Gender Statistics-Albania

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Legislative framework for gender data governance in Albania

Gender data governance

- Law no. 17/2018, "On official statistics in Albania"; fully aligned with the European Statistics Code of Practice;
- Official Statistical National Program 2022-2026;
- Law No. 9770 (24.07.2008) "On Gender Equality in Society";
- Law No. 221 "On Protection from Discrimination;
- Law No. 9669 (18.12.2006) "On Measures against Violence in Family Relations;
- Law No. 10019 (Electoral Code);
- Law No. 57/2016: Inclusion of gender-responsive budgeting;
- Law No. 68/2017: GRB in local financial management.

INSTAT is committed to further enriching gender statistics in Albania by maximizing the use of existing data and ensuring multi-level disaggregation that captures intersectional realities, with the aim of leaving no one behind.

"Equally, we place strong emphasis on the effective dissemination and communication of gender statistics, making evidence more accessible and actionable for policymakers, researchers, and the wider public".

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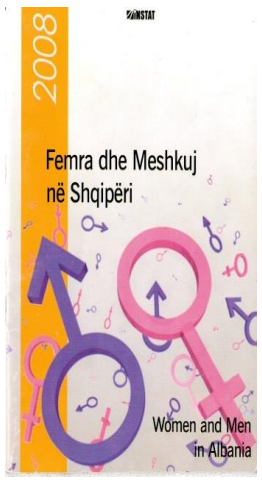
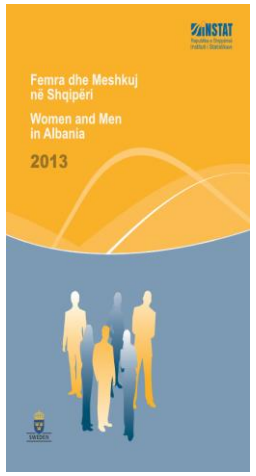
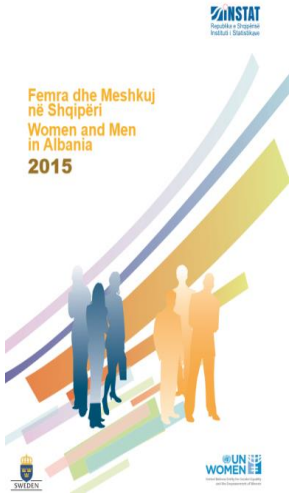
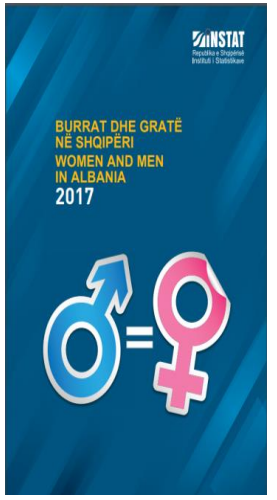
Main developments of gender statistics in Albania

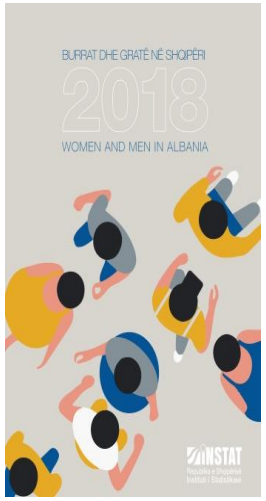
- Yearly Publication “Women and Men in Albania”;
- Women and Men Interactive Publication;
- Minimum Set of Gender Indicator;
- Calculation of Gender Inequality (GII);
- Calculation of Gender Equality Index (GEI);
- Dedicated theme on database.

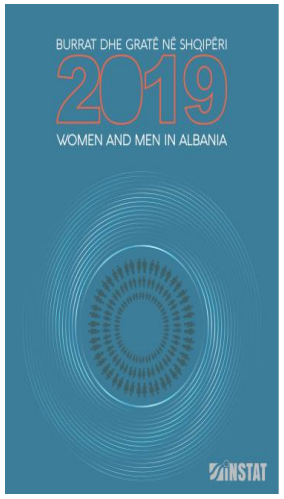


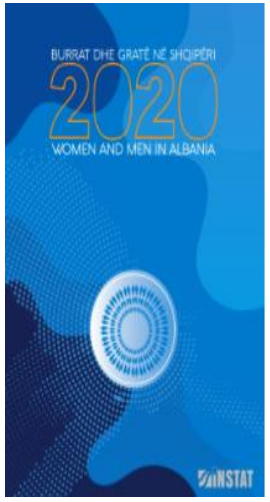


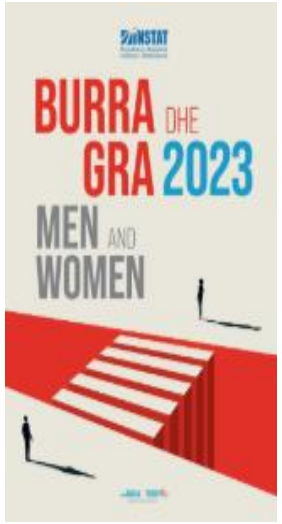












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Violence Against Women and Girls Survey

Methodological changes through different waves

Violence against Women and Girls

10 separate modules:
2 modules designed to gather data about the presence and use of weapons in the home,

2 modules designed to gather data on children about their experiences with domestic violence

2007

2013

5 separate modules:
excluded 4 modules from the 2007 NDVS designed to gather data about the presence and use of weapons in the home and children's experiences with domestic violence

9 separate modules:
Revisions were made to original measures of intimate partner violence and non-partner violence included in the 2013 NDVS, and expanded to include sexual harassment, stalking and social norms and attitudes related to VAWG

2018

2026

GBV in line with Eurostat methodology.

For data comparability, some aspects of UN methodology will be considered

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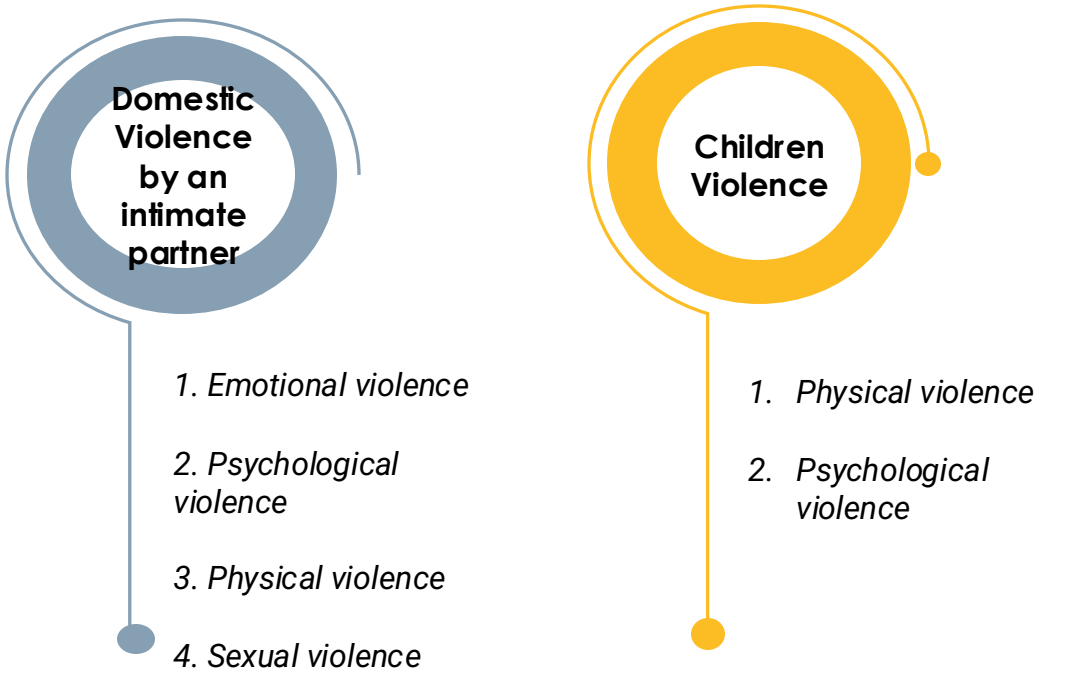
Violence against Women and Girls

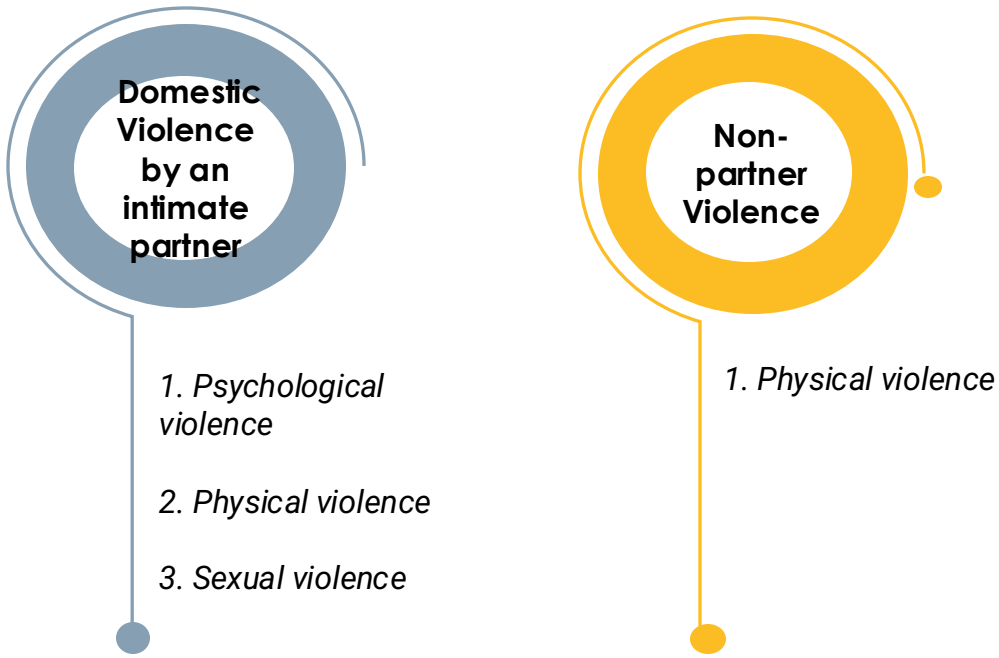
	2007	2013	2018
Sample	**12 Prefecture**	**12 Prefecture**	**12 Prefecture**
Sample size	Women, N=2,590 Children, N=991	Women, N=3,589	Women, N=3,443
Target population	Women, age 15-49 Children, age 10-14	Women, age 18-55	Women, age 18-74
Unit of selection	The women and children	The women	The women
Method of selection	Stratified sample	Stratified sample	Stratified sample
Interview	Face-to-face personal interviews	Face-to-face personal interviews	Face-to-face personal interviews
Field work	4 weeks	6 weeks	5 weeks
Field staff	14 Supervisors 31 Enumerators	20 Supervisors 61 Enumerators	13 Supervisors 51 Enumerators
Data collection method	Paper questionnaire	Mini-computers	Tablet (CAPI).

WAVE 1-2007 VAW



Ever experienced violence

WAVE 2-2013 VAW



Ever and currently - experienced violence

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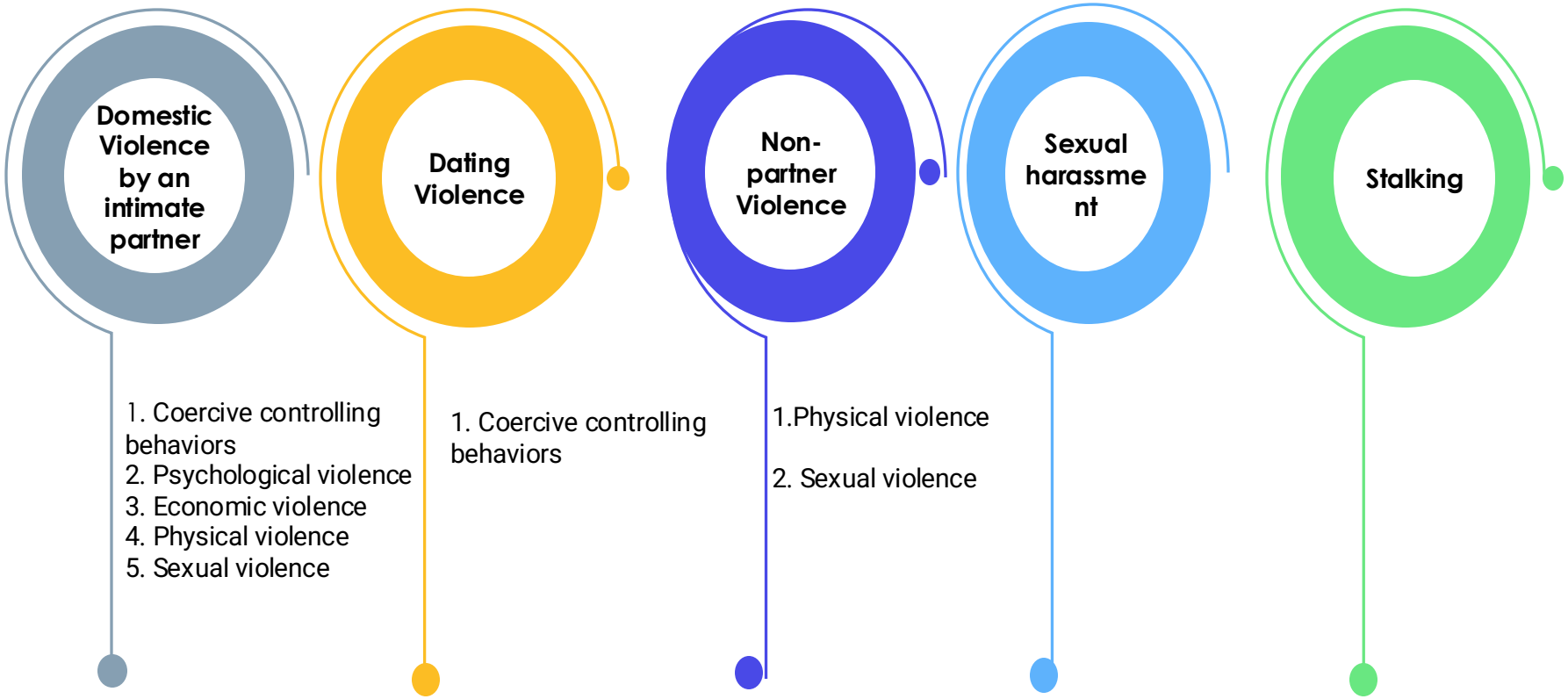
WAVE 3 -2018 VAW



Ever and currently - experienced violence

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Testing the Statistical Framework on Measuring Femicide

Recent developments

Questionnaire design

- This is the first national initiative in the Western Balkans to monitor femicide based on the UN statistical framework;
- Used UNODC/UN Women framework as guiding structure;
- Developed a standardized questionnaire (30 questions).

Victim profile

Perpetrator profile

Event context

Gender-related motive

Court decision

Data collection methodology

PEOPLE ADVOCATE
leading institution

1. Initial communication

The People's Advocate officially contacted the main institutions involved, the **Police, Prosecution Office,** and **Courts** to inform them about the initiative and their expected role in the data collection process.

2. Formal data requests

Customized formal requests were prepared and sent to each institution. These included tables with tailored variables and questions (part of the questionnaire) specific to each institution's role and data access.

3. Data entry

Upon receiving responses, the collected data were systematically entered into a pre-prepared excel-based data entry system, ensuring consistent structuring.

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Key findings

Reference period 2021-2023:

- 90% had history of prior abuse;
- 1 out of 4 victims had reported violence;
- 1 out of 5 killed by repeat offenders.

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15
From intimate partner

5
Family member

4
Other perpetrator

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Victims by main characteristics

- More than 1 out of 3 victims were aged 45-59;
- Nearly half of the victims were unemployed at the time of the crime;
- More than 2 out of 3 victims were with 8/9 years of schooling;
- 5 out of 6 victims had children, more than half of them were under 18 years old;

- In most cases, the murders were committed with extreme brutality, including:
  - *Burning the victim's body after the killing;*
  - *Shooting the victim multiple times;*
  - *Stabbing the victim in multiple parts of the body, or stabbing after shooting.*

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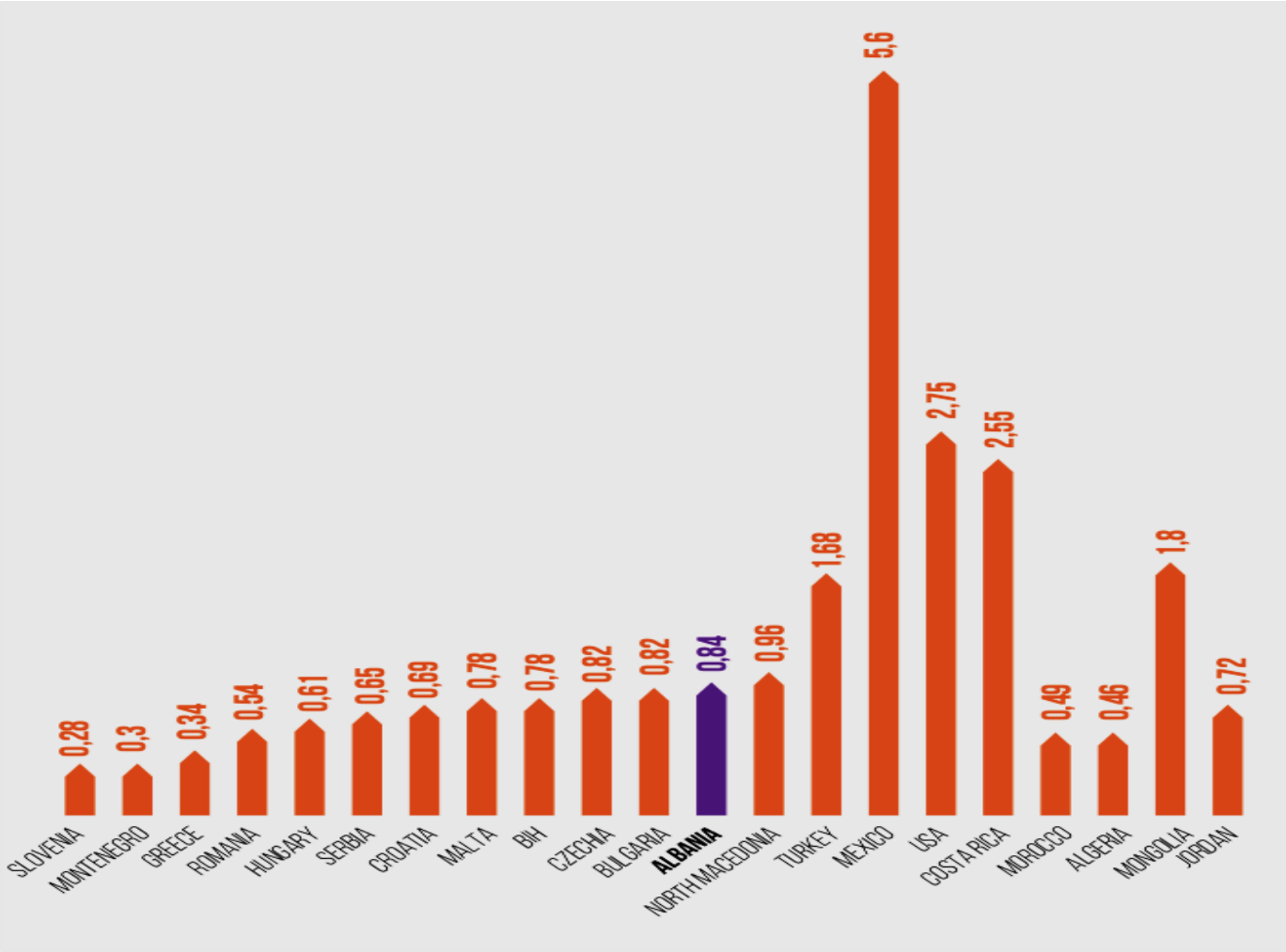
Femicide rate

Femicide rate in **2023** was

0.84 per 100.000 females.



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Main gaps and challenges

Gender statistics and Femicide

Main gaps and challenges

Gender statistics

- Lack of data disaggregation;
- Increase the use of administrative data to deliver additional gender indicators;
- Multiple level of data disaggregation;
- Lack of data for monitoring Gender related SDG indicators;
- High level contact to promote strategic changes in administrative systems with a view to improve statistical production.

Femicide

Absence of a legal definition of femicide:

- Prosecutors and judges are often unable to classify cases accordingly;
- As a result, they may be hindered from issuing appropriate sentences or making fully informed judicial decisions.

Data collection is time-consuming:

- Requires cross-checking information from multiple institutions;
- Involves significant effort in verification and analysis.

Strong inter-institutional collaboration is essential:

- Cooperation between police, prosecution offices, courts, and other relevant institutions is key to identifying and addressing femicide cases accurately.

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Future actions to improve data governance

Conclusions

Gender statistics

Inter-agency working group on gender statistics:

- Establishment in the framework of the Gender Equality Strategy;
- Aims to further strengthen the country's efforts in advancing gender equality;
- Will facilitate data coordination, harmonization, and analysis, ensuring the availability of reliable and standardized gender statistics.

INSTAT in collaboration with UN Women:

- Review and assess local indicators from a gender perspective;
- Provide multi level of data disaggregation using Household surveys data.
- Improve the dissemination of the gender statistics
- Conduct GBV and TUS surveys

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Femicide

In alignment with the UN statistical framework, Albania will expand its monitoring efforts to include:

- Instigated suicides, where there is documented evidence of prior psychological, physical, or sexual violence.

To ensure long-term sustainability, efforts will be made to involve INSTAT in this year process as part of a coordinated institutional approach:

- Efforts to integrate femicide data into official statistics, through a forthcoming crime statistics publication by INSTAT, to be developed in line with the ICCS;
- Efforts are underway to advocate for the inclusion of a specific provision in the new Criminal Code that explicitly designates femicide as a distinct crime.
- Moreover, upcoming legal review on VAW, will be supported by the findings of this report.

Conclusions

- Gender should be an integrated part of data governance frameworks;
- Gender data governance is essential for informed decision making and policy development;
- INSTAT recently has started a new project with UNWOMEN which will enrich:
  - Women and Men publication
  - Interactive dissemination
  - A new dedicated dashboard
- Through this collaboration INSTAT will implement the new waves of Time Use Survey and GBV;
- Deep analysis on “Gender perspective” based on CENSUS 2023 data ;
- INSTAT will play a crucial role in calculation of next round of femicide rate.

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Thank you!