

**4th MEETING OF THE INTERAGENCY AND EXPERT GROUP ON GENDER
STATISTICS**

**4-6 October 2011
New York, USA**

Final Report

I. Opening

1. The meeting was held from 4-6 October 2011, at the UNFPA Headquarters in New York. It was attended by 25 representatives of 13 international agencies and regional commissions and 16 representatives from 14 countries.
2. The meeting was opened by Mr. Paul Cheung, Director of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Mr. Werner Haug, Director of Technical Division, UNFPA, Ms. Saraswathi Menon, Director of Policy Division, UN Women and the Chair of the IAEG-GS, Ms. Lina Castro, Assistant Secretary General of National Statistical Coordination Board, Philippines. The opening session was chaired by Ms. Sulekha Patel of the World Bank.
3. Mr. Cheung highlighted the UNSD's initiatives and programmes to foster the production of gender statistics and improve their use in policy making and monitoring, including the World's Women: Trends and Statistics (2010) among others. He emphasized that this meeting is an important opportunity to review the work and define the work programme ensuring that the priority actions highlighted by the UN Statistical Commission are implemented.
4. Mr. Haug emphasized the key role of UNFPA in strengthening national statistical capacity and their ability to bring issues to the country and regional levels. He mentioned UNFPA's new manual on gender analysis using census data, which supports national capacity to analyse census data.
5. Ms. Menon stated that in the Policy Division of UN Women a new policy and research group is being formed to focus on the use of data. She raised the question about why areas with poor statistics have not made progress over time. She emphasized key points that need to be looked at in order to understand the lack of progress: 1) clarifying national versus international ownership of issues related to gender statistics; 2) including gender issues more explicitly into household data collections; and 3) collecting better statistics as an essential instrument for better public policy and improved accountability at all levels.
6. Ms. Castro highlighted two important elements that were going to be discussed over the course of the meeting. First, the role of the IAEG-GS given the 2011 UNSC recommendations need to be further discussed. Second, the implementation of the work needs to be clearly defined and timelines specified.

Session 1: Recommendations of the UN Statistical Commission and implications on the IAEG-GS work programme (Chair: Francesca Perucci UNSD)

7. In this session, Ms. Perucci presented the **recommendations by the UN Statistical Commission** (UNSC) for strengthening the Global Gender Statistics Programme, including the role of the IAEG-GS and UNSD. The UNSC emphasized the strategic role of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on Gender Statistics and the need to expand its scope of work to include:
 - a. Review of gender statistics with the aim of establishing a minimum set of gender indicators
 - b. Guiding the development of manuals and methodological guidelines for the production and use of gender statistics
 - c. Serving as the coordination mechanism for the global programme on gender statistics
8. It is proposed that the IAEG-GS meet annually to review the state of development in the field of gender statistics. The 6th meeting of the IAEG-G will be held in Amman, Jordan in late March 2012. The Global Forum on Gender Statistics will be convened biennially as a forum for the sharing

of experiences on gender statistics. The 4th Global Forum on Gender Statistics will be hosted by the Department of Statistics of Jordan.

9. The Statistical Commission also urged UNSD to strengthen its leadership role in charting the path for the development of gender statistics globally. The UN Statistical Commission endorsed the tasks specified in *paragraph 46* and the proposals in *paragraph 50* of the review of gender statistics (paper prepared by Ghana, Philippines and Italy). The key activities included in paragraphs 46 and 50 are:

- a. Review of the gender statistics programmes
- b. Establish a minimum set of gender indicators for international compilation and dissemination

10. Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics to meet annually and the Global Forum on Gender Statistics to be convened biennially

11. Strengthen statistical capacity:

- Regional commissions and other regional/subregional bodies to support the development of gender statistics programmes
- United Nations Statistics Division to strengthen its gender statistics programme to offer better technical support to countries

12. UNSD and IAEG-GS are to report back to the UNSC in 2012 on their proposed work plans and strategies to strengthen the global gender statistics programme.

13. Ms. Perucci also outlined the proposed **Global Gender Statistics Programme** based on the requests by the UN Statistical Commission. There are four main parts of the programme:

14. Work on the *Minimum set of indicators for gender statistics* (as agreed by the IAEG in Manila, October 2010 and requested by UNSC 2011), which will be presented to the UNSC at its next session in 2012 for endorsement. Once the list is endorsed by the UNSC, the next steps will include: International data compilation of indicators on Tier 1; Promotion of capacity building activities for indicators in Tier 2; and Methodological development for indicators in Tier 3.

15. Development of manuals and guidelines (as agreed by the IAEG in New York, December 2006 and requested by UNSC 2011), including the *Gender Statistics Manual* and the *Violence against Women Guidelines*. The first draft of the *Gender Statistics Manual* will be completed by end of 2011, and an EGM to review and discuss draft will be held in June 2012. The Guidelines on violence against women have been completed and will be reviewed at an EGM in Beirut in November 2011.

16. Capacity development activities (as requested by UNSC 2011 as part of the implementation of paragraph 46) including assisting countries in integrating a gender perspective into their national statistical system, through technical assistance, advisory services and training. Another component is the production and use of audio-visual materials and use of ICT for training, and where possible building on the existing tools developed by WB, ECE and ECLAC.

17. Review of gender statistics programmes (as requested by UNSC as part of implementation of paragraph 50). The review is coordinated by UNSD and implemented by the regional commissions, based on a common questionnaire. UNSD will compile and produce a synthesis of regional reviews. UNSD will also propose examples of best practices for gender statistics programmes to be agreed by the IAEG and used by countries as a reference/guide.

18. During the discussion, it was emphasized that there is a lot of work already done by countries and international agencies and one of the main purposes of the IAEG should be to coordinate the work across the various organizations. The meeting should discuss how to do this in a more effective way. The meeting should also reconsider the structure of the advisory groups in order to become more effective in achieving the goals. There was a strong call for a group to tackle emerging issues in gender statistics.

Session 2: Updates on activities in gender statistics (Chair: Ann Biddlecom, UN Population Division)

Panel 1: Regional and international entities on activities in the area of gender statistics and

Panel 2: National statistical offices on activities in the area of gender statistics

19. Agencies and countries provided updates on their activities in the area of gender statistics.

20. The following agencies reported on their work:

21. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) provided an update on their activities including the upcoming 2012 Work Session on Gender Statistics and the task forces on training, gender-based violence, indicators of gender equality and time use surveys.

22. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) reported on efforts to take stock of gender statistics in selected countries, development of a regional framework and a core set of indicators for gender statistics, and their work with Asian Development Bank on improving gender statistics at the national level.

23. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) updated the group on their work toward harmonizing indicators and efforts toward a data portal for indicators on education, employment and entrepreneurship.

24. UNESCO Institute for Statistics informed the group that while there are many sex-disaggregated data on education and efforts have to focus on analysis of existing data to be used for policies and program interventions to address gender issues.

25. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) highlighted their work on gender statistics and analysis including activities related to Resolution 1325, the minimum set, the manual on gender analysis of census data, and the development of UNFPA's gender marker system.

26. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported on the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) which aims to collect basic demographic data on internally displaced persons.

27. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) highlighted four areas of work on data collection, data compilation, methodological work and data analysis and dissemination.

28. UN Women informed the group of a recent report and reiterated the formation of the new research and data unit. It was also reinforced that they are considering how to ensure that gender statistics have national level ownership.

29. The World Bank reported on improved access to data and statistics through the Open Data Initiative. Also, highlighted was the Bank's statistical capacity building project which aims to bring gender mainstreaming into all project from the beginning.

30. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organisation (WHO) reported on gender and health.

31. The following countries reported on the work:
32. Bangladesh informed the group that the update of their gender compendium 2008 is underway, data disaggregated by gender will be in all census and surveys, more female enumerators and supervisors were engaged in the Census, and a special survey on violence against women has been planned.
33. Brazil reported on national activities related to gender. It was highlighted that they are studying gender issues, more specifically the role of women in the labor market comparing to men. Another important area of work is on the implementation of time use surveys.
34. Canada reported on a new publication on women in Canada, but also mentioned that there is a limited amount of gender-based analysis.
35. Czech Republic highlighted their efforts in gender statistics including data collection, data analysis and their gender statistics website.
36. Egypt updated the meeting on various publications, participation in a VAW workshop and an observatory on gender.
37. Finland stated that the gender statistics programme has three persons. They focus on youth and gender and decision making. They have produced many publications on gender statistics and also carried out trainings on these topics and activities are done in collaboration with the women's machinery in the country.
38. Ghana informed the group that Ghana is reorganizing the work of the Ghana Statistical System and is considering forming a unit or section on gender statistics. They have been active in many ECA related efforts including Time use statistics and will be hosting a UNECA gender statistics meeting later this year.
39. India provided a short update on recent publications and also reported on upcoming activities, such as a technical advisory group for reviewing the national classification of activities for time use statistics, development of curriculum for training in gender statistics, piloting the process required to construct the Social Institutions and Gender Index, and technical committee(s) for developing methodology of measuring statistical indicators related to violence against women, trafficking of women and feminization of poverty.
40. Italy provided an overview of their role in both international and national processes for gender statistics. A detailed overview of the ongoing discrimination surveys which is investigating phenomena, such as gender discrimination, sexual orientation discrimination, and ethnic discrimination.
41. Japan provided an overview of the statistical response to the unexpected disaster in March 2011, updated Information of the progress along with "Basic Plan Concerning the Development of Official Statistics" related to the Gender Statistics (GS) and the "Basic Plan for Gender Equality" related to the GS, and also discussed recent activities related to the theme "Women and the economy", specifically the OECD "Gender Initiative", focusing on the "3Es (Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship)", and APEC's "Women and the Economy Summit" focusing on the 4 fields (Access to capital and markets, Capacity and skills building, and Women's Leadership).
42. Jordan reported on recent publications and the Jordan Gender Info.
43. Mexico highlighted recent publications and data collection efforts, including the Satellite Account on Non-remunerated Household Work, and updated the group on a newly formed

Specialized Technical Committee on Information with a Gender Perspective headed by the Women Mechanism in Mexico (InMujeres), established in September 2010.

44. Philippines provided an update on national activities related to gender statistics highlighting the coordination role of NSCB in the country, including the production of statistical handbooks and factsheets and methodological developments such as the construction of the GDI, etc. Some challenges were also presented including 1) improvement/ refinement of developmental activities by national statistical systems, 2) statistical capacity building, not only of the producers, but also the data users, and 3) demonstration of actual policy uses of the statistics needed.

45. United States reported that there is a recent publication on women in the US.

46. *Discussion:* Overall, coordination was discussed both for international agencies as well as at the country level efforts to improve gender statistics. A concern raised by participants was how to assure that once the project has ended or the donor organization leaves a country the data production will still be implemented and sustained in the national settings.

Session 3: Global programme review of gender statistics, including an update by the Advisory group on statistical legislation and gender statistics (Chairs: Linda Laura Sabbadini, Italy and Linda Hooper, UNSD)

Common questionnaire:

47. Ms. Hooper provided an overview of the common questionnaire developed by UNSD in collaboration with the Regional Commissions. The presentation was followed by three country commentaries (India, Mexico and Canada) providing detailed comments and suggestions for the improvement of survey instrument.

48. There was a call for an interviewer's manual for the questionnaire to assist offices in completing it. It was also suggested to explore the possibility of a web-based questionnaire.

49. Canada commented that the survey instrument did not capture situations in which countries have already mainstreamed gender into their statistical system. It was also noted that question 20 was too subjective and might lead to issues with interpretability.

50. There were further discussions about the structure of the questionnaire. For example, Italy pointed out that a country can develop gender statistics without the existence of a gender entity.

51. It was also requested that the terminology be changed from Women's machinery to National Mechanism for gender equality and women's empowerment.

52. The meeting agreed to create a small task team (composed of representatives from Canada, Ghana, India, Italy, UNECE, UNESCAP and UNSD), which would meet to further discuss the common questionnaire and provide inputs on the development of the instrument. A main question posed to the group was how to capture the experience of countries where gender has been mainstreamed and understand how this was achieved. The agreed plan was for the task team to revise the objectives and content of the survey by the end of November 2011.

53. UNSD will present a work plan leading to the implementation of the questionnaire and analysis of data to the 2012 UNSC.

Statistical Legislation:

54. A short update on the advisory group for statistics legislation was provided to the group. There was a question regarding the focus on violence against women and time use surveys when there are other key issues for gender statistics that could be included. There was also a question on whether the IAEG-GS needed to continue limit the focus to statistical legislation when there are countries with

no legislation but important resolutions. It was agreed to include the legislation questions into the full common questionnaire, so that there would be only one survey administered to countries.

Session 4: New initiative: dialogue on development and gender at the high level forum on aid effectiveness in Busan, Korea (Chair: Sulekha Patel, World Bank)

55. The Busan Initiative was presented by Ms. Grown. It calls for harmonization of data on employment, education, and entrepreneurship. The subset of proposed indicators will be presented at a side event at the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea in November. UN Women strongly supports the initiative as it offers a chance to bring political support.

56. The Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS) was presented by Mr. Cameron of the World Bank. It was suggested by the group that more emphasis on gender issues needs to be incorporated in the plan. It was also suggested that the plan should include the full minimum set of indicators rather than the short list on education, employment and entrepreneurship, while highlighting the three domains of interest.

57. UNSD presented a proposal to reconcile the short list of indicators for Busan with the more comprehensive list in the IAEG-GS' minimum set of indicators on gender statistics. The IAEG-GS' minimum set, and the Busan list as a subset of that, will be presented to the 2012 UNSC for consideration and approval by countries.

58. On the IMR versus under 5 mortality, UNICEF strongly encourages the group to maintain the under 5. Infant mortality is highly influenced by certain biological and genetic factors, while environmental and behavioural factors begin to exert a greater influence during early childhood. However, at the moment, interagency estimates on mortality are not available by sex and only country statistics may exist. The interagency group for child mortality estimation (IGME) plans to produce mortality estimates by sex in the near future.

59. The meeting agreed on the importance of including an indicator on employers, besides the one already in the list of own-account workers, and of addressing the education attainment of the adult population.

60. The representative of UIS clarified a number of questions related to the definition of the indicators and measurement issues.

61. Based on inputs by participants, it was agreed that the Busan list be slightly revised to include the following: the adolescent fertility rate, education attainment of population aged 25 and over by sex, youth unemployment and proportion of employed who are employer, by sex. (see Annex 1 for revised list for Busan)

62. There was also agreement that a framework for entrepreneurship statistics will need to be further developed to improve understanding and information for policy making in this area.

63. The following next steps were agreed for the work on the Busan list of indicators and Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS):

- a) Agreement on the proposal of new indicators and adjustments to the larger IAEG-GS list. .
- b) UNSD, based on inputs by the IAEG will draft proposed text to be suggested for inclusion in the current draft of the BAPS . This will be provided to the World Bank.

Session 5: Advisory group on gender statistics database and indicators (Chairs: Claudia Cappa, UNICEF and Grace Bediako, Ghana)

64. Cappa made a presentation on the Minimum set of indicators on gender statistics on behalf of the subgroup working on its development. This was followed by country commentaries from Brazil, Jordan, the Philippines and Ghana. The main suggestions from countries included (but not limited to): ensure operational definitions are included as well as an indication of the sources to be used; build national capacity to enable countries to produce the minimum set; ensure that data efforts are not duplicated and include ongoing work on the development of indicators. A concern raised by participants about the indicators on access to resources and whether countries have the ability to produce them.

65. As one of the purposes of the minimum set is data compilation at the international level, the most important next step is to establish a mechanism for agencies to regularly provide data and metadata. A consultation among agencies responsible for supplying the data for international compilation was initiated during the meeting. Further discussion will be held with agencies regarding the timing of the submissions and the provision of the necessary metadata.

66. Specific comments on indicators and agreed changes to the content of the list are presented as Annex 2. Among issues that still need further understanding and clarification are: a definition of formal child care, especially in terms of its applicability to countries with high levels of non-formal child care; conceptual and methodological development for the measurement of access to credit; a clearer specification of the indicator on adult mortality by cause.

67. It was agreed that the group will address some areas that are not covered by the indicators currently in the list, including: migration, environment, institutional mechanisms, as well as Domains E, J and K from the Beijing Platform for Action. It was also noted that the measurement of social norms and attitudes needs to be considered. The subgroup will develop a proposal on the new suggested topics for consideration by the larger group.

68. There was a strong call for the establishment of a sub-group on emerging issues to be further developed as part of Tier 3 indicators. Emerging issues and related methodological developments were also recommended as a topic to be included in the 2012 Global Forum on Gender Statistics.

Break-out groups:

69. *On the minimum set and agency inputs:* The data provider agencies had an opportunity to discuss the minimum set and data compilation. Ms. Kennedy of UIS will provide an updated Document 6 consisting of the detailed table on the minimum set of indicators with the comments discussed and agreed by the group. A short list of indicators discussed in the break out session for inclusion in the minimum set are anaemia, mental health, sex ratio at birth and older ages, gross enrolment in secondary, revisions to the indicators on HIV/AIDS (knowledge and treatment). These proposed additions along with the metadata for the detailed table of the minimum set will be provided to the subgroup for consideration.

70. *On minimum set and country comments:* The group composed of the country and international agencies representatives discussed the relevance of the proposed indicators in the national context and the related data availability. They suggested that whenever possible, the indicators should be disaggregated on the basis of income groups, ethnicity, geographical residence, urban/rural and disabilities. They also recommended the creation of a Global Fund for gender statistics and data collection to be accessed by countries for the capacity development in these areas.

71. *On the common questionnaire:* The small group (Canada, Ghana, India, Italy, UNECE, ESCAP and UNSD) agreed that the objectives of the survey need to be more precisely defined and the survey needs to be revised based on the revised objectives and discussions at this meeting.

Lunchtime presentation: UNFPA's Guide on gender analysis of census data (Ralph Hakkert)

72. Mr. Hakkert presented the Guide on Gender Analysis of Census Data, an initiative by UNFPA to which UNSD, UNICEF and UN Women have contributed. The manual is expected to serve as a tool for National Statistical Offices, National Ministries and civil society advocates and represents the first comprehensive orientation on how to analyse census data for gender purposes. Countries and agencies expressed interest in the manual and raised issues on how to combine census data with other sources such as administrative data. Countries are invited to review the manual and provide comments and suggestions over the next month to UNFPA.

Session 6: Gender statistics training activities and curricula (Chairs: Lina Castro, Philippines)

73. Ms. Berevoescu presented an overview of the revised outline of the gender statistics manual and the current drafts of chapters 2 and 3. This was followed by country commentaries on the manual (Bangladesh, Czech Republic, Egypt, and Finland).

74. Overall, the countries appreciated the first draft of the manual. Countries comments highlighted the following: include science and technology as well as information and communication technology (ICT) and environment; provide more details on how to design questionnaires with a gender perspective; possibility of data comparability between national agencies responsible for data; including a list of related indicators along with the calculation procedure according to international standards (metadata).

75. Some participants raised the question on whether this manual is intended as a guide, handbook or a training manual. There was a discussion on how to increase the value added of the new manual in comparison with the existing ones. It was emphasized that the manual should supplement existing guides and will be targeted to countries with less developed statistical systems, present more practical examples and cover the data collection instruments.

76. It was also recommended to include metadata and a guide for the compilation of the indicators of the minimum set and produce a guide similar to the MDG handbook. However, it was noted that based on the experience for the production of the MDG handbook, this would require significant additional time and resources from what is currently planned for the production of the manual. Essentially, each agency would have to take responsibility for specific indicators and provide the text (including metadata) to be included in the handbook. The meeting agreed to consider including detailed information on the indicators as an annex or a second volume, once the necessary resources and mechanisms for its production are identified.

77. There was a request to ensure that the manual would be available in languages besides English. UNSD assured participants that all UNSD manuals are translated into all 6 official languages. Though, this can be a timely process. If there is an urgent need, translating externally could be considered.

Session 7 and 8: Implementation of the global programme on gender statistics and Future activities of the IAEG-GS 2011-2012 (Chair: Lina Castro, Philippines)

78. Ms. Perucci presented a summary of the main decisions and action points reach at the meeting of the IAEG-GS and its impact on the work of the advisory group. The summary is included as Annex 3.

79. On the *minimum set of indicators* the list of indicators will be revised based on the discussions and additional issues to be addressed, including migration, environment, institutional mechanisms, sections E, J and K of Beijing (Environment, Armed conflict and Stereotyping of women), gender inequality in managing and safeguarding environment and inequalities (e.g., Ethnic, geographic, disability, income).

80. The next steps for the minimum set are as follows:

Step 1: The IAEG-GS' minimum set of indicators (including the Busan list) will be submitted to UNSC in February 2012.

Step 2: Undertake international compilation based on structure and timeline as agreed by agencies

Step 3: Methodological development on Tier 3, including discussion at the Global Forum on Gender Statistics

81. On the *Busan Initiative*, there was agreement on the proposal to reconcile the two sets of indicators (Busan and IAEG-GS). It was agreed that a proposal to expand the scope of the text to be incorporated into the proposed Busan Action Plan for statistics will be provided to the drafters of the BAPS, including: 1) Full minimum set covering all domains; 2) Strengthen all data collection needs, with a special focus to be given to time use surveys, violence against women surveys and issues related to entrepreneurship and 3) Create a global fund to assist countries to develop capacity to produce gender statistics, that could be managed by UN Women in collaboration with UNSD, and in close consultation with the IAEG-GS.

82. On the *Manual*, UNSD will consider and incorporate comments from countries and agencies. Countries and agencies are expected to provide inputs and examples to UNSD before the end of November. It was also agreed that UNSD would explore ways of producing the additional section or second volume of the manual, containing the guide for the compilation of the minimum set of indicators, as an inter-agency collaborative effort (UN Women, UNSD, UNFPA, World Bank taking the lead and possibly providing resources).

83. On the *common questionnaire*, the subgroup will work together to revise the objectives and content based on discussion of the subgroup (by end of November). Regional commissions will undertake collection of information in their regions (by end of February). It was agreed that at the next Global Forum, the Regional Commissions will present preliminary results of the survey.

84. The final session discussed the modalities of the Advisory groups and the content, venue and dates of the next Global Forum on Gender Statistics to be hosted by Department of Statistics of Jordan in late March 2012.

85. Based on the discussions about the composition of the **advisory groups**, the IAEG-GS agreed to form a new sub-group investigating emerging issues in gender statistics as well as a new sub-group on the Busan Initiative.

86. The advisory group on statistical legislation has shifted its focus to provide advice on the development of the survey instrument to be used in the global review and has therefore been incorporated into a larger advisory group working on the survey.

87. There were also some changes agreed in the membership of the groups. As a result, the following are the groups currently active:

- a) Advisory group on the survey on gender statistics work (including the legislation group) – members include Canada (Chair), Ghana, India, Italy, Philippines, ESCWA, UNECE, ESCAP, ECA, ECLAC, UN Women and UNSD.
- b) Advisory group on Global Gender Statistics and Indicators Database – members include Mexico, Jordan, Canada, Ghana, Malawi, South Africa, Philippines, Zimbabwe, Brazil, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, World Bank, UNECE, UNESCO, UNFPA, ECLAC, UN Population Division, UN Women, WHO, World Bank, UNHCR, OCED and UNICEF (chair).

- c) Advisory group on Gender Statistics Training Activities and Curricula - members include Ghana, Jordan, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines (Chair), US, UNECE, ESCAP, UNDP, UN Women, World Bank and UNICEF.
- d) Advisory group on emerging issues (including initiative on the improvement of statistics on entrepreneurship) – members include Egypt, Jordan, India, Mexico (Chair), Czech Republic, World Bank, OECD and UNSD.
- e) Sub-group on Busan Initiative – members include US, OECD, UN Women, and UNSD.

88. A short presentation on the proposed topics for the 4th Global Forum was presented by Ms. Hooper. The initial list of topics stem from the recommendations by the 2010 IAEG-GS meeting held in Manila. The topics recommended were:

- Time use surveys
- Care and/or unpaid work
- Valuation of unpaid work
- Adolescents – early marriage, education
- Internally displaced people (IDPs)
- Violence against women (and women in vulnerable situations)
- Trafficking
- Ageing
- Poverty

89. There was discussion about how to incorporate these topics into an overall theme for the Forum. The suggestion was to consider economic empowerment as an overarching theme. UNSD will make a proposal on the theme and inclusion of the above topics and circulate it to the larger group.

90. Some other ideas for the organization of the Forum’s agenda included: taking a life cycle/stage approach; using the minimum set to identify indicators that need methodological work and include country examples of best practices (tier 3); and a session on emerging issues – including statistics on gender issues not currently collected systematically, such as ICT or decision making and political participation, especially at the local level.

91. It was also agreed that there would be an opening session including a high-level panel on the issue of mainstreaming gender into the national statistical system, similarly of what was done at the first and second Fora.

92. Finally, it was agreed to include a review of Statistical Commission outputs and recommendations, an update on the status of the gender statistics manual and, if possible, presentations by the regional commission on the preliminary results of the global review of national gender statistics programmes.

List of Annexes:

- Annex 1: Revised Busan list of indicators
- Annex 2: Revised Minimum set of indicators for gender statistics
- Annex 3: Summary of agreed activities (to be sent shortly)
- Annex 4: List of participants

Annex 1: Revised Busan list of indicators

		Preliminary list of indicators for Busan	IAEG-GS Minimum Set: Equivalent or proposed new indicator	Proposal notes	Agreed new indicators to be added to both lists	COMMENTS FROM IAEG_GS meeting
Health	1	Life expectancy at birth, by sex	32) life expectancy at age 60, by sex	Keep life expectancy at age 60. Life expectancy at birth is not useful as it mainly reflects infant and child mortality (which is already in the list).		Agreed
			Adolescent fertility rate			OECD agreed to add
	2	Infant mortality rate	23) Under-five mortality rate by sex	Keep U5MR, which is now universally used (including for MDG monitoring) and recognized as a better indicator than Infant mortality.		Agreed
Education	3	Net enrolment ratio in primary education, by sex	17) Adjusted net enrolment ratio in primary education, by sex			
	4	Net enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	18) Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex			Agreed
					Education attainment of population aged 25 and over by sex	Add indicator as Tier 2. Use title of the indicator as defined by UIS. Categories to be determined.
	5	Gross enrolment ratios in tertiary education, by sex	Gross enrolment ratios in tertiary education, by sex	Proposal is to add GER in tertiary education, keeping in mind that figures in most low income countries are difficult to interpret and often fluctuate because the numbers are very small.		Agreed
	6	Share of tertiary education graduates in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics who are women	20) Enrolment in science, tertiary level, by sex Proposed: Share of tertiary education graduates in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction who are women	The IAEG indicator on enrolment could be replaced with "graduates". Categories to be included would be the ones according to ISCED 1997 (a. science, and b. engineering, manufacturing and construction; mathematics is included in science)	Share of tertiary education graduates in science, and engineering, manufacturing and construction who are women	

		Preliminary list of indicators for Busan	IAEG-GS Minimum Set: Equivalent or proposed new indicator	Proposal notes	Agreed new indicators to be added to both lists	COMMENTS FROM IAEG_GS meeting
Employment	7	Participation in labour force, by sex	3) Labour force participation rates for 15-24 and 15+, by sex	We should keep the 15-24 and 15+ as in the IAEG list		Agreed, but there might be issues of comparability because of different upper bound age limit
	8	Employment by sector and occupation, by sex	6) Percentage distribution of the employed population by sector, each sex	It is not possible to have an indicator by occupations. Perhaps one or two occupations could be selected on which to present the data. But it would not be by sector AND occupations.		Agreed. Just keep Employment by sector
	9	Youth employment, by sex	Proposed: Youth unemployment by sex	Youth employment is already somehow covered by the indicator above on LF participation. The proposal is to add youth unemployment by sex		Agreed
	10	Seats in parliament, by sex	35) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament			
Entrepreneurship	11	Percentage of firms owned by women	Proposed: Percentage of firms owned by women			Agreed for data compilation with WB data, but there is a need for more methodological development to be produced at the national level.
					Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex	
	12	Percentage self-employed women	4) Proportion of employed who are own-account* workers, by sex	We should use IAEG-GS title as it reflects the ILO definition		Agreed
Family-friendly policies	13	Weeks of maternity leave	1.4) Length of maternity leave	Indicator already included under the section on norms.		

*Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of job defined as a self-employed job, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period.

It should be noted that during the reference period the members of this group may have engaged employees, provided that this is on a non-continuous basis. The partners may or may not be members of the same family or household.

Legend:

Red font – changes to the existing list and new indicators based on the meeting

Orange font – Decisions reached at the meeting

Yellow highlight – indicators added to the IAEG-GS' minimum set

Annex 2: Revised Minimum set of indicators for gender statistics

Indicator	BPFA and MDG references	Tier	FOLLOW UP FROM IAEG-GS
I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources			
1 Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex. Note: Separate housework and child care if possible.	C.2, F.1, H.3		
2 Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex	F.1, H.3		
3 Labour force participation rates for 15-24 and 15+, by sex	F.1, H.3		
4 Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	F.2, MDG.1B		
5 Proportion of employed who are working as contributing family workers, by sex	H.3, MDG.1B		
6 Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex			
7 Percentage of firms owned by women			
8 Percentage distribution of the employed population by sector, each sex	H.3		
9 Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex	F.2, H.3		
10 Youth unemployment by sex			harmonized with Busan list
11 Proportion with access to credit by sex	F.1, F.2	3	
12 Proportion of (adult) population who own land, by sex	A.1, A.2	3	
13 Gender gap in wages	F.1, F.5		
14 Proportion of employed persons working part-time, by sex	F.5		
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	F.3		
16 Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	F.3	2	Define
17 Proportion of the population who are Internet users, by sex	MDG.8.F	2	Formal care
18 Proportion of the population who are mobile cellular telephone users, by sex	MDG.8.F		3 mos
19 Access to mass media, ICT			3 mos
II. Education			
20 Literacy rate for 15-24 by sex	B.2, L.4, MDG.2		
21 Adjusted net enrolment ratio in primary education by sex	B.1, L.4, MDG.2		
22 Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education by sex	B.1, MDG.3		
23 Gross enrolment ratios in tertiary education, by sex			
24 Gender parity index in primary, secondary and tertiary level enrolment	B.1, L.4, MDG.3		
25 Share of graduates in science, and engineering, manufacturing and construction tertiary level, who are women	B.4, L.4		
26 Proportion female among third-level teachers or professors	B.4, L.4		harmonized with Busan list
27 Net intake to primary by sex			
28 Primary completion rate by sex			
29 Graduation at lower secondary by sex			
30 Transition to secondary			
31 Education attainment of population aged 25 and over by sex			harmonized with Busan list

Indicator		BPFA and MDG references	Tier	FOLLOW UP FROM IAEG-GS
III. Health and related services				
32	Contraceptive prevalence among married or in-union women aged 15-49	C.1, C.2, MDG.5.B		
33	Under-five mortality rate by sex	C.1, MDG.4		-
34	Maternal mortality ratio	C.1, MDG.5.A		
35	Antenatal care coverage	C.1, MDG.5.B		
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional	C.1, MDG.5.A		
37	Smoking prevalence among 15+ by sex	C.2		
38				
	Proportion of adults obese by sex	C.1		bmi, aged 15+
39	Women's share of population 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS	C.3, MDG.6.A		
30	Percentage of 15-24 year-olds with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, by sex	C.3, MDG.6.A		-
40	Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex	C.3, MDG.6.B, MDG 8.E		
41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	C.1		
42	Adult mortality by cause and age groups			specify the causes
IV. Public life and decision-making				
43	Women's share of Government ministerial positions	G.1		
44	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	G.1, MDG.3		
45	Women's share of managerial positions	F.1, F.5, G.1		
46	Percentage female among police officers	I.2		
47	Percentage female among judges	I.2		
V. Human rights of women and girl children				
48	Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner	D.2		
49	Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner	D.2		
50	Prevalence of FGM/C (for relevant countries only)	I.2		
51	Percentage of population 15-19 ever married, by sex	L.1		
51 bis	Percentage of women 20-24 years old who were married or in union before age 18			
52	Adolescent fertility rate	L, MDG 5B		

Additional indicators to be identified to address:

Social norms and attitudes

Migration

Environment

Institutional mechanisms

Domains E.(already covered in part by indicators for resolution 1325), J.(gender stereotyping),

K.(environment) from the Beijing Platform

Note: Indicators should be disaggregated, when possible, to address inequalities based on: geographical area, rural/urban, income level, ethnicity, disabilities.

Legend: Red font – changes to the existing list and new indicators based on the meeting

Annex 3: Summary of agreed activities

Advisory Group	Members	Activity	Outcome	Responsibility	Timeline
Advisory group on the survey on gender statistics work	Canada (Chair), Ghana, India, Italy, Philippines, ESCWA, UNECE, ESCAP, ECA, ECLAC, UN Women, UNSD.	<i>Global Review of work on gender statistics</i>	Clarify objectives and revise survey instrument	Subgroup	end of November 2011
			New questionnaire circulated to IAEG	UNSD	beginning December 2011
			Regional Commissions undertake data collection in their regions	RCs	December 2011- February 2012
			Regional Commissions present preliminary results of the survey	RCs	March 2012 (at Global Forum)
Advisory group on Global Gender Statistics and Indicators Database	UNICEF (chair), Mexico, Jordan, Canada, Ghana, Malawi, South Africa, Philippines, Zimbabwe, Brazil, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, World Bank, UNECE, UNESCO, UNFPA, ECLAC, UN Population Division, UN Women, WHO, World Bank, UNHCR, OCED.	<i>Minimum Set of Indicators</i>	Revise Busan list and include in the larger IAEG-GS minimum set	UNSD	Done
			Draft proposed text to be suggested for inclusion in the current draft of the BAPS	UNSD, World Bank, UN-Women	Done
			The IAEG-GS' minimum set of indicators (including the Busan list) is submitted to UNSC in February 2012 (as part of the report)	UNSD	February 2012
			Undertake international compilation of indicators in Tier 1 based on structure and timeline as agreed by agencies	UNSD and responsible agencies	March - December 2012
			Methodological development on Tier 3 (including initiative on the improvement of statistics on entrepreneurship)	UNSD and responsible agencies	March - December 2012
Advisory group on Gender Statistics Training Activities and Curricula	Philippines (Chair)Ghana, Jordan, India, Mexico, Nigeria, US, UNECE, ESCAP, UNDP, UN Women, World Bank, UNICEF.	<i>Gender Statistics Manual</i>	Countries and agencies to provide inputs and examples to UNSD	Countries and responsible agencies	before the end of November.
			Continued work on the manual, including incorporating inputs and examples	UNSD	End of December 2011

Advisory Group	Members	Activity	Outcome	Responsibility	Timeline
Advisory group on emerging issues	Mexico (Chair), Egypt, Jordan, India, Czech Republic, World Bank, OECD, UNSD.		New sub-group on emerging issues to initiate work	Members of advisory group	
Sub-group on Busan Initiative	US, OECD, UN Women, and UNSD.		New sub-group on Busan Initiative to continue work in preparation of side events at Busan	Members of advisory group	
Global Forum			Finalize draft programme and circulate for comments	UNSD	December 2011

Annex 4: List of participants

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