

**Gender Budgeting –
Key Elements and
Theoretical Background**
性别预算
-- 核心要素和理论背景

by Dr. Barbara Stiegler – FES

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Origins of Gender Budgeting

性别预算的起源

International women's movement:
国际妇女运动:

Gender Mainstreaming
性别主流化



Gender Budgeting –
against WTO and World Bank policies
性别预算

-- 针对世界贸易组织与世界银行的政策

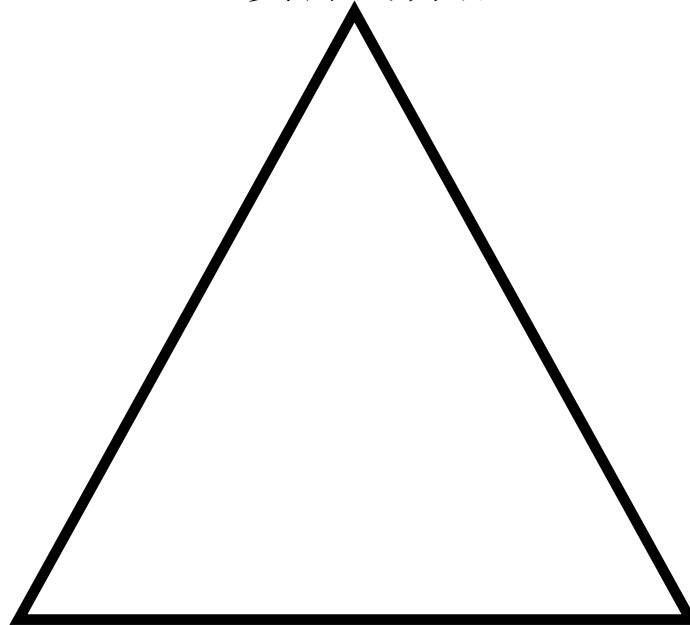
Objectives of Gender Policies

性别政策的目标



Division of resources

资源的分配



Liquefy gender-frontiers

使性别边界

流动化

Change structures which produce gender

改变造成性别差异

的结构

Division of Resources

资源的分配



Gender issues have to be considered in relation to the division of:

性别议题必须与以下资源的分配联系起来考虑：

Work 工作

Time 时间

Power 权力

Money 金钱

Facts about Gender Equality in Germany

德国性别平等的数据与事实

- **Demography:** Of an overall population of 82,5 m people, 51,2% are women/ Birth rate : 1,3 per woman (on average)
- **人口结构:** 总计8250万人口中, 51.2%是妇女/出生率: 每个妇女(平均) 1.3名
- **Health:** Life expectancy is higher among women (81,1 years) than among men (75,1 years)
- **健康:** 预期寿命, 女性(81.1岁) 高于男性(75.1岁)
- **Education:** Girls are the majority at intermediate and grammar schools. In 2002, 50,6 % of all first year students at university were girls. **教育:** 中小学多数为女孩。2002年, 大学新生中50.6%为女大学生。
- **Labour Market:** 64,4% of all women between 15 and 64 years were in gainful employment, 61% in a part time job. **劳动力市场:** 15岁至64岁之间的所有女性中的64.4%从事有报酬的工作, 61%的女性从事部分时间制工作。

- **Marital Status:** In 2002, 81% of the population lived in families. 54% lived in parent-child common households, 2,4 m were single parents, 84% thereof single mothers
- **婚姻状况:** 2002年, 81%人有家庭。54%的人是父母子女共处。单亲为240万, 其中84%为单身母亲。
- **Increasing diversity of kinds of family:** single parents, cohabitating couples, single person households also increase.
- **家庭种类的多样性在增加:** 单亲家庭、同居、单身家庭在增加
- **Politics and Decision-Making:** In the lower house, 32 % of all members were women, in the Länder parliaments, the share of women vary from 8,3 to 40%. At this moment, six ministers are women.
- **政治与决策过程:** 在低层级议会中, 女性成员比例为32%; 在州议会中, 女性比例为8.3%至40%不等。目前有6位部长为女性。



Strategies of Gender Policies

性别政策的战略



- Antidiscrimination by law
- 通过立法反歧视

- Promotion of women by quota
- 通过比例实现妇女促进

- Gender Mainstreaming / Gender Budgeting
- 性别主流化/性别预算

Strategies of Gender Policies

性别政策战略



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 - Through political decisions 通过政治决策
 - Aimed at structures responsible for producing gender
目标在于造成性别差异的结构

Gender as the central analytical criteria

性别作为核心分析标准



Succession of Strategies

战略的次序



Gender Mainstreaming
Women Empowerment
Antidiscrimination & Managing Diversity

性别主流化

妇女赋权

反歧视与管理多样化

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结构

Structure

目标群体

Target Group

个体

Individual

Definition of Gender Budgeting

性别预算的定义

Definition of Gender Budgeting by the European Parliament:
欧洲议会对性别预算的定义：

„Gender Budgeting is the appliance of Gender Mainstreaming in concerns of budgetary procedure, ... this contains a gender specific evaluation of budget politics, this means the inclusion of gender perspectives in all levels of the budgetary procedure and restructuring of income and costs in regard to encouragement of gender equality.”

“性别预算是在预算程序中运用性别主流化，……这包含对预算政策实施与性别相关的评估，这意味着把性别视角包容入预算程序的所有层面，并对收入与支出进行重组，以促进性别平等。”

Realization 实现

- Strategies in organizations 组织中的战略
 - Top-down 从上至下
 - Bottom-up 从下至上
 - Participation of citizens 公民的参与
- Gender analysis is needed for every 需要把性别分析用于每一项
 - Income 收入
 - Expenditure 支出

Advantages of Gender Budgeting

性别预算的优势



- Criteria concerning budget-political decisions are more transparent 有关预算决策的标准更加透明
- Through allocation concerning the real needs of civil groups, a more precise and sustained spending is possible 通过根据公民团体实际需求的配置，更加精确和持久的支出成为可能
- Discriminating factors are visualized and a gender equal budget becomes possible 歧视性因素变得可视化，性别平等的预算成为可能
- Even in times of wide budget scope, gender political goals can be realized 即使在预算范围广泛的时段，性别政策目标可以实现

Key Questions

关键问题

- How do budgetary decisions affect living conditions of men and women ?
- 预算决定如何影响男性与女性的生活条件？

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- 谁（直接或间接地）从政府支出中获益？

Gender-Budgeting : 性别预算:

A usage-analysis applying the example of sportive activities (District of Berlin Lichtenberg, 2006) 以体育活动为例的用途分析 (柏林里希滕贝格区, 2006年)

Sport 体育活动	Users per week 每周使用者	Proportion of females 女性比例	Proportion of males 男性比例	Aggregated Budget in € 合计预算 (欧元)	Proportion of Females 女性比例	Proportion of Males 男性比例
Aerobic 有氧运动	650	620	30	60.112 €	52.297 €	7.815 €
Basketball 篮球	604	144	460	115.599 €	27.513 €	88.086 €
Soccer 英式足球	5.965	309	5.656	827.691 €	27.314 €	800.377 €
Gymnastics 体操	2.333	1.799	534	279.750 €	223.800 €	55.950 €
Senior-Sports 老年人体育	22	22	0	1.156 €	1.156 €	0
Physical training (PT) 体育锻炼	159	134	25	19.652 €	16.468 €	3.184 €
..... Further 等等 further
....
Cumulative 合计	24.735	9.402 = 38 %	15.333 = 62 %	4.131.517	1.582.371 € = 38 %	2.549.146 € = 62 %

CC.: Dr. Regina Frey, Berlin

Key Questions

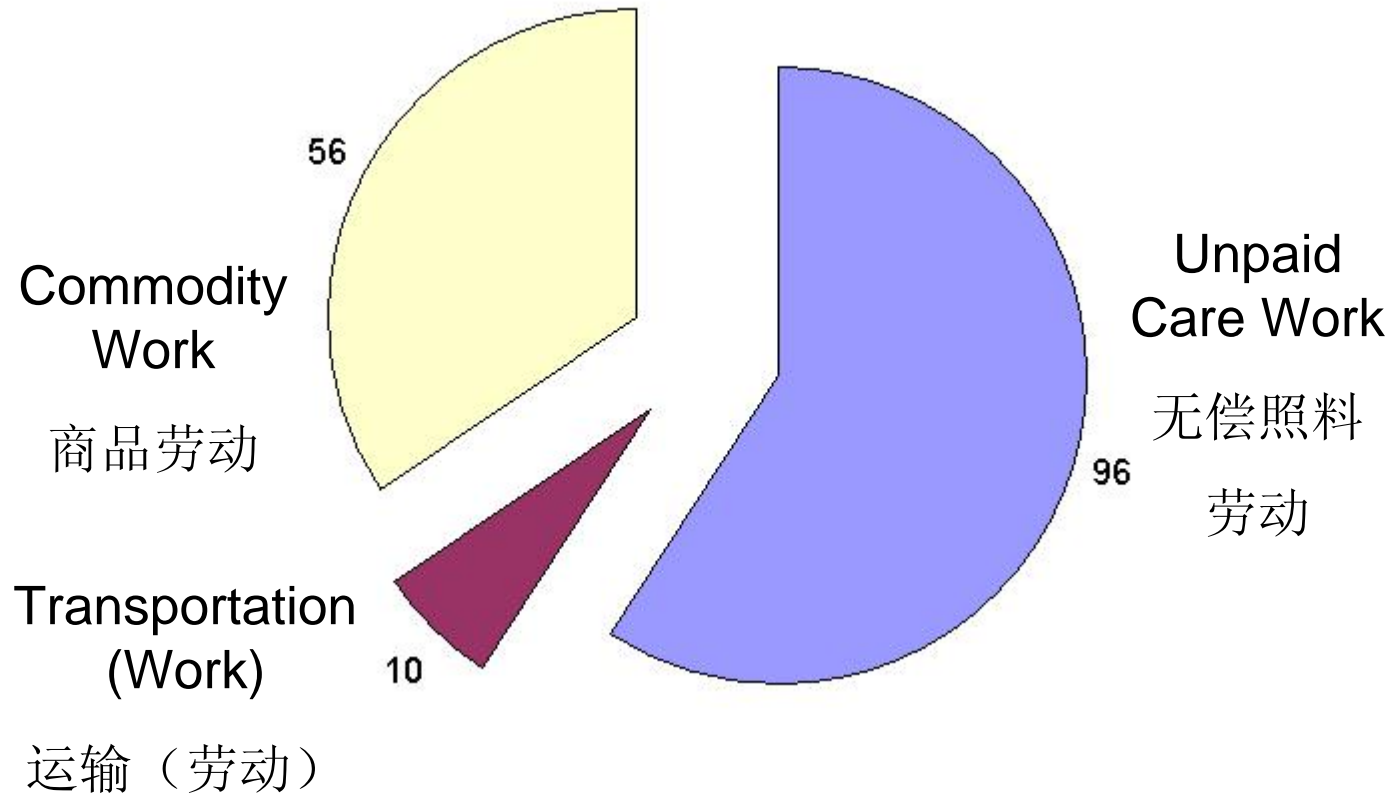
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- What kind of consequences do savings have on unpaid work and which civil group has to carry its burden?
- 节约对无偿劳动具有何种影响，哪个公民团体必须承担其负担？

TIME 时间

Paid and unpaid work in Germany in milliard hours (per year)

德国有偿与无偿劳动（单位：10亿小时，每年）



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- Who pays what kind of invisible tax (unpaid work) to the community?
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- Which decisions concerning resources solidify or change gender stereotypes?
- 哪个有关资源的决定会增强或改变性别的典型特征？

Legal framework Germany

德国的法律框架

- Constitution: Gender Equality
- 宪法：男女平等
- Amsterdam Treaty: Gender Mainstreaming
- 《阿姆斯特丹条约》：性别主流化
- Since 2004: Impact assessment of legislation in the implementation of the joint rules of procedures of federal ministries
- 2004年起：在联邦各部共同议事规则中规定的对法律在实施中的影响评价

Legal framework Austria

奥地利法律框架



- Austrian constitution since 2007:
Budgeting of the federal government ,
provinces and municipalities designed
to encourage effective equality
- 2007年起奥地利宪法规定：联邦、联邦
州和市政府的预算应按激励有效的男女
平等的目标来设计

Budgeting Cycle

预算流程

- 1. Preparation of the draft budget by the executive**
行政机关准备预算草案
- 2. Parliamentary process of draft budget preparation**
预算草案准备的议会程序
- 3. Gender controlling in the execution of the budget**
预算实施中的性别审计
- 4. Rendering of accounts**
帐目开列

Sectors of implementation 实施的部门

Examples... 举例.....

National Level 国家层面	Austria 奥地利
State Level 州层面	Berlin 柏林
Local level 地方层面	Vienna 维也纳

Main Actors 主要行为体

1. Berlin: powerful role of parliament, NGOs are integrated in committees
柏林：议会的强势角色，非政府组织融入到了各个委员会中
2. Austria: Politicians, NGOs, Gender Experts
奥地利：政治家、非政府组织、性别问题专家

Examples of research Studies

研究样本

Germany 德国

feasibility study 2005/2006 可行性研究

Austria 奥地利

Guide for gender Budgeting, steps for
integration 性别预算指南，融入的步骤

Results and problems

结果与问题



- Support of politics 政治支持
- Enough funds, personnel professional resources 足够基金以及人力与专业资源
- Installation of effective working structures and responsibilities 设立有效的工作结构与职责
- Cooperation of finance department and institutes for gender politics 财务部门与机构的合作，致力于性别政策
- Consistent adoption of knowledge and external consultation
- 一贯地运用知识与外部咨询
- Definition of gender political targets and target reaching controlling
- 确定性别政策目标以及目标达到与否的监控机制
- Consistent data collection, data analysis, data comparison and effective encouragement programme controlling
- 一贯地进行数据收集、数据分析、数据比较以及有效的激励计划审核

Lessons learned

吸取教训

- No weak legal framework 不存在弱的法律框架
- Process depends on political will 过程取决于政治意志
- Public discussion about gender issues important 关于性别议题的公共讨论是重要的
- Traditional thinking about gender differences does not help to change gender relations
- 有关性别差异的传统思维无助于改变性别关系

Thank you for your attention
谢谢大家!