

VISUALIZING SDG & COVID-19 DATA IN DIFFERENT REPORTING AND DISSEMINATION MATERIALS

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Workshop on SDG & COVID-19 Data
Visualization Toolkit: UNSD-FCDO Project
on SDGs Monitoring

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KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEVELOPING DATA VISUALIZATIONS

Overall Goal: Provide audiences with accurate, insightful data and information in a way they can understand and connect with

In order to do this, as statisticians and data analysts, we need to:

- ✓ Be clear on the who, what, why of the data
- ✓ Identify and understand the target audience and their statistical literacy
- ✓ Understand, develop and articulate the key messages from the data
- ✓ Identify visualization objectives, technical/human resource constraints, style guidelines, preferred visualization tool

KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR REPORTING ON SDGs & COVID-19

SDGs

SDG Reporting:

- By Goal
- By cross-cutting theme: LNOB dimensions, etc.
- Highlighting progress, trends and challenges (from baseline)
- Projections, forecasts/ nowcasts to 2030

COVID-19

COVID-19 Reporting:

- Statistics on cases, mortality, hospitalizations, vaccinations, etc.
- Highlighting areas of concern, recovery, etc. (geospatial)
- Socio-economic effects of COVID-19 and on SDG progress

UNSD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORTS (INCLUDING OVERVIEW INFOGRAPHICS)

PROCESS

- 1. Gather Data**
 - 2. Develop key messages, short summaries and headlines**
 - 3. Sketch/Design**
 - 4. Feedback**
 - 5. Review and revise**
- Collaborative process with over 50 UN agencies to develop the global picture of progress and challenges to implement the SDGs
 - Summary key messages are included in the overview infographics which cover all 17 Goals and LNOB-- this section includes icons, graphs and concise key messages to convey the overall trends in each Goal
 - Each Goal includes a short summary of a selection of indicators accompanied by graphs/charts, introduction and photo
 - Every sentence is checked for accuracy against a statistical annex and global indicator database (231 indicators, 561 data series)

KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEVELOPING INFOGRAPHICS

Why infographics are helpful:

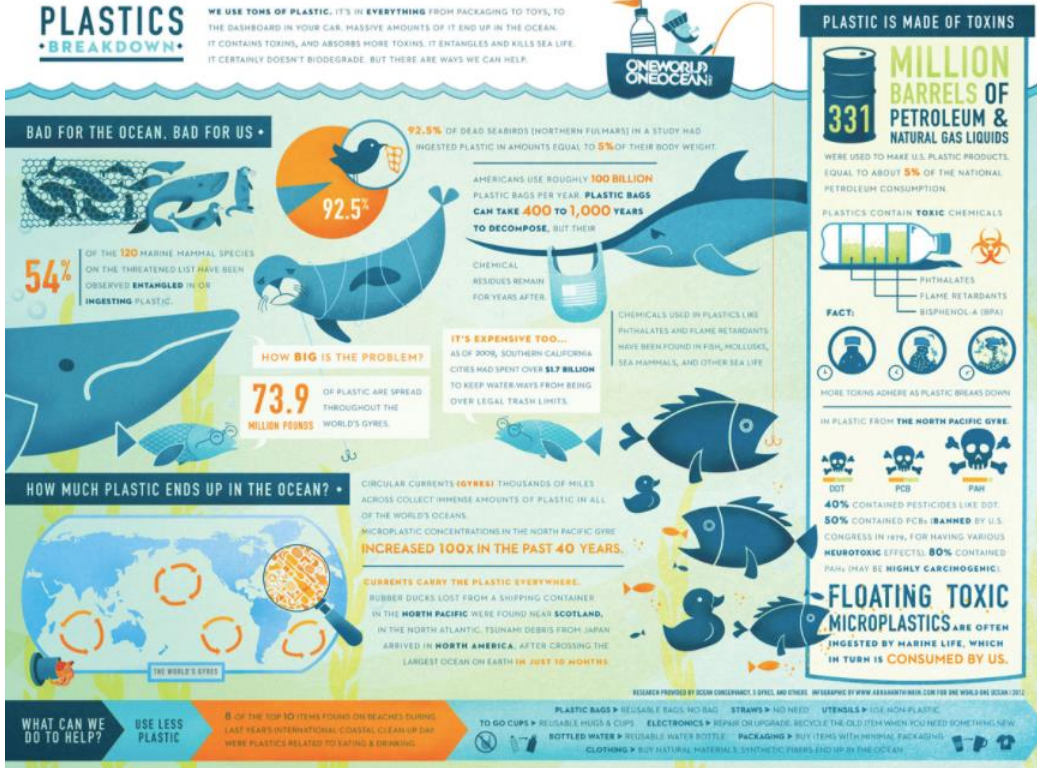
- Makes data easy to digest
- Helps identify patterns
- Helps narrate a broader story
- Makes data more memorable
- Easier to focus on interesting trends
- More reader-friendly than regular charts/pies

Best practices:

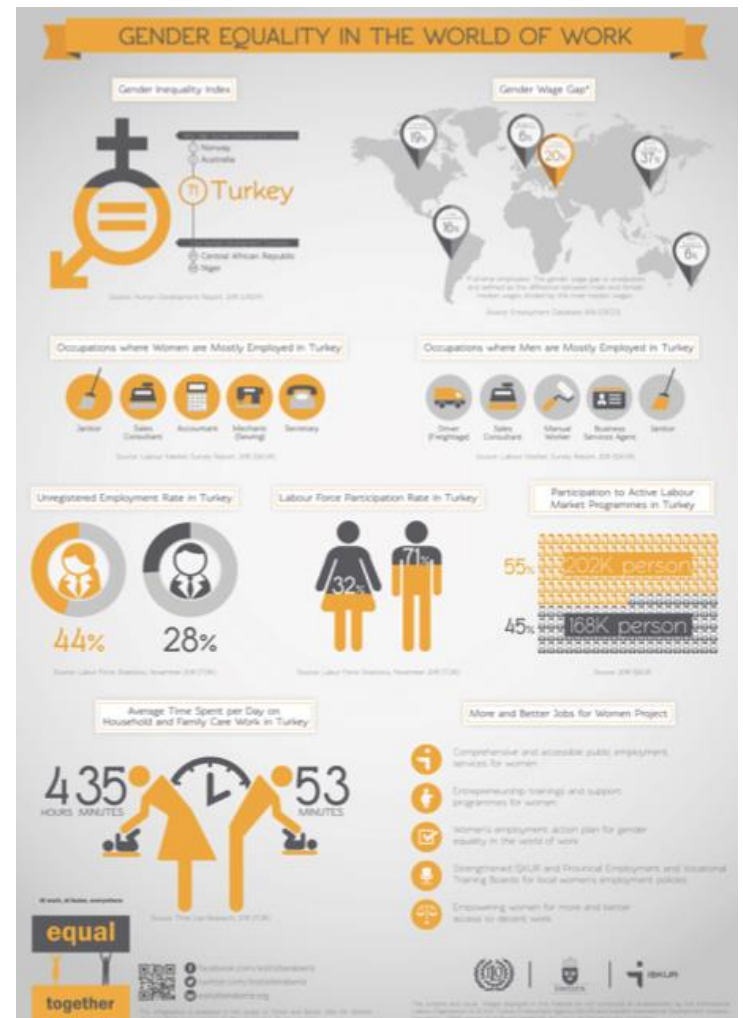
- Know target audience
- Keep it simple and easy to review
- Focused: one topic a time
- Focus on the flow: streamlined
- Create your short key messages with data
- Work with graphic designers or easy-to-use tools and programs
- Choose appropriate icons
- Balance visual and written information: collaborate with others and look for data visualization inspiration
- Review and revise



SOME GENERAL INFOGRAPHICS



Source: [One World One Ocean "Plastics Breakdown"](#)



Source: [ILO "Gender Equality in the World of Work"](#)

SOME GENERAL INFOGRAPHICS

2018 Census

New Zealand as a village of 100 people

Our population

5,488,594 is our current population count in 2018.
If our village of 100 people represents around 55,000 people,
Of the 100 people in our village...

51
are female

49
are male

17
are in our country
and 83 are overseas

Birthplace

Of the 100 people in our village...

73
are born in
New Zealand

27
are born overseas

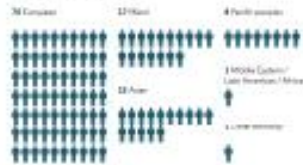
Top 5 overseas birthplaces

Of the 100 people in our village...



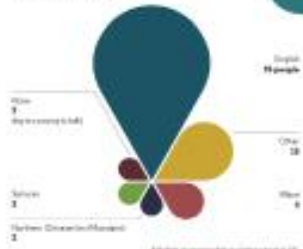
Our ethnic groups*

Of the 100 people in our village...



Languages we use*

Of the 100 people in our village...



Between 2012 and 2018,
our population grew by 30.8%



The median age in our village
is 37.6 years

WORLD POVERTY STATISTICS



50%
3 BILLION PEOPLE

OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION
LIVES ON LESS THAN \$2.50 A
DAY (OR LIVES ON LESS
THAN \$10 A DAY)

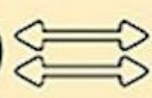


75%

OF THE TOTAL WORLD
INCOME IS ACCOUNTED
FOR BY THE RICHEST 20%
OF THE POPULATION



22,000 CHILDREN DIE
EACH DAY DUE
TO POVERTY



80% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION LIVES
WHERE INCOME DIFFERENTIALS
ARE WIDENING



1.1 bil
PEOPLE IN DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES WITH INADEQUATE
ACCESS TO WATER



443 mil
SCHOOL DAYS LOST TO WATER
RELATED ILLNESS

Source: [New Zealand as a village of 100 people: 2018 Census](#)

Source: [Infographic.ly "World Poverty Statistics"](#)

SDG INFOGRAPHICS

Women already spend

3x

as many hours as men on unpaid care work at home.



COVID-19 is adding to women's workloads, particularly among those with small children or other dependents that require care at home.

TOO FEW WOMEN ARE LEADING RESPONSE AND RECOVERY EFFORTS.

Only 6.7%

of the world's heads of government are women.



Only a quarter

of seats in national parliaments are held by women.



At the local level, women hold a higher, but still low, level of seats in local deliberative bodies:

36.3%



In 2019, women represented

39%

of the world's workers, yet they occupied only

28%

of managerial positions.



In 2019, in the 75 countries with data,

73%

of the laws and regulations needed to guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights were in place.



RESOURCES ARE ESSENTIAL FOR THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE LAWS AND POLICIES.

Despite progress on gender-responsive budgeting globally, 2018 data from 69 countries and areas show that only

13 countries

have a tracking system in place to measure gender budget data and make them publicly available.

Education Impacts the SDGs



GOAL 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

REACHING GOAL 4 FOR QUALITY EDUCATION IS FUNDAMENTAL TO ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 4 MANDATES THAT BY 2030:

- ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development and complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education
- ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education
- eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable

POVERTY REDUCTION



1.7 million more children can reach full growth potential if all women complete primary education, rising to 12.2 million more if secondary schooling is complete¹

171 MILLION

fewer people living in poverty if all students in low income countries learned basic reading skills²



In Sub-Saharan Africa, the risk of being poor declined from 46% for those with no education to 28% for those completing 6 years of education³



HEALTH & NUTRITION



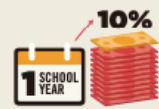
Each additional year of schooling for girls reduces national fertility rates by **5%-10%**⁴



EQUALITY



If all girls had secondary education attainment in sub-Saharan Africa and South/West Asia, child marriage would fall 64%, while early births would fall 59%⁵



An additional year of school led to a **10% increase** in income across 139 countries⁶



PARTNERSHIPS



From its start in 2012, Educate A Child (EAC) has recognised the value of partnership. EAC relies on many kinds of partners to accelerate the identification, enrolment and completion of primary education for at least 10 million out of school children. Partners range from major international educational, development, and humanitarian organisations to locally-based groups.



¹ UNESCO, 2014. "Sustainable Development Begins with Education: How Education can Contribute to the Post-2015 Agenda".
² Educate A Child and Health for Development Institute, 2015. "The World's Children: An Action Plan for Education, Health and Gender Equality".
³ UNESCO, 2016. "The Investment Case for Education and Quality".



علم طفلاً
EDUCATE A CHILD
A program of Education Above All

SDG INFOGRAPHICS IN REPORTS

Bharatmala



25,000 KM

Roads to be developed in Phase I



10,855 KM

Construction of National Highways in 2018-19 compared with 4410 km in 2014-15



29.7 KM per day

Road construction pace increased in 2018-19 from 17 km per day in 2015-16



INVESTMENT

in sector increased more than **three times** between 2014-15 and 2018-19



Sagarmala

1514 million tonnes

Cargo handling capacity of major ports in 2019 increased from 801 million tonnes in 2014-15

2.48 days

Turnaround time of ships improved in 2018-19 from 4.67 days in 2010-11



Vayumarg

0.12 annual seats per capita

Passenger capacity increased in 2018 from 0.07 in 2013

147.1 million

Passengers in scheduled Indian airlines in 2017-18 increased from 103.8 million in 2015-16

Source: [India VNR 2020: Decade of Action Taking SDGs from Global to Local](#)



ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

ONE THIRD OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION USE DANGEROUS AND INEFFICIENT COOKING SYSTEMS (2019)



759 MILLION PEOPLE LACK ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



3 OUT OF 4 OF THEM LIVE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (2019)

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT RATE NEEDS ACCELERATION

ANNUAL EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT RATE



ACCELERATED ACTION ON MODERN RENEWABLE ENERGY IS NEEDED — ESPECIALLY IN HEATING AND TRANSPORT SECTORS

MODERN RENEWABLE SHARE OF TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (2018)



ELECTRICITY SECTOR

25.4%



HEAT SECTOR

9.2%



TRANSPORT SECTOR

3.4%

Source: [The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021](#)

SDG REPORTS

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



SDG 10 calls for increasing the income of the bottom 40% of the population and reducing inequalities based on income, sex, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity by adopting relevant policies and legislation. It also aims to improve the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions. SDG 10 addresses between-country inequalities by encouraging development assistance and foreign direct investment to the regions with the greatest need, promoting the implementation of the principle of special and differentiated trade treatment for developing countries and the representation of developing countries in decision-making in global economic and financial institutions. SDG 10 seeks to promote social inclusion globally through the facilitation of safe, orderly and regular migration and the reduction of transaction costs of migrant remittances.

The EU focuses on monitoring the progress in reducing inequalities between and within countries and in promoting safe migration and social inclusion.

Indicators measuring SDG 10 EU progress, short-term trends:



Indicator for which a trend cannot be calculated



INEQUALITIES BETWEEN COUNTRIES



INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES

in 2015



MIGRATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

in 2016



Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sdg_10_10, sdg_10_20, sdg_17_20, sdg_17_30, sdg_01_20, sdg_10_30, sdg_10_40, sdg_10_50 and sdg_10_60)

SDG REPORTS



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

A growing global population combined with the unsustainable use of natural resources is having a devastating impact on our planet – propelling climate change, destroying nature and raising pollution levels. About 14 per cent of the world's food is lost along the supply chain prior to the retail level. Around the world, 1 million plastic drinking bottles are purchased every minute, and 5 trillion single-use plastic bags are thrown away each year. The global material footprint increased by 70 per cent between 2000 and 2017.

Today, we have a historic window of opportunity to design a transformative COVID-19 recovery strategy to build sustainable and resilient economies and societies. It is time to fully embrace the decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation, a reduction in carbon emissions, improvements in resource efficiency, and the promotion of sustainable lifestyles.

The rapidly growing rate of natural resource consumption is unsustainable

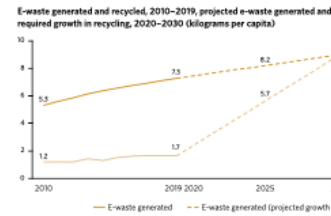
Globally, domestic material consumption per capita, the total amount of materials directly used by an economy to meet its consumption needs, rose by more than 40 per cent from 2000 to 2017 – from 8.7 to 12.2 metric tons. All regions except Europe and Northern America and Australia and New Zealand experienced significant increases over the past two decades. Rising domestic material consumption in developing regions is mainly due to industrialization, including the outsourcing of material-intensive production from developed regions. Natural resource use and related benefits, along with environmental impacts, are unevenly distributed across countries and regions. A path for sustainable consumption and production requires circular economy approaches, designed to reduce or eliminate waste and pollution, keep products and materials in use, and regenerate natural systems.



An employee dismantles electronic equipment at a facility established in conjunction with Rwanda's national e-waste management and recycling strategy. The construction of the facility and implementation of the strategy was made possible through an investment by the Rwanda Green Fund.

Electronic waste continues to proliferate and is not being disposed of in a responsible way

In 2019, the world generated 53.6 million metric tons of electronic and electrical equipment waste (e-waste), an increase of more than 20 per cent since 2014. Each person generated about 7.3 kilograms of e-waste in 2019, of which only 1.7 kilograms was documented to have been managed in an environmentally sustainable way. Improper disposal of e-waste causes poisonous chemicals to be released into the soil and water, putting environmental and human health at risk. It results in a significant loss of scarce and valuable raw materials, such as gold, platinum, cobalt and rare earth elements. As much as 7 per cent of the world's gold may currently be contained in e-waste. E-waste generation is expected to grow by 0.16 kilograms per capita annually, reaching 9.0 kilograms per capita in 2030 (or 74.4 million metric tons in total). However, the realized annual growth rate of e-waste recycling in the past decade was only 0.05 kilograms per capita. It will need to be at least 10 times higher to ensure recycling of all e-waste by 2030.



Progress to eliminate fossil fuel subsidies remains uneven, threatening the achievement of the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda

Fossil fuel subsidies from Governments provide incentives to produce and consume fossil fuels, such as coal, crude oil and natural gas, over the development and use of clean and renewable energy. They contribute to the climate crisis and air pollution, and negatively impact public health. Fossil fuel subsidies saw a decline in 2019 to \$432 billion due to lower fuel prices, breaking an upward trend from 2017 (\$450 billion) and 2018 (\$548 billion). Subsidies were expected to decline sharply in 2020 due to cratering demand and the oil price shock. That drop in fossil fuel subsidies (measured as a proportion of GDP) is likely to be smaller than expected, however, due to a simultaneous decrease in GDP worldwide in 2020. With lower fuel prices over the last two years, many countries took the opportunity to press for reforms and phase out subsidies. However, progress remains uneven. With fuel prices rising sharply in 2021, there is also a danger of regressing and failing to meet the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement.

Fossil fuel subsidies as a proportion of GDP, 2015 and 2019 (percentage)

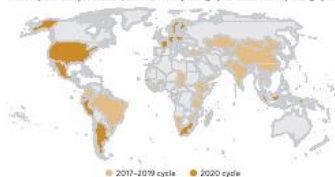


Progress to promote sustainable production and consumption is uneven

Shifting to sustainable consumption and production patterns is a prerequisite to addressing global crises, including climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, and is central to achieving sustainable development. There is a positive trend in the development of national instruments and strategies aimed at supporting this shift. By 2020, 83 countries and the European Union reported a total of 700 policies and implementation activities under the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. However, only 50 policies and implementation activities were reported in sub-Saharan Africa, compared with 374 in Europe and Northern America.

As of December 2020, 40 countries had reported on sustainable public procurement policies or action plans (or equivalent legal dispositions), which encourage the procurement of environmentally sound, energy-efficient products, and promote more socially responsible purchasing practices and sustainable supply chains.

Countries reporting on national action plans or policies on sustainable consumption and production, 2017–2019 reporting cycle and 2020 reporting cycle

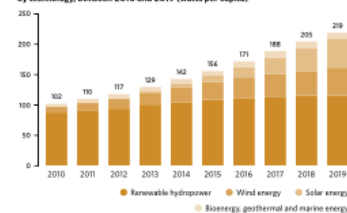


Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Despite progress, developing countries still have vast untapped potential for renewable energy

Globally, new renewable electricity capacity installations witnessed remarkable development over the past decade, outpacing installations in non-renewable electricity capacity since 2012 and consistently since 2015. In 2018, for the first time, the majority of new renewable electricity capacity was installed in developing countries. The significant increase in capacity in these countries can be attributed primarily to the uptake of new solar and wind capacity, which increased by a compound annual growth rate of 72 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively, from 2010 to 2019. The most recent data show that renewable energy capacity continued to grow at an even higher level in 2020, despite COVID-19. In 2019, developing countries had 219 watts per capita of renewable energy capacity. However, renewable energy capacity was 880 watts per capita in developed countries, four times higher than that of developing countries, suggesting there is still room for growth.

Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries, by technology, between 2010 and 2019 (watts per capita)



COVID-19 INFOGRAPHICS



COVID-19 Impact on SDGs 1 - 3



NATURAL DISASTERS

\$520B

GFDRR reports \$520 billion in costs to the global economy which forces ~26 million into poverty every year



THREAT TO FOOD SYSTEMS

40-85%

Small scale food producers are hit hard by the pandemic crisis compromising 40-85% of all food producers



THREAT TO HEALTH & WELL-BEING

39-63%

If current trends continue, only 39 to 63% of the global population will have universal health coverage by 2030.

71M+ people are pushed into extreme poverty in 2020



POVERTY

25.9%

of world population affected by moderate or severe food insecurity in 2019



HUNGER

24M

people at risk in 21 lower income countries of missing out on vaccines.

More than 53% of 129 countries (where data is available) reported moderate to severe disruption or total suspension of childhood immunization from March - April 2020

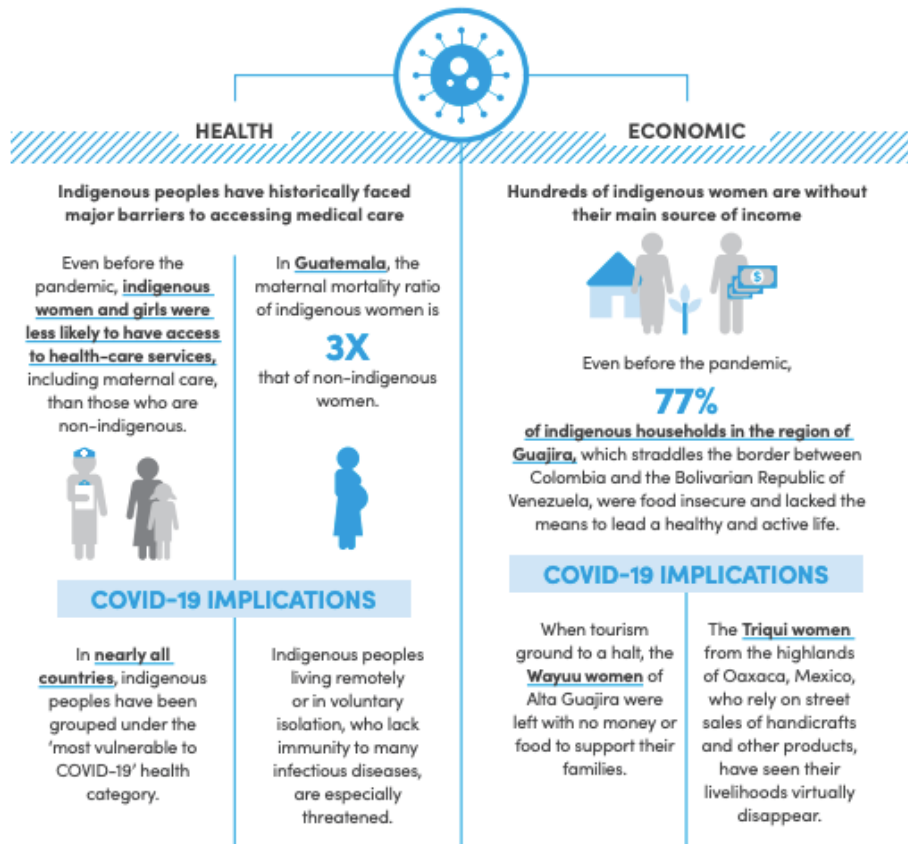
PANDEMIC



COVID-19 causes the first increase in global poverty in decades

IN FOCUS

Women and girls from indigenous communities are especially vulnerable

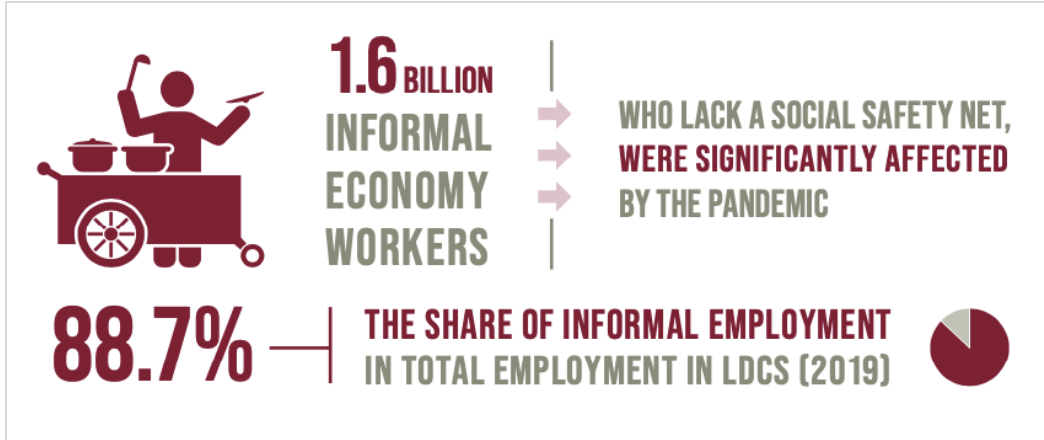




SOME EXAMPLES OF WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR FROM THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORTS' INFOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

Identify the problem and indicate your answer in the chat

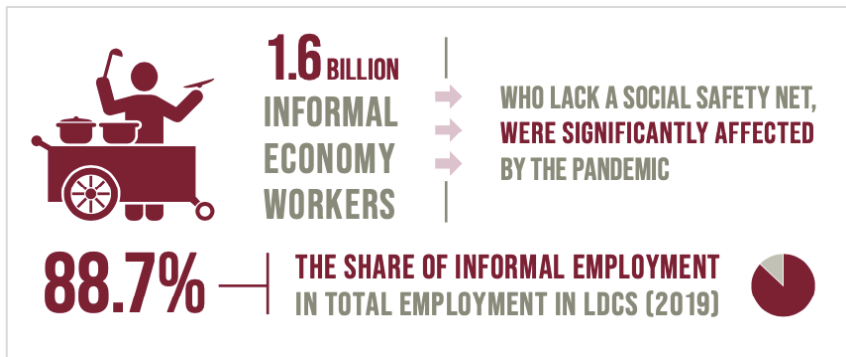
WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?



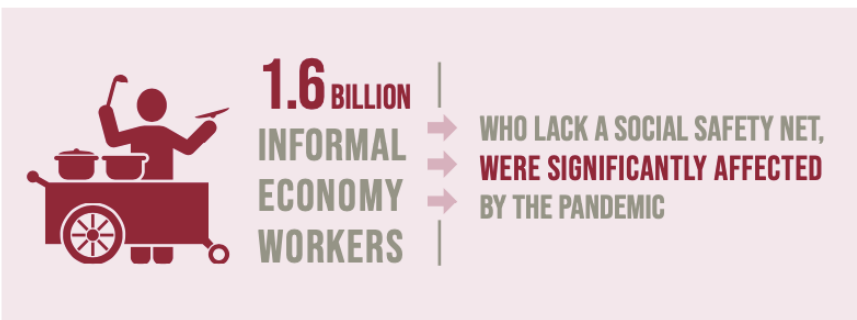
- A. Not focused: too many messages at one time
- B. Inappropriate icons
- C. Imbalance between visual and written elements
- D. Incorrect chart usage
- E. Not data-driven

SDG REPORT EXAMPLE: DRAFT VS. FINAL

DRAFT



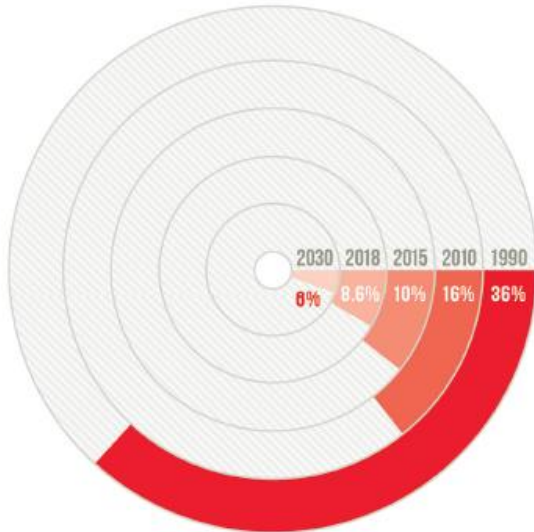
FINAL



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WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

== THE WORLD ==
IS NOT ON TRACK TO
END POVERTY BY **2030**

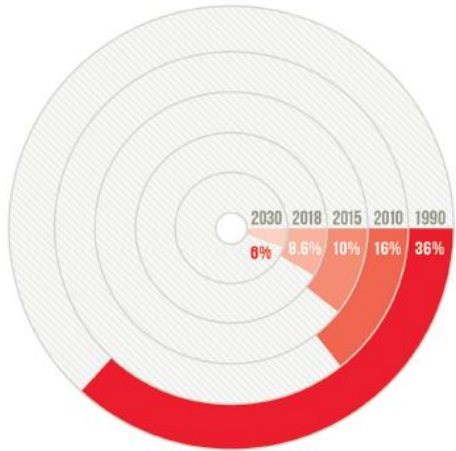


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SDG REPORT EXAMPLE: DRAFT VS. FINAL

DRAFT

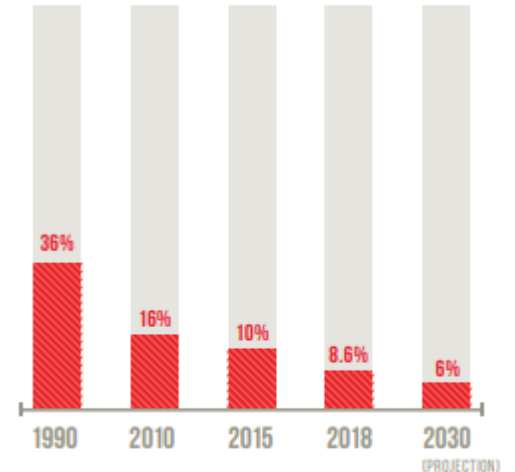
THE WORLD
IS NOT ON TRACK TO
END POVERTY BY 2030



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FINAL

THE WORLD
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WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?



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SDG REPORT EXAMPLE: DRAFT VS. FINAL

DRAFT

ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS UNDER WAY



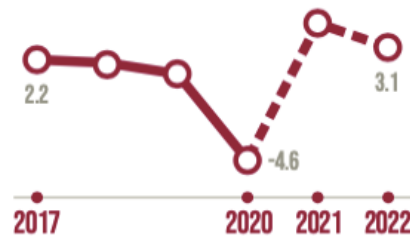
BUT FOR MANY COUNTRIES ECONOMIC GROWTH IS ONLY EXPECTED TO RETURN TO PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS IN 2022 OR 2023

- A. Not focused: too many messages at one time
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FINAL

ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS UNDER WAY

GLOBAL REAL GDP PER CAPITA
(2017-2022)



BUT FOR MANY COUNTRIES, ECONOMIC GROWTH IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS ONLY IN 2022 OR 2023



RESOURCE SLIDES: HELPFUL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING DATA VISUALIZATIONS

PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING AN INFOGRAPHIC



Know your audience and purpose

Who is the target audience? Tailor the infographic to your audience, consider which release channel is appropriate e.g., website, social media



Let the data lead the story...

..but don't assume you know what the story is e.g., what about an emerging trend, is the story relevant to the audience?



Add context

Challenge yourselves to highlight or introduce something to improve the story e.g., annotate key dates on a time series chart



Always be accurate

Keep checking back with your sources, as manipulation of data will occur throughout the developmental process



Organise the information

Left to right, top to bottom - is how this will be read



Keep it simple - show don't tell

Not just large numbers, combine white space with simple visuals



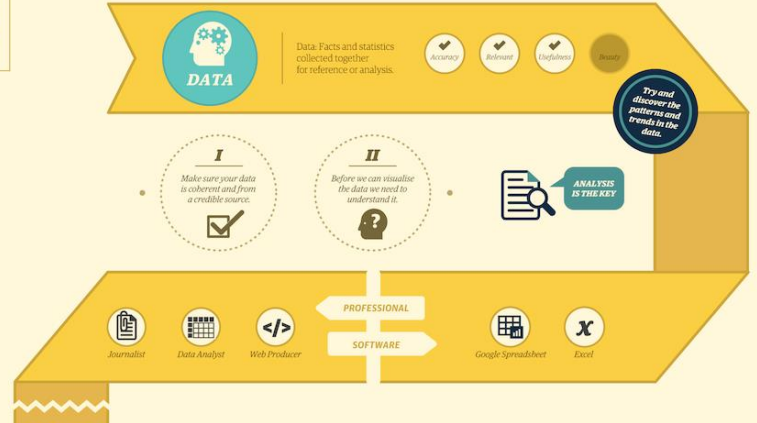
Teach users something new

Will the user learn something? Yes = success, No = time to refine or rethink



Data Visualisation

Merge form and function to create outstanding infographics.



Source: See the rest of the process at [Venngage "Data Visualization" process](#)

INFOGRAPHICS- WHAT TO AVOID

An infographic **IS**:

a self-contained **visual story**, presenting **information, data** or **knowledge** clearly, with **meaning** and **context**, and without bias.

An infographic **is NOT**:

a visual list, group of large numbers with supporting graphics, collection of stats, or codependent on another release, article, or report.

What to avoid:

- Using **jargon** or **too technical terms**
- Trying to **include everything** – some infographics are far too big/long...
- Using **too much text**
- Using overly **complicated forms** of visualizing the data – simple is generally best
- Not including **complete data** in the graph can give an incomplete picture to the viewer resulting in incorrect decision-making.
- **Hiding important data**. This makes sure that the viewer is kept distracted from the actual part of the graph that matters the most.
- **Going against convention**. For example, using a green color to indicate something wrong and red to indicate something right.

Providing the right people with the right information in the right format

Step 1: Consider Why, Who and What

- ✓ **Why** do you need them
- ✓ **Who** are your target audiences
- ✓ **What** are the main points you want the audience to hear, understand and remember
 - Make sure that your messages are data-driven and evidence-based.

Step 2: Draft your key messages

- **Clear:** easy to understand, avoid jargon
- **Concise:** Short and specific to the point, simple but interesting
- **Consistent:** core messages must build upon each other to create a consistent story
- **Tailored:** Communicate effectively with different target audiences by adapting language and depth of information
- **Telling good stories** with the appropriate presentation of data, including visualizations, infographics and other tools
- **Link data to people**

Step 3: Review and revise

DRAFTING A HEADLINE

How to draft a Headline

- Know your audience
- Write the key messages first, then the headline
- Simple and clear, but powerful and pervasive
- Pick the most important issue and be specific
- Create a sense of urgency
- Check out newspaper, magazine headlines for inspiration
- Write several different headlines
- Pick the best one after consultation

EXAMPLE

Resource slide

KEY MESSAGES (*Extreme poverty in the world*):

- The share of the world's population living in extreme poverty declined to 10 per cent in 2015, down from 16 per cent in 2010 and 36 per cent in 1990. More than a billion people have lifted themselves out of poverty over the last 25 years.
- However, the pace of change is decelerating.
- Nowcast shows the 2018 rate of extreme poverty at 8.6 per cent, and baseline projections suggest that 6 per cent of the world's population will still be living in extreme poverty in 2030 if current trends continue.
- Extreme poverty remains stubbornly high in low-income countries and those affected by conflict and political upheaval, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

POSSIBLE HEADLINES (*Extreme poverty in the world*):

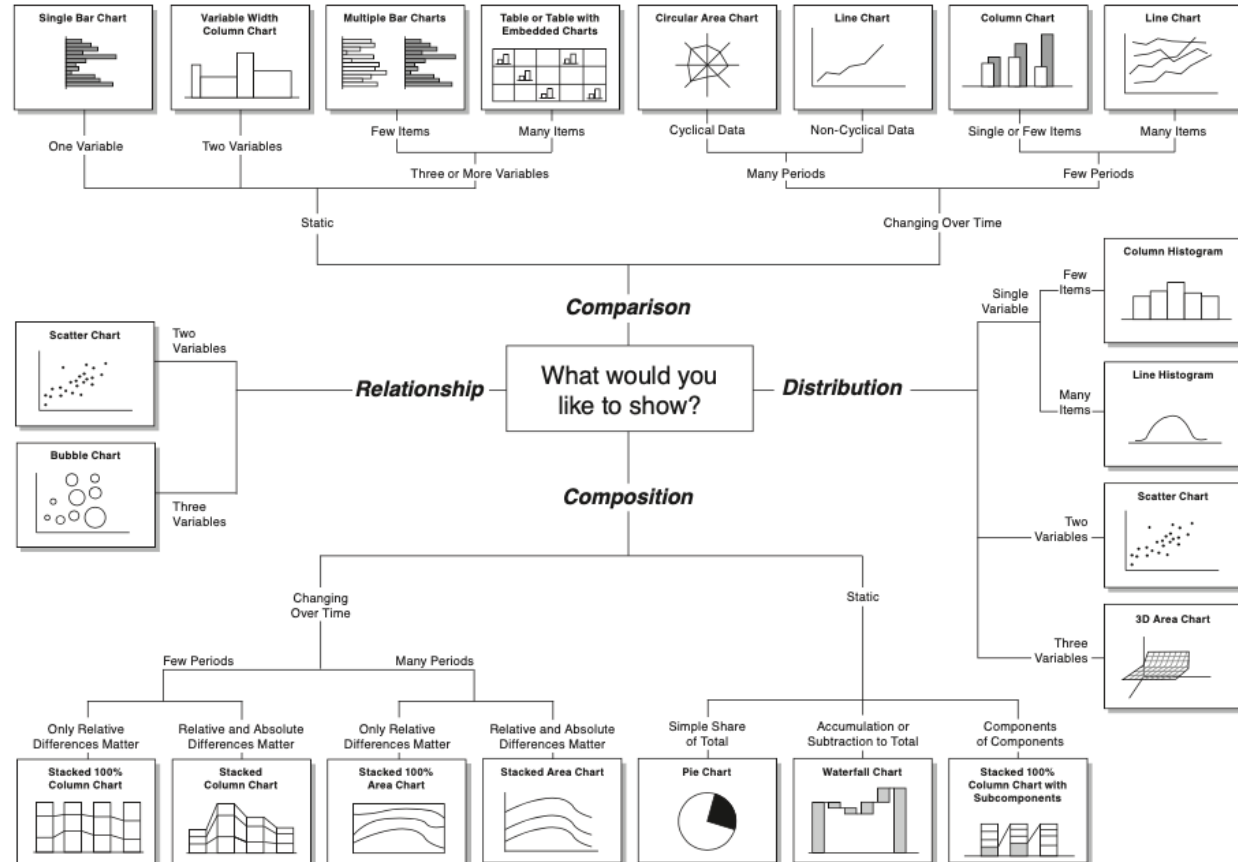
- **It is becoming less likely that the world will keep its promise to end extreme poverty by 2030**
- **Progress against poverty continues but has slowed, jeopardizing achievement of the Goal**
- **Conflict and political upheaval have slowed earlier progress to end extreme poverty globally**
- **Ending poverty by 2030 will require an intense focus on sub-Saharan Africa**

WHERE TO BEGIN ON CHARTS

Which chart to use? It depends!

- Experiment with different types to find the most appropriate to convey the message
- Tables/charts should be able to stand alone, whether published in a report, article, publication or web page.
- *Key elements*
 - Table title: what, where, when?
 - Unit of measurements
 - Footnote and sources

Chart Chooser

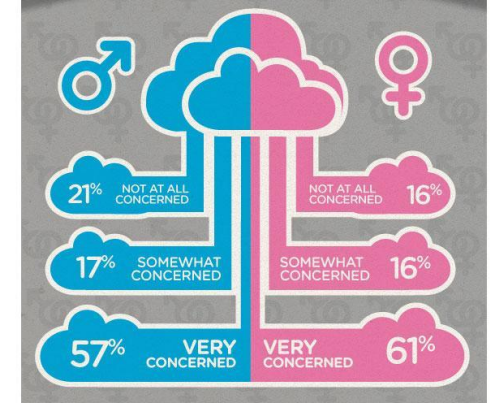
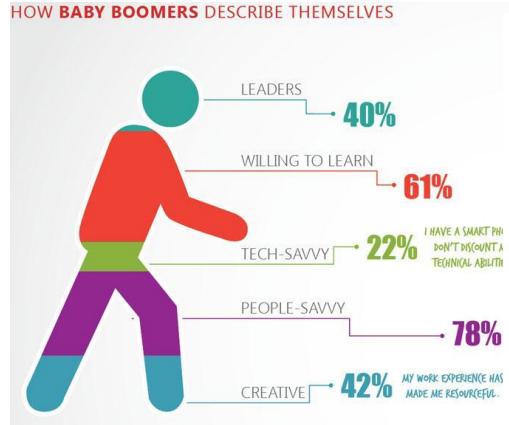


THE IMPORTANCE OF ACCURACY

Ensure what you include:

- Makes sense
- Your percentages add up (or you have explained what they mean if it is not clear)
- Your graphs accurately display the information you include

Examples of what not to do



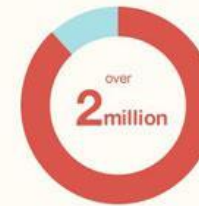
CarWool users

Already using CarWool to simplify their car buying experience. We've got the love letters to prove it.



Saved per user

Because we all have better things to do than spend our weekends on a car lot.



Phone calls avoided

Because only your mother should be able to interrupt dinner.



Dealer partners

Ready to communicate with you through the interwebs the way that AI Gore originally intended.

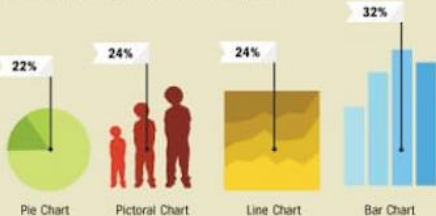
INFOGRAPHIC OF INFOGRAPHICS

Data visualization is a popular new way of sharing research. Here is a look at some of the visual devices, informational elements, and general trends found in the modern day infographic.

DESIGN

CHART STYLE

Percentage of infographics with the following charts:



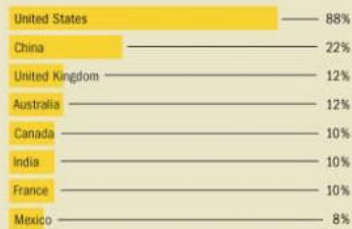
FONT

Legend: Sans Serif, Condensed Sans Serif, Serif



CONTENT

COUNTRIES FEATURED



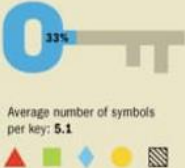
THEME

Relative popularity of different infographic themes:

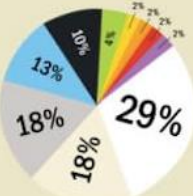


KEY INFO

Percentage of infographics with key:

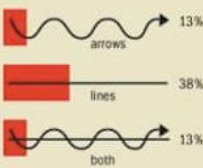


BASE COLOR



NAVIGATIONAL ICONOGRAPHY

Frequency of arrows & connecting lines in infographics:



SECTIONS



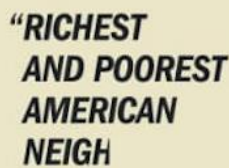
CREDITED SOURCES

Average number of sources per infographic: 2.29



TITLE

Average number of words per infographic title: 4.36

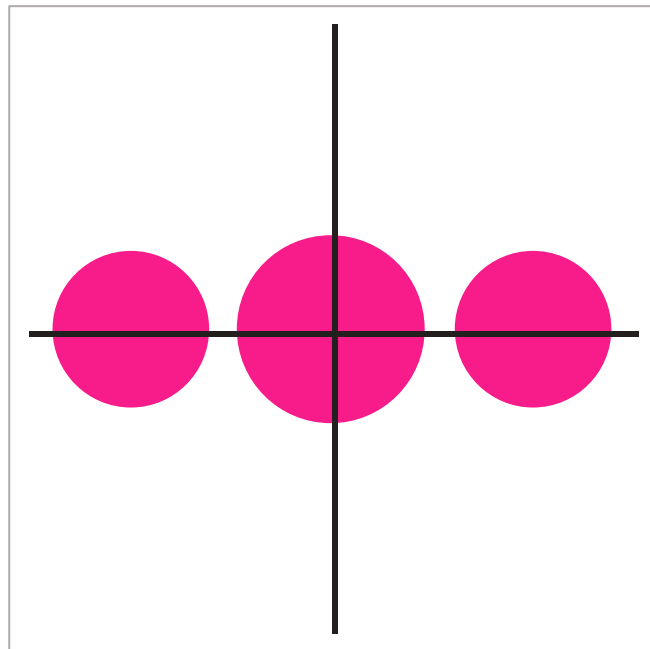


DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

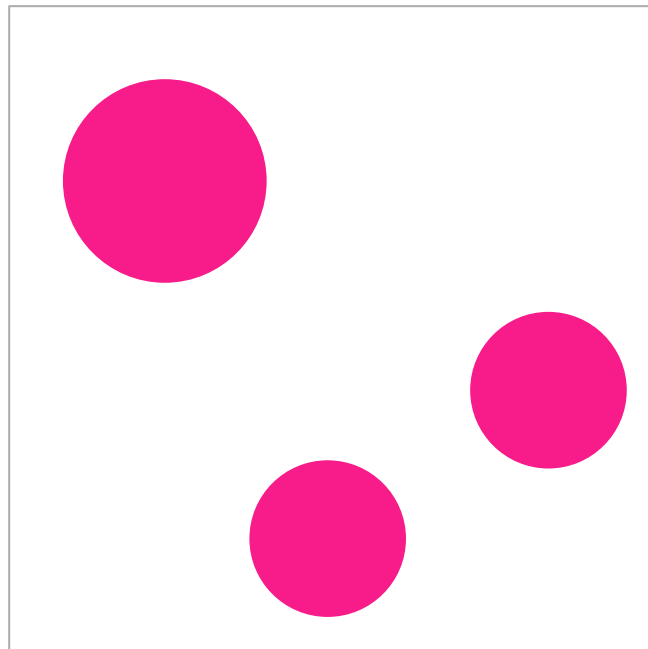
Graphic Design Basics

- Symmetry and Asymmetry
- Scale
- Framing
- Hierarchy
- Grids

SYMMETRY AND ASYMMETRY

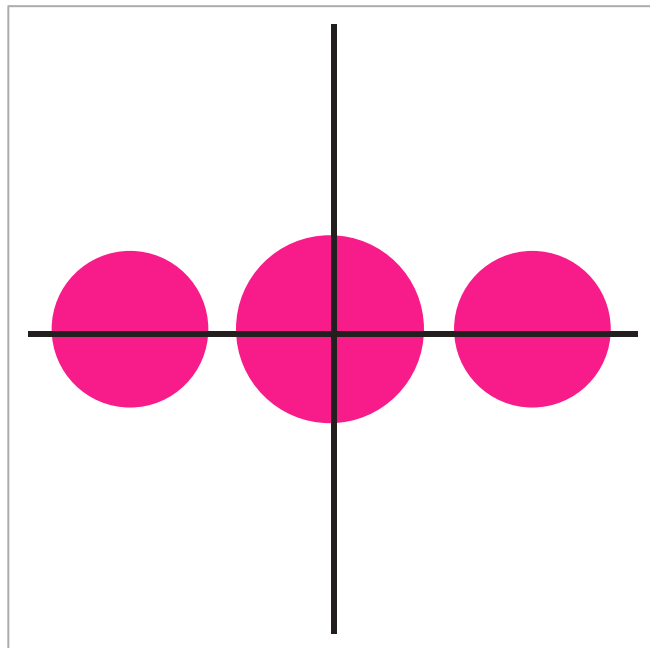


Symmetry

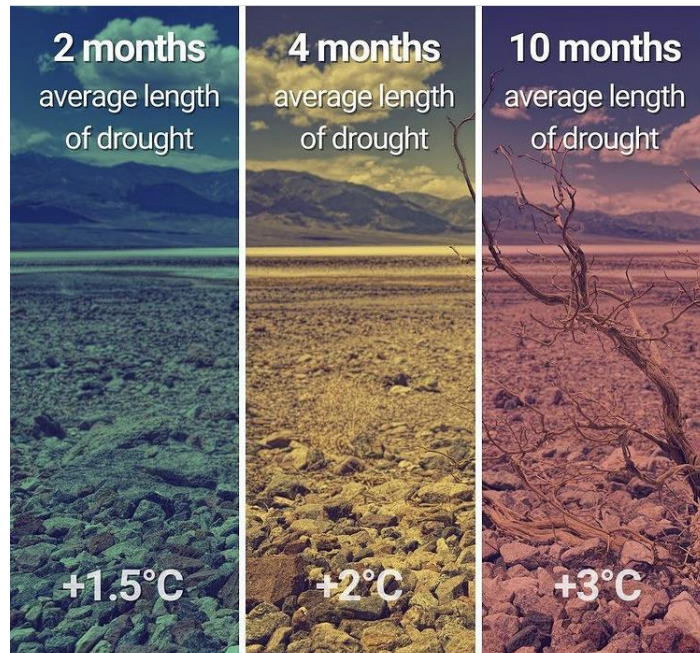


Asymmetry

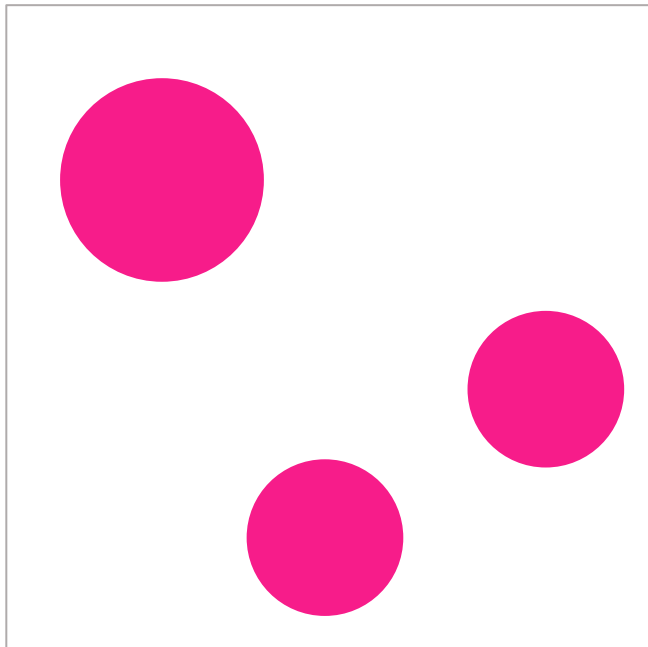
SYMMETRY AND ASYMMETRY



Symmetry



SYMMETRY AND ASYMMETRY

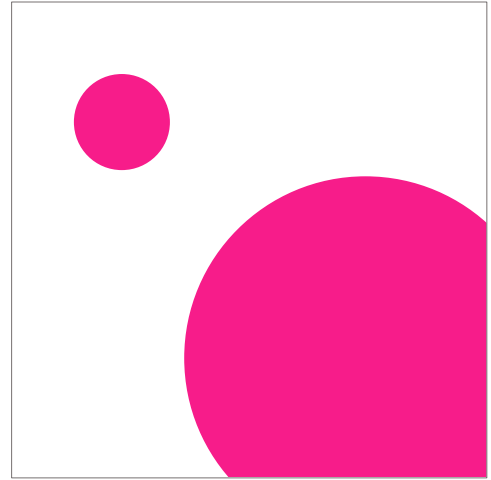
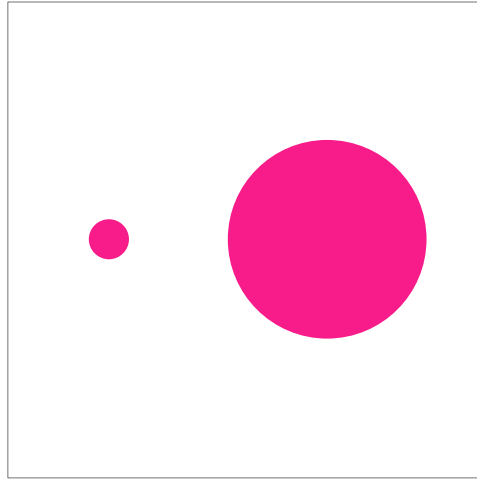
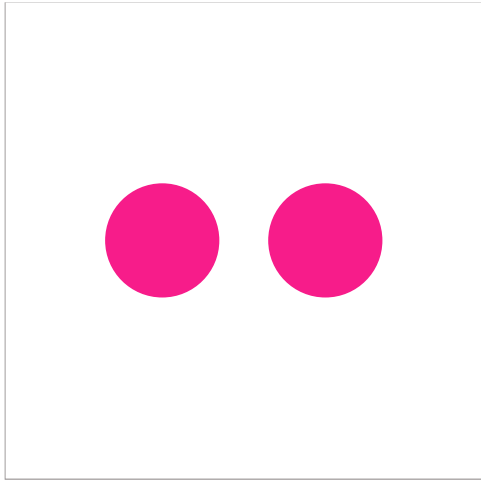


Asymmetry



Credit: [George Disario](#)

SCALE



SCALE



Credit: [Pentagram](#)

SCALE



VISIT THE FAMOUS
WALPOLE BAY



VISIT THE FAMOUS
BROCKWELL LIDO

FRAMING



Margin

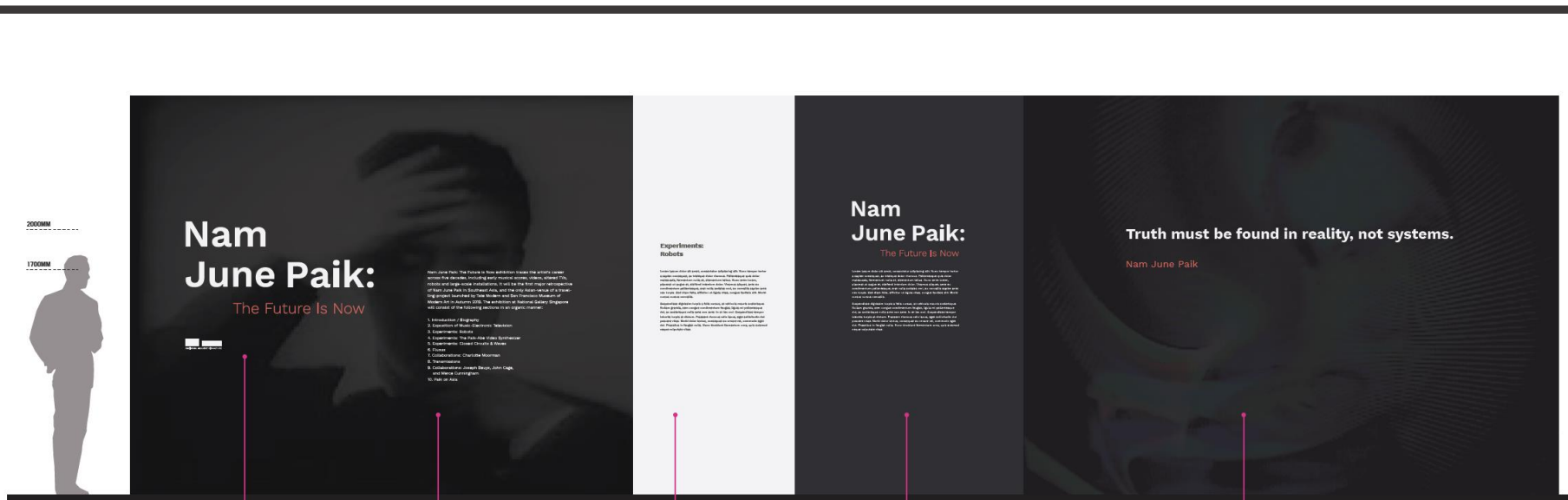


Full Bleed



Partial Bleed

HIERARCHY



Exhibition Title

Gallery Introduction

Section Panel

Secondary Introduction

Quote

Suggested word count:
45 words

Font size: 84pt

Suggested word count:
60 words

Font size: 60pt

Suggested word count:
60 words

Font size: 60pt

Suggested word count:
10 words

Font size: 320pt / 210pt

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020



The Global Pandemic is Exacerbating World Hunger

Worldwide, an additional 83-132 million people are likely to have experienced hunger as a result of the pandemic in 2020.



2014 628 MILLION
2019 688 MILLION
2020 820 MILLION

COVID-19 has led to the first rise in extreme poverty in a generation

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the share of the world's population living in extreme poverty fell from 10.1 per cent in 2015 to 8.3 per cent in 2017. This means that the number of people living on less than \$1.90 per day dropped from 741 million to 689 million. However, the rate of reduction had slowed to less than half a percentage point annually between 2015 and 2017, compared with one percentage point annually between 1990 and 2015.

The pandemic has compounded the threats to progress raised by conflict and climate change. Estimates suggest that 2020 saw an increase of between 119 million and 124 million global poor, of whom 60 per cent are in Southern Asia. Nowcasts point to the first rise in the extreme poverty rate.



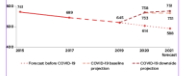
The global poverty rate is expected to be 7 per cent (around 600 million people) in 2020, missing the target of eradicating poverty.

Since 1995, from 8.4 per cent in 2015 to 9.5 per cent in 2020, undoing the progress made since 2016. The impacts of the pandemic will not be short-lived. Based on current projections, the global poverty rate is expected to be 7 per cent (around 600 million people) in 2020, missing the target of eradicating poverty.


The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020

Goal 1: No Poverty

Number of people living below \$1.90 a day, 2015-2017, 2018-2020 newcast, and forecast before and after COVID-19 (millions)



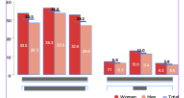
Good results from a global initiative to reduce disaster risk could be undermined by the pandemic



Working poverty disproportionately affects women and youth, and the pandemic is likely to magnify those disparities


The share of the world's workers living in extreme poverty fell by more than half from 2010 to 2018 – from 14 per cent to 6.6 per cent. However, lockdowns and related public health measures due to COVID-19 have severely affected the informal economy, where the vast majority of the working poor are employed. The related income losses threaten to roll back global progress on reducing working poverty.

Although the gender gap in working poverty globally has narrowed over the years, a substantial gap persists in many parts of the world, particularly in the least developed countries (LDCs). There, one third (33.5 per cent) of employed women were living in poverty in 2019, compared with 28.3 per cent of employed men. Worldwide, young workers are twice as likely to be living in poverty as adults, reflecting lower earnings and poorer quality jobs. Since the COVID-19 crisis has had a disproportionate impact on the livelihoods of women and young people, it is likely to exacerbate these longstanding disparities.



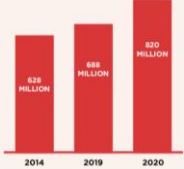
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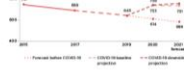
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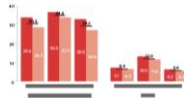
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THANK YOU!

