GLOBAL FORUM ON GENDER STATISTICS
24-26 October 2016
Helsinki, Finland

Report of the Sixth Global Forum on Gender Statistics *

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I. Introduction

Background and objectives

1) The Sixth Global Forum on Gender Statistics was organized by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and Statistics Finland, and held on 24-26 October 2016 in Helsinki, Finland. The Forum was organized back to back with the 10th meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)[1]. In line with recommendations from previous Global Forums and other relevant meetings, and to address the increased demand for gender statistics that will result from the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Development Agenda, the 2016 Global Forum on Gender Statistics focused on data and statistical methods for the follow up and review of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicator framework[2], from a gender perspective.

2) The Forum, the sixth since the establishment of the IAEG-GS, provided the opportunity to take stock of innovative approaches, methods and initiatives to produce, analyze and use data to measure and monitor gender equality and women's empowerment in the following areas of concern:
    I.   women's economic empowerment (indicators for SDGs 1, 5, 8);
    II.   international migration (crosscutting over multiple SDGs);
    III.   violence against women (indicators for SDGs 5, 11, 16);
    IV.   women's political participation (indicators for SDG 5);
    V.   time use statistics and unpaid work (indicators for SDG 5);
    VI.   crosscutting issues such as the use and integration of different data sources including administrative data; geospatial information; and disaggregation of data
    VII.   Regional and international initiatives on gender statistics.

3) The Forum brought together around 160 participants from National Statistical Offices, academia, national mechanisms for the advancement of women and other government officials, representatives of the donors community and the international statistical community. – (See Annex 1 for the list of participants). The meeting was conducted according to the agenda (See Annex 2).

Opening session

4) Ms. Marjo Bruun, Director General Statistics Finland, expressed her appreciation to the co-organizers and welcomed all participants to Helsinki. In her remarks, she highlighted the advantages and challenges of using administrative sources for statistics, including the SDG indicators, and emphasized the importance of supplementing administrative sources with

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[1] The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) was established with the purpose of providing guidance and ensuring the coordination at the global level for the advancement of the Global Gender Statistics Programme (GGSP), and periodically reports back to the United Nations Statistical Commission on the proposed work plan and strategies.

[2] Identified by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed as a starting point by the UN Statistical Commission at its 47th session. For the SDG indicators list, see *Report of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators*, available at unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-IAEG-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf. SDG Indicators Global Database is available at http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/.

well-targeted surveys to collect more in-depth data. For example, the most recent household survey on work and wellbeing of people of foreign-origin was carried out in Finland to inform policies on improving the integration of migrants. Ms. Bruun also noted that improving women's political leadership is one of the major objectives of promoting gender equality in Finland in the next 3 years. Properly built data dissemination strategies are also considered key in promoting gender equality.

5) Mr. Stefan Schweinfest, Director of UNSD, addressed the Forum via video. He expressed his gratitude to the Government of Finland for hosting the Forum and for its financial contribution and expert participation in the Forum. In his remarks, he noted that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has raised the profile and importance of data and statistics while putting significant pressure on countries' statistical capacities to fulfil new SDGs gender data requirements. For example, out of 80 global indicators identified as relevant for gender analysis, only 43 have data currently available for global monitoring and of these only 22 have data disaggregated by sex. Mr. Schweinfest restated UNSD's firm commitment to bringing gender statistics programmes forward and leading the development of gender statistics globally. He also highlighted the activities undertaken by UNSD, including serving as the secretariat of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), undertaking normative and methodological work to produce statistics on time use and asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective, and producing UNSD's flagship publication – the World's Women 2015. He concluded by noting the role of Global Forums for raising awareness of the importance of high-quality and relevant data to inform gender policies and for taking stock of the challenges faced by statistical offices in terms of measuring/monitoring SDG indicators in general, and tracking gender equality, in particular.

Organization of the meeting

6) The Forum was organized as a high level panel and eight sessions, as follows:
   a) High level Panel: Follow up and review of the 2030 Development Agenda from a gender lens: challenges and opportunities
   b) Session 1: Measuring women's economic empowerment
      i) Measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective, and women's engagement in agriculture
      ii) Measuring work in all its forms and gender pay and pension gaps (GPG)
   c) Session 2: Measuring women in international migration
   d) Session 3: Measuring violence against women (VAW)
   e) Session 4: Measuring women's political participation
   f) Session 5: Measuring and valuing time use and unpaid work
   g) Session 6: Using administrative data and geospatial information systems for gender data (plus integrating multiple data sources)
   h) Sessions 7: SDGs: gender indicators framework and data disaggregation - Leaving no one behind
   i) Session 8: Recent international initiatives on gender statistics - filling the gender data gaps

7) A keynote address from Honorable Tarja Halonen, Former President of the Republic of Finland was delivered on the second day of the Global Forum. During her speech, she highlighted the importance of gender statistics and gender-relevant research to raise awareness, identify inequalities and develop targeted policies to ensure that no one is left

behind. She welcomed the SDGs focus on fighting inequalities, including between women and men and boys and girls. She stressed that not only political commitment needs to continue and resources need to be allocated, but a full integration of women and other vulnerable groups is needed for the successful implementation of the SDGs.

8) Additionally, a lunch event organized by the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment and the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs took place on the second day of the Forum. The event was chaired by Ms. Caren Grown from the World Bank and the panelists included:
   a) Ms. Kim Bradford-Smith, Department for International Development (DFID)
   b) Ms. Gaelle Ferrant, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
   c) Ms. Joann Vanek, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO)
   d) Ms. Leena Linnainmaa, Finland Chamber of Commerce
   e) Ms. Minna Sneck, Ministry of Finance of Finland

9) All papers and presentations from the Global Forum on Gender Statistics are available at the dedicated website of the event:
   http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/Finland_Oct2016/Default.htm

II.   Summary of presentations and discussions

a. High level Panel: Follow up and review of the 2030 Development Agenda from a gender lens: challenges and opportunities

10) Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita (UNSD) chaired the high level panel. The panelists were:
    • Ms. Anne Lammila, Ambassador for Equality Issues, Finland
    • Mr. Nicolas Fasel, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
    • Mr. Felix Velez, National Institute for Statistics and Geography – INEGI, Mexico

11) Ms. Anne Lammila highlighted the importance of SDG monitoring for all countries, especially in improving women's and girls' rights and status, as they are active agents and drivers for change, and their full and equal participation is necessary for sustainable development. She highlighted the importance of statistics for SDG monitoring and policy making and the challenges to produce data for the SDG indicators. At the moment, for example, Finland is able to provide data for approximately only 40 per cent of the indicators, and for another 40 per cent with additional efforts. The SDG framework has helped Finland identify 4 priority areas for policy makers, among which improving the lives of women and girls stands out as one area. Finland also aims to continue assisting partner countries in promoting sustainable development.

12) Mr. Nicolas Fasel presented a Human Rights-Based Approach to Data (HRBAD), which was recently developed to assist countries in ensuring that statistics compiled for the SDG monitoring are consistent with international human rights norms and principles. He highlighted key guidelines provided in six relevant areas: participation, disaggregation, self-identification, transparency, privacy and accountability. The presentation suggested the way forward for producing gender statistics in monitoring the progress of the SDGs, including mapping data gaps that move beyond national averages, measuring multiple or intersectional

discrimination or inequality, integrating a gender perspective into other areas of data disaggregation such as migration and disability, taking advantage of different data sources, strengthening partnerships with data producers and users, the statistical community and organizations that are linked to population groups that are left behind and referring to the above guidelines in the process of collecting, compiling and disseminating disaggregated statistics.

13) Mr. Félix Velez shared the Mexican experience in assessing data gaps in monitoring the progress towards the SDGs. Such assessment covers data availability as well as the quality of data that are currently produced by the country. Given the fact that producing statistics for the SDG indicators requires the involvement of institutions including at sub-national and local level as well as other government institutions, creating a mechanism to coordinate activities throughout the country is a major challenge. Capacity building at various offices is a key component in successfully generating data with high quality. The process has identified opportunities which will allow the institutionalization of the gender perspective in public policies and the alignment of sectoral programmes.

14) The forum recognized the challenges that the SDGs bring in terms of data production for monitoring implementation, and emphasized that the work on SDG indicators should build on the past experience of the MDG monitoring. Successful implementation will require dialogue between producers and users, review of the indicators in light of national circumstances, and making effective communication plans to stakeholders and users of statistics, while maintaining the independence of statistical agencies.

15) The Forum encouraged better use of existing data sources such as administrative sources and further exploration of alternative data collection methods by working actively with private and non-profit institutions. The Forum also emphasized the importance of strengthening institutional mechanisms to ensure that the gender statistics produced are relevant and used for policy making. Furthermore, it is crucial that the quality, relevance and use of statistics compiled for SDG monitoring be consistent with international human rights norms and principles through the improved dialog between human rights and statistics stakeholders.

16) In terms of methodological development for gender-relevant indicators, main challenges relate to the measurement of individual level poverty measurement and disaggregation of data by sex for the most vulnerable groups. Following the principle of leaving no one behind, the need to develop guidelines on how to collect and produce data which will allow disaggregation for sub-populations such as homeless, disabled and other vulnerable people was highlighted.

b. Session 1.I: Measuring women's economic empowerment: Measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective, and women's engagement in agriculture

17) Session 1.I was chaired by Mr. Felix Velez from INEGI, Mexico and included presentations by the following panelists:
- Ms. Lauren Pandolfelli, UNSD
- Ms. Isabelle Schmidt, Statistics South Africa
- Ms. Manal Sweidan, Department of Statistics, Jordan
- Ms. Chiara Brunelli, FAO

18) Ms. Lauren Pandolfelli introduced the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project, the objective of which is to develop methodological guidelines on measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective through the piloting of the proposed methodologies in select countries and the refinement of the guidelines based on the analysis of the pilot data. Lessons learned from the pilots are informing questionnaire design, including the operationalization of key concepts, identification of the most robust and implementable respondent selection interview protocols, and the construction of key indicators. The guidelines will be submitted to the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2017 for comments.

19) Ms. Isabelle Schmidt shared with the participants the experience in South Africa as an EDGE pilot country. The objectives of the pilot study were to test the questionnaire, test field protocols and produce key tabulations. Some of the challenges faced during the training and data collection of the pilot include difficulties translating technical concepts, capturing GPS locations in remote areas, and identifying sampled dwelling units and reading maps, as well as insufficient capacity to implement CAPI. However, the CAPI implementation also led to several successes including the high response rate (92 per cent). One main lesson learnt is that the EDGE methodology is complex and may be difficult to integrate into existing surveys without modifications.

20) Ms. Manal Sweidan presented the results of a study on access to financial resources for Jordanian women, based on data from Jordan's Central Bank. She reported that the percentage of women reached by microfinance institutions has grown over a period of five years (from 64.2 per cent to 77.7 per cent). 14 out of 1000 women in the working age group (15-64 years old) have a microfinance loan; while this proportion does not exceed 4 out of 1000 for men; however, findings indicate that the percentage of women as employer and self-employer is still very low.

21) Ms. Chiara Brunelli introduced the gender component of the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics, which aims to provide guidance to countries including on mainstreaming a gender dimension and gender indicators in agricultural statistics with the objective of improving availability of comparable sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant data within agricultural surveys and modules. Currently, field tests in Uganda and Indonesia are carried out. The results from the field tests will inform the guidelines, which will cover several thematic areas: decision making, assets, financial resources, time use and work of household members, external labour, and training/groups.

22) The Forum highlighted the importance of the methodological advancement and research focused on understanding women's economic empowerment, including the progress made by the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project and the experience and lessons learnt through the EDGE pilot surveys on collecting data on asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective. It was discussed that the best surveys to collect these types of data by integrating the methodology would be the Labour Force Surveys or the Income and Expenditure Surveys.

23) The forum recognized the importance of using administrative sources, such as central bank records as in the example from Jordan, for the measurement of women's access to various assets and financing.

24) The Forum stressed the importance of incorporating a gender perspective in all collections of data and welcomed the activities carried out by the statistics office of FAO on gender

mainstreaming its data collection system and on better capturing women's involvement in agriculture through agricultural surveys.

c. Session 1.II: Measuring women's economic empowerment: Measuring work in all its forms and gender pay and pension gaps (GPG):

25) Session 1.II was chaired by Ms. Caren Grown from the World Bank and included presentations by the following panelists:
   - Mr. Kieran Walsh, ILO
   - Mr. Vladimir Ganta, National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova
   - Ms. Joann Vanek, WIEGO
   - Ms. Katja Branger, Swiss Federal Statistical Office FSO

26) Mr. Kieran Walsh introduced the new definition of work and forms of work as agreed by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2013. Major changes introduced in the new standards include a conceptual framework that recognizes all paid and unpaid work as productive activity and promotes their comprehensive but separate measurement; a more refined measure of employment as "work for pay or profit" and wider measures of labour underutilization that complement the unemployment rate to support better monitoring of labour markets; as well as separate concepts, definitions and indicators of participation in different forms of unpaid work, particularly in own-use production work (including in subsistence farming and fishing and in the provision of unpaid household services), unpaid trainee work and volunteer work to render visible their contribution to households, communities and national economies. To revise and update national data collection practices to be in line with the new standards, ILO launched a pilot study process with 10 countries in 2015. The studies will be completed in 2016 and guidelines will be published by ILO to support countries who wish to apply the standards in terms of questionnaire design to ensure different working activities are adequately captured.

27) Mr. Vladimir Ganta presented the results from the piloting of the 19th ICLS resolution in Moldova. The results highlight that the new forms of work are more relevant to better understand gender issues. For example, in rural areas the main strategy for households to sustain living standards is to save money by producing own goods and services (own-use production work). Furthermore, results provide evidence that most of the unpaid work (house chores and caregiving activities) is undertaken by women, which are in line with the results from the 2012 Time Use Survey that estimated that 97 per cent of women spend daily about 5 hours in unpaid house work or 35 hours per week (compared to 37 hours per week in employment). These types of results will be useful to develop targeted policies to leave no one behind.

28) Ms. Joann Vanek spoke about the importance of statistics on informal employment in the measurement of women's economic roles and the progress being made in the development of these statistics. More than half of non-agricultural employment in most developing countries is informal employment (workers not covered or insufficiently covered by formal arrangements through their work), and employment arrangements that fit the definition of informal employment are growing in developed countries. Producing data on informal workers from official sources is challenging, given that capturing informal workers often involves third and fourth levels of classification of industry and occupation in a full Labour Force Survey with a sample size large enough to allow for cross tabulations.

29) Ms. Katja Branger presented the methodological work to measure gender pay gaps (GPG, difference between women's and men's average earnings expressed as a percentage of men's earnings) in Switzerland and policy measures to reduce the gaps. The results from a multivariate analysis with data from the 2012 Swiss Earnings Structure Survey show that the unadjusted and adjusted gender pay gap present a slow decrease over time (still men earn higher salaries than women in 23 of 25 industrial sectors). Policy measures to reduce the gap include dissemination and explanation of the gender pay gap data as well as innovative personal wage calculators and the preparation of a legal framework to oblige employers to carry out, and control for, a regular wage analysis.

30) The Forum discussed the implications of the new definitions of work for gender statistics. It was highlighted that the definitions of the different forms of work provide standards for the comprehensive measurement of different working activities including those more frequently undertaken by women, such as housework and childcare.

31) The participants pointed out the challenges countries face in collecting statistics on informal employment. The forum highlighted the lack of sex disaggregated data in most countries on informal employment highlighted the need to share best practices (for example, from Mexico).

32) The forum highlighted the importance of collecting data which allow several disaggregations, for example to identify different categories of informal employment or the calculation of the GPG for different sectors and occupations.

d. Session 2: Measuring women in international migration

33) Session 2 was chaired by Ms. Keiko Osaki Tomita from UNSD
and included presentations by the following panelists:
- Mr Tengiz Tsekvava, National Statistics Office of Georgia
- Ms. Hanna Sutela, Statistics Finland
- Ms. Petra Nahmias, UNHCR

34) Mr. Tengiz Tsekvava introduced the new methodology for calculating migration flow statistics in Georgia through analyzing passport control data at the Georgian border. With the new methodology, data on annual inflow and outflow of international migrants based on the 6-month criterion, disaggregated by age, sex and citizenship, could be generated. Although not specifically covering the gender dimension of migrants in and out of Georgia, the modality of Geostat working with the administrative sources should be fostered. To further assist in teasing out the gender dimension and international migration, additional information on reason for migration and countries of origin and destination is important and will be further collected by Geostat through a specialized household survey.

35) Ms. Hanna Sutela shared findings on the disparity in employment rates between migrant and non-migrant women, while there is almost no difference between migrant and non-migrant men. The study further analysed the possible contributors for such disadvantage for women migrants compared to women non-migrants and men, both migrants and non-migrants. They include parenthood, low level of education, insufficient language skills, lack of previous work experience and short duration of residence in the country. Results of the study helped

formulate government policies, for example, providing language trainings to targeted groups and free child care services to children of immigrants.

36) Ms. Petra Nahmias identified data gaps in compiling sex-disaggregated statistics on refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons in her presentation. The presentation also examined how a gender perspective could be integrated into applied statistical methods in the field, operational data and emergency information management. The challenges and barriers, as well as opportunities and successes, were discussed.

37) Based on the experiences from Georgia and UNHCR, the forum discussed the potential of working with other institutions keeping administrative records to generate gender-relevant statistics. Yet, there are challenges in using administrative sources as not all the data can be recorded (for example, information on sex of the migrant or the reasons for his/her migration) as administrative processes could be complex (on boarders as well as in refugee camps).

38) The experience of Finland demonstrated the importance of the use of gender statistics for policy making in general, and specifically how gender statistics have informed government policies in improving migrants' integration.

e. Session 3: Measuring violence against women (VAW)

- Session 3 was chaired by Ms. Linda Laura Sabbadini from ISTAT and included presentations by the following panelists:Ms. Francesca Grum, UNSD
- Ms. Avni Amin, WHO
- Mr. Enrico Bisogno, UNODC
- Ms. Gaëlle Ferrant, OECD
- Ms. Cristina Massa, Argentinian National Institute of Statistics

39) Ms. Francesca Grum presented the 7 indicators measuring different forms of violence against women included in the SDG indicators framework and highlighted the existing challenges to produce them in terms of availability and comparability of data. She also pointed out the need to refine existing methods and develop new standards to capture and measure all forms of violence, for all relevant population subgroups, in line with new SDGs requirements.

40) Ms. Avni Amin presented the activities that WHO has planned to address the challenges related to the measurement of violence against women. They include: a) updating the WHO Multi-country study questionnaire; b) developing consensus on measures of psychological intimate partner violence; c) developing measures of violence against older women; and d) strengthening methodologies and processes for producing prevalence estimates.

41) Mr. Enrico Bisogno informed the forum about the recent adoption of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), which describes criminal acts or events (constituting criminal offences) based on behaviours/events rather than legal provisions or terms. ICCS will allow the building of a comprehensive statistical framework on all criminal offences to facilitate analysis of crime incorporating a gender perspective. He also discussed the definition of femicide (gender-related killing which is not defined in the ICCS) and the difficulties to identify these types of crimes.

42) Ms. Gaëlle Ferrant introduced the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), which aims to capture and measure gender-based discrimination in social institutions. In the specific case of measuring violence against women, the framework focuses on assessing legal frameworks and measuring attitudes towards, and prevalence of, violence against women.

43) Ms. Cristina Massa introduced the national register of violence against women in Argentina (RUCVM) which centralizes and systematizes the information from administrative records (complaints or assistance requests) from all three political-administrative levels (national, provincial and municipal) that attend to and register data on violence against women.

44) During the discussion, the Forum highlighted several challenges in the collection of data on violence against women given the sensitivity of the topic and in some contexts the duality of the legal systems due to the existence of statutory laws and customary laws contradicting one another.

45) The use of administrative records, such as police records, was highlighted. Although police records are underreported, they are useful for the analysis of trends (rather than levels). Working with the police and judicial system is an example of inter-institutional coordination /cooperation to produce relevant gender statistics.

46) It was highlighted that "femicides" are crimes difficult to prosecute and usually underestimated. They could be estimated based on reported intentional homicides and additional information on "motives" and/or victim-perpetrator relation. The Forum pointed out the importance for countries to report information on the relation between victim and perpetrator to identify these crimes.

47) The importance of providing support and services to the survivors of VAW and studying the link between attitudes and events of violence was also noted.

f. Session 4: Measuring women's political participation

48) Session 4 was chaired by Ms. Tanja Auvinen from the Council for Gender Equality in Finland (TANE). The panelists were:
- Ms. Julie Ballington, UN Women
- Ms. Sara Demofonti, Italian Statistical Institute (ISTAT)
- Ms. Mengjia Liang, UNFPA
- Ms. Oluyemi Oloyede, Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics

49) Ms. Julie Ballington presented the UN Women-led methodology proposed to measure women's participation in local governments (SDG indicator 5.5.1b). Measurement challenges include different definitions of local government and diverse local government structures among countries. UN Women is currently pre-testing the methodology to compile data at the global level using a data form. The results of the testing will inform the development of the methodology expected to be country piloted in 2017.

50) Ms. Sara Demofonti presented the results on political participation from the Italian Multipurpose Survey on Living Conditions and Quality of Life. In general, political participation in Italy is still very low and women tend to participate in a less active way than men, showing lack of interest and expressing a stronger sense of distrust in politics. The

gender gap, less noticeable among younger persons (14-17 years), is higher in later life and more pronounced for people aged 64 years and over.

51) Ms. Mengjia Liang presented the results of the analysis of data from the World Values Surveys on public attitudes towards women's empowerment across several domains. Results reveal that progress has been uneven across countries. For example, greater upward trends in support for women's equal rights to university education are visible, but many countries in Asia and Africa show declining support for women's equal rights to employment when jobs are scarce. Women, people with university or higher education and younger people (15-29) are more positive toward gender equality then men, people with lower education and people age 50+.

52) Ms. Oluyemi Oloyede presented the evolution of the participation of women in politics in Nigeria. Despite the extant National Gender Policy (NGP) recommendation of 35 per cent affirmative action for a more inclusive representation of women with at least 35 per cent of both elective political positions and appointive public service, Nigeria has been recording low participation of women in both elective and appointive positions. Challenges affecting the low participation of women in politics include stigmatization, low education, political violence, lack of support and intimidation from men, among others.

53) The Forum welcomed the development of a methodology for collecting and analysing data on women's participation in local governments for a global baseline for indicator 5.5.1b but took note of the challenges involved in the collection of data in this area for international comparability, including the issue of identifying national reporting agencies. The need to consider the existence of quotas while developing the methodology was highlighted.

54) The results presented by the representatives from Italy and UNFPA demonstrate the importance of disaggregating data not only by sex, but by other characteristics to better understand the women's political participation.

g. Session 5: Measuring and valuing time use and unpaid work

55) Session 5 was chaired by Ms. Francesca Grum from UNSD. The panelists were:
- Ms. Harumi Shibata Salazar, UNSD
- Mr. Dominic Webber, UK Office for National Statistics
- Ms. Katri Soinne, Statistics Finland
- Ms. Bernice Serwah Ofosu-Baadu, Ghana Statistical Service

56) Ms. Harumi Shibata Salazar presented the latest version of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016). She highlighted the importance of the classification for increasing the visibility of women's work through better statistics on their contribution to the economy and the development of satellite accounts for unpaid household services. Major differences from the previous version include the alignment of ICATUS terminology with existing international standards and the update of metadata to reflect new international standards and definitions. Most notably, the coverage of productive activities has been aligned with the 2013 ICLS's resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization. The results of an ongoing global consultation and piloting of the classification using national time use data will inform the finalization of ICATUS 2016 that will be submitted to the Statistical Commission in 2017, for its endorsement.

57) Mr. Dominic Webber introduced the ongoing work of the UNECE Task force established by the Conference of European Statisticians to develop methods for valuing unpaid household service work, by the end of 2017. The objective is to develop guidelines to define, measure and value unpaid household service work and develop satellite accounts. Challenges faced by the Task Force include measuring unpaid household service work (input or output approach), valuing unpaid household service work (replacement or opportunity cost), treatment of simultaneous activities, measuring volunteering and the use of internet services.

58) Ms. Katri Soinne introduced the calculation method of the household satellite account in Finland. In calculating the household satellite account, Finland has been applying the input approach (no operating surplus is assumed and the value of the production equals the sum of the costs) using how much time is used for household work from the Time Use Survey, and what goods and services have been bought to make products like meals, clean clothes or tidy the dwelling, from the Household Budget Survey. The data used in these calculations is based on households, not persons. Using a generalist's wage and division of household final consumption expenditure, it has been estimated that GDP would be about 40 % higher if all household production would be included.

59) Ms. Bernice Serwah Ofosu-Baadu presented the experience of compiling a household satellite account (HHSA) to extend the coverage of production activities in Ghana. Data from the 2009 Ghana's Time Use Survey, the 2005/2006 Ghana Living Standard Surveys, and the minimum wage were used for the HHSA compilation. The valuation of household production is through the sum of costs. Based on these principles, GDP would increase by 144.5 per cent when integrating household production into the national accounts.

60) The forum highlighted the need to standardize the calculation method of the household satellite accounts in order to ensure comparability across country results and welcomed the efforts of the UNECE Task Force work. The forum discussed the need to capture time use activities in detail for their use in the calculation of satellite accounts.

61) Additionally, the forum discussed the need to explore innovative ways for collecting time use data, given the level of complexity in implementing time use surveys through traditional diary methods.

h. Session 6: Using administrative data and geospatial information systems for gender data (plus integrating multiple data sources)

62) Session 6 was chaired by Ms. Ludgarde Coppens from UNEP. The panelists were:
- Mr. Felix Velez, INEGI Mexico
- Ms. Anna Rotkirch, Population Research Institute Finland
- Ms. Annemette Lindhardt Olsen, Statistics Denmark

63) Mr. Felix Velez introduced the Mexican Gender Atlas which aims to facilitate access to information on the conditions of women and men in the economic, demographic and social areas; and to assist users with different levels of technical expertise in statistical and geospatial information. The Gender Atlas presents indicators and related metadata in maps and graphs which make data more accessible.

64) Ms. Anna Rotkirch presented the results of a study analyzing the amount and division of housework and childcare and the impact on subsequent childbearing among Finnish couples. The study used data from the Finnish Time Use Survey 1999–2000 (FTUS1999) linked to register data on subsequent births. Results show that women's housework hours were negatively associated with the likelihood of having children at all parities. Men's contribution to domestic tasks, measured in relative terms, had no impact on childbearing. However, a higher male share of childcare time slightly increased the couple's likelihood of having a second child. The study concluded that while women's excessive domestic work in itself may decrease fertility, men's housework share is not associated with continued childbearing.

65) Ms. Annemette Lindhardt Olsen introduced the experience of Denmark in producing gender statistics exclusively from administrative records. In the Danish register based statistical system most statistics can be produced annually or more frequently; for example, population statistics can be produced daily if necessary. The administrative registers covers all people with usual residence in Denmark and data on individuals can be connected to data on dwellings, enterprises, etc. However, some challenges/limitations exist. For example, it is only possible to register one address for children, which is problematic in the case of divorced or split families. It was noted that the high level of public trust in Denmark's institutions enables such a high-quality functioning statistical system, and that there is great demand for the gender indicators produced by Statistics Denmark.

66) The Forum discussed the importance of making use of all data sources, including administrative records. However, the limitations of administrative systems were also noted; including the limited scope of administrative records in terms of statistical information registered and the limited population coverage for some phenomena and/or countries.

67) The Forum highlighted the benefits of linking different data sources, including supplementing information and the possibility to make more complex analysis.

Sessions 7: SDGs: gender indicators framework and data disaggregation - Leaving no one behind

68) Session 7 was chaired by Dr. Veronica Magar from WHO. The panelists were:

- Ms. Barbara Cobo, Brazilian Statistical Institute IBGE –
- Ms. Anna Coates, PAHO
- Ms. Julie Sauvé, Statistics Canada
- Ms. Helen Cahill, Ireland Central Statistics Office
- Mr. Geon Pyo Park, Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI)

69) Ms. Barbara Cobo introduced the Brazilian experience producing gender statistics. Most of the social indicators produced by IBGE are disaggregated by sex. Although the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators has not been adopted in Brazil, most of the indicators are published or could be calculated from administrative records. Gaps and challenges exist including: further disaggregation and issues of statistical representation with surveys, integration of different databases, and coexistence of indicators from different international and regional agendas (SDGs, Montevideo Consensus on Population and Developments, Minimum Set of Gender Indicators).

70) Ms. Anna Coates presented PAHO Strategic Plan 2014-2019, which includes gender equality as a cross cutting theme. PAHO is currently consolidating and validating a core set of gender and health indicators, which will be promoted among Member States for regular collection, analysis and utilization in decision making.

71) Ms. Julie Sauvé introduced the report "Women in Canada" which compiles gender statistics to be used for gender-based analysis when developing programs, policies and legislation. Notably, the Government of Canada's approach to gender-based analysis is to go beyond disaggregation of data by sex, to better understand the interaction between gender and other identity characteristics, and to consider how diverse groups of women and girls (and men and boys) may be differentially impacted by public policy decisions.

72) Ms. Helen Cahill presented an illustration of the impact of gender statistics on policy in Ireland. An analysis of data reveals that although women have more education, they remain in lower job and political positions. For example, 77 per cent of the clerical workers in the civil service are women, but only 12 per cent of the government department heads are women, and in 2011 only 15.7 per cent of the members of the parliament were women. Prior to the 2016 election, a new law was introduced requesting that women comprise at least 30 per cent of party candidates. Since the 2016 election, 22.2 per cent of the members of the parliament are women.

73) Mr. Geon Pyo Park introduced the Gender Statistics Information System (GSIS) developed by the Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI), which provides various gender statistics and promotes enhanced gender statistics for policy makers, professionals and other stakeholders. Currently, the GSIS has data for 41 indicators out of the 52 indicators in the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators.

74) The Forum took note of the gender information systems in Brazil, Canada, Ireland and Republic of Korea and welcomed the countries' experiences in building synergies between national gender information systems and existing international gender-relevant indicator systems, such as the SDGs and the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. It was noted that for countries that have a decentralized statistical system, it is important for national statistical offices to play a central and coordinating role in ensuring the production of high quality statistics to monitor gender equality.

75) Leaving no one behind was acknowledged as a key dimension for sustainable development and for measuring gender equality among different subgroups. It was also recognized that more work is necessary to produce statistics disaggregated by sex. The importance of disaggregating by other sub-population groups to provide a more comprehensive picture and to be able to develop targeted policies was also highlighted.

Session 8: Recent international initiatives on gender statistics - filling the gender data gaps

76) Session 8 was chaired by Ms. Keiko Osaki Tomita from UNSD. The panelists were:

- Ms. Haoyi Chen, UNSD
- Ms. Mayra Buvinic, Data2X
- Ms. Shaida Badiee, Open Data Watch

- Ms. Fiona Willis-Núñez, UNECE
- Mr. Papa Seck, UN Women
- Ms. Ligia Nobrega, EIGE
- Ms. Priscilla Idele, UNICEF
- Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen, Statistics Finland and chair of the IAEG-GS

77) Ms. Haoyi Chen introduced the recently redesigned online platform for the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, mandated by the UN Statistical Commission in 2013. The new portal disseminates data for all tier I indicators (35 indicators) and most of the tier II indicators (6 out of 8 indicators), based on data provided by 14 partner agencies. The new platform is interactive, and provides visualizations by indicator, country and data availability.

78) Ms. Mayra Buvinic introduced the Data2X initiative as a collaborative technical and advocacy platform dedicated to improving the quality, availability and use of gender data to make a practical difference in the lives of women and girls worldwide. Data2X is not directly involved in collecting data; however, it has identified and mapped 28 gaps in gender data based on need, population coverage and policy relevance, and it has established partnerships to address these data gaps.

79) Ms. Shaida Badiee reflected on the need to not only produce better data, but to use them more and make them more accessible. Results presented from the Open Data Inventory (ODIN) assessing the coverage and openness of official statistics to identify gaps reveal that data is still not accessible in several countries, and areas under social and environmental statistics are the most affected (including gender statistics). She highlighted that to increase data use, data should be open and accessible for use and reuse by all, to ensure available data inform policies to improve lives.

80) Ms. Fiona Willis-Núñez introduced the work in UNECE related to the improvement of gender statistics in the ECE region. The activities undertaken include: a) exchange of experience, including a steering group on gender statistics that meets about every 18 months; b) methodological work, including valuing unpaid household service work and power and decision-making relationships in the household; c) capacity building, including national and regional workshops; and d) data collection and dissemination, including through an online database.

81) Mr. Papa Seck introduced a new UN Women initiative, the objective of which is to support the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs through the better production and use of gender statistics and the creation of an enabling environment. The initiative will be implemented between 2016 and 2020 at different levels, including national, regional and global, and in collaboration with several regional and international partners.

82) Ms. Ligia Nobrega introduced the EIGE's gender statistics database which is a collection of statistical data and associated metadata pertaining specifically to the area of gender statistics. It consolidates information from the EU Member States into a common database which is publicly available and updated constantly as data becomes available. The portal allows visualizations, keyword searches and the export and sharing of data.

83) Ms. Priscilla Idele introduced selected activities from UNICEF which support the production of gender data for the SDGs. Activities carried out by UNICEF include: a) data collection (MICS); b) data compilation and quality assurance (maintenances of global databases); c)

data analysis (analytical products); d) data dissemination and use (UNICEF data website and publications); and e) technical leadership and strengthening of statistical capacity (development of indicator methodologies).

84) Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen reported that the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) met for the 10th time on 23 October 2016 in Helsinki, Finland. During the meeting, the IAEG-GS agreed on the activities under the Global Gender Statistics Programme for 2017, which include the establishment of the Advisory Group on Gender Indicators to align the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators with the SDG indicator framework; and an assessment of country challenges to compile gender-relevant SDG indicators.

85) The Forum welcomed and took note of the several initiatives presented and highlighted the need to collaborate and coordinate among partners to avoid duplication of efforts and resources and to maximize the impact of actions.

Conclusions and closing remarks

86) In the final session, Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen, Statistics Finland and chair of the IAEG-GS, and Ms. Francesca Grum, UNSD, presented the conclusions and recommendations that emerged from the presentations, discussions and participants' interventions over the two and a half days of the Forum as contained in the following section.

87) At the end, Ms. Marjo Bruun, Statistics Finland and Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita, UNSD, delivered closing remarks thanking all participants for their contributions to the Forum.

Major Conclusions as presented at the Global Forum on Gender Statistics

The Forum acknowledged that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators has raised the profile and importance of data and statistics while putting significant pressure on countries' statistical capacities to fulfil new SDGs data requirements.

It noted that around 50% of global indicators identified as relevant for a gender analysis have data currently available for global monitoring and less than 25% have data disaggregated by sex. Similarly, it noted that Finland can produce data for 40% of global SDG indicators and could produce data for another 40% with additional efforts.

The Forum took note of: (a) the key elements, including disaggregation, self-identification and participation, to ensure a human rights-based approach in the production and dissemination of official statistics; (b) the importance of considering intersectional discriminations in statistics; and (c) the difficulties of capturing vulnerable groups "left behind" from traditional population based surveys, such as the homeless.

The Forum welcomed the strategy adopted by Mexico to monitor the SDGs including: an SDG Committee reporting directly to the President's Office and ensuring proper coordination across multiple government sectors; a permanent users-producers dialogue; effective communication plans; strong statistical leadership; use of geospatial information; assessment of the opportunities to use big data; and extensive statistical capacity building.

The Forum acknowledged the importance of using administrative sources for monitoring SDG indicators, supplemented with well-targeted surveys to collect data on missing dimensions; and of building data dissemination strategies to promote gender equality.

The Forum welcomed the methodological development and research that has furthered the understanding of women's economic empowerment. More specifically, the Forum took note of the progress made by the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project on measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective, and FAO efforts to better capture women's involvement in agriculture. It also stressed the importance of having data collected by NSOs rather than researchers to ensure country ownership and data sustainability.

It also took note of the experience of Jordan in using administrative sources to identify the challenges faced by women in accessing various assets and financial services.

The Forum welcomed guidance, currently being developed by the ILO based on the results of pilot testing updated LFS questionnaires, on measuring "all forms of work," as per the new standards agreed by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).

The Forum further discussed the implications of the new standards for gender statistics, noting: (a) the difficulties of capturing simultaneous activities, more often carried out by women on a routine basis (e.g. caring for children while performing another activity) from the LFS; and (b) the proposal of collecting information on unpaid household services through LFSs and additional "light" time use diaries, after proper testing and piloting is undertaken.

The Forum also discussed informal employment and the challenges of producing data on informal workers from official sources. The importance of collecting information on the place of work was also acknowledged.

Finally, the Forum took note of methodological work to measure the gender pay gap (GPG) in Switzerland and related policy measures to reduce the gaps, including the preparation of a legal framework to oblige employers to carry out a regular wage analysis. The Forum highlighted the complexity of measuring GPG in countries and the fact that earnings of the self-employed are not included.

The Forum took note of experiences and challenges in generating gender-relevant statistics on migration flows (Georgia) and refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons (UNHCR) from administrative sources.

It also welcomed the experience of Finland in using gender statistics to inform government policies on migrant integration.

The Forum took note of the 7 indicators on the magnitude of different forms of violence against women in the SDG indicator framework as well as of the existing challenges to produce them in terms of availability and comparability of data. The Forum also noted the need to refine existing methods and to develop new standards to capture all forms of violence, for all relevant population subgroups, identified in the SDGs.

The Forum welcomed the plans of WHO to update the WHO Multi-country Study questionnaire, to develop consensus on measures of psychological intimate partner violence (threshold), to develop measures of violence against older women, and to strengthen methodologies and processes for producing estimates. It also took note of the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), which aims to capture and measure gender-based discrimination in social institutions.

The Forum was informed about the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), and its potential use to measure violence against women from the criminal justice angle. In particular, "femicides" could be estimated based on reported intentional homicides and additional information on "motives" and/or victim-perpetrator relation. The Forum pointed out the importance for countries to report information on the relation between victim and perpetrator.

Finally, the Forum also took note of Argentina's efforts to develop a single registry of cases of violence against women from the information provided by several national and provincial agencies and specific challenges including the need: to enforce the use of the same forms to collect information; to improve national coverage; to provide technical advice to administrative data providers; and to complement the registry with surveys to capture additional violence.

The Forum welcomed the development of a methodology for collecting and analyzing data on women's participation in local governments for a global baseline for indicator 5.5.1b but took note of the challenges involved in the collection of data in this area for international comparability, given the very different government structures across countries, as well as issues with identifying national reporting agencies.

The Forum took note of the results of the UNFPA's analysis of the World Value Survey data, providing evidence of public attitudes towards women's empowerment across several domains of concern; and of the results of the Italian and Nigerian studies on women's political participation.

The Forum welcomed the finalization of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) and took note of changes introduced in the revised classification.

Given the level of complexity in implementing time use surveys through traditional diary methods, suggestions were made to explore innovative ways for collecting data on time use.

The Forum took note of the experiences of three countries (Finland, Ghana and UK) on valuing unpaid work that revealed the existing challenges encountered in the valuation process.

It also welcomed the preparation of Guidelines on the valuation of unpaid household service work by a CES Task Force chaired by the UK, and emphasized the importance of finalizing them to provide agreed standards to countries interested in establishing household satellite accounts.

The Forum welcomed innovative approaches to generating and disseminating gender statistics, including through:
(a) the use of the Gender Atlas (Mexico), which facilitates users' access to information and visualization through maps and dynamic graphs, using geospatial information;
(b) the use of time-use diary data linked with register data by Finland for a study assessing the relationship between women's and men's housework and fertility;
(c) the production in Denmark of gender statistics almost exclusively from the use of administrative registers, allowing individual information on people with usual residence in Denmark to be connected to data on dwellings and enterprises. It was pointed out that the high level of public trust in Denmark's institutions enables such a high-quality functioning statistical system.

The Forum took note of the gender information systems in Brazil, Canada, Ireland and the Republic of Korea and welcomed the countries' experiences in building synergies between the national gender information system and existing international gender-relevant indicator systems, such as the SDGs and the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators.

It was noted that although gender statistics may be produced by different institutions in the country, it is important for NSOs to play a central and coordinating role in ensuring the production of high quality statistics to monitor gender equality.

The Forum took note of the proposal by PAHO on a comprehensive set of indicators that are relevant for gender-based analysis of health.

The Forum took note of the importance of data disaggregation to ensure that no one is left behind in the context of the 2030 Development Agenda, including persons with disabilities and the boy child, and welcomed the experience of Canada in undertaking gender-based intersectional analysis on the education and employment of foreign and Canadian-born women.

The Forum also recognized the challenges of data disaggregation, including sample size considerations, and the need to develop new methodologies to guide policy-relevant data disaggregation and intersectional analysis.

The Forum concluded that a lot more work remains to be done to ensure that no one is left behind, including working with new data partners.

The Forum welcomed the launch of the redesigned platform for the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, mandated by the UN Statistical Commission, which disseminates data for all tier I indicators (35 indicators) and most of the tier II indicators (6 out of 8 indicators), based on data provided by 14 partner agencies. The new platform is interactive, and provides visualizations by indicator, country and data availability.

The Forum recognized the work of the Data 2X initiative to address data gaps in gender statistics, including existing partnerships on strengthening Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS); on measuring all forms of work; and on women's financial inclusion.

The Forum noted the efforts of Open Data Watch to highlight important data gaps affecting the measurement of gender equality. It further noted that existing data are underutilized or not open/accessible for use and reuse by all. Additionally, the need to develop tools which will help people transform data into information, information into knowledge, and knowledge into action, was stressed.

Helsinki, Finland, 26 October 2016

Annex 1. List of participants

		Name	Organization
1	Ms.	Hanna Kemppainen	100 tasa-arvotekoa -hanke/ Naisjärjestöjen keskusliitto
2	Ms.	Sinikka Mikola	Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities
3	Mr.	Md. Alamgir Hossen	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
4	Ms.	Barbara Cobo	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
5	Ms.	Kyoko Deguchi	Cabinet Office, Government of Japan
6	Ms.	Wafaa Maged	CAPMAS Egypt
7	Ms.	Lidija Sparite	Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia
8	Ms.	Katarzyna Szuszman	Central Statistical Office Poland
9	Ms.	Helen Cahill Molony	Central Statistics Office Ireland
10	Ms.	Miya Ishitsuka	City Government of Mito, Japan
11	Ms.	Aino Lääkkölä-Pyykönen	City of Helsinki
12	Ms.	Hanna Maidell	City of Helsinki / Finland
13	Ms.	Ritva Viljanen	City of Helsinki / Finland
14	Ms.	Sini Askelo	City of Helsinki, Urban Facts
15	Ms.	Meija Tuominen	City of Vantaa
16	Mr.	Rolf Paqvalin	City of Vantaa/Va-Va
17	Ms.	Annukka Jamisto	City of Vantaa/ViVa
18	Ms.	Leena Nyman	Confederation of Finnish Industries
19	Ms.	Milla Sandt	Council for Gender Equality/ Finland
20	Ms.	Sari Raassina	Council for Gender Equality/ Finland
21	Ms.	Tanja Auvinen	Council for Gender Equality/ Finland
22	Ms.	Manal Sweidan	Department of Statistics Jordan
23	Ms.	Anna Rotkirch	Family Federation / Finland
24	Ms.	Anneli Miettinen	Family Federation / Finland
25	Ms.	Katja Branger	Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland
26	Mr.	Johannes Volk	Federal Statistical Office, Germany
27	Ms.	Sara Haapalainen	Finland National Committee for UN Women
28	Ms.	Leena Linnainmaa	Finnish Chambers of Commerce
29	Ms.	Salla Toppinen-Tanner	Finnish Institute of Occupational Health
30	Ms.	Tarja Halonen	Former president of Finland
31	Ms.	Bernice Serwah Ofosu-Baadu	Ghana
32	Mr.	Athanasios C. Thanopoulos	Greece
33	Ms.	Anni Lietonen	HEUNI
34	Ms.	Natalia Ollus	HEUNI
35	Ms.	Katalin Janák	Hungarian Central Statistical Office
36	Ms.	Cristina Massa	INDEC Argentina
37	Ms.	Linda Laura Sabbadini	Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) Italy
38	Ms.	Sara Demofonti	Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) Italy
39	Ms.	Hanna-Kaisa Simojoki	KD Naiset/Nytkis ry - The Coalition of Finnish Women´s Associations
40	Ms.	Maija Kangasniemi	Kokoomuksen Naisten liitto
41	Mr.	Geon Pyo Park	Korea Women's Development Institute (KWDI)
42	Mr.	Ki-Taek Jeon	Korea Women's Development Institute (KWDI)

		Name	Organization
43	Mr.	Felix Velez	Mexico
44	Ms.	Anne Lammila	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
45	Ms.	Eeva-Maria Mikkonen-Jeanneret	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
46	Ms.	Gisela Blumenthal	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
47	Ms.	Heli Mikkola	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
48	Ms.	Leena Akatama	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
49	Ms.	Maija Autio	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
50	Ms.	Marjatta Hiekka	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
51	Ms.	Nina Nordström	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
52	Ms.	Riikka Laatu	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
53	Ms.	Riikka Raatikainen	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
54	Ms.	Tanja Gren	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
55	Ms.	Minna Sneck	Ministry of Finance
56	Ms.	Tomoyo Ebisawa	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) , Government of Japan
57	Ms.	Minna Piispa	Ministry of Justice, Finland
58	Ms.	Eeva Raevaara	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health/ Finland
59	Ms.	Mari-Elina McAteer	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health/ Finland
60	Ms.	Outi Viitamaa-Tervonen	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health/ Finland
61	Ms.	Päivi Yli-Pietilä	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health/ Finland
62	Ms.	Riitta Martikainen	Ministry of Social Affairs and Helth, Finland
63	Ms.	Anni Hyvärinen	Ministry of Social Affairs and Helth, TANE
64	Mr.	Davendra Verma	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation India
65	Ms.	Mia Teräsaho	Minna - Centre for Gender Equality Information/ Finland
66	Ms.	Heidi Hirvonen	Multicultural Women's Association in Finland MONIKA
67	Mr.	Vladimir Ganta	National Bureau of Statistics Moldova
68	Ms.	Terhi Heinilä	National Council of Women of Finland
69	Ms.	Anna Heino	National Institute for Health and Welfare
70	Mr.	Tengiz Tsekvava	National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat)
71	Ms.	Oluyemi Oloyede	Nigeria
72	Ms.	Tiina Rosberg	Nytkis - The Coalition of Finnish Women´s Associations
73	Mr.	Dominic Webber	Office for National Statistics, UK
74	Ms.	Anna Jean Casañas	Philippine Statistics Authority
75	Mr.	Tapio Bergholm	SAK (labour market organization)
76	Ms.	Anja-Riitta Ketokoski	Soroptimist International
77	Ms.	Tamara Geisberger	Statistics Austria
78	Ms.	Julie Sauvé	Statistics Canada
79	Ms.	Annemette Lindhardt Olsen	Statistics Denmark
80	Ms.	Anna Pärnänen	Statistics Finland
81	Ms.	Anu Uuttu	Statistics Finland
82	Mr.	Ari Tyrkkö	Statistics Finland
83	Ms.	Hanna Sutela	Statistics Finland
84	Ms.	Hannele Orjala	Statistics Finland
85	Mr.	Hannu Pääkkönen	Statistics Finland

		Name	Organization
86	Ms.	Irja Blomqvist	Statistics Finland
87	Mr.	Jari Tarkoma	Statistics Finland
88	Ms.	Katri Soinne	Statistics Finland
89	Ms.	Liisa Larja	Statistics Finland
90	Ms.	Marika Pohjola	Statistics Finland
91	Ms.	Marja Tammilehto-Luode	Statistics Finland
92	Ms.	Marjo Bruun	Statistics Finland
93	Ms.	Marjut Pietilainen	Statistics Finland
94	Ms.	Mervi Härkönen	Statistics Finland
95	Ms.	Mervi Ukkonen	Statistics Finland
96	Ms.	Miina Keski-Petäjä	Statistics Finland
97	Ms.	Tarja Nieminen	Statistics Finland
98	Ms.	Ulla-Maarit Saarinen	Statistics Finland
99	Ms.	Dalia Ambrozaitienė	Statistics Lithuania
100	Ms.	Constance Mabela	Statistics South Africa
101	Dr. (Ms.)	Isabelle Schmidt	Statistics South Africa
102	Ms.	Helena Löf	Statistics Sweden
103	Ms.	Aija Valleala	Tasa-arvovaltuutetun toimisto
104	Ms.	Anniina Vainio	The National Council of Women of Finland
105	Ms.	Sonja Sorjonen	THL Tasa-arvotiedonkeskus Minna
106	Ms.	Amy Smith	United States
107	Ms.	Leena Teräs	University of Helsinki
108	Ms.	Sinikka Mustakallio	WoM Ltd
109	Ms.	Pia Berg	WoM World of Management Oy
110	Mr.	Tinashe Enock Mwadiwa	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)
111	Ms.	Iiris Niemi	(Finland)
112	Ms.	Laura Asikainen	(Finland)
113	Ms.	Fiona Willis-Núñez	Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
114	Ms.	Ligia Nobrega	European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)
115	Ms.	Chiara Brunelli	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
116	Mr.	Kieran Walsh	International Labor Organization (ILO)
117	Ms.	Lisa Lynn Kolovich	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
118	Mr.	Nicolas Fasel	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
119	Ms.	Petra Nahmias	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
120	Ms.	Gaëlle Ferrant	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
121	Ms.	Sasha-Kay Roberts	UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment
122	Ms.	Julie Ballington	UN Women
123	Mr.	Papa Seck	UN Women
124	Ms.	Elina Multanen	UN Women Finland
125	Ms.	Pascale Ratovondrahona	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
126	Ms.	Priscilla A. Idele	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
127	Ms.	Alexandra Wilde	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Oslo Governance Center

		Name	Organization
128	Ms.	Ludgarde Coppens	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
129	Mr.	Enrico Bisogno	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
130	Ms.	Mengjia Liang	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
131	Ms.	Rachel Snow	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
132	Ms.	Caren Grown	World Bank
133	Ms.	Eliana Carolina Rubiano Matulevich	World Bank
134	Ms.	Masako Hiraga	World Bank
135	Mr.	Talip Kilic	World Bank
136	Ms.	Avni Amin	World Health Organization (WHO)
137	Ms.	Veronica Magar	World Health Organization (WHO)
138	Ms.	Anna Coates	World Health Organization (WHO) (PAHO)
139	Dr. (Ms.)	Lotus McDougal	Center on Gender Equity and Health Division of Global Public Health University of California, San Diego
140	Ms.	Kim Bradford Smith	Department for International Development (DFID)
141	Ms.	Barbara King	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
142	Ms.	Bettina Baldeschi	International Women's Development Agency
143	Dr. (Ms.)	Kylie Fisk	International Women's Development Agency
144	Ms.	Shaida Badiee	Open Data Watch
145	Ms.	Zahra Sethna	Plan International, SDG Tracker
146	Dr. (Mr.)	Niranjan Saggurti	Population Council
147	Ms.	Sharon Bessell	The Australian National University (Individual Deprivation Measure Program)
148	Ms.	Jenny Lah	The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
149	Ms.	Katherine Hay	The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
150	Ms.	Saara Romu	The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
151	Ms.	Sarah Hendriks	The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
152	Ms.	Emily Courey Pryor	The United Nations Foundation (Data2X)
153	Ms.	Mayra Buvinic	The United Nations Foundation (Data2X)
154	Ms.	Joann Vanek	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO)
155	Ms.	Keiko Osaki Tomita	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
156	Ms.	Francesca Grum	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
157	Ms.	Haoyi Chen	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
158	Ms.	Lauren Pandolfelli	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
159	Ms.	Harumi Shibata Salazar	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

Annex 2: Work Programme

Monday, 01 November 2016		
Time	**Session**	**Moderator/Chair**
8:45 – 9:30	Registration	
9:30 – 10:00	Opening remarks Statistics Finland – Ms. Marjo Bruun, Director General Statistics Finland UNSD – Mr. Stefan Schweinfest, Director United Nations Statistics Division (video)	Statistics Finland –

10:00 – 11:00	***High level Panel: Follow up and review of the 2030 Development Agenda from a gender lens: challenges and opportunities***
	      Finland – Ms. Anne Lammila, Ambassador for Equality Issues
	      OHCHR – Mr. Nicolas Fasel – Ensuring a human rights based approach in the follow up and review of the 2030 Development Agenda
	      Mexico – Mr. Felix Velez, National Institute for Statistics and Geography – INEGI
		UNSD – Ms. Keiko Osaki Tomita

11:00 – 11:30	Break	

11:30 – 16:00
 	
(with lunch break at 13:00-14:00)
	Session 1: Measuring women's economic empowerment
	  I. Measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective, and women's engagement in agriculture
	      a. EDGE project (UNSD – Ms. Lauren Pandolfelli)
	      b. Pilot country (Statistics South Africa – Dr. Isabelle Schmidt)
	      c. Women's access to financial services in Jordan (Department of Statistics, Jordan – Ms. Manal Sweidan)
	      d. Integrating gender into national agricultural surveys (FAO – Ms. Chiara Brunelli)
	
	  II. Measuring work in all its forms and gender pay and pension gaps (GPG):
	      a. Guidelines to operationalize the definition of work adopted at the 19th ICLS (ILO – Mr. Kieran Walsh)
	      b. Pilot country (National Bureau of
		Mexico – Mr. Felix Velez
		
		World Bank – Ms. Caren Grown

	Statistics of the Republic of Moldova – Mr. Vladimir Ganta) c. Women in the informal economy (WIEGO – Ms. Joann Vanek) d. GPG measures and the political debate in Switzerland (Swiss Federal Statistical Office FSO – Ms. Katja Branger)	
16:00 – 16:30	Break	
16:30 – 18:00	*Session 2: Measuring women in international migration* I. International migration flows of women and men from border control and records matching (National Statistics Office of Georgia – Mr Tengiz Tsekvava) II. Employment gender gap for migrant population (Statistics Finland – Ms. Hanna Sutela) III. Integrating gender into UNHCR statistics (UNHCR – Ms. Petra Nahmias)	UNSD – Ms. Keiko Osaki Tomita
18:30 – 19:30	Reception hosted by the City of Helsinki at Pohjoisesplanadi 11-13 (Directions to go from the Global Forum venue to the Reception venue).	
Tuesday, 25 October 2016		
Time	**Session**	**Moderator/Chair**
9:00 – 11:00	*Session 3: Measuring violence against women (VAW)* I. SDGs indicators on Violence against Women (UNSD – Ms. Francesca Grum) II. Adjusting statistical methods to measure VAW to comply with the SDGs framework (WHO – Ms. Avni Amin/ Ms. Doris Chou) III. Measuring femicide and harassment, the contribution from ICCS (*International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes*)(UNODC – Mr. Enrico Bisogno) IV. Capturing discriminatory social institutions that increase women's vulnerability and normalise violence against women – SIGI initiative (OECD – Ms. Gaëlle Ferrant) V. Measuring Violence against Women in Argentina (National Institute of Statistics – Ms. Cristina Massa)	Italy – Ms. Linda Laura Sabbadini

11:00 – 11:30	Break	

11:30 – 13:00	*Session 4: Measuring women's political participation*
	   I. Review of countries' practices in measuring women's political participation at the local level (UNWomen – Ms. Julie Ballington)
	   II. Women's political participation (Italian Statistical Institute ISTAT – Ms. Sara Demofonti)
	   III. Changing Attitudes towards Gender Equality: Update from the World Values Survey (UNFPA – Ms. Mengjia Liang and Ms. Rachel Snow)
	   IV. Monitoring the Participation of Women in Politics in Nigeria (Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics – Ms. Oluyemi Oloyede)
		Finland (The Council for Gender Equality (TANE)) – Ms. Tanja Auvinen

13:00 – 14:30	**Lunch event organized by UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment and Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs – Consultation in Helsinki** Panel Discussion: Ms. Isabelle Cardinal/Ms. Melinda Bohannon, DFID (TBC) Ms. Gaelle Ferrant, OECD-OCDE Ms. Joann Vanek, WIEGO Ms. Leena Linnainmaa, Finland Chamber of Commerce Ms. Minna Sneck, Ministry of Finance of Finland	World Bank – Ms. Caren Grown
14:30 – 15:00	*Keynote Address from Honorable Tarja Halonen, Former President of the Republic of Finland*	Finland

15:00 – 16:30	*Session 5: Measuring and valuing time use and unpaid work*
	   I. Update on the revision of ICATUS (UNSD – Ms. Harumi Shibata Salazar)
	   II. CES Task Force on valuing unpaid household service work (UK Office for National Statistics – Mr. Dominic Webber);
	   III. Household Satellite Account (Statistics Finland – Ms. Katri Soinne)
	   IV. Evaluation of Household Production using Satellite Accounts (HHSA) for
		UNSD – Ms. Francesca Grum

	Macroeconomic Policies in Ghana (Ghana Statistical Service – Ms. Bernice Serwah Ofosu-Baadu)	
16:30 – 17:00	Break	
17:00 – 18:00	*Session 6: Using administrative data and geospatial information systems for gender data* (plus integrating multiple data sources) I. Gender Atlas-use of geospatial information to produce gender statistics (National Institute for Statistics and Geography – INEGI Mexico – Mr. Felix Velez) II. Women's housework decreases fertility-Evidence from a longitudinal study among Finnish couples (Population Research Institute Finland – Ms. Anna Rotkirch, Ms. Anneli Miettinen) III. Use of administrative registers for producing gender statistics in Denmark (Statistics Denmark – Ms. Annemette Lindhardt Olsen)	UNEP – Ms. Ludgarde Coppens

Wednesday, 26 October 2016		
Time	**Session**	**Moderator/Chair**
9:00 – 10:30	*Sessions 7: SDGs: gender indicators framework and data disaggregation - Leaving no one behind* I. Constructing a system for gender indicators (Brazilian Statistical Institute IBGE – Ms. Barbara Cobo) II. A Framework and Indicators for Gender Equality and Health in the Americas (PAHO – Ms. Anna Coates) III. Considering population diversity in Canada trough gender-based analysis (Statistics Canada – Ms. Julie Sauvé) IV. Producing inclusive gender statistics in Ireland (Ireland Central Statistics Office – Ms. Helen Cahill) V. Gender Statistics Information System in Korea (Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI) – Mr. Ki-Taek Jeon and Mr. Geon Pyo Park)	WHO – Dr. Veronica Magar

10:30 – 11:00	Break	

11:00 – 13:00	*Session 8: Recent international initiatives on gender statistics - filling the gender data gaps*
	
	  I. The new platform for the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (UNSD – Ms. Haoyi Chen)
	  II. Data2X: A gender data revolution to achieve gender equality (Data2X – Ms. Mayra Buvinic)
	  III. Openness, use and impact of gender data (Open Data Watch – Ms. Shaida Badiee)
	  IV. UNECE reporting on gender statistics activities, progress and regional challenges (UNECE – Ms. Fiona Willis-Núñez)
	  V. International agencies reporting on gender initiatives
	     • UN Women (Mr. Papa Seck)
	     • EIGE (Ms. Ligia Nobrega)
	     • UNICEF (Ms. Priscilla Idele)
	  VI. Report on the outcomes of the 10th IAEG-GS Meeting (Chair: Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen)
		UNSD – Ms. Keiko Osaki Tomita

13:00 – 14:30	Lunch	

14:30 – 15:00	Conclusions and Closing remarks
	     UNSD – Ms. Francesca Grum
	     Statistics Finland – Ms. Marjut Pietiläinen	