



## Gender Statistics in Albania



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Slide 1

AA2 Te lutem shtoni dhe kopertinen e publikimi te fundit  
Alba Agolli, 6/9/2018

- 1 • Background on gender statistics
- 2 • INSTAT collaboration on gender statistics
- 3 • Future plans
- 4 • Challenges of gender statistics
- 5 • Measures to be taken

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- 1998-2008 • First set of publications “Women and Men in Albania”.
- 2008 • The law on Gender Equality made the collection of sex-disaggregated statistics mandatory.
- 2010 • Development of the Harmonized set of gender indicators for monitoring the status of women and men in Albania (Minister order of Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities), INSTAT was the coordinating institution.
- 2013 • For the first time, “Women and Men in Albania” included the gender indicators that were approved by the Minister order in 2010.

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## Continued..

2014

- “Women and Men in Albania” included economic and gender empowerment indicators, as well as crime, gender and domestic violence indicators.

2015

- “Women and Men in Albania” highlighted the Gender Pay Gap based on administrative data, gender indicators of Living Conditions in Albania and gender-sensitive health indicators.

2016

- For the first time, the “Women and Men in Albania” publication highlighted the Minimum Set of gender indicators approved by UNECE (ECOSOC). From this set, more than half of the indicators were published. The health indicators had the major data gaps. Also the Gender Inequality Index was calculated for the first time.

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## Continued..

2016

- INSTAT prepared the National Statistical Program 2017-2021 by addressing all gaps identified on gender statistics. This ensured compliance with international standards for at least 10 out of 15 of the gender – related SDG indicators as Tier 1 indicators (one is not applicable for Albania).

2017

- “Women and Men in Albania” presented additional health gender indicators, gender indicators on decision-making and gender indicators provided by administrative data, and an in depth-analysis of gender pay gap. A novelty of this publication was the modification of the title from “Female and Male” to “Women and Men” by improving the meaning of gender indicators.

2018

- For the first time, “Women and Men in Albania” was presented as an Interactive publication. The publication aims to present data and facts in various social and economic fields in the country by sex. The publication is divided in three chapters:
  - **1-Living and Health,**
  - **2-Education and Employment**
  - **3-Decision making and carrier**

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- In 2010, INSTAT was supported by UN Women for the preparation of the harmonized set of gender indicators.
- From 2014 – to date, UN Women has provided technical assistance to INSTAT for improving the quality standard of data collection of sex-disaggregated statistics, the production of sex-disaggregated statistics and their accessibility, and has increased the number of gender indicators vis-à-vis SDG monitoring.
- Between 2013-2014, for the production of “Women and Men” publication, INSTAT received support from Sida.

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- INSTAT has received continuous financial and technical support for conducting national surveys from international organizations such as UN agencies, World Bank, etc, which have increased the quality of sex-disaggregated data for policy and decision-making uses.
- In 2014, UN Women supported INSTAT by organizing the **Regional Conference on Gender Statistics** in the framework of activities of the South-Eastern Europe Cooperation Process (SEECP), with Albania being its Chairmanship-in-Office for the period 2014 - 2015.

*As results of this regional Conference, the UN Women regional programme on Promoting Gender Responsive Budgeting in South East Europe supported the regional “Women and Men” publication. INSTAT was the coordinating body.*

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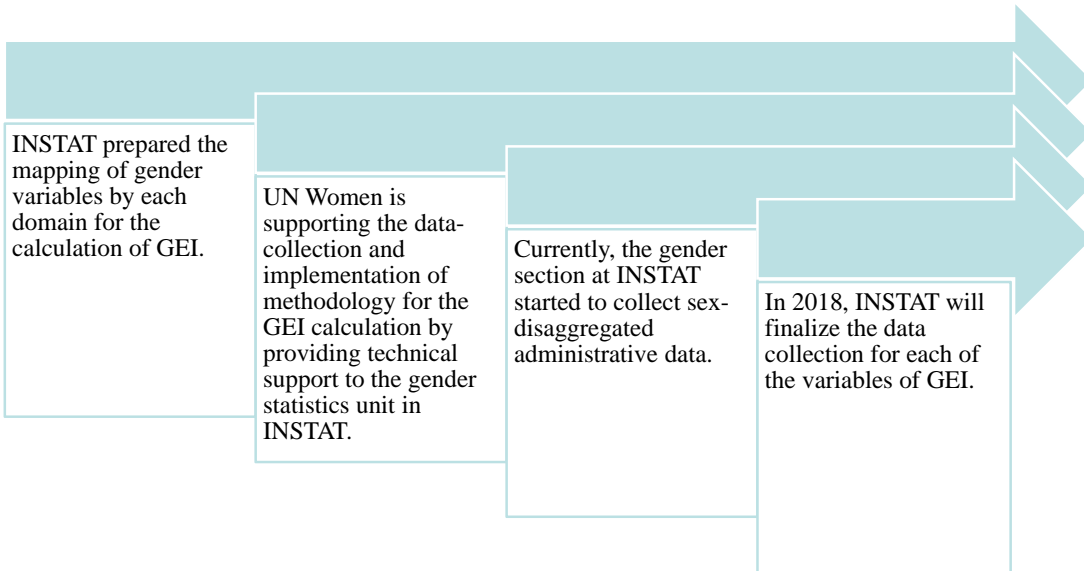
1. Conduct the national prevalence survey on Violence Against Women and Girls (2018-2019).
2. Calculation of the Gender Equality Index –(GEI by EIGE).



- To make available disaggregated (including sex-disaggregated) data periodically and yearly.
- To serve policy monitoring for achieving gender equality objectives.
- To serve as a basis for further gender analysis by users.



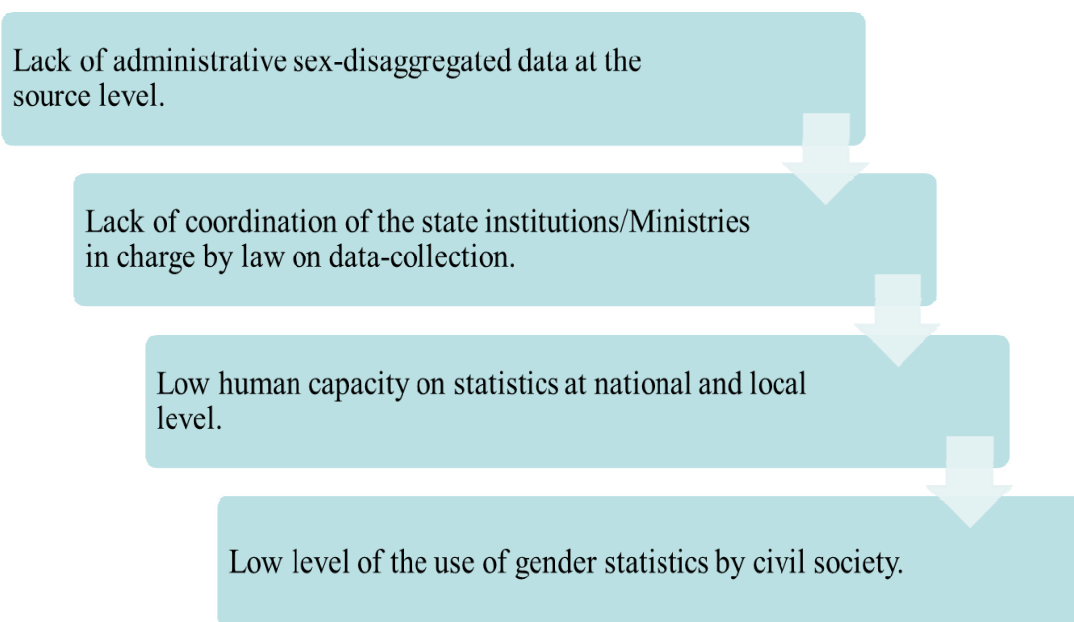
# Gender Equality Index



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# Challenges of gender statistics



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# Measures to be taken

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Establish MoUs with all institutions at the national level.

Increase the visibility of the data for data user groups by presenting gender indicators by info-graphics.

Provision of gender statistics training on a regular basis for the data-users.

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Slide 12

JW1 I changed from measurements to measures, please ensure this is accurate.  
J Wagner, 4/9/2018

Thank You!

