

The four dimensions of multiple deprivation and their corresponding indicators, Canada, 2021

Residential instability	Ethno-cultural composition	Economic dependency	Situational vulnerability
Proportion of dwellings that are apartment buildings	Proportion of population that is foreign born	Proportion of population participating the labour force (aged 15 and older) <sup>1</sup>	Proportion of the population identified as Indigenous
Proportion of persons living alone	Proportion of the population self-identified as visible minority	Proportion of the population who are aged 65 and older	Proportion of the population aged 25-64 without a high-school diploma
Proportion of dwellings that are owned <sup>1</sup>	Proportion of population with no knowledge of either official language (linguistic isolation)	Ratio of employment to population <sup>1</sup>	Proportion of homes needing major repairs
Proportion of movers within the past five years	Average number of persons per room	Dependency ratio (population aged 0-14 and population aged 65 and older divided by the population aged 15-64)	Median income
Proportion of the population that is married/common-law <sup>1</sup>	Proportion of the population which are recent immigrants	Proportion of population receiving government transfer payments	Proportion of single parent families
Median 2021 household income <sup>1</sup>			Median dollar values of dwelling <sup>1</sup>

1. This indicator was reverse-coded, meaning it was coded opposite of the measure. For example, proportion of the population that is married or common-law becomes proportion of the population that is single, divorced, separated or widowed.

**Notes:** The dimensions are ordered such that the dimension on the left explains the highest percentage of the variance of the data and the dimension on the right explains the lowest percentage. Excludes the territories.

**Source:** [Canadian Index of Multiple Deprivation 2021](#), based on the 2021 Census of Population Long-form.