

Evaluation Criteria for Inaugural Tasmanian Gender Budget Impact Statement

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What is Gender Responsive Budgeting?

“Gender Responsive Budgeting involves analysing **all policy measures** to identify the ways in which a policy can either advantage, or potentially disadvantage, different cohorts of the population on the basis of gender. It casts a gender lens across all policy initiatives proposed in the Budget, not just the policies that are specifically designed to support women. The process acknowledges that policies that seem **gender-neutral** can still have **unintentional gender-patterned effects**” (Risse 2021).

What is a Gender Budget Impact Statement?

What does **not** qualify as a Gender Budget Impact Statement is solely a ‘good news’ or ‘highlights’ list of expenditure announcements lumped beneath a ‘*women’s issues*’ banner.

Instead, a meaningful Gender Budget Impact Statement should present a gender-lens informed analysis of how the public policy settings, expenditure and revenue raising initiatives detailed in the state budget papers will impact upon persistent gender gaps, policy and funding challenges and progress towards gender equality.

Evaluation Criteria:

At the bare minimum, a genuine and meaningful Gender Budget Impact Statement should:

- State gender equality is an explicit outcome that policies and budgetary mechanisms seek to achieve across all portfolios;
- Include gender equality targets and indicators, and/or current status report on their development;
- Provide current baseline data, and defined delivery timeframes for meeting targets for ongoing evaluation, and/or current status report on their development;
- Provide an analysis of the current situation of different gender groups for each portfolio/agency, and an analysis of how resource allocations and fiscal policy settings will address identified gendered challenges;
- Provide an analysis of whether the assigned budgetary allocations are sufficient to implement gender responsive policy;
- Be informed by gender-disaggregated data, and detail processes for collating gender disaggregated data in any instances where it is currently partially or wholly unavailable;
- Acknowledge and incorporate intersectional disadvantage or discrimination impacts - “intersectionality” recognises people may experience overlapping forms of discrimination or disadvantage based on attributes such as Aboriginality; age; disability; ethnicity; gender identity; race; religion; and sexual orientation;

Provide baseline performance and outcome indicators by which effectiveness of resource allocations and fiscal policy settings

Additional Resources:

[Commission for Gender Equality in the Public Sector website, Government of Victoria.](#)

[Public Accounts and Estimates Committee, \(2022\) *Inquiry into Gender Responsive Budgeting*, Parliament of Victoria.](#)

[Risse, L. \(2021\) *Gender Responsive Budgeting for Queensland: A Gender Impact Analysis of the State Budget 2021-22* QCOSS.](#)

[Sharp, R. and Ray Broomhill, R. \(2013\) *A Case Study of Gender Responsive Budgeting in Australia*, the Commonwealth.](#)