

GENDER EQUALITY

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

Reference Metadata

1. Contact	2
2. Metadata update	2
3. Statistical presentation	2
4. Unit of measure	4
5. Reference Period.....	4
6. Institutional mandate	4
7. Confidentiality.....	4
8. Release policy.....	5
9. Frequency of dissemination.....	5
10. Accessibility and clarity	5
11. Quality management	6
12. Relevance	6
13. Accuracy and reliability	7
14. Timeliness and punctuality	8
15. Coherence and comparability	8
16. Cost and Burden.....	9
17. Data revision	9
18. Statistical processing.....	9
19. Comment	11
Annex	11

1. Contact	
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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	09.07.2021
2.2. Metadata last posted	09.07.2021
2.3. Metadata last update	09.07.2021
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	<p>The main purpose of gender equality statistics is to provide information on different areas of life such as population, health, education, labor market, social inclusion, and decision-making, disaggregated by gender, in order to reflect the problems of society within achieving gender equality. In fulfillment of this goal, INSTAT publishes every year the publication "Men and Women in Albania". Knowledge of the situation of women and men in society, in all spheres of life orients policy makers towards the right decision-making on these policies. Measures of equality and gender inequality are also 2 indices that INSTAT calculates. The Gender Inequality Index which shows the potential loss in human development as a result of inequalities between the achievements of men and women in the dimensions of reproductive health, political empowerment, education and labor market. This index is measured annually by INSTAT. Meanwhile, the Gender Equality Index was first calculated in 2020. It measures gender equality in six key areas: work, money, knowledge, time, power, health, and two other areas: combining inequality and violence; based on specific conceptual frameworks.</p>

3.2. Classification system	Gender statistics reflect changes or inequalities in the situation of men and women in all areas of life. Disaggregated statistics by gender show the situation of men and women in areas such as population, education, labor market, social inclusion, health and decision-making. INSTAT, completes the Minimal set of Gender Indicators, which includes 52 indicators set by the Statistical Commission in cooperation with UN Women for the measurement of gender indicators, of which 22 are indicators of the Sustainable Development Objectives.
3.3. Sector coverage	Gender statistics cover the entire territory of Albania and include statistics in areas such as population, health, education, labour market, justice system, women in decision-making and human rights.
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	<p>Gender equality describes the concept according to which all human beings, both women and men, are free to develop their personality skills and make choices without restrictions set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles or prejudices. Gender equality means that the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are considered, valued and favoured equally. It does not mean that women and men should be made equal, but that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born female or male.</p> <p>The IPB Gender Inequality Index shows the potential loss in human development as a result of inequalities between the achievements of men and women in the dimensions of reproductive health, political empowerment, education and the labour market. GII varies from 0 to 1. Higher GII values indicate more inequality and more losses in human development as a result of inequality.</p> <p>The Gender Equality Index measures gender equality in six key areas: work, money, knowledge, time, power, health, and two other areas: the combination of inequality and violence, based on specific conceptual frameworks.</p> <p>Other definitions related to specific indicators according to the topics covered are also found in the publication "Men and Women", as a separate part.</p>
3.5. Statistical unit	The statistical unit is the individual: man, woman.
3.6. Statistical population	The population in gender statistics includes men and women according to different characteristics or different spheres of their lives, in time series of 3 or 5 years. The final year includes 2020 data.
3.7. Reference area	Gender statistics cover the entire territory of the country.
3.8. Time coverage	For the first time, gender statistics are included in the dedicated publication "Men and Women in 2008, where the law on Gender Equality made the collection of gender data mandatory. Then, there was a breakup until 2013, and then they were published every year. The time series of indicators were 5

	or 3 years depending on the indicators.
3.9. Base period	Not applicable.
4. Unit of measure	The basic statistical unit in gender statistics are Individuals: men, women.
5. Reference Period	The data belong to the annual calendar period. This report belongs to the reference year 2020.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	<p>The legal basis on which Gender Equality is based consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No.17 / 2018 “On Official Statistics” • National Program of Official Statistics 2017-2021 • Law no. 9970, dated 24.07.2008 "On gender equality in society"
6.2. Data sharing	Gender statistics serve as the basis for different users. Based on administrative sources or surveys from various fields, INSTAT does not transmit data to EUROSTAT on gender equality.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	<p>Data collected by statistical units are considered strictly confidential and are used only for statistical purposes and scientific research in accordance with Law no. 17/2018 "On official statistics", as well as Law no. 9887, dated 10.03.2008 "Personal Data Protection".</p> <p>Article 31 of the Law on Official Statistics clearly states that all statistical information collected by INSTAT is confidential and may only be used or published in summary tables that do not identify the source unit of the information. Direct identification is called when a statistical unit is identified directly by name, address or any officially recognized identification number. When data processing is performed in such a way that enables the identification of the data subject, the data must be encrypted immediately, so that the subjects are no longer identifiable.</p>
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	<p>Albanian Institute of Statistics protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units. Albania Institute of Statistics takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by Albania Institute of Statistics if and only if:</p> <p>a) The data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation, in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or</p>

	<p>b) The statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.</p> <p>The confidential data that are transmitted to Albania Institute of Statistics are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task. Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the staff working in Albania Institute of Statistics. The responsibilities of this staff are to recommend on: which detailed level the statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible; the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users; the access granting to researchers on confidential data for scientific purposes.</p>
8. Release policy	
8.1. Release calendar	Announcements regarding the distribution of statistics are published in the publication calendar, which is available on the website. Notices and delays are pre-announced on this calendar. In case of delays, the date of the next publication is specified as well as the explanation regarding the reasons for the delays.
8.2. Release calendar access	Access to the release calendar is granted through the following link: Publications Calendar .
8.3. User access	<p>In accordance with article 34 of Law No. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics", official statistics are disseminated so that all users have an immediate and equal right and all possible forms of media are used. INSTAT and statistical agencies, having in the program the responsibilities of dissemination, seek to meet every requirement of any organization or individual for unpublished data or specific analysis. The channels from which users can get the results of the annual publication Men and Women are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Website – online release – Gender Equality 2. Written requests, (by mail or email); 3. Data request, session available for external users
9. Frequency of dissemination	Gender statistics and gender index are published on an annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	According to the calendar of publications, gender data in Albania are distributed every year with a separate publication "Men and Women in Albania". Publication is enabled on the official INSTAT website, in the Px-web statistical database, also distributed electronically to users.
10.2. Publications	<p>Users can find publications on Gender Equality on the official INSTAT website according to the regulations and reference law organized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and Women in Albania

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press Release - Men and Women in Albania • Men and Women interactive publication • Gender Equality Index for the Republic of Albania 2020
10.3. On-line database	Data on gender statistics are published on the official INSTAT website in the Statistical Database section.
10.4. Micro – data access	The data is not made available at the micro level, as a result of maintaining confidentiality. Aggregated data is the only type of data offered to external users. This information is provided to users in case it is not confidential based on Article 31, Law no. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics".
10.5. Other	Users can submit other specific requests through a dedicated Data Request section .
10.6. Documentation on methodology	A brief explanation of the definitions, key concepts and methodological explanations for users is published in the press release and publications. Additional supporting information is provided to each user at the end of the post. There is a section related to the Methodology used for the topic "Gender Equality" on INSTAT website.
10.7. Quality documentation	The Social Statistics Development Sector documents the entire work process and procedures of Gender Equality Statistics for internal purposes.
11. Quality management	
11.1. Quality assurance	INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the Statistics Law, INSTAT use statistical methods and processes in compliance with internationally recognized scientific principles and standards conduct ongoing analyses of the statistics with a view to quality improvements and ensure that statistics are as up to-date. In performing its tasks it follows the general principles of quality management from the European Statistics Code of Practice. INSTAT declares that it takes into account the following principles: impartiality, quality of processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes, reducing the workload for respondents.
11.2. Quality assessments	Data sources for Gender Equality Statistics are social surveys and administrative sources. The data are compared with data from previous years to determine if there is data coherence or there have been major changes.
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	Users of gender equality statistics are classified as external and internal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External users are:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public Administration Institutions; ○ Universities; ○ Businesses, ○ General public and other stakeholders; ○ National non-profit organization; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal users are the sectors within INSTAT who use statistics as input for their work. <p>Gender statistics reflect changes or inequalities in the situation of men and women in all areas of life. Knowledge of the situation of women and men in society, in all spheres of life orients policy makers towards the right decision-making on these policies.</p>
12.2. User satisfaction	<p>Page Views (Hits) about Gender Equality for 2020 are around 7,462 clicks.</p> <p>During 2020, INSTAT conducted the user satisfaction survey. The results of the survey shows that the quality of the theme "Gender Equality" was rated 3.71 (74.2%) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good).</p> <p>INSTAT organizes every year User Satisfaction Survey.</p>
12.3. Completeness	<p>The completeness of "Gender Equality" data is judged by comparing the quality and quantity of indicators covered by INSTAT with those required in the Official Statistics Program (2017-2021). The Completeness rate of "Gender Equality" data for 2020, is 100%.</p>
13. Accuracy and reliability	
13.1. Overall accuracy	<p>The calculation of gender statistics involves the combination of information from a range of administrative data sources which are considered to be very reliable, but also includes data from various social surveys, which are subject to coverage problems and related errors. these data sources. In these cases, INSTAT corrects or confirms the data using email or by calling the respondents. The measures taken by INSTAT each year, to increase response rates, or to reduce the impact of non-responses are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Information was collected through face to face interviews by interviewers based on guidelines prepared for this purpose. ● Survey staff are trained on how to deal ethically with cases of persons who refuse to respond.
13.2. Sampling error	<p>Mistakes in the source can also lead to inaccuracies in gender statistics. The problems that may have with the coverage and updating of the sample these surveys are also carried in our calculations.</p>
13.3. Non - sampling error	<p>As for non-sampling errors, it is mainly about some errors in reporting data from administrative sources. The review of data occurs only in case the relevant institutions review the data sent to INSTAT for the purpose of updating or any possible human error. If the relevant institutions review the data sent to INSTAT, then in the nearest publication these changes will be</p>

reflected and brief explanatory information will be given to the users. Non-sampling errors are handled based on the Error Handling Policy.

In the case of surveys, non-sampling errors include:

Non-responses, at record level take into account individuals who are unable or unwilling to respond or when there are other obstacles to completing the interview.

Over-coverage, which occurs when the selected individual is in a certain position object of the survey and during the interview process he is no longer the object of the survey.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

14.1. Timeliness

The results of "Gender Equality" Statistics are published on the official website of INSTAT 190 days after the end of the reference period (T + 190 days). The reference period for the results of Gender Equality is 31 December 2020.

Reference period	12/31/2020
Date of publication	7/9/2021
Timeliness	190

14.2. Punctuality

The data on "Gender Equality" are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication of "Gender Equality" data of 2020 has been delayed for 9 days due to the situation created by Covid-19.

Reference period	12/31/2020
Date of announcement	6/30/2021
Date of publication	7/9/2021
Time lag	9

15. Coherence and comparability

15.1. Comparability - geographical

Data on gender equality are comprehensive; they are produced at the national level. There are also indicators which are produced and published at the prefecture level.

15.2. Comparability - over time

Gender equality statistics and the calculation of the gender inequality index date back to 2013 referring to the statistical database. In the last year, for the data which reference year is 2020, indicators by gender from household social surveys and indicators on human rights have been added.

For the basic indicators, data on Gender Equality are comparable over the years starting from 2016, providing a comparability over time of 5 years (CC2=Jlast-Jfirst+1=5).

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

Not applicable.

15.4. Coherence - internal	The internal consistency of the data was checked before finalizing. The relationships between the variables and the coherence in their series are also checked.
16. Cost and Burden	The people who work for gender equality statistics are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Staff at headquarters: 1 employee
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	Revision policy of is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT in the links below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision Policy • Errors Treatment Policy
17.2. Data revision - practise	In case the administrative sources report changes in the tables sent for the indicators examined for the assessment of gender equality, this information is updated by INSTAT. Also in the case of surveys the data on gender equality statistics are reviewed in cases when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are methodological changes • Weights are reviewed (new and / or improved resources, error corrections) All reviews are made transparent to users and are part of every publication.
18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	The main data sources on which the annual gender equality calculations are based are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Directorate of Civil Status for births and deaths by gender, internal movements and marriages. • Institute of Public Health on the number of abortions, sexually transmitted diseases HIV / AIDS by years and gender. • Labour Force Survey for the educational level of the population, the labour force participation rate, the inactive population 15+, the employment rate, the employment structure, employed by sectors, the unemployment rate. • Demographic Health Survey for data on tobacco and alcohol use, fruit and vegetable consumption, body mass index, number of aerobic exercises, percentage of people aged 15-49 using a bank account and percentage that have a cellular phone. • Rectorates of Public Universities for University staff and teaching staff by educational level, percentage of students with disabilities by educational level and gender. • General Directorate of Taxes for the average gross monthly salary for one employed with salary by gender, gender pay gap by economic activity and occupation group. • Social Insurance Institute for urban and rural pensions, average retirement

age for new old-age pensions, contributors to the voluntary insurance scheme.

- **National Employment Service** for the total number of jobseekers by gender.
- **Ministry of Health and Social Protection** for the number of families receiving economic assistance according to the gender of the head of the household.
- **General Directorate of State Police** for author by criminal offenses and gender, injured by criminal offenses and gender, the rate of women reporting domestic violence, injured by gender and criminal offenses of trafficking, domestic violence and sexual crimes, the number of deaths and victims due to family relations by gender, the victim-author of domestic violence, the number of employees in police structures by rank and gender.
- **General Prosecutor's Office** for defendants by gender.
- **General Directorate of Prisons** for prisoners by gender.
- **The Assembly of Albania** for the composition of the parliament since 1920, the deputies according to the political parties and the gender, the composition of the parliamentary commissions according to the gender.
- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** for participation in diplomatic missions by gender.
- **Ministry of Defense** on the number of employees in the Armed Forces by gender.
- **School of Magistrates** for positions in the school of magistrates by gender, percentage of winning students in the school of magistrates.
- **High Judicial Council** for positions in the justice system by gender.
- **Central Election Commission** for gender data for candidacy in the elections for local government bodies for the Municipal Council.
- **Department of Public Administration** for positions according to the level of management in public administration institutions.
- **Register of enterprises** for active and new enterprises by gender of owner / administrator and economic activity.
- **Albanian Investment Development Agency** for the beneficiaries of support schemes by gender.
- **Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy** for the number of driving licenses issued by gender.
- **Bank of Albania** for depositors and borrowers by gender in Commercial Banks.
- **Survey of Violence** against Women and Girls on experiences of violence against women and girls, educational level of perpetrators of domestic violence.
- **Income and Living Survey** on the risk of being poor or social exclusion by gender, self-perception of general health status for individuals 16 years and older, percentage of individuals 16 years and older who have had unmet needs for medical and dental care.
- **Household Budget Survey** on the number of households by typology and gender of the head of the household, single persons and single persons with children by age and gender of the head of the household, households by age

	<p>and gender of the head of the household, average monthly consumption expenditures and structure of consumption expenditures by gender of the head of the household.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technology in the Family and by Individuals (ICT) for the distribution of the frequency of ICT use by gender, online shopping by age group and gender. • The People's Advocate for complaints of violation of rights by gender, recommendations addressed by gender, the staff of the Institution of the People's Advocate.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	Data are collected on an annual basis.
18.3. Data collection	Data are collected on an annual basis, every end of February for administrative resources, listed in point 18.1 where the primary source of classification is gender. Regarding the indicators provided by INSTAT through surveys and administrative sources, data are provided within April of each year.
18.4. Data validation	<p>The data of the indicators of gender inequality have been logically and mathematically checked. Among the methods of verifying administrative data we can mention: Check for data completeness, consistency over time, arithmetic corrections (should not be too high), summary checks, check of time series if there are large deviations, etc.</p> <p>As for survey data, data editing procedures generally refer to micro-level editing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical control of the questionnaire. 2. The appropriate weight is recalculated for each unit that reported its data. 3. Validation of data is also done by comparing data of current values or those of a previous year.
18.5. Data compilation	Not applicable.
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable.
19. Comment	
Annex	