

## Community Information Database (CID): Tutorials

The following tutorials are a step-by-step guide on how to use the Community Information Database. Learn all the tricks and tips that will enhance your experience and make you a certified CID expert!

These tutorials will help you learn: how to use, print, and export the CID maps, tables, and graphs; how to access and download data about communities; and much more.

### General

- [1. Starting with the CID website: Assisted and Direct CID Access](#)
- [2. Change the Site Language](#)
- [3. Using the CID Help Section](#)
- [4. Moving Between Maps, Tables, and Graphs](#)

### Creating Maps and Accessing Data

- [5. Zoom to a Province or Territory](#)
- [6. Zoom to a Specific Area of Interest](#)
- [7. Changing Geographic Boundaries on the Map](#)
- [8. Using the Pan Tool \(Move Map\)](#)
- [9. Zoom Out to the National View \(Reframe\)](#)
- [10. Analysis \(Mapping\) with Colour Shading](#)
- [11. Analysis \(Mapping\) with Symbols](#)
- [12. Changing the Year of Data on the Map](#)
- [13. Overlays – Adding Physical Features to a Map](#)
- [14. Overlays – Adding Geographic Boundaries to a Map](#)
- [15. Searching for a Community or Other Geographies](#)
- [16. Advanced Search](#)
- [17. Selecting Communities Using the Polygon Selection Tool](#)
- [18. Selecting Communities Using the Circular Selection Tool](#)
- [19. Selecting Communities Using the Manual Selection Technique](#)
- [20. Load and Map External Data](#)
- [21. Save a Project \(Map\)](#)
- [22. Open a Project \(Map\)](#)
- [23. Printing and Exporting Maps](#)
- [24. Community Scorecards](#)

### Creating and Exporting Tables:

- [25. Adding and Removing Columns in a Table](#)
- [26. Deriving New Indicators in Tables and Other Table Options](#)
- [27. Exporting Tables](#)
- [28. Accessing and Using Dataset in Beyond 20/20](#)

### Creating and Exporting Graphs:

- [29. Create a Graph](#)
- [30. Printing and Exporting Graphs](#)

## 1. Starting with the CID website: Assisted and Direct CID Access

The opening page provides an opportunity to begin your exploration of the Community Information Database. By exploring the menus you can learn more about the CID and its resources. Check out the [CID Forum](#) if you wish to network with others who have used the CID. Sign up for our [CID e-bulletins mailing list](#) to keep informed of new features and data. You can also tell us what you think of the site in our [survey](#).

There are two ways to access the CID mapping interface: *direct* and *assisted access*. The *direct CID access* allows you to access the CID map at four different geographical levels: Community (Census Subdivision); Census Division, Economic Region, and Province/Territory. For example, by clicking the 'Community' link, the CID will launch at the community level.

Community Information Database  
Base de données sur les collectivités

LAUNCH CID

ABOUT CID RESOURCES WHAT'S NEW FORUM LINKS

THE COMMUNITY INFORMATION DATABASE: A GREAT SOURCE FOR COMMUNITY DATA

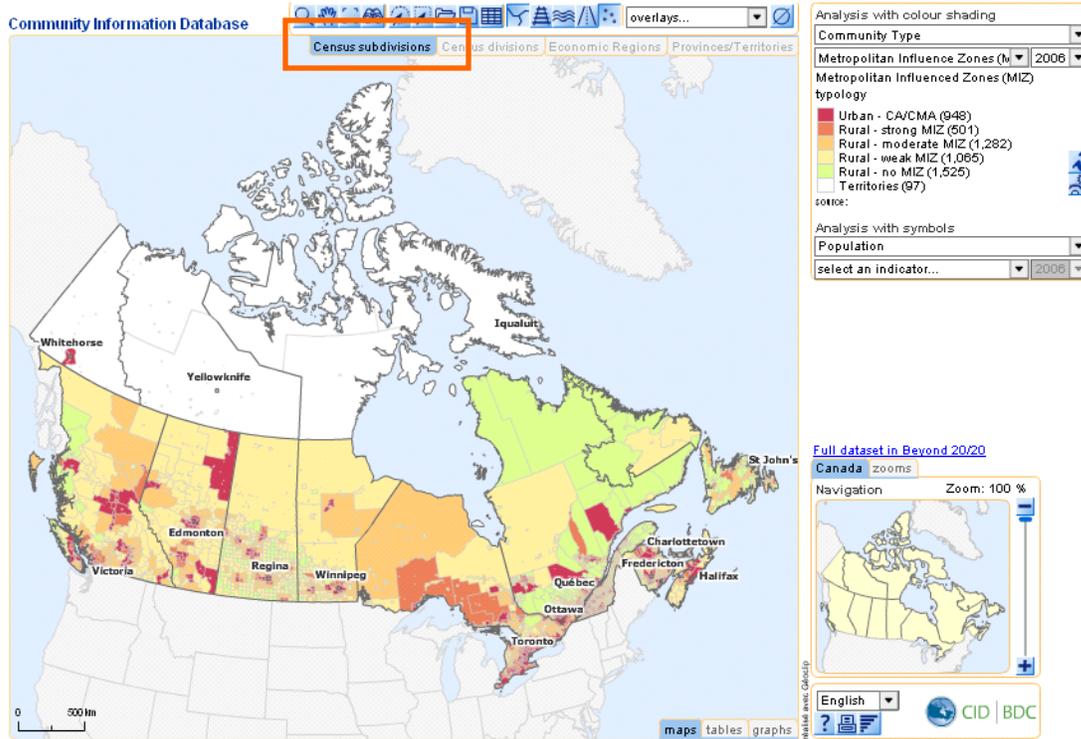
The Community Information Database (CID) is a free internet-based resource intended to provide access to consistent and reliable socio-economic and demographic data and information for all communities across Canada.

**DIRECT CID ACCESS**  
Access the CID directly at the following geographical levels:  
COMMUNITY  
CENSUS DIVISION  
ECONOMIC REGION  
PROVINCE / TERRITORY

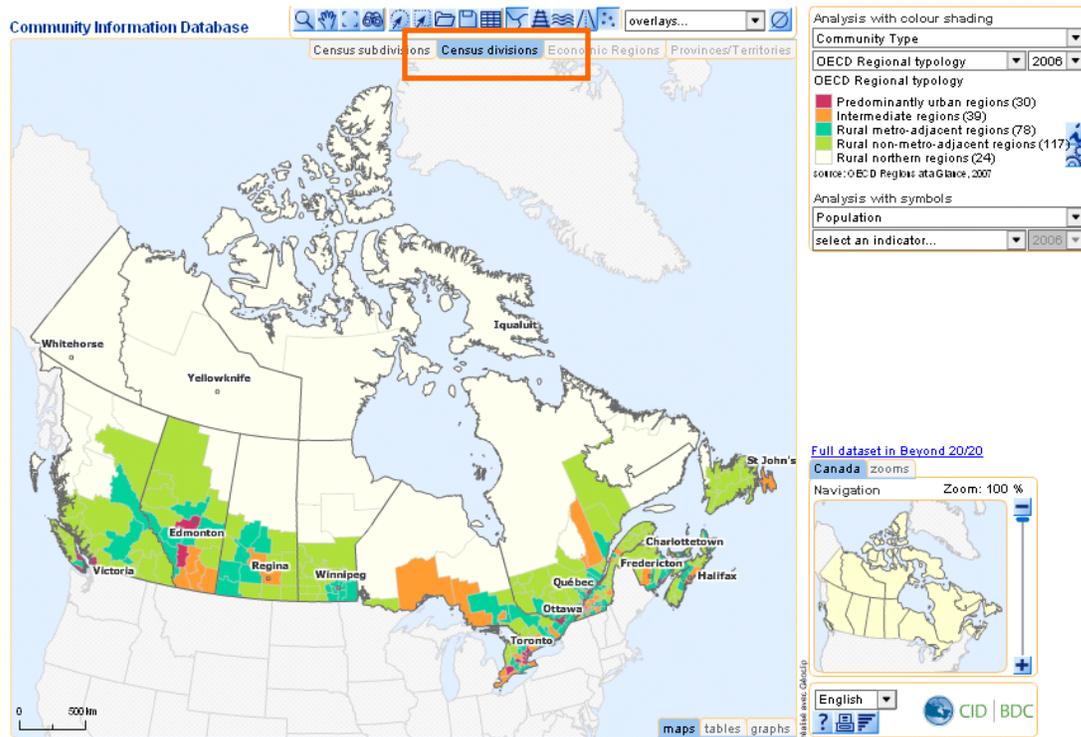
**ASSISTED CID ACCESS**  
Need help using the CID?  
The assisted access will help you find information on the CID using a drop-down menu with various search criteria: theme, geographical level, date, key words.  
MORE

The following are examples of the CID launched at the four different geographic levels.

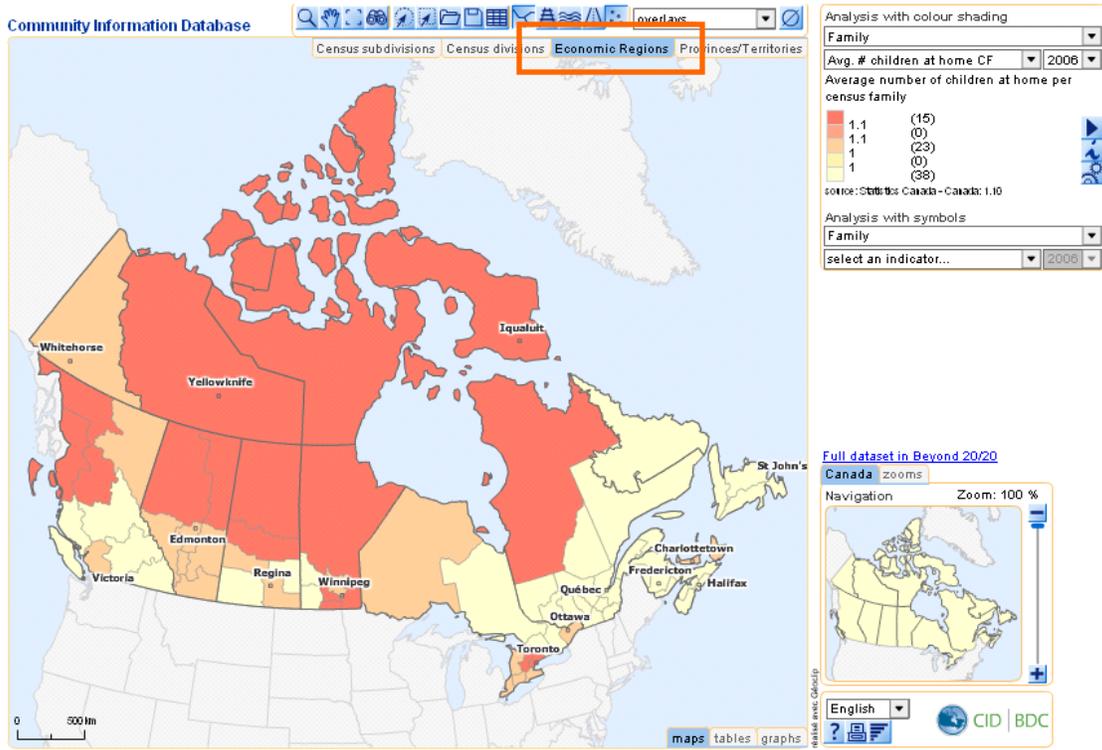
CID launched at community level:



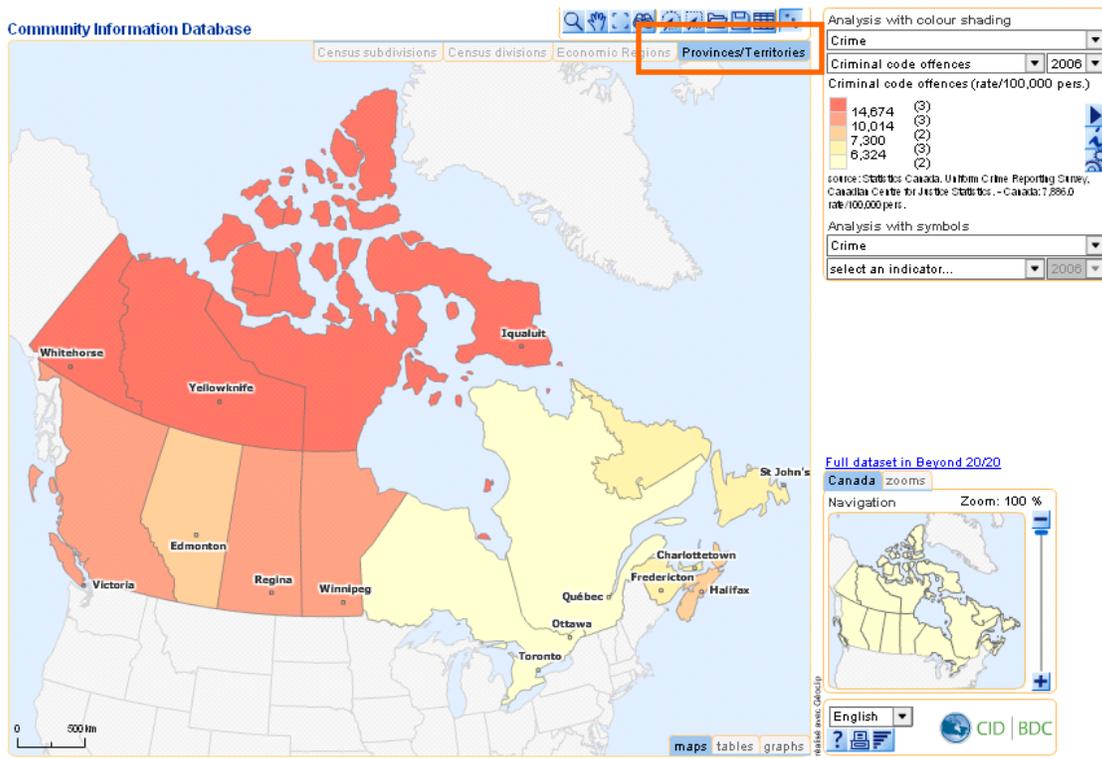
CID launched at Census Division (region) level:



CID launched at Economic Region level:



CID launched at Province/Territory level:



The *assisted CID Access* helps you find data and information on the CID using a drop-down menu with various search criteria: theme; geographical level; date; and key words. Once you have made your selections, click on the small map located at the bottom of the page and the CID will launch a map with what has been selected.

### Community Information Database

Criteria		Keywords	
Domains:	Demography	enter a search key :	
Themes:	Population		
Geog. levels:	all levels	date:	2006
		cancel	ok

Indicator (click here to sort)
% Total male population
% Male population 0-4 years
% Male population 5-9 years
% Male population 10-14 years
% Male population 15-19 years

Indicator's description
definition
The socio-economic indicators on the CID are from Statistics Canada's Census of Population.
source : Statistics Canada


## 2. Change the Site Language

To change the language for the site between French or English, use the drop-down menu located at the bottom right hand side of the map page.

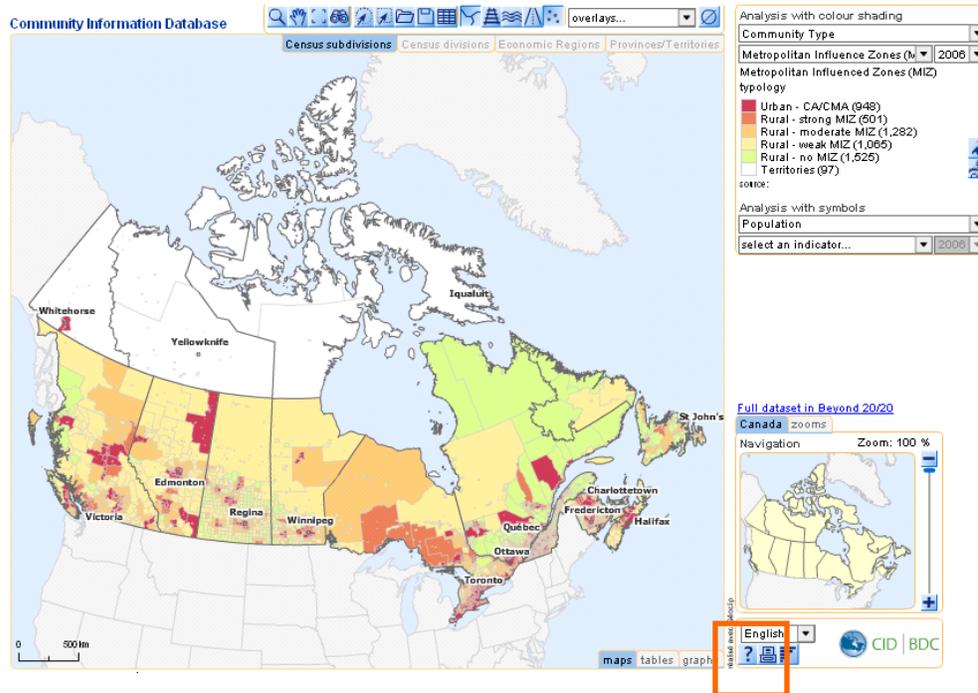
The screenshot displays the 'Community Information Database' interface. The main map shows Canada with various regions color-coded based on Metropolitan Influence Zones (MIZ) typology. The legend on the right indicates the following categories and counts:

- Urban - CA/CMA (948)
- Rural - strong MIZ (501)
- Rural - moderate MIZ (1,282)
- Rural - weak MIZ (1,065)
- Rural - no MIZ (1,525)
- Territories (97)

The interface includes a toolbar at the top with navigation and analysis tools. The bottom right corner features a language dropdown menu currently set to 'English', which is highlighted with a red box. Other elements include a scale bar (0 to 500 km), a navigation panel for 'Canada' with a zoom of 100%, and logos for 'CID' and 'BDC'.

### 3. Using the CID Help Section

When the help button  is selected, a pop-up window appears with a general introduction to CID.



A drop-down list provides help topics: general introduction; thematic analysis; analysis configuration; moving and customizing; navigation; selections and other functions; information table; and outputs.

Help

**General introduction** General introduction

When it is launched, the interactive cartography application opens full screen in a new browser window. The map covers most of the screen and shows the whole territory divided into geographic units (i.e. Census subdivisions of Canada).

The map is **interactive**: when you hover your mouse over geographic objects, a **tool-tip** displays their corresponding name and value.

All interactive features, **buttons** and **drop-down lists** are coherently organized, above the map and in the control banner on the right-hand side of the screen. They allow you to manipulate the map display.

- ❶ lists for selecting mappable data and map key
- ❷ buttons for moving, selecting objects and adding supplementary information
- ❸ navigation frame

The map shows several **tabs** on its upper right corner; these tabs allow you to change **geographical level**, i.e. census subdivisions, census divisions, economic regions, provinces.

## Thematic analysis

Thematic analysis

There are several ways to display available **indicators**, depending on their type:

- **choropleth analysis** (range of values), in the background, for relative quantities such as percentages, growth rates and averages, or for typologies,
- **analysis by proportional symbols**, in the foreground, for absolute quantities such as numbers or areas.

Indicators are grouped into several **themes** and the first drop-down list is used for choosing one of those. Once the theme has been chosen, the next drop-down lists are used for selecting one particular indicator and one year. Once the indicator has been chosen, the map is automatically refreshed and the corresponding **key** is displayed.

For choropleth analysis, the key shows colours for each bracket, threshold values and number of geographic units in each bracket.

For analysis by proportional symbols, the key shows the correspondence between the area of circles and the displayed values.

The key also provides information about the source and unit of the represented indicator.

When the button  appears beside the key, it gives access to a documentation frame about the indicator.



## Analysis configuration

Analysis configuration

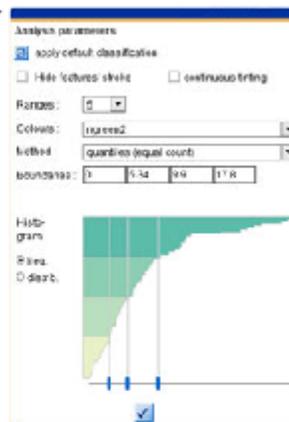
### Choropleth analysis

 displays a frame to adjust analysis parameters.

You can choose:

- the number of **brackets** (3 to 8),
- the **colour** palette, from a drop-down list,
- the sorting method, from a drop-down list.

The available sorting methods are the quantiles method (equi-division), the automatic sorting (Jenks method) and manual sorting by indicating the threshold values. The threshold values can either be keyed in, or adjusted by dragging the cursor on the distribution or frequency **diagram**.



### Analysis by proportional symbols

When you click on the edge of the key circle, the display will toggle between a map displaying solid disks and a map displaying line circles.

 changes the fill colour of the symbols.

  These two buttons are used to increase or decrease the size of the symbols whilst keeping them in proportion. The key values will be adjusted automatically.

 allows you to lock the symbols size in several successive analysis, in order to make them comparable, particularly for periodic data.

**Movement buttons:**

-  is used for zooming by clicking and dragging with the mouse.
-  is used for moving by clicking and dragging with the mouse.
-  is used for restoring the original framing of the map.

**Supplementary information buttons:**

-  is used for displaying landmarks with their names.
-  is used for displaying boundaries, for instance provinces borders.
-  is used for displaying waterways.
-  is used for displaying main roads.
-  is used for displaying railways.

This drop-down list is used for choosing which overlays to be displayed on the foreground; overlays are groups of geographic units, such as economic regions or provinces.

- is used for cancelling the overlays display.

*As soon as an overlay is displayed, when you click on a zone, all the visible geographic units inside this zone are automatically selected.*

Supplementary information layers are optional.

The location frame offers various zoom and pan functions:

- changing the zoom rate from 100 to 1.500% and more, by dragging the vertical cursor or by clicking on buttons  and ;
  - moving the viewfinder with the mouse or resizing it from one of its corner.
- Any operation performed in this frame will have immediate effects on the main map.

When the zoom rate is higher than 100%, you can move up, down, right or left using the 4 arrows on the keyboard. *Interactive borders on the corners and edges of the visualization frame allow you to move in the height corresponding directions. If your mouse gets a wheel, you can use it for zooming in and out.*



When the zoom rate exceeds 500 %, a button  appears in the bottom left-hand corner, which allows you to toggle between an **overview** **1** and a **close-up view** **3**. A second tab zoom, next to the location tab, allows you to zoom in directly on specific zones **2**.

## Selections and other functions

Selections and other functions

 allows you to locate a geographic unit by typing in its **name** (or a part of its name), in the basic search mode.

The **advanced search mode** allows you to select geographic units according to a **condition** involving the represented indicator(s).

*It is possible to chain several successive search, on different analysis.*

Geographic units are reactive objects: they can be selected with the mouse, either by clicking on them, with the Shift key pressed for multiple selections, or by using selection tools (circles, polygons or overlays).

 is used for selecting objects inside a **circle** drawn with the mouse.

 is used for selecting objects inside a **polygon** drawn with the mouse.

*The circle's radius or the polygon's sizes are shown in a tooltip.*

 is used for loading a previously saved selection or project.

 is used for saving a **project**, ie. selection, framing, mapped indicators and possibly imported data, by giving a name to this project

 is used for importing **personal data** by copy-paste ; in the range of data to be imported, columns names must be on the first row and the geographic idents on the first column (a model file in xls format can be downloaded)

Selected units are highlighted by a visual effect.

As soon as units have been selected, an **information table** will be displayed, with the list of all the selected units and the related values of some indicators.

## Information table

Information table

Geographic units are reactive objects that can be selected:

- with the mouse, directly on the map,
- with the advanced search mode,
- through a zone of an overlay.



Information about selected			
number: 25 - Ottawa			
	INDIC	%-DE - 2011 - 2012	INDIC - 2011 - 2012
	NOM	INDIC	INDIC
1	3538 - Toronto	0.52	465 023
2	3569 - Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	6.11	79 642
3	3549 - Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	0.12	75 789
4	3519 - Ottawa	3.49	75 034
11			877 039

The **information table** is displayed as soon as units are selected. *It can be temporary hidden (button in the upper right corner) or resized (button in the lower right corner).*

The table interacts with the map: when the mouse is over one of the table lines, the corresponding unit will be highlighted on the map. By clicking on a column header, you can sort the table in ascending or descending order of this column. The following buttons can be found above the table:

 is used for getting **summary** data about the selection

 is used for **exporting** selected data into a spreadsheet: opens a file containing the mapped indicators, as well as other data of the same theme

 is used for **saving** the selection and giving it a name

 is used for **highlighting** the selection with a visual effect (the selection outside is darkened) and zooming in on the selection

 is used for managing temporary selections and combining them by **intersection, union, inversion or subtraction**

 is used for **zooming in** on the selection.

 is used for **cancelling** the selection and closing the table.

**Output**

Output

-  is used for displaying **help** pages.
-  is used for **printing** requests from the layout mode
-  is used for getting out of the layout mode (or out of the application)

When the **layout** mode is set on, all buttons and drop-down lists are hidden. The map **title** can be changed and personal commentary and annotations can be added. The palette with annotation tools will not appear on the final printing; it shows **height** buttons:

-  is used for drawing a rectangle
-  is used for drawing a circle
-  is used for drawing a polygon
-  is used for drawing a line
-  et  are used for setting labels with geographic objects names, either one by one, or for all visible objects
-  is used for writing text
-  is used for erasing all the annotations

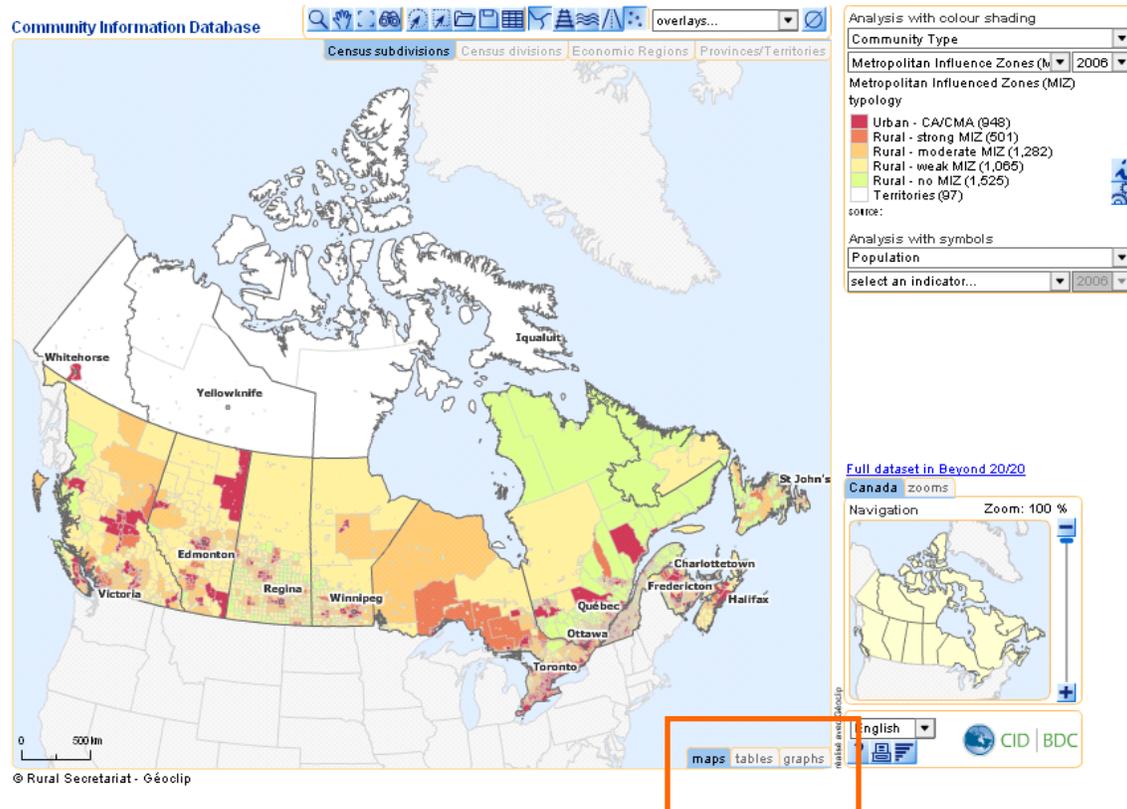
Items added as annotations can be modified from the right click pop-up menu. You can print outputs at high resolution, on any printer. Selecting **landscape** mode on the printer is recommended.

-  is used for exporting a document in pdf, png, gif or jpg format.

## 4. Moving Between Maps, Tables, and Graphs

You can switch between the map, table and graph components of the CID by using the tabs located at the bottom right corner of the map window. Selecting the desired tab takes you to the interface of your choice.

CID Maps:



## CID tables:

### Community Information Database

Define the table columns...  
 Census divisions + -

Define the table title...  
 Census divisions (288 units)

- 1001 - Division No. 1
- 1002 - Division No. 2
- 1003 - Division No. 3
- 1004 - Division No. 4
- 1005 - Division No. 5
- 1006 - Division No. 6
- 1007 - Division No. 7
- 1008 - Division No. 8
- 1009 - Division No. 9
- 1010 - Division No. 10
- 1011 - Division No. 11
- 1101 - Kings
- 1102 - Queens
- 1103 - Prince
- 1201 - Shelburne
- 1202 - Yarmouth
- 1203 - Digby
- 1204 - Queens
- 1205 - Annapolis
- 1206 - Lunenburg
- 1207 - Kings
- 1208 - Hants
- 1209 - Halifax
- 1210 - Colchester
- 1211 - Cumberland
- 1212 - Pictou
- 1213 - Guysborough
- 1214 - Antigonish
- 1215 - Inverness

total + -

Type of table  
 simple table (list of indicators)

Table export formats  
 clipboard

maps tables graphs

CID | BDC

## CID Graphs:

### Community Information Database

Population

Total pop. / Provinces

2006

Population  
 Total population - 2006  
 by Provinces

Province	Population (2006)
35 - Ontario	~12,500,000
24 - Quebec / Québec	~7,500,000
59 - British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	~4,500,000
48 - Alberta	~3,500,000
46 - Manitoba	~1,500,000
47 - Saskatchewan	~1,000,000
12 - Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse	~1,000,000
13 - New Brunswick / Nouveau-Brunswick	~800,000
10 - Newfoundland and Labrador / Terre-Neuve-Labrador	~500,000
11 - Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard	~300,000
61 - Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest	~400,000
60 - Yukon Territory / Territoire du Yukon	~300,000
62 - Nunavut	~400,000

source: Statistics Canada

Full dataset in Beyond 20/20

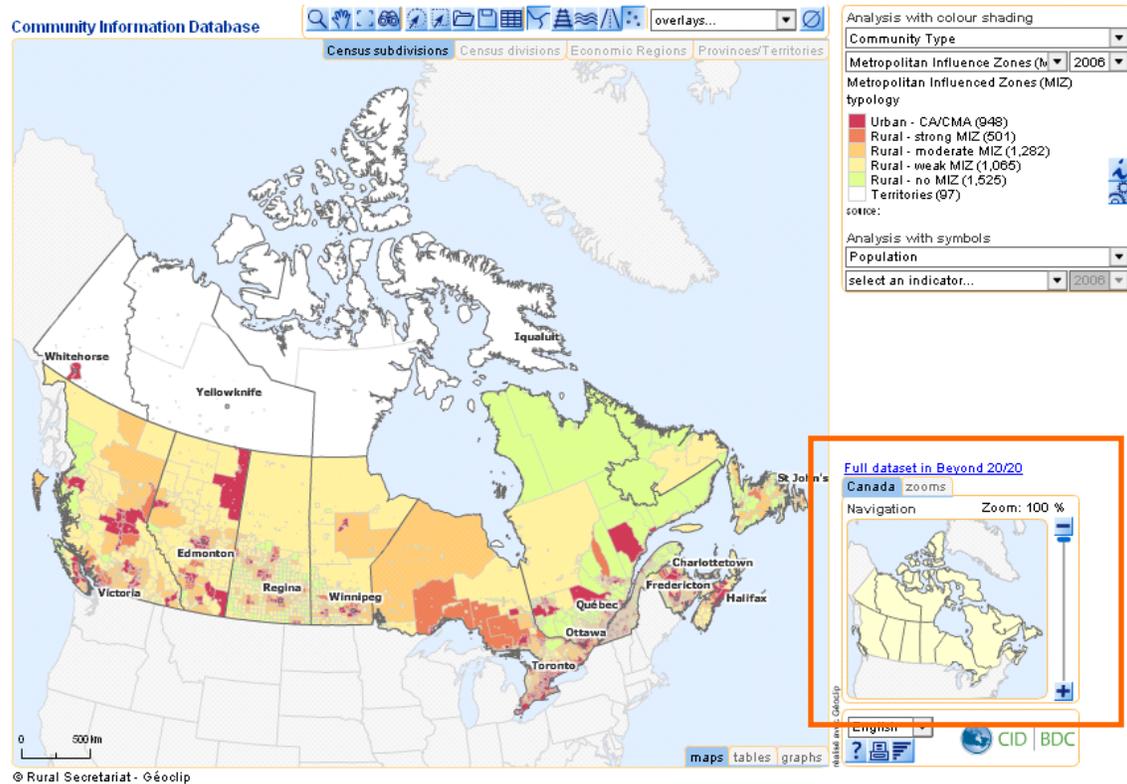
English

maps tables graphs

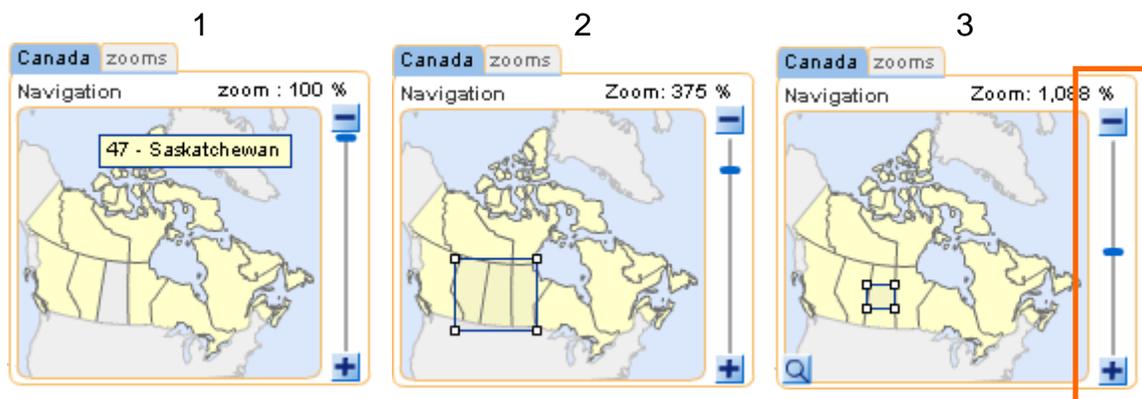
CID | BDC

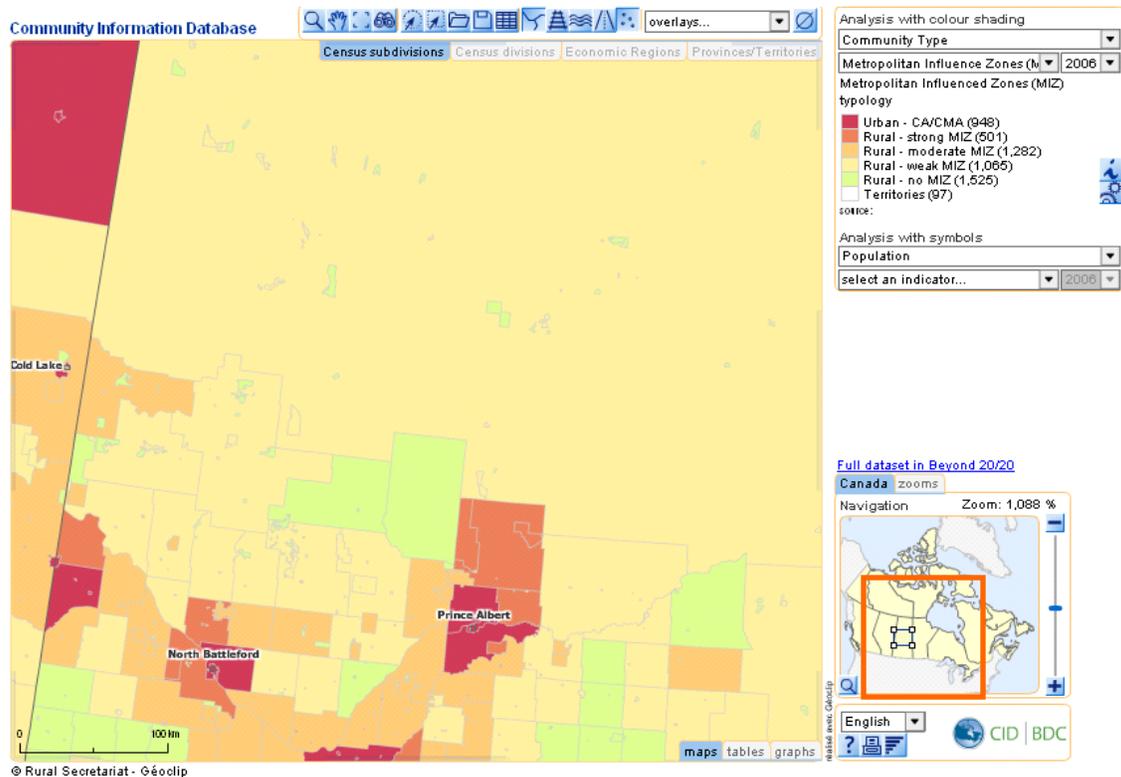
## 5. Zoom to a Province or Territory

You can select a province or territory of interest at any time by using the navigation map located on the lower right side of the mapping window.

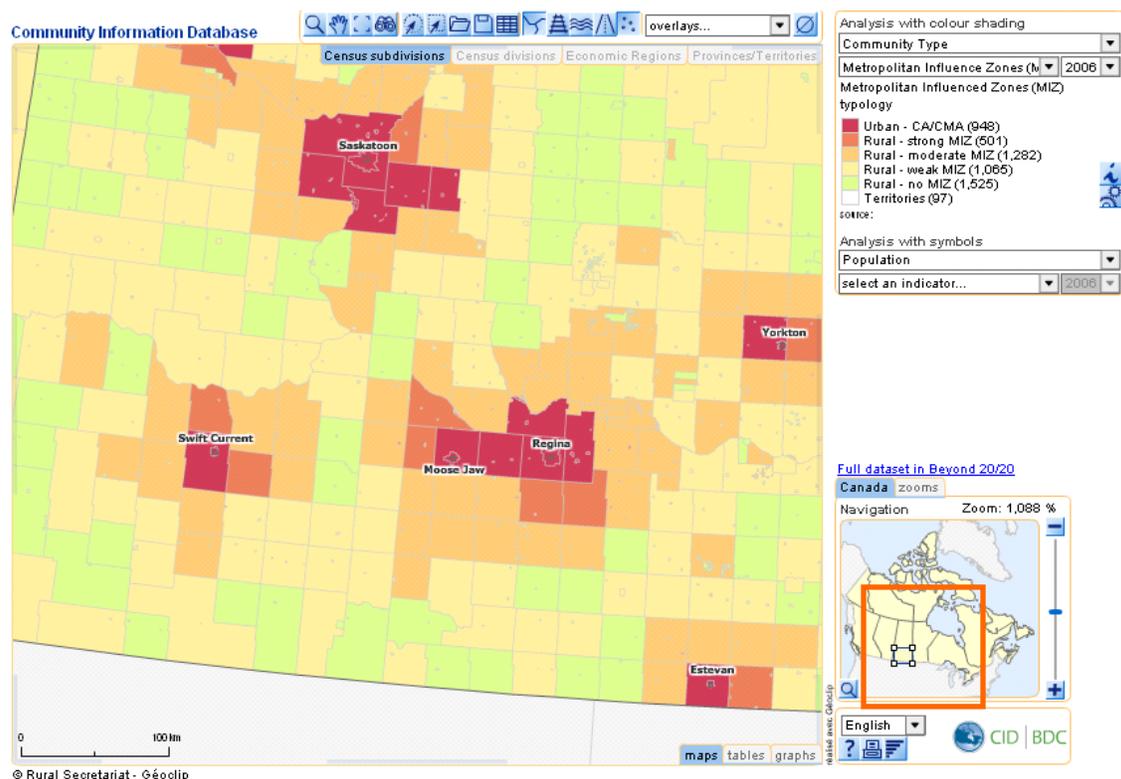


You can zoom to a province or territory by clicking on it (1). The extent of your selection will be shown in a box (2) and on the CID map. To change the zoom level on the CID map, you can drag the corner squares of the box or use the zoom slider (3). You may select the plus sign to zoom in or the minus sign to zoom out. If you have a wheel mouse you can zoom using the wheel.



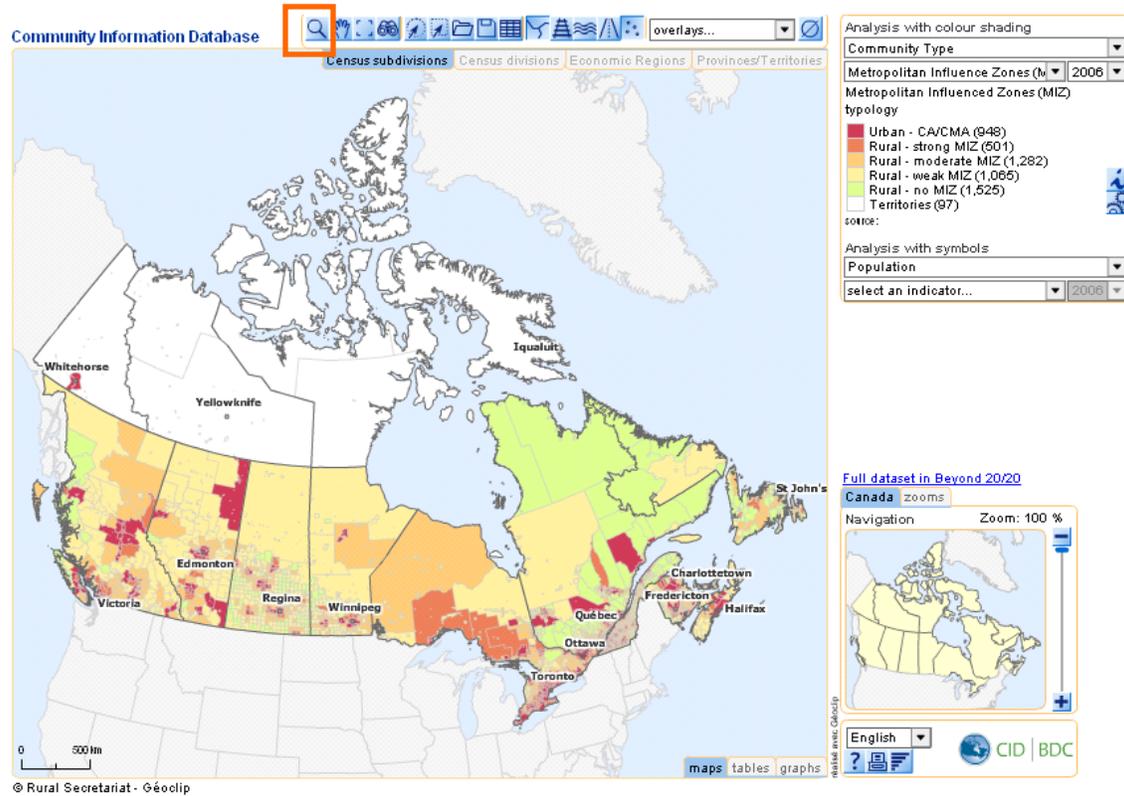


You can drag the box to another area of your province or country to change the map view. The zoom level would be the same. In this example the user moves from northern to southern Saskatchewan.

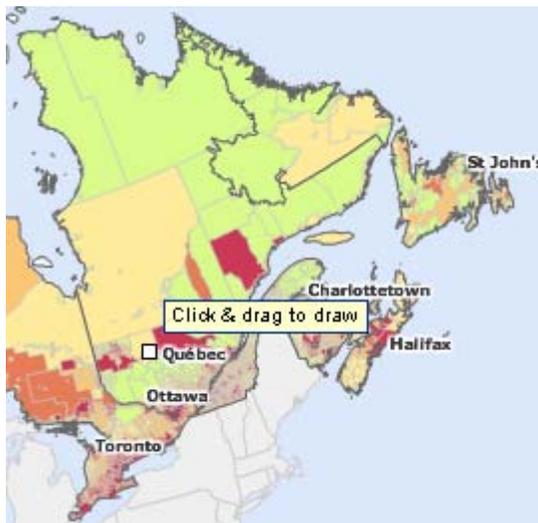


## 6. Zoom to a Specific Area of Interest

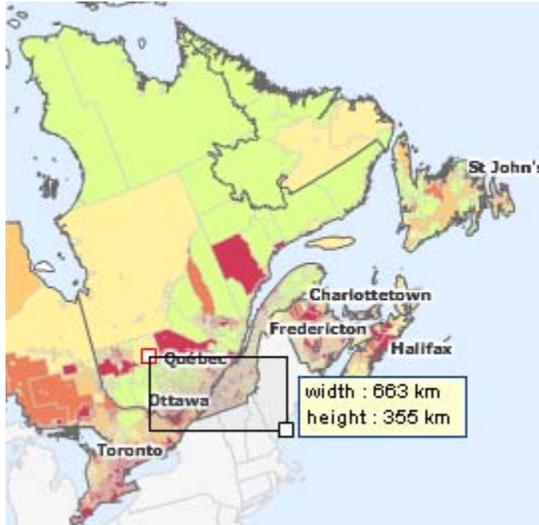
You can zoom to an area of interest, such as your community or region, by using the zoom tool  which is located at the top of the mapping page (circled below) or press the Z key on your keyboard).



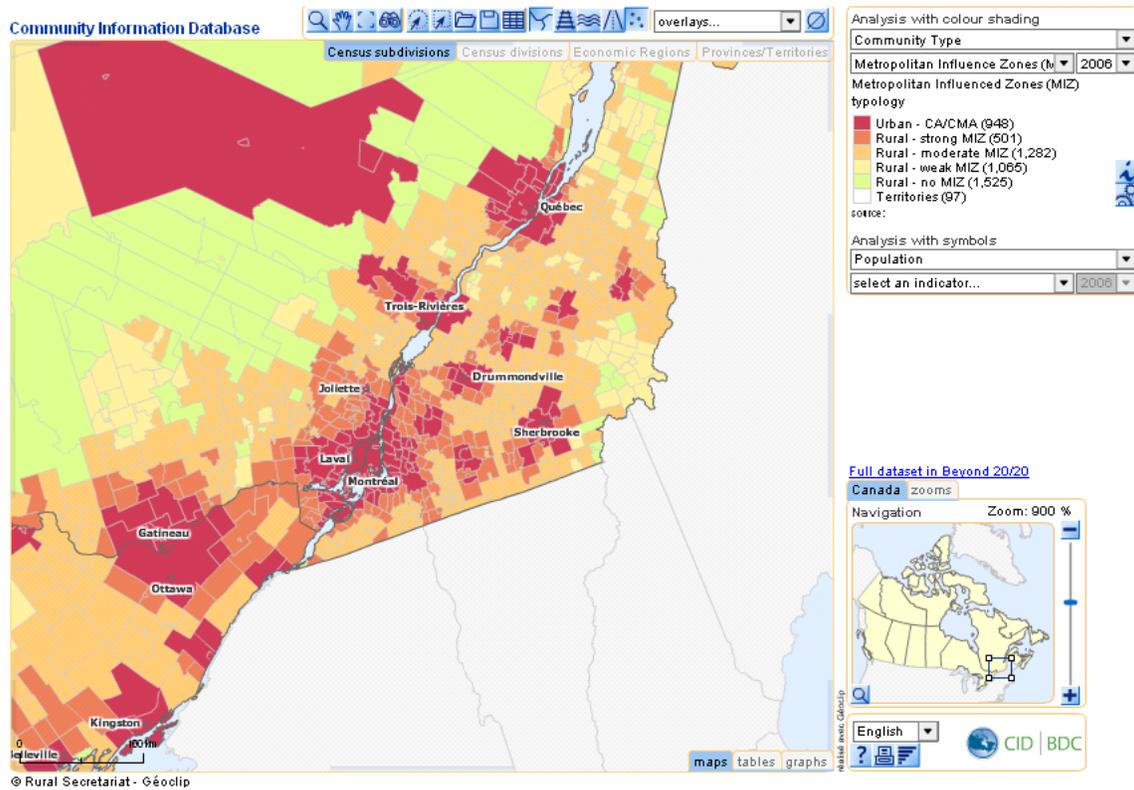
To zoom to an area of interest, click your mouse on the corner of the area you want to select and drag the mouse.



A highlight box provides the dimensions of your zoom selection in kilometres.



The resulting map view is the zoomed area.



## 7. Changing Geographic Boundaries on the Map

There are four levels of geography in the CID for which data are available: *Census Subdivisions*, *Census Divisions*, *Economic Regions*, and *Provinces/Territories*. National level data are also available via the [full dataset in Beyond 20/20](#) link.

*Census subdivision* (CSD) is the general term for municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories).

*Census division* (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as county, municipalit  regionale de comt  and regional district) or their equivalents. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province level and the municipality (census subdivision).

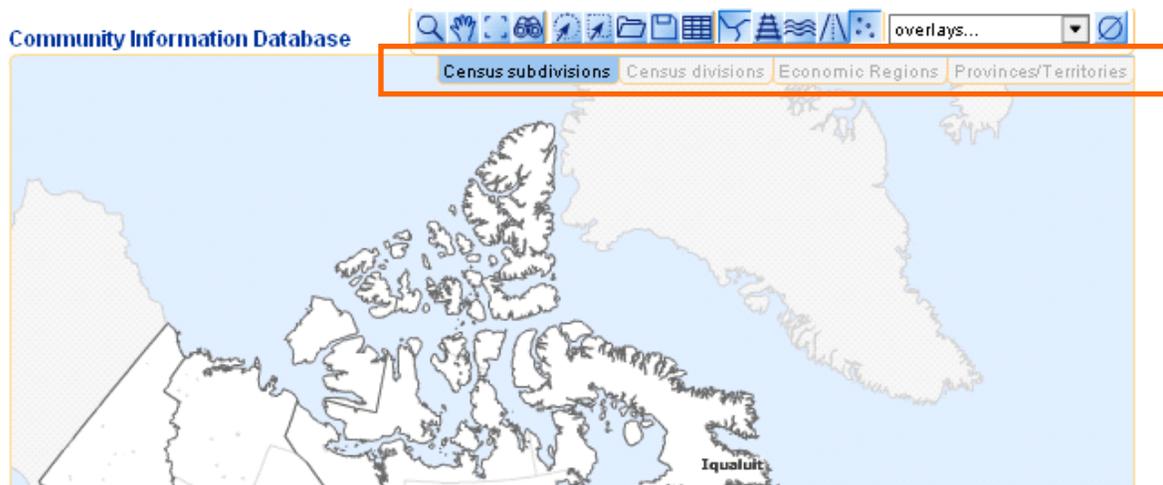
An *economic region* (ER) is a grouping of complete census divisions (with one exception in Ontario) created as a standard geographic unit for analysis of regional economic activity.

*Province and territory* refer to the major political units of Canada. From a statistical point of view, province and territory are basic areas for which data are tabulated. Canada is divided into ten provinces and three territories.

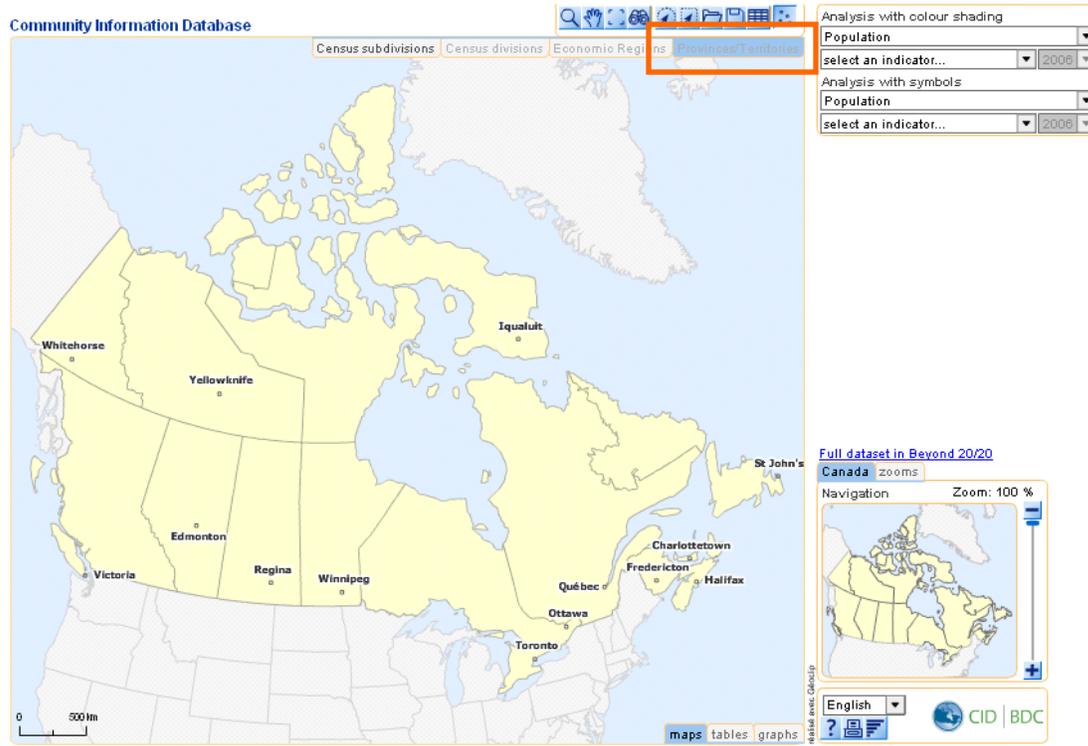
For more information on the geography used in the CID see:

Statistics Canada. (2006). "National, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions Reference Maps, Reference Guide: Census year 2006." Catalogue no. 92-149-GIE. <http://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss2006/Reference/Freepub/92-149-GIE2006001.pdf>

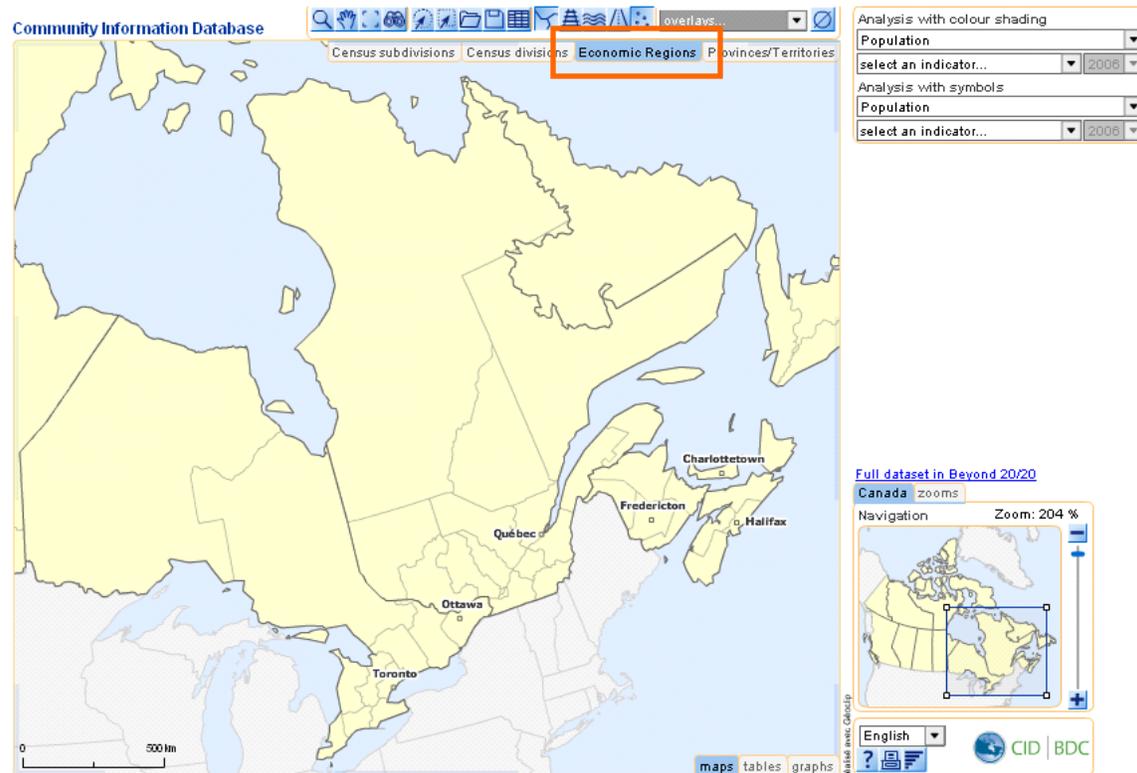
To change the geographic boundaries on the CID map, select one of the four tabs at the top of the map window.



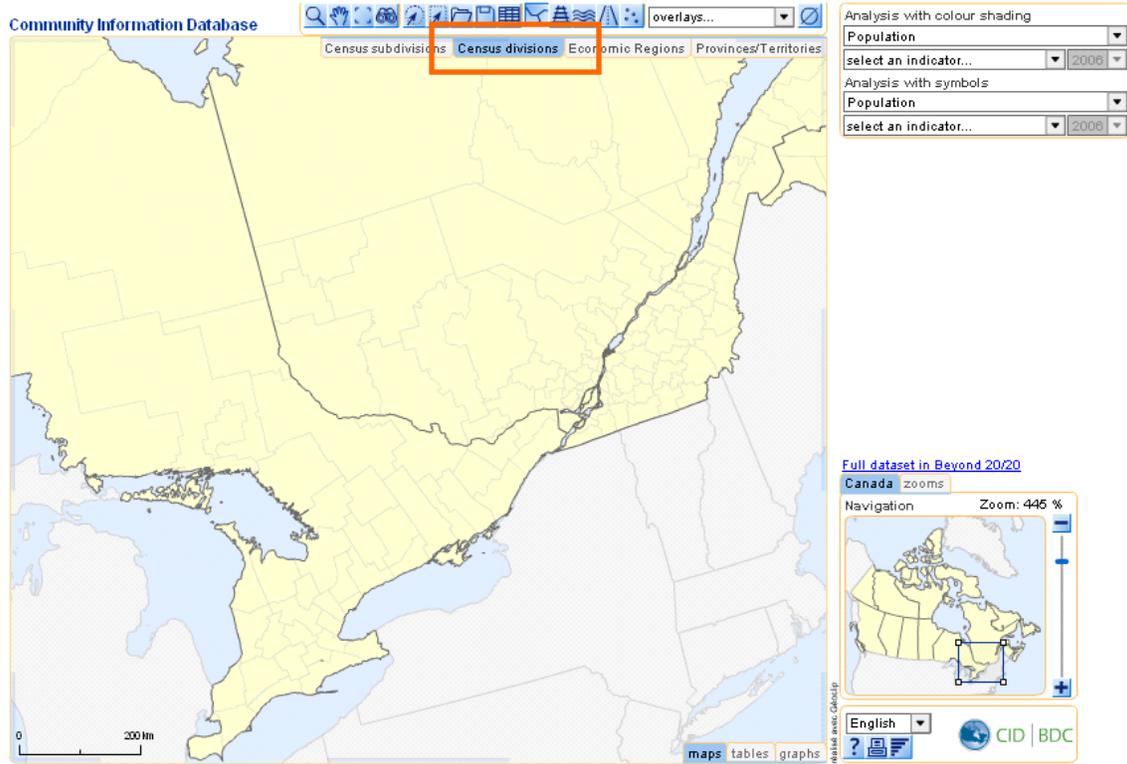
## Provinces/Territories:



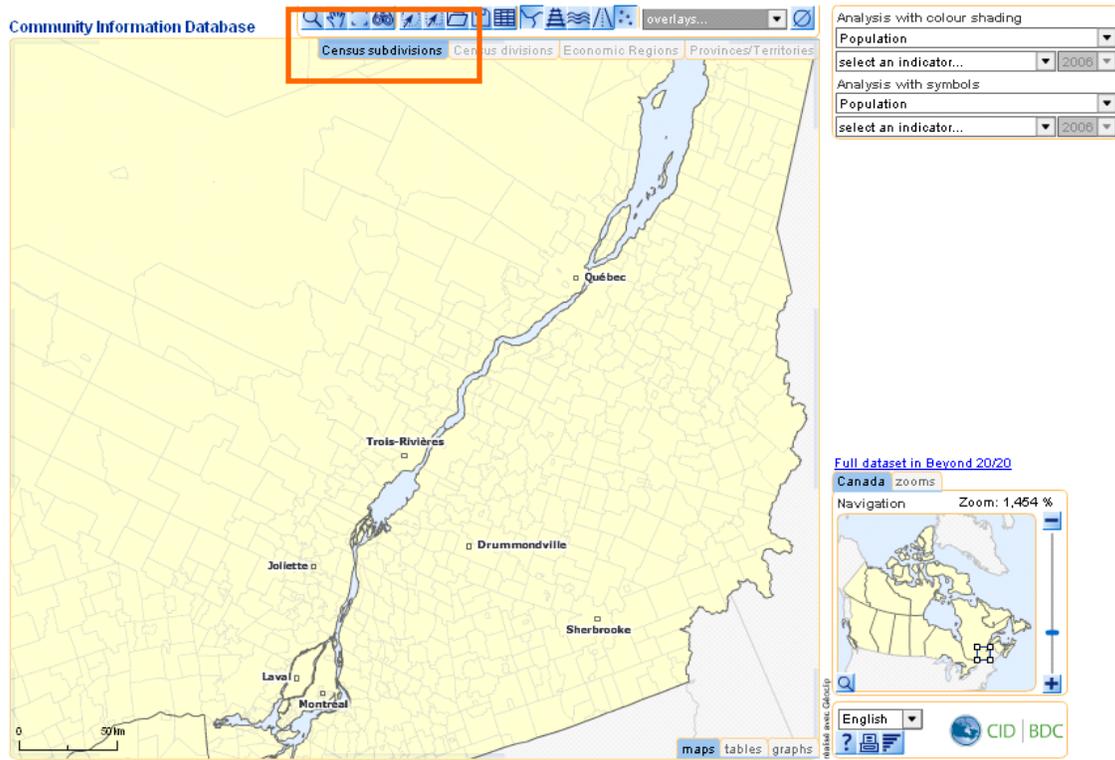
## Economic Regions:



## Census Divisions:

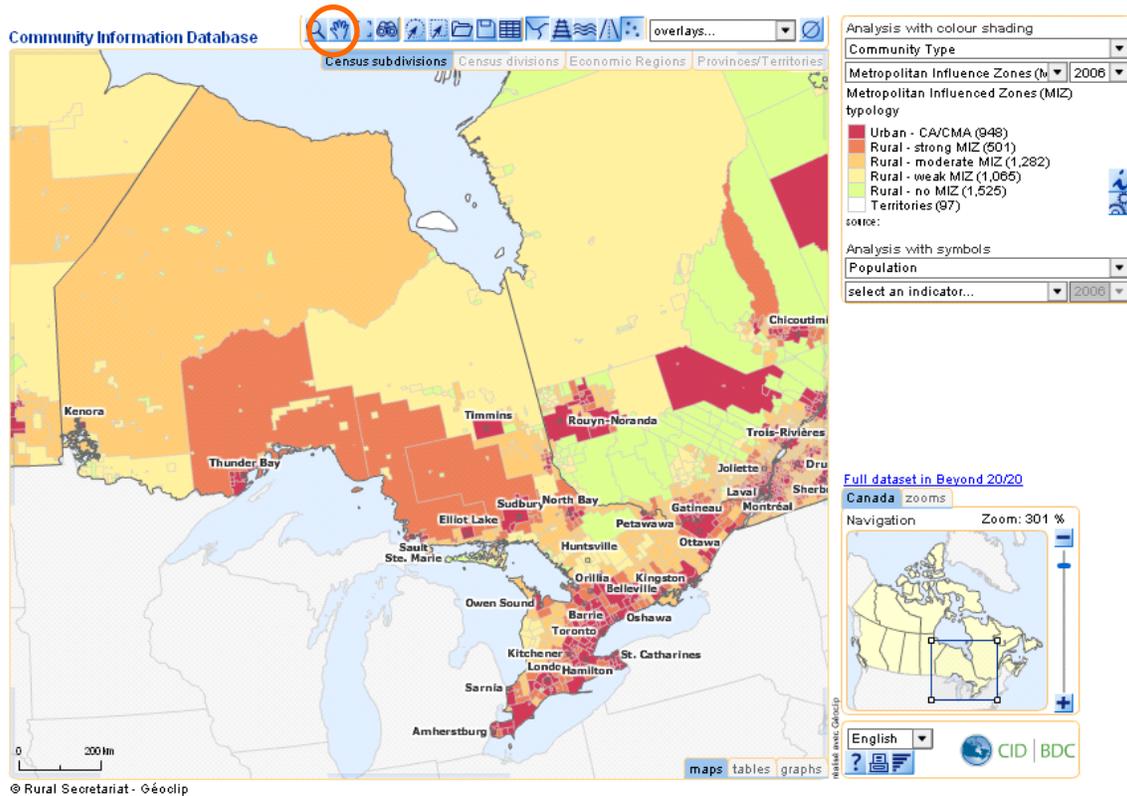


## Census Subdivisions:

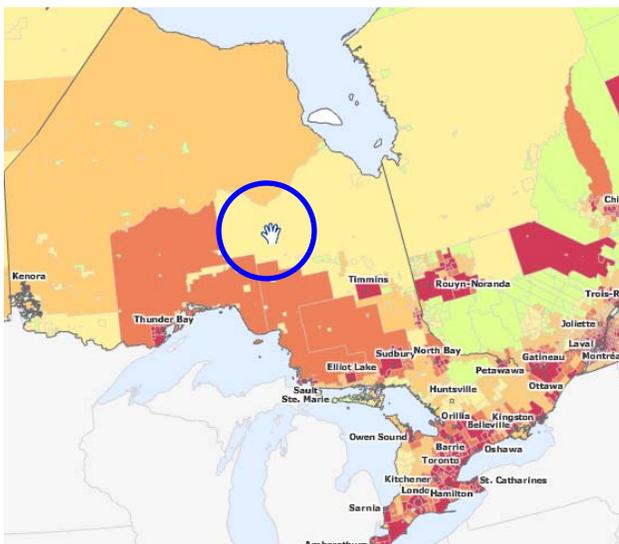


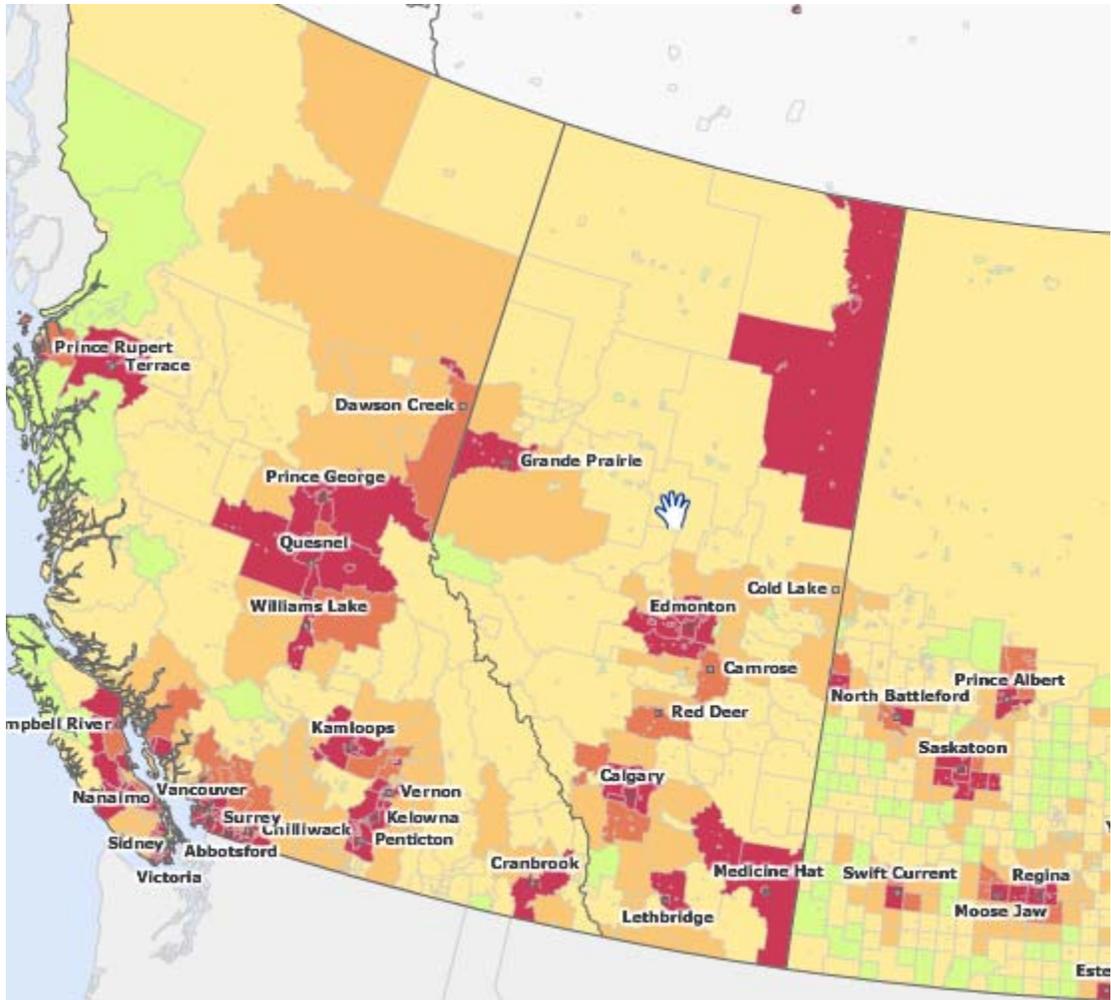
## 8. Using the Pan Tool (Move Map)

The Pan tool  allows you to move the map from one part of the country to another. You must be zoomed into an area of the country for the tool to work. Select the button highlighted below (or press the M key or arrow keys on your keyboard).



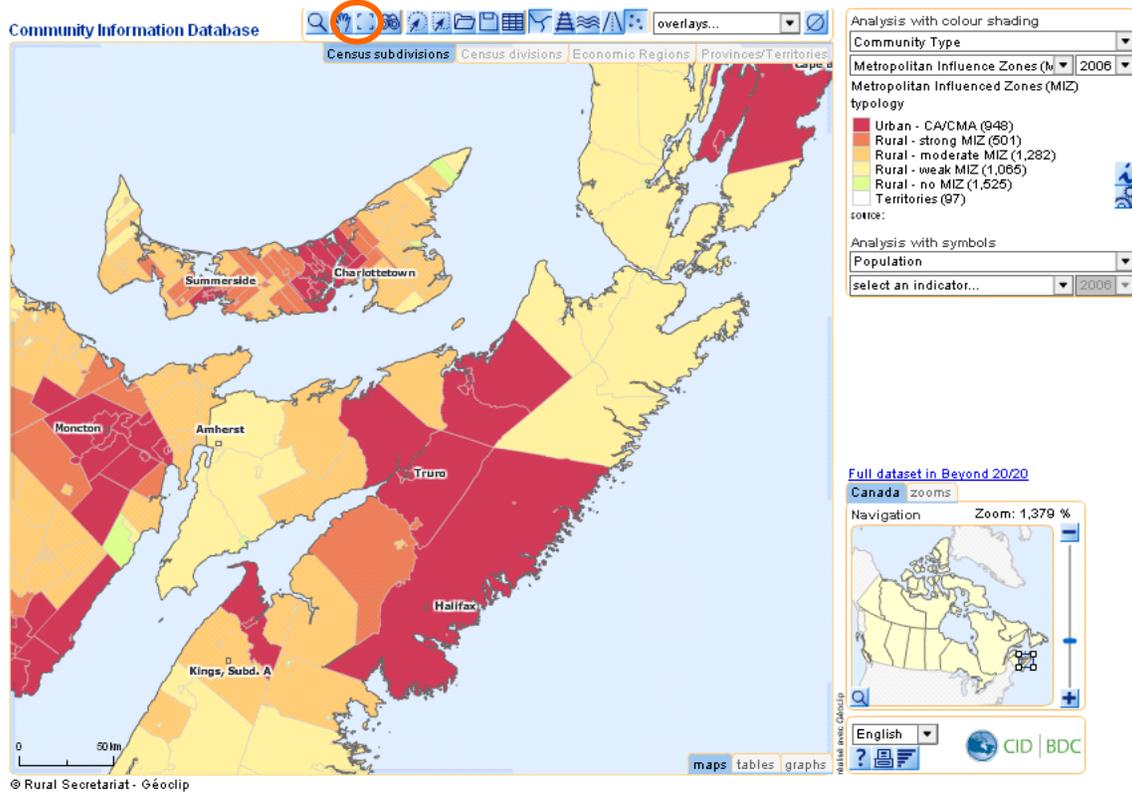
In this example, the user selects the view of Ontario and then drags the map from left to right until reaching the view of Alberta.



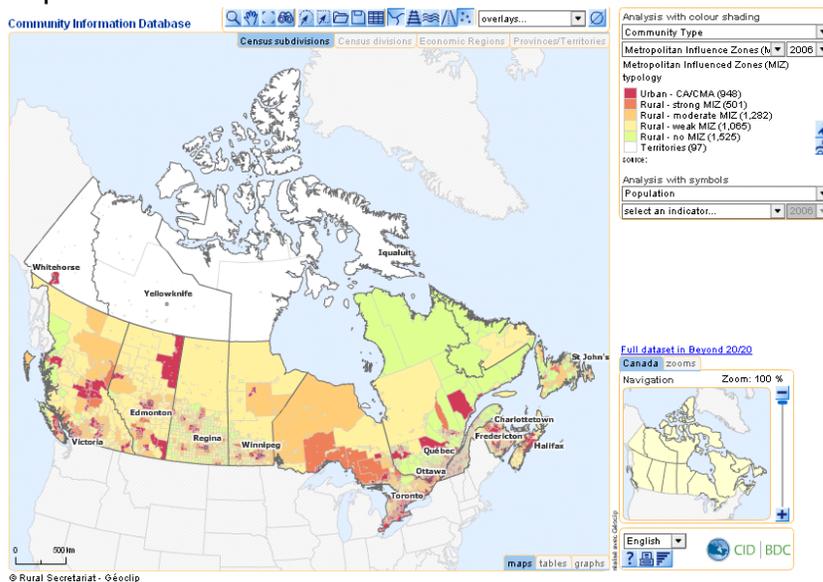


## 9. Zoom Out to the National View (Reframe)

As you explore the maps, zooming in and out, you may wish to return to the view of Canada. Use the Reframe tool  to change a zoomed map to the Canada view (or press the F key on your keyboard).



## Map reframed to the national view:



## 10. Analysis (Mapping) with Colour Shading

There are over 700 indicators or pieces of data in the CID. You can create a colour shaded map of any of these indicators by using the *Analysis with colour shading* drop-down list.

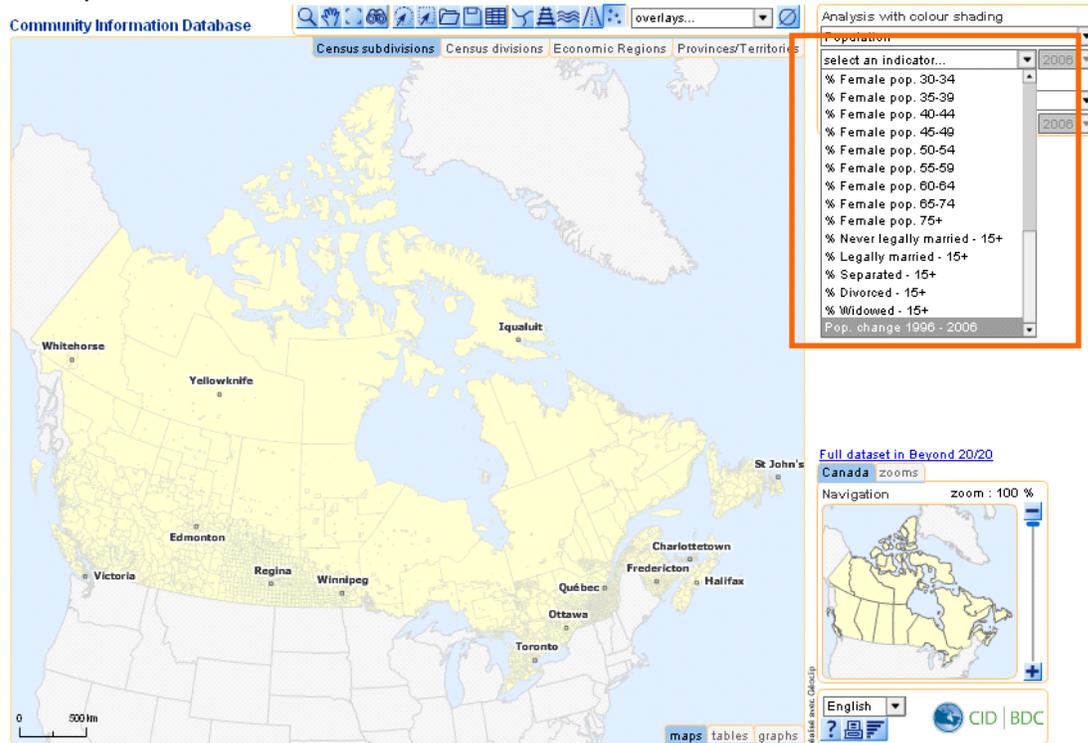
Explore all the data that is available for your community, region, and province or territory. Please note that not all indicators are available for every level of geography. For example, crime and GDP data are available at the provincial level only. The majority of data are, however, available at the community level.

Click the drop down arrow in the *Analysis with colour shading* box.

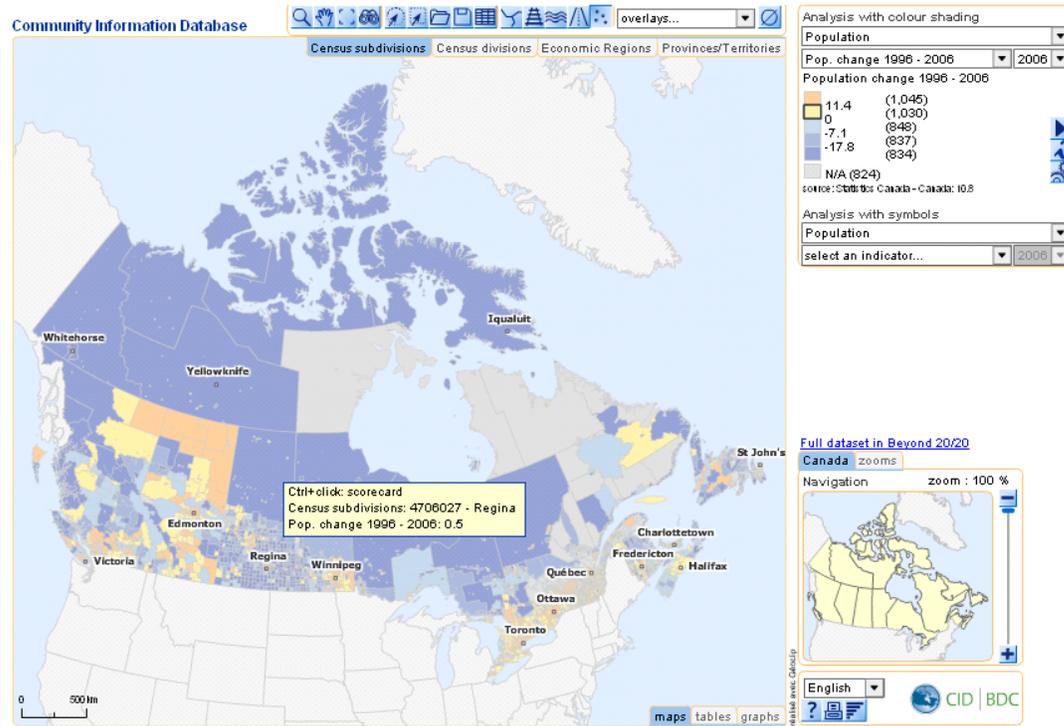
Select a category of indicators. There are 15 categories to choose from: Community Type; Population; Language; Migration and Mobility; Immigration and Citizenship; Income; Family; Housing; Environment and Sustainability; Health; Crime; Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Businesses and Organisations; Aboriginals; and Employment and Work.

The screenshot displays the Community Information Database (CID) interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a navigation menu with options: "Census subdivisions", "Census divisions", "Economic Regions", and "Provinces/Territories". The main area features a map of Canada with a yellow color shading applied to the landmass. A dropdown menu titled "Analysis with colour shading" is open, listing 15 categories: Community Type, Population, Language, Migration and Mobility, Immigration and Citizenship, Income, Family, Housing, Environment and Sustainability, Health, Crime, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Business and Organizations, Aboriginals, and Employment and Work. Below the map, there is a navigation panel with a "Full dataset in Beyond 20/20" link, a "Canada zooms" section, and a "Navigation" section showing a zoom level of 100%. The bottom right corner includes a language selector set to "English" and the CID | BDC logo.

Once a category has been selected, select a specific indicator from that category to map.



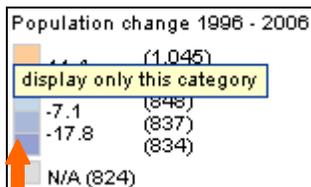
Each colour in the map legend represents a grouping of data. Move your cursor over a community and you will see the value of your selected indicator.



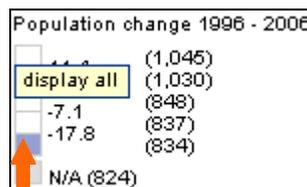
If the information button  is selected in the legend, a box will appear with information about the indicator.

The parameters  button can be used to change the colours that are displayed on the map.

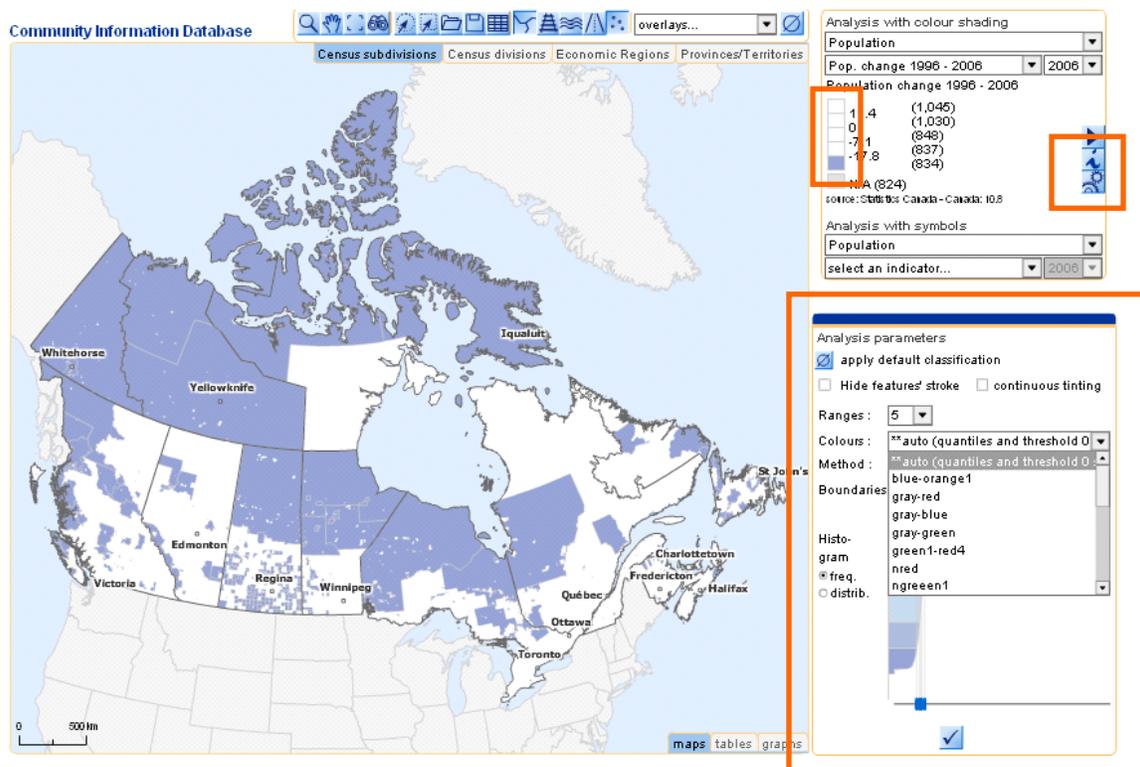
In the map below, only one category of data from the map legend is displayed. The map displays communities that have lost more than 17.8% of their population between 1996 and 2006. This is done by clicking on a category in the map legend.



Click to display only this category.



Click to display all categories.



Your map can display colour shading and symbols at the same time. This is useful for exploring linkages and interrelationships between data.

## 11. Analysis (Mapping) with Symbols

There are over 700 indicators or pieces of data in the CID. You can create a map with symbols (circles) representing any of these indicators by using the *Analysis with symbols* drop-down list.

Explore all the data that is available for your community, region, and province or territory. Please note that not all indicators are available for every level of geography. For example, crime and GDP data are available at the provincial level only. The majority of data are, however, available at the community level.

Click the drop down arrow in the *Analysis with symbols* box.

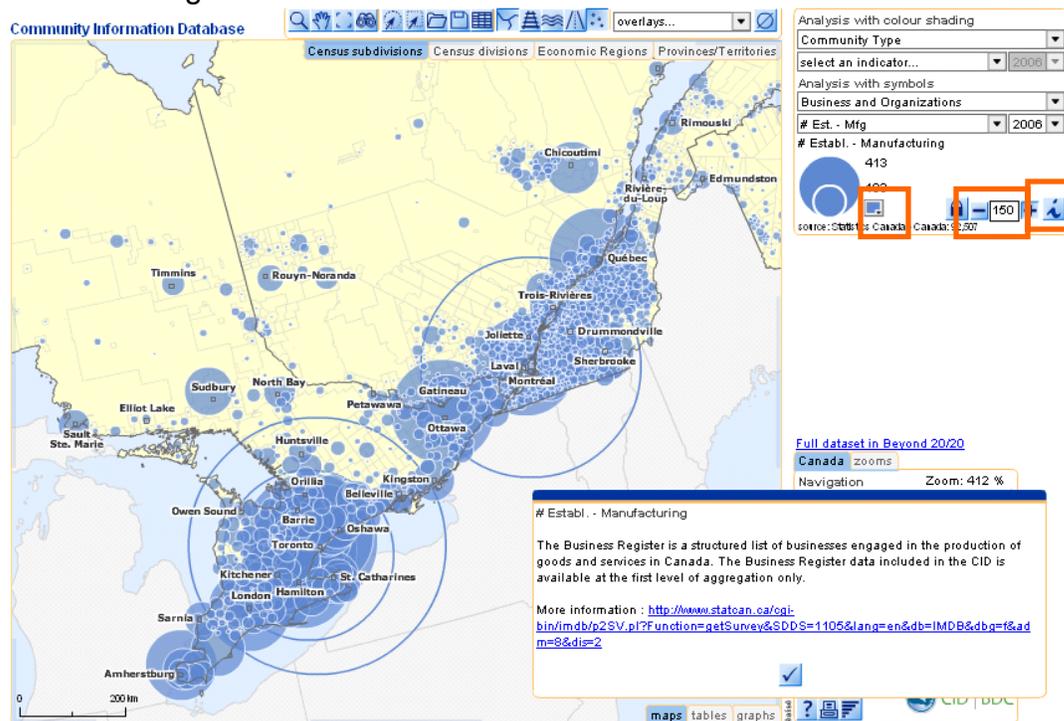
Select a category of indicators. There are 16 categories to choose from: Population; Language; Migration and Mobility; Immigration and Citizenship; Income; Family; Housing; Environment and Sustainability; Health; Crime; Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Businesses and Organisations; Infrastructure; Aboriginals; Employment and Work; and Education.

The screenshot displays the Community Information Database (CID) interface. The main map shows Canada with various cities labeled, including Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Iqaluit, St. John's, Charlottetown, Fredericton, Halifax, Québec, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, and Victoria. The interface includes a toolbar at the top with icons for search, zoom, and other map functions. A dropdown menu is open, showing the 'Analysis with symbols' section. The menu lists 16 categories: Population, Language, Migration and Mobility, Immigration and Citizenship, Income, Family, Housing, Environment and Sustainability, Health, Crime, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Business and Organizations, Infrastructure, Aboriginals, Employment and Work, and Education. The 'Business and Organizations' category is currently selected. The interface also includes a 'Full dataset in Beyond 20/20' section with a 'Canada zooms' button and a 'Navigation' section with a 'Zoom: 100 %' indicator. The bottom right corner shows the language set to 'English' and the CID | BDC logo.

Once a category has been selected, select a specific indicator from that category to map.



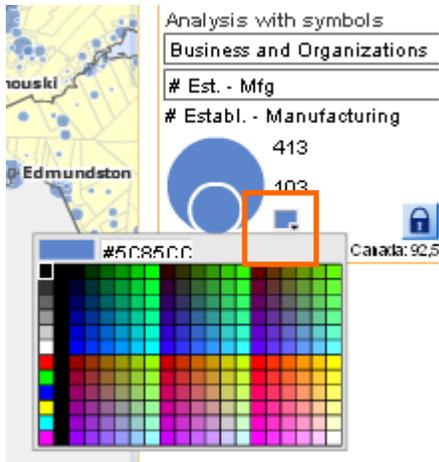
The larger the circle on the map, the greater the value of indicator. In the map below, the largest circles represent areas with the greatest number of manufacturing firms.



If the information button  is selected in the legend, a box will appear with information about the indicator.

Click the plus or minus signs    in the legend to change the size of the symbols on the map.

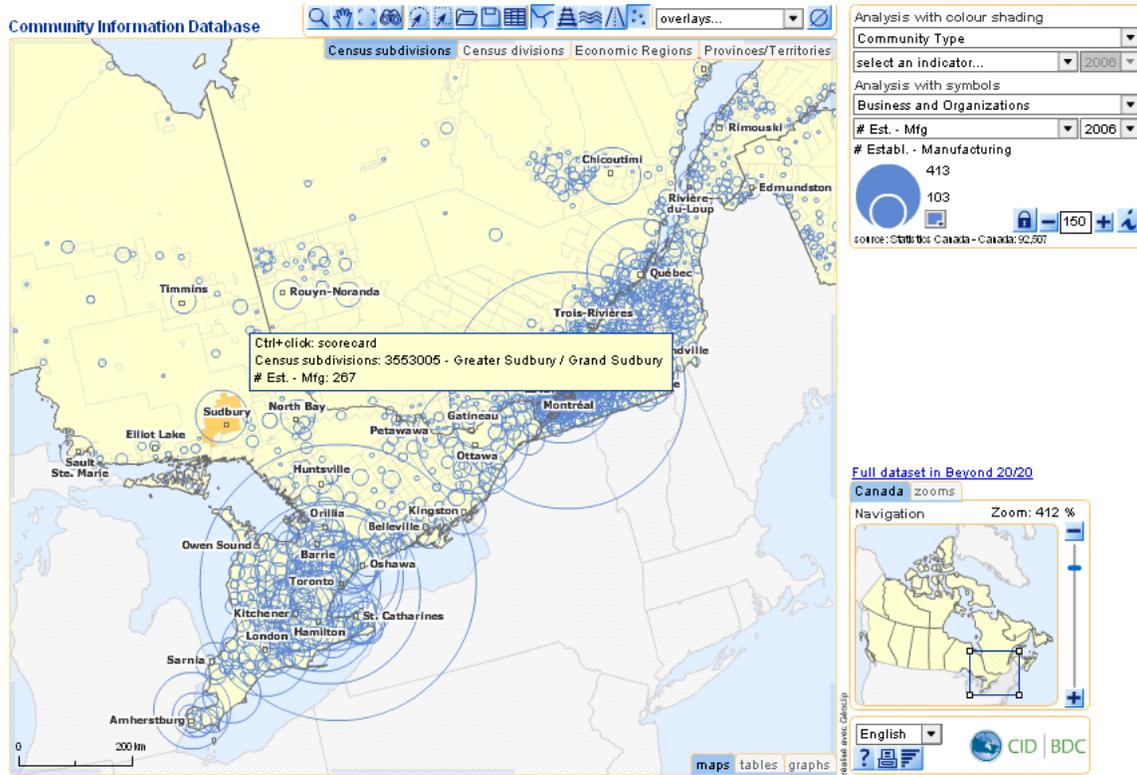
The colour of the symbols on the map can be changed by clicking on the small square box that is on the right side of the symbols legend.



By clicking on the outer edge of the circle in the legend, the symbols can appear as closed or open circles in the map.



Move your cursor over a community and you will see the value of your selected indicator.

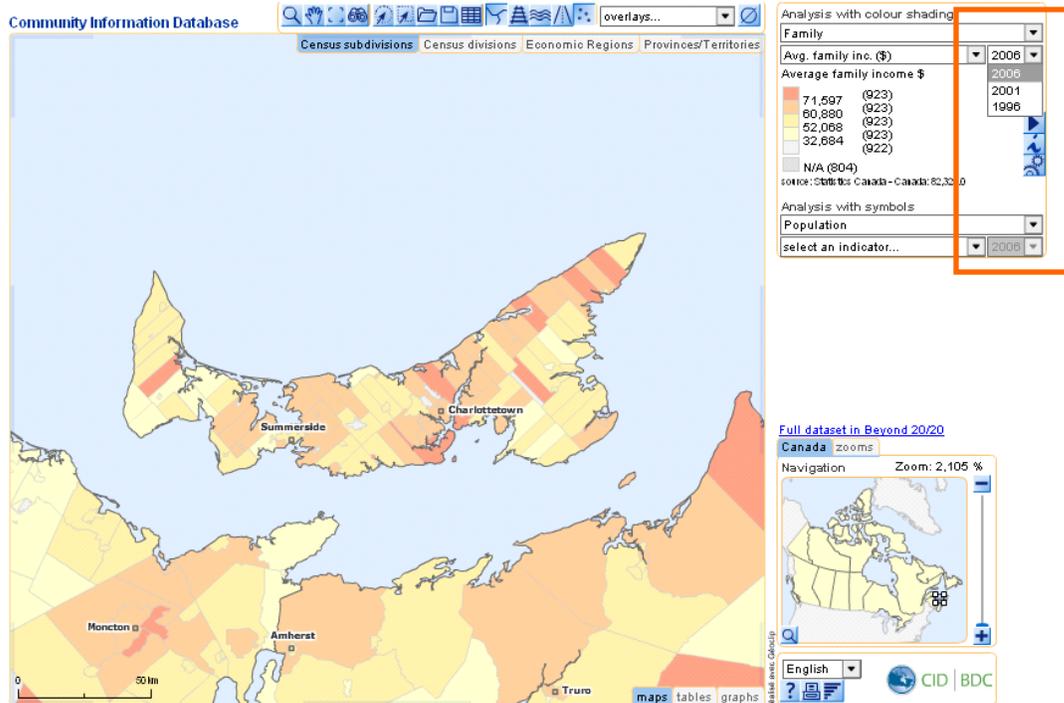


Your map can display colour shading and symbols at the same time. This is useful for exploring linkages and interrelationships between data.

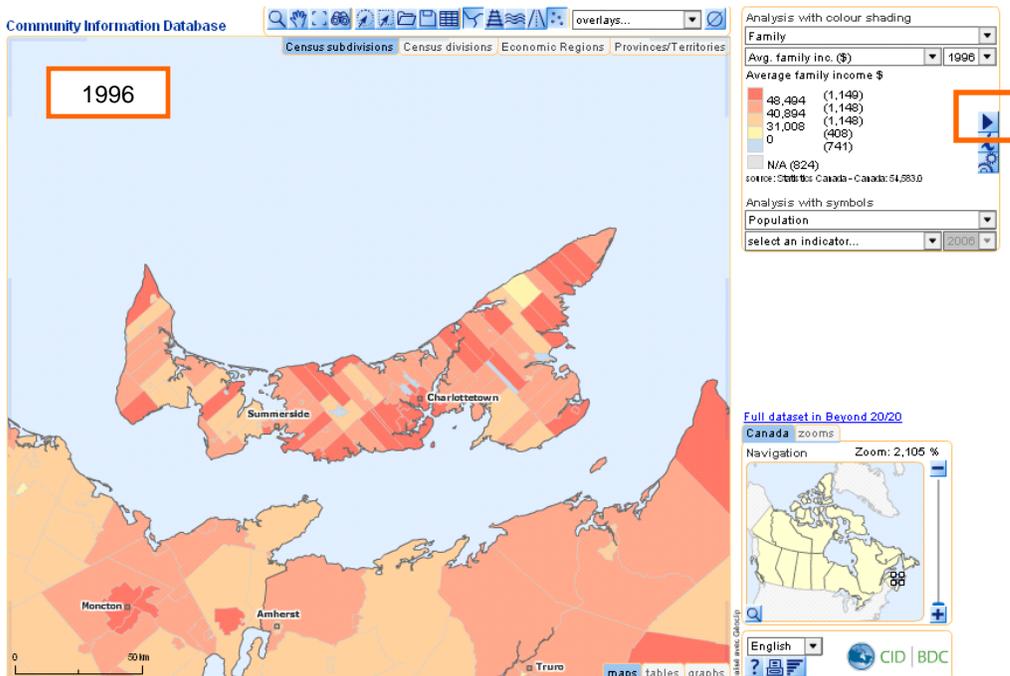
## 12. Changing the Year of Data on the Map

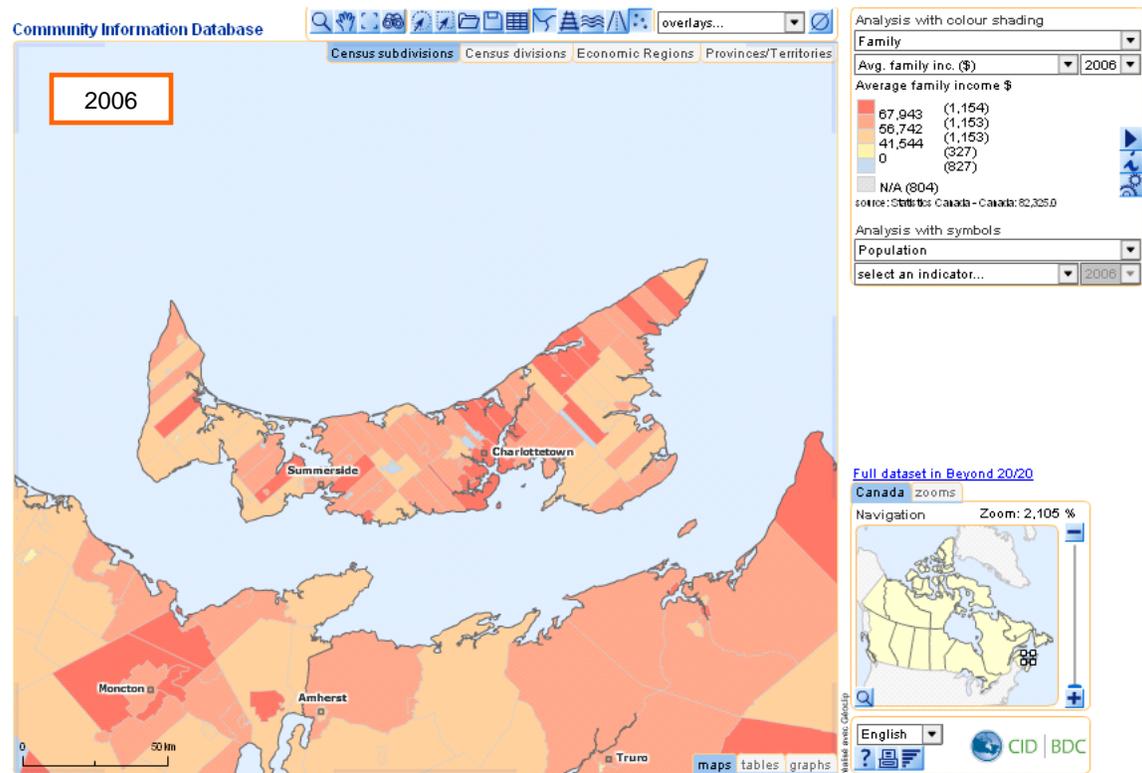
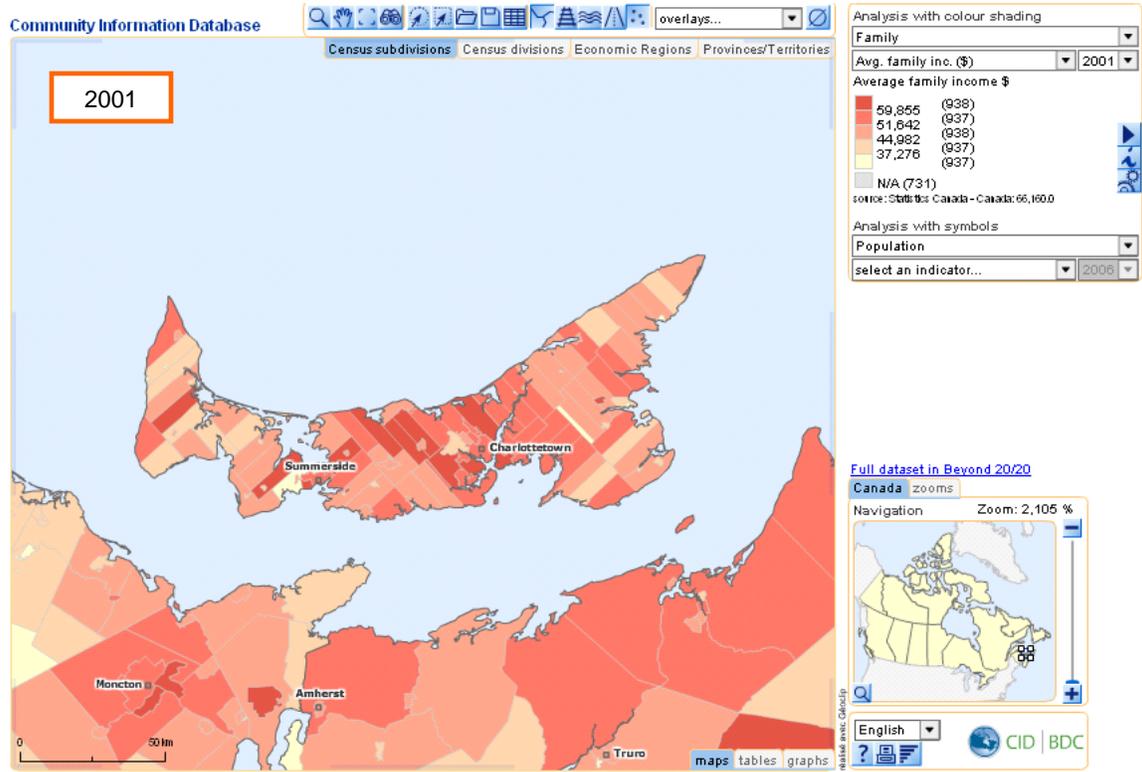
There are three years of data in the CID: 1996, 2001, and 2006. The year of data shown on the maps can be changed.

Click the drop-down list located near the map legends to change the year of data.



The play data over time button  allows you to see how socio-economic and demographic characteristics have changed over time.





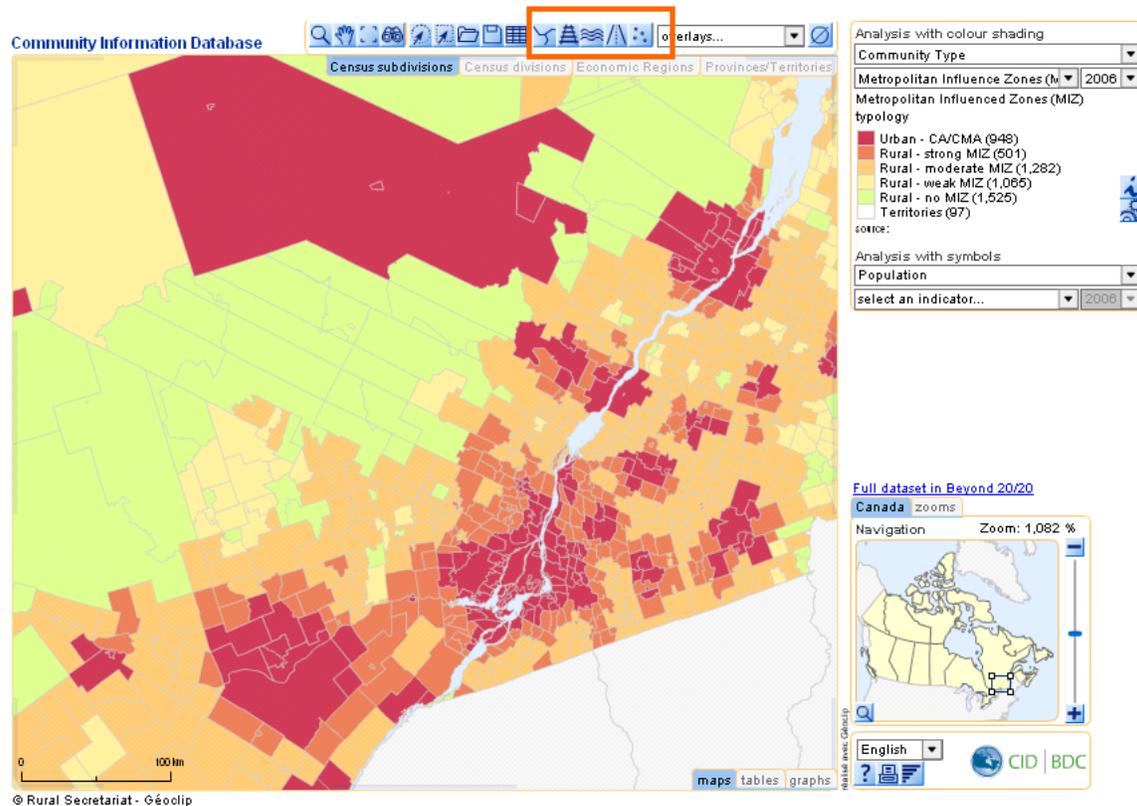
### 13. Overlays – Adding Physical Features to a Map

Adding features to a map contributes to a greater understanding of an area or region.

It is possible to add five features to a CID map:

-  provincial borders
-  railways
-  water courses
-  major highways
-  cities

Click the tool buttons to add or remove the features.



The screenshot displays the Community Information Database (CID) interface. The main map shows a color-coded map of Canada, with a legend on the right side. The legend is titled "Analysis with colour shading" and lists the following categories:

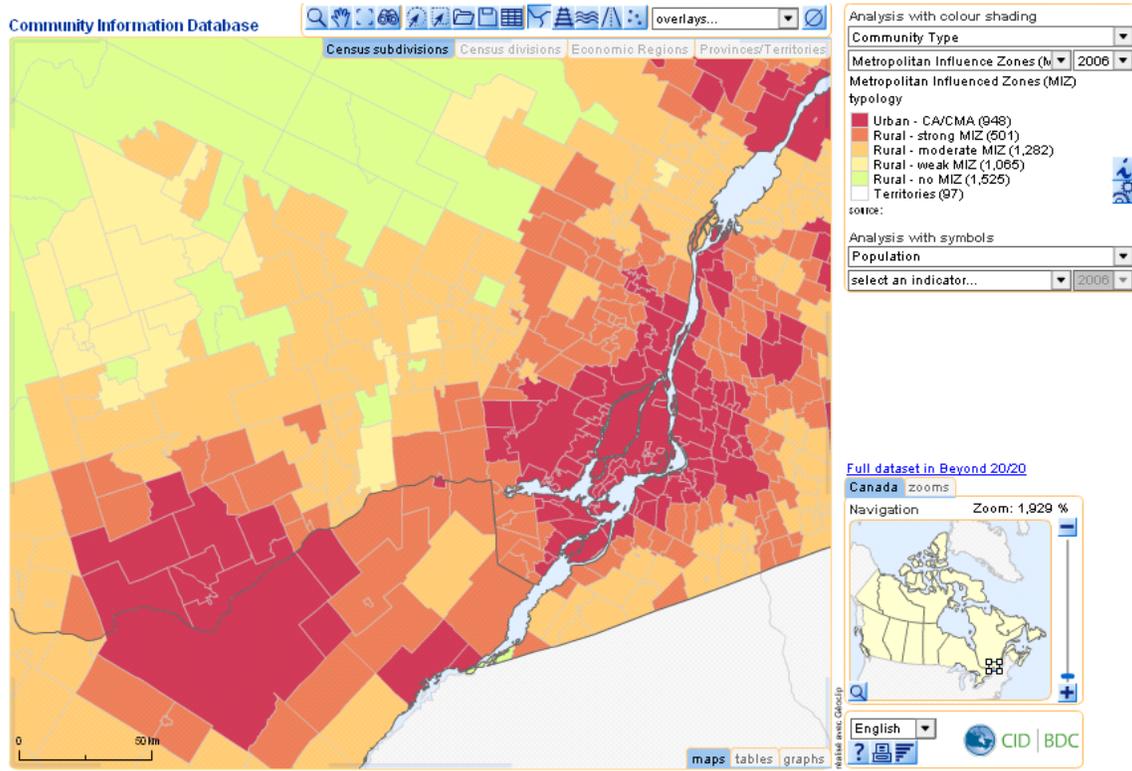
- Urban - CA/CMA (948)
- Rural - strong MIZ (501)
- Rural - moderate MIZ (1,282)
- Rural - weak MIZ (1,066)
- Rural - no MIZ (1,525)
- Territories (97)

The legend also includes a "source:" field and a "Population" section with a dropdown menu for "select an indicator..." and a year selector set to "2006".

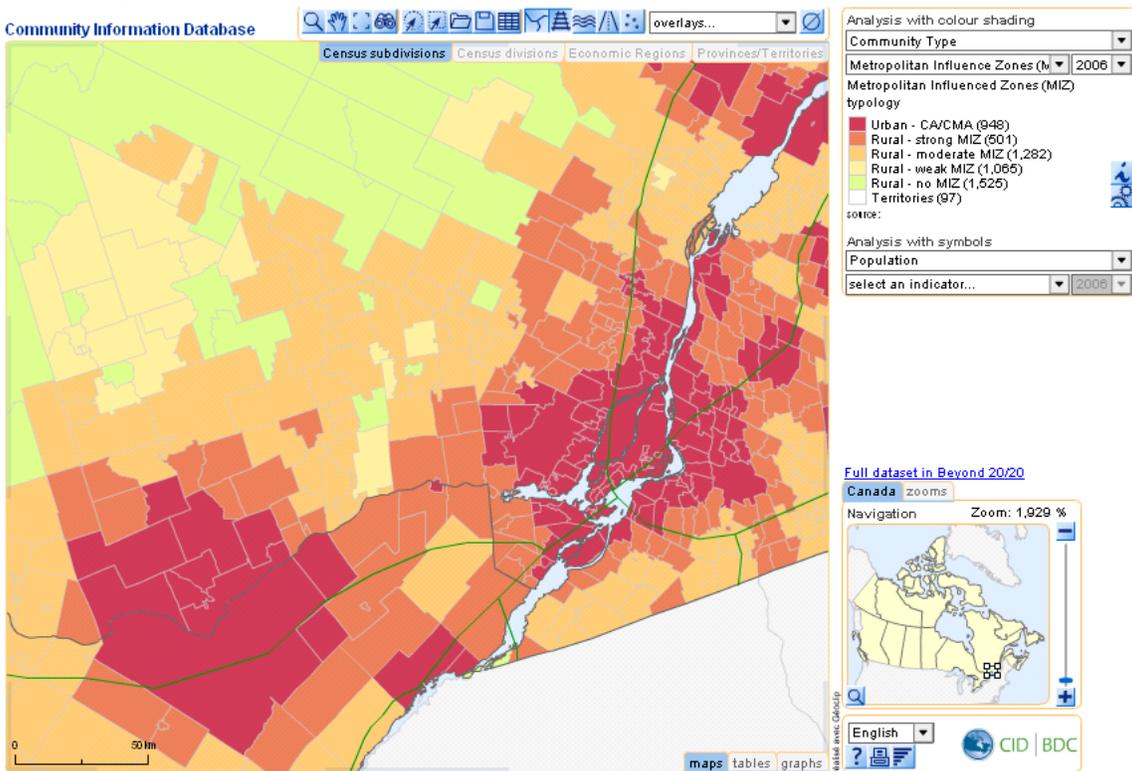
Below the legend, there is a "Full dataset in Beyond 20/20" section with a "Canada zooms" button and a "Navigation" section showing a zoom level of "Zoom: 1,082 %".

The interface also includes a search bar, a "Language" dropdown set to "English", and a "CID | BDC" logo. The bottom left corner shows the copyright notice: "© Rural Secretariat - Géoclip".

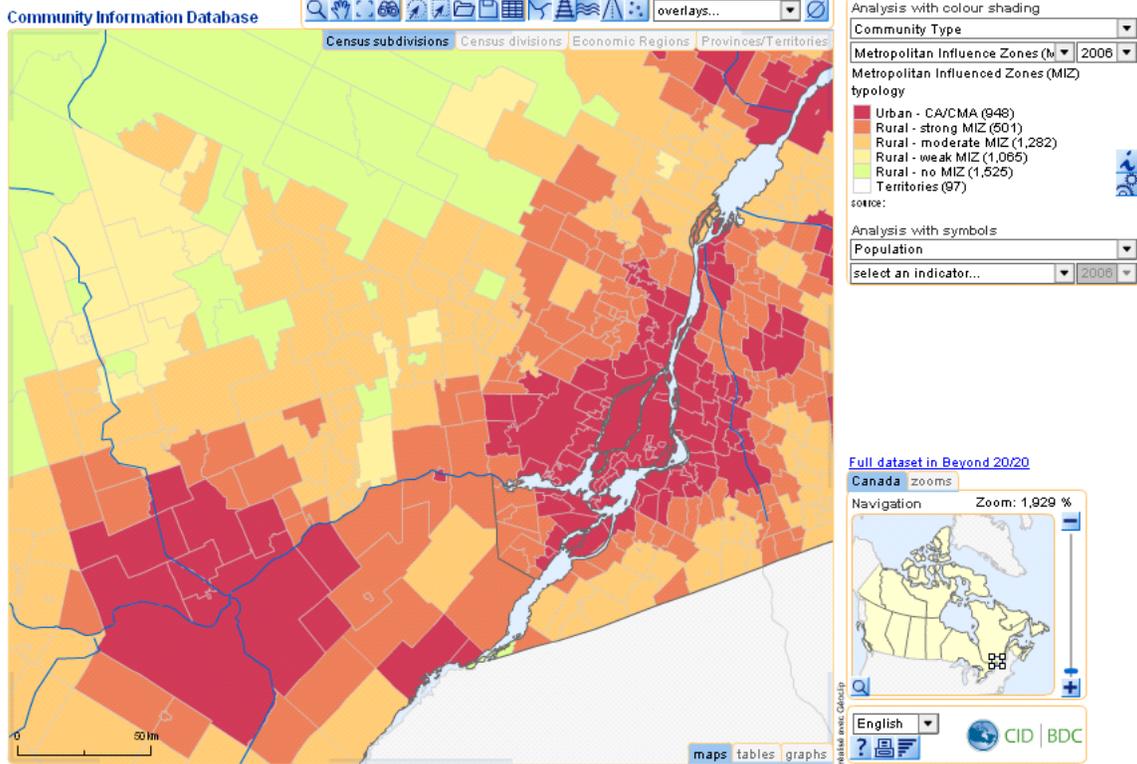
## Provincial borders:



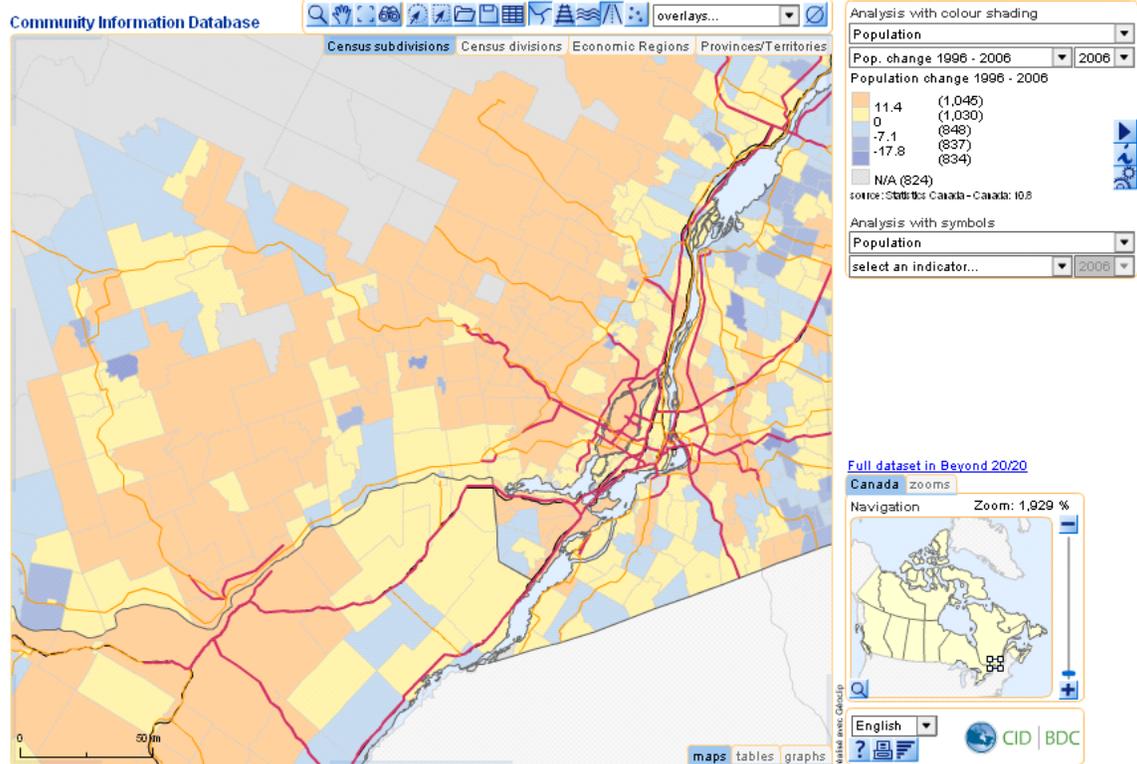
## Railroads:



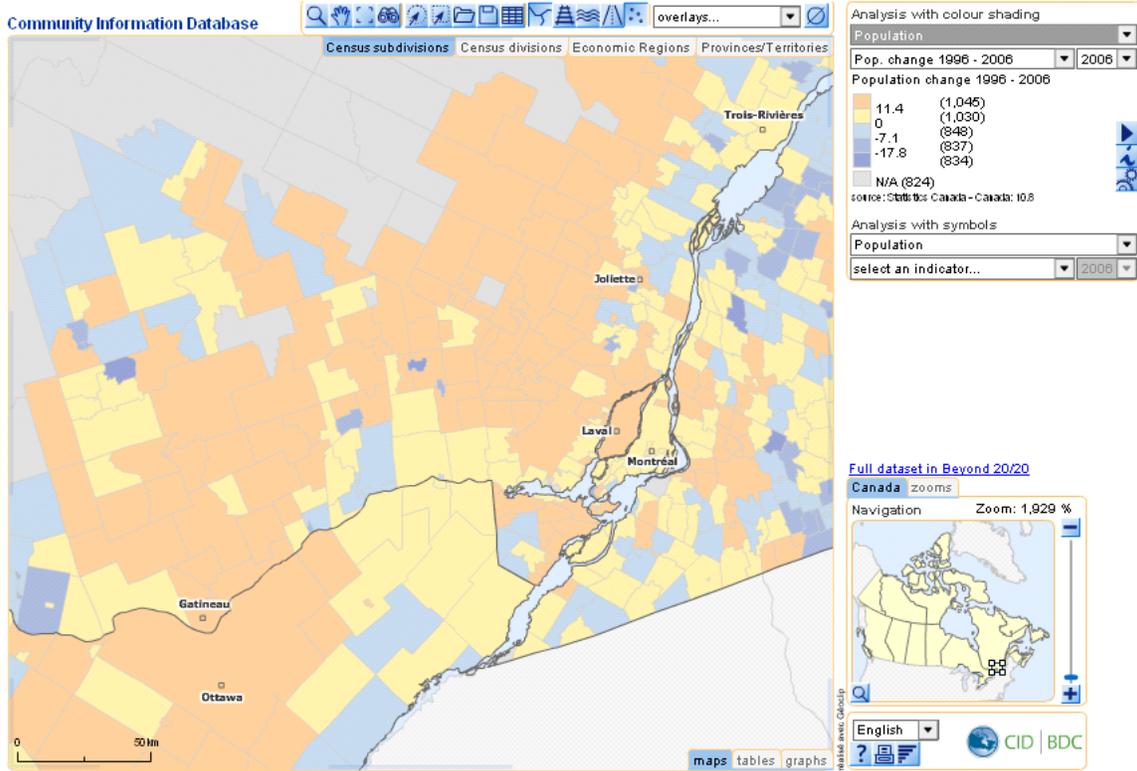
## Water courses:



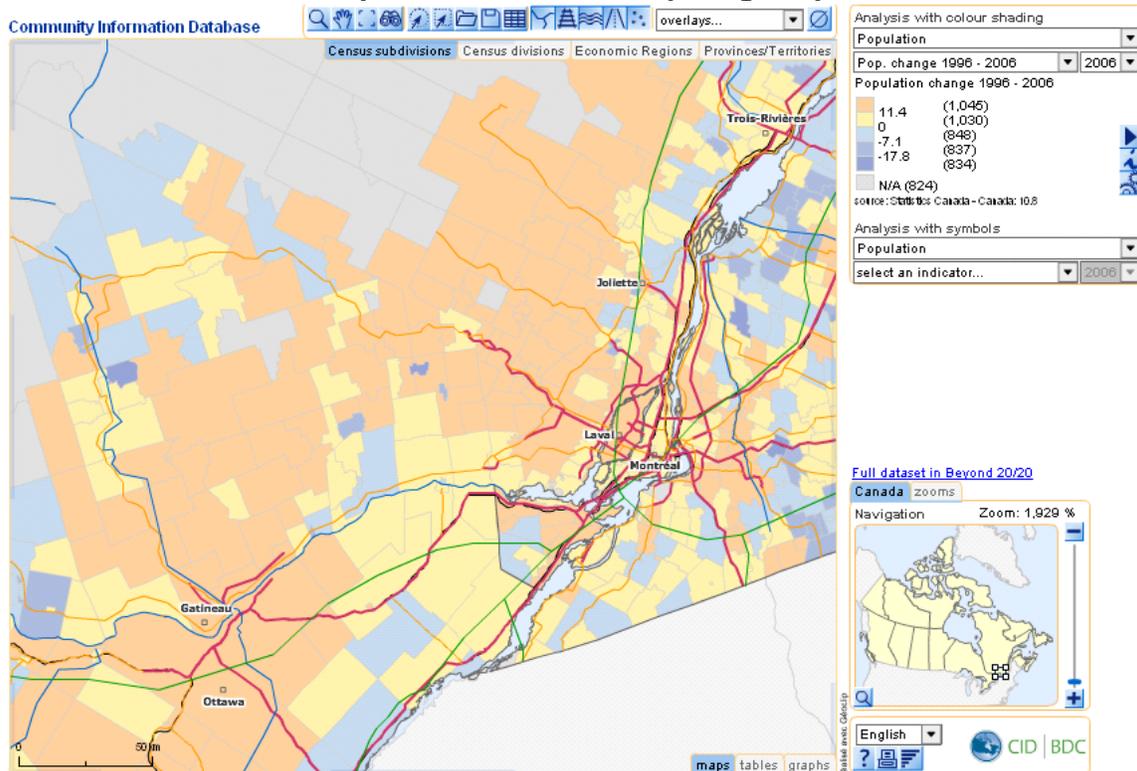
## Major highways:



## Cities:



## Provincial borders, railways, water courses, major highways, and cities



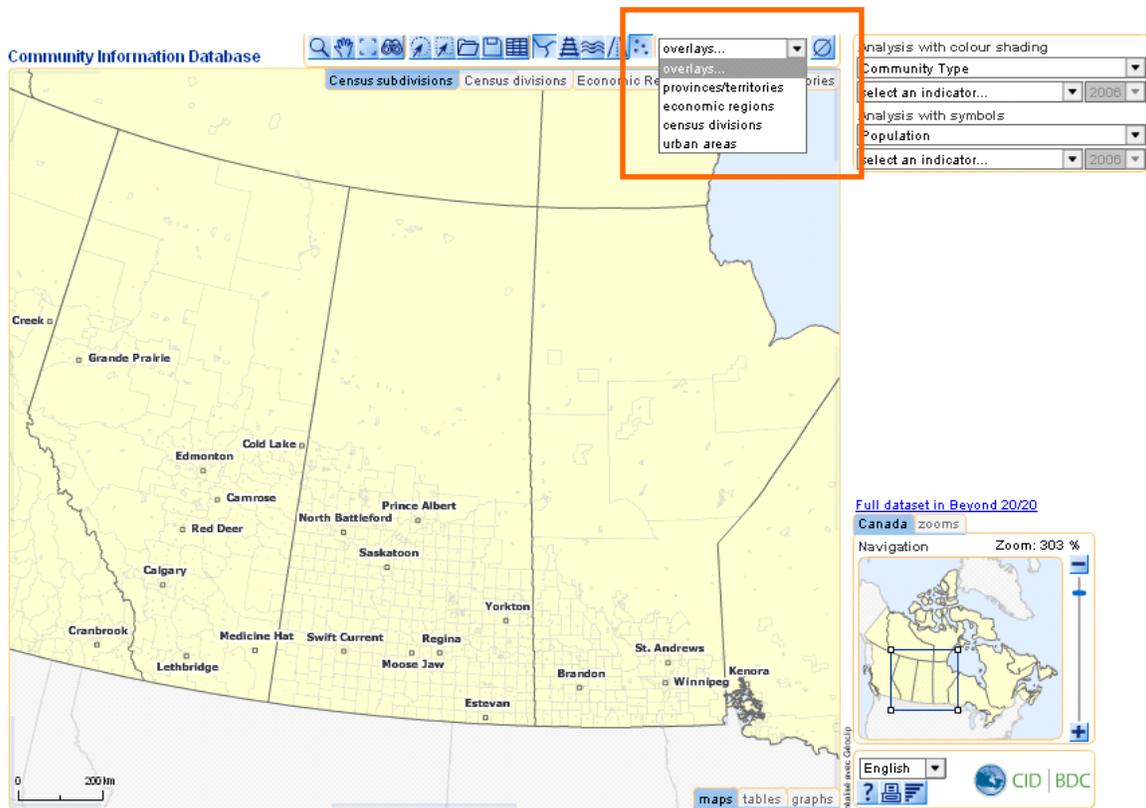
## 14. Overlays – Adding Geographic Boundaries to a Map

You can add geographic boundaries to your map to show their relationship to other geographic boundaries. For example, it is possible to show which communities fall within a given Economic Region or Census Division (region or county).

There are four overlays to choose from: *Provinces/Territories*, *Economic Regions*, *Census Divisions*, and *Urban Areas*.

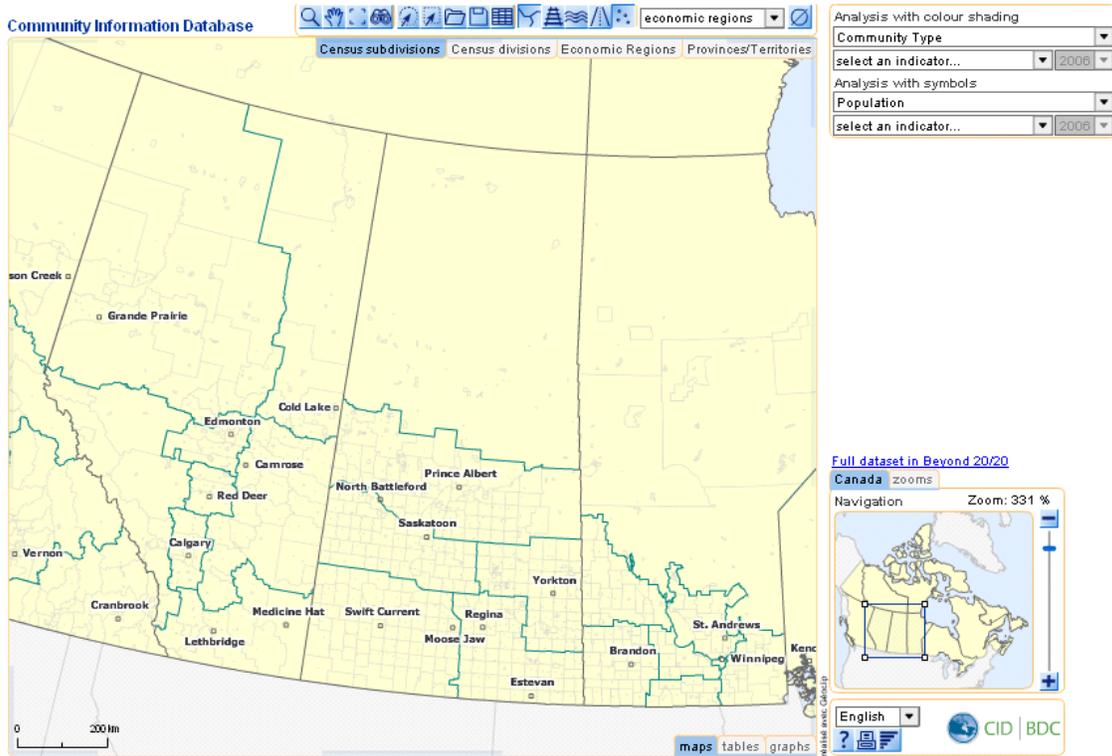
Select the geography overlay of your choice from the drop-down list.

The overlay can be removed by using the clear button  to the right of the drop-down list of overlays.

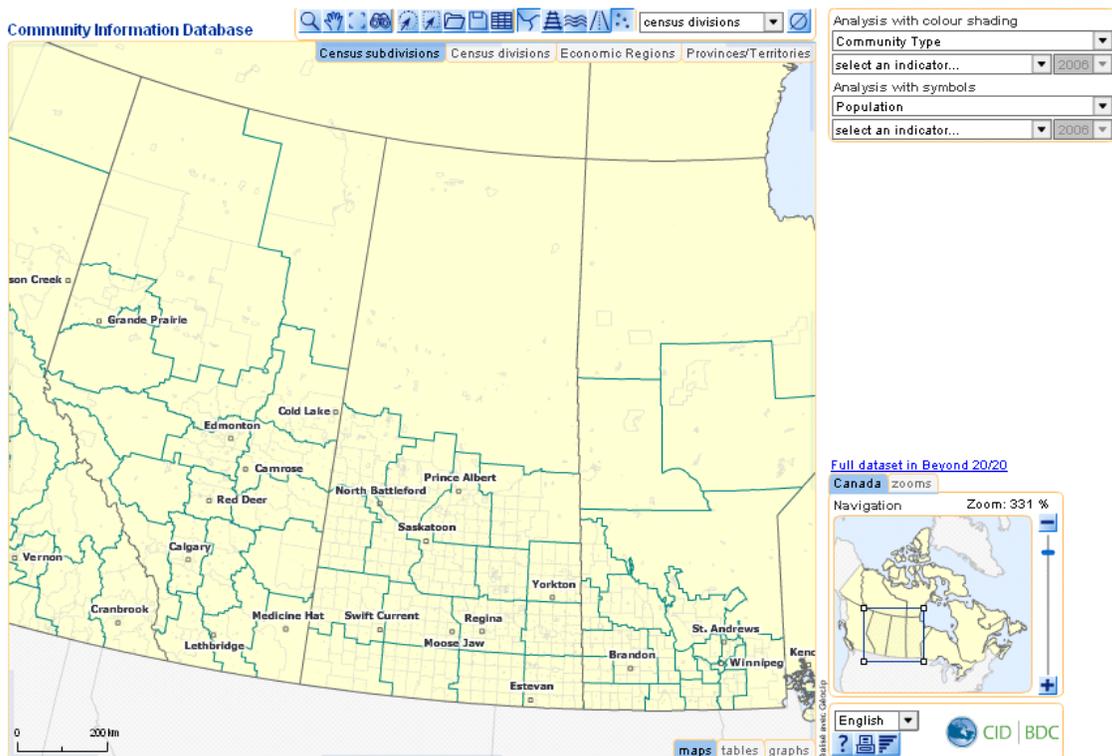


The screenshot displays the Community Information Database interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons. Below the toolbar, a map of Canada is shown with several geographic overlays. A dropdown menu titled "overlays..." is open, showing the following options: "provinces/territories", "economic regions", "census divisions", and "urban areas". To the right of the dropdown menu is a clear button (a circle with a diagonal line). Below the map, there is a navigation panel with a "Navigation" section and a "Zoom: 303 %" indicator. The footer of the interface includes the text "English" and "CID | BDC".

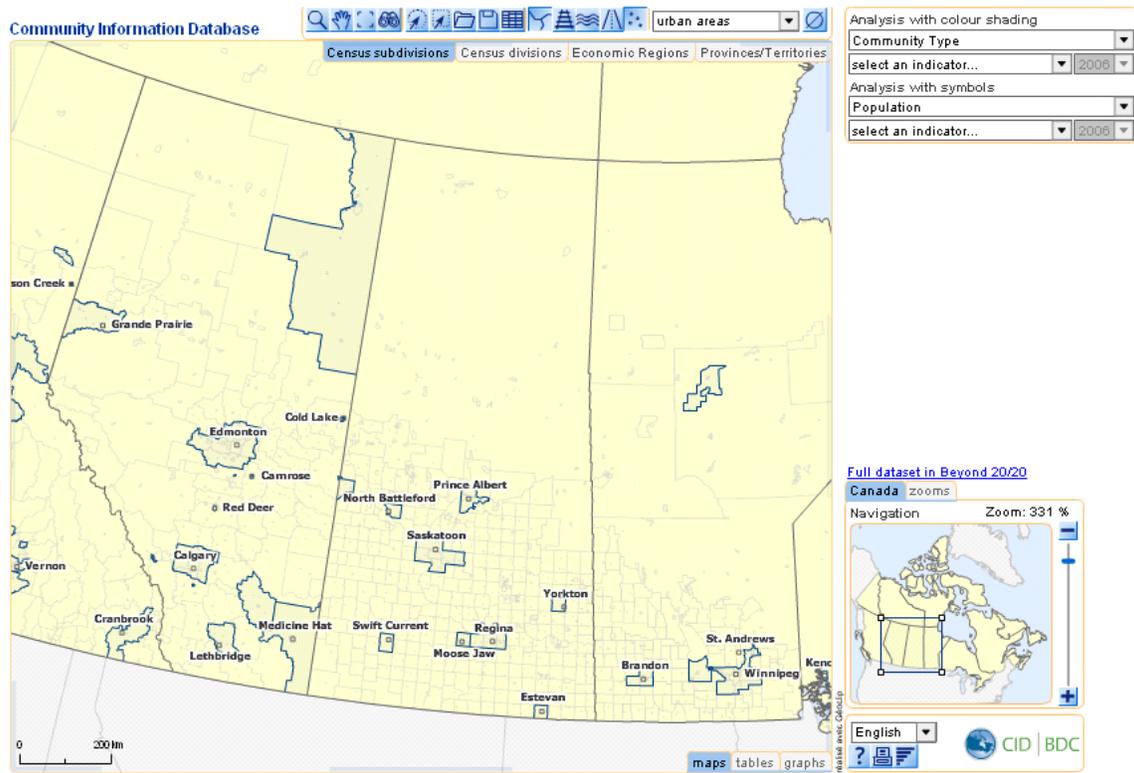
Economic regions over communities (Census subdivisions):



Census Divisions over communities:



Urban areas (Census Agglomerations and Census Metropolitan Areas):



For rural and urban definitions see:

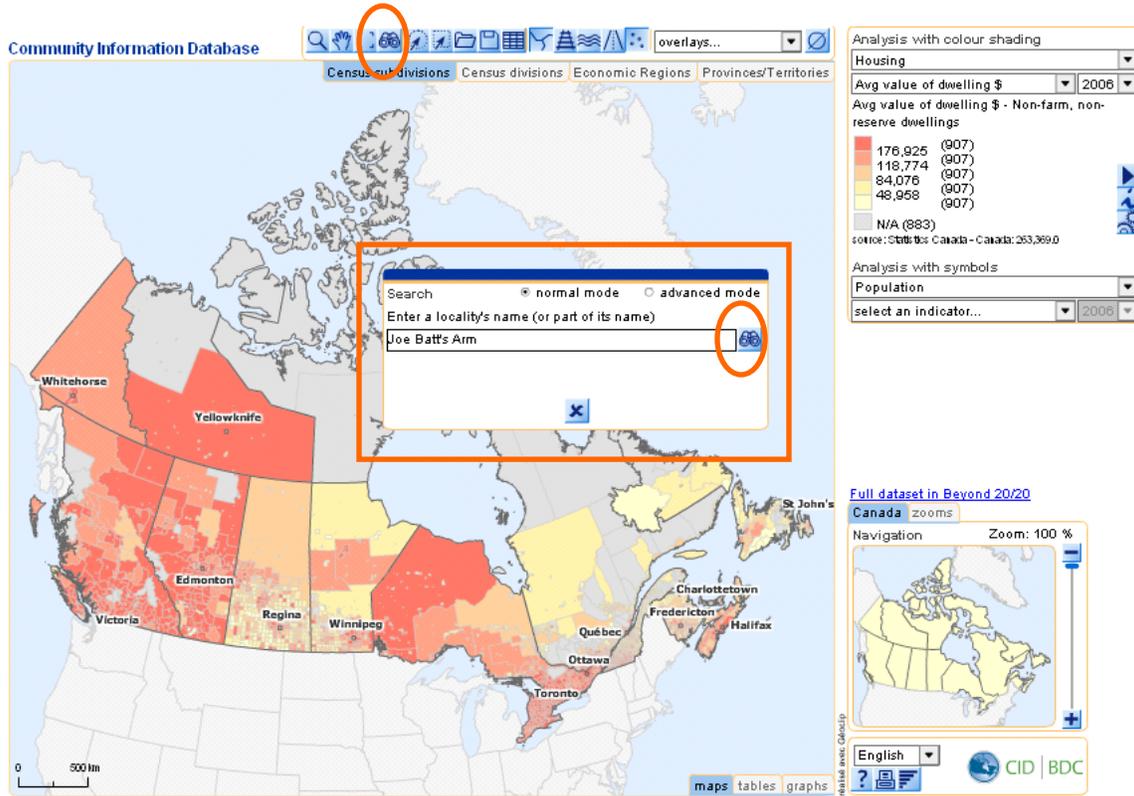
<http://data2.beyond2020.com/agcan2008/english/aboutCID/usefulDefinitions.html>

## 15. Searching for a Community or other Geographies

The search tool  makes it easier to find your community or region on the map.

Select the search tool and type the name of your community (incorporated town or municipality) in the pop-up box.

Click the search button  that appears in the pop-up box to locate the community on the map.



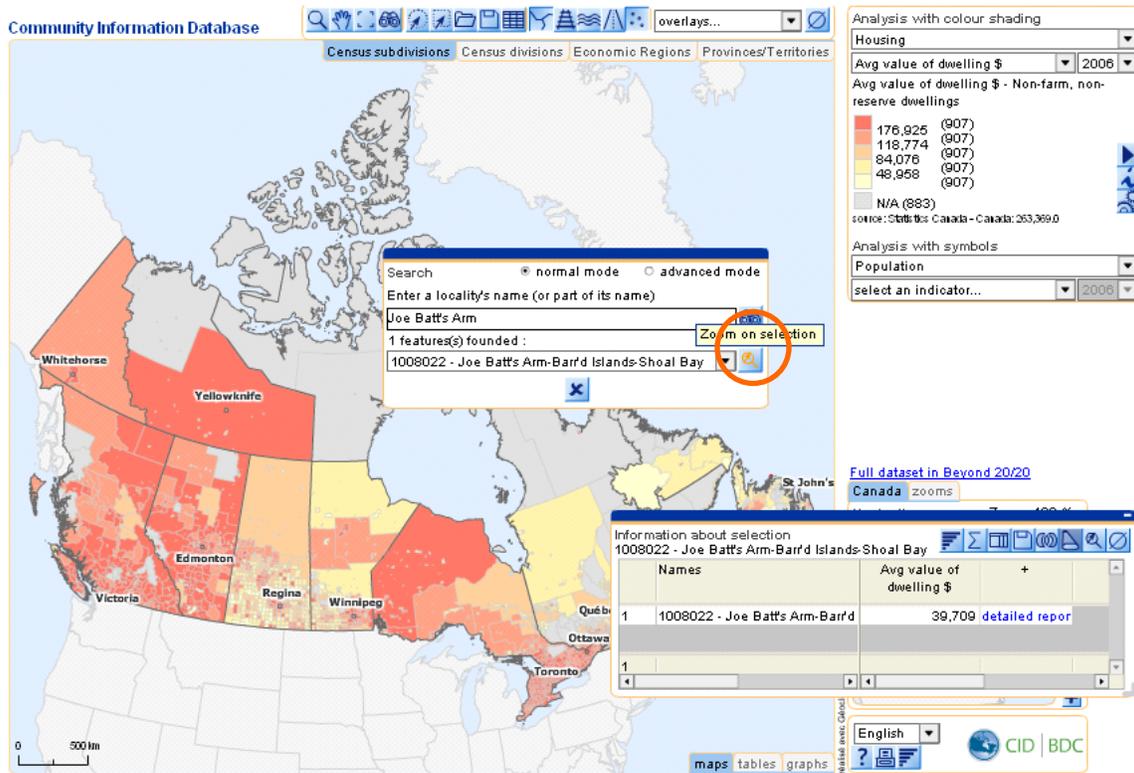
If more than one community has been found a drop down list will appear. There may be multiple names or no match.

In the event of the CID cannot find your community, you will need to check the name of your community (incorporated town or municipality).

CID data is not available for villages or hamlets. If you do not know your municipality's name, you can look it up at:

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/community/Index.cfm?Lang=E>

Once your community has been found, click the 'zoom on selection'  button. The map will zoom in on your community.



The screenshot displays the Community Information Database interface. The main map shows Canada with various regions color-coded by housing value. A search window is open, showing the search results for 'Joe Batt's Arm'. The search results list '1008022 - Joe Batt's Arm-Barr'd Islands-Shoal Bay'. A red circle highlights the 'Zoom on selection' button next to the search results. The interface also includes a legend for housing values, a table for information about the selection, and navigation options like 'maps', 'tables', and 'graphs'.

Community Information Database

Census subdivisions | Census divisions | Economic Regions | Provinces/Territories

overlays...

Analysis with colour shading

Housing

Avg value of dwelling \$ 2006

Avg value of dwelling \$ - Non-farm, non-reserve dwellings

- 176,925 (907)
- 118,774 (907)
- 84,076 (907)
- 48,968 (907)
- N/A (883)

source: Statistics Canada - Canada: 253,369.0

Analysis with symbols

Population

select an indicator...

2006

Full dataset in Beyond 20/20

Canada zooms

Information about selection

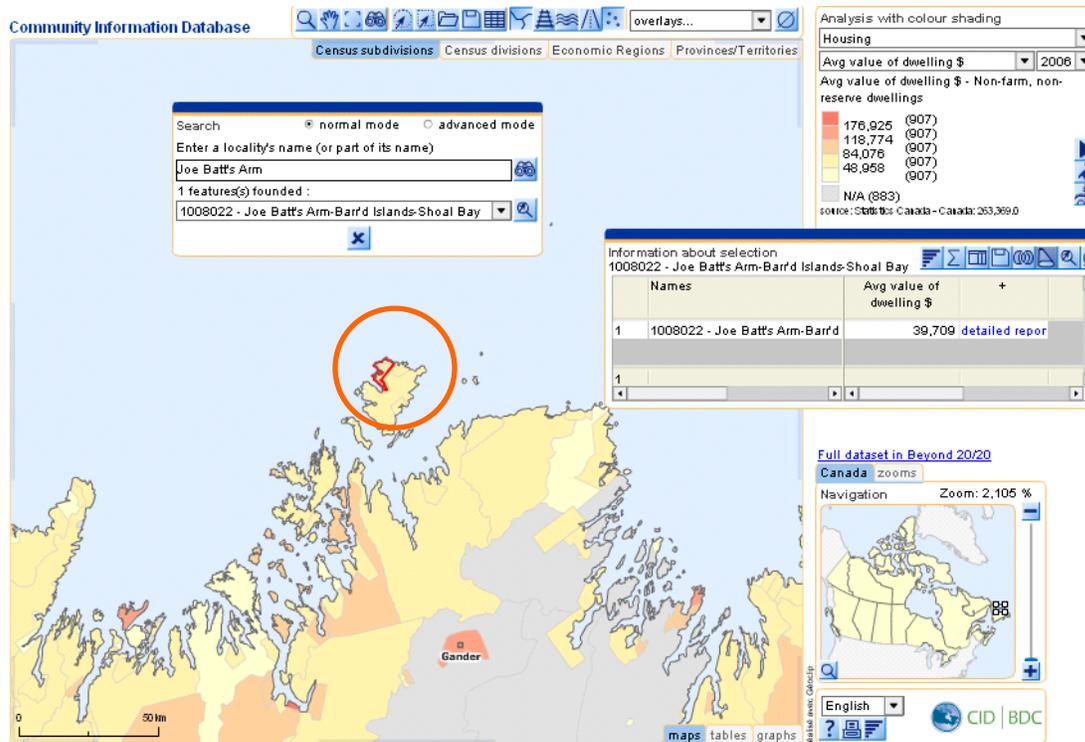
1008022 - Joe Batt's Arm-Barr'd Islands-Shoal Bay

Names	Avg value of dwelling \$	
1 1008022 - Joe Batt's Arm-Barr'd	39,709	<a href="#">detailed report</a>

English

CID | BDC

maps tables graphs



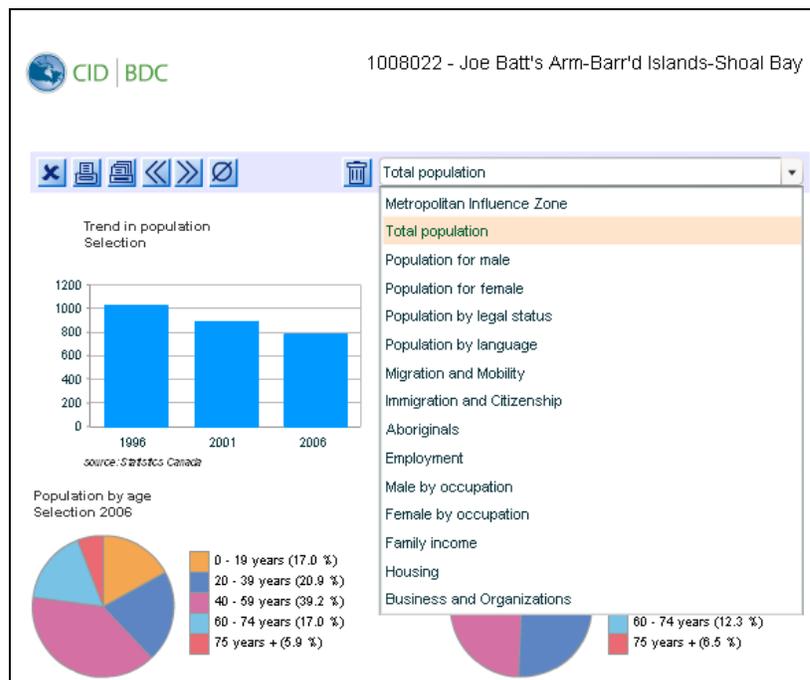
There are several options available in the pop-up window.

The close-up screenshot shows the 'Information about selection' window for '1008022 - Joe Batt's Arm-Barr'd Islands-Shoal Bay'. The table contains the following data:

Names	Avg value of dwelling \$	+
1 1008022 - Joe Batt's Arm-Barr'd	39,709	<a href="#">detailed report</a>

-  is used for getting **summary** data about the selection
-  is used for **exporting** selected data into a spreadsheet: opens a file containing the mapped indicators, as well as other data of the same theme
-  is used for **saving** the selection and giving it a name
-  is used for **highlighting** the selection with a visual effect (the selection outside is darkening) and zooming in on the selection
-  is used for managing temporary selections and combining them by **intersection, union, inversion or subtraction**
-  is used for **zooming in** on the selection.
-  is used for **cancelling** the selection and closing the table.

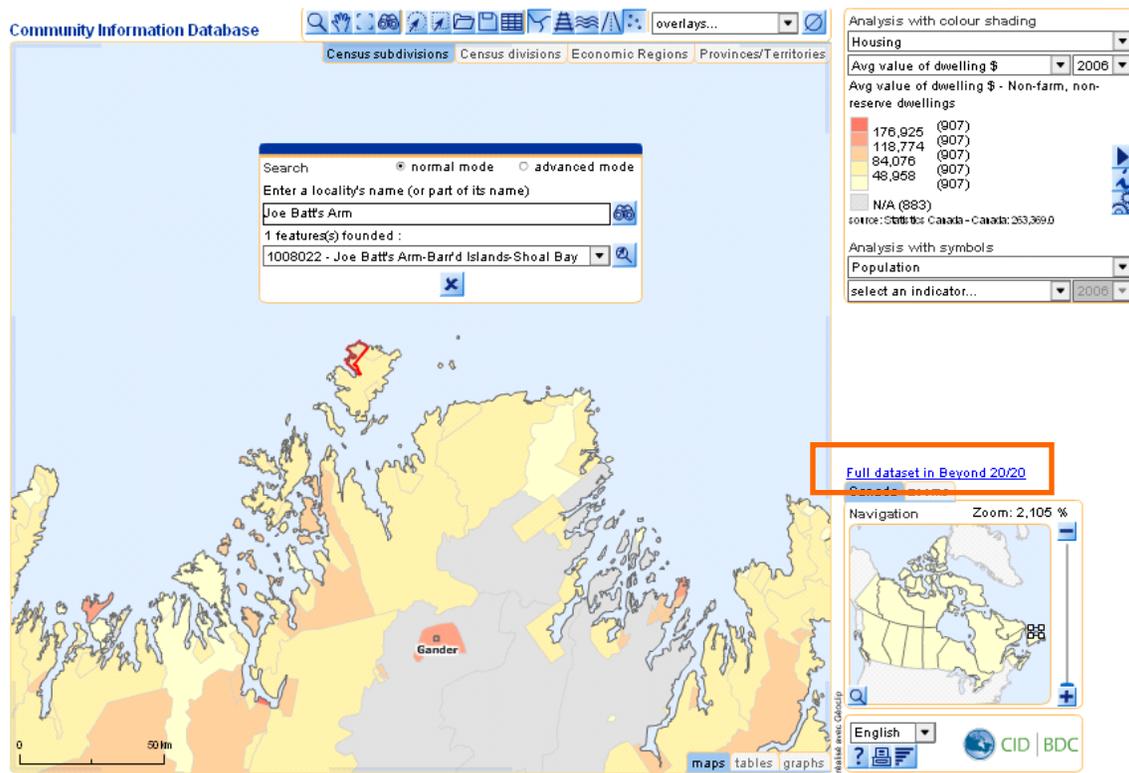
It is possible to obtain a detailed report about your community by clicking on the 'Report about Selection'  button. Explore what information is available.



Buttons in detailed report:

-  is used to close the report
-  is used to print the current page view
-  is used to print all pages in the report
-  is used to move the report back to the previous page
-  is used to move the report to the next page
-  is used to delete comments that you have added to the bottom of report pages
-  is used to delete a page of the report

If you wish to access all the data for your community, click the '[Full dataset in Beyond 20/20](#)' link highlighted below. You can download the data in an Excel spreadsheet to do further analysis of your study area (see Accessing and Using Dataset in Beyond 20/20 tutorial for more information).



It is also possible to search for other geographies such as a Census Division (region or county) or Economic Region. For this to work you must have Census Divisions or Economic Regions displayed on the map.



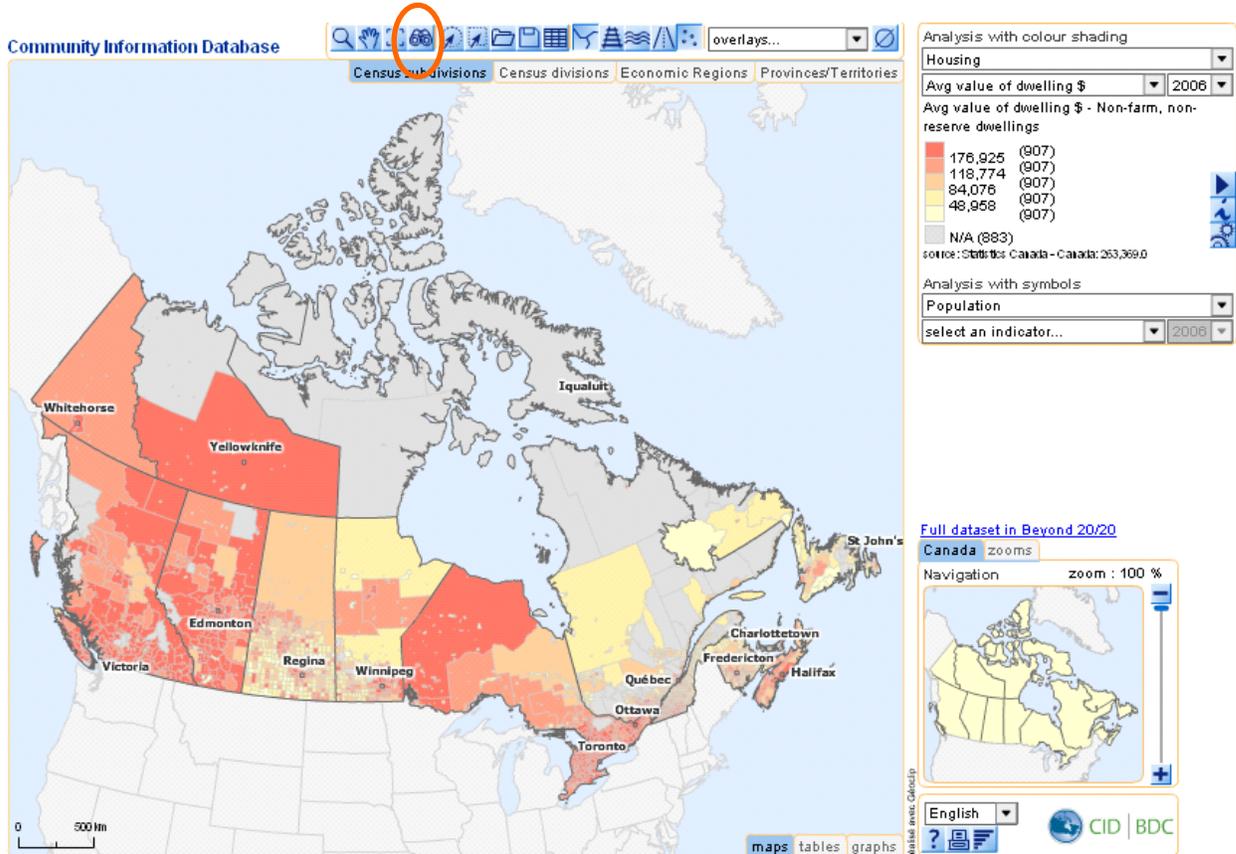
Follow the same steps as outlined above to search for a Census Division or Economic Region.

## 16. Advanced Search

The advanced search is useful for finding groups of similar communities (or other geographies such as Census Divisions or Economic Regions).

First, select an indicator on the map. The advanced search will look at the indicator selected.

Click the search  button. A pop-up window will appear.



Select 'Advanced mode'.

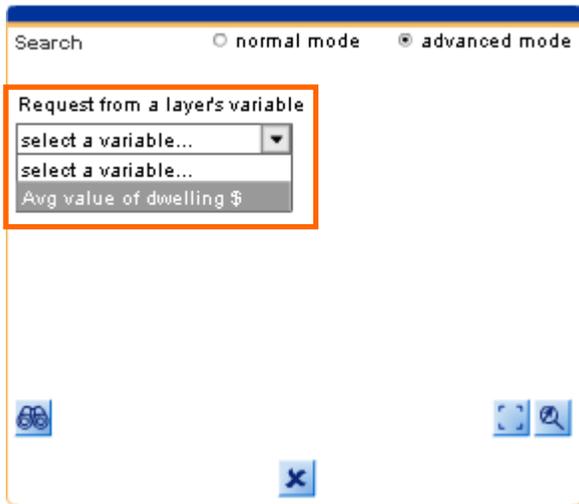
Search  normal mode  **advanced mode**

Enter a locality's name (or part of its name)



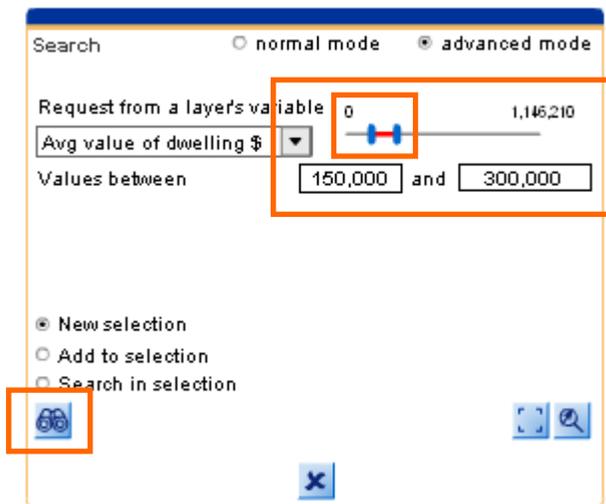


Select the variable that is on the map.



In the example below, the CID will search for all communities that have an average value of dwellings between \$150,000 and \$300,000.

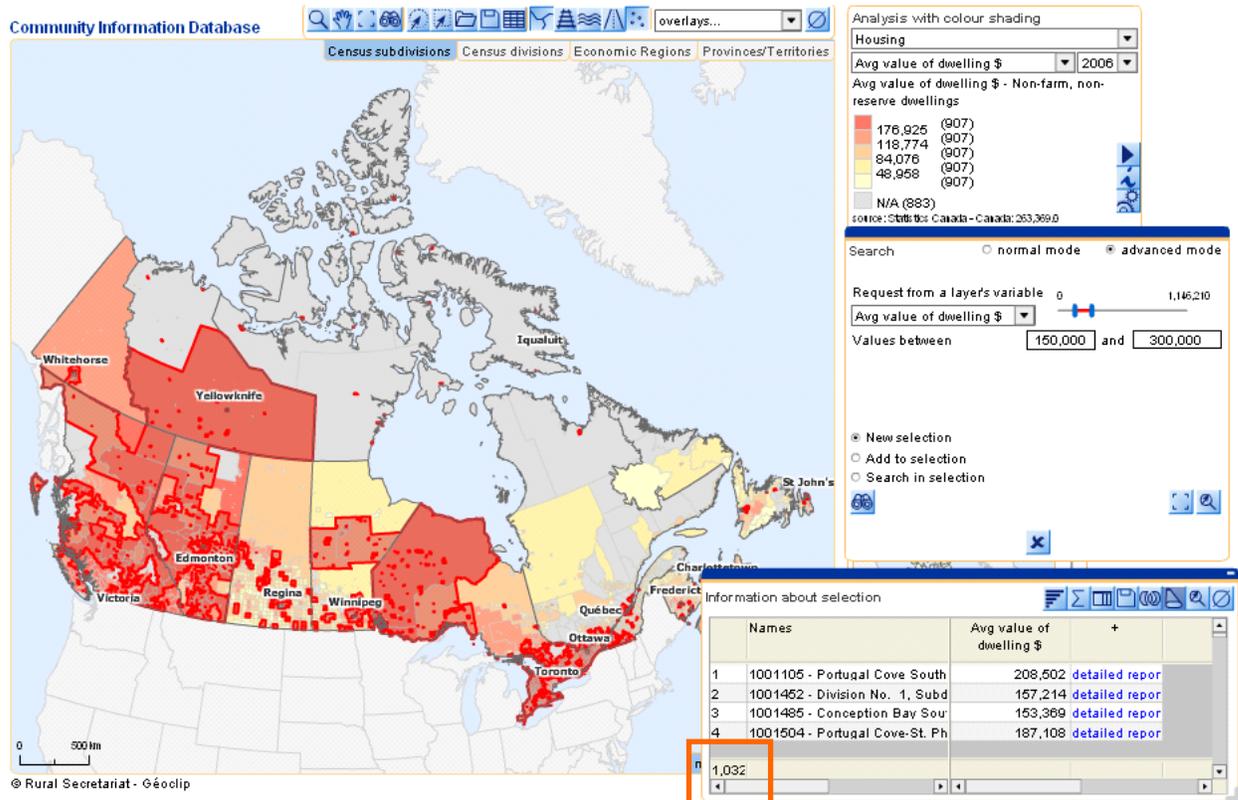
The range can be modified by moving the blue/red range slider or by typing the range directly in the pop-up box.



Click the search  button to find these communities on the CID.

All communities with an average value of dwellings between \$150,000 and \$300,000 will be highlighted in red on the CID map.

The pop-up table indicates that there are 1,032 communities in Canada with an average value of dwellings between \$150,000 and \$300,000.



To access all the data about these communities, click the '[Full dataset in Beyond 20/20](#)' link located on the lower right side of the map page. You can download the data in an Excel spreadsheet to do further analysis of these communities (see Accessing and Using Dataset in Beyond 20/20 tutorial for more information).

Try the advanced search on other indicators:

How many communities lost between 5% and 10% of their population between 1996 and 2006 and where are they located?

How many communities had a population increase of 5% to 10% between 1996 and 2006 and where are they located?

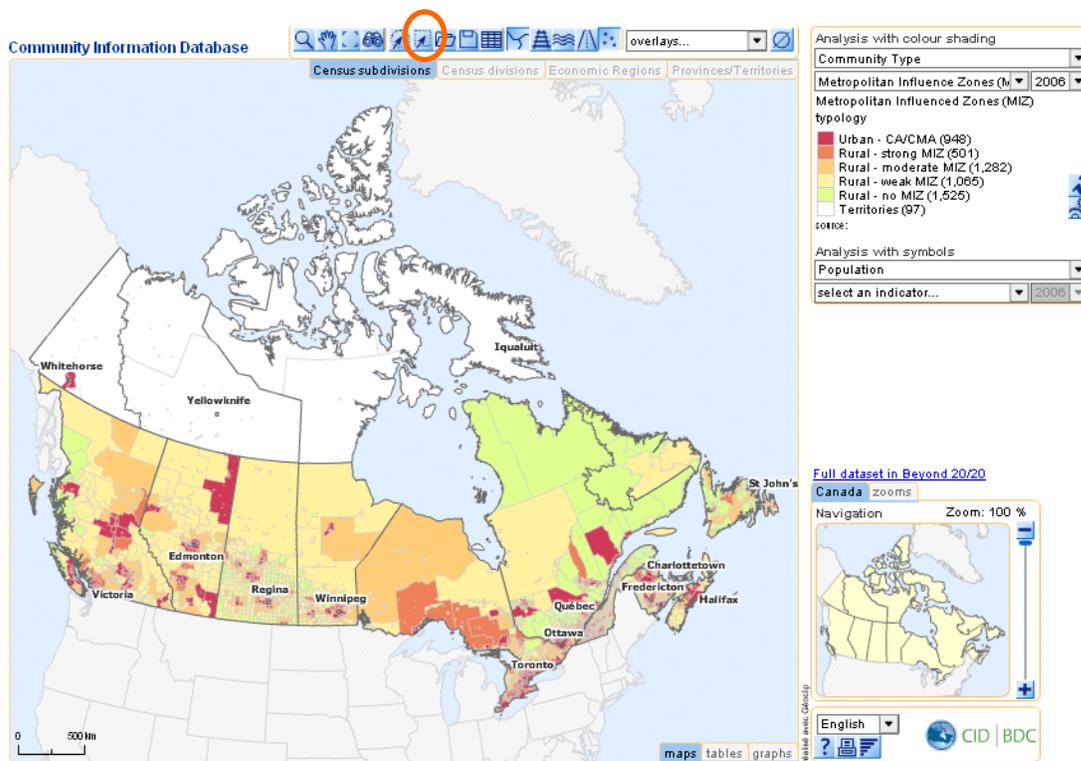
What areas of the country had the highest and lowest unemployment rates in 2006?

## 17. Selecting Communities Using the Polygon Selection Tool

The selection tools provide the opportunity to select groups of communities (or other geographies such as Census Divisions, Economic Regions, or Provinces/Territories) contained within a polygon (an area of interest or study area) and access the associated data for these communities.

The polygon selection tool is useful for accessing and selecting data for the creation community and regional profiles, and for monitoring socio-economic and demographic trends within an area of interest.

The polygon selection tool  is highlighted below (or you can press the R key on your keyboard).

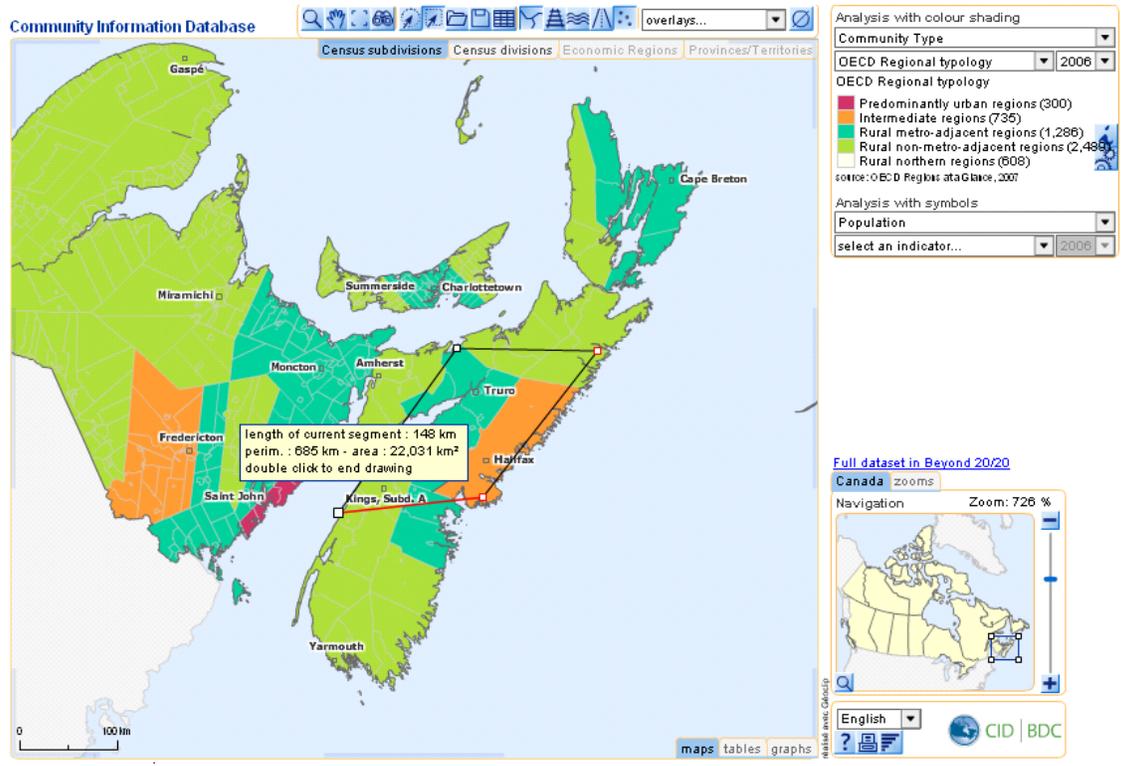


To begin the process of selecting a study area, click the mouse on a starting location.

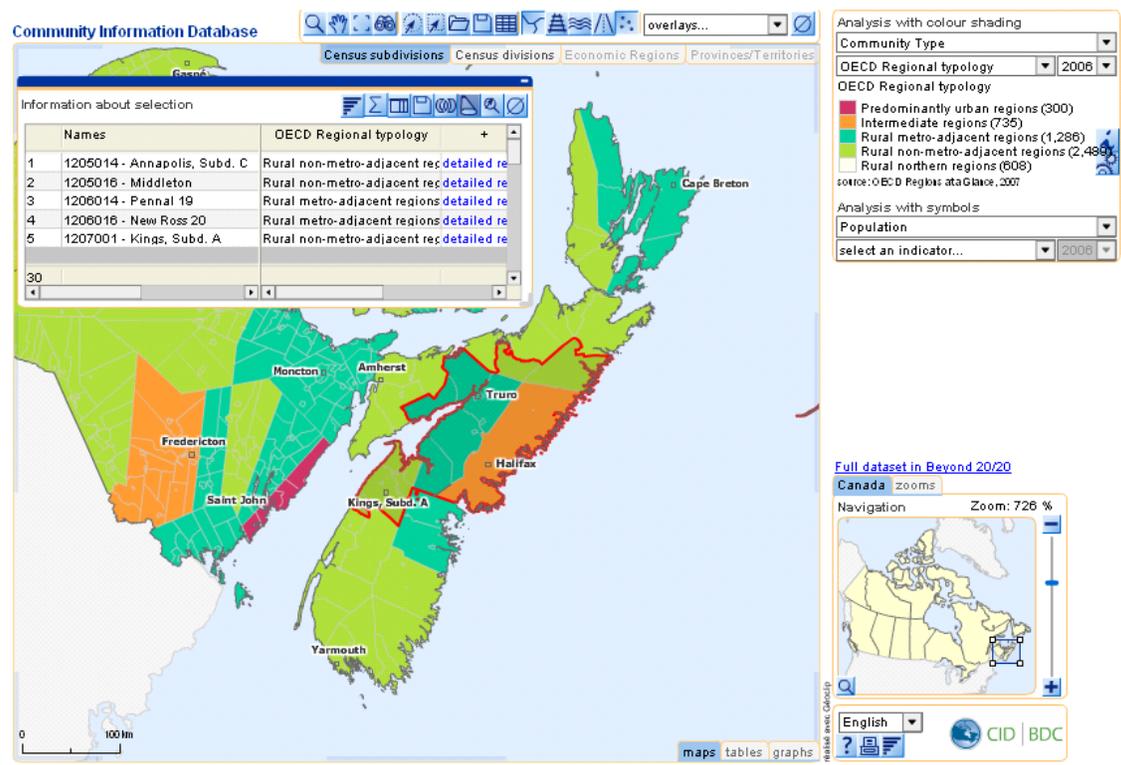
Each time you click the mouse it will add another location to your polygon (study area).

A minimum of three clicks is required to define your study area.

To complete the selection you must double-click your mouse.



A red outline will appear on the map showing the selected study area. A pop-up box will also appear showing the communities you have selected for your study area.



The pop-up table intersects with the map: when the mouse is over one of the table lines, the corresponding communities (or other geography) will be highlighted on the map. By clicking on a column header, you can sort the tables in ascending or descending order of this column.

There are several options available in the pop-up window:

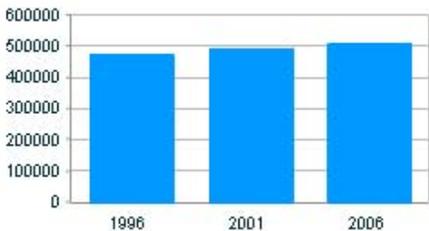
-  is used for getting **summary** data about the selection
-  is used for **exporting** selected data into a spreadsheet: opens a file containing the mapped indicators, as well as other data of the same theme
-  is used for **saving** the selection and giving it a name
-  is used for **highlighting** the selection with a visual effect (the selection outside is darkened) and zooming in on the selection
-  is used for managing temporary selections and combining them by **intersection, union, inversion or subtraction**
-  is used for **zooming in** on the selection.
-  is used for **cancelling** the selection and closing the table.

It is possible to obtain a detailed report about your selected study area by clicking on the 'Report about Selection'  button. Explore what information is available.


Give a name to your selection...

✕
📄
📄
⏪
⏩
🗑️

Trend in population Selection



source: Statistics Canada

Total population

Metropolitan Influence Zone

Total population

Population for male

Population for female

Population by legal status

Population by language

Migration and Mobility

Immigration and Citizenship

Aboriginals

Employment

Male by occupation

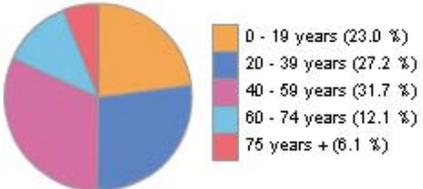
Female by occupation

Family income

Housing

Business and Organizations

Population by age Selection 2006



source: Statistics Canada



source: Statistics Canada

Buttons in detailed report:

 is used to close the report

 is used to print the current page view

 is used to print all pages in the report

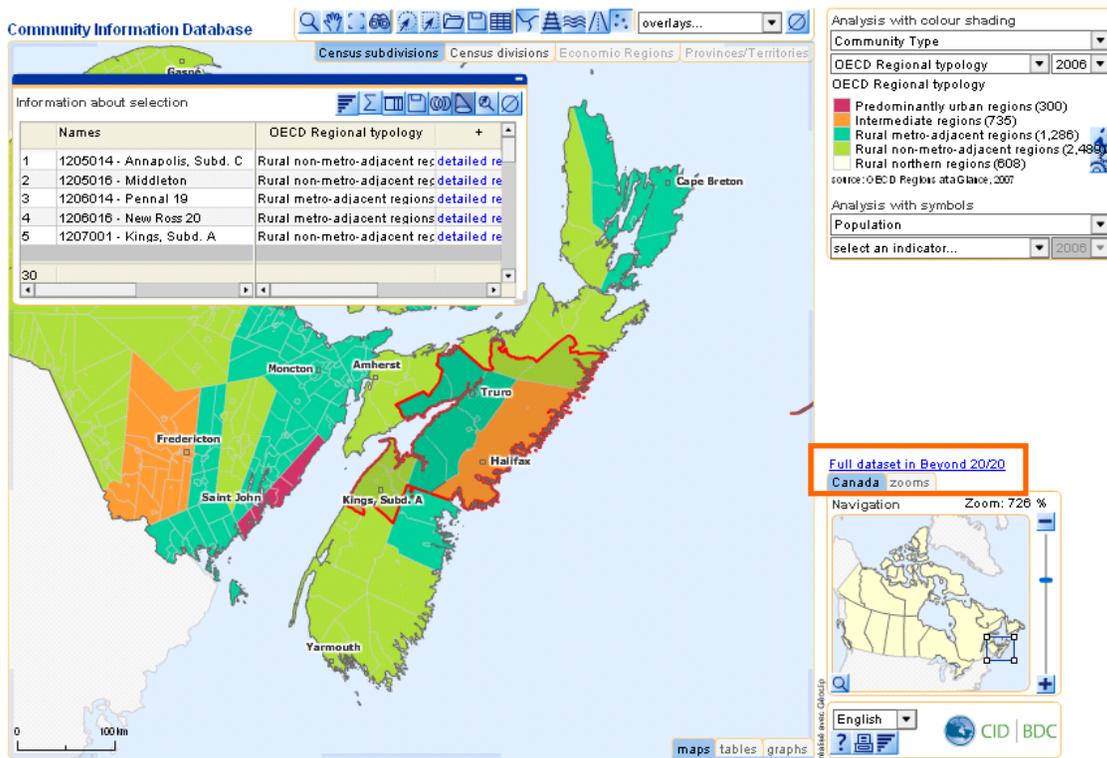
 is used to move the report back to the previous page

 is used to move the report to the next page

 is used to delete comments that you have added to the bottom of report pages

 is used to delete a page of the report

If you wish to access all the data behind your selected study area, click the '[Full dataset in Beyond 20/20](#)' link highlighted below. You can download the data in an Excel spreadsheet to do further analysis of your study area (see Accessing and Using Dataset in Beyond 20/20 tutorial for more information).



The screenshot displays the Community Information Database interface. The main map shows New Brunswick with various regions highlighted in different colors. A table titled 'Information about selection' is open, showing a list of regions with their names and OECD Regional typology. The legend on the right explains the color coding for the regions. A red box highlights the 'Full dataset in Beyond 20/20' link in the bottom right corner.

Names	OECD Regional typology
1 1205014 - Annapolis, Subd. C	Rural non-metro-adjacent rec; <a href="#">detailed re</a>
2 1205016 - Middleton	Rural non-metro-adjacent rec; <a href="#">detailed re</a>
3 1208014 - Pennal 19	Rural metro-adjacent regions; <a href="#">detailed re</a>
4 1208016 - New Ross 20	Rural metro-adjacent regions; <a href="#">detailed re</a>
5 1207001 - Kings, Subd. A	Rural non-metro-adjacent rec; <a href="#">detailed re</a>

Legend for Analysis with colour shading:

- Predominantly urban regions (300)
- Intermediate regions (735)
- Rural metro-adjacent regions (1,286)
- Rural non-metro-adjacent regions (2,498)
- Rural northern regions (808)

Source: OECD Regional typology, 2007

Analysis with symbols: Population

select an indicator... 2008

[Full dataset in Beyond 20/20](#)

Canada zooms

Navigation Zoom: 726 %

English

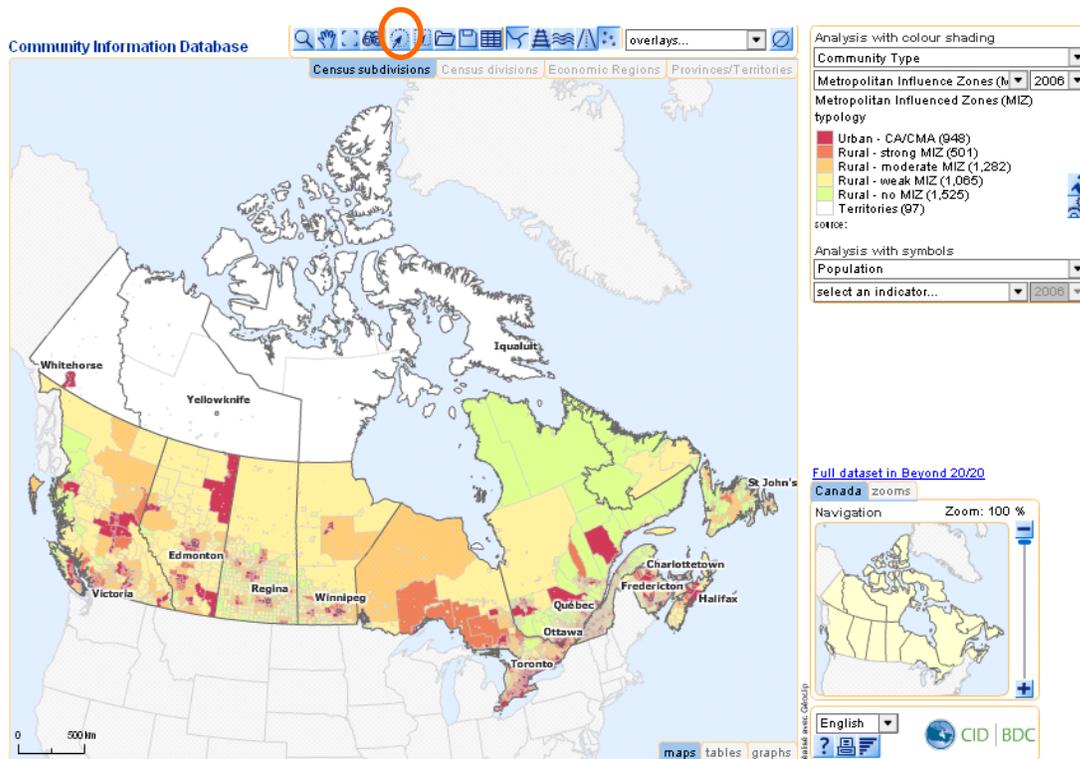
CID | BDC

## 18. Selecting Communities Using the Circular Selection Tool

The circular selection tool is similar to the polygon selection tool. This tool is useful for selecting and accessing data about a particular study area (groups of communities, Census Divisions, Economic Regions, Provinces/Territories).

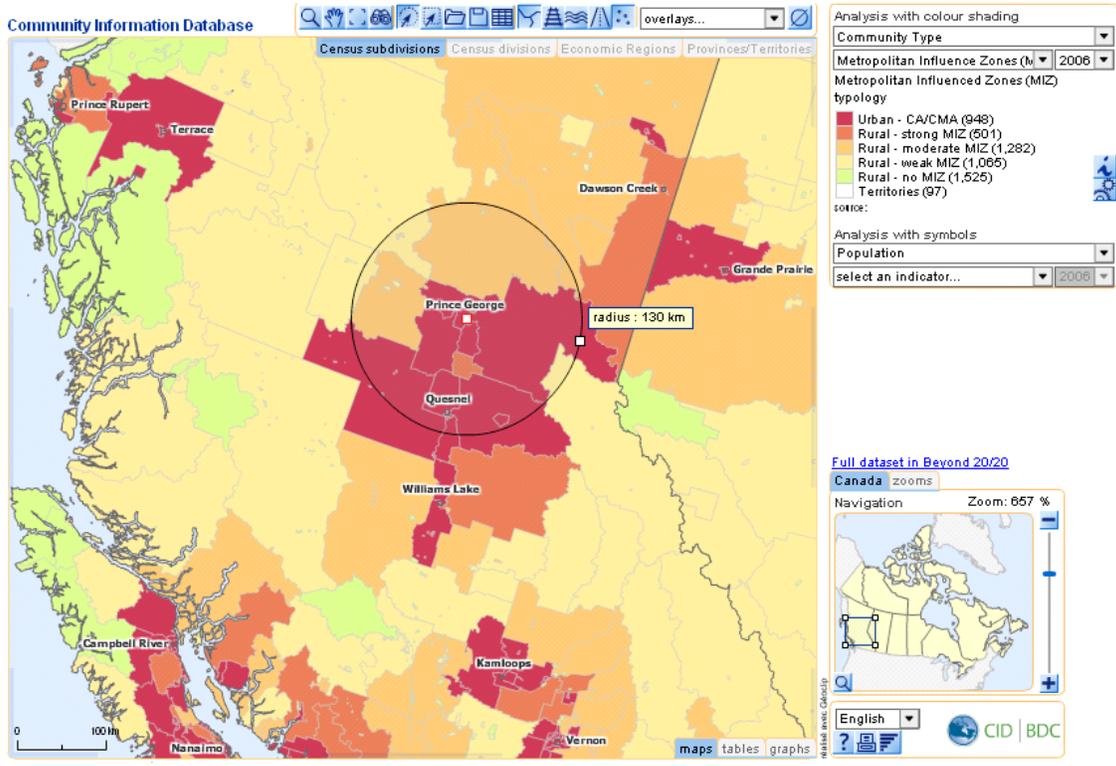
For example, if a user selects all communities within a 100 kilometres radius of a particular community, the data about the communities within this radius can be compiled, analyzed, and downloaded. This would be useful for business development, as a business owner could know how many potential customers are within a certain radius of the business. Alternatively, if a youth program is operating in a certain community but serving the surrounding region, it would be possible to calculate how many youth this program would serve within a particular radius.

The circular selection tool  is highlighted below (or press the C key on your keyboard).

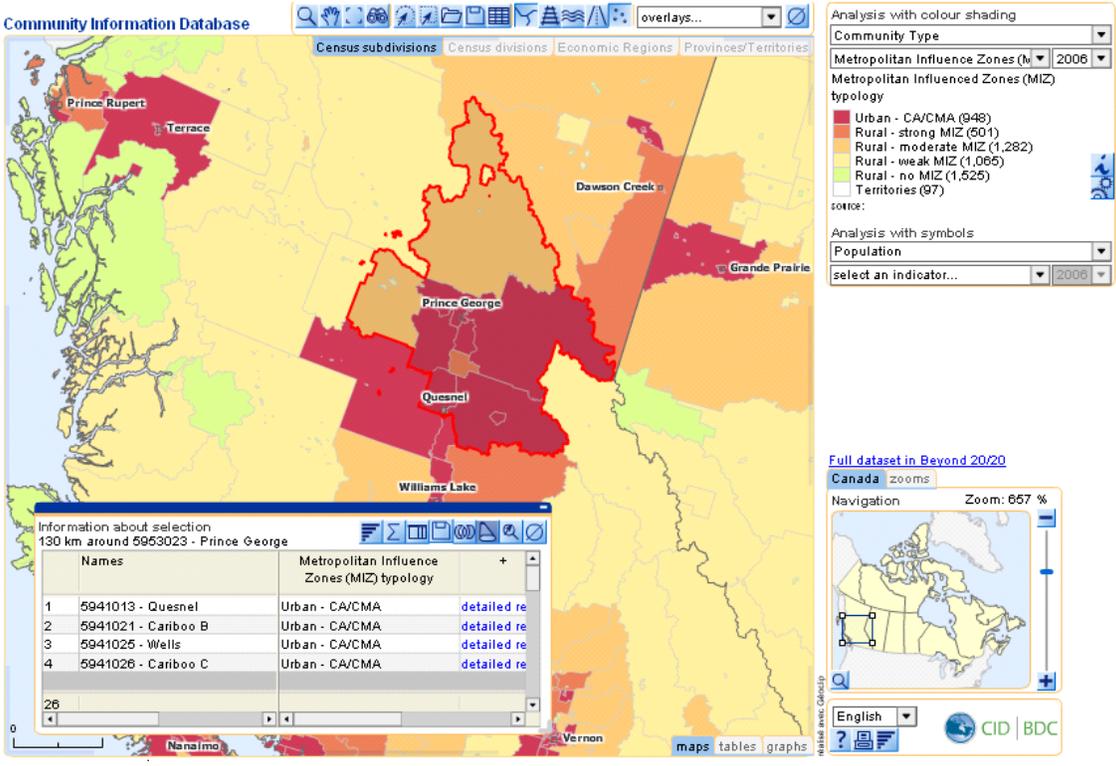


To begin the process, click the mouse on a starting location.

Hold and drag the mouse away for that point to a desired radius (shown in the map window).



A red outline will appear on the map showing the selected study area. A pop-up box will also appear showing the communities you have selected for your study area.

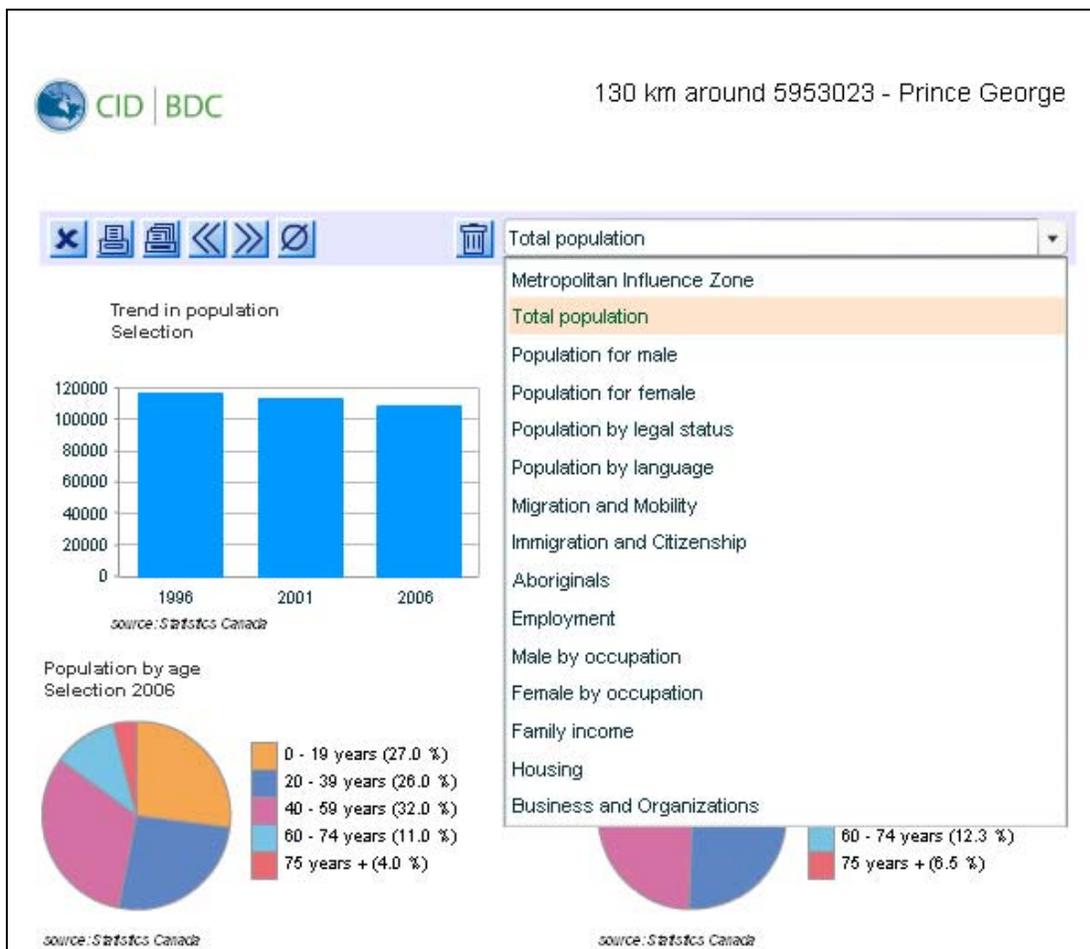


The pop-up table intersects with the map: when the mouse is over one of the table lines, the corresponding communities (or other geography) will be highlighted on the map. By clicking on a column header, you can sort the tables in ascending or descending order of this column.

There are several options available in the pop-up window:

-  is used for getting **summary** data about the selection
-  is used for **exporting** selected data into a spreadsheet: opens a file containing the mapped indicators, as well as other data of the same theme
-  is used for **saving** the selection and giving it a name
-  is used for **highlighting** the selection with a visual effect (the selection outside is darkened) and zooming in on the selection
-  is used for managing temporary selections and combining them by **intersection, union, inversion or subtraction**
-  is used for **zooming in** on the selection.
-  is used for **cancelling** the selection and closing the table.

It is possible to obtain a detailed report about your selected study area by clicking on the 'Report about Selection'  button. Explore what information is available.



Buttons in detailed report:

 is used to close the report

 is used to print the current page view

 is used to print all pages in the report

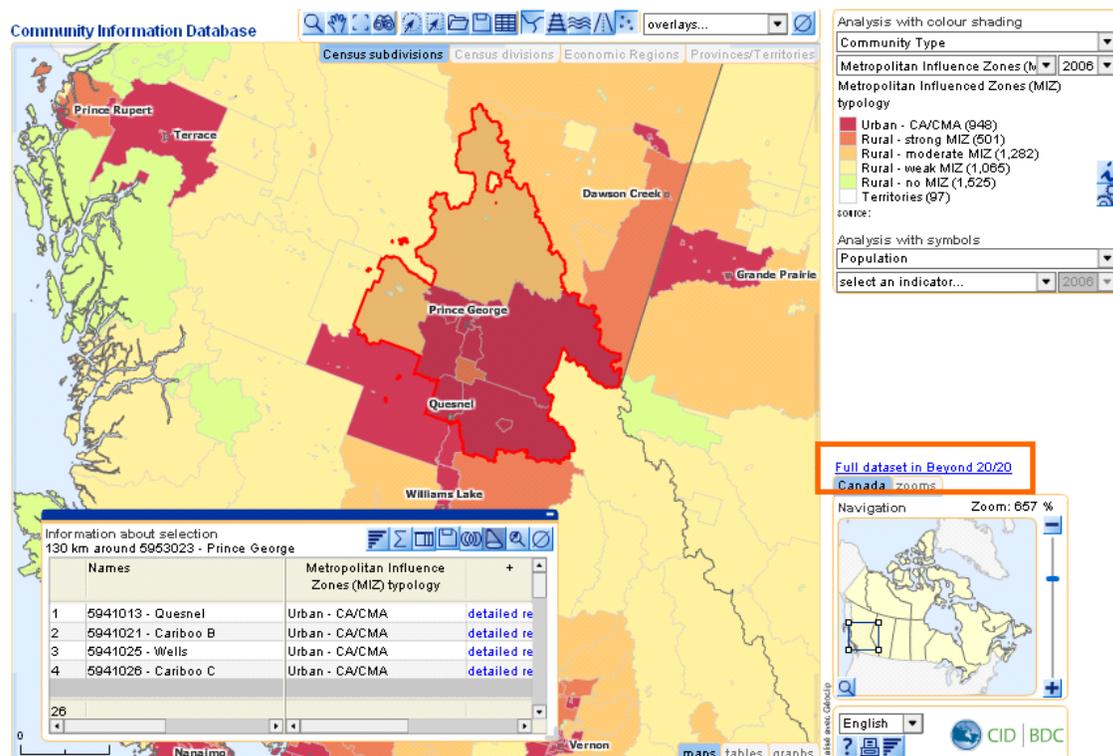
 is used to move the report back to the previous page

 is used to move the report to the next page

 is used to delete comments that you have added to the bottom of report pages

 is used to delete a page of the report

If you wish to access all the data behind your selected study area, click the '[Full dataset in Beyond 20/20](#)' link highlighted below. You can download the data in an Excel spreadsheet to do further analysis of your study area (see Accessing and Using Dataset in Beyond 20/20 tutorial for more information).



Community Information Database

Analysis with colour shading

Community Type

Metropolitan Influence Zones (MIZ) 2008

Metropolitan Influence Zones (MIZ) typology

- Urban - CA/CMA (948)
- Rural - strong MIZ (501)
- Rural - moderate MIZ (1,282)
- Rural - weak MIZ (1,065)
- Rural - no MIZ (1,525)
- Territories (97)

notice:

Analysis with symbols

Population

select an indicator... 2008

Information about selection  
130 km around 5953023 - Prince George

Names	Metropolitan Influence Zones (MIZ) typology	
1 5941013 - Quesnel	Urban - CA/CMA	<a href="#">detailed re</a>
2 5941021 - Cariboo B	Urban - CA/CMA	<a href="#">detailed re</a>
3 5941025 - Wells	Urban - CA/CMA	<a href="#">detailed re</a>
4 5941026 - Cariboo C	Urban - CA/CMA	<a href="#">detailed re</a>
26		

Full dataset in Beyond 20/20

Canada zooms

Navigation Zoom: 667 %

English

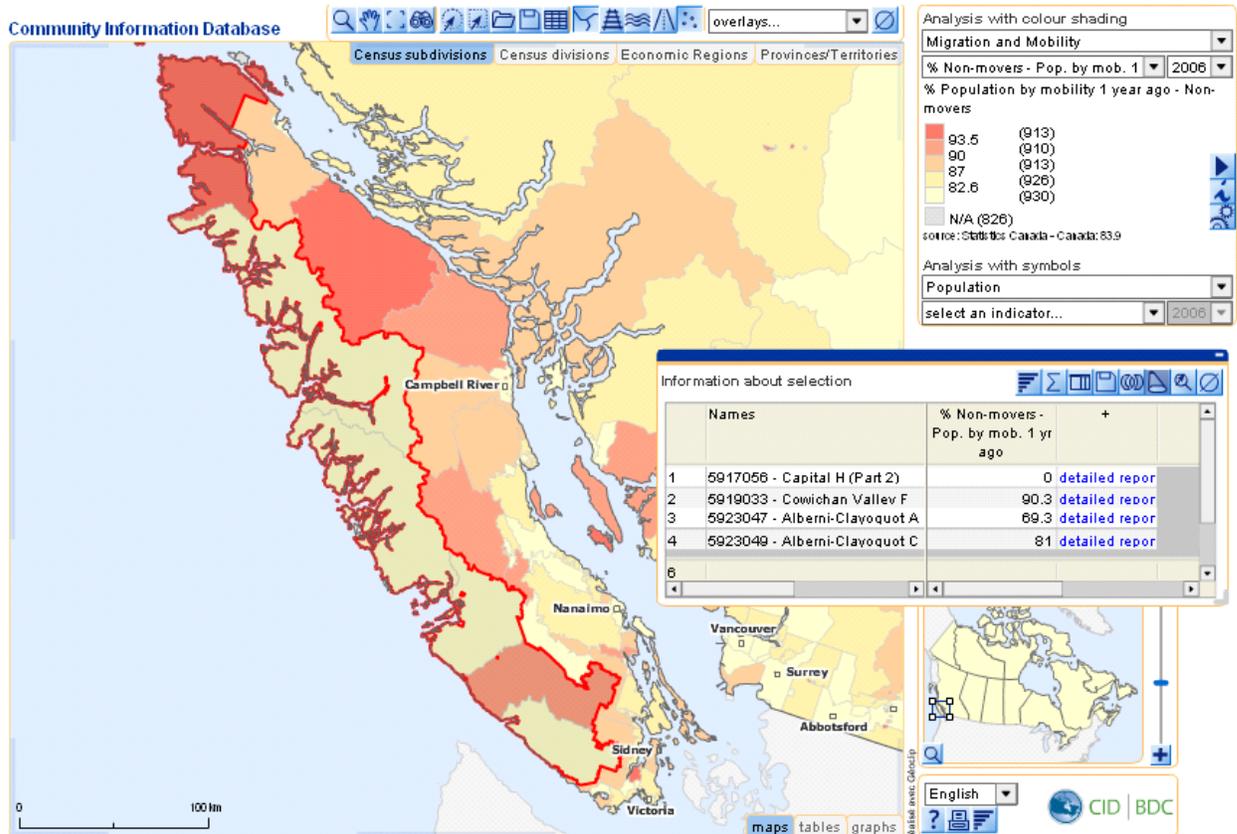
CID | BDC

## 19. Selecting Communities Using the Manual Selection Technique

It is possible to manually select a study area or groups of communities.

Hold the Shift key on your keyboard and click communities on the map one by one.

In this example, the manual selection technique is used to select a group of coastal communities in British Columbia.



A red outline will appear on the map showing the selected communities or study area. A pop-up box will also appear showing the communities you have selected for your study area.

The pop-up table intersects with the map: when the mouse is over one of the table lines, the corresponding communities (or other geography) will be highlighted on the map. By clicking on a column header, you can sort the tables in ascending or descending order of this column.

There are several options available in the pop-up window:

-  is used for getting **summary** data about the selection
-  is used for **exporting** selected data into a spreadsheet: opens a file containing the mapped indicators, as well as other data of the same theme
-  is used for **saving** the selection and giving it a name
-  is used for **highlighting** the selection with a visual effect (the selection outside is darkened) and zooming in on the selection
-  is used for managing temporary selections and combining them by **intersection, union, inversion or subtraction**
-  is used for **zooming in** on the selection.
-  is used for **cancelling** the selection and closing the table.

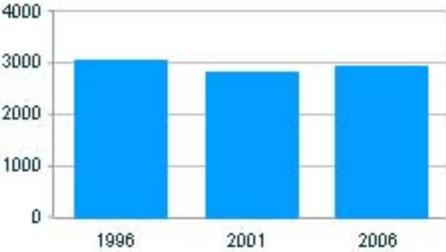
It is possible to obtain a detailed report about your selected study area by clicking on the 'Report about Selection'  button. Explore what information is available.


BC coastal communities

Total population

- Metropolitan Influence Zone
- Total population
- Population for male
- Population for female
- Population by legal status
- Population by language
- Migration and Mobility
- Immigration and Citizenship
- Aboriginals
- Employment
- Male by occupation
- Female by occupation
- Family income
- Housing
- Business and Organizations

Trend in population Selection



source: Statistics Canada

Population by age Selection 2006



source: Statistics Canada



source: Statistics Canada

Buttons in detailed report:

 is used to close the report

 is used to print the current page view

 is used to print all pages in the report

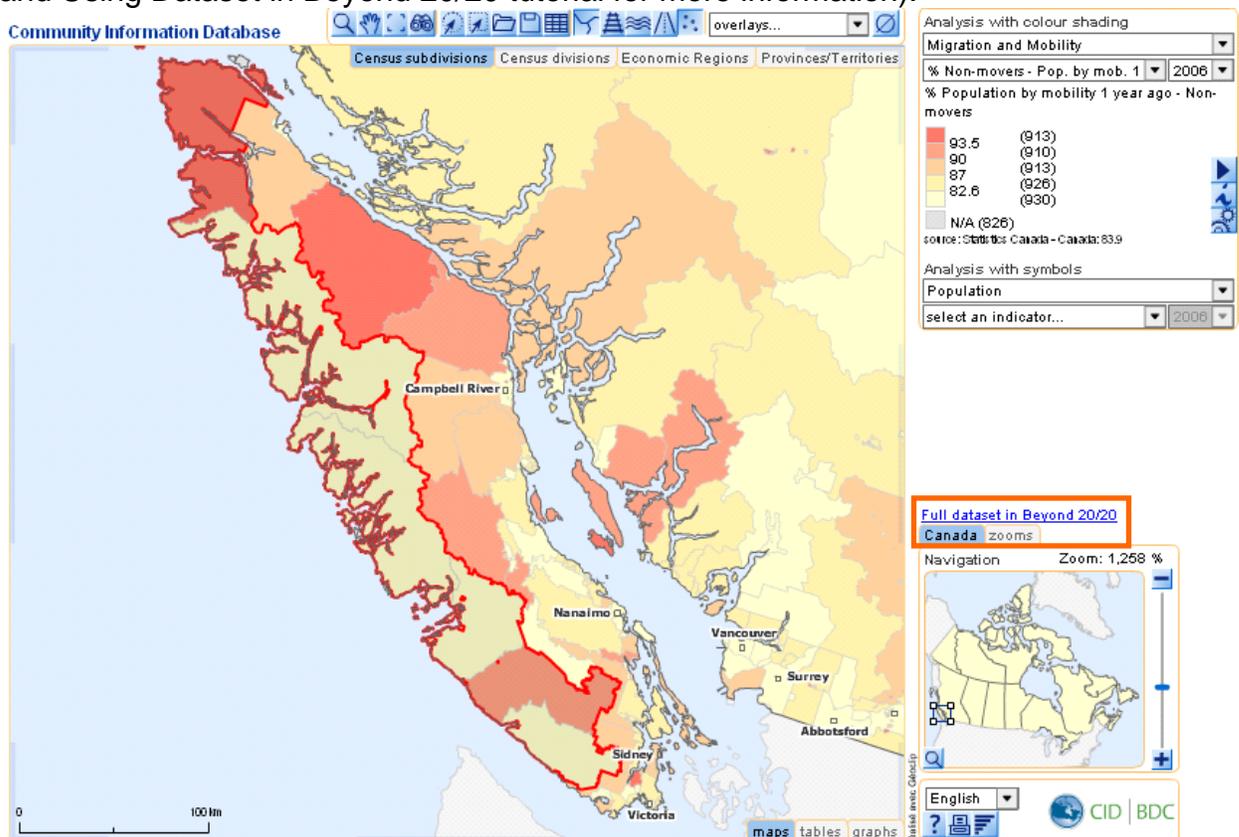
 is used to move the report back to the previous page

 is used to move the report to the next page

 is used to delete comments that you have added to the bottom of report pages

 is used to delete a page of the report

If you wish to access all the data behind your selected study area, click the '[Full dataset in Beyond 20/20](#)' link highlighted below. You can download the data in an Excel spreadsheet to do further analysis of your study area (see Accessing and Using Dataset in Beyond 20/20 tutorial for more information).



The screenshot displays the Community Information Database interface. The main map shows British Columbia with a color-coded legend for migration and mobility data. The legend includes the following categories and values:

Category	Value	Count
% Non-movers - Pop. by mob. 1	93.5	(913)
% Non-movers - Pop. by mob. 1	90	(910)
% Non-movers - Pop. by mob. 1	87	(913)
% Population by mobility 1 year ago - Non-movers	82.6	(926)
% Population by mobility 1 year ago - Non-movers	82.6	(930)
N/A	N/A	(826)

The interface also features a navigation panel on the right with a zoomed-in map of Canada and a link to the 'Full dataset in Beyond 20/20'.

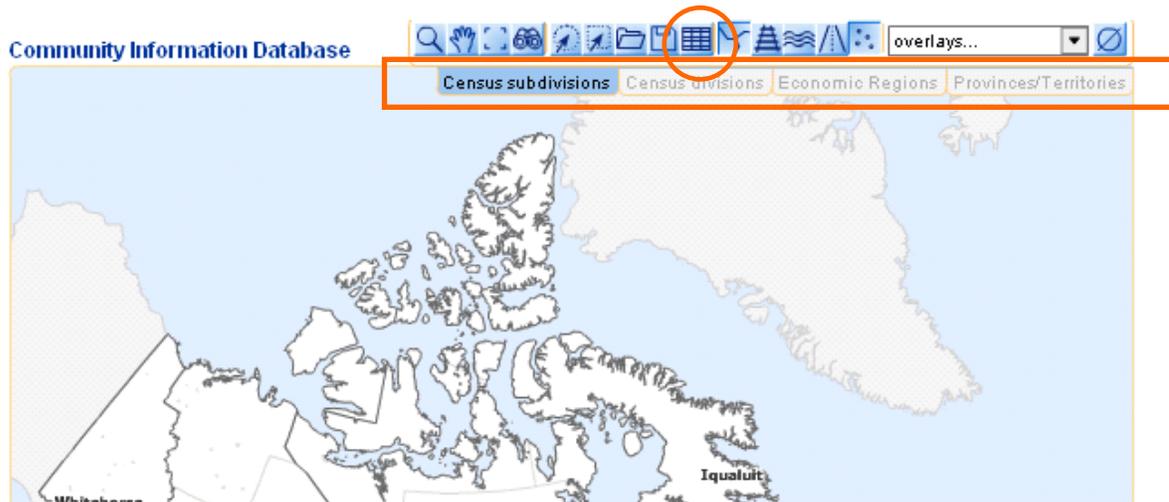
## 20. Load and Map External Data

One of the most innovative features of the CID is the ability to load and map your own data (external data).

You can create your own maps at four levels of geography: community (Census Subdivision), Census Division, Economic Region, and Province/Territory.

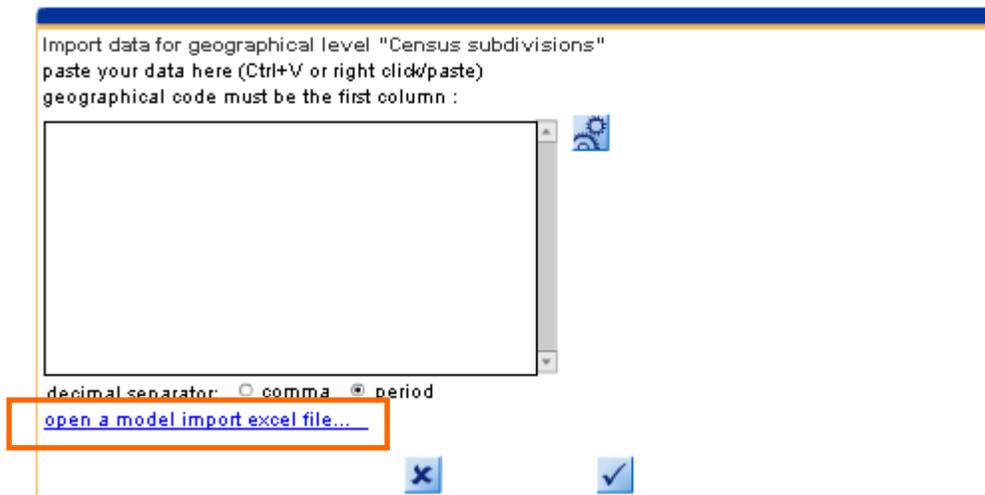
Select the level of geography you wish to map.

Select the load external data  button.



A pop-up window appears.

Click the '[open a model import excel file...](#)' link to start the mapping process.



Save the Excel file to your computer.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	import file model				
2					
3	fill in and copy/paste range beginning with column 'code'				
4	columns name must be included				
5					
6	<b>name</b>	<b>code</b>	Describe here your own data...		
7	1001101 - Division No. 1, Subd. V	1001101			
8	1001105 - Portugal Cove South	1001105			
9	1001113 - Trepassey	1001113			
10	1001120 - St. Shott's	1001120			
11	1001124 - Division No. 1, Subd. U	1001124			
12	1001126 - Cape Broyle	1001126			
13	1001131 - Renews-Cappahayden	1001131			
14	1001136 - Fermeuse	1001136			
15	1001140 - Port Kirwan	1001140			
16	1001144 - Aquaforte	1001144			
17	1001149 - Ferryland	1001149			
18	1001155 - Division No. 1, Subd. W	1001155			

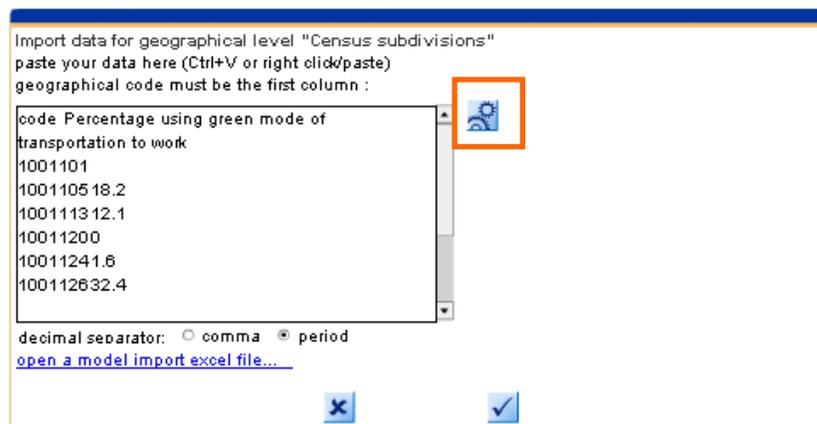
Beside the community's number, enter your data. You can map numbers, percentages, or word categories (ex. low smoking rate, high smoking rate). Put a title on the column describing the data.

	import file model				
	fill in and copy/paste range beginning with column 'code'				
	columns name must be included				
	<b>name</b>	<b>code</b>	Percentage using green mode of transportation to work		
	1001101 - Division No. 1, Subd. V	1001101			
	1001105 - Portugal Cove South	1001105	18.2		
	1001113 - Trepassey	1001113	12.1		
	1001120 - St. Shott's	1001120	0		
	1001124 - Division No. 1, Subd. U	1001124	1.6		
	1001126 - Cape Broyle	1001126	32.4		
	1001131 - Renews-Cappahayden	1001131	0		
	1001136 - Fermeuse	1001136	23.5		
	1001140 - Port Kirwan	1001140	37.5		
	1001144 - Aquaforte	1001144			
	1001149 - Ferryland	1001149			

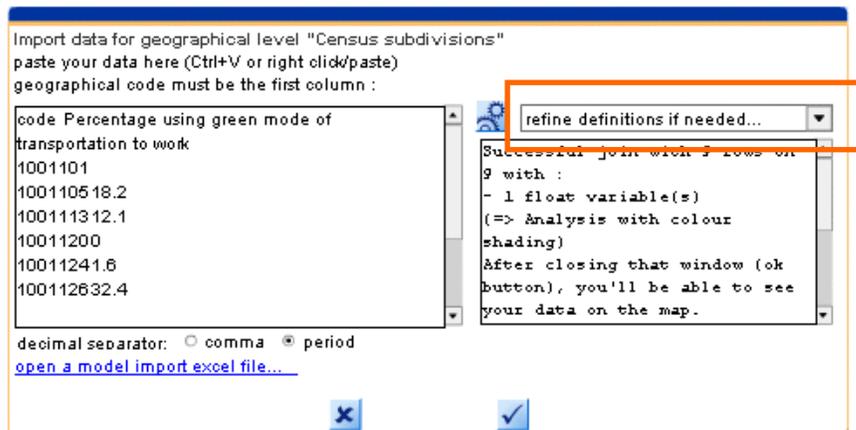
## Copy the data.

name	code	Percentage using green mode of transportation to work
1001101 - Division No. 1, Subd. V	1001101	
1001105 - Portugal Cove South	1001105	18.2
1001113 - Trepassey	1001113	12.1
1001120 - St. Shott's	1001120	0
1001124 - Division No. 1, Subd. U	1001124	1.6
1001126 - Cape Broyle	1001126	32.4
1001131 - Renews-Cappahayden	1001131	0
1001136 - Fermeuse	1001136	23.5
1001140 - Port Kirwan	1001140	37.5
1001144 - Aquaforte	1001144	
1001149 - Ferryland	1001149	

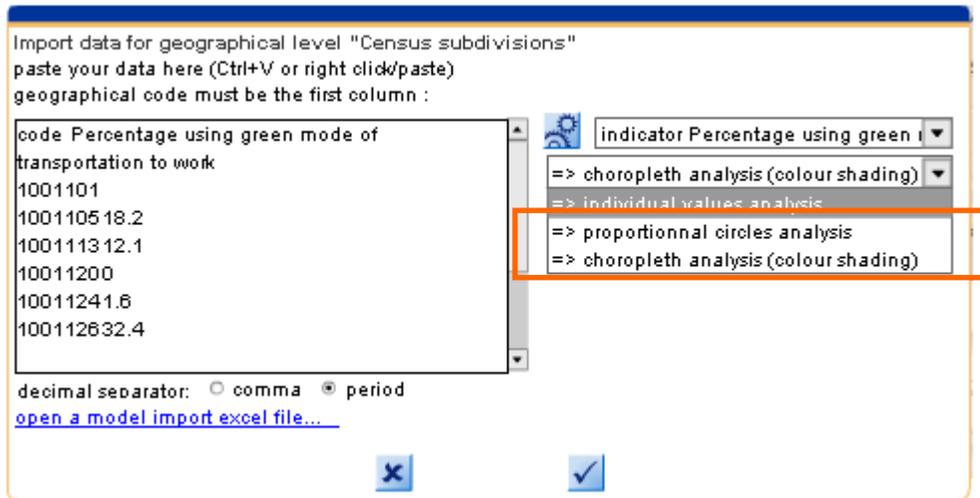
Paste the data in pop-up window. Click the read data  button.



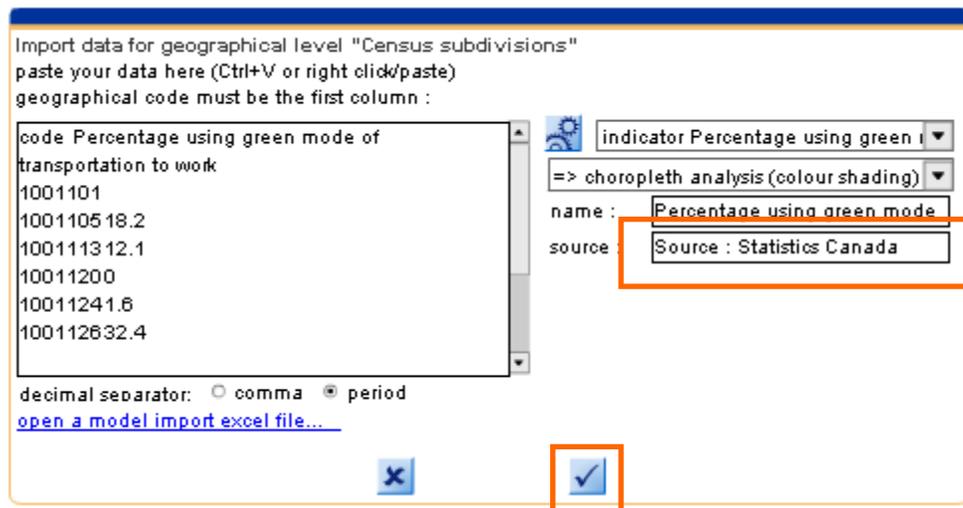
A message will appear saying the data has been successfully joined. Click 'refine definitions if needed' and select the indicator you are mapping.



You can specify colour shading or symbols (circles) for the mapping.

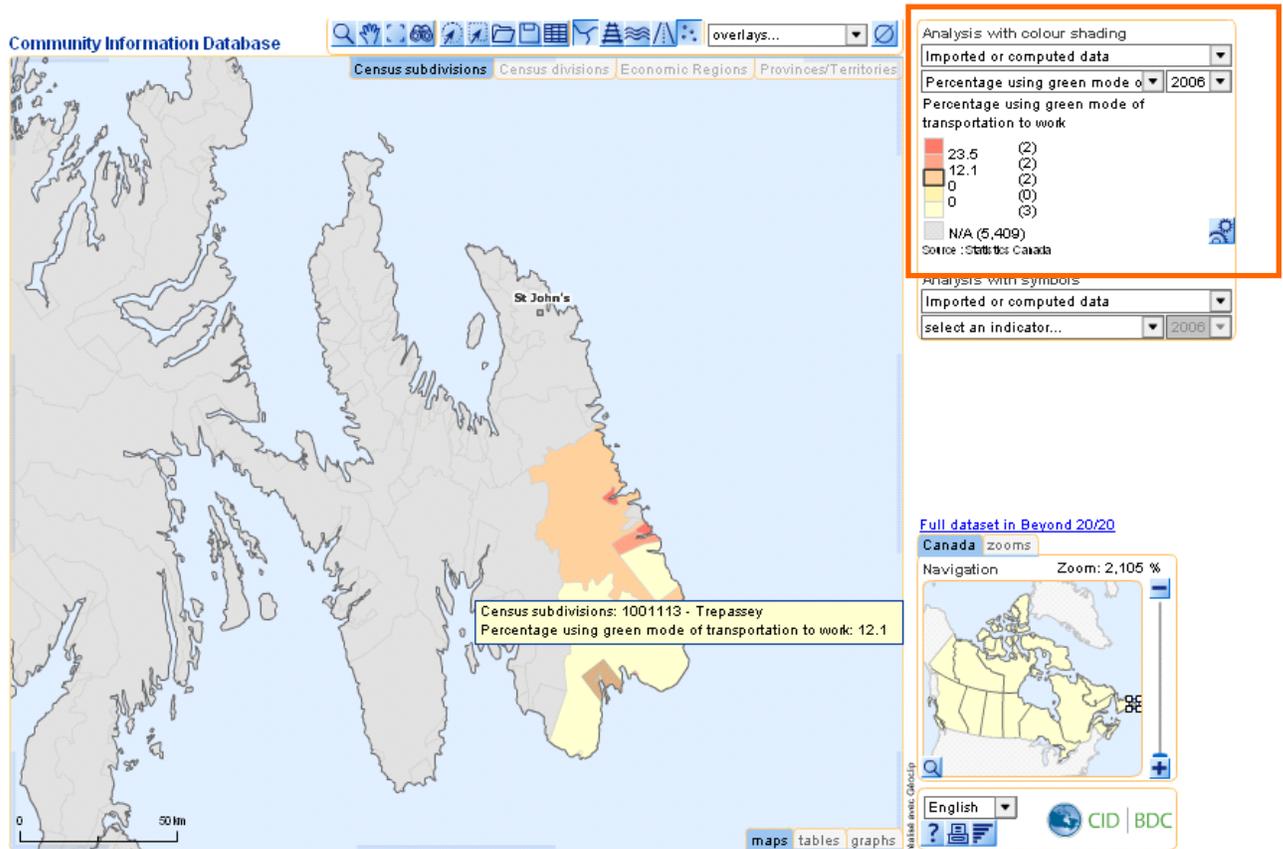


You can insert a source for the data.



Click the check mark  to map the data.

External data mapped:

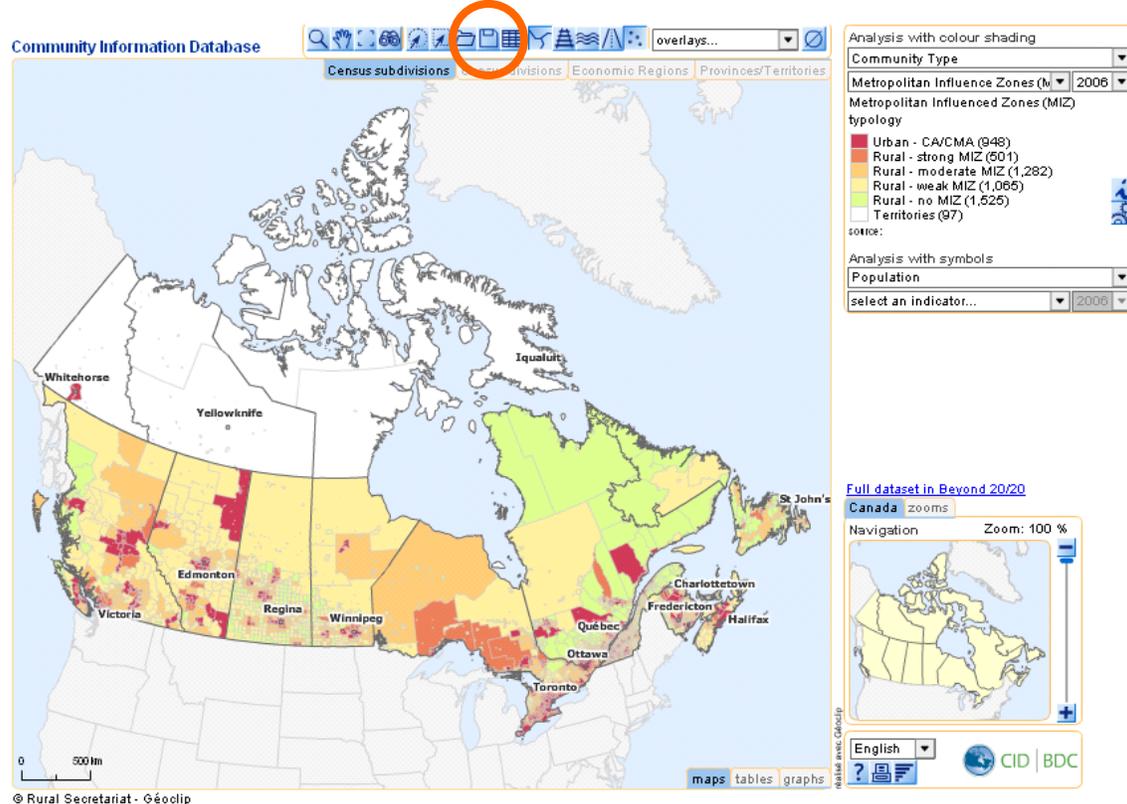


You can save or print/export your map (see tutorials: Save a Project (map) and Printing and Exporting Maps).

## 21. Save a Project (Map)

Once you have created a map, you can save it for future reference and retrieval.

Click the 'Save a Project' button  to save a map.



A pop-up window will appear. You have the choice of saving the project on your local computer or copying the map URL (web address). You can name the map before you save it on your computer.

Save a project or an Url

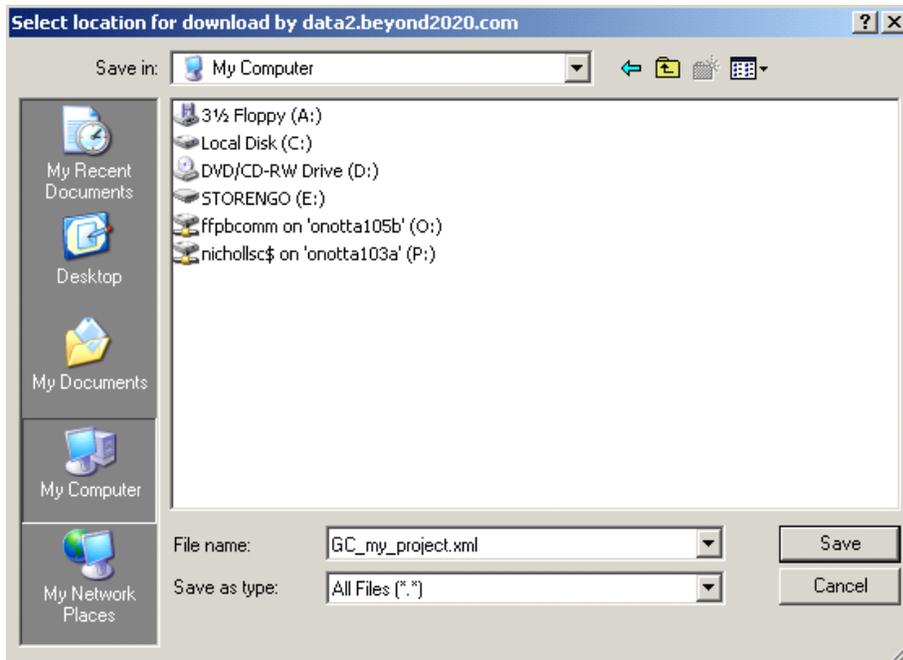
Url for current view and indicator:

```
http://data2.beyond2020.com/agcan2008/carto.php?lang=en&nivgeo=sdr&curCodeDomCH=demo&curCodeThemeCH=comtype&typindCH=l&curCodeIndCH=miz&curCodeIndCH=erieCH=2006
```

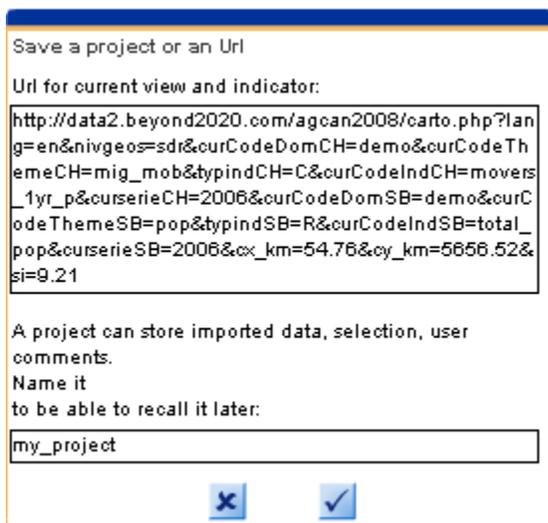
A project can store imported data, selection, user comments.

Name it to be able to recall it later:

Selecting the check mark will open a new pop-up window. In this window, you select a location on your computer to save the map.



The second way to save a map is by copying the map URL. This URL or web address can be copied and saved for future reference.

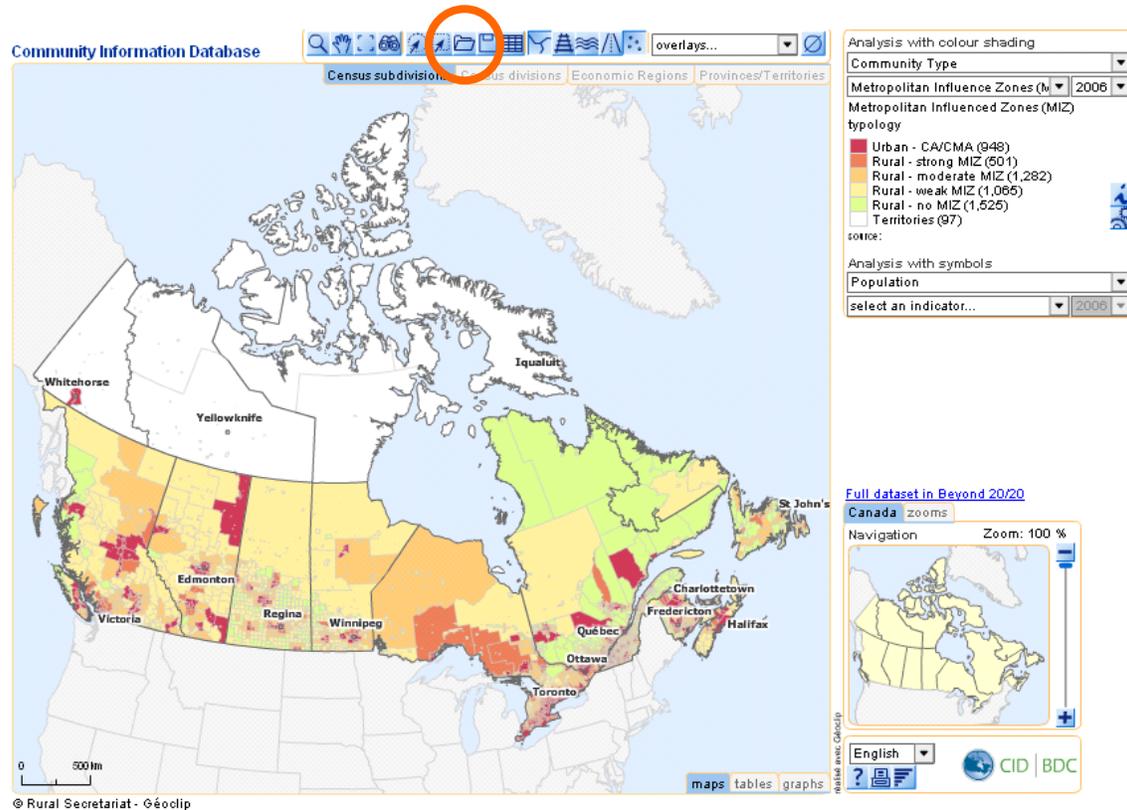


You can send a friend or colleague a web link to a map in an email. You can use the web link in a presentation or report. With the click of a mouse, your audience will be directed to a map where they can analyse and gain a better understanding of a socio-economic trend in a certain area of the country. Try clicking on the link below to see for yourself how this could work for you.

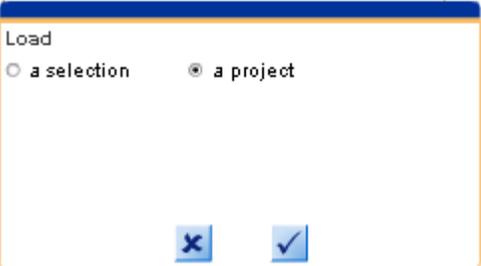
[http://data2.beyond2020.com/agcan2008/carto.php?lang=en&nivgeos=sdr&curCodeDomCH=demo&curCodeThemeCH=mig\\_mob&typindCH=C&curCodeIndCH=movers\\_1yr\\_p&curserieCH=2006&curCodeDomSB=demo&curCodeThemeSB=pop&typindSB=R&curCodeIndSB=total\\_pop&curserieSB=2006&cx\\_km=54.76&cy\\_km=5656.52&si=9.21](http://data2.beyond2020.com/agcan2008/carto.php?lang=en&nivgeos=sdr&curCodeDomCH=demo&curCodeThemeCH=mig_mob&typindCH=C&curCodeIndCH=movers_1yr_p&curserieCH=2006&curCodeDomSB=demo&curCodeThemeSB=pop&typindSB=R&curCodeIndSB=total_pop&curserieSB=2006&cx_km=54.76&cy_km=5656.52&si=9.21)

## 22. Open a Project (Map)

A project (map) that has been saved on your computer can be retrieved by using the 'Open a Project' button. 

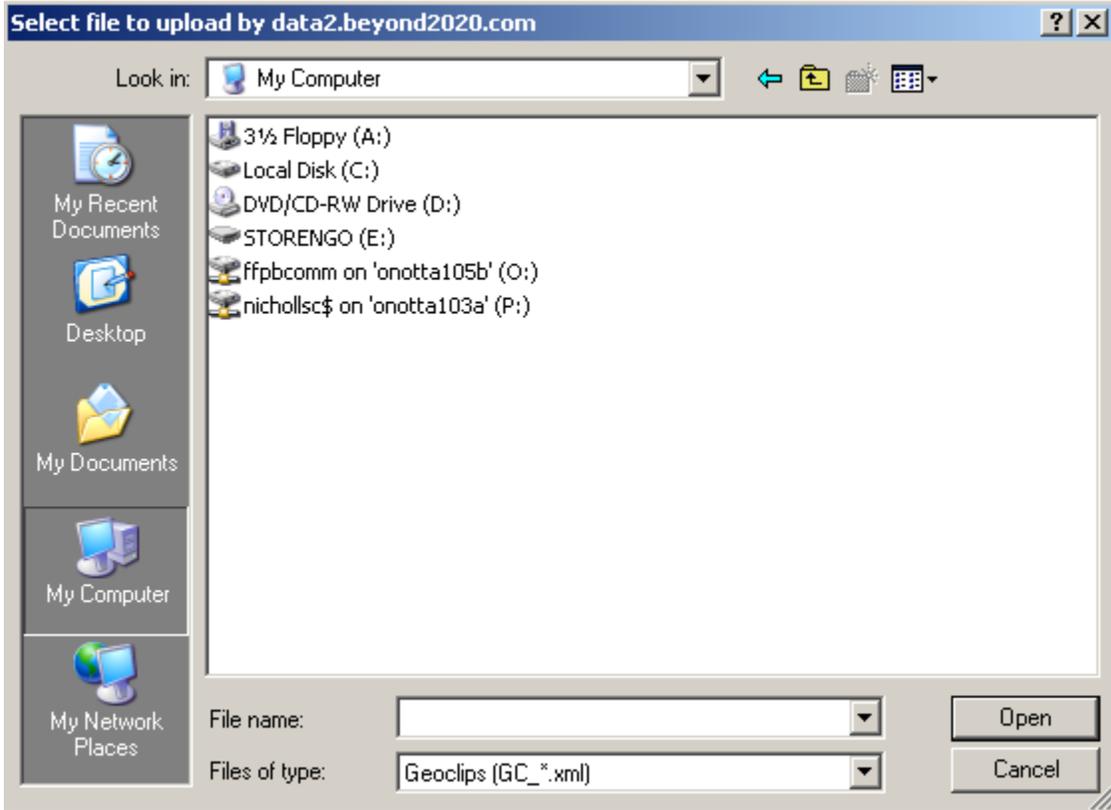


A pop-up window will appear when the 'Open a Project' button is selected. Select 'a project' to load and then click the check mark.



The dialog box titled 'Load' contains two radio buttons: 'a selection' and 'a project'. The 'a project' option is selected. At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: a blue 'X' button and a blue checkmark button.

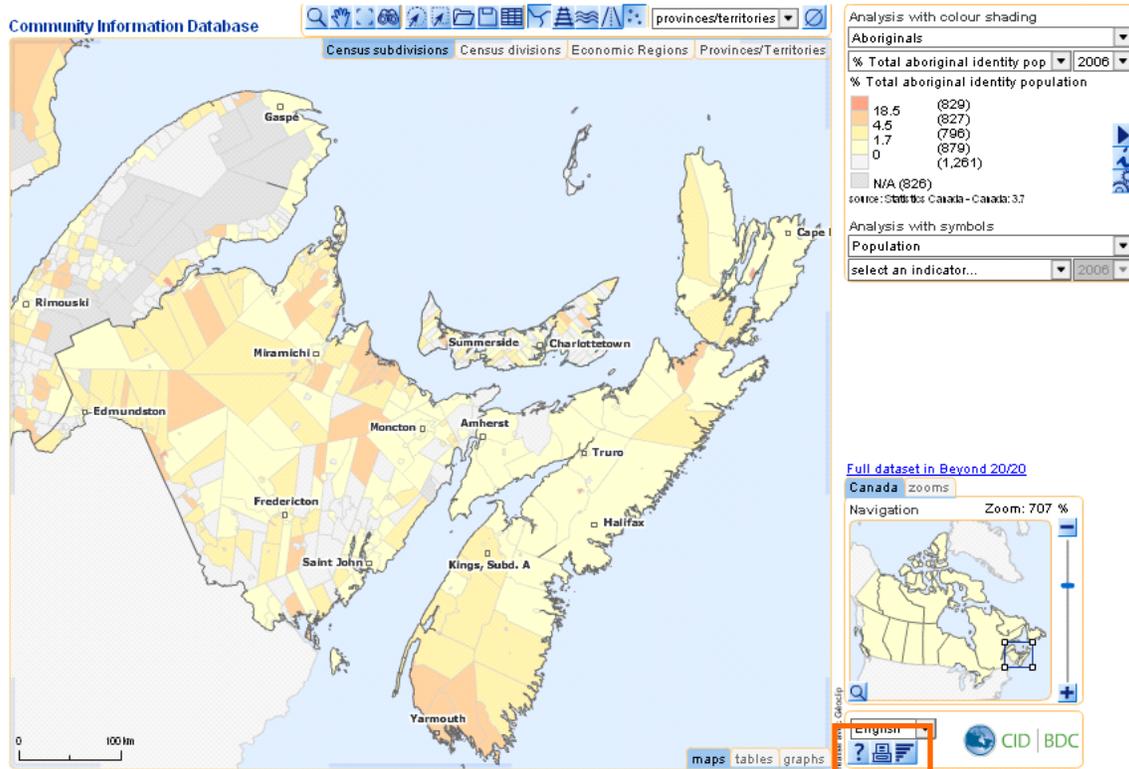
A new pop-up window will appear which allows you to locate the file (name.xml) on your local computer.



### 23. Printing and Exporting Maps

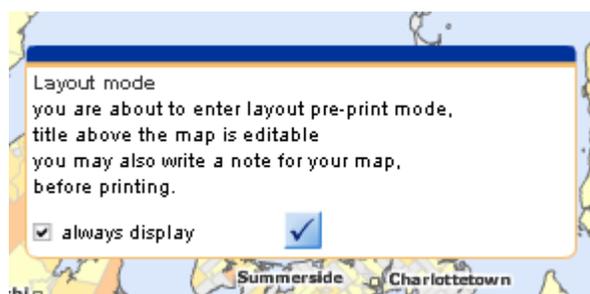
CID maps can be printed or exported as image files. This is useful for presentations, reports and other documents.

Click the print/export  button located in the lower right side of the map window.



When the print/export button is selected, a pop-up window will appear with a message saying the title above the map can be edited and comments can be added to the map.

Select the check mark to proceed.



There are several options available to personalize your map:

 is used for drawing a rectangle

 is used for drawing a circle

 is used for drawing a polygon (study area or boundary)

 is used for drawing a line

 is used for labeling communities or other geographies one by one

 is used for labeling all communities (or other geographies)

 is used for writing text

 is used for erasing all changes

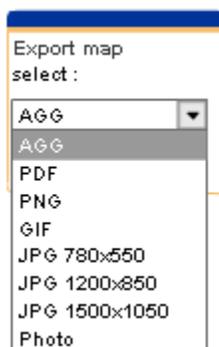
In the lower right hand side of the screen there are buttons to use for exporting and printing a map, and canceling the print/export.

The print button  sends the map to your printer. Selecting landscape mode is recommended.

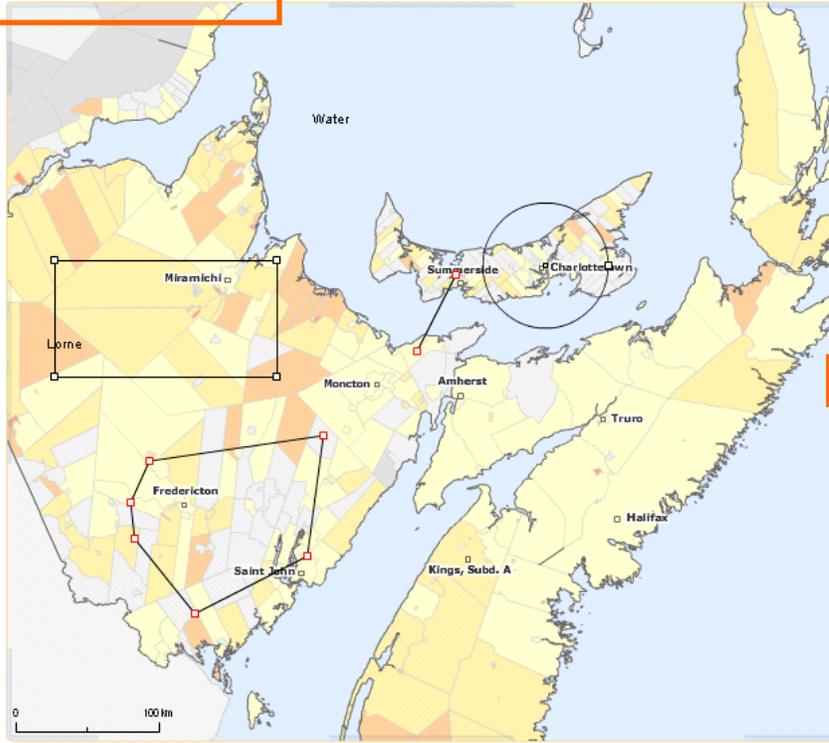
The cancel button  returns you to the map interface.

The export button  is used for exporting the map.

There are several export formats available:



My map - you can change this title



% Total aboriginal identity population, 2006

18.5	(829)
4.5	(827)
1.7	(796)
0	(879)
0	(1,261)
N/A	(826)

source: Statistics Canada - Canada: 37



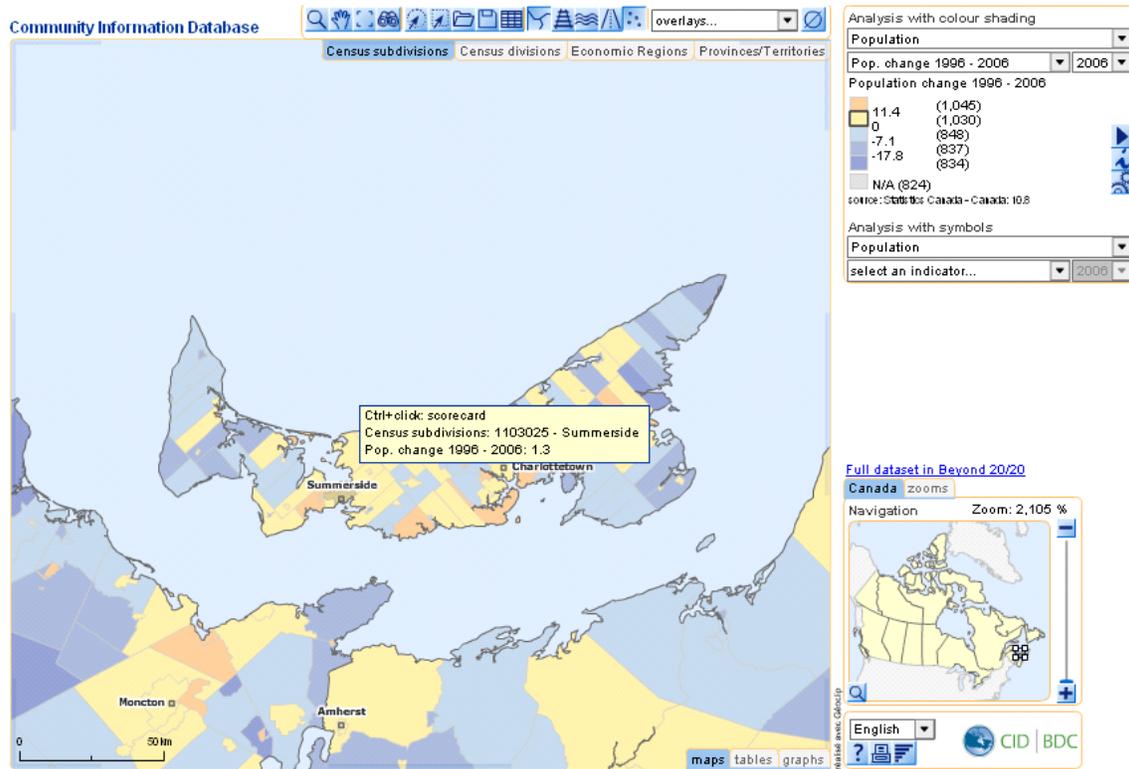
Add a comment here, describe trends and changes, important observations

[Full dataset in Beyond 20/20](#)



## 24. Community Scorecards

To view a community scorecard, press the Control key and click your mouse over a community. You can also obtain a scorecard for a Census Division, Economic Region, or Province/Territory.



A pop-up window will appear with 14 indicators. The scorecard compares the community to the national average.

1103025 - Summerside	
<a href="#">detailed report on 1103025 - Summerside...</a>	
<b>Synthesis (2006)</b>	<b>SelectionCanada</b>
Pop. change 1996 - 2006	1.3 ▼ 10.8
% Total male pop.	47.0 ▼ 49.0
% Total female pop.	53.0 ▲ 51.0
% Non-off. langs - Mother tongue	1.6 ▼ 19.4
% Movers - Pop. by mob. 1 yr ago	17.0 ▲ 13.8
% Pop. with citizenship not Canadian	1.6 ▼ 5.6
% Total aboriginal identity pop	0.9 ▼ 3.7
Participation rate - 15+	65.7 ▼ 66.8
Emp. rate - 15+	57.6 ▼ 62.4
Unemp. rate - 15+	12.3 ▲ 6.6
Employment inc. (%)	70.9 ▼ 78.3
Incidence of low inc. econ. fam. (%)	9.6 ▼ 11.6
Avg value of dwelling \$	125,185 ▼ 263,369
% Est. - Hlth Care&Soc. Asst.	7.08 ▲ 4.50
▲ above Canada average    ● average    ▼ below Canada average	

## 25. Adding and Removing Columns in a Table

You can create your own tables in the CID.

Click the 'tables' tab in the lower right hand side of the page to enter the table view.

The example below shows Census Divisions (counties or regions) for Canada.

To change the geography on the table, click the green area highlighted below.

The screenshot shows the 'Community Information Database' interface. On the left, a dialog box titled 'Define the table columns...:' is open, with a green highlight around the 'Census divisions' text and its associated plus and minus icons. Below this, a list of 'Census divisions (288 units)' is displayed, including items like '1001 - Division No. 1', '1101 - Kings', and '1215 - Inverness'. At the bottom of the dialog, there is a 'total' button with plus and minus icons. On the right side of the interface, the 'Type of table' is set to 'simple table (list of indicators)' and the 'Table export formats' dropdown is set to 'clipboard'. At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation bar with 'maps', 'tables', and 'graphs' tabs, where the 'tables' tab is highlighted with a green box. The CID | BDC logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

You can select a geography of your choice for the table:

Census Subdivisions; Census Divisions; Economic Regions and Provinces/Territories.

Summary criterion  
Each table line is a:  
Census divisions  
Census subdivisions  
Census divisions  
Economic regions  
Provinces

sorting indicator 1  ascending  descending

column width: 50 400 => 240

You may wish to show, for example, only Census Divisions within a certain province in your table.

Summary criterion  
Each table line is a:  
Census divisions

The table is computed on a geographical area:  
\*the whole database  
\*the whole database  
Provinces  
Economic regions

sorting indicator 1  ascending  descending

column width: 50 400 => 240

Summary criterion  
Each table line is a:  
Census divisions

The table is computed on a geographical area:  
Provinces

chosen among:  
10 - Newfoundland and Labrador / Terre-Neuve  
11 - Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard  
12 - Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse  
13 - New Brunswick / Nouveau-Brunswick

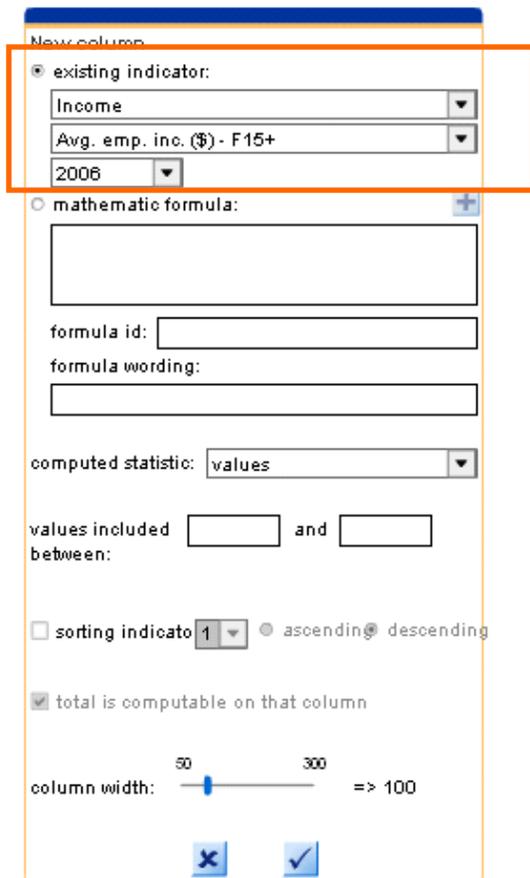
sorting indicator 1  ascending  descending

column width: 50 400 => 240

The example below shows Census Divisions within New Brunswick. To add a column of data to you table, click the plus **+** sign.



A pop-up window will appear for you to select an indicator. Use the drop-down arrows to select the data. You may wish to change the year of data. Click the check mark to proceed.



To remove a column of data, click the minus  sign.

Community Information Database

Define the table columns...: **Census divisions** fem\_avgempinc\_2006  

Define the table title...  
Census divisions (15 units)

Census divisions (15 units)	Avg. emp. inc. (\$) - F15+ (2006)
1301 - Saint John	24,261
1302 - Charlotte	19,048
1303 - Sunbury	22,170
1304 - Queens	19,724
1305 - Kings	25,059
1306 - Albert	25,095
1307 - Westmorland	25,111
1308 - Kent	19,041
1309 - Northumberland	18,564
1310 - York	26,057
1311 - Carleton	20,874
1312 - Victoria	19,747
1313 - Madawaska	20,870
1314 - Restigouche	20,267
1315 - Gloucester	19,898
Total	325,786

total  

Type of table  
● simple table (list of indicators)

Table export formats  
clipboard 

maps tables graphs

realist inc. ©2010

CID | BDC

Select the check mark to remove the column.

Select column(s) to remove

fem\_avgempinc\_2006

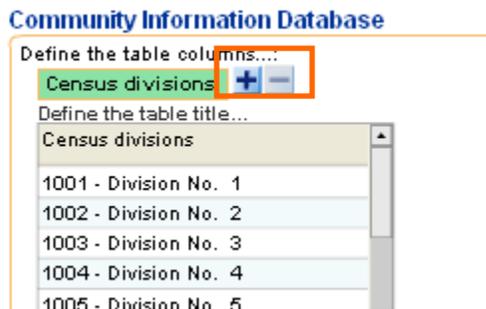
 

## 26. Deriving New Indicators in Tables and Other Table Options

Columns with mathematical formulas can be added to your table to derive new variables.

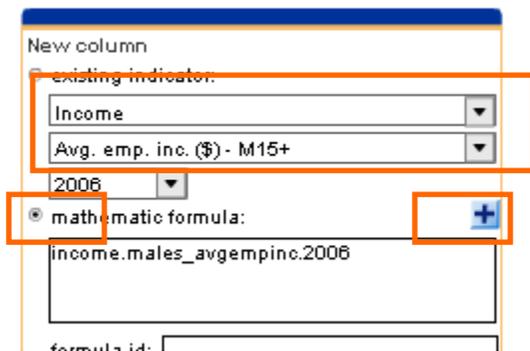
In this example, the difference between average male and female income will be calculated in a new column.

To add a column with a formula to your table, use the plus sign as you would to add a normal column.



In the pop up window, click mathematical formula.

Select the first indicator you wish to use in the formula, in this case Average employment income males 15+ 2006. Then add this indicator to the formula box by clicking on the plus sign.



Insert a subtraction sign, making sure that there is a space between the indicator name and the subtraction sign and a space after the subtraction sign.

Next, add the indicator Average employment income females 15+ 2006 to the formula.

Be sure to insert a title for the new indicator in the 'formula wording' area, in this case, 'Difference between male and female income'.

Select the check mark.

New column

existing indicator:

Income

Avg. emp. inc. (\$) - F15+

2006

mathematic formula: +

income.males\_avgempinc.2006 -  
income.fem\_avgempinc.2006

formula id:

formula wording:  
Difference between male and female income

computed statistic: values

values included  and   
between:

sorting indicator 1  ascending  descending

total is computable on that column

column width: 50 300 => 100

A new indicator has been derived: difference between average male and female income for 2006.

Community Information Database

Define the table columns...  
 Census divisions frm0

Define the table title...  
 Census divisions (288 units)

Census divisions (288 units)	Difference between male and female income
1001 - Division No. 1	12,712
1002 - Division No. 2	11,804
1003 - Division No. 3	11,280
1004 - Division No. 4	8,790
1005 - Division No. 5	10,701
1006 - Division No. 6	13,425
1007 - Division No. 7	11,702
1008 - Division No. 8	7,806
1009 - Division No. 9	5,536
1010 - Division No. 10	23,111
1011 - Division No. 11	4,069
1101 - Kings	5,318
1102 - Queens	7,316
1103 - Prince	5,678
1201 - Shelburne	13,063
1202 - Yarmouth	12,199
1203 - Digby	9,596
1204 - Queens	12,965
1205 - Annapolis	9,183
1206 - Lunenburg	11,795
1207 - Kings	12,510
1208 - Hants	13,613
1209 - Halifax	14,061
1210 - Colchester	11,721
1211 - Cumberland	7,436
1212 - Pictou	14,001

total

maps tables graphs

Type of table  
 simple table (list of indicators)

Table export formats  
 clipboard

Water Analytics Group CID | BDC

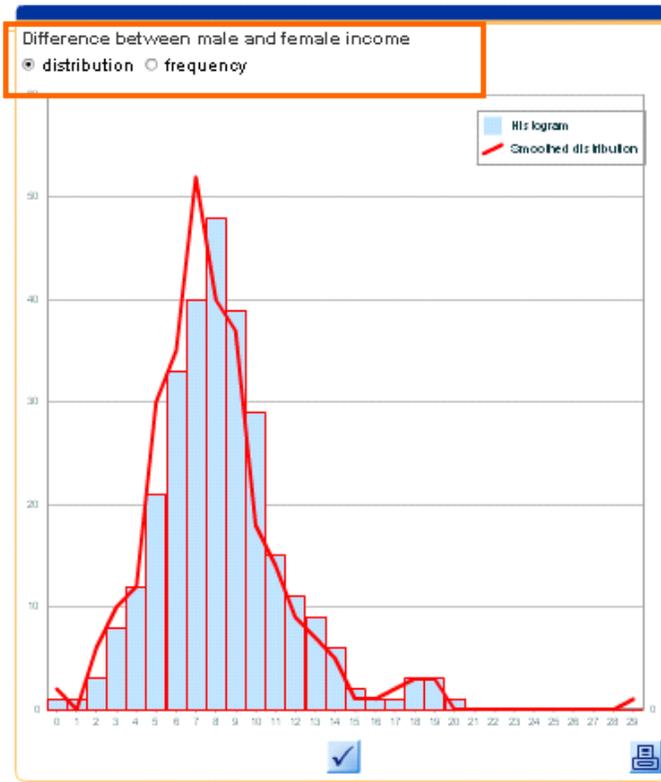
There are other table options to explore: 

 provides summary statistics about a column

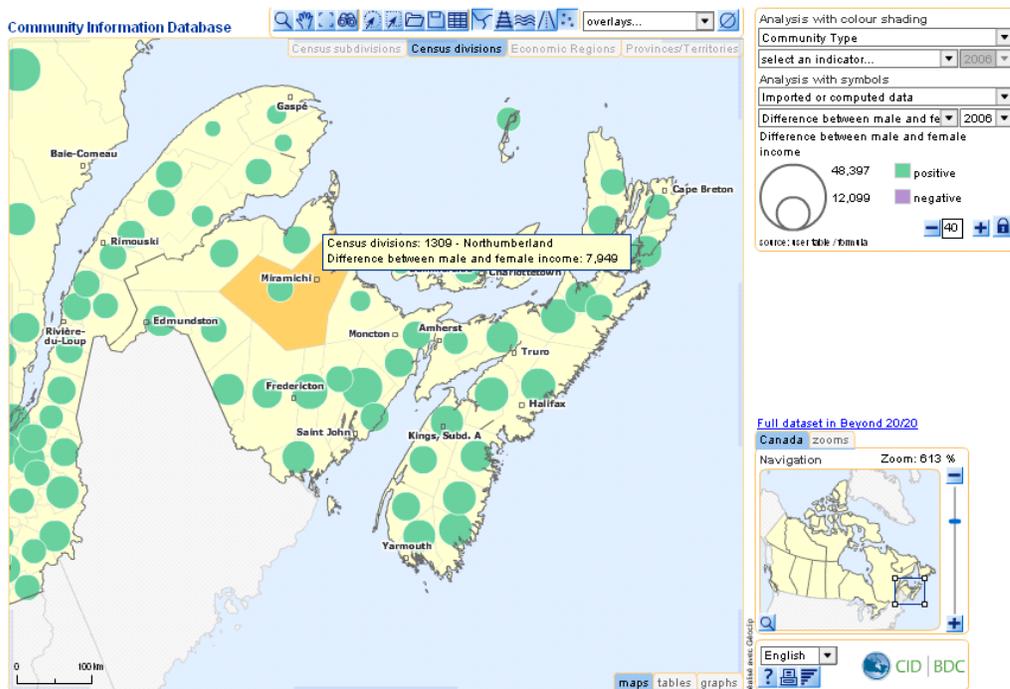
statistics about: Difference between male and female income

minimum: -1,379  
 maximum: 48,397  
 sum: 3,624,028  
 mean: 12,583  
 variance: 9,266,256,729  
 standard deviation: 96,261

 provides a distribution and frequency chart about a column



 maps the column. You can map your newly derived indicator this way.



## 27. Exporting Tables

Data from tables can be exported into spreadsheets. This is useful for continuing your analysis in other applications, such as Excel.

There are three table export options:

1. Send the data to the Windows clipboard – then paste in an application.
2. Export the data directly to an Excel spreadsheet.
3. Export the data to an OpenCalc spreadsheet.

Select the check mark to complete the process.

Community Information Database

Define the table columns...  
Census divisions frm0 + -

Define the table title...  
Census divisions (288 units)

Census divisions (288 units)	Difference between male and female income
1001 - Division No. 1	12,712
1002 - Division No. 2	11,804
1003 - Division No. 3	11,280
1004 - Division No. 4	8,790
1005 - Division No. 5	10,701
1006 - Division No. 6	13,425
1007 - Division No. 7	11,702
1008 - Division No. 8	7,806
1009 - Division No. 9	5,536
1010 - Division No. 10	23,111
1011 - Division No. 11	4,059
1101 - Kings	5,318
1102 - Queens	7,316
1103 - Prince	5,678
1201 - Shelburne	13,063
1202 - Yarmouth	12,199
1203 - Digby	9,596
1204 - Queens	12,965
1205 - Annapolis	9,183
1206 - Lunenburg	11,795
1207 - Kings	12,510
1208 - Hants	13,613
1209 - Halifax	14,061
1210 - Colchester	11,721
1211 - Cumberland	7,436
1212 - Pictou	14,001

total + -

maps tables graphs

Type of table  
simple table (list of indicators)

Table export for mats  
clipboard   
spreadsheet xls  
spreadsheet opencalc

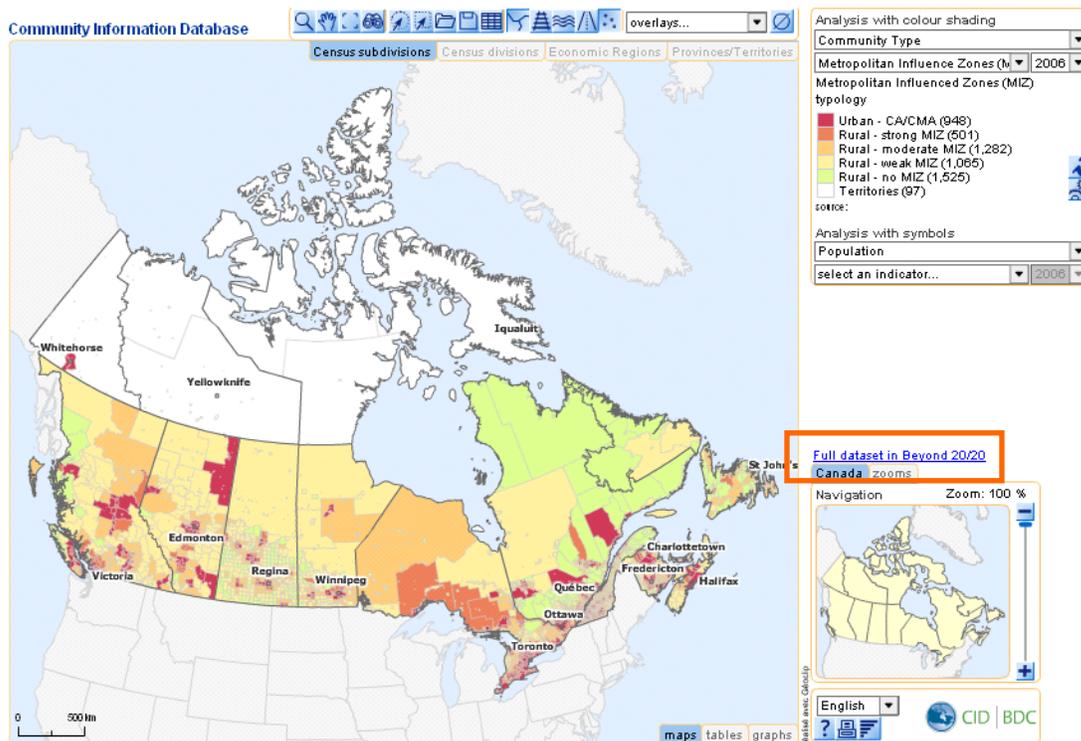
CID | BDC

## 28. Accessing and Using Dataset in Beyond 20/20

The Beyond 20/20 tables contain all data that are available in the CID.

One of the advantages of Beyond 20/20 tables is that they can be customized and downloaded. Columns, rows, indicators and geography can be changed and manipulated to create the most useful table.

The Beyond 20/20 data tables can be accessed by clicking on the '[Full dataset in Beyond 20/20](#)' link located on the lower right hand side of the map interface.



A Beyond 20/20 table will open at the geographic level that is on the CID map, in this case, at the Census Subdivision (community) level.

The Beyond 20/20 table will open at the Census Division, Economic Region, or Province/Territory level if that is the geography displayed on the CID map.

To change the language of the table, click Français.

Click the help tab to view the Beyond 20/20 help section.

GEOGRAPHY	1001101 Division No. 1, Subd. V			1001105 Portugal Cove South			1001113 Trepassey			1001120 St. Shott's			1001124 Division No. 1, Subd. U			1001126 Cape Broyle			10011 Cap
YEAR	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996
INDICATORS	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
Community Type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) typology	-	5	-	-	5	5	-	3	3	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	3	3	-
OECD Regional typology	-	8	-	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	8	8	-
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total population	100	55	-	325	253	222	1,060	889	763	220	144	109	1,635	1,454	1,620	635	568	545	505

The help section provides a comprehensive list of help topics. Click the Index tab for the complete list of help topics. You can also search for a help topic. Click the selected indicators tab to return to your table.

**Contents**

- Introduction to WDS
- Navigational Map Page
- Report Folders Page
- Table View Page
- Chart View Page
- Map View Page
- Extract View Page
- Item List Page
- Profiles
- Sign In Page
- News Page
  - Notice of Copyright
  - Index

**Introduction to WDS**

**In this section:**

- [Getting Started](#)
- [The Toolbar](#)
- [The Tabs](#)
- [Actions menus \(Intro to WDS\)](#)
- [Report Views \(Intro to WDS\)](#)
- [Dimensions \(Intro to WDS\)](#)

Click  to access Beyond 20/20 video tutorials. There are four video tutorials to choose from.



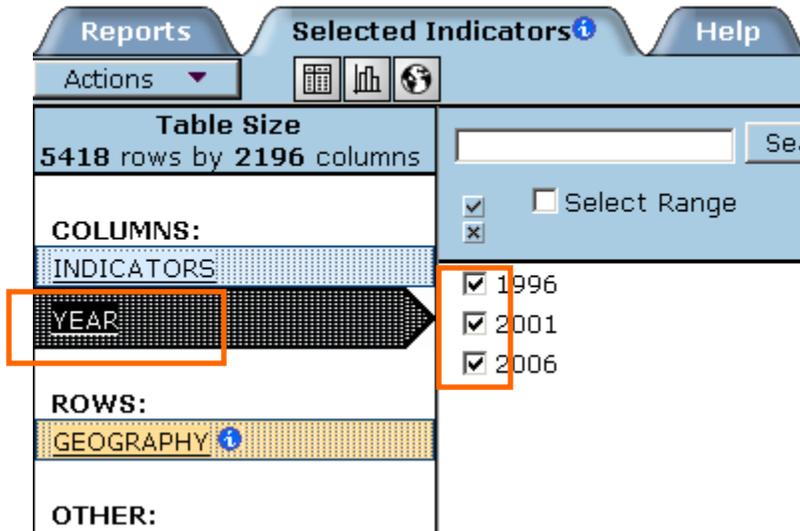
Beyond 20/20 tables are interactive. You can change what appears as a column and what appears as a row. In the example below, the indicators dimension was clicked and then dragged onto the geography dimension.

OTHER:		1001101 Division No. 1, Subd. V			1001105 Portugal Cove South			1001109
<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>							
<b>YEAR</b>		1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996
		↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓

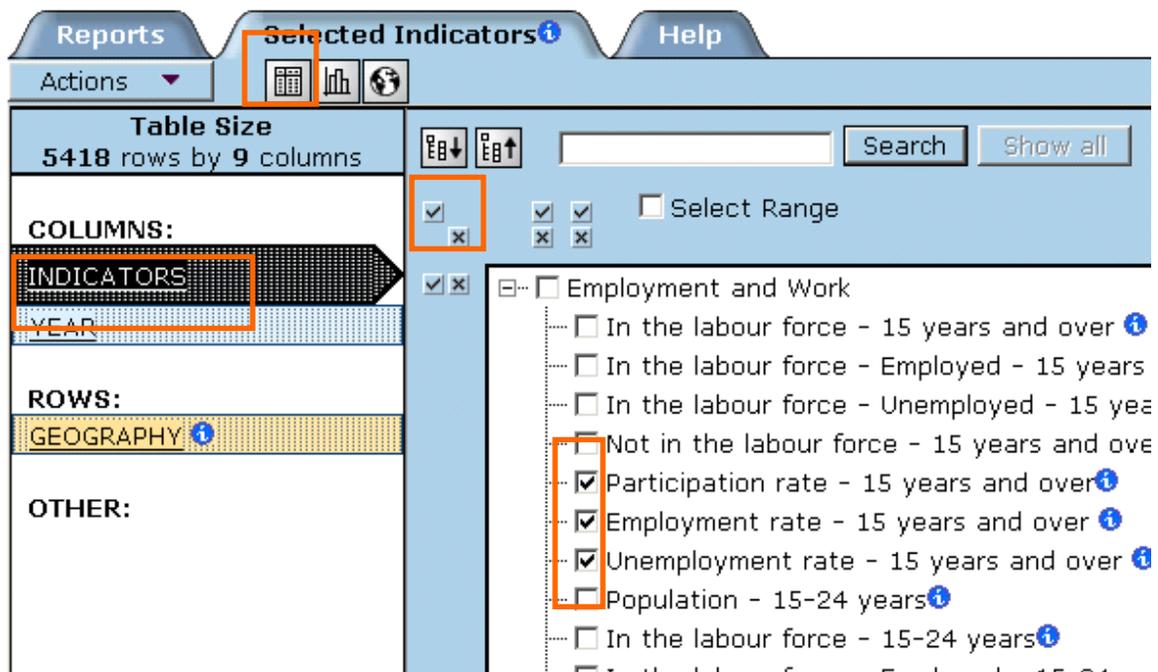
This resulted in the indicators dimension moving from a column to a row, and the geography dimension moving from a row to a column.

OTHER:		Community Type			Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) typology			OECD R typology	
<b>INDICATORS</b>									
<b>YEAR</b>		1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001
<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>		↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
1001101 Division No. 1, Subd. V		-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
1001105 Portugal Cove South		-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-

Click 'Year' to change the year or years of data that appear in the table. Click the  to remove or add a year to the table.



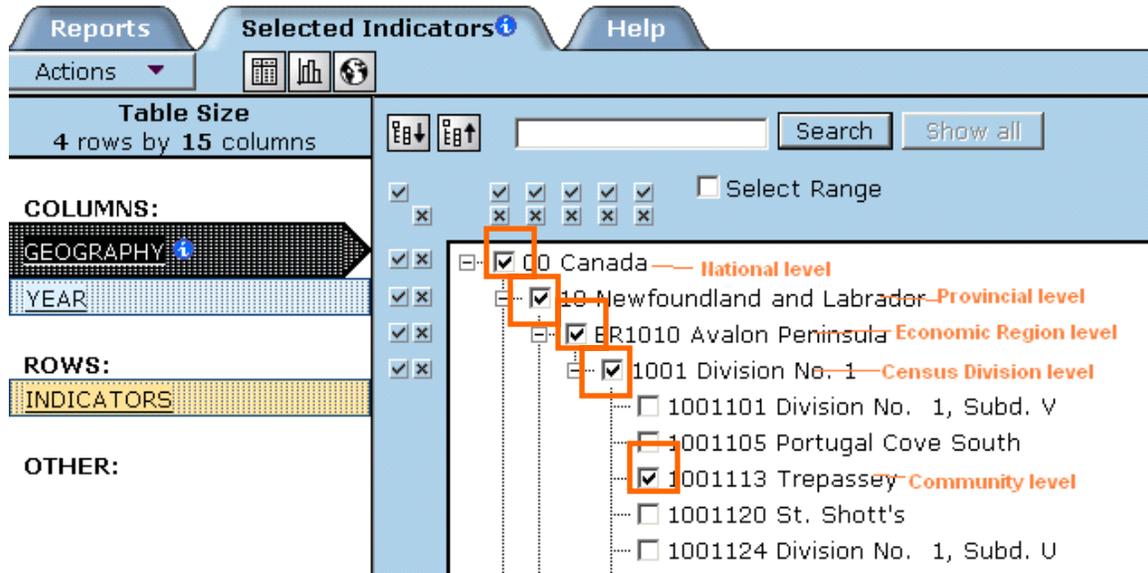
Click 'Indicators' to change which indicators appear in the table. The check mark  will select all indicators from the table,  the 'x' will clear all indicators from the table. Click the  to remove or add indicators to the table.



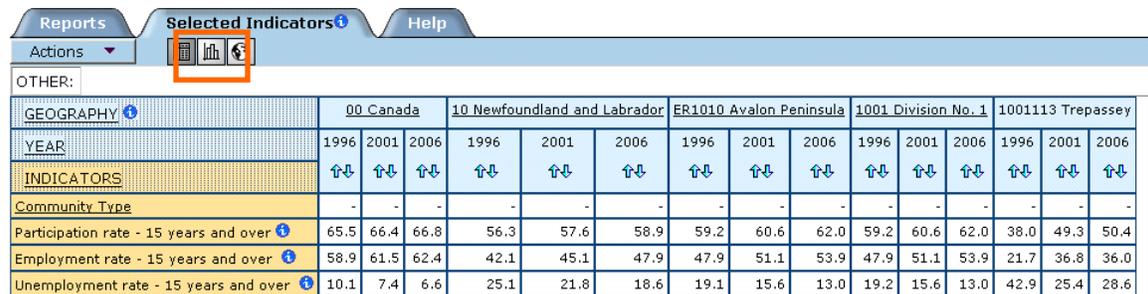
Selecting  will return you to a table with the selected indicators.



The  will expand the available geographies to choose from. The  collapses the available geographies to choose from. Click the  to remove or add geographies to the table.

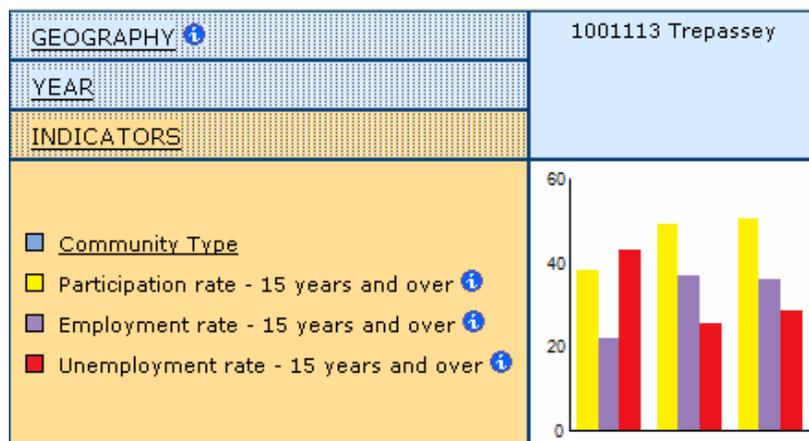


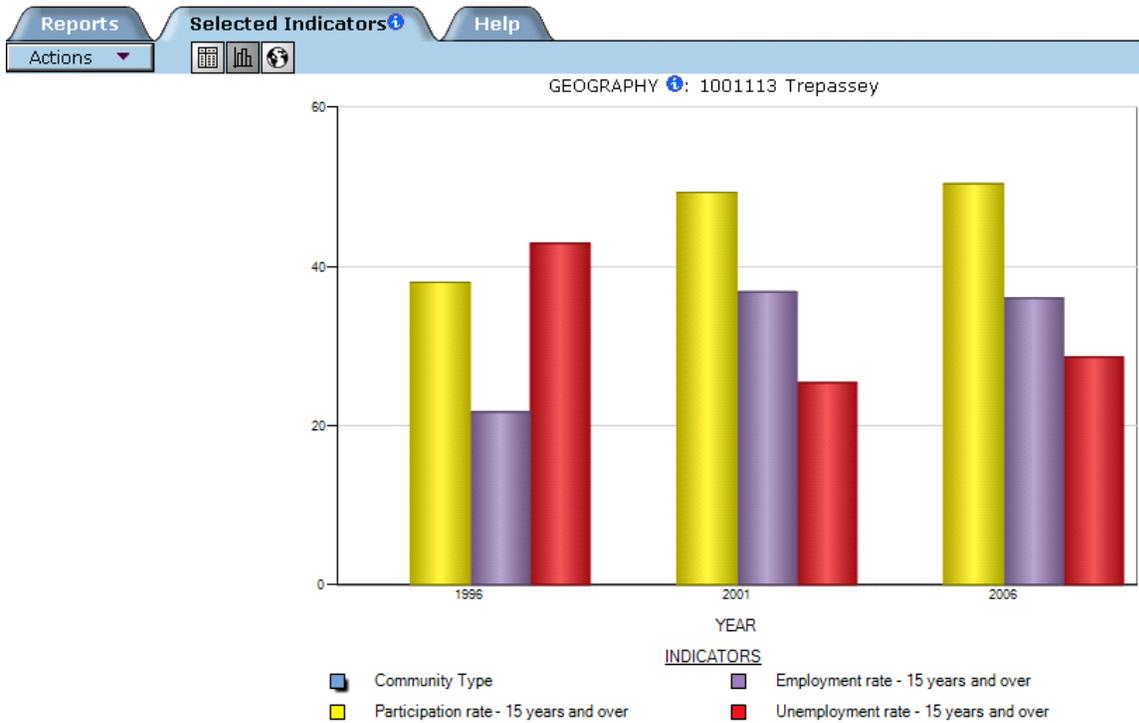
Selecting  will return you to a table with the selected geographies.



GEOGRAPHY	00 Canada			10 Newfoundland and Labrador			ER1010 Avalon Peninsula			1001 Division No. 1			1001113 Trepassey		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
YEAR															
INDICATORS	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
Community Type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate - 15 years and over	65.5	66.4	66.8	56.3	57.6	58.9	59.2	60.6	62.0	59.2	60.6	62.0	38.0	49.3	50.4
Employment rate - 15 years and over	58.9	61.5	62.4	42.1	45.1	47.9	47.9	51.1	53.9	47.9	51.1	53.9	21.7	36.8	36.0
Unemployment rate - 15 years and over	10.1	7.4	6.6	25.1	21.8	18.6	19.1	15.6	13.0	19.2	15.6	13.0	42.9	25.4	28.6

Selecting  will create charts from your customized tables. Click on a chart to enlarge it.





Selecting  will return you to the table view.

To download the data in your table, click 'Actions', 'Download report data', and choose a format for the download.

1001113 Trepassey

	1996	2001	2006
	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
	-	-	-
	38.0	49.3	50.4
	21.7	36.8	36.0

Download report data...

- Beyond 20/20 table format (\*.ivt)
- Microsoft Excel format (\*.xls)
- Comma-delimited ASCII format (\*.csv)
- Semicolon-delimited ASCII format (\*.csv)

You can save your customized tables on a password protected area of our server by clicking 'Actions', 'Save Report to my Reports'.

The screenshot shows a software interface with a top navigation bar containing 'Reports', 'Selected Indicators', and 'Help'. Below this is an 'Actions' menu with a dropdown arrow. The dropdown menu is open, showing several options. The option 'Save Report to My Reports...' is highlighted in orange. To the right of the menu is a data table with columns for years and values.

	1996	2001	2006
1001113 Trepassey			
	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
	-	-	-
	38.0	49.3	50.4
	21.7	36.8	36.0
	42.9	25.4	28.6

You will be prompted to sign in. If you do not have an account, click the 'Register' link.

The screenshot shows a sign-in form with the title 'You must sign in to save a report'. It contains two input fields: 'User name:' and 'Password:'. Below the fields are two buttons: 'Sign in' and 'Register'. The 'Register' button is highlighted with an orange border.

Fill in the required fields to complete the registration. All information is kept confidential and will not be shared.

Sign In Help

All fields must be completed

User name:

Password:

Retype password to confirm:

First name:

Last name:

Company or organization:

Email:

Register

Once you are signed in, enter a title for your table and click save. Your table will be saved on our server and you can access it at any time in the future.

Reports Selected Indicators Help

Actions

Enter a report name and choose a location:

Selected Indicators Save Cancel

All Reports > My Reports

Folders x  Name ↑↓

- All Reports
  - My Reports

To access you table, click 'Reports', 'My Reports', and click your table.

Reports Selected Indicators Help

Actions

All Reports > My Reports

Folders x  Name ↑↓

- All Reports
  - Public Reports
  - My Reports
    - My table

Selecting  will return you to the CID map.

Selecting  will bring you to the login page where you can retrieve you saved tables.

Selecting  will open a new page with information notes about an indicator.

Beyond 20/20  
WEB DATA SERVER

Français   

Reports Selected Indicators  Help

Actions   

OTHER:

GEOGRAPHY 	1001101 Division No. 1, Subd. V			1001105 Portugal Cove South			1001113 Trepassey			1001120 St. Shott's			1001124 Division No. 1, Subd. U			1001126 Cape Broyle			10011 Cap
YEAR	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996
INDICATORS	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
Community Type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) typology 	-	5	-	-	5	5	-	3	3	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	3	3	-
OECD Regional typology 	-	8	-	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	8	8	-
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total population 	100	55	-	325	253	222	1,060	889	763	220	144	109	1,635	1,454	1,620	635	568	545	505

## 29. Creating a Graph

Switch to the graph view by clicking on the 'graphs' tab located at the bottom of the map interface.

Community Information Database

Census subdivisions | **Census divisions** | Economic Regions | Provinces/Territories

Analysis with colour shading

Community Type

Metropolitan Influence Zones (MIZ) 2006

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) typology

- Urban - CA/CMA (948)
- Rural - strong MIZ (501)
- Rural - moderate MIZ (1,262)
- Rural - weak MIZ (1,065)
- Territories (97)

source:

Analysis with symbols

Population

select an indicator...

2006

Full dataset in Beyond 20/20

Canada zooms

Navigation Zoom: 100 %

English

CID | BDC

maps tables **graphs**

© Rural Secretariat - Géoclip

---

Community Information Database

Population

Total pop. / Provinces

2006

Population

Total population - 2006 by Provinces

Province/Territory	Population (2006)
35 - Ontario	12,000,000
24 - Quebec / Québec	7,500,000
59 - British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	4,000,000
48 - Alberta	3,000,000
46 - Manitoba	1,200,000
47 - Saskatchewan	1,000,000
12 - Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse	1,000,000
13 - New Brunswick / Nouveau-Brunswick	700,000
10 - Newfoundland and Labrador / Terre-Neuve-Halifax	500,000
11 - Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard	150,000
61 - Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest	40,000
60 - Yukon Territory / Territoire du Yukon	30,000
62 - Nunavut	30,000

source: Statistics Canada

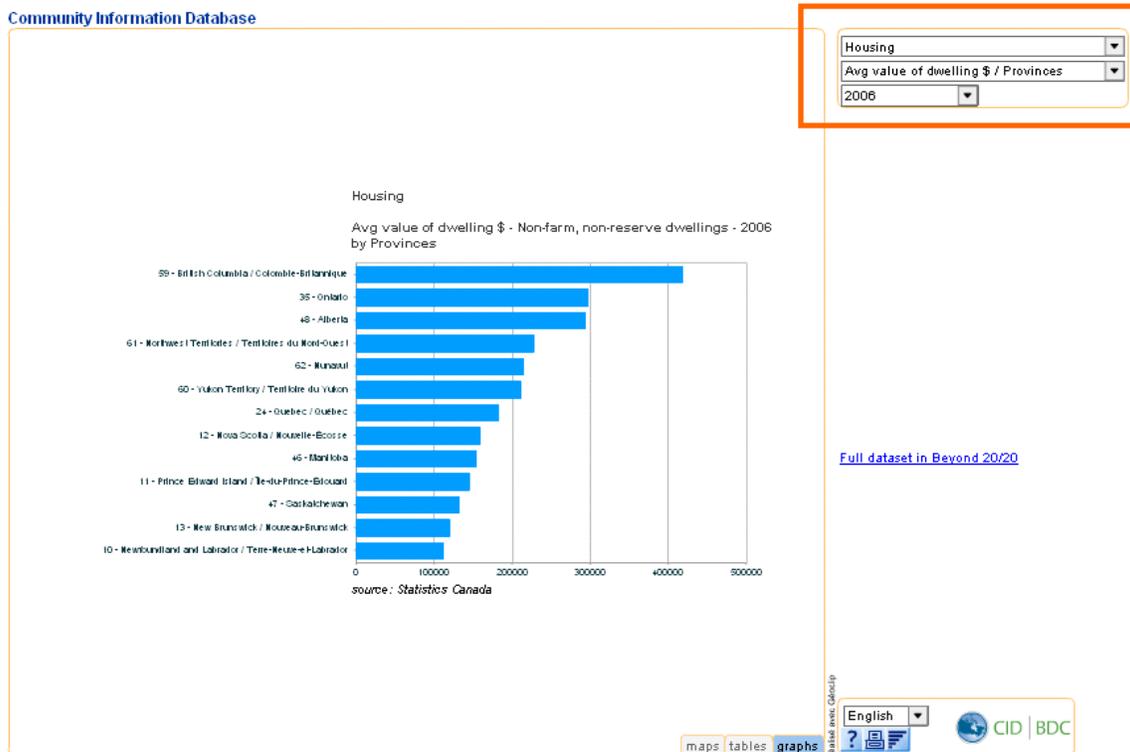
Full dataset in Beyond 20/20

English

CID | BDC

maps tables **graphs**

Select an indicator category, an indicator, and the year of data from the drop-down list to graph.



More advanced graph and chart options are available in the Beyond 20/20 tables section of the site (see Accessing and Using Dataset in Beyond 20/20 tutorial).

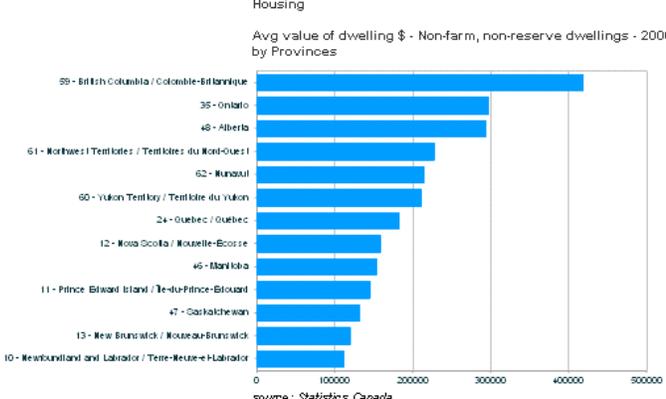
### 30. Printing and Exporting Graphs

CID graphs can be printed or exported as image files. This is useful for presentations, reports and other documents.

Click the print/export  button located in the lower right side of the graph window.

When the print/export button is selected, a pop-up window will appear with a message saying the title above the graph can be edited and comments can be added to the graph.

Community Information Database



Province/Territory	Avg value of dwelling \$
59 - British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	420,000
35 - Ontario	300,000
48 - Alberta	290,000
61 - Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest	240,000
62 - Nunavut	230,000
60 - Yukon Territory / Territoire du Yukon	220,000
24 - Quebec / Quebec	180,000
12 - Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse	160,000
46 - Manitoba	150,000
11 - Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard	140,000
47 - Saskatchewan	130,000
13 - New Brunswick / Nouveau-Brunswick	120,000
10 - Newfoundland and Labrador / Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador	110,000

source: Statistics Canada

Full dataset in Beyond 20/20

English

maps tables graphs

CID | BDC

**My graph**

Housing  
 Avg value of dwelling \$ / Provinces  
 2006

Province/Territory	Avg Value of Dwelling (\$)
59 - British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique	~420,000
35 - Ontario	~300,000
48 - Alberta	~290,000
61 - Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest	~230,000
62 - Nunavut	~210,000
60 - Yukon Territory / Territoire du Yukon	~210,000
24 - Quebec / Québec	~180,000
12 - Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse	~160,000
45 - Manitoba	~150,000
11 - Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard	~140,000
47 - Saskatchewan	~130,000
13 - New Brunswick / Nouveau-Brunswick	~120,000
10 - Newfoundland and Labrador / Terre-Neuve-Labrador	~110,000

source: Statistics Canada

I really like this graph!  
[Full dataset in Beyond 20/20](#)

In the lower right hand side of the screen, there are buttons to use for exporting and printing a graph, and canceling the print/export.

The print button sends the graph to your printer. Selecting landscape mode is recommended.

The cancel button returns you to the graph page.

The export button is used for exporting the graph.

There are several export formats available:

