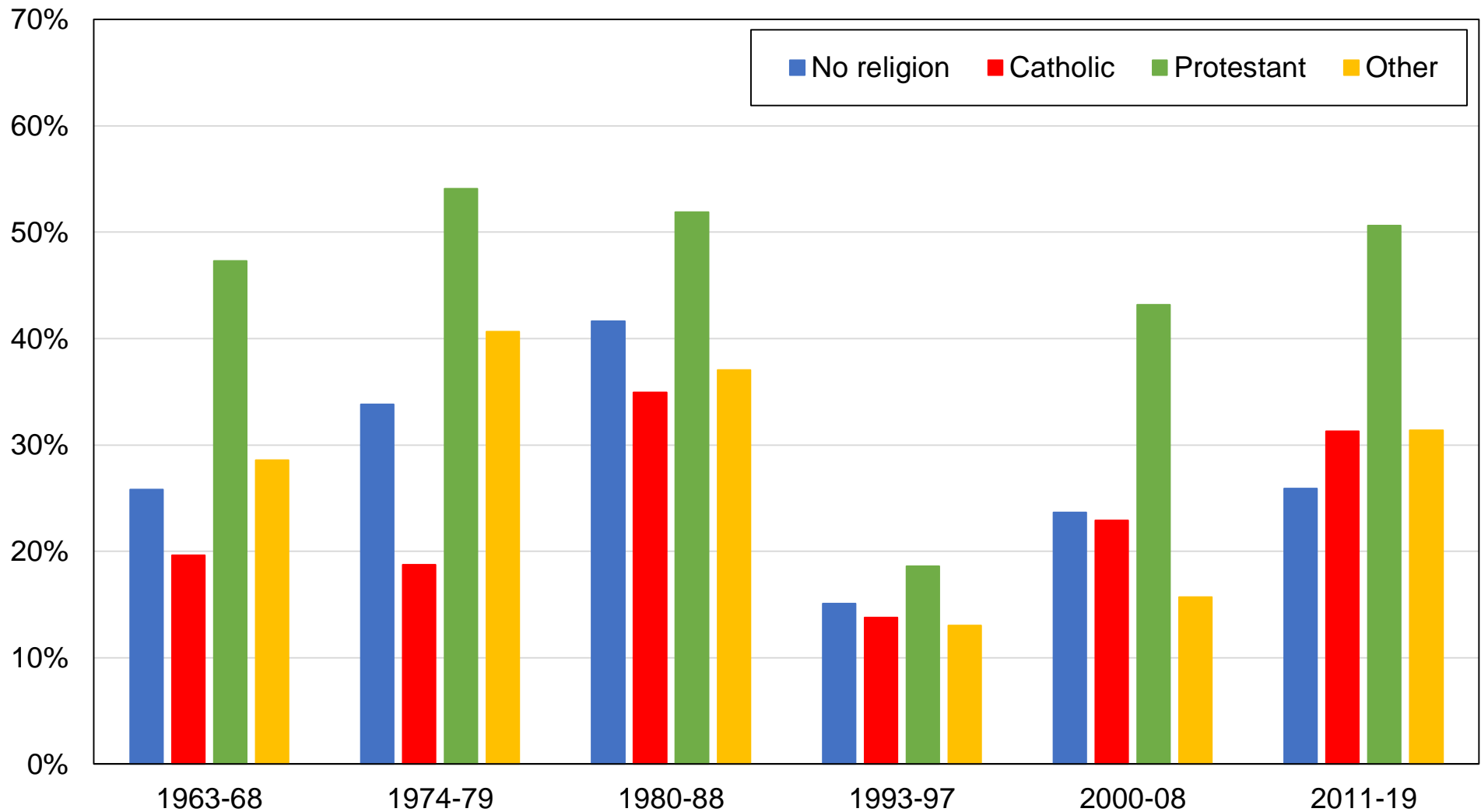
Figure C66 - Vote for Conservative Party by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Conservative Party by income group.

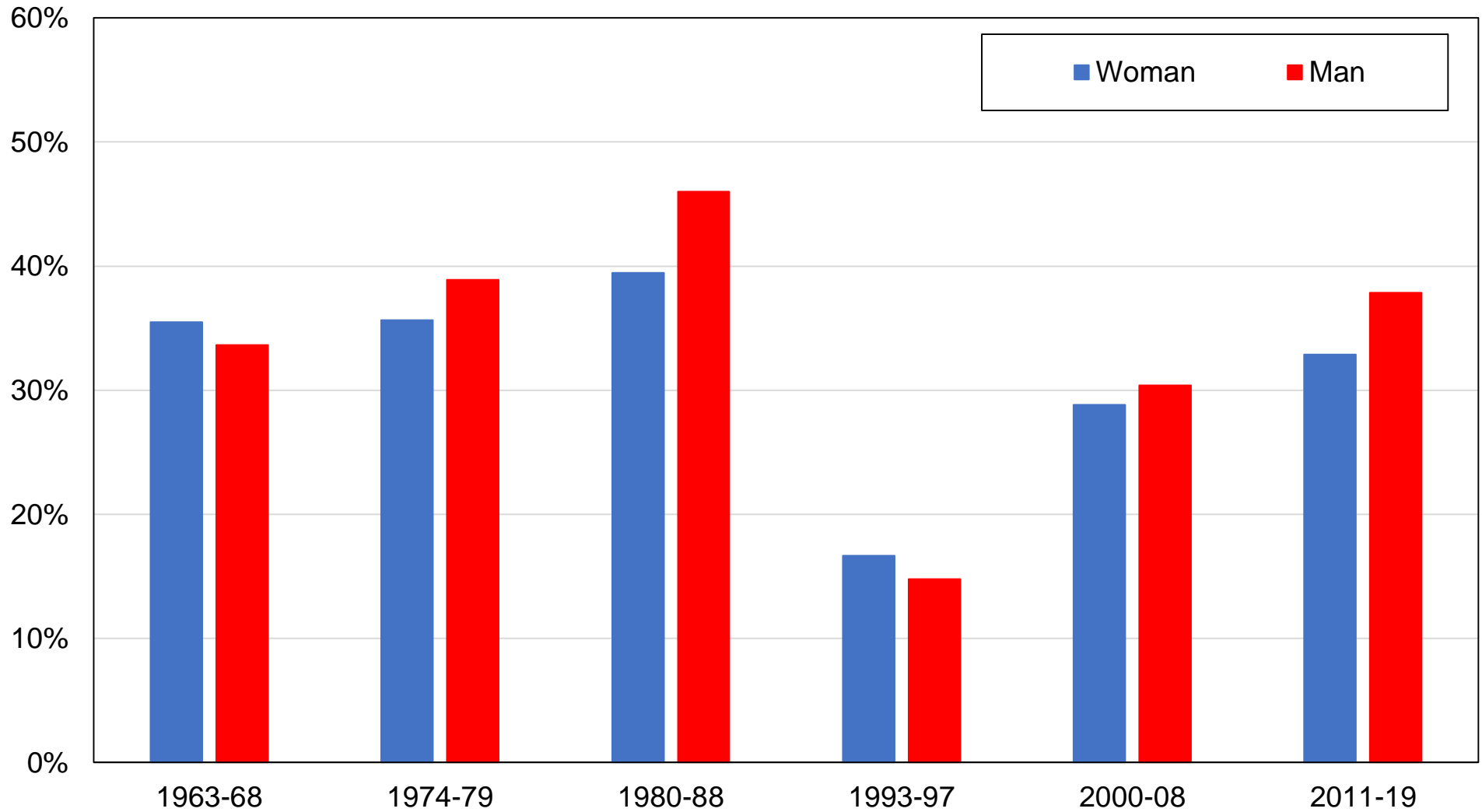
Figure C67 - Vote for Conservative Party by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Conservative Party by religious affiliation.

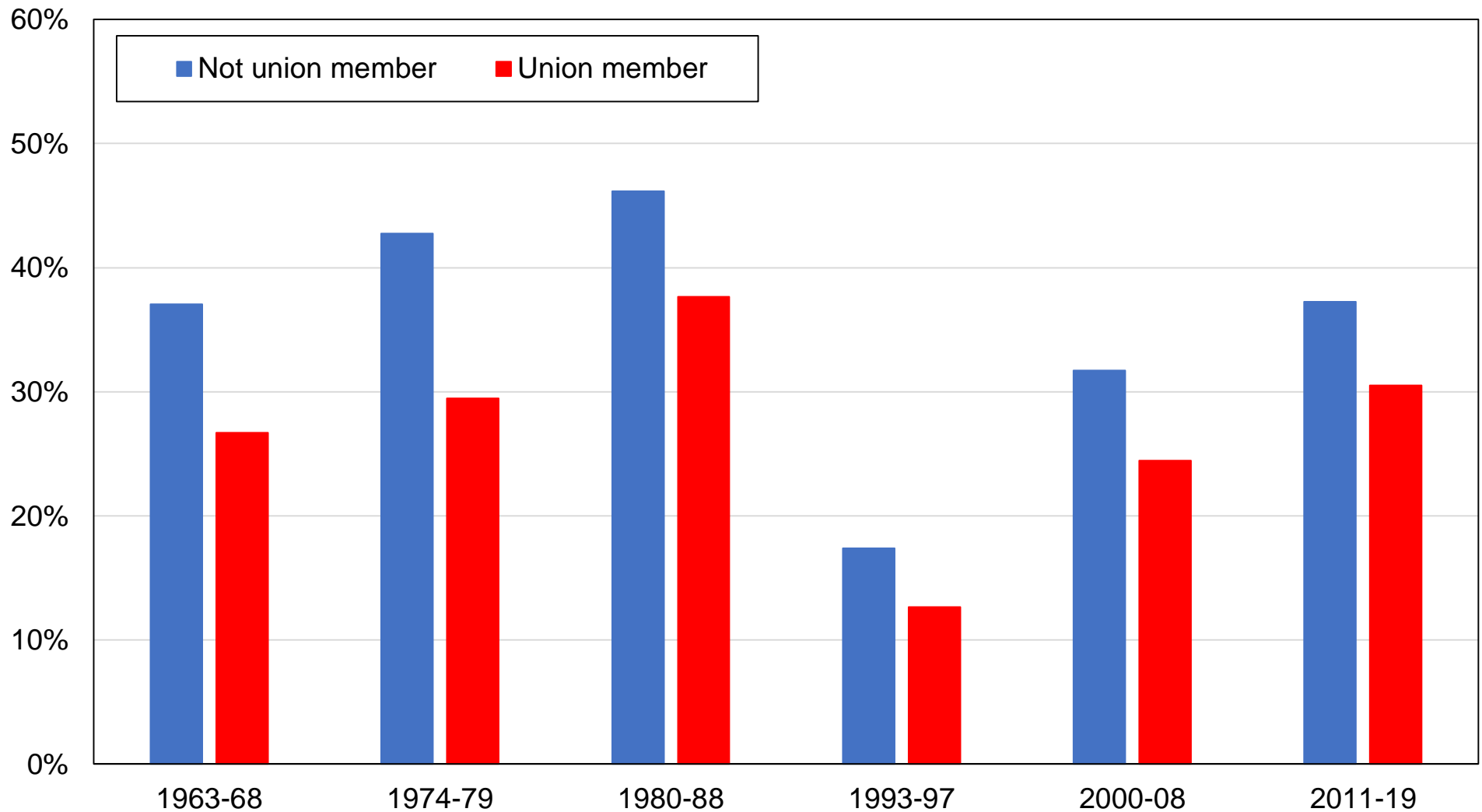
Figure C68 - Vote for Conservative Party by gender



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Conservative Party by gender.

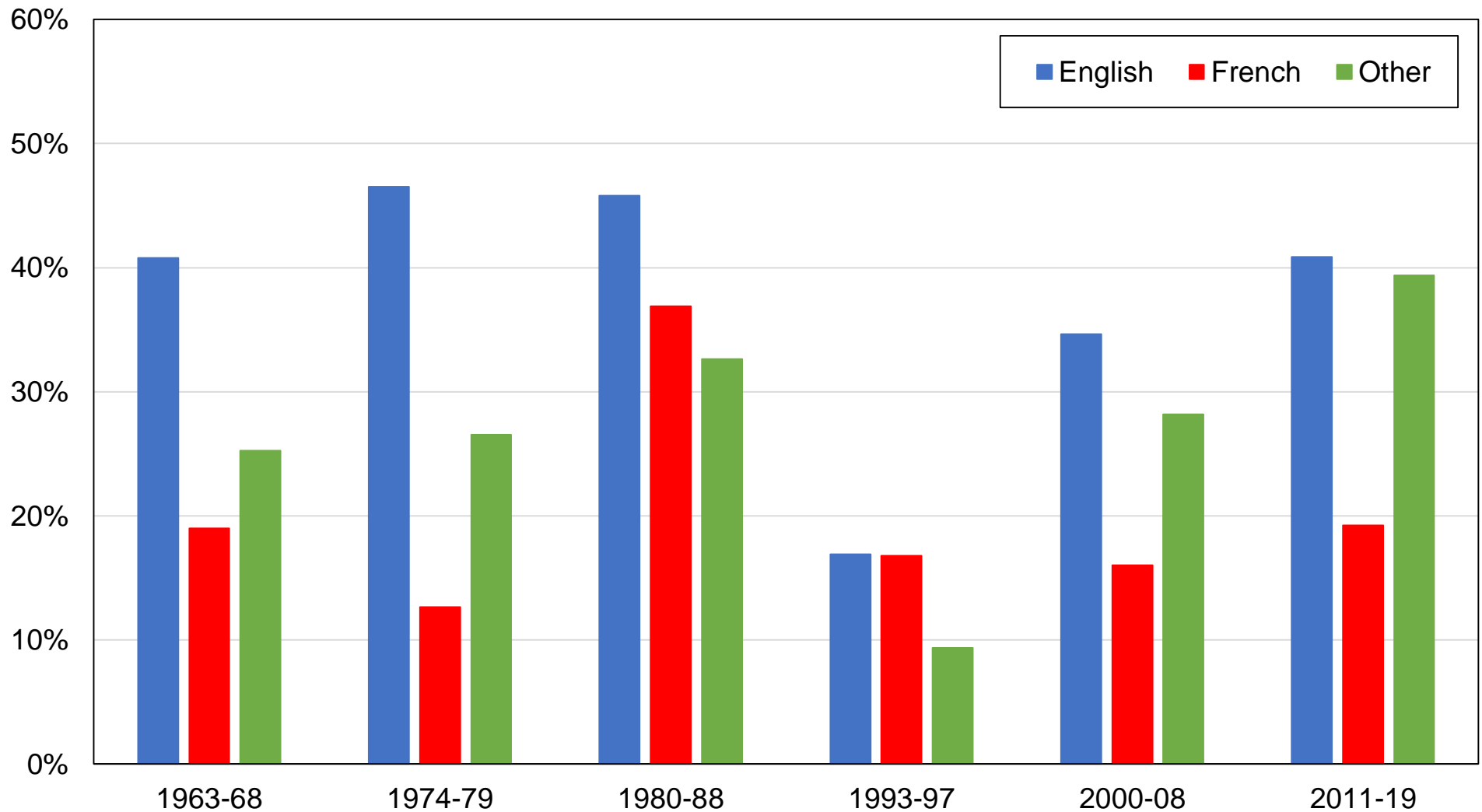
Figure C69 - Vote for Conservative Party by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Conservative Party by union membership.

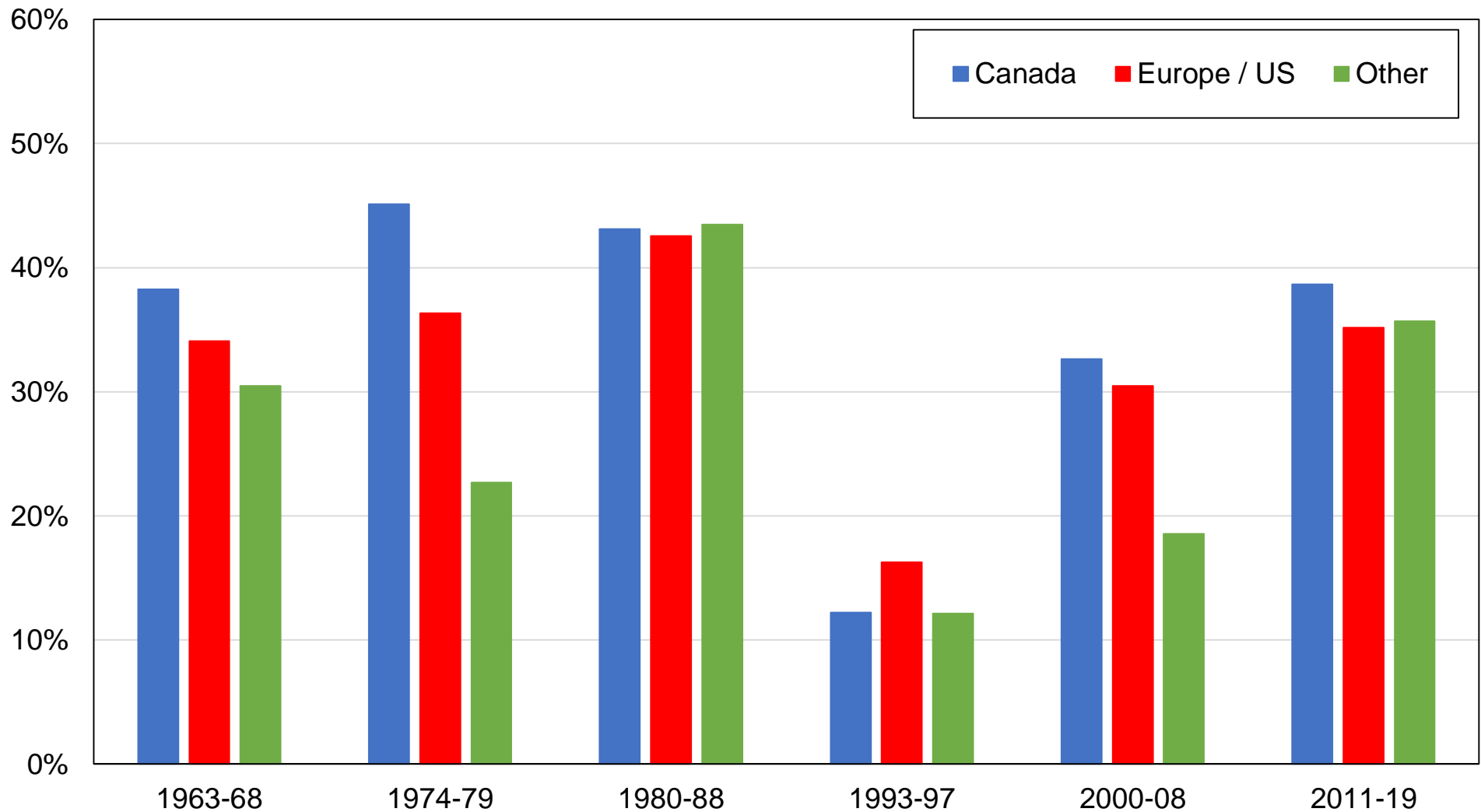
Figure C70 - Vote for Conservative Party by language



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Conservative Party by language.

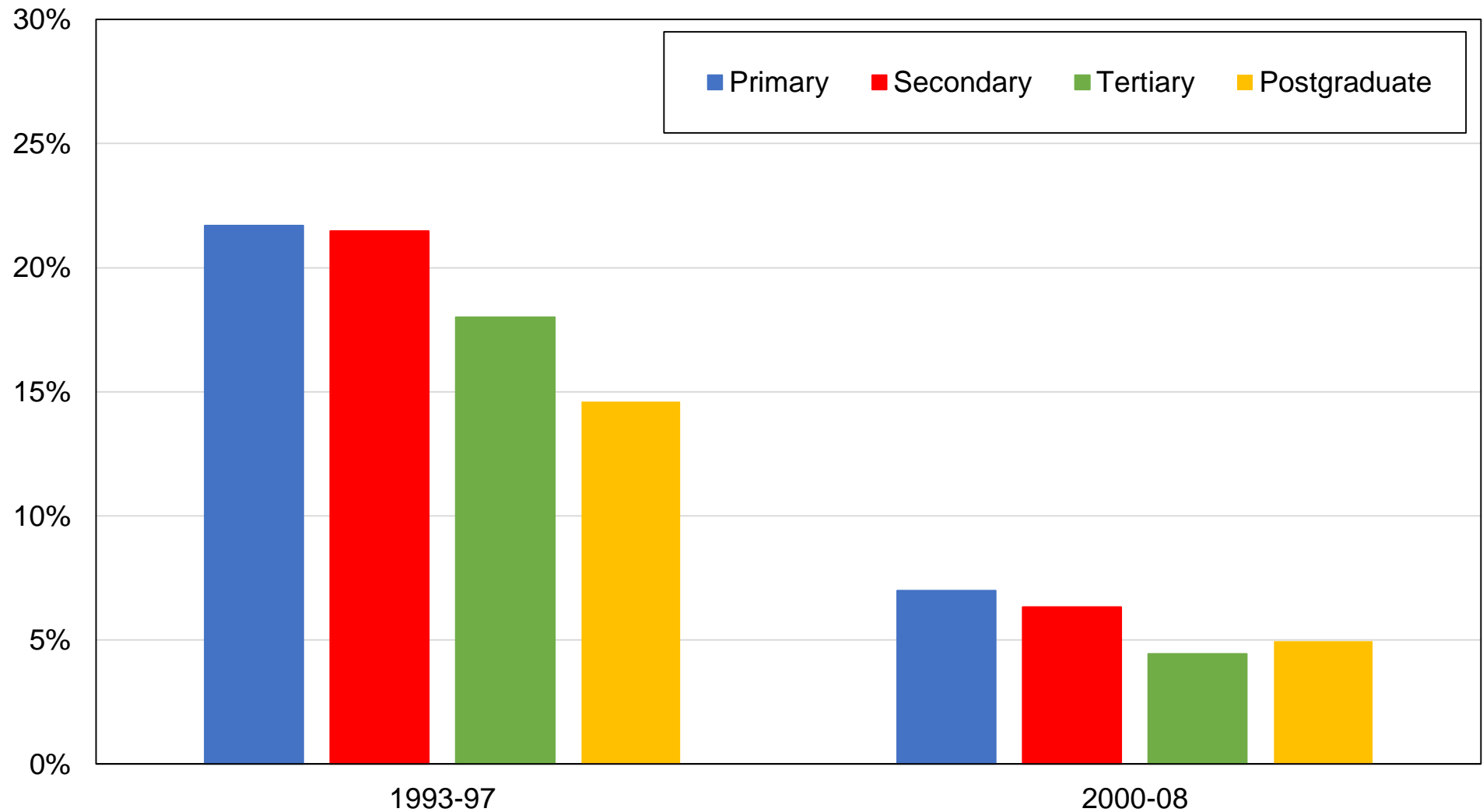
Figure C71 - Vote for Conservative Party by country of birth



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Conservative Party by country of birth.

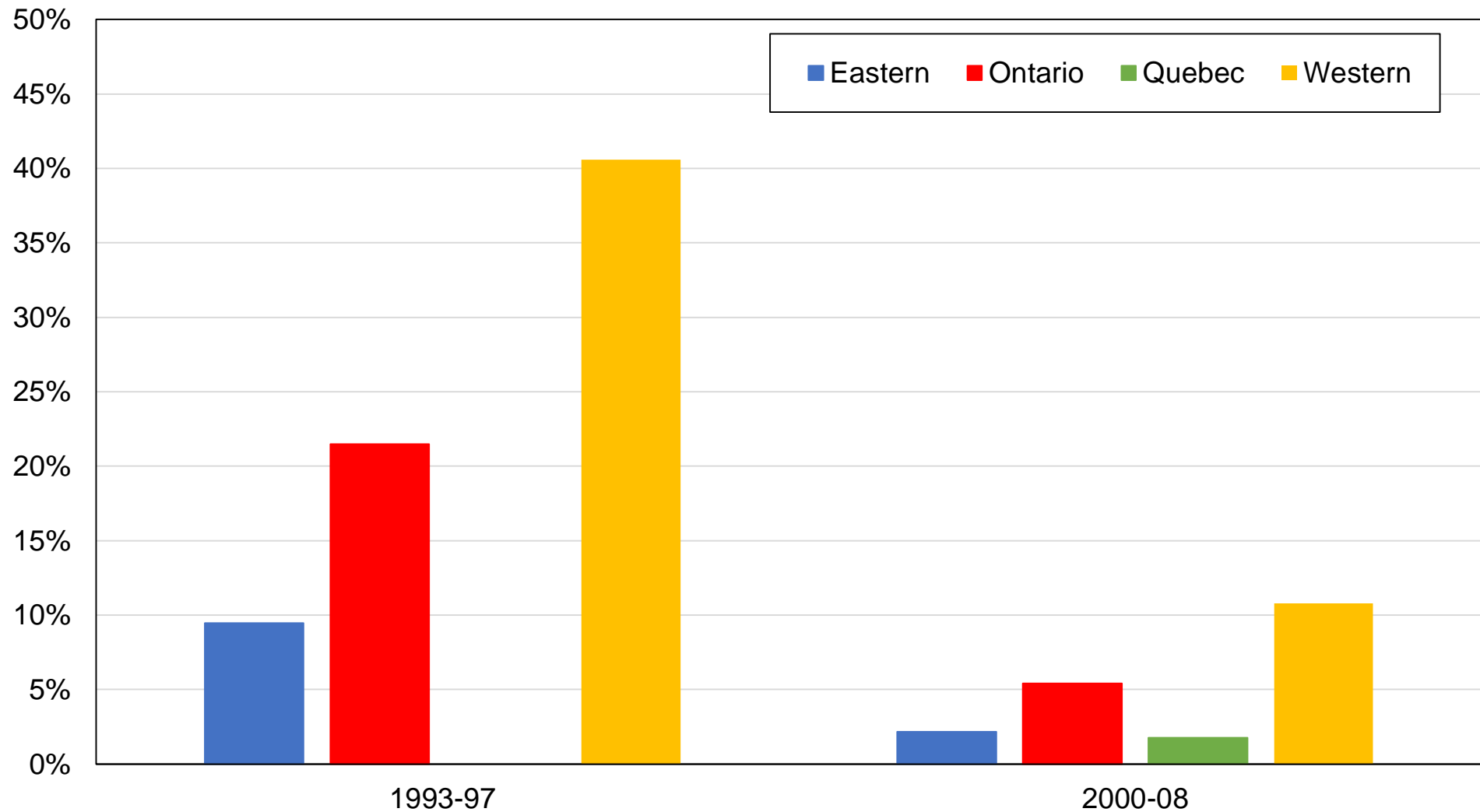
Figure C72 - Vote for Reform / Alliance by education level



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Reform / Canadian Alliance by education level.

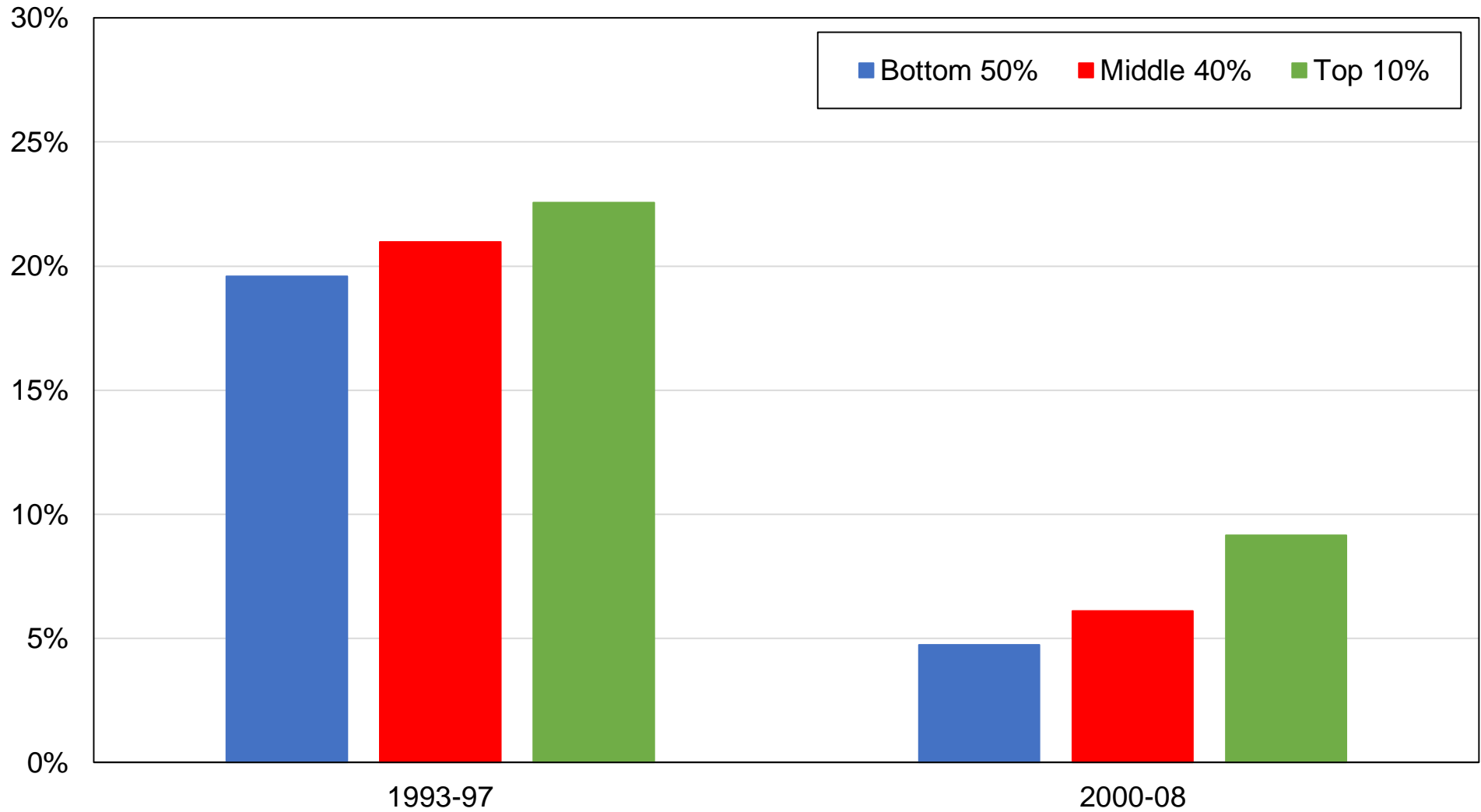
Figure C73 - Vote for Reform / Alliance by region



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Reform / Canadian Alliance by education group.

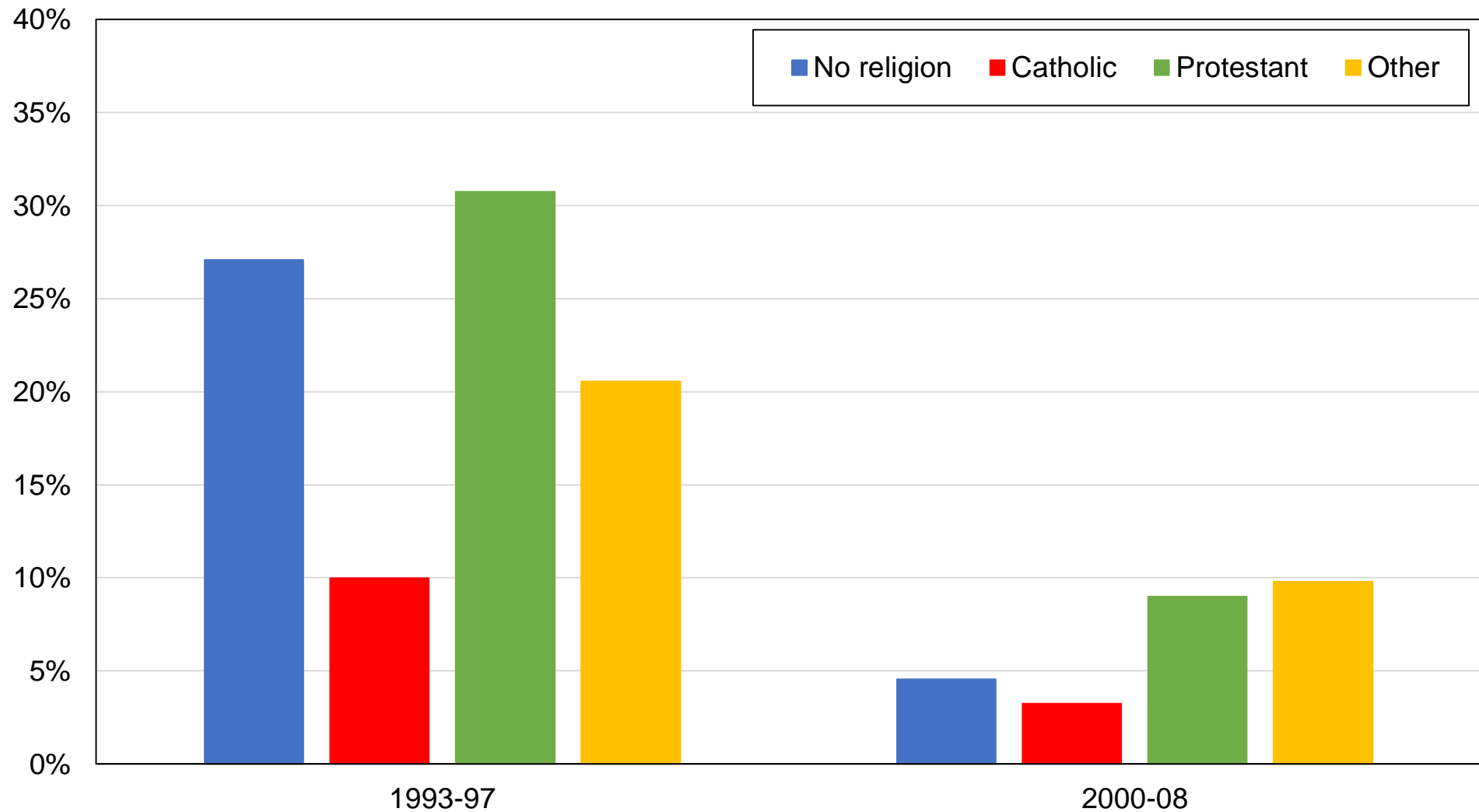
Figure C74 - Vote for Reform / Alliance by income group



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Reform / Canadian Alliance by income group.

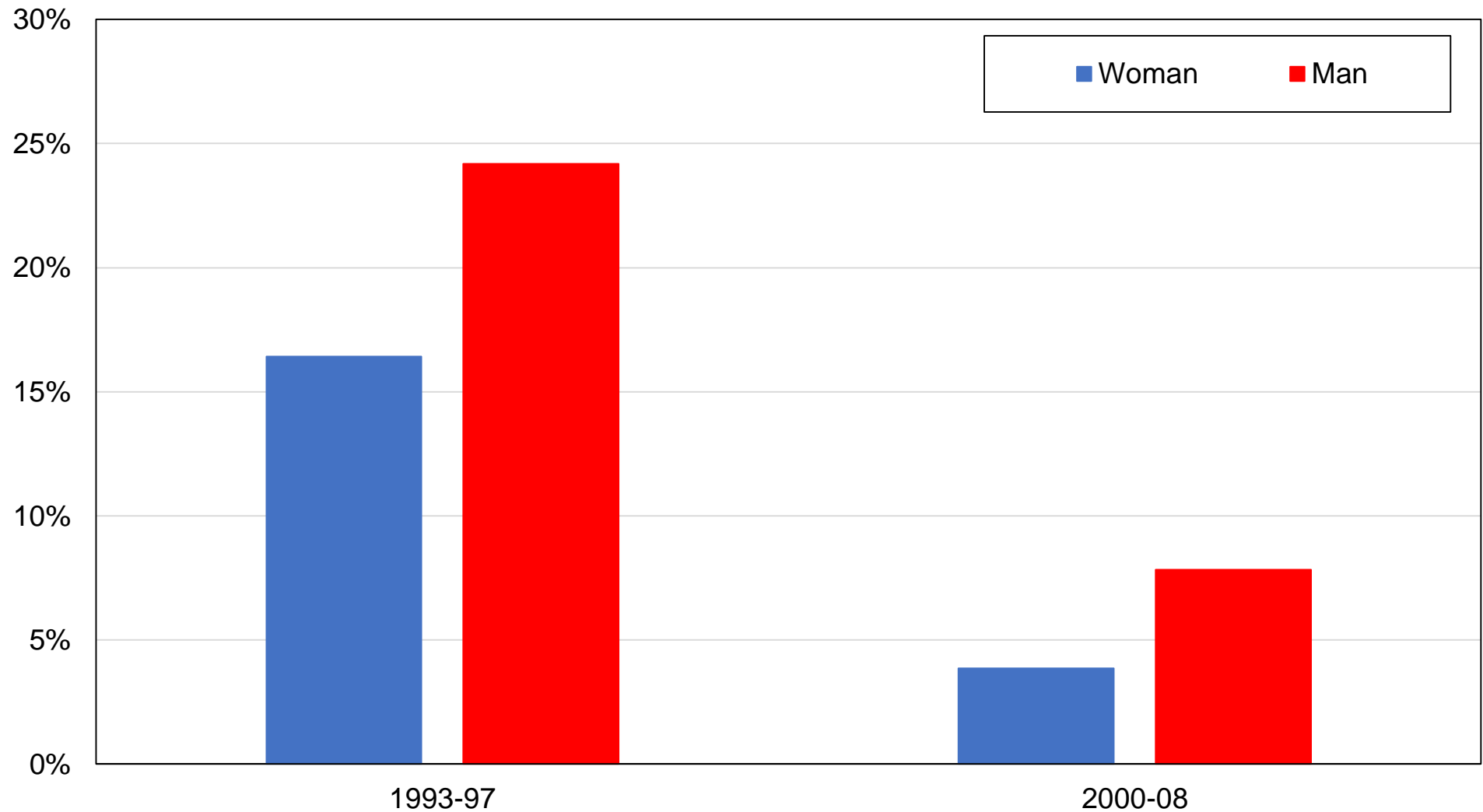
Figure C75 - Vote for Reform / Alliance by religious affiliation



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Reform / Canadian Alliance by religious affiliation.

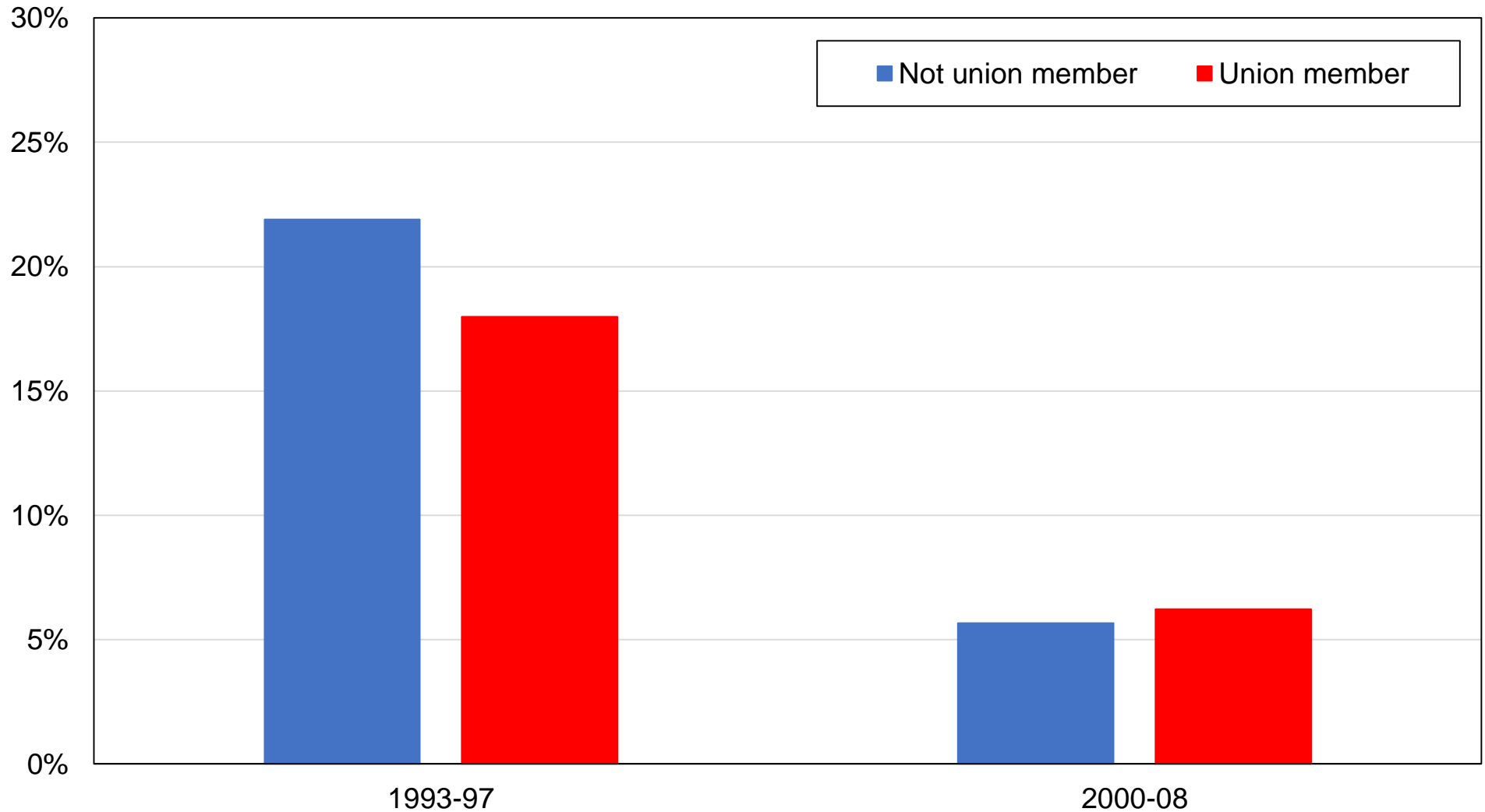
Figure C76 - Vote for Reform / Alliance by gender



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Reform / Canadian Alliance by gender.

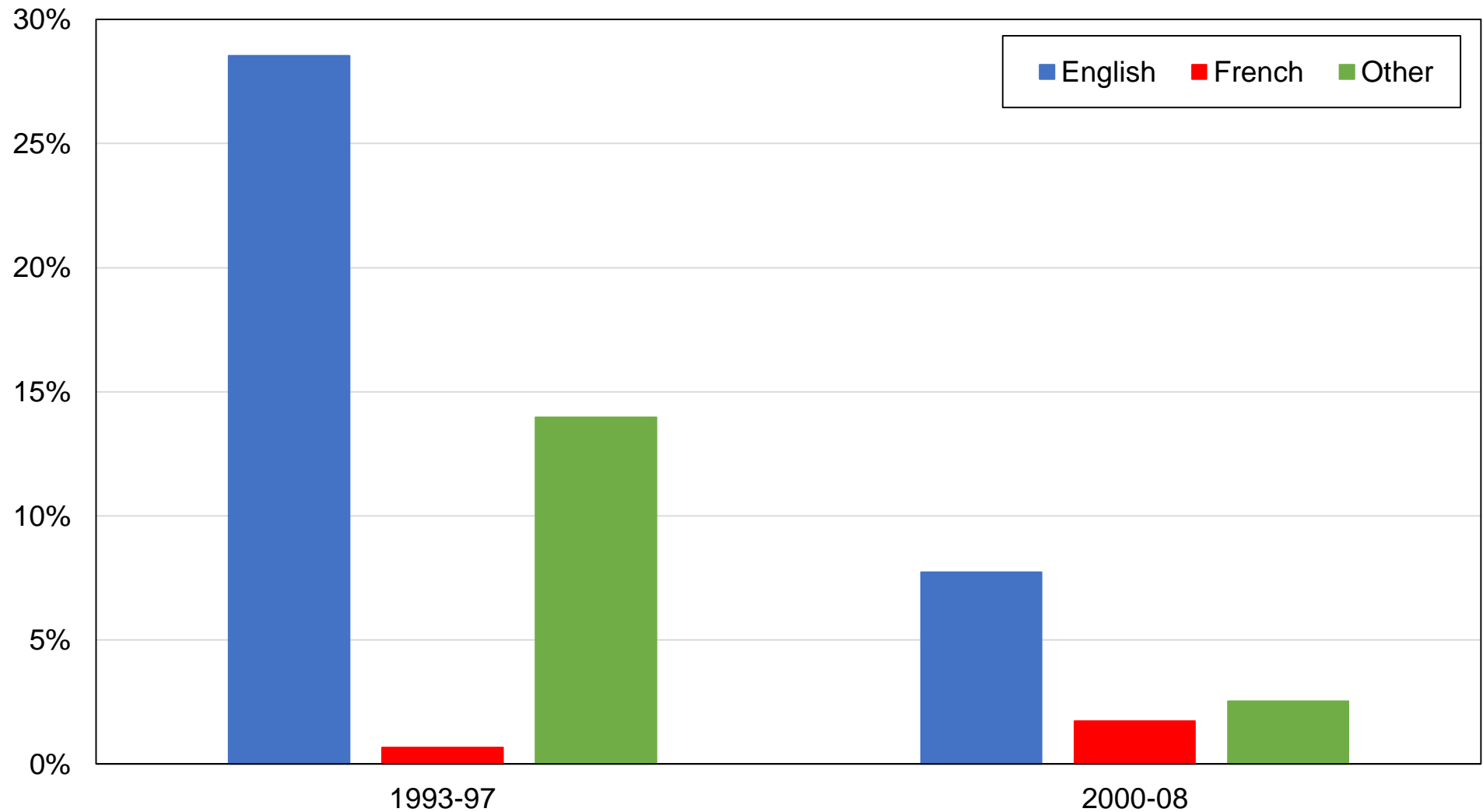
Figure C77 - Vote for Reform / Alliance by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Reform / Canadian Alliance by union membership.

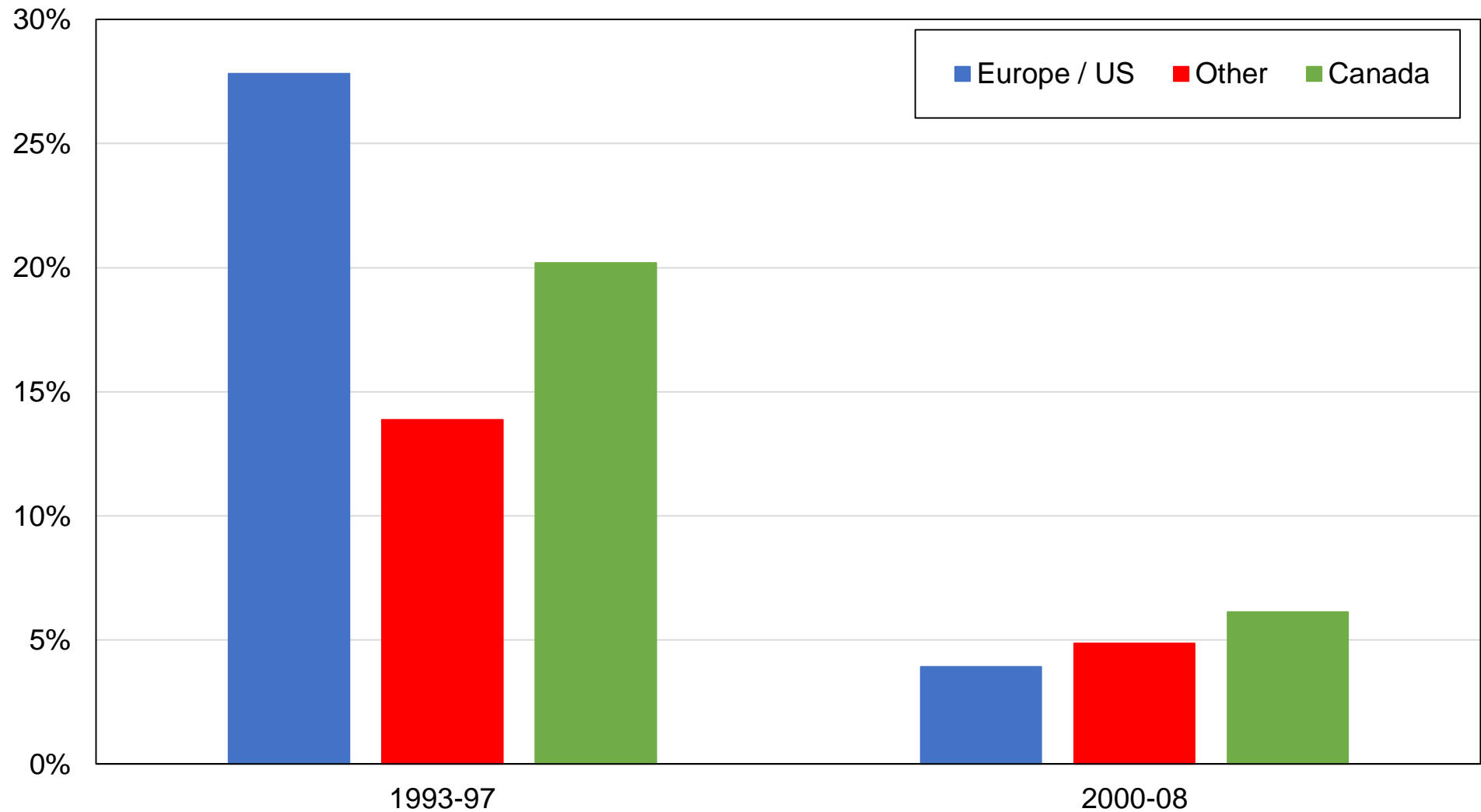
Figure C78 - Vote for Reform / Alliance by language



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Reform / Canadian Alliance by language.

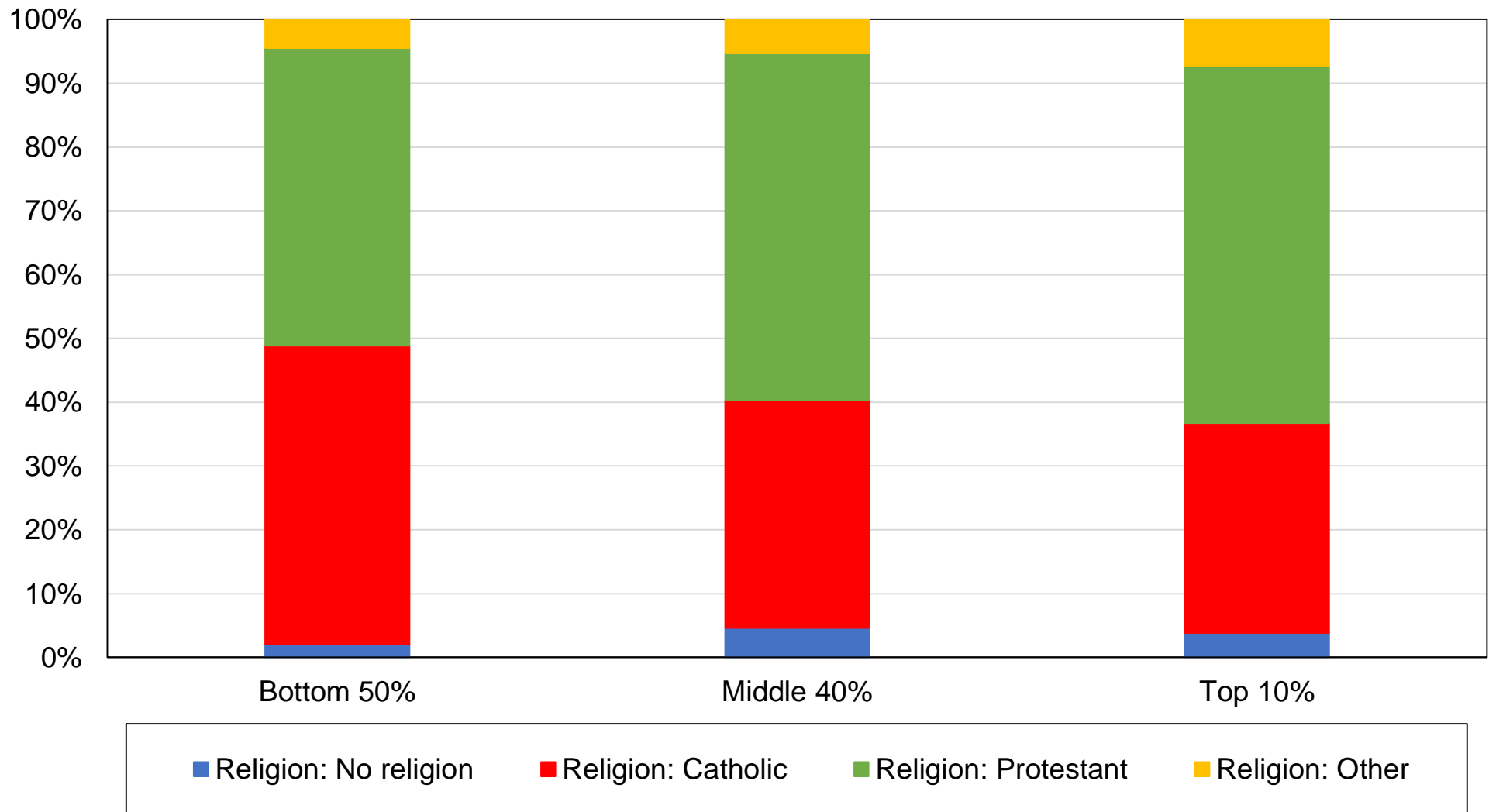
Figure C79 - Vote for Reform / Alliance by country of birth



Source: authors' computations using Canadian election studies.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the Reform / Canadian Alliance by country of birth.

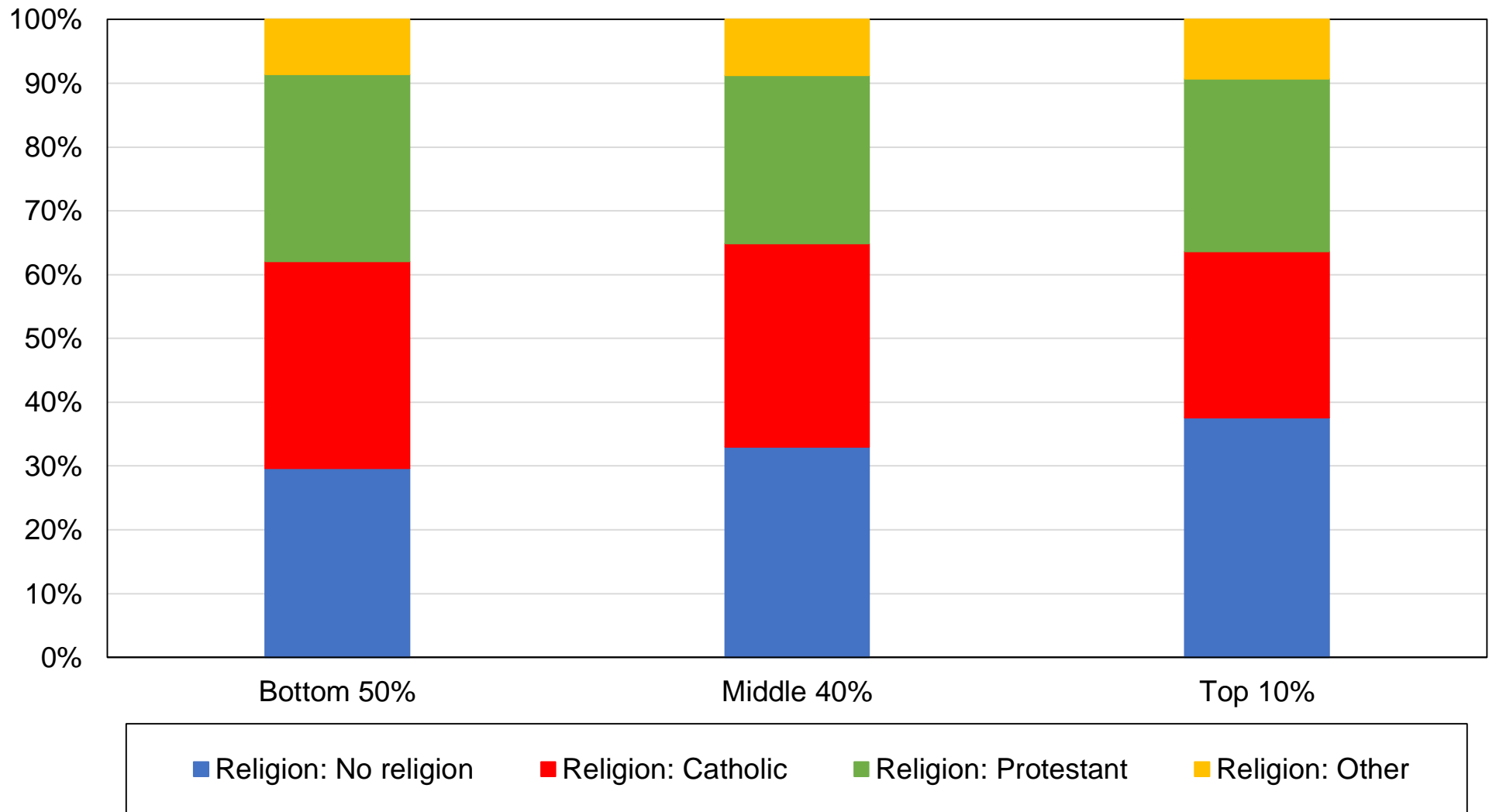
Figure C80 - Composition of income groups by religion, 1960s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income groups by religion in 1965-1968.

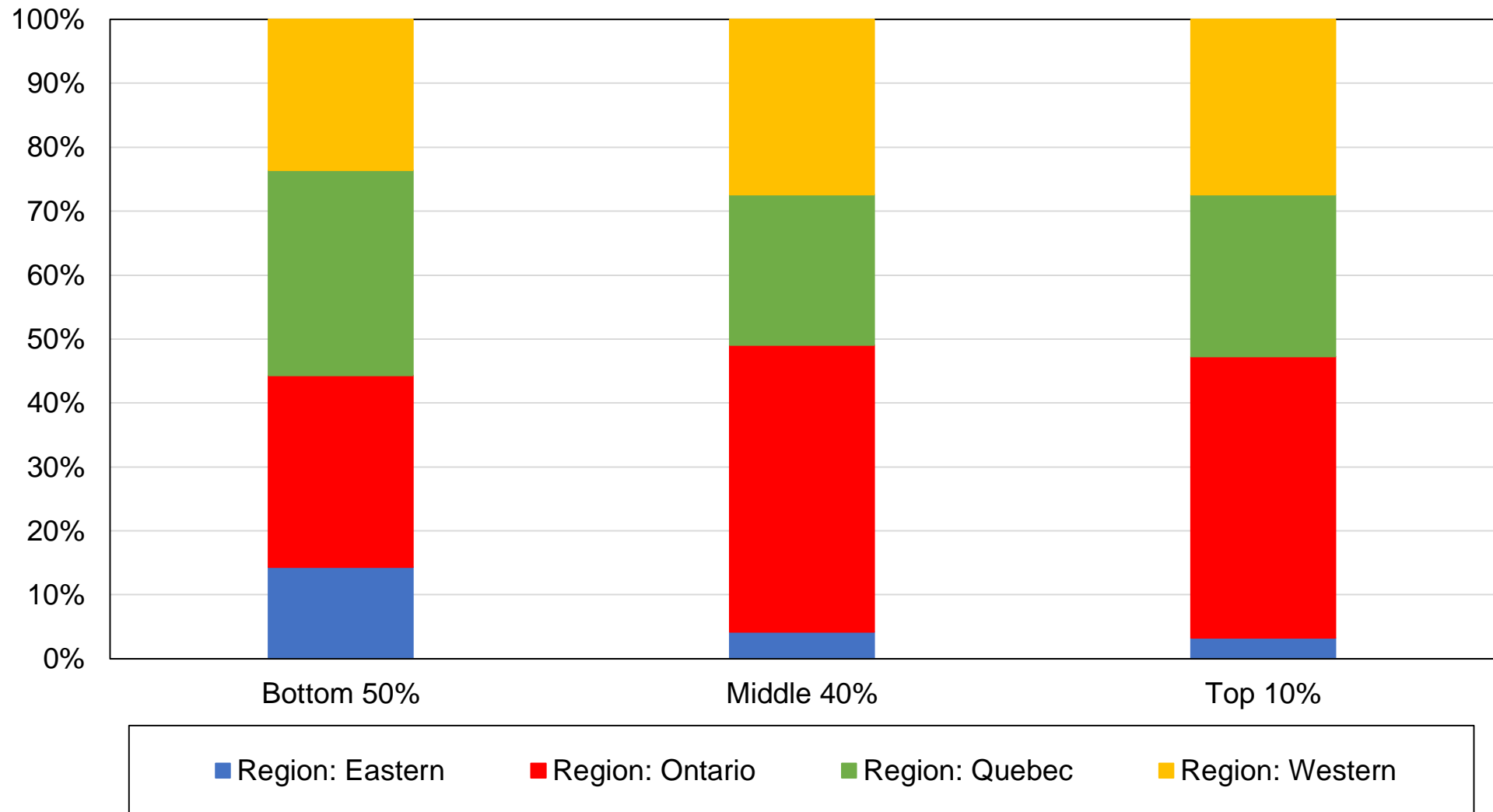
Figure C81 - Composition of income groups by religion, 2010s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income groups by religion in 2011-2019.

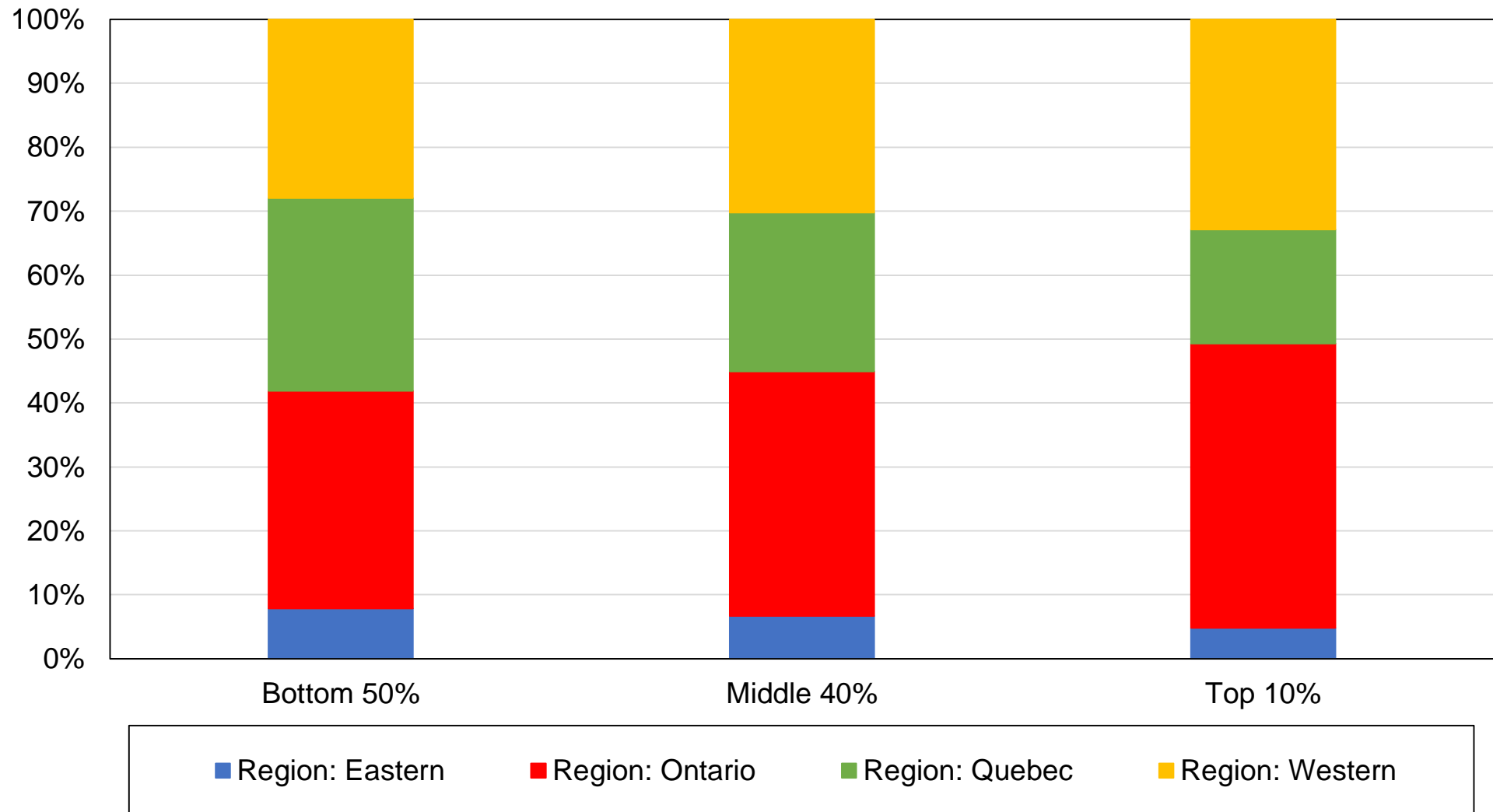
Figure C82 - Composition of income groups by region, 1960s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income groups by region in 1965-1968.

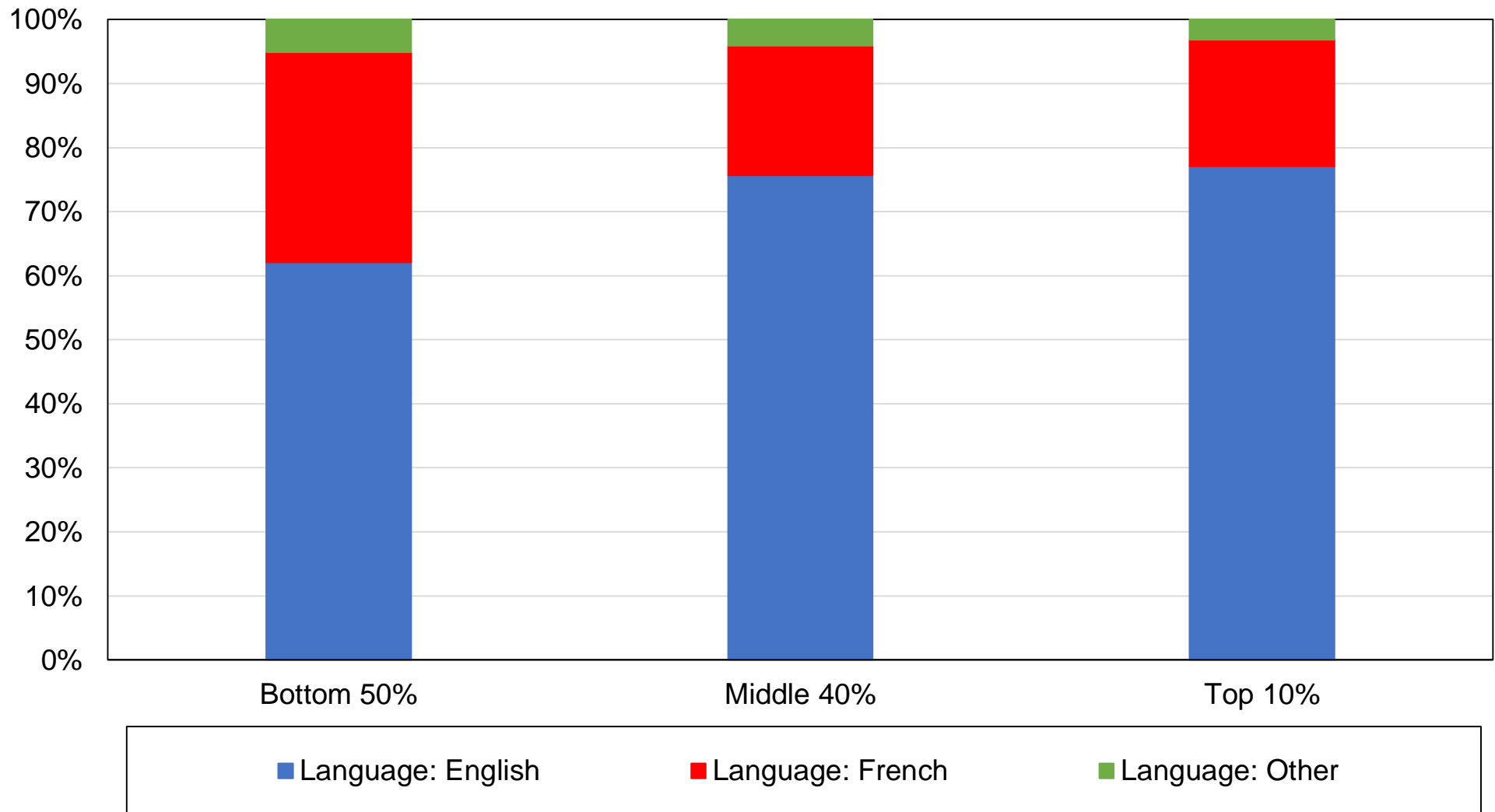
Figure C83 - Composition of income groups by region, 2010s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income groups by region in 2011-2019.

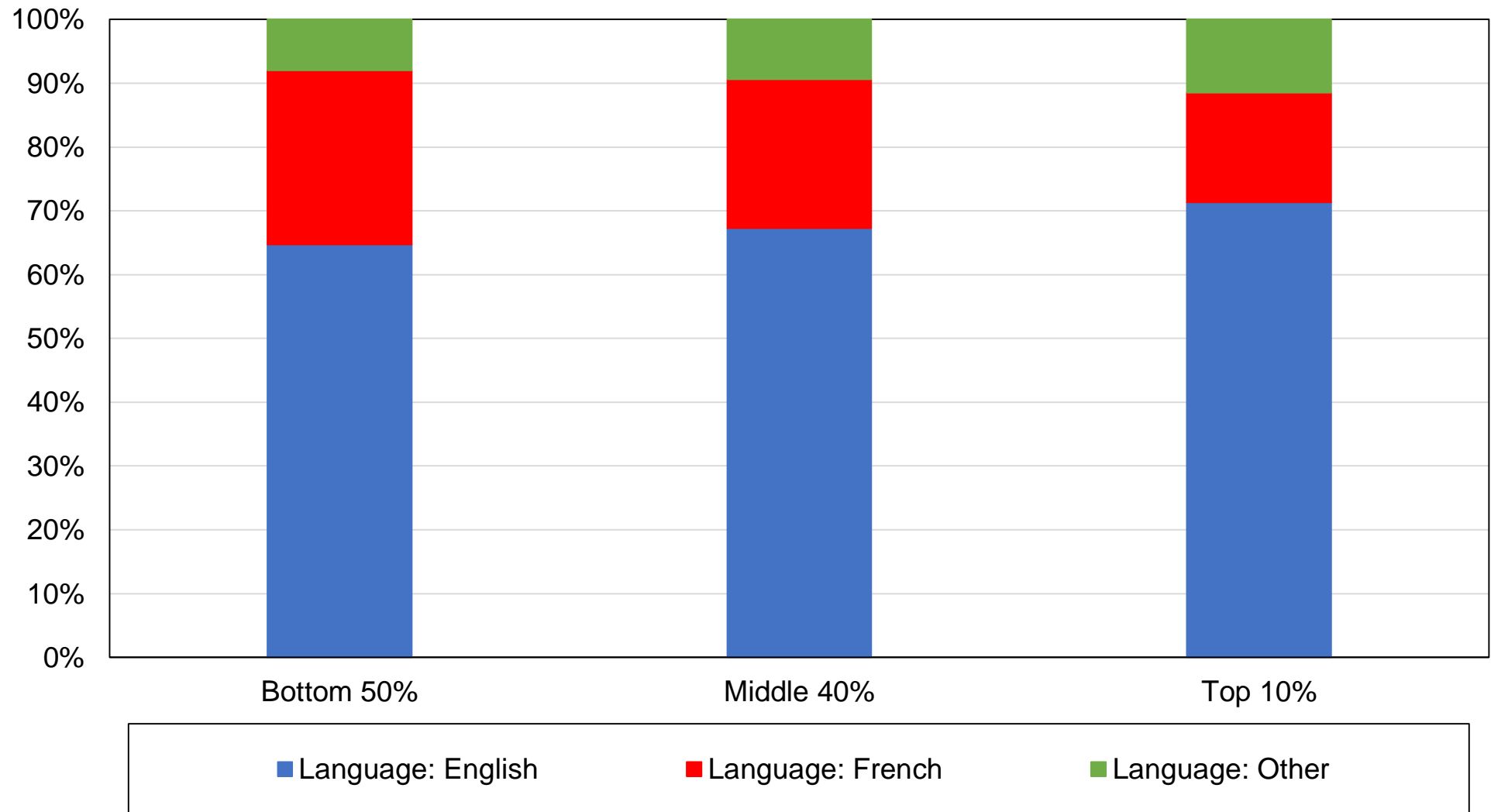
Figure C84 - Composition of income groups by language, 1960s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income groups by language in 1965-1968.

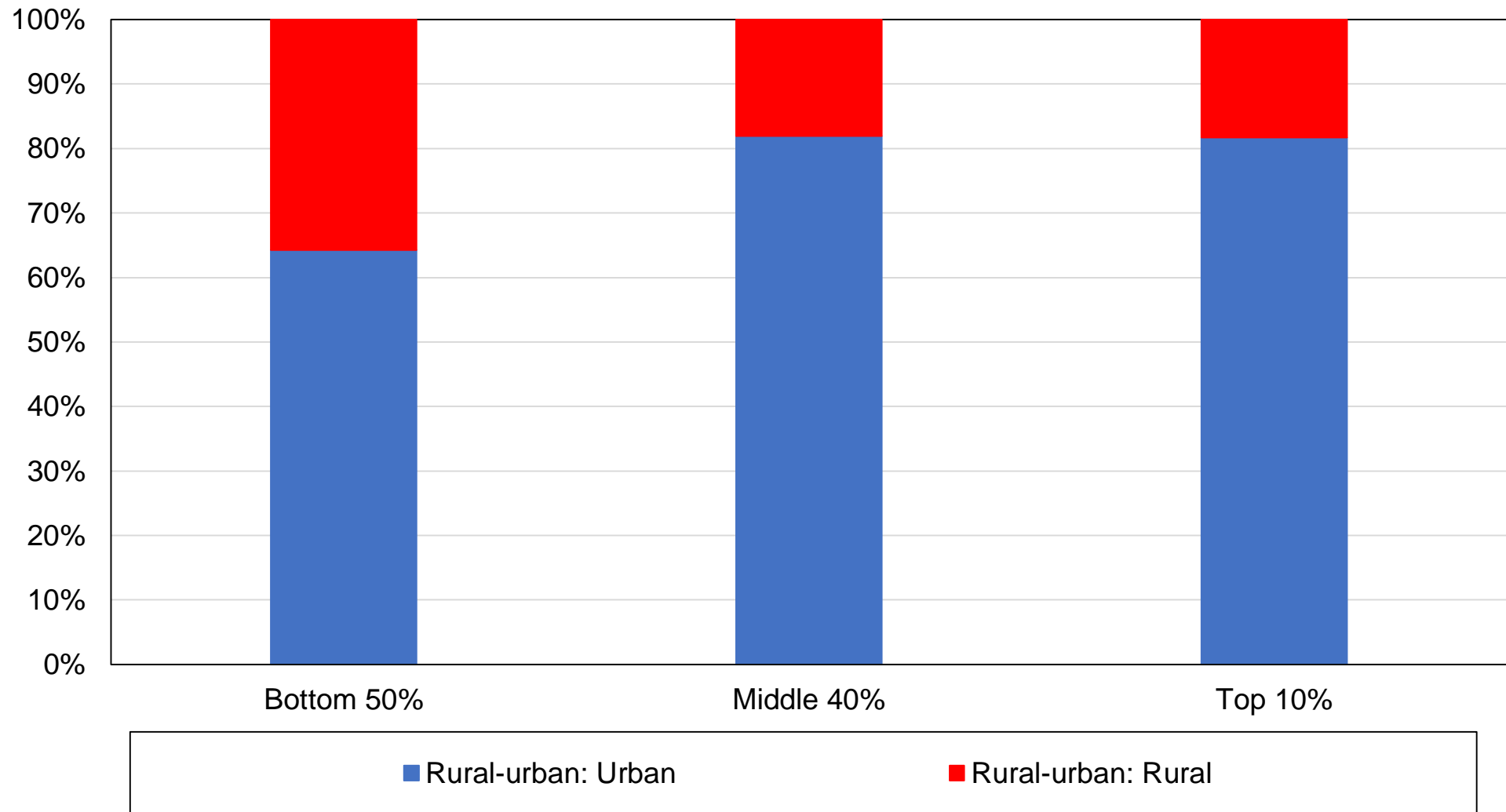
Figure C85 - Composition of income groups by language, 2010s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income groups by language in 2011-2019.

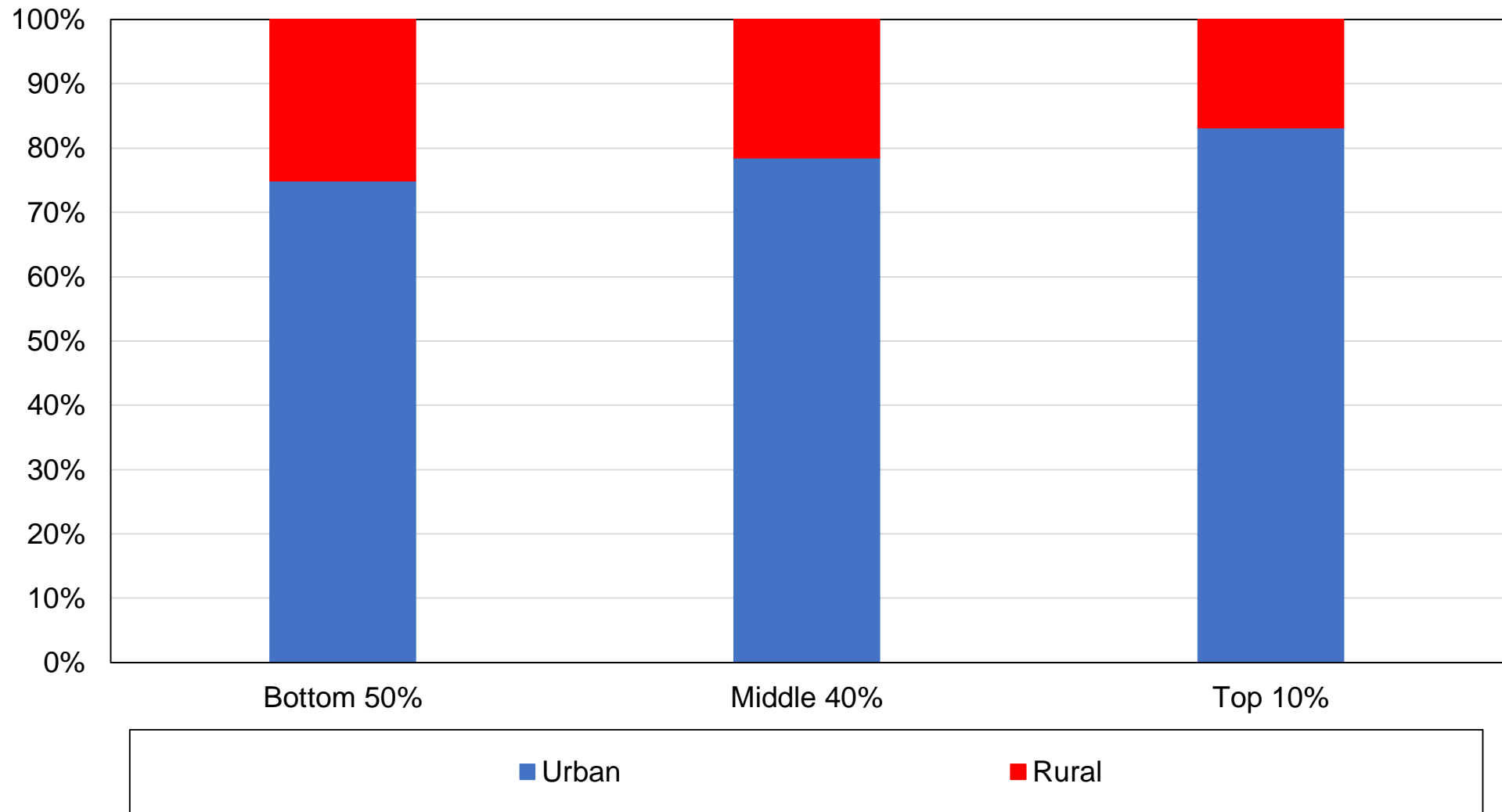
Figure C86 - Composition of income groups by location, 1960s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income groups by rural-urban location in 1965-1968.

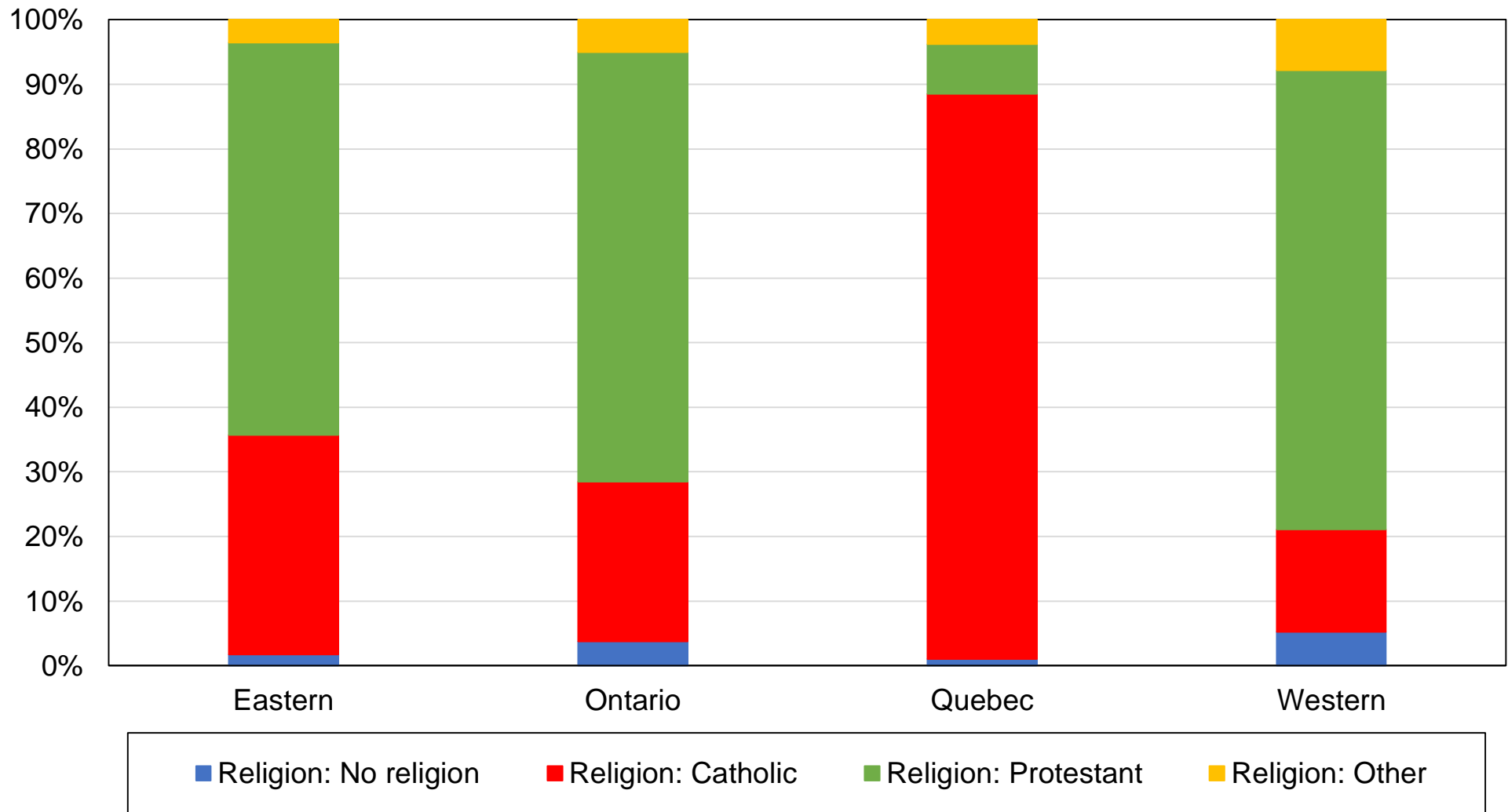
Figure C87 - Composition of income groups by location, 2010s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income groups by rural-urban location in 2011-2019.

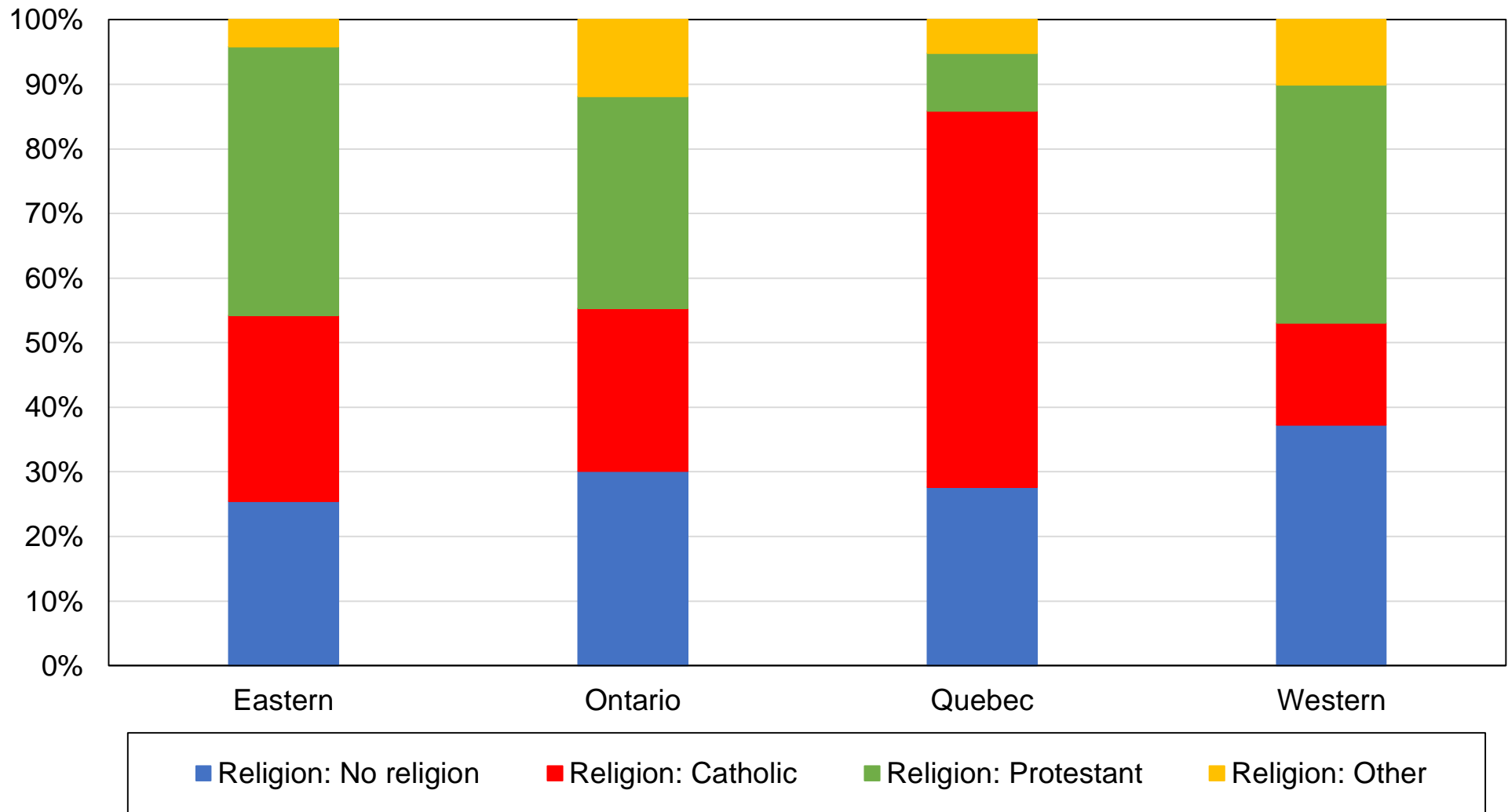
Figure C88 - Composition of regions by religion, 1960s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of regions by religion in 1965-1968.

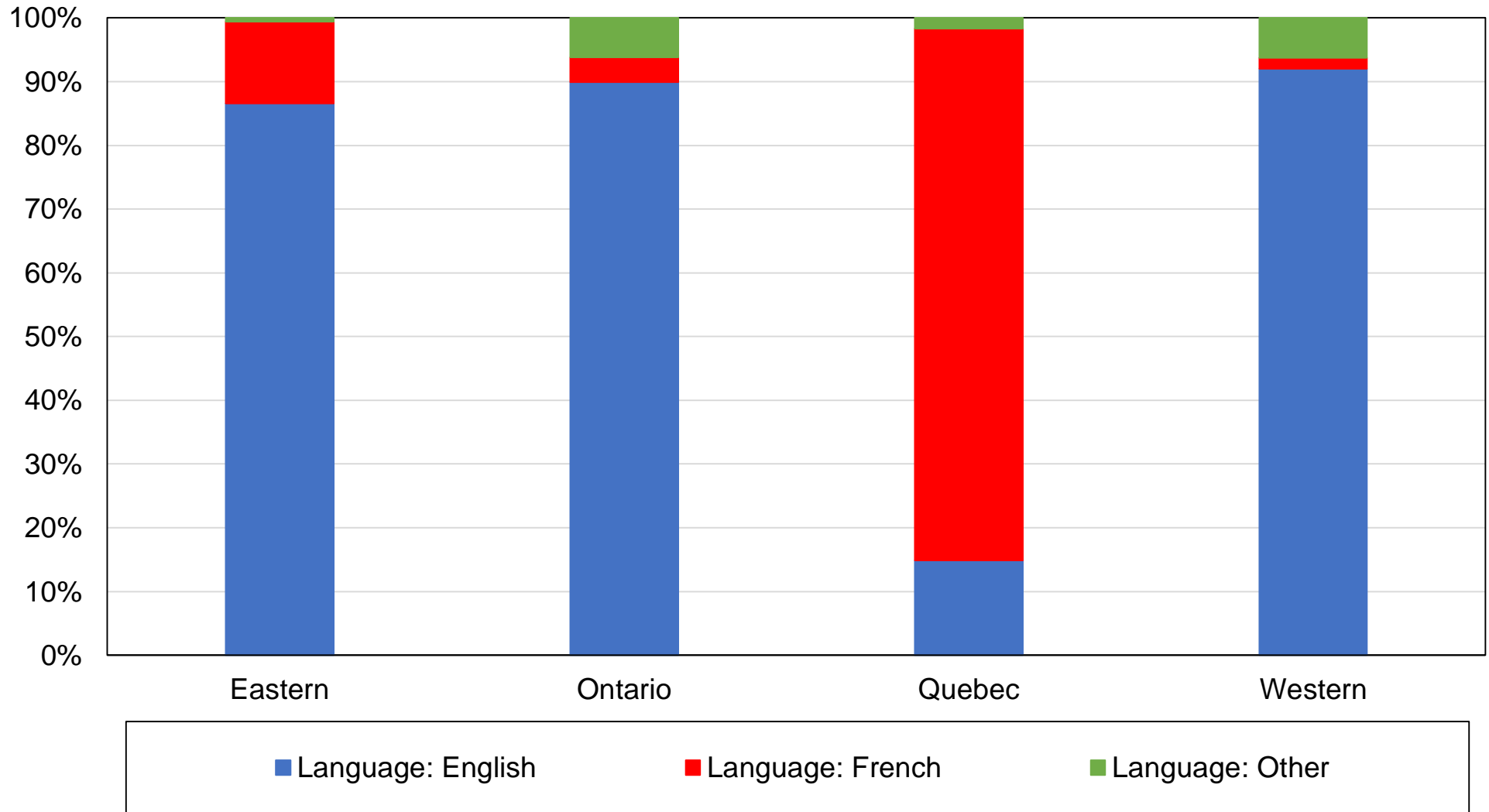
Figure C89 - Composition of regions by religion, 2010s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of regions by religion in 2011-2019.

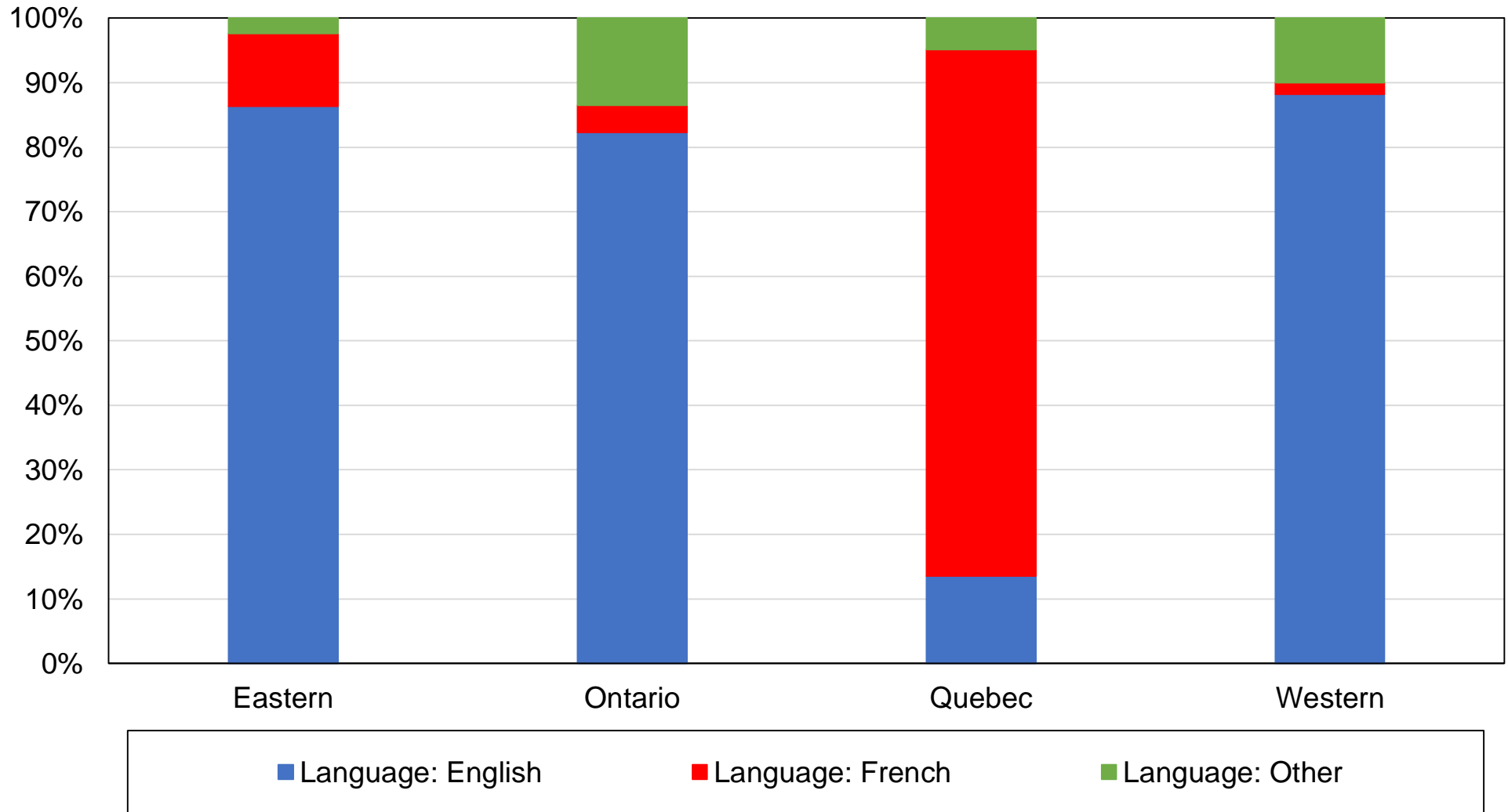
Figure C90 - Composition of regions by language, 1960s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of regions by language in 1965-1968.

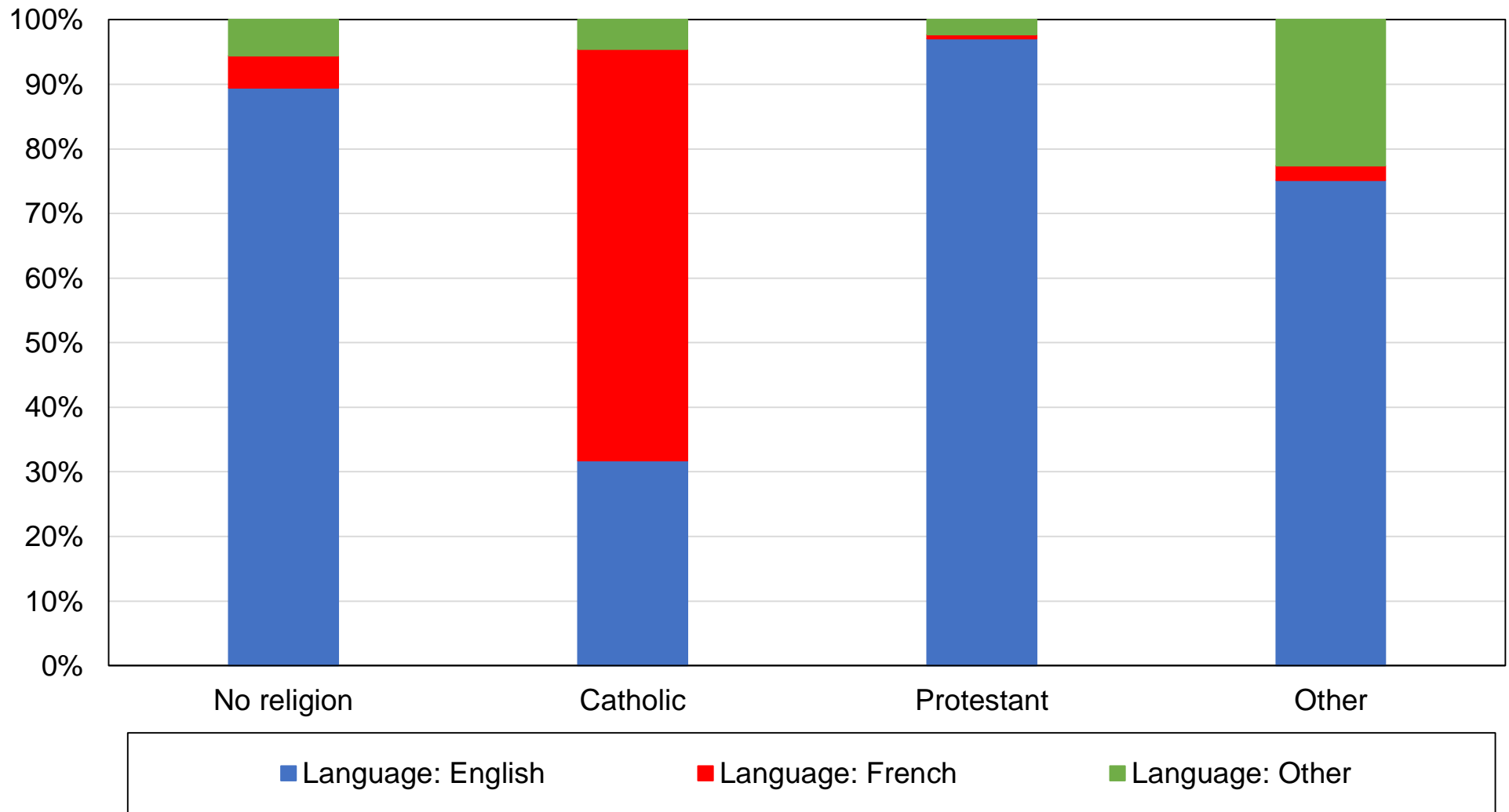
Figure C91 - Composition of regions by language, 2010s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of regions by language in 2011-2019.

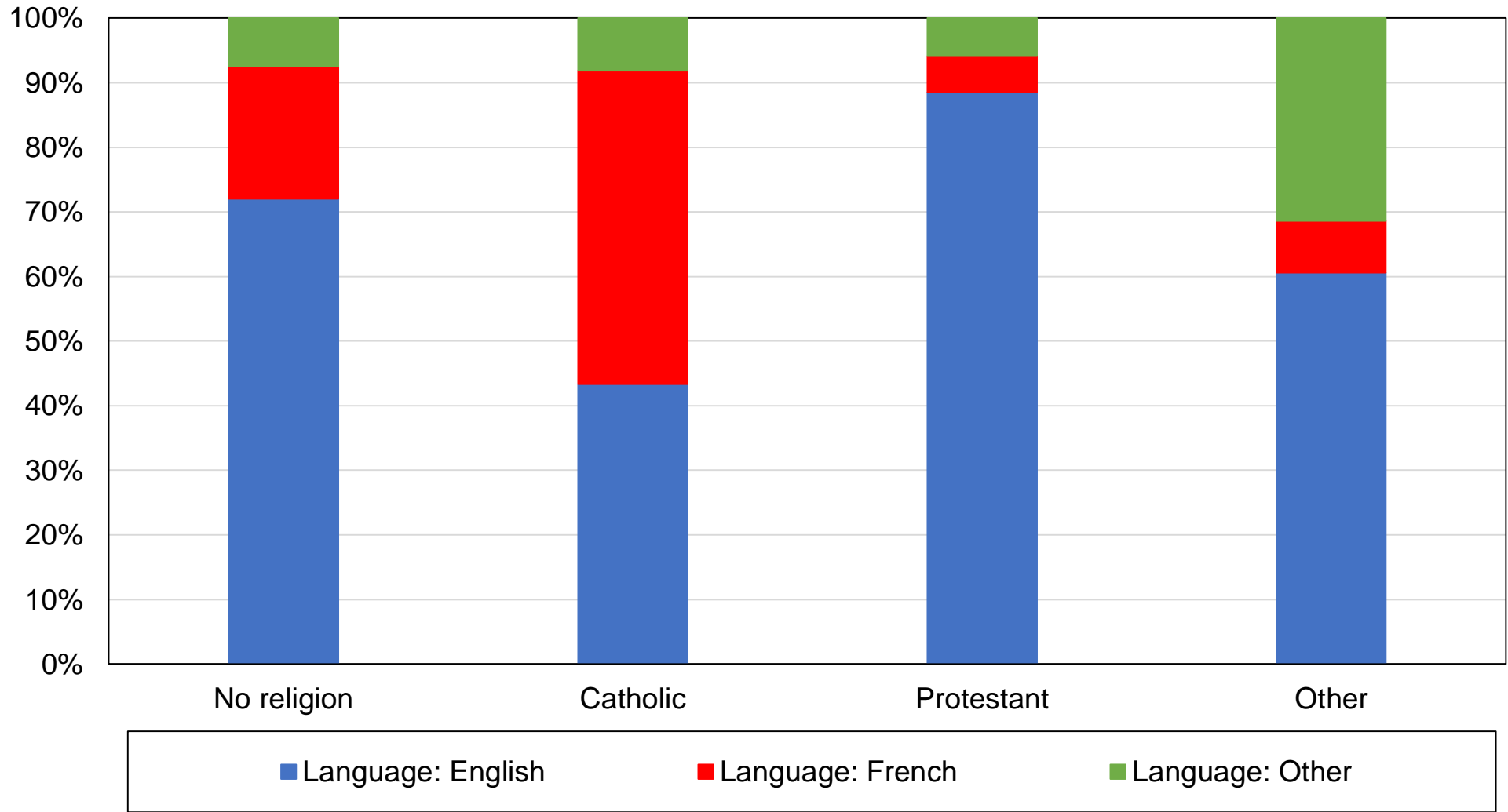
Figure C92 - Composition of religion by language, 1960s



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of religion by language in 1965-1968.

Figure C93 - Composition of religion by language, 2010



Source: authors' computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of religion by language in 2011-2019.

Table C1 - Survey data sources

Year	Survey	Source	Sample size
1965	Canadian Election Study	CES	2118
1968	Canadian Election Study	CES	2767
1974	Canadian Election Study	CES	1298
1979	Canadian Election Study	CES	2761
1980	Canadian Election Study	CES	1748
1984	Canadian Election Study	CES	3377
1988	Canadian Election Study	CES	3396
1993	Canadian Election Study	CES	4871
1997	Canadian Election Study	CES	3949
2000	Canadian Election Study	CES	3651
2004	Canadian Election Study	CES	4323
2006	Canadian Election Study	CES	2059
2008	Canadian Election Study	CES	3257
2011	Canadian Election Study	CES	3458
2015	Canadian Election Study	CES	7572

Source: author's elaboration. CES: Canadian Election Studies.

Note: the table shows the surveys used in the chapter, the source from which these surveys can be obtained, and the sample size of each survey.

Table C2 - Complete descriptive statistics by decade

	1963-68	1974-79	1980-88	1993-97	2000-08	2011-19
Age: 20-40	43%	45%	51%	48%	35%	30%
Age: 40-60	39%	37%	33%	37%	44%	39%
Age: 60+	18%	18%	17%	15%	22%	31%
Country of birth: Canada	81%	84%	86%	85%	84%	85%
Country of birth: Europe	13%	12%	9%	7%	6%	4%
Country of birth: Other	4%	3%	4%	7%	10%	10%
Country of birth: USA	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Education: Primary	68%	47%	34%	21%	15%	9%
Education: Secondary	24%	40%	51%	58%	56%	61%
Education: Tertiary	7%	13%	15%	15%	20%	20%
Education: Postgraduate	0%	0%	0%	6%	8%	10%
Employment status: Employed	76%	58%	60%	64%	64%	55%
Employment status: Unemployed	1%	2%	5%	6%	4%	5%
Employment status: Inactive	24%	40%	35%	30%	33%	41%
Home ownership: Yes			74%		80%	73%
Language: English	69%	67%	69%	67%	67%	67%
Language: French	27%	25%	25%	28%	24%	24%
Language: Other	4%	8%	6%	6%	9%	9%
Marital status: Married or with partner	79%	73%	69%	66%	68%	63%
Region: Eastern	9%	11%	9%	8%	8%	7%
Region: Ontario	37%	34%	37%	37%	38%	37%
Region: Quebec	28%	27%	27%	26%	25%	26%
Region: Western	25%	28%	28%	29%	29%	30%
Religion: No religion	3%	5%	9%	15%	19%	31%
Religion: Catholic	41%	43%	46%	44%	41%	31%
Religion: Protestant	50%	42%	41%	34%	32%	28%
Religion: Other	5%	9%	5%	6%	8%	9%
Church attendance: Never	10%	19%	21%	21%	22%	43%
Church attendance: Less than monthl	36%	42%	42%	38%	43%	33%
Church attendance: Monthly or more	54%	39%	37%	41%	35%	24%
Rural-urban: Rural areas	27%	27%	23%		25%	23%
Gender: Man	50%	47%	50%	50%	49%	48%
Union membership: Yes	24%	41%	40%	35%	28%	27%

Source: authors' computations using Canadian Election Studies.

Note: the table shows descriptive statistics by decade for selected available variables.

Table C3 - The structure of political cleavages in Canada, 2011-2019

	Share of votes received (%)				
	NDP	Greens	Liberal	Conservative	Bloc Québécois
Education					
Primary	22%	3%	22%	43%	7%
Secondary	23%	5%	27%	37%	7%
Tertiary	25%	4%	34%	32%	5%
Postgraduate	21%	6%	37%	29%	6%
Income					
Bottom 50%	26%	5%	28%	32%	8%
Middle 40%	23%	4%	30%	36%	6%
Top 10%	15%	3%	34%	43%	4%
Language					
English	22%	6%	30%	41%	0%
French	27%	3%	25%	19%	24%
Other	22%	2%	35%	39%	1%
Country of birth					
Canada	24%	5%	28%	35%	7%
Other	18%	3%	42%	36%	1%
Europe / US	25%	4%	29%	39%	1%
Religion					
None	27%	7%	32%	26%	6%
Catholic	25%	3%	27%	31%	13%
Other Christian	18%	4%	25%	51%	1%
Jewish	6%	2%	41%	49%	0%
Buddhist	31%	4%	41%	21%	2%
Hindu	33%	2%	38%	27%	0%
Muslim	27%	1%	63%	9%	1%
Sikh	26%	1%	54%	19%	0%
Other	18%	8%	31%	39%	1%

Source: author's computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by the New Democratic Party, the Green Party, the Liberal Party, the Conservative Party, and the Bloc Québécois by selected individual characteristics over the 2011-2019 period.

Table C4 - The structure of political cleavages in Québec, 2011-2019

	Share of votes received (%)				
	NDP	Greens	Bloc Québécois	Liberal	Conservative
Education					
Bottom 50%	27%	2%	24%	26%	20%
Middle 40%	27%	3%	22%	28%	19%
Top 10%	26%	5%	24%	30%	13%
Income					
Bottom 50%	28%	3%	25%	25%	18%
Middle 40%	26%	2%	23%	29%	19%
Top 10%	23%	2%	23%	31%	20%
Language					
French	28%	2%	27%	23%	18%
English	17%	5%	2%	55%	21%
Other	33%	1%	6%	36%	25%
Age					
20-40	30%	4%	20%	25%	20%
40-60	27%	3%	25%	26%	17%
60+	24%	1%	24%	30%	20%
Union membership					
Not union member	25%	2%	23%	30%	19%
Union member	32%	3%	24%	21%	19%

Source: author's computations using Canadian political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by selected political parties in Québec across selected individual characteristics over the 2011-2019 period.