

Supporting Paper 1
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**UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL COMMISSION
and ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**

**UNITED NATIONS DIVISION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN**

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION

Expert Group Meeting on indicators to measure violence against women

(Geneva 8-10 October 2007)

Co-organized by UNDAW, UNECE and UNSD

in collaboration with ECA/ECLAC/ESCAP/ESCWA

**PERSPECTIVES AND STANDARDS FOR GOOD PRACTICE IN DATA COLLECTION
ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AT EUROPEAN LEVEL**

Supporting Paper

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be made between

email-interviews do not work in all cultures. As a further instance in some cultures women are not allowed to be alone in the same room with a stranger.

task force and contributes to the standardisation of survey methodology for violence against women prevalence research. This sort of international cooperation is likely to produce survey modules for comparative research within the next couple of years. We hope that this report and its two companion volumes can contribute fruitfully to that process.

One of the most important issues for future research and policy concerning violence against women is a more regular and systematic monitoring of the problem at both national and international levels. And although prevalence research and health impact research are highly relevant they are only two elements of a broader approach to collecting data and information needed to document monitor violence, monitor reactions of the state and other institutions, and assess the impact of interventions on the increase or decrease of violence. In the long run, it is necessary to conduct continuing research with adequate funding. Results need to be available to assist and inform policy makers and practitioners on the scale and nature of the problem and of its likely impact on their work.

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[RK1]I don't understand how this section differentiates between population sampling, random sampling, and representative sampling. What do they mean by posing population-based sampling and random sampling as alternatives?

[RK2]This is unclear. Do you mean "in place of" or do you mean surveys in which filter questions may direct respondents away from specific behaviors?

[RK3]What is multi-centric?

[JM4]This implies that repeated prevalence surveys are way to evaluate policy. I'm not sure whether that is the case and wouldn't make the point so strongly. I would say to "monitor the problem and document changes over time"

[JM5]I'm not quite clear what this is about. It seems there is too much in one sentence.