

The three dimensions of social resilience and their corresponding indicators, Canada, 2021		
Dimension 1	Dimension 2	Dimension 3
Bachelor's degree or higher	Homeowners	Population under 65
Creative class occupations	Non-movers	Fewer difficulties with activities of daily living
High school diploma (or equivalent) or higher	Not in low income	Dwellings built after 1980
Relatively less remote	Employed	
Non-dependence on single-sector employment	Relatively higher median household income	
Relatively higher median value of dwellings	High school diploma (or equivalent) or higher	
Permanent dwellings	Population under 65 ¹	

1. This indicator was negatively associated with Dimension 2, such that a larger proportion of the population under 65 contributed to lower social resilience in this dimension.

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. Similarly, the indicators below each dimension are ordered such that the first indicator explains the highest percentage of the variance in the dimension and the last indicator explains the lowest percentage. Indicators contribute to higher social resilience unless otherwise specified. Certain indicators contribute to more than one dimension.

Source: [2021 Canadian Index of Social Resilience](#), based on 2021 Census of Population long-form questionnaire.