

# **Gender Budgeting and Intersectionality**

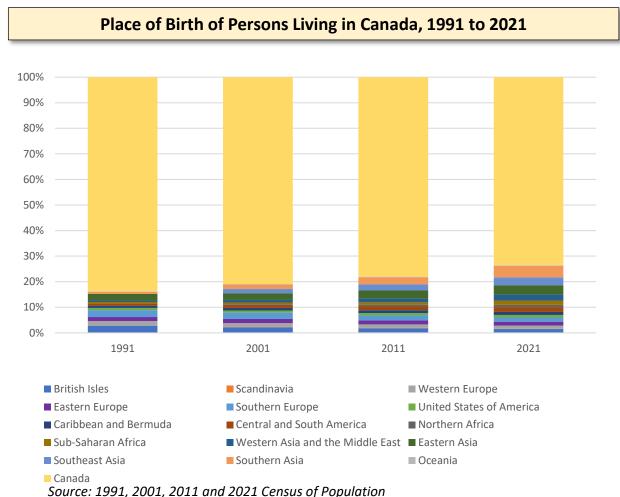
Department of Finance Canada Fiscal Policy Branch





## Why intersectionality matters in Canada

- More than 450 ethnic or cultural origins were reported in the 2021 Census.
- Racialized groups in Canada are all experiencing growth. In 2021, South Asian (7.1%), Chinese (4.7%) and Black (4.3%) people together represented 16.1% of Canada's total population.
- There is also growing demand for disaggregated data in order to get a better idea of the diversity of the Canadian population and the unique experiences of the racialized groups in it.





# Canada is a diverse country

Serving Canadians in all their diversity!

19%
Canadians are
65 years of
age and over

8M
Have a mother tongue other than English or

French

National average of couples living in common law is 23% while that number is 43% in Quebec

13%
Live in rural communities

**50.4%** Female

100,815 or 0.33% Transgender or non-binary

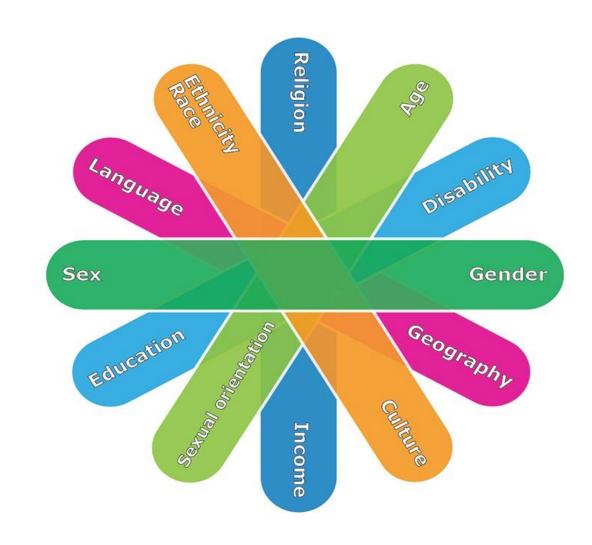
22%
Live with a disability

5% Indigenous



# Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus)

- Original focus of GBA Plus was primarily on gender differences (1995-2011)
- The "Plus" was added in 2011 and the scope of analysis broadened to include a range of factors, with emphasis on their intersections
- GBA Plus looks at who is impacted by an issue that the government is trying to address, how they are impacted, how initiatives could be tailored to meet diverse needs, and how barriers can be mitigated to accessing initiatives or benefitting from them
- GBA Plus is done early in the development of policies, programs, services and other initiatives, to design better, more responsive and inclusive initiatives





## The evolution of GBA Plus in Canada

1995

2007

2011

2015

2016

2018

2019

2021-22

### Government Commitment to GBA

Following the
United Nations'
fourth World
Conference on
Women in Beijing
China, and with the
endorsement of the
Beijing Declaration
and Platform for
Action, the
Government of
Canada committed
to conducting a
GBA on all policies
and programs

### **GBA Mandatory in Submissions to TBS**

The 2007 revised Guide to Preparing Treasury Board Submissions made it mandatory for GBA information to be included in any TB submission

## Re-branding to GBA Plus

In 2011. the Government of Canada rebranded GBA to GBA Plus. The 'Plus' was added to encourage consideration of the multiple factors that shape experiences and outcomes, beyond sex and gender. With this rebranding, the GBA Plus wheel was introduced

## **Auditor General Audit of GBA Plus**

Recommended that Status of Women Canada, Privy Council Office and Treasury Board Secretariat work with all federal organizations to identify the barriers to GBA Plus implementation and to periodically assess and report on progress

## **GBA Plus Action Plan**

The 2016-20 GBA
Plus Action Plan
included a
requirement for
GBA Plus in
Memoranda to
Cabinet and a
commitment to
embed into policy
processes.

GBA Plus being mandatory in TB submissions was re-affirmed.

Governance to support GBA Plus was implemented. Training was expanded with CSPS.

### **Budget 2018**

Canadian Gender
Budgeting Act
passed. GBA Plus is
legislated for all
new annual Budget
measures, for tax
expenditures, and
for existing
expenditures

### Mainstreaming GBA Plus

GBA Plus commitments are included in all Ministerial mandate letters

The Impact
Assessment Act
came into force.
GBA Plus is
legislated for all
major initiatives as
part of impact
assessments

## Strengthening GBA Plus

New GBA Plus strengthening tools launched for Federal Public Servants in June 2021.

Budget 2021 investments to strengthen disaggregated data in order to power GBA Plus

In April 2022, amendments made to the policy on transfer payments to include GBA Plus requirements in G&C programs.

# Strengthened approach to GBA Plus

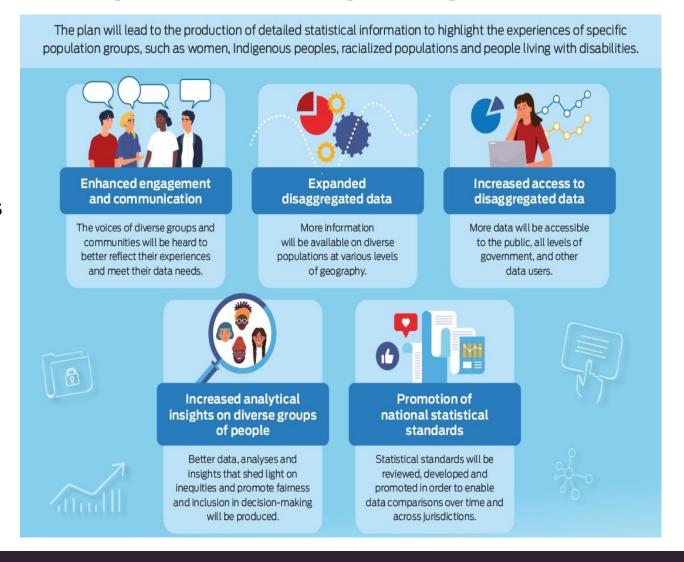
### **Unpacks the Plus**

- Provides an understanding of how identities come together and intersect
- Provides concrete guidance for doing GBA Plus with steps and key questions embedded

Geographical Disability **Economic** including Education Gender Age Inclusion Status rural Racialization Religion and Sexual Sex Language and Ethnicity Spiritual Orientation

# Disaggregated data to support gender budgeting

- Budget 2021 provided Statistics Canada with \$172 million over five years to implement the Disaggregated Data Action Plan (DDAP).
- This funding supports more representative data collection methods, enhances statistics on diverse populations to allow for intersectional analyses, and supports government and societal efforts to address known inequalities and promote fair and inclusive decision-making.
- To better understand the inequalities of diverse population groups, the DDAP adopts a GBA Plus lens to critically analyze all intersecting identity factors.





# Better quality data for better decision making

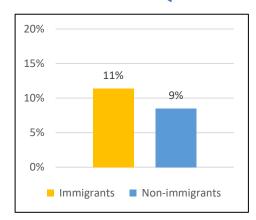
### Incidence of core housing need among racialized persons and immigrants in Canada:

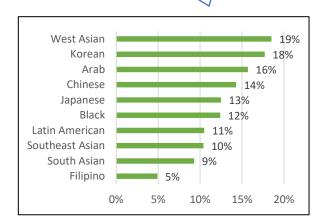
Disaggregated by Immigrant / non-immigrant within the racialized population\*

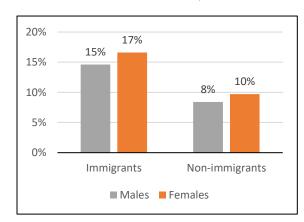
Disaggregated by population group within the racialized immigrant population\*

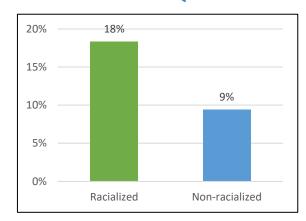
Disaggregated by sex and immigrant status\*\*

Disaggregated by racialized/non-racialized within the Female population\*\*









A household in **core housing need** is one whose dwelling is considered *unsuitable, inadequate or unaffordable* and whose income levels are such that they could not afford alternative suitable and adequate housing in their community.

# **Impacts Report**

- Canada's Gender Budgeting Act\_requires that the Minister of Finance table a report on the impacts in terms of gender and diversity of all new budget measures described in the annual federal budget.
- To be able to aggregate information, and compare proposals more readily, Finance Canada has developed a standardized gender-based analysis template that all departments are required to complete when submitting budget proposals. Detailed guidance accompanies this template.
- Budget 2023's Statement and Impacts Report on Gender, Diversity, and Quality of Life summarizes the gender-based analysis for every new measure announced in the budget, as shown in the example on the right:
- In Budget 2021 the Impacts Report (previously Gender Report) was expanded to include Quality of Life considerations:
  - > Both *who* is most affected and the *nature* of the impacts are considered.

Example: Budget 2023, p. 33 (English version); p. 35 (French version)

### **Building More Affordable Housing**

Supporting new affordable housing construction will benefit those experiencing housing affordability challenges, including particular groups that are prioritized under the National Housing Strategy such as persons with disabilities, Black and racialized people, Indigenous people, seniors, women and children fleeing domestic violence, and those in core housing need. According to 2021 data, 7.7 per cent of the Canadian population experienced core housing need, with women and girls having a higher incidence (8.2 per cent) compared to men and boys (7.1 per cent). Seniors also had a higher incidence of core housing need (8.9 per cent), as did Indigenous people (13.2 per cent). Data Sources: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Statistics Canada

#### **Quality of Life Impacts**



Prosperity – Acceptable housing

Environment – Greenhouse gas emissions

GRF Pillar: Poverty Reduction, Health, and Well-Being

Target Population: Those Experiencing Housing Affordability

Challenges

GBA Plus Timing: Early □ ■ □ Later ■ Existing

### **Expected Benefits**

Gender: Men O O Women
Income: Low O O High
Age cohort: Youth O Senior

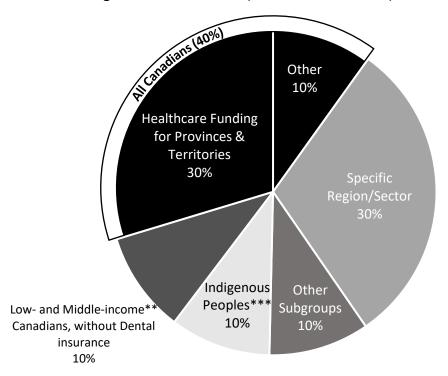
Additional Characteristics: Indigenous People, Black and Racialized People, One-Parent Households, Seniors, Women and Children

Fleeing Domestic Violence

# **Aggregate Stats – Gender and Diversity Impacts**

### **Target Population**

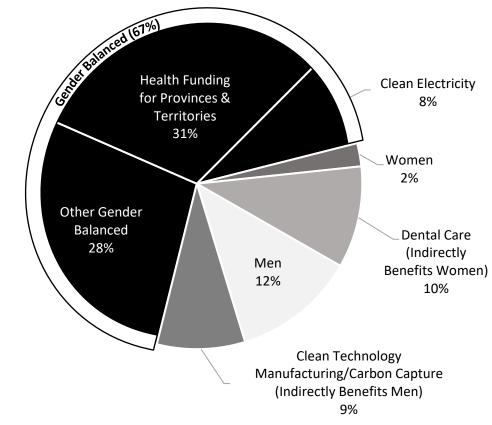
Share of Budget 2023 investments (\$ value of measures\*)



- \* Excluding Tax Fairness and Savings Measures.
- \*\* With a family income less that \$90,000
- \*\*\* Includes funding for Indigenous Health Equity Fund

### **Expected Benefits: Gender**

Share of Budget 2023 investments (\$ value of measures\*)



<sup>\*</sup> Excluding Tax Fairness and Savings Measures.



## **Additional Resources**



GBA Plus Resources: Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) - Women and

**Gender Equality Canada** 

GBA Plus template for Budget Proposals: <u>Budget/Off-Cycle Proposal – Annex 2:</u>

GBA+ Departmental Summary - Canada.ca



Impacts Report: Budget 2023: Statement and Impacts Report on Gender,

Diversity, and Quality of Life (canada.ca)

Disaggregated Data Action Plan: Disaggregated Data Accomplishments report

2021-22: Better Quality Data for Better Decision Making (statcan.gc.ca)