Gender Budgeting and Gender Equality in Europe with historical data during 1994-2013

Ratulangi, Jeniffer Gabriella, MSA Candidate (First Author)
Jerry L. Chi, Ph.D., Ph.D., MBA, School of Business Administration, Andrews University (Co-Author)
Grace C. Chi, Ph.D., MS, RN, School of Health Professions, School of Nursing, Andrews University (Co-Author)

ABSTRACT

Gender budgeting and gender equality in Europe plays a crucial role in inequality and development to have enjoyed sustained support. Inequalities have risen in some countries in recent decades due to factors such as globalization, technological change, taxation policy, and the economic crisis (Eurofound, 2022). Therefore, when high levels of inequality reduce growth in relatively poor countries but encourage growth in richer countries (Balls, 1999). This paper aims to examine the impact of gender budgeting processes on gender equality and fiscal space in European countries. Using secondary data research with a 45-item survey that measures participant gender budgeting and equality. Data were analyzed using SPSS software version 28. A two-way ANOVA was performed to know how two independent variables, in combinations, affect a dependent variable. The two independent variables (IV) are inequality and development and gender; the variable dependent (DV) is the gender quality measurement score. The IV will show the effect that will happen in DV. The inequity and development (IV1) and gender (IV2) show the changes over the years. The repeated measure shows whether or not there is a statistically significant difference on the main $F(1, 45) = 23.531$, $p = .001$, Partial Eta Squared $= .354$. This shows that there was a statistically significant difference in the gender budgeting and equity variable between at least two groups. Gender budgeting affects gender equity. This study used secondary data research found in the IMF. Future research should use primary data.

There is a significant of main effect between groups, $F(1, 45) = 23.531$, $p = .001$, Partial Eta Squared $= .354$ such that groupeffect inequality (M = .793, SD = .074) had a significantly high than development (M=.281, SD=.075) indicated there's a difference between inequality and development. For groupgender female (M = .793, SD = .074) had a significantly high than development (M=.281, SD=.075) indicating there's a difference between female and male.