

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Demographic and Social Statistics Branch
Statistics Division

ESA/STAT/AC.273/L3

The 7th Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics Meeting
New York, 12-13 September 2013

Final Report

Table of contents

I. Opening.....	3
II. Update on the outcomes of the UN Statistical Commission and implication on the IAEG work programme	3
III. Updates by regional and international entities on activities in the area of gender statistics.....	4
IV. Terms of Reference for the Inter-agency and expert group on gender statistics	6
V. Update on the international compilation of data/metadata for the Tier-I Minimum Set of Gender Indicators	6
Criteria for assigning indicators into three Tiers	7
Data exchange protocols	8
Data exchange details	8
Comments on specific indicators	8
Next steps for Tier-II indicators.....	9
Compilation of data for the Norm Table.....	9
VI. Review of the work by the IAEG-GS Advisory Group on Emerging Issues	9
VII. Methodology development and capacity building efforts	10
VIII. Global Programme Review of Gender Statistics	10
IX. Plan for the 5 th Global Forum on Gender Statistics	10
X. Next steps.....	11
Annex I. List of participants	13
Annex II. Work Programme	20
Annex III. Minimum set of indicators for gender statistics (revised on 14 September 2013)	22
Annex IV. Indicators related to national norms, by domain (revised on 14 September 2013)	25

I. Opening

1. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) organized the seventh Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) meeting from 12-13 September 2013, in New York. The meeting was attended by 40 representatives of 13 international agencies, 2 regional commissions and 16 national statistical offices (see Annex I for the list of participants).
2. Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita, chief of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch at UNSD made the opening statement. In her statement, Ms. Osaki-Tomita praised the IAEG-GS for its many activities that have greatly contributed to the development of gender statistics worldwide. The statement reviewed the work done by the IAEG-GS on the four main areas: the preparation of manuals and guidelines, including on emerging areas; the implementation of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project; organization of workshops and technical meetings; as well as the initiation of the international data compilation on a user-friendly portal for wide dissemination of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. The statement emphasised that UNSD will work with partner agencies to strengthen its leadership roles in the development of gender statistics globally, and to assist countries in the mainstreaming of gender into national statistical systems.
3. Ms. Manal Sweidan, head of Gender Statistics Division of Jordanian Department of Statistics and chair of the meeting, welcomed the IAEG-GS members to the meeting. She thanked UNSD for its role in leading the IAEG-GS and for providing technical assistance to countries on gender statistics. Ms. Sweidan also expressed appreciation to the members of the IAEG-GS for their active participation in the meeting and for their contribution to the development of gender statistics at global level.
4. Ms. Francesca Grum, chief of the Social and Housing Statistics Section at UNSD presented briefly the main objectives of the meeting: to review the progress made in the last year by the IAEG-GS on activities mandated by the United Nation Statistics Commission (UNSC) inline with the decisions made at the IAEG-GS meeting of April 2012; and to agree on a work plan for the year ahead. The work programme for the meeting is attached in Annex II.¹

II. Update on the outcomes of the UN Statistical Commission and implication on the IAEG work programme

5. Ms. Francesca Grum presented the work on gender statistics requested by the UN Statistical Commission Sessions in 2011 and 2013 and reviewed the work accomplished by UNSD and the IAEG-GS since its inception in 2006. Ms. Grum also provided information on the future work on gender statistics and informed the Group on UNSD plans to prepare an information paper on gender statistics for the 2014 session of UNSC.

¹ All presentations are available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/iaeggs/Meetings/NewYork_September_2013/II/list_of_docs.htm

III. Updates by regional and international entities on activities in the area of gender statistics

6. Activities of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in the area of ICT statistics and gender include: (a) the launch of a new task group, in collaboration with UNCTAD, on improving data availability of gender statistics on ICT; (b) being part of a new working group with UNESCO on gender equality and access to broadband; and (c) improving data availability of gender statistics on ICT, more specifically on access to mass media, internet and broadband.

7. The United Nations Population Division (UNPD)'s work related to gender statistics includes: (a) the release of a new set of estimates on migrant stock by sex; (b) working on the latest estimates of urban/rural population by age and sex; (c) revising a new set of data on ageing (on living arrangement, life expectancy, etc); (d) compiling legal age at marriage every 2 to 4 years; (e) compiling data on contraceptive prevalence; and (f) continuing the work on methods for child mortality estimates by sex with UNICEF. In addition, the World Population Prospect, published every 2 years, provides a good source for gender statistics.

8. The work of the International Labour Organization (ILO) on gender statistics includes: (a) working on a revision of the international standards on statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, including a new framework that expands the notion of work, allowing better measurement of different forms of work, which better reflects women's contribution to the economy; and contributes to making labour statistics more gender sensitive; (b) preparing a concept paper for the International Conference for Labour Statisticians on violence to men and women at the work place ; and (c) working on a new database on labour statistics, which not only incorporates sex into all tables but also adds new topics that are gender relevant such as long-term unemployment and employment part-time and full-time.

9. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) launched a new gender policy last year that encouraged all Divisions within FAO to take stock of achievements and gaps in gender statistics and integrating gender into all aspects of data collection, compilation and dissemination. In terms of food security, although data are so far only collected at household level, efforts are being made to make data more gender relevant. FAO is also collaborating with UNSD and UN Women on land ownership collected through Agricultural Censuses under the EDGE project.

10. The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) works with countries, agencies and women's institutions in identifying gender-related health indicators. Identifying the most relevant indicators for the region and using those indicators for policy-making are the main challenges. Two major publications on health and gender include: (a) *Health of Women and Men in the Americas* and (b) *Gender, Health and Development in the Americas*.

11. The work of the World Bank (WB) on gender statistics includes: (a) the release of the gender data portal in July 2012, which is an entry point for gender statistics; (b) issuing a publication on women, business and law, based on qualitative surveys; (c) a new initiative that reviews 1300 household survey questionnaires to assess how gender

data are collected in household surveys; (d) capacity building activities in Ethiopia, Rwanda and Viet Nam on gender statistics; (e) a tool – AdePT Gender – to produce tables and graphs using household surveys that helps to diagnose and analyze gender inequalities; and (f) the close collaboration of the LSMS team with EDGE. The WB is also a member of the Data2X and EDGE projects.

12. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)'s work on gender statistics focuses on: (a) a new gender initiative on assessing progress in women's empowerment in 3 areas – education, employment and entrepreneurship; (b) monitoring the progress of all OECD countries in closing the gender gap; (c) mainstreaming gender into all activities in the organization - 10 economic surveys and policy implementation tools already include specific chapters on gender equality; (d) incorporating gender perspectives while disseminating the new results from the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA); and (e) operating the DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET), an international forum where experts from development co-operation agencies meet to define common approaches in support of gender equality and women's empowerment. The areas for future work on gender statistics for OECD include entrepreneurship, time-use surveys and violence against women.

13. On education statistics and gender, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS): (a) compiles and publishes education data by sex, including in the 2012 World Atlas of Gender Equality in Education; (b) established a gender focal point to integrate gender into all aspects of data collection, compilation and dissemination; and (c) is taking into consideration the gender perspective in the review of ISCED.

14. A guidebook published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) – Population Situation Analysis, a Conceptual and Methodological Guide – provided guidance to UNFPA country offices on how to integrate population dynamics and gender for policy makers. Another manual that is currently being finalised by UNFPA is on how to use census data for gender analysis.

15. The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)'s work related to gender statistics includes: (a) adding new topics such as household chores, antenatal/postnatal care and child labour to the 5th round of MICS; (b) compiling and disseminating data on gender related topics such as antenatal care and child marriage; (c) producing reports on female genital mutilation and child marriage in March 2014; and (d) releasing for the first time, child mortality estimates by sex in September 2013.

16. The work of ESCAP on gender statistics focuses mainly on implementing: (a) a development account project on gender statistics in 2013-15 to improve the capacity of national statistical offices in the ESCAP region; and (b) a regional programme on gender statistics to mainstream gender into all other regional programmes. The regional gender statistics programme entails developing a core set of gender statistics/indicators for the region.

17. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) updated the group on the Gender Inequality Index which will be used in the Human Development Report 2014.

18. ECLAC supports countries in the region to improve gender statistics in 3 areas – physical, economic and decision-making autonomy and empowerment. The Working Group on Gender Statistics, governed by the Statistical Conference of the Americas, was created in 2007. The objective of the Working Group is to work with countries in developing methodology and compiling gender statistics. The Gender Affairs Division of ECLAC is the Secretariat of the Working Group. Specific tasks of the Working Group include: (a) developing methods to value unpaid work; (b) disseminating UN guidelines on producing data on violence against women; (c) discussing development indicators for post-2015 with a gender perspective; and (d) reviewing methodology on poverty measurement from a gender perspective.

19. The work of UN Women on gender statistics includes: (a) implementing the EDGE project in collaboration with UNSD; (b) obtaining funds to support the data collection of violence against women in countries; (c) working with National Statistical Offices on time-use surveys (Panama, El Salvador and Morocco); and (d) conducting research on gender and social protection, poverty and unpaid work, based on microdata analysis.

IV. Terms of Reference for the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics

20. The group discussed the need for preparing Terms of Reference (ToR) for the IAEG-GS and the elements to include under the ToR, after the presentation made by Ms. Linda Hooper from UNSD. The group recognized the importance of the IAEG-GS in sharing national experiences and in leading the work on gender statistics at the international level. The group agreed to have the Secretariat (UNSD) drafting a ToR for the IAEG-GS that sets the scope of work of the Group in broad enough terms to allow a certain degree of flexibility and based on the items presented and discussed in plenary. The draft ToR will be circulated within the group for comments.

V. Update on the international compilation of data/metadata for the Tier-I Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

21. Mr. Jan Beise and Ms. Haoyi Chen (UNSD) presented the progress made on compiling the data and metadata at the international level for Tier-I Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and highlighted the need for: (a) making specific revisions on the names of the indicators and (b) establishing data exchange protocols with data providers agencies. The table on Indicators related to National Norms (referred as the Norms Table hereafter) was also presented by UNSD with the proposed responsible agency and tier assignment for data compilation. The Group reviewed and agreed on the suggestions for the Norms table.

22. The group discussed different areas related to the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, including: (a) criteria for classifying indicators into three tiers; (b) general data exchange protocols in terms of format and frequency; (c) data exchange details for

example on regional groupings?, country codes, additional metadata?, symbols for missing values and decimal point of data required; (d) comments on specific indicators in terms of labeling and tier-classification; (e) next steps for Tier-II indicators and (e) compilation of data for the Norm table.

23. The following paragraphs summarize key points and conclusions from the plenary discussion. The revised table of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators based on the discussion is attached in Annex III. The Norms Table, incorporating suggested changes (in red), is attached in Annex IV. It was suggested that any further changes on tier reclassification and labeling are to be submitted to UNSD via email.

Criteria for assigning indicators into three Tiers

24. A background document on the criteria for classifying the minimum set of gender indicators (ESA/STAT/AC.242/5, discussion paper during the 5th IAEG-GS meeting²) was shared with the group. According to the document, three criteria were used in selecting indicators to be included in the minimum set. That is, indicators should:

- 1) Address relevant issues related to gender equality and/or women's empowerment
- 2) Be conceptually clear, easy to interpret, and have an agreed international definition
- 3) Be regularly produced by countries, with sufficient coverage to allow tracking progress over time

In particular, "Regularly produced" for the purpose of applying the criterion means that at least 100 countries – geographically distributed across all regions have produced data for at least two points in the 1990-2004 period and at least one in the 2005-2010 period (or more recently).

Based on the three criteria, the proposed indicators are categorized into three tiers as follows:

Tier 1 includes indicators that meet all the criteria.

Tier 2 includes indicators that meet criteria 1 and 2.

Tier 3 includes indicators that meet criterion 1.

25. There were discussions on whether certain Tier-II or Tier-III indicators may be reclassified as Tier-I. For example, one suggestion was to switch Indicator #9 (Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex) from Tier-II to Tier-I because the indicator was conceptually clear, with international agreed standard and one data point was available for about 60-70 countries. Another suggestion was to reclassify Indicator #50 (Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation/cutting (FGM)) from Tier-II to Tier-I. Data for this indicator are available for 29 countries. For both indicators, data availability in terms of the number of countries covered does not meet the requirement as "regularly produced". Subject experts pointed out that these two indicators are not relevant to all countries, hence the number of countries having such data is lower by nature. However, "regularly produced" not only means country coverage

² Available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/iaeggs/Meetings/NewYork_October_2011/list_of_docs.htm

(most of countries producing the indicator), it also entails that the production of the indicators is integrated in national statistical systems in a sustainable way so that to ensure a “regular” rather than “ad-hoc” production of the indicator.

Data exchange protocols

26. Currently data on the Tier-I indicators are collected through pre-formatted excel sheets. There were suggestions on using the SDMX data exchange or downloading data directly from the UNData portal after all data are transferred from agencies to UNData. Since only data focal points from UIS and ILO were present at the meeting, further discussion on the data exchange format and frequency will be done bilaterally between UNSD and the data providing agencies.

Data exchange details

27. A number of issues were raised during the discussion on details of data exchange. The first was the requested metadata on “nature of the data” (also used in the MDGs data compilation for the Global database maintained by UNSD), referring to whether the data were country data, country-adjusted, estimates, modeled etc. It was pointed out that such information was not so relevant for some indicators. For example, all ILO indicators are country data without adjustment. For data from UIS, they are either “Estimates – UIS estimate based on previous data” or “country-adjusted – if denominators are UNPD estimates”. On the other hand, “coverage of data” (for example whether for the entire geographic area or only for certain areas for work-related indicators), although not covered in the current metadata collection, were suggested for addition.

28. Some other issues related to the data exchange include whether a symbol/character should be used exclusively for missing value since blank cell may have some other meanings; whether there is a preference on the number of digits required after the decimal point; and which regional groupings should be used.

Comments on specific indicators

29. The following are specific comments on indicators. Some were comments on data availability and some requested changes on labels and Tier classification. Requested changes that were agreed during the meeting are reflected in the revised list of indicators (Annex III).

- a. Indicator #14: suggested to change to Tier II from Tier I. There are data based on national standard; but there is no international standard.
- b. Indicator #16: “formal care” means living in institution in some culture. This indicator needs to be rephrased or have clear meta-data attached.
- c. Indicator #19: was suggested to be moved to Tier-III by ITU statistical office in Geneva. The need to rephrase this indicator was also pointed out as using the sex of the household head would not be relevant for gender analysis.
- d. Indicator #32: the current title is correct and the MDG indicator should be changed.
- e. Indicator #41: all data are estimates based on models.

- f. Indicator #42: data are available for many countries and there are international standards, hence should be moved to Tier-I. (also confirmed via email by WHO in Geneva)
- g. Indicator #50: The indicator maintained by UNICEF is labeled as “Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have been cut”. This indicator has data available for 29 countries and should be classified as Tier-I indicator.
- h. Indicator #52: title should be changed to “Adolescent birth rate”. National data are available, as well as estimates from the World Population prospect. Decision needs to be made on which type of data to compile.

Next steps for Tier-II indicators

30. The group agreed that additional work should be done with Tier-II indicators. More specifically: (a) data may be compiled at international level if they are available on a sustainable basis (not ad-hoc/one time exercise) (e.g., Indicator #9 on Informal employment); (b) the Advisory Group on Emerging Issues will work with UIS to review indicators #25 and #26; and (c) it will also identify the next steps on time use indicators (#1 and #2).

Compilation of data for the Norm Table

31. Suggestion was made by UN Women to change indicator #10 (Whether or not inheritance rights discriminate against women and girls) from Tier-I to Tier-II. Currently only the World Bank compiles such information based on expert’s opinion. Both ILO and UN Women agreed to provide information for other Tier-I Norm indicators.

VI. Review of the work by the IAEG-GS Advisory Group on Emerging Issues

32. The co-chair of the IAEG-GS Advisory Group on Emerging Issues (AGEI), Ms. Lina Castro from the Philippines, summarized the work achieved by the Group. Ms. Linda Hooper made a presentation introducing changes made to two indicators violence against women (VaW) (#48 and #49) in the Minimum Set to take into consideration the core set of VaW tables proposed by the Friends of the Chair Group for Indicators on Violence against Women, presented in the *UN Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women: Statistical Surveys*.

33. The suggestions on these two indicators include: (a) adding “15+” to labels for both indicators; (b) referring to only “women who have current/former partner in the last 12 months” for indicator #48; and (c) specifying numerator and denominator in the metadata. There was a discussion on whether rate or proportion should be used in the indicators labels. UNSD and the Subgroup on Minimum Set of Gender Indicators will work together to review the current proposal for those two indicators and make recommendation to the Secretariat (Mid October 2013).

34. A presentation was made Mr. Papa Seck from UN Women on the EDGE project – progressed made and future plans. UNSD will circulate the latest draft of the EDGE

Technical Report on Measuring Individual-Level Asset Ownership and Control within the IAEG-GS members.

VII. Methodology development and capacity building efforts

35. Ms. Linda Hooper from UNSD updated the group on the work accomplished on methodological guidelines and capacity building for gender statistics, particularly in the areas of statistics on violence against women, integrating gender perspective into statistics and time use statistics. With regard to finalizing the *International Classification on International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS)*, the group was informed that the classification will be revised and finalized after the ICLS in October 2013 to see if the new ILO definition of work is adopted. UNSD will inform the Advisory Group on Emerging Issues on future developments for the finalization of ICATUS.

36. The group acknowledged the importance of capacity building at national level and noted that such efforts should be continued.

VIII. Global Programme Review of Gender Statistics

37. Ms. Haoyi Chen from UNSD made a presentation on major results of the “Global Survey of Gender Statistics programmes in countries”, based on a common questionnaire developed by the IAEG-GS and administered by the five UN regional commissions to all countries between March and October 2012. The review focused on five areas: (a) institutional arrangement; (b) production of gender statistics; (c) addressing users’ needs; (d) assessment of mainstreaming gender into national statistical systems and (e) legal framework. The presentation pointed out that gaps and inconsistencies exist in the responses to the survey and requested further input from the group on whether there was a need for further clarification of the collected information and for additional analysis.

38. The group appreciated the work carried out by UNSD and the Regional Commissions and found the information useful for planning and implementing regional and global gender statistics programmes. Given the workload involved in revisiting the national questionnaires, the group suggested to consider the results of the review as final and asked UNSD to publish them in the Global Gender Statistics Programme website, particularly the summary tables and analysis findings.

IX. Plan for the 5th Global Forum on Gender Statistics

39. The group was informed by Ms. Linda Hooper from UNSD that the fifth Global Forum on Gender Statistics will be conducted in November 2014 in Mexico. A preliminary list of topics, as proposed by the fourth Global Forum on Gender Statistics, was presented. The list covered: (a) improving use of data for monitoring policy effectiveness; (b) use of data mining and multivariate techniques in gender analysis;

economic empowerment; (c) political empowerment; (d) physical autonomy and empowerment; and (e) knowledge empowerment.

40. The group agreed that at this time the topics should be kept general and more specific areas for discussion during the Forum will be identified at a later stage when there will be a call for papers among national and international stakeholders. In addition, as the fifth Global Forum will be conducted back to back with the Latin American Regional Forum on Gender Statistics, it will be important to ensure that topics covered in both fora are complementary.

X. Next steps

41. The group agreed on the following list of activities and related time frame for the coming year.

Activity	Follow-up activities	Responsibility	Timeline
ToR for the IAEG-GS	Draft a ToR based on the elements in the presentation and circulate to the group for comments	Secretariat for drafting and all members comment	End September 2013
Minimum Set of Gender Indicators	Finalise the schedule, frequency and format of data exchange, for Tier-I indicators	UNSD/Tier-I indicator agencies	End September 2013
	Agencies provide written confirmation of changes requested in Tier classification and in indicator labelling	Tier-I indicator agencies	End September 2013
	Secretariat to revise the list of indicators including the Norms table	UNSD	End October 2013
	Tier-I indicator and Norms online	UNSD	End 2013
	Agencies to provide data for the Norms Table	UNSD/Agencies relevant to the Norms	November 2013
	start compiling VaW data	UNW/UNICEF/UNSD/OECD	2014
Advisory Group on Emerging Issues	Revise the ToR for the Advisory Group on Emerging Issues	Secretariat and AGEI	End October 2013
	Subgroup on Minimum Set of Gender Indicators to review current proposal for indicators on VaW (#48 and #49); and make recommendation to Secretariat	UNSD/Subgroup on Minimum Set of Gender Indicators	Mid October 2013
	Identify next steps on time use indicators (#1 and #2)	Advisory Group on Emerging Issues	End October 2013
	Review the proposal of UIS on indicators #25 and #26	UIS/Advisory Group on Emerging Issues	November 2013

	EDGE: circulate Technical Report on the Measurement of Asset Ownership at Individual Level to IAEG-GS	UNSD	End September 2013
	FAO prepare a report on land based on agriculture censuses	FAO	26 September 2013
	Prepare the report of the AGEI meeting	UNSD	End September 2013
Advisory Group on Curriculum and Training	Deliverables produced and the Group terminated		
Capacity building and methodology guidelines	Continue strengthening national capacities on producing gender statistics	All	2013/2014
Global review of gender statistics			2014
	Presentation on the analysis available online	UNSD	
Regular reporting to the UNSC	Prepare the 2014 report of the SG on Global programme on Gender Statistics and the work of IAEG-GS	UNSD	End October 2013
Global Forum on Gender Statistics	Prepare for the Global Forum	Mexico/UNSD	November 2014
Report of the 7th IAEG-GS	Prepare and circulate for comments	UNSD	End September 2013
	Make all documents available online	UNSD	20 September 2013

Annex I. List of participants

United Nations Agencies, Regional Commissions and Other Organizations

<p>United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)</p> <p>Carolina Pilar Cavada Herrera Statistical Assistant Av. Dag Hammarskjold 3477 Santiago Chile</p>	<p>E-mail: carolina.cavada@cepal.org Tel.: 56222102177 Fax: 56222102472</p>
<p>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)</p> <p>Sharita Serrao Associate Statistician ESCAP, UN Building Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand</p>	<p>E-mail: serraos@un.org Tel.: +66 22 88 2865 Fax:</p>
<p>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p> <p>Chiara Brunelli Statistician FAO Headquarters Via delle Terme di Caracalla Roma, Italia</p>	<p>E-mail: chiara.brunelli@fao.org Tel.: (39) 06 570 53700</p>
<p>Interantional Labor Organization (ILO)</p> <p>Valentina Stoevska Senior Statistician International Labour Office Rte de Morillons 4 1202 Geneva Switzerland</p>	<p>E-mail: stoevska@ilo.org Tel.: (41) 22 799 6433 Fax: (41) 22 799 6957</p>
<p>International Labor Organization (ILO)</p> <p>Marie-Claire Sodergren Economist, Decent Work Data Production Unit ILO Department of Statistics 4 route des Morillons CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland</p>	<p>E-mail: sodergren@ilo.org Tel.: +41 22 799 8852 Fax: +41 22 799 6957</p>

<p>International Telecommunication Union (ITU)</p> <p>Gary Fowlie Head, ITU Liaison Office to the United Nations 2 United Nations Plaza Suite 2524 New York, NY 10017-4403</p>	<p>E-mail : fowlie@un.org Tel.: 917-367-2992 or 212-963-6121</p>
<p>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</p> <p>Mario Piacentini Administrator Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Statistics Directorate 2, rue André Pascal 75775 Cedex 16 Paris, France</p>	<p>E-mail: mario.piacentini@oecd.org Tel.: (33) 1 45 24 17 76</p>
<p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>Amie Gaye Policy Specialist 304 East 45th Street FF Room 12102 New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>E-mail: amie.gaye@undp.org Tel.: 212-906-3621 Fax: 212-906-5161</p>
<p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</p> <p>Rosario Garcia Calderon Education Programme Specialist UNESCO Institute for Statistics 5255 Rue Decelles, 7th floor Montreal, QC, H3T 2B1</p>	<p>E-mail: r.garcia-calderon@unesco.org Tel.: (514) 343 7620</p>
<p>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</p> <p>Sabrina Juran Census Analyst Population and Development Branch 605 Third Avenue UNFPA New York, NY 10158</p>	<p>E-mail: juran@unfpa.org Tel.: (212) 297 5090</p>

<p>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p> <p>Claudia Cappa Statistics and Monitoring Specialist Statistics and Monitoring Section Division of Policy and Practice UNICEF, 3 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>E-mail: ccappa@unicef.org Tel.: (212) 326 7753 Fax: (212) 375 4411</p>
<p>United Nations Population Division</p> <p>Julia Ferre Population Affairs Officer Policy Unit United Nations Population Division Two UN Plaza, DC2-1904 New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>E-mail: ferre@un.org Tel.: (1-212) 963 9699 Fax: (1-212) 963-2638</p>
<p>United Nations Population Division</p> <p>Vladimira Kantorova Population Affairs Officer Fertility and Family Planning Section Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs United Nations Two UN Plaza, DC2-1904 New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>E-mail: kantorova@un.org Tel.: (1-212) 963 9699 Fax: (1-212) 963-2638</p>
<p>UN Women</p> <p>Saraswathi Menon Director, Policy Division 220 East 42nd Street, Room 1759 New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>E-mail: Saraswathi.menon@unwomen.org Tel.: (1-646) 781 4527</p>
<p>UN Women</p> <p>Papa Alioune Badara Seck Statistics Specialist 220 East 42nd Street, Room 17104 New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>E-mail: papa.seck@unwomen.org Tel.: 646-781-4691</p>
<p>UN Women – Mexico</p> <p>Maria de la Paz Lopez Barajas Technical Advisor on Statistics and Gender Equality Policies</p>	<p>Email : paz.lopez@onumujeres.net, paz.lopez@unwomen.org Tel. : +52 (55) 4000 9851, +52 (55) 40000 9856</p>

<p>World Health Organisation (WHO)</p> <p>Patricia Lorena Ruiz Luna Unit Chief Health Information and Analysis Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) 525 23rd Street Washington, DC 20537</p>	<p>E-mail: ruizpatr@paho.org Tel.: (202)974-3855 Fax : (202)974-3674</p>
<p>The World Bank</p> <p>Masako Hiraga Senior Statistician MSN MC2-208 1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433</p>	<p>E-mail: Mhiraga@worldbank.org Tel.: (202) 473-3811 Fax: (202) 522-1785</p>
<p>United Nations Statistics Division</p> <p>Haoyi Chen Statistician Social and Housing Statistics Section UNSD, DESA New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>E-mail: chen9@un.org Tel.: (212) 963 4375 Fax: (212) 963 1940</p>
<p>United Nations Statistics Division</p> <p>Francesca Grum Chief Social and Housing Statistics Section UNSD, DESA New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>E-mail: grum@un.org Tel.: (212) 963 4950 Fax: (212) 963 1940</p>
<p>United Nations Statistics Division</p> <p>Linda Hooper Statistician Demographic Statistics Section UNSD, DESA New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>E-mail: hooper@un.org Tel.: (212) 963 7771 Fax: (212) 963 1940</p>
<p>United Nations Statistics Division</p> <p>Keiko Osaki Tomita Chief Demographic and Social Statistics Branch UNSD, DESA New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>E-mail: osaki@un.org Tel.: (212) 963 8338 Fax: (212) 963 1940</p>
<p>United Nations Statistics Division</p> <p>Jan Beise Consultant Social and Housing Statistics Section UNSD, DESA New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>E-mail: jan.beise@gmail.com</p>

Countries

<p>Argentina</p> <p>Roxana Beatriz Cuevas Coordinator of Conceptual Design of Population Census Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos Avda. Julio A. Roca 609 Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires República Argentina</p>	<p>E-mail: rcuev@indec.mecon.gov.ar Tel.: 54-11-4349.9268 54-11-4349.9270 Fax: 54-11-4349.9730</p>
<p>Bangladesh</p> <p>Golam Kamal Director General Statistics & Informatics Division Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Parisankhayan Bhaban, E-27/A, Agargaon Dhaka -1207 Bangladesh</p>	<p>E-mail: dg@bbs.gov.bd Tel.: 880-2-9112589 Fax: 880-2-9111064</p>
<p>Brazil</p> <p>Ana Lucia Saboia Head of Social Indicators Division Institute of Geography and Statistics Av. Chile 500 – 8th floor Rio de Janeiro – RJ 20031-170</p>	<p>E-mail: ana.saboia@ibge.gov.br Tel.: 55-21-21424537 Fax: 55-21-21420333</p>
<p>Canada</p> <p>Francois Nault Director, Social and Aboriginal Statistics Programs Statistics Canada 170 Tunney's Pasture Driveway 7th Floor, Section D8 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6</p>	<p>E-mail: francois.nault@statcan.gc.ca Tel.: 1-613-951-9039 Fax: 1-613-951-7178</p>
<p>Egypt</p> <p>Wafaa Maged Senior Statistician Demographic researcher Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics Egypt</p>	<p>E-mail: pres_capmas@capmas.gov.eg Maged_wafaa@yahoo.com Tel.: 00(202) 24500786 00(202) 01204959514</p>

<p>Finland</p> <p>Marjut Pietilainen Senior Researcher Statistics Finland P.O.Box 4B FIN – 00022 Statistics Finland</p>	<p>E-mail: marjut.pietilainen@stat.fi Tel.: (358) 9 1734 2798 Fax: (358) 9 1734 2990</p>
<p>Ghana</p> <p>Ernestina Hope Turkson Senior Statistician Ghana Statistical Service P.O.Box GP 1098 Accra, Ghana</p>	<p>E-mail: ernestinahopeturkson@gmail.com Tel.: 233 244988528 Fax: 233 244988528</p>
<p>India</p> <p>Dhrijesh Tiwari Director, Social Statistics Division Central Statistics Office West Block-8, Wing-6, Ground Floor, R.K.Puram, New Delhi – 110066 India</p>	<p>E-mail: dhrijesh@hotmail.com, dhrijesh@nic.in Tel.: 91-11-26171978 Fax: 91-11-26108404</p>
<p>Italy</p> <p>Maria Giuseppina Muratore Senior Researcher, ISTAT Niole Liegi, 13 00178 Rome Italy</p>	<p>E-mail: muratore@istat.it Tel.: 00390646737250</p>
<p>Jordan</p> <p>Manal Sweidan Head of Gender Statistics Division Department of Statistics P.O.Box: 2015 Zip Code: 11181 Amman Jordan</p>	<p>E-mail: manal@dos.gov.jo, Tel.: 00962797194154 Fax: 0096265300710</p>
<p>Kazakhstan</p> <p>Ainur Dossanova Head of Division Gender statistics and MDG indicators Division Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan Astana, 010000, 8, Orynbor Str., Dom Ministerstv, 4th entrance</p>	<p>Email: A.Dosanova@stat.kz Tel.: +7 (7172) 74 98 30 Fax: +7 701 992 46 36</p>

<p>Malawi</p> <p>Mercy Kanyuka Deputy Commissioner of Statistics National Statistical Office P.O. Box 333, Zomba, Malawi</p>	<p>E-mail: mkanyuka@statistics.gov.mw Tel.: 265 999 955 766 Fax: 265 1 525 130</p>
<p>Mexico</p> <p>Felix Velez Fernandez Verela Vice President INEGI Av. Patriotismo 711 Col. San Juan Mixcoac Del. Benito Juarez C.P. 03730, Mexico, D.F</p>	<p>E-mail: felix.velez@inegi.org.mx Tel.: 55 5278 1000 55 5278 1080 (direct)</p>
<p>Philippines</p> <p>Lina Castro Assistant Secretary General National Statistical Coordination Board 2nd Floor Midland Buendia Bldg 403 Sen. Gil Puyat Av. Makati City 1200 Philippines</p>	<p>E-mail: lv.castro@nscb.gov.ph Tel.: 632 896 4665 Fax: 632 896 4665</p>
<p>United States of America</p> <p>Marcella Jones-Puthoff Statistician United States Census Bureau 4600 Silver Hill Road Age and Special Populations Branch 6H162-B Suitland, MD 20746 USA</p>	<p>E-mail: marcella.s.jones-puthoff@census.gov Tel.: (301) 763-6438 Fax: (301) 763-3035</p>
<p>United States of America</p> <p>Jennifer Park, PhD Statistical and Science Policy Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs Office of Management and Budget Washington, DC 20503 USA</p>	<p>E-mail: JPark@omb.eop.gov Tel.: (202) 395-9046 Fax: (202) 395-7245</p>
<p>Zimbabwe</p> <p>Tinashe Enock Mwadiwa Education and Gender Statistics Manager Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency Box CY 342 Causeway Harare</p>	<p>E-mail: tmwadiwa@zimstat.co.zw Tel.: 263 4 706681-8 263 773 169 839 Fax: 263 476 2494</p>

Annex II. Work Programme

Thursday, 12 September 2013
(Chair: Ms. Manal Sweidan - Jordan Department of Statistics)

TIME	Agenda Item
8:30 – 9:00	<p>Registration and distribution of ground passes (at lobby of 2, UN Plaza -44th street, between 1st and 2nd avenue)</p>
9:00 – 9:30	<p>Opening Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita, Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, UNSD • Ms. Manal Sweidan, Jordan Department of Statistics, Chair of the IAEG-GS <p>Objectives of the meeting and housekeeping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Francesca Grum, Chief, Social and Housing Statistics Section, UNSD
9:30 – 10:00	<p>1. Update by the Secretariat on the outcomes of the UN Statistical Commission and implications on the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) IAEG-GS work programme</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (UNSD) 2. Discussion
10:00 – 12:00 (with a coffee break around 11AM)	<p>2. Updates by regional and international entities on activities in the area of gender statistics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation by regional and international entities (5 minutes per organization) 2. Discussion
12:00 – 12:30	<p>3. Discussion on the need for Terms of Reference for the Inter-agency and expert group on gender statistics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (UNSD) 2. Discussion
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 – 17:30	<p>4. Update on the international compilation of data/metadata for the Tier-I Minimum Set of Gender Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (UNSD) 2. Comments by partner agencies providing data 3. Countries' experience on collecting data for Tier I indicators and their capacity to produce Tier II and Tier III gender indicators 4. Discussion

Friday, 13 September 2013
(Chair: Mr. Felix Velez-INEGI-Mexico)

TIME	Agenda Item
9:00 – 11:00	<p>5. Review of the work by the IAEG-GS Advisory Group on Emerging Issues</p> <p>a) Reconciliation of violence against women indicators between the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and the Friends of the Chair core set of indicators on violence against women (Chair: Ms. Lina Castro-Philippines NSCB)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation by Chair of Advisory Group and UNSD 2. Discussion <p>b) Update on the EDGE project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (UN Women/UNSD) 2. Methodological work on land ownership (FAO) 3. Discussion
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee Break
11:15 – 12:30	<p>6. Update on methods and capacity building efforts for gender statistics, particularly in the areas of statistics on violence against women, integrating gender into statistics and time use statistics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (UNSD) 2. Discussion
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 – 15:30	<p>7. Update on the review of gender statistics programmes in countries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (UNSD) 2. Country Presentations (Country 1 and Country 2) 3. Discussion
15:30 – 16:15	<p>8. Other Business</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary discussion on the 2014 Global Forum on Gender Statistics, to be held in Mexico (INEGI-Mexico) 2. Other 3. Discussion
16:15 – 17:00	<p>9. Wrap-up and future steps</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (UNSD) 2. Discussion

Annex III. Minimum set of indicators for gender statistics (revised on 14 September 2013)

Indicator #	Indicator	Tier	Leading Agencies
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)	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 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 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	1 --> 3	ILO
14	Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	1 --> 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 (New wording needed)	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 mobile/cellular telephones, by sex	1	ITU
19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head	1 --> 3	ITU

II. Education

20	Literacy rate of persons aged 15-24 years old, by sex	1	UIS
21	Adjusted net enrolment ratio rate in primary education by sex	1	UIS
22	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	1	UIS
23	Gross enrolment ratios in tertiary education, by sex	1	UIS
24	Gender parity index in (gross) enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary levels	1	UIS
25	Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level	2	UIS
26	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	2	UIS
27	Adjusted net intake rate in first-grade-of primary education, by sex	1	UIS
28	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex	1	UIS
29	Graduation 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 over 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	3 --> 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	Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner	2	UNICEF
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	2	UNICEF
50	Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have been cut (for relevant countries only)	2-->1	UNICEF
51	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in union before age 18	1	UNICEF
52	Adolescent fertility birth rate	1	UNPD

Annex IV. Indicators related to national norms, by domain (revised on 14 September 2013)

Indicator	BPFA references	Tier	Leading agencies
I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources			
1 Extent of country commitment to gender equality in employment	F.1, F.5	1	ILO
1a Whether or not ratified ILO convention 100 on equal remuneration for women and men	F.1		
1b Whether or not ratified ILO convention 111 on discrimination in employment and occupation	F.1, F.5		
2 Extent of country commitment to support reconciliation of work and family life	F.1, F.5, F.6	1	ILO
2a Whether or not ratified ILO convention 156 on workers with family responsibilities	F.6		
2b Whether or not ratified ILO convention 175 on part-time work	F.5		
2c Whether or not ratified ILO convention 177 on home work	F.5		
2d Whether or not ratified ILO convention 183 on maternity protection	F.1, F.6		
3 Length of maternity leave	F.1, F.6	1	ILO/UNSD
4 Percentage of wages paid during maternity leave	F.1, F.6	1	ILO/UNSD
IV. Public life and decision-making			
5 Presence of a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas)	G.1	1	IPU
6 Presence of a gender quota for parliament (voluntary party quotas)	G.1	1	IPU
7 Existence of law on gender statistics		2	UNSD
V. Human rights of women and girl children			
8 Whether or not reservation to article 16 of CEDAW	I.1	1	UNW
9 Existence of laws on domestic violence	D.1	1	UNW
10 Whether or not inheritance rights discriminate against women and girls	F.1, L.1	1-->2	UNW
11 Legal minimum age at marriage, by sex	L.1	1	UNSD