

# Gender Budgeting in Canada



# Evolution of Gender Budgeting in Canada

From high-level commitment to integrated budget practice

## 2016 Fall Economic Statement

Public Commitment to GBA+ for Future Budgets

## Budget 2017 Gender Statement

First public assessment of the budget from a gender perspective

## Budget 2018's Equality Chapter

Gender equality was a central focus of the budget

## Budget 2019

Canadian Gender Budgeting Act (Dec. 2018)  
Gender budgeting & GBA+ has become a core pillar

## Economic and Fiscal Snapshot 2020

Gender Budgeting continues to be a core pillar in the Government's COVID-19 Response



# Gender Budgeting in Canada: Core Principles

## Gender Budgeting Act (Dec. 2018)

- Makes gender budgeting a permanent part of the federal budget-making process
- Reporting requirements for new budget measures (Gender-Based Analysis+ Template), tax expenditures, and existing program expenditures
- Promotes principle of gender equality and greater inclusiveness in society as part of the annual federal budget
- Makes information available to the public on the impacts of Government decisions in terms of gender and diversity

## Gender Results Framework (Budget 2018)

### Education and Skills Development

Equal opportunities and diversified paths in education and skills development

### Economic Participation and Prosperity

Equal and full participation in the economy

### Leadership and Democratic Participation

Gender equality in leadership roles and at all levels of decision-making

### Gender-Based Violence and Access to Justice

Eliminating gender-based violence and harassment, and promoting security of the person and access to justice

### Poverty Reduction, Health and Well-Being

Reduced poverty and improved health outcomes

### Gender Equality Around the World

Promoting gender equality to build a more peaceful, inclusive, rules-based and prosperous world

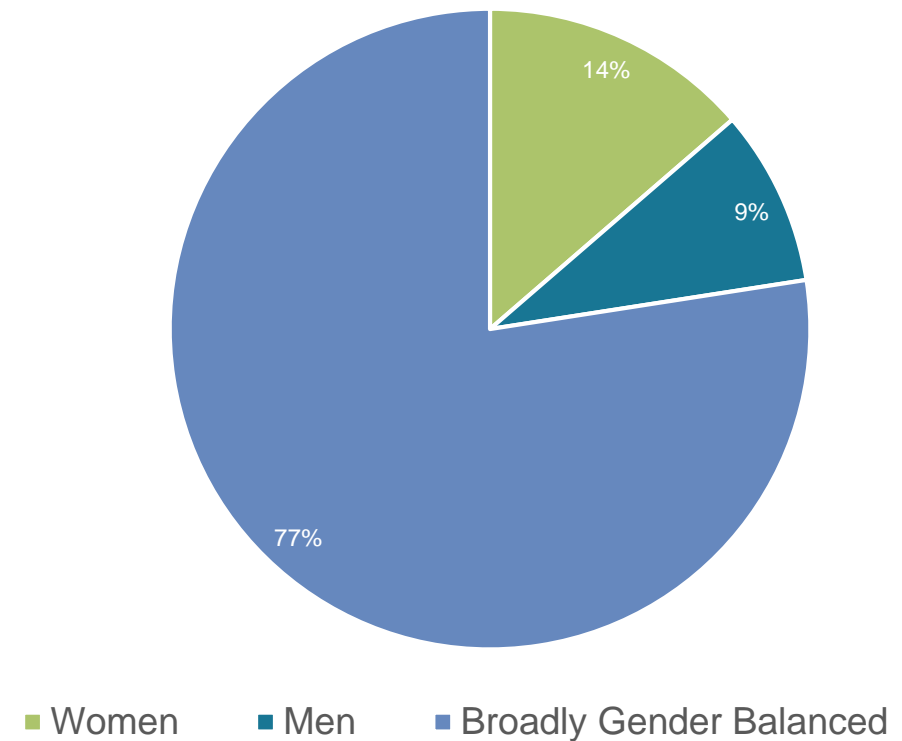
# Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+)

- All proposals to Ministers, including those in response to COVID-19, are required to contain a GBA+.
- When measures began to be implemented and data on measures become available, GBA+ are updated where possible.

## Economic and Fiscal Snapshot 2020:

- GBA+ for each and every response measure (68 in total) are published in Annex 1.
- Mainstreamed gender budgeting approach and strong political support ensured gender equality and diversity outcomes informed priority-setting, as well as collaboration across government (support from WAGE, Privy Council Office, Departments, Statistics Canada, etc.).

Chart 1.7 - Value of Direct Measures of Canada's COVID-19 Economic Response Plan by Gender



(Please see end of table for description of definitions used.)

**GBA+ Timing**

**Target Population**

**Expected Direct Benefits**

**Additional Identity Characteristics**

*Early-  
Later or  
Existing*

**Gender**

**Income Distribution**

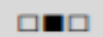
**Inter-generational**

*Men –  
Women*

*Strongly  
benefits  
Low – High*

*Benefits  
Youth – Senior*

**Cleaning Up Orphan and Inactive Oil and Gas Wells**



**Oil and Gas sector**



**Oilfield Services Companies in Western Provinces**

- *\$1.72 billion, including funding to the governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, and the Alberta Orphan Well Association, to clean up orphan and inactive oil and gas wells*

The one-time payments to the Governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia and to the Alberta Orphan Well Association are intended to stimulate economic activity in those provinces. The payments will benefit the workforce of the oil and gas services industry. Men represent over 80 per cent of the oil and gas workforce and will likely receive a greater benefit.

This investment will also reduce the environmental risks and hazards to nearby communities from orphan and inactive wells. This will benefit children and those with underlying health conditions, who are particularly vulnerable to air pollution and environmental pollutants. The reduction of carbon emissions from leaking orphan and inactive wells will help to lower Canadian emissions overall in line with Canada’s 2030 and 2050 commitments, and confer long term benefits to populations across the country. Given the high concentration of men working in the oil and gas sector, and in occupations related to natural and applied sciences, the measure is expected to disproportionately benefit men.

# Looking Ahead, Data will Continue to be a Key Priority

Though improved, data availability continues to be challenging

- Gender and diversity analysis is limited by the availability of data, especially for certain identity factors (race, sexual orientation, disability etc.).

Focus on data collection and monitoring to improve policy design going forward

- Work will continue to ensure disaggregated data is collected and policy measures are analyzed and implemented from an intersectional lens.
- Focus will be to collect and share consistent and timely administrative data on response measures and inform the recovery.
- Will continue to leverage collaboration across government.