

Workshop on Ethics in Modern Statistical Organizations Geneva, 26 - 28 March 2024

THE ROLE OF GEOINFORMATION IN ETHICS WITHIN MODERN STATISTICAL INSTITUTIONS - ALBANIAN CASE

Mirela Deva Geoinformation Unit - INSTAT



Outline

- Principles of ethics and legal framework
- GIS at Statistics Albania
- Location-based data, fundamental for modernizing statistics in Albania
- Geospatial data and confidentiality
- Future plans





Ethics in INSTAT

The national statistical legislation ensures the implementation of ethics aspects in terms of statistical

principles:



Ethics in INSTAT

 The principles are in line with UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and European Statistics Code of Practice

- Structures to ensure the implementation of ethics principles:
 - The Statistical Council
 - Confidentiality Committee on Confidentiality
 - Quality Committee



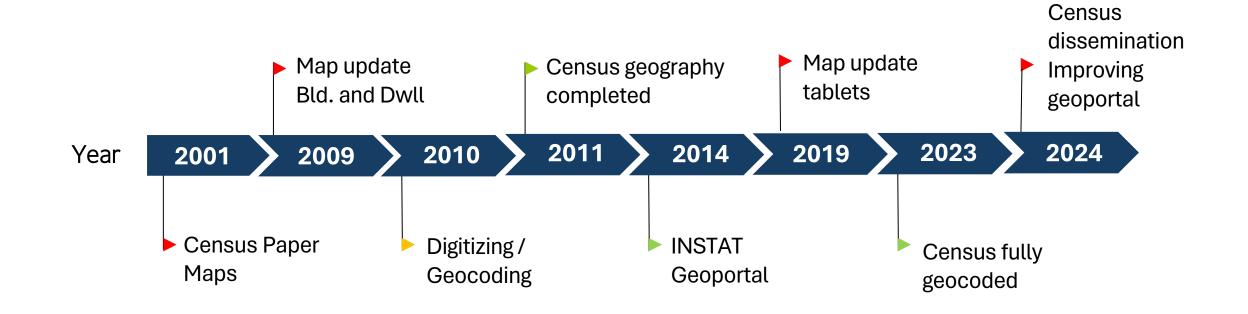
Regulatory Acts



- Legal act on ethics on public administration
- INSTAT's Code of Ethics a tool to encourage discussions about ethics and improve attitudes or reactions at work
- A dedicated structure for monitoring ethics within INSTAT
- INSTAT's Internal Regulation



GIS at Statistics Albania



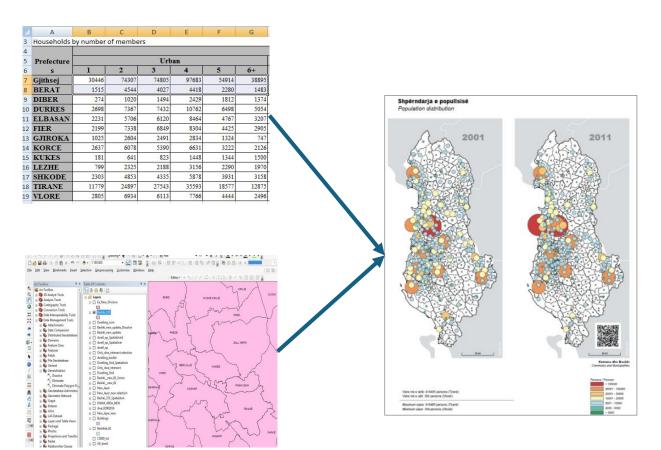


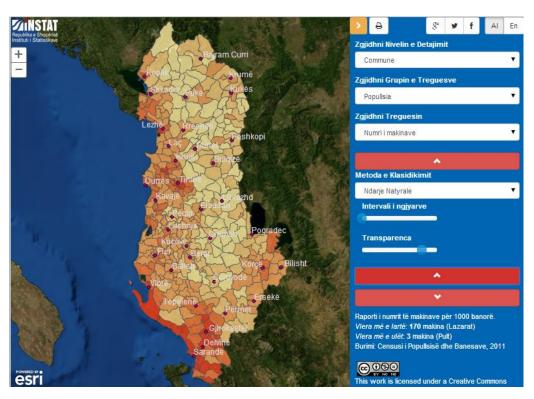
GIS at Statistics Albania





GIS at Statistics Albania





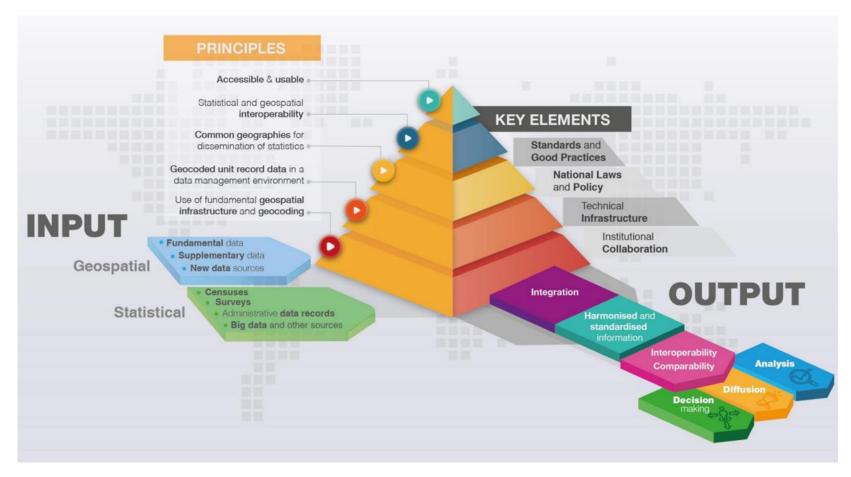


GIS in modernizing statistics

- Supporting processes for surveys and censuses
- Improving data accuracy
- Verifying and quality control
- Reducing errors and inaccuracies
- Analysis and visualization of statistics (printed and digital maps, web maps) potentially increasing the understanding of information
- Monitoring and ensuring rapid interventions by finding quick solutions
- Establishing a statistical register of buildings and dwellings



GIS in modernizing statistics



[1] The Global Statistical Geospatial Framework - Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations - https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/The_GSGF-E.pdf



Ethics in Geospatial Data

 Data ethics in geospatial statistics is a crucial consideration due to the sensitive nature of location-based information and its potential impact on individuals and communities

Key aspects of data ethics in geospatial statistics:





INSTAT Geoportal and Ethics

INSTAT Geoportal since 2014:

- Innovation within the framework of increasing the role of geostatistics
- Possible comparison of geographic distribution of statistical data
- New approach to users
- Increasing data transparency and communication with users
- Enrichment with regional indicators





INSTAT Geoportal and Ethics

INSTAT Geoportal since 2014:

3 levels of presentation:

Prefectures

Municipalities

1 km² grid

Themes of Census 2011:

Population

Education and Employment

Housing and Living Conditions

General and Regional Statistics, since 2019

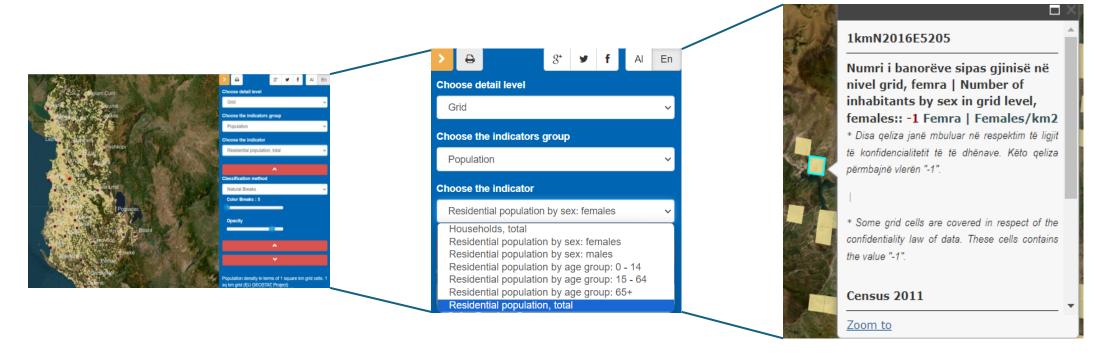




INSTAT Geoportal and Ethics

Grid-based statistics towards the integration of statistical and geospatial information

Grid-based typology for Albania in 2014, a study on urban and rural population based on a method proposed by the EC at 1 km² grid, following INSPIRE Directive





Future Plans

- Improving Geoportal following the international recommendations on regard of :
 - Confidentiality
 - Transparency
 - Public engagement
 - Data reusable
 - Enrichment with Census and socio-economic data

To visualize grid population data at 1 km² with Census 2023 indicators (13 indicators), based on Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1799





Future Plans

- Implementation of ASRBD for statistical purposes which together with the statistical population register will serve as a key element to implement a register-based Population Census in the future
- Assessment of the existing national legislation and formulation of the proposed changes needed for the setup and functioning of the Register, including data protection and data exchange issues
- Transforming our geographical data according to NSDI in the Republic of Albania and data specification of INSPIRE, responsible for two themes; Population Distribution (PD) and Statistical Units (SU)



Main Points to Focus

Ethical principles like data privacy, consent transparency, data collection and continuous monitoring must be constantly applied

Users of spatial data must consider privacy and confidentiality implications

Responsible use of geospatial data is a fundamental pillar of ethical data use since can serve as a de facto identifier of individuals

Enhancing trust in official statistics through transparent communication of ethical practices



Thank you for your attention!

Nexhmije Leçini Ledjo Seferkolli Mirela Deva nlecini@instat.gov.al lseferkolli@instat.gov.al mdeva@instat.gov.al

Instat Geoportal: https://instatgis.gov.al