Supplementary Material

A.1 ADA Census Indicator Variables

We provide a full list of the indicator variables used in the cluster analysis in the table below.

Category	Description
Age and Marriage	Age 0-14 (%)
Age and Marriage	Age 15-64 (%)
Age and Marriage	Age 65+ (%)
Age and Marriage	Mean Age
Age and Marriage	Median Age
Age and Marriage	Married (%)
Commute	Commute less than 15 (%)
Commute	Commute 15-29m (%)
Commute	Commute 30-44 (%)
Commute	Commute 45-59 (%)
Commute	Commute 60+ (%)
Commute	Commute Bicycle (%)
Commute	Commute Car or Truck (%)
Commute	Commute Transit (%)
Commute	Commute Walk (%)
Commute	Commute Other Mode (%)
Commute	Commute Different CD (%)
Commute	Commute Different Province (%)
Commute	Commute Within CD (%)
Commute	Commute Within CSD (%)
Dwellings	Average Household Size

Dwellings	Live in Apartment Building (%)
Dwellings	Live in Mobile Home (%)
Dwellings	Live on Other Housing (%)
Dwellings	Live in Row Housing (%)
Dwellings	Live in Semi-Detached Housing (%)
Dwellings	Live in Single Detached Housing (%)
Dwellings	Apartment Building 5 stories or less (%)
Dwellings	Apartment Building 5 stories or more (%)
Education	Education: None (%)
Education	Education: Secondary (%)
Education	Education: Postsecondary Diploma (%)
Education	Education: Postsecondary Degree (%)
Housing	No Bedrooms (%)
Housing	One Bedroom (%)
Housing	Two Bedroom (%)
Housing	Three Bedroom (%)
Housing	Four Bedroom (%)
Housing	Construction Before 1960 (%)
Housing	Construction 1961-1980 (%)
Housing	Construction 1981-1990 (%)
Housing	Construciton 1991-2000 (%)
Housing	Construction 2001-2005 (%)
Housing	Construction 2006-2010 (%)
Housing	Construction 2011-2015 (%)
Housing	Construction 2016-2021 (%)
Immigration	First-Generation Immigrants (%)

Immigration	Second-Generation Immigrants (%)
Immigration	Third-Generation Immigrants (%)
Immigration	Canadian Citizens (%)
Immigration	Immigrants (%)
Immigration	Immigrants: Economic Class (%)
Immigration	Immigrants: Other Class (%)
Immigration	Immigrants: Refugee Class (%)
Immigration	Immigrants: Family Class (%)
Income	Income: Below Median (%)
Income	Income: Above Median (%)
Income	Income: 1st Decile (%)
Income	Income: 2nd Decile (%)
Income	Income: 3rd Decile (%)
Income	Income: 4th Decile (%)
Income	Income: 5th Decile (%)
Income	Income: 6th Decile (%)
Income	Income: 7th Decile (%)
Income	Income: 8th Decile (%)
Income	Income: 9th Decile (%)
Income	Income: 10th Decile (%)
Income	Income: Low Income (%)
Income	Deviation from Even Distribution
Indigeneity and Race	Racial Diversity
Indigeneity and Race	Indigenous Ancestry (%)
Indigeneity and Race	Indigenous Identity (%)
Indigeneity and Race	Arab (%)

Indigeneity and Race	Black (%)
Indigeneity and Race	Chinese (%)
Indigeneity and Race	Filipino (%)
Indigeneity and Race	Japanese (%)
Indigeneity and Race	Korean (%)
Indigeneity and Race	Latin American (%)
Indigeneity and Race	South Asian (%)
Indigeneity and Race	Southeast Asian (%)
Indigeneity and Race	West Asian (%)
Indigeneity and Race	Other Visible Minority (%)
Indigeneity and Race	Mixed Race (%)
Indigeneity and Race	Not a Visible Minority (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 11: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 21: Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 22: Utilities (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 23: Construction (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 31-33: Manufacturing (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 41: Wholesale Trade (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 44-45: Retail Trade (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 48-49: Transportation and Warehousing (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 51: Information and Cultural Industries (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 52: Finance and Insurance
Labour and Employment	NAICS 53: Real Estate Rental and Leasing
Labour and Employment	NAICS 54: Professional, Scientific, Technical Services (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 55: Management of Companies (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 56: Waste Management and Remediation (%)

Labour and Employment	NAICS 61: Educational Services (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 62: Health Care and Social Assistance (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 71: Arts, Entertainment, Recreation (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 72: Accommodation and Food Services (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 81: Other Services (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS 91: Public Administration (%)
Labour and Employment	NAICS Not Applicable (%)
Labour and Employment	NOC 0: Legislative and Senior Management (%)
Labour and Employment	NOC 1: Business, Finance, and Administration (%)
Labour and Employment	NOC 2: Natural and Applied Sciences (%)
Labour and Employment	NOC 3: Health Occupations (%)
Labour and Employment	NOC 4: Education, Law, Social, Community, Government (%)
Labour and Employment	NOC 5: Art, Culture, Recreation, Sport (%)
Labour and Employment	NOC 6: Sales and Service (%)
Labour and Employment	NOC 7: Trades, Transport, Equipment (%)
Labour and Employment	NOC 8: Natural Resources and Agriculture (%)
Labour and Employment	NOC 9: Manufacturing and Utilities (%)
Labour and Employment	NOC Not Applicable (%)
Labour and Employment	Employment Rate
Labour and Employment	Unemployment Rate
Labour and Employment	Participation Rate
Labour and Employment	Self-Employed (%)
Labour and Employment	In Labour Force (%)
Language	English (%)
Language	French (%)
Language	Both English and French (%)

Language	Neither English nor French (%)
Mobility	Five-Year Mover (%)
Mobility	External Migrant (%)
Mobility	Internal Migrant (%)
Population and Density	Population
Population and Density	Population Density
Population and Density	Dwelling Count
Population and Density	Population Change
Religion	Religious Diversity
Religion	Buddhist (%)
Religion	Christian (%)
Religion	Hindu (%)
Religion	Jewish (%)
Religion	Muslim (%)
Religion	Sikh (%)
Religion	North American Indigenous (%)
Religion	Other Religion (%)
Religion	No Religion (%)

A.2 Hierarchical Cluster Analysis

A.2.1 Selection of Quantiles

Many census variables are highly skewed, and principal components analysis is sensitive to choices about the scaling and variance of indicator variables; for this reason, we began by converting our census indicator variables into fifteen quantiles (for each variable). Figure S1 plots the performance of the seven-cluster HCA – that is, the R^2 value from a model in which original census indicators are predicted by the seven-cluster solution – across quantiles ranging from 3 to 99. All choices perform similarly well, but the 15-quantile option performs better than all alternatives with the exception of the 93-quantile options. Given the extremely similar performance, we opted for the relative simplicity of the 15-quantile approach.

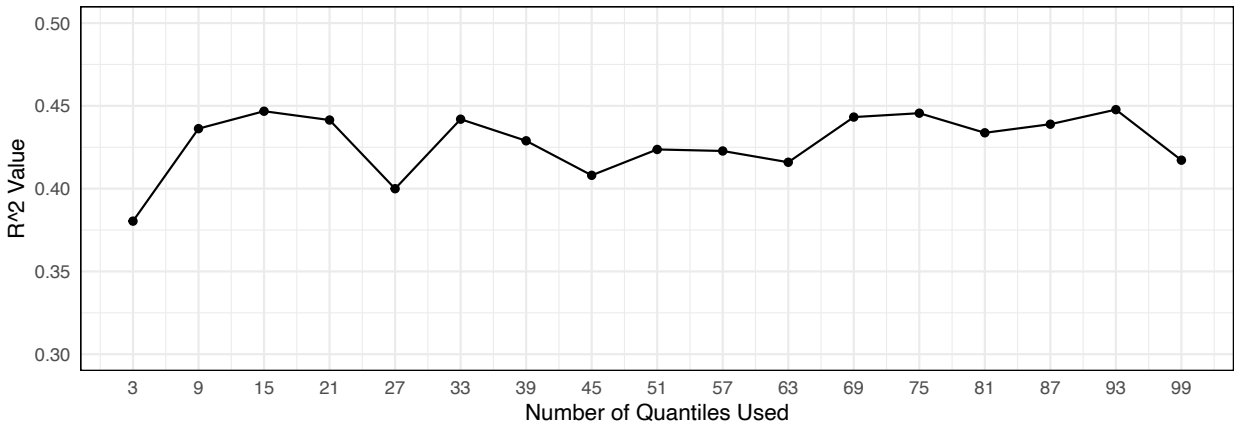

Figure S1: Sensitivity to Choice of Quantiles

A.2.2 Selection of Linkage Method and Clusters

Hierarchical Cluster Analysis requires that researchers select a linkage method for the clustering algorithm. It also requires that researchers select an appropriate *number* of clusters. Figure S2 provides information on our motivation for selecting complete linkage and a

seven-cluster solution. In the top panel, we summarize R^2 values for cluster solutions ranging from two to thirty, using both average linkage (in gray) and complete linkage (in black) methods. Clearly, complete linkage outperforms average linkage for every cluster solution. In the bottom panel, we plot the improvement in R^2 to clarify which of the cluster solutions involve particularly large increases in statistical fit. The figure indicates that a seven-cluster solution offers a substantial improvement in fit relative to the six-cluster solution, and also that fit begins to level off after the seven-cluster solution.

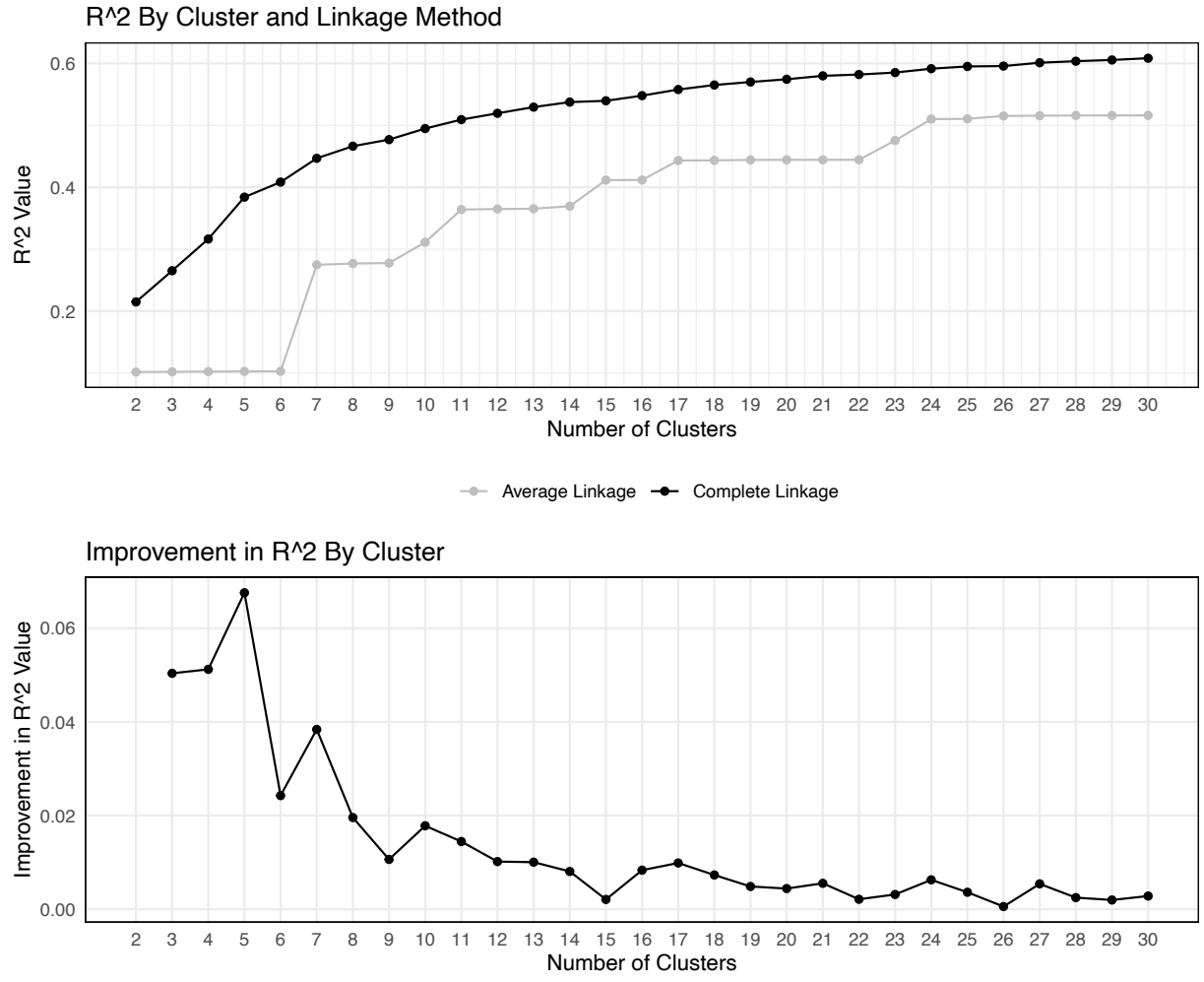

Figure S2: Cluster and Linkage Selection

A.2.3 Validation Test: Survey Data

We can also test the validity of our place types using individual perceptions from Canadians themselves. In figure S3, we plot how Canadian citizens perceive the places where they live, using data from a 2021 survey carried out by the Canadian Municipal Barometer in partnership with the Samara Centre for Democracy. The survey of 3,700 Canadians was recruited by Abacus Research from an online panel, with region, language, age, and gender quotas, and contained a question in which respondents were asked which of the following words best described the place where they live: urban, suburban, or rural. Figure S3 plots these responses broken down by our place types.

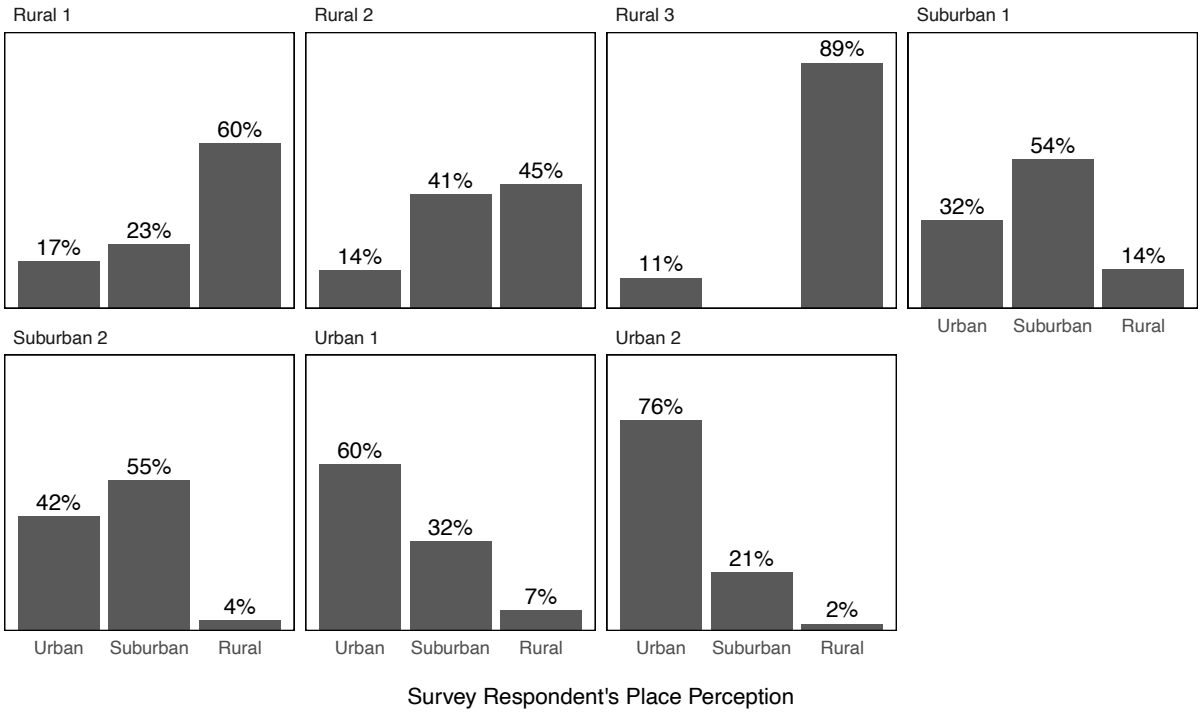

Figure S3: Validation Test: Place Types and Citizens' Place Type Perception

While we would not expect the results to correspond perfectly – survey-based measures are subject not only to measurement error, but also to meaningful variation in how ordinary citizens might reasonably perceive the places where they live – we do find that our responds correspond strongly to citizens' perceptions: the most common response in our rural place

types is indeed "rural", the most common response in our suburban place types is "suburban", and the most common response in our urban types is "urban." More detailed inspection of the results also lends support to our interpretation of the places. Notice, for instance, that a substantial fraction of the "suburban 2" respondents characterize their community as urban, which is in keeping with our interpretation of these places as more densely populated inner suburbs. A substantial fraction of respondents in "rural 2" places also characterize their communities as suburban, which probably captures the more built-up and "exurban" rural places in southwestern Ontario as well as small-town residents who may characterize their places of residence as "suburban."

A.3 ADA - Postal Code Conversion File

In the absence of an official postal code conversion file for ADAs, we used longitude and latitude points from the existing postal code conversion file to place each postal code within its respective ADA. We test to confirm that this procedure was successful in figure S4. In the Toronto and Vancouver panels, we select a random ADA in Toronto and Vancouver and confirm that the postal codes that our procedure placed within each ADA are in fact within the ADA boundaries. In the Woolwich panel, we confirm that the postal codes in each of Woolwich Township's three ADAs are sorted into ADA successfully. In the Northern Alberta panel (readers may wish to zoom in on this particular panel on their screens) we validate the more difficult test of postal code placement in rural Canada. In general our approach appears to have performed well. This conversion file should therefore be useful for researchers until an official conversion file is made available.

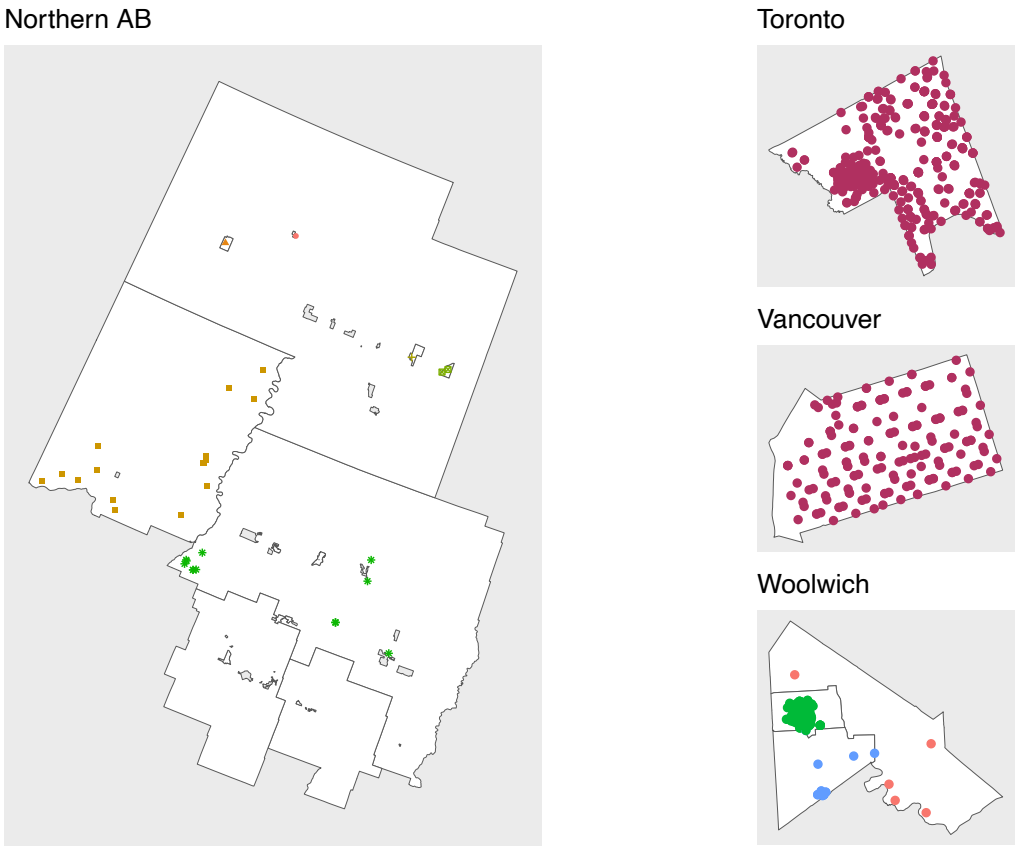

Figure S4: Validation Testing: Postal Code to ADA Placement