

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
Anti-Racism Data Legislation Engagement



Anti-racism Data Legislation

1. Why is Government developing anti-racism data legislation and why now?

- There is currently a lack of consistency and regulatory gaps in the way government collects and uses race-based data.
- While race-based data as it pertains to “personal information” is regulated by Part 3 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA), much of de-identified race-based data used by government is not offered the same level of regulatory protection.
- The legislation will provide greater protection and standardization of the collection, use and disclosure of de-identified race-based data, which will help government, Indigenous and racialized communities to better identify and address systemic racism in government services.
- Black, Indigenous and racialized communities have been advocating for the collection of race-based data for a long time. These communities have told government that they experience unequal access and poorer outcomes when accessing public sector services including policing, health care and education.
- Development of this legislation was a key recommendation of the BC Human Rights Commissioner’s report entitled *Disaggregated Demographic Data Collection in British Columbia: The Grandmother Perspective*.

2. What sectors will the anti-racism data legislation impact?

- The legislation will focus enhanced data collection for sectors such as policing, justice, health care and education.
- Other sectors may be identified as a priority through the consultation process.