

Case study for *Road Map on statistics for SDGs 2.0*

Albania: Gender equality and Sustainable Development Indicators

Description

Gender statistics have been an integral part of the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) of Albania since 2011 and are part of the official national statistical programme for 2024-2027. The demand for gender statistics stems from national and international commitments to gender equality, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks. These statistics are essential for monitoring Albania's progress toward gender equality.

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has embedded gender dimensions in all institutions. This involves not only tracking SDG Goal 5, which focuses on empowering women and achieving gender equality, but also ensuring that a gender perspective is integrated into all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a cross-cutting issue. At the national level, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection has developed a Strategy for Gender Equality, including a set of indicators to monitor progress. As the responsible authority for gender equality and gender-based violence, the ministry works closely with INSTAT to ensure data supports policy interventions.

INSTAT has also advocated designating gender as a core variable in the system of data collections of ministries responsible for administrative sources. Through the memorandums of understanding with several institutions, gender statistics as a cross-cutting area are part of data obtained from several institutions, as sex disaggregated data. Sex is considered as a core variable in almost all the surveys implemented by INSTAT. This ensures that all specific topics of surveys can be analysed from a gender perspective. Based on these initiatives, the yearly publication of Women and Men is enriched and recently provides information on different areas of life such as population, education, labour market, social inclusion, health and decision-making, human rights; reflecting the social problems encountered in the monitoring of cross-sectoral policies, within the framework of achieving gender equality. Within the publication, indicators related to gender-sensitive SDGs are highlighted. Also, from the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, INSTAT tracks 52 indicators, 22 of which are SDG-related. These data are sourced from a combination of administrative records and social household surveys conducted by INSTAT.

Advantages

The integration of gender indicators into the SDG framework and national strategies ensures that progress towards gender equality is systematically monitored. Women and Men in Albania publication provides a valuable resource for understanding the status of women and men across various life domains, helping policymakers address possible inequalities.

Challenges

Limited data disaggregation across other important dimensions, such as disability, ethnicity which hinders the ability to fully capture and address intersectional inequalities.

**Future
steps**

Further partnerships and cooperation between INSTAT, ministries, and international organizations are necessary to improve gender statistics.

**More
information**

You can find the publication on the INSTAT website: Men and Women, 2023

<https://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/demography-and-social-indicators/gender-equality/publication/2023/men-and-women-in-albania-2022/>

<https://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/demography-and-social-indicators/gender-equality/>

<https://databaza.instat.gov.al:8083/pxweb/en/DST/>