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Religion-Mix Growth in Canadian Cities:

A Look at 2006-2031 Projections Data

Prepared by Fernando Mata,
Policy Research Group

August 9th 2010

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the growth trajectories of religion mix ratios in selected census metropolitan areas of Canada between 2006 and 2031. The data was drawn from special tables of the microsimulation population projections carried out by Statistics Canada and released in March 2010. Religion mix ratios including Non Christian to Christian, No religion to Religion and group specific ones were examined. The analysis found that the Non Christian to Christian ratio will double between 2006 to 2031 (from 15 to 30 per 100) while the No religion to Religion ratio will remain stable at about 26 per100 by 2031. Non Christian to Christian ratios will be equal or higher than 45 per 100 in cities such as Toronto, Abbotsford and Vancouver by 2031. No religion to Religion ratios will continue to be higher than average in most in British Columbia and other Western cities compared to others in the rest of Canada. To summarize findings latent class growth modeling and discriminant analysis were undertaken to classify cities in terms of prototypical patterns of growth and pinpoint characteristics of cities associated with these growth patterns. Overall, findings suggest that greater intra-Christian and intra-Non Christian religious diversity will be seen across cities of various sizes and geographies and that they will coexist with the more secular pattern of the reporting No religion in the next two decades.

Introduction

Recent Statistics Canada (SC) microsimulation-based projections[1] announce a picture of unparalleled diversity for Canada in terms of its racial and religious composition by 2031 (Statistics Canada, 2010). Based upon these projections, the number of persons adhering to non-Christian religious beliefs in Canada will more than double from 2006, reaching between 5.3 million and 6.8 million by 2031, and rising from 8% of the population to approximately 14%. By 2031, approximately one-in-two non-Christians (50%) will be a Muslim, compared to slightly more than one in three (35%) in 2006.

According to the SC projections reference scenario (which may be the most probable), by 2031, 37% of the Canadian population will have Catholic affiliations, 21% will have Protestant ones while Non Christian affiliations will account for 15%. About 16% of Canadians are also expected to report No Religion. The growth in both Christian and Non Christian affiliations will be particularly felt in the 33 major metropolitan areas of the country where most religious minorities are today concentrated today. About 74% of the population or 42 million Canadians will be living in these areas. The largest Christian group in these metropolitan areas will be Catholics, which will see an increase from 9.2 million in 2006 to 10.7 million by 2031 (see table 1).The largest non-Christian group, the Muslim one, will increase at a faster rate growing from less than 1 million in 2006 to 2.7 million by 2031.

[1] Undertaken with the *DEMOSIM* population projection program.

Table 1: Population Counts of Religious Affiliations (in thousands), Canada and 33 Major Metropolitan Areas, 2006-2031

Years	Total ('000)	Catholic ('000)	Protestant ('000)	Orthodox ('000)	Other Christian ('000)	Muslim ('000)	Jewish ('000)	Buddhist ('000)	Hindu ('000)	Sikh ('000)	Other Non Christian ('000)	No Religion ('000)
Canada												
2006	32,522	13,830	8,970	566	974	884	348	358	406	384	122	5,680
2011	34,516	14,233	8,977	646	1,166	1,245	362	413	526	480	136	6,332
2016	36,442	14,580	8,976	727	1,364	1,621	376	464	645	581	149	6,959
2021	38,343	14,888	8,985	808	1,560	2,014	391	513	768	686	161	7,569
2026	40,236	15,164	8,990	891	1,755	2,431	407	561	894	794	173	8,176
2031	42,077	15,389	8,973	978	1,944	2,870	421	607	1,024	906	185	8,780
33 CMAs												
2006	22,141	9,214	5,345	515	702	858	332	337	393	360	76	4,009
2011	23,950	9,555	5,462	580	855	1,204	343	387	508	458	90	4,508
2016	25,706	9,864	5,565	648	1,008	1,560	353	433	622	553	98	5,002
2021	27,471	10,155	5,664	717	1,164	1,935	364	478	740	655	108	5,491
2026	29,265	10,440	5,763	789	1,319	2,330	382	523	864	754	117	5,984
2031	31,032	10,698	5,842	864	1,471	2,739	391	565	989	864	127	6,482

Source: Reference scenario core tables, Microsimulation Population Projections 2006-2031, Statistics Canada

Religion mix is a concept that refers to the demographic balance that exists between Christian and Non Christian faiths including those who report no religion affiliation sharing a common spatial boundary. Each faith group is said to have a distinctive *demographic weight* in the institutional life of the community of residence be it a nation, a region or a city (Thomas, 2009). Demographic weights of faith groups are determined by both natural increases via the intergenerational transmission of religious affiliation and immigration inflows (Jedwab, 2008)

Tracking future changes in the religion mix of urban communities in Canada is extremely important for social policy. Rapid changes in religion mix have numerous socio-demographic and economic implications particularly for cities where the size of certain religious groups is expected to substantially increase. As some groups become more noticeable in their place of residence there will be greater pressures to meet demands for religious accommodation as well as the provision of goods and services such as educational facilities and schools, health facilities and multilingual services (Seljak, 2007; Beyer and Martin, 2010,). It is also postulated that shifts in the religion mix will present important challenges for the development of welcoming and inclusive programs strengthening Canadian identity in very plural religious environments (Kymlicka, 2010).

Using special tabulations of the 2006-2031 SC projections, the purpose of the paper is to examine growth trajectories of several religion mix ratios across the major census metropolitan areas in Canada. This empirical exploration addresses four central research questions:(1) What are the expected changes in the religion mix of Canadian cities between 2006 and 2031 and what are the prototypical growth trajectories? (2) What shape will these trajectories take? (3) What kind of cities can we expect to evolve from them? (4) And, what are the common characteristics that will be shared by cities undergoing similar growth trajectories? It is expected that this empirical statistical analysis will aid in providing a demographic basis to understand religious diversity in the urban context of the future and to perhaps aid in planning long term strategies to strengthen institutional readiness.

Data Source and Indicators

Statistics Canada's special tabulations 1-B from the projections reference scenario[2] are the main data sources used for this analysis. These tabulations were made available to federal departmental partners and funders of the project which included the Department of Canadian Heritage, Citizenship and Immigration Canada and Human Resources and Skill Development Canada. The tabulations contained information on projected population counts broken down by 33 major census metropolitan areas (CMAs)[3],six census points; (2006. 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026 and 2031) and 10 religious affiliation groups. The latter included *Christian* (Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox and other Christian), *Non Christian* (Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist, Hindu, Sikh and Other Non Christian)[4] and those who reported no religious affiliation. The 33 CMAs were the following: Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa – Gatineau, Edmonton, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Québec, Kitchener, London, Windsor, Oshawa, St. Catharines – Niagara, Halifax, Victoria, Saskatoon, Barrie, Kelowna, Abbotsford, Regina, Sherbrooke, Kingston, Greater Sudbury, St. John's, Guelph, Brantford, Trois-Rivières, Saguenay, Moncton, Thunder Bay, Peterborough and Saint John

The religion mix in cities was approximated by two types of synthetic ratios[5] which were calculated for every city and projection time point. These ratios may be divided into two general types:

- **Broad Groups Religion Mix Ratios**

  These assess the demographic balance between faith groups along two axes: Christian vs. Non Christian and No Religion vs. Religion. While the first constitutes a basic measure one of community differentiation by religious traditions, the second taps into a secularization processes underlying the reporting of No religion and the possible problems related to the conceptualization of "religion" within some ethnic contexts (e.g. Chinese religion). The broad ratios were operationalized as follows:

  - *Non Christian to Christian ratio*, defined as the number of members of non-Christian affiliations divided by the number of Christian affiliations x100.
  - *No Religion to Religion ratio* defined as the number of individuals reporting no religious affiliation divided by the number of those reporting a religious affiliation (Christian and Non Christian) x100;

- **Group Specific Religion Mix Ratios**

  Eleven group specific ratios tapped the presence of groups within its own religious roots and, in the case of Muslims, also in relation to all Christian groups. Group ratios were operationalized as follows:

  - *Catholic to Total Christian ratio,* defined as the number of Catholics divided by the number of Christian affiliations x100.
  - *Protestant to Total Christian ratio*, defined as the number of Protestants divided by the number of Christian affiliations x100.
  - *Orthodox to Total Christian ratio*, defined as the number of Catholic Orthodox divided by the number of Christian affiliations x100.

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[2] According to the reference scenario, the following assumptions were made: a total fertility rate of 1.7 children per woman in childbearing years, life expectancy for males of 83.1 years, life expectancy for females of 86.6 years, an annual immigrant intake of 252,500, 1991-2008 estimates of emigration and internal migration patterns observed during 1995-1996, 2000-2001 and 2005- 2006. In addition, in terms of religious mobility, the reference scenario assumed that the probabilities of leaving each religion and choosing a new religious group would follow the transition rates observed in the 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey and a cohort based analysis of decennial censuses from 1981 to 2001.

[3] City with a population of 100,000 or more inhabitants where the enumerated person lived on Census Day.

[4] See table A-1 in the appendix for examples of specific religious groups included in the broad categories following 2001 Census definitions

[5] A religion mix ratio equal to 100 represents equal representation in the community between the groups being compared. Ratios above 100 suggest a stronger presence of the group while those below 100 suggest a weaker one.

- *Other Christian to Total Christian ratio*, defined as the number of Other Christian affiliations divided by the number of Christian affiliations x100.
- *Muslim to Total Non Christian ratio*, defined as the number of Muslims divided by the number of Non Christian affiliations x100.
- *Muslim to Total Christian ratio*, defined as the number of Muslims divided by the number of Non Christian affiliations x100 .This mix ratio if particular importance in terms of the predicted magnitude of the Muslim group growth in the major metropolitan areas of the country.
- *Jewish to Total Non Christian ratio* defined as the number of Jewish divided by the number of Non Christian affiliations x100.
- *Buddhist to Total Non Christian ratio*, defined as the number of Buddhists divided by the number of Non Christian affiliations x100.
- *Hindu to Total Non Christian ratio*, defined as the number of Hindus divided by the number of Non Christian affiliations x100.
- *Sikh to Total Non Christian ratio*, defined as the number of Sikhs divided by the number of Christian affiliations x100.
- *Other Non-Christian to Total Non Christian ratio*, defined as the number of Other Non Christian affiliations divided by the number of Non Christian affiliations x100.

No statistical transformations were made on the religion mix ratios in order to keep an easier interpretation of results. It should also be noted that the population projections tabulations did not contained information on gender[6] and/or multiple religious affiliation reporting.

Methodological Approach

The data analysis of the projections data proceeded in three stages. The first one comprised a descriptive overview of observed and predicted religion mix ratios across major metropolitan areas over six census time points. The second one involved modeling the predicted growth trajectories of the mix ratios using latent class growth modeling (LCGM). The third last stage involved establishing types of city baseline characteristics (2006) which were the most relevant in explaining class memberships through the use of multivariate discriminant analysis.

Data Analysis

Descriptive Overview

Broad Group Mix Ratios

Graph 1 and Table 2 presents the projected ratios and population counts for total Non-Christian to Christian and No religion to Religion for the 33 major metropolitan areas of Canada. While in 2006 there were 15 non-Christian religion members per 100 Christian members, this ratio is expected to double to about 30 per 100 by 2031. Similarly, the No religion vs. Religion ratio is expected to increase from 22 per 100 reporting some religious affiliation in 2006 to 26 per 100 in 2031. Both broad religion mix ratios show upward movements with a steeper slope of growth for the former ratio compared to

[6] Projection tabulations 1-B did not contained breakdowns by gender. Already in 2006, 52% if the Christian affiliations were made-up by females while Non Christian affiliations were evenly split by gender (50%). The highest percentage of women in the Christian affiliations was that of Protestants (53%) while among the Non Christian ones it was found among Buddhists (53%). Males were noticeable in the reporting of the Muslim affiliations (52%) and No religion responses (55%).

the latter one. An increasing presence of non-Christian faiths in the context of a strong Christian demographic dominance will coexist with the more secular trend characterized by the continuing reporting of No religious affiliation in the next two decades.

Chart 1: Broad Group Religious Mix Ratios (per 100), 33 Metropolitan Areas, Canada 2006-2031

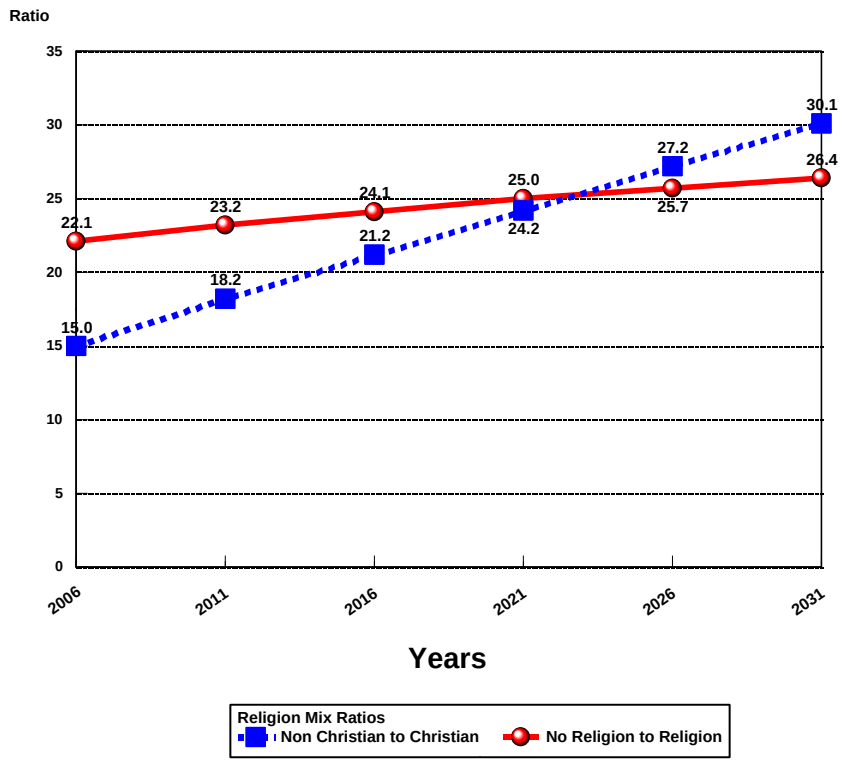


Table 2: Broad Group Religious Mix Ratios, 33 CMAs, Canada 2006-2031

Census Metropolitan Areas (N=33)	Total Christian Affiliations ('000)	Total Non Christian ('000)	No Religion ('.000)	Non Christian to Christian Ratio (per 100)	No Religion to Religion Ratio (per 100)
2006	15,776	2,370	4,009	15.0	22.1
2011	16,449	2,994	4,508	18.2	23.2
2016	17,090	3,628	5,002	21.2	24.1
2021	17,700	4,287	5,491	24.2	25.0
2026	18,311	4,975	5,984	27.2	25.7
2031	18,876	5,685	6,482	30.1	26.4

Source: Special tabulations 1-B, reference scenario, SC Microsimulation Population Projections 2006-2031

Broad mix ratios are presented by individual cities in tabled 3 and 4. In terms of Non Christian to Christian mix ratios, Toronto, Abbotsford and Vancouver are expected to be places of greater Non Christian presence in the future. They will display ratios equal or higher than 45 per 100 by 2031. Toronto's mix ratio will double from 33 per 100 Christians in 2006 to 62 per 100 Christians by 2031. A stronger presence of non Christian affiliations will also be seen in Abbotsford where a large number of Sikh religion members are presently residentially concentrated (57 per 100 Christians by 2031). Vancouver's ratios are expected to rise from 32 per 100 Christians in 2006 to 45 per 100 in 2031. Cities like Calgary, Windsor, Montreal, Kitchener and Ottawa-Gatineau will also display ratios of at

least 25 per 100 Christians by 2031. With respect to the remaining cities, Non Christian to Christian ratios will be of smaller magnitude but always of an increasing nature.

With respect to the No religion to Religion mix ratios, Western Canadian cities will continue to see a relatively higher reporting of No religion to Religion compared to other Canadian cities. In that respect they will become more "secular" than other cities. Higher ratios are expected in cities such as Victoria and Vancouver where ratios will hit 49 per 100 reporting religious affiliations by 2031. Non religion to religion mix ratios will also be high and stable over time in the city of Kelowna across all six census points. The reporting of No religion will be less frequent in predominantly Catholic cities of Quebec and the Atlantic region (e.g. Montreal, St. John's, Sherbrooke, Quebec City, Trois-Rivieres and Saguenay).

Table 3: Non Christian to Christian Ratios (per 100 Christians) in descending order, 33 Metropolitan Areas of Canada 2006-2031

CMA	Pop 2006 ('000)	Projected Pop 2031 ('000.)	2006 Ratio	2011 Ratio	2016 Ratio	2021 Ratio	2026 Ratio	2031 Ratio
Toronto	5,320	8,868	33.4	40.1	46.1	51.8	57.0	61.8
Abbotsford	164	214	30.4	36.6	42.6	48.4	53.6	56.9
Vancouver	2,181	3,483	32.2	35.3	38.0	40.4	42.6	44.6
Calgary	1,118	1,864	14.8	17.3	19.8	22.0	24.1	26.3
Windsor	336	476	9.7	13.0	16.0	18.8	21.4	24.4
Montréal	3,680	4,900	11.0	13.5	15.9	18.3	20.7	23.1
Kitchener	470	603	9.3	11.7	14.7	17.3	19.8	22.6
Ottawa - Gatineau	1,167	1,574	10.6	12.9	15.2	17.4	19.7	22.1
Edmonton	1,069	1,529	10.9	12.6	14.4	15.9	17.8	19.5
Hamilton	719	921	8.3	10.3	12.1	14.0	16.0	18.1
Guelph	132	165	8.2	10.0	11.8	13.3	15.0	17.3
London	476	554	7.0	8.6	9.8	11.3	12.7	14.1
Winnipeg	711	884	8.1	9.3	10.5	11.6	12.6	13.6
Oshawa	343	455	4.2	5.7	7.2	9.0	10.6	12.9
Victoria	339	406	8.5	9.2	9.8	10.8	11.6	12.9
Kelowna	167	219	4.6	6.0	6.6	7.9	9.0	9.4
St.Catharines – Niagara	404	433	3.0	4.3	5.2	6.2	7.5	8.5
Kingston	158	172	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.5	7.1	8.0
Halifax	384	418	3.4	4.4	5.0	5.9	6.9	8.0
Barrie	184	246	2.8	3.9	5.0	6.0	7.0	7.9
Brantford	132	165	3.9	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	7.7
Peterborough	121	128	2.1	3.2	4.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
Saskatoon	238	262	3.3	4.3	5.3	5.8	6.4	7.5
Regina	198	211	3.2	4.5	4.5	5.8	6.5	6.6
Sherbrooke	188	203	1.7	2.3	2.9	4.0	4.6	5.2
Thunder Bay	127	131	2.0	2.0	3.0	4.1	4.1	5.2
Greater Sudbury	164	170	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.7	3.7
Moncton	130	132	0.9	1.7	2.6	2.7	3.6	3.7
Saint John	125	117	0.9	1.9	1.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
Québec	723	692	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.2
Trois-Rivières	142	145	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.3
St. John's	183	169	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.1
Saguenay	153	135	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.6
All CMAs	**22,141**	**31,032**	**15.0**	**18.2**	**21.2**	**24.2**	**27.2**	**30.1**

Source: Special tabulations 1-B, reference scenario, SC Microsimulation Population Projections 2006-2031

Table 4: No Religion to Religion Ratios (per 100 reporting Religion) in descending order, 33 Major Metropolitan Areas of Canada 2006-2031

CMA	Pop 2006 ('000)	Projected Pop 2031 ('000)	2006 Ratio	2011 Ratio	2016 Ratio	2021 Ratio	2026 Ratio	2031 Ratio
Victoria	339	406	57.4	54.4	53.0	52.6	51.0	49.3
Vancouver	2,181	3,483	52.0	51.1	50.2	49.5	48.9	48.4
Kelowna	167	219	46.5	45.5	46.5	46.0	46.2	45.7
Abbotsford	164	214	36.7	37.0	37.3	36.2	35.6	33.8
Calgary	1,118	1,864	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7
Edmonton	1,069	1,529	31.8	32.2	32.6	32.9	33.1	33.6
Saskatoon	238	262	25.9	26.8	27.6	28.9	30.0	31.0
Regina	198	211	24.4	25.3	27.3	28.2	28.8	30.2
Brantford	135	164	27.1	27.7	27.4	28.3	28.5	29.4
Winnipeg	711	884	27.1	27.6	28.1	28.5	28.7	29.1
Barrie	184	246	26.9	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.3	28.8
Thunder Bay	127	131	22.1	24.5	24.5	26.7	27.7	28.7
Peterborough	121	128	22.4	24.7	25.5	26.3	27.0	28.0
Guelph	132	165	25.5	25.5	26.3	26.9	27.6	27.9
Kingston	158	172	23.4	24.8	24.8	25.4	26.7	27.4
Oshawa	343	455	24.6	25.1	26.0	26.7	27.1	27.4
London	476	554	25.0	25.4	26.0	26.3	26.5	26.8
Hamilton	719	921	22.5	23.4	24.3	24.9	25.7	26.2
St.Catharines – Niagara	404	433	19.2	20.5	21.9	23.3	24.4	25.9
Kitchener	470	603	20.8	22.0	23.1	23.9	24.5	25.1
Toronto	5,320	8,868	21.4	22.4	23.2	23.9	24.5	25.0
Halifax	384	418	16.7	18.6	19.8	21.1	22.6	23.7
Ottawa - Gatineau	1,167	1,574	16.6	18.0	19.3	20.5	21.4	22.4
Greater Sudbury	164	170	13.1	15.2	17.4	18.9	20.4	22.3
Saint John	125	117	12.7	14.8	17.1	18.4	20.0	21.9
Windsor	336	476	14.7	16.6	18.0	19.2	20.6	21.2
Moncton	130	132	11.2	12.7	13.6	15.5	16.4	17.9
Montréal	3,680	4,900	9.6	10.9	12.2	13.4	14.4	15.4
St. John's	183	169	6.4	8.3	9.7	11.3	12.2	13.4
Sherbrooke	188	203	7.4	8.4	8.9	9.9	10.9	12.2
Québec	723	692	6.8	7.6	8.8	9.5	10.5	11.4
Trois-Rivières	142	145	4.4	5.8	6.6	7.4	8.1	9.0
Saguenay	153	135	3.4	4.9	5.8	6.8	7.8	8.8
All CMAs	**22,141**	**31,032**	**22.1**	**23.2**	**24.1**	**25.0**	**26.7**	**26.4**

Source: Special tabulations 1-B, reference scenario, SC Microsimulation Population Projections 2006-2031

Group Specific Mix Ratios

In terms of group-specific mix ratios (see table 5), the Catholic to Total Christian mix ratio is expected to experience some degree of stability. It will fluctuate around 53 per 100 during the six census points between 2006 and 2031. The Protestant to total Christian mix ratio will experience a moderate decline loosing about 5 ratio points between the six census periods from 42 ratio points per 100 in 2006 to 37 per 100 in 2006. Mix ratios for the Orthodox Christian group will remain relatively stable while those for the Other Christian groups will rise from approximately 4 per 100 in 2006 to 6 per 100 by 2031. The increasing importance of the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh groups within the Non Christian religion

population of Canada is an important trend that merits attention. The Muslim to Non Christian mix ratio will climb from 38 per 100 in 2006 to 49 per 100 by 2031. It also expected that by 2031 there will be approximately 7 Muslims per 100 Christian residents in the major metropolitan areas of Canada. At a lower mix ratio level, the Hindu to Non Christian mix ratio will rise from 10 per 100 in 2006 to 13 per 100 by 2031. The Sikh religion mix ratio will also rise approximately 1 ratio point between 2006 and 2031. While the Jewish to Non Christian ratio will be stable fluctuating at around 7 per 100 across all six census points, the Buddhist to Non Christian ratios will experience a declining trend shifting from 12 per 100 in 2001 to 9 per 100 in 2031.

Table 5: Group-Specific Mix Ratios, 33 CMAs, Canada 2006-2031

Group-Specific Mix Ratios	Year					
	2006 Ratio	2011 Ratio	2016 Ratio	2021 Ratio	2026 Ratio	2031 Ratio
Catholic to Total Christian	51.8	52.3	52.7	53.0	53.3	53.6
Protestant to Total Christian	42.3	41.1	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0
Orthodox to Total Christian	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9
Other Christian to Total Christian	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.5
Muslim to Total Non Christian	37.7	41.7	45.0	47.3	49.7	48.8
Muslim to Total Christian	2.4	3.3	4.1	4.9	5.7	6.5
Jewish to Total Non Christian	7.6	6.4	5.9	5.7	7.0	6.1
Buddhist to Total Non Christian	11.7	10.6	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.6
Hindu to Total Non Christian	9.9	10.9	10.6	12.0	12.9	13.2
Sikh to Total Non Christian	9.6	11.2	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.4
Other Non Christian to Total Non Christian	6.4	9.4	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.7

Source: Special tabulations 1-B, reference scenario, SC Microsimulation Population Projections 2006-2031

Latent Class Growth Models

One of the objectives of the paper was to summarize prototypical growth trajectories of religion mix indicators and classify cities according to these trajectories. Latent class growth modeling (LCG) offered a flexible alternative to standard repeated measures approaches to longitudinal data and was chosen here as the main multivariate analytical tool for this purpose. LCG models are structural equations where the basic underlying assumption is that the collection of observed individual growth trajectories can be efficiently summarized by a smaller set of latent clusters (or latent classes) characterizing those trajectories[7]. Treating the projections data as "quasi" longitudinal extending over six data points, LCG procedures enabled the identification of homogeneous clusters of individual growth trajectories. The models fitted separate statistical parameters (random intercepts and slopes) characterizing the shape of each growth profile[8].

7 A rationale for approaching longitudinal data in this manner is provided by Muthen and Muthen (2000) and Nagin (1999).

8 Parameters for the LCGMs were estimated using the Mplus statistical software package.

Using symbols, an LCG model for a particular religion mix ratio, city and time period may be expressed by the following general equation:

$y_{it} = \eta 0_i + \eta 1_i X_t + \varepsilon_{it}$

where:

y_{it}= religion mix ratio for city $_i$ at time $_t$,
$\eta 0_i$ = a random intercept or starting level latent factor score for city $_i$,
$\eta 1_i$ = a random slope or rate of growth latent factor score for city $_i$,
X_t=time score at point t (t=2006, 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026, 2031),
ε_{it}= residual term

To simplify the modeling procedure while working only with 33 observations spread over six equidistant census points and attempting to avoid a large set of possible statistical models, linear models with only one random intercept and slope were thought to be the more parsimonious ones. While the random intercepts provide information on the starting levels of growth (2006), random slopes do so about the rate of growth at five year intervals. The fit of LCG models to the projections data were assessed examining using fit statistics such as entropy coefficients and the LVMR test. While the former coefficients measured mean posterior probabilities of assignment to classes (ranging from 0 or poor classification to 1 or perfect classification) the LMVR tested the null hypotheses of a 2 class vs. a 3 class solution.

A total of 13 LCG models (one for each mix ratio) were fitted to the projections data. Entropy coefficients were above the .85 mark indicating an acceptable classification success. The high significance of LVMR test (p >.05) of 11 out of the 13 models suggested that three class solutions were sufficient in producing appropriate and informative assignments of cities into latent classes.

Broad Group Mix Models Results

The estimated growth parameters (starting level and growth rates) of these models are summarized in table 6. Growth trajectory maps based on these models are presented in charts 2 and 3. In terms of the LCG models of the growth trajectories of Non Christian to Christian Mix Ratio, the case of Toronto and Abbotsford (class 2 members) are of particular interest. These cities started at a similar level like Vancouver at an average of 32.7 ratio points (class 1) but will increase at faster rate (average of 5.7 ratio points every five years). These two B.C. cities will be significantly challenged by the presence of Non Christian faiths in the next two decades.

Table 6: Latent Classes and Growth Parameters, Broad Group Mix Ratios LCG models, Canada 2006-2031

Models	Cities	Starting Level (2006, (per 100)	Rate of growth (per 100, every five years)	Growth Trajectory
Non Christian to Christian Ratio				
Class 1	Rest of Cities	5.1	1.2	low level, low increase
Class 2	Toronto, Abbotsford	32.7	5.7	high level, high increase
Class 3	Vancouver	32.8	2.5	high level, moderate increase
No Religion to Religion Ratio				
Class 1	Montreal, Saguenay, Quebec City, Sherbrooke, St John's, Trois-Rivieres, Moncton	7.3	1.1	low level, low increase
Class 2	Rest of Cities	23.5	0.8	moderate level, low increase
Class 3	Kelowna, V ictoria, Vancouver	51.3	-0.6	high level, decreasing

The results of the No Religion to Religion Mix Ratio model suggest that Western cities such as Kelowna, Victoria and Vancouver (members of class 1) will continue to be outliers in the reporting of No religion over Religion in the next two decades (starting level of an average of 51.3 ratio points and average growth rate of -0.6 ratio points every five years). In more Francophone-Catholic dominated cities (members of class 1) such as Montreal, Saguenay, Quebec City and Anglophone Catholic such as St. John, ratios the reporting of No religion will also rise but at a slower pace (starting level of 7.3 ratio points and growth rate of 1.0 ratio points every five years). The remaining Canadian cities (clustered in class 2) are expected to experience only moderate patterns of growth.

Chart 2: Group Trajectory Map: Non Christian to Christian Religion Mix Ratios (per 100), Canada 2006-2031

Class 1 Rest of Cities
Class 2 Toronto, Abbotsford
Class 3 Vancouver

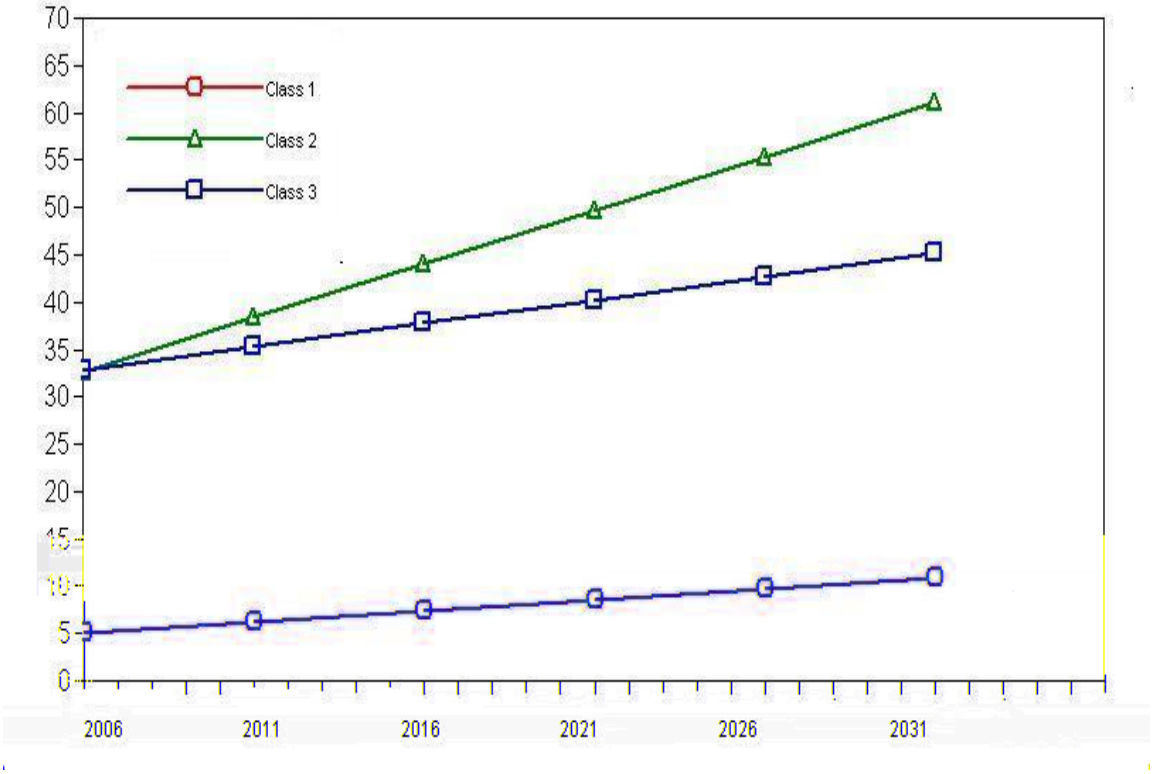
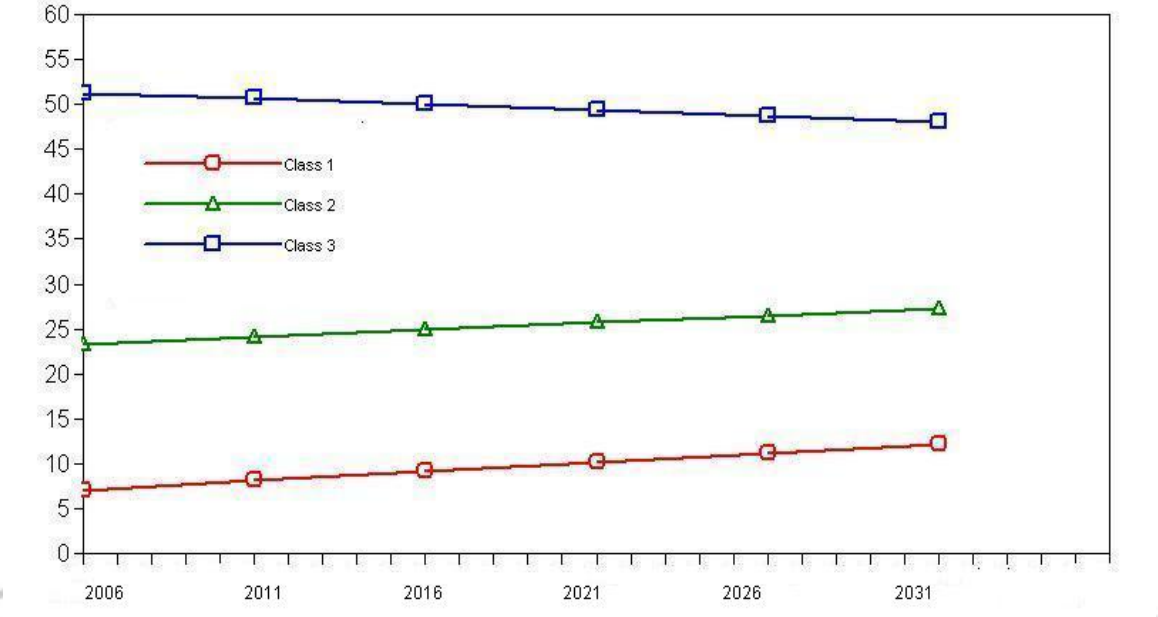


Chart 3: Group Trajectory Map: No Religion to Religion Mix ratios (per 100), Canada 2006-2031

Class 1 Montreal, Saguenay, Quebec City, Sherbrooke, St John's, Trois-Rivieres, Moncton
Class 2 Rest of Cities
Class 3 Kelowna, Victoria, Vancouver



Group-Specific Mix Models Results

Estimated growth parameters (starting level and growth rates) of these models are summarized in table 7.

The first four models were run to detect intra-Christian group variations in city trajectories. The Catholic to Total Christian Mix Ratio model results suggest Francophone Catholic cities such as Sherbrooke, Quebec City and Montreal (grouped in class 2) though had a very high starting point of growth they will experience negative rates of growth in the future (starting level=94.7 ratio points, growth rate=-1.3 ratio points every five years). Though these losses appear minimal they reveal some trend of an increasing presence of competing Christian faiths in these communities. Within the same model, it was found that cities such as Windsor, Ottawa-Gatineau, Sudbury and Moncton, although placed at a lower starting level compared to class 2 members, they appeared fairly stable in terms of the ratio mix growth. Model results for the Protestant to Total Christian Mix Ratio *one* suggests that a large number of Canadian cities which started in 2006 with a sizeable mix ratio (52.6 ratio points) will experience negative growth (-1.6 ratio points every five years after). Protestant losses in ratio growths in some cities, however, may be probably compensated by ratio gains in others.

The main finding of the Orthodox to Total Christian Mix Ratio model is that Toronto (sole class 1 member) is and will continue to be a "hub" of Christian Orthodox presence in the future (starting level=6.32 ratio points, growth rate of .0.3 ratio points). The last model, the Other Christian to Total Christian Mix Ratio , evaluated the future growth of other Non Christian groups across clusters of cities. This model mimicked the findings of the first broad group LCG model. Aside from the special case of Abbotsford, in cities such as Vancouver and Kelowna (class 2 members) there will be 0.4 ratio point increase every five years. New Christian groups will contest the dominance of Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox groups in these places.

Two special LCG models were run to assess the patterns of growth of Muslim group mix ratios in the major metropolitan areas of Canada. The first one, the Muslim to Total Non Christian Mix Ratio model, indicated that an increasing presence of Muslims within the Non-Christian group will be particularly felt in a wide spectrum of cities located in Quebec (e.g. Quebec City, Saguenay and Montreal), Ontario (e.g. Hamilton) and the Atlantic (Saint John and Halifax).Their starting levels averaged 58.8 points and are expected to increase by 0.5 ratio points very five years. Members of class 2 (St. John's and Abbotsford).will also see increases but a lower level than class 1 members. The second model, Muslim to Total Christian Mix Ratio, was particularly informative as the comparison group is the Christian population in the community of residence. In this model Toronto (sole member of class 2) is an exceptional case. Its mix ratio is expected to rise by 3.3 ratio points every five year years from a starting level of 12.4 in 2006. More moderate increases in the growth rates are expected for cities such as Kitchener, Windsor, Ottawa-Gatineau and Montreal. The sheer volume and fast rate of growth of Muslim residents in Toronto in the next 20 years are likely to pose a wide range of issues related to religious accommodation in the context of a Christian dominated institutional setting.

The last LCG models offered a summary view of growth evaluating intra-Non Christian presence in Canadian cities. In view of the Muslim presence, many non Muslim groups (with the exception of the Hindu and Sikh) will diminish its relative presence in this group with some exceptions. The Jewish to Total Non Christian Mix Ratio model revealed some increasing trend at a low starting level for smaller cities such as Peterborough, Saskatoon, Brantford, Greater Sudbury and Sherbrooke (all class 2 members). In other where historically has been relatively larger concentrations of Jewish faith members such as Toronto and Montreal (class 3 members) the growth rate is expected to be negative (-1.9 ratio points every five years). The Buddhist to Total Non Christian Mix Ratio model indicates that class1 members (Thunder Bay and Quebec City) will see a rapid increase of Buddhists in relation to their respective Non Christian populations. The Hindu to Total Non Christian Mix Ratio model revealed that a possible "explosive" growth scenario is predicted for class 1 members (Greater Sudbury, St. John's and Thunder Bay), where growth expected to surpass the level of attained by

class members. .In the Sikh to Total Non Christian Mix Ratio model, the main protagonists are cities in Western Canada as their major protagonists where Abbotsford (sole class 1 member) will continue to be quite distinct from other cities in the next decades. The final model, Other Non Christian to Total Non Christian Mix Ratio model, revealed an increasing presence of Other Non Christian groups in cities such as Kingston, Barrie, Peterborough and Regina (class 1 members). With a slower starting level in 2006 (4.3 ratio points), they will experience growth of approximately 1.7 ratio points per five years. It should be noted, however, that despite its decreasing trend by 2031, there will be high levels of Non Christian presence in cities such as Saskatoon, Thunder Bay, Brantford and Sudbury (class 2 members).

Table 7: Latent Classes and Growth parameters, Group Specific Mix Ratios LCG models, Canada 2006-2031

Models	Citie	Starting Level (2006, per 100)	Rate of growth (per 100, every five years)	Growth Trajectory
Catholic to Total Christian Mix Ratio Model				
Class 1	Windsor,Moncton ,Ottawa-Gatineau,Sudbury	64.4	-1.0	moderate level, decreasing
Class 2	Sherbrooke, Quebec City,Saguenay,Trois Rivieres,Montreal	94.6	-1.3	high level, decreasing
Class 3	Rest of Cities	41.1	0.9	low level, low increase
Protestant to Total Christian Mix Ratio Model				
Class 1	Saguenay, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec city, Montreal	3.9	0.6	low level, low increase
Class 2	Rest of Cities	52.6	-1.6	high level, decreasing
Class 3	Ottawa-Gatineau,Greater Sudbury, Windsor,Toronto, Moncton	32.1	-0.1	moderate level, flat
Orthodox to Total Christian Mix Ratio Model				
Class 1	Toronto	6.3	0.3	high level, low increase
Class 2	Regina, Thunder Bay, Montreal, Winnipeg, Saskatoon,Vancouver,Edmonton.Windsor,Hamilton	2.9	0.1	moderate level, low increase
Class 3	Rest of Cities	1.2	0.2	low level, low increase
Other_Christian to Total Christian Ratio Mix Ratio Model				
Class 1	Abbotsford	14.2	-0.3	high level, decreasing
Class 2	Kelowna,Vancouver	10.2	0.4	moderate level, low increase
Class 3	Rest of Cities	3.3	0.5	low level, low increase
Muslim to Total Non Christian Mix Ratio Model				
Class 1	Quebec City,Saguenay,Trois Rivieres,Montreal,Hamilton, Saint John,Ottawa,London,Windsor,Moncton,Sherbrooke,Barrie,Brantford,Halifax	58.8	0.5	high level, low increase
Class 2	Rest of Cities	28.5	3.1	moderate level, high increase
Class 3	St. John's, Abbotsford	25.9	-0.7	moderate level, decreasing
Muslim to Total Christian Mix Ratio Model				
Class 1	Kitchener, Windsor, Ottawa-Gatineau, Montreal	5.2	1.8	high level, high increase
Class 2	Toronto	12.4	3.3	moderate level, moderate increase
Class 3	Rest of Cities	1.7	0.6	Low level, low increase
Jewish to Total Non Christian Mix Ratio Model				
Class 1	Rest of Cities	4.4	-0.3	moderate level, decreasing
Class 2	Peterborough,Saskatoon,Brantford, Greater Sudbury, Sherbrooke	-3.6	3.4	low level, high increase
Class 3	Toronto,Winnipeg,Kelowna,Oshawa,Montreal,Barrie,Kingston	19.5	-1.9	high level, decreasing

Buddhist to Total Non Christian Mix Ratio Model				
Class 1	Thunder Bay,Quebec City	0.4	3.1	low level, high increase
Class 2	Rest of Cities	16.5	-1.1	high level, decreasing
Class 3	Moncton,Trois-Rivieres,St.John's,Peterborough,Greater Sudbury,Saint John,Saguenay,Sherbrooke,Abbotsford	0.8	-0.1	low level, decreasing
Hindu to Total Non Christian Mix Ratio Model				
Class 1	Greater Sudbury,St. John's,Thunder Bay	-7.1	5.9	low level, high increase
Class 2	Rest of Cities	15.1	0.1	high level, flat
Class 3	Sherbrooke,Abbotsford,Saint John,Saguenay,Victoria,Moncton,Trois-Rivieres,Quebec City	1.3	0.4	low level ,flat
Sikh to Total Non Christian Mix Ratio Model				
Class 1	Abbotsford	81.5	-0.6	high level, flat
Class 2	Calgary,Peterborough,Kelowna,Winnipeg,Vancouver	18.5	1.3	moderate level, low increase
Class 3	Rest of Cities	7.1	-0.2	low level,flat
Other Non Christian to Total Non Christian Mix Ratio Model				
Class 1	Kingston,Barrie,Peterborough,Regina	4.3	1.7	low level, low increase
Class 2	Saskatoon,Thunder Bay,Brantford, Greater Sudbury	30.1	-2.3	high level, decreasing
Class 3	Rest of Cities	5.2	-0.5	low level, flat

Covariates of Growth Trajectories

The last stage of data exploration used 2006 baseline city characteristics drawn from Statistics Canada's community profiles [9] as predictors of class memberships in the context of discriminant analysis[10] to determine what types of characteristics had the greatest power in discriminating memberships in latent classes. Four CMA characteristics were chosen for this purpose: the logarithm of the total population, the percentage of resident official bilingual speakers in the total population, the percentage of resident visible minorities in the total population and the percentage of recent immigrant residents living in the CMA (arriving between 2001-2006).

City size was found a significant predictor (Wilks' Lambda<.05) of cluster memberships in 5 of the 13 models (Orthodox Christian to Total Christian, Muslim to Total Christian, Buddhist to Total Non Christian, Hindu to Total Non Christian and Other Non Christian to Total Non Christian models). Similarly, the bilingualism indicator was also found a significant predictor in also 5 of the 13 models (Non Religion to Religion, Catholic to Total Christian, Protestant to Total Christian, Muslim to Total Non Christian and Hindu to Total Non Christian). The visible minority variable was found significant in 4 out of the 13 models while the percentage of recent immigrants in 3 out of the 13 models. These findings indicate that city characteristics mattered in distinguishing individual growth trajectory classes from each other[11].

[9] Baseline characteristics source: Statistics Canada. 2007. 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13 2007, http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E

[10] Discriminant analysis is a multivariate analysis technique used primarily to predict memberships in two or more exclusive groups where membership is already –pre-determined by creating a regression equation that maximizes discrepancies between the groups. Its main statistic, Wilk's lambda, is the ratio of the within group sum of squares to the total sum of squares and indicates whether a particular variable contributes significantly (with an F. ratio distribution) to the explanation of the dependent variable. Smaller and statistically significant Wilk's lambda's in a particular covariate suggest greater explanatory power.

[11] The reader should note that there was a significant degree of collinearity between predictors. The observed correlations between city size and the other diversity related indicators were as follows: bilingual speakers (r=+.15), visible minorities (r=+.77) and recent immigrants (r=.71). The correlation of the visible minority indicator with the recent immigrant one was +.92.

Conclusions

Using Statistics Canada 2006-2031 projection tabulations, this paper examined future changes in the religion mix for major metropolitan areas over the next two decades. Descriptive statistical and latent class growth models uncovered prototypical longitudinal trajectories offering insights into changes in the religious make-up of cities.

Overall, the data analysis suggests that, between 2006 and 2031, Canadian cities of different sizes will not only experience absolute growth of their resident faith-based populations but also significant changes in terms of the demographic balance established between Christian, Non Christian and No religion groups. The mix ratios of Muslim, Hindu, Sikh and other Non Christian groups is predicted to grow across a wide spectrum of Canadian cities including the larger ones such as Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver as well as second-tier and third-tier cities. The Christian demographic predominance will be somewhat diminished even in cities of predominantly Catholic affiliation in Quebec and the Atlantic. Greater intra-Christian and intra-Non Christian diversity will coexist with the more secularized pattern of No Religion reporting particularly in cities located in the western region of the country such as Vancouver, Abbotsford, Kelowna and Victoria. The Muslim and Hindu/Sikh presence will be felt in the religious landscape of all Canadian cities regardless of population size. In Toronto, the present demographic balance established between Muslims and Christians will be significantly altered. Mainly Francophone and bilingual cities such as Montreal, Saguenay, Quebec and Moncton will also see in a high reporting of Catholic affiliations coupled also with a rising trend of Non Christian affiliation reporting. This pattern will also extend to Anglophone cities located in the Atlantic region. The analysis of religion mix ratio trajectories suggests also that mix ratio “losses” in one city may be compensated with “gains” in another one (e.g. the case of Catholic and Protestant mix ratios). Finally, the analysis of latent class memberships and their relationships to 2006 baseline indicators using discriminant analysis suggest that indicators such as population size and presence of bilingual speakers, visible minorities and recent immigrants are important in the explanation of growth trajectories over time. Religiously diverse cities of today will be even more so in the next two decades.

Future shifts in religion mix ratios of urban communities do not only provide social planners with strong indicators of impending changes in the supply and demand for goods and services catering to individual groups. They also provide information on potential flashpoints for potential community conflicts and the kind of social agenda which will be discussed in the coming years. Religious diversity will be accompanied with important debates over culture, religion, and politics (what determines its civic culture and identity. In a new religious landscape and demographic context, the fostering of shared values through activities that engage and include citizens from various segments of society will be paramount in community development programming for purposes of sustaining and promoting social cohesion.

Welcoming strategies for faith groups at the city level should be developed so as to ensure that different religious traditions are recognized and protected and that the city’s social, political and economic culture adequately reflects religious diversity. These strategies should be predicated also on the value of religious freedom, a value which will is central to the task of the strengthening the social fabric of a pluralistic metropolis made up of people from diverse backgrounds and beliefs.

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Appendix

Table A-1: Religious Affiliation Groups (Examples from the 2001 Census Dictionary)

Christian	Christian	Christian	Non Christian
Catholic	**Protestant**	**Christian Orthodox**	Buddhist
Roman Catholic	Adventist	Armenian Orthodox	Hindu
Ukrainian Catholic	Anglican	Coptic Orthodox	Jewish
	Baptist	Greek Orthodox	Muslim
Other Christian	Brethren in Christ	Russian Orthodox	Sikh
Other Christian	Christian and Missionary Alliance	Serbian Orthodox	
Christian n.o.s.	Church of God, n.o.s.	Ukrainian Orthodox	
	Church of the Nazarene		**Other /Eastern religions**
	Church of Christ, Disciples		Baha'i
	Doukhobors		Jains
	Hutterite		Taoist
	Jehovah's Witnesses		Zoroastrian
	Lutheran		Alternative & contemporary religions
	Mennonite		Pagan
	Methodist Bodies		Rastafarian
	Evangelical Missionary Church		Aboriginal spiritually
	Free Methodist		**No religious affiliation**
	Non-denominational		Agnostic
	Pentecostal		No Religion
	Presbyterian		Atheist
	Reformed Bodies		
	Canadian and American Reformed Church		
	Christian Reformed Church		
	Salvation Army		
	Unitarian		
	United Church		
	Wesleyan		
	Latter-day Saints (Mormons)		

Table A-2: Population Counts (in thousands) by Religious Affiliation Groups, 33 CMAs, 2006 and 2031 (part 1)

	Abbotsford		Barrie		Brantford		Calgary		Edmonton		Greater Sudbury	
Year	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031
Total Pop.	164	214	184	246	135	164	1,118	1,864	1,069	1,529	164	170
Christian	92	102	141	177	103	117	729	1,104	731	957	143	134
Non Christian	28	58	4	14	4	9	108	290	80	187	2	5
No Religion	44	54	39	55	29	37	282	470	258	384	19	31
Catholic	23	39	54	81	37	51	297	493	311	424	100	84
Protestant	55	46	79	78	61	56	364	461	351	416	40	42
Orthodox	1	3	2	6	1	3	16	38	24	31	1	2
Other Christian	13	13	5	11	3	7	52	112	45	86	2	6
Muslim	1	5	1	7	1	4	41	129	28	79	1	2
Jewish	0	1	1	2	0	1	7	10	5	9	0	1
Buddhist	1	2	0	1	1	1	21	35	17	24	0	0
Hindu	1	4	1	2	1	1	12	41	12	31	0	1
Sikh	23	45	0	1	1	1	22	68	14	35	0	0
Other Non Christian	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	8	5	8	0	1

	Guelph		Halifax		Hamilton		Kelowna		Kingston		Kitchener	
Year	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031
Total Pop.	132	165	384	418	719	921	167	219	158	172	470	603
Christian	98	110	319	313	542	618	109	138	124	125	356	393
Non Christian	8	19	11	25	45	112	5	13	4	10	33	89
No Religion	27	36	55	80	132	191	53	69	30	37	81	121
Catholic	43	52	142	147	253	307	33	52	50	58	151	183
Protestant	49	46	167	147	249	237	64	67	69	57	179	162
Orthodox	2	5	3	5	20	30	2	4	2	3	12	21
Other Christian	4	8	7	13	21	43	10	14	4	7	14	28
Muslim	3	8	5	15	20	63	1	4	1	5	14	47
Jewish	1	1	1	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	2	3
Buddhist	2	2	2	3	6	11	1	2	1	1	5	8
Hindu	2	4	1	3	6	16	0	1	1	2	6	17
Sikh	1	2	0	1	5	12	1	4	0	1	4	12
Other Non Christian	0	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	0	1	2	3

	London		Moncton		Montréal		Oshawa		Ottawa - Gatineau		Peterborough	
Year	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2031	2006	2006	2031
Total Pop.	476	554	130	132	3,680	4,900	343	455	1,574	1,167	121	128
Christian	355	383	115	108	3,024	3,450	265	317	1,054	906	96	93
Non Christian	25	54	1	4	333	797	11	41	233	96	2	7
No Religion	95	117	13	20	323	654	68	98	288	166	22	28
Catholic	139	176	68	65	2,618	2,712	109	147	658	609	33	40
Protestant	196	168	44	38	244	422	142	137	291	251	59	46
Orthodox	8	14	0	1	109	173	6	12	42	22	1	2
Other Christian	13	25	2	4	53	143	9	21	63	24	3	5
Muslim	15	36	0	2	156	547	5	21	154	55	1	3
Jewish	2	2	0	0	90	93	1	3	14	11	0	1
Buddhist	3	4	0	0	43	62	1	3	21	12	0	0
Hindu	3	6	0	0	27	55	2	7	27	10	0	2
Sikh	1	3	0	0	11	32	1	4	11	3	0	1
Other Non Christian	2	2	0	0	5	9	1	1	6	3	0	1

Table A-2: Population Counts (in thousands) by Religious Affiliation Groups, 33 CMAs, 2006 and 2031 (part 2)

	Québec		Regina		Saguenay		Saint John		Saskatoon		Sherbrooke	
Year	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031
Total Pop.	723	692	198	211	153	135	125	117	238	262	188	203
Christian	669	603	155	152	147	123	109	93	183	186	173	172
Non Christian	8	19	5	10	0	2	1	3	6	14	3	9
No Religion	46	71	39	49	5	11	14	21	49	62	13	22
Catholic	648	554	63	66	143	115	50	45	74	82	161	152
Protestant	14	31	82	73	2	5	57	44	98	88	9	13
Orthodox	2	4	3	3	0	0	0	1	4	4	1	3
Other Christian	5	14	7	10	1	2	2	4	8	13	2	4
Muslim	6	15	1	4	0	1	1	2	2	5	2	7
Jewish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Buddhist	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Hindu	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Sikh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other Non Christian	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0

	St. John's		St.Catharines -Niagara		Thunder Bay		Toronto		Trois-Rivières		Vancouver	
Year	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031
Total Pop.	183	169	404	433	127	131	5,320	8,868	142	145	2,181	3,483
Christian	171	146	329	317	102	96	3,286	4,384	135	130	1,085	1,623
Non Christian	2	3	10	27	2	5	1,098	2,709	1	3	349	724
No Religion	11	20	65	89	23	29	937	1,774	6	12	746	1,136
Catholic	85	69	150	152	49	46	1,713	2,257	130	119	424	731
Protestant	84	72	162	135	50	44	1,163	1,337	3	7	511	603
Orthodox	0	1	6	11	2	2	206	337	0	1	32	62
Other Christian	2	5	11	19	2	5	204	453	1	3	118	226
Muslim	0	1	5	14	0	2	393	1,264	1	2	72	205
Jewish	0	0	1	2	0	0	170	195	0	0	18	23
Buddhist	0	0	2	3	0	1	119	210	0	0	84	146
Hindu	0	1	1	5	0	1	261	647	0	0	36	84
Sikh	0	0	0	2	0	0	134	352	0	0	126	246
Other Non Christian	0	0	1	1	0	1	21	41	0	0	13	20

Residence	Vancouver		Victoria		Windsor		Winnipeg	
Year	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031	2006	2031
Total Pop.	2,181	3,483	339	406	336	476	711	884
Christian	1,085	1,623	199	241	267	315	518	602
Non Christian	349	724	17	31	26	77	42	82
No Religion	746	1,136	124	134	43	83	152	199
Catholic	424	731	60	93	163	169	231	279
Protestant	511	603	121	116	81	103	245	254
Orthodox	32	62	3	6	12	17	12	17
Other Christian	118	226	15	26	11	26	29	52
Muslim	72	205	2	9	15	47	9	30
Jewish	18	23	2	2	1	3	13	13
Buddhist	84	146	4	6	3	5	6	8
Hindu	36	84	1	3	3	13	4	10
Sikh	126	246	4	6	2	7	7	16
Other Non Christian	13	20	3	3	1	2	3	4