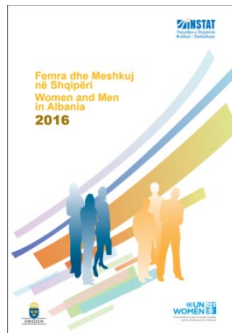


Assessing policymakers' needs for gender statistics: Country Experience: Albania



Demand driven statistics

- Demand for such gender statistics comes from national commitments to gender equality, legal and regulatory frameworks.
- Understanding the demand is essential for any system of statistical production and use.
- Gender statistics are only useful if they are used.

Identifying users

- The users of gender statistics cover a broad spectrum
 - policy-makers
 - Planners
 - gender experts
 - the general public
 - national and international development agencies
 - NGOs, research institutes and the media.
- Each of these categories has its own way of reasoning and its own conceptual and technical expertise.
- In this context, permanent and effective cooperation between statistics producers and users is needed to produce appropriate data.

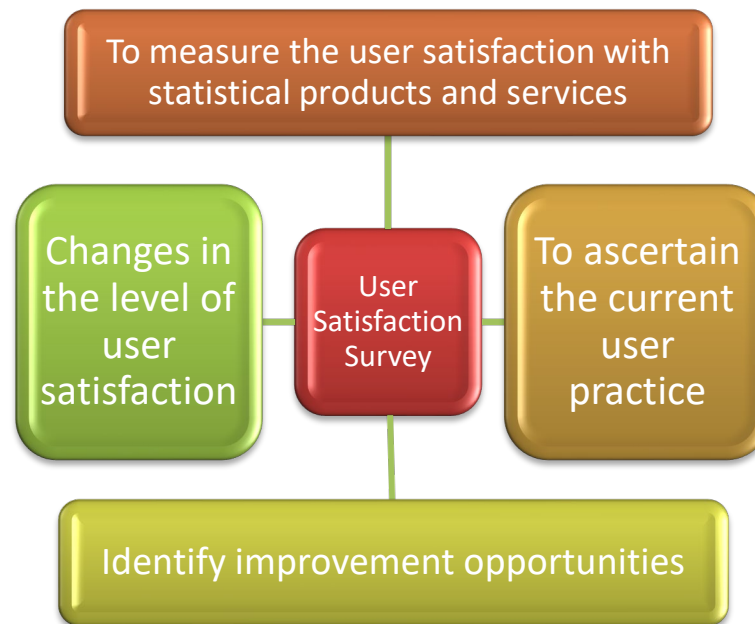


How users are identified

- User database has been created since 2009.
- This is a very good tool to know better the demands needs of users for statistics.
- At the moment the user make a request to INSTAT by:
 - Hard copy
 - Email
- He/she is registered in the database of users, which is now automatized. The data of users are available online at INSTAT website, in the annual report.

User satisfaction survey

- The user satisfaction survey is an important tool to detect user needs, and potentially user feedback could be integrated into the planning process of official statistics .
- In April 2018 Albanian Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) conducted the second round of the user satisfaction survey. The main objectives were:



Methodology



Invitation



Invitation sent to 2800 users that had requested statistical data in the period from the beginning of the 2009 to the first months of 2018

The questionnaire was fulfilled by 574 users



Pop-up



Questionnaire was available on INSTAT webpage and Facebook

The questionnaire was prepared in Albanian and English and contained 17 questions

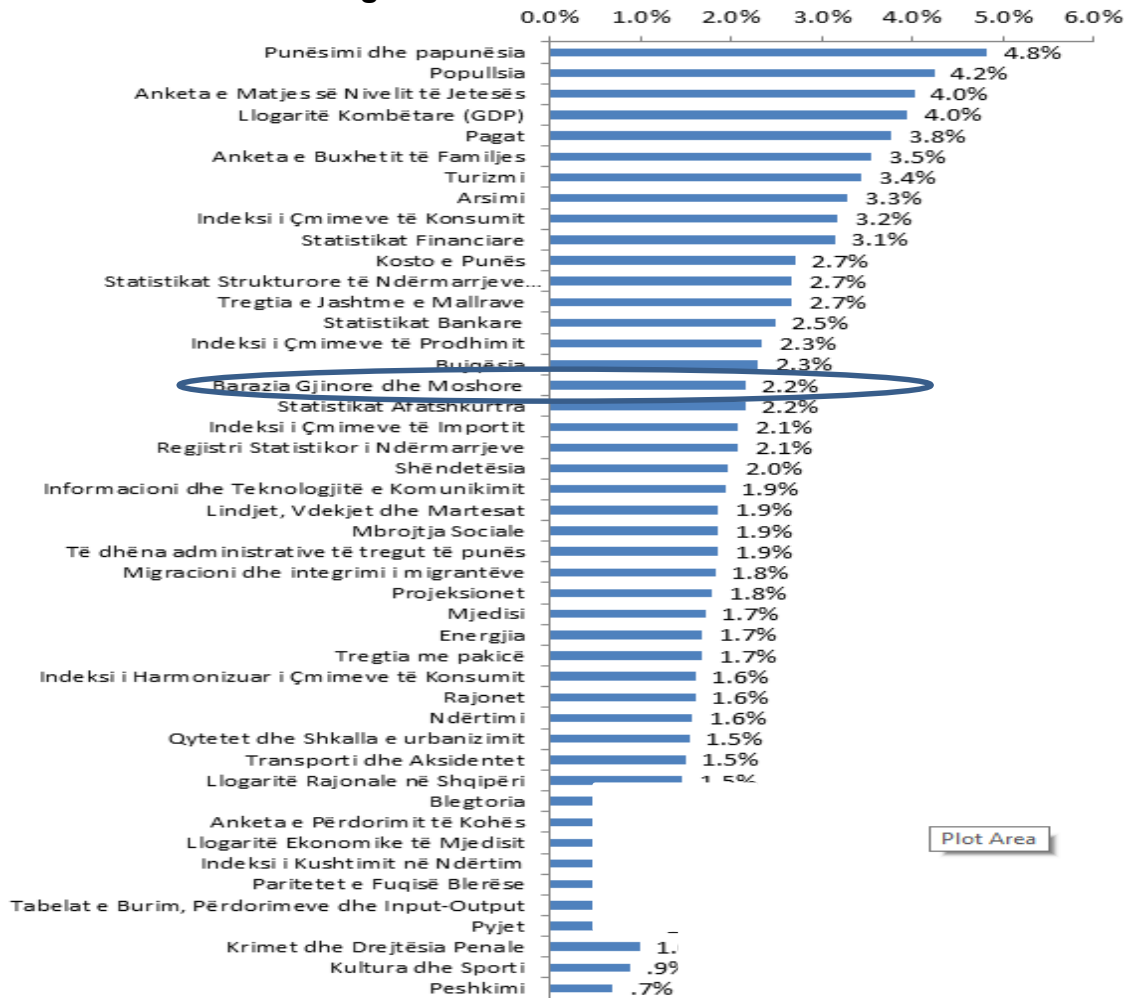
The profile of statistical data users

- Women 59,1% vs 40.9 % Men;
- 43.0% are in the age group 21-30 years;
- 89.3% of users have at least university diploma;
- 40.3% look for data for research purpose;
- Rreth 27.2% look for data every month;



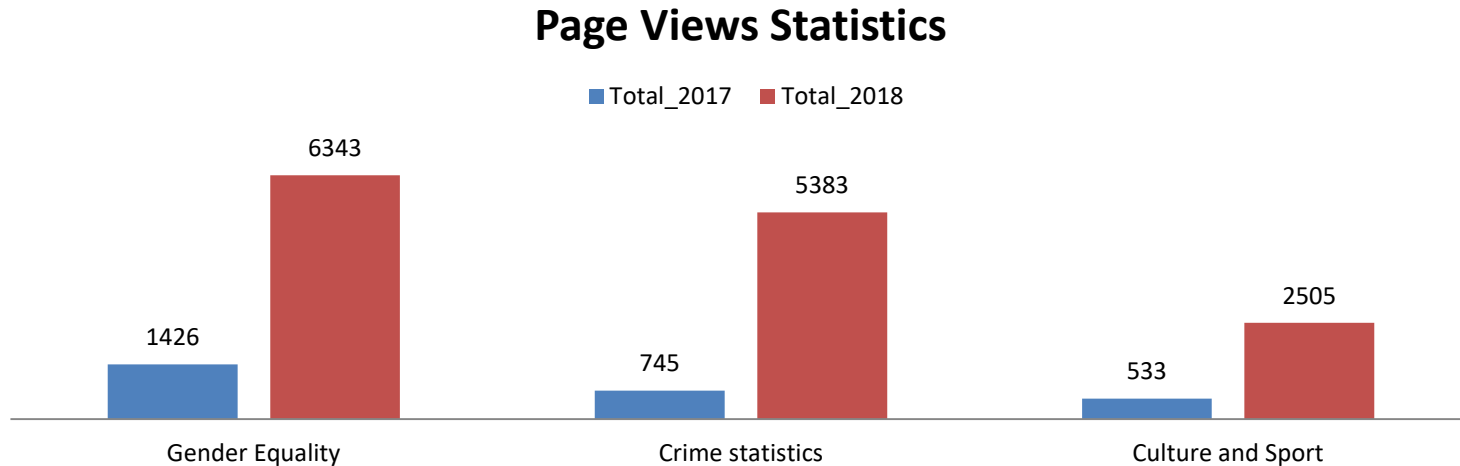
Statistical themes

The use of data according to the themes



Plot Area

Page Views Statistics



- The page views statistics show that there is an increased interest in the Social statistics in general:
 - Gender equality statistics show a 6-fold increase.

Data sources

Administrative data

Surveys and censuses

10% of admin.
Data has sex
variable

Collected by in line
Ministries

The collection of
administrative data is
regulated by the NSP.
The methodology, the
periodicity and the way of
transmission are established

INSTAT has 29 offices in all
districts of the country, from
which it obtains economic
and social data for surveys.

These offices also
implement and supervise
field work and data
collection phase.

Gender
Perspective
in Albania
(INSTAT+
UNFPA+UN
Women

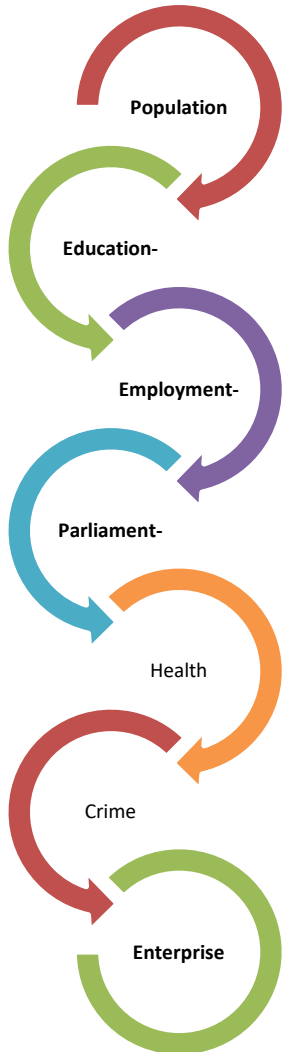
Gender focal point

- Gender statistics are stated in the National Statistical Programme 2017-2021, as a main and important domain in statistics.
- A dedicated sector for monitoring and producing gender statistics was created in 2011. This sector now has evolved and includes other domains as well.
- One person is dedicated for gender statistics and is the focal point.
- A yearly publication Women and Men in Albania is produced.

Publication

- The 'Women and Men' publication is structured in a way to cover all the aspect of the life cycle.
- Since 2014, this is a yearly publication.
- Each field is structured in a way that identifies and try to catch attention of policymakers and decisionmakers.

Facts to drive decision-making



Sex selection at birth which is higher than the natural level.

The participation of girls is decreasing as the education level increases.

Participation rates and gender pay gap, women participate in areas that are less paid (like agriculture)

Risky behavior (Women are 5 times less in cigarette smokers)

Risky behavior (Women are 5 times less in cigarette smokers)

Suspected persons by type of criminal offence

The participation in parliament seats has increased up to 30%, but in commission with financial decision there are no women in commission in parliament

Administrative Data gaps

- INSTAT has organized various workshop inviting all the ministries, NGO-s in order to share all the finding and trying to have feedback for their needs.
- The procedure of data collection in some ministries and their institution of dependencies show that sex should be a core variable.

Survey data sources

- Recently the Survey on Violence against Women and Girls in Albania is conducted. This is the third round survey and is very important since the figures from administrative data from the Police are very low.
 - Physiological violence
 - Not all women report and go to Police
- In this way Albania will fulfill the demand for SDG 5 indicators related to different types of violence.

Survey data

- Demographic and health survey which furnishes the ministry of health and institute of public health with data like:
 - Contraceptive use
 - Risky behaviors (smoking and alcohol drinking)
 - Consumption of vegetables and fruits
 - BMI
 - Exercising participating

Data dissemination by target group of users

- **Media and journalist**

- Press release- which identified key findings and draw attention to “hot point” for each product;
- Info graphs;
- Interactive video;

- **High level users, Researchers and academia**

- Online data base in INSTAT website
- Microdata for surveys, which enables proficient users like researches to do their customized tables and data analysis.
- Metadata – give users the main methodology and definitions

- **New staff- New staff training on gender statistics**



Future challenges



- Calculation Gender Equality Index with the assistance of EIGE.
- Albania aims to calculate this indicator by this year which will enable to have a standardized indicators and to compare with other countries.
- Producing gender pay gap using earning structure survey. This survey will be implemented this year.

- Thank you for your attention