

Day # 1 – Session 1 – 10:20 to 12:00

Overview of a System for Population and Social Statistics

September 9, 2025

Presentation by Kari Wolanski

MEASURING INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE WELL-BEING



Statistics
Canada

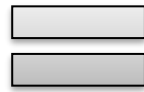
Statistique
Canada

Canada

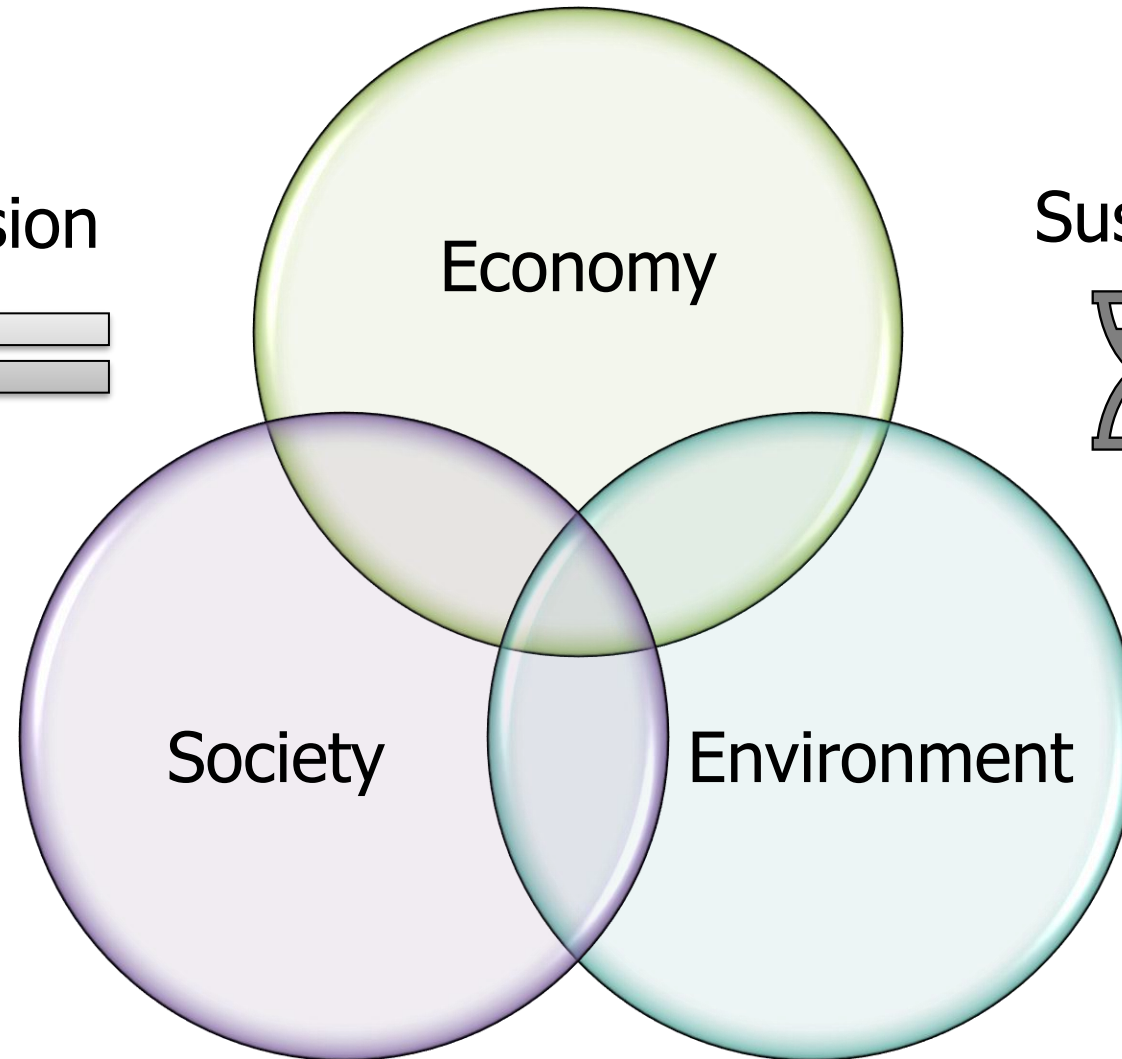


THREE PILLARS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

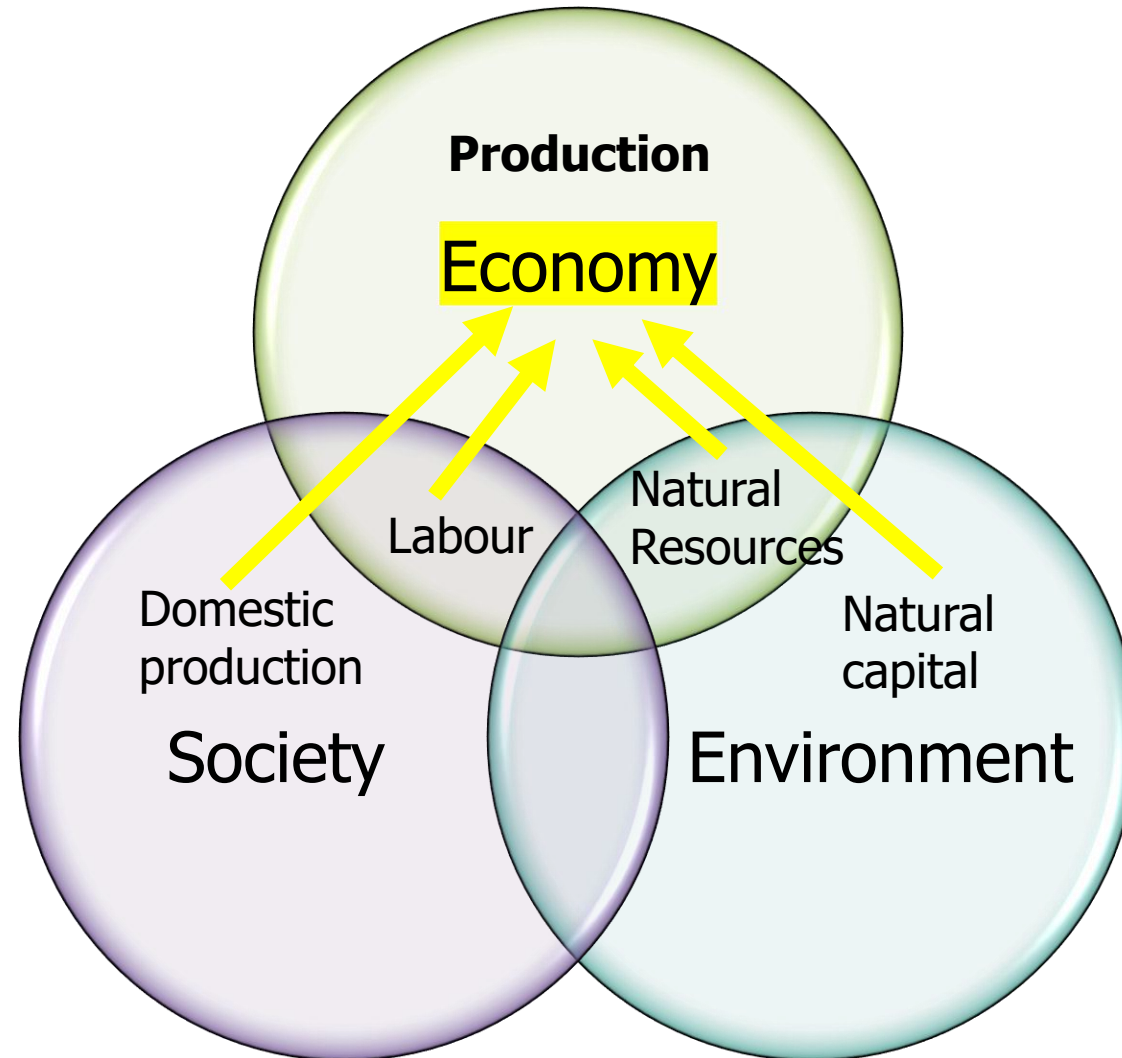
Inclusion



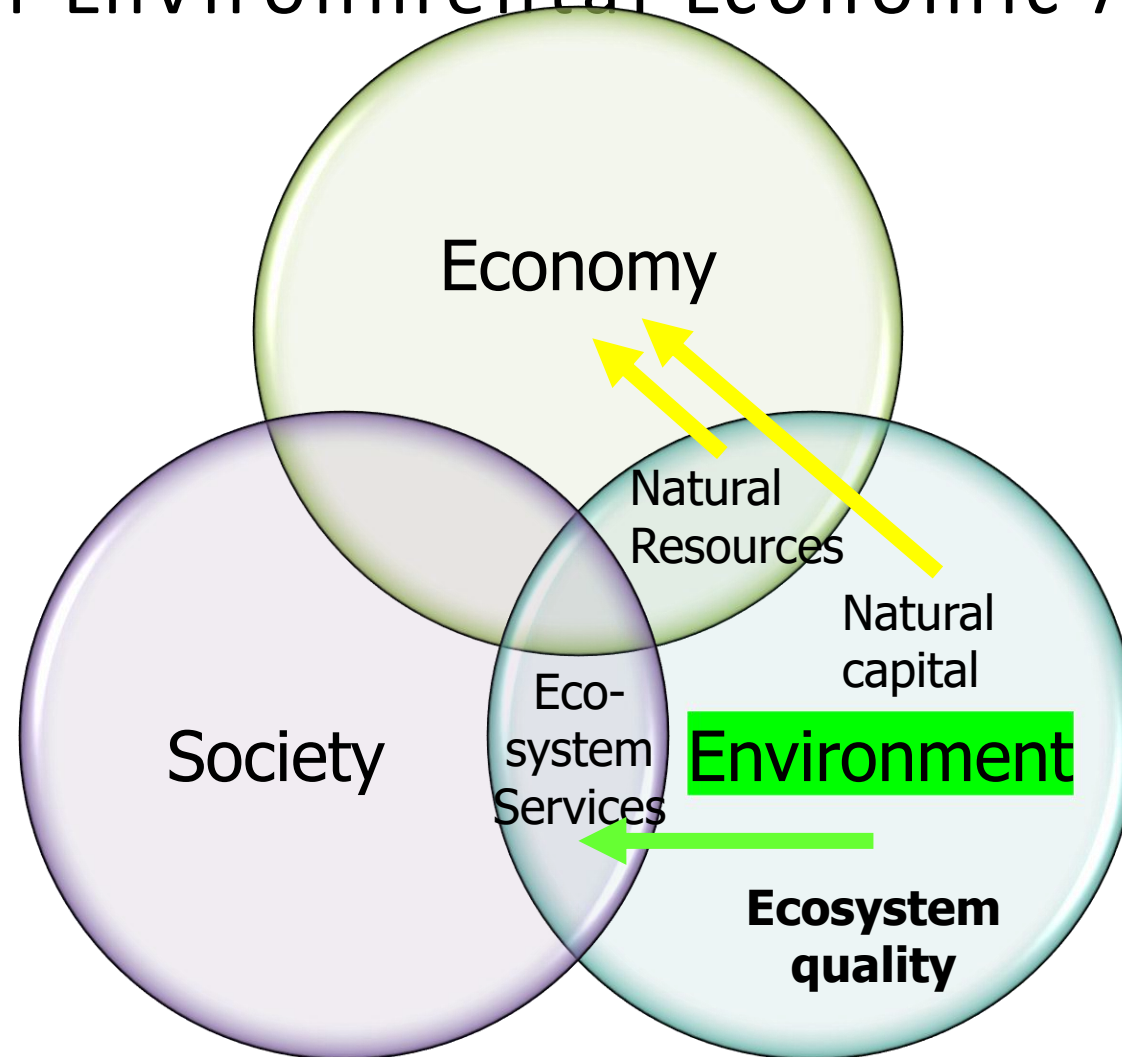
Sustainability



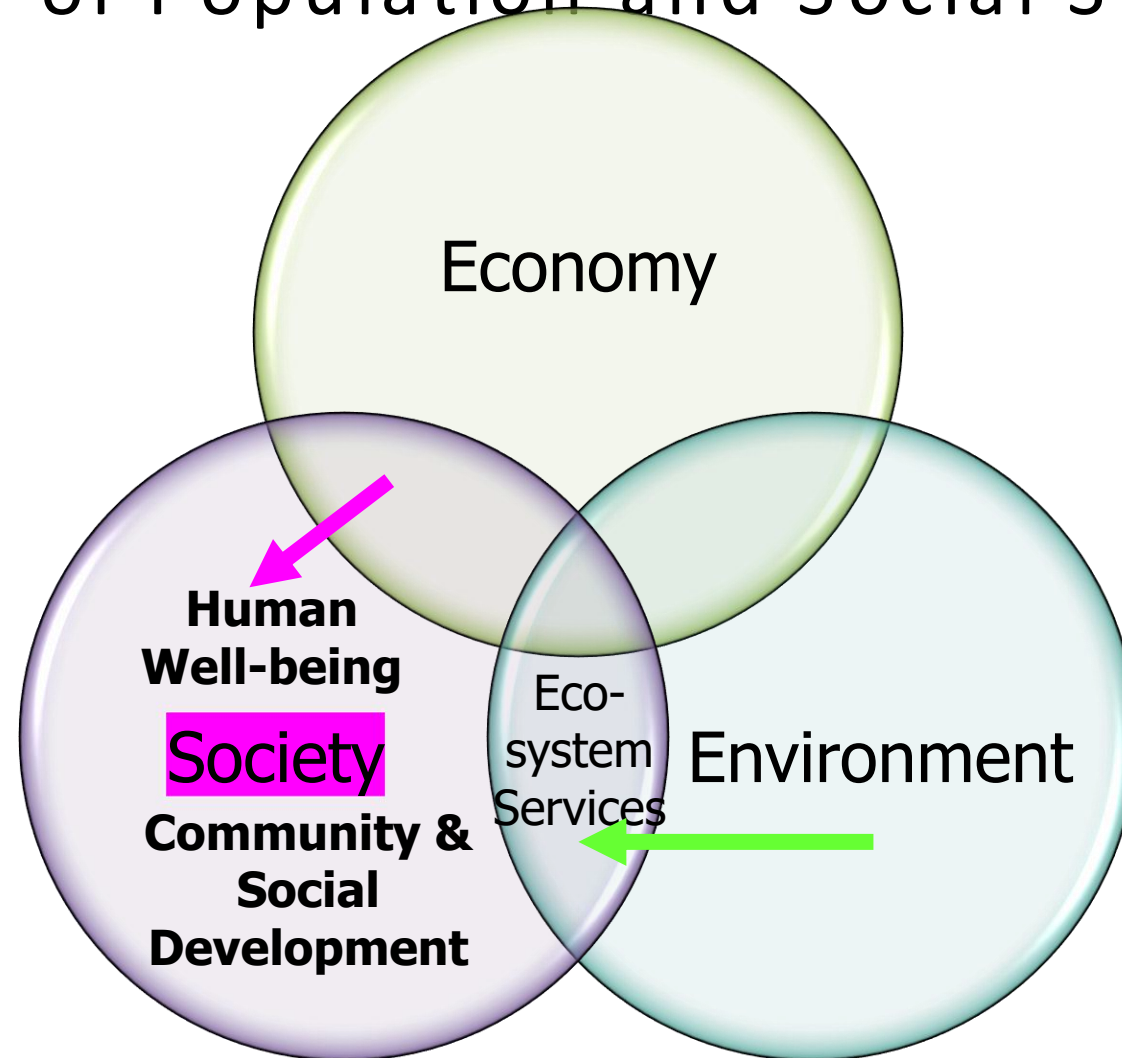
ECONOMY: System of National Accounts



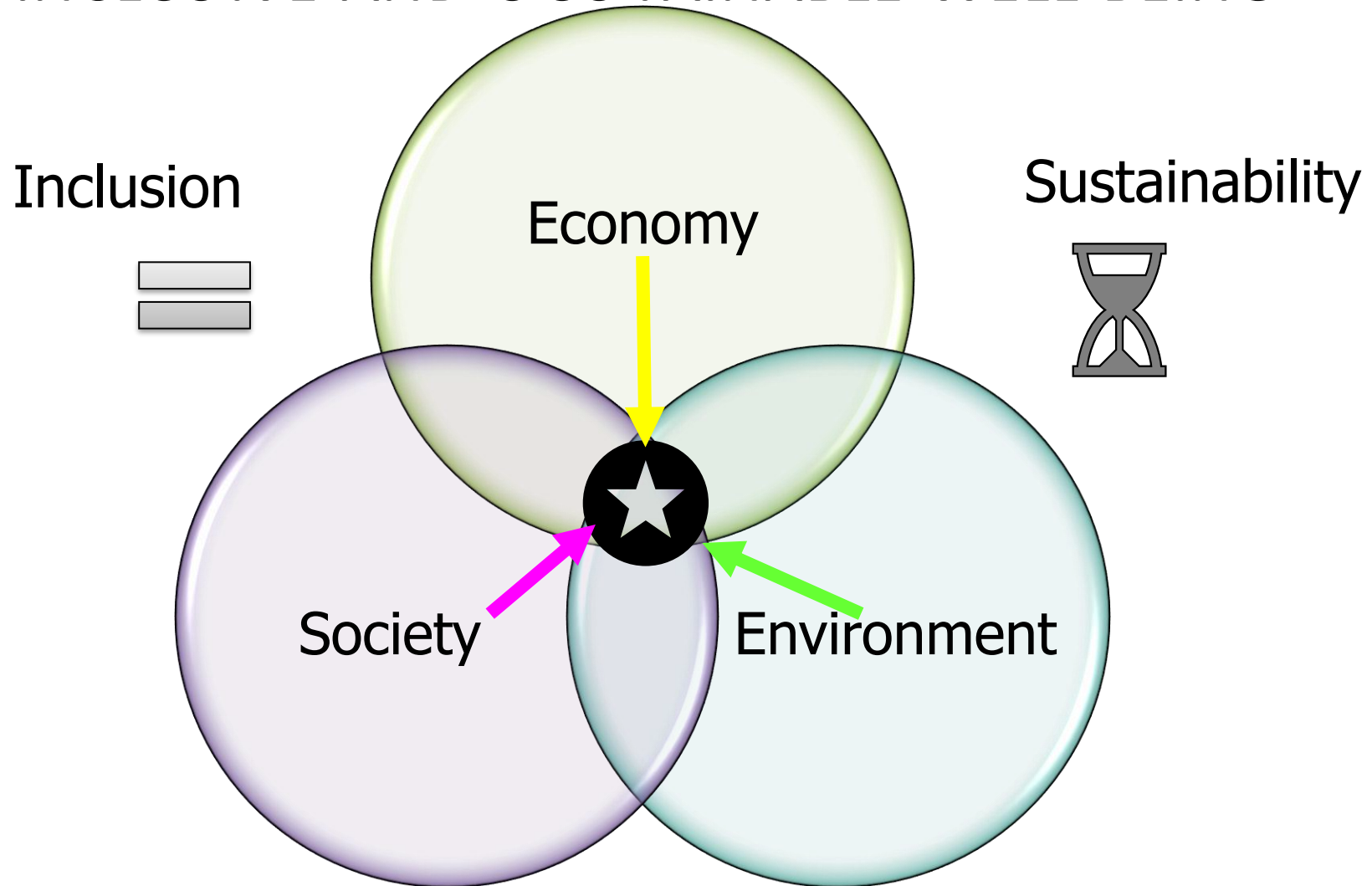
ENVIRONMENT: System of Environmental-Economic Accounting



SOCIETY: System of Population and Social Statistics



A FRAMEWORK FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE WELL-BEING



OVERVIEW OF A FRAMEWORK FOR POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS



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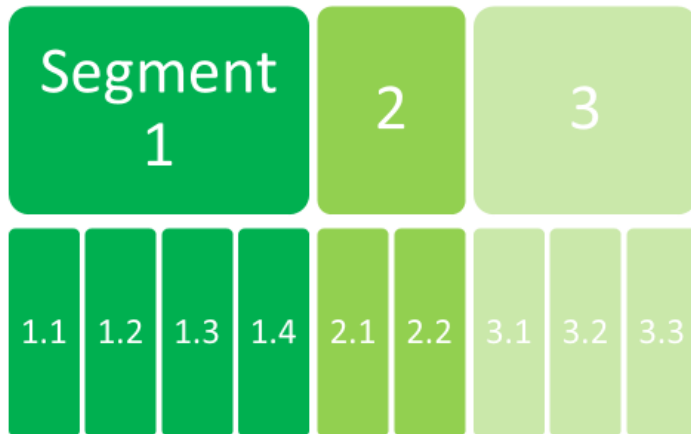
WHAT IS A SYSTEM? A comprehensive view

PLACES

Statistics organized by meaningful geo-political locations

PEOPLE

Population and its Composition



Vertical integration; statistics about people disaggregated on a consistent basis using a tiered classification structure (population segments)

RELATIONSHIPS

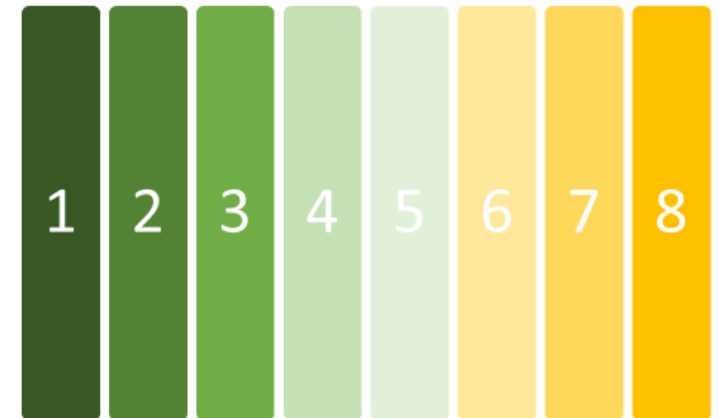
Society and its Institutional Structure



Structural integration; statistics about how society is structured organized by 'level'; e.g., government, school, household; identifies key social 'actors' and their functions

OUTCOMES

Social Outcomes by Thematic Dimension



Horizontal integration; statistics about social outcomes organized more systematically by thematic dimension/sector (e.g., education)

TIME

Change over time

PROGRESS IN Y1 & Y2

- People – Who?
- Relationships – With, between, among whom?
- Places – Where?
- Time – When?

NEW WORK FOR Y3 & BEYOND

- Outcomes – What?
- Value/purpose – Why?
- Intervention logic – How?

TOWARDS A SHARED UNDERSTANDING OF A FRAMEWORK FOR POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS



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What is the System of Population and Social Statistics?

- (1) a set of recommendations to measure population and society
- (2) a common language (concepts, definitions, classifications, rules and principles)
- (3) an overarching structure to organize statistics about:
 - a. **people** – their identities, activities, relationships (e.g., households) and their living conditions (*quality of life*) measured objectively and subjectively as social outcomes
 - b. **populations** – the quantity and characteristics of **people** and important **relationship** units (e.g., households) in a given **place** at a given **time** (stock), population composition, and evolution over **time** (flow)
 - c. **places** – social conditions (outcomes) within meaningful geographic boundaries and how they differ
 - d. **societies** - the institutions and other **relationships** and groupings (e.g., families and communities) that make up the structure of a society
 - e. social **outcomes** for these populations, places and sub-groups; and,
 - f. changing societal conditions over **time**: *social development*.
- (4) a shift towards a more **interoperable data infrastructure**
- (5) internationally-comparable approaches to monitoring key policy-relevant social outcomes over time, such as the **Sustainable Development Goals**
- (6) a **conceptual framework** – whose development will continue beyond the ‘horizon’ (FOCG-SD mandate) – which has explanatory power to provide a wide range of insights into social phenomena.