

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gender Impact Report of the **2010** Budget

The Regional Government of Andalusia presented last October 29, the Gender Impact Report of the 2010 Budget, being this the fifth issue, since Andalusia started to implement a gender budgeting strategy in 2003.

This report, drafted at a time of acute economic and financial crisis, describes how the policy of fiscal austerity and the curb on public expenditure adopted in the 2010 Budget Law affected all sectorial budgets. Yet, from a gender perspective, it is remarkable that in spite of the unfavorable economic circumstances, the fiscal space related to the key policies and sectors which are crucial in achieving equality, such as education, health, employment or social services (Programmes G+), not only did not shrink but was actually increased in comparison to all other sectorial budget programmes.

The most remarkable topics and issues identified and analysed in the Report are described below, following the structure by chapters.

Chapter 2, reviews the progress made by the gender budgeting strategy of Andalusia, focusing on two main elements. First of all, the activities undertaken by several administrative departments in the context of the **Project G+** to promote a cultural change within the Andalusian public administration. As a result of the work developed in the past three years, today, the Project G+ is consolidated as a self-standing programme, adapted to the specificities of the Andalusian administration and to the characteristics of the budget itself. The main innovation for next year is a gender fund, called the Fund G+, an initiative aimed at stimulating research activities, training and exchanges on equality and gender budgeting within the Administration. The Fund will open in early 2010 an annual call for proposals. Successful projects must pursue the following objectives:

1. Improving the development and sharing of research activities in gender issues, oriented to understanding the environment in which the regional departments implement their policy, in order to identify situations of inequality between men and women in Andalusia.
2. Defining innovative gender budgeting strategies.
3. Promoting the advancement of the cultural change in the Administration that is being implemented in the framework of the Project G+, via training activities, exchange with other national or international administrations and awareness raising actions in gender issues.

The second new element described by the Report is the final approval of the Decree that rules the Gender Impact Commission of the Budget. The Commission is now consolidated as a fundamental participation body of the regional departments in the Andalusian gender budgeting process.

The following chapters are structured following the 3 R methodology: Reality, Representation and Resources-Results.

Reality

Thanks to the contribution of the regional departments and of the Statistical Institute of Andalusia, as well as to the availability of new statistical data disaggregated by sex, it has been possible to redefine indicators and to add new ones to this section. Some of the areas that have been furthered are the ones related to the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ITC), employment , health and sport.

The Report looks at the progress achieved in gender equality in Andalusia in all the relevant areas comparing data from previous years. The areas with a more positive evolution are those related to power and representation of women in public and private institutions of Andalusia: Mayor Offices, Province Delegations, high level positions of the Junta de Andalucía, government bodies of the Universities, directive teams and managers of mass media in Andalusia.

Regarding employment, the female working population has grown, absorbing 80% of the total increase of the active population in Andalusia. The percentage of women affiliated to the Social Security in Andalusia has increased when compared to the figures of affiliation for the whole of the country. However, from a global perspective the number of affiliations of both women and men has decreased since 2008 (9.8% men and 1.5% women). The women occupation rate decreased more than 3% in the second quarter of 2009 as compared to the same 2008 period, but this drop is lower than the one suffered by the male occupation rate that falls 10% for the same period.

In the area of business activity, this report offers for the first time the statistics of the participation of women and men in the creation of cooperatives. Data shows that the number of women who take part in the creation of this type of companies has increased. In the sector of self-employed workers, the number of women stays the same, however their share over the total number of self-employed workers is higher since the rate of self-employed men has reduced by 4%.

With regard to the use of ICT, the number of women who use the Internet has increased, but there is still a difference of 9% with the number of men using the Internet. This gap is growing if we compare it to the 2007 data when the difference between men and women was 7%.

In the field of education, the progress in the number of nurseries is remarkable since it has increased by 10% and the number of nursery places available has increased by 12%. The availability of 0 to 3 years schools is key to

ease the reconciliation of working, family and personal life. On the other hand, the schooling rate from 3 to 5 years, a non compulsory stage, is around 100% (94% of the children attend a school, partially or totally financed by the regional government funds). Also in this area, there is still a gap in the net enrolment rate for boys and girls in Secondary Education, to the disadvantage of boys. This imbalance grows as the age increases, even though, the difference in the stage 13 to 15 years is smaller when compared to last year.

Representation

The 2010 Report offers for the first time a detailed analysis of the Andalusian public health system staff. In addition and as in previous editions, the Report presents an overview of the staff working for the regional general administration, in the educational system and in the justice administration. Finally, the Report also offers the data on the presence of women in managerial positions of agencies and societies and other similar organisations of the public sector.

On the whole, most civil servants are women, whereas, in manager positions, men hold the biggest share. Women represent 62.7% of the staff in the educational system, 59.7% in the general administration, 62.1% in justice and 64.4% in the health system.

When analysing the educational system staff, the number of men that occupy director positions of education centres is higher than the number of women, being this rate more balanced in nurseries and primary levels. In the case of the education inspection service, 81% of inspectors are men, as in 2008.

In the Andalusian health system (SAS), most of the top executive positions are held by men (74.6%). Men represent also the majority in intermediate manager positions. The staff composition by sex and age in the highest levels of the administrative career shows that men from 45 years old onwards tend to be a majority in these positions. Among younger staff in high level positions there are more women than men. When we look into the family situation of managers, the staff distribution by sex shows that there are less women, and that the imbalance in managerial posts is even more disadvantaged for women with one or more children.

With regard to the Justice Administration staff, there is no variation in the proportion of women and men in comparison with the situation in 2008 (62.1% of women and 37.9% of men).

Finally, in the public agencies, societies and other similar organisations of the public sector, women hold 17% of the executive positions, although in 2009 their share has increased by 1% compared to 2008.

Resources

This section of the report analyses the distribution of the Budget allocations according to the classification of the so-called G+ Programmes. In this regard, in percentage terms, there has been an increase in the allocation of expenditure in these programmes, rising from 53.6% for the 2009 Budget to 57.7% for 2010 (4.1% increase). The G+ Programmes have increased, showing an inter-annual variation rate of 2.7%. These figures are remarkable if compared to a general average of decrease in the expenditure of -1.4%. Moreover, this fact is very positive when analysed in the context of austerity and curb on expenditure that characterise the 2010 Budget.

The 2010 Budget is structured in 144 programmes (156 programmes in 2009) and they are classified as follows:

Evolution of programmes according to the G+ Classification

G+ Classification	2009		2010		Δ 2010/2009
	N. Programmes	N. Programmes	Initial allocation (*)	%	
g0	18	14	2 898.0	9.0	-10.6%
g1	53	47	6 633.2	20.7	-6.0%
G	44	44	4 036.3	12.6	-3.9%
G+	41	39	18 512.1	57.7	2.7%
TOTAL	156	144	32 079.6	100	-1.4%

(*) Million euros. Debt service discounted

Going into detail in the information provided by the regional departments on the planned activities and their impact in terms of gender equality, the following items can be remarked:

In the field of education, it is worth mentioning the "Grants 6.000" addressed to support the students of low-income families who finish compulsory education. The grants are aimed at helping them continue their high school and vocational training studies. In terms of gender equality, this measure can reduce the current gap between the number of male and female students that attend postcompulsory education since these grants could help young male students continue at school giving them the option to postpone their access to the labour market. Concerning the education programme for early childhood, this programme increases by 12.5%, the financing to the 0-3 year-old level, key to achieving men and women's work-life balance.

In the area of Agriculture and Fishing policy, it must be underlined the impulse to the new shared ownership scheme of farms (Royal Decree 297/2009, of 6 March). On the other hand, the Department will maintain the grants oriented to promote the contribution of the co-owners of farms to the social security, a traditional claim of women rural associations.

It is also remarkable the 17% increase in the Rural Development Programme, which is highly relevant for gender equality, since these resources are dedicated to promote the real and effective integration of women in all rural sectors, especially in sustainable employment and the access to resources.

The International Cooperation Programme, labelled as a G+, which belongs to the Foreign Action and International Cooperation policy, rises by 4.7%.

In the framework of the Infrastructure Plan for the Sustainability of Transportation in Andalusia (PISTA) 2007-2013, the Department will elaborate a study on mobility, disaggregating data by sex, which will allow the analysis and follow-up of the main mobility patterns of both men and women.

The Families Support programme, part of the Housing Policy, increases by 2.2%, a growth that affects women more than men, since they are for the most part beneficiaries of rehabilitation grants.

The Employment Promotion policy has increased by 9.2%, thanks to the increment of several programmes such as Promotion and Equality in Employment (32.9%) with a decisive weight in the area of gender equality in a context of economic crisis as the current one.

Both, the Strategic Plan for the Equality and Promotion of Women and the Programme of Prevention and Integral Protection against gender-based violence maintain the same expenditure allocation as in the 2009 Budget. This fact ensures the continuation of essential services which guarantee basic aspects directly related to equality between women and men in Andalusia. On the other hand, within the Social Welfare Pension Programme, the allocation for non contributory pensions has increased by 4%, which has an important gender impact, since most pension beneficiaries are women (74.7%), especially elderly women.

Finally and in this policy area, it is worth mentioning the increase by 26.1% in the Dependency, active aging and incapacity programme, compared to 2009. It must be noted that 57% of 65 years-old and above citizens in Andalusia are women. In addition, the 2009 data shows that two out of three people declared as "dependent person" are women. On the other hand, the majority of dependents' carers of the Individual Attention Programme resolutions are women, about 87.4%.

Finally, it is noteworthy the first call for proposals of the "Fund G+", a pioneering initiative aimed at supporting the development of projects within the Andalusian administration to stimulate the integration of the gender perspective in the regional budget.

Indicators with Gender Relevance

This section of the Gender Impact Report analyses the budget indicators with a gender relevance. The report concludes that in spite of the reorganisation of budget programmes, the indicators have increased and so have the gender indicators, which proves the effort made by the different Departments to advance in the design of tools with the objective of integrating the gender perspective in the budgetary programmes. Looking at the budgetary sections, a total of 765 gender relevant indicators have been defined for 2010, 36% of the overall budgetary indicators. In absolute terms, in 2010 there are 21 gender indicators more than in the 2009 Budget.

It must be remarked that the quality of the indicators has also increased. For the 2010 Budget, the Departments include new indicators about the preparation of Equality Plans in public companies, about the allocations dedicated to gender equality and to the presence of quotas in managerial positions.

The complete version of the Report (ES) can be downloaded free of charge from:

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/economiayhacienda/>

