



Treasury Board of Canada
Secretariat

Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor
du Canada

Canada

Fundamental Concepts of Quantitative Impact Assessment: Module 1

Joe Faragone, Leyla Shahid, and Hope Tuff-Berg

Results Division, Expenditure Management Sector

March 19, 2024

Purpose

- ❖ To provide an overview of:
 - The Treasury Board **Policy on Results** (PoR)
 - The **Canadian Gender Budgeting Act** (CGBA) and Gender-based Analysis Plus in Departmental Results Reports
 - The **Quality of Life Framework for Canada**



Treasury Board of Canada
Secretariat

Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor
du Canada

Canada

The Treasury Board Policy on Results

Overview of the *Policy on Results*

Policy on Results, launched in 2016 with the goal of providing the evidence needed to:

Manage Better

Spend Smarter

Report Clearly

In doing so, it was intended that the Policy would...

Improve **achievement of results** across government

Enhance **understanding of results** achieved and **resources** used

Data / Evidence

Governance and Leadership

❑ Performance Measurement and Evaluation Committee (PMEC)

- consist of senior officials to oversee departmental performance measurement and evaluation

❑ Head of Performance Measurement (HoPM)

- establish, implement and maintain a Program Inventory and overseeing Performance Information Profiles

❑ Head of Evaluation (HoEval)

- leading the evaluation function and has direct, unencumbered access to the deputy head

❑ Program Official (PO)

- establish, implement and maintain the program's Performance Information Profiles, including data collection

Outputs

□ Departmental Results Framework (DRF)

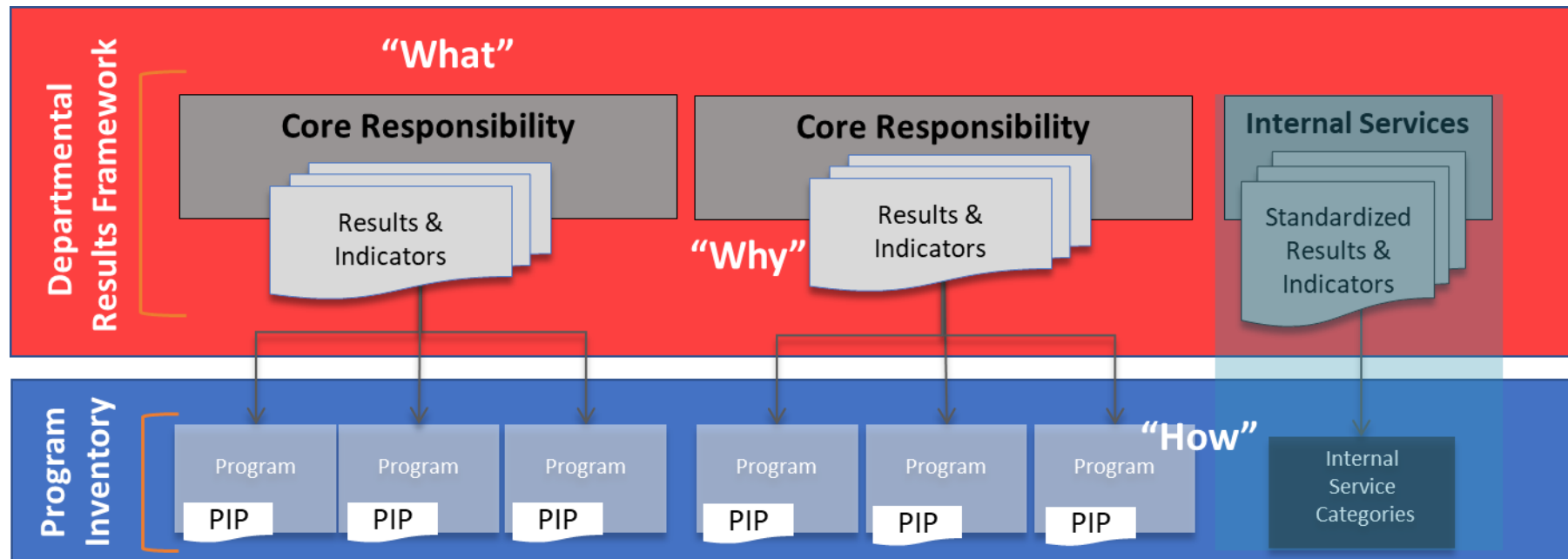
- **Core Responsibilities (CR):** what departments do
- **Departmental Results (DR) :** what they're trying to influence
- **Departmental Result Indicators (DRI):** how they're going to assess progress
- Appears in public documents

□ Program Inventory (PI)

- Adds up to 100% of the department's expenditures and human resources (excluding internal services)
- Speak to how the department plans to deliver its mandate and fulfill its CR
- Appears in public documents

□ Performance Information Profiles (PIP)

- Describe the programs in the PI
- Provide information on the program's outcomes, outputs and indicators.
- Provide a source of other key information related to the program's performance
- PIPs are provided to TBS for information purposes (not public)



❑ Annual Report by the Head of PM

- Report to PMEC on the availability, quality, utility and use of performance measurement data related to the PI

❑ Annual Report by the Head of Eval

- Report to PMEC on the availability, quality, validity and reliability of the indicators and info in the PIPs, including their utility for evaluation

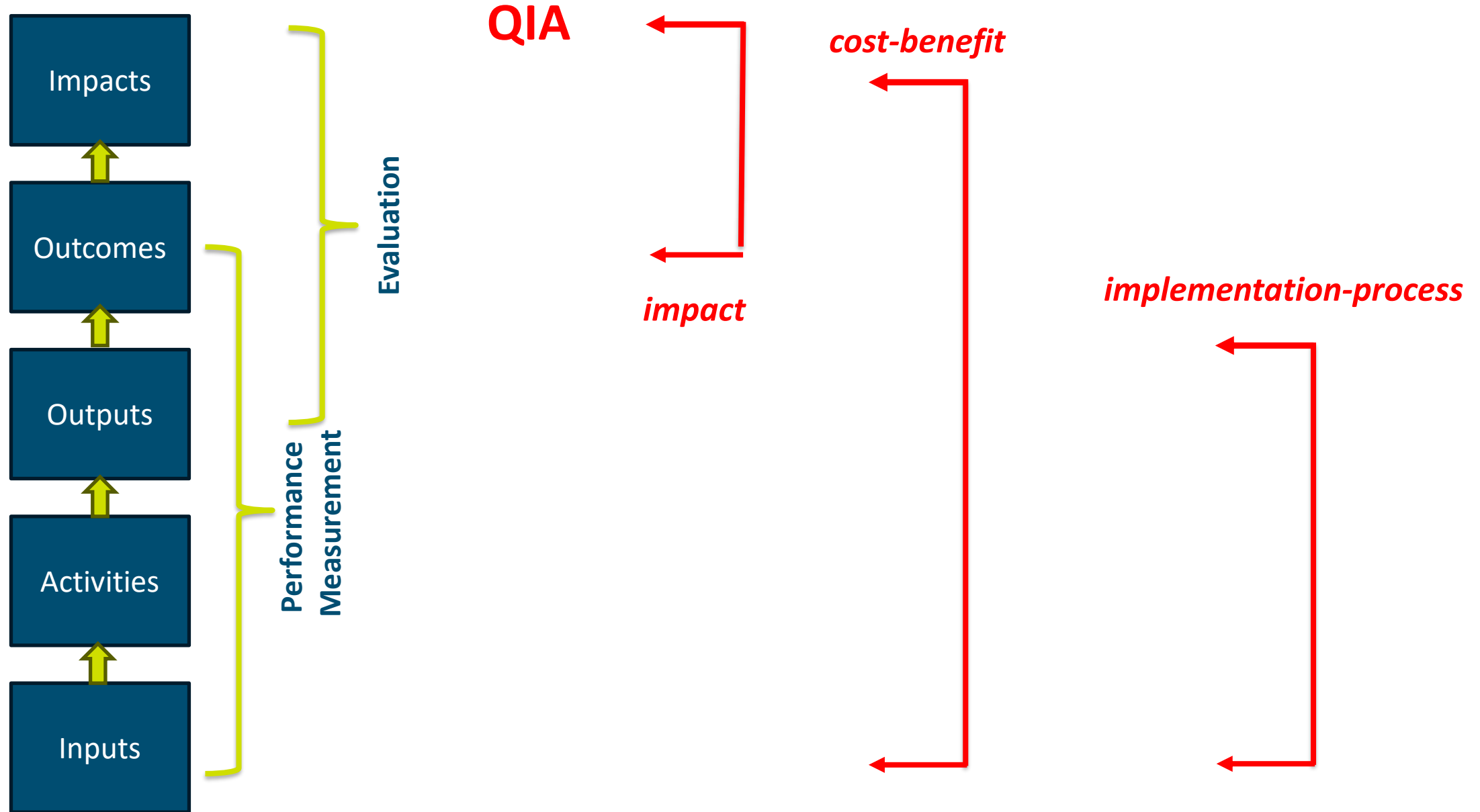
❑ Neutral Assessment of the Eval Function

- Conducted every five years to support deputy heads in fulfilling their responsibility for monitoring compliance with Policy expectations to ensure its effective implementation
- Should be governed, designed, conducted and reported impartially
- Use information to target improvements in their evaluation function and to establish a baseline for tracking progress or changes

❑ Departmental Evaluation Plan

- Deputy Head approved plan (management tool) produced annually by large depts to:
 - ID evaluations planned for the next five years
 - ID what spending/programs are not planned for evaluation and why
 - Report on the status of evaluations planned for completion
- Small depts are responsible for ensuring that an annual evaluation planning exercise is undertaken to determine evaluations needs (no DEP)

Linkages between the PoR and QIA



Review of the Treasury Board Policy on Results - Goals

Assess how the Policy has contributed to improving the Government of Canada's approach to results management

Understand its implementation and how that has influenced the achievement of the expected Policy results

Learn about what could be improved for better results, including the implementation and requirements of the Policy

Identify how emerging priorities and future trends should shape both the Policy and results management more broadly

What have we heard so far....

Themes	Key Issues
Analytical lenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A policy update could consider newer frameworks and lenses.• Challenges exist in reporting burden/misalignment and data availability.
Reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Policy does not address ownership of data and results for Indigenous programs.• Challenges exist in expertise, accountability, Indigenous engagement, and differing epistemologies.
Evaluation coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tension exists between the need for flexibility and a strong evaluation mandate.• Resources and capacity can affect ability to meet coverage requirements and to exploit Policy flexibilities.

Themes

Key Issues

Department size

- The method of distinguishing small departments and agencies from large may need to be revisited.
- There is limited capacity for required evaluations in some small departments and agencies.

Professionalization

- There are opportunities to further professionalize the PM and evaluation functions, but the means and goals need to be further clarified.
- There are inconsistencies in how roles are defined and classified.

Reporting

- There are opportunities to improve reporting tools and templates for better accountability and decision making

Themes

Capacity and learning

Data

Key Issues

- There is demand for central support in building capacities in PM and evaluation.
- Data quality, completeness and availability, as well as data literacy, affect departments' abilities to manage for results.
- There is demand for centrally-provided tools and guidance.



The Canadian Gender Budgeting Act and Gender-based Analysis Plus in Departmental Results Reports

Fairness and Inclusion Cross-Cutting Lens



Gender-based Analysis Plus

- Gender Results Framework
- Anti-Racism
- Reconciliation
- Accessibility
- LGBTQ2+ Equality
- Regional approaches
- Official Languages

* This list is not exhaustive and only provides some examples of the current policy landscape. Some of them may align with more than one domain(s)/lens(es).

Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus)

- An analytical tool to support the development of responsive and inclusive initiatives, including policies, programs, and other initiatives.
- A process for:
 - **understanding who is impacted** by the initiative;
 - **identifying how the initiative could be tailored** to meet diverse needs; and
 - **anticipating and mitigating any barriers** to accessing the initiative.
- GBA Plus is intersectional analysis
 - Underpinned by **quantitative and/or qualitative data** at each stage of the process.

GBA Plus in DPs and DRRs

- Since 2018-19, GBA Plus has been integrated to Departmental Plans (DPs) and Departmental Results Reports (DRRs)
- Two main themes in GBA Plus Supplemental Information Tables (SITs) in DPs and DRRs:
 - GBA Plus Capacity and Governance
 - **Gender and Diversity Impacts, By Program (Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat responsibility)**
 - per Section 5 of the *Canadian Gender Budgeting Act (CGBA)*

Canadian Gender Budgeting Act

CGBA (2018) enshrines gender budgeting principles in Canada's budgetary and financial management processes

Reporting Gender and Diversity Impacts

- Section 5 of the CGBA requires that
 - *“Once a year, the President of Treasury Board must make available to the public analysis of impacts in terms of gender and diversity of the existing Government of Canada expenditure programs that the President, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, considers appropriate.”*

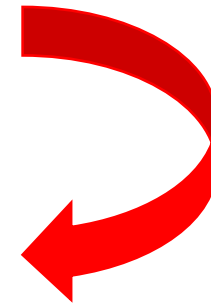
2024-25 DP GBA Plus SIT Requirements

GBA Plus data collection plan for each program:

1. **Confirmation:** Does the program **collect qualitative and/or quantitative data** to monitor and/or report program impacts by gender and diversity;
2. **If no:** Description of **actions being undertaken to enable** future monitoring and/or reporting;
3. **If yes:** Description of **future initiatives to expand program capacity** to report on impacts by gender and diversity.

2022-23 DRR GBA Plus SIT Requirements

1. **Core responsibility:** As noted in GC Infobase
2. **Program name**
3. **Program goals:** How GBA Plus was applied in program activities undertaken, outcomes and impacts identified
4. **Target population**
5. **Distribution of benefits:** By gender, income, age group
6. **Specific demographic group outcomes**
7. **Key program impacts* on gender and diversity**
 - a. **Key program impact statistics (quantitative impacts):**
 - Program indicator
 - Observed Results (highlighting gender and diversity impacts)
 - Data source
 - Comment
 - b. **Other key program impacts:**
 - Qualitative impacts of processes or activities.
8. **Supplementary information sources**
9. **GBA Plus data collection plan:** Activities and timelines to improve data collection and analysis



Public reporting: CGBA Web Page

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Government of Canada website. It includes the Canadian flag, the text 'Government of Canada' and 'Gouvernement du Canada', a search bar with the text 'Search Canada.ca', and a 'Français' link. Below the navigation bar is a 'MENU' dropdown. The main content area features a breadcrumb trail: 'Canada.ca > About government > Government-wide reporting on spending and operations'. The title 'Impacts of Gender Based Analysis Plus' is prominently displayed, followed by the source 'From: Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat'. The text explains that under the 2018 Canadian Gender Budgeting Act, the President of the Treasury Board must make available to the public, every year, analysis of the impacts that existing Government of Canada expenditure programs have on gender and diversity. It then states that the following links provide information by reporting year:

- [2021-22 Gender and diversity: Impacts of programs](#)
- [2020-21 Gender and diversity: Impacts of programs](#)
- [2019-20 Gender and diversity: Impacts of programs](#)

- Supports **CGBA obligations**;
- Highlights **work being undertaken to improve outcomes** for diverse communities;
- Follows the **review of enterprise-wide DRR GBA Plus SITs** each year.



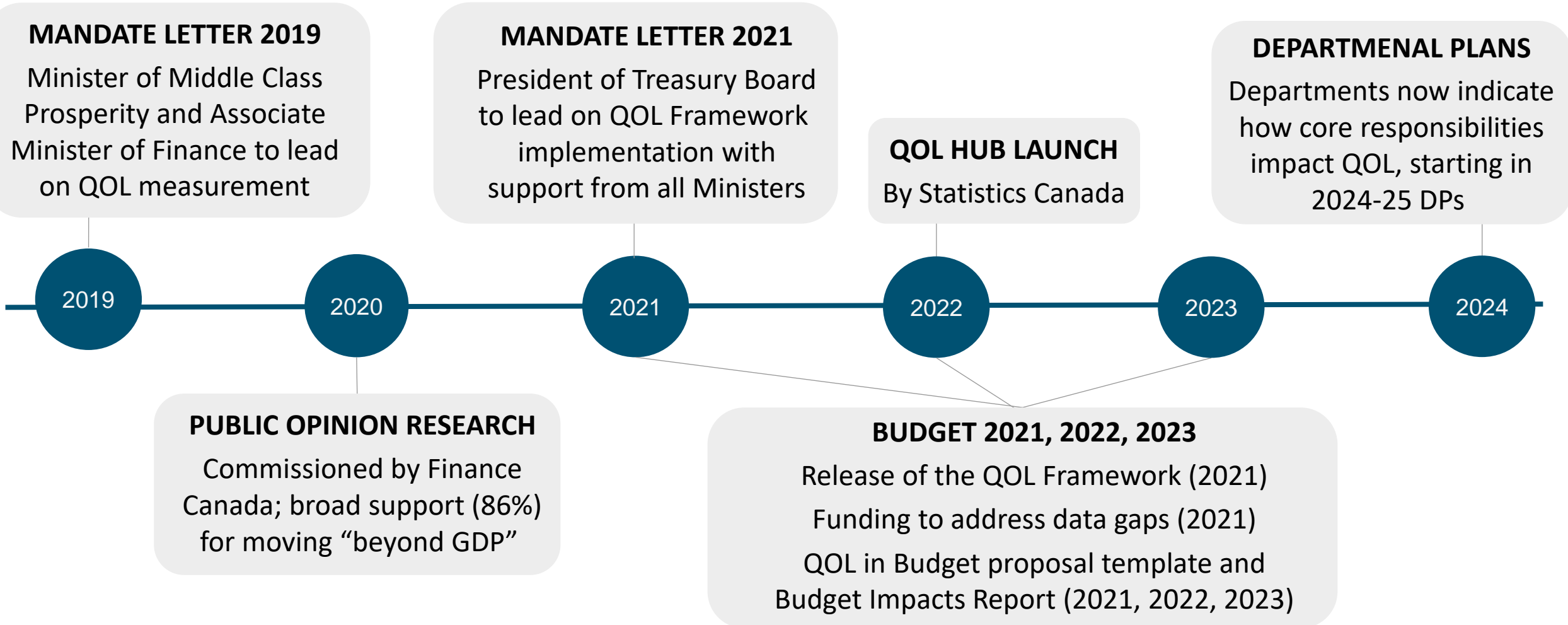
Treasury Board of Canada
Secretariat

Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor
du Canada

Canada

The Quality of Life Framework for Canada

Brief History of Quality of Life (QOL) in Canada



Canada's Quality of Life Framework

Holistic thinking

Five domains based on evidence about determinants of a good quality of life



Inclusive thinking

Cross-cutting lens breaking down outcomes for different population sub-groups to identify socio-economic gaps

Long-term thinking

Cross-cutting lens looking at how key indicators are expected to play out over time, and risks/protective factors to build resilience

Prosperity

Health

Society

Environment

Good Governance

- Income and growth**
 - Household income
 - GDP per capita
 - Productivity
 - Access to high-speed Internet
 - Household wealth
 - Investment in research and development
 - Public debt-to-GDP ratio
 - Firm growth
- Employment and job quality**
 - Employment
 - Labour underutilization
 - Wages
 - Precarious or gig work
 - Job satisfaction
- Skills and opportunity**
 - Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)
 - Access to early learning and child care
 - Child, student and adult skills
 - Postsecondary attainment
 - Future outlook
- Economic security and deprivation**
 - Acceptable housing
 - Poverty
 - Protection from income shocks
 - Financial well-being
 - Homelessness
 - Food security

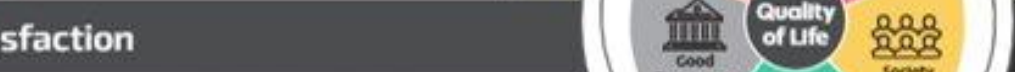
- Healthy people**
 - Health-adjusted life expectancy
 - Self-rated mental health
 - Self-rated health
 - Physical activity
 - Functional health status
 - Children vulnerable in early development
 - Fruit and vegetable consumption/healthy eating environments
- Healthy care systems**
 - Timely access to primary care provider
 - Unmet health care needs
 - Unmet needs for mental health care
 - Long-term care (access and quality)
 - Access to supplementary health insurance
 - Home care needs met
 - Cost-related non-adherence to prescription medication

- Culture and identity**
 - Sense of pride/belonging to Canada
 - Positive perceptions of diversity
 - Indigenous languages
 - Knowledge of official languages
 - Participation in cultural or religious practices, recreation or sport
- Social cohesion and connections**
 - Sense of belonging to local community
 - Someone to count on
 - Trust in others
 - Volunteering
 - Satisfaction with personal relationships (family and friends)
 - Loneliness
 - Accessible environments
- Time use**
 - Time use
 - Satisfaction with time use

- Environment and people**
 - Air quality
 - Drinking water
 - Climate change adaptation
 - Natural disasters and emergencies
 - Satisfaction with local environment
 - Walkable communities
 - Access to public transit
- Ecological integrity and environmental stewardship**
 - Greenhouse gas emissions
 - Conserved areas
 - Canadian species index
 - Water quality in Canadian rivers
 - Natural capital
 - Waste management
 - Marine and coastal ecosystems

- Safety and security**
 - Personal safety
 - Crime Severity Index
 - Perceptions of neighbourhood safety after dark
 - Childhood maltreatment
 - Household emergency preparedness
- Democracy and institutions**
 - Confidence in institutions
 - Voter turnout
 - Representation in senior leadership positions
 - Canada's place in the world
 - Misinformation/trust in media
 - Indigenous self-determination
- Justice and human rights**
 - Discrimination and unfair treatment
 - Cyberbullying
 - Access to fair and equal justice (civil and criminal)
 - Resolution of serious legal problems
 - Incarceration rate

★ Life satisfaction



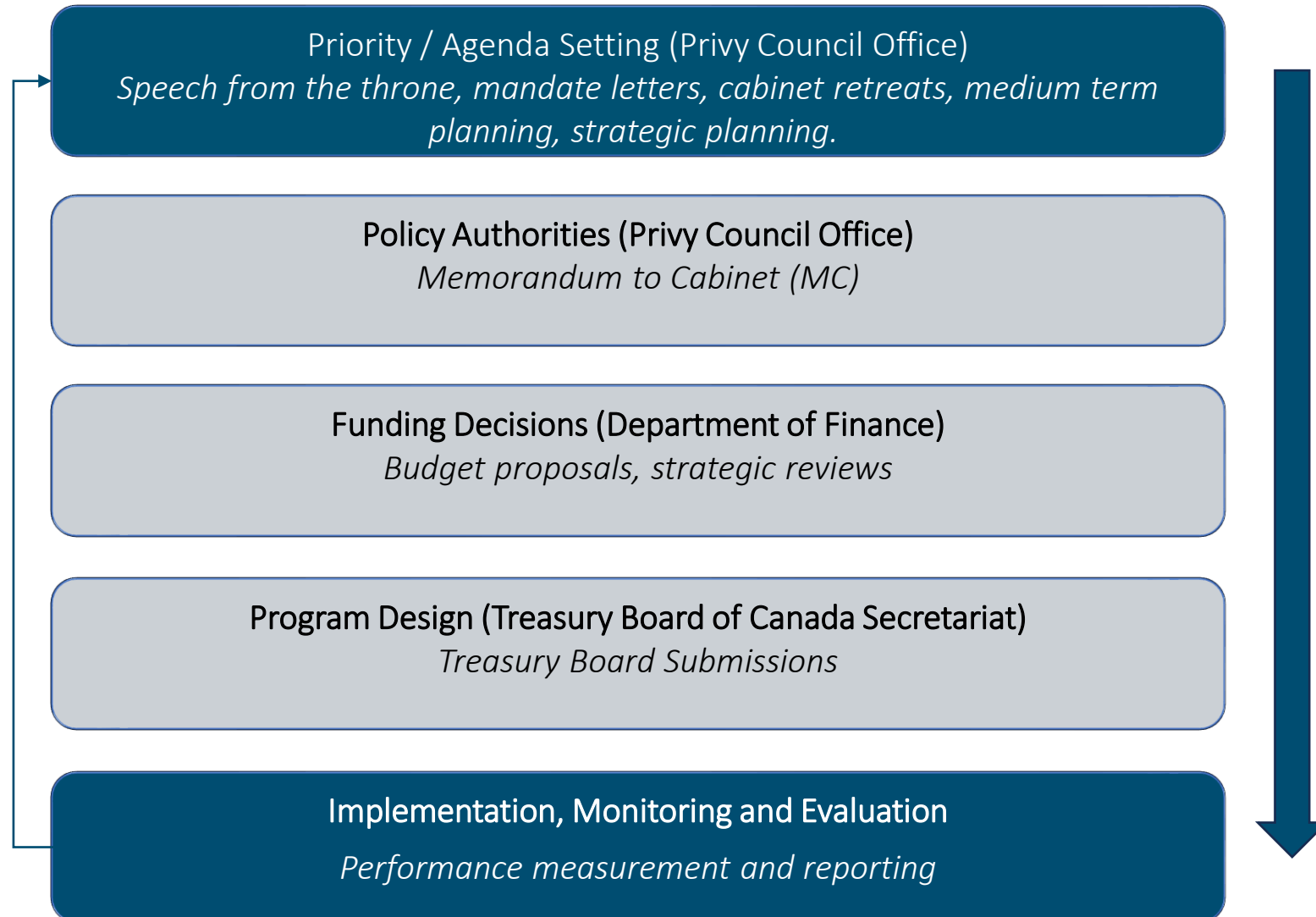
★ Sense of meaning and purpose

★ **Headline indicators:** intended to provide a high-level assessment of overall quality of life in Canada.

The Fairness and Inclusion lens is intended to inform policy and program development, leading to greater equity and equality, by assessing the distribution of outcomes for different populations in Canada.

The Sustainability and Resilience lens promotes long-term thinking by considering the trajectory of indicators in order to identify risks, build resilience and ensure that policy choices are contributing to a higher quality of life not only now but in the years ahead.

How could QOL fit into the policy cycle?



Thank – You

Contact Info

giuseppe.faragone@tbs-sct.gc.ca

leyla.shahid@tbs-sct.gc.ca

hope.tuff-berg@tbs-sct.gc.ca

tbs-review.results_sct-examen.resultats@tbs-sct.gc.ca

Resource

[The Results Portal - GCpedia](#)

Annex: CGBA Aggregated Results to Date

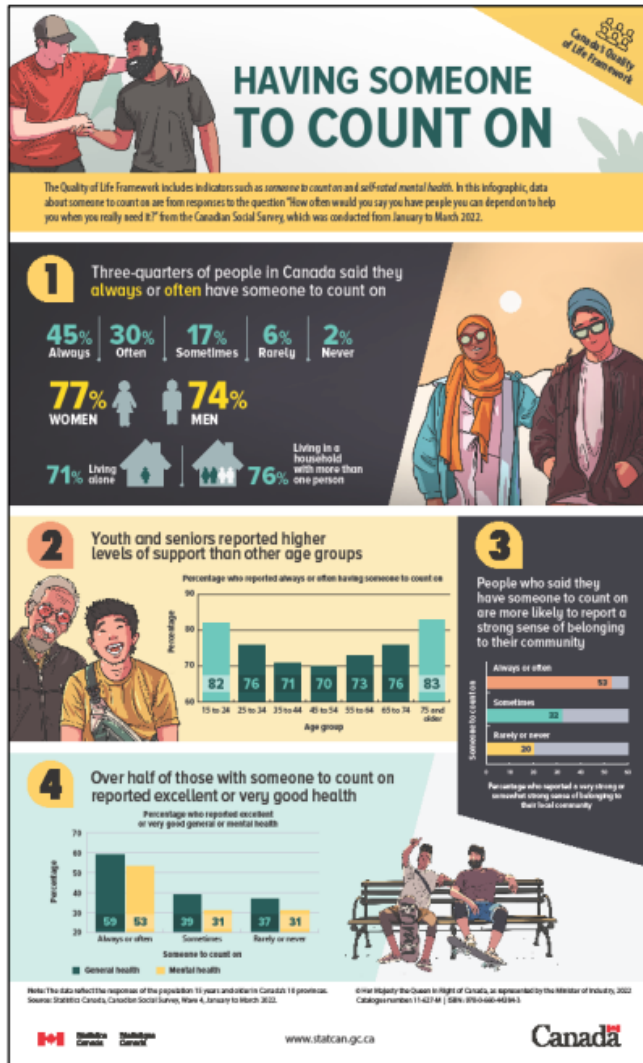
In 2021–22:

- almost 800 programs;
- 65% took action to collect data on gender and diversity impacts ;
- 35% reported **at least one quantitative indicator** on gender and diversity;
- reported **indicators were disaggregated most frequently on:**
 - gender or sex (212 programs)
 - indigeneity (116 programs)
 - age (108 programs)
- A handful (53 programs) reported **indicators disaggregated by more than one identity factor**
- 35% reported qualitative impacts

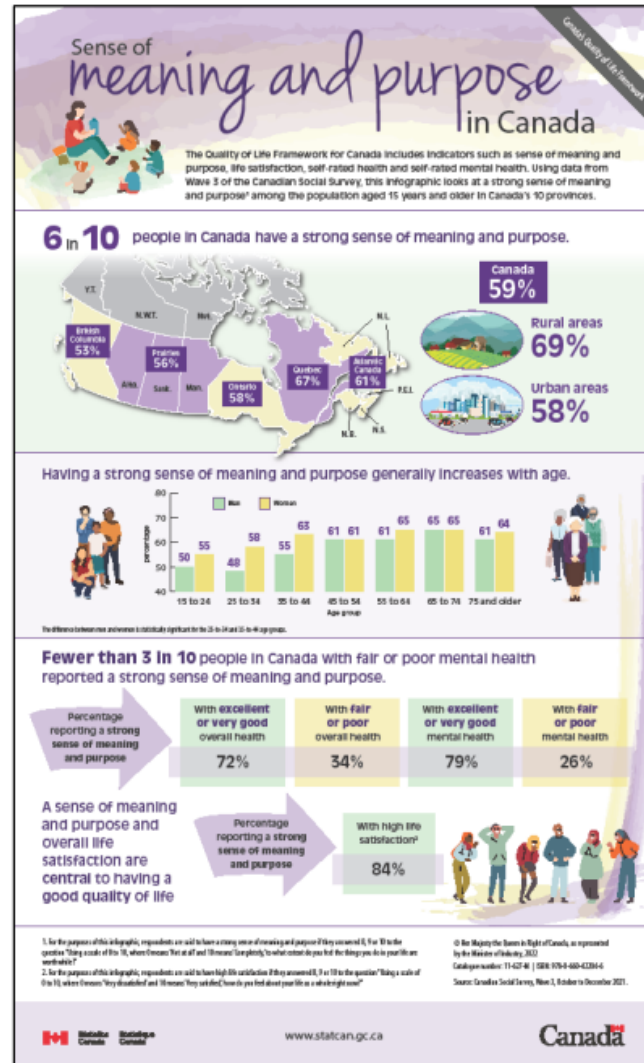
TBS will continue to provide guidance on how to:

- measure impacts on gender and diversity
- improve data collection strategies

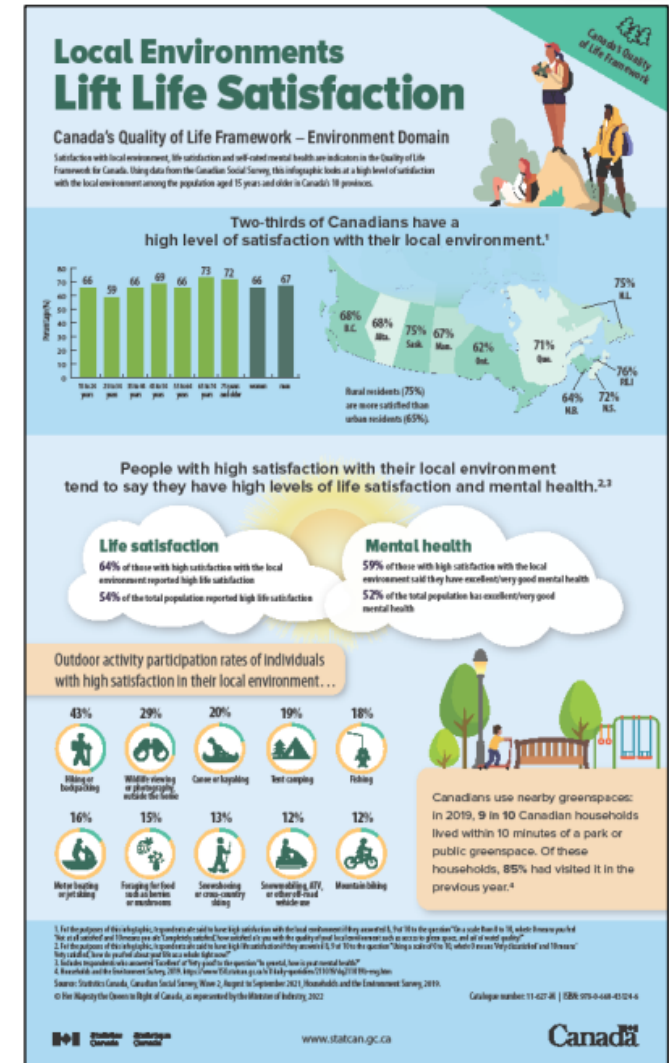
Annex: Examples of Statistics Canada infographics using quality of life data



[Having someone to count on \(statcan.gc.ca\)](https://www.statcan.gc.ca)



[Sense of meaning and purpose in Canada \(statcan.gc.ca\)](https://www.statcan.gc.ca)



[Local Environments Lift Life Satisfaction \(statcan.gc.ca\)](https://www.statcan.gc.ca)