

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX

This appendix provides an overview of the coding procedures that were used to construct the Demographics of Canadian Federal Election Candidates dataset, created by Anna Johnson, Erin Tolley, Melanee Thomas, and Marc André Bodet. The dataset is available here: <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/MI5XQ6>. Variables for election year, district name, district number, province, election outcome, and competitiveness were generated using Elections Canada data. Independent coders then collected data on the variables outlined below. The coders and authors met regularly to discuss anomalies, missing data, and ambiguous cases. The data were also cleaned, verified, and standardized by one of the authors.

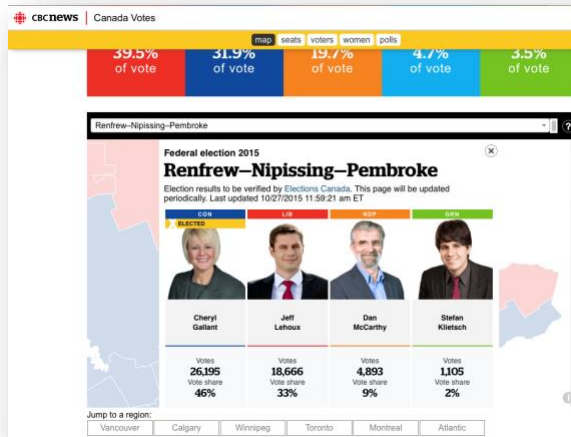
CODING PROCEDURES

You will be assigned a series of districts to code from a specified federal election. You will use multiple sources, detailed below, to collect data on candidates. Even if you find all of the information in the first source you consult, work your way through the other sources to cross-reference and check your work. Generally speaking, and particularly for demographic variables, you should seek confirmatory evidence from at least two, and ideally three, sources. If the information contained in the sources conflicts (e.g., one source says that the candidate is a teacher and the other says the candidate is a minister, record both, but make a note of this and flag it for the PI).

Sources

1. Wikipedia
 - Look for the district name and determine if there are links to bios for the candidate
 - You can use these bios to find information on gender, age, and occupation.
2. Social media
 - Check Twitter, Facebook and Instagram using the candidate's name in the search function
 - Information that you might be able to glean from these sources include the candidate's age and clues about his or her gender or racialized / Indigenous status
3. Google
 - Google requires a multi-pronged search strategy, especially if the candidate's name is common
 - Terms to try: "candidate's name"; "candidate name" + district name, "candidate name" + party name. Enclosing the candidate's name in "" will improve the search results
 - Google might return social media profiles (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, Instagram) that you didn't uncover in your search for social media). If they are the candidate's social media profile, then check these sources. This might happen if the candidate has a user name that isn't his or her "formal" name.
4. CBC Canada Votes 2015 results
 - <http://www.cbc.ca/news2/interactives/results-2015/>
 - Use the search bar to enter the district name (or click via the map). Double click on the district name, and you will be directed to a list of candidates

- There are photos of most of the candidates, which may be useful for inferring information about gender and racialized status, but these should be triangulated against other sources



5. PARLINFO (historical information compiled by the Library of Parliament)

- Use information compiled by the Library of Parliament to find information on candidates' occupations, women in Parliament, and incumbency.
- https://lop.parl.ca/sites/ParlInfo/default/en_CA/ElectionsRidings/Elections

HISTORY OF FEDERAL RIDINGS SINCE 1867

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[Candidates](#)
[General Elections](#)
[By-Elections](#)
[Cities, Towns or Districts](#)
[Women Candidates in General Elections](#)

Candidates

Recent improvements to this database include links to biographies of parliamentarians. [More info...](#)

Name (First name and/or surname)

And / or Political Party

And / or Province of Candidate

And / or Riding Name

6. Canada's Who's Who

- This is a compilation of biographical information on notable Canadians. You can find it in the library

7. Media archives

- There are several of these you can search through the library, including Canadian Newsstream, Factiva, ProQuest. Paperofrecord has some smaller publications, so check there for local coverage.

NOTE: As you code, use a timer, and keep good notes as to how long you spend with each source. Note, too, the ease/difficulty with which you find coding each category in a separate document. We will use this information to assess the relevance / utility of each source and to hone our codebook or coding procedure if necessary.

Variable name	Description	Codes
Incumbent	Incumbency refers to whether or not the candidate held a seat in the previous Parliament. It is straightforward to code in elections where there was no redistricting of ridings (i.e., all ridings have the same boundaries and names as previous election) but slightly more complicated after elections where there was redistricting because riding names often change. So, the MP for Trinity-Spadina is running again, but now in a new riding called Spadina-Fort York. We thus have a slightly different coding procedure for the 2015 and 2004 elections (which occurred after redistricting) than for the elections between 2006-2011 (where all ridings remained the same). Use the Parliamentary website to determine if a candidate sat in the previous Parliament. Note we only refer to candidates as incumbents if they sat in the immediately preceding Parliament (i.e., they hold a seat at the time of the election), not if they have <i>at some time in the past</i> been an MP.	<p><i>Elections with redistricting (2015 & 2004)</i></p> <p>1: candidate was member of previous Parliament 0: candidate was not member of previous Parliament</p> <p><i>Elections without redistricting (2006-2011)</i></p> <p>1: candidate held that seat in the previous Parliament 0: all other candidates</p>
Gender	Gender refers to one's identity or expression as a man, a woman, or as nonbinary (i.e., a gender expression that is neither man/male or woman/female). For transgender candidates (e.g., a candidate who was born biologically male but now identifies as woman/female), you would use the code that captures the gender with which they now identify. To infer a candidate's gender, you should use their names, photographs, biographies that include pronouns (e.g., he/she), and news reports (e.g., lists of women candidates).	0: Man 1: Woman 2: Nonbinary
Racial or Indigenous background	<p>This code captures whether a candidate is racialized, Indigenous, or neither (white).</p> <p>Indigenous peoples include those who are First Nations (e.g. Status Indian, Cree, Ojibway, etc.), Métis, or Inuit.</p> <p>Racialized individuals are those who meet Statistics Canada's definition of "visible minority."</p>	0: White 1: Racialized 2: Indigenous 3: Unclear

	<p>This includes individuals who are <i>not</i> Indigenous but are non-white or non-Caucasian in race or colour. A person is a visible minority if they are South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.); Chinese; Black; Filipino; Latin American (e.g., Argentinean, Chilean); Arab (e.g., Lebanese, Tunisian); Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, etc.); West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan, etc.); Korean; or Japanese.</p> <p>You will determine race and Indigenous background using biographical and other cues, including photographs, the candidates' surname, and (if available), their self-identification on their websites, in social media, or in interviews.</p> <p>Take notes of the sources and indicators that you used as the basis for your coding and note cases of ambiguity. These will be resolved in the verification stage.</p>	
Age	Code age based on birth year. If you have information about a candidate's age at the time of the election campaign, then you can use that to infer birth year. For example, if a media report indicates the candidate is 54 in 2004, then you can indicate their birth year is likely 1950	Enter birth year
Occupation	This is a descriptive column, which you will use to record the candidate's occupation. For incumbent candidates who list their occupation as "Parliamentarian" or "politician," please use instead their occupation when first elected. You will use PARLINFO and other sources to determine occupation.	Record the candidate's occupation. This will later be transformed into nine occupational categories.
Other Levels	Has the candidate previously held office at the provincial or municipal level? Provincial level includes those who have sat as an MLA, MNA, or MPP. Municipal level includes those who have been elected as a mayor or councilor. We will not include school boards in the municipal level. Here, we are only interested in whether the candidate has been <i>elected</i> at another level of government, not whether they have run and lost. Use their biographies, news reports, and information at other levels of government to code this variable.	1: has held office at the provincial or municipal level 0: has not held office at the provincial or municipal level

OVERVIEW OF DATASET

The dataset includes 13 variables, and 4,516 observations.

	year	prov	ndistrict	ndistrictname	incumbent	gender	race	occupation	otherlevels	party	age	winner	trail
1	2008	10	10001	Avalon	Non-incumbent	Male	White	Other	Previously elected provincially/municipally	Liberal	1974	Elected	0
2	2008	10	10001	Avalon	Incumbent	Male	White	Other	No elected experience at other levels	Conservative	1964	Defeated	.1012
3	2008	10	10001	Avalon	Non-incumbent	Male	White	Business	No elected experience at other levels	NDP	.	Defeated	.279
4	2008	10	10002	Bonavista--Gander--Grand Falls--Windsor	Incumbent	Male	White	Journalism	No elected experience at other levels	Liberal	1969	Elected	0
5	2008	10	10002	Bonavista--Gander--Grand Falls--Windsor	Non-incumbent	Male	White	Law	No elected experience at other levels	Conservative	.	Defeated	.5504
6	2008	10	10002	Bonavista--Gander--Grand Falls--Windsor	Non-incumbent	Male	White	Other	No elected experience at other levels	NDP	1978	Defeated	.5775999
7	2008	10	10003	Humber--St. Barbe--Baie Verte	Incumbent	Male	White	Government & politics	Previously elected provincially/municipally	Liberal	1966	Elected	0
8	2008	10	10003	Humber--St. Barbe--Baie Verte	Non-incumbent	Male	White	Business	No elected experience at other levels	Conservative	.	Defeated	.5759
9	2008	10	10003	Humber--St. Barbe--Baie Verte	Non-incumbent	Male	White	Other	No elected experience at other levels	NDP	.	Defeated	.5073