

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
GOAL #1**

# **NO POVERTY**

**IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE**



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# WHAT IS THE GOAL ABOUT?

The first goal of the Sustainable Development Goals is "No Poverty". The goal aims to eradicate extreme poverty in all its forms and dimensions by 2030. It is a highly ambitious goal that aims to lift people out of extreme poverty and ensure that no one suffers due to lack of resources such as food, shelter and education.





# WHY DID I CHOOSE DID SDG?

I CHOSE SDG 1 - "NO POVERTY"  
AS THE THEME OF THIS ZINE,  
BASED ON THE CONVICTION  
THAT THIS GOAL FORMS THE  
FOUNDATION FOR ALL OTHER  
SDGS.

POVERTY PERMEATES ALL AREAS  
OF LIFE AND AFFECTS  
EDUCATION, HEALTH, GENDER  
EQUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION. ERADICATING  
POVERTY IS CRUCIAL TO  
CREATING A FAIRER AND MORE  
SUSTAINABLE WORLD, AS IT  
LAYS THE FOUNDATION FOR  
PROGRESS IN OTHER AREAS.

SUPPORT FOR SDG 1 REFLECTS  
THE REALIZATION THAT A  
COMPREHENSIVE  
TRANSFORMATION IS NEEDED  
TO TACKLE GLOBAL  
CHALLENGES. THE FIGHT  
AGAINST POVERTY REQUIRES  
COORDINATED INTERNATIONAL  
EFFORTS TO. CREATE  
SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS AND  
BUILD AN INCLUSIVE  
FUTURE.



**POVERTY IS NOT JUST A  
LACK OF INCOME...**

**IT'S A  
LACK OF**

**EDUCATION  
FOOD  
HEALTH CARE  
SHELTER  
POLITICAL  
INCOME  
CHOICE  
SAFETY  
DIGNITY**

# FACTS

IF CURRENT TRENDS CONTINUE

**575 million people**

WILL STILL BE LIVING IN EXTREME  
POVERTY BY 2030

**55%**

OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION  
HAVE NO ACCESS TO SOCIAL  
PROTECTION.



IF CURRENT TRENDS CONTINUE

**by 2030 575 million people**

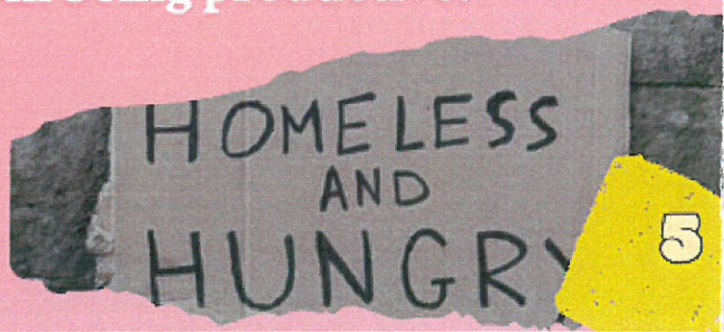
ONLY ONE THIRD OF COUNTRIES WILL HAVE  
HALVED THEIR NATIONAL POVERTY LEVELS.





## Why is there so much poverty?

Poverty has many dimensions, but its causes include unemployment, social exclusion, and high vulnerability of certain populations to disasters, diseases and other phenomena which prevent them from being productive.





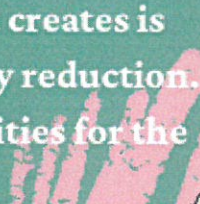
# WHAT CAN I DO ABOUT IT?



Your active engagement in policymaking can make a difference in addressing poverty. It ensures that your rights are promoted and that your voice is heard, that intergenerational knowledge is shared, and that innovation and critical thinking are encouraged at all ages to support transformational change in people's lives and communities.

Governments can help create an enabling environment to generate pro- productive employment and job opportunities for the poor and the marginalized.

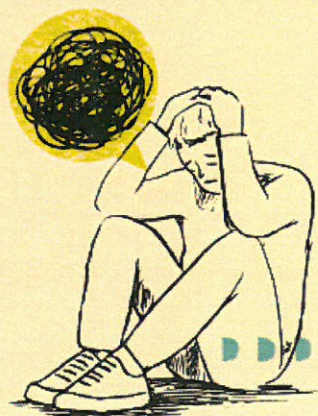
The private sector has a major role to play in determining whether the growth it creates is inclusive and contributes to poverty reduction. It can promote economic opportunities for the poor.





# WHY SHOULD I CARE ABOUT OTHER PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC SITUATION?

There are many reasons, but in short, because as human beings, our well-being is linked to each other. Growing inequality is detrimental to economic growth and undermines social cohesion, increasing political and social tensions and, in some circumstances, driving instability and conflicts.





# POVERTY IN CANADA

Poverty declines in all age groups, especially among children and youth.

Based on data from the 2021 Census of Population, the poverty rate in Canada was 8.1% in 2020, down from 14.5% in 2015. Poverty decreased for people in all age groups during this period, but declines were larger among children and youth 17 years and under.

In 2020, the poverty rates of children 0 to 5 years (9.1%), 6 to 10 years (8.5%) and youth 11 to 17 year (7.9%) were all less than half their levels in 2015. Both higher payments from the Canada Child Benefit targeted at low- and middle-income families, and income from temporary pandemic relief benefits in 2020, contributed to significantly lowering child poverty during the first year of the pandemic. (Statistics Canada, 2022)

figure 1

Poverty rates declined for all age groups, but especially so for children

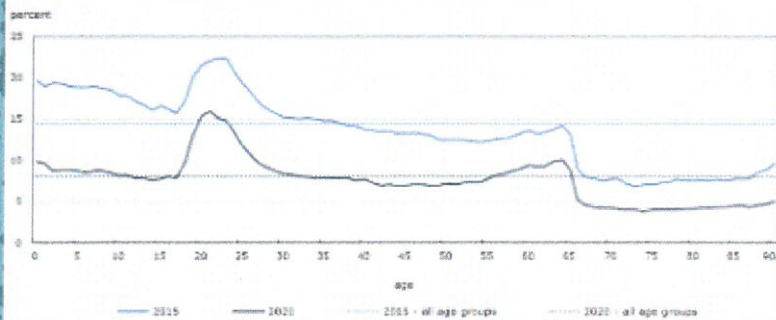


figure 1: Poverty rates declined for all gender groups, but especially so for children



# POVERTY IN THE CANADIAN PROVINCES

From 2015 to 2020, the poverty rate declined in all provinces. As in 2015, the poverty rate in Quebec (6.4%) in 2020 was significantly lower than in other provinces. In fact, in 2020, Quebec was the only province with a rate below the national average of 8.1%. In Quebec, the cost to maintain a modest, basic standard of living was lower than in other parts of the country. For example, the subsidized childcare program in Quebec reduces childcare costs and facilitates labour force participation among women.

Nova Scotia and British Columbia (9.8% each) had the highest poverty rates among the provinces, while the rates in the other provinces were closer to the national average (8.1%). In Ontario, the poverty rate in 2020 was 8.3%, down from 15.5% in 2015. (Statistics Canada, 2022)

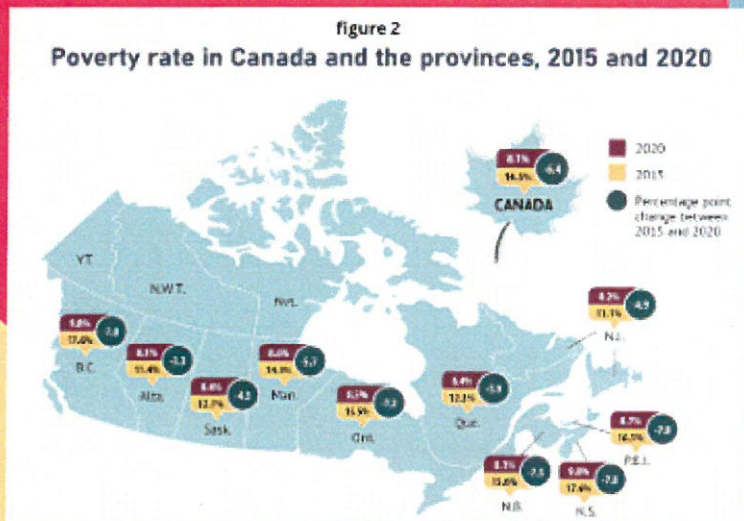


figure 2: Poverty rate in Canada and the provinces, 2015 and 2020



# BIBLIOGRAPHY

Statistics Canada. (2022). Disaggregated trends in poverty from the 2021 Census of Population. Census of Population 2021: Data tables. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/as-sa/98-200-X/2021009/98-200-X2021009-eng.cfm#shr-pg0>

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To find out more about Goal #1 and other Sustainable Development Goals visit:

[www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment](http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment)

