

Gender budget analysis indicators (indices)

1. Overall assessment of the budget social orientation

1. Expenses of the social sphere branches (education, health, social policy, housing and communal services) as a zone used in the interests of women and children

Absolute indices - in rubbles.

Comparative indices - to summarized budget expenses (%)
- to GDP (%)

2. expenses for authoritative power as a zone of prevailing men interests (state governance, defense, law enforcement activities)

Absolute indices - in rubbles.

Comparative indices - to summarized budget expenses (%)
- to GDP (%)

3. Social insurance expenses (Pensionary Foundation, Social Insurance Foundation, Medical Insurance Foundation)

Absolute indices - in rubbles.

Comparative indices - to summarized budget expenses (%)
- to GDP (%)

4. Growth rate to indicated above expenses -

Absolute indices - in rubbles.

Comparative indices - to summarized budget expenses (%)
- to GDP (%)

5. Ratio between these types pf expenses - %

2. Indicators of living standards, significant for women and children status

1. Growth of real incomes -%

2. Growth of average salary - %

3. Separation of the gender component in education, health, social policy (allocations for women and children) –number of recipients, average expenses of each recipient

4. Growth of consumer process -%

5. Growth of charges for electricity, communal services, habitation and transportation

6. Subsistence wage per capita – rubbles per month

7. Percentage of population living lower poverty line - %

8. Life expectancy (with differentiation by sex)

9. The quantity of registered unemployed, including women

3. Assessment of the gender sensitive budgetary activities

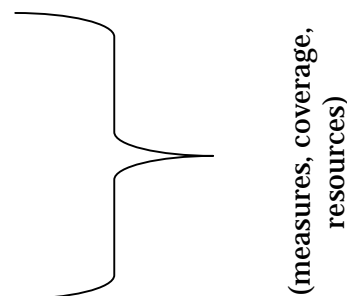
1. Increasing of the minimum salary level, ratio of minimal salary level to subsistence wage
2. Increasing of the salary level for people working in the budgetary spheres, ratio of the salaries in the budgetary spheres to economy in general
3. Increasing of the pensions – total number
4. Including basic pensions comparing it to the subsistence level for pensioners
5. Increasing of welfare payments for women and children (sizes, resources)
 - From the budget
 - From social insurance foundation
6. Other expenses on children (invigoration, rest, sports and etc.) covered from the budget and insurance foundations
7. Increasing of taxation benefits on children, unwed mothers, families with more than 3 children

4. Social protection of population, women and children

1. Compensatory payments for pensioners and children instead of natural benefits
2. Free of charge and preferential services for women and children protection:
 - Food for children, breakfasts for pupils at schools, support to pregnant women
3. Health protection of women and children (types, expenses, standards, network)
4. Housing subsidies
5. Welfare payments for poor
6. Development of social institutions –
 - For children (kinder gardens, after school activities)
 - For women (creation of family centers, social services and etc.)
7. Welfare payment for elderly people and disabled persons, including disabled children
8. Social measures for population of the regions:
 - Financial resources for resettlement
 - Situation with regional coefficients
 - Other actions taken accounting on regional specificity

5. Federal and regional programmes targeting on women and children

- Aimed at reduction of children and maternity mortality
- Against drugs
- Computerization of schools
- Habitation for young families
- Other socially oriented programmes



6. Social standards and financial norms

- Gender distribution in branches finances from the state budget (education, health)

7. Indices of gender equality

1. Ratio of men and women salaries
2. Allocation of budget resources to unemployment issues (welfare payments, trainings, public activities and the share of women in it)
3. Programmes to support small businesses, including headed by women
4. Share of women-entrepreneurs
5. Share of people with high and specialized secondary education – including distribution by sex.
6. Budgetary expenses on professional education (compulsory, secondary, higher education and share of women in the education institutions)
7. Coefficient of professional dissimilation
8. Share of women at all levels of the decision making (number of women-top managers)
9. Number of women non-governmental organizations and its membership
10. Allocation of budget resources to support women's initiatives