

**United Nations Secretariat**

**Department of Economic and Social Affairs**

**ESA/STAT/AC.291/L3**

**Statistics Division**

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8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics

Aguascalientes, Mexico, 2 November 2014

## **Meeting Report**

## **I. Opening**

1. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) organized the eighth meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) on 2 November in Aguascalientes, Mexico. The meeting, hosted and chaired by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), was attended by 33 representatives of 9 international agencies, 3 regional commissions and 12 national statistics offices. The list of participants is available in Annex I.
2. Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita, (Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, UNSD) opened the meeting. Ms. Osaki-Tomita noted that as the international community works towards agreeing the Post 2015 Development Agenda, gender equality and women's empowerment continue to be at the forefront of policy concerns. The Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals submitted the outcome document to the General Assembly in September, recognising the importance of gender equality and improving access to data and indicators disaggregated by sex (among other variables), to ensure no one is left behind. The achievements of the IAEG-GS since its inception in 2006 will contribute to the discussions on appropriate indicators to monitor the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The work of the IAEG-GS has focused on 3 areas: establishing a Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (agreed by the Statistical Commission in February 2013 and launched in a website with data early 2014); developing manuals and methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics (such as the new Guidelines on Violence Against Women statistics and the work of the EDGE project); and serving as the coordination mechanism for the Global Gender Statistics Programme, including organising workshops on gender statistics such as the upcoming workshop to be held in Jordan in December 2014.
3. Mr. Felix Velez (Vice-President of Demographic and Social Information, INEGI) welcomed participants to the meeting and reaffirmed INEGI's commitment to gender statistics, including its work on time use and violence against women, and its inclusion in the EDGE project to develop methodologies on asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective.
4. Ms. Francesca Grum introduced the agenda of the meeting (available in Annex II), which addressed issues including violence against women indicators, classification of activities for time use statistics and an update from Regional Commissions and International Agencies relating to the Global Gender Statistics Programme. Country representatives were encouraged to say whether what agencies are working on are relevant to their own gender statistics programmes.

## II. Update on work accomplished under the Advisory Group on Emerging Issues

5. Ms. Lina Castro (Interim Deputy National Statistician for Censuses and Technical Coordination Office, Philippine Statistics Authority) provided an update on the work of the IAEG-GS Advisory Group on Emerging Issues. The Advisory Group will keep focusing on refining the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, on methods and data on time use, violence against women, and on the implementation of the EDGE project.
6. It was agreed that indicators 25 and 26 from the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators be moved to Tier 1 from Tier 2 (the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators is available in Annex III) . Data for these 2 indicators are now available for over 100 countries. Data and metadata for these indicators will be updated in the Minimum Set by end 2014. Currently data for the Minimum Set is updated once a year – however, it was noted by UNESCO-UIS (Ms. Alison Kennedy) that as UIS update these indicators three times a year, the figures for the Minimum Set and those provided to UNSD for the MDG report may differ.
7. Ms. Harumi Shibata-Salazar (UNSD) provided an update on the revision of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS). ICATUS was originally issued as a trial classification in 2005 and has been under revision since 2012. The revision seeks to reflect changes in terminology and country experience in implementing the classification. The aim is for the revised ICATUS to facilitate international comparisons, be relevant for developed and developing countries, and be in line with, or map to, other classifications and standards, such as CAUTAL, HETUS, the SNA framework and the new ILO definition of work. UNSD reported that the finalization of ICATUS was delayed due to the ongoing work between the Statistics Division and ILO to reconcile and align ICATUS with the new ILO definition of work. In particular, challenges include: (a) aligning the concepts of productive/non-productive activities of ICATUS (based on the SNA framework, as requested by countries and experts), with the different forms of work identified by ILO in the new resolution, also because subsistence production is no longer part of employment; (b) listing/classifying activities undertaken by persons working in their own economic units for the production of goods (eg growing crops and trees, fishing, hunting,...) and services (eg food vending and trading, providing paid domestic work...), intended for the market, in such a way that the type of activity they engaged in is still visible in the classification rather than be simply labelled as ‘employment’. Indeed, given the difficulties in capturing/estimating the household production (also for the main SNA accounts), there is a need to give full visibility to this sector of production in ICATUS, even when these activities produce goods and services intended for pay/profit.
8. These issues will be discussed with experts over the next year and it is expected that ICATUS will be submitted for adoption as an international classification at the Statistical Commission in 2016. Regional Commissions are working on developing time use statistics at the national level – ECLAC recently held its 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of Time Use Expert Group in the region; ESCWA has organised 3 workshops on time use in the region; and ECE published Guidelines for harmonizing time-use surveys. Countries of the European Union have started preparations for the 2020 round of harmonized European time-use surveys.

9. Ms. Lauren Pandolfelli (EDGE Project Team, UNSD) provided an update on the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project. A joint initiative of UNSD and UN Women with the collaboration of OECD, FAO, World Bank, ADB and AfDB, the project is developing methodological guidelines to measure asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective. To advance the development of international methods to measure asset ownership from a gender perspective, the EDGE project and the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) program formally established a partnership to provide technical and financial support for the design, implementation and analysis of a Methodological Survey Experiment on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective in Uganda in 2014 that provides a comparative assessment of different approaches to respondent selection for the measurement of individual level asset ownership and control. The experiment tested 5 interview settings: interviewing the head of household, a randomised member of the principal couple, the principal couple together, and a combination of up to 4 members of the household, assessing time and budget implications for each option. A technical meeting on the results of the experiment will be held in November 2014 in New York and the proposed interview setting will be presented at the EDGE Mid Term Review Technical Meeting in December in Japan. The outcomes of these meetings will inform pilot data collection in a number of countries in 2015 (Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Philippines, South Africa, Swaziland) that will be used as tests/evidence for the EDGE methodologies.
10. To advance the development of international methods to measure entrepreneurship from a gender perspective, the EDGE project is drafting preliminary technical guidelines in collaboration with the OECD. The guidelines propose an operational definition of entrepreneurship and a conceptual framework for collecting data on gender gaps in two sets of outcome variables - entrepreneurial participation and enterprise performance- as well as the drivers of those gaps, including motivations and aspirations and entrepreneurial resources and constraints. The guidelines propose strategies for collecting this data from labour force and household surveys, enterprise surveys and business registers. For example, a minimum set of questions on entrepreneurship that could be added to Labour Force Surveys is under development, as well as a full module on entrepreneurship for household surveys. Strategies will also be developed on how to increase the relevance of business registers and economic censuses for gender analysis.
11. Based on this work, methodological guidelines on measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective will be developed and presented to the Statistical Commission in 2016. The EDGE team will seek input from the IAEG-GS on a set of EDGE indicators to recommend to countries to produce, and from this set which specific indicators will be selected for the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. Currently there are 2 'placeholder' EDGE indicators in Tier 3 of the Minimum Set – 'Percentage of firms owned by women, by size', and 'Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex'.
12. Ms. Charlotte French (UNSD) presented an update on the international compilation of data for violence against women (VAW) indicators, as part of the process for producing the chapter on VAW of the publication World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics. Availability of data on VAW has increased significantly in recent years, however many

issues exist regarding comparability of data across countries and across time. Data comparability is affected by, among other factors: whether data is collected via a dedicated VAW survey or through a module inserted into a wider survey; the exact methodology used when implementing the survey, particularly with regards to ethical and safety issues and the training of interviewers – all critical when collecting data on such a sensitive issue; questionnaire design; age-group included in the sample; and the cultural context in which the survey is carried out – some cultures are much more open to discussing experience of violence, which can affect reported prevalence levels. In addition, significant data gaps still exist. Trend analysis is limited as many countries have only conducted one VAW survey, and data availability is low for violence against older women, violence in conflict situations, trafficking, and specific forms of violence such as honour killings.

13. The issue of comparability was discussed by the group and it was recommended that for the World's Women publication available country data should be presented according to data sources considered comparable (one chart for DHS and one for the EU Fundamental Rights Agency study), while the remaining country data should be grouped together by region and presented (in a table) according to prevalence ranges.
14. The UNSD publication *Guidelines on Producing Statistics on Violence Against Women: Statistical Surveys* should assist countries in collecting data according to international guidelines and help with improving comparability. WHO has also compiled data on VAW, available through the Global Health Observatory. In the ECLAC region the Observatory on Gender Equality will publish a report on VAW and its measurement, addressing the issues of data comparability. It was highlighted that in addition to reporting prevalence of violence, work should be done on methodologies for estimating the economic impacts of VAW, as these estimates can further strengthen the arguments for tackling VAW.

### **III. Violence Against Women (VAW) indicators for SDGs and Post2015 frameworks**

15. In June 2014, WHO held a meeting with high level international experts to discuss options for and build consensus around VAW indicators for the Post 2015 Development Agenda. Dr. Claudia Garcia Moreno (WHO) presented the outcomes of that meeting and a proposal for VAW indicators that could be considered under the proposed SDG target 5.2: 'Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.' WHO has been working on the issue of measuring VAW for many years, starting with the first Multi-Country Study on VAW and more recently publishing global and regional estimates of violence against women and estimates of Intimate Partner Violence-related homicides.
16. Three fundamental dimensions of VAW were considered: magnitude of VAW, underlying causes (social norms) of VAW, and the response of states to prevent violence and respond to survivors. Six indicators were selected at the June meeting and ranked according to priority. The six indicators and the justification for their inclusion are available in Annex IV.
17. The top 2 indicators were: 'Proportion of ever-partnered women (aged 15-49) who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former husband/male intimate

partner in the last 12 months’ and ‘Proportion of women (aged 20-29) who have ever experienced sexual violence by a non-partner from the age of 15 onwards’. It was proposed that these 2 indicators replace the current VAW indicators in the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (48: a. Total rate of partnered women subjected to physical violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner; b. Total rate of partnered women subjected to sexual violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner; and indicator 49: a. Total rate of women subjected to physical violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner; and b. Total rate of women subjected to sexual violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner. Both indicators refer to women 15 and older). UNSD will circulate a note for comments among the IAEG-GS. If there are no objections to this change it will be implemented and noted in the Secretary Gender’s report on Gender Statistics presented at the 2015 Statistics Commission. Responsibility for reporting on these indicators would shift from UNICEF to WHO/UNSD. It was stressed that data should be collected for all women 15 or older but only selected age groups (15-49 for indicator 48 and 20-29 for indicator 49) would be used for international compilation to facilitate comparability.

#### **IV. Regional Commissions and International Agencies reporting on Gender Statistics activities**

18. The Regional Commissions and International Agencies provided an update on their activities related to the Global Gender Statistics Programme.
19. Ms. Neda Jafar (ESCWA) reported that ESCWA has produced a number of publications relating to gender, including Gender and MDGs and Gender and Figures. ESCWA has established a knowledge sharing site for time use statistics and developed an e-catalogue of national gender statistics publications in the region. An assessment of capacity in gender statistics in the region revealed that countries mainly struggled with mainstreaming gender statistics databases, training, and publications. ESCWA is now working with ECE and ESCAP on a Development Account project to build gender statistics capacity, including developing national frameworks for gender statistics and also e-learning tools.
20. Mr. Andres Vikat (ECE) reported that ECE has developed its regional set of gender indicators, in line with the global minimum set and composed of 42 headline and 71 supporting indicators. ECE has published the *Guidelines for Harmonizing Time Use Surveys*. Their Gender Statistics Manual has been translated into Chinese. ECE is now working on the Gender Statistics Development Account project with ESCWA and ESCAP, and is starting to prepare guidelines for valuing unpaid household service work, due to be completed in 2017.
21. Ms. Lucia Scuro (ECLAC) announced that the XV International Meeting on Gender Statistics, to be held in Aguascalientes from 5-7 November 2014, will bring together users and producers of gender statistics. She also reported that ECLAC’s technical assistance has focused on time use and satellite accounts. The Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean will publish a report on violence against women, including an assessment of available data for monitoring violence.

22. Ms. Chiara Brunelli (FAO) reported on FAO's work that is relevant to gender statistics. Food security data have been retabulated by sex of the head of household to better reflect gender differences and FAO are now working on the Food Insecurity Experience-based Scale (FIES), which will be the first tool to be able to generate comparable sex-disaggregated data on food security for a large number of countries. This will be available in March 2015. Regarding agricultural statistics FAO are working to strengthen availability of sex-disaggregated data on land ownership and are collaborating with the EDGE project team.
23. Mr. Jose-Antonio Mejia Guerra (IADB) reported that IADB is discussing how to embed gender in all its projects in a way that can be evaluated. IADB has been working with INEGI on unpaid work and care in the household. IADB will fund VAW surveys in Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica and are planning a regional project on VAW.
24. Ms. Valentina Stoevska (ILO) reported that the main focus for the ILO is strengthening statistical capacity of member states in producing high quality statistics, disaggregated by sex, that are in line with international standards in the area of labour statistics. The ILO has conducted a number of training workshops on the new resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization which addresses a number of gender issues. However it may be some time before countries start its implementation. The ILO has completed the manual on informal employment and is now updating the Wage Statistics Manual, which might be useful for assessing gender pay gaps. ILO has already started preparing the potential indicators for the labour market in the Post-2015 development agenda and expanded its data collection activities.
25. Ms. Alison Kennedy (UIS) reported that UIS is focusing on new ways of disseminating available data to increase its use, including producing a film and improving data visualization. All people-based data items are now collected by sex.
26. Ms. Sara Duerto Valero (UN Women) reported that UN Women is working with UNSD on the EDGE project, and finalizing a project proposal with UNSD, UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF on VAW statistics to train a pool of VAW survey experts, build capacity at national and regional levels and compile VAW data. In the emerging area of Women, Peace and Security statistics, the indicators initially agreed to support UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security are being reviewed in 2015. UN Women will invite members of the IAEG-GS to provide comments on the indicators. Regarding women and local governance statistics, UN Women is working on compiling available data and investigating comparability issues, with the aim of establishing a database on this issue.
27. Ms. Masako Hiraga (World Bank) reported that the World Bank has been working on methodological work with the EDGE project; developing Global Findex which presents data on women and men's access to finance information; and updating the Gender Data Portal. The World Bank has provided technical assistance to countries on gender statistics issues, such as support to Ethiopia on analysis of time use survey results. The World Bank has

conducted a global assessment of household surveys and census questionnaires to see how gender issues are assessed in existing surveys. The Bank continues to collaborate with global initiatives on gender statistics including Data 2X and No Ceiling projects.

28. Ms. Claudia Garcia Moreno (WHO) reported that WHO is working on updating the questionnaire to be used in VAW household based surveys and have developed a one week training course on the issue of measuring VAW. WHO continues to support countries in conducting VAW surveys and hopes to stimulate surveys in regions where there are data gaps. WHO has made VAW data available through the Global Health Observatory and is developing survey tools for collecting VAW data in post-conflict settings.

## V. Conclusions of the meeting and priorities for IAEG-GS in 2015

29. Ms. Osaki-Tomita updated the group on the process for development of SDG indicators for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. There will be a discussion at the Statistical Commission in 2015 on how to move forward, who should be involved and what the criteria for selecting indicators should be. In advance of this, UNSD is going to convene a meeting of experts early in 2015 to discuss SDG indicators. Ms. Osaki-Tomita suggested that the IAEG-GS could prepare a note on experience of agreeing gender indicators and incorporating a gender dimension into all indicators, which could be used as a background paper for this meeting.

30. In conclusion, the group agreed on the following list of activities and related time frame for the coming year.

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Follow-up activities</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
1	Indicator 25 and 26 of the minimum set moved to Tier 1	UIS to send country level data to UNSD for dissemination	UIS	End 2014
2	ICATUS	Finalize ICATUS. Request inputs from experts and countries for testing phase.	UNSD/ILO/ IAEG-GS Members	2015
3	Guidelines on satellite accounts for unpaid household production	ECE/ECLAC to inform and report back to IAEG-GS on development	ECE/ECLAC	2017
4	Compilation of Time Use data	Based on World's Women research compile all available time use data for Indicator 1 and 2 and make it available online as part of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators portal	UNSD/Advisory Group on Emerging Issues and IAEG-GS members with time use data	2015



5	VAW Indicators in Minimum Set	Present pros and cons of options to change Indicators 48 and 49 to WHO proposed indicators for decision. UNSD to report to IAEG-GS Members for decision. Default is to change if IAEG-GS Members do not respond.	UNSD, WHO and IAEG-GS	By end Nov 2014
6	Compilation of VAW data	Based on World's Women research compile all available VAW data for agreed VAW Indicators and make it available online as part of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators portal according to the decision under point 5	UNSD/WHO Advisory Group on Emerging Issues	2015
7	World's Women 2015 VAW Chapter	Present data according to data sources - DHS and FRA along with table of other available data with range of prevalence	UNSD	2015
8	Input on choice of headline EDGE Indicators for Minimum Set of Gender Indicators	EDGE team to seek inputs from IAEG-GS Advisory Group on selection of EDGE indicators	EDGE team/ UNSD and IAEG-GS Advisory Group	2015
9	Annual IAEG-GS meeting	Organization of meeting	UNSD	2015
10	Strengthening country capacity to produce Gender Statistics	Coordination and organization	IAEG-GS agencies	2015
11	Review of peace and security indicators Resolution 1325	UN Women to submit written request	UN women/IAEG-GS	2015
12	Prepare short paper on Gender Statistics for the EGM		UNSD/IAEG GS	Mid-January 2015

## Annex I. List of participants

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## Annex II. Agenda

**IAEG-GS Chair:** Mr. Félix Vélez (INEGI, Mexico)

Time	Session
9:30 – 10:00	<b>Registration</b>
10:00 – 13:00	<b>Morning Session</b>
	<p><b>Opening remarks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita, Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, UNSD</li> <li>• Mr. Félix Vélez, INEGI, Mexico, Chair of the IAEG-GS</li> </ul> <p><b>Objectives of the meeting and housekeeping</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Francesca Grum, Chief, Social and Housing Statistics Section, UNSD</li> </ul>
	<p><b>VI. Update on work accomplished under the Advisory Group on Emerging Issues</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Report of the Chair on decision taken by the Group (UIS indicators moved to Tier I; VAW and TUS priority areas of work)</li> <li>b. Presentation on the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS): update and next steps (UNSD)</li> <li>c. Update on the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Project (EDGE team)</li> <li>d. International compilation of data for VAW indicators for World's Women 2015 and possible inclusion in min set of gender indicators (UNSD)</li> <li>e. Discussion</li> </ol>
	<p><b>VII. Violence Against Women (VAW) indicators for SDGs and Post2015 frameworks</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presentation of WHO proposed headline indicators on violence against women for monitoring progress in this area in the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Framework (WHO – Dr. Claudia Garcia Moreno)</li> <li>b. Discussion</li> </ol>
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch Break
14:30 – 17:30	<b>Afternoon Session</b>
	<b>VIII. Regional Commissions and International Agencies reporting on Gender Statistics activities</b>



	<p>a. International and regional entities will report on their latest developments and activities, relevant to the Global Gender Statistics Programme and plans for future work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ESCWA</li> <li>b. ECE</li> <li>c. ECLAC</li> <li>d. FAO</li> <li>e. IADB</li> <li>f. ILO</li> <li>g. UIS</li> <li>h. UNWomen</li> <li>i. WB</li> <li>j. WHO</li> </ul> <p>b. Discussion</p>
	<p><b>IX. Conclusions of the meeting and priorities for IAEG-GS in 2015</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INEGI – Mr. Félix Vélez</li> <li>• UNSD – Ms. Francesca Grum</li> </ul>

### Annex III. Minimum Set of indicators for gender statistics

Indicator #	Indicator	Tier	Leading Agencies
<b>I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources</b>			
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex (Note: Separate housework and child care if possible)	2	ILO
2	Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid domestic work combined (total work burden), by sex	2	ILO
3	Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex	1	ILO
4	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	1	ILO
5	Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	1	ILO
6	Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex	1	ILO
7	Percentage of firms owned by women, by size	3	ILO
8	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (Sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	1	ILO
	Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex	2	ILO
10	Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 15-24, by sex	1	ILO
11	Proportion of population with access to credit, by sex	3	WB/FAO/OECD
12	Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex	3	WB/FAO/OECD
13	Gender gap in wages	3	ILO
14	Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	2	ILO
15	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex	3	ILO
16	Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	3	OECD
17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	1	ITU

18	Proportion of individuals using a mobile-cellular telephone, by sex	1	ITU
19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head	3	ITU

## II. Education

20	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex	1	UIS
21	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	1	UIS
22	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	1	UIS
23	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	1	UIS
24	Gender parity index of the enrolment ratio in primary, secondary and tertiary education	1	UIS
25	Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level	1	UIS
26	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	1	UIS
27	Adjusted net intake rate in the first grade of primary education, by sex	1	UIS
28	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex	1	UIS
29	Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex	1	UIS
30	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex	1	UIS
31	Educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older, by sex	1	UIS

## III. Health and related services

32	Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49	1	UNPD
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	1	UNICEF/UNPD/WHO
34	Maternal mortality ratio	1	WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA
35	Antenatal care coverage	1	UNICEF
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional	1	UNICEF
37	Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex	1	WHO
38	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	1	WHO
39	Women's share of population aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS	1	UNAIDS
40	Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex	1	WHO

41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	1	UNPD
42	Adult mortality by cause and age groups	1	WHO

#### IV. Public life and decision-making

43	Women's share of government ministerial positions	1	IPU
44	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	1	IPU
45	Women's share of managerial positions	1	ILO
46	Percentage of female police officers	2	UNODC
47	Percentage of female judges	2	UNODC

#### V. Human rights of women and girl children

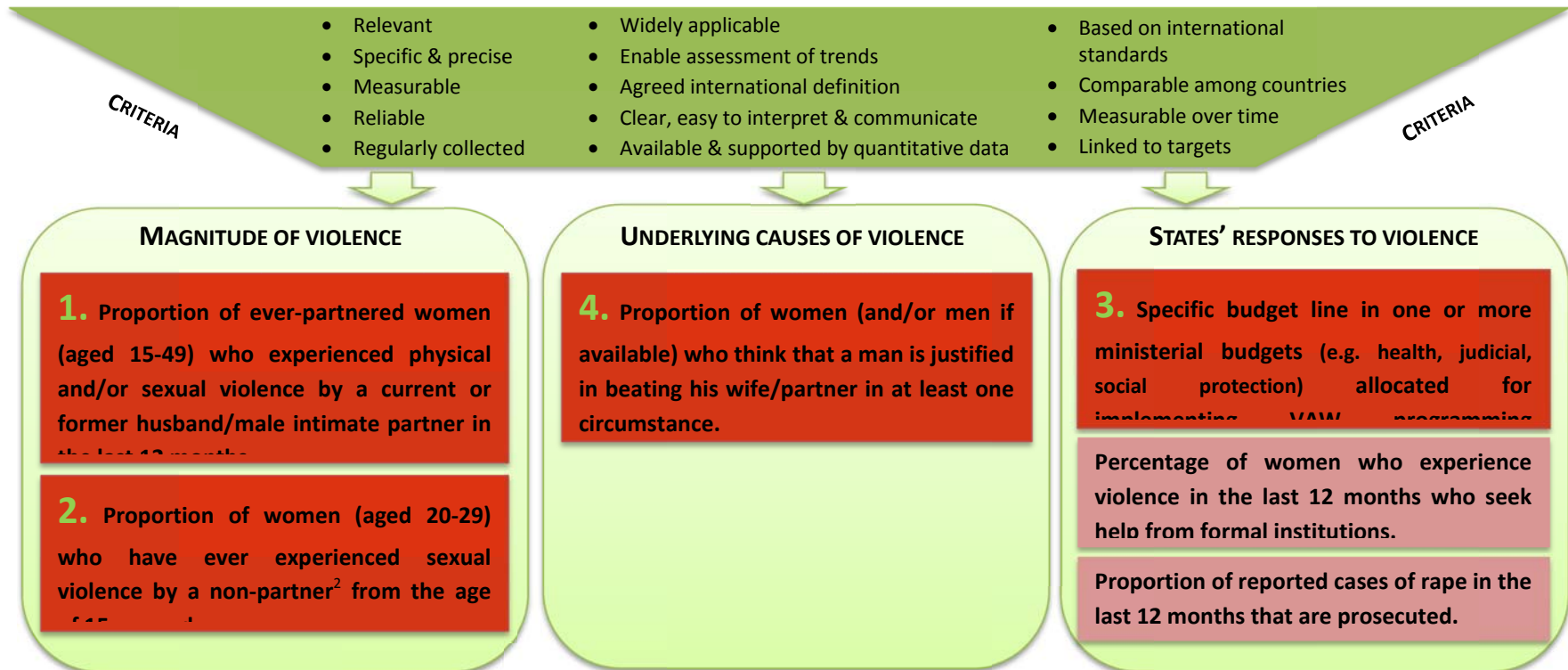
48	a. Total rate of partnered women subjected to physical violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner b. Total rate of partnered women subjected to sexual violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner	2	WHO?
49	a. Total rate of women subjected to physical violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner b. Total rate of women subjected to sexual violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner	2	WHO?
50	Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (for relevant countries only)	1	UNICEF
51	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in union before age 18	1	UNICEF
52	Adolescent birth rate	1	UNPD

## **Annex IV: Violence against Women: Indicators for the Post-2015 Agenda**

**Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls** is one of the seventeen **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)** proposed for the post-2015 agenda, in continuation of the Millennium Development Goal 3. The international community has expressed consensus that **eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls** must be a key target under this proposed gender equality goal<sup>1</sup>. The next step is identifying indicators to monitor at a global level the progress achieved by States on ending violence against women (VAW) and girls.

The World Health Organization (WHO) convened a meeting of high-level international experts and UN partners to build consensus on indicators of violence against women for global monitoring for the post-2015. Twenty-five experts met on

22-23 June 2014 in Geneva, including representatives of government agencies, civil society, UN agencies, academics and other relevant actors. Before the event, participants had reviewed different indicators and during the meeting they discussed the indicators' strengths, weaknesses and feasibility of measurement. Six indicators were selected by consensus as those that could best reflect the accountability and responsiveness of Member States to the problem of violence against women. Although not all indicators meet every criterion, they were also selected for their ability to push the violence prevention and response agenda forward. Finally, the group recommended the four indicators below in red (in order of priority) for consideration in the post-2015 agenda:



**■** Top indicators recommended for consideration in the post-2015 agenda in the order they are ranked.

Indicator	Why is it important?
The magnitude of violence against women	
<p><b>1. Proportion of ever-partnered women (aged 15-49) who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former husband/male intimate partner in the last 12 months.</b><sup>3,4</sup></p> <p><b>2. Proportion of women (aged 20-29) who have ever experienced sexual violence by a non-partner from the age of 15 onwards.</b><sup>5</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fulfil most of the main criteria.</li> <li>• Addresses the most common type of violence against women.</li> <li>• Internationally agreed upon.</li> <li>• Data has been collected for several years from many countries.</li> <li>• Allows for comparison across countries.</li> <li>• Enables greater understanding about the epidemiology of violence against women and girls.</li> <li>• Can be considered proxy indicators that reflect several aspects of the change we want to observe in order to achieve the target of elimination of violence against women and girls.</li> </ul>
States' responses to violence against women	
<p><b>3. Specific budget line in one or more ministerial budgets (e.g. health, judicial, social protection) allocated for implementing violence against women programming (response and/or prevention).</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget allocations are an (imperfect) proxy for State accountability and responsiveness; nonetheless suggests a certain level of commitment to implement plans &amp; actions.</li> <li>• Although no mechanism to consistently measure this indicator currently exists, global monitoring of this indicator can encourage States to translate into action their policy commitments as stated in signed/ratified international agreements.</li> </ul>
Underlying causes of violence against women	
<p><b>4. Proportion of women (and/or men if available) who think that a man is justified in beating his wife/partner in at least one circumstance.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It assesses the degree to which partner violence is normative; has consistently been associated with gender inequality and with the prevalence of intimate partner violence. Perpetration and victimization of violence against women is higher among those who accept or justify abuse than those who do not.<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• Given that a decrease in the prevalence of violence against women is expected to take many years, this indicator is used to measure incremental positive change over time.</li> <li>• Addresses the most socially acceptable form of violence.</li> <li>• There are internationally agreed questions commonly asked by different surveys.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> This goal also includes a target on eliminating all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage. This target was not addressed in this consultation.

<sup>2</sup> A non-partner refers a perpetrator other than a current or former husband or male intimate partner.

<sup>3</sup> Main reasons to limit this indicator to the age group 15-49 years old: (1) at present, the majority of data collected and available on intimate partner violence (IPV) is for women who are 15 to 49 years old and this allows a better comparison across countries; (2) in most

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of countries the majority of IPV occurs during reproductive health ages. Not including an age limit will increase the denominator and lower the prevalence. However, it is suggested to States to gather data on ages further up and analyze data by age groups.

<sup>4</sup> Measuring IPV in the last 12 months instead of ever is more useful to monitor changes over time.

<sup>5</sup> It is proposed that data be collected for all age groups and the guidance for tracking trends will be the analysis of sexual violence occurring to women between 20-29 years old. Analysing a specific cohort of women facilitates monitoring changes over time.

<sup>6</sup> (a) Barker, G.; et al. (2011). *Evolving Men. Initial Results from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES)*. Washington, D.C.: ICRW, Instituto Promundo; (b) Garcia-Moreno, C.; et al. (2005a). *WHO Multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women*. Geneva: WHO.