

Gender statistics VNR – addressing data issues

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Gender statistics and evidences on VNR process



Challenges and advantages



Case of Albania – Gender Statistics - Statistical Annexes

GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



232 INDICATORS

54 GENDER SPECIFIC INDICATORS

NATIONAL INDICATORS FRAMEWORK



26%

14 out of 54 gender-specific SDG indicators can be reliably monitored globally

GENDER DATA GAPS REMAIN

28%

Data needed to monitor the gender-related SDG targets is currently available

GENDER DATA GAPS REMAIN

21%

Data needed to monitor *change over time* is currently available

Better DATA



Partnership at country level for :

- Gender mainstreaming into national statistical strategies.
- Technical support to develop plans for regular monitoring of the SDGs and to customize gender-related SDG indicators to national contexts.
- Improving the regular production and use of gender statistics.
- Strengthen the collaboration between producers and users of gender data, including national statistical offices, women's rights organizations and other stakeholder groups.

- The lack of data disaggregation is a primary concern for all countries.
- Disaggregation requirements are not always identified in the process of policy-data integration.

Statistical producers are constantly facing with many problems because of this issue:

- I. the lack of a dedicated budget for gender statistics;
- II. the lack of internationally shared methodologies, in some areas, to carry on surveys relevant in a gender perspective;
- III. the difficulty of producing the most useful data for policy makers to orient their policies and to fill the existing gaps;
- IV. the lack of adequate analysis to understand the phenomena in a gender perspective.

INSTAT is a member of the Inter-Institutional Working Group

VNR report includes - Statistical Annexes, which contains a set of 30 indicators monitoring Albania's progress towards the SDGs, as part of the first attempt to gain an overall SDG picture for the country.

The SDG indicators part of Statistical Annexes are selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- Utilise indicators that are relevant for Albania, starting with those already available in the country or at Eurostat .
- Indicators are independent of each other .
- Indicators are as close as possible to those on the list proposed by the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) to monitor progress towards the SDGs .
- Each indicator has a clear and quantified target, whenever possible related to a strategic document of the country .
- Each indicator has to follow the criteria of statistical quality approved by UNSC .
- **Wherever possible, preference are given to indicators that can be disaggregated by sex, age, income and education level (as requested by UNSC) .**
- A comparison is possible with the European level .

As continuation of VNR report - INSTAT continued its work towards SDGs focusing mostly on Statistical Indicators already available in the country.

The second annual monitoring report of SDGs is in preparation process.

26 indicators (including poverty gender indicators) out of 54 SDG Gender Related (Goal 1 – 2 gender indicators, Goal 3 – 7 gender indicators, Goal 4 – 3 gender indicators, goal 8 – 2 gender indicators and goal 16 – 5 gender indicators).