



Contemporary Portrait of Canadian Veterans

Information from the 2021 Census

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Executive Summary

The 2021 Census was a key milestone for Canadian military and Veteran health research, as it sheds important light on the sociodemographic, economic, family and household characteristics of all Veterans living in Canada on Census Day. It also set the stage for enhanced research and data on these populations.

The Canadian Census is a detailed enumeration of the population which is conducted every five years. The most recent census took place in 2021 with an overall response rate of 98%. For the first time in 50 years, a question was asked on the national census to count Veterans living in the country. This technical report provides initial findings for Veterans from this Census.

Comparisons are made to other Canadians to better understand similarities and differences in areas such as gender, health, age, activity and income. Census 2021 findings may help inform improvements to outreach and supports for Canadian Veterans by identifying areas where Veterans are not doing as well as Canadians.

For the first time, the Census included questions about both sex at birth and gender. Results from the Census are presented by gender. Because of small numbers and concerns with confidentiality, in the report, gender is presented in two categories:

1. Men+ includes men (transgender¹ men and cisgender² men) and some non-binary³ people.
2. Women+ includes women (transgender women and cisgender women) and some non-binary people.

The total number of Veterans living in Canada on Census Day (May 11, 2021) was 461,240 which accounted for 1.5% of the population of Canada aged 17 and over. Their average age was 61.3 while the average age of all Canadians was 49.4. The gender composition of Veterans was 83.8% men+ and 16.2% women+, compared to 48.8% men+ and 51.2% women+ for Canadians. Veterans had a higher married/common-law rate than Canadians (67.0% vs 59.2%), and a lower single/never married rate (13.8% vs 27.0%).

¹ Transgender refers to people whose reported gender does not correspond to their reported sex at birth.

² Cisgender refers to people whose reported gender corresponds to their reported sex at birth.

³ Non-binary refers to people whose reported gender is not exclusively man or woman.

When looking at diversity, a higher percentage of Veterans were not members of a visible minority compared to Canadians (95.7% vs 74.7%). All visible minority groups were underrepresented in the Veteran population when compared to Canadians. Among Veterans, slightly more than 1 in 20 (5.2%) identify as Indigenous, which was comparable to Canadians (4.4%). The percentages who identify as First Nations, Inuk, and multiple Indigenous responses were the same. The Veteran population consists of a slightly higher proportion of people who identify as Métis compared to Canadians (2.3% vs 1.6%).

The education levels of Veterans and Canadians were similar for all but two education levels: having an apprenticeship/trades certificate was more common for Veterans than Canadians (14.5% vs 8.9%) and having a university degree or higher was less common (22.1% vs 27.4%).

Veterans are less likely to have a total income below \$50,000 compared to Canadians (44.0% vs 59.5%) and were less likely to have their income fall below the market basket measure (MBM) (5.1% vs 8.0%) or below the Low-Income Measure Before Tax (LIM-BT) (11.5% vs 13.8%). As for labour market status, the unemployment rate for Veterans is lower than Canadians (8.9% vs 10.2%).

Veterans were working in similar occupations to Canadians in most categories, however, their representation in sales and service occupations was lower (16.6% vs 24.8%) and it was higher in trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (25.3% vs 17.2%).

Canadians were more likely than Veterans to report having no difficulties in their activities of daily living (59.7% vs 40.3%) while the Veteran rate of “always having difficulties” was almost double the Canadian rate (28.1% vs 14.9%).

Mobility status refers to a person’s place of residence on Census Day in relation to their place of residence on the same date one or five years earlier. Veterans were less likely than Canadians to have moved in the year earlier (9.2% vs 12.3%) or in the five years earlier (32.2% vs 38.5%).

Being able to compare all Veterans, regardless of their military release date, to all Canadians gives us a better understanding of their similarities and differences with respect to the social characteristics and socioeconomic outcomes of Canadian Veterans and their families. Census 2021 findings provide insight into the well-being of Veterans in Canada.

Introduction

Once every five years, the Census of Population provides a detailed and comprehensive statistical portrait of Canada that is vital to our country. The census is the only data source that provides consistent statistics for both small geographic areas and small population groups across Canada. The Census of Population is an essential tool for understanding how Canada is changing over time.

The aim of this report is to provide cross-sectional sociodemographic and well-being findings for Veterans counted in the 2021 Census.

The most recent Census Day was May 11, 2021. Canadians were able to complete the Census either online or by mail. In a few cases an enumerator visited a household and filled out the Census form for the residents living there.

The 2021 Census marks the first time a Veteran identifier question has been asked in 50 years. It was asked of all Canadians aged 17 and over on the short form of the census questionnaire.

Question: Has this person ever served in the Canadian military?

- Yes, currently serving in the Regular Force or the Primary Reserve Force
- Yes, but no longer serving in the Regular Force or the Primary Reserve Force
- No

For the first time, the Census included questions about both sex at birth and gender. Results from the Census are presented by gender. Because of small numbers and concerns with confidentiality, gender is presented in two categories:

1. Men+ includes men (transgender men and cisgender men) and some non-binary people.
2. Women+ includes women (transgender women and cisgender women) and some non-binary people.

The 2021 Census added content that helps address emerging trends and issues. The new topic areas covered were:

- gender
- instruction in the minority official language
- Veteran and military service
- membership in a Métis organization or Settlement
- enrolment under, or beneficiary of, an Inuit land claims agreement
- multiple modes of commuting
- main reason for not working the full year
- main reason for working mostly part time
- shelter costs—band housing (Form 2A-R only).

Monitoring Veteran Well-being

Veterans' well-being is measured using Veterans Affairs Canada's (VAC) Veterans' Well-being Surveillance Framework. The framework includes seven domains of well-being⁴ including health, purpose, finances, social integration, life skills, housing & physical environment, and culture & social environment. Within these domains, 21 indicators are used to measure Veterans' strengths, challenges, and identify where gaps exist.

Census 2021 measured Veterans' cross-sectional sociodemographic and well-being findings in six of the seven domains:

- Health
- Purpose
- Finances
- Life Skills
- Housing and Physical Environment
- Culture and Social Environment



⁴ For information on VAC's Veteran Well-being Framework refer to Annex A.

Methods

The Census counts the entire Canadian population at a fixed point in time and is the primary source of exhaustive demographic data in Canada. It is conducted every five years by Statistics Canada and participation is mandatory. All Canadian households must complete a Census of Population questionnaire.

The Census consists of two types of forms:

1. Short form (2A) – sent to 75% of households, asks questions about age, sex, gender, geography, language, and family status
2. Long form (2A-L, 2A-R) – sent to 25% of households, asks the questions from the short form plus questions about race, Indigenous status, and socioeconomic information

Most people who received the long form received the 2A-L. The long form has a second format, 2A-R. This form is like Form 2A-L and is used in early enumeration, canvasser, and reserve areas only. It has the census long-form questions with examples adapted for Indian reserves, and an added question on Indian band housing. This method was used in remote and northern areas of the country, and on Indian reserves where other collection methodologies were less efficient.

The Canvasser method was also used in what is called early enumeration (EE) areas where enumeration takes place before Census Day (May 11, 2021), the reference date used is the date on which the household is being counted. Early enumeration took place from February to April 2021 for populations who tend to migrate out of their communities starting in May. In 2021, approximately 1% of dwellings were counted using the canvasser enumeration method. In these cases, an enumerator visited the dwelling and completed a questionnaire (2A-R) for the household by interview.

Additionally, Statistics Canada was faced with the unprecedented challenge of conducting the census during a global pandemic. COVID-19 appeared in Canada in early 2020, and the pandemic required the agency to make significant adjustments to its census activities. Collection procedures—especially in collective dwellings and First Nations communities, Métis settlements, Inuit regions and other remote areas - were redesigned to ensure the census was conducted in the best way, using a safe and secure approach. To minimize contact between respondents and census employees, completion of the census questionnaire online was emphasized more than ever before, with a target set at 80%.

Collective dwelling refers to a dwelling of a commercial, institutional, or communal nature in which a person or group of persons could live. It must provide care or services or have certain common facilities, such as a kitchen or bathroom, which are shared by the occupants. Examples include lodging or rooming houses, hotels, motels, tourist

establishments, nursing homes, residences for senior citizens, hospitals, staff residences, military bases, work camps, correctional facilities, and group homes. The Veteran total including those in collective dwelling is 461,240 living in Canada, but most of the tables in this report are from data on private dwellings, accounting for 444,520 Veterans.

Results

Age, Gender, and Province

Census 2021 counted 461,240 Veterans living in Canada, accounting for 1.5% of the population aged 17 and over. As outlined in Table 1, the average age of Veterans in 2021 was 61.3, while the average age of all Canadians was 49.4. Men+ accounted for 83.8% of Veterans and 48.8% of Canadians. Women+ accounted for 16.2% of Veterans and 51.2% of Canadians.

Table 1. Average Age, Age Group & Gender

Category		Veterans		Canadians*	
		#	%	#	%
Age	Mean (years)	61.3		49.4	
Age Group	17-24	7,180	1.6%	3,406,320	11.3%
	25-34	30,220	6.6%	4,940,335	16.4%
	35-44	42,760	9.3%	4,910,755	16.3%
	45-54	74,705	16.2%	4,672,525	15.5%
	55-64	113,410	24.6%	5,218,915	17.3%
	65-84	159,535	34.6%	6,160,035	20.4%
	85+	33,420	7.2%	861,395	2.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>461,240</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>30,170,270</i>	<i>100%</i>
Gender	Men+	386,300	83.8%	14,722,560	48.8%
	Women+	74,940	16.2%	15,447,715	51.2%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>461,240</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>30,170,270</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*Total Canadian population age 17+

For the first time, the 2021 Census included a question on gender and the addition of the “at birth” precision to the sex question, making Canada the first country to collect and disseminate data on gender diversity from a national census.

- Approximately 1 out of every 300 people in Canada aged 15 and older in May 2021 were either transgender or non-binary.

Men+ and women+ Veterans followed a similar distribution across age groups although fewer women+ were in the 65-84 age group (Table 2). As Veterans were older than non-Veterans, their age distribution and average age differed from Canadians for both men+ and women+.

- The exploration of aging as an indicator in Veterans' health and well-being is imperative considering the increasing proportion of older Veterans in Canada.

Table 2. Gender by Age Group

Gender	Age Group	Veterans		Canadians*	
		#	%	#	%
Men+	Mean (years)	61.7		48.6	
	17-24	5,750	1.5%	1,758,390	11.9%
	25-34	25,520	6.6%	2,480,925	16.9%
	35-44	34,010	8.8%	2,414,390	16.4%
	45-54	59,415	15.4%	2,290,850	15.6%
	55-64	92,840	24.0%	2,553,315	17.3%
	65-84	141,410	36.6%	2,905,145	19.7%
	85+	27,355	7.1%	319,535	2.2%
<i>Total</i>	<i>386,300</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,722,560</i>	<i>100%</i>	
Women+	Mean (years)	59.1		50.1	
	17-24	1,435	1.9%	1,647,935	10.7%
	25-34	4,710	6.3%	2,459,410	15.9%
	35-44	8,745	11.7%	2,496,360	16.2%
	45-54	15,290	20.4%	2,381,670	15.4%
	55-64	20,570	27.4%	2,665,600	17.3%
	65-84	18,125	24.2%	3,254,885	21.1%
	85+	6,070	8.1%	541,860	3.5%
<i>Total</i>	<i>74,940</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,447,715</i>	<i>100%</i>	

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*Total Canadian population age 17+

Veterans were represented in all provinces and territories across the country, but their provincial distribution differs slightly from the distribution for the overall Canadian population aged 17+ (Table 3).

- Notably, a higher proportion of Veterans live in Nova Scotia (7.2%) while just 2.7% of Canadians aged 17+ live there.
- The highest proportion of both Veterans (32.3%), and the overall Canadian population (38.6%) live in Ontario.

Table 3. Province/Territory

Province/Territory	Veterans		Canadians*	
	#	%	#	%
NF	8,915	1.9%	432,145	1.4%
PE	3,645	0.8%	127,220	0.4%
NS	33,205	7.2%	813,585	2.7%
NB	20,305	4.4%	649,010	2.2%
QC	104,700	22.7%	6,935,585	23.0%
ON	149,020	32.3%	11,653,285	38.6%
MB	14,725	3.2%	1,056,845	3.5%
SK	11,435	2.5%	881,260	2.9%
AB	49,885	10.8%	3,350,470	11.1%
BC	63,845	13.8%	4,183,270	13.9%
YT	660	0.1%	32,540	0.1%
NT	615	0.1%	31,530	0.1%
NU	295	0.1%	23,535	0.1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>461,240</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>30,170,270</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*Total Canadian population age 17+

As shown in Table 4, the provincial/territorial distribution was similar for men+ and women+ Veterans.

Table 4. Veterans – Province/Territory by Gender

Province/Territory	Gender			
	Men+		Women+	
	#	%	#	%
NF	7,480	1.9%	1,430	1.9%
PE	2,985	0.8%	655	0.9%
NS	27,825	7.2%	5,375	7.2%
NB	17,240	4.5%	3,065	4.1%
QC	89,025	23.0%	15,675	20.9%
ON	124,415	32.2%	24,600	32.8%
MB	12,100	3.1%	2,625	3.5%
SK	9,230	2.4%	2,205	2.9%
AB	41,490	10.7%	8,385	11.2%
BC	53,245	13.8%	10,600	14.1%
YT	535	0.1%	125	0.2%
NT	490	0.1%	125	0.2%
NU	230	0.1%	65	0.1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>386,300</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>74,940</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

Marital Status, Living Arrangements, Housing

Most Veterans were either married or common-law (67%) which is higher than the overall Canadian population (59.2%) (Table 5). A much smaller percentage of Veterans were either single or never married compared to Canadians (13.8% vs 27.0%).

A similar percentage of both women+ Veterans and women + Canadians were married, or common-law (~58%). However, the percentage of men+ Veterans who are married or common law was higher than Canadians (68.7% vs 60.5%). For both men+ and women+ Veterans, the percentage who were single or never married was much lower than Canadians with men+ Veteran's rate being about half that of the men+ Canadian rate (13.5% vs 30.0%).

Table 5. Marital Status by Gender

Marital status*		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
Married/Common-law		297,680	67.0%	17,492,955	59.2%
Widowed/Separated/Divorced		85,620	19.3%	4,049,050	13.7%
Single/Never married		61,225	13.8%	7,985,345	27.0%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,345</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Married/Common-law	256,870	68.7%	8,744,905	60.5%
	Widowed/Separated/Divorced	66,495	17.8%	1,367,365	9.5%
	Single/Never married	50,390	13.5%	4,330,620	30.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,895</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	Married/Common-law	40,810	57.7%	8,748,050	58.0%
	Widowed/Separated/Divorced	19,120	27.0%	2,681,675	17.8%
	Single/Never married	10,835	15.3%	3,654,725	24.2%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

**Total Canadian population age 17+

Household living arrangements refer to whether (or not) the person lives with another person or persons and, if so, whether (or not) he or she is related to that person or persons. As shown in Table 6, compared to Canadians, more Veterans were living in couples without children (41.5% vs 28.5%). This was the case for both men+ and women+ Veterans who were more likely to be living in couples without children than their Canadian counterparts (43.5% vs 29.2% and 31.3% vs 27.8%, respectively).

More Veterans were also living alone when compared to Canadians (23.1% vs 15.8%). Again, this was the case for both men+ and women+ Veterans who had higher rates of living alone than their Canadian counterparts (22.2% vs 14.7% and 28.1% vs 16.9% respectively).

Table 6. Household Living Arrangement by Gender

Household Living Arrangement		Veterans		Canadians*	
		#	%	#	%
Married spouse/common-law partner without children		191,425	41.5%	8,593,130	28.5%
Married spouse/common-law partner with children		103,130	22.4%	8,582,835	28.4%
Parent in one-parent family		19,285	4.2%	1,685,525	5.6%
Child of couple		7,530	1.6%	2,666,645	8.8%
Child of parent in one-parent family		6,565	1.4%	1,249,835	4.1%
Person living alone		106,675	23.1%	4,769,060	15.8%
Person not in census family, in census family household, living with non-relatives only		2,805	0.6%	321,630	1.1%
Person not in census family, in non-census family household, living with non-relatives only		13,365	2.9%	1,215,990	4.0%
Person not in census family, in census family household, living with relatives		4,500	1.0%	504,380	1.7%
Person not in census family, in non-census family household, living with relatives		3,555	0.8%	359,155	1.2%
Not processed for family characteristics		2,400	0.5%	222,090	0.7%
<i>Total</i>		<i>461,240</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>30,170,270</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Married spouse/common-law partner without children	168,000	43.5%	4,306,095	29.2%
	Married spouse/common-law partner with children	86,145	22.3%	4,282,985	29.1%
	Parent in one-parent family	12,490	3.2%	383,215	2.6%
	Child of couple	6,535	1.7%	1,486,660	10.1%
	Child of parent in one-parent family	5,535	1.4%	716,045	4.9%
	Person living alone	85,640	22.2%	2,164,575	14.7%
	Person not in census family, in census family household, living with non-relatives only	2,430	0.6%	181,535	1.2%
	Person not in census family, in non-census family household, living with non-relatives only	11,390	2.9%	700,365	4.8%
	Person not in census family, in census family household, living with relatives	3,385	0.9%	174,150	1.2%
	Person not in census family, in non-census family household, living with relatives	2,820	0.7%	186,290	1.3%
	Not processed for family characteristics	1,940	0.5%	140,645	1.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>386,300</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,722,560</i>	<i>100%</i>
	Women+	Married spouse/common-law partner without children	23,420	31.3%	4,287,035
Married spouse/common-law partner with children		16,990	22.7%	4,299,850	27.8%
Parent in one-parent family		6,790	9.1%	1,302,305	8.4%

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Household Living Arrangement		Veterans		Canadians*	
		#	%	#	%
	Child of couple	995	1.3%	1,179,985	7.6%
	Child of parent in one-parent family	1,035	1.4%	533,785	3.5%
	Person living alone	21,035	28.1%	2,604,490	16.9%
	Person not in census family, in census family household, living with non-relatives only	380	0.5%	140,095	0.9%
	Person not in census family, in non-census family household, living with non-relatives only	1,980	2.6%	515,625	3.3%
	Person not in census family, in census family household, living with relatives	1,110	1.5%	330,225	2.1%
	Person not in census family, in non-census family household, living with relatives	735	1.0%	172,870	1.1%
	Not processed for family characteristics	465	0.6%	81,445	0.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>74,940</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,447,710</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*Total Canadian population age 17+

Not surprisingly given that Veterans, on average, were older than Canadians, a higher percentage of Veterans did not have children living at home (58.3%) when compared to Canadians (37.7%). As shown in Table 7, Canadians were twice as likely as Veterans to have 3 or more children living in the same household (12.0% vs 5.7%).

Women+ Veterans were less likely to have no children living with them than their men+ counterparts (46.8% vs 60.3%) and both Veteran rates for this were higher than their Canadian counterparts.

Table 7. Number of Children by Gender

Number of Children*		Veterans**		Canadians**&***	
		#	%	#	%
No children		190,630	58.3%	8,567,330	37.7%
1 child		69,240	21.2%	5,825,655	25.6%
2 children		48,620	14.9%	5,638,065	24.8%
3 or more children		18,510	5.7%	2,721,690	12.0%
<i>Total</i>		<i>327,005</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>22,752,745</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	No children	167,675	60.3%	4,293,595	38.4%
	1 child	56,460	20.3%	2,791,970	25.0%
	2 children	39,115	14.1%	2,755,380	24.7%
	3 or more children	14,670	5.3%	1,327,930	11.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>277,920</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>11,168,875</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	No children	22,960	46.8%	4,273,740	36.9%
	1 child	12,775	26.0%	3,033,685	26.2%
	2 children	9,505	19.4%	2,882,690	24.9%
	3 or more children	3,840	7.8%	1,393,760	12.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>49,085</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>11,583,875</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*To be included, children must live in the same household as the family and may be biological or adopted.

**In census families in private households (excludes collective dwellings)

***Total Canadian population age 17+

Like Canadians, most Veterans were not living in collective dwellings (Table 8). Only 3.6% of Veterans lived in collective dwellings with more Veterans living in either nursing homes or senior citizen's residences than Canadians (3.1% vs 1.4%). Women+ Veterans had almost double the rate of men+ Veterans of living in either a nursing home or senior citizen's residence. (5.2% vs 2.7%).

Table 8. Dwelling Type by Gender

Dwelling Type	Veterans		Canadians*	
	#	%	#	%
Not a collective Dwelling	444,490	96.4%	29,535,755	97.9%
Collective Dwelling	16,750	3.6%	634,515	2.1%
-Hospitals**	870	0.2%	10,995	0.04%
-Nursing homes/senior citizen residences	14,345	3.1%	412,430	1.4%
-Residential care facilities	455	0.1%	58,190	0.2%
-Federal correctional institutions	270	0.06%	13,040	0.04%
-Lodging and rooming houses	300	0.07%	16,430	0.05%
-Other collective dwelling	515	0.1%	123,450	0.4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>461,240</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>30,170,270</i>	<i>100%</i>

Dwelling Type		Veterans		Canadians*	
		#	%	#	%
Men+	Not a collective Dwelling	373,930	96.8%	14,448,815	98.1%
	Collective Dwelling	12,370	3.2%	273,745	1.9%
	-Hospitals**	570	0.15%	5,315	0.04%
	-Nursing homes/senior citizen residences	10,430	2.70%	133,090	0.90%
	-Residential care facilities	375	0.10%	35,085	0.24%
	-Federal correctional institutions	265	0.07%	12,385	0.08%
	-Lodging and rooming houses	275	0.07%	12,315	0.08%
	-Other	455	0.12%	75,145	0.51%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>386,300</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,722,560</i>	<i>100%</i>
	Women+	Not a collective Dwelling	70,560	94.2%	15,086,935
Collective Dwelling		4,375	5.8%	360,775	2.3%
-Hospitals**		300	0.40%	5,665	0.04%
-Nursing homes/senior citizen residences		3,910	5.22%	279,340	1.81%
-Residential care facilities		80	0.11%	22,385	0.14%
-Federal correctional institutions		-	0.00%	655	0.00%
-Lodging and rooming houses		25	0.03%	4,115	0.03%
-Other		65	0.09%	48,290	0.31%
<i>Total</i>		<i>74,935</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,447,710</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*Total Canadian population age 17+

**Includes general and specialty hospitals, chronic care and long-term care hospitals, and hospitals providing both short-term and long-term care

There were no differences between men+ and women+ Veterans with respect to details on their dwellings (Table 9). Notably, just over three-quarters of Veterans report owning their own dwelling. For those renting their dwelling, most report that it is not being subsidized (89.2%).

For both men+ and women+ Veterans, most report their dwelling as being:

- 4-6 rooms;
- 3 bedrooms;
- built between 1961-2000; and
- needing only regular maintenance.

Table 9. Veterans - Dwelling Details by Gender

Dwelling Details*	Veterans		Men+		Women+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Dwelling is?						
Owned**	317,460	75.9%	276,260	76.4%	41,200	72.7%
Rented***	101,020	24.1%	85,540	23.6%	15,475	27.3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>418,500</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>361,815</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>56,690</i>	<i>100%</i>
Number of rooms in dwelling?						
1-3	38,245	9.1%	32,375	8.9%	5,875	10.4%
4-6	173,220	41.4%	149,165	41.2%	24,050	42.4%
7-9	148,175	35.4%	129,030	35.7%	19,140	33.8%
10+	58,865	14.1%	51,240	14.2%	7,625	13.5%
Number of bedrooms in dwelling?						
0-1	43,680	10.4%	37,185	10.3%	6,500	11.5%
2	103,555	24.7%	89,275	24.7%	14,275	25.2%
3	154,550	36.9%	134,540	37.2%	20,015	35.3%
4+	116,715	27.9%	100,815	27.9%	15,900	28.0%
Dwelling was built in?						
1920 or before	23,370	5.6%	20,090	5.6%	3,275	5.8%
1921-1960	62,605	15.0%	53,640	14.8%	8,960	15.8%
1961-2000	231,020	55.2%	200,915	55.5%	30,100	53.1%
2001-2021	101,515	24.3%	87,160	24.1%	14,355	25.3%
Dwelling in need of repairs?						
No, only regular maintenance needed	280,760	67.1%	244,325	67.5%	36,435	64.3%
Yes, minor repairs needed	109,270	26.1%	93,715	25.9%	15,560	27.4%
Yes, major repairs needed	28,470	6.8%	23,775	6.6%	4,695	8.3%
Rental dwelling subsidized?						
Yes	10,935	10.8%	8,750	10.2%	2,185	14.1%
No	90,085	89.2%	76,795	89.8%	13,290	85.9%

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*For private households in non-reserve, non-farm private dwellings whose primary household maintainer is 17 years of age or older and that consist of one or more veterans by age and gender of oldest veteran (excludes collective dwellings)

**Owned by you or a member of your household, even if not fully paid for

***Rented, even if no cash rent is paid

As outlined in Table 10, Veterans were slightly less likely than Canadians to be in core housing need (5.4% vs 7.1%). This was true for both men+ and women+ Veterans compared to their Canadian counterparts. Women+ Veterans were slightly more likely to be in core housing need than men+ Veterans (7.0% vs 5.1%).

Table 10. Core Housing Need by Gender

In Core Housing Need		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
Yes		24,105	5.4%	2,107,345	7.1%
No		411,175	92.5%	26,357,015	89.3%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,350</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Yes	19,160	5.1%	927,100	6.4%
	No	347,120	92.9%	12,979,445	89.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,895</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	Yes	4,945	7.0%	1,180,245	7.8%
	No	64,055	90.5%	13,377,575	88.7%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

**Total Canadian population age 17+

Language, Place of birth, Ethnicity and Religion

With respect to the language spoken most often at home (Table 11), the Veteran population had higher rates of both English and French than Canadians (75.5% vs 63.4% and 21.9% vs 19.2%, respectively); and lower rates of “other” languages (2.5% vs 17.5%). This trend was consistent with what was seen when comparing both men+ and women+ Veterans to their Canadian counterparts.

Men+ and women+ Veterans were similar with respect to the percentages reporting in each language category for language spoken most often at home.

Table 11. Language Spoken Most Often at Home by Gender

Language Spoken at Home		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
English		335,725	75.5%	18,713,620	63.4%
French		97,490	21.9%	5,656,470	19.2%
Other		11,310	2.5%	5,157,255	17.5%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,350</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	English	281,965	75.4%	9,197,900	63.7%
	French	83,055	22.2%	2,783,010	19.3%
	Other	8,740	2.3%	2,461,990	17.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,895</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	English	53,760	76.0%	9,515,725	63.1%
	French	14,430	20.4%	2,873,465	19.0%
	Other	2,575	3.6%	2,695,260	17.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

**Total Canadian population age 17+

Maternal language is defined as the language first learned in childhood and still understood. Veterans had higher rates than Canadians of having English or French as a maternal language (67.9% vs 53.3% and 25.4% vs 19.7%, respectively); and lower rates of “other” (6.7% vs 27.0%). This trend was consistent with what was seen when comparing both men+ and women+ Veterans to their Canadian counterparts (Table 12). Men+ and women+ Veterans were similar with respect to the percentages reporting in each language category for maternal language.

Table 12. Maternal Language* by Gender

Maternal Language*		Veterans**		Canadians**&***	
		#	%	#	%
English		301,935	67.9%	15,749,735	53.3%
French		112,835	25.4%	5,810,970	19.7%
Other		29,755	6.7%	7,966,640	27.0%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,350</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	English	253,860	67.9%	7,798,730	54.0%
	French	95,730	25.6%	2,853,865	19.8%
	Other	24,160	6.5%	3,790,300	26.2%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,895</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	English	48,080	67.9%	7,951,005	52.7%
	French	17,100	24.2%	2,957,105	19.6%
	Other	5,590	7.9%	4,176,330	27.7%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*Language first learned and still understood

**In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

***Total Canadian population age 17+

As shown in Table 13, Veterans were less likely to be first generation in Canada than Canadians (9.2% vs 30.2%) and more likely to be third generation or more (74.4% vs 55.2%).

Men+ and women+ Veterans' rates were similar for each generation status category. Both men+ and women+ Veterans were overrepresented in the third generation or more category and underrepresented in the first-generation category compared to their Canadian counterparts.

Table 13. Generation Status by Gender

Generation Status*		Veterans**		Canadians**&***	
		#	%	#	%
First generation****		40,910	9.2%	8,923,510	30.2%
Second generation*****		72,905	16.4%	4,296,175	14.5%
Third generation or more*****		330,705	74.4%	16,307,665	55.2%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,350</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	First generation****	33,485	9.0%	4,280,385	29.6%
	Second generation*****	61,285	16.4%	2,133,425	14.8%
	Third generation or more*****	278,990	74.6%	8,029,090	55.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,895</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	First generation****	7,430	10.5%	4,643,120	30.8%
	Second generation*****	11,620	16.4%	2,162,750	14.3%
	Third generation or more*****	51,715	73.1%	8,278,580	54.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*Generation status refers to whether the person or the person's parents were born in Canada.

**In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

***Total Canadian population age 17+

****Persons born outside Canada (mostly people who now or once were immigrants to Canada).

*****Persons born in Canada & had at least one parent born outside Canada (mostly children of immigrants).

*****Persons who were born in Canada with all parents born in Canada.

Veterans were less likely than Canadians to report their place of birth as being outside Canada (9.2% vs 30.2%). Again, this trend was consistent for both men+ and women+ Veterans when comparing them to their Canadian counterparts (Table 14).

Table 14. Place of Birth by Gender

Place of Birth		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
In Canada		403,610	90.8%	20,603,840	69.8%
Outside Canada		40,910	9.2%	8,923,505	30.2%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,345</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	In Canada	340,275	91.0%	10,162,515	70.4%
	Outside Canada	33,485	9.0%	4,280,385	29.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,895</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	In Canada	63,340	89.5%	10,441,330	69.2%
	Outside Canada	7,430	10.5%	4,643,120	30.8%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

**Total Canadian population age 17+

As shown in Table 15, a higher percentage of Veterans were not members of a visible minority compared to Canadians (95.7% vs 74.7%). All visible minority groups were underrepresented in the Veteran population when compared to Canadians. The same holds true for both genders when comparing Veterans to Canadians.

Table 15. Visible Minority by Gender

Visible Minority	Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
	#	%	#	%
Not a visible minority***	425,380	95.7%	22,056,045	74.7%
South Asian	3,400	0.8%	2,021,995	6.8%
Chinese	3,145	0.7%	1,418,695	4.8%
Black	5,085	1.1%	1,095,430	3.7%
Filipino	1,115	0.3%	754,885	2.6%
Arab	1,205	0.3%	489,060	1.7%
Latin American	1,425	0.3%	482,675	1.6%
Southeast Asian	780	0.2%	314,665	1.1%
West Asian	620	0.1%	290,800	1.0%
Korean	610	0.1%	177,575	0.6%
Japanese	450	0.1%	77,770	0.3%

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Visible Minority		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
Other		1,295	0.3%	347,750	1.2%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,525</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,345</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Not a visible minority***	358,875	96.0%	10,840,355	75.1%
	South Asian	2,565	0.7%	1,041,490	7.2%
	Chinese	2,515	0.7%	655,965	4.5%
	Black	3,835	1.0%	524,905	3.6%
	Filipino	820	0.2%	323,435	2.2%
	Arab	1,000	0.3%	257,860	1.8%
	Latin American	1,150	0.3%	231,580	1.6%
	Southeast Asian	600	0.2%	144,900	1.0%
	West Asian	505	0.1%	145,795	1.0%
	Korean	505	0.1%	80,780	0.6%
	Japanese	370	0.1%	31,200	0.2%
	Other	1,020	0.3%	164,625	1.1%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,900</i>	<i>100%</i>
	Women+	Not a visible minority***	66,505	94.0%	11,215,690
South Asian		830	1.2%	980,500	6.5%
Chinese		635	0.9%	762,735	5.1%
Black		1,250	1.8%	570,525	3.8%
Filipino		295	0.4%	431,450	2.9%
Arab		210	0.3%	231,205	1.5%
Latin American		275	0.4%	251,090	1.7%
Southeast Asian		180	0.3%	169,765	1.1%
West Asian		115	0.2%	145,005	1.0%
Korean		105	0.1%	96,795	0.6%
Japanese		85	0.1%	46,570	0.3%
Other		280	0.4%	183,120	1.2%
<i>Total</i>		<i>70,770</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,455</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings), **Total Canadian population age 17+,

*** Includes Indigenous and white

Most Veterans report their religion as Christian (66.3%) which was higher than the percentage for Canadians (55.5%). As shown in Table 16, the same holds true for both genders when comparing Veterans to Canadians. However, a slightly lower percentage of Veterans report having no religion and secular perspectives when compared to their Canadian counterparts (31.2% vs 33.0%).

Table 16. Religion by Gender

Religion		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
Buddhist		1,430	0.3%	319,830	1.1%
Christian		294,670	66.3%	16,400,650	55.5%
Hindu		845	0.2%	668,920	2.3%
Jewish		1,590	0.4%	270,075	0.9%
Muslim		2,345	0.5%	1,251,035	4.2%
Sikh		720	0.2%	624,900	2.1%
Traditional (North American Indigenous) spirituality		675	0.2%	54,295	0.2%
Other religions and spiritual traditions		3,745	0.8%	200,375	0.7%
No religion and secular perspectives		138,500	31.2%	9,737,270	33.0%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,345</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Buddhist	1,145	0.3%	138,295	1.0%
	Christian	247,165	66.1%	7,614,085	52.7%
	Hindu	595	0.2%	348,165	2.4%
	Jewish	1,325	0.4%	130,480	0.9%
	Muslim	1,870	0.5%	635,920	4.4%
	Sikh	530	0.1%	317,265	2.2%
	Traditional (North American Indigenous) spirituality	495	0.1%	25,100	0.2%
	Other religions and spiritual traditions	2,885	0.8%	83,375	0.6%
	No religion and secular perspectives	117,750	31.5%	5,150,205	35.7%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,900</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	Buddhist	285	0.4%	181,535	1.2%
	Christian	47,510	67.1%	8,786,565	58.2%
	Hindu	250	0.4%	320,750	2.1%
	Jewish	265	0.4%	139,590	0.9%
	Muslim	480	0.7%	615,115	4.1%
	Sikh	195	0.3%	307,640	2.0%
	Traditional (North American Indigenous) spirituality	180	0.3%	29,190	0.2%
	Other religions and spiritual traditions	860	1.2%	117,005	0.8%
	No religion and secular perspectives	20,750	29.3%	4,587,065	30.4%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

**Total Canadian population age 17+

Indigenous Identity

Among Veterans, about 1 in 20 (5.2%) identify as Indigenous, which was comparable to Canadians (4.4%). As shown in Table 17, the percentages who identify as First Nations, Inuk, and multiple Indigenous responses were the same for Veterans as for Canadians. The Veteran population consists of a slightly higher proportion of people who identify as Métis compared to Canadians (2.3% vs 1.6%).

A higher percentage of women+ Veterans identify as Indigenous (6.5%) when compared to men+ Veterans (4.9%). The same holds true for women+ Veterans (6.5%) when compared to their Canadian counterparts (4.5%).

Table 17. Indigenous Identity by Gender

Indigenous Identity		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
Indigenous identity		23,075	5.2%	1,285,935	4.4%
-Single Indigenous responses		22,150	5.0%	1,239,220	4.2%
-First Nations (North American Indian)		10,950	2.5%	726,920	2.5%
-Métis		10,440	2.3%	466,980	1.6%
-Inuk (Inuit)		755	0.2%	45,320	0.2%
-Multiple Indigenous responses		425	0.1%	19,150	0.1%
-Indigenous responses not included elsewhere		505	0.1%	27,565	0.1%
Non-Indigenous identity		421,445	94.8%	28,241,410	95.6%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,350</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Indigenous identity	18,495	4.9%	611,695	4.2%
	-Single Indigenous responses	17,760	4.8%	590,290	4.1%
	-First Nations (North American Indian)	8,625	2.3%	341,980	2.4%
	-Métis	8,550	2.3%	226,555	1.6%
	-Inuk (Inuit)	585	0.2%	21,765	0.2%
	-Multiple Indigenous responses	305	0.1%	8,640	0.1%
	-Indigenous responses not included elsewhere	430	0.1%	12,760	0.1%
	Non-Indigenous identity	355,260	95.1%	13,831,205	95.8%
<i>Total</i>		<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,422,895</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	Indigenous identity	4,585	6.5%	674,245	4.5%
	-Single Indigenous responses	4,385	6.2%	648,920	4.3%
	-First Nations (North American Indian)	2,325	3.3%	384,940	2.6%
	-Métis	1,895	2.7%	240,425	1.6%
	-Inuk (Inuit)	170	0.2%	23,555	0.2%
	-Multiple Indigenous responses	120	0.2%	10,515	0.1%
	-Indigenous responses not included elsewhere	80	0.1%	14,805	0.1%
	Non-Indigenous identity	66,180	93.5%	14,410,210	95.5%
<i>Total</i>		<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

**Total Canadian population age 17+

The age distribution of Indigenous Veterans was quite different from that of Indigenous Canadians (Table 18). While three quarters (75%) of Indigenous Veterans were aged 45 or older, less than half (45.2%) of Indigenous Canadians were of the same age.

Table 18. Indigenous Identity by Age Group

	Age Group	Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
Indigenous Identity	17-24	800	3.5%	222,785	17.3%
	25-34	2,320	10.1%	263,650	20.5%
	35-44	2,630	11.4%	217,995	17.0%
	45-54	4,695	20.3%	206,365	16.0%
	55-64	6,055	26.2%	202,780	15.8%
	65-84	6,065	26.3%	163,565	12.7%
	85+	515	2.2%	8,795	0.7%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>23,075</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>1,285,935</i>	<i>100%</i>
Non-Indigenous Identity	17-24	6,240	1.5%	3,149,700	11.2%
	25-34	27,515	6.5%	4,634,970	16.4%
	35-44	39,710	9.4%	4,654,435	16.5%
	45-54	69,480	16.5%	4,428,480	15.7%
	55-64	107,215	25.4%	4,959,580	17.6%
	65-84	147,290	34.9%	5,799,440	20.5%
	85+	23,990	5.7%	614,800	2.2%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>421,445</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>28,241,410</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

**Total Canadian population age 17+

As shown in Table 19, a higher percentage of Indigenous women+ Veterans were in the younger age groups (less than 65) compared to Indigenous men+ Veterans (82.2% vs 68.9%). Both men+ and women+ Indigenous Veterans were more likely to be younger (less than 65) than their non-Indigenous counterparts.

Table 19. Veterans - Indigenous Identity by Age Group & Gender

	Age Group	Men+*		Women+*	
		#	%	#	%
Indigenous Identity	17-24	610	3.3%	190	4.1%
	25-34	1,820	9.8%	500	10.9%
	35-44	1,980	10.7%	655	14.3%
	45-54	3,660	19.8%	1,030	22.5%
	55-64	4,675	25.3%	1,375	30.0%
	65-84	5,345	28.9%	725	15.8%
	85+	410	2.2%	105	2.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>18,495</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>4,585</i>	<i>100%</i>
Non-Indigenous Identity	17-24	5,005	1.4%	1,235	1.9%
	25-34	23,310	6.6%	4,210	6.4%
	35-44	31,705	8.9%	8,010	12.1%
	45-54	55,165	15.5%	14,320	21.6%
	55-64	87,985	24.8%	19,240	29.1%
	65-84	131,470	37.0%	15,820	23.9%
	85+	20,635	5.8%	3,355	5.1%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>355,260</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>66,180</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

Men+ and women+ Indigenous Veterans were similarly distributed by province of residence (Table 20). However, fewer Indigenous men+ Veterans lived in Central Canada than their non-Indigenous counterparts, (42.6% vs 55.8%). The same holds true when comparing Indigenous women+ Veterans to their non-Indigenous counterparts (40.7% vs 54.0%).

A higher percentage of Indigenous men+ Veterans were living in either the four western provinces or the three territories when compared to their non-Indigenous counterparts. The same holds true when comparing Indigenous women+ Veterans to their non-Indigenous counterparts for those living in either the three territories or the four western provinces, except for British Columbia.

Table 20. Veterans - Indigenous Identity by Province & Gender

	Province	Men+		Women+	
		#	%	#	%
Indigenous Identity	NF	685	3.7%	105	2.3%
	PE	60	0.3%	15	0.3%
	NS	1,290	7.0%	380	8.3%
	NB	760	4.1%	1750	3.7%
	QC	3,070	16.6%	545	11.9%
	ON	4,805	26.0%	1,325	28.9%
	MB	1,300	7.0%	365	8.0%
	SK	1,140	6.2%	295	6.4%
	AB	2,300	12.4%	640	14.0%
	BC	2,745	14.8%	615	13.4%
	YT	65	0.4%	40	0.9%
	NT	145	0.8%	45	1.0%
	NU	125	0.7%	40	0.9%
	<i>Total</i>		<i>18,495</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>4,585</i>
Non-Indigenous Identity	NF	6,725	1.9%	1,285	1.9%
	PE	2,990	0.8%	580	0.9%
	NS	25,945	7.3%	4,910	7.4%
	NB	16,0350	4.5%	2,960	4.5%
	QC	83,590	23.5%	14,305	21.6%
	ON	114,795	32.3%	21,430	32.4%
	MB	10,290	2.9%	2,060	3.1%
	SK	7,715	2.2%	1,900	2.9%
	AB	37,485	10.6%	7,365	11.1%
	BC	48,855	13.8%	9,220	13.9%
	YT	455	0.1%	75	0.1%
	NT	275	0.1%	65	0.1%
	NU	105	0.0%	20	0.0%
	<i>Total</i>		<i>355,260</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>66,180</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

Education

The education levels of Veterans and Canadians were similar for all but two education levels (Table 21). Having either an apprenticeship or trades certificates was more common for Veterans than for Canadians (14.5% vs 8.9%) and having a university degree or higher is more common for Canadians than Veterans (27.4% vs 22.1%).

Women+ Veterans were less likely than men+ Veterans to have an apprenticeship or trades certificate (7.4% vs 15.9%), but more likely to have a university degree or higher (28.6% vs 20.9%). Men+ Veterans were more likely to have a college, CEGEP or other non-university diploma compared to their Canadian counterparts (22.1% vs 16.9%), and less likely to have a university degree (20.9% vs 25.5%). Women+ Veterans were less likely than their Canadian counterparts to have less than a high school education (6.4% vs 13.2%), and more likely to have a college, CEGEP, or other non-university diploma (27.3% vs 21.7%).

Table 21. Highest Education Level by Gender

Highest Education Level		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
Less than high school		45,055	10.1%	4,135,340	14.0%
High school diploma		120,950	27.2%	8,054,995	27.3%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma		64,550	14.5%	2,640,480	8.9%
College, CEGEP, or other non-university diploma		101,780	22.9%	5,713,535	19.3%
University diploma < bachelor's degree		13,950	3.1%	896,750	3.0%
University bachelor's degree or higher		98,240	22.1%	8,086,245	27.4%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,525</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,345</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Less than high school	40,500	10.8%	2,137,570	14.8%
	High school diploma	102,470	27.4%	4,002,065	27.7%
	Apprenticeship or trades certificate	59,300	15.9%	1,810,905	12.5%
	College, CEGEP, or other non-university diploma	82,440	22.1%	2,439,515	16.9%
	University diploma < bachelor's degree	11,085	3.0%	372,560	2.6%
	University bachelor's degree or higher	77,960	20.9%	3,680,290	25.5%
<i>Total</i>		<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,900</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	Less than high school	4,560	6.4%	1,997,770	13.2%
	High school diploma	18,475	26.1%	4,052,935	26.9%
	Apprenticeship or trades certificate	5,250	7.4%	829,575	5.5%
	College, CEGEP, or other non-university diploma	19,335	27.3%	3,274,015	21.7%
	University diploma < bachelor's degree	2,860	4.0%	524,190	3.5%
	University bachelor's degree or higher	20,275	28.6%	4,405,955	29.2%
<i>Total</i>		<i>70,770</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

**Total Canadian population age 17+

Income

As shown in Table 22, Veterans are less likely than their Canadian counterparts to have a total income below \$50,000 (44.0% vs 59.5%).

Women+ Veterans are more likely than men+ Veterans to have a total income below \$50,000 (52.9% vs 42.4%). Women+ Veterans are less likely than their Canadian counterparts to have a total income below \$50,000. The same is true for men+ Veterans.

Table 22. Total Income Group by Gender

Total Income		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
<\$50,000		194,675	44.0%	17,222,075	59.5%
\$50,000-\$99,999		172,425	39.0%	8,546,165	29.5%
\$100,000-\$149,999		51,355	11.6%	2,102,805	7.3%
\$150,000+		23,525	5.3%	1,056,025	3.7%
Total		441,985	100%	28,927,075	100%
Men+	<\$50,000	157,640	42.4%	7,538,950	53.3%
	\$50,000-\$99,999	148,195	39.8%	4,538,955	32.1%
	\$100,000-\$149,999	44,750	12.0%	1,319,990	9.3%
	\$150,000+	21,335	5.7%	757,715	5.4%
	Total	371,925	100%	14,155,610	100%
Women+	<\$50,000	37,035	52.9%	9,683,130	65.6%
	\$50,000-\$99,999	24,225	34.6%	4,007,215	27.1%
	\$100,000-\$149,999	6,605	9.4%	782,815	5.3%
	\$150,000+	2,190	3.1%	298,310	2.0%
	Total	70,060	100%	14,771,465	100%

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

**Total Canadian population age 17+

As shown in Table 23, Veterans were less likely than Canadians to be in poverty, with income falling below either the market basket measure (MBM) (5.1% vs 8.0%) or the low-income measure - before tax (LIM-BT) (11.5% vs 13.8%).

Men+ and women+ Veterans have similar rates of being in poverty, either with income below the MBM or below the LIM-BT; and both groups have lower rates of being below the MBM or being below the LIM-BT than their Canadian counterparts.

Table 23. Poverty Status - Market Basket Measure (MBM) & Low-Income Measure-Before Tax (LIM-BT) by Gender

Poverty Status*		Veterans**		Canadians**&***	
		#	%	#	%
In poverty – Below MBM		22,470	5.1%	2,329,240	8.0%
Not in poverty – Above MBM		417,545	94.9%	26,852,845	92.0%
<i>Total - MBM Poverty Status****</i>		<i>440,015</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,182,090</i>	<i>100%</i>
In poverty – below LIM-BT		51,335	11.5%	4,070,880	13.8%
Not in poverty – above LIM-BT		393,185	88.5%	25,456,465	86.2%
<i>Total - LIM-BT Poverty Status</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,350</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	In poverty – Below MBM	18,320	4.9%	1,158,115	8.1%
	Not in poverty – Above MBM	351,790	95.1%	13,113,650	91.9%
<i>Total - MBM Poverty Status****</i>		<i>370,105</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,271,760</i>	<i>100%</i>
	In poverty – below LIM-BT	42,655	11.4%	1,836,435	12.7%
	Not in poverty – above LIM-BT	331,100	88.6%	12,606,465	87.3%
<i>Total - LIM-BT Poverty Status</i>		<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,895</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	In poverty – Below MBM	4,145	5.9%	1,171,125	7.9%
	Not in poverty – Above MBM	65,760	94.1%	13,739,195	92.1%
<i>Total - MBM Poverty Status****</i>		<i>69,910</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,910,325</i>	<i>100%</i>
	In poverty – below LIM-BT	8,680	12.3%	2,234,450	14.8%
	Not in poverty – above LIM-BT	62,090	87.7%	12,850,000	85.2%
<i>Total - LIM-BT Poverty Status</i>		<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*The proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below a specified poverty line

**In private dwellings (excludes collective dwellings)

***Total Canadian population age 17+

****The Market Basket Measure low-income concept is not applied in the territories or on reserve

As shown in Table 24, Veterans were more likely than Canadians to pay child or spousal support payments (3.8% vs 1.7%). Men+ Veterans were more likely than women+ Veterans to be making these payments (4.4% vs 0.8%), as were their Canadian counterparts (3.1% vs 0.5%).

Table 24. Child or Spousal Support Payments by Gender

Child or Spousal Support Payments*		Veterans**		Canadians**&***	
		#	%	#	%
Yes		16,865	3.8%	515,145	1.7%
No		427,655	96.2%	29,012,205	98.3%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,350</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Yes	16,305	4.4%	444,355	3.1%
	No	357,445	95.6%	13,998,540	96.9%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,895</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	Yes	555	0.8%	70,790	0.5%
	No	70,205	99.2%	15,013,660	99.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*Census question was: Did you make child or spousal support payments to a former spouse or partner?

**In private dwellings (excludes collective dwellings)

***Total Canadian population age 17+

Labour Market

Veterans had a lower unemployment rate than Canadians (8.9% vs 10.2%); see Table 25. Men+ and women+ Veterans had similar unemployment rates (9.0% vs 8.5%); and for both groups, the unemployment rate was lower than that of their Canadian counterparts [9.8% (men+) & 10.6% (women+)].

Table 25. Labour Market Status by Gender

Labour Market Status		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
In the labour force		224,120	50.4%	19,116,505	64.7%
- Employed***		204,080	45.9%	17,169,155	58.1%
- Unemployed****		20,050	8.9%	1,947,350	10.2%
Not in the Labour force		220,400	49.6%	10,410,845	35.3%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,525</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,345</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	In the Labour Force	186,680	49.9%	9,960,980	69.0%
	- Employed***	169,820	45.4%	8,981,730	62.2%
	- Unemployed****	16,860	9.0%	979,250	9.8%
	Not in the Labour Force	187,075	50.1%	4,481,915	31.0%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,900</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	In the Labour Force	37,440	52.9%	9,155,525	60.7%
	- Employed***	34,255	48.4%	8,187,420	54.3%
	- Unemployed****	3,190	8.5%	968,100	10.6%
	Not in the Labour Force	33,325	47.1%	5,928,930	39.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70,770</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

**Total Canadian population age 17+

***Percentage equals employment rate (e.g., for Veterans = number of employed Veterans / total number of Veterans in the population)

****Percentage equals unemployment rate (e.g., for Veterans = number of unemployed Veterans / number of Veterans in the labour force)

As outlined in Table 26, a higher percentage of Veterans reported “no hours of work” in the week before the Census than Canadians (56.5% vs 44.9%). Compared to their Canadian counterparts, men+ Veterans were more likely to report “no hours of work” in the previous week (56.8% vs 40.3%); as were women+ Veterans (54.9% vs 49.3%). Veterans and Canadians had similar rates in the other categories of weekly hours.

Table 26. Work Hours by Gender

Hours Worked in Past Week		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
No hours of work		250,990	56.5%	13,251,425	44.9%
Under 10 hours		6,055	1.4%	595,090	2.0%
10 to under 20 hours		8,495	1.9%	961,815	3.3%
20 to under 30 hours		12,635	2.8%	1,373,810	4.7%
30 to under 40 hours		41,955	9.4%	3,688,080	12.5%
40 to under 50 hours		97,600	22.0%	7,844,955	26.6%
50 hours or more		26,790	6.0%	1,812,175	6.1%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,525</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,350</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	No hours of work	212,155	56.8%	5,815,010	40.3%
	Under 10 hours	4,745	1.3%	239,905	1.7%
	10 to under 20 hours	6,700	1.8%	382,625	2.6%
	20 to under 30 hours	9,670	2.6%	531,485	3.7%
	30 to under 40 hours	31,920	8.5%	1,454,730	10.1%
	40 to under 50 hours	84,830	22.7%	4,733,790	32.8%
	50 hours or more	23,730	6.3%	1,285,355	8.9%
<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,900</i>	<i>100%</i>	
Women+	No hours of work	38,835	54.9%	7,436,415	49.3%
	Under 10 hours	1,315	1.9%	355,180	2.4%
	10 to under 20 hours	1,795	2.5%	579,195	3.8%
	20 to under 30 hours	2,965	4.2%	842,325	5.6%
	30 to under 40 hours	10,030	14.2%	2,233,355	14.8%
	40 to under 50 hours	12,770	18.0%	3,111,170	20.6%
	50 hours or more	3,065	4.3%	526,820	3.5%
<i>Total</i>	<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,455</i>	<i>100%</i>	

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

**Total Canadian population age 17+

A higher percentage of Canadians reported looking for paid work in the four weeks before the Census than Veterans (14.8% vs 7.8%). As outlined in Table 27, this trend holds true when comparing both men+ and women+ Veterans to their Canadian counterparts (17.6% vs 7.7% and 12.6% vs 8.1%, respectively).

Table 27. Looked for Work

Looked for work in the past four weeks*		Veterans		Canadians**	
		#	%	#	%
Yes		19,475	7.8%	1,964,880	14.8%
No		231,520	92.2%	11,286,540	85.2%
<i>Total</i>		<i>250,995</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>13,251,420</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Yes	16,320	7.7%	1,025,720	17.6%
	No	195,835	92.3%	4,789,285	82.4%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>212,155</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>5,815,005</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	Yes	3,155	8.1%	939,155	12.6%
	No	35,680	91.9%	6,497,260	87.4%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>38,835</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>7,436,415</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*For those reporting no hours worked in the past week (as in table 26), Census question was: In the past 4 weeks did you look for paid work?

**In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

Veterans were working in similar occupations to Canadians in most categories (Table 28). However, Veterans were less likely than Canadians to work in sales and service occupations (16.6% vs 24.8%); and more likely to work in the category of trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (25.3% vs 17.2%).

Women+ Veterans were most likely to be working in the business, finance, and administration occupations (26.6%), unlike their Canadian counterparts who were most likely to be working in the sales and service occupations (28.7%). Men+ Veterans were most likely to be working in trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (29.4%), as were their Canadian counterparts (30.2%).

Table 28. Occupation by Gender

Occupation Category		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
Legislative & senior management		4,715	1.9%	267,660	1.3%
Business, finance, & administration		34,410	14.1%	3,546,975	17.4%
Natural & applied sciences & related		28,290	11.6%	1,666,300	8.2%
Health		12,685	5.2%	1,600,635	7.9%
Education, law & social, community & government services		38,460	15.7%	2,524,910	12.4%
Art, culture, recreation, & sport		5,800	2.4%	682,210	3.3%
Sales & service		40,485	16.6%	5,052,980	24.8%
Trades, transport & equipment operators & related		61,755	25.3%	3,511,295	17.2%
Natural resources, agriculture, & related production		6,660	2.7%	597,795	2.9%
Manufacturing & utilities		11,045	4.5%	929,925	4.6%
<i>Total</i>		<i>244,310</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>20,380,680</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Legislative & senior management	4,110	2.0%	186,205	1.8%
	Business, finance, & administration	23,590	11.6%	1,131,215	10.7%
	Natural & applied sciences & related	26,015	12.8%	1,257,485	11.9%
	Health	6,755	3.3%	314,900	3.0%
	Education, law & social, community & government services	29,910	14.7%	814,880	7.7%
	Art, culture, recreation, & sport	4,465	2.2%	313,065	3.0%
	Sales & service	32,490	15.9%	2,236,360	21.2%
	Trades, transport & equipment operators & related	59,900	29.4%	3,191,810	30.2%
	Natural resources, agriculture, & related production	6,130	3.0%	458,435	4.3%
	Manufacturing & utilities	10,330	5.1%	658,975	6.2%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>203,700</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>10,563,345</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	Legislative & senior management	605	1.5%	81,445	0.8%
	Business, finance, & administration	10,820	26.6%	2,415,755	24.6%
	Natural & applied sciences & related	2,275	5.6%	408,805	4.2%
	Health	5,930	14.6%	1,285,735	13.1%
	Education, law & social, community & government services	8,550	21.1%	1,710,025	17.4%
	Art, culture, recreation, & sport	1,330	3.3%	369,145	3.8%
	Sales and service	7,990	19.7%	2,816,615	28.7%
	Trades, transport & equipment operators & related	1,860	4.6%	319,490	3.3%
	Natural resources, agriculture, & related production	530	1.3%	139,360	1.4%
	Manufacturing & utilities	710	1.7%	270,950	2.8%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>40,605</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>9,817,340</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

* Those in private households (excludes collective dwellings) who worked since January 1, 2020

**Total Canadian population age 17+

Activities of Daily Living

Veterans were more likely than Canadians to report difficulties with their activities of daily living (Table 29). Canadians more often reported having “no difficulties” (59.7% vs 40.3%), while Veterans were almost twice as likely to report always having difficulties (28.1% vs 14.9%). This higher rate of “always” having difficulties was true for both men+ Veterans and women+ Veterans when compared to their Canadian counterparts. Men+ Veterans and women+ Veterans had similar rates of difficulties with their activities of daily living.

Table 29. Difficulties in Activities of Daily Living by Gender

Difficulties in Activities of Daily Living*		Veterans**		Canadians**&***	
		#	%	#	%
Yes, always		124,910	28.1%	4,387,335	14.9%
Yes, often		38,555	8.7%	1,764,695	6.0%
Yes, sometimes		99,600	22.4%	5,595,955	19.0%
No		179,025	40.3%	17,633,460	59.7%
Not stated		2,435	0.5%	145,915	0.5%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,345</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Yes, always	104,985	28.1%	2,011,185	13.9%
	Yes, often	31,960	8.6%	772,055	5.3%
	Yes, sometimes	83,255	22.3%	2,587,620	17.9%
	No	151,600	40.6%	8,999,385	62.3%
	Not stated	1,950	0.5%	72,655	0.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,895</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	Yes, always	19,925	28.2%	2,376,145	15.8%
	Yes, often	6,595	9.3%	992,640	6.6%
	Yes, sometimes	16,340	23.1%	3,008,335	19.9%
	No	27,425	38.7%	8,634,075	57.2%
	Not stated	480	0.7%	73,260	0.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*Refers to difficulties a person may have doing certain activities because of physical, cognitive, mental, or other health-related conditions or problems

**In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

***Total Canadian population age 17+

Mobility

Mobility status refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence one or five years earlier. As outlined in Table 30, Veterans were less likely than Canadians to have moved in the year earlier (9.2% vs 12.3%) or in the five years earlier (32.2% vs 38.5%).

Women+ Veterans were more likely to have moved in both the one year earlier (10.5% vs 8.9%) and in the five years earlier (35.7% vs 31.6%) than men+ Veterans. When comparing Canadians by gender, the same pattern was not seen as men+ have the same likelihood as women+ to have moved in the one year earlier and in the five years earlier.

Table 30. Mobility by Gender

Mobility as of 1 year ago		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
Non-movers		403,675	90.8%	25,908,550	87.7%
Movers		40,845	9.2%	3,618,800	12.3%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,350</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Non-movers	340,320	91.1%	12,667,890	87.7%
	Movers	33,435	8.9%	1,775,010	12.3%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,895</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	Non-movers	63,355	89.5%	13,240,660	87.8%
	Movers	7,410	10.5%	1,843,790	12.2%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>
Mobility as of 5 years ago		Veterans*		Canadians*&**	
		#	%	#	%
Non-movers		301,200	67.8%	18,156,715	61.5%
Movers		143,320	32.2%	11,370,630	38.5%
<i>Total</i>		<i>444,520</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>29,527,350</i>	<i>100%</i>
Men+	Non-movers	255,725	68.4%	8,873,150	61.4%
	Movers	118,025	31.6%	5,569,745	38.6%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>373,755</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,442,895</i>	<i>100%</i>
Women+	Non-movers	45,470	64.3%	9,283,565	61.5%
	Movers	25,290	35.7%	5,800,885	38.5%
	<i>Total</i>	<i>70,765</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>15,084,450</i>	<i>100%</i>

Note: due to rounding, columns may not sum to totals

*In private households (excludes collective dwellings)

**Total Canadian population age 17+

Conclusion

The 2021 Census was a key milestone for Canadian military and Veteran health research, as it sheds important light on the sociodemographic, economic, family and household characteristics of all Veterans living in Canada on Census Day. It also set the stage for enhanced research and data on these populations.

In summary, there were 461,240 CAF Veterans living in Canada on Census Day (May 11, 2021). This accounted for 1.5% of the population of Canada aged 17 and over.

For the first time, the Census included questions about both sex at birth and gender. Results from the Census are presented by gender. Because of small numbers and concerns with confidentiality, in the report, gender is presented in two categories:

1. Men+ includes men (transgender⁵ men and cisgender⁶ men) and some non-binary⁷ people.
2. Women+ includes women (transgender women and cisgender women) and some non-binary people.

The gender composition of Veterans was quite different than that of Canadians:

- Veterans = 83.8% men+ and 16.2% women+
- Canadians = 48.8% men+ and 51.2% women+

There were many similarities between Veterans and other Canadians, however there were differences in some areas.

Veterans were:

- older, with an average age of 61 vs 49
- more likely to be married/common-law (67.0% vs 59.2%)
- more likely to be living alone (23.1% vs 15.8%)
- more likely to report an Indigenous identity (5.2% vs 4.4%)
- less likely to have their income fall below the poverty line (5.1% vs 8.0%) or below the low-income measure (11.5% vs 13.8%)
- more likely to have an apprenticeship/trades certificate (14.5% vs 8.9%), and less likely to have a university bachelor's degree or higher (22.1% vs 27.4%)
- less likely to have a total income below \$50,000 (44.0% vs 59.5%)
- less likely to be unemployed (8.9% vs 10.2%)

⁵ Transgender refers to people whose reported gender does not correspond to their reported sex at birth.

⁶ Cisgender refers to people whose reported gender corresponds to their reported sex at birth.

⁷ Non-binary refers to people whose reported gender is not exclusively man or woman.

- more likely to report “always having difficulties” with activities of daily living (28.1% vs 14.9%)

Among the Veteran population in Census 2021, there were many similarities among men+ Veterans and women+ Veterans, however there were notable differences in some areas.

Women+ Veterans were more likely to:

- identify as Indigenous (6.5% vs 4.9%)
- have children (53.2% vs 39.7%)
- be living alone (28.1% vs 22.2%)
- be widowed, separated, or divorced (27.0% vs 17.8%)
- have a university bachelor’s degree or higher (28.6% vs 20.9%)
- have a total income below \$50,000 (52.9% vs 42.4%)
- have a core housing need (7.0% vs 5.1%)

Moving forward, this important data source will be used to produce updated annual estimates of the Veteran population. Alongside alternate data sources and various statistical methods, this information will help VAC better understand – and therefore better serve – Canadian Veterans and their families.

Veterans Affairs Canada will continue to work with Statistics Canada and other partners and stakeholders to build a stronger statistical ecosystem for the Veteran population through linkage of Census data to other data sources available at Statistics Canada.

Annex A: VAC’s Veteran Domains of Well-being

DOMAIN AND DEFINITION	
	<p>HEALTH</p> <p>A state of physical, mental, social and spiritual functioning, broader than the absence of disease</p>
	<p>PURPOSE</p> <p>The sense of meaning attained by participating in fulfilling activities, such as employment</p>
	<p>FINANCES</p> <p>Household income and financial security</p>
	<p>SOCIAL INTEGRATION</p> <p>Involvement in mutually supportive relationships (friends, family and community)</p>
	<p>LIFE SKILLS</p> <p>How personal health practices, coping skills and education—for example—enable management of life and contribute to resilience</p>
	<p>HOUSING AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Includes the built environment (housing), and the natural environment (water and air quality)</p>
	<p>CULTURE AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>The dominant values, beliefs and attitudes of society that impact one’s well-being</p>