Climate Change
Intelligence Memo

The Impact of Extreme Weather Events on Canadian Household Financial Vulnerability and Financial Stress

July 2023

Context: the intersection between climate change and financial vulnerability

The far-reaching consequences of climate change span across the globe, leaving no corner untouched. Climate change is impacting the financial and overall resilience of people and communities globally. Just last month, the world experienced its warmest June on record by a "substantial margin" as a result of global warming combined with the El Niño climate phenomenon. The scale of damage caused by extreme weather events across the country signals that Canadians are paying personally with repair costs to homes and businesses and re-location expenses example costs incurred as a result of wildfires, floods or extreme heat. Recent reports from Quebec's forest fire prevention agency paint a grim picture, revealing over 150 forest fires ablaze in the province in June, with more than 110 of these classified as being uncontrollable.

While the situation in Quebec serves as a stark illustration, it is important to recognize that climate change transcends regional boundaries and manifests as a pressing global concern with significant implications. The Federal Minister of Emergency Preparedness, Bill Blair noted that about 7.7 million hectares (or 19 million acres) of forest have burned to date this year as of the end of June 2023, making 2023 Canada's worst wildfire season on record. Blair has projected that by 2030, the average annual losses from disasters could reach $15.4 billion. This is detrimental as found by The Canadian Climate Institute's Damage Control report, that one dollar of spending now to reduce carbon emissions and prepare for extreme weather events reduces $15 in future savings. "We see more severe climate impact with each passing year, with each passing season," Steven Guilbeault, Minister of Environment and Climate Change. "While we must reduce our emissions to keep the climate from getting worse, we must also make our communities more resilient to the impacts of climate change."

Financial resilience is defined as a household's ability *to get through financial hardship, stressors and shocks as a result of unplanned life events.* There is an intersection between climate change and household financial vulnerability, with this being measured by Financial Resilience Institute in Canada. In June 2021, June 2022 and February 2023, Financial Resilience Institute leveraged its Financial Resilience Index model[1] to measure the proportion of Canadian households that were impacted by extreme weather events[2] and if there was any association between households that were negatively impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months and increased household financial vulnerability and/or increased financial stress. The Institute first

[1] The Institute's peer-reviewed Financial Resilience Index model is called the Seymour Financial Resilience Index™. The Index measures a household's financial resilience, defined as its *ability to get through financial hardship, stressors, and shocks as a result of unplanned life events* with this measured across nine behavioral, sentiment and resilience indicators at the national, provincial, segment and individual household level. It has a pre-pandemic baseline of February 2020 and is based on over seven years of robust national Financial Well-Being studies data. Households are scored from 0 to 100 based on their financial resilience. 'Extremely Vulnerable' households have a financial resilience score of 0 to 30, 'Financially Vulnerable' households a financial resilience score of 30.01 to 50, 'Approaching Resilience' a score of 50.01 to 70, and 'Financially Resilient' households a financial resilience score of 70.01 to 100. See Financial Resilience Institute reports including the joint report published with Statistics Canada in September 2021 for information.

[2] Extreme weather events are defined as extreme heat, floods, or fires. Financial Resilience Institute has been measuring the proportion of Canadian households negatively impacted by extreme weather events since 2021, and the impact on their household financial vulnerability and financial stress, among other challenges. Customized questions regarding climate change impacts are incorporated into the Institute's June 2022 and February 2023 Financial Well-Being studies with analytics against the Seymour Financial Resilience Index™. The Institute has also measured the impact of climate change on the members Vancity Savings Credit Union, and other organizations.

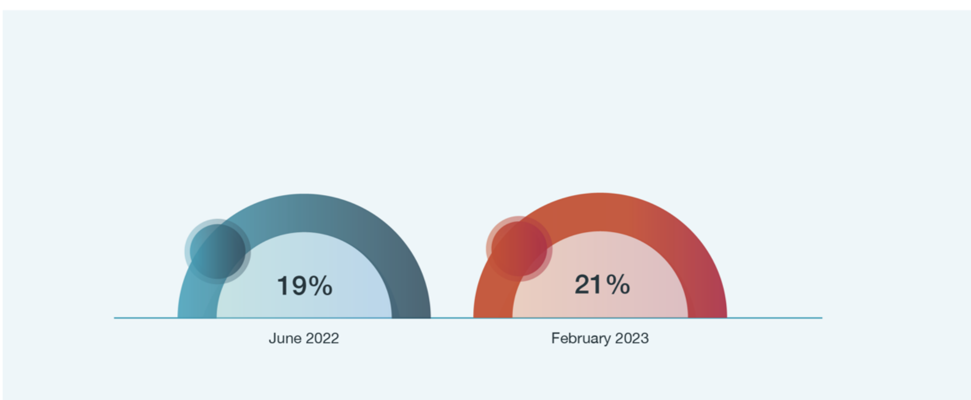
led this work with its founding funder Vancity Savings Credit Union, a leading Financial Institution and recognized climate change leader.

The Intelligence Memo provides data and benchmark analytics on the intersection between extreme weather events and household financial vulnerability (and financial stress) at a high-level. Financial Resilience Institute is committed to working with other Institutes to further work and longitudinal impact measurement in this area. This can complement important research and advocacy being led by many organizations in Canada and globally such as the important work led by Climate Change Institute and many other organizations. Our data highlights that while financial vulnerability (and financial stress) is certainly a mainstream issue in Canada, extreme weather events is having knock-on impacts on the financial situations, financial vulnerability, financial stress and health and well-being of individuals, families and communities. There are also clearly impacts of climate change on small businesses, organizations and governments, with the focus of our research being households for the purposes of this short report.

Key Findings

Over 1 in 5 households report having been negatively impacted by climate change events over the past 12 to 24 months

Proportion of households impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12-24 months across Canada



Source: Seymour Financial Resilience Index™

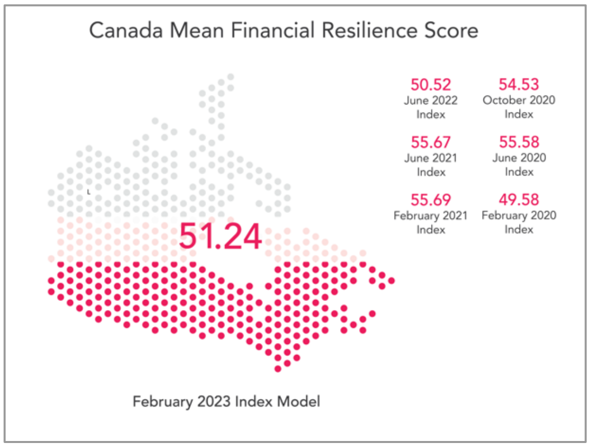
As of February 2023, 21% of Canadian households, representing 5.4 million people, report having been negatively impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months, with 'extreme weather events' defined as fires, floods or extreme heat. This compares to 19% of households being impacted by extreme weather events as of June 2022.[3]

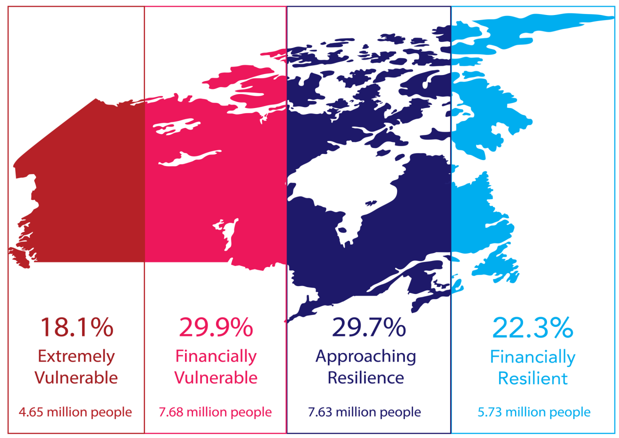
[3] Source: February Financial Well-Being study with a sample size of 5010 adult Canadian primary or joint financial decision makers aged 18 to 70 years old from a representative sample of the population by province, age, gender and household income. The population estimate size is based on 25.70 adult Canadians based on July 2021 Census data (Source: Statistics Canada). The Financial Well-Being studies have been conducted by our organization since 2017.

Financial Resilience Institute

Extreme weather events are negatively impacting many Canadians and the negative implications will continue to persist unless further preventative policies and mitigation efforts are put in place by policymakers, organizations and the wider ecosystem, with a complex challenge as climate change impacts continue to impact Canada and countries across the globe.

Household vulnerability is a mainstream issue with 78% of Canadian households not 'Financially Resilient' as of February 2023





[1] Based on a population of 25.70 Canadians aged 18 to 70 years old as of July 2021 (Statistics Canada)

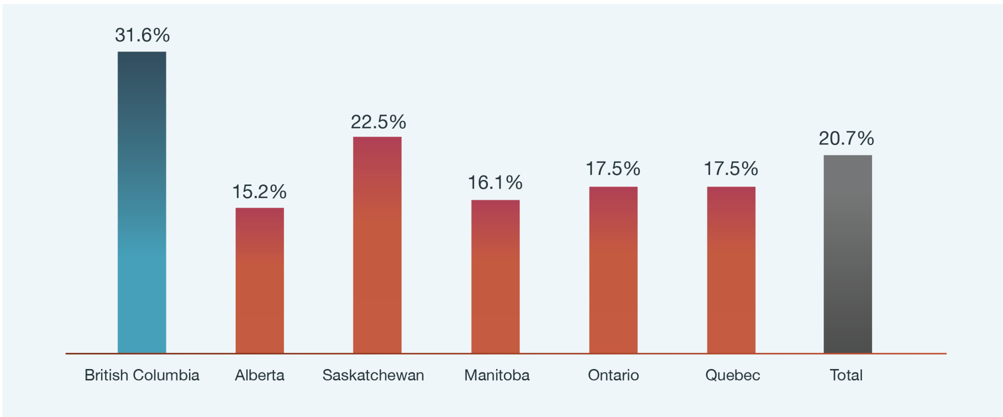
The Institute has published many reports[4] on financial vulnerability and financial stress as a mainstream issue in Canada. As outlined below and in our many reports, the mean financial resilience score of Canadians as of February 2023 is 51.24, meaning that at the national level, households are just 'Approaching Resilience'. Households from all household income demographics are represented across all four financial resilience segments.

There are provincial differences in household financial vulnerability, with the mean provincial financial resilience score of British Columbia 52.75 based on the February 2023 Index, compared to a provincial mean financial resilience score of 49.74 for Alberta for example, where households (before any impact of climate change or other financial stressors or shocks) are less financially resilient than British Columbian counterparts.

[4] The Financial Well-Being studies instrument complements the Institute's Financial Resilience Index model with a sample size of 5010 adult Canadian primary or joint financial decision makers and tier-one bank customers with 4304 people scored through February 2023 Index. Customized questions around climate change and other impacts can be added to future Financial Well-Being for further longitudinal investigation and impact measurement on Canadian households and key populations for the ecosystem. These are conducted three times a year in February, June and October of each year. Seymour Financial Resilience Index TM data analytics can complement climate-change research and data through the household financial resilience lens. Disaggregated data provides nuanced insights and tracking for specific populations, provinces and communities and the customers and communities of organizations utilizing the Index, as they also measure their customers' financial health, resilience and well-being.

Provincial differences: with more British Columbians reporting having been being negatively impacted by extreme weather events

Proportion of households in Canada that have been impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months by province as of February 2023



Source: Seymour Financial Resilience Index™

The Institute's data validates that there are differences in the proportion of households by province that are being negatively impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months. As of February 2023, British Columbia is the province with the largest proportion of households (32%) reporting having been impacted been impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months.

A Bank of Canada report on household vulnerability and climate change published in August 2021 highlighted that B.C. and Ontario are two provinces where there were higher risks of climate change and financial vulnerability based on its analysis.[5] The BOC report states that households in regions with high indebtedness and high exposure to national disasters hold 39% of Canadian household debt. Based on its analysis, these households are mainly located in B.C. and Ontario, where larger household debt burdens are linked to elevated housing prices.

The Institute is measuring tracking the mean financial resilience score, housing affordability and many other financial and debt stressors of households and communities. Our data confirms that provinces like B.C, where there are more significant housing affordability and cost of living challenges already and where more households also report being negatively impacted by climate change, face additional challenges and risks if negatively impacted by extreme weather events. This is also the case for households and communities that are more financially vulnerable and/or lack insurance protection, for example.

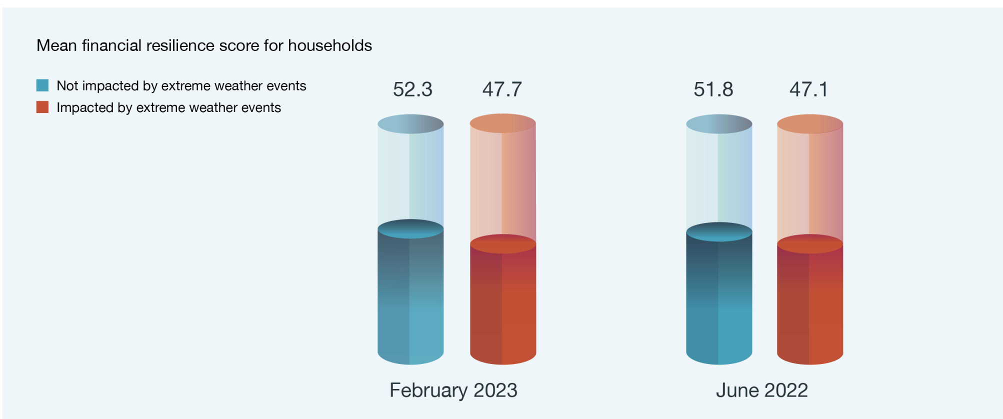
[5] For households exposed to extreme weather events, the Bank of Canada believes this has emerged for two possible reasons: depreciation in the value of assets when houses that are not fully insured are destroyed or the loss of income if employees cannot reach their workplace or businesses are disrupted. These findings highlight where the combination of household financial vulnerabilities and exposure to natural disasters could amplify financial losses.

There is a clear association between people experiencing climate change and increased household financial vulnerability

The Institute's Financial Resilience Index model validates what one would intuitively guess - that there is indeed an association between households experiencing extreme weather events and increased household financial vulnerability. We have proven this through analytics on Canadians nationally, as well as via analytics on the customers and communities of organizations using the Index.

Households that have been negatively impacted by extreme weather events have a mean financial resilience score that is 4.5 points lower compared to those not impacted as of February 2023, with Index analytics in June 2022 telling a similar story.

Households impacted by extreme weather events have lower levels of financial resilience



Source: Seymour Financial Resilience Index™

Canadian households that have been impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months have a mean financial resilience score of 47.7 compared to a mean financial resilience score of 52.3 for households that have not been negatively impacted by extreme weather events as of February 2023. This data tells a similar story to data based on June 2022 Index analytics.

Individuals and families that report having been negatively impacted by extreme weather events at the national level are 'Financially Vulnerable' compared to households not impacted by extreme weather events scored as 'Approaching Resilience.'

Of the nine index indicators, households that have been impacted by extreme weather events score particularly low on the financial stress composite indicator and the level of financial stress over current and future financial obligations indicators as of February 2023, compared to households that have not been impacted by extreme weather events.

At the national level, households negatively impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months also score lower across many of the other Index indicators, compared to those who have not been impacted, such as the 'confidence in my ability to meet short-term savings goals' indicator; self-reported credit score indicator and debt management composite indicators.

36% of household negatively impacted by extreme weather events report this has negatively impacted their financial situation

Of the 21% of Canadian households that have been impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months as of February 2023 nationally, 36% of these report that being impacted by climate change has negatively impacted their financial situation. This is an increase compared to 30% of households reporting this has negatively impacted their financial situation as of June 2022.

40% of homeowners with a mortgage report having been impacted by extreme weather events as of February 2023, with potential damage to their homes through floods or fires or extreme heat, with this increased from 34% in June 2022.

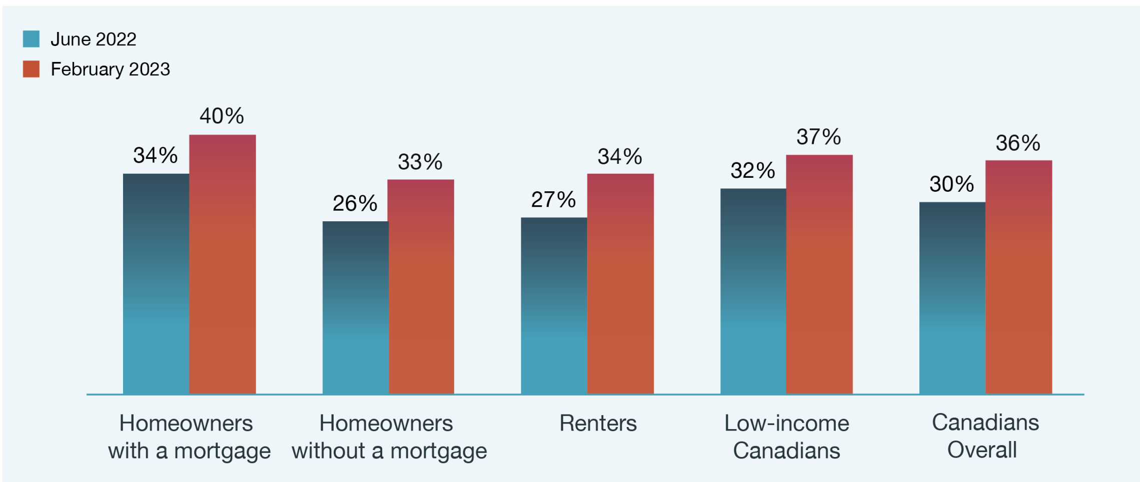
37% of low-income Canadians that have been impacted by extreme weather events report that this has negatively impacted their household's financial situation, with more of these families more financially vulnerable already, as shown through the Institute's reports on the financial vulnerability of low-income Canadians.[6] More financially vulnerable households are being disproportionally impacted by climate change and by financial hardship in Canada, as in other countries around the world, and in particular those that are developing countries. This makes sense given that the livelihoods of these more vulnerable households and communities depend on fewer assets, and risk-management strategies may be ineffective in terms of dealing with extreme weather event risks.[7]

[6] The Financial Well-Being studies instrument complements the Institute's Financial Resilience Index model with 4304 people scored through February 2023 Index. Customized questions around climate change and other impacts can be added to this study for further longitudinal investigation and impact measurement on Canadian households and key populations for the ecosystem.

[7] "Any given loss affects poor and marginalized people far more because their livelihoods depend on fewer assets; their consumption is closer to subsistence levels; they cannot rely on savings to smooth the impacts; their health and education are at greater risk; and they may need more time to recover," an excerpt from the CGAP Leadership Essay Series, "In an Era of Urgent Climate Risk, Does Financial Inclusion Matter?", (June, 2022).

The Canadian Climate Institute reports that workers in lower-level retail jobs are being more negatively impacted by climate change[8]. While this Intelligence Memo provides high-level and sample insights, Financial Resilience Institute can provide disaggregated data and tracking on the impact extreme weather events on the financial vulnerability on Canadians, customers and stakeholders by different employment type and for other populations or based on other factors.

Proportion of Canadians that report that extreme weather events have negatively impacted their household's financial situation



Source: Seymour Financial Resilience Index™

Over a third of Canadian renters have been negatively impacted by climate change over the past 12 to 24 months as of February 2023, again an increase compared to 27% of renters being affected as of June 2022. Renters overall. Renters overall have a mean financial resilience score of 46.2 compared to a mean financial resilience score of 52.3 for homeowners with a mortgage, and 60.2 for homeowners without a mortgage as of February 2023. They are more financially vulnerable at the national level compared to their homeowner counterparts.

[8] "The disproportionate losses for low-income households are driven by lower baseline levels of income, resulting in the same dollar amount of lost income comprising a higher share of total income lost compared to high-income households. As well, there is a higher share of income coming from low-income employment in the service sector that is impacted heavily by damages to infrastructure and supply chain disruptions. Finally, the lower income groups tend to spend more of their income on transportation services and housing, both of which are highly climate-sensitive." an excerpt from Canadian Institute for Climate Choices, "Tip of the iceberg, navigating the known and unknown costs of climate change for Canada", p. 61 (December 2020).

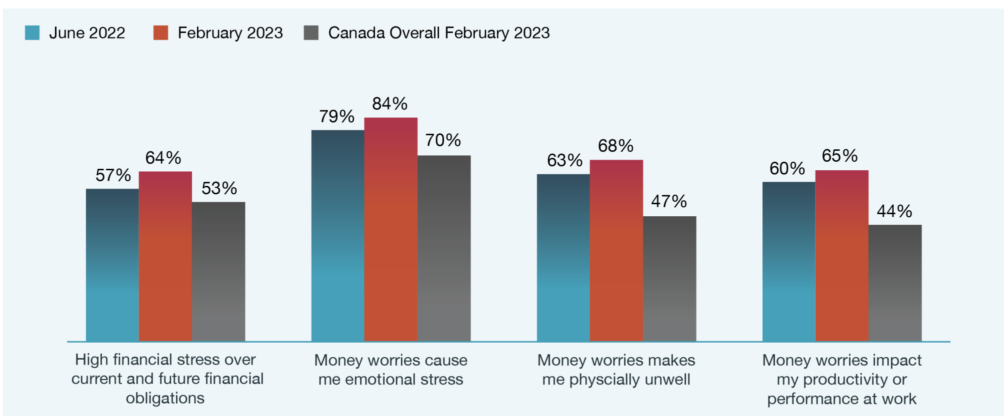
More households that have experienced extreme weather events report high levels of financial stress, in turn negatively their health and well-being

Our organization has been measuring the impact of money worries and financial stress on the physical health, emotional health and other well-being dimensions of Canadians overall and for more vulnerable populations since 2017. More financially vulnerable populations have lower levels of financial well-being, physical well-being and all well-being elements measured as outlined here and in our published reports.

For Canadian households that have negatively impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 months specifically, 64% of these households report high levels of financial stress over their current and future obligations. This compares to 53% of households overall in Canada reporting high levels of financial stress over their current and future financial obligations as of February 2023.

Households that have experienced extreme weather events have higher levels of financial stress impacting their health and well-being compared

Proportion of households that experienced extreme weather events that have high levels of financial stress and/or report money worries causes emotional stress, make them physically unwell or impact their productivity or performance at work:



Source: Seymour Financial Resilience Index™

'Extremely Vulnerable' households have a financial resilience score of 0 to 30; 'Financially Vulnerable' a score of 30.01 to 50; 'Approaching Resilience' a score of 50.01 to 70 and 'Financially Resilient' a score of 70.01 to 100 based on the nine Index indicators.

A greater proportion of households negatively impacted by climate change are reporting that money worries are impacting their physical health and their productivity and engagement at work compared to Canadians overall.

As of February 2023, 65% of households negatively impacted by extreme weather events report that money worries impact their productivity or engagement at work, compared to this being the case for 44% of Canadian households overall. Similarly, 68% of households negatively impacted by extreme weather events in the past 12 to 24 months report that money worries make them physically unwell as of February 2023, compared to 47% of households overall.

The impacts of extreme weather events on individuals, families and communities and intersections with financial resilience, financial stress and overall health and well-being will continue to be measured and tracked by Financial Resilience Institute. There are opportunities to measure impacts not only for Canadians overall and key populations, but for more financially vulnerable households based on the Institute's Financial Resilience Index model, as well as financial inclusion and access-to-help gaps.

More financially vulnerable households are being negatively impacted by extreme weather events, contributing to inequities and financial hardship

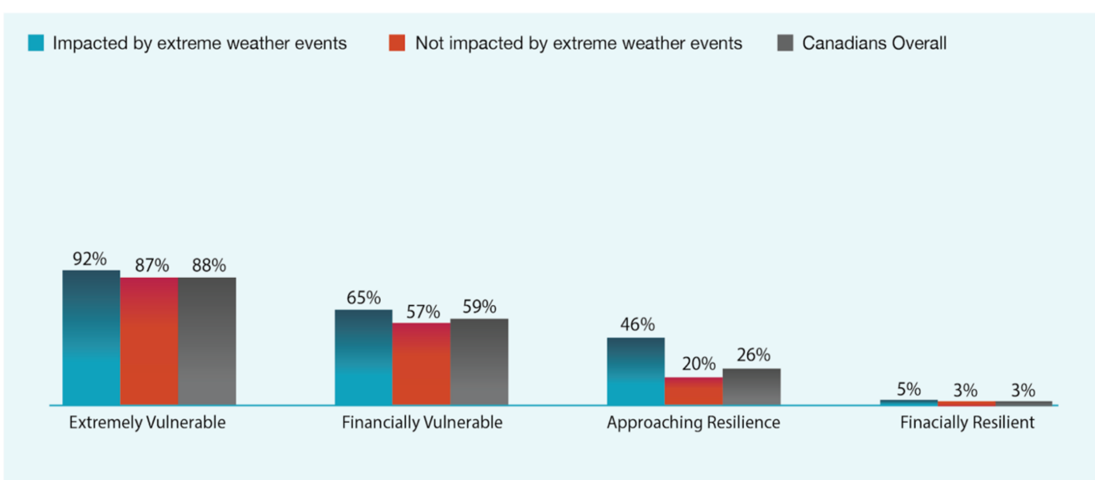
Our organization has been measuring a number of 'financial resilience gaps', inequities and increased challenges for more financially households and populations for several years.

Before factoring in the impact of extreme weather events, at the national level as of February 2023 88% of 'Extremely Vulnerable' households were experiencing significant financial hardship compared to only 3% of 'Financially Resilient' households. This gap was first measured through the pandemic by our organization and is now evident for more financially vulnerable households in face of the current inflationary environment where the cost of living (and high interest rates) is a challenge, with more of these households also facing systemic barriers.

While 42% of Canadians overall report facing significant financial hardship as of February 2023 at the national level as of February 2023, this is the case for 56% of Canadians who have been impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months.

Proportion of households facing significant financial hardship as of 2023

More financially vulnerable households that have experienced extreme weather events are being disproportionally impacted by financial hardship



Source: Seymour Financial Resilience Index™

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Concerningly, twice the number of 'Extremely Vulnerable', 'Financially Vulnerable', and 'Approaching Resilience' households that report having been negatively impacted by extreme weather events in the past 12 to 24 months report facing significant financial hardship, compared to their more 'Financially Resilient' counterparts, both in February 2023 and June 2022.

Of the households who report being impacted by extreme weather events, only 5% of 'Financially Resilient' households report their household is facing significant financial hardship, compared to 46% of 'Approaching Resilience' households, 65% of 'Financially Vulnerable', and 92% of 'Extremely Vulnerable' households who report being impacted by extreme weather events. The Institute's Financial Resilience Index model validates that the significant and growing cost of climate change is disproportionately impacting more financially vulnerable populations.

In terms of affordability challenges, The Canadian Climate Institute highlights affordability risks for households in Canada overall and especially for vulnerable populations as a result of climate change costs in its Damage Control report, published in September 2022.

In all scenarios modeled by the Canadian Climate Institute, all Canadian households would be worse off, with low-income households being the hardest hit. The Institute highlights that can be attributed to the accumulation of existing socioeconomic vulnerabilities amplifying the risks to vulnerable populations, with climate impacting lower labour productivity and increase unemployment, further eroding household incomes.

Households with sufficient reported insurance protection have higher levels of household financial resilience – with insurance helpful for those impacted by extreme weather events

In Canada, as of February 2024, while 51% of Canadian households report that they have been set back financially due to an unexpected life event in the past 12 months, 44% of households also report that they do not have sufficient insurance to protect them against the unexpected.

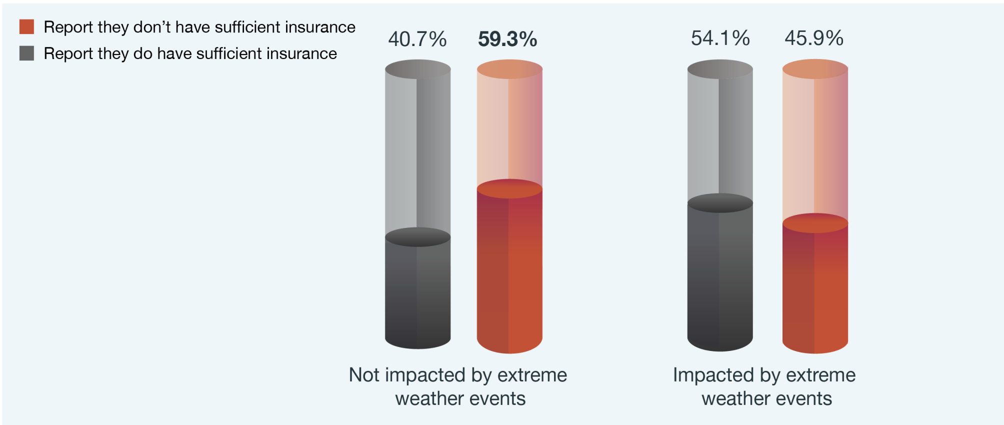
Financial Resilience Institute has conducted analytics to validate if there is an association between households having sufficient insurance protection (based on different types of insurance) and improved household financial resilience (across a number of indicators), and there is a clear association.

As of February 2023, households that report having sufficient insurance protection (auto, home and property insurance) have a mean financial resilience score that is 13.1 points higher (at 56.9) compared to those who do not report having sufficient insurance protection, with a mean financial resilience score of 43.8.

Fewer financially vulnerable households report not having sufficient insurance coverage to protect against the unexpected, however. While 80% of 'Financially Resilient' Canadian households report having sufficient insurance coverage to protect against the unexpected, as of February 2023, this is the case for 61.3% of 'Approaching Resilience', 45.7% of 'Financially Vulnerable' and 40.9% of 'Extremely Vulnerable' households.

Not surprisingly, a greater proportion of Canadian households that report not being impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months report having sufficient insurance protection (representing 59.3% of impacted households) as of February 2023.

More households not impacted by extreme weather events report they have sufficient levels of insurance to protect them against the unexpected - February 2023



Source: Seymour Financial Resilience Index™

54.1% of households negatively impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months report they do not have sufficient insurance protection (automobile home and property insurance) as of February 2023, however. This data shines a light on the 'insurance protection gap' in Canada, an issue for households overall and those who are more financially vulnerable. This gap may well be wider than this, given that this is based on reported insurance protection coverage, and there is a lack awareness by many Canadians of the risks of climate change.

The insurance protection gap in the face of climate change impacted is being reported on in other regions with concerns by organizations such as the European Central Bank, where it was recently reported that only a quarter of climate-related catastrophe losses were insured in Europe. The European Bank also warns that the protection gap could widen as a result of climate change.[9]

As an additional challenge Financial Resilience Institute data highlights that 7% of Canadian households that report having been negatively impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months report being unable to access help in understanding how storms, floods or fires could impact their household as of February 2023. This lack of access to help in understanding how climate change could impact their household is not surprisingly higher for more financially vulnerable households (with lower mean financial resilience scores). 13% of 'Extremely Vulnerable' households, 8% of 'Financially Vulnerable' and 7% of 'Approaching Resilience' households impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months report lacking access to help in understanding how storms, floods or fires could impact their household as of February 2023. This compares to this being the case for only 1% of 'Financially Resilient' households negatively impacted by extreme weather events.

[9] "The EU has a problem with climate catastrophe insurance: only a quarter of the losses from climate -related disasters are covered. Greater coverage could reduce the economic damage that results from them. In some countries, the figure is less than 5%. Moreover, the growing effects of climate change mean that coverage is likely to shrink as rising premiums choke demand and insurers withdraw from particularly exposed areas." An excerpt from European Central Bank, "What to do about Europe's climate insurance gap", (April 2023).

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Summary Takeaways

Canadian Climate Institute's research[10] predicts that as soon as 2025, or in just over two years from now, climate induced damages will slow Canada's economic growth to the tune of $25 billion annually, with this equal to about half the expected annual growth in our economy. The Institute warns that within three years, each Canadian could be $700 a year worse off due to worsening climate damages.

Climate change is certainly a complex macroeconomic risk and global challenge that poses significant implications for the future prosperity, financial resilience, health and well-being overall resilience of people and communities. We recognize the importance of further research and analytics: not only to provide independent longitudinal data on the problems and stressors impacting Canadians, but to help shine a light on (and test the impact of) potential solutions that can help foster a more affordable and resilient future for Canadians in the face of growing climate risks. As outlined in The Canadian Climate Institute's Damage Control report,[11] any financial burdens experienced now to fight climate change will be but a fraction of the pain that future generations will experience in the decades ahead. Meaning, if we fail to adapt proactively, when possible, climate change will just keep making life in Canada more costly. This will contribute to challenges in the financial resilience and overall resilience and well-being of Canadians and in particular those that are more vulnerable.

Moving Forward

Financial Resilience Institute is early in our journey in research and impact measurement around the intersections between climate change impacts on household financial resilience, health and well-being. Moving forward, this intersection, and exploration of other aspects as required, will be an area of focus for research, impact measurement and cross-sector collaboration for our Institute. This is a complex and under-researched area, with this Intelligence Memo a starting point for longitudinal research and collaborative innovation with other impact-led organizations and climate change experts.

As a non-profit, we believe in the power of evidence to build resilience, improve lives and strengthen communities. Innovation, advocacy, policy and program development work best when rooted in data and facts. Our work can help spark innovation in programs and practice and help progress efforts and actions to foster more resilience, sustainable, inclusive communities and economies in the face of climate change. Ultimately, this can support advocacy, strategies, targeted innovation and systems change to foster resilient, sustainable communities, for Canadians and future generations.

[10] "Climate-induced damages are already here and they're adding up. By 2023, climate impacts will be slowing Canada's economic growth by $25 billion annually, which is equal to 50 per cent of projected GDP growth," an excerpt from Canadian Climate Institute's, "Damage Control," (September 2022).

[11] "Our analysis finds that these economic damages form climate change are already occurring, that they will continue to worsen, and that they will accelerate rapidly after mid-century, meaning that future generations will bear the highest costs. But Canadians are not powerless in facing this threat. We find that both greenhouse gas emissions reductions globally and proactive adaptation here in Canada can cut future economic damages in half, and, in combination, can insulate Canada from the worst climate change damages, reducing losses in national income (as measured by real GDP) by 75 per cent in the impact areas we analyzed." An excerpt from Canadian Climate Institute's, "Damage Control," Report (September 2022).

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Some leading organizations and Financial Institutions are measuring the impact of extreme weather events on their customers and communities and impacts on household vulnerability and financial stress.

Vancity

Vancity is one of Canada's largest Credit Unions and a global leader in climate change and financial health and resilience impact measurement and innovation. The Credit Union is also the founding funder of Financial Resilience Institute and was a leader in identifying the opportunity to measure the impact of climate change on its membership in partnership with our organization, and any association or impact on financial resilience. As published in Vancity's 2022 Climate Report[12] Vancity worked with Financial Resilience Institute in June 2021 and levered the Institute's Financial Resilience Index model to explore if there was any association between households in British Columbia and the Credit Unions members (customers) negatively impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months and increased household financial vulnerability and/or increased financial stress.

Financial Resilience Institute's Index model confirmed there was indeed an association with both, with particularly strong results in British Columbia and for the Credit Union's membership. Based on the June 2022 Seymour Financial Resilience Index TM model analytics, 30 per cent of British Columbians, 26 per cent of Vancity members and 19% of Canadians were negatively impacted by extreme weather events (such as extreme heat, floods, or wildfires). Vancity members that were negatively impacted by extreme weather events had a mean financial resilience score that was 30 points lower than those who were not impacted (i.e., a financial resilience score of 34.4 for Vancity members negatively impacted by extreme weather events, compared to a score of 63.23 for those members who were not impacted).

Vancity members that were negatively impacted by extreme weather events also had higher levels of financial stress, with this the case for 57 per cent of Canadians and 56 per cent of British Columbians. This research highlights the need for Financial Institutions (and other organizations) to focus their collective attention on helping to build financial and overall resilience and enable a just transition to a low carbon economy.

"We focus on helping our members navigate unpredictable, challenging times to support their financial resilience. The climate crisis will exacerbate financial stressors on our members, especially our most vulnerable ones. The intersection between climate change and household financial vulnerability is important to understand. Research analytics led by Financial Resilience Institute have been powerful in helping to inform Vancity's climate and financial health and resilience strategies, while also bringing impact measurement for our stakeholders and Canadians."

Valerie Presolly, Director, Climate Strategy and Performance, Vancity

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12 "In 2021 and 2022, Financial Resilience Institute utilized its Financial Resilience Index model, the Seymour Financial Resilience Index™, to analyze if there was any association between households that were negatively impacted by extreme weather events over the past 12 to 24 months and increased household financial vulnerability and/or increased financial stress for Vancity members and British Columbians. The model and research analytics confirmed there was indeed an association with both." See excerpt from the "2022 Climate Change Report," p. 11 with citation of Financial Resilience Institute. Seymour Financial Resilience Index TM is a trademark used under license by the Financial Resilience Society.

About Financial Resilience Institute

Financial Resilience Institute is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the financial resilience and well-being of Canadians and global citizens. It is the leading independent authority on financial resilience and financial well-being in Canada.

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