

# SDG Progress Assessment & VNR Statistical Annex

VNR Lab #7

Deepening the data analysis in VNRs

United Nations High-Level Political Forum  
on Sustainable Development 2023

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Delivering insight through data for a better Canada

# Presentation



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**01**  
Canada's  
VNR

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**02**  
Statistical  
Annex

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**03**  
Progress  
Measurement

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**04**  
Progress  
Measurement  
Icons

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**05**  
Successes,  
challenges &  
next steps



# Canada's VNR



## Main Report

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Priority SDGs:  
1, 4, 5, 13, 17

Assesment of  
progress

Priority initiatives

Data spotlights



## Annex A

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Governments,  
communities  
and civil society

Actions to  
localize the SDGs

Lessons learned



## Annex B

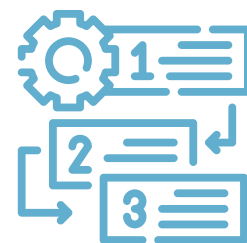
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Statistical  
Annex

Data focused  
complement to  
the main report

Fuller picture of  
progress

# Statistical Annex



## Approach

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Focus on recent progress

Impacts of current events

Who's left behind?



## Format

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2 indicators per goals

Visualizations

Global & domestic indicators



## Analysis

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Data & statistical info

Contextualize progress

Data disaggregation

# Progress Measurement



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## Robust & simple

- Consistent
- Easily interpretable
- Closely mirrors methodology used by Eurostat

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## Indicators with quantitative targets

- Observed growth compared to the proximity of achieving the target under current conditions

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## Indicators without quantitative targets

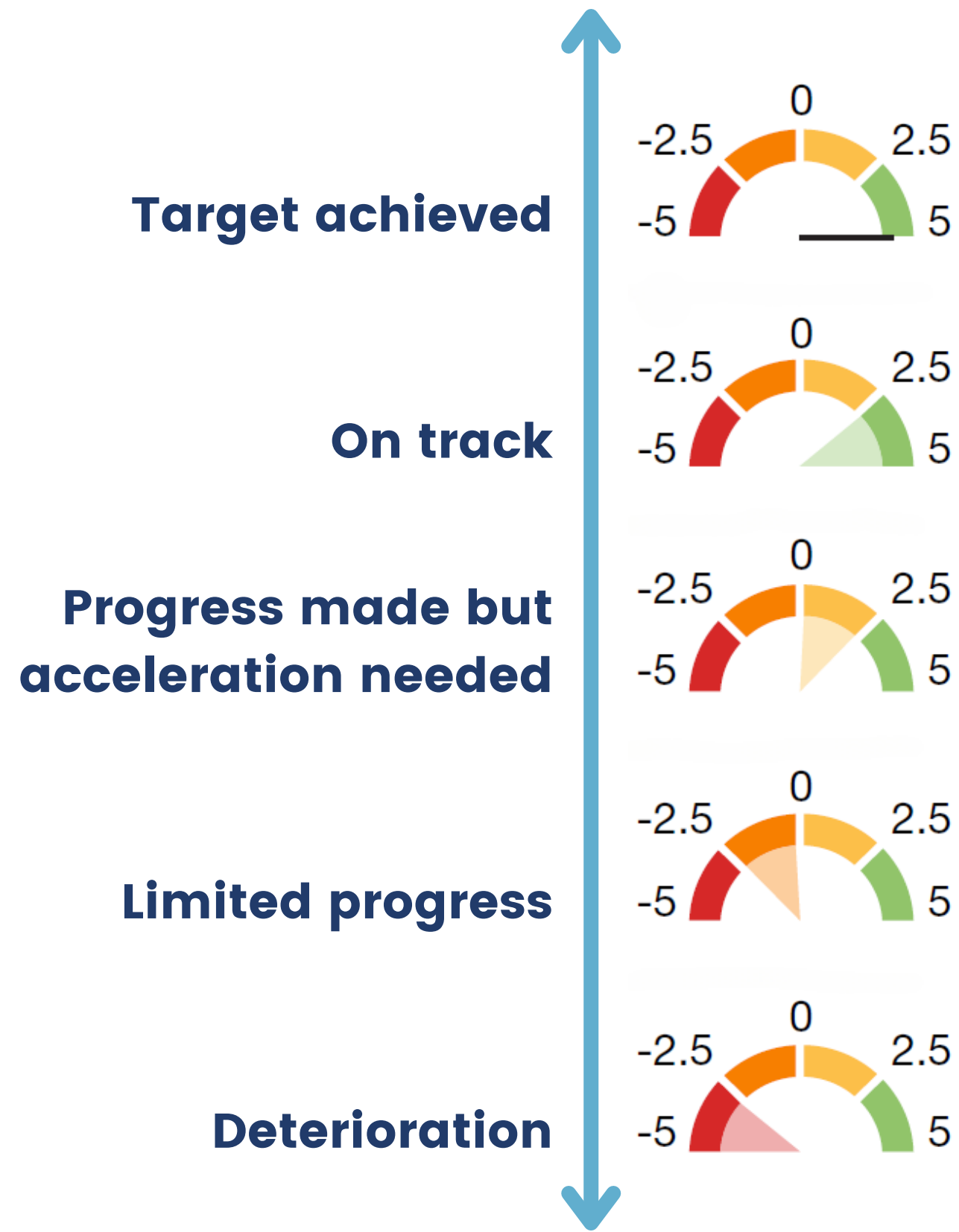
- Series is evaluated on the apparent trend of the data and assessed if it's in the desired direction or not

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## 5 icons & labels

- Simple visualization of progress

# Progress Measurement



# Conclusion & Next Steps



## Successes

- Focus on who's left behind
- Contextualize progress
- Progress measurement

## Challenges

- Providing a complete picture
- Alignment of the Statistical Annex with the main VNR report

## Next steps

- Progress measurement in all SDG reporting
- Enhance reporting of the Global indicators

# Statistical Annex

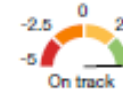


## SDG 1: No Poverty

### HIGHLIGHTED INDICATORS

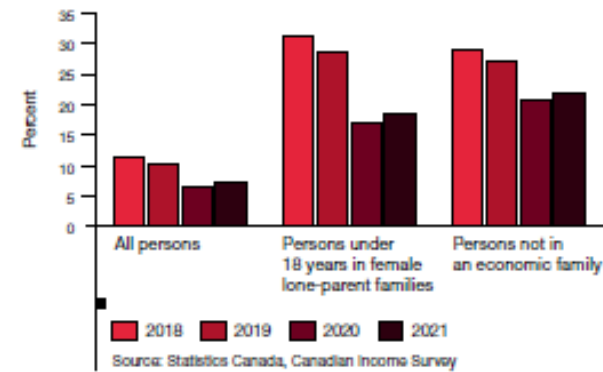
- Global Indicator 1.2.1—Proportion of population living below the national poverty line
- Domestic Indicator 1.2.1—Prevalence of asset resilience

#### Global Indicator 1.2.1



Goal 1 of the SDGs aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. In Canada, the proportion of the population living in poverty declined to 7.4% in 2021 from 11.2% in 2018 (Figure 5), largely a result of government transfers from COVID-19 relief programs. Consequently, these helped Canada temporarily reached its target of reducing poverty by half from the 2015 level of 14.5% in 2020. Although, the poverty rate increased slightly between 2020 and 2021, it remains substantially lower than in 2015 and with a progress score of 5 it indicates that Canada is on track to achieve the target.

Figure 5  
Global Indicator 1.2.1—Proportion of the population living in poverty, as measured by Canada's official poverty line, Canada

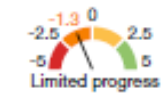


While improvements have been observed throughout the population for some years now, many groups remain at a higher risk of living in poverty. For example, non-elderly persons living alone were the most vulnerable with more than 1 in 4 living in poverty in 2021. Additionally, Indigenous Peoples aged 16 and older were almost twice as likely to be living in poverty in 2021 (13.9%) than non-Indigenous (7.4%).

Among children and adolescents, the poverty rate for persons aged under 18 declined to 6.4% in 2021 from 10.6% in 2018. The largest decline in poverty

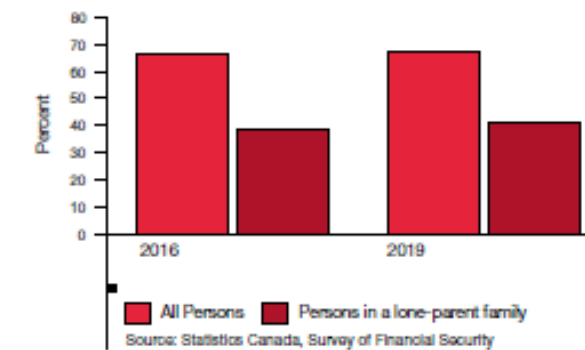
occurred for youths living in female lone-parent families where the poverty rate fell to 18.4% in 2021 from 31.0% four years earlier. However, they remain more likely to live in poverty than children in male lone-parent families.

#### Domestic Indicator 1.2.1



Uncertainties in life, such as reduced income or unforeseen expenses, can be damaging to anybody's economic well-being but can be devastating for the most vulnerable in society. As such, the prevalence of Canadians with sufficient savings, liquid assets, and adequate retirement plans is a key measure of resiliency. In 2019, 67.1% of Canadians had sufficient savings to cover unexpected expenses or reduced income for a period of 3 months, up slightly from 66.6% in 2016 (Figure 6). While showing a slight increase in asset resiliency, limited progress has occurred towards ensuring that all Canadians have sufficient funds to cover unexpected expenses or reduced income for a period of three months. Indeed, only 41.3% of persons in lone-parent families were considered asset resilient in 2019, illustrating the different financial situations faced by many lone parent families.

Figure 6  
Domestic Indicator 1.2.1—Percentage of persons who are asset resilient for at least 3 months, Canada





# Thank you!

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