



US Women's Caucus

Beijing +30 Survey Results 2024-2025

By

Graciela Soto, MD MS

*Clinical Associate Professor
Albert Einstein College of Medicine*

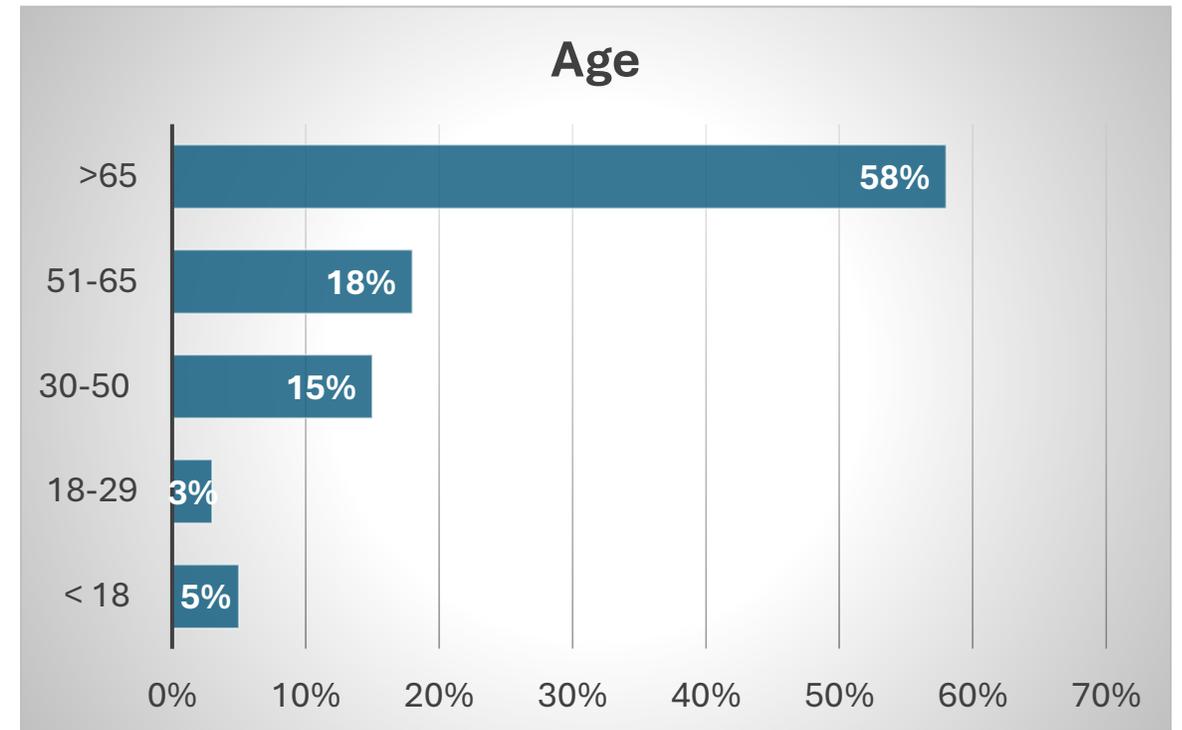


Total # participants	285
Attended 4th World Conference (1995)	16 (6%)
Race	
White	215 (75%)
Black	20 (7%)
Multiracial/Other	19 (6%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	14 (5%)
Mexican American	4 (1%)
Ethnicity (Hispanic)	19 (7%)
Vulnerable groups*	83 (40%)
Single head of the household**	40 (14%)
Live in a rural area&	60 (21%)
Familiar with BPfA	174 (61%)

* Indigenous, Disabled, Immigrant

** Single parent with children, divorced or legally separated parent with custody

& Rural area (town or city < 50,000 people)



< 18	18-29	30-50	51-65	> 65
14	8	42	51	162





AMOUNT OF PROGRESS IN EACH CRITICAL AREA OF CONCERN OVER THE PAST 30 YEARS

ALL participants:

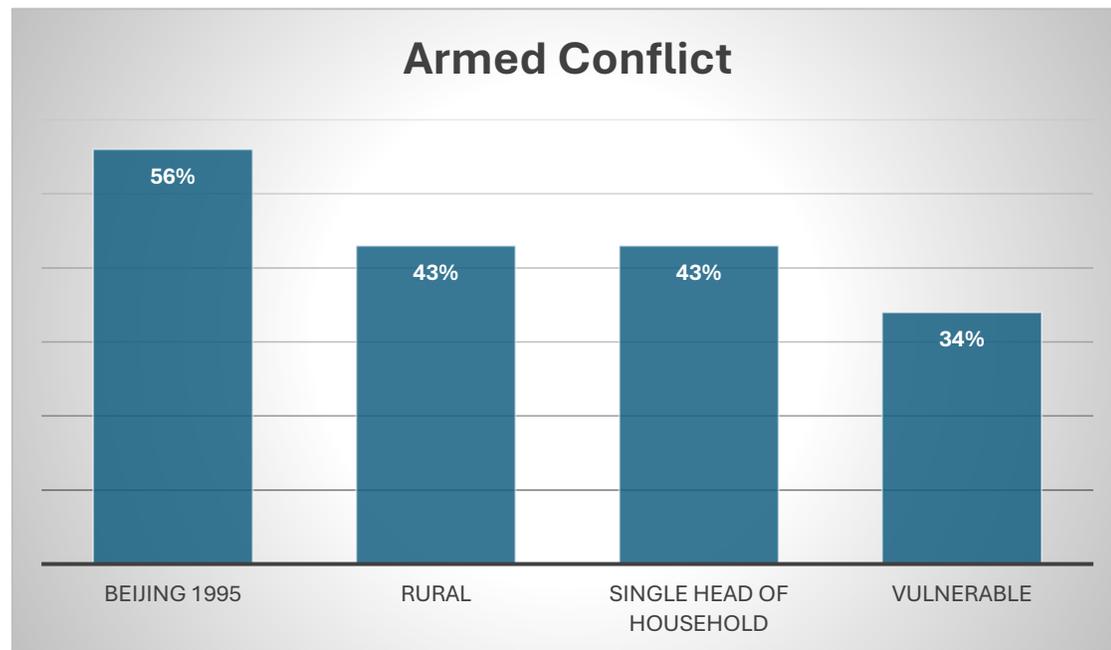
- 1/3 report **no progress** in **Armed Conflict**
- 40% report only **some progress** in **Poverty** and **Human Rights**
- All other areas of concern are reported as only **some** or **moderate progress** by 1/3 of participants

Progress	Area of Concern	%
None	Armed Conflict	35
Some	Poverty	41
	Human Rights	38
	Violence	35
Moderate	Power & Decision-Making	37
	Health	36
	Institutional Mechanisms	35
	Environment	35
	Economy	34
	Education & Training	34
	Girl Child	33
	Media	32

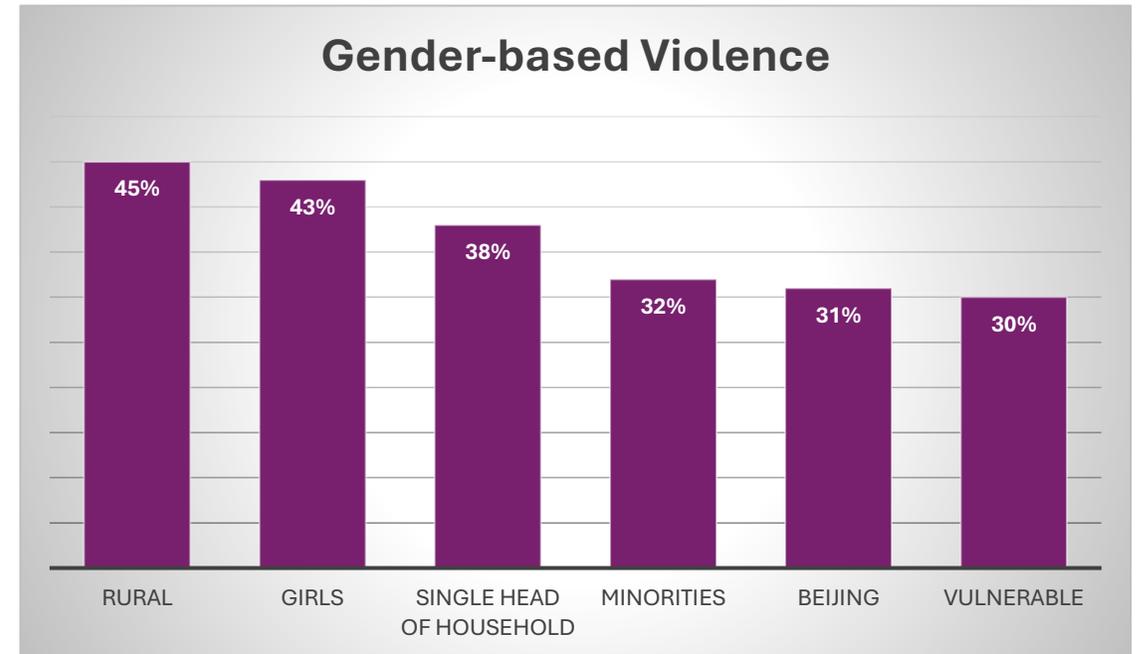


AREA OF CONCERN RATED AS **NO PROGRESS** OVER THE PAST 30 YEARS

By Subgroups



Rated by more than 1/2 Women who attended the 4th World Conference (1995)



Rated the highest by Girls and Rural Women (Reported as **“Trafficking”**)

AREAS OF CONCERN RANKED AS **VERY IMPORTANT** IN OUR COMMUNITIES TODAY



ALL participants:

- More than 1/2 participants considered **Health** as **very important** in our communities today
- Almost 1/2 participants rated **Violence** and **Education & Training** as **very important**

Area of Concern	%
Health**	54
Violence against Women	48
Education & Training	46
Human Rights	44
Power & Decision-Making	43
Economy	41
Environment	39
Girl Child	37
Poverty	37
Institutional Mechanisms	29
Media	28
Armed Conflict	26



AREAS OF CONCERN RATED AS *VERY IMPORTANT* IN OUR COMMUNITIES TODAY -- By subgroup

Beijing 1995: **Violence** and **The Girl Child**** each rated by 2/3 respondents

Girls: **Human Rights**** rated by 2/3

Education, Health, and **Power & Decision-Making**** each rated by 1/2 girls

Vulnerable: **Violence** and **Health** each rated by 40%

Rural: **Violence** and **Health** each rated by 1/2

Minorities: **Education & Training** and **Health** each rated by 1/2

Single Head of Household: **Health** rated by 2/3 and **Economy**** by 1/2



TOP 3 AREAS OF CONCERN THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE U.S. WITHIN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

By Subgroups

Participants	#1	%	#2	%	#3	%
ALL	<i>Health</i>	51%	<i>Violence</i>	39%	<i>Economy</i>	33%
SUBGROUP						
Beijing 1995	Health	67%	Education	40%	Economy	33%
Vulnerable		61%	Violence	44%		44%
Minorities		53%		40%		34%
Single head		48%	Education	39%	Violence	27%
Rural	Human Rights	41%		39%	Health	35%
Girls	Violence	71%	Health	43%	Education	29%



Challenges for BPfA Implementation?



OVER 1/2 OF ALL SURVEY PARTICIPANTS RANKED NO (NOT ENOUGH) POLITICAL WILL AS THE MOST LIKELY CHALLENGE FOR BPfA IMPLEMENTATION

Challenges for BPfA Implementation	%
No (not enough) political will	57
No accountability	47
Lack of government support	43
Initiatives not implemented	36
Lack of public awareness	36
CEDAW/ERA not approved	35
Lack of funding	33

Subgroups:

Beijing 1995 – 50%

Vulnerable – 49%

Rural -- 50%

Minorities – 43%

Single Head of Household – 75%

1/2 Girls ranked **Lack of public awareness** as the **most likely** challenge



*Emerging issues in the
U.S.A. not in the BPfA?*



Over 60% OF ALL SURVEY PARTICIPANTS RANKED TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN & GIRLS AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EMERGING ISSUES IN THE U.S. **NOT IN THE BPfA**

Emerging Issues not in BPfA	%
Trafficking of Women & Girls	61
Climate Justice and Gender	57
Intersectional Inequalities	53
Technology and Gender	46
Sexual & Gender Identity	42
Resources for Feminist Movements	40
Menstrual Poverty & Stigma	34



MOST IMPORTANT EMERGING ISSUES IN THE U.S. NOT IN THE BPfA

by Subgroups

Trafficking:

Girls – 79%

Rural – 68%

Single head -- 65%

Vulnerable – 57%

Minorities – 51%

Climate Justice:

Rural – 70%

Beijing 1995 – 69%

Vulnerable – 58%

Minorities – 57%

Single head – 50%

Intersectional:

Girls – 64%

Minorities – 61%

Single head – 58%

Vulnerable – 54%

Rural – 53%

Beijing 1995 – 50%

Technology:

Girls – 50%

Resources:

Girls – 57%

Beijing 1995 – 50%

Menstrual Poverty:

Girls – 57%



***The Voices of Women & Girls
from the United States***



Why is the BPfA important for women and girls in the U.S.?



“It recognizes the intersectional inequalities faced by girls while giving young women a clear path towards equality.”



-- Kailey



“It is a framework to bring social justice, equal rights, and opportunities to women and girls in all their diversity.”



-- Elena

“It acknowledges the challenges faced by young American women today and tracks progress towards a more equitable future.”



-- Maria Luisa



“It demands gender justice, challenges systemic oppression, and affirms that every girl deserves safety, dignity, and equal opportunity to shape her own future.”

-- Denise



Women & Poverty

“There are disadvantages of certain socioeconomic classes in exacerbating gender inequality and discrimination” (Minorities)

“We need access to affordable housing” (Beijing 1995)

“Reduction of poverty and homelessness” (Minorities)

“Need Freedom from Poverty...” (Vulnerable)

“Federal govt continuing to provide funds to keep children out of poverty” (Rural)

“The high poverty rates among women is alarming” (Minorities)

Education & Training

“Reducing the barriers to pursuing academics, training and/or skills for them to pursue the work they want to do...” (Beijing 1995)

“Offer scholarships for women in non-traditional areas open to men.. as an incentive to open up careers to girls and women” (Beijing 1995)

“Training in digital/STEM/AI” (Minorities)

“Lack of education in finances/money” (Girls)

“Community based, accessible literacy and adult education” (Single Head of Household)

“Educated girls and women are stronger and more resilient. We have to ensure access to knowledge and a level playing field in and out of the classroom” (Vulnerable)

Women & Health

“Lack of sex education in schools” (Girls)

“Added support to women and girls living with HIV/AIDS and the communities around them in enabling them access affordable care and support to resources in dealing with HIV/AIDS as well as stigma“ (Minorities)

“Abortion rights and rights to have control over your own body and autonomy” (Single Head of Household)

“Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health (ie. abortion, birth control, maternal health, etc)” (Beijing 1995)

“Women's abortion and pregnancy health care was ended by the supreme Court (Roe vs Wade). Pregnant women and doctors who care for women are now criminalized in many states” (Vulnerable)

Violence against Women

“Safety especially for women who have small children“ (Rural)

“Ending child marriage and genital mutilation in the U.S.” (Minorities)

“Gender-based violence as this continues to be a major problem within households, workplaces, etc.” (Minorities)

“There are very few protections for women who are victims of assault. There needs to be accountability! There needs to be more protections in place. Because violence against women is bound to grow so will issues like human trafficking” (Vulnerable)

“Clery Act- to report sexual misconduct and other crimes on college campuses is a very focused yet underreported measure of the climate at US universities and colleges. Focus on reducing all forms of Violence against Women- in such a wealthy country as the USA, why does so much VAW continue?“ (Rural)

Women & Armed Conflict

“Work to end wars, more realistically, work to end the adverse effect of war on women and girls” (Beijing 1995)

“We need women’s participation in peace process (WPS)” (Minorities)

“War costs too much money and time, wastes resources” (Single head of household)

Women & the Economy

“Economic justice” (Rural)

“Equal pay dollar for dollar for both genders in ALL jobs” (Vulnerable)

“Lack of daycare, maternal leave, and childcare availability limit our jobs” (Minorities)

“We need Parental Family Leave” (Rural)

“Economic development on a local level, jobs, educational centers” (Vulnerable)

“Stop domestic violence and provide childcare so mothers can work” (Rural)

Power & Decision Making

"Advocate for women to accept leadership and positions of power in political and economic institutions" (Beijing 1995)

"Inclusion in Decision Making at the highest levels (Political, Corporate, etc)" (Rural)

"More women in high-ranking positions, especially in politics and judicial" (Vulnerable)

"political representation of women critical to advance equality" (Minorities)

Institutional Mechanisms

"The **ERA** movement is an important step for the US to start acknowledging the rights of women and girls on a government level. Equal rights are believed to be inherent in America, but government acknowledge and implementation are crucial to enacting real change" (Minorities)

"We must continue to contribute to the **revitalization** of the **12 key areas** to address the stigma surrounding the improvement of Women and Girls" (Vulnerable)

Human Rights

“All women are endowed with the comprehensive suite of human rights”
(Rural)

“There are deeper layers of marginalization that affect various groups of people, non-white women and girls, more so as we go into the future” (Vulnerable)

“The human right involving the rights to make decisions about one’s own body”
(Rural)

“Constitutional Equality/ERA is critical”
(Vulnerable)

“Political environment overall is actually going backwards in women's rights” (Single Head of Household)

Women & The Media

“Accurate, comprehensive media coverage”
(Beijing 1995)

“Women in journalism and communication are severely underrepresented” (Minorities)

“I do believe the *lack of public awareness* can be prevented if there are social media campaigns and ads created to market this platform to younger generations” (Single Head of Household)

Women & Environment

“Need more understanding on climate crisis and the effects on women and girls”
(Vulnerable)

“Morale of young women and girls facing climate change” (Single Head of Household)

“Climate change is a threat multiplier for the most vulnerable populations (intersectional analysis must be included here and across all other dimensions of gender analysis)” (Rural)

“There is a disproportionate impact of climate change on vulnerable women that is not addressed or supported” (Single Head of Household)

The Girl Child

“Girls want their voices to be heard. They want to be a part of the conversations that pave their futures. I believe that one best practice would be for adult mentors to continue to support young female leaders!” (Girls)

“Allow girls to advocate for themselves, for example bringing girls to UNCSW” (Rural)

“Every state should outlaw child marriage (currently only 12 states have laws which require girls to be 18 before they are married)” (Rural)

“Development of healthy strong girls”
(Vulnerable)



Conclusions

Amount of Progress in BPfA since 1995:

All Participants:

- **Each Area of Concern** rated as having only **some/moderate progress** in U.S., except:
- **Armed Conflict** – rated as **no progress** by 1/3 of participants

All Subgroups:

- **Armed Conflict** and **Violence** rated as **no progress** over the last 30 years



Conclusions

Areas of Concern rated as “Very Important” in Our Communities Today:

All Participants:

#1 Health, #2 Violence, #3 Education

Subgroups:

Beijing 1995: Violence, The Girl Child**

Girls: Human Rights**

Vulnerable: Violence, Health

Rural: Violence, Health

Minorities: Education, Health

Single Head of Household: Health, Economy**



Conclusions

Top 3 Areas of Concern to be addressed for the next 5 years:

All Participants:

#1 Health – reproductive rights

#2 Violence

#3 The Economy

Subgroups: the following areas ranked as #1 priority

Girls: Violence

Rural: Human Rights



Conclusions

“Most Likely” Challenges for BPfA Implementation in the U.S.:

All Participants:

No(not enough) political will ranked by more than 1/2

Subgroups:

Rural: No(not enough) political will ranked by 3/4

Girls: Lack of Public Awareness ranked by 1/2



“Most Important” Emerging Issues not in the BPfA:

All Participants:

Trafficking of Women & Girls ranked by 60%

Subgroups:

Beijing 1995: Climate Justice & Gender (70%)

Girls: Trafficking of Women & Girls (80%), **Intersectional Inequalities** (64%)

Vulnerable: Climate Justice & Gender (60%)

Rural: Climate Justice & Gender (70%), **Trafficking of Women & Girls** (70%)

Minorities: Intersectional Inequalities (60%)

Single Head of Household: Trafficking of Women & Girls (65%)



Moving forward ...

- The results of this national survey identify alarming issues currently affecting the well-being of women and girls in the U.S. and that need to be addressed:
 - 1) **Gender-based violence** – “Trafficking of Women & Girls”
 - 2) **Health** – “Sexual Education & Reproductive Rights”
 - 3) **Economic disparities** – pay gap, resources for maternal/family leave, day care
- Due to **the lack of political will**, raising **public awareness** through social media outlets and local communities may be the most effective tool to educate our nation of the pervasive inequalities encountered by women and girls in the U.S.
- The data from this survey **supports initiatives** that align with the upcoming **CSW-70** to bring justice to women and girls affected by GBV, trafficking, economic inequalities, and who are deprived of their reproductive rights.



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