

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

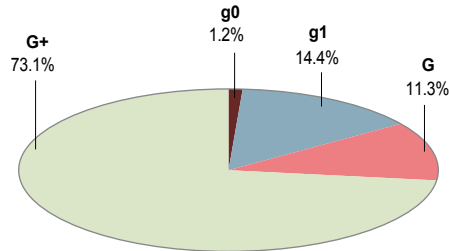
Report on the 2014 Budget of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia

The 2014 Budget is the tenth one accompanied by a gender impact assessment report, in accordance with the legal regulation adopted by the Autonomous Community of Andalusia in 2003. This report, which is an appendix to the draft Budget Law, is one of the key elements in the Andalusian gender budgeting strategy and summarises the progress made and the challenges still facing the regional government in terms of equality between men and women.

The consolidated budget of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia for the year 2014 is practically 29.62 billion euros. The budgetary programmes comprised within the region's budget are classified according to their potential to promote gender equality, and in this respect the G+ programmes—in other words, those with the greatest practical and strategic capacity to transform gender issues—have increased their weight this year and will represent 73.1% of the credits in the 2014 Budget.¹ Consequently, three out of four euros in the budget will continue to be spent on programmes that have the greatest potential for contributing to equality between men and women.

¹ Excluding the debt, the local share of national revenue, the Andalusian Agricultural Guarantee Fund and the local share of Andalusian tax revenue.

Structure of the 2014 Budget of the Autonomous Community
of Andalusia according to the G+ Scale



This spending allocation in the 2014 Budget of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia reaffirms the government’s pledge to safeguard equality, and specifically equality between men and women, by fighting unemployment and maintaining basic public services and programmes with a greater impact in terms of gender equality. The Andalusian Government is determined that the economic crisis should not halt progress in gender equality and strives to integrate female leadership as a motor for boosting the economy and transforming Andalusian society. The publication of this Gender Impact Assessment Report on the 2014 Budget of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia is not only clear evidence of this pledge but also an exercise in transparency for Andalusian society.

The structure of the report repeats the format of previous years. The second chapter, Achievements, presents the principal achievements and breakthroughs that have been obtained thanks to the gender budgeting strategy pursued by the Government of Andalusia.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Gender budgeting is gradually ushering in the requisite institutional changes for integrating gender equality in public policies through budgetary processes. The methodological tool of this strategy—the G+ Programme—has established a modus operandi that lends sustainability and depth to gender mainstreaming. Since it was launched in 2007, the G+ Programme has concentrated all mainstreaming efforts in the budgetary programmes that have the greatest power, responsibility and capacity to promote equality between men and women.

Gender Impact Assessment Report on the 2014 Budget of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia

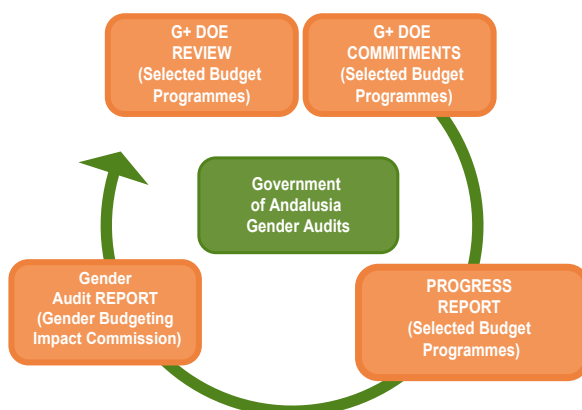
In keeping with the initial plan, the third and current phase of implementation is focused on assessing the results. Several initiatives aimed at evaluating specific elements of the strategy had already been carried out, but in 2013 the Government of Andalusia launched a tool for the integrated and systematic assessment of the strategy: gender audits.

In fact, gender audits by the Government of Andalusia are contemplated in Law 18/2003 of 29 December, which approved fiscal and administrative measures in the Autonomous Community of Andalusia for the year 2004 and designated the Gender Budgeting Impact Commission as the body responsible for carrying out these audits.

The aim of the audits is to determine the extent of gender mainstreaming in the budget process, and they therefore examine which objectives have been met and the results obtained by the government centres in relation to the gender budgeting strategy, based primarily on the commitments acquired by these programmes in the Strategic Orientation Documents (known as DOE after the Spanish initials).

Launched in 2013, gender audits will be carried out over the course of 2014 and 2015 and will examine all programmes classified as G+ as well as a selection of G and g1 programmes. Five budgetary programmes were audited in 2013 and following approval by the Gender Budgeting Impact Commission the remaining programmes will be audited in the coming years.

It is hoped that these audits will give a new impetus to gender budgeting and establish new lines of work for each programme according to the current socio-economic situation, the progress achieved, the challenges still pending and the lessons learned during this first year of assessment.



Finally, with a view to contributing to governance transparency and improving the quality of public services offered by the Government of Andalusia, the documents resulting from the gender audits—in other words, the revised DOEs—will be available for public consultation for a specific length of time in order to take account of any feedback from citizens interested in promoting gender mainstreaming.

Thus, within the next two years all budgetary programmes with a greater capacity and responsibility towards equality between men and women will be audited, not only for assessment purposes but also to provide a basis from which to extract recommendations applicable to all programmes and the improvement of the gender mainstreaming methodology in Andalusia.

REALITY

The third chapter of the report provides an updated analysis of the principal aspects related to gender equality in Andalusia. More than one hundred indicators offer an overview of the situation of men and women in the region as regards 13 broad socio-economic areas: autochthonous and immigrant population; composition of political, economic and scientific institutions; employment, income and pensions; taxation; business, universities and the use of ICTs; education; culture and sport; health; social welfare, work-life balance, care of dependants and gender violence; housing and transport, agriculture and fishing; environment; and, finally, trade and tourism.

The annual snapshot of the gender situation in Andalusia, as reflected by these indicators and the accompanying analysis, sheds crucial light on how the situation of both men and women is evolving in vital areas where either the gender gap is the widest or where the vulnerability to changes in the socio-economic situation is the greatest. The picture gleaned from these indicators reveals both areas of progress and setbacks in terms of gender inequalities. It also provides an illuminating introduction to the fifth chapter in the report, Resources and Results, which describes the way in which the regional ministries will apply the credits from the 2014 Budget to achieve objectives and carry out initiatives specifically designed to reduce the gender inequalities detected in their spheres of influence.

The most salient aspects of this year's report are described below.

Presence in Positions of Power and Responsibility. In 2013 women occupied 45.9% of the seats in the Parliament of Andalusia, which represents a decline of 1.8 percentage points (pp) in relation to 2012. Women's participation in all of the parliaments and assemblies of the autonomous communities and cities was 42.2%, compared with 42.4% in 2013.

In 2013 women represented 50% of the Andalusian executive, and for the first time ever a woman occupies the post of president of the Government of Andalusia. That same year, women occupied 48.5% of the senior government posts in Andalusia and men 51.5%, which represents an increase of 0.7 pp in women's participation. In terms of the national picture, in 2013 women occupied 33.7% of the posts in the governments of autonomous communities and cities, a decline of 1.1 pp compared with 2012.

In the field of local government, 20.4% of the mayors in Andalusian towns and cities are women and 79.6% are men, which represents an increase in women's participation of 0.4 pp in relation to 2012. With regard to the provincial councils, the number of female council deputies rose by 8 pp last year with women now occupying 37% of these senior positions.

In the legal field, women occupy 29.4% of the posts in the High Court of Justice of Andalusia, Ceuta and Melilla, which is 2 pp higher than the figure for 2012.

Women occupy 40.6% of the senior governing body positions in Andalusian state universities, which is 2.9 pp lower than the 2012 figure. In the academic year 2011-2012, the number of women full professors in Andalusian universities rose by 1 pp and currently stands at 18%. With regard to the number of women full professors at university colleges, the figure remained the same as the previous year: 32%.

At the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), men continue to dominate the senior positions (77% men versus 23% women), although women's participation rose by 3 pp in relation to 2012.

In the Andalusian academies, 8.4% of the members of their governing bodies are women, which represents an increase of 1.4 pp compared with 2012.

Women's participation in the boards of the savings banks headquartered in Andalusia fell by 3.9 pp last year and currently stands at 25.8%. In the case of the rural savings banks, men occupy 95.5% of the board posts and women just 4.5%, although this was 0.9 pp higher than the 2012 figure.

With regard to the field of communications, the percentage of women in management and coordination positions at the public-sector agency Radio y Televisión de Andalucía and its subsidiaries Canal Sur Televisión S.A. and Canal Sur Radio S.A. climbed to 37.4%, which represents an increase of 1.7 pp in relation to 2012.

The presence of women in senior positions at Andalusian media organisations fell slightly in 2013 and currently stands at 24.2%.

Consequently, gender equality has improved in most of the fields surveyed and most notably in the Government of Andalusia (the post of president and other senior posts), in the number of mayors and provincial council deputies, in the Andalusian High Court of Justice, in the number of women university full professors and senior managers at the CSIC, in the academies of Andalusia, in the rural savings banks and, finally, in the management and coordination positions of the Andalusian television network and its subsidiaries.

Presence in the Labour Market. According to the results of the labour market survey conducted in the second quarter of 2013, women represent 49.7% of the 16 to 64 age group in Andalusia. However, this percentage is not reflected in the economically active population, where women only represent 45.2% of the total, while in the economically inactive population they are over-represented at 61.4% of the total. Women account for 44.2% of the employed population, 47% of the unemployed population, and 54.8% of the underemployed population.

Between the second quarter of 2013 and the same quarter of 2012, female employment grew by 2 pp and male employment fell by 1.4 pp. Although the employed fell among both men and women, the impact was greater in the male employed population (-3.3 pp) than in the female employed population (-2 pp). The rise in unemployed people in relation to the previous year affected both men and women. While the increase in the male unemployed population rose by 2.5 pp, this was 7.1 pp less than the 9.6 pp rise experienced by the female unemployed population compared with the second quarter of 2012. In the case of the economically inactive population, there was a significant decline among women (4.5 pp) compared with an increase of 2.5 pp in the number of economically inactive men between the periods analysed.

Meanwhile, in relation to full and part-time employment, 27.9% of employed women and just 7.5% of employed men in Andalusia work part-time. With regard to job security, seasonal employment represented 32.7% of the total in Andalusia in 2012, with 34.3% of the female employed population occupying these posts compared with 31.2% of men.

The statistics relating to employed people by occupation show that while women occupy 44% of the work force they only occupy 28% of senior or management positions, which nevertheless represents an increase of 1 pp compared with the previous year. In relation to employers, 28% are women, which is 1 pp more than last year.

In 2011 the wage gap between men and women was 4,500 euros per annum, which was lower than the national average of 5,158 euros. Since then, the gap has narrowed by 313 euros in Andalusia and by 82 euros in the whole of Spain.

In the gender breakdown of wage earners by salary level, 65% of those who earn between two and two-and-a-half times more than the minimum wage are men.

For the first time ever, the report includes employment figures for people with disabilities. In 2011 the unemployment rate among the disabled was 32.8% for men and 43% for men, representing a difference of 10.2 pp, while among men and women with no disabilities the difference in the employment rate was only 3.3 pp.

Business Activity. Of all the people who started businesses in 2012, 66.8% were men and 33.2% were women. In the case of the latter sex, this represents a decline of 5.3 pp in relation to 2011. In the field of cooperatives, 37.6% of new members were women and 62.4% men, representing an increase of 4.6 pp in the case of women. Of the total number of self-employed people, 33.6% are women and 66.4% are men, which is in keeping with the figures for 2011.

Universities. In the academic year 2011-2012, women accounted for 54.8% of the students enrolled in the Andalusian state university system and men accounted for 45.2%, which represents a slight increase in the case of women's participation. Women represented 50% of the students on science courses, 62% of the students on legal, social sciences, arts and humanities courses, 70% of the students on health sciences courses, and 25% of those enrolled on architecture and engineering courses. Of all the students who graduated in 2012, 59.8% were women and 40.2% were men, with the same gender breakdown by branch of knowledge as the aforementioned proportions.

With regard to students enrolled on Master's degrees in 2011-2012, 58% were women and 42% were men. However, of all the doctoral theses approved in 2011, men accounted for 52.6%, a figure 1 pp higher than the previous year, while women accounted for 47.4%.

In relation to Erasmus grants for 2011-2012, 54.7% were awarded to women and 45.3% to men, which was exactly the same proportion as the previous year.

Use of Information and Communication Technologies. The use of ICTs, including computers, the internet and mobile devices, is more frequent among girls than boys, which means that the digital gender divide is narrowing in this age group of the population. However, the inequalities persist among the adult population. For example, 58.8% of the people who used mobile devices to access the internet were men, compared with 41.2% of women, with similar differences in the activities performed with these devices. Finally, of all the people who used e-government facilities, 53.2% were men and 46.8% were women.

Education. In the field of nursery education from 0 to 3 years—crucial for teaching values from a very early age and facilitating the work-life balance for both men and women—the number of nurseries has continued to rise steadily since academic year 2004-2005. The overall increase for this period is 136.7%, and 3.4% for academic year 2012-2013. The number of publicly funded places offered by the 1,995 centres in Andalusia in 2013-2014 is 91,672, which represents an increase of 119% since 2004-2005. Meanwhile, the attendance rate for infant education (3 to 5 years) is practically 100% and nearly every school at this stage is publicly funded.

Of the total number of schools in 2013-2014 that are involved in the School Day Extension Plan, 91.5% offer extra-curricular activities and 70.2% offer early opening. These figures are the same as last year. However, the number of schools offering refectory services has risen by 4 points to 74.8%.

With regard to educational results, the ideal year level rate is traditionally always higher for girls than for boys. However, in academic year 2010-2011 the difference in this rate between female and male pupils fell in relation to the previous year across all ages but especially at secondary level. Meanwhile, the pass rates at the end of the third cycle of primary education, at the end of compulsory secondary education, and at the end of post-compulsory education and advanced vocational programmes at establishments in Andalusia show that girls outperform boys.

In post-compulsory education or bachillerato, girls represented 51.9% of the total enrolments in 2011-2012, although the proportion of male enrolments rose by 0.6 pp in relation to the previous year. Of all the pupils enrolled on vocational programmes in Andalusia, 48.2% are girls. In relation to the previous year, the number of male pupils has risen by 4.9% while the number of female pupils is 1% lower, confirming the reversal in the gender composition of pupils begun three years ago.

In the the field of adult education courses, 59.9% are women and 40.1% are men, which is very similar to the data for academic year 2010-2011.

Culture and Sport. The figures on employment generated by the cultural sector in the Autonomous Community of Andalusia show that men represent 61.5% of all employees, a decline of 0.4 pp in relation to the previous year. Furthermore, there are significant differences in the distribution of women and men by cultural dimension or sub-sector. In the field of cultural and scientific production, three out of ten people recorded as authors in the Territorial Intellectual Property Register are women, with minor year-on-year variations.

In the field of sport, 50.2% of men and 34.9% of women practise a sport. Compared with the last data published (2007), the 2012 figures show a 3.3 pp increase in the number of men and a 6.2 pp increase in the number of women who practise a sport. The gender gap in the field of sport has therefore fallen from 18.2% in 2007 to 15.3% in 2012. Men represent 60% of high-performance athletes in Andalusia and account for 80% of the federation sports licences issued.

Health. Life expectancy at birth and at the age of 65 remains stable for women and has increased by 0.2 pp for men, but in any case is higher for women at both birth and at 65. The perceived health condition is good or very good for 80% of men and 70% of women, and bad or very bad for 6% of men and 9% of women. Of the five main causes of death for men and women, two are not shared. Among men, tracheal, bronchial and lung cancer, which are the most frequent causes of death, whereas among women Alzheimer's disease, which is the fourth cause of death among women. In relation to non-natural causes of death, 80% of suicide victims are men and 20% are women. Of people killed in traffic accidents, 79.6% were men and 20.4% were women.

With regard to treatments for drug consumption, men represent 86% of all patients and women 14%. Men have a higher drug consumption than women in all cases except hypnotics and sedatives (56% women).

Care of Dependants and Work-Life Balance. In 2013, of the total rulings regarding care of dependants, 66% affected women and 34% men. Women represent nearly 70% of the beneficiaries of the services provided via the Individual Care Programme in Andalusia, which includes residential care, day and night centres, home help and telecare services.

In 2012, maternity leave granted in Andalusia fell by 8.6% in relation to 2011, and paternity leave by 9.7%. The number of births fell by 3.7%.

Housing. Of all the beneficiaries of the Subsidised Housing and Land Development Plan, men alone represent 38.9%, women alone 27.8%, men and women together 20.3%, and no gender was given in 13% of the cases. In the municipal registers of government-sponsored housing applicants, men alone or men with other men submitted 31.8% of the applications between

2009 and 2013, women or women with other women submitted 39% and men and women together submitted the remaining 29.3%.

Agriculture and Fishing. Of the number of people who received Common Agricultural Policy grants in Andalusia in 2012, 37.2% were women and 62.8% were men, and the average grant received by men was higher than the average grant received by women. In relation to farm ownership, 85% of owners are men and 15% are women. With regard to fishing, the presence of women on fishing boats and in the tuna fish and shellfish sectors is less than 2%. The sub-sector with the greatest presence of women is aquafarming, where they represent 9% of the total and men 91%.

Environment. The Ecobarometer data included in this report demonstrates that 4.5% of women and 3.8% of men regard the environment as a problem. Men show a greater knowledge of specific environmental issues, but in all cases except participation in voluntary environmental activities pro-environmental behaviour is more prevalent among women than men.

Trade and Tourism. Women account for 50.2% of the people employed in the Andalusian trade sector (0.4 pp less than in 2011), while men, at 55.8% (3 pp less than in 2011), are the majority presence in the Andalusian tourism industry. However, these sectors are marked by strong horizontal segregation.

REPRESENTATION

The fourth chapter of the report, Representation, analyses the gender breakdown of Government of Andalusia staff: general administration, state education system, Andalusian health service, non-judicial personnel of the justice system and executive personnel of public agencies. The instrument used throughout the report to measure parity between the distribution of men and women is the Relative Presence of Men and Women Index (IPRHM after the Spanish initials).²

² This indicator is defined by the IPRHM formula $=((m-H)/(m+H))+1$, where m is the total number of women and H is the total number of men. Parity would produce an IPRHM value of 1, whereas 60% of men would produce a value of 0.80 and 60% of women a value of 1.20. Therefore, IPRHM values between 0 and 0.80 would indicate an imbalance in favour of men; between 0.80 and 1, a majority of men but within the limits of a balanced representation; between 1 and 1.20 would reflect a majority of women within the balance; and values between 1.2 and 2 would indicate an over-representation of women.

In general terms, the analysis of the entire Government of Andalusia personnel at 1 January 2013 shows an IPRHM value of 1.27, exactly like 2012, reflecting an imbalance in the gender breakdown due to the over-representation of women.

The first group analysed is general administration personnel. Of the 46,203 members of staff in this area, 27,814 are women and 18,389 are men, with an IPRHM value of 1.20 (compared with 1.19 in 2012). This represents the upper limit for a balanced representation. The increasing feminisation of this collective is explained by the fact that women have a majority presence among contract staff, with an IPRHM value of 1.32 (same as 2012). In the senior positions category, the gender distribution is practically even (0.94), consolidating the correction of the imbalance of previous years.

With regard to the state education system in Andalusia, of the 113,572 teachers employed 72,554 are women and 41,018 are men, which reflects a slight increase in the female representation between 2012 and 2013 and a IPRHM value of 1.28 (compared with 1.27 in 2012). This is in keeping with the feminisation trend observed in this collective in recent years. The progressive feminisation of infant and primary education, coupled with a similar situation in secondary education, is leading to the feminisation of the entire publicly funded education system in Andalusia. There are three sub-groups where men outnumber women: teaching staff in specialist education (IPRHM value of 0.95), teacher-training staff (IPRHM = 0.92), and inspectorate staff (IPRHM = 0.50). However, there is near parity (IPRHM value of 0.98) in the gender breakdown of executive teams in infant, primary, secondary and adult education.

Each year the report analyses the evolution of staff over a four-year period in a particular collective, which this year corresponds to the Andalusian Health Service (SAS). The data collected for the period between 2009 and 2013 reveals an increase in the presence of women. Of the 83,872 members of staff in 2013, 28,926 are men and 54,946 are women, which produces an IPRHM value of 1.31 (compared with 1.29 in 2009). There has been a particularly notable increase of the female presence in the least feminised group, A1, which requires the highest qualifications (IPRHM = 0.86, up by 0.4 decimal points since 2009). However, despite this advance women are still few and far between in the upper echelons of the civil service (levels 24 to 29) and in senior positions (IPRHM = 0.79, up by 5 decimal points in relation to 2009), and there are even fewer women in the higher age brackets. This phenomenon is particularly evident in the case of women with children.

In the fourth collective analysed—non-judicial staff in Andalusian justice system—the IPRHM value is 1.27, the same as in 2012, which indicates an over-representation of women. Of the 7,196 members of staff, 4,576 are women and 2,620 are men. As in all the other public administration collectives in Andalusia, age and offspring continue to determine women's access to senior positions.

Finally, the analysis of senior personnel in public-sector business agencies, trading companies and related organisations reveals an IPRHM value of 0.72, reflecting a slight increase in the female presence compared with 2012 (0.70).

RESOURCES–RESULTS

The fifth chapter of the report, Resources–Results, describes the objectives and measures for improving gender equality contained in the budget programmes managed by the regional ministries and other budget sections of the Government of Andalusia’s budget for 2014.

This budget reflects the Andalusian government’s firm belief that the only way of compensating for the current economic situation is by defining priorities that address inequalities, including gender inequalities, in all their complexity. To this end, fighting unemployment, inequality and social exclusion and seeking an alternative growth model, all of which have an important gender dimension, are the challenges addressed by the 2014 Budget, specifically by redistributing expenditure and granting greater weight to programmes with a significant impact on gender equality.

The budget programmes classified as G+ account for 73.1% of the budget, or 16.03 billion euros, which represents a slightly greater relative weight in the budget compared with 2013 (71.4%). However, in absolute terms, the credits for G+ programmes are 0.8% lower than in the 2013 budget, although this is less than the 3.5% reduction experienced by the budget programmes overall.

The funds allocated to the employment policy have risen in relation to 2013, with a particular emphasis on training as an essential element for improving the employability of men and women in their attempts to join or re-join the labour market. The itineraries for facilitating the insertion of job seekers and the experimental labour market insertion programmes will be continued, with an anticipated participation of 200,000 and 900 women, respectively. Similarly, the incentives for recruiting women on permanent contracts in sectors where they are under-represented, for encouraging women to return to work after having a child or looking after dependants, and for turning temporary contracts into permanent contracts will all be maintained. In relation to the work-life balance, various incentives for recruiting and extending the working day for women will be maintained.

The 2014 Budget also reflects increases in other allocations with a significant impact on generating employment and encouraging gender equality. One of the most important of these, given the economic situation in Andalusia,

is the increased budget for rural development, a sector in which more than 16,800 jobs have been created or maintained—nearly 43% for women—associated with full-time permanent contracts and positions in technical and management teams. Furthermore, the rural development programme incorporates a commitment to spend 30% of the budget either on measures undertaken by women or companies formed by women, or on actions that encourage gender mainstreaming or gender equality.

In recognition of the fact that the greatest impact on growth is directly related to the skills of the workforce, once again education has increased its weight within the budget. This field is crucial for achieving gender equality and an alternative growth model that treats men and women on an equal footing, and to this end all the lines associated with the school day extension and nursery school plans, which cover the entire claimant population, have been maintained. Text books will also remain free of charge and the allocations for school transport and single-parent families, most of which affect women, are guaranteed.

A novelty this year in the field of education, designed to offset the effects of the more restrictive policy of the central government, is the introduction of the Adriano Grant for Andalusian students. The grant consists of 1,500 euros per annum per person and is targeted at: a) students who have passed all their exams during the academic year but have not attained an average score of 5.5; or b) students on vocational training courses who have passed modules during the previous academic year that add up to at least 80% of the total hours of the year in which they are enrolled.

In the field of higher education, the Government of Andalusia has maintained its commitment to fund the state universities in the autonomous community. With regard to scientific research, gender equality criteria have been incorporated in the scales of different funding mechanisms, thus promoting the participation of women trainees in research teams, either as researchers or project leaders, and women's access to the research system through the Talentia grants scheme.

In the field of health and dependence, the 2014 Budget guarantees the continuity of the Andalusian Alzheimer's Plan for victims of this disease and their carers, 85% of whom are women. An active ageing plan will be introduced to improve the life plans of the elderly, bearing in mind that 57% of the over 65s in Andalusia are women.

The Andalusian Women's Affairs Institute will receive the same allocation, while the budget for protecting women from gender violence will be increased in order to step up the fight to eradicate this scourge for society as a whole.

The housing policy, which is closely related to welfare spending and where specific gender needs have been identified, will receive an allocation of 139.7 million euros in 2014, which represents an increase of 11.2% in relation to 2013.

Finally, in the current context of high unemployment and the loss of family income, which has given rise to a steep increase in the number of people in Spain below the poverty line, the public services represent the most powerful network for fighting inequality in general and gender inequality in particular. To this end, once again 60 million euros will be allocated to the Special Social Action Plan and other emergency programmes such as the Solidarity and Food Guarantee Plan will be continued. The Minimum Solidarity Income, of which 67% of the beneficiaries are women, will receive an extra 20 million euros this year compared with the allocation in the 2013 Budget, which represents a year-on-year increase of 29.5%. The regional top-up for state pensions, of which 70% of the beneficiaries are women, will be increased by 2%, as in previous years.

GENDER-SENSITIVE INDICATORS

The degree to which the regional ministries meet the objectives and carry out the activities contemplated in the 2014 budget is monitored via the budget indicators included in the programme descriptions.

These include around 2,000 indicators to monitor the 2014 budget, of which 890 are particularly important for measuring the gender impact of the budget programmes. Gender-sensitive indicators make up 44% of the total budget indicators, the same proportion as last year.

The regional ministries of Equality, Health and Social Policies, Education and Culture and Sport, followed by Economy, Innovation, Science and Employment, are the ones with the highest number of these indicators. The analysis of the gender-sensitive indicators associated with each budget policy reveals that the majority, 53.1%, are linked to the Social Services and Benefits, Health and Education policies.

The report ends with an analysis of the gender-sensitive indicators that were included in the 2012 Budget, the last one completed. The purpose of this analysis is to assess how the gender gaps identified have evolved since the indicators were established and the various actions have been carried out. The information analysed reveals whether the gender inequalities measured by the indicators have been corrected to the extent anticipated, within the framework of a results-oriented budget.

Gender Impact Assessment Report on the 2014 Budget of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia

In short, the Gender Impact Assessment Report on the 2014 Budget of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia constitutes an extremely useful element of the gender budgeting strategy in Andalusia. In addition to providing key information for making appropriate political decisions in the current economic climate, it guarantees a gender perspective in drawing up and executing budgets. The systematic publication of this report allows the Government of Andalusia to maintain its leadership and determination with regard to focusing its policies on gender equality as a strategic investment for the future.

The full report is available in Spanish on the website of the Regional Ministry of Finance and Public Administration at:

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



Unión Europea
Fondo Social Europeo

