Albania

Demographic and Health Survey

2017 - 2018

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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

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unicef
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This report presents the findings of the 2017-18 Albania Demographic and Health Survey (2017-18 ADHS), which was conducted by the Institute of Public Health (IPH) and the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT). ICF provided partial technical assistance to the project. Funding for the 2017-18 ADHS was provided by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of SDC, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN Women, or the Government of Albania.

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CONTENTS

TABLES AND FIGURES

PREFACE

The 2017-18 Albania Demographic and Health Survey (ADHS) is a nationally representative sample survey designed to provide information on population and health issues in Albania. The ADHS was conducted by the Institute of Public Health (IPH) and the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) under the lead of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Albania.

The ADHS received major funding support from the following international agencies: the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). Technical assistance to ensure survey quality and to build local capacity was provided by ICF.

The 2017-18 ADHS provides recent estimates on a wide range of demographic and health characteristics of the Albanian population. The objectives of the ADHS were to collect national- and regional-level data on fertility levels and contraceptive use; maternal and child health; adult health; HIV, AIDS, and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs); as well as adult health. The survey obtained detailed information on these topics from women of reproductive age (age 15-49) and also age 49-59 and, for certain topics, from men age 15-59 as well. Overall, the survey provides estimates for a variety of demographic and health indicators.

The 2017-19 ADHS results contribute to the growing national and international database of demographic and health indicators.

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- The technical staff of the ADHS, including the field work personnel and data quality teams, and the valuable contributions of all experts and organizations whose joint efforts ensured the effective implementation of the survey, and also, to the households whose participation made it possible to obtain the reliable information collected in the survey
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FOREWORD

In the past decade, Albania entered a new phase of major social and health reforms in line with the changes in various demographic and health characteristics of the Albanian society.

The 2017-18 Albania Demographic and Health Survey (ADHS) is a nationally representative study aimed at collecting and providing information on population, demographic, and health characteristics of the country. Population-based studies of this magnitude are a major undertaking that provide information on important indicators used to measure the progress of a country.

The ADHS results help provide the necessary information to assess, measure, and evaluate the existing programs in the country. They also provide crucial information to policymakers when drafting new policies and strategies related to the health sector and health services in Albania.

The information collected in the 2017-18 ADHS will be used not only by local decision-makers and program managers, but also by partners and foreign donors involved in various development areas in Albania, and by academic institutions to do further analysis with the collected data.

The 2017-18 ADHS is the result of quality work of many Albanian institutions as well as national and international organizations that have shown a high level of professionalism and dedication to collection of quality data in the field of health and demographics in Albania.

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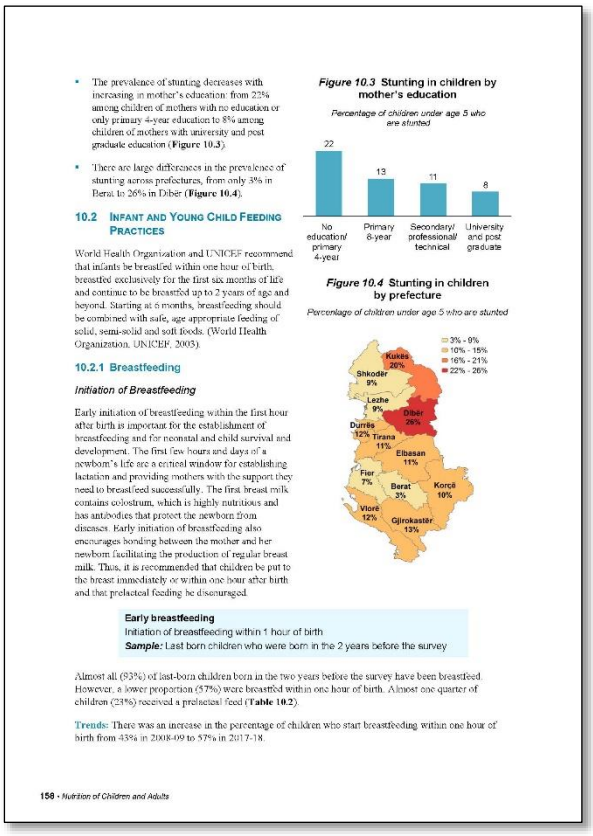
ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	antenatal care
ADHS	Albania Demographic and Health Survey
APHC	Albania Population and Housing Census
ASFR	age-specific fertility rates
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
C-section	caesarean section
DEFT	design effect
EA	enumeration areas
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FP	family planning
GAR	gross attendance ratios
GDP	gross domestic product
GPI	gender parity indices
HAP	Health for All Project
HLE	health life expectancy
INSTAT	National Institute of Statistics
IPH	Institute of Public Health
IUD	intrauterine device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
MHSP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
NAR	net attendance ratios
NCDs	noncommunicable diseases
NUTS	Territorial Units for Statistics
PSU	primary sampling unit
SD	standard deviation
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SE	standard error
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TFR	total fertility rate
UNDP	The United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	The United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UN Women	The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2017-18 ADHS

The new format of the 2017-18 ADHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. They are located for quick reference through links in the text (electronic version) and at the end of each chapter. Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large colorful maps display breakdowns by prefecture, which represents the subnational administrative division as well as one of the sampling domains. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.



- The prevalence of stunting decreases with increasing in mother's education: from 22% among children of mothers with no education or only primary 4-year education to 8% among children of mothers with university and post graduate education (**Figure 10.3**).
- There are large differences in the prevalence of stunting across prefectures, from only 3% in Berat to 26% in Dibër (**Figure 10.4**).

10.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

World Health Organization and UNICEF recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond. Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods. (World Health Organization, UNICEF, 2003).

10.2.1 Breastfeeding

Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour after birth is important for the establishment of breastfeeding and for neonatal and child survival and development. The first few hours and days of a newborn's life are a critical window for establishing lactation and providing mothers with the support they need to breastfeed successfully. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn facilitating the production of regular breast milk. Thus, it is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within one hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding be discouraged.

Figure 10.3 Stunting in children by mother's education

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

Figure 10.4 Stunting in children by prefecture

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

Early breastfeeding
Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
Sample: Last born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Almost all (93%) of last-born children born in the two years before the survey have been breastfeed. However, a lower proportion (57%) were breastfed within one hour of birth. Almost one quarter of children (23%) received a prelacteal feed (**Table 10.2**).

Trends: There was an increase in the percentage of children who start breastfeeding within one hour of birth from 43% in 2008-09 to 57% in 2017-18.

158 • *Nutrition of Children and Adults*

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding is discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, ADHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of ADHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting ADHS tables.

Example 1: Exposure to media: Women

Question asked to all women 15-49 years old

Table 3.6.1 Exposure to mass media: Women (1)

Percentage of women age 15-59 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic (3)	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women (2)
Age						
15-19	19.0	93.2	16.1	8.5	5.7	1,684
20-24	15.9	90.8	16.0	7.9	8.9	1,548
25-29	16.6	88.8	16.0	8.4	9.8	1,514
30-34	15.8	89.2	14.9	7.6	9.6	1,442
35-39	16.1	91.0	15.9	7.6	7.4	1,388
40-44	17.6	93.2	12.9	7.6	5.8	1,601
45-49	16.7	92.2	11.4	5.5	6.9	1,794
Residence						
Urban	19.9	90.2	16.4	9.1	8.4	6,578
Rural	12.3	92.9	12.0	5.2	6.5	4,392
Prefecture						
Berat	12.1	96.3	3.1	1.2	3.1	439
Dibër	13.9	90.3	3.8	1.5	9.3	510
Durrës	6.4	96.0	6.6	2.0	3.2	1,017
Elbasan	19.4	97.7	14.5	6.7	2.0	1,100
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	2.6	70.8	9.5	2.1	28.8	243
Primary 8-year	8.6	92.1	9.9	3.7	7.2	4,123
Secondary/professional/technical	17.3	92.8	14.0	7.3	6.5	3,708
University and post graduate	29.2	89.9	22.7	13.7 (5)	7.9	2,897
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.5	90.3	9.5	3.7	9.2	2,145
Second	11.8	93.7	10.2	4.6	5.7	2,161
Middle	15.8	94.8	12.6	6.2	4.6	2,130
Fourth	22.3	90.5	18.8	11.2	8.3	2,279
Highest	24.2	87.4	21.5	11.5	10.2	2,255
Total 15-49	16.9 (4)	91.3 (4)	14.7 (4)	7.5	7.6	10,970
50-59	18.4	90.9	12.7	8.3	8.5	4,030
Total 15-59	17.3	91.2	14.1	7.7	7.9	15,000

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about weekly exposure to various mass media. All eligible female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1.They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show the percentage of women who read newspapers, who watch television and who listen to the radio. The fourth column shows the percentage of those who access all of the three media, while the fifth column shows the percentage that does not access any of the three media. The last column lists the number of respondents to whom the question was asked. In this case, this question on media exposure was asked to all women 15-59 years old.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents media exposure by age, urban-rural residence, prefecture, education and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the ADHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table, highlighted in pink. In this table three rows with totals are presented: the first for women age 15-49, the second for women age 50-59 and the third for women age 15-59. In the first row the percentages, represent the totals for all women 15-49 years old. In this case, 16.9 percent of respondents read a newspaper at least once a week, 91.3 percent watches television at least once a week and 14.7 percent listens to the radio at least once a week.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women with a university or post graduate education have weekly access to all three types of media, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 13.7 percent of these women have access to newspapers, TV and radio.

Step 6: In this example, examining patterns by background characteristics, one can see how access to mass media varies across the Albanian population. Mass media are often used to disseminate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups help program managers and policy makers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

Note that in this explanation the numbers described in the text represent exactly the numbers in the table, including the decimal value. This is done for the sake of clarity. For the remaining of the text in the report the decimal values will be rounded to simplify.

Example 2: Child's size and weight at birth

Question asked to a subgroup of respondents

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth 1

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth: Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight[1] 2	Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight[1]: Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	1.4	11.1	87.3	0.2	100.0	89.5	186	4.4	167
20-34	1.5	9.0	88.9	0.6	100.0	97.8	2,157	5.3	2,108
35-49	1.0	13.8	84.9	0.3	100.0	97.1	218	11.8	212
Birth order									
1	1.1	12.0	86.7	0.2	100.0	97.0	1,099	7.1	1,065
2-3	1.7	7.6	90.0	0.8	100.0	97.3	1,348	4.4	1,311
4+	3.3	8.4	87.6	0.7	100.0	96.5	111	10.5	110
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	2.8	8.1	87.9	1.2	100.0	84.0	118	9.5	99
Does not smoke	1.4	9.6	88.5	0.5	100.0	97.7	2,443	5.6	2,388
Residence									
Urban	1.8	9.7	88.3	0.2	100.0	96.8	1,436	6.7	1,389
Rural	1.1	9.3	88.7	0.9	100.0	97.5	1,125	4.6	1,098
Mother's education									
No education/primary 4-year	0.0	15.2	79.1	5.7	100.0	86.2	81	0.8	69
Primary 8-year	1.8	9.6	87.9	0.7	100.0	96.5	1,188	6.8	1,147
Secondary/professional/ technical	1.1	9.7	89.2	0.0	100.0	98.1	634	5.2	622
University and post graduate	1.4	8.6	90.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	658	5.0	649
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.2	11.2	85.6	2.0	100.0	94.8	579	4.8	549
Second	0.3	9.9	89.4	0.3	100.0	95.9	551	6.2	529
Middle	2.3	5.0	92.7	0.0	100.0	97.5	497	4.3	484
Fourth	2.7	12.6	84.7	0.0	100.0	98.5	495	7.4	488
Highest	1.0	8.5	90.5	0.0	100.0	99.6	438	6.2	436
Total	1.5	9.5	88.5	0.5	100.0 3	97.1	2,561	5.8	2,487

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

a b 4

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table presents live births occurred to respondents in the five years preceding the survey in two separate panels: one showing all live births and the other one showing the percentage that weighed less than 2.5 kilograms.

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all live births, which in this case are presented according to size at birth (***a***), and then identify the columns that refer only to births for which the birth weight was reported (***b***).

Step 3: The second panel (***b***) is a subset of the first (***a***): 97.1% of the 2,561 live births occurred in the five years preceding the survey have a reported birth weight, so the number of cases for the second panel (***b***) is based in only 2,487 cases

Step 4: As an example, among the births to mothers with a university or post graduate education **and** have a reported birth weight, 5% of the live births were less than 2.5 kilograms. Note that this percentage does not refer to all birth but only to births with a reported birth weight.

Some tables show numbers that are based on few cases when the results are desegregated by background characteristics, such as age, education, residence and other characteristics. When the numbers are based on only 25 to 49 unweighted cases, they are shown in parenthesis to indicate that the results have to be interpreted with caution. Numbers based in fewer than 25 unweighted are not considered valid and are not shown and an asterisk (*) is shown instead. When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in ADHS Tables

A sample is made of a number of people who have been selected for a survey. In the 2017-18 ADHS, the sample was designed to represent the male and female population age 15-59 at the national level and at the prefecture level.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Weighted percent (3)	Weighted number (2)	Unweighted number (1)
Prefecture			
Berat	4.0	439	776
Dibër	4.6	510	1,092
Durrës	9.3	1,017	866
Elbasan	10.0	1,100	957
Fier	9.9	1,083	920
Gjirokastër	1.9	204	630
Korçë	7.8	859	980
Kukës	3.1	338	1,116
Lezhe	4.4	482	766
Shkodër	7.2	795	862
Tirana	32.4	3,558	1,201
Vlorë	5.3	586	694
Total 15-49	100.0	10,970	10,860

To generate statistics that are representative of the entire country and of each of the 12 prefectures, the number of respondents surveyed in each prefecture and within every sampling cluster in the prefecture has to be proportional to the total population. On the other hand, it is necessary that the number of cases collected in each prefecture be sufficient in quantity and be sufficiently geographically distributed across the prefectures to produce reliable statistics. Having a number of cases that is large enough would pose a problem in a simple proportional sample because such a sample would mean that prefectures with a small population would not yield a sufficient number of cases to produce reliable statistics, whereas prefectures with large population would yield much larger numbers than what is needed for statistical analysis. This problem is solved by assigning different probabilities of selection to the population depending on the size of the prefecture. In prefectures with small populations the probability of selection is higher than in prefectures with large populations. Another way of expressing this is that sample respondents in areas with a relatively large population represent fewer people and respondents in areas with small populations represent more people. When producing results such as percentages, means, medians or other statistics, sampling weights are used to offset the fact that some respondents have higher representation than others.

The **blue column 1** in Table 3.1 shows the actual number of women interviewed in each prefecture. The number of women interviewed ranges from 630 in Gjirokastër to 1,201 in Tirana. These numbers are sufficient to get reliable results in each prefecture for most variables. Given that, as explained above, women in some prefectures had a higher probability of selection than in others, respondents are overrepresented in some prefectures and underrepresented in others, so the unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the distribution of the actual Albanian population.

The numbers in the **purple column 2** represent number of respondents adjusted by weights, showing the distribution of respondents by prefecture as it would be if the probabilities of selection in the sample had been identical in all prefectures. This distribution of women reflects the actual distribution of women across prefectures. Note that there can be large differences between unweighted and weighted values. Weighted numbers can be smaller or larger than the unweighted numbers. For example, in Tirana 1,201 women represent 3,558 weighted women in column 2, whereas 1,092 unweighted women in Dibër represent only 510 women.

The percent distribution in **green column 3** shows the weighted percentages and if one compare these values to those in the actual population of Albania, one would see that the percent distribution by prefecture are the same. Now we can be confident that the weighted number of women in the survey accurately represents the proportion of women who live in these prefectures. Note that the number of cases as well as the statistics presented in this report always represent weighted values.

ALBANIA


MONTENEGRO
0 25 50 100
Kilometers
KOSOVO
Shkodër
Kukës
Lezhe
Dibër
Durrës
MACEDONIA
Tirana
Elbasan
Fier
Berat
Korçë
Vlorë
Gjirokastër
GREECE
N

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2017-18 Albania Demographic and Health Survey (ADHS) was implemented by two institutions: the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) and the Institute of Public Health (IPH). Other agencies and organizations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support were HAP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MHSP). The process was supported by the expertise of the licensed agency in this field: ICF. Data collection took place from 11 September 2017 to 20 February 2018. ICF provided technical assistance for questionnaire design, sampling design, training, and data processing through The DHS Program.

The results of the ADHS are intended to provide all information needed to evaluate the existing programs in the country and to provide Albanian decision-makers with the information needed to develop new policies and strategies related to health and health services provided to the Albanian population.

The information collected by the Albanian Demography and Health Survey will be used not only by Albanian decision-makers, but also by the leaders of health intervention planning programs, foreign partners, and donors that provide their assistance in various fields, and by academic institutions to carry out in-depth analysis of the data.

The 2017-18 ADHS was carried under a Cooperation Agreement between the Albanian Ministry of Health (MoH) and several international donor agencies, namely the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) and Institute of Public Health (IPH) worked jointly as implementing agencies.

1.1 HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND POPULATION

Albania occupies the southwestern portion of the Balkan. The country is located in Southeastern and Southern Europe, with Montenegro bordering to the northwest, Kosovo to the northeast, Macedonia to the east, and Greece to the south. The Mediterranean Sea makes up the entire western border of Albania. The country spans 28,748 square km (11,100 square miles) and has a total population of 2.9 million inhabitants, according to the most recent estimates. Administratively, the country is subdivided into 12 prefectures: Berat, Diber, Durres, Elbasan, Fier, Gjirokaster, Korce, Kukes, Lezhe, Shkoder, Tirana and Vlorë. This subdivision corresponds to the NUTS 3 subdivision applied by EUROSTAT. The capital of the country is Tirana, the country's most populous city and the main economic and commercial center.

According to the World Bank's assessment, Albania has transformed itself from one of the poorest countries in Europe to an upper-middle-income country, with an estimated GDP per capita of US$4,297 (World Bank 2018), with an overall unemployment rate of 14%, slightly higher for males than females (INSTAT 2018). The Albanian currency is the lek. In the past 2 years, the country has maintained positive growth rates and financial sustainability despite the inherited situation, the impacts of global economic crisis, and the challenges from the economies of neighboring countries. The country has experienced widespread social and political transformations over the years. The changes are reflected also in the economic situation and other aspects of life. The flows of out-migration have influenced the population structure, education, employment, and other sociodemographic variables.

1.2 HEALTH CARE

The Albanian health system is mainly public. The state provides the majority of services in the promotion, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. The private sector covers mostly pharmaceutical and dental services, and some specialized diagnostic services. This sector is mainly concentrated in Tirana. The vision for health care in Albania encompasses many aspects of health and wellbeing, including the reduction of inequalities in health, further infrastructure development, modernization of medical technology, human resources, and institutional capacities, improvement of safety and quality, equal access for all, and protection from the financial burden of disease.

The principles upon which the strategy is founded are the recognition of health as a human right, which is ensured through an effective, efficient, and well-governed health care system guaranteeing equal access grounded in the principles of solidarity, integrity, transparency, and accountability. The Albanian welfare system consists of several pillars, attained through social protection programs such as pension schemes, employment promotion programs, and economic aid.

In recent decades, there has been a steady increase in life expectancy for both sexes in Albania. Currently, the Albanian life expectancy is estimated at 77 years for men and 80 years for women (INSTAT 2018). The gender-related differences in life expectancy may be influenced by differences in risks associated with smoking, alcohol consumption, and road accidents. Recent estimates on healthy life expectancy (HLE) indicate that the number of years expected to be lived in optimal health is 63 for men and 67 for women. Healthy Life Expectancy is the average equivalent number of years of full health that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life subject to the age- specific death rates and morbidity rates of a given reference period.

Currently the basic public health services are provided by 12 Regional Directorates of Health and 24 Directorates of Public Health, coordinated by MHSP. In recent years, more attention has been given to the control and prevention of noncommunicable diseases, especially prevention, screening, and detection of cancers, such as breast cancer and colorectal cancer, and cardiovascular diseases.

1.3 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2017-2018 ADHS was to provide estimates of basic sociodemographic and health indicators for the country as a whole and the twelve prefectures. Specifically, the survey collected information on basic characteristics of the respondents, fertility, family planning, nutrition, maternal and child health, knowledge of HIV behaviors, health-related lifestyle, and noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). The information collected in the ADHS will assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing programs and in developing strategies for improving the health of the country's population.

1.4 SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLE UPDATING

The ADHS surveys were done on a nationally representative sample that was representative at the prefecture level as well by rural and urban areas. A total of 715 enumeration areas (EAs) were selected as sample clusters, with probability proportional to each prefecture's population size. The sample design called for 24 households to be randomly selected in every sampling cluster, regardless of its size, but some of the EAs contained fewer than 24 households. In these EAs, all households were included in the survey. The EAs are considered the sample's primary sampling unit (PSU). The team of interviewers updated and listed the households in the selected EAs. Upon arriving in the selected clusters, interviewers spent the first day of fieldwork carrying out an exhaustive enumeration of households, recording the name of each head of household and the location of the dwelling. The listing was done with tablet PCs, using a digital listing application. When interviewers completed their respective sections of the EA, they transferred their files into the supervisor's tablet PC, where the information was automatically compiled into a single file in which all households in the EA were entered. The software and field procedures were designed to ensure

there were no duplications or omissions during the household listing process. The supervisor used the software in his tablet to randomly select 24 households for the survey from the complete list of households.

All women age 15-49 who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for individual interviews with the full Woman's Questionnaire. Women age 50-59 were also interviewed, but with an abbreviated questionnaire that left out all questions related to reproductive health and mother and child health. A 50% subsample was selected for the survey of men. Every man age 15-59 who was a usual resident of or had slept in the household the night before the survey was eligible for an individual interview in these households.

1.5 QUESTIONNAIRES AND FORMS

Four questionnaires were used in the ADHS, one for the household and others for women age 15-49, for women age 50-59, and for men age 15-59. In addition to these four questionnaires, a form was used to record the vaccination information for children born in the 5 years preceding the survey whose mothers had been successfully interviewed. The content of these questionnaires and the form is shown in Appendix E. The questionnaires were applied in computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) mode. This is an interviewing technique in which the interviewer uses a computer to read and ask the questions, as well as to record the responses given by the interviewee.

- **Household questionnaire**
  The household questionnaire contains the list of household members and their basic socioeconomic characteristics, such as age, education, and marital status. It also has questions on migration during the year preceding the survey, child discipline, anemia testing, and anthropometric measurements for children under age 5 and for men and women age 15-59.

- **Questionnaire for women age 15-49**
  This questionnaire has the standard DHS questions on respondents' background characteristics, fertility, and birth history, reproductive health, mother and child care, knowledge, attitudes and behaviors related to HIV/AIDS, and women's work and empowerment. The questionnaire also includes a number of questions to capture the prevalence of noncommunicable diseases and lifestyle behaviors correlated with such diseases, namely smoking, drinking, and exercising.

- **Registry-based immunization form**
  The collection of data on vaccination for the ADHS was a significant departure from standard DHS procedures. Instead of obtaining the dates of vaccinations from the cards or from the mothers, the information was obtained from the health centers' registries. Team supervisors visited the health facilities servicing the selected EAs with the identifying information and the exact date of birth of every child born between 2014 and 2017 whose mother had been successfully interviewed. Using the health center registries and the data obtained from the mothers, supervisors matched the children on the registry with the ones identified during the interview. When the matches were confirmed, supervisors copied the information using the registry-based immunization form, which linked to their corresponding womens' questionnaires.

- **Questionnaire for women age 50-59**
  Interviewing women age 50-59 was also a departure from standard DHS procedures. This questionnaire had questions on background characteristics, marital status, and work as well as the questions pertaining to noncommunicable diseases and lifestyle. Questions on fertility, fertility regulation, mother and child health, and nutrition were left out.

- **Questionnaire for men age 15-59**
  Every man age 15-59 who was a usual household member or who had spent the preceding night in the household was eligible for individual interview in a 50% subsample of households. The mens'

questionnaire was modelled after the standard DHS questionnaire with modifications to include questions related to lifestyle and noncommunicable disease.

1.6 Anthropometry, Anemia Testing, and Blood Pressure Measurement

In addition to carrying out oral interviews, interviewers were responsible for the collection of capillary blood samples for anemia testing, for the measurement of height of children less than age 5, and for the measurement of blood pressure of men and women age 15-59. The Institute of Public Health (IPH) led the effort to collect measurements and biomarkers, and its staff were responsible for training and monitoring field personnel during fieldwork.

- **Measurement of height and weight**
  In every visited household, interviewers measured the height and took the weight of all children 0 to 59 months and all women age 15-59. The height and weight of men was measured only in the 50% subsample selected for interviews. Adults and children were measured with a three-panel Shorr board, especially designed to measure children and adults in the field. The weight of both children and adults was taken with *Seca* scales that had a mother/child function.

- **Anemia testing**
  In every visited household, children age 6 to 59 months and women age 15-59 were eligible for anemia testing. The testing for men was done only in households selected for male interviews. The test was done using Hemocue® hemoglobinometers, which require small amount of capillary blood to be used in a simple procedure that produces results within a few minutes. Interviewers were instructed to inform the respondents of test results and to advise them to seek medical assistance in cases of severe anemia.

- **Measurement of blood pressure**
  Interviewers took blood pressure of respondents during the course of the individual interview, using manual sphygmomanometers and stethoscopes. The measurement was done three times, at the beginning, at the approximate middle, and at the end of the interview. The average of the two final measurements was used as the indicator of blood pressure at the time of the interview. Blood pressure was only measured for men and women who were successfully interviewed with their respective individual questionnaires, not as a part of the household interview.

1.7 Pretest

A pretest was conducted in Tirana and surrounding areas to evaluate questionnaires and survey protocols. The classroom sessions were conducted from June 19 through July 7 at IPH facilities. Interviewers were trained in interviewing techniques and use of questionnaires in both the printed and CAPI version. The digital version of the questionnaires was used in a touch-screen tablet PC that also had a small detachable keyboard. IPH senior staff trained interviewers to measure height and weight; hemoglobin, using a *Hemocue* hemoglobinometer; and blood pressure, with manual blood pressure monitors and stethoscopes.

Because the interviewers were also responsible for updating the lists of households in the EA, INSTAT's cartography specialist trained them to to read and interpret census maps and use proper procedures for covering the households.

The actual pretest took place the week of July 10-14. The pretest field personnel were organized in five teams, each made up of two female interviewers, one male interviewer, and one team supervisor, the same configuration that the teams were expected to have during fieldwork. No major issues were identified during the pretest, but in some cases the application needed adjusting to correct skip patterns and glitches that occurred when transferring data between the team supervisor's tablet and the interviewers' tablets.

1.8 Training of Field Staff for the Main Fieldwork

The training session started August 7, 2017, in Tirana. Seventy-two women, 42 men and 17 senior staff from INSTAT and IPH, participated. The INSTAT and IPH staff were trained to be part of the quality control teams during fieldwork, so they needed to be familiar with the questionnaires and measurement procedures. During the first 2 weeks of training, interviewers were instructed on household listing procedures, using the printed version of household and individual questionnaires with explanations on the purpose and relevance of the questions and their logical flow through the questionnaires. After the interviewers were familiar with the content and use of printed questionnaires, they started the training on the use of questionnaires in digital CAPI format on August 21.

Various specialists participated in the training. Thus, INSTAT's cartography specialist trained interviewers on map interpretation, location of EAs, and identification of their boundaries; IPH's coordinator of the vaccination program covered the section on vaccination and described the vaccination registration forms that the team supervisor had to obtain to record data. The training on anthropometry and collection of biomarkers also was carried out by senior IPH staff. As for the pretest, interviewers were also trained in measurement of height and weight, measurement of hemoglobin levels using a Hemocue hemoglobinometer, and use of sphygmomanometers and stethoscopes to manually measure blood pressure.

1.9 Fieldwork

Fieldwork lasted approximately 6 months, from September 11, 2017, to February 20, 2018. Upon completion of training, 27 teams were formed, each team consisting of two female interviewers, one male interviewer, and one supervisor. Several layers of supervision were used to ensure data quality. First, team supervisors were required to closely monitor interviewers in the field and make sure their performance complied with expectations. Second, quality control teams, composed of IPH and INSTAT senior staff, visited teams in the field on a regular basis to observe their performance and offer guidance when needed. In addition, field check tables were produced every few weeks to assess the quality of the data being gathered.

1.10 Data Processing

The interviewees' answers, the results of anthropometry and biometric measurements, and the vaccination registration form were entered digitally. One of the advantages of questionnaires in CAPI format is that much of the primary data editing is done instantly, as the interviewer enters the data into his or her tablet PC. For instance, if the interviewer enters the age of the respondent, and this age is inconsistent with the respondent's date of birth, the application will make the interviewer aware of this error, and he or she will have to correct the error before proceeding with the interview.

Once the team supervisor had a representative sample of households in the EA, as explained in Section 1.4, he or she assigned the interviewers to the households they were expected to visit for the survey. This was done by transmitting the household information – location and name of head of household – to the interviewer's tablet PC via Bluetooth. When interviewers completed their assigned household and individual questionnaires, they transmitted the data back to their supervisor's tablet PC, where the file for that particular EA was gradually being completed with the input from all interviewers. An EA was considered complete and "closed" when every selected household was accounted for, when there was a record for every person eligible for all individual interviews, and when there were records for all the anthropometric and biometric measurements for all individuals eligible for such measurements. To close one EA, it was also necessary to obtain the vaccination data for eligible children from the vaccination registry in neighboring health facilities.

Team supervisors sent the accumulated fieldwork data to INSTAT's central office via internet every day, unless for some reason the teams did not have access to the internet at the time. The data received from the various teams were combined into a single file, which was used to produce quality control tables, known as

field check tables. These tables reveal systematic errors in the data such as omission of potential respondents, age displacement, inaccurate recording of date of birth and age at death, inaccurate measurement of height and weight, and other key indicators of data quality. These tables were reviewed and evaluated by ADHS senior staff, which in turn provided feedback and advice to the teams in the field.

1.11 RESPONSE RATES

Survey response rates indicate what proportion of the people eligible for a survey is successfully interviewed, and it is obtained by of dividing the number of people who were successfully interviewed by the total number of people identified in the sample. These response rates indicate the fieldwork efficiency. It is generally assumed that larger response rates mean one can have more confidence in the results. **Table 1.1** shows response rates for the ADHS 2017-18. A total of 16,955 households were selected for the sample, of which 16,634 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 15,823 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 95%. In the interviewed households, 11,680 women age 15-49 were identified for individual interviews. Interviews were completed for 10,860 of these women, yielding a response rate of 93%. In the same households, 4,289 women age 50-59 were identified, of which 4,140 were successfully interviewed, yielding a 97% response rate. In the 50% subsample of households selected for the male survey, 7,103 eligible men age 15-59 were identified, of which 6,142 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 87%. Response rates were higher in rural than in urban areas, which is a pattern commonly found in household surveys because in urban areas more people work and carry out activities outside the home.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Albania 2017-18

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	8,680	8,275	16,955
Households occupied	8,506	8,128	16,634
Households interviewed	7,927	7,896	15,823
Household response rate[1]	93.2	97.1	95.1
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	5,475	6,205	11,680
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,960	5,900	10,860
Eligible women response rate[2]	90.6	95.1	93.0
Interviews with women age 50-59			
Number of eligible women	2,083	2,206	4,289
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,979	2,161	4,140
Eligible women response rate[2]	95.0	98.0	96.5
Interviews with men age 15-59			
Number of eligible men	3,349	3,754	7,103
Number of eligible men interviewed	2,772	3,370	6,142
Eligible men response rate[2]	82.8	89.8	86.5

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 2

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water:*** Eighty-three percent of households in Albania have access to an improved source of drinking water.
- ***Sanitation:*** Almost all households (96%) in Albania use improved toilet facilities.
- ***Electricity:*** Twenty-one percent of the households in Albania use electricity for cooking, while 28% of urban households and 10% of rural households use it for cooking.
- ***Children:*** Seventeen percent of the population is young (age 0-14) compared with 23% in the 2008-09 ADHS.
- ***Household headship:*** Men head the vast majority of households (83%).
- ***Child registration:*** Ninety-eight percent of all children under age 5 had their births registered with the civil authorities.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2017-18 ADHS provides context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, hand washing, household population composition, educational attainment, school attendance, birth registration, and family living arrangements.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Households that use bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if their water source for cooking and hand washing comes from an improved source.

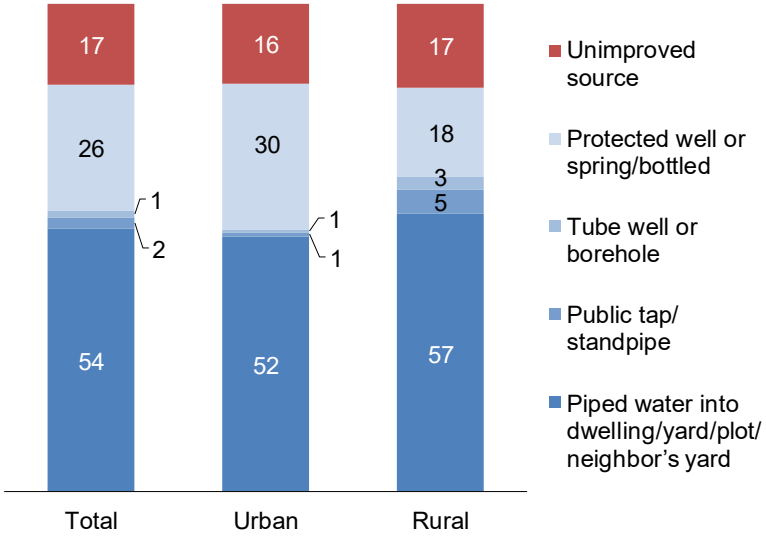
Sample: Households

Use of unimproved water sources increases the prevalence of waterborne disease and the burden of service delivery through an increased demand for health care. Overall, 17% of households have unimproved sources of drinking water, while 87% use improved sources. These percentages are very similar for urban and rural households (**Figure 2.1**). Five percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make water safe for drinking. The most commonly used method is bleach or chlorine added (2%) and boiling (1%) (**Table 2.1**).

Trends: The proportion of households with access to improved sources of water increased from 62% to 83% between 2008-09 and 2017-18. This development occurred equally in urban and in rural areas.

Figure 2.1 **Household drinking water by residence**

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water



2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets

Sample: Households

A household's toilet or latrine facility is classified as hygienic if only household members use it, if it is not shared with other households, and if the facility separates human waste from human contact effectively. The types of facilities most likely to accomplish this are 1) toilets that flush or pour flush into a piped sewer system, septic tank, or somewhere else, 2) ventilated, improved pit (VIP) latrines, or 3) pit latrines with a slab. Ninety six percent of households use improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with another household; 73% of the households use flush toilets connected to a piped sewer system, 5% use flush toilets that pour into a pit latrine, and 17% use flush toilets that pour into a septic tank. Only 4% of households use a non-improved toilet, and less than 1% share facilities with another household (**Table 2.2**).

Trends: The proportion of households using a flush toilet piped into a sewer and not shared with other households increased from 27% in 2008-09 to 47% in 2017-18 in rural areas, but in urban areas usage remained practically unchanged (90% in 2008-09 and 91% in 2017-18, respectively).

2.3 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

Household Characteristics

Household characteristics are a tool to estimate the household's non-monetary assets. Also, the conditions under which the household members live are an indicator of the exposure to health risks faced by the

members, especially the children. To assess the socioeconomic conditions under which the population lived, respondents were asked to give specific information about their household setting. Characteristics for which information was collected included source of drinking water, type of sanitation facilities, flooring material of dwelling, and assets possessed by household members. The majority of households live in dwellings with floor covered with ceramic tiles (78%) or cement (17%) and 2% have parquet or polished wood floors.

In the vast majority of households (92%) the cooking is done inside the house, using gas (59%), electricity (21%), or wood (19%) as a main cooking fuel. More urban households use gas or electricity compared with rural households, whereas a larger proportion of rural households use wood as cooking fuel (38%, compared with 8% in urban households.

Secondhand tobacco smoke has the same harmful chemicals that smokers inhale, and there is no safe level of exposure for secondhand smoke. Household members are exposed to this health risk in 27% of the households daily, and in 3% of the households, they are exposed to it weekly. The exposure is slightly more in rural areas, where smoking occurs daily in 30% of the households, compared with 24% of the households in urban areas (**Table 2.3**).

Trends: The proportion of households living in dwellings with ceramic tiles increased from 79% to 86% in urban areas and from 40% to 64% in rural areas between 2008-09 and 2017-18. During the same period, the proportion using electricity for cooking increased from 20% to 28% in urban areas and from 5% to 21% in rural areas.

Household Durable Goods

The availability of durable goods is a proximate measure of household socioeconomic conditions and, as explained earlier, an indicator of the availability of nonmonetary assets. Practically all households have television sets (98%), armoires (97%), mobile phones (97%), refrigerators (96%), sofas (95%), and washing machines (94%). Fifty-four percent of households in urban areas and 28% in rural areas have computers. Two-thirds of households in urban areas have a satellite dish or cable television, compared with 58% of households in rural areas. Regarding ownership of means of transportation, 37% of households have a car or truck, 26% have a bicycle, and 10% have a motorcycle or a scooter (**Table 2.4**).

Trends: Between 2008-09 and 2017-18, the proportion of households with a satellite dish or cable remained practically unchanged in urban areas (69% and 66%, respectively), but increased from 39% to 58% in rural areas. The proportion of households with a computer increased from 30% to 54% in urban areas and from 5% to 28% in rural areas.

Wealth Index

Wealth index

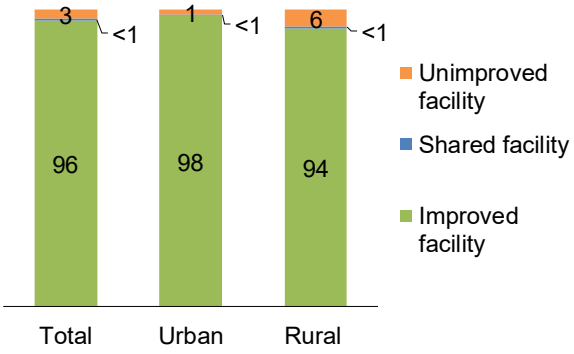
Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

The wealth index is a recently developed measure tested in some countries in relation to inequities in household income, use of health services, and health outcomes (Rutstein et al. 2000). The wealth index is constructed by assigning a weight or score factor to each household asset through principal components analysis. These scores are summed by household, and individuals are ranked according to the total score of the household in which they reside. The sample is then divided into population quintiles—five groups with the same number of individuals in each. At the national level, approximately 20% of the population is in each wealth quintile. Because wealth, resources, and economic opportunities tend to concentrate in urban areas, 30% of households in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile, compared with only 5% of households in rural areas. Inversely, only 5% of households in urban areas are in the lowest quintile, compared with 42% of households in rural areas (**Table 2.5, Figure 2.2**).

Figure 2.2 **Household toilet facilities by residence**

Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facilities



The Gini is a coefficient of measuring inequality in wealth distribution. The value varies from "0.0" if wealth is evenly distributed to "1.0" if wealth is completely unequal or concentrated. The Gini coefficient is 0.11. Wealth is more evenly distributed in urban areas (0.05) than in rural areas (0.15) (**Table 2.5**).

Trends: The Gini coefficient decreased from 0.26 to 0.11 between 2008-09 and 2017-18. This could be explained by a redistribution of wealth or the fact that more households in the lower social strata have been able to acquire more assets over the past decade.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The uneven distribution of wealth, as indicated by Gini coefficient, varies markedly across prefectures, from 0.06 in Durrës and 0.11 in Vlorë to 0.19 in Elbasan and 0.26 in Dibër (**Table 2.5**).

2.4 Household Population and Composition

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population, unless specified otherwise.

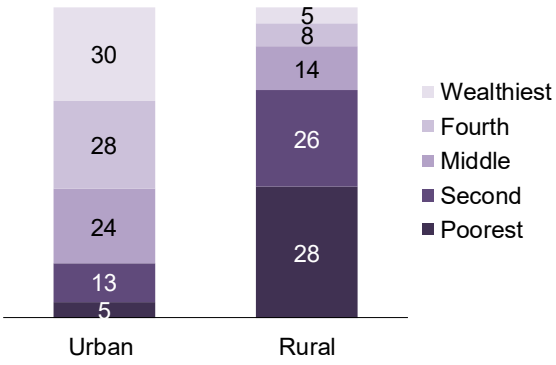
The population pyramid in **Figure 2.3** shows the de facto household population by 5-year age groups and sex. The pyramid shows that a large proportion of Albania's population is in the 15-64 age range and constitutes two-thirds of the total population; 17% of the population is in the 0-14 age dependency group and 16% is in the 65 and older dependency group (**Table 2.6**).

The large majority of households (83%) are headed by men, while 17% are headed by women. The mean household size is 3.3, with only slight differences between urban and rural areas (3.1 and 3.5, respectively). Only 2% of households have orphans or foster children.

Trends: The mean household size decreased between 2008-09 and 2017-18, from 3.8 to 3.3. This decline was especially noticeable in rural areas, where mean household size declined from 4.1 to 3.5.

***Figure 2.3* Household wealth by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.5 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival

Orphan
A child with one or both parents who are dead
Sample: Children under age 18

Children not living with their biological parents are more likely to be disadvantaged compared with those who reside with their parents. When living without parents, children may be at increased risk of impoverishment, deprived of property and other rights, and at increased risk of abuse, neglect, and exploitation. The majority of children under 18 (84%) live with both parents, and only 2% do not live with one of the biological parents; 11% live with the mother only, even though the father is alive, and 1% live with the father only, even though the mother is alive (**Table 2.8**).

Trends: The proportion of children less than age 18 living with both parents remained practically unchanged between 2008-09 and 2017-18 (86% and 84%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is a slight decrease in the proportion of children living with both parents that occurs as the age of the child increases, from 86% of children under age 5 to 83% of children age 15-17.
- There are significant variations in children's living arrangements across prefectures. This varies from Berat, where 76% of children live with both parents and 19% live with the mother only even though the father is alive, to Kukës, where 90% of the children live with both parents and only 5% live with the mother only even though the father is alive.
- The proportion of children living with both parents increases with household wealth, from 81% in the lowest quintile to 91% in the highest. Inversely, the proportion of children living without their fathers even though they are alive declines from 14% in the lowest wealth quintile to 5% in the highest.

2.6 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the civil authorities.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

Birth registration in Albania is governed by legislation "On Civil Status", which asserts two key elements for the process: a valid document certifying the birth and an individual making the declaration of birth. Parents bear primary responsibility for the registration of their child, and when this is not possible, other adults from the family, the custodians, the legal representatives, and others who can prove the right, could declare for the registration.[1] Birth registration is free, and the process happens in the civil registration offices, where a birth certificate is issued after registration. The law does not provide any time limits for registration, but it encourages early registrations. The law provides for financial incentives (of approximately USD $50) for mothers who register their children within 60 days when born in Albania and within 90 days when born abroad.

The 2017-18 ADHS provides an estimate of the coverage of birth registration of children less than age 5. Respondents to the Household Questionnaire were asked whether children in the household had birth certificates or whether they had been registered with the civil authority. Birth registration is almost universal in Albania, where 98% of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey were registered, and 84% of them had birth certificates, while 14% did not have a birth certificate but had been registered (**Table 2.9**).

Trends: The proportion of children registered with the civil authorities remained unchanged between 2008-09 and 2017-18 (99% and 98%, respectively) but the proportion of children that had a birth certificate increased from 78% to 85% during this period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Given that birth registration is practically universal in Albania, 98% of children less than age 5 are registered, regardless of the place of residence or socioeconomic characteristics. Shkodër and Durrës are the only exceptions, with proportions of registered children of 93% and 97%, respectively.
- The proportion of children with birth certificates increases with household wealth, from 82% in the lowest quintile to 90% in the highest.

2.7 EDUCATION

2.7.1 Educational Attainment of Women

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed fewer than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Among women and girls age 6 and older, only 4% did not attend school, 21% attended but did not complete primary school, 31% completed primary level, 17% completed secondary level, and 17% went beyond secondary level (**Table 2.10.1**).

[1] Law "On Civil Status" 2009 no 10129; article 4, amended.

Trends: The proportion of women that completed the secondary level increased slightly, from 13% to 17% between 2008-09 and 2017-18, and the proportion who went beyond secondary school almost doubled during that period, from 9% to 17%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 20-24 and age 25-29 have larger proportions that have achieved an education beyond the secondary level, respectively), demonstrating that younger generations have had easier access to advanced education.
- There is an important gap in educational attainment between urban and rural female populations, with median years completed of 14.4 and 7.5, respectively.
- The proportion of women who have obtained an education beyond secondary level varies widely across prefectures, from 8% in Dibër and Berat to 17% in Durrës and 27% in Tirana.
- The proportion of women who have obtained an education beyond secondary level is strongly associated with household wealth: only 4% of women in the lowest quintile achieved this level, compared with 39% of women in the highest quintile (**Table 2.10.1**).

2.7.2 Educational Attainment of Men

Among men age 6 and older, 3% did not attend school, 19% attended but did not complete primary school, 26% completed primary school, 21% completed secondary school, and 16% went beyond secondary school (**Table 2.10.2**).

Trends: There was an increase from 10% to 16% in the proportion of men who went beyond secondary between 2008-09 and 2017-18, and the median number of years of education increased from 7.7 to 12.8.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among urban men, the median number of years of education is almost double, 15.1 years compared with 7.8 years for men in rural areas; 21% of men in urban areas achieved an education beyond primary school, compared with 7% of men in rural areas.
- As with women, the proportion of men who have obtained an education beyond secondary varies widely across prefectures, from 7% in Dibër and 8% in Berat to 16% in Durrës and 26% in Tirana.
- There is a strong association between household wealth and education: 4% of men in the lowest quintile obtained an education beyond secondary, compared with 38% of men in the highest quintile (**Table 2.10.2**).

2.7.3 School Attendance

Net attendance ratios (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 6-14 for primary school NAR and children age 15-17 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratios (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school age population.

Sample: Children age 6-14 for primary school GAR and children age 15-17 for secondary school GAR

Net attendance ratio (NAR) is defined as the ratio of the number of persons in the official age group attending any educational institution in a particular class-group to the total number persons in the age group. It indicates participation in primary school for the population age 6-14 and secondary school for the population age 15-17. The gross attendance ratio (GAR), measures the number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. A NAR of 100 would indicate that all children in the official age range for the level are attending school at that level. The GAR can exceed 100 if there is substantial over age or under age participation at a given level of schooling.

Gender Parity Indices (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

In Albania, school attendance by school-age household members is high. The overall NAR for primary school education is 95, and the GAR is about 99. The difference between the NAR and GAR indicates that some students are either under age or over age for the class in which they are enrolled. The NAR and GAR for primary school do not vary much by residence or wealth. The overall NAR for secondary school education is 79, much lower than for primary school (**Table 2.11**).

The gender parity index (GPI) is the quotient of the proportion of females divided by the proportion of males enrolled in a given stage of education, indicating the gender gap in attendance ratios. If there is no gender difference, the GPI will be 1; it will be less than 1 if the disparity is in favor of males, and it will exceed 1 if the gap favors females. The overall GPI in primary school is 1.00 for NAR and 0.99 for GAR, and in secondary school is 1.04 for NAR and 0.95 for GAR, indicating that there are no significant differences in school attendance between males and females (**Table 2.11**).

Trend: Between 2008-09 and 2017-18, NAR and GAR for primary school remained almost unchanged but had a slight decrease from 95 to 93 in NAR and from 98 to 96 in GAR. For secondary school, on the other hand, NAR increased markedly from 56 to 79 and GAR increased from 62 to 104.

Patterns by background characteristics

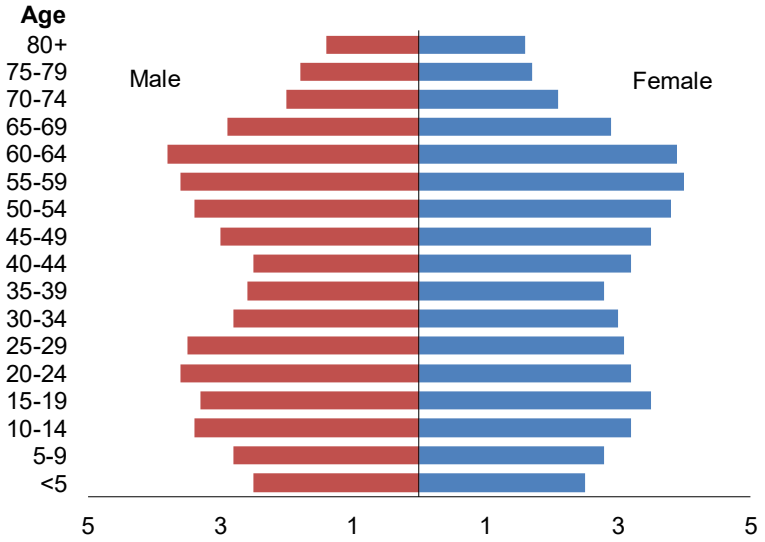
- The NAR in urban areas is 83, compared with 78 in rural areas.
- The secondary school NAR varies significantly across prefectures, from 64 in Dibër and 66 in Kukës, to 85 in Tirana and 86 in Korçë.

- The secondary school NAR is closely associated with household wealth, increasing from 66 in the lowest quintile to 88 in the highest one (**Figure 2.4**).

- The secondary school gender parity index fluctuates between 0.93 and 1.16, but it varies more or less evenly regardless of the household characteristics.

Figure 2.4 **Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1 Household drinking water**
- **Table 2.2 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 2.3 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.4 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.6 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.7 Household composition**
- **Table 2.8 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.9 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.10.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.10.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.11 School attendance ratios**

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, and by time to obtain drinking water; percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, Albania 2017-18

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	83.6	82.8	83.3	82.2	83.0	82.5
Piped into dwelling/yard plot	52.3	56.9	54.0	52.2	57.2	54.2
Public tap/standpipe	0.8	5.0	2.4	0.9	5.3	2.7
Tube well or borehole	0.6	2.7	1.4	0.8	2.9	1.7
Protected dug well	1.0	9.2	4.1	1.0	9.4	4.4
Protected spring	1.7	3.8	2.5	2.0	3.5	2.6
Bottled water, improved source for cooking/handwashing[1]	27.2	5.2	18.9	25.3	4.7	17.0
Unimproved source	16.3	17.2	16.6	17.7	17.0	17.4
Unprotected dug well	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.8
Unprotected spring	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.8
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	14.7	13.6	14.3	16.1	13.5	15.0
Bottled water, unimproved source for cooking/handwashing[1]	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[2]	78.8	72.8	76.6	77.2	73.0	75.5
Less than 30 minutes	19.3	23.7	21.0	20.8	23.4	21.8
30 minutes or longer	1.3	3.2	2.0	1.5	3.4	2.3
Don't know/missing	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[3]						
Boiled	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4
Bleach/chlorine added	0.5	4.6	2.0	0.6	4.6	2.2
Strained through cloth	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3
Ceramic, sand or other filter	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5
Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Let it stand and settle	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No treatment	95.6	91.9	94.2	95.7	91.8	94.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[4]	3.4	7.1	4.8	3.3	7.2	4.9
Number	9,864	5,959	15,823	31,058	21,069	52,128

[1] Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbor
[3] Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so the sum of treatment may exceed 100 percent.
[4] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Albania 2017-18

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation	98.0	93.8	96.4	97.8	93.8	96.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	91.4	46.9	74.6	90.5	47.6	73.2
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	1.3	9.7	4.5	1.4	9.7	4.8
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	5.0	36.5	16.8	5.6	35.8	17.8
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Composting toilet	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Unimproved sanitation	2.0	6.2	3.6	2.2	6.2	3.8
Shared facility[1]	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Unimproved facility						
Unimproved facility	1.4	5.6	3.0	1.5	5.6	3.2
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	1.2	4.7	2.5	1.4	4.7	2.7
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	9,864	5,959	15,823	31,058	21,069	52,128

[1] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

Table 2.3 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Albania 2017-18

	Households			Population		
Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4
Wood/planks	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.4
Parquet or polished wood	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.2
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Ceramic tiles	86.4	64.2	78.0	87.0	63.6	77.6
Cement	9.1	28.2	16.3	8.8	28.5	16.8
Carpet	0.8	2.3	1.4	0.8	2.5	1.5
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	28.0	20.9	25.3	19.3	13.2	16.8
Two	54.9	53.6	54.4	57.6	54.2	56.2
Three or more	17.1	25.5	20.3	23.1	32.6	26.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house	95.9	86.3	92.3	95.8	86.0	91.8
In a separate building	2.1	9.5	4.9	2.2	9.6	5.2
Outdoors	1.5	4.0	2.5	1.7	4.3	2.8
No food cooked in household	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	27.7	10.3	21.2	25.8	8.9	19.0
LPG/natural gas/biogas	63.4	51.2	58.8	64.9	50.8	59.2
Charcoal	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Wood	8.1	37.8	19.3	8.9	39.6	21.3
Agricultural crop	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
No food cooked in household	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	8.3	38.4	19.6	9.0	40.2	21.6
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[2]	91.1	61.5	80.0	90.7	59.7	78.2
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	24.3	30.2	26.5	27.3	32.9	29.5
Weekly	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6
Monthly	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Less than once a month	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6
Never	71.3	65.0	68.9	68.2	62.2	65.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	9,864	5,959	15,823	31,058	21,069	52,128

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes charcoal, wood and agricultural crops.
[2] Includes electricity and LPG/natural gas/biogas.

Table 2.4 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land and livestock/farm animals by residence, Albania 2017-18

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	32.5	28.3	30.9
Television	98.2	98.6	98.4
Mobile phone	97.4	96.2	96.9
Non-mobile telephone	28.8	7.3	20.7
Video/DVD player	39.1	29.3	35.4
Tape/CD player	28.8	21.9	26.2
Refrigerator	97.2	95.1	96.4
Freezer	16.3	14.5	15.6
Washing machine	95.9	90.2	93.7
Dishwasher	17.0	6.8	13.1
Microwave oven	55.4	24.9	43.9
Sofa	96.5	92.1	94.8
Armoire	97.8	96.2	97.2
Electric radiator	63.3	30.6	51.0
Generator	4.5	5.8	5.0
Sewing or knitting machine	16.5	13.4	15.3
Air conditioner	37.4	10.3	27.2
Water boiler	86.1	72.0	80.8
Computer	54.4	27.8	44.4
Satellite dish or cable	65.9	57.9	62.9
Means of transport			
Bicycle	26.9	25.6	26.4
Animal drawn cart	0.8	7.3	3.2
Motorcycle/scooter	5.6	16.3	9.6
Car/truck	39.6	32.8	37.0
Tractor	0.6	5.9	2.6
Boat with a motor	0.6	1.0	0.7
Ownership of agricultural land	11.8	74.3	35.3
Ownership of farm animals[1]	5.4	59.6	25.8
Number	9,864	5,959	15,823

[1] Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, goats, sheep, chickens or other poultry

Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Albania 2017-18

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	5.0	12.5	24.0	28.4	30.1	100.0	31,058	0.05
Rural	42.2	31.0	14.1	7.6	5.1	100.0	21,069	0.15
Prefecture								
Berat	25.8	23.1	22.1	20.3	8.7	100.0	2,321	0.13
Dibër	58.3	19.8	12.0	7.9	2.0	100.0	2,264	0.26
Durrës	6.0	22.5	34.9	24.1	12.5	100.0	5,170	0.06
Elbasan	41.2	26.1	16.4	12.1	4.2	100.0	5,069	0.19
Fier	22.7	28.9	19.9	16.8	11.7	100.0	5,339	0.16
Gjirokastër	26.9	16.5	17.7	23.7	15.1	100.0	1,182	0.15
Korçë	29.0	28.9	20.7	17.3	4.1	100.0	4,336	0.16
Kukës	47.0	26.4	17.2	7.6	1.8	100.0	1,422	0.16
Lezhe	29.1	25.9	19.8	14.2	11.1	100.0	2,266	0.16
Shkodër	22.9	22.7	23.1	20.7	10.6	100.0	3,653	0.14
Tirana	5.1	9.7	16.2	24.6	44.4	100.0	15,899	0.12
Vlorë	11.0	19.8	22.4	27.8	19.0	100.0	3,206	0.11
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	52,128	0.11

Table 2.6 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age groups, according to sex and residence, Albania 2017-18

	Urban			Rural					
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.0
5-9	5.4	5.1	5.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.6
ON10-14	6.6	5.7	6.1	7.6	7.1	7.4	7.0	6.2	6.6
15-19	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.8
20-24	7.5	6.6	7.1	7.1	6.0	6.6	7.4	6.4	6.9
25-29	7.2	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	6.1	6.6
30-34	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.7
35-39	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.0	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.4
40-44	5.1	6.3	5.7	4.9	6.3	5.6	5.0	6.3	5.7
45-49	6.0	6.7	6.3	6.3	7.4	6.8	6.1	6.9	6.5
50-54	6.8	7.4	7.1	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.9	7.6	7.2
55-59	7.1	7.7	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.9	7.6
60-64	8.5	8.3	8.4	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.8	7.6	7.7
65-69	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.6	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.7	5.8
70-74	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1
75-79	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.4
80 +	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	16.7	15.4	16.0	19.6	18.6	19.1	17.9	16.7	17.3
15-64	66.1	67.2	66.7	64.5	66.7	65.6	65.4	67.0	66.2
65+	17.0	17.1	17.1	15.8	14.3	15.1	16.5	16.0	16.3
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0-17	20.6	19.1	19.8	24.0	23.1	23.5	22.0	20.7	21.3
18+	79.1	80.6	79.9	75.9	76.6	76.2	77.8	79.0	78.4
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10-19	13.2	12.3	12.8	14.7	14.2	14.4	13.8	13.1	13.4
Number of persons	15,067	15,901	30,968	10,434	10,484	20,918	25,502	26,385	51,887

Table 2.7 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age, according to residence, Albania 2017-18

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	79.7	87.6	82.7
Female	20.3	12.4	17.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
0	0.1	0.2	0.2
1	11.7	7.0	9.9
2	29.1	26.4	28.1
3	20.2	19.4	19.9
4	20.2	19.9	20.1
5	11.3	14.1	12.4
6	5.4	8.4	6.6
7	1.3	3.1	2.0
8	0.3	0.8	0.4
9+	0.3	0.7	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	3.1	3.5	3.3
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age			
Double orphans	0.2	0.2	0.2
Single orphans[1]	1.2	0.9	1.0
Foster children[2]	1.0	1.3	1.1
Foster and/or orphan children	2.0	2.1	2.0
Number of households	9,864	5,959	15,823

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent
[2] Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present, and the mother and/or the father are alive.

Table 2.8 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/ mother				
Age														
0-4	85.6	12.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.5	0.8	2,585
<2	85.8	12.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.3	0.6	1,043
2-4	85.4	12.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.7	1.0	1,542
5-9	82.9	12.9	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.5	1.7	2,924
10-14	84.6	10.3	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.7	2.6	3,439
15-17	83.2	7.7	3.0	1.3	0.6	2.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	4.3	5.1	2,113
Sex														
Male	84.6	10.9	1.3	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	1.7	2.1	5,616
Female	83.6	11.1	2.0	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.0	2.7	5,444
Residence														
Urban	84.6	10.2	2.0	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.9	2.8	6,138
Rural	83.5	12.0	1.3	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.8	1.9	4,922
Prefecture														
Berat	76.2	19.0	1.3	0.9	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	2.4	1.9	480
Dibër	82.9	12.4	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	1.1	2.7	636
Durrës	84.6	11.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	2.0	1.7	1,002
Elbasan	79.3	14.9	2.5	1.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.1	2.5	1,147
Fier	79.5	16.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	2.3	1.5	1,189
Gjirokastër	90.4	4.7	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.6	2.2	230
Korçë	83.5	10.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.8	2.4	865
Kukës	90.4	5.0	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.4	3.1	430
Lezhe	85.4	10.0	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	3.4	543
Shkodër	90.2	4.3	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	100.0	2.0	4.5	702
Tirana	86.4	9.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.9	2.2	3,233
Vlorë	82.3	10.4	1.5	3.4	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.0	2.5	604
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	81.3	13.7	1.5	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.9	2.1	2,520
Second	82.4	12.6	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.9	2.5	2,299
Middle	83.6	11.6	1.7	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	2.1	2.5	2,153
Fourth	83.7	10.9	2.5	1.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.3	3.0	2,062
Highest	90.5	5.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.1	2.0	2,027
Total <15	84.3	11.8	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.3	1.8	8,948
Total <18	84.1	11.0	1.6	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.9	2.4	11,060

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 2.9 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have birth certificate		
Age				
<2	86.0	12.3	98.3	1,043
2-4	83.6	14.9	98.5	1,542
Sex				
Male	84.3	14.5	98.9	1,317
Female	84.8	13.2	98.0	1,268
Residence				
Urban	86.3	12.2	98.5	1,433
Rural	82.4	16.0	98.4	1,152
Prefecture				
Berat	98.7	0.9	99.6	122
Dibër	79.8	19.6	99.3	152
Durrës	79.9	16.8	96.7	275
Elbasan	84.2	14.0	98.2	274
Fier	89.7	8.6	98.3	274
Gjirokastër	72.2	27.2	99.4	55
Korçë	77.8	21.6	99.4	201
Kukës	48.6	49.3	97.9	102
Lezhe	87.5	12.5	100.0	136
Shkodër	88.9	3.7	92.6	158
Tirana	88.2	11.1	99.4	695
Vlorë	91.9	7.7	99.7	143
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	81.4	16.8	98.1	570
Second	81.9	16.8	98.7	551
Middle	84.5	12.1	96.6	497
Fourth	86.6	12.7	99.2	488
Highest	89.5	10.1	99.6	478
Total	84.6	13.9	98.4	2,585

Table 2.10.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	24.4	75.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,176	1.0
10-14	2.0	72.3	24.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,646	5.5
15-19	0.7	2.9	24.0	58.1	1.4	12.8	0.0	100.0	1,800	13.2
20-24	1.2	2.0	16.2	17.6	10.4	52.5	0.1	100.0	1,681	16.3
25-29	2.1	3.6	32.0	3.8	15.6	43.0	0.0	100.0	1,622	15.6
30-34	2.3	5.5	38.6	2.9	16.4	34.2	0.1	100.0	1,532	15.1
35-39	2.5	5.0	49.3	3.6	19.3	20.2	0.0	100.0	1,476	7.9
40-44	1.6	3.0	44.5	6.8	28.5	15.7	0.1	100.0	1,658	12.9
45-49	0.9	2.6	40.8	7.7	31.1	16.9	0.0	100.0	1,834	15.1
50-54	1.1	4.1	44.3	9.4	28.3	12.7	0.1	100.0	1,994	12.2
55-59	0.9	6.4	44.0	14.1	27.0	7.7	0.0	100.0	2,073	8.0
60-64	0.9	14.7	33.4	13.9	26.1	10.7	0.2	100.0	2,009	12.7
65+	6.6	51.1	16.9	7.4	10.7	7.0	0.3	100.0	4,229	6.4
Don't know/missing	25.3	17.4	18.2	4.1	18.9	14.5	1.6	100.0	78	7.3
Residence										
Urban	3.0	17.9	23.2	12.1	20.7	23.0	0.1	100.0	14,994	14.4
Rural	4.1	25.4	42.3	10.5	10.6	7.0	0.1	100.0	9,815	7.5
Prefecture										
Berat	3.5	23.7	35.9	14.4	14.3	8.0	0.1	100.0	1,100	7.7
Dibër	4.5	24.9	39.9	11.9	11.2	7.5	0.1	100.0	1,054	7.6
Durrës	2.6	24.4	27.2	9.9	18.6	17.2	0.1	100.0	2,464	7.9
Elbasan	6.4	19.8	42.6	9.0	11.6	10.4	0.2	100.0	2,384	7.6
Fier	3.9	22.3	37.1	13.1	13.5	9.8	0.3	100.0	2,557	7.7
Gjirokastër	3.8	22.4	30.6	8.5	20.9	13.8	0.1	100.0	550	7.8
Korçë	3.0	21.0	38.5	10.2	15.7	11.6	0.1	100.0	2,009	7.7
Kukës	2.3	19.8	40.2	12.9	13.2	11.6	0.0	100.0	656	7.8
Lezhe	2.9	23.9	35.2	13.8	14.0	10.2	0.1	100.0	1,058	7.7
Shkodër	3.3	24.3	28.9	13.1	14.9	15.5	0.0	100.0	1,752	7.8
Tirana	2.9	16.6	21.8	11.8	20.1	26.8	0.1	100.0	7,656	15.0
Vlorë	3.1	24.1	27.0	9.7	21.0	15.0	0.1	100.0	1,569	7.9
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	6.0	28.1	46.7	8.6	6.9	3.6	0.1	100.0	4,866	7.4
Second	4.4	25.6	40.1	10.3	12.7	6.8	0.1	100.0	4,961	7.5
Middle	2.9	22.4	32.4	12.7	17.0	12.5	0.1	100.0	5,002	7.8
Fourth	2.5	16.6	22.7	13.6	22.9	21.7	0.1	100.0	5,050	14.9
Highest	1.6	11.6	12.2	12.1	23.7	38.7	0.1	100.0	4,930	15.6
Total	3.5	20.8	30.8	11.5	16.7	16.7	0.1	100.0	24,809	7.9

[1] Completed 8 years at the primary level
[2] Completed 4 years at the secondary level

Table 2.10.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	23.2	76.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,199	0.9
10-14	1.2	76.8	21.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,786	5.5
15-19	1.1	2.3	27.5	61.6	2.7	4.8	0.0	100.0	1,734	12.9
20-24	1.0	1.6	17.7	31.9	13.9	33.8	0.0	100.0	1,878	15.2
25-29	1.6	3.7	22.4	12.6	25.8	33.8	0.1	100.0	1,814	15.5
30-34	1.9	4.2	31.8	8.9	26.5	26.5	0.2	100.0	1,443	15.2
35-39	2.5	5.8	42.8	5.9	25.6	17.5	0.0	100.0	1,351	8.0
40-44	0.9	4.5	38.0	11.4	30.7	14.2	0.3	100.0	1,284	14.9
45-49	0.7	3.2	36.9	11.2	33.6	14.3	0.1	100.0	1,557	15.1
50-54	0.9	3.8	33.7	15.6	34.5	11.6	0.1	100.0	1,748	15.1
55-59	0.6	5.2	34.9	15.6	32.9	10.8	0.1	100.0	1,888	15.1
60-64	2.0	8.6	28.7	16.5	28.2	15.8	0.1	100.0	1,980	15.1
65+	1.9	35.6	19.1	10.6	17.9	14.7	0.2	100.0	4,205	7.7
Don't know/missing	(22.5)	(16.3)	(18.4)	(4.1)	(21.0)	(16.0)	(1.7)	100.0	56	(7.5)
Residence										
Urban	2.5	15.9	20.3	15.9	24.0	21.2	0.1	100.0	14,220	15.1
Rural	2.6	23.3	35.4	15.6	16.0	7.0	0.1	100.0	9,706	7.8
Prefecture										
Berat	2.1	20.7	29.1	22.4	17.9	7.6	0.2	100.0	1,051	8.3
Dibër	2.8	24.6	33.8	15.2	16.9	6.7	0.0	100.0	1,005	7.7
Durrës	1.6	22.0	23.6	15.6	21.3	15.7	0.1	100.0	2,367	13.3
Elbasan	4.9	20.4	37.8	13.0	16.0	7.8	0.2	100.0	2,297	7.8
Fier	3.4	18.1	31.8	20.3	16.2	9.9	0.3	100.0	2,438	8.0
Gjirokastër	2.5	17.9	25.0	11.8	25.5	16.9	0.4	100.0	574	13.7
Korçë	2.5	16.9	34.0	16.2	20.6	9.9	0.0	100.0	2,028	8.0
Kukës	1.7	20.0	31.5	17.7	19.1	10.0	0.0	100.0	650	8.2
Lezhe	2.7	21.5	30.6	17.5	17.2	10.4	0.2	100.0	1,003	7.9
Shkodër	2.2	23.7	25.5	16.0	20.2	12.4	0.0	100.0	1,726	8.1
Tirana	2.2	15.3	18.3	14.3	23.9	25.9	0.1	100.0	7,312	15.2
Vlorë	1.3	20.7	24.0	14.8	26.3	12.9	0.0	100.0	1,474	13.2
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	4.2	26.7	40.2	13.0	12.2	3.6	0.1	100.0	4,781	7.5
Second	2.6	23.9	35.0	15.2	17.2	6.1	0.1	100.0	4,719	7.7
Middle	2.5	18.5	28.2	17.3	22.4	11.0	0.1	100.0	4,803	12.2
Fourth	1.9	14.8	18.5	18.9	27.3	18.5	0.1	100.0	4,722	15.1
Highest	1.4	10.8	10.8	14.5	24.7	37.6	0.1	100.0	4,901	15.6
Total	2.5	18.9	26.4	15.8	20.8	15.5	0.1	100.0	23,926	12.8

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Completed 8 years at the primary level
[2] Completed 4 years at the secondary level

Table 2.11 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
	PRIMARY SCHOOL							
Residence								
Urban	93.9	92.9	93.4	0.99	97.6	96.4	97.1	0.99
Rural	90.9	91.9	91.4	1.01	95.0	94.7	94.9	1.00
Prefecture								
Berat	96.9	93.0	95.0	0.96	102.2	96.6	99.5	0.95
Dibër	91.5	92.5	92.0	1.01	96.3	95.5	96.0	0.99
Durrës	92.7	95.0	93.7	1.02	96.8	97.3	97.0	1.01
Elbasan	95.6	93.7	94.7	0.98	104.2	100.5	102.5	0.96
Fier	91.2	90.7	91.0	0.99	94.4	93.5	94.0	0.99
Gjirokastër	94.8	91.8	93.3	0.97	96.4	96.5	96.5	1.00
Korçë	95.7	96.8	96.2	1.01	100.3	99.4	99.8	0.99
Kukës	72.9	79.8	75.9	1.09	76.7	82.9	79.4	1.08
Lezhe	87.4	88.7	88.0	1.02	90.9	92.4	91.6	1.02
Shkodër	92.2	95.2	93.7	1.03	97.9	101.2	99.5	1.03
Tirana	93.7	92.0	92.9	0.98	95.4	93.9	94.6	0.98
Vlorë	96.7	93.4	95.0	0.97	100.4	96.7	98.5	0.96
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	91.0	89.5	90.3	0.98	94.8	93.0	93.9	0.98
Second	93.4	93.9	93.7	1.00	98.2	97.6	97.9	0.99
Middle	91.9	91.3	91.6	0.99	97.4	94.9	96.2	0.97
Fourth	93.2	94.2	93.7	1.01	96.3	97.1	96.7	1.01
Highest	93.7	93.9	93.8	1.00	96.0	96.0	96.0	1.00
Total	92.6	92.4	92.5	1.00	96.5	95.6	96.1	0.99
	SECONDARY SCHOOL							
Residence								
Urban	80.6	83.4	82.0	1.03	109.8	107.5	108.7	0.98
Rural	74.3	77.7	76.0	1.04	102.4	93.7	98.0	0.91
Prefecture								
Berat	81.4	75.6	78.4	0.93	118.0	101.3	109.3	0.86
Dibër	58.6	68.1	63.8	1.16	84.3	81.4	82.7	0.97
Durrës	76.8	78.7	77.6	1.02	107.4	111.9	109.3	1.04
Elbasan	66.3	75.1	70.8	1.13	114.6	96.2	105.3	0.84
Fier	75.8	80.6	78.3	1.06	109.5	91.1	100.0	0.83
Gjirokastër	81.3	76.5	78.8	0.94	97.8	91.4	94.4	0.93
Korçë	86.9	84.6	85.8	0.97	113.8	105.8	109.8	0.93
Kukës	64.9	66.8	65.9	1.03	75.9	77.2	76.6	1.02
Lezhe	83.5	85.4	84.5	1.02	112.0	110.4	111.1	0.99
Shkodër	78.2	79.3	78.7	1.01	98.9	103.2	100.9	1.04
Tirana	83.2	87.1	85.2	1.05	109.6	107.8	108.7	0.98
Vlorë	81.4	82.0	81.6	1.01	98.5	112.0	104.2	1.14
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	64.8	67.4	66.2	1.04	88.0	81.7	84.7	0.93
Second	76.9	77.7	77.3	1.01	113.3	101.9	107.5	0.90
Middle	79.1	84.3	81.4	1.07	102.5	112.2	106.9	1.09
Fourth	83.7	89.7	86.8	1.07	120.8	109.8	115.0	0.91
Highest	86.8	88.1	87.5	1.02	112.2	106.0	109.1	0.94
Total	77.9	80.9	79.4	1.04	106.6	101.4	104.0	0.95

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (A-B years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (C-D years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100.0 percent.

[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent.

[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR(GAR) for females to the NAR(GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR(GAR) for females to the NAR(GAR) for males.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** More than 20% of the population age 15-49 (26% of women and 21% of men), have education beyond secondary school.
- ***Early education:*** Three-quarters of children age 36-59 months (73%) attend an organized early childhood education program.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** Overall 91% of women age 15-49 and 88% of men in the same age group watch television at least once per week.
- ***Internet use:*** Overall, 73% of women and 84% of men age 15-49 use the internet.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents—age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviors.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

As described in Chapter 1, the 2017-18 ADHS produced complete interviews for 10,860 women age 15-49, 4,140 women age 50-59, and 6,142 men age 15-59. In the age 15-49 age range, 29% of women and 34% of men are adolescents or young adults (age 15-24), while 71% of women and 67% of men are age 25 or older.

About three-quarters of respondents are Muslim (79% of women and 78% of men). The other religions are Catholic (11%), Orthodox (7% of women and 8% of men), and Bektashi (2%). Atheists represent about 1% of respondents.

Regarding ethnicity, the vast majority of respondents age 15-49 are ethnic Albanians (97%); two important ethnic minorities are the Egyptians (Gypsies) and Roma, representing 2% and 1% of respondents, respectively.

Because men tend get married later in life, 51% of them are single, compared with 29% of women; 48% of men are in a union (either married or in consensual union), compared with two-thirds of women (68%).

The majority of women and men (60%) live in urban areas. One-third of the population is in Tirana, the country's capital and economic hub. Other prefectures with relatively large concentrations of population are Elbasan (10%), Fier (10%), and Durres (around 9%).

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who have attended a higher level than primary school (4 years) are assumed to be literate. All other respondents, when shown a typed sentence to read aloud, are considered literate if they can read all or part of the sentence.

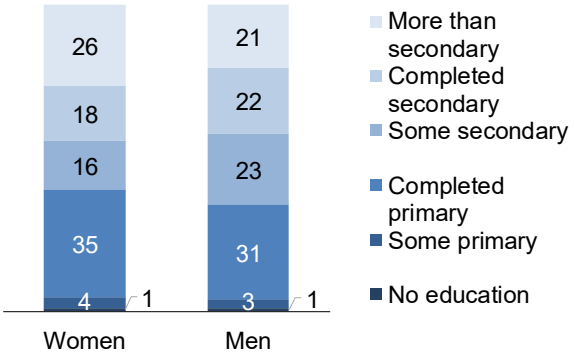
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

The Albanian population is well educated. The median years of education completed is practically identical for women and men age 15-49, 14.4 years and 14.6 years, respectively. Among people age 15-49, 18% of women and 22% of men completed secondary school, while 26% of women and 21% of men went beyond secondary school. Only 1% of women and men have no education (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2, Figure 3.1**).

Literacy is practically universal in Albania: 99% of men and women age 15-49 can read, and this proportion is high regardless of the background characteristics or gender of the respondent. The only exception is among people without schooling or with only a primary 4-year education: 55% of women and 69% of men in this category are considered literate (**Table 3.3.1** and **Table 3.3.2**).

Figure 3.1 **Education of survey respondents**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed



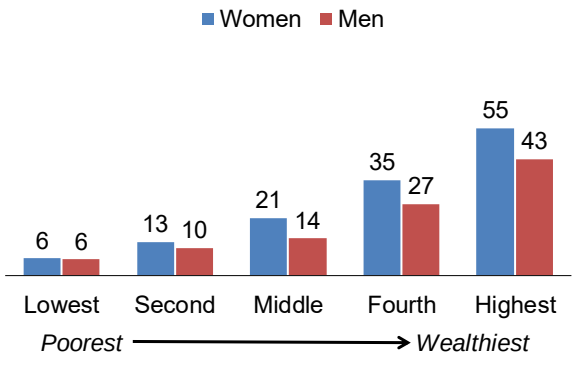
Trends: A comparison of median years of schooling between the previous ADHS and 2017-18 ADHS indicates that educational attainment has increased markedly among women and men alike. The median number of years of schooling completed in 2008-09 was 8.0 among women age 15-49 and 9.6 among men the same age, compared with 14.4 and 14.6, respectively, in 2017-18. During the same period, the proportion of people who had more than a secondary education increased from 13% to 26% among women and from 12% to 21% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Only 1% of the population age 15-49 received no education.
- More than 36% of urban women age 15-49 have more than secondary education, compared with 13% of rural women; among men, these proportions are respectively 27% and 10%.
- There is considerable regional variation in educational attainment. The largest proportions of women and men with more than secondary education are in Tirana (38% of women and 31% of men) and the lowest proportions are in Dibër (12% of women and 9% of men) (**Figure 3.2**).

Figure 3.2 **More than secondary education**

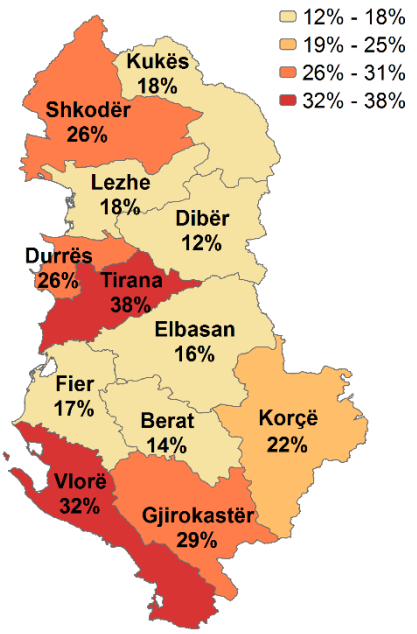
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with more than secondary education



- Access to education correlates highly with wealth. The proportion of respondents who have more than a secondary education increases markedly with wealth, from 6% in the lowest quintile to 55% in the highest quintile among women, and from 6% in the lowest quintile to 43% in the highest quintile among men (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2, Figure 3.3**).

***Figure 3.3* More than secondary education by prefecture**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with more than secondary education



3.3 Early Education and Support in Learning

Early education

Respondents were asked if children age 3 or 4 living in their households were attending an organized early childhood education program.

Sample: Children age 3-4

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance at early childhood education programs or through pre-school attendance. Early childhood education programs in Albania provide organized education up to preschool for children age 3 to 4 or pre-primary programming within the compulsory schools as a preparatory year for children age 5.

Research has consistently shown that investing in quality early learning programs is one of the most effective ways to achieve universal primary education, improve children's success in school in later years, and promote gender equality. The gains tend to be highest when early childhood investments target the youngest children and the most disadvantaged groups.

Three-quarters of children age 36-59 months (73%) attend an organized early childhood education program, and the level of participation is the same for male and female children.

Trends: The proportion of Albanian children age 3 or 4 attending organized early preschool education has increased over the last 10 years from 55% to 73%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Participation of boys in these programs is higher in urban areas (77%) than rural areas (68%).
- The age of the child is a determinant factor for both boys and girls: 65% of children age 3 were participating in early education programs compared with 80% of children age 4.

- The gender of the head of household influences the participation of young children: 73% of children in households headed by men participate in early education programs compared with 66% of children in households headed by women. Boys in households headed by women are the least likely to participate in early education: only 59% take part.

- The education of the head of household is also an important determining factor: 63% of children living in households in which the head has a primary-4 year education or less participate in early learning programs compared with 86% of those in households in which the head has a university or post-graduate degree.

- Socioeconomic status also influences the level of participation: 62% of children in the lowest quintile participate in early learning programs compared with 88% of children in the highest quintile.

Support in learning

Female respondents age 15-49 who had a living child age 3 or 4 were asked if in the 3 days preceding the survey any adult engaged in activities that support learning with the child. Specifically, the activities mentioned were reading or looking at pictures in books, telling stories, singing songs, or going outside.

Sample: Children age 3-4 whose mothers were successfully interviewed

A substantial body of evidence indicates that the nurturing experiences a child receives in early years serve as the foundation for subsequent learning, as well as for his or her social adjustment and intellectual development. To assess the level of early-stimulation activities among young children, mothers of children age 3 or 4 were asked if in the 3 days preceding the survey any person age 15 or older engaged her child in activities such as reading books, telling stories, singing songs, playing, drawing or going for a stroll. If the answer was affirmative, mothers were asked who had engaged in such activity with the child. A sizeable majority of children are exposed to stimulating activities, 92% with their mothers, 58% with their fathers and 57% with someone other than the parents. Exposure to these activities is basically the same for boys and girls.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in urban areas are more likely to have been exposed to stimulating activities in the 3 days preceding the survey, 96% with their mothers, 62% with their fathers, and 61% with another person. In rural areas, these percentages are 87%, 52%, and 52%.

- Similarly, children in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to be exposed to stimulating activities, 96% with their mothers, 74% with their fathers, and 65% with a person other than the parents. In the lowest wealth quintile, these percentages are 85%, 45%, and 54% (**Table 3.5**).

3.4 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE

Exposure to mass media

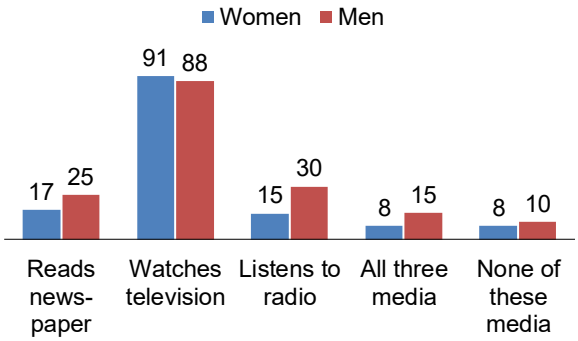
Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

Access to information is essential in increasing people's knowledge and awareness of the events in their communities and in increasing general knowledge. Data on women's and men's exposure to mass media are especially important in the development of educational programs and the dissemination of information, particularly information on health, family planning, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and other important health topics. Nine out of ten Albanians are exposed to mass media, television being the dominant medium: 91% of women and 88% of men watch television at least once a week. Other sources of information are newspapers (17% of women and 25% of men read newspapers at least once a week) and the radio (15% of women and 30% of men listen to the radio at least once a week). Only 8% of women and 10% of men are not exposed to any of the three media (**Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2, Figure 3.4**).

Figure 3.4 **Exposure to mass media**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



The internet is also a widely-used medium through which people access and share information. This use includes browsing web pages, email, or social media. About two-thirds of women and men age 15-49 use the internet at least once a week (**Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**).

Trends: Between the 2008-09 and the 2017-18 ADHS surveys there was a substantial decrease in weekly exposure to all three media. Among women age 15-49, the proportion reading newspapers declined from 34% to 17%, the proportion watching television declined from 98% to 91%, and the proportion listening to the radio declined from 36% to 15%. Only 2% were not exposed to any of the three media in 2008-09 compared with 10% in 2017-18. A similar pattern is observed among men. A possible explanation for this downward trend is that now more people rely on the internet as a source of information and entertainment and as a result they spend less time accessing other forms of media.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban men are more likely than their rural counterparts to have weekly exposure to newspapers, television, and radio (9% versus 5%), but the pattern is reversed among women: 14% of urban women are exposed to all three media compared with 16% of women in rural areas.
- Exposure to the three forms of mass media increases with education. The proportion of women with exposure to all three forms of media rises from 2% among those with less than a primary 4-year education to 14% among those with a university or postgraduate education. Among men, the corresponding increase is from 1% to 19%.

- A similar pattern is observed by socioeconomic status: 4% of women in the lowest quintile are exposed to all three media on a weekly basis, compared with 12% of those in the highest quintile. Among men, the pattern is less clear (**Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2**).

Internet usage

Respondents were asked if they used the internet at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all.

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

The use of the internet is quite widespread, and men are more likely to use the internet then women (84% compared with 73%). Among women age 15-49, 64% use it at least once a week, 9% use it less than once a week, and 27% do not use it at all. Among men this age, these proportions are 67%, 17% and 16%, respectively.

Patterns by background characteristics

- As a new medium, the internet is used much more by young people: 82% of women and 80% of men age 15-19 report use at least once a week compared with 30% of women and 25% of men age 50-59.
- Education is directly associated with internet use among women and men alike: 17% of women with a primary 4-year education or less use the internet at least once a week, compared with 93% of women with a university or postgraduate education. Among men, these proportions are, respectively, 29% and 84%.
- Wealth also influences access to the internet. One-third of the women in the lowest quintile use the internet weekly compared with 86% of those in the highest quintile. Similarly, 54% of men in the lowest quintile use the internet weekly compared with 80% of those in the highest quintile (**Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**).

3.5 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who reported being employed in the 7 days before the survey

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

In the 2017-18 ADHS, respondents were asked about their employment status at the time of the survey and, if they were not currently employed, about any work they may have done in the 12 months prior to the survey. Respondents that reported being employed at the time of the survey, were asked additional questions about their occupation: whether they were paid in cash, in kind, or not at all, and for whom they worked. Among women age 15-49, 37% report being currently employed, 5% are not employed but were employed at some point in the 12 months preceding the survey, and 58% are not employed and were never employed in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 3.8.1**). Among men the same age, 56% report being currently employed, 5% are not currently employed but were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, and 39% are not employed and were never employed in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 3.8.2**).[1]

[1] The definition of employment based on reported status of economic activity at the time of the survey differs from the definitions used in the Labor Force Surveys (LFS), which follow the methodology recommended by Eurostat and the International Labor Organization (ILO). According to LFS 2017, the employment rate in 2017 was 57%, and the unemployment rate was 14% for the population age15-64.

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 currently employed increased from 30% in 2008-09 to 37% in 2017-18, while for men the same age there was a decrease from 66% to 56%.

Patterns by background characteristics

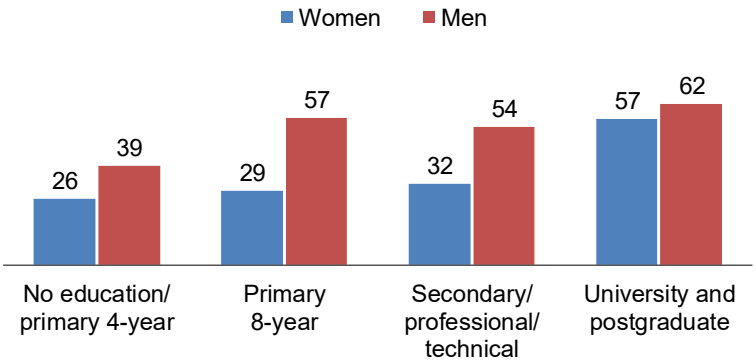
- Among women age 15-49, the proportion currently employed is higher among those formerly married (divorced, separated, or widowed) than among those currently married or in consensual union (53% versus 42%). Among men the pattern is reversed: 73% of married men are employed compared with 54% of those formerly married.

- Area of residence is a determining factor in employment for women. In urban areas, 43% of them are employed compared with only 28% in rural areas. For men, however, there is no substantial difference by type of residence: 55% are employed in urban areas compared with 58% in rural areas.

- The higher the level of education a woman has, the more likely it is she is employed; 26% of those with a primary 4-year education or less are employed compared with 57% of those with university or postgraduate education. The pattern is less clear among men, but 39% of those with a primary 4-year education or less are employed compared with 62% of those with university or postgraduate education (**Tables 3.81** and **3.8.2, Figure 3.5**).

Figure 3.5 **Employment status by education**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are currently employed



3.6 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, agriculture, and unclassified or unspecified

Sample: Women and men age 15-59 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Employment is an important source of income and influence on several aspects of the household and individual life. Information on women's occupations not only allows an evaluation of their source of income but also has implications for their empowerment. Respondents who indicated that they were currently working or had worked in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked about the kind of work they did. Around one fourth of employed women age 15-49 (26%) work in professional, technical, or managerial positions, and 19% are in skilled manual occupations, 17% are in sales and services, and about 7% work in unskilled manual jobs. Agriculture occupies only 13% of employed women. Men tend to be more often occupied in activities that require physical labor, such as unskilled manual occupations (30%) and agriculture (16%), but sales and services also occupies a sizeable proportion of them (18%). There were a number of occupations recorded in the field that could not be properly specified or classified during data processing. This inaccuracy affected 12% of employed women and 15% of employed men (**Tables 3.9.1** and **3.9.2, Figure 3.6**).

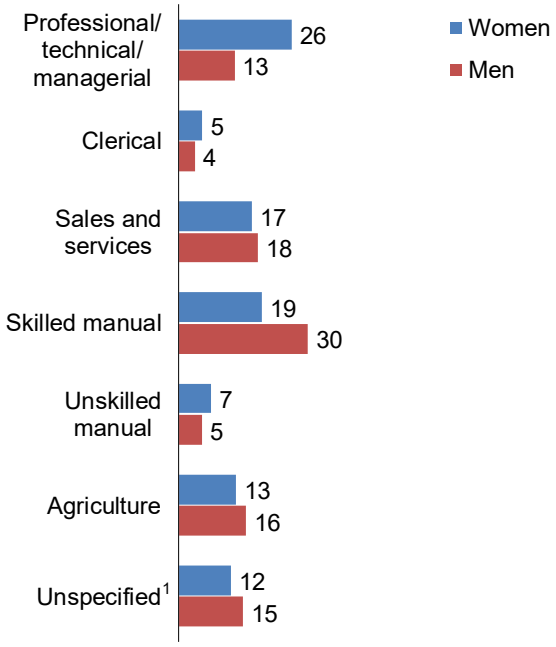
Trends: Between 2008-09 and 2017-18, the proportion of persons age 15-49 employed in professional, technical, and managerial occupations remained practically unchanged for women but decreased slightly for men. During this period, the proportion of women paid only in cash increased from 60% to 82%, while the proportion not remunerated decreased from 31% to 10% (**Figure 3.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are more likely to work in professional, technical, and managerial occupations, and in skilled manual labor (31% and 22%, respectively), while urban men are more likely to be engaged in skilled manual labor (30%) and agriculture (34%).

Figure 3.6 Occupation

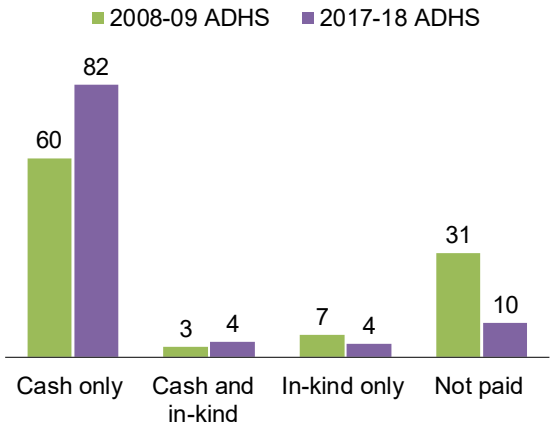
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



[1] Refers to occupation that were not recorded clearly during fieldwork

Figure 3.7 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey



- Among women with a university or postgraduate education, 61% work in professional, technical, and managerial occupations compared with less than 6% of those with secondary, professional, or technical education. A similar pattern is observed with men: 45% of those with a university or postgraduate education work in professional, technical, and managerial occupations, and less than 6% of those with secondary, professional, or technical education do (**Tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2**).

- Among women who do non-agricultural work, 93% receive payment in cash only, 68% work for a non-family member, and 17% are self-employed. Among those that work in agriculture, only 23% are paid only in cash, and 61% are self-employed.

3.6 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

The health care system in Albania is mainly public, and private practice is limited. The Albanian law guarantees equal access to health care for all citizens. Public health care in Albania is the major provider of health services, health promotion, prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Primarily, the Government of Albania funds the State health care system. Other sources of funding include contributions from some employers, employees, and the self-employed, which involves deducting a percentage of wages or income to contribute to the insurance scheme. Among women 15-49, 32% are covered by the state health insurance, 14% are covered under the social security program, and 62% report not having any form of insurance. Among men the same age the coverage is slightly less: 29% are covered by the state health insurance, 9% are covered under the social security program, and 64% report not having any insurance (**Tables 3.11.1** and **3.11.2**).

Trends: Between 2008-09 and 2017-18, there was an increase in the proportion of persons covered by insurance. The proportion of women protected by state insurance or social security increased significantly, from 26% to 46%, while for men the increase was only modest, from 34% to 37%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are large geographic variations in health insurance coverage among men and women alike: Only 13% of men and women in Kukës prefecture are covered by state health insurance or social security while in Tirana 68% of women and 50% of men enjoy such health coverage.

- Having state-sponsored health insurance is strongly determined by education and wealth. Only 17% of women and an equal percentage of men with primary 4-year education or less have either state health insurance or social security, compared with 84% of women and 69% of men with a university or postgraduate education.

- Similarly, only 15% of women and 17% of men in the lowest wealth quintile have either state health insurance or social security, compared to 81% of women and 62% of men with a university or postgraduate education.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women**
- **Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men**
- **Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women**
- **Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men**
- **Table 3.4 Early education**
- **Table 3.5 Support in learning**
- **Table 3.6.1 Exposure to mass media: Women**
- **Table 3.6.2 Exposure to mass media: Men**
- **Table 3.7.1 Internet usage: Women**
- **Table 3.7.2 Internet usage: Men**
- **Table 3.8.1 Employment status: Women**
- **Table 3.8.2 Employment status: Men**
- **Table 3.9.1 Occupation: Women**
- **Table 3.9.2 Occupation: Men**
- **Table 3.10 Type of employment**
- **Table 3.11.1 Health insurance coverage: Women**
- **Table 3.11.2 Health insurance coverage: Men**

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	15.3	1,684	1,698	16.3	743	749
20-24	14.1	1,548	1,460	17.2	786	699
25-29	13.8	1,514	1,473	15.4	704	661
30-34	13.1	1,442	1,411	12.1	551	588
35-39	12.7	1,388	1,415	12.3	563	545
40-44	14.6	1,601	1,594	11.8	539	573
45-49	16.4	1,794	1,809	14.9	678	714
Religion						
Muslim	79.4	8,712	8,678	78.0	3,562	3,542
Orthodox	6.5	717	620	7.9	361	320
Cathlic	11.3	1,239	1,329	10.7	490	551
Bektashi	1.6	171	145	1.5	68	68
Atheist	0.7	73	51	1.2	55	31
Other	0.5	58	37	0.6	29	17
Ethnic group						
Albanian	96.7	10,611	10,523	96.5	4,407	4,411
Egyptian	1.6	173	176	2.0	93	71
Greek	0.1	16	19	0.1	5	6
Macedonian	0.1	9	7	0.0	0	0
Roma	1.2	137	119	1.1	49	33
Vlach	0.1	8	4	0.1	4	5
Other	0.1	15	12	0.2	7	3
Marital status						
Never married	29.1	3,191	2,964	51.0	2,328	2,209
Married	65.0	7,125	7,342	45.9	2,093	2,194
Living together	2.5	277	212	2.0	89	75
Divorced/separated	2.2	245	211	1.1	50	46
Widowed	1.2	131	131	0.1	4	5
Residence						
Urban	60.0	6,578	4,960	59.6	2,721	2,037
Rural	40.0	4,392	5,900	40.4	1,844	2,492
Prefecture						
Berat	4.0	439	776	3.6	163	262
Dibër	4.6	510	1,092	4.4	202	451
Durrës	9.3	1,017	866	8.9	405	355
Elbasan	10.0	1,100	957	9.6	440	374
Fier	9.9	1,083	920	10.0	454	380
Gjirokastër	1.9	204	630	2.4	109	326
Korçë	7.8	859	980	8.9	404	475
Kukës	3.1	338	1,116	3.0	136	493
Lezhe	4.4	482	766	4.1	187	303
Shkodër	7.2	795	862	7.2	328	368
Tirana	32.4	3,558	1,201	32.8	1,500	471
Vlorë	5.3	586	694	5.2	236	271
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	2.2	243	209	1.9	87	94
Primary 8-year	37.6	4,123	4,744	32.9	1,502	1,634
Secondary/professional/technical	33.8	3,708	3,710	44.7	2,039	2,099
University and postgraduate	26.4	2,897	2,197	20.5	936	702
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	19.5	2,145	3,062	18.8	856	1,267
Second	19.7	2,161	2,606	19.9	910	1,126
Middle	19.4	2,130	2,095	19.5	889	866
Fourth	20.8	2,279	1,833	20.0	912	729
Highest	20.6	2,255	1,264	21.8	997	541
Total 15-49	100.0	10,970	10,860	100.0	4,565	4,529
50-59	na	4,030	4,140	na	1,577	1,613
Total 15-59	na	15,000	15,000	na	6,142	6,142

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
na = Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	0.4	2.4	19.5	41.2	5.3	31.2	100.0	14.3	3,231
15-19	0.3	2.2	21.8	61.4	1.5	12.8	100.0	13.3	1,684
20-24	0.5	2.6	16.9	19.2	9.5	51.3	100.0	16.1	1,548
25-29	1.6	4.0	33.8	3.7	16.5	40.4	100.0	15.5	1,514
30-34	1.6	6.7	39.0	3.0	17.7	31.9	100.0	15.0	1,442
35-39	1.4	5.2	50.7	3.9	19.3	19.6	100.0	7.9	1,388
40-44	0.7	2.5	45.6	7.3	28.7	15.2	100.0	13.1	1,601
45-49	0.3	2.5	41.4	7.8	31.2	16.7	100.0	15.1	1,794
Residence									
Urban	1.1	3.3	24.4	15.1	20.4	35.7	100.0	15.4	6,578
Rural	0.6	3.9	51.7	17.1	14.1	12.5	100.0	8.0	4,392
Prefecture									
Berat	0.5	1.5	47.7	18.0	17.9	14.4	100.0	12.1	439
Dibër	0.8	4.3	52.0	17.5	13.2	12.3	100.0	8.0	510
Durrës	0.2	8.2	32.3	11.4	21.5	26.4	100.0	14.8	1,017
Elbasan	1.8	4.4	53.0	11.1	13.4	16.1	100.0	8.1	1,100
Fier	1.9	2.3	46.0	17.1	15.5	17.1	100.0	8.9	1,083
Gjirokastër	0.7	2.7	30.7	12.1	24.8	28.9	100.0	15.2	204
Korçë	0.1	2.8	41.7	15.2	18.7	21.5	100.0	13.3	859
Kukës	0.3	2.8	41.5	19.8	17.9	17.7	100.0	13.3	338
Lezhe	0.7	3.0	40.3	19.1	18.7	18.2	100.0	13.1	482
Shkodër	0.4	3.9	30.8	23.5	15.6	25.8	100.0	14.4	795
Tirana	1.0	3.0	23.2	15.9	18.8	38.2	100.0	15.4	3,558
Vlorë	0.5	2.5	28.6	14.4	22.4	31.6	100.0	15.2	586
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.3	6.4	60.1	14.9	10.0	6.3	100.0	7.8	2,145
Second	1.2	5.3	49.5	15.9	15.6	12.5	100.0	8.0	2,161
Middle	1.0	3.7	35.6	18.3	20.2	21.2	100.0	14.2	2,130
Fourth	0.0	1.8	22.9	17.6	22.2	35.4	100.0	15.4	2,279
Highest	0.0	0.7	10.6	12.9	21.2	54.6	100.0	16.9	2,255
Total 15-49	0.9	3.6	35.4	15.9	17.9	26.4	100.0	14.4	10,970
50-59	0.9	5.5	44.5	12.7	27.3	9.1	100.0	8.0	4,030
Total 15-59	0.9	4.1	37.8	15.0	20.4	21.7	100.0	14.1	15,000

[1] Completed 8 grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 4 grade at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	0.7	1.8	20.6	48.7	6.9	21.2	100.0	14.3	1,529
15-19	0.3	2.0	26.6	64.2	1.8	5.1	100.0	13.1	743
20-24	1.1	1.7	14.8	34.1	11.8	36.5	100.0	15.3	786
25-29	2.1	2.6	21.0	13.4	27.3	33.6	100.0	15.5	704
30-34	1.4	2.7	34.3	8.6	28.1	24.9	100.0	15.2	551
35-39	1.0	4.7	46.1	6.9	26.1	15.1	100.0	8.0	563
40-44	0.7	3.4	41.8	10.7	28.0	15.4	100.0	13.7	539
45-49	0.7	3.8	40.4	10.3	34.5	10.3	100.0	14.4	678
Residence									
Urban	1.1	2.3	24.5	21.3	23.6	27.3	100.0	15.2	2,721
Rural	1.0	3.8	40.3	25.7	18.6	10.5	100.0	12.8	1,844
Prefecture									
Berat	0.3	3.7	37.4	26.3	22.0	10.3	100.0	13.2	163
Dibër	2.5	4.2	42.0	21.2	21.2	9.0	100.0	12.1	202
Durrës	1.1	5.9	31.5	18.7	22.9	20.0	100.0	14.6	405
Elbasan	1.8	2.3	45.0	21.0	16.4	13.5	100.0	11.6	440
Fier	1.5	2.7	33.8	30.6	19.0	12.3	100.0	13.8	454
Gjirokastër	0.8	4.2	22.1	18.2	31.6	23.0	100.0	15.2	109
Korçë	1.1	1.1	33.2	25.4	26.8	12.3	100.0	14.7	404
Kukës	0.0	2.6	34.2	26.8	23.8	12.6	100.0	14.2	136
Lezhe	0.3	2.4	37.5	23.3	21.6	14.8	100.0	14.0	187
Shkodër	0.7	3.5	28.8	27.3	20.7	19.1	100.0	14.5	328
Tirana	0.9	2.5	23.1	21.8	20.3	31.4	100.0	15.2	1,500
Vlorë	0.4	1.8	28.8	17.9	28.7	22.4	100.0	15.1	236
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.8	4.5	47.6	24.2	15.0	5.9	100.0	8.4	856
Second	0.9	5.4	41.8	21.9	19.7	10.2	100.0	12.3	910
Middle	1.5	2.7	37.0	20.0	25.1	13.7	100.0	13.8	889
Fourth	0.1	1.7	18.0	26.3	27.4	26.5	100.0	15.3	912
Highest	0.2	0.3	12.9	23.0	20.6	43.1	100.0	15.7	997
Total 15-49	1.1	2.9	30.9	23.1	21.6	20.5	100.0	14.6	4,565
50-59	0.3	3.7	36.0	14.7	36.3	9.0	100.0	15.1	1,577
Total 15-59	0.9	3.1	32.2	20.9	25.4	17.6	100.0	14.7	6,142

[1] Completed 8 grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 4 grade at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Higher than primary (4 year) schooling	No schooling or primary (4 year)				Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Blind/ visually impaired			
Age								
15-24	98.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	3,231
15-19	98.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,684
20-24	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,548
25-29	96.8	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.1	100.0	98.1	1,514
30-34	95.7	1.7	0.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	1,442
35-39	96.6	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	1,388
40-44	98.4	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	1,601
45-49	98.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	1,794
Residence								
Urban	97.4	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	6,578
Rural	98.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	4,392
Prefecture								
Berat	98.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	439
Dibër	98.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	510
Durrës	99.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,017
Elbasan	94.7	2.1	0.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	1,100
Fier	97.2	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	97.5	1,083
Gjirokastër	98.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	204
Korçë	99.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	859
Kukës	98.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	338
Lezhe	98.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	482
Shkodër	98.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	795
Tirana	97.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	3,558
Vlorë	98.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	586
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	0.0	39.4	15.6	44.6	0.5	100.0	55.0	243
Primary 8-year	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,708
University and postgraduate	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	95.1	1.7	0.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.2	2,145
Second	96.9	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	98.5	2,161
Middle	98.2	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	2,130
Fourth	98.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	2,279
Highest	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	97.8	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	10,970
50-59	97.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	100.0	99.1	4,030
Total 15-59	97.6	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	15,000

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Higher than primary (4-year) schooling	No schooling or primary (4 year)			Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all			
Age							
15-24	82.5	15.9	0.9	0.7	100.0	99.3	1,529
15-19	75.0	22.3	1.9	0.8	100.0	99.2	743
20-24	89.6	9.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	786
25-29	94.7	3.5	0.5	1.3	100.0	98.7	704
30-34	95.0	3.8	0.1	1.1	100.0	98.9	551
35-39	96.7	2.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	563
40-44	95.9	3.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.6	539
45-49	97.8	1.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.5	678
Residence							
Urban	91.7	6.7	0.7	0.9	100.0	99.1	2,721
Rural	91.3	8.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.7	1,844
Prefecture							
Berat	90.9	8.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	163
Dibër	86.4	12.4	0.7	0.5	100.0	99.5	202
Durrës	90.3	8.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	99.9	405
Elbasan	89.7	8.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	440
Fier	89.0	9.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	99.4	454
Gjirokastër	91.1	7.9	0.4	0.7	100.0	99.3	109
Korçë	95.3	4.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	404
Kukës	93.4	6.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	136
Lezhe	93.5	6.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	187
Shkodër	91.4	8.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.7	328
Tirana	92.6	5.5	0.9	1.0	100.0	99.0	1,500
Vlorë	91.3	8.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	236
Education							
No education/primary 4-year	42.5	16.6	9.8	31.1	100.0	68.9	87
Primary 8-year	98.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	90.1	9.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	99.8	2,039
University and postgraduate	87.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	936
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	90.4	7.4	0.7	1.5	100.0	98.5	856
Second	91.6	7.5	0.3	0.6	100.0	99.4	910
Middle	91.0	7.3	1.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	889
Fourth	91.7	7.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	912
Highest	92.7	6.2	0.5	0.6	100.0	99.4	997
Total 15-49	91.5	7.2	0.6	0.7	100.0	99.3	4,565
50-59	97.7	2.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.8	1,577
Total 15-59	93.1	5.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	99.4	6,142

[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4 Early education

Percentage of children age 3 or 4 who attend an organized early childhood education program by sex, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Residence						
Urban	77.0	264	73.5	288	75.1	552
Rural	67.6	237	71.4	235	69.5	473
Prefecture						
Berat	(87.7)	22	87.1	31	87.4	53
Dibër	64.8	31	55.8	31	60.3	62
Durrës	(82.3)	46	53.4	59	66.0	104
Elbasan	71.5	65	(65.4)	49	68.9	113
Fier	(77.7)	53	81.4	58	79.6	111
Gjirokastër	(81.5)	12	(68.2)	14	74.3	25
Korçë	(83.8)	44	(93.8)	40	88.5	84
Kukës	50.9	23	41.8	22	46.4	45
Lezhe	(66.3)	30	(79.8)	26	72.6	56
Shkodër	(72.4)	30	(69.2)	30	70.8	60
Tirana	(65.3)	110	77.1	137	71.8	247
Vlorë	(75.8)	36	(80.6)	26	77.8	62
Age of child						
3 years	65.9	242	64.4	267	65.1	509
4 years	78.7	259	81.0	256	79.8	516
Sex of head of household						
Male	74.6	435	72.3	461	73.4	896
Female	58.9	66	74.4	62	66.4	128
Age of head of household						
15-24	*	9	*	7	*	15
25-29	(54.0)	21	*	34	62.0	55
30-39	74.9	143	75.8	148	75.3	291
40-49	86.1	74	65.5	85	75.1	160
50+	70.8	254	74.9	249	72.8	503
Education of head of household						
No education/primary 4-year	70.2	48	57.3	54	63.4	102
Primary 8-year	67.3	228	69.4	242	68.4	470
Secondary/professional/ technical	75.9	159	82.4	159	79.2	318
University and postgraduate	(91.5)	54	81.1	56	86.2	110
Don't know/missing	*	12	*	12	(43.6)	25
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	60.3	120	63.6	121	62.0	241
Second	68.0	114	66.6	120	67.3	234
Middle	74.9	100	79.1	114	77.1	214
Fourth	75.2	80	71.3	79	73.2	160
Highest	90.1	87	85.8	88	87.9	175
Total	72.5	501	72.5	523	72.5	1,024

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.5 Support in learning

Percentage of children age 3 or 4 with whom an adult engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness in the 3 days preceding the interview, by person who engaged in the activities and number of activities, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Mother			Father			Other			Number
	3 or less	4 or more	Any activity	3 or less	4 or more	Any activity	3 or less	4 or more	Any activity	
Residence										
Urban	39.2	60.8	95.7	81.7	18.3	62.1	74.3	25.7	61.4	532
Rural	48.2	51.8	86.9	91.3	8.7	52.0	83.3	16.7	52.0	451
Prefecture										
Berat	32.3	67.7	95.2	95.0	5.0	51.9	79.3	20.7	69.6	50
Dibër	68.9	31.1	67.1	98.3	1.7	25.8	90.7	9.3	25.4	58
Durrës	28.8	71.2	90.9	85.2	14.8	47.8	72.5	27.5	53.2	103
Elbasan	49.2	50.8	94.1	94.1	5.9	38.7	79.8	20.2	56.5	105
Fier	22.3	77.7	98.1	83.1	16.9	62.4	86.5	13.5	45.7	105
Gjirokastër	27.8	72.2	97.1	80.6	19.4	85.3	68.4	31.6	70.7	24
Korçë	40.9	59.1	92.8	92.3	7.7	68.4	71.8	28.2	62.4	82
Kukës	50.8	49.2	91.1	87.7	12.3	60.1	85.1	14.9	62.7	45
Lezhe	56.4	43.6	78.5	94.4	5.6	37.0	95.9	4.1	42.2	57
Shkodër	40.7	59.3	92.6	81.7	18.3	63.3	95.3	4.7	34.4	54
Tirana	52.8	47.2	94.0	78.5	21.5	68.4	68.0	32.0	72.1	241
Vlorë	35.0	65.0	97.5	78.9	21.1	76.7	78.0	22.0	63.3	58
Age of child										
3 years	47.0	53.0	91.1	84.9	15.1	57.1	78.5	21.5	57.7	460
4 years	40.1	59.9	92.1	87.2	12.8	57.8	78.4	21.6	56.6	523
Child's sex										
Male	45.0	55.0	90.6	86.0	14.0	60.6	78.1	21.9	57.3	495
Female	41.6	58.4	92.7	86.3	13.7	54.3	78.8	21.2	56.9	487
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	61.7	38.3	85.4	95.4	4.6	45.4	87.2	12.8	53.8	246
Second	41.5	58.5	91.3	91.8	8.2	55.3	82.7	17.3	53.6	222
Middle	33.4	66.6	90.9	80.2	19.8	61.3	70.7	29.3	55.1	196
Fourth	33.1	66.9	98.5	84.7	15.3	58.3	76.0	24.0	61.9	160
Highest	40.0	60.0	96.0	72.5	27.5	73.7	71.0	29.0	64.9	159
Total	43.3	56.7	91.7	86.1	13.9	57.5	78.5	21.5	57.1	983

Table 3.6.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	19.0	93.2	16.1	8.5	5.7	1,684
20-24	15.9	90.8	16.0	7.9	8.9	1,548
25-29	16.6	88.8	16.0	8.4	9.8	1,514
30-34	15.8	89.2	14.9	7.6	9.6	1,442
35-39	16.1	91.0	15.9	7.6	7.4	1,388
40-44	17.6	93.2	12.9	7.6	5.8	1,601
45-49	16.7	92.2	11.4	5.5	6.9	1,794
Residence						
Urban	19.9	90.2	16.4	9.1	8.4	6,578
Rural	12.3	92.9	12.0	5.2	6.5	4,392
Prefecture						
Berat	12.1	96.3	3.1	1.2	3.1	439
Dibër	13.9	90.3	3.8	1.5	9.3	510
Durrës	6.4	96.0	6.6	2.0	3.2	1,017
Elbasan	19.4	97.7	14.5	6.7	2.0	1,100
Fier	18.6	94.4	15.4	6.9	4.8	1,083
Gjirokastër	13.2	94.6	15.7	6.5	4.5	204
Korçë	10.1	96.1	14.7	6.5	3.6	859
Kukës	11.2	90.1	7.0	5.8	9.4	338
Lezhe	26.4	84.4	12.3	9.4	13.1	482
Shkodër	18.6	90.1	14.9	10.6	7.4	795
Tirana	19.3	85.4	19.9	10.0	13.1	3,558
Vlorë	22.9	97.7	19.4	11.8	2.2	586
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	2.6	70.8	9.5	2.1	28.8	243
Primary 8-year	8.6	92.1	9.9	3.7	7.2	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	17.3	92.8	14.0	7.3	6.5	3,708
University and postgraduate	29.2	89.9	22.7	13.7	7.9	2,897
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.5	90.3	9.5	3.7	9.2	2,145
Second	11.8	93.7	10.2	4.6	5.7	2,161
Middle	15.8	94.8	12.6	6.2	4.6	2,130
Fourth	22.3	90.5	18.8	11.2	8.3	2,279
Highest	24.2	87.4	21.5	11.5	10.2	2,255
Total 15-49	16.9	91.3	14.7	7.5	7.6	10,970
50-59	18.4	90.9	12.7	8.3	8.5	4,030
Total 15-59	17.3	91.2	14.1	7.7	7.9	15,000

Table 3.6.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	21.3	84.6	20.9	11.8	13.6	743
20-24	26.4	85.5	26.5	14.3	12.2	786
25-29	24.3	89.0	35.0	15.3	9.4	704
30-34	28.6	92.2	34.1	17.4	7.2	551
35-39	22.7	89.6	33.5	13.9	7.9	563
40-44	25.4	87.5	30.1	15.4	10.0	539
45-49	27.7	90.3	30.1	17.1	9.1	678
Residence						
Urban	26.5	86.0	27.1	13.9	11.8	2,721
Rural	23.1	91.4	33.4	16.4	7.7	1,844
Prefecture						
Berat	30.2	97.6	36.9	18.0	1.7	163
Dibër	27.7	85.1	28.1	22.0	12.7	202
Durrës	11.0	82.9	2.8	1.2	17.1	405
Elbasan	26.4	91.9	28.2	18.5	7.8	440
Fier	50.5	97.3	45.2	31.6	1.5	454
Gjirokastër	35.7	96.1	66.7	21.7	1.8	109
Korçë	12.1	91.1	15.5	7.2	7.9	404
Kukës	8.6	92.6	9.5	4.7	6.8	136
Lezhe	10.6	92.9	7.0	3.2	6.4	187
Shkodër	18.0	95.8	33.7	9.0	3.7	328
Tirana	26.7	81.3	37.4	16.9	15.8	1,500
Vlorë	31.2	86.5	26.8	12.3	8.2	236
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	6.1	75.7	8.2	1.2	23.9	87
Primary 8-year	16.6	87.4	27.4	10.6	10.5	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	28.0	90.6	30.2	16.7	8.0	2,039
University and postgraduate	34.4	85.3	34.1	19.2	12.9	936
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	19.3	89.5	27.8	13.8	9.1	856
Second	21.0	90.4	26.6	13.3	9.0	910
Middle	23.4	89.3	24.5	11.7	9.0	889
Fourth	27.7	87.1	30.3	13.8	10.4	912
Highest	33.1	84.9	38.0	21.2	12.7	997
Total 15-49	25.1	88.2	29.7	14.9	10.1	4,565
50-59	29.6	87.5	29.1	18.4	11.7	1,577
Total 15-59	26.3	88.0	29.5	15.8	10.5	6,142

Table 3.7.1 Internet usage: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-59 by internet usage and among women who report not to use the internet, percent that report to have used it some time in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by reported use of the internet				Number of women
	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	
Age					
15-19	82.0	7.5	10.5	100.0	1,684
20-24	87.7	3.7	8.6	100.0	1,548
25-29	74.7	8.9	16.3	100.0	1,514
30-34	65.7	9.8	24.5	100.0	1,442
35-39	53.0	12.2	34.8	100.0	1,388
40-44	45.3	11.9	42.8	100.0	1,601
45-49	40.1	11.0	48.9	100.0	1,794
Residence					
Urban	72.8	9.7	17.5	100.0	6,578
Rural	50.3	8.6	41.1	100.0	4,392
Prefecture					
Berat	53.6	8.8	37.7	100.0	439
Dibër	46.1	5.8	48.1	100.0	510
Durrës	69.8	6.7	23.5	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	53.6	4.9	41.5	100.0	1,100
Fier	55.0	4.1	40.9	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	60.8	8.4	30.9	100.0	204
Korçë	59.9	9.1	31.0	100.0	859
Kukës	49.7	9.0	41.2	100.0	338
Lezhe	54.2	22.9	22.9	100.0	482
Shkodër	67.5	13.1	19.4	100.0	795
Tirana	73.0	11.0	16.0	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	73.5	8.5	18.0	100.0	586
Education					
No education/primary 4-year	17.2	11.2	71.6	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	40.0	11.3	48.7	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/technical	70.3	10.7	19.0	100.0	3,708
University and postgraduate	93.1	4.4	2.5	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	32.9	10.0	57.2	100.0	2,145
Second	52.6	9.9	37.6	100.0	2,161
Middle	66.8	8.4	24.8	100.0	2,130
Fourth	78.7	9.4	11.9	100.0	2,279
Highest	85.9	8.8	5.3	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	63.8	9.3	27.0	100.0	10,970
50-59	29.8	13.7	56.5	100.0	4,030
Total 15-59	54.6	10.5	34.9	100.0	15,000

Table 3.7.2 Internet usage: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-59 by internet usage and among women who report not to use the internet, percent that report to have used it some time in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Percent distribution by reported use of the internet				Number of men
	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	
Age					
15-19	79.6	14.8	5.6	100.0	743
20-24	81.2	14.7	4.1	100.0	786
25-29	82.0	11.3	6.7	100.0	704
30-34	73.2	13.9	12.9	100.0	551
35-39	62.2	21.5	16.4	100.0	563
40-44	50.1	21.2	28.7	100.0	539
45-49	36.4	21.3	42.3	100.0	678
Residence					
Urban	69.3	18.9	11.8	100.0	2,721
Rural	64.7	13.4	21.9	100.0	1,844
Prefecture					
Berat	69.9	9.3	20.8	100.0	163
Dibër	56.6	21.3	22.2	100.0	202
Durrës	54.6	34.2	11.2	100.0	405
Elbasan	60.7	17.1	22.3	100.0	440
Fier	75.3	7.5	17.2	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	64.7	5.0	30.4	100.0	109
Korçë	66.8	13.4	19.8	100.0	404
Kukës	68.6	6.9	24.5	100.0	136
Lezhe	63.4	16.4	20.2	100.0	187
Shkodër	73.3	15.2	11.6	100.0	328
Tirana	70.2	18.7	11.0	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	73.3	11.0	15.7	100.0	236
Education					
No education/primary 4-year	29.4	17.0	53.5	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	48.7	22.9	28.3	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/technical	75.4	13.2	11.4	100.0	2,039
University and postgraduate	83.5	14.3	2.3	100.0	936
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	53.6	14.7	31.7	100.0	856
Second	61.8	19.1	19.1	100.0	910
Middle	65.6	18.7	15.7	100.0	889
Fourth	73.8	15.6	10.6	100.0	912
Highest	80.3	15.5	4.3	100.0	997
Total 15-49	67.4	16.7	15.9	100.0	4,565
50-59	25.4	24.3	50.3	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	56.6	18.6	24.7	100.0	6,142

Table 3.8.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	4.8	3.6	91.6	100.0	1,684
20-24	28.7	8.3	62.9	100.0	1,548
25-29	39.1	5.6	55.4	100.0	1,514
30-34	44.9	5.1	50.1	100.0	1,442
35-39	47.1	3.0	50.0	100.0	1,388
40-44	48.3	4.2	47.5	100.0	1,601
45-49	48.8	2.5	48.7	100.0	1,794
Marital status					
Never married	23.2	4.7	72.1	100.0	3,191
Married or living together	42.2	4.2	53.6	100.0	7,403
Divorced/separated/widowed	53.3	11.6	35.1	100.0	376
Number of living children					
0	25.7	5.4	68.8	100.0	3,904
1-2	46.0	4.9	49.1	100.0	5,024
3-4	37.6	2.1	60.2	100.0	1,967
5+	13.8	1.5	84.7	100.0	75
Residence					
Urban	43.4	4.6	52.0	100.0	6,578
Rural	27.6	4.5	67.9	100.0	4,392
Prefecture					
Berat	43.7	4.0	52.3	100.0	439
Dibër	11.0	0.2	88.7	100.0	510
Durrës	37.0	5.2	57.8	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	25.8	9.0	65.3	100.0	1,100
Fier	42.0	2.6	55.4	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	36.9	3.7	59.4	100.0	204
Korçë	42.0	8.0	49.9	100.0	859
Kukës	12.6	3.0	84.4	100.0	338
Lezhe	19.6	1.9	78.5	100.0	482
Shkodër	20.2	1.7	78.2	100.0	795
Tirana	50.1	4.5	45.4	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	32.0	5.6	62.5	100.0	586
Education					
No education/primary 4-year	25.8	10.6	63.7	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	28.9	3.9	67.2	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/technical	31.6	4.4	64.0	100.0	3,708
University and postgraduate	56.6	5.3	38.1	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	21.2	4.3	74.5	100.0	2,145
Second	27.8	4.2	67.9	100.0	2,161
Middle	35.6	5.1	59.4	100.0	2,130
Fourth	42.4	5.6	52.1	100.0	2,279
Highest	57.0	3.6	39.3	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	37.1	4.6	58.4	100.0	10,970
50-59	37.0	3.1	59.9	100.0	4,030
Total 15-59	37.0	4.2	58.8	100.0	15,000

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.8.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	15.0	4.7	80.3	100.0	743
20-24	40.6	7.3	52.1	100.0	786
25-29	65.9	4.3	29.8	100.0	704
30-34	72.6	5.5	21.9	100.0	551
35-39	77.6	4.1	18.3	100.0	563
40-44	68.8	4.3	27.0	100.0	539
45-49	68.6	4.6	26.8	100.0	678
Marital status					
Never married	40.5	5.6	53.9	100.0	2,328
Married or living together	73.1	4.3	22.6	100.0	2,183
Divorced/separated/widowed	53.9	9.9	36.2	100.0	54
Number of living children					
0	44.5	5.4	50.2	100.0	2,671
1-2	74.6	4.6	20.9	100.0	1,382
3-4	67.9	4.7	27.4	100.0	492
5+	(72.9)	(3.7)	(23.3)	100.0	20
Residence					
Urban	55.3	4.3	40.4	100.0	2,721
Rural	57.6	6.2	36.2	100.0	1,844
Prefecture					
Berat	69.8	7.3	23.0	100.0	163
Dibër	41.0	4.3	54.7	100.0	202
Durrës	61.9	1.8	36.3	100.0	405
Elbasan	41.6	6.8	51.6	100.0	440
Fier	74.2	7.2	18.5	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	48.2	3.0	48.8	100.0	109
Korçë	62.4	4.3	33.3	100.0	404
Kukës	36.2	3.2	60.7	100.0	136
Lezhe	44.8	4.7	50.5	100.0	187
Shkodër	47.2	3.0	49.9	100.0	328
Tirana	57.8	5.3	36.9	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	59.4	7.0	33.6	100.0	236
Education					
No education/primary 4-year	38.5	4.4	57.0	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	57.2	6.4	36.5	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/technical	53.5	4.8	41.8	100.0	2,039
University and postgraduate	62.4	3.6	34.0	100.0	936
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	50.9	6.0	43.1	100.0	856
Second	55.5	4.8	39.7	100.0	910
Middle	55.7	5.7	38.6	100.0	889
Fourth	57.7	4.4	37.9	100.0	912
Highest	60.6	4.4	35.0	100.0	997
Total 15-49	56.2	5.0	38.7	100.0	4,565
50-59	61.6	4.2	34.2	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	57.6	4.8	37.6	100.0	6,142

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.
[2] Twenty cases for which the number of living children is missing are excluded.

Table 3.9.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/tech-nical/mana-gerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Non-classified[1]	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	1.9	11.3	34.8	17.0	6.9	14.2	14.0	100.0	142
20-24	17.8	8.9	31.5	19.9	6.5	5.8	9.6	100.0	574
25-29	34.7	9.2	17.0	19.4	3.1	6.5	10.0	100.0	676
30-34	35.9	6.1	14.9	20.4	1.9	9.3	11.6	100.0	720
35-39	27.3	2.4	11.3	21.4	7.6	16.1	13.9	100.0	695
40-44	20.6	3.8	14.2	20.4	11.4	17.7	11.9	100.0	841
45-49	24.7	2.9	12.5	15.0	11.7	19.6	13.6	100.0	921
Marital status									
Never married	32.4	10.9	26.8	12.0	4.0	4.4	9.4	100.0	889
Married or living together	24.7	3.8	13.9	20.4	8.1	15.9	13.2	100.0	3,434
Divorced/separated/widowed	21.3	8.2	19.9	27.0	10.2	8.6	4.8	100.0	244
Number of living children									
0	31.3	9.3	25.5	14.9	4.0	5.5	9.5	100.0	1,217
1-2	27.4	4.9	12.6	20.2	8.3	14.5	12.1	100.0	2,556
3-4	13.6	1.2	17.0	22.3	9.5	20.8	15.5	100.0	782
5+	(2.6)	(0.0)	(16.1)	(14.3)	(11.3)	(44.7)	(11.0)	100.0	12
Residence									
Urban	31.1	6.7	18.9	21.7	7.8	1.6	12.3	100.0	3,157
Rural	14.6	2.7	12.0	13.5	6.6	39.3	11.3	100.0	1,410
Prefecture									
Berat	13.5	1.6	12.0	15.5	3.4	34.6	19.5	100.0	209
Dibër	49.9	4.4	15.8	13.2	7.4	0.6	8.8	100.0	57
Durrës	24.0	1.8	16.6	40.4	5.6	2.4	9.3	100.0	429
Elbasan	20.6	3.9	17.9	10.5	7.9	30.5	8.8	100.0	382
Fier	18.8	4.1	15.0	13.4	7.7	25.3	15.6	100.0	483
Gjirokastër	29.4	7.3	13.5	17.1	7.1	8.6	17.0	100.0	83
Korçë	18.7	1.8	9.1	13.7	3.3	46.6	6.9	100.0	430
Kukës	43.3	3.4	12.3	1.0	4.8	31.3	3.9	100.0	53
Lezhe	34.7	4.1	23.2	19.5	7.3	2.3	8.9	100.0	104
Shkodër	27.5	6.0	21.6	25.8	3.4	5.6	10.1	100.0	174
Tirana	29.7	8.1	18.3	20.4	9.3	1.5	12.7	100.0	1,943
Vlorë	32.0	5.7	20.9	9.5	8.4	7.8	15.7	100.0	220
Education									
No education/primary 4-year	3.5	0.0	43.3	11.8	6.4	23.4	11.6	100.0	88
Primary 8-year	1.0	0.1	10.6	31.5	11.1	33.3	12.4	100.0	1,353
Secondary/professional/ technical	5.5	4.3	24.8	27.6	11.4	9.4	17.1	100.0	1,333
University and postgraduate	61.2	10.6	14.2	3.9	1.7	0.5	7.9	100.0	1,793
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	7.5	1.6	6.3	11.7	5.9	56.2	10.8	100.0	548
Second	10.5	1.7	17.6	23.5	8.5	27.2	11.0	100.0	693
Middle	20.2	2.6	19.8	27.8	9.4	8.4	11.9	100.0	866
Fourth	30.1	7.6	21.4	19.2	7.9	2.3	11.6	100.0	1,092
Highest	41.7	9.0	15.0	14.4	5.7	0.8	13.3	100.0	1,368
Total 15-49	26.0	5.4	16.8	19.1	7.4	13.2	12.0	100.0	4,567
50-59	19.6	2.2	17.4	11.8	12.1	23.3	13.6	100.0	1,614
Total 15-59	24.3	4.6	16.9	17.2	8.6	15.9	12.4	100.0	6,182

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] These are occupations that could not be coded into any precise category because they were not recorded in sufficient detail in the field.

Table 3.9.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/tech-nical/mana-gerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Non-classified	Total	Number of men
Age									
15-19	1.7	0.2	33.7	22.9	3.8	20.8	17.0	100.0	146
20-24	13.7	4.4	27.9	22.4	4.8	14.2	12.7	100.0	376
25-29	14.0	6.7	22.3	28.5	5.4	10.8	12.2	100.0	494
30-34	17.1	1.2	16.5	31.7	3.3	13.2	17.0	100.0	430
35-39	12.2	2.7	13.3	35.4	7.9	13.1	15.5	100.0	460
40-44	11.7	6.3	11.1	29.1	6.7	18.3	16.8	100.0	394
45-49	11.9	2.3	14.1	31.6	4.3	21.7	14.1	100.0	497
Marital status									
Never married	13.6	4.8	25.1	24.3	4.3	13.3	14.6	100.0	1,072
Married or living together	12.3	3.1	13.8	33.0	6.0	16.9	14.9	100.0	1,691
Divorced/separated/widowed	(13.6)	(0.0)	(22.7)	(31.2)	(3.6)	(16.1)	(12.8)	100.0	35
Number of living children									
0	13.5	4.3	22.8	27.0	4.8	13.1	14.6	100.0	1,332
1-2	13.7	3.8	14.8	30.1	6.0	15.2	16.4	100.0	1,094
3-4	7.2	1.6	12.2	38.8	4.7	24.6	10.9	100.0	357
5+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Residence									
Urban	16.6	5.3	22.0	29.5	6.2	2.0	18.3	100.0	1,622
Rural	7.5	1.5	13.1	29.9	4.0	34.2	9.8	100.0	1,176
Prefecture									
Berat	12.8	2.6	9.6	24.5	6.0	35.2	9.4	100.0	126
Dibër	8.8	0.8	13.7	32.4	5.8	25.5	13.1	100.0	92
Durrës	8.9	2.9	18.0	33.5	7.2	0.5	28.8	100.0	258
Elbasan	6.8	0.0	18.6	35.0	7.8	27.2	4.5	100.0	213
Fier	8.9	3.6	19.0	29.4	4.9	28.6	5.7	100.0	370
Gjirokastër	16.4	4.1	7.7	23.2	9.1	14.9	24.5	100.0	56
Korçë	7.7	1.6	10.1	21.1	3.4	43.6	12.5	100.0	270
Kukës	9.0	1.8	17.0	24.3	16.3	4.1	27.4	100.0	53
Lezhe	10.3	5.2	16.2	37.8	10.5	7.7	12.4	100.0	93
Shkodër	15.2	1.8	17.4	25.4	4.7	18.5	17.1	100.0	165
Tirana	17.8	6.7	23.5	29.7	3.5	2.0	16.9	100.0	946
Vlorë	16.5	0.6	14.5	37.3	5.6	11.0	14.4	100.0	157
Education									
No education/primary 4-year	(1.4)	(0.0)	(25.1)	(21.2)	(10.5)	(22.1)	(19.6)	100.0	37
Primary 8-year	1.7	0.6	11.3	38.8	7.5	28.7	11.5	100.0	954
Secondary/professional/ technical	5.5	2.8	24.9	33.2	5.1	12.2	16.3	100.0	1,188
University and postgraduate	44.7	10.6	15.8	9.2	2.0	1.2	16.5	100.0	618
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.9	0.4	10.8	25.5	6.3	44.9	7.2	100.0	487
Second	6.4	1.1	13.3	37.0	6.2	25.7	10.3	100.0	549
Middle	8.1	2.0	19.4	36.5	6.7	9.7	17.6	100.0	546
Fourth	15.4	3.5	26.3	27.8	4.8	3.0	19.1	100.0	567
Highest	25.9	10.1	19.9	22.4	3.1	0.6	18.0	100.0	648
Total 15-49	12.8	3.7	18.2	29.7	5.3	15.5	14.8	100.0	2,798
50-59	11.8	4.1	15.4	28.2	5.1	24.1	11.3	100.0	1,038
Total 15-59	12.5	3.8	17.5	29.3	5.3	17.8	13.8	100.0	3,835

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] These are occupations that could not be coded into any precise category because they were not recorded in sufficient detail in the field.

Table 3.10 Type of employment

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Albania 2017-18

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	23.0	92.5	81.5
Cash and in-kind	14.5	2.5	4.4
In-kind only	17.5	1.3	3.9
Not paid	45.0	3.7	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	32.5	15.7	18.4
Employed by nonfamily member	6.4	67.8	58.1
Self-employed	61.1	16.5	23.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	39.5	87.9	80.2
Seasonal	54.7	7.8	15.2
Occasional	5.8	4.3	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	981	5,201	6,182

Note: Total includes women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.11.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	State health insurance	Social security	Voluntary health insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Age								
15-19	21.2	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	77.3	22.7	1,684
20-24	29.9	12.4	0.4	1.9	0.1	65.1	34.9	1,548
25-29	35.9	16.6	1.2	1.9	0.4	58.2	41.8	1,514
30-34	36.0	20.8	1.8	2.2	0.4	56.3	43.7	1,442
35-39	35.8	17.4	2.1	1.5	0.3	57.3	42.7	1,388
40-44	31.1	16.7	2.1	2.7	0.4	60.5	39.5	1,601
45-49	33.1	15.9	3.0	2.5	0.2	58.9	41.1	1,794
Residence								
Urban	40.2	20.0	1.6	2.6	0.3	52.1	47.9	6,578
Rural	18.8	5.6	1.4	0.8	0.2	77.2	22.8	4,392
Prefecture								
Berat	17.0	9.4	1.1	1.9	0.0	71.1	28.9	439
Dibër	14.5	1.6	2.1	0.6	0.1	81.4	18.6	510
Durrës	34.3	15.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	65.4	34.6	1,017
Elbasan	24.6	3.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	73.7	26.3	1,100
Fier	17.4	15.8	3.4	1.7	1.8	72.1	27.9	1,083
Gjirokastër	23.1	27.6	5.0	0.2	0.1	62.1	37.9	204
Korçë	44.1	7.8	2.1	0.7	0.0	53.0	47.0	859
Kukës	9.5	3.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	89.3	10.7	338
Lezhe	12.9	7.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	82.2	17.8	482
Shkodër	35.1	5.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	63.4	36.6	795
Tirana	44.3	23.7	1.8	3.2	0.1	46.6	53.4	3,558
Vlorë	23.4	15.8	1.7	6.2	0.2	68.0	32.0	586
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	11.9	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	86.5	13.5	243
Primary 8-year	19.3	6.6	1.3	0.9	0.3	76.4	23.6	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	28.7	11.6	2.3	2.7	0.2	63.6	36.4	3,708
University and postgraduate	54.5	29.4	1.0	2.3	0.3	38.1	61.9	2,897
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	12.9	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	85.0	15.0	2,145
Second	20.4	7.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	75.5	24.5	2,161
Middle	31.7	11.6	1.2	1.9	0.1	62.8	37.2	2,130
Fourth	39.7	19.6	1.6	3.2	0.7	51.7	48.3	2,279
Highest	52.0	29.0	3.2	3.1	0.1	37.8	62.2	2,255
Total 15-49	31.6	14.3	1.5	1.9	0.3	62.2	37.8	10,970
50-59	30.0	13.8	3.4	1.2	0.4	62.5	37.5	4,030
Total 15-59	31.2	14.1	2.0	1.7	0.3	62.3	37.7	15,000

Table 3.11.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	State health insurance	Social security	Voluntary health insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age								
15-19	13.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	85.4	14.6	743
20-24	21.9	4.0	0.7	3.6	0.6	72.8	27.2	786
25-29	36.7	15.6	0.8	5.7	0.1	54.8	45.2	704
30-34	33.6	11.4	1.3	8.7	0.0	54.7	45.3	551
35-39	37.0	13.7	1.2	3.5	0.1	54.3	45.7	563
40-44	27.6	9.6	1.0	6.3	0.3	61.9	38.1	539
45-49	34.3	8.5	1.0	4.3	0.0	59.5	40.5	678
Residence								
Urban	32.8	11.0	0.8	6.1	0.2	58.2	41.8	2,721
Rural	22.3	5.1	0.8	2.2	0.2	73.3	26.7	1,844
Prefecture								
Berat	12.9	24.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	68.2	31.8	163
Dibër	18.2	4.1	3.6	4.0	1.2	72.4	27.6	202
Durrës	26.9	4.7	2.4	12.3	1.3	57.5	42.5	405
Elbasan	13.5	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	84.3	15.7	440
Fier	27.7	16.3	0.0	4.1	0.0	68.0	32.0	454
Gjirokastër	33.8	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	64.1	35.9	109
Korçë	47.7	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	49.6	50.4	404
Kukës	8.8	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	90.4	9.6	136
Lezhe	18.0	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	78.9	21.1	187
Shkodër	18.8	8.9	1.7	3.4	0.0	75.9	24.1	328
Tirana	37.4	12.4	0.2	6.2	0.0	54.4	45.6	1,500
Vlorë	22.9	6.6	3.7	5.5	0.0	67.8	32.2	236
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	8.6	0.8	2.9	0.6	0.0	87.0	13.0	87
Primary 8-year	16.2	4.3	0.6	2.8	0.2	78.4	21.6	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	28.4	7.9	1.0	6.1	0.3	62.6	37.4	2,039
University and postgraduate	50.7	18.0	0.6	4.2	0.0	43.4	56.6	936
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	14.1	2.8	0.6	1.4	0.4	82.6	17.4	856
Second	19.0	3.2	0.6	3.9	0.0	75.4	24.6	910
Middle	25.0	6.9	0.9	3.6	0.5	68.6	31.4	889
Fourth	37.7	12.2	1.3	7.2	0.1	52.1	47.9	912
Highest	44.6	16.9	0.8	6.0	0.0	45.9	54.1	997
Total 15-49	28.6	8.6	0.8	4.5	0.2	64.3	35.7	4,565
50-59	31.2	8.4	1.9	3.3	1.2	60.4	39.6	1,577
Total 15-59	29.2	8.6	1.1	4.2	0.5	63.3	36.7	6,142

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Marital status:*** 68% of women and 48% of men age 15-49 are married or living with a partner.
- ***Age at first marriage:*** The median age at first marriage for women age 30-49 is 21.9 years, and for men age 30-59 it is 27.3 years.
- ***Age at first sexual intercourse:*** Median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 30-59 and women age 30-49 is 21.9 and 20.9 years, respectively.
- ***Sexual activity:*** Among women and men age 15-49 years, 24% of women and 23% of men have never had sexual intercourse.
- ***Recent sexual activity:*** Among women and men age 15-49, 59% of women and 54% of men had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. The timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married

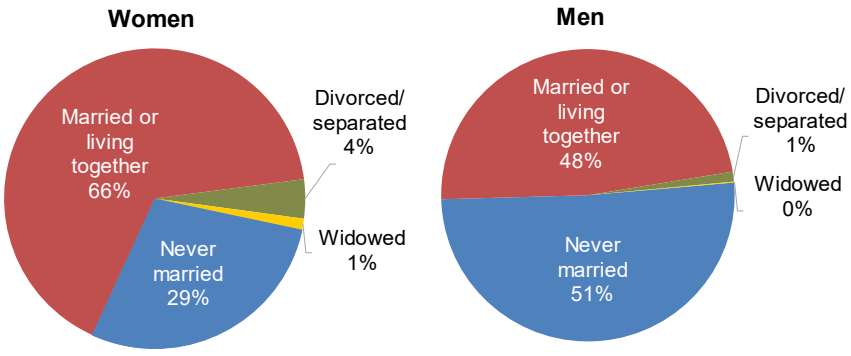
Women and men who report being married or living with a partner as though married at the time of the survey

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In Albania, 68% of women and 48% of men age 15-49 are married or living with a partner as though married. For the age group 45-49, only 3% of women and men have never been married. Only 1% of men age 15-49 report being separated or divorced, but for women this proportion is higher (**Table 4.1, Figure 4.1**).

Figure 4.1 **Marital status**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



Trends: The percentage of women who were married remained unchanged in the last decade, at 65%. For men the proportion decreased from 57% in 2008-9 to 46% in 2017-18. The proportion of women in consensual union increased from 1% to 3%, but remained practically unchanged for men despite increasing slightly.

4.2 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 25-49 and 30-49, and men age 25-49, 30-49, 25-59, and 30-59

Thirty percent of women age 25-49 are married compared with only 3% of men in the same age bracket. By age 25, 73% of women and 25% of men were married. (**Table 4.2**). The median age at first marriage for women age 30-49 years is 21.9 years, whereas in men age 30-59 it is 27.3 years, indicating that on average men get married about five years later than women do (**Table 4.3**).

Trends: In 2008-09 77% of women and 34% of men age 15-49 were married by age 25, compared with 73% and 27%, respectively, in 2017-18. The median age at first marriage for women age 30-49 has remained unchanged: 21.8 in 2008-09 and 21.9 in 2017-18.

Patterns according to background characteristics

- Among women age 25-49, those living in urban areas marry a bit more than 1year later than those living in rural areas (22.6 and 21.2, respectively). The same pattern is evident in men.
- The median age at first marriage among women age 30-49 is fairly uniform across the country, with little difference among prefectures: it varies from 21.0 in Berat to 22.6 in Tirana. The gap by prefecture is wider among men age 30-59, from 25.3 in Elbasan to 29.6 in Gjirokastër.
- Bette-educated women and men, as well as those in the higher wealth quintiles marry later than their counterparts in the lower education brackets and lower wealth quintiles.

4.3 EARLY MARRIAGE

As seen in **Table 4.2**, 11% of women age 20-49 and 2% of men marry by age 18.

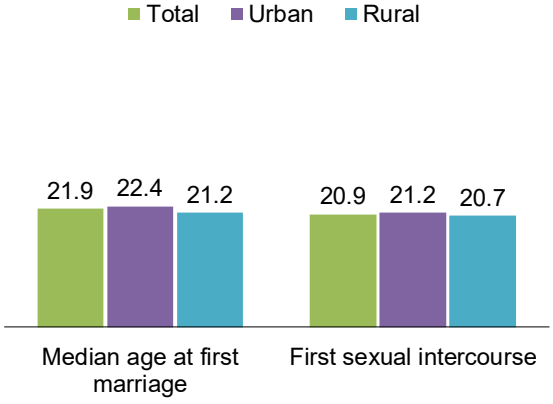
Trends: There was a slight increase, from 9% to 11%, in the proportion of women age 20-49 who married by age 18 between 2008-09 and 2017-18. Among men age 20-49, this proportion increased from 1% to 2% in the same period. The increase is especially noticeable among women with little education: the proportion married by age 18 increased from 22% in 2008-09 to 35% in 2017-18 among women with primary 4-year education or less.

Patterns according to background characteristics

- For women and men, the median age at first marriage is a little over a year later in urban areas than in rural areas (**Figure 4.2**).

Figure 4.2 **Women's and men's median age at first marriage and first sexual intercourse by residence**

Median age at first marriage/first sexual intercourse among women age 30-49



- Noticeable differences exist between prefectures, with the proportion of women married by age 18 being as low as 7% in Kukës and as high as 14% in Dibër.

- Education shows a very strong inverse correlation with early marriage: 35% of women with only primary 4-year education or less were married by age 18, compared with only 3% of women with a university or postgraduate education. Among men, these proportions are 7% and 2% respectively.

- There is an inverse correlation between socioeconomic status and early marriage as well, but much less pronounced than education: 15% of women age 20-49 in the lowest wealth quintile were married by age 18, compared with 7% of those in the highest quintile. This pattern does not occur among men (**Table 4.4**).

4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women age 25-49 and 30-49, and men age 25-49, 30-49, 25-59, and 30-59

The median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 25-49 is 20.9, indicating that by this age half of them have experienced their first sexual intercourse. Only 1% of women age 25-49 report having their first sexual intercourse by age 15, and by age 20 more than one-third (37%) had initiated sexual activity. The median age at first sexual intercourse for men age 25-49 is 20.8, practically identical to that of women. More men than women have their first sexual intercourse in early adolescence—by age 15 or 18—but at later ages the proportion of people initiating sexual activities tends to be slightly greater among women (**Table 4.5**).

Trends: The median age of first sexual intercourse has not changed much for women in the decade preceding the survey (20.9 years in 2008-9 and 2017-18 ADHS surveys). For men, there was a decline in this median age, from 22.3 years in 2008-9 to 20.8 years in 2017-18. This is because men seem to be initiating their sexual activity when younger. Among men 25 and older, the proportion reporting to have had sexual intercourse by age 15 increased from less than 1% in 2008-9 to 3% in 2017-18, and the proportion who report having had sex by age 18 increased from 8% in 2008-9 to 15% in 2017-18.

Patterns according to background characteristics

- Among women age 25-49, the median age at first sexual intercourse is about the same in urban and rural areas (21.1 and 20.7, respectively); for men age 25-59 the difference is 1 year (21.0 and 22.0, respectively).

- There are no significant differences by prefecture in the median age of first sexual intercourse among women. Among men 25-59, on the other hand, age at first sexual intercourse ranges from 19.6 years in Vlorë prefecture to 24.5 years in Lezhe.

- Better educated women tend to initiate sexual activity later. Among women age 30-49, there is a 4-year difference in the median age at first sexual intercourse between those who have reached a university or post-graduate level compared with those who have no education or only primary education.

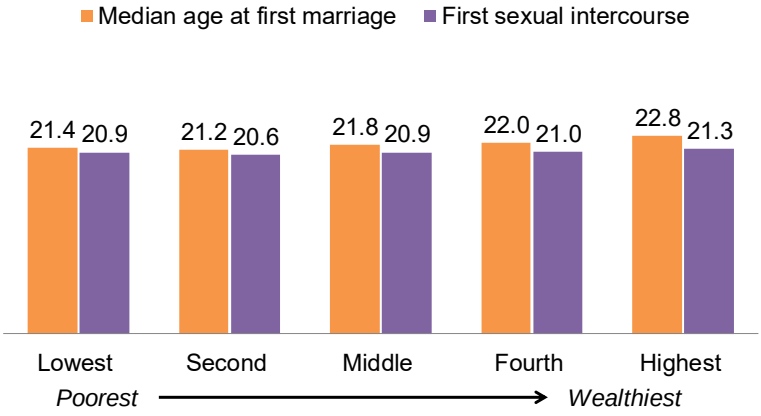
- A similar trend is observed for the median age of the first sexual intercourse across wealth quintiles for women: women in higher wealth quintiles tend to initiate sexual activity at a later age. The pattern is the opposite among men, as men in the higher wealth quintiles tend to initiate sexual activity younger than men in the lower wealth quintiles (**Table 4.6**).

For some respondents marriage represents the initiation of sexual activity, but a significant proportion of respondents initiate sexual activity before marriage. The gap between the age of first sexual activity and age of first marriage indicates duration of premarital sex. Because men tend to marry at a later age, they tend to spend more years being sexually active outside of marriage. Thus, for men age 30-59, the median age at first sexual intercourse is 21.9 but median age at first marriage is 27.3, which means on average they spend 5.4 years having premarital sex. For women, the difference between median age at first sex and median age at first marriage is 1 year, so their exposure to premarital sex is significantly shorter. **Figure 4.2** also shows that for men and women alike, exposure to premarital sex is shorter in rural areas, mainly because they marry younger than in urban areas (**Figure 4.2**).

Among men, the median age at first marriage tends to increase with wealth, while the age of initiation of sexual activity decreases with wealth. This means that the average number of years of premarital sexual activity increases from 3.7 years among men in the lowest wealth quintile to 7.6 years in highest quintile. This pattern is not noticeable among women (**Figure 4.3**).

***Figure 4.3* Women's and men's median age at first marriage and first sexual intercourse by wealth**

Median age at first marriage and first sexual intercourse among women age 30-49



4.5 Recent Sexual Activity

In this survey women and men were asked how long ago their last sexual intercourse occurred. Among women and men age 15-49, 24% of women and 23% of men have never had sexual intercourse. Seven percent of women and 5% of men reported that their last sexual intercourse occurred more than a year preceding the survey. Among women and men age 15-49, 59% of women and 54% of men had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. For more information on recent sexual activity, see **Table 4.7.1** and **Table 4.7.2**.

List of Tables

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.3 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.4 Early marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Albania 2017-18

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
				WOMEN					
15-19	93.0	4.8	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.7	1,684
20-24	57.6	34.0	6.4	0.9	0.8	0.2	100.0	40.5	1,548
25-29	26.2	67.4	3.5	1.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	70.9	1,514
30-34	10.2	82.7	3.1	2.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	85.9	1,442
35-39	6.8	88.0	1.0	2.7	0.4	1.0	100.0	89.0	1,388
40-44	2.6	90.3	1.3	2.4	0.4	3.0	100.0	91.7	1,601
45-49	3.0	91.2	0.7	1.8	0.3	3.0	100.0	91.9	1,794
Total 15-49	29.1	65.0	2.5	1.8	0.5	1.2	100.0	67.5	10,970
				MEN					
15-19	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.1	743
20-24	92.7	5.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.3	786
25-29	72.8	21.7	5.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	27.0	704
30-34	34.7	60.7	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	63.3	551
35-39	17.8	79.0	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	80.3	563
40-44	6.6	90.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	91.1	539
45-49	2.7	93.2	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	94.7	678
Total 15-49	51.0	45.9	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	47.8	4,565
50-59	2.5	94.3	0.7	1.4	0.1	1.0	100.0	95.0	1,577
Total 15-59	38.5	58.3	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	59.9	6,142

Table 4.2 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Albania 2017-18

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
				WOMEN				
15-19	1.0	na	na	na	na	93.0	1,684	a
20-24	1.4	11.8	26.2	na	na	57.6	1,548	a
25-29	1.9	11.3	28.8	46.2	64.4	26.2	1,514	22.5
30-34	2.9	14.2	29.4	47.5	68.1	10.2	1,442	22.5
35-39	2.2	13.3	32.5	51.0	71.7	6.8	1,388	21.9
40-44	1.7	11.5	33.9	56.2	79.6	2.6	1,601	21.4
45-49	1.4	7.5	25.0	51.3	77.2	3.0	1,794	21.9
20-49	1.9	11.4	29.2	na	na	17.5	9,286	a
25-49	2.0	11.3	29.8	50.5	72.5	9.5	7,739	22.0
				MEN				
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	99.8	743	a
20-24	1.0	1.2	2.1	na	na	92.7	786	a
25-29	0.8	1.5	2.9	5.3	14.4	72.8	704	a
30-34	1.0	1.2	3.2	6.2	20.4	34.7	551	28.9
35-39	0.4	1.7	4.0	11.8	25.3	17.8	563	28.9
40-44	0.7	1.6	3.4	14.3	31.4	6.6	539	27.1
45-49	0.1	1.5	3.1	9.0	33.0	2.7	678	26.6
20-49	0.7	1.5	3.0	na	na	41.5	3,822	a
25-49	0.6	1.5	3.3	9.1	24.7	28.2	3,036	a
20-59	0.5	1.4	3.0	na	na	30.1	5,399	a
25-59	0.4	1.4	3.2	8.3	27.0	19.4	4,613	a

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 4.3 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 and age 30-49, and median age at first marriage among men age 30-59, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age
	25-49	30-49	30-59
Residence			
Urban	22.6	22.4	27.8
Rural	21.2	21.2	26.5
Prefecture			
Berat	21.0	21.0	26.5
Dibër	21.3	21.3	26.5
Durrës	22.0	22.0	27.6
Elbasan	21.3	21.3	25.3
Fier	21.5	21.5	27.3
Gjirokastër	21.8	21.9	29.6
Korçë	21.7	21.6	27.9
Kukës	22.6	22.5	26.5
Lezhe	22.5	22.5	28.1
Shkodër	22.0	21.3	28.4
Tirana	22.8	22.6	27.3
Vlorë	21.8	21.8	28.1
Education			
No education/primary 4-year	20.1	19.5	24.6
Primary 8-year	20.7	20.9	26.5
Secondary/professional/technical	21.8	21.9	27.6
University and post-graduate	a	24.6	29.6
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	21.4	21.4	26.9
Second	21.2	21.2	26.8
Middle	21.7	21.8	27.6
Fourth	22.4	22.0	27.4
Highest	23.2	22.8	28.0
Total	22.0	21.9	27.3

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group. Men age 25-59 are omitted because less than 50% of them had started living with a wife or a partner before age 25 in all of the background categories.

Table 4.4 Early marriage by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 20-49 who were married or in union before age 18, and the percentage of women and men age 15-19 currently married or in union, by background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

	Women				Men			
Current age	Percentage married by age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women 15-19 currently in union	Number of women age 15-19	Percentage married by age 18	Number of men age 20-49	Percentage of men 15-19 currently in union	Number of men age 15-19
Residence								
Urban	10.6	5,589	4.6	990	1.6	2,294	0.0	427
Rural	12.8	3,698	9.7	694	1.2	1,528	0.2	316
Prefecture								
Berat	13.5	382	11.0	57	0.4	139	(0.0)	25
Dibër	14.4	423	7.4	87	1.6	167	0.0	35
Durrës	9.0	872	4.1	145	1.4	340	0.0	64
Elbasan	12.4	931	12.2	169	4.1	360	0.0	80
Fier	11.9	931	15.9	152	0.7	384	0.0	70
Gjirokastër	12.8	178	5.5	26	0.9	94	(0.0)	15
Korçë	13.2	720	7.9	139	0.4	339	0.0	65
Kukës	7.2	275	2.8	63	0.8	113	0.0	23
Lezhe	8.1	406	2.5	77	0.3	157	0.0	30
Shkodër	10.7	665	4.8	130	1.5	266	1.0	62
Tirana	11.1	2,995	3.5	562	1.4	1,258	0.0	241
Vlonë	14.2	509	9.3	77	2.6	204	(0.0)	32
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	35.2	216	*	27	7.4	83	*	4
Primary 8-year	17.6	3,741	15.1	382	2.0	1,291	0.0	211
Secondary/professional/ technical	9.3	2,648	4.0	1,059	0.7	1,549	0.1	491
University and post-graduate	3.0	2,682	0.9	215	1.5	899	*	38
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	14.5	1,772	12.3	372	1.5	696	0.0	160
Second	13.4	1,838	6.6	324	1.6	768	0.4	142
Middle	12.4	1,806	7.7	324	0.9	747	0.0	142
Fourth	10.0	1,940	3.5	339	0.8	778	0.0	135
Highest	7.2	1,930	2.6	324	2.4	832	0.0	165
Total	11.4	9,286	6.7	1,684	1.5	3,822	0.1	743

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Albania 2017-18

	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
				WOMEN				
15-19	0.7	na	na	na	na	89.5	1,684	a
20-24	1.9	16.0	38.3	na	na	40.9	1,548	a
25-29	1.4	14.9	38.3	60.4	77.4	16.1	1,514	20.9
30-34	1.9	16.5	38.2	58.1	79.6	5.5	1,442	20.9
35-39	1.1	14.3	38.6	60.9	80.5	4.0	1,388	20.8
40-44	0.7	11.8	37.9	62.8	84.2	2.2	1,601	20.8
45-49	0.7	7.9	31.0	58.6	83.1	2.3	1,794	21.2
25-49	1.2	12.8	36.6	60.2	81.1	5.9	7,739	20.9
15-24	1.2	na	na	na	na	66.2	3,231	a
				MEN				
15-19	1.3	na	na	na	na	84.1	743	a
20-24	5.1	24.0	47.5	na	na	36.0	786	a
25-29	4.7	24.4	45.3	67.8	79.0	13.7	704	20.3
30-34	4.2	20.9	44.9	60.2	77.3	3.9	551	20.5
35-39	2.4	14.2	35.5	56.9	74.5	2.0	563	21.0
40-44	5.6	16.3	35.6	57.1	76.3	1.1	539	21.0
45-49	1.7	11.1	29.5	50.3	74.9	0.1	678	21.9
20-49	4.0	18.8	40.1	na	na	11.0	3,822	a
25-49	3.7	17.5	38.2	58.6	76.5	4.5	3,036	20.8
15-24	3.2	na	na	na	na	59.3	1,529	a
20-59	3.6	16.6	35.6	na	na	8.1	5,399	a
25-59	3.4	15.4	33.6	53.1	73.2	3.3	4,613	21.5

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 and age 30-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25-59 and age 30-59, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	25-49	30-49	25-59	30-59
Residence				
Urban	21.1	21.2	21.0	21.4
Rural	20.7	20.7	22.0	22.4
Prefecture				
Berat	20.2	20.4	23.1	23.6
Dibër	20.8	20.7	a	25.6
Durrës	20.7	20.8	a	25.7
Elbasan	20.9	20.9	21.4	21.6
Fier	20.5	20.7	20.1	20.2
Gjirokastër	20.7	20.8	20.6	20.8
Korçë	21.1	21.1	22.8	23.2
Kukës	22.2	22.1	23.4	23.2
Lezhe	21.7	21.8	24.5	24.7
Shkodër	21.1	20.7	21.1	22.2
Tirana	21.2	21.1	20.3	20.5
Vlorë	20.6	20.8	19.6	19.8
Education				
No education/primary 4-year	19.0	18.6	20.6	21.1
Primary 8-year	20.3	20.4	21.9	22.0
Secondary/professional/technical	20.9	21.0	22.1	22.3
University and post-graduate	22.9	22.9	20.1	20.4
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	20.9	20.9	23.1	23.2
Second	20.6	20.6	21.9	22.4
Middle	20.8	20.9	22.1	22.4
Fourth	21.1	21.0	21.3	21.7
Highest	21.4	21.3	20.1	20.4
Total	20.9	20.9	21.5	21.9

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	6.5	2.9	1.1	0.0	89.5	100.0	1,684
20-24	43.0	10.6	4.9	0.6	40.9	100.0	1,548
25-29	63.7	11.3	8.3	0.5	16.1	100.0	1,514
30-34	74.3	12.4	6.5	1.3	5.5	100.0	1,442
35-39	76.6	11.7	7.4	0.2	4.0	100.0	1,388
40-44	77.5	11.6	8.3	0.5	2.2	100.0	1,601
45-49	75.6	12.1	9.5	0.5	2.3	100.0	1,794
Marital status							
Never married	8.8	4.2	5.1	0.8	81.1	100.0	3,191
Married or living together	83.1	13.0	3.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	7,403
Divorced/separated/widowed	10.3	9.6	77.5	2.3	0.3	100.0	376
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	82.0	15.0	2.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,121
5-9 years	84.6	11.7	3.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,220
10-14 years	83.8	13.5	2.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,075
15-19 years	85.8	10.9	2.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,312
20-24 years	82.0	13.3	4.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,356
25+ years	80.1	13.9	5.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,209
Married more than once	83.3	12.1	3.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	110
Residence							
Urban	58.8	9.6	7.0	0.5	24.1	100.0	6,578
Rural	59.3	11.3	5.9	0.5	23.0	100.0	4,392
Prefecture							
Berat	63.0	13.9	5.2	1.5	16.3	100.0	439
Dibër	57.4	11.4	4.5	0.0	26.7	100.0	510
Durrës	56.6	10.0	9.1	0.0	24.3	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	58.8	16.7	4.4	0.0	20.0	100.0	1,100
Fier	66.0	9.7	5.8	2.0	16.4	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	67.5	10.0	4.6	0.0	17.8	100.0	204
Korçë	60.7	9.1	7.0	0.0	23.2	100.0	859
Kukës	59.6	2.2	5.3	0.0	32.8	100.0	338
Lezhe	41.6	18.0	11.9	0.0	28.5	100.0	482
Shkodër	51.7	6.0	6.1	0.0	36.2	100.0	795
Tirana	59.2	8.9	6.8	0.8	24.3	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	65.1	10.7	6.1	0.0	18.1	100.0	586
Education							
No education/primary 4-year	52.0	14.2	14.4	0.5	18.9	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	66.9	14.3	6.8	0.4	11.7	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	52.4	8.4	5.2	0.2	33.9	100.0	3,708
University and post-graduate	56.8	6.8	7.3	1.2	28.0	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	54.7	13.7	6.0	0.5	25.0	100.0	2,145
Second	59.9	10.9	6.3	0.3	22.6	100.0	2,161
Middle	57.9	10.6	8.1	0.2	23.3	100.0	2,130
Fourth	58.4	10.7	5.6	0.3	25.1	100.0	2,279
Highest	63.7	5.8	6.9	1.2	22.3	100.0	2,255
Total	59.0	10.3	6.6	0.5	23.7	100.0	10,970

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	5.0	8.7	2.1	0.1	84.1	100.0	743
20-24	39.3	19.0	4.7	1.1	36.0	100.0	786
25-29	55.4	21.6	7.1	2.1	13.7	100.0	704
30-34	68.5	20.2	6.0	1.5	3.9	100.0	551
35-39	72.8	17.1	6.7	1.4	2.0	100.0	563
40-44	75.7	14.5	5.7	2.9	1.1	100.0	539
45-49	76.4	15.1	6.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	678
Marital status							
Never married	28.6	19.1	6.7	1.1	44.5	100.0	2,328
Married or living together	81.2	13.3	3.3	1.9	0.3	100.0	2,183
Divorced/separated/widowed	20.7	40.2	38.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	54
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	82.3	12.1	1.9	3.1	0.6	100.0	416
5-9 years	82.3	13.9	2.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	423
10-14 years	84.8	10.8	2.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	386
15-19 years	79.5	14.6	3.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	435
20-24 years	81.1	12.7	4.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	370
25+ years	68.9	19.2	10.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	119
Married more than once	(80.2)	(14.7)	(2.9)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Residence							
Urban	57.0	15.6	3.8	2.0	21.5	100.0	2,721
Rural	48.7	17.9	7.8	0.8	24.9	100.0	1,844
Prefecture							
Berat	50.5	6.6	2.2	24.1	16.6	100.0	163
Dibër	54.2	7.8	3.3	0.0	34.6	100.0	202
Durrës	57.0	5.5	6.5	0.0	31.0	100.0	405
Elbasan	35.7	29.0	2.6	0.0	32.7	100.0	440
Fier	64.9	16.1	4.6	0.0	14.4	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	51.7	12.8	20.6	0.0	14.9	100.0	109
Korçë	35.2	23.8	17.0	0.0	24.0	100.0	404
Kukës	58.0	7.7	3.6	0.0	30.7	100.0	136
Lezhe	48.6	17.3	10.3	0.0	23.8	100.0	187
Shkodër	44.8	23.4	9.0	0.0	22.8	100.0	328
Tirana	61.5	14.5	1.7	1.3	21.0	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	58.3	24.6	3.7	4.0	9.4	100.0	236
Education							
No education/primary 4-year	57.9	18.1	2.6	0.7	20.7	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	56.2	16.8	5.9	1.5	19.6	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	48.0	15.4	5.6	1.2	29.8	100.0	2,039
University and post-graduate	61.6	18.5	4.5	2.2	13.1	100.0	936
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	45.9	17.0	8.4	0.7	27.9	100.0	856
Second	49.0	20.1	7.1	1.0	22.9	100.0	910
Middle	48.9	18.8	6.2	1.3	24.8	100.0	889
Fourth	54.9	14.9	3.4	2.8	24.0	100.0	912
Highest	67.6	12.4	2.6	1.6	15.8	100.0	997
Total 15-49	53.7	16.5	5.4	1.5	22.9	100.0	4,565
50-59	67.4	17.5	10.8	3.2	1.1	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	57.2	16.8	6.8	1.9	17.3	100.0	6,142

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate:*** The total fertility rate is 1.8 children per woman, which has been increased from 1.6 children per woman in 2008-09.
- ***Birth intervals:*** The median birth interval increased to 50.7 months from 47.0 months in 2008-09.
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 in Albania is 23.8.
- ***Teenage childbearing:*** The percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing has increased to 3.5% from 2.8% in 2008-09.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the intervals between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These actions also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Albania and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The mean number of children these women would have by the end of their childbearing years if they bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Albania is 1.8 children per woman (**Table 5.1**). This fertility rate is below the 2.1 replacement-level fertility. There are slight differences between rural and urban residence. The TFR for rural areas is higher than that for urban areas, respectively, 1.9 and 1.7 children per woman. Age-specific fertility starts at 20 births per 1,000 women among those in the 15-19 age group, rises to 91 births per 1,000 women age 20-24, peaks among women age 25-29 (125 births per 1,000 women), and declines thereafter, reaching three births per 1,000 women among those in the 40-44 age group.

Trends: The TFR remained practically unchanged during the last decade. In 2008-09 and 2017-18, the TFRs were 1.6 and 1.8, respectively.[1] The TFR among women in rural areas stayed almost constant (1.8 in 2008-09 and 1.9 in 2017-18. In urban areas, the TFR increased slightly, from 1.3 in 2008-09 to 1.7 in 2018 (**Figure 5.1**). Since 2008-09, the increase has occurred among women age 30-39, while remaining practically unchanged in the other age groups (**Figure 5.2**). Comparing age-specific fertility rates across generations, one sees that women age 10 to 14 or age 15 to 19 preceding the survey had higher fertility rates than women do today (**Table 5.3**).

Figure 5.1 **Trends in fertility by residence**

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

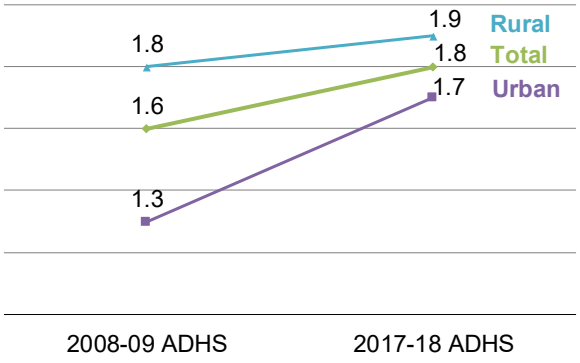
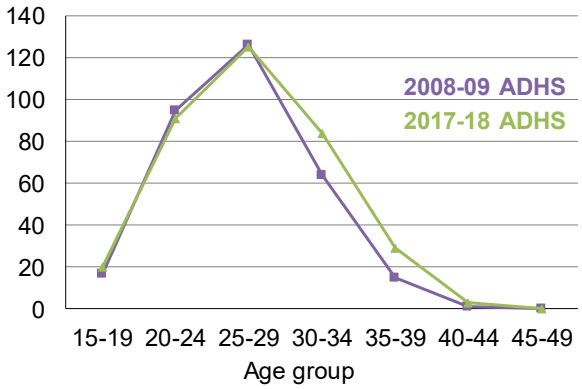


Figure 5.2 **Trends in age-specific fertility**

Births per 1,000 women

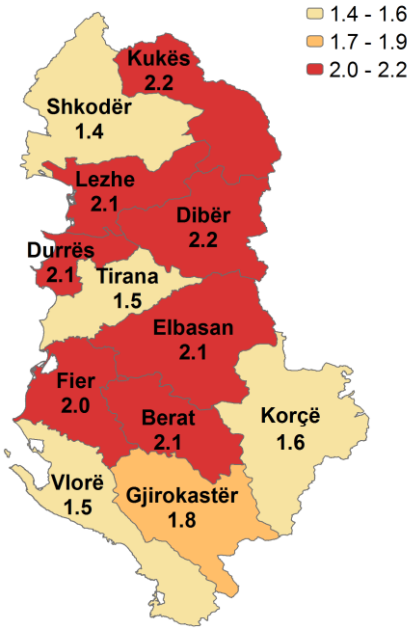


Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR tends to distribute more or less uniformly geographically, ranging from the lowest value of 1.4 children per woman in Shkodër prefecture to the highest value of 2.2 in Dibër and Kukës prefectures (**Table 5.2**, **Figure 5.3**).

Figure 5.3 **Fertility by prefecture**

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey

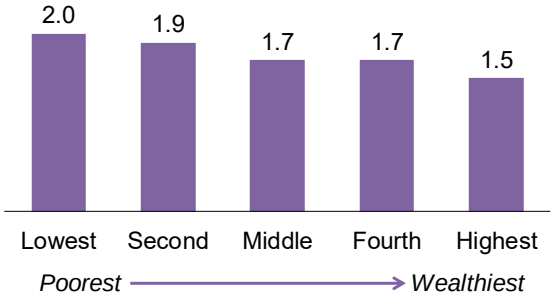


[1] 2008-09 TFR = 1.59; 95% confidence intervals = 1.44-1.74. 2017-18 TFR = 1.77; 95% confidence intervals = 1.65-1.88.

- Women with university or postgraduate education have a lower TFR than women with less education.
- Fertility tends to decline as the household wealth increases, ranging from 2.0 among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 1.5 children among women in the highest quintile (**Table 5.2, Figure 5.4**).

Figure 5.4 Fertility by household wealth

TFR for the 3 years before the survey

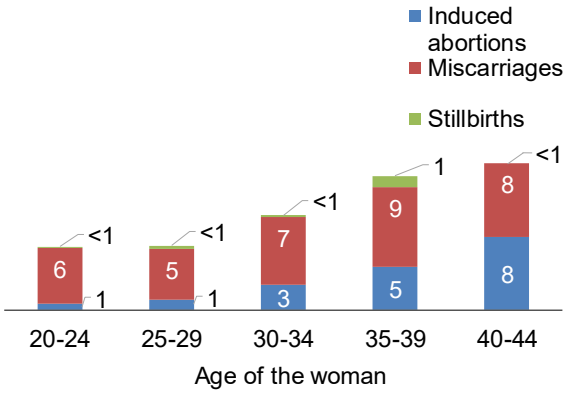


5.2 Children Ever Born and Living

The 2017-18 ADHS collected data on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49 and the survival status of their children at the time of the survey. On average, women age 15-49 have given birth to 1.40 children, of whom 1.38 were still living at the time of the survey, showing the low-fertility/low-mortality pattern that characterizes Albania's population. The number of children ever born increases with age, women age 45-49 have given birth to 2.3 children, and almost all were still alive at the time of the survey. Currently married women age 15-49 have had an average of 2.0 children, and practically all were still living at the time of the survey (**Table 5.4**).

Figure 5.5 Non-live pregnancy outcome

Percentage of pregnancies ending in induced abortions, miscarriages, or stillbirths



5.3 Non-Live Pregnancy Outcomes

To ascertain the incidence of non-live pregnancy outcomes, women age 15-49 were asked if they had ever had a pregnancy that ended in a miscarriage, an induced abortion, or a stillbirth. Those that reported such pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey, were asked the month and year in which the pregnancy ended, and the reason for the termination. This made it possible to estimate what proportion of pregnancies ended in non-live births during that period.

Among all pregnancies occurring to women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey, about 1 out of 10 (9%) had a non-live outcome, terminating as induced abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth. According to 2017-18 ADHS results, 7% of all pregnancies terminated as miscarriages, 2% as induced abortions, and less than 1% as stillbirths. The proportion of induced abortions increases with the age of the woman, from 1% of pregnancies among women age 20-24 to 8% of pregnancies to women age 40-44. The proportion of pregnancies ending in miscarriage also tends to increase with the age of the woman. Among women age 40-44, 16% of pregnancies ended in an induced abortion or a miscarriage (**Table 5.5, Figure 5.5**).

5.4 Birth Intervals

Median birth interval
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

The birth interval is the length of time between two live births. Examination of these intervals provides indicators of birth spacing patterns. Research has shown that short birth intervals adversely affect maternal health and a child's chance of survival. Children born soon after a previous birth, especially if the interval

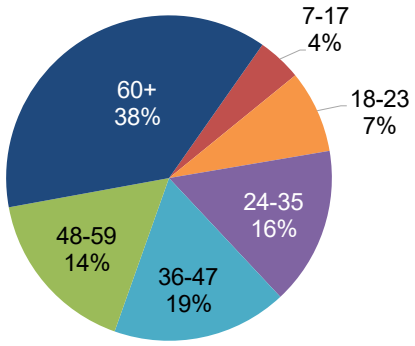
between the births is less than 2 years, are at increased risk of health problems and death at an early age. The occurrence of closely spaced birth gives the mother insufficient time to restore her health, which may limit her ability to take care of her children. The duration of breastfeeding for the older child may also be shortened if the mother becomes pregnant. Longer birth intervals, on the other hand, contribute to the improved health status of both mother and child.

As one would expect in a low-fertility population, births in Albania are widely spaced. Almost 90% of non-first births occur 24 months or more after the preceding birth, and 38% occur more than 60 months after the preceding birth. The median birth interval is 50.7 months (**Table 5.6**, **Figure 5.6**).

Trends: The median birth interval increased by a few months, from 47.0 months in 2008-09 to 50.7 months in 2017-18.

Figure 5.6 **Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth



Patterns by background characteristics

- The median birth interval is about 5 months longer if the child of the preceding birth is a boy rather than a girl.
- The median birth interval is higher in urban areas, 52.4 months, versus 48.4 months in rural areas.
- There are substantial geographic variations in the median birth intervals, from the shortest ones in the prefectures of Shkodër (38.5 months) and Kukës (40.3 months), to the longest in Elbasan (55.8 months) and Gjirokastër (56.4 months).
- The average duration of birth interval does not vary significantly with the mother's education, but it is longer for women with a university or postgraduate education than for those with less education.
- Median duration of birth interval increases with wealth, from 47.2 months in the lowest wealth quintile to 55.3 months in the highest one (**Table 5.6**).

5.5 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhea
The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence
The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility
The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy either because she is postpartum amenorrheic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.
Sample: Women age 15-49

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea
Calculated as the number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.
Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility
Calculated as the number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy either by postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.
Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Postpartum amenorrhea refers to the interval between childbirth and the return of menstruation. During this period, the risk of pregnancy drops. Among women not using contraception, the risk of pregnancy is determined by two major factors, namely breastfeeding and sexual abstinence. Postpartum protection from conception can be prolonged by the length and intensity of breastfeeding or by delayed resumption of sexual activities, known as postpartum abstinence.

Based on births in the 3 years before the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 2.9 months, while the median duration of abstinence from sexual intercourse is 2.0 months. The median duration of insusceptibility to pregnancy following births in the 3 years before the survey is 3.9 months (**Table 5.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

Given the low fertility rates that characterize Albania, the number of births that occurred in the 3 years preceding the survey is small, and the comparisons that could be made across background characteristics are limited.

- Women age 15-29 have a longer median duration of postpartum insusceptibility than those age 30-49, 4.1 and 3.7 months, respectively.
- The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, 4.7 and 3.2 months, respectively.
- Postpartum insusceptibility tends to decrease as household wealth increases, from 5.2 months among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 3.6 months among those in the highest quintile (**Table 5.8**).

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30-49

Women who have reached menopause are no longer able to become pregnant. 9% of women age 30-49 are menopausal. As expected, the percentage of women who are menopausal increases with age, rising from 1% among those age 30-34 to 30% among those age 48-49 (**Table 5.9**).

5.6 Age at First Birth

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

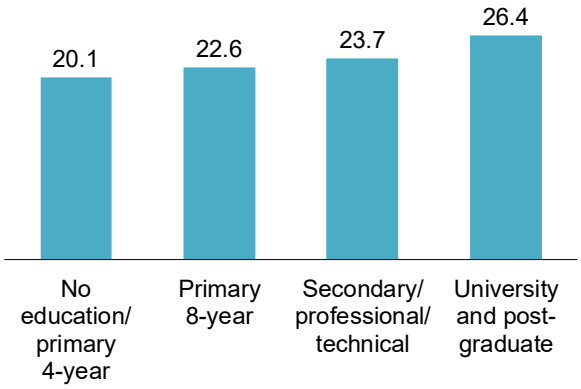
The age at which childbearing begins has a direct influence on a woman's cumulative fertility, particularly when there is little or no contraceptive use. The earlier a woman begins childbearing, the greater her likelihood of having many children. Also, having children at an earlier age can have negative repercussions for the mother's health and can put her child's health at risk. The 2017-18 ADHS findings indicate that childbearing begins relatively late: only 13% of women age 25-49 have given birth by age 20 and the median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 23.8 years (**Table 5.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 30-49 in urban areas have their first birth, on average, 1 year later than women in rural areas (23.0 years versus 24.2 years)
- Median age at first birth increases according to education level, from 21.5 years among women with no education or primary 4-year only to 26.4 years among women with university and post-graduate training (**Table 5.11, Figure 5.7**).

Figure 5.7 **Median age at first birth by education**

Median age at first birth among women age 30-49



5.7 Teenage Childbearing

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child

Sample: Women age 15-19

Adolescent pregnancy, early childbearing, and teenage motherhood have negative socioeconomic and health consequences. Adolescent mothers are more likely to have complications during labor, which result in higher morbidity and mortality for themselves and their children. Moreover, childbearing during the teenage years frequently has adverse social consequences, particularly on female educational attainment, because women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to curtail education and subsequently

compromise their future prospects. Teenage childbearing is rare in Albania. Less than 4% of teenagers had begun childbearing, including the 2% that already have a child and 1% who were pregnant at the time of the survey.

Trends: Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing has increased to 3.5% compared with 2.8% in the 2008-09 ADHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- As expected, the proportion of young women who have begun childbearing increases with age, from almost 1% among women age 15 to 7% among women age 19.
- The proportion initiating childbearing is slightly higher in rural areas: 5% compared with 3% in urban areas.
- Across prefectures, the percentage of teenagers that have begun childbearing varies from a low of 1% in Lezhe to a high of 7% in Fier (**Figure 5.8**).
- The percentage of teenagers that have begun childbearing is 9% among those with a primary-8-year education, compared with 1% of teenagers with secondary, professional, or technical education, and none of those with a university or postgraduate education.
- Household wealth influences the likelihood of early initiation of childbearing: 6% of teenager in the lowest wealth quintile had initiated childbearing, compared with 1% of those in the highest quintile (**Table 5.12, Figure 5.9**).

Figure 5.8 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by prefecture

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing

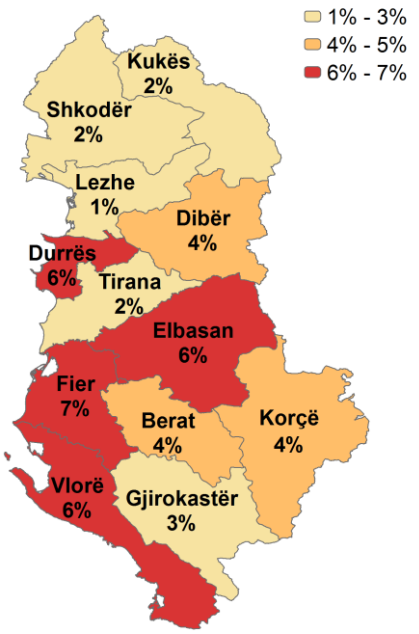
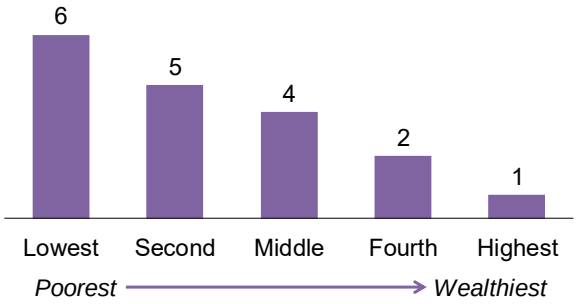


Figure 5.9 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by household wealth

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing



List of Tables

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1 Current fertility**
- **Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.4 Children ever born and living**
- **Table 5.5 Non-live pregnancy outcomes**
- **Table 5.6 Birth intervals**
- **Table 5.7 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.8 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.9 Menopause**

- **Table 5.10 Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11 Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Albania 2017-18

	Residence		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
<15	0	0	0
15-19	15	28	20
20-24	74	119	91
25-29	129	119	125
30-34	83	85	84
35-39	29	30	29
40-44	2	5	3
45-49	0	0	0
TFR(15-49)	1.7	1.9	1.8
GFR	54	62	57
CBR	10.6	11.5	11.0

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	1.7	2.2	2.2
Rural	1.9	2.7	2.5
Prefecture			
Berat	2.1	2.4	2.4
Dibër	2.2	2.5	2.6
Durrës	2.1	2.3	2.2
Elbasan	2.1	2.6	2.5
Fier	2.0	3.1	2.3
Gjirokastër	1.8	2.7	2.2
Korçë	1.6	2.5	2.0
Kukës	2.2	2.0	2.7
Lezhe	2.1	1.4	2.5
Shkodër	1.4	3.0	2.3
Tirana	1.5	2.0	2.2
Vlorë	1.5	4.2	2.3
Education			
No education/primary 4-year	2.0	4.0	(2.8)
Primary 8-year	2.4	2.8	2.5
Secondary/professional/technical	1.9	1.8	2.2
University and post graduate	1.5	2.6	1.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.0	2.8	2.6
Second	1.9	2.9	2.4
Middle	1.7	1.7	2.3
Fourth	1.7	3.0	2.2
Highest	1.5	1.8	2.1
Total	1.8	2.4	2.3

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 5.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Albania 2017-18

	Number of years preceding survey			
Age group	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
<15	0	0	1	0
15-19	23	25	36	34
20-24	100	129	140	161
25-29	119	135	152	159
30-34	74	68	74	[89]
35-39	26	23	[27]	
40-44	3	[7]		
45-49	[0]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Albania 2017-18

	Number of children ever born										
Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
ALL WOMEN											
15-19	97.8	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,684	0.03	0.03
20-24	74.6	20.2	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,548	0.31	0.31
25-29	36.7	28.0	28.1	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,514	1.06	1.06
30-34	15.8	20.7	43.8	16.9	2.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,442	1.71	1.70
35-39	10.2	10.9	49.7	23.2	5.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	1,388	2.05	2.03
40-44	4.6	10.0	47.9	29.1	6.5	1.5	0.5	100.0	1,601	2.29	2.26
45-49	5.6	9.9	45.0	28.0	9.0	1.7	0.7	100.0	1,794	2.34	2.29
Total	35.6	14.2	30.9	15.0	3.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	10,970	1.40	1.38
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN											
15-19	71.2	22.9	4.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	113	0.36	0.33
20-24	39.3	48.0	10.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	627	0.75	0.75
25-29	13.5	38.1	39.2	8.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,073	1.45	1.44
30-34	5.5	21.5	50.2	19.3	3.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,238	1.94	1.93
35-39	3.6	10.4	53.7	25.8	5.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	1,236	2.22	2.20
40-44	2.2	9.7	49.7	29.4	7.0	1.6	0.5	100.0	1,468	2.36	2.33
45-49	2.5	9.1	46.8	29.4	9.6	1.7	0.9	100.0	1,649	2.44	2.39
Total	8.9	19.2	44.3	21.3	5.1	0.9	0.3	100.0	7,403	1.99	1.96

Table 5.5 Non-live pregnancy outcomes

Among all pregnancies occurring among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage that terminated as induced abortions, miscarriages, or stillbirths, according to the woman's age, Albania 2017-18

Age group	Induced abortions	Miscarriages	Stillbirths	All pregnancy terminations	Number of Women
			ALL WOMEN		
15-19	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(3.4)	45
20-24	0.6	5.9	0.2	6.8	470
25-29	1.1	5.3	0.4	6.8	971
30-34	2.6	7.2	0.2	10.0	801
35-39	4.5	8.5	1.2	14.1	358
40-44	7.7	7.8	0.0	15.6	111
45-49	*	*	*	*	15
Total	2.2	6.5	0.4	9.2	2,771
			CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN		
15-19	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(3.9)	40
20-24	0.6	5.5	0.2	6.4	459
25-29	1.1	5.4	0.4	6.9	952
30-34	2.5	7.2	0.2	9.9	792
35-39	4.5	8.5	1.2	14.3	354
40-44	7.8	7.9	0.0	15.6	111
45-49	*	*	*	*	13
Total	2.2	6.5	0.4	9.1	2,721

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 5.6 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6	*
20-29	6.4	14.2	20.6	24.4	15.1	19.4	100.0	563	39.1
30-39	3.1	4.3	12.9	13.6	18.7	47.4	100.0	809	57.5
40-49	0.0	4.5	10.9	9.0	8.8	66.8	100.0	85	*
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.2	6.8	15.3	14.4	16.5	41.9	100.0	700	52.9
Female	3.8	9.5	16.0	20.2	16.9	33.6	100.0	762	48.4
Birth order									
2-3	4.7	8.3	15.9	17.7	16.8	36.5	100.0	1,348	50.3
4-6	1.0	7.2	13.2	14.1	15.2	49.4	100.0	113	59.8
7+	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2	*
Residence									
Urban	4.9	9.4	11.9	16.7	18.1	39.0	100.0	816	52.4
Rural	3.8	6.7	20.4	18.4	14.9	35.8	100.0	646	48.4
Prefecture									
Berat	2.0	3.1	16.8	26.0	14.6	37.5	100.0	63	50.7
Dibër	1.9	6.5	21.7	19.3	15.3	35.3	100.0	89	48.6
Durrës	6.2	9.8	11.6	11.1	28.8	32.5	100.0	159	51.9
Elbasan	4.3	4.3	10.5	22.7	12.5	45.7	100.0	151	55.8
Fier	2.4	10.2	18.0	15.3	18.5	35.7	100.0	147	51.2
Gjirokastër	0.8	3.5	21.5	12.0	16.0	46.2	100.0	34	56.4
Korçë	5.8	1.2	17.3	19.2	21.7	34.8	100.0	97	50.3
Kukës	7.2	11.8	21.1	21.5	16.6	21.6	100.0	65	40.3
Lezhe	7.6	10.9	14.8	21.3	8.0	37.4	100.0	87	42.1
Shkodër	6.4	15.2	22.4	17.1	10.2	28.7	100.0	89	38.5
Tirana	4.4	9.3	13.8	16.3	15.8	40.5	100.0	395	53.1
Vlorë	1.8	6.5	15.8	14.7	16.1	45.2	100.0	87	55.4
Mother's education									
No education/primary 4-year	7.9	16.2	6.2	19.7	14.2	35.8	100.0	55	47.0
Primary 8-year	5.2	8.6	17.7	16.6	14.4	37.6	100.0	787	49.7
Secondary/professional/ technical	2.6	7.8	18.0	21.4	15.1	35.1	100.0	313	48.3
University and post-graduate	3.7	6.3	9.9	15.2	24.6	40.2	100.0	308	54.4
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.9	8.7	19.9	17.5	10.9	38.1	100.0	363	47.2
Second	4.0	10.6	20.8	16.3	15.7	32.6	100.0	302	47.0
Middle	5.1	10.7	12.8	17.7	18.4	35.3	100.0	279	49.5
Fourth	4.9	3.0	9.3	22.3	18.7	41.7	100.0	281	54.4
Highest	3.0	7.6	13.6	12.8	22.3	40.7	100.0	237	55.3
Total	4.4	8.2	15.7	17.4	16.7	37.6	100.0	1,463	50.7

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.7 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Albania 2017-18

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
< 2	70.7	70.2	92.7	81
2-3	53.1	17.3	54.9	99
4-5	27.7	14.9	33.3	104
6-7	32.6	7.5	34.0	83
8-9	11.9	2.0	12.6	79
10-11	5.3	10.9	13.8	112
12-13	8.7	5.2	12.1	94
14-15	4.2	3.8	5.3	84
16-17	4.9	9.7	12.0	82
18-19	5.1	6.1	7.9	69
20-21	3.6	14.1	14.9	77
22-23	0.4	3.8	3.8	87
24-25	1.0	5.5	5.5	92
26-27	4.8	7.6	11.1	101
28-29	2.1	7.2	7.2	77
30-31	2.3	3.1	3.1	91
32-33	2.6	2.3	3.8	77
34-35	8.8	4.3	11.0	70
Total	14.2	10.9	19.1	1,560
Median	2.9	2.0	3.9	na
Mean	6.0	4.9	7.8	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15-29	2.9	1.7	4.1
30-49	*	*	3.7
Residence			
Urban	(2.4)	(2.0)	3.2
Rural	4.0	(2.1)	4.7
Prefecture			
Durrës	a	(3.2)	*
Elbasan	(3.1)	*	(4.1)
Korçë	*	*	(3.7)
Education			
Primary 8-year	3.4	(2.1)	4.3
Secondary/professional/technical	3.1	*	3.7
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.8	*	5.2
Second	3.9	*	5.2
Middle	*	a	3.4
Fourth	*	*	3.6
Total	2.9	2.0	3.9

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Albania 2017-18

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
Age		
30-34	1.4	1,442
35-39	3.0	1,388
40-41	4.6	661
42-43	4.8	619
44-45	9.6	694
46-47	22.9	650
48-49	30.0	772
Total	9.1	6,225

[1] Percentage of women who 1) are not pregnant, and 2) have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrheic, and 3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: a) whose last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, or b) declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or c) have never menstruated.

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Albania 2017-18

	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	97.8	1,684	a
20-24	0.1	2.6	10.9	na	na	74.6	1,548	a
25-29	0.6	3.4	13.1	30.3	51.6	36.7	1,514	24.8
30-34	0.2	4.1	14.9	32.2	54.7	15.8	1,442	24.4
35-39	0.1	3.7	15.6	34.6	59.9	10.2	1,388	23.9
40-44	0.3	2.4	14.5	37.3	65.4	4.6	1,601	23.1
45-49	0.2	2.3	9.7	31.1	64.0	5.6	1,794	23.6
20-49	0.2	3.0	13.0	na	na	24.3	9,286	a
25-49	0.3	3.1	13.4	33.1	59.4	14.2	7,739	23.8

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49	Women age 30-49
Residence		
Urban	24.5	24.2
Rural	23.1	23.0
Prefecture		
Berat	22.9	22.9
Dibër	23.3	23.3
Durrës	23.9	23.7
Elbasan	23.0	22.9
Fier	23.4	23.4
Gjirokastër	23.4	23.4
Korçë	23.6	23.4
Kukës	24.6	24.6
Lezhe	24.4	24.5
Shkodër	24.2	23.5
Tirana	24.5	24.2
Vlorë	23.9	23.8
Education		
No education/primary 4-year	22.2	21.5
Primary 8-year	22.5	22.6
Secondary/professional/technical	23.6	23.7
University and post-graduate	a	26.4
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	23.3	23.3
Second	23.2	23.1
Middle	23.4	23.4
Fourth	24.2	23.9
Highest	a	24.6
Total	23.8	23.7

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table.12 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	0.5	0.9	1.4	983
15	0.0	1.3	1.3	264
16	0.3	1.6	1.9	329
17	1.0	0.1	1.1	391
18	4.0	1.5	5.5	320
19	5.3	1.9	7.1	380
Residence				
Urban	1.4	1.2	2.6	990
Rural	3.5	1.3	4.7	694
Prefecture				
Berat	0.0	3.8	3.8	57
Dibër	4.0	0.0	4.0	87
Durrës	3.5	2.0	5.6	145
Elbasan	3.9	1.6	5.5	169
Fier	4.3	2.3	6.5	152
Gjirokastër	1.6	1.4	3.1	26
Korçë	3.9	0.0	3.9	139
Kukës	1.3	0.5	1.8	63
Lezhe	0.5	0.4	0.9	77
Shkodër	2.2	0.0	2.2	130
Tirana	0.9	0.9	1.8	562
Vlorë	1.3	5.0	6.3	77
Education				
No education/primary 4-year	*	*	*	27
Primary 8-year	6.2	2.4	8.6	382
Secondary/professional/ technical	0.5	0.8	1.3	1,059
University and post-graduate	0.0	0.0	0.0	215
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4.2	1.9	6.2	372
Second	2.9	1.6	4.5	324
Middle	2.2	1.4	3.6	324
Fourth	1.0	1.1	2.1	339
Highest	0.7	0.1	0.8	324
Total	2.2	1.2	3.5	1,684

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child:*** 14% of currently married men age 15-49 want to have another child soon, but only 9% of women do.
- ***Limiting childbearing:*** Overall, 65% of women do not want or cannot have another child.
- ***Ideal family size:*** The ideal family size for both currently married women and men is 2.5 children.
- ***Unwanted births:*** Of all births in the past 5 years and current pregnancies, 89% were wanted at the time of conception, 4% were mistimed, and 7% were not wanted.
- ***Wanted fertility:*** The total wanted fertility rate is 1.6, lower than the actual 1.8 total fertility rate. On average, women in Albania want almost the same number of children as they have.

Information on fertility preferences can help managers of family planning programs assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the potential demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information also may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR CHILDREN

Desire for another child

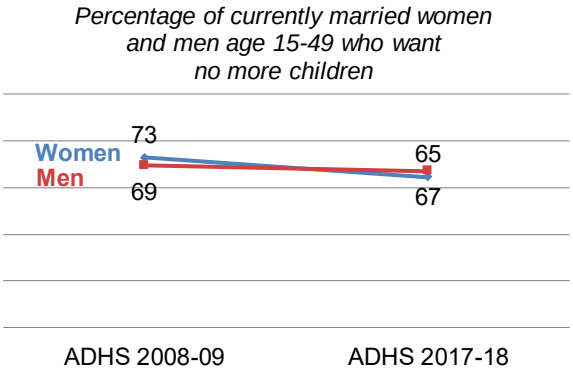
Women and men were asked whether they wanted children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who have been sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 and men age 15-59

Albanian women and men prefer small families. Among the currently married population age 15-49, 76% of women and 78% of men that have two children or more do not want any more children. Nine out of ten of those with four children or more say they do not want any more children. Six percent of women and 5% of men want another child but would prefer to wait at least 2 years to have it. Only 9% of currently married women and 14% of currently married men age 15-49 want to have a child or another child soon.

Trends: The proportion of currently married women who want no more children, which includes women who are sterilized, decreased from 73% in 2008-09 to 65% in 2017-18. Among currently married men there was a similar trend, but the decrease was slight, from 69% to 67%. Over time, the proportions of men and women who want no more children or are sterilized have remained very similar (**Figure 6.1**).

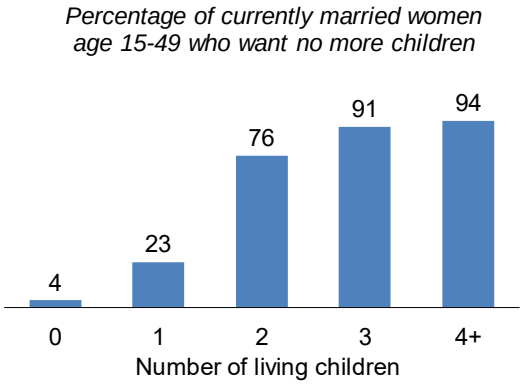
Figure 6.1 **Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman already has, the more likely she is not to want more children: 94% of currently married women with four or more children want no more children or are sterilized, compared with 23% of women who have only one child (**Figure 6.2**).

Figure 6.2 **Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**



- Among women with two children, three out of four want to limit childbearing and, with few exceptions, this proportion is about the same for all women regardless of their background characteristics.
- The proportion of women who do not want more children is practically the same in urban and rural areas (64% and 66%, respectively).
- The percentage of currently married women who want to limit childbearing varies geographically, from 55% in the prefecture of Lezha to 68% in the prefectures of Berat and Durrës (**Table 6.2.1**).
- The proportion of men age 15-49 who want to limit childbearing follows a comparable pattern to that of women: 67% of men age 15-49 do not want more children. This proportion is 78% among those with two children and 92% of those with four or more children.
- One important difference between men and women is that among those with no children, 42% of men do not want to have any children, compared with only 4% of women (**Table 6.2.2**).

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked, "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked: "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

The mean ideal family size in Albania is 2.4, the same for women and men, and this ideal is practically the same regardless of the respondents' sex or marital status (**Table 6.3**).

Trends: The mean ideal family size remained practically unchanged at about 2.5 for both women and men between 2008-09 and 2017-18.

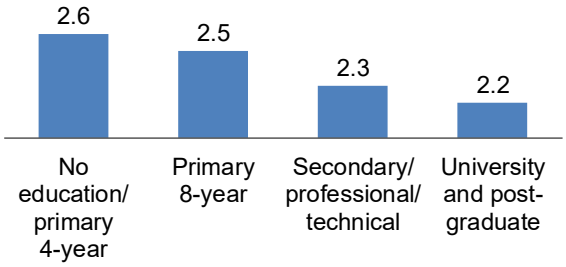
Patterns by background characteristics

The ideal family size is practically the same regardless of the background characteristics of women, suggesting that the 2 to 3 child family is a well-established social norm in Albania. Actual fertility rates, however, are below the ideal numbers that respondents express (see Chapter 5).

- Ideal family size is slightly smaller among younger women: 2.2 to 2.3 children among women less than age 30 compared with 2.5 among women age 30 or older.
- There is a slender difference between urban and rural areas, with a mean ideal number of children of 2.3 in urban areas, compared with a mean of 2.5 children in rural areas.
- Ideal number of children decreases with increasing education, from 2.6 children among women with primary 4-year education or less to 2.2 children among those with university or post-graduate education (**Table 6.4, Figure 6.3**).

Figure 6.3 **Ideal family size by education**

Mean ideal number of children



6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their recent births or pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

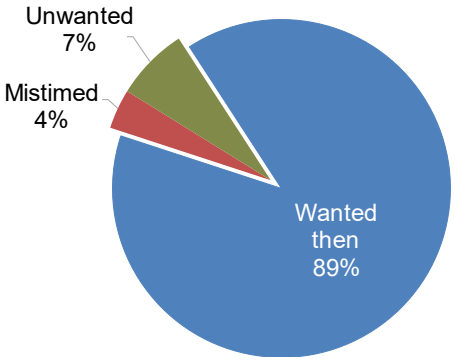
Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age15-49

According to mothers' reports, about 9 in 10 births (89%) of women age 15-49, including current pregnancies, were wanted, and 4% were mistimed, that is, wanted but at least 2 years later. Just under 7% of births or current pregnancies were not wanted at all (**Table 6.5, Figure 6.4**).

Trends: Distribution of births and current pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey according to fertility planning status did not change much between 2008-09 and 2017-18, though there was a slight increase, from 4% to 7%, in the proportion of women reporting that their last births or their current pregnancies were not wanted at all.

Figure 6.4 **Fertility planning status**

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who report the last birth was wanted at the time of birth decreases sharply with the birth order, from 94% for the first birth to 68% for the fourth, while the proportion who did not want the birth at all increases from 2% to 32%.
- The proportion of unwanted births increases with the age of the mother, from 5% among those less than age 20, to 13% among those age 35-39, to an estimated 15% among those age 40-44 (**Table 6.5**).

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth fewer than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The wanted fertility rate reflects the level of fertility that would result if all unwanted births were prevented. The comparison of observed fertility rates and wanted fertility rates indicates the extent to which couples successfully control their fertility over a given period. The total wanted fertility rate in Albania is very close to the actual fertility rate: 1.6 children compared to the TFR of 1.8 children (**Table 6.6**).

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Albania increased slightly from 1.4 children in 2008-09 to 1.6 children per woman in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The wanted fertility rates are consistently lower than the actual fertility rates, but the gap between the two rates remains insignificant, in the order of 0.1% or 0.2%, regardless of the women's background characteristics, with only a few exceptions.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children**
- **Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children**
- **Table 6.5 Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates**

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Albania 2017-18

Desire for children	Number of living children[1] 0	1	2	3	4+	Total 15-49	Total 15-59
			WOMEN				
Have another soon[2]	40.8	20.7	3.8	0.5	0.3	9.0	na
Have another later[3]	6.8	18.8	2.9	0.7	0.4	5.7	na
Have another, undecided when	22.7	22.1	3.8	0.9	0.3	8.0	na
Undecided	12.3	11.4	10.6	4.5	4.4	9.2	na
Want no more	3.6	22.3	75.7	88.4	90.2	63.5	na
Sterilized[4]	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.4	3.3	1.0	na
Declared infecund	13.8	4.5	2.5	2.6	1.1	3.7	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	545	1,452	3,398	1,580	427	7,403	na
			MEN[5]				
Have another soon[2]	34.9	25.7	7.3	2.6	1.1	14.0	8.5
Have another later[3]	4.0	13.6	3.0	0.4	0.5	4.9	2.9
Have another, undecided when	8.6	18.5	4.0	1.0	3.5	7.3	4.6
Undecided	6.6	4.9	6.8	3.8	3.1	5.6	3.8
Want no more	41.5	36.0	77.9	91.6	91.6	66.8	78.1
Sterilized[4]	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Declared infecund	4.3	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	285	500	881	419	97	2,183	3,681

na=Not applicable
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilization
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1] 0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Residence						
Urban	3.0	22.5	77.4	91.2	93.2	63.6
Rural	4.5	22.6	74.8	90.3	93.8	65.7
Prefecture						
Berat	(0.0)	14.8	83.7	97.0	(93.4)	67.7
Dibër	(18.1)	25.7	70.3	88.8	93.5	67.0
Durrës	(7.0)	30.7	76.8	92.9	(87.7)	67.7
Elbasan	0.0	15.4	71.3	89.7	(91.4)	61.5
Fier	5.4	23.1	80.4	91.6	(96.9)	65.9
Gjirokastër	(1.9)	27.9	63.7	75.4	*	55.7
Korçë	2.8	24.7	80.6	92.6	*	62.8
Kukës	(0.0)	22.1	57.5	83.3	92.6	63.4
Lezhe	(0.0)	12.3	60.0	79.8	(86.0)	55.0
Shkodër	(4.7)	27.9	70.1	81.5	89.4	61.5
Tirana	3.1	21.9	80.4	96.0	(98.5)	67.2
Vlonë	(2.3)	22.6	72.5	91.4	(100.0)	60.2
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	*	(8.4)	(52.9)	(80.0)	*	58.0
Primary 8-year	9.0	26.3	73.6	91.0	93.3	70.0
Secondary/professional/technical	2.1	23.3	81.9	91.8	97.2	66.7
University and post graduate	0.7	18.3	75.4	89.6	(83.6)	49.6
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.9	25.9	70.7	89.3	93.2	65.9
Second	2.0	20.5	75.2	91.3	94.1	64.9
Middle	3.6	17.8	78.4	88.2	95.9	64.6
Fourth	7.2	22.2	77.0	92.8	(87.9)	63.3
Highest	0.0	25.6	79.2	93.6	*	63.8
Total	3.6	22.5	76.4	90.7	93.6	64.5

Note: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Residence						
Urban	41.9	37.0	79.3	94.6	(91.6)	66.1
Rural	40.6	34.1	76.9	88.7	91.6	68.2
Prefecture						
Berat	*	(14.5)	78.0	(96.3)	*	60.0
Dibër	63.9	(22.8)	80.2	85.8	(91.5)	70.2
Durrës	*	(36.4)	94.9	(99.2)	*	72.6
Elbasan	(82.3)	(56.1)	90.5	(98.0)	*	83.5
Fier	*	(20.6)	66.0	(86.8)	*	55.6
Gjirokastër	*	(9.8)	60.4	*	*	48.0
Korçë	*	77.5	90.9	(88.7)	*	86.4
Kukës	*	(30.9)	60.6	79.0	(98.3)	66.9
Lezhe	*	(21.8)	58.3	(88.9)	*	59.2
Shkodër	*	(29.1)	81.2	(90.4)	*	63.4
Tirana	(36.5)	32.6	76.5	(94.2)	*	63.9
Vlonë	*	(43.8)	75.8	*	*	56.9
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	*	*	*	*	*	54.9
Primary 8-year	50.4	45.3	78.2	91.4	91.8	73.7
Secondary/professional/technical	30.5	33.4	78.5	92.8	(92.9)	63.8
University and post graduate	(40.5)	30.1	81.3	(91.4)	*	57.7
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	48.0	36.6	73.6	87.6	83.0	69.7
Second	55.8	42.3	76.4	88.3	(99.3)	69.3
Middle	31.4	29.4	80.7	91.4	*	67.4
Fourth	(40.6)	39.9	80.1	(98.0)	*	64.7
Highest	*	30.9	80.2	(97.0)	*	63.6
Total 15-49	41.5	36.0	78.3	91.6	91.6	66.9
50-59	86.1	83.9	97.7	96.8	95.8	94.7
Total 15-59	51.2	49.9	86.4	94.1	94.5	78.3

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, Albania 2017-18

Ideal number of children	Number of living children[1]					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
			WOMEN			
0	3.5	2.8	4.3	4.5	5.1	3.8
1	8.6	10.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	4.9
2	60.2	64.0	62.8	12.3	18.9	52.8
3	18.7	17.3	21.9	63.5	9.5	25.9
4+	7.4	5.7	9.7	18.3	64.1	11.8
Non-numeric responses	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,789	1,590	3,514	1,645	433	10,970
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]						
All	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.5	2.4
Number	3,728	1,586	3,499	1,637	426	10,875
Currently married	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.5	2.5
Number of currently married	542	1,449	3,385	1,571	421	7,367
			MEN[3]			
0	9.9	5.8	4.2	5.2	5.2	7.8
1	4.8	11.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	4.3
2	55.6	52.0	57.9	5.2	11.1	50.0
3	20.9	25.2	26.2	69.6	15.4	26.8
4+	7.7	5.5	9.8	18.7	67.2	10.1
Non-numeric responses	1.1	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,632	521	890	424	97	4,565
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]						
All	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.8	2.3
Number	2,603	521	885	419	96	4,524
Currently married	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.8	2.5
Number of currently married	284	500	876	415	96	2,171
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-59:[2]						
All men	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.6	2.4
Number of men	2,715	743	1,541	799	295	6,093
Currently married men	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.6	2.6
Number of currently married men	364	705	1,507	793	293	3,661

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15-19	2.2	1,654
20-24	2.3	1,534
25-29	2.3	1,497
30-34	2.5	1,431
35-39	2.4	1,379
40-44	2.5	1,594
45-49	2.5	1,787
Residence		
Urban	2.3	6,547
Rural	2.5	4,328
Prefecture		
Berat	2.5	437
Dibër	2.5	509
Durrës	2.4	1,016
Elbasan	2.6	1,092
Fier	2.3	1,072
Gjirokastër	2.5	204
Korçë	2.3	856
Kukës	2.8	337
Lezhe	2.5	475
Shkodër	2.4	792
Tirana	2.3	3,517
Vlonë	2.4	568
Education		
No education/primary 4-year	2.6	233
Primary 8-year	2.5	4,090
Secondary/professional/technical	2.3	3,676
University and post-graduate	2.2	2,877
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.6	2,119
Second	2.4	2,135
Middle	2.4	2,112
Fourth	2.4	2,260
Highest	2.2	2,249
Total	2.4	10,875

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Albania 2017-18

	Planning status of birth				
Birth order and mother's age at birth	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Total	Number of births
Birth order					
1	94.3	3.9	1.8	100.0	1,213
2	88.3	5.1	6.6	100.0	1,048
3	83.5	1.3	15.2	100.0	437
4+	67.6	0.6	31.8	100.0	131
Mother's age at birth					
<20	86.9	7.7	5.3	100.0	210
20-24	90.2	4.9	4.9	100.0	835
25-29	90.1	3.3	6.6	100.0	951
30-34	88.0	3.1	8.9	100.0	595
35-39	87.0	0.4	12.6	100.0	213
40-44	(84.9)	(0.0)	(15.1)	(100.0)	26
45-49	*	*	*	*	1
Total	89.2	3.8	7.0	100.0	2,830

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	1.5	1.7
Rural	1.8	1.9
Prefecture		
Berat	2.0	2.1
Dibër	1.9	2.2
Durrës	2.0	2.1
Elbasan	1.9	2.1
Fier	1.9	2.0
Gjirokastër	1.7	1.8
Korçë	1.6	1.6
Kukës	1.9	2.2
Lezhe	1.8	2.1
Shkodër	1.2	1.4
Tirana	1.4	1.5
Vlonë	1.3	1.5
Education		
No education/primary 4-year	1.7	2.0
Primary 8-year	2.2	2.4
Secondary/professional/technical	1.7	1.9
University and post graduate	1.5	1.5
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.8	2.0
Second	1.7	1.9
Middle	1.5	1.7
Fourth	1.6	1.7
Highest	1.4	1.5
Total	1.6	1.8

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Contraceptive knowledge:*** Knowledge of family planning is nearly universal in Albania, with 97% of all women and 96% of all men age 15-49 knowing at least one method.
- ***Modern contraceptive use:*** Use of modern contraception among currently married women decreased from 11% in 2008-09 to 4% in 2017-18.
- ***Source of modern contraceptive methods:*** Fifty-six percent of women who currently use a modern method of contraception obtained it from the private sector.
- ***Contraceptive discontinuation:*** The main reason for discontinuation of contraception is the desire to become pregnant (42%).
- ***Demand for family planning:*** The total demand for family planning among currently married women decreased from 82% in 2008-09 to 61% in 2017-18. Only 6% of demand is satisfied by modern methods.
- ***Unmet need for family planning:*** Fifteen percent of currently married women and 11% of all women have an unmet need for family planning.
- ***Future use of contraception:*** Only 8% of currently married women who are not using contraception intend to use a family planning method in the future.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on the use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

The Ministry of Health has taken the lead in strengthening contraceptive security to ensure a lifetime supply of contraceptives for all Albanians who need them. Today, the Ministry of Health covers 100% of contraceptive procurement costs for the public sector, and Albania is completely self-sufficient and independent of outside donor support for provision of contraceptives.

The public sector provides pills, condoms, and injectables free of charge in over 425 public health facilities such as hospitals, polyclinics, and health centers. These contraceptives are also available in some health posts, and tubal ligations and intrauterine device (IUD) insertions are available in facilities with trained obstetricians/gynecologists. The National Logistics Management Information System collects service statistics as well as contraceptive logistics information that enables the Ministry of Health to estimate national contraceptive requirements and to monitor the progress of the national family planning program.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Information on knowledge of contraception was collected during the survey by asking respondents to name ways or methods by which a couple could delay or avoid pregnancy. If the respondent failed to mention a particular method spontaneously, the interviewer described the method and asked whether the respondent recognized it. In this manner, information was collected about all modern methods (female sterilization, male sterilization, the pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condoms, female condoms, lactational amenorrhea, and emergency contraception and other modern methods) and traditional methods (periodic abstinence or rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods). Provision was also made in the questionnaire to record any other methods named spontaneously by the respondent.

Knowledge of family planning is nearly universal in Albania, with 97% of all women and almost 96% of all men age 15-49 knowing at least one contraceptive method; 100% of unmarried sexually active men and women know at least one contraceptive method. For more information on contraceptive knowledge by method and by background characteristics, see **Table 7.1** and **Table 7.2**.

Contraceptive prevalence rate

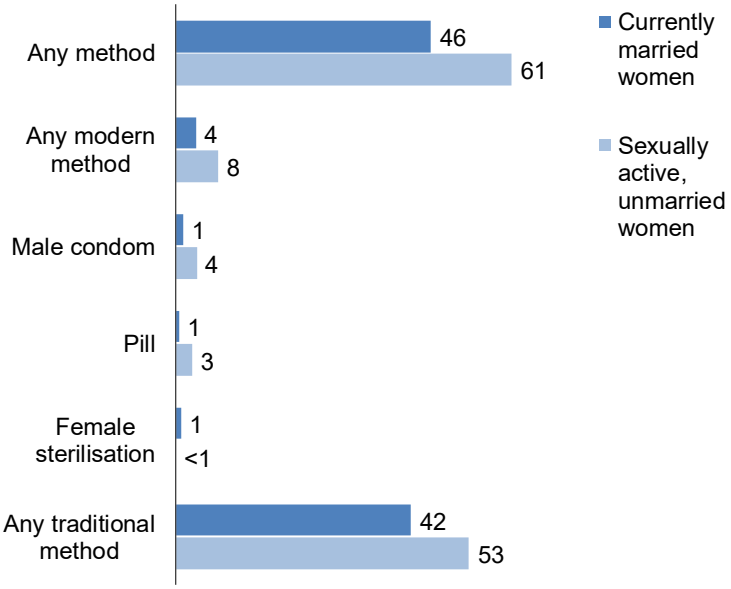
Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for modern methods is only 3% for all women and 4% for currently married age 15-49. By far the most commonly used method is withdrawal, used by 42% of currently married women, which brings the contraceptive prevalence for all methods to 46%. Contraceptive use is the highest among unmarried, sexually active women, among whom 61% use a contraceptive method: 53% use withdrawal and 8% use a modern method (**Figure 7.1**).

Figure 7.1 **Contraceptive use**

Percentage of women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method



Modern methods

Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, female and male condoms, the standard days method, lactational amenorrhea method, and emergency contraception

Trends: Use of modern contraception among currently married women decreased from 11% in 2008-09 to 4% in 2017-18. The use of traditional methods also decreased, from 59% to 42%, so the decrease in total contraceptive prevalence among married women was 70% to 46% (**Figure 7.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The use of modern contraception among currently married and sexually active unmarried women is very low in Albania, regardless of the background characteristics of the respondents. The highest prevalence of modern methods is observed in Berat prefecture, where 8% of women use a modern contraceptive, while the lowest is found in Durrës, with a prevalence of only 1%.

- The use of modern and traditional methods varies significantly across prefectures, from only 11% in Lezhe to 64% in Elbasan (**Table 7.4, Figure 7.3**).

Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Twenty-one percent of women know that a woman is more likely to conceive halfway between two menstrual periods, while the remaining 79% either have an erroneous opinion or simply do not know (**Table 7.5**). Only 14% of women age 15-19 know what the fertile days of a menstrual cycle are, but this proportion is higher among older women, fluctuating between 27% among women age 20-24 and 19% among women age 40-44 (**Table 7.6**).

Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method

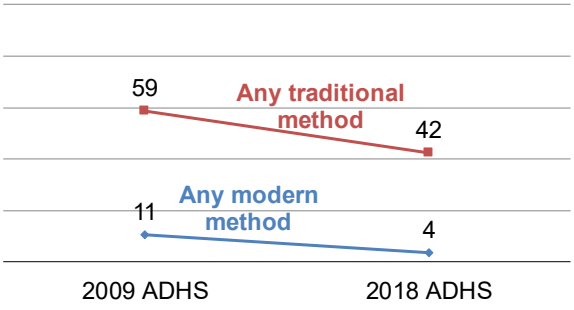
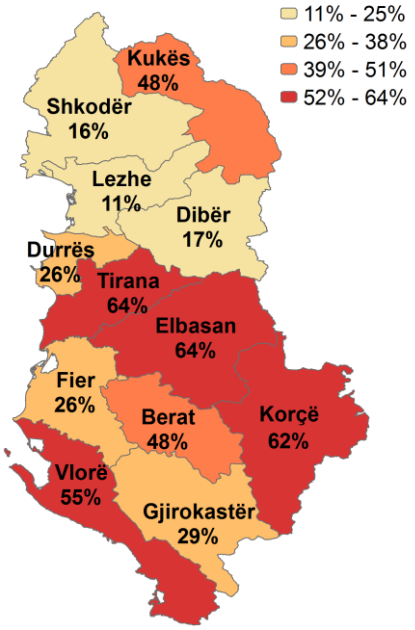


Figure 7.3 Modern and traditional contraceptive use by prefecture

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

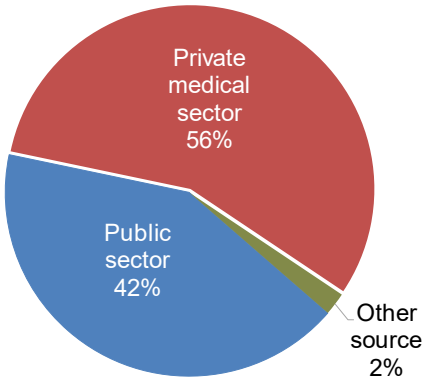
The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

Most women (56%) who currently use a modern method of contraception last obtained it from the private sector, and the vast majority of them from a pharmacy (52%). The public sector is the source of methods for 42% of current users, and hospitals or maternity centers are the most common source within this sector (29%) (**Table 7.7, Figure 7.4**).

Figure 7.4 **Source of modern contraceptive methods**

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method



7.3 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey, experienced by women who are currently age 15-49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Nearly one out of five (18%) episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years preceding the survey were discontinued within 12 months (**Table 7.8**).

The most common reason for discontinuation given among those that discontinued family planning in the 12 months preceding the survey is the desire to become pregnant (42%). Other reasons for discontinuation are related fertility, such as infrequent sex or the husband being away (13%), and method failure, that is, becoming pregnant while using the method (12%) (**Table 7.9**).

7.4 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrheic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:

$$\text{Unmet need for family planning} + \text{current contraceptive use (any method)}$$

Proportion of demand satisfied:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

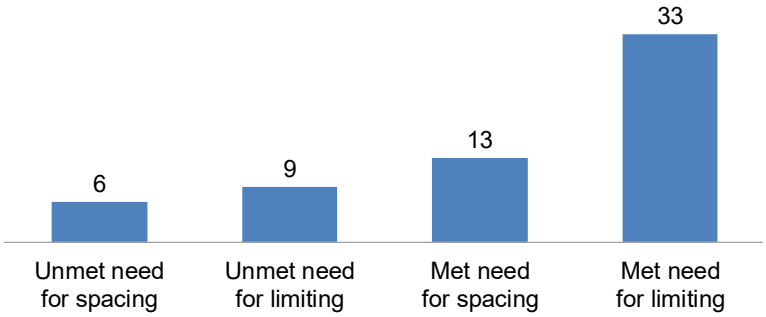
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

A little more than 60% of currently married women have a demand for family planning, 42% for limiting and 20% of them for spacing. Three-quarters of the total demand is satisfied (75%), but only 6% of the demand is satisfied by modern methods. The total unmet need for family planning is 15%, 6% for spacing and 9% for limiting. The met need is 46%, 13% for spacing and 33% for limiting (**Table 7.10**, **Figure 7.5**).

Figure 7.5 Demand for family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning



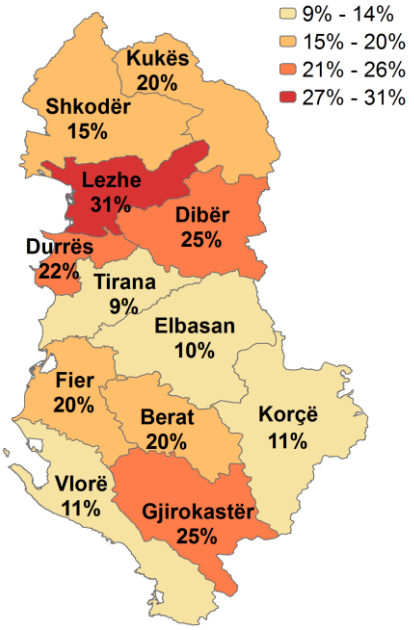
Trends: Total demand for family planning among currently married women decreased from 82% in 2008-09 to 61% in 2017-18. Similarly, the satisfied demand for family planning decreased from 84% to 75% over the same period, and unmet need slightly increased from 13% to 15%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need decreases noticeably with age, from 27% among currently married women age 15-19 to 5% among women age 45-49.
- There are sharp differences in unmet need across prefectures. The lowest proportion of unmet need among currently married women is 9% in Tirana and the highest is 31% in Lezhe (**Figure 7.6**).
- Unmet need is greater among women with primary 4-year education or less. There does not seem to be an association between household wealth and unmet need (**Tables 7.10** and **7.11**).

Figure 7.6 Unmet need by prefecture

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning

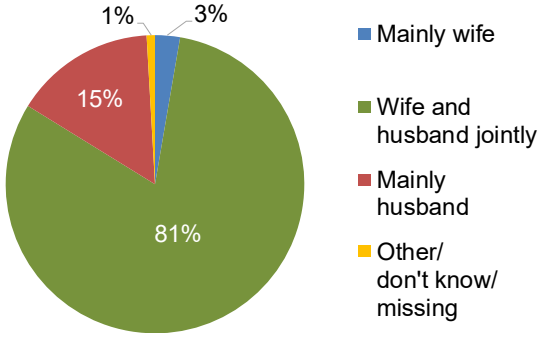


7.5 DECISION-MAKING ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING

Eighty-one percent of currently married women who are using family planning reported that the decision to use contraception was made jointly with their husbands, 3% said that it was mainly the woman's own decision, and 15% said that it was mainly their husband's decision (**Figure 7.7**). Also, among non-users, in the majority of cases (72%) the decision not to use family planning is made jointly between spouses. In 18% of the cases it is mainly the husband's decision.

***Figure 7.7* Decision-making about family planning**

Among currently married women who are users of FP: percent distribution by who makes the decision to use FP



Patterns by background characteristics

The decision-making dynamics vary significantly depending on the socioeconomic characteristics of the woman.

- For 87% of users in urban areas the decision to use contraception is made jointly between spouses, compared with 74% of users in rural areas.
- There are sharp differences across prefectures, with 50% of women in Kukës reporting that the decision to use contraception is made jointly between spouses and 93% of women in Fier reporting similarly.
- As one would expect, the proportion of users deciding jointly with their spouses increases with women's education and with their household wealth (**Table 7.12**).

Future Use of Contraception

Only 8% of currently married nonusers of contraception say they intend to use family planning in the future, while 82% report that they do not intend to use it. The intent by nonusers to use contraception in the future decreases from 12% among women with no children to 6% among women with four or more children, while the proportion who do not intend to use increases respectively from 80% to 90% (**Table 7.13**).

7.6 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES IN THE MEDIA

The television is the most common source for family planning messages in Albania, with 22% of women and 19% of men recalling a family planning message on the television in the few months preceding the survey. Among women age 15-49, 7% recall seeing family planning messages in newspapers or magazines, and 3% recalling hearing them on the radio; among men the same age, these proportions are 9% and 5%, respectively. Around 3% of women and 2% of men were exposed to a family planning message on a mobile phone. (**Table 7.14**).

7.7 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a health worker, a health educator, or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

Only 8% of women not using contraception reported a visit by a health worker to talk about family planning in the 12 months preceding the survey. Only 8% of those that visited a health facility during the same period reported that someone had discussed family planning during the visit.

Patterns by background characteristics

The proportion of women who have discussed family planning during a health facility visit or during a fieldworker visit is very small, regardless of the background characteristics of the woman, but some differences can be observed:

- The proportion of women who were visited by a fieldworker to discuss family planning ranges from 4% in Kukës to 14% in Korçë.
- This proportion increases from 2% among non-users with a primary 4-year education or less to 11% among women with university or post-graduate education.
- Similarly, this proportion increases from 5% among non-users in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% of those in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 7.15**).

List of Tables

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Albania 2017-18

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women[1]	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[1]
Any method	96.7	97.9	100.0	96.4	97.0	99.6
Any modern method	94.3	94.7	99.6	93.1	93.2	98.3
Female sterilization	73.7	74.5	83.3	48.2	49.7	62.5
Male sterilization	49.4	47.1	76.5	42.6	43.1	49.7
Pill	87.6	87.7	95.2	64.3	63.1	79.9
IUD	48.7	49.2	71.5	12.3	12.1	14.3
Injectables	62.8	62.1	81.7	28.5	27.4	30.6
Implants	35.6	34.7	59.5	18.5	16.9	23.9
Male condom	89.2	89.1	98.3	88.2	88.0	97.2
Female condom	49.8	46.6	78.0	34.4	31.8	44.8
Emergency contraception	53.2	52.2	82.4	36.5	36.1	52.7
Standard days method	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	9.4	4.2
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	30.1	32.8	43.1	25.7	28.8	25.6
Other modern method	0.3	0.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	0.3
Any traditional method	86.7	92.6	97.0	77.0	81.8	82.2
Rhythm	36.5	37.7	58.5	75.8	80.3	81.9
Withdrawal	85.9	92.0	96.0	1.7	1.7	0.3
Other traditional method	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	7.0	7.1	9.3	4.9	4.9	5.7
Number of respondents	10,970	7,403	324	4,565	2,183	691
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-59	na	na	na	4.8	4.7	5.8
Number of respondents	na	na	na	6,142	3,681	709

na = Not applicable

[1] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Age						
15-19	94.3	87.4	113	*	*	1
20-24	98.1	96.6	627	(95.6)	(83.5)	57
25-29	98.5	96.2	1,073	98.4	90.5	190
30-34	98.2	95.2	1,238	97.6	93.2	349
35-39	98.0	95.4	1,236	97.5	95.5	452
40-44	97.9	94.6	1,468	96.6	94.6	491
45-49	97.4	92.6	1,649	96.3	92.0	643
Residence						
Urban	98.2	96.2	4,223	97.5	93.8	1,266
Rural	97.5	92.6	3,180	96.3	92.3	917
Prefecture						
Berat	99.7	98.2	340	89.8	89.2	99
Dibër	91.9	89.0	357	92.7	85.6	114
Durrës	95.5	93.1	694	97.7	96.8	201
Elbasan	99.2	96.0	812	97.0	91.7	230
Fier	97.6	94.1	847	98.9	96.4	253
Gjirokastër	98.4	98.0	154	100.0	99.5	49
Korçë	99.7	94.9	621	96.8	96.8	177
Kukës	96.1	79.8	216	96.5	74.8	73
Lezhe	95.3	92.6	326	99.4	97.7	87
Shkodër	95.9	92.1	444	97.6	97.1	139
Tirana	99.1	97.0	2,191	96.8	91.3	649
Vlorë	99.5	96.6	400	100.0	99.6	111
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	86.3	76.7	165	83.6	73.9	55
Primary 8-year	97.0	91.8	3,461	95.9	90.7	945
Secondary/professional/technical	98.7	97.0	2,235	98.2	95.6	848
University and post-graduate	99.9	99.7	1,541	99.3	97.1	335
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.6	89.3	1,513	93.5	87.5	408
Second	97.3	92.9	1,550	98.7	94.7	484
Middle	98.3	95.2	1,425	96.9	94.8	426
Fourth	99.5	97.9	1,468	97.3	94.4	407
Highest	99.1	98.4	1,446	98.1	94.0	457
Total 15-49	97.9	94.7	7,403	97.0	93.2	2,183
50-59	na	na	na	93.9	87.9	1,498
Total 15-59	na	na	na	95.7	91.0	3,681

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Albania 2017-18

			Modern method														Traditional method					
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm	Foam/ jelly	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
ALL WOMEN																						
15-19	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	96.5	100.0	1,684
20-24	23.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	20.7	0.0	77.0	100.0	1,548
25-29	35.3	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.8	0.2	32.6	0.0	64.7	100.0	1,514
30-34	39.6	4.6	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	35.0	0.1	34.9	0.0	60.4	100.0	1,442
35-39	46.9	5.6	1.8	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	0.1	41.2	0.0	53.1	100.0	1,388
40-44	47.8	3.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	0.1	44.5	0.0	52.2	100.0	1,601
45-49	39.4	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.6	0.1	37.5	0.0	60.6	100.0	1,794
Total	33.2	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.1	30.3	0.0	66.8	100.0	10,970
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																						
15-19	32.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	29.4	0.0	67.3	100.0	113
20-24	39.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	0.0	35.7	0.0	61.0	100.0	627
25-29	43.7	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	0.3	40.7	0.0	56.3	100.0	1,073
30-34	44.9	5.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	39.8	0.1	39.8	0.0	55.1	100.0	1,238
35-39	51.7	5.7	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	0.1	45.8	0.0	48.3	100.0	1,236
40-44	52.1	3.5	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	0.1	48.5	0.0	47.9	100.0	1,468
45-49	42.2	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.3	0.1	40.1	0.0	57.8	100.0	1,649
Total	46.0	3.7	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.4	0.1	42.2	0.0	54.0	100.0	7,403
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																						
15-19	(68.4)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.7)	(0.0)	(60.7)	(0.0)	(31.6)	100.0	27
20-24	64.4	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	57.6	1.8	57.6	0.0	35.6	100.0	148
25+	55.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	0.0	46.6	0.0	44.9	100.0	149
Total	60.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	52.8	0.0	52.8	0.0	39.5	100.0	324

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.4 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

			Modern method										Traditional method				
Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Emer-gency contra-ception	Other	Any tradi-tional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of living children																	
0	26.9	2.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	73.1	100.0	659
1-2	49.0	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.2	0.1	46.1	51.0	100.0	4,773
3-4	45.5	5.9	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	39.6	0.2	39.4	54.5	100.0	1,899
5+	34.9	5.2	2.6	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	0.0	29.7	65.1	100.0	72
Residence																	
Urban	46.3	3.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	42.6	0.1	42.5	53.7	100.0	4,223
Rural	45.6	3.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	0.1	41.9	54.4	100.0	3,180
Prefecture																	
Berat	48.2	8.3	6.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9	0.0	39.9	51.8	100.0	340
Dibër	17.1	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	14.4	82.9	100.0	357
Durrës	25.6	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	24.3	74.4	100.0	694
Elbasan	64.4	4.6	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	59.8	0.1	59.7	35.6	100.0	812
Fier	25.7	3.5	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.1	22.0	74.3	100.0	847
Gjirokastër	28.5	5.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	23.1	0.2	22.9	71.5	100.0	154
Korçë	61.5	4.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.2	0.0	57.2	38.5	100.0	621
Kukës	48.4	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3	1.4	45.0	51.6	100.0	216
Lezhe	10.7	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	7.8	89.3	100.0	326
Shkodër	15.9	3.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	12.4	84.1	100.0	444
Tirana	64.3	3.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	61.1	0.2	60.9	35.7	100.0	2,191
Vlorë	54.8	5.7	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.1	0.0	49.1	45.2	100.0	400
Education																	
No education/primary 4-year	27.0	5.5	0.7	0.0	0.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	21.5	73.0	100.0	165
Primary 8-year	44.2	3.3	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.9	0.1	40.9	55.8	100.0	3,461
Secondary/professional/ technical	46.4	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	43.3	0.1	43.2	53.6	100.0	2,235
University and post-graduate	51.4	5.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	0.3	46.1	48.6	100.0	1,541
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	41.8	3.7	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.1	0.0	38.1	58.2	100.0	1,513
Second	45.3	3.6	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.1	41.6	54.7	100.0	1,550
Middle	43.2	2.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	0.2	40.2	56.8	100.0	1,425
Fourth	44.2	3.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	40.5	0.0	40.5	55.8	100.0	1,468
Highest	55.8	4.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	51.3	0.3	51.1	44.2	100.0	1,446
Total	46.0	3.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.4	0.1	42.2	54.0	100.0	7,403

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation

[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey.

Table 7.5 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Albania 2017-18

Perceived fertile period	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	5.3
During her menstrual period	3.1
Right after her menstrual period has ended	37.1
Halfway between two menstrual periods	20.6
Other	0.0
No specific time	9.7
Don't know	24.2
Total	100.0
Number of women	10,970

Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Albania 2017-18

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15-19	14.2	1,684
20-24	26.6	1,548
25-29	21.5	1,514
30-34	23.5	1,442
35-39	19.8	1,388
40-44	19.3	1,601
45-49	20.3	1,794
Total	20.6	10,970

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

Table 7.7 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of the most commonly used modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Albania 2017-18

Source	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Male condom	Total
Public sector	93.3	(71.1)	25.7	5.7	41.9
Public hospital/maternity	93.3	(42.8)	1.0	0.0	29.4
Public health center	0.0	(26.3)	14.6	3.7	9.3
Women's consulting center/family planning clinic	0.0	(2.0)	7.1	1.9	2.3
Health post	0.0	(0.0)	3.0	0.0	0.9
Other public sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private sector	4.4	(26.4)	72.0	92.5	56.1
Private hospital/clinic	2.7	(26.4)	0.0	0.0	2.8
Pharmacy	0.0	(0.0)	70.9	91.0	52.0
Private doctor's office	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private medical	1.7	(0.0)	1.1	1.5	1.2
Other	2.3	(2.5)	2.4	0.9	1.6
Out of the calendar	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.9	0.4
Missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	77	25	59	127	309

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 7.8 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Albania 2017-18

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reasons[1]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reasons[2]	Other reasons	Any reason[3]	Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
Male condom	(0.0)	(5.9)	(5.2)	(1.7)	(0.9)	(13.8)	(20.6)	(48.1)	(10.4)	186
Withdrawal	1.5	6.5	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	13.6	0.7	1,906
All methods	1.3	6.4	3.7	0.9	0.4	2.1	3.1	17.7	2.0	2,252

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column
[4] A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave wanting a more effective method as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.
[5] All episodes of use that occur within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. episodes of use include episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

Table 7.9 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Albania 2017-18

Reason	Pill	Male condom	Withdrawal	All methods
Became pregnant while using	5.6	1.1	13.9	12.2
Wanted to become pregnant	22.7	23.7	46.0	42.3
Husband/partner disapproved	2.5	9.9	1.0	2.0
Wanted a more effective method	4.2	3.4	2.9	3.1
Side effects/health concerns	26.4	2.7	0.9	2.6
Lack of access/too far	3.8	3.8	2.0	2.3
Cost too much	6.5	5.3	0.3	1.1
Inconvenient to use	5.7	15.7	2.0	3.6
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	1.2	0.0	3.7	3.2
Infrequent sex/husband away	13.1	8.6	12.9	12.5
Marital dissolution/separation	4.0	5.2	3.0	3.2
Other	4.4	18.5	8.6	9.3
Don't know	0.0	2.0	2.8	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	55	112	989	1,176

Table 7.10 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
15-19	24.2	3.2	27.4	31.8	0.9	32.7	56.0	4.1	60.1	113	54.4	5.5
20-24	21.1	4.7	25.9	35.2	3.9	39.0	56.3	8.6	64.9	627	60.2	5.1
25-29	15.4	11.9	27.2	28.3	15.4	43.7	43.6	27.3	70.9	1,073	61.6	3.7
30-34	8.6	14.0	22.6	19.3	25.6	44.9	27.9	39.6	67.5	1,238	66.5	7.5
35-39	2.1	11.2	13.3	11.8	39.8	51.7	13.9	51.0	64.9	1,236	79.6	8.8
40-44	0.9	6.8	7.6	1.3	50.8	52.1	2.2	57.5	59.7	1,468	87.2	5.9
45-49	0.4	4.5	4.9	0.9	41.4	42.2	1.3	45.9	47.2	1,649	89.6	4.2
Residence												
Urban	6.4	8.9	15.3	13.9	32.4	46.3	20.3	41.3	61.5	4,223	75.2	6.0
Rural	6.5	8.5	15.0	12.3	33.3	45.6	18.8	41.8	60.6	3,180	75.3	6.0
Prefecture												
Berat	6.8	12.7	19.6	12.8	35.3	48.2	19.7	48.0	67.7	340	71.1	12.2
Dibër	10.9	14.6	25.4	3.5	13.6	17.1	14.3	28.2	42.5	357	40.2	6.3
Durrës	10.7	11.4	22.1	4.1	21.5	25.6	14.8	32.9	47.7	694	53.6	2.8
Elbasan	5.6	4.2	9.9	19.5	44.9	64.4	25.1	49.2	74.3	812	86.7	6.2
Fier	11.0	9.2	20.2	7.2	18.5	25.7	18.2	27.7	45.8	847	56.0	7.5
Gjirokastër	10.8	13.8	24.6	10.1	18.3	28.5	20.9	32.1	53.0	154	53.7	10.1
Korçë	4.3	6.4	10.8	17.2	44.3	61.5	21.6	50.7	72.3	621	85.1	6.0
Kukës	9.9	10.0	19.9	12.6	35.8	48.4	22.5	45.8	68.3	216	70.8	3.0
Lezhe	13.1	17.9	31.0	3.6	7.1	10.7	16.7	25.0	41.7	326	25.7	7.1
Shkodër	6.0	8.7	14.8	3.7	12.2	15.9	9.7	20.9	30.7	444	51.8	11.5
Tirana	2.5	6.8	9.2	19.4	44.8	64.3	21.9	51.6	73.5	2,191	87.4	4.3
Vlorë	3.1	7.6	10.7	18.0	36.8	54.8	21.1	44.4	65.4	400	83.7	8.7
Education												
No education/primary 4-year	6.7	14.4	21.1	9.3	17.6	27.0	16.0	32.0	48.1	165	56.1	11.4
Primary 8-year	5.7	10.0	15.7	9.9	34.3	44.2	15.6	44.3	59.9	3,461	73.8	5.5
Secondary/professional/ technical	5.7	7.8	13.5	12.3	34.1	46.4	18.0	41.9	59.9	2,235	77.5	5.2
University and post-graduate	9.2	6.5	15.7	22.4	29.0	51.4	31.6	35.5	67.1	1,541	76.6	7.4
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	7.5	9.7	17.2	10.8	31.0	41.8	18.3	40.7	59.0	1,513	70.8	6.3
Second	6.0	8.4	14.4	12.8	32.5	45.3	18.7	40.9	59.7	1,550	75.9	6.0
Middle	7.0	10.3	17.3	11.4	31.8	43.2	18.4	42.1	60.5	1,425	71.5	4.6
Fourth	5.7	9.2	14.9	14.5	29.6	44.2	20.2	38.8	59.0	1,468	74.8	6.2
Highest	6.0	6.0	12.0	16.7	39.1	55.8	22.7	45.0	67.8	1,446	82.3	6.6
Total	6.4	8.7	15.1	13.2	32.8	46.0	19.7	41.5	61.2	7,403	75.2	6.0

[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and emergency contraception.

Table 7.11 Need and demand for family planning for all women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
					ALL WOMEN							
Age												
15-19	2.1	0.2	2.3	3.5	0.1	3.5	5.6	0.3	5.9	1,684	60.1	6.4
20-24	11.9	2.0	13.9	21.1	1.9	23.0	33.0	3.9	36.8	1,548	62.3	6.2
25-29	12.2	8.4	20.6	24.0	11.3	35.3	36.2	19.7	56.0	1,514	63.1	4.5
30-34	8.1	12.3	20.4	17.6	22.0	39.6	25.6	34.4	60.0	1,442	66.0	7.7
35-39	2.2	10.0	12.2	11.3	35.6	46.9	13.5	45.6	59.1	1,388	79.3	9.4
40-44	1.0	6.9	7.9	1.2	46.5	47.8	2.2	53.5	55.7	1,601	85.8	5.8
45-49	0.4	4.2	4.6	1.1	38.3	39.4	1.5	42.5	44.0	1,794	89.5	4.2
Residence												
Urban	5.3	6.0	11.3	11.7	21.1	32.7	16.9	27.1	44.0	6,578	74.4	6.6
Rural	5.2	6.2	11.4	9.8	24.1	34.0	15.0	30.3	45.3	4,392	74.9	6.0
Prefecture												
Berat	5.5	10.0	15.4	10.7	27.6	38.3	16.2	37.5	53.7	439	71.2	12.7
Dibër	7.9	10.3	18.1	2.5	9.5	12.1	10.4	19.8	30.2	510	39.9	6.2
Durrës	8.4	7.8	16.2	3.7	14.7	18.4	12.2	22.5	34.7	1,017	53.2	3.4
Elbasan	4.6	3.2	7.7	16.1	33.5	49.5	20.6	36.6	57.2	1,100	86.5	6.3
Fier	9.1	7.3	16.4	5.9	14.7	20.6	15.0	22.0	37.0	1,083	55.6	8.2
Gjirokastër	8.8	10.5	19.3	8.7	13.9	22.5	17.5	24.4	41.8	204	53.8	10.9
Korçë	3.3	4.8	8.1	12.9	32.1	45.0	16.3	36.9	53.1	859	84.7	6.5
Kukës	6.3	6.6	12.9	8.2	22.9	31.1	14.5	29.5	44.0	338	70.6	3.2
Lezhe	9.6	12.9	22.5	2.4	4.8	7.2	12.0	17.7	29.8	482	24.3	6.7
Shkodër	4.2	4.9	9.1	3.3	6.8	10.1	7.5	11.7	19.2	795	52.6	12.5
Tirana	2.9	4.5	7.4	16.2	27.9	44.1	19.1	32.4	51.5	3,558	85.7	4.7
Vlorë	4.3	5.2	9.5	15.1	25.3	40.4	19.4	30.5	49.9	586	81.0	9.3
Education												
No education/primary 4-year	4.6	9.8	14.4	6.3	12.4	18.8	10.9	22.2	33.1	243	56.7	11.3
Primary 8-year	4.9	8.5	13.4	8.5	28.8	37.4	13.4	37.3	50.8	4,123	73.6	5.8
Secondary/professional/ technical	3.9	4.9	8.8	8.6	20.8	29.4	12.5	25.7	38.2	3,708	76.9	5.4
University and post-graduate	7.5	3.8	11.2	17.7	15.8	33.4	25.2	19.5	44.7	2,897	74.8	7.9
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	5.6	6.9	12.4	8.1	21.9	30.0	13.7	28.8	42.5	2,145	70.7	6.3
Second	4.6	6.6	11.1	10.1	23.4	33.5	14.7	30.0	44.6	2,161	75.0	5.9
Middle	5.5	6.9	12.4	9.6	21.4	31.0	15.1	28.2	43.4	2,130	71.4	5.2
Fourth	5.4	6.0	11.4	11.5	19.6	31.1	16.9	25.6	42.5	2,279	73.2	7.0
Highest	5.1	4.2	9.3	15.1	25.2	40.3	20.2	29.4	49.5	2,255	81.3	7.0
Total	5.2	6.1	11.3	10.9	22.3	33.2	16.2	28.4	44.5	10,970	74.6	6.3

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and emergency contraception.
[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within the 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.12 Decision-making about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning; among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning						Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/ don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/ don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	(1.5)	(85.1)	(12.0)	(1.5)	(100.0)	37	2.8	79.8	17.4	0.0	100.0	50
20-24	1.3	85.3	13.4	0.0	100.0	245	8.6	72.7	18.2	0.5	100.0	299
25-29	2.2	82.3	15.4	0.1	100.0	469	9.3	72.7	17.6	0.4	100.0	521
30-34	2.6	79.8	16.5	1.1	100.0	556	7.9	73.0	19.0	0.1	100.0	624
35-39	3.0	80.5	15.4	1.2	100.0	639	9.0	70.6	20.0	0.3	100.0	581
40-44	3.1	80.6	14.9	1.4	100.0	765	7.8	74.2	17.8	0.2	100.0	701
45-49	2.9	80.8	15.6	0.7	100.0	696	10.7	71.2	17.7	0.5	100.0	952
Number of living children												
0	0.8	90.1	7.1	2.0	100.0	177	10.3	73.3	15.7	0.8	100.0	368
1-2	2.6	81.4	15.1	1.0	100.0	2,339	8.5	73.5	17.9	0.2	100.0	2,294
3-4	3.4	79.0	17.2	0.4	100.0	865	10.0	70.3	19.2	0.5	100.0	1,021
5+	(4.5)	(60.9)	(34.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25	1.8	60.5	37.6	0.0	100.0	47
Residence												
Urban	2.3	86.5	10.5	0.6	100.0	1,955	11.3	71.4	17.1	0.2	100.0	2,121
Rural	3.2	73.8	21.8	1.3	100.0	1,451	5.9	73.8	19.8	0.4	100.0	1,608
Prefecture												
Berat	1.3	90.1	8.2	0.3	100.0	164	2.9	93.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	166
Dibër	5.8	68.3	25.9	0.0	100.0	61	4.5	82.4	13.2	0.0	100.0	283
Durrës	1.8	90.0	7.5	0.6	100.0	178	6.3	74.4	19.3	0.0	100.0	493
Elbasan	1.6	80.6	17.5	0.3	100.0	523	3.7	73.6	22.3	0.4	100.0	260
Fier	1.8	93.3	5.0	0.0	100.0	217	6.3	85.6	7.7	0.5	100.0	597
Gjirokastër	5.2	91.1	3.2	0.5	100.0	44	1.0	90.1	8.1	0.7	100.0	105
Korçë	3.2	68.1	28.4	0.3	100.0	382	13.4	45.0	41.5	0.0	100.0	217
Kukës	10.0	49.9	40.1	0.0	100.0	105	8.2	34.9	56.9	0.0	100.0	105
Lezhe	4.8	83.8	11.4	0.0	100.0	35	8.0	72.4	18.5	1.1	100.0	284
Shkodër	1.5	89.4	7.2	1.9	100.0	71	4.1	79.6	16.3	0.0	100.0	350
Tirana	2.9	82.5	13.0	1.5	100.0	1,408	21.8	62.4	15.2	0.5	100.0	713
Vlorë	0.5	83.1	15.0	1.3	100.0	219	4.6	55.0	40.4	0.0	100.0	157
Education												
No education/primary 4-year	(12.5)	(73.4)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45	4.3	69.6	25.2	0.9	100.0	111
Primary 8-year	2.5	76.0	20.2	1.3	100.0	1,531	8.4	71.8	19.4	0.4	100.0	1,813
Secondary/professional/ technical	2.3	82.4	14.5	0.8	100.0	1,038	10.4	72.6	17.0	0.1	100.0	1,131
University and post-graduate	2.9	89.7	6.9	0.4	100.0	792	9.0	74.2	16.5	0.3	100.0	674
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.0	69.8	24.3	1.9	100.0	633	6.3	73.6	19.6	0.5	100.0	821
Second	2.8	76.6	20.2	0.5	100.0	702	8.1	74.0	17.5	0.5	100.0	785
Middle	1.8	83.0	13.5	1.7	100.0	616	8.5	70.1	21.2	0.3	100.0	772
Fourth	2.3	85.8	11.4	0.6	100.0	648	8.8	72.8	18.2	0.2	100.0	751
Highest	2.6	88.7	8.6	0.1	100.0	807	14.7	71.2	14.0	0.1	100.0	600
Total	2.7	81.1	15.3	0.9	100.0	3,406	9.0	72.4	18.3	0.3	100.0	3,729

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 7.13 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Albania 2017-18

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children[1]					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	11.6	10.7	8.2	4.6	5.6	8.1
Unsure	8.7	12.8	10.3	7.3	4.2	9.6
Does not intend to use	79.7	76.5	81.6	88.1	90.2	82.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	368	820	1,693	866	251	3,997

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.14 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Women						Men					
Background characteristic	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of women	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of men
Age												
15-19	3.7	17.7	6.1	2.6	80.1	1,684	3.1	17.8	9.3	1.1	78.3	743
20-24	3.3	21.6	8.3	3.2	74.7	1,548	5.6	19.4	7.0	2.6	77.7	786
25-29	3.2	21.6	7.9	2.9	75.8	1,514	5.6	17.0	8.8	1.9	76.9	704
30-34	3.2	21.3	7.2	3.1	76.0	1,442	3.5	24.3	7.8	1.6	70.7	551
35-39	4.1	22.2	7.6	2.5	74.0	1,388	6.5	17.7	8.1	1.4	78.7	563
40-44	3.0	23.5	7.1	1.7	74.0	1,601	5.1	20.9	11.2	2.7	75.7	539
45-49	3.6	23.5	7.2	2.1	73.8	1,794	8.0	19.2	9.1	2.6	76.3	678
Residence												
Urban	3.3	20.8	8.4	2.7	76.0	6,578	4.7	18.1	9.3	1.4	77.5	2,721
Rural	3.6	22.9	5.6	2.3	74.8	4,392	6.3	21.1	7.8	2.8	75.1	1,844
Prefecture												
Berat	1.1	31.5	7.7	3.3	66.3	439	0.5	21.5	2.7	0.3	77.0	163
Dibër	6.6	43.7	13.0	10.2	53.3	510	7.4	17.5	7.6	6.8	78.3	202
Durrës	3.1	22.9	4.8	1.0	75.9	1,017	0.3	3.7	1.7	0.0	94.6	405
Elbasan	4.9	25.9	7.4	3.0	70.3	1,100	1.8	23.9	6.8	1.2	74.1	440
Fier	5.3	23.0	6.6	2.8	74.0	1,083	3.2	15.8	11.5	0.0	78.5	454
Gjirokastër	2.7	25.2	6.1	5.3	71.6	204	3.1	6.1	4.7	0.5	89.4	109
Korçë	2.8	25.9	2.5	1.5	72.5	859	18.7	31.0	8.3	7.2	63.6	404
Kukës	0.9	17.0	4.9	1.5	81.1	338	1.4	6.6	3.0	0.5	92.9	136
Lezhe	6.9	18.5	9.8	4.5	80.3	482	1.7	20.0	5.4	0.6	76.4	187
Shkodër	2.3	11.7	6.0	1.6	86.9	795	2.5	5.7	3.6	0.5	91.3	328
Tirana	2.7	16.2	8.2	1.8	79.8	3,558	6.5	24.4	13.7	2.4	70.2	1,500
Vlorë	2.6	26.3	10.9	2.4	70.7	586	5.9	23.9	7.8	1.1	70.7	236
Education												
No education/primary 4-year	1.6	14.2	1.2	1.1	85.4	243	3.0	10.8	1.9	1.1	89.2	87
Primary 8-year	3.2	20.9	3.9	1.8	77.7	4,123	5.1	16.8	6.3	1.9	79.8	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	3.3	22.4	6.8	2.7	75.3	3,708	5.6	20.4	9.2	1.7	75.7	2,039
University and post-graduate	4.1	22.3	13.4	3.6	71.8	2,897	5.2	21.9	12.2	3.0	71.7	936
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.5	21.7	3.4	2.2	76.3	2,145	3.6	19.0	4.6	1.2	78.6	856
Second	4.0	21.2	5.6	2.5	76.9	2,161	4.2	14.8	6.7	2.4	82.3	910
Middle	3.6	24.4	6.7	2.7	73.8	2,130	5.8	18.4	7.1	2.1	76.9	889
Fourth	3.9	22.5	10.1	3.4	74.1	2,279	5.8	22.7	10.3	2.2	72.1	912
Highest	3.2	18.5	10.4	2.0	76.5	2,255	6.9	21.4	14.0	1.9	73.0	997
Total 15-49	3.4	21.6	7.3	2.6	75.5	10,970	5.3	19.3	8.7	2.0	76.5	4,565
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	0	6.8	22.1	8.6	3.2	74.4	1,577
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	0	5.7	20.0	8.7	2.3	76.0	6,142

na = Not applicable

Table 7.15 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	1.7	2.0	26.4	97.6	1,624
20-24	6.7	6.8	29.2	91.3	1,192
25-29	9.7	9.6	36.0	88.1	979
30-34	12.9	13.5	36.9	83.8	870
35-39	11.5	10.7	33.4	87.2	737
40-44	10.7	9.1	30.8	87.5	837
45-49	7.0	6.6	29.0	90.9	1,087
Residence					
Urban	7.5	7.6	33.2	90.4	4,426
Rural	8.0	7.4	27.6	90.6	2,901
Prefecture					
Berat	11.7	10.3	38.5	86.6	271
Dibër	7.6	10.4	22.9	88.3	449
Durrës	5.0	6.6	25.4	91.6	829
Elbasan	5.2	5.1	29.2	93.8	555
Fier	10.1	8.2	34.2	88.0	860
Gjirokastër	4.7	3.9	42.2	94.6	158
Korçë	13.9	12.6	26.3	83.6	472
Kukës	4.4	5.9	24.7	93.7	233
Lezhe	10.9	8.2	19.9	87.4	447
Shkodër	5.0	3.6	22.8	94.5	715
Tirana	7.9	8.2	37.8	90.7	1,987
Vlorë	4.6	5.8	41.5	94.0	349
Education					
No education/primary 4-year	1.6	1.3	35.3	98.2	197
Primary 8-year	6.9	6.5	30.0	91.4	2,582
Secondary/professional/technical	6.5	6.1	31.8	91.9	2,618
University and post-graduate	11.0	11.6	30.8	86.6	1,928
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.9	4.9	23.5	93.6	1,501
Second	7.2	6.7	27.2	91.2	1,437
Middle	7.5	7.5	34.4	90.3	1,471
Fourth	9.2	9.5	33.9	88.1	1,571
Highest	9.7	9.1	36.3	89.2	1,347
Total	7.7	7.5	31.0	90.5	7,326

MATERNAL HEALTH 8

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care:*** Most women (88%) age 15-49 with a live birth in the past 5 years received antenatal care from a skilled provider during their most recent pregnancy, and 78% completed more than four visits.
- ***Components of antenatal care:*** Almost all women (98%) who received antenatal care for their most recent pregnancy in the past 5 years had a blood sample taken, (98%) had their blood pressure measured (94%), and had a urine sample taken (98%).
- ***Delivery:*** Ninety-nine percent of live births in the past 5 years were delivered in a health facility (99%) with skilled birth attendants (100%).
- ***Postnatal care:*** For the most recent births in the past 2 years, 88% of women and 86% of newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery.
- ***Accessing health care:*** One-third (34%) of women age 15 -49 reported at least one problem in accessing health care. Women in rural areas had a higher proportion of reporting at least one problem in accessing health care (45%) than women in urban areas (26%).

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and wellbeing of both the mother and the infant. This chapter presents the findings from the 2017-18 ADHS on several areas of importance to reproductive and maternal health including antenatal care (ANC), assistance at delivery, and postnatal care (PNC). These indicators are useful for identifying subgroups of women who do not utilize or receive specific health services. They are also used by policy-makers and program implementers to develop health policies and to strengthen programs aimed at improving health service delivery to women and mothers in Albania.

The use of timely and periodic antenatal care (ANC) is essential in identifying pregnancy-related health risks that may endanger the health of mothers and their newborns and result in perinatal morbidity and mortality. For this reason, ANC is identified as a priority in the national health policies of the country. Routine antenatal care in Albania includes periodic medical examination of pregnant women, a series of laboratory tests such as blood and urine tests, screening for sexually transmitted infections, and testing for the Rhesus factor.

In Albania, ANC and PNC are integrated into the primary health care system, which is organized by prefecture and district, and women have free access to this care. In urban areas, care is offered in women's consulting centers and in outpatient centers at maternity hospitals. In rural areas, it is provided by family doctors or general practitioners and nurses and midwives in health centers.

Delivery care is mainly provided by public maternity hospitals at the district level as well as specialized (tertiary) health care facilities such as the Tirana Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital. The 2017-18 ADHS

results provide information on the utilization of maternal health services, women's access to services, and quality of services. The findings presented in the following sections are based on live births in the 5 years preceding the survey.

8.1 Antenatal Care Coverage and Content

8.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses, or midwives.

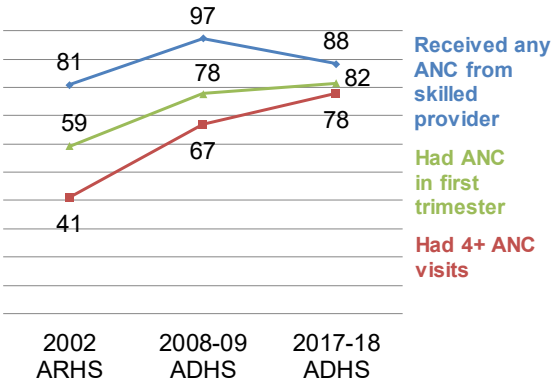
Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Nine out of 10 women (88%) received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent birth; the majority (70%) received this care from an obstetrician or gynecologist, 16% from a family doctor, and 2% from a nurse or midwife (**Table 8.1**).

Trends: The proportion of women receiving ANC from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey has decreased from 97% in 2008-09 to 88% 2017-18 (**Figure 8.1**).

Figure 8.1 **Trends in antenatal care coverage**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



Patterns by background characteristics

In general the percentage of women who received ANC from a skilled provider is high for all women, regardless of their socioeconomic characteristics, but some significant differences can be observed.

- The proportion of women who received ANC from a skilled provider varies widely across prefectures, from 59% in Shkodër to 96% in Gjirokastër and 100% in Berat.
- The proportion receiving ANC from a skilled provider increases with education, from 76% among women with a primary 4-year education or less to 92% among women with university or postgraduate education.
- A similar pattern is observed by household wealth: 86% of women in the lowest wealth quintile had ANC from a skilled provider compared with 97% of women in the highest quintile (**Table 8.1**).

8.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

According to guidelines issued by the World Health Organization, a pregnant woman should have at least four antenatal visits to reduce the risk of stillbirths and pregnancy complications, and the first visit should occur in the first 8 to 12 weeks of gestation. A large majority of Albanian mothers comply with these guidelines: 78% of them had four or more antenatal visits, and 82% of them had the first visit in the first trimester of pregnancy. Both indicators are higher in urban areas. The proportion who had at least four antenatal visits is 82% in urban areas compared with 73% in rural areas. Similarly, the proportion who had the first visit in the first trimester of gestation is 84% in urban areas but 78% in rural areas (**Table 8.2**).

Trends: The proportion of women who had at least four ANC visits increased from 67% in 2008-09 to 78% in 2017-18. Over the same time period, the proportion of women who received ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy increased from 78% to 82%.

8.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

As indicators of the quality and completeness of ANC services, the 2017-18 ADHS asked women who received antenatal care if during their visits their blood pressure was measured and urine and blood samples were taken.

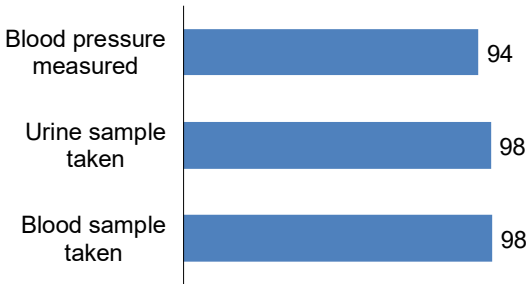
Women were asked if they received oral iron supplementation as part of the standard ANC intervention, because taking iron is an efficient way of preventing iron deficiency anemia, which increases the risk of maternal death, prenatal and perinatal infant loss, and premature birth. Women were also asked if they had received antiparasitic drugs, even though intestinal parasites are uncommon in Albania.

Practically all women who received antenatal care had urine and blood samples taken (98%), and 94% had the blood pressure measured. Two-thirds of them (67%) took iron tablets or syrup, and 2% took intestinal parasite drugs (**Table 8.3, Figure 8.2**).

Trends: The proportion of women receiving antenatal care who had a blood sample taken increased from 87% in 2008-09 to 98% in 2017-18. The proportion who had their blood pressure measured also increased during that time period, from 91% to 94%, and the proportion who had a urine sample taken increased from 88% to 98% (**Figure 8.2**).

***Figure 8.2* Components of antenatal care**

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, the percentage with selected services



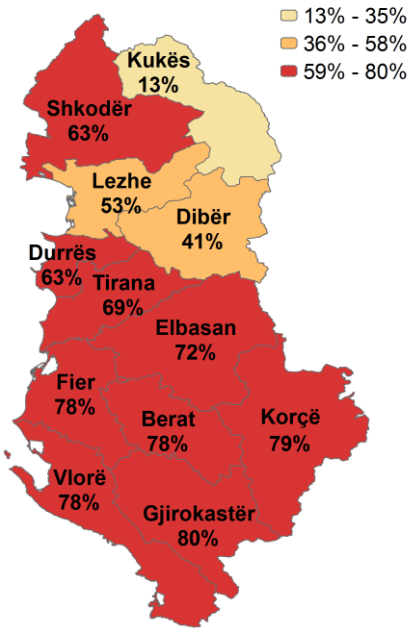
Patterns by background characteristics

- Practically all women have their urine and blood samples taken, regardless of their place of residence or socioeconomic characteristics.
- Blood pressure was measured in 97% of urban women who received ANC compared with 89% of their rural counterparts.
- The proportion of clients who had their blood pressure measured increases with education, from 84% of those with primary 4-year education or less to 97% among those with university or post-graduate education.
- Blood pressure measurement also increases with household wealth, from 85% of women in the lowest quintile to 99% in the highest.

- Large differences exist in the proportion of ANC clients who received iron supplements. Only 13% of antenatal care clients in Kukës received these supplements, compared with 80% in Gjirokastër (**Figure 8.3**).
- The use of iron supplements is strongly associated with education and household wealth: 36% of ANC clients with primary 4-year or less education took iron supplements during the last pregnancy, compared with 75% of those with university or post-graduate education. Similarly, 55% of clients in the lowest quintile took iron supplements, compared with 75% of those in the highest quintile (**Table 8.3**).

Figure 8.3 **Use of iron supplements**

Percentage of ANC clients that took iron supplements



8.3 DELIVERY SERVICES

8.3.1 Institutional Deliveries

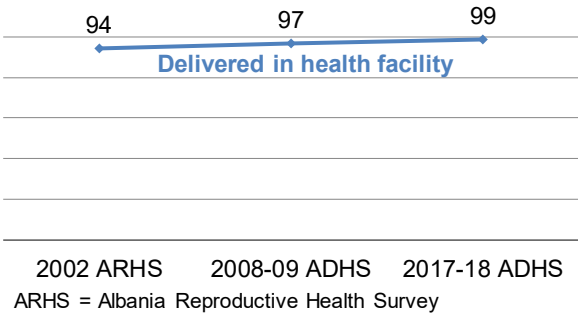
Institutional deliveries
Deliveries that occur in a health facility
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Institutional delivery ensures the presence of skilled birth attendants and increases mothers' access to equipment and supplies in the facility. This is vital for prevention of or reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality, which is why the Albanian Ministry of Health recommends that all births take place in health facilities under the care of qualified personnel. The 2017-18 ADHS collected information on the place of delivery and the person providing delivery assistance for all live births in the 5 years preceding the survey. Practically all births took place in a health facility, 95% in a public health facility and 3% in a private one.

Trends: The proportion of institutional deliveries was already high in 2002 (94%) so there was little room for improvement, but this proportion did increase to 99% in 2017-18. Over the same period, home deliveries decreased from 3% in 2008-09 to 0.4% in 2017-18 (**Figure 8.4**).

Figure 8.4 **Trends in place of birth**

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey



ARHS = Albania Reproductive Health Survey

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of deliveries in health facilities is close to 100%, regardless place of residence or socioeconomic characteristics of the mother. The proportion of births occurring in private health facilities tends to increase with the mother's education and household income (**Table 8.4**).

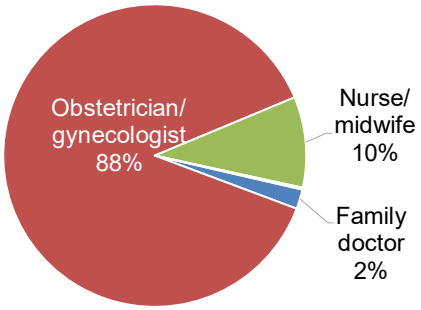
8.3.2 Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery
Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses, or midwives.
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

In the 5 years preceding the survey 100% of births were delivered by a skilled provider; 88% were delivered by an obstetrician or gynecologist, 10% were attended by nurses or midwives, and 2% of deliveries were attended by family doctors (**Figure 8.5**).

***Figure 8.5* Assistance during delivery**

Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey



Trends: The proportion of deliveries attended by a skilled provider was already 99% in 2008-09, so the increase to 100% in 2017-18 was only slight.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Practically all deliveries are attended by a skilled provider, regardless place of residence or socioeconomic characteristics of the mother. The proportion of births occurring in private health facilities tends to increase with the mother's education and household income (**Tables 8.4 and 8.5**).

8.3.3 Delivery by Caesarean

While caesarean section (C-section) deliveries can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality, and avert obstetric complications, they should be done only when medically necessary. Close to a third (31%) of the live births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered by Caesarean section. In 24% it was decided before the onset of labor pains, and in 7% it was decided after the onset of labor pain (**Table 8.6**).

Trends: C-section rate increased from 19% in 2008-09 to 31% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- C-section deliveries are twice as likely to be performed in private health facilities (63% compared with 30% in public health facilities).
- They are more frequent among mothers age 35-49 (36%), and among first-order births (34%).
- C-section rates vary widely across prefectures, from only 10% in Kukës and 12% in Shkodër to 42% in Elbasan and Fier and 56% in Berat.
- The highest proportion of C-sections is performed among mothers with a university and post-graduate level of education (41%), and among those in the highest wealth quintile (38%).

8.5 POSTNATAL CARE

8.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The postnatal period is defined as the time between the delivery of the placenta and 42 days after delivery. Postnatal care (PNC) received from a trained medical provider is a basic component of safe maternity. The postnatal examination plays an important role in assessing the health status of the mother and child, diagnosis and treatment of postnatal complications, and counseling and support regarding care of the infant.

Because research has shown that most maternal and infant deaths occur within the first 2 days after delivery, postnatal care should be provided as soon as possible after birth, and within this critical period. To evaluate the extent to which postnatal care is utilized, the 2017-18 ADHS survey asked women who had given birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, if someone had checked her health after her last delivery, how long after the delivery her health was checked, and what type of health provider checked her health.

Three-quarters of women (76%) had their postnatal check less than 4 hours after delivery, and the large majority (88%) received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent birth. Only 6% of mothers did not receive any form of postnatal check (**Table 8.7**).

Trends: The proportion of mothers who received a postnatal check less than 4 hours after their most recent birth has increased from 59% in 2008-09 to 76% in 2017-18. The proportion of mothers who did not receive any postnatal check was reduced by half, from 12% in 2008-09 to 6% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women with a postnatal check less than 4 hours after birth and during the first 2 days after birth is lower among women less than age 20 compared with older women.
- The proportion of women with a postnatal check less than 4 hours after birth is higher in urban areas (81%) than in rural areas (70%).
- The proportion of women who received a postnatal check less than 4 hours after birth varies widely across prefecture, from 56% in Lezhe and Shkodër to 93% in Durrës.
- Access to postnatal checks is directly associated with education and household wealth: 71% of women with primary 4-year education or less had a postnatal check less than 4 hours after delivery, compared with 81% of women with a university or post-graduate education. Following a similar pattern, 67% of women in the lowest wealth quintile had a postnatal check compared with 85% of those in the highest quintile (**Table 8.7**).

Type of Provider

Sixty percent of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal check within 2 days of their most recent birth from the obstetrician/gynecologist, 26% from the nurse/midwife, and 2% from the family doctor (**Table 8.8**).

8.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

As with the mothers, the vast majority of newborns have a postnatal check soon after birth: 86% had a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth, 40% in the first hour, and 39% 1 to 3 hours after birth. Only 8.2% of newborns did not receive a postnatal check within the first 2 days (**Table 8.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

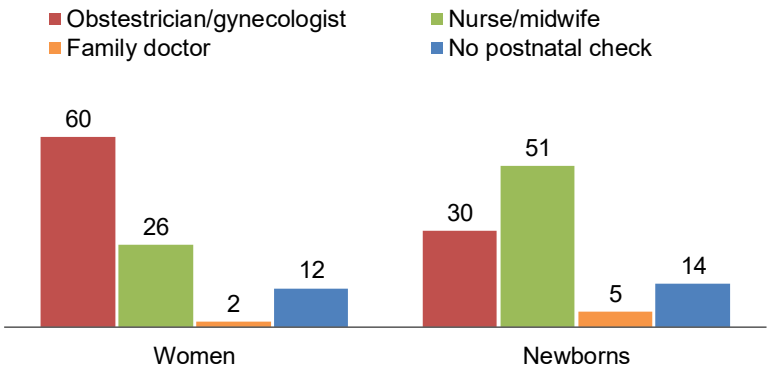
- Half the newborns (53%) in urban areas received a postnatal check in the first hour, compared with 23% of newborns in rural areas.
- Very large differences can be observed in the in the first hour across prefectures: Only 5% received postnatal check in the first hour in Dibër, compared to more than half of them in Tirana.
- As with postnatal checks for the mother, being checked in the first hour after hour after birth is closely associated with the mother's education and wealth: 18% of newborns in the lowest quintile were checked in the first hour after birth, compared 58% of children in the highest quintile.

Type of Provider and Content of Care

Slightly more than half (51%) of the newborns were checked during the first two days after birth by a nurse or midwife, 30% were checked by an obstetrician or gynecologist, and 5% were checked by a family doctor. Only 14% of these newborns were not checked in the first 2 days after birth (**Table 8.10, Figure 8.6**).

***Figure 8.6* Postnatal care by type of provider for postnatal check**

Percentage of last births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



Most newborns received the essential exams required for the assessment of their health in the first two days after delivery: 98% of them were weighed, 93% were tested for at least two signal functions, 89% had their temperature taken, and 86% had the umbilical cord examined. In 85% of the cases the mothers received counseling on breastfeeding, and in 81% of the cases they were observed as they breastfed (**Table 8.11**).

8.6 Problems in Accessing Health Care

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

One-third of women age 15 -49 (34%) reported at least one problem in accessing health care for themselves. The most frequently mentioned problem was getting money for treatment (25%), followed by distance to the health facility (14%) and not wanting to go alone (13%). Only 5% said that getting permission to go is a serious problem (**Table 8.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- As one would expect, household wealth strongly determines the presence of serious problems preventing access to health care: 62% of women in the lowest wealth quintile mention at least one serious problem compared with only 10% of women in the highest quintile.

- Education is an important factor as well: 66% of women with a primary 4-year education or less report at least one serious problem, compared with 15% of women with a university or post-graduate education.

List of Tables

For more information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Antenatal care**
- **Table 8.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 8.3 Components of antenatal care**
- **Table 8.4 Place of delivery**
- **Table 8.5 Assistance during delivery**
- **Table 8.6 Caesarean section**
- **Table 8.7 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 8.8 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 8.9 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 8.10 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 8.11 Content of postnatal care for newborns**
- **Table 8.12 Problems in accessing health care**

Table 8.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider				No antenatal care	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Family doctor	Obstetrician/ gynecologist	Nurse/ midwife	Other				
Age at birth								
<20	20.1	64.5	1.8	0.0	13.6	100.0	86.4	141
20-34	15.6	70.9	2.4	0.1	10.9	100.0	89.0	1,855
35-49	16.9	64.6	2.9	0.1	15.4	100.0	84.5	195
Birth order								
1	17.0	72.6	2.1	0.2	8.1	100.0	91.7	836
2-3	15.7	68.2	2.5	0.0	13.6	100.0	86.4	1,245
4+	12.3	70.2	3.7	0.0	13.8	100.0	86.2	109
Residence								
Urban	18.1	70.3	1.3	0.2	10.1	100.0	89.7	1,224
Rural	13.4	69.5	3.8	0.0	13.3	100.0	86.7	966
Prefecture								
Berat	11.0	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	108
Dibër	4.9	57.4	8.4	0.0	29.2	100.0	70.8	127
Durrës	4.2	85.9	0.4	0.8	8.8	100.0	90.5	234
Elbasan	4.8	85.3	3.7	0.0	6.1	100.0	93.9	239
Fier	17.3	72.1	1.0	0.0	9.7	100.0	90.3	233
Gjirokastër	4.8	88.7	2.8	0.6	3.1	100.0	96.4	47
Korçë	11.4	82.1	1.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	94.6	177
Kukës	12.4	58.7	5.0	0.0	23.9	100.0	76.1	76
Lezhe	27.6	57.0	3.7	0.0	11.7	100.0	88.3	117
Shkodër	10.5	38.0	10.2	0.0	41.3	100.0	58.7	118
Tirana	30.7	61.5	1.1	0.0	6.7	100.0	93.3	592
Vlorë	10.8	68.2	0.0	0.0	21.0	100.0	79.0	121
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	11.7	62.3	2.1	0.0	23.9	100.0	76.1	69
Primary 8-year	16.9	65.4	3.8	0.2	13.8	100.0	86.1	993
Secondary/professional/ technical	20.5	67.6	2.3	0.0	9.5	100.0	90.4	550
University and post-graduate	10.9	80.8	0.2	0.0	8.1	100.0	91.9	578
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	11.9	68.3	5.8	0.0	14.1	100.0	85.9	491
Second	15.6	65.9	3.1	0.4	15.0	100.0	84.6	456
Middle	15.0	70.5	1.8	0.0	12.6	100.0	87.4	427
Fourth	20.3	67.9	0.6	0.0	11.2	100.0	88.8	427
Highest	18.3	78.3	0.0	0.1	3.4	100.0	96.5	391
Total	16.0	70.0	2.4	0.1	11.5	100.0	88.4	2,191

Note: If more than one source of antenatal care was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes family doctors, obstetricians, gynecologists, nurses, and midwives.

Table 8.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Albania 2017-18

	Residence		
Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of ANC visits			
None	10.1	13.3	11.5
1	0.7	2.6	1.6
2-3	4.9	10.6	7.4
4+	81.9	72.7	77.8
Don't know/missing	2.4	0.8	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	10.1	13.3	11.5
<4	84.1	78.1	81.5
4-5	4.0	5.9	4.8
6-7	0.5	1.0	0.7
8+	1.1	1.2	1.1
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,224	966	2,191
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	2.2	2.4	2.2
Number of women with ANC	1,101	838	1,939

Table 8.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth; and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18 7

	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services			
Background characteristic	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Age at birth							
<20	63.3	0.7	141	91.2	97.0	97.2	121
20-34	68.4	2.1	1,855	93.7	97.8	98.2	1,652
35-49	55.5	0.1	195	94.7	96.5	96.8	165
Birth order							
1	70.2	1.6	836	93.1	97.8	98.6	769
2-3	66.4	2.1	1,245	94.7	97.8	97.9	1,076
4+	46.4	0.7	109	86.0	93.7	93.7	94
Residence							
Urban	66.8	1.8	1,224	97.0	98.4	98.7	1,101
Rural	67.0	1.9	966	89.3	96.6	97.0	838
Prefecture							
Berat	78.0	0.5	108	90.0	98.4	98.4	107
Dibër	40.8	3.1	127	87.2	96.4	97.8	90
Durrës	62.8	0.1	234	98.7	98.8	99.9	214
Elbasan	71.9	4.4	239	79.3	91.8	92.1	225
Fier	77.7	3.8	233	91.9	97.7	97.2	211
Gjirokastër	80.0	0.6	47	95.3	95.7	96.3	46
Korçë	78.9	0.4	177	93.7	98.7	98.7	167
Kukës	12.8	0.0	76	93.1	93.3	92.6	58
Lezhe	53.4	0.8	117	99.1	99.2	100.0	103
Shkodër	62.5	11.5	118	90.5	92.8	96.8	69
Tirana	69.3	0.0	592	98.8	100.0	100.0	553
Vlorë	78.1	0.7	121	96.4	98.2	98.9	96
Education							
No education/primary 4-year	36.2	1.9	69	(83.9)	(91.8)	(91.8)	53
Primary 8-year	61.7	1.8	993	91.1	96.1	96.4	856
Secondary/professional/ technical	72.1	1.6	550	95.5	98.2	99.2	498
University and post-graduate	74.5	2.2	578	97.1	100.0	100.0	532
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	54.6	1.8	491	85.1	93.3	94.4	422
Second	66.1	1.8	456	93.5	98.1	97.9	387
Middle	67.0	1.7	427	95.9	98.0	98.9	373
Fourth	74.4	2.2	427	96.2	99.4	99.4	379
Highest	74.9	1.7	391	98.7	99.7	99.8	377
Total	66.9	1.9	2,191	93.7	97.6	98.0	1,939

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 8.4 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Health facility		Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector					
Mother's age at birth							
<20	97.3	2.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	186
20-34	95.4	3.1	0.5	1.0	100.0	98.5	2,157
35-49	91.0	7.8	0.1	1.1	100.0	98.8	218
Birth order							
1	94.4	4.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	98.8	1,099
2-3	95.5	3.0	0.6	0.9	100.0	98.5	1,348
4+	97.7	0.0	0.9	1.4	100.0	97.7	115
Antenatal care visits[1]							
None	97.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	100.0	97.7	252
1-3	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	197
4+	94.4	4.1	0.3	1.2	100.0	98.5	1,705
Don't know/missing	(98.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(100.0)	(98.8)	38
Residence							
Urban	93.7	5.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	98.8	1,436
Rural	97.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	100.0	98.3	1,125
Prefecture							
Berat	98.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	122
Dibër	98.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	148
Durrës	94.1	5.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	286
Elbasan	96.7	2.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	98.7	277
Fier	96.1	2.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	267
Gjirokastër	91.4	6.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	53
Korçë	97.8	1.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	200
Kukës	96.3	2.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	100
Lezhe	95.9	1.6	0.3	2.2	100.0	97.5	136
Shkodër	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	147
Tirana	91.3	6.5	0.5	1.7	100.0	97.8	691
Vlorë	96.5	1.9	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	136
Mother's education							
No education/primary 4-year	99.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	81
Primary 8-year	97.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	98.5	1,188
Secondary/professional/ technical	95.5	2.7	0.2	1.6	100.0	98.2	634
University and post-graduate	90.2	8.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	658
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	98.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	98.7	579
Second	98.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	98.9	551
Middle	97.6	1.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.3	497
Fourth	94.6	4.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	495
Highest	84.9	12.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	96.9	438
Total	95.2	3.4	0.4	1.0	100.0	98.6	2,561

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 8.5 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery					Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of births
	Family doctor	Obstetrician/ gynecologist	Nurse/ midwife	Relative/ other	Total		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	3.7	81.1	15.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	186
20-34	2.0	88.5	9.2	0.3	100.0	99.7	2,157
35-49	2.0	88.6	9.3	0.1	100.0	99.9	218
Birth order							
1	2.1	87.3	10.5	0.1	100.0	99.9	1,099
2-3	2.2	88.6	9.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	1,348
4+	1.3	88.0	10.1	0.7	100.0	99.3	115
Antenatal care visits[1]							
None	3.8	80.7	14.6	0.8	100.0	99.2	252
1-3	1.8	83.3	14.1	0.9	100.0	99.1	197
4+	1.5	90.5	7.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,705
Don't know/missing	(0.0)	(68.9)	(31.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	38
Place of delivery							
Health facility	2.1	88.2	9.5	0.1	100.0	99.9	2,525
Public facility	2.1	88.1	9.6	0.1	100.0	99.9	2,437
Private facility	1.4	91.5	7.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	88
Elsewhere	(1.4)	(72.7)	(18.3)	(7.5)	(100.0)	(92.5)	36
Residence							
Urban	2.1	89.7	8.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	1,436
Rural	2.1	85.8	11.8	0.2	100.0	99.8	1,125
Prefecture							
Berat	2.5	93.5	3.8	0.2	100.0	99.8	122
Dibër	0.4	78.2	21.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	148
Durrës	1.6	90.4	8.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	286
Elbasan	1.3	80.8	17.4	0.5	100.0	99.5	277
Fier	0.6	96.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	267
Gjirokastër	0.0	88.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	53
Korçë	4.5	93.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	200
Kukës	3.0	88.2	7.8	1.0	100.0	99.0	100
Lezhe	3.1	57.8	36.6	2.5	100.0	97.5	136
Shkodër	3.5	84.8	11.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	147
Tirana	1.8	91.8	6.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	691
Vlorë	4.8	91.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	136
Mother's education							
No education/primary 4-year	0.3	95.3	3.8	0.7	100.0	99.3	81
Primary 8-year	2.8	85.4	11.4	0.4	100.0	99.6	1,188
Secondary/professional/ technical	1.6	90.1	8.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	634
University and post-graduate	1.5	89.8	8.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	658
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	1.5	81.9	15.8	0.8	100.0	99.2	579
Second	1.6	89.5	8.8	0.1	100.0	99.9	551
Middle	4.0	86.3	9.5	0.2	100.0	99.8	497
Fourth	3.1	92.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	495
Highest	0.2	91.7	8.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	438
Total	2.1	88.0	9.7	0.2	100.0	99.8	2,561

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Skilled provider includes family doctors, obstetricians, gynecologists, nurses, and midwives.

[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 8.6 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section that was planned before the onset of labor pains, and percentage delivered by C-section that was decided after the onset of labor pains, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section			Number of births
		Decided before onset of labor pains	Decided after onset of labor pains	Missing	
Mother's age at birth					
<20	20.5	11.0	9.4	0.0	186
20-34	31.4	24.3	7.1	0.0	2,157
35-49	35.9	31.5	4.4	0.0	218
Birth order					
1	33.6	22.8	10.7	0.0	1,099
2-3	30.3	25.8	4.5	0.0	1,348
4+	14.1	12.9	1.2	0.0	115
Antenatal care visits[1]					
None	20.0	13.6	6.4	0.0	252
1-3	26.7	19.5	7.2	0.0	197
4+	34.2	27.0	7.3	0.0	1,705
Don't know/missing	(25.7)	(18.6)	(7.1)	(0.0)	38
Place of delivery					
Health facility	31.4	24.3	7.1	0.0	2,525
Public facility	30.3	23.1	7.1	0.0	2,437
Private facility	62.9	56.0	6.9	0.0	88
Residence					
Urban	32.9	26.9	6.0	0.0	1,436
Rural	28.6	20.2	8.4	0.0	1,125
Prefecture					
Berat	55.9	36.9	19.0	0.0	122
Dibër	16.8	13.8	3.0	0.0	148
Durrës	31.2	24.8	6.4	0.0	286
Elbasan	42.3	29.2	13.1	0.0	277
Fier	42.1	31.6	10.5	0.0	267
Gjirokastër	37.1	29.8	7.4	0.0	53
Korçë	28.7	18.1	10.6	0.0	200
Kukës	9.9	7.6	2.3	0.0	100
Lezhe	22.0	15.0	7.0	0.0	136
Shkodër	11.9	9.0	2.9	0.0	147
Tirana	29.3	26.8	2.5	0.0	691
Vlorë	33.2	24.4	8.9	0.0	136
Mother's education					
No education/primary 4-year	27.3	19.3	8.0	0.0	81
Primary 8-year	27.9	21.0	6.9	0.0	1,188
Secondary/professional/technical	27.1	20.6	6.5	0.0	634
University and post graduate	40.7	33.0	7.7	0.0	658
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	28.5	20.7	7.7	0.0	579
Second	26.6	17.6	9.0	0.0	551
Middle	29.7	23.8	5.8	0.0	497
Fourth	33.7	26.1	7.6	0.0	495
Highest	38.2	33.9	4.4	0.0	438
Total	31.0	23.9	7.0	0.0	2,561

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in health facility did not receive a C-section.
Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 8.7 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]								Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total		
Age at birth										
<20	64.0	4.5	13.4	1.2	0.0	9.7	7.2	100.0	81.9	62
20-34	76.9	5.0	6.3	1.3	3.0	2.2	5.2	100.0	88.3	877
35-49	75.5	2.8	7.8	1.7	0.7	4.1	7.3	100.0	86.1	95
Birth order										
1	77.9	5.4	7.8	0.7	2.0	2.1	4.0	100.0	91.2	404
2-3	74.6	4.5	6.0	1.9	3.0	3.4	6.6	100.0	85.1	580
4+	76.3	3.6	9.8	0.0	3.1	2.0	5.2	100.0	89.7	51
Residence										
Urban	80.5	3.3	4.7	1.6	2.1	3.0	4.8	100.0	88.5	591
Rural	70.0	6.8	9.8	1.0	3.3	2.6	6.6	100.0	86.6	444
Prefecture										
Berat	68.6	13.2	5.7	2.1	1.2	3.2	6.0	100.0	87.5	47
Dibër	79.3	4.3	11.4	1.3	1.4	0.0	2.3	100.0	95.0	56
Durrës	93.3	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.2	100.0	96.2	122
Elbasan	62.3	12.2	14.9	1.7	3.3	3.5	2.2	100.0	89.3	116
Fier	66.2	4.6	11.0	1.2	3.0	2.1	11.9	100.0	81.8	108
Gjirokastër	56.8	13.1	12.1	4.7	6.9	3.0	3.5	100.0	82.0	17
Korçë	83.2	2.7	3.6	0.0	2.5	1.8	6.3	100.0	89.5	72
Kukës	65.5	6.3	5.9	1.4	0.0	0.9	20.0	100.0	77.7	34
Lezhe	56.1	6.2	11.6	3.9	0.7	8.7	12.9	100.0	73.9	52
Shkodër	56.4	9.2	5.7	1.8	1.4	6.2	19.3	100.0	71.3	51
Tirana	83.1	2.2	3.7	1.5	4.5	2.2	2.8	100.0	88.9	318
Vlorë	(91.5)	(1.1)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(98.9)	42
Education										
No education/primary 4-year	(70.9)	(4.7)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(2.1)	(10.9)	(100.0)	(83.6)	30
Primary 8-year	72.3	5.0	7.7	2.5	1.1	4.8	6.6	100.0	85.0	436
Secondary/professional/ technical	77.4	4.9	7.4	0.3	3.1	1.6	5.4	100.0	89.6	268
University and post graduate	80.6	4.5	5.2	0.7	4.4	1.1	3.5	100.0	90.3	302
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	67.2	7.8	10.6	0.9	2.0	3.5	8.0	100.0	85.6	227
Second	71.9	6.8	6.7	0.8	1.3	4.5	8.0	100.0	85.4	196
Middle	77.2	3.6	7.1	4.1	1.2	2.1	4.6	100.0	88.0	209
Fourth	80.2	4.5	5.2	0.7	4.8	1.9	2.8	100.0	89.8	220
Highest	84.9	0.7	4.2	0.0	3.9	2.2	4.1	100.0	89.8	183
Total	76.0	4.8	6.9	1.3	2.6	2.8	5.5	100.0	87.7	1,035

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Table 8.8 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Family doctor	Obstetrician/ gynecologist	Nurse/ midwife			
Age at birth						
<20	0.3	56.4	25.2	18.1	100.0	62
20-34	1.9	59.6	26.8	11.7	100.0	877
35-49	1.9	66.0	18.3	13.9	100.0	95
Birth order						
1	0.3	63.9	26.9	8.8	100.0	404
2-3	3.0	56.8	25.3	14.9	100.0	580
4+	0.0	64.1	25.6	10.3	100.0	51
Residence						
Urban	2.1	62.4	24.0	11.5	100.0	591
Rural	1.3	56.7	28.5	13.4	100.0	444
Prefecture						
Berat	1.1	50.5	35.9	12.5	100.0	47
Dibër	0.9	52.6	41.5	5.0	100.0	56
Durrës	2.7	58.9	34.5	3.8	100.0	122
Elbasan	0.0	45.9	43.4	10.7	100.0	116
Fier	0.0	70.0	11.8	18.2	100.0	108
Gjirokastër	1.2	38.7	42.1	18.0	100.0	17
Korçë	0.0	64.7	24.8	10.5	100.0	72
Kukës	1.6	46.6	29.4	22.3	100.0	34
Lezhe	2.4	45.2	26.3	26.1	100.0	52
Shkodër	3.6	61.6	6.1	28.7	100.0	51
Tirana	1.5	67.8	19.7	11.1	100.0	318
Vlorë	(13.2)	(64.9)	(20.9)	(1.1)	(100.0)	42
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	(0.0)	(58.4)	(25.2)	(16.4)	(100.0)	30
Primary 8-year	1.4	54.6	29.0	15.0	100.0	436
Secondary/professional/ technical	0.3	61.2	28.2	10.4	100.0	268
University and post-graduate	3.9	66.8	19.6	9.7	100.0	302
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.6	52.1	32.8	14.4	100.0	227
Second	1.0	57.7	26.7	14.6	100.0	196
Middle	2.4	59.5	26.1	12.0	100.0	209
Fourth	3.0	61.6	25.3	10.2	100.0	220
Highest	1.9	70.7	17.2	10.2	100.0	183
Total	1.8	60.0	25.9	12.3	100.0	1,035

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 8.9 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]									
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	35.1	40.5	2.3	14.7	0.0	1.5	6.0	100.0	92.5	62
20-34	39.9	39.4	2.3	4.3	0.3	5.2	8.5	100.0	85.9	877
35-49	46.1	33.6	3.5	2.0	2.8	6.0	5.9	100.0	85.2	95
Birth order										
1	39.4	41.2	2.3	6.6	0.5	4.6	5.4	100.0	89.4	404
2-3	40.5	37.6	2.1	3.6	0.6	5.8	9.9	100.0	83.7	580
4+	43.6	36.1	6.5	2.5	0.0	1.1	10.2	100.0	88.7	51
Residence										
Urban	53.3	29.9	2.2	3.0	0.4	3.7	7.5	100.0	88.4	591
Rural	22.7	50.9	2.6	7.0	0.7	7.0	9.0	100.0	83.3	444
Prefecture										
Berat	40.8	50.7	1.1	3.0	0.0	1.5	2.9	100.0	95.6	47
Dibër	5.3	76.3	1.8	9.5	2.9	0.0	4.2	100.0	92.8	56
Durrës	47.2	37.9	0.9	1.8	0.0	8.3	3.9	100.0	87.8	122
Elbasan	22.0	48.7	6.5	7.5	1.3	9.5	4.5	100.0	84.7	116
Fier	48.7	29.8	2.8	6.5	1.1	7.1	4.0	100.0	87.8	108
Gjirokastër	25.6	46.9	1.5	7.2	3.3	8.1	7.5	100.0	81.1	17
Korçë	17.5	67.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	7.2	4.8	100.0	88.0	72
Kukës	31.9	29.8	1.3	9.4	0.5	6.3	20.9	100.0	72.4	34
Lezhe	25.7	48.8	7.3	5.2	1.1	4.0	8.0	100.0	86.9	52
Shkodër	47.5	16.7	0.0	4.4	0.0	8.1	23.2	100.0	68.6	51
Tirana	52.4	27.8	2.2	3.5	0.0	2.6	11.5	100.0	85.9	318
Vlorë	(62.7)	(29.6)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(100.0)	(95.4)	42
Mother's education										
No education/primary 4-year	(59.2)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(4.1)	(0.7)	(7.9)	(100.0)	(87.3)	30
Primary 8-year	29.1	46.8	3.1	5.1	0.5	7.0	8.4	100.0	84.1	436
Secondary/professional/ technical	43.1	37.2	1.6	5.9	0.5	5.5	6.3	100.0	87.8	268
University and post-graduate	51.7	31.0	2.3	2.7	0.3	2.4	9.5	100.0	87.7	302
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	17.8	50.6	3.9	7.3	2.0	8.3	10.0	100.0	79.7	227
Second	35.7	41.5	1.8	3.5	0.0	8.2	9.2	100.0	82.6	196
Middle	38.4	46.1	2.1	3.1	0.5	5.2	4.6	100.0	89.7	209
Fourth	54.4	26.9	3.5	5.8	0.0	2.9	6.5	100.0	90.6	220
Highest	57.8	28.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.3	10.7	100.0	88.9	183
Total	40.2	38.9	2.4	4.7	0.5	5.1	8.2	100.0	86.2	1,035

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

Table 8.10 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Family doctor	Obstetrician/ gynecologist	Nurse/ midwife			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	1.2	34.9	56.5	7.5	100.0	62
20-34	5.0	28.6	52.2	14.1	100.0	877
35-49	5.8	43.8	35.6	14.8	100.0	95
Birth order						
1	4.8	29.3	55.3	10.6	100.0	404
2-3	5.0	30.1	48.7	16.3	100.0	580
4+	4.4	42.3	42.0	11.3	100.0	51
Residence						
Urban	3.3	35.0	50.1	11.6	100.0	591
Rural	7.0	24.2	52.1	16.7	100.0	444
Prefecture						
Berat	17.4	9.2	69.0	4.4	100.0	47
Dibër	18.3	7.4	67.2	7.2	100.0	56
Durrës	0.9	9.9	76.9	12.2	100.0	122
Elbasan	0.0	16.7	67.9	15.3	100.0	116
Fier	6.1	13.6	68.0	12.2	100.0	108
Gjirokastër	8.4	2.9	69.7	18.9	100.0	17
Korçë	3.4	20.4	64.2	12.0	100.0	72
Kukës	0.9	28.2	43.3	27.6	100.0	34
Lezhe	4.9	40.8	41.2	13.1	100.0	52
Shkodër	4.8	40.8	23.0	31.4	100.0	51
Tirana	1.5	54.7	29.6	14.1	100.0	318
Vlorë	(25.0)	(44.7)	(25.6)	(4.6)	(100.0)	42
Mother's education						
No education/primary 4-year	(1.1)	(27.3)	(58.9)	(12.7)	(100.0)	30
Primary 8-year	6.5	26.6	51.1	15.9	100.0	436
Secondary/professional/ technical	3.8	34.7	49.2	12.2	100.0	268
University and post graduate	3.9	32.3	51.5	12.3	100.0	302
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.0	15.2	55.5	20.3	100.0	227
Second	5.5	19.9	57.2	17.4	100.0	196
Middle	2.9	33.4	53.3	10.3	100.0	209
Fourth	5.2	38.5	46.9	9.4	100.0	220
Highest	1.0	47.2	40.8	11.1	100.0	183
Total	4.9	30.4	51.0	13.8	100.0	1,035

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 8.11 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after the birth:						Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counseling on danger signs	Counseling on breast-feeding	Observation of breast-feeding	Weighed[1]		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	84.3	90.9	81.8	87.2	78.9	98.8	92.3	62
20-34	86.3	88.7	79.0	84.7	80.9	97.6	92.9	877
35-49	87.4	90.3	79.6	87.6	83.8	99.6	93.9	95
Birth order								
1	85.8	90.0	78.8	86.4	82.5	97.4	93.7	404
2-3	86.5	88.2	80.1	84.9	81.1	98.2	92.4	580
4+	88.4	89.2	74.0	77.0	68.6	98.2	93.1	51
Residence								
Urban	90.6	90.8	83.9	87.5	84.9	97.3	93.5	591
Rural	80.6	86.5	73.1	81.8	75.8	98.6	92.1	444
Prefecture								
Berat	92.7	89.6	66.7	80.0	70.6	99.4	97.7	47
Dibër	75.6	86.8	79.7	80.5	78.0	99.2	87.6	56
Durrës	95.3	95.3	93.4	92.7	95.0	96.4	95.3	122
Elbasan	62.6	69.9	50.5	58.2	58.0	96.1	78.3	116
Fier	87.5	92.1	80.4	88.9	85.8	99.0	94.4	108
Gjirokastër	84.1	91.2	72.3	83.3	39.7	100.0	98.3	17
Korçë	84.5	79.5	79.3	84.5	82.2	98.8	95.9	72
Kukës	82.5	92.5	88.6	88.3	84.2	99.0	94.3	34
Lezhe	89.0	87.1	83.9	89.3	83.0	92.3	94.2	52
Shkodër	85.2	90.9	84.2	88.7	84.1	88.2	97.8	51
Tirana	91.1	92.8	82.9	89.2	82.9	100.0	94.1	318
Vlorë	(97.5)	(100.0)	(84.0)	(97.6)	(98.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	42
Mother's education								
No education/primary 4-year	(66.5)	(68.0)	(64.5)	(63.1)	(64.7)	(99.4)	(74.2)	30
Primary 8-year	81.8	86.1	72.2	80.0	76.5	97.8	90.9	436
Secondary/professional/ technical	88.4	89.8	82.5	88.3	81.5	98.3	92.9	268
University and post-graduate	92.8	94.3	88.0	91.8	88.7	97.5	97.6	302
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	73.7	81.2	65.9	72.3	66.3	97.6	85.2	227
Second	83.1	84.1	72.8	81.8	79.9	96.8	92.0	196
Middle	89.7	92.8	82.6	87.4	85.0	96.7	95.0	209
Fourth	89.0	90.4	86.3	90.3	86.4	99.0	93.9	220
Highest	98.2	97.7	90.6	95.6	89.4	99.4	100.0	183
Total	86.3	88.9	79.3	85.1	81.0	97.9	92.9	1,035

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

Table 8.12 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age						
15-19	4.5	19.5	13.2	18.2	33.0	1,684
20-34	4.1	20.3	11.9	12.0	29.6	4,503
35-49	5.1	30.3	15.0	11.7	38.2	4,783
Number of living children						
0	4.0	18.2	11.1	14.3	29.2	3,904
1-2	4.4	25.6	13.2	11.3	33.4	5,024
3-4	5.9	33.5	18.1	13.4	43.2	1,967
5+	12.9	53.6	32.7	22.1	59.7	75
Marital status						
Never married	4.0	17.0	11.0	14.4	28.0	3,191
Married or living together	4.8	27.1	14.5	12.4	36.0	7,403
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.7	38.0	13.3	9.3	41.0	376
Employed last 12 months						
Not employed	4.9	27.9	16.7	15.8	39.1	6,403
Employed for cash	4.1	17.4	6.0	6.2	22.9	3,998
Employed not for cash	5.3	37.3	29.4	26.4	51.7	570
Residence						
Urban	3.3	21.0	5.0	7.7	26.4	6,578
Rural	6.6	29.8	26.2	20.6	45.0	4,392
Prefecture						
Berat	6.3	22.8	19.3	36.1	53.8	439
Dibër	4.5	14.8	18.7	9.7	27.9	510
Durrës	3.2	35.9	8.7	7.1	41.0	1,017
Elbasan	2.0	32.0	24.6	16.4	46.1	1,100
Fier	4.6	28.1	12.7	14.0	36.6	1,083
Gjirokastër	4.8	42.6	24.9	30.6	57.4	204
Korçë	2.1	35.6	16.6	16.1	42.6	859
Kukës	15.1	50.9	40.3	31.4	61.8	338
Lezhe	28.2	46.4	31.9	31.7	56.0	482
Shkodër	5.9	18.2	19.0	18.4	37.3	795
Tirana	2.1	12.9	3.5	4.4	17.3	3,558
Vlorë	2.1	17.8	7.1	5.8	24.2	586
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	9.3	57.9	28.0	26.3	65.9	243
Primary 8-year	6.3	36.3	21.7	17.8	47.3	4,123
Secondary/professional/technical	4.2	20.9	10.7	12.3	31.4	3,708
University and post graduate	2.3	9.8	4.0	5.3	15.3	2,897
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.5	45.1	39.4	27.9	61.5	2,145
Second	4.3	30.5	14.8	14.9	41.4	2,161
Middle	3.9	28.4	7.9	10.0	35.9	2,130
Fourth	3.8	14.7	4.1	8.9	22.5	2,279
Highest	1.7	5.6	2.3	3.3	9.9	2,255
Total	4.6	24.5	13.5	12.8	33.9	10,970

CHILD HEALTH 9

Key Findings

- ***Weight at birth:*** Six percent of children with reported weight weighed less than 2.5 kg at birth.
- ***Vaccinations:*** Almost all (97.6%) of children age 12-23 months completed the series of vaccinations with diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (DTP) vaccine.
- ***Symptoms of ARI:*** Two percent of children under age 5 experienced symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey; 82% received advice or treatment.
- ***Diarrhea:*** Six percent of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey; 64% of them received advice or treatment, and 35% received oral rehydration therapy (ORT).
- ***Child discipline:*** Forty-eight percent of children age 2-14 were exposed to some form or physical or psychological aggression in the month preceding the survey.
- ***Inadequate care:*** Seven percent of children under age 5 were left alone or under the care of a child younger than 10 at least once in the week before the survey.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and program managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Albania.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrheal disease, information is also provided on the disposal of children's fecal matter.

9.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight <2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or else a mother's report

Birth weight is one key indicator in assessing a child's health for early exposure to childhood morbidity and mortality. Birth weight in the 2017-18 ADHS was obtained from either the child's health card or, in the absence of the card, the mother's recall. Information on weight at birth was obtained for 97% of the children born in the 5 years preceding the survey. Among births with a reported weight, 6% weighed less than 2.5 kilograms (**Table 9.1**). There is no clear pattern of reported weight at birth by education or household wealth, suggesting that the factors that determine it are not necessarily determined by

socioeconomic conditions. One can observe, however, that children born to mothers that smoke are more likely to be born with low birth weight (**Table 9.1**)

9.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of DPT vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- Three doses of polio vaccine
- One dose of measles vaccine

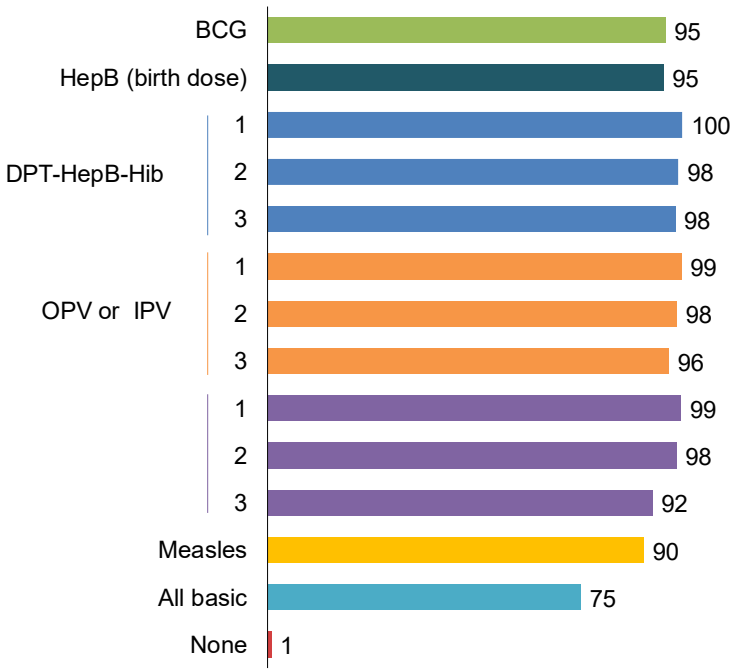
Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

Unlike other DHS surveys, the 2017-18 ADHS obtained the vaccination data from vaccination registries at health facilities linked to the selected clusters instead of the vaccination card or the child health book. This was done because the previous survey had shown that health facilities offered more accurate and complete records than the cards or the mothers' recall. Upon completion of the household and individual interviews in a cluster, the field teams visited the health facility servicing the area with the information necessary to properly identify the child's record, i.e., name of the mother and name and date of birth of the child. Using this method, the teams were able to identify records of 93% of children age 12-23 months and 91% of children age 24-35 months.

Three-quarters of the children 12-23 months (75%) received all basic vaccines, 98% received DPT, hepatitis B, and Hemophilus influenzae type b, 96% received polio vaccine, and 79% received the measles-containing vaccine. Less than 1% of children did not receive any vaccines (**Table 9.2**, **Figure 9.1**)

Figure 9.1 **Childhood vaccinations**

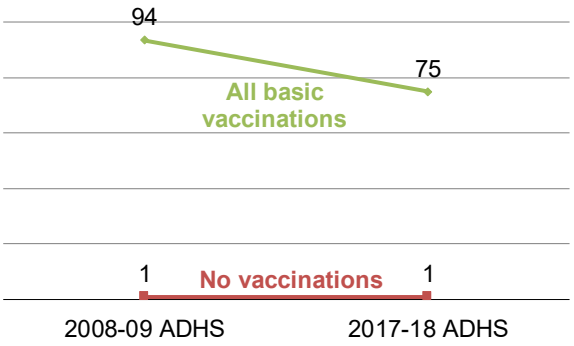
Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey



Trends: The 2008-09 ADHS reports vaccination coverage for children age 18-29 months whereas the current ADHS reports it for children 12-23 and 24-35 months; this limitation should be kept in mind when interpreting these results. The proportions of children that received vaccines by age 12 months declined slightly between 2008-09 and 2017-18, from 97% to 95%. The proportion of children receiving the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine remained unchanged at 97%, but the proportion receiving a measles containing vaccine dropped from 96% in 2008-09 to 79% in 2017-18. The proportion receiving all basic vaccinations also declined from 94% to 75% during this period (**Figure 9.2**).

Figure 9.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey

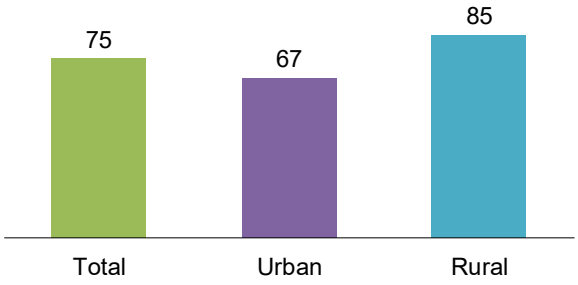


Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-two percent of boys received all basic vaccinations compared with 67% of girls. Gender does seem to influence coverage of the completed series with DTP-containing vaccines and polio.
- Vaccination coverage is markedly better in rural than in urban areas: 85% compared with 67%, respectively (**Figure 9.3**).[1]

Figure 9.3 Vaccination coverage by residence

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey



Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Even though the vaccination data was obtained from the registries at neighboring health facilities, respondents were asked if they had a vaccination card or a health book in which the vaccinations the child received were recorded. Mothers had the cards and could produce them for 93% of children age 12-23 months and 91% of children age 24-35 months (**Table 9.4**).

9.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is a serious infection that interferes with normal breathing and, if untreated, may be fatal for young children. In the 2017-18 ADHS ARI prevalence was estimated by asking mothers whether any of their children under age 5 had been ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Note that these data are based on the mother's perception of illness and were not validated by a medical examination.

[1] Experience in the field has shown that parents in urban areas, especially in large urban areas, are more likely to delay the vaccination of their children to prevent some illnesses.

Treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Overall, mothers reported that 2% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and advice or treatment was sought for 82% of the children with these symptoms. ARI symptoms are closely associated with the mother's education: 6% of women with primary 4-year education or less report ARI symptoms, compared with 2% of women with a university or post-graduate education (**Table 9.5**). Advice or treatment was sought in the public sector for 74% of children with ARI and in the private sector for 9% of children with ARI (**Table 9.6**).

9.4 FEVER

Fever itself is not life-threatening for a child, unless it is extremely and persistently high, but it may indicate the presence of a bacterial or viral infection, or other illnesses. The prevalence of fever was obtained by asking mothers whether any of their children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Again, these data are based on the mother's perception of the child's condition and were not validated by a medical examination.

Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Six percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and advice or treatment was sought for 60% of these children (**Table 9.7**).

Trends: The proportion of children reported to have had fever changed little between 2008-09 and 2017-18, 8% and 6%, respectively, but the proportion of children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought declined from 71% to 60% in this period.

9.5 DIARRHEAL DISEASE

9.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhea

Diarrhea in children may be caused by infection from viruses like rotavirus, bacteria like salmonella, and, rarely, parasites like giardia. Viruses are the most common cause of a child's diarrhea. Mothers reported that 6% of children under age 5 had a diarrheal episode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 64% of the children with diarrhea (**Table 9.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ten percent of children in households in which the source of drinking water is unimproved had a diarrheal episode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey compared with 5% of children with access to an improved source of drinking water.
- Similarly, 15% of children in households with an unimproved sanitary facility had diarrhea compared with 6% of those in households with an improved facilities.
- Prevalence of diarrhea is less in urban areas than in rural areas, 4% and 8%, respectively.

- Household wealth is inversely associated with diarrhea: 9% of children in the lowest wealth quintile had a diarrheal episode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, compared with 3% of children in the highest quintile (**Table 9.9**).

9.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

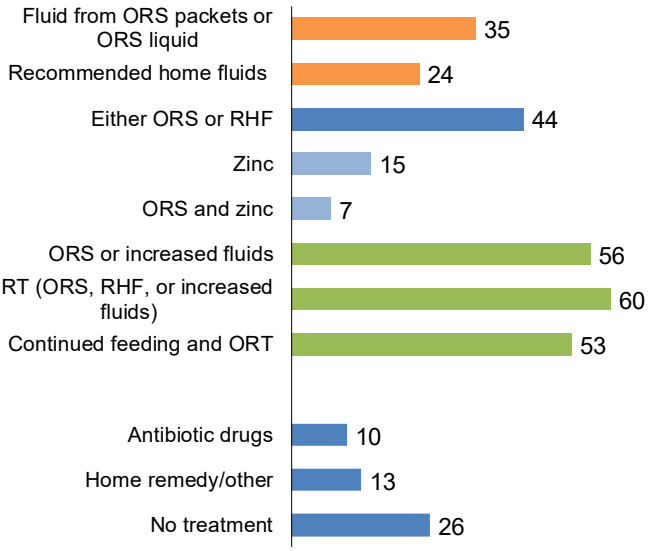
Children with diarrhea are given more liquids than usual, and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Among those children that had diarrhea, 38% received more liquid than usual, 34% received the same amount, and 19% received somewhat less. Regarding food, 20% received more than usual, 45% received the same as usual, and 24% received somewhat less (**Table 9.9, Figure 9.4**).

Figure 9.4 **Treatment of diarrhea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



9.5.3 Treatment of Diarrhea

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhea are given increased fluids, or a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

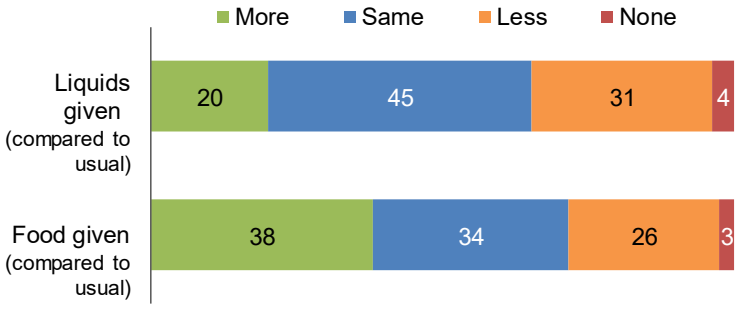
Even though diarrhea is not usually a life-threatening condition for a child, the dehydration that it causes may have serious consequences for his or her health. The appropriate use of oral rehydration solution (ORS) is the preferred method to protect children with diarrhea from dehydration. Thirty-five percent of children with diarrhea were given ORS from packets or prepackaged ORS liquid, 24% were

given the recommended home fluids, and 44% were given either ORS or the home solution. Sixty percent either received ORT, or they were given more liquid than usual (**Table 9.10, Figure 9.5**).

The public sector is the main provider of advice or treatment. For 24% of the children with diarrhea advice or treatment was sought in a government hospital, 17% in a health center and 12% in a health post. Advice or treatment was sought in the private medical sector only in 7% of the cases of children with diarrhea (**Table 9.11**).

***Figure 9.5* Treatment of diarrhea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



9.6 Disposal of Children's Stools

Safe disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine. When using disposable diapers, the recommendation is to wrap the used diaper as tightly as possible and to put it in a trash can, sealed if possible.

Sample: Youngest child under age 2 living In with the mother

Exposure to human feces may cause the transmission of many severe infectious diseases including cholera, typhoid, hepatitis, polio, cryptosporidiosis, ascariasis, and schistosomiasis; therefore, the safe disposal of a young child's feces is important for the good health of the household and the community. A large majority of mothers (85%) report that the feces of their children are thrown into the garbage, which is explained by the widespread use of disposable diapers; 9% report that the feces are rinsed into the toilet or latrine, while 4% report that the child already uses the toilet or latrine (**Table 9.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- In urban areas 90% of respondents report that the children's feces are thrown into the trash, and 5% are rinsed into the toilet or latrine, whereas in rural areas 77% throw the feces into the trash and 15% are rinsed into the toilet or latrine.
- Seventy-three percent of the mothers in the lowest quintile report throwing the child's feces into the trash and 18% rinse them into the toilet or latrine, while 90% of mothers in the higher quintiles throw the feces into the trash and 6% rinse them into the toilet. This may be because some families in the lowest household wealth quintiles cannot afford to purchase disposable diapers (**Table 9.12**).

9.7 Child Discipline

Child discipline

The methods used to discipline children in the month preceding the survey

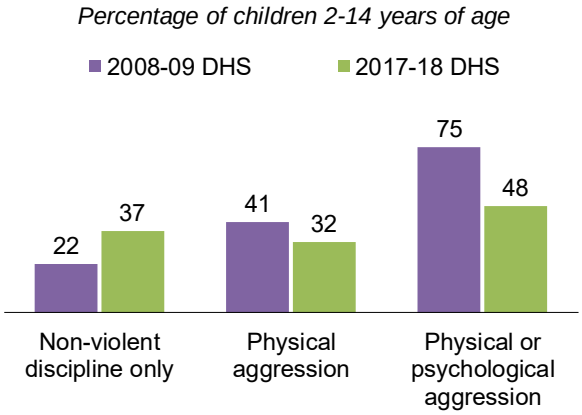
Sample: One randomly selected child between 2 and 14 years old

Protection from physical or emotional aggression is a critical aspect of the promotion of children's health and well-being. To assess the exposure of Albanian children to this type of aggression, household

respondents were questioned about the way adults discipline children when they misbehave. The questions were referenced to one child age 2-14 per household. If two or more children age 2-14 were part of the household, one of them was randomly selected as child of reference. Thirty-seven percent of children were disciplined by non-violent means only, which included taking away privileges or giving the child something else to do, without resorting to verbal or physical violence. Forty-two percent were subjected to psychological aggression, such as yelling, and 32% were subjected to some form of physical aggression. Forty-eight percent of the children were disciplined by some form of psychological or physical aggression (**Table 9.13**).

Trends: The proportion of children reported to have been disciplined only by non-violent means increased from 22% to 37% between 2008-09 and 2017-18. In the same period, the proportion of children that were subjected to some form of physical aggression declined from 41% to 32% and the proportion that suffered any form of psychological or physical aggression declined from 75% to 48% (**Figure 9.6**).

Figure 9.6 **Trends in child discipline**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children being disciplined by means of some form of physical or psychological aggression is close to 50% regardless of the gender of the child or the gender of the head of household.
- The proportion of children subjected to physical or psychological aggression declines with improvement in the education of the head of household, from 53% of children in households in which the head has a primary 4-year or less education to 35% of children in which the head of household had a university or post-graduate education.
- The proportion of children subjected to physical or psychological aggression also declines as household wealth increases, from 53% in the lowest wealth quintile to 35% in the highest one. (**Table 9.13**).

Attitudes towards Physical Punishment

Respondents to the Household Questionnaire were asked if they believed that, in order to bring a child up properly, that child had to be physically punished when he or she misbehaved. The responses offer an indicator of the attitudes of the adult population towards the physical punishment of children. Four percent of male respondents and 3% of female respondents believe that physical punishment is necessary for the proper upbringing of a child. The proportion of respondents that approve of physical punishment diminishes with the improvement of education and household wealth: 6% of respondents with a primary 4-year or less education approve of physical punishment compared with 2% of those with a university or post-graduate education. Similarly, 7% of those in the lowest wealth quintile approve of physical punishment, compared with only 1% of those in the highest quintile (**Table 9.14**).

9.8 INADEQUATE CARE

Inadequate care

Children that had been left alone or in the care of a child less than age 10 in the week preceding the survey

Sample: Children under age 5

To assess to what extent children less than age 5 are exposed to inadequate care, mothers of children under age 5 were asked if their child was either left alone or left under the care of a child less than age 10 in the week preceding the survey. Seven percent of boys and 6% of girls were left alone or left in the care of a young child in the week preceding the survey (**Table 9.15**).

Trends: The proportion of children less than age 5 reported to have been left under inadequate care declined slightly, from 11% to 7% between 2008-09 and 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children left with inadequate care is somewhat higher in rural areas: 8% compared with 6% in urban areas.
- Older children are more likely to be exposed to inadequate care: 6% of children less than age 3 were left under inadequate care, compared with 8% of children age 3 or 4.
- Eleven percent of children whose mother had an education of primary 4-year or less were subjected to inadequate care, compared with 6% of children whose mothers had a university or post-graduate education.
- Nine percent of children in the lowest wealth quintile received inadequate care (**Table 9.15**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1 Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 9.2 Vaccinations**
- **Table 9.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 9.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics**
- **Table 9.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 9.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 9.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever**
- **Table 9.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea**
- **Table 9.9 Feeding practices during diarrhea**
- **Table 9.10 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea**
- **Table 9.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea**
- **Table 9.12 Disposal of children's stools**
- **Table 9.13 Child discipline**
- **Table 9.14 Attitudes toward physical punishment**
- **Table 9.15 Inadequate care**

Table 9.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight[1]	Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight[1]	
Background characteristic	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	1.4	11.1	87.3	0.2	100.0	89.5	186	4.4	167
20-34	1.5	9.0	88.9	0.6	100.0	97.8	2,157	5.3	2,108
35-49	1.0	13.8	84.9	0.3	100.0	97.1	218	11.8	212
Birth order									
1	1.1	12.0	86.7	0.2	100.0	97.0	1,099	7.1	1,065
2-3	1.7	7.6	90.0	0.8	100.0	97.3	1,348	4.4	1,311
4+	3.1	8.1	88.0	0.7	100.0	96.0	115	10.2	110
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	2.8	8.1	87.9	1.2	100.0	84.0	118	9.5	99
Does not smoke	1.4	9.6	88.5	0.5	100.0	97.7	2,443	5.6	2,388
Residence									
Urban	1.8	9.7	88.3	0.2	100.0	96.8	1,436	6.7	1,389
Rural	1.1	9.3	88.7	0.9	100.0	97.5	1,125	4.6	1,098
Prefecture									
Berat	1.9	11.5	86.0	0.5	100.0	97.6	122	6.9	119
Dibër	0.9	8.2	90.2	0.6	100.0	99.0	148	4.2	146
Durrës	3.0	14.3	82.4	0.2	100.0	93.5	286	7.6	267
Elbasan	0.7	9.1	88.3	1.9	100.0	96.1	277	4.7	266
Fier	0.8	7.6	89.8	1.8	100.0	98.3	267	5.2	262
Gjirokastër	0.6	11.9	87.5	0.0	100.0	98.7	53	4.8	52
Korçë	1.0	8.7	90.3	0.0	100.0	96.9	200	4.0	194
Kukës	1.0	7.8	90.5	0.7	100.0	96.6	100	4.0	96
Lezhe	1.9	5.6	92.6	0.0	100.0	93.6	136	5.9	127
Shkodër	0.0	2.9	97.1	0.0	100.0	88.6	147	3.2	130
Tirana	2.1	12.1	85.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	691	6.7	691
Vlorë	1.0	3.5	95.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	136	7.8	136
Mother's education									
No education/primary 4-year	0.0	15.2	79.1	5.7	100.0	86.2	81	0.8	69
Primary 8-year	1.8	9.6	87.9	0.7	100.0	96.5	1,188	6.8	1,147
Secondary/professional/ technical	1.1	9.7	89.2	0.0	100.0	98.1	634	5.2	622
University and post graduate	1.4	8.6	90.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	658	5.0	649
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.2	11.2	85.6	2.0	100.0	94.8	579	4.8	549
Second	0.3	9.9	89.4	0.3	100.0	95.9	551	6.2	529
Middle	2.3	5.0	92.7	0.0	100.0	97.5	497	4.3	484
Fourth	2.7	12.6	84.7	0.0	100.0	98.5	495	7.4	488
Highest	1.0	8.5	90.5	0.0	100.0	99.6	438	6.2	436
Total	1.5	9.5	88.5	0.5	100.0	97.1	2,561	5.8	2,487

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 9.2 Vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey according to health facilities vaccination records, and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Albania 2017-18

	Children age 12-23 months	Children age 24-35 months
Vaccine	Vaccinated at any time before survey	Vaccinated at any time before survey
BCG	95.3	93.4
HepB (birth dose)[1]	94.8	93.2
DPT-HepB-Hib		
1	99.5	99.0
2	98.4	98.1
3	97.6	96.6
OPV or IPV		
1	99.1	99.1
2	98.0	98.3
3	96.1	96.5
PCV		
1	99.0	98.2
2	97.9	97.3
3	92.2	95.4
Measles containing vaccine[2]	79.4	94.0
DPT-R1	8.6	87.6
OPV-R1	6.8	81.7
All basic vaccinations[3]	75.0	87.9
All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	67.2	74.5
No vaccinations	0.2	0.6
Number of children	458	467

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guerin
DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
HepB = Hepatitis B
Hib = Hemophilus influenzae type b
[1] Children are considered to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on the vaccination record, regardless of when the dose was administered.
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles-containing vaccine.
[4] For children 12-23 months: BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of measles-containing vaccine. For children 24-35 months, all of these plus booster doses of DTP and polio.

Table 9.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey according to health facilities' vaccination records, percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age-appropriate vaccinations, by background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

			DPT-HepB-Hib			OPV or IPV			PCV								Children age 24-35 months:			
Background characteristic	BCG	HepB (birth dose)[1]	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	FRP-1	All basic vaccinations[2]	All age appropriate vaccinations[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children	DPT R1	OPV R1	All age appropriate vaccinations	Number of children
Sex																				
Male	97.9	96.6	99.6	99.5	98.8	99.1	98.9	96.0	99.1	98.9	93.6	84.1	82.0	73.5	0.4	241	89.0	80.4	74.7	257
Female	92.4	92.7	99.5	97.1	96.2	99.0	97.1	96.2	99.0	96.7	90.8	74.1	67.2	60.2	0.0	217	85.9	83.2	74.3	210
Birth order																				
1	98.0	95.5	99.4	96.5	96.5	98.7	96.5	96.5	98.7	96.5	92.5	83.2	82.2	73.0	0.6	156	90.1	87.2	80.9	214
2-3	94.8	95.3	99.6	99.3	98.0	99.2	98.8	95.5	99.6	98.9	91.9	76.3	71.0	63.4	0.0	278	85.0	76.3	68.3	240
4+	(84.5)	(84.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.0)	(95.0)	(95.0)	(90.3)	(74.9)	(73.8)	(0.0)	25	*	*	*	13
Residence																				
Urban	93.8	92.4	100.0	98.5	97.6	99.5	98.0	94.8	99.0	97.5	90.3	72.8	66.7	57.6	0.0	246	87.3	81.9	75.7	261
Rural	97.0	97.5	99.0	98.2	97.5	98.5	98.1	97.5	99.1	98.3	94.5	87.0	84.6	78.4	0.5	212	88.0	81.4	73.1	206
Prefecture																				
Berat	(100.0)	(97.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.1)	(88.2)	(88.2)	(77.8)	(0.0)	24	(94.5)	(88.0)	(88.0)	23
Dibër	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.6	91.6	87.4	0.0	25	87.5	81.2	81.2	28
Durrës	(95.6)	(91.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.9)	(70.1)	(65.7)	(60.2)	(0.0)	59	(87.6)	(84.6)	(69.2)	48
Elbasan	(90.7)	(90.7)	(95.1)	(95.1)	(92.8)	(92.4)	(92.4)	(90.1)	(92.1)	(89.5)	(77.6)	(85.1)	(78.1)	(51.1)	(2.3)	43	(84.5)	(84.5)	(79.0)	47
Fier	(96.6)	(94.1)	(100.0)	(97.8)	(95.0)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(95.0)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(95.0)	(83.5)	(80.1)	(77.6)	(0.0)	46	(87.6)	(85.3)	(80.5)	49
Gjirokastër	(95.0)	(91.2)	(100.0)	(96.1)	(96.1)	(100.0)	(92.7)	(92.7)	(100.0)	(92.7)	(92.7)	(80.4)	(71.9)	(37.0)	(0.0)	11	(72.5)	(67.7)	(63.8)	9
Korçë	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	88.7	88.7	85.5	0.0	37	(96.2)	(82.8)	(77.5)	44
Kukës	98.7	98.7	100.0	100.0	96.3	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0	97.5	90.8	87.1	82.4	0.0	15	89.1	53.5	52.0	17
Lezhe	(98.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.3)	(98.3)	(100.0)	(98.3)	(98.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.8)	(97.2)	(95.8)	(94.3)	(0.0)	24	(81.4)	(75.1)	(57.6)	22
Shkodër	(96.7)	(96.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(84.8)	(79.0)	(74.2)	(57.2)	(0.0)	27	(86.1)	(87.6)	(83.0)	37
Tirana	(92.7)	(92.7)	(100.0)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(100.0)	(97.1)	(93.5)	(100.0)	(97.1)	(88.5)	(66.6)	(59.3)	(55.2)	(0.0)	121	(85.3)	(78.4)	(69.4)	111
Vlorë	(90.2)	(97.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(93.9)	(86.3)	(82.7)	(80.6)	(0.0)	27	(93.1)	(90.8)	(82.2)	32
Mother's education																				
No education/primary 4-year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	13
Primary 8-year	95.1	95.5	100.0	98.2	97.1	100.0	98.0	95.1	99.4	97.7	93.0	81.0	76.5	69.4	0.0	220	87.1	81.0	74.0	224
Secondary/professional/ technical	90.0	87.6	97.8	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	95.4	97.9	96.7	93.5	88.9	79.3	70.9	1.0	95	88.8	85.8	80.9	117
University and post-graduate	99.1	98.2	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.1	98.7	98.7	99.1	98.7	90.6	72.2	71.2	62.7	0.0	124	90.0	80.8	70.1	112
Wealth quintile																				
Lowest	96.3	97.2	99.1	98.7	96.1	99.1	98.4	96.1	99.1	98.8	95.3	85.2	81.7	74.8	0.9	109	87.1	82.0	78.2	95
Second	97.7	98.7	100.0	95.9	95.0	100.0	95.9	95.0	100.0	95.9	92.7	76.6	76.3	70.6	0.0	91	85.3	78.7	69.2	118
Middle	91.0	87.3	98.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	93.6	99.0	97.9	91.3	84.2	75.3	63.9	0.0	102	94.8	82.4	75.4	80
Fourth	99.2	98.6	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.7	98.3	98.6	98.3	90.6	82.6	81.2	71.3	0.0	89	89.1	85.2	78.9	99
Highest	(91.7)	(91.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.3)	(98.3)	(98.3)	(98.3)	(98.3)	(90.1)	(62.0)	(53.7)	(49.8)	(0.0)	67	82.1	80.7	71.5	74
Total	95.3	94.8	99.5	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.0	96.1	99.0	97.9	92.2	79.4	75.0	67.2	0.2	458	87.6	81.7	74.5	467

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Children are considered to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on the vaccination record, regardless of when the dose was administered.

[2] BCG, three doses of DPT-hepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of MMR

[3] BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of DPT-hepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of MMR

[4] BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of DPT-hepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, one dose of MMR and booster doses of DTP and polio

Table 9.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	93.0	93.0	259	92.8	92.8	277
Female	92.3	92.3	235	88.9	88.9	236
Birth order						
1	91.0	91.0	171	91.1	91.1	235
2-3	93.3	93.3	298	90.6	90.6	265
4+	(97.4)	(97.4)	25	*	*	13
Residence						
Urban	92.4	92.4	267	91.0	91.0	287
Rural	93.1	93.1	228	91.0	91.0	226
Prefecture						
Berat	(97.7)	(97.7)	25	(91.4)	(91.4)	25
Dibër	87.9	87.9	29	85.4	85.4	33
Durrës	93.7	93.7	63	(92.6)	(92.6)	52
Elbasan	(85.8)	(85.8)	50	(88.2)	(88.2)	53
Fier	(97.4)	(97.4)	47	(89.8)	(89.8)	54
Gjirokastër	(95.4)	(95.4)	11	(88.4)	(88.4)	11
Korçë	100.0	100.0	37	(100.0)	(100.0)	44
Kukës	94.9	94.9	16	88.1	88.1	20
Lezhe	(88.6)	(88.6)	27	(82.4)	(82.4)	27
Shkodër	(100.0)	(100.0)	27	(97.1)	(97.1)	38
Tirana	(89.2)	(89.2)	135	(91.2)	(91.2)	122
Vlorë	(96.9)	(96.9)	28	(89.9)	(89.9)	35
Mother's education						
No education/primary 4-year	*	*	20	*	*	15
Primary 8-year	96.3	96.3	229	93.5	93.5	240
Secondary/professional/ technical	84.5	84.5	113	87.0	87.0	135
University and post-graduate	93.4	93.4	132	90.2	90.2	124
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.5	94.5	115	89.3	89.3	107
Second	93.8	93.8	98	91.9	91.9	129
Middle	95.0	95.0	107	95.3	95.3	84
Fourth	89.9	89.9	99	96.1	96.1	103
Highest	88.8	88.8	76	81.9	81.9	91
Total	92.7	92.7	494	91.0	91.0	514

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Vaccination card or health booklet

Table 9.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	0.9	293	*	*	3
6-11	2.6	275	*	*	7
12-23	1.5	494	*	*	7
24-35	4.1	514	*	*	21
36-47	2.8	464	*	*	13
48-59	1.8	510	*	*	9
Sex					
Male	2.5	1,300	(81.9)	(40.3)	32
Female	2.2	1,251	(83.0)	(48.5)	28
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	3.2	118	*	*	4
Does not smoke	2.3	2,432	85.3	45.0	56
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	2.7	1,942	85.9	45.3	52
Kerosene	*	1	*	*	0
Charcoal	*	0	*	*	0
Wood/straw[3]	1.3	607	*	*	8
Residence					
Urban	2.3	1,433	*	*	34
Rural	2.4	1,117	(73.8)	(37.6)	26
Prefecture					
Berat	9.3	121	*	*	11
Dibër	0.0	148	*	*	0
Durrës	2.2	283	*	*	6
Elbasan	4.2	277	*	*	12
Fier	1.9	266	*	*	5
Gjirokastër	4.6	53	*	*	2
Korçë	1.2	196	*	*	2
Kukës	0.0	100	*	*	0
Lezhe	1.9	136	*	*	3
Shkodër	0.0	147	*	*	0
Tirana	2.7	688	*	*	19
Vlorë	0.0	136	*	*	0
Mother's education					
No education/primary 4-year	6.2	80	*	*	5
Primary 8-year	2.5	1,181	(77.6)	(47.1)	30
Secondary/professional/technical	2.1	631	*	*	13
University and post-graduate	1.8	658	*	*	12
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.8	572	*	*	10
Second	3.8	551	(88.7)	(46.9)	21
Middle	2.5	497	*	*	12
Fourth	1.9	492	*	*	9
Highest	1.7	438	*	*	7
Total	2.4	2,550	82.4	44.1	60

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing, which was chest-related, and/or difficult breathing, which was chest-related.

[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public and private health facilities and commercial shops.

[3] Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

Table 9.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Albania 2017-18

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]
Public sector	73.6	89.4
Government hospital	35.8	43.5
Government health center	27.9	33.9
Government health post	11.6	14.1
Other	0.5	0.6
Private sector	8.7	10.6
Private hospital/clinic	4.3	5.2
Pharmacy	0.6	0.7
Private doctor	3.9	4.7
Number of children	60	49

CHW = Community health worker
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing, which was chest-related, and/or difficult breathing, which was chest related.

Table 9.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	3.3	293	*	*	*	10
6-11	4.0	275	*	*	*	11
12-23	7.6	494	(68.6)	(57.7)	(54.6)	38
24-35	7.3	514	(73.7)	(34.9)	(65.8)	38
36-47	7.1	464	(40.6)	(14.8)	(45.0)	33
48-59	6.8	510	(58.4)	(28.2)	(34.7)	35
Sex						
Male	6.7	1,300	60.8	34.8	47.8	87
Female	6.2	1,251	58.3	33.2	52.6	77
Residence						
Urban	5.1	1,433	66.9	39.3	61.7	74
Rural	8.0	1,117	53.6	29.7	40.5	90
Prefecture						
Berat	15.0	121	(66.9)	(36.5)	(75.0)	18
Dibër	6.5	148	*	*	*	10
Durrës	2.8	283	*	*	*	8
Elbasan	13.6	277	(54.1)	(26.9)	(48.2)	38
Fier	5.7	266	*	*	*	15
Gjirokastër	8.9	53	*	*	*	5
Korçë	7.9	196	*	*	*	15
Kukës	2.0	100	*	*	*	2
Lezhe	5.2	136	*	*	*	7
Shkodër	2.2	147	*	*	*	3
Tirana	4.2	688	*	*	*	29
Vlorë	10.0	136	*	*	*	14
Mother's education						
No education/primary 4-year	16.6	80	*	*	*	13
Primary 8-year	7.4	1,181	52.5	31.5	40.7	87
Secondary/professional/technical	5.1	631	(61.7)	(25.8)	(45.4)	32
University and post-graduate	4.7	658	(66.2)	(46.2)	(66.0)	31
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.5	572	44.3	31.3	44.6	54
Second	6.9	551	(66.3)	(34.2)	(56.0)	38
Middle	5.3	497	(63.6)	(26.1)	(42.6)	26
Fourth	5.4	492	*	*	*	27
Highest	4.2	438	*	*	*	18
Total	6.4	2,550	59.6	34.0	50.0	163

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 9.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; among children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children under age 5 with diarrhea: Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months				
<6	6.2	293	*	18
6-11	5.7	275	*	16
12-23	6.1	494	(68.3)	30
24-35	5.6	514	(73.9)	29
36-47	8.1	464	(71.1)	37
48-59	4.9	510	*	25
Sex				
Male	7.0	1,300	64.7	90
Female	5.2	1,251	63.0	64
Source of drinking water[1]				
Improved	5.3	2,120	66.5	111
Unimproved	10.1	430	(57.5)	44
Type of toilet facility[2]				
Improved	5.7	2,441	62.8	139
Unimproved sanitation	15.0	109	*	16
Shared facility[3]	(13.8)	26	*	4
Unimproved facility	15.4	83	*	13
Residence				
Urban	4.4	1,433	(58.8)	63
Rural	8.2	1,117	67.6	92
Prefecture				
Berat	10.6	121	*	13
Dibër	5.2	148	*	8
Durrës	3.3	283	*	9
Elbasan	10.4	277	*	29
Fier	7.6	266	*	20
Gjirokastër	5.5	53	*	3
Korçë	8.1	196	*	16
Kukës	1.4	100	*	1
Lezhe	7.4	136	*	10
Shkodër	3.3	147	*	5
Tirana	5.5	688	*	38
Vlorë	2.2	136	*	3
Mother's education				
No education/primary 4-year	0.9	80	*	1
Primary 8-year	7.1	1,181	68.1	84
Secondary/professional/technical	6.9	631	(60.3)	43
University and post-graduate	4.1	658	*	27
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	9.1	572	64.7	52
Second	6.2	551	(72.6)	34
Middle	7.1	497	(48.8)	35
Fourth	3.8	492	*	19
Highest	3.4	438	*	15
Total	6.1	2,550	64.0	155

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.
[2] See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 9.9 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ mis-sing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ mis-sing	Total	
Age in months																
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
6-11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
12-23	(38.8)	(24.4)	(28.6)	(5.6)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(16.2)	(33.2)	(31.1)	(10.4)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
24-35	(49.0)	(28.3)	(19.6)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(29.0)	(26.7)	(36.2)	(1.8)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29
36-47	(49.4)	(17.7)	(20.9)	(9.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(17.9)	(44.9)	(23.6)	(10.5)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	37
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Sex																
Male	36.7	34.8	19.9	6.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	20.2	40.7	28.3	4.7	5.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	90
Female	40.1	31.6	18.7	6.4	3.3	0.0	100.0	19.8	51.1	17.4	10.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	64
Breastfeeding status																
Breastfeeding	(21.0)	(51.1)	(22.0)	(5.2)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(13.1)	(58.6)	(19.0)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	48
Not breastfeeding	45.7	25.6	18.3	7.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	23.1	39.0	25.9	6.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
Residence																
Urban	(39.0)	(33.0)	(18.8)	(7.9)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(27.1)	(52.2)	(16.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	63
Rural	37.5	33.8	19.8	5.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	15.2	40.0	29.2	8.7	6.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	92
Prefecture																
Berat	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Dibër	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Durrës	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Elbasan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
Fier	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Gjirokastër	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Korçë	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Kukës	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Lezhe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Shkodër	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Tirana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	38
Vlorë	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Mother's education																
No education/ primary 4-year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Primary 8-year	45.4	26.5	21.2	2.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	19.8	42.6	24.6	6.5	6.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	84
Secondary/ professional/ technical	(25.6)	(43.2)	(18.4)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(7.8)	(57.0)	(22.0)	(11.2)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	43
University and post -graduate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	29.0	32.4	28.2	4.4	6.0	0.0	100.0	14.5	39.1	30.7	9.3	5.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	52
Second	(44.1)	(27.0)	(21.6)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(13.5)	(38.3)	(33.7)	(7.3)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	34
Middle	(33.6)	(46.8)	(8.0)	(9.5)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(17.4)	(59.7)	(11.1)	(10.2)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Total	38.1	33.5	19.4	6.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	20.1	45.0	23.8	7.1	3.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	155

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and food should not be reduced. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 9.10 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Percentage of children with diarrhea who were given:														
Background characteristic	Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT[1]	Antibiotic drugs	Antimotility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months															
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
6-11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
12-23	(31.7)	(31.9)	(42.6)	(9.5)	(7.5)	(50.5)	(59.0)	(49.4)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.3)	(0.8)	(23.7)	30
24-35	(53.3)	(27.6)	(66.2)	(22.5)	(8.0)	(75.0)	(80.8)	(72.7)	(21.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(11.3)	29
36-47	(31.7)	(35.0)	(46.9)	(32.4)	(14.8)	(65.4)	(67.8)	(58.8)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(3.0)	(8.9)	37
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Sex															
Male	24.2	15.4	30.3	13.3	5.3	51.8	53.7	49.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	15.5	1.8	33.5	90
Female	49.0	35.9	62.0	17.2	10.3	62.0	68.3	57.1	11.1	2.1	0.0	9.7	1.7	15.4	64
Residence															
Urban	(43.2)	(24.2)	(49.0)	(20.3)	(9.8)	(55.2)	(59.0)	(58.2)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(29.1)	63
Rural	28.5	23.8	39.7	11.2	5.7	56.6	60.3	48.6	12.6	1.5	0.0	19.8	3.0	23.8	92
Prefecture															
Berat	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Dibër	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Durrës	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Elbasan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
Fier	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Gjirokastër	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Korçë	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Kukës	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Lezhe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Shkodër	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Tirana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	38
Vlorë	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Mother's education															
No education/ primary 4-year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Primary 8-year	32.6	33.1	45.2	22.7	10.3	60.3	63.6	54.5	11.7	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.6	20.5	84
Secondary/ professional/ technical	(29.2)	(11.4)	(33.2)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(45.1)	(48.4)	(41.4)	(5.7)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(20.7)	(3.1)	(39.2)	43
University and post-graduate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	25.4	32.2	44.5	10.9	4.7	46.9	53.9	44.9	9.6	2.6	0.0	24.6	2.7	28.0	52
Second	(44.5)	(12.9)	(47.1)	(5.1)	(1.6)	(71.6)	(74.2)	(59.7)	(21.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(4.0)	(7.6)	34
Middle	(30.7)	(17.1)	(31.5)	(26.9)	(20.9)	(46.6)	(47.4)	(42.7)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(46.6)	35
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Total	34.5	24.0	43.5	14.9	7.4	56.0	59.8	52.5	10.4	0.9	0.0	13.1	1.8	26.0	155

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.

Table 9.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Albania 2017-18

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:		
Source	Among children with diarrhea	Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhea who received ORS[1]
Public sector	56.6	88.4	74.9
Government hospital	23.9	37.3	34.5
Government health center	17.2	26.9	18.5
Government health post	12.2	19.0	13.2
Polyclinic	3.6	5.6	8.7
Other	0.4	0.6	0.0
Private sector	7.1	11.1	7.3
Private hospital/clinic	2.6	4.0	2.4
Pharmacy	2.3	3.6	3.2
Private doctor	2.3	3.5	1.7
Other	0.3	0.5	0.9
Number of children	155	99	53

CHW = Community health worker
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Fluids from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

Table 9.12 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools									Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/ rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Rinsed away	Other	Missing			
Age of child in months												
0-1	1.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	7.8	81
2-3	0.3	10.3	0.4	2.6	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.0	99
4-5	0.2	10.4	0.5	0.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1	104
6-8	1.2	6.6	1.9	0.3	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.7	112
9-11	3.1	14.3	3.3	0.1	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.7	162
12-17	4.1	6.4	0.0	0.2	88.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	10.6	256
18-23	11.2	10.5	0.0	0.4	77.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	21.7	218
6-23	5.5	9.3	1.0	0.3	83.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	15.9	748
Type of toilet facility[3]												
Improved	4.3	9.6	0.9	0.4	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	14.7	996
Unimproved sanitation	(0.6)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(95.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(3.4)	35
Shared facility[4]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Unimproved facility	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Residence												
Urban	2.8	5.3	1.2	0.1	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	9.2	591
Rural	6.0	14.8	0.4	0.9	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	21.1	441
Prefecture												
Berat	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.2	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	47
Dibër	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	56
Durrës	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	122
Elbasan	1.4	50.1	0.0	1.1	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.5	116
Fier	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.1	106
Gjirokastër	15.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	82.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.2	17
Korçë	5.3	14.5	0.6	0.0	79.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.4	72
Kukës	17.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	79.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.3	34
Lezhe	14.0	5.3	7.4	3.2	63.6	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	26.7	52
Shkodër	4.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	91.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	6.6	51
Tirana	4.2	6.0	1.1	0.0	88.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	11.4	318
Vlorë	(6.5)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(90.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(9.2)	42
Mother's education												
No education/primary 4-year	(0.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(94.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(5.6)	30
Primary 8-year	4.5	12.3	1.0	0.8	80.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	17.9	433
Secondary/professional/ technical	4.8	6.7	0.2	0.2	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	11.7	267
University and post-graduate	3.3	7.8	1.2	0.1	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	12.4	302
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	5.0	18.3	1.7	0.9	73.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	25.0	226
Second	3.8	7.4	0.3	1.1	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	11.5	194
Middle	7.0	7.4	0.2	0.2	84.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	14.6	209
Fourth	2.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	90.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	8.8	220
Highest	2.1	6.4	1.9	0.0	89.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.4	183
Total	4.1	9.3	0.8	0.4	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	14.3	1,031

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.

[2] See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.

[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 9.13 Child discipline

Percentage of children age 2-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the 1-month period preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Non-violent discipline only[1]	Psychological aggression[2]	Physical aggression				Number of children
			Moderate[3]	Severe[4]	Any type of physical aggression	Any type of physical or psychological aggression[5]	
Residence							
Urban	38.7	41.1	28.7	7.6	29.8	45.9	2,961
Rural	33.7	42.6	33.2	12.7	35.3	49.5	2,410
Prefecture							
Berat	30.1	66.0	48.8	10.6	49.2	68.3	238
Dibër	48.7	25.3	27.3	11.9	28.1	37.0	313
Durrës	27.2	46.5	28.3	6.6	29.3	48.5	492
Elbasan	18.3	36.6	21.1	14.0	25.5	40.4	554
Fier	37.4	50.4	30.2	6.6	31.0	55.9	580
Gjirokastër	30.1	48.0	37.7	5.5	38.6	55.9	118
Korçë	46.2	40.1	41.5	9.7	42.1	49.1	410
Kukës	41.7	25.0	13.5	9.5	15.3	27.3	210
Lezhe	17.3	55.2	46.4	15.9	48.6	64.5	260
Shkodër	20.6	45.6	38.2	11.0	40.4	52.3	330
Tirana	44.8	38.4	30.3	9.5	31.0	44.0	1,552
Vlorë	51.7	38.3	18.7	9.1	22.6	43.9	312
Age of child							
2-4	40.8	36.8	28.4	9.0	29.7	42.8	1,051
5-9	32.9	45.3	33.4	11.3	34.9	51.3	2,033
10-14	37.6	40.9	29.6	9.1	31.1	46.2	2,287
Sex of child							
Male	34.5	43.8	32.0	11.4	33.6	49.4	2,757
Female	38.6	39.6	29.5	8.2	30.9	45.4	2,614
Sex of head of household							
Male	36.9	41.9	30.9	9.8	32.2	47.5	4,620
Female	33.8	41.3	30.2	10.2	32.9	47.2	751
Education of head of household							
No education/primary 4-year	28.9	46.3	38.2	9.2	40.3	53.2	482
Primary 8-year	31.0	46.4	34.6	12.9	36.2	51.5	2,398
Secondary/professional/ technical	42.5	38.0	27.5	7.7	28.8	44.2	1,750
University and post graduate	48.2	28.7	16.3	2.7	17.2	34.6	630
No education/primary 4-year	25.7	55.5	49.2	21.7	51.8	60.6	111
Age of head of household							
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
25-29	35.4	50.1	40.3	9.4	41.9	54.3	121
30-39	34.6	45.9	34.6	12.2	36.2	52.3	1,258
40-49	35.4	43.3	29.0	10.7	30.8	48.3	1,766
50+	38.2	37.9	29.7	8.0	30.9	43.9	2,204
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	26.1	46.8	34.9	16.2	37.8	52.8	1,232
Second	33.5	44.0	34.4	11.5	35.5	50.2	1,151
Middle	30.6	47.2	33.8	8.8	34.8	51.2	1,044
Fourth	42.1	40.3	28.2	8.1	29.9	46.4	978
Highest	53.7	28.2	20.5	2.9	21.1	34.6	965
Total	36.5	41.8	30.8	9.9	32.3	47.5	5,371

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes only taking away privileges, explaining why something was wrong, or giving the child something else to do, without resorting to emotional or physical aggression
[2] Includes shouting, yelling, or calling the child dumb, lazy, or something similar.
[3] Includes shaking or spanking or slapping on hand, arm, or leg with a bare hand.
[4] Includes hitting with a hard object, slapping across the face
[5] Includes everything except taking away privileges, explaining why something was wrong, or giving the child something else to do

Table 9.14 Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents who believe that to be brought up properly, a child who misbehaves needs to be physically punished, by sex of respondent, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Male	Number of men	Female	Number of women	Male and female	Number of respondents
Residence						
Urban	2.5	3,410	2.2	6,454	2.3	9,864
Rural	5.3	2,357	5.4	3,603	5.3	5,959
Prefecture						
Berat	18.1	285	21.4	433	20.1	718
Dibër	6.5	264	4.1	330	5.2	594
Durrës	1.9	547	1.6	999	1.7	1,545
Elbasan	1.2	534	2.6	982	2.1	1,516
Fier	1.6	493	2.1	1,136	1.9	1,629
Gjirokastër	3.3	118	2.4	267	2.7	384
Korçë	3.9	469	3.3	774	3.5	1,243
Kukës	9.3	153	8.3	211	8.7	364
Lezhe	2.0	214	4.3	441	3.6	655
Shkodër	6.5	426	3.2	651	4.5	1,077
Tirana	2.0	1,904	1.8	3,047	1.9	4,951
Vlorë	2.9	359	2.2	786	2.4	1,146
Age of respondent						
<15	(1.2)	27	(5.6)	30	3.5	58
15-24	3.8	319	2.7	603	3.1	921
25-39	4.2	774	4.0	2,105	4.1	2,878
40-59	3.5	2,064	3.3	4,311	3.4	6,375
60 and older	3.5	2,583	3.0	3,007	3.2	5,590
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	5.6	400	6.1	654	5.9	1,054
Primary 8-year	4.9	2,018	4.6	4,305	4.7	6,323
Secondary/professional/ technical	2.3	2,246	2.0	3,295	2.2	5,541
University and post graduate	2.7	1,040	1.6	1,675	2.0	2,715
No education/primary 4-year	12.7	63	4.6	127	7.2	189
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	7.2	1,139	7.3	1,815	7.2	2,953
Second	4.2	1,203	3.7	1,981	3.9	3,184
Middle	3.6	1,182	2.6	2,121	3.0	3,303
Fourth	1.5	1,077	2.3	2,151	2.0	3,228
Highest	1.5	1,166	1.3	1,989	1.4	3,155
Total	3.6	5,766	3.3	10,057	3.4	15,823

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 9.15 Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 at least once during the past week, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Residence						
Urban	6.8	707	5.3	726	6.0	1,433
Rural	7.7	593	7.6	525	7.7	1,117
Prefecture						
Berat	11.9	54	8.6	68	10.1	121
Dibër	8.5	85	11.7	63	9.9	148
Durrës	4.5	136	0.3	147	2.3	283
Elbasan	11.3	144	17.0	133	14.1	277
Fier	1.2	142	2.7	124	1.9	266
Gjirokastër	4.3	27	3.5	26	3.9	53
Korçë	4.4	102	3.4	94	3.9	196
Kukës	13.3	53	6.5	47	10.1	100
Lezhe	12.8	77	7.7	59	10.6	136
Shkodër	7.4	74	13.2	73	10.3	147
Tirana	5.1	326	3.4	362	4.2	688
Vlorë	14.2	81	8.9	55	12.1	136
Child's age						
0-2 years	6.1	805	6.0	755	6.0	1,559
3-4 years	9.1	495	6.7	496	7.9	991
Sex of child						
Male	7.2	1,300	na	na	7.2	1,300
Female	na	na	6.3	1,251	6.3	1,251
Mother's education						
No education/primary 4-year	(15.4)	44	(5.5)	37	10.9	80
Primary 8-year	8.1	638	6.4	543	7.3	1,181
Secondary/professional/ technical	7.4	309	5.4	322	6.4	631
University and post graduate	4.1	310	6.8	349	5.5	658
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.6	300	9.8	272	9.2	572
Second	8.0	284	5.4	267	6.7	551
Middle	6.3	267	8.2	230	7.2	497
Fourth	8.3	249	5.3	243	6.8	492
Highest	4.1	199	2.3	239	3.1	438
Total	7.2	1,300	6.3	1,251	6.8	2,550

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS 10

Key Findings

- ***Nutritional status of children:*** Eleven percent of Albanian children age 6-59 months are stunted (short for their age), 2% are wasted (thin for their height), 16% are overweight (heavy for their height) and 2% are underweight (thin for their age).
- ***Infant and young child feeding practices:*** Thirty-seven percent of children age 6-59 months born in the 2 years before the survey were exclusively breastfeed, and 58% continue breastfeeding at 1 year. Almost one-quarter of children (23%) received a prelacteal feed, and 57% were breastfed within 1 hour of birth. Only 29% of children age 6-23 months living with their mothers were fed a minimum acceptable diet in the 24 hours before the survey.
- ***Anemia:*** One in four (25%) children age 6-49 months is anemic; 23% of women and 11% of men age 15-49 are anemic.
- ***Obesity:*** Forty-five percent of women and 53% of men age 15-49 are overweight or obese.
- ***Salt iodization:*** Sixty-five percent of households that use salt have iodized salt.

This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of children and adults. It describes the nutritional status of children under age 5, and infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding. Data on the prevalence of anemia among children and adults are presented along with the use of iodized salt at household level. Relevant aspects of the nutritional status of women and men age 15-49 are addressed.

10.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished. The anthropometric data on height and weight collected in the 2017-18 ADHS permit the measurement and evaluation of the nutritional status of young children in Albania. This evaluation allows identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of faltered growth, disease, impaired mental development, and death.

10.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children

A total of 2,886 children under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measurements. The analysis of height-for-age indices includes 90% of eligible children with complete and valid height measurement and age data. The analysis of weight-for-height indices includes 90% of eligible children with complete and

valid height and weight measurements. Finally, the analysis of weight-for-age indices includes 93% of eligible children with complete and valid weight measurement and age data.

Children's height/length, weight, and age data were used to calculate three indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition for assessing nutritional status. As indicated in the box below, *stunting*, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period. Stunting can also be affected by recurrent and chronic illness. *Wasting*, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition and represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness causing weight loss. The opposite of wasting is overweight (high weight-for-height), a measure of over-nutrition. Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, it includes both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition and is an indicator of overall undernutrition.

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight children

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than 2 standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics representing the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean Z-score of less than 0 (i.e., a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests the

downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away the mean z-scores are from 0, the higher would be the prevalence of undernutrition.

10.1.2 Data Collection

The 2017-18 ADHS measured the weight and height of children under age 5 that were permanent residents or spent the night before the survey in the selected households, regardless of whether or not any eligible adults were interviewed in the survey. Weight was measured with an electronic flat scale with a mother/child function, designed for mobile use. For the weighing of very young children, the mother or caretaker was weighed first, and the mother or caretaker was weighed again while holding the child. An automatic two-in-one adjustment button allowed the mother's stored weight to be deducted and the baby's weight to be displayed on the scale. Height was measured with an adult Shorr Board® measuring board. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down on the board (recumbent length), while standing height was measured for older children. All interviewers were trained in measurement of children and adult as well as in standardization procedures.

Children age 6 to 59 months were tested for anemia, which is defined as a reduction in the normal number of red blood cells or a decrease in the concentration of hemoglobin (Hb) in the blood. Anemia testing was performed using a Hemocue® hemoglobinometer. This device measures Hb concentration from a drop of capillary blood obtained by finger prick. The test is rapid, allowing results to be reported to the respondent a few minutes after the testing procedure.

10.1.3 Levels of Child Malnutrition

Almost 1 in 10 (11%) Albanian children age 6-59 months are stunted, or too short for their age; 2% are wasted, or too thin for their height; and another 16% are overweight (they weigh more than would be expected for their height). Another 2% of children are underweight (they weigh less than would be expected for their age) (**Table 10.1**).

Trends: All the indicators of malnutrition declined between 2008-09 and 2017-18. Wasting declined from 9% to 2%, and stunting declined from 19% to 11%. The proportion of underweight children declined from 5% to 2%, and the proportion of overweight children declined from 22% to 16% (**Figure 10.1**). The proportion of severely wasted and severely stunted children declined from 6% to less than 1% and from 11% to 4%, respectively (**Figure 10.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of stunting among children increases in the first year of age and peaks at 16% among children age 18-23 months.

Figure 10.1 **Trends in nutritional status of children**

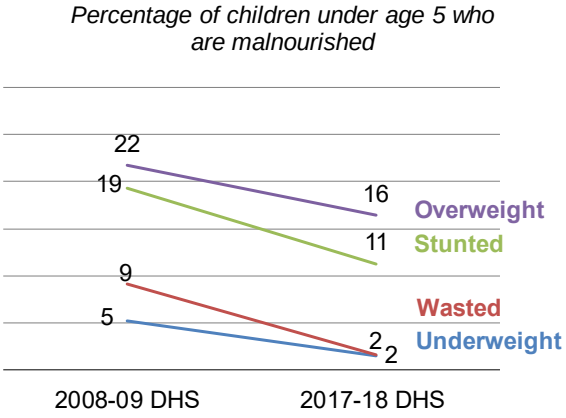
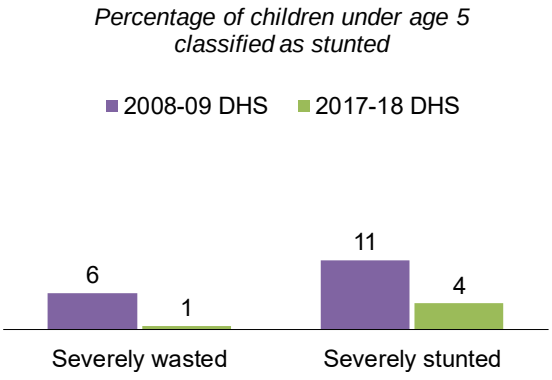


Figure 10.2 **Trends in stunting**



- The prevalence of stunting decreases with an increase in mother's education: from 22% among children of mothers with no education or only primary 4-year education to 8% among children of mothers with university and post-graduate education (**Figure 10.3**).
- There are large differences in the prevalence of stunting across prefectures, from only 3% in Berat to 26% in Dibër (**Figure 10.4**).

10.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

The World Health Organization and UNICEF recommend that infants be breastfed within 1 hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first 6 months of life, and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond. Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods. (World Health Organization and UNICEF 2003).

10.2.1 Breastfeeding

Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour after birth is important for the establishment of breastfeeding and for neonatal and child survival and development. The first few hours and days of a newborn's life are a critical window for establishing lactation and providing mothers with the support they need to breastfeed successfully. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, facilitating the production of regular breast milk. Thus, it is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding be discouraged.

***Figure 10.3* Stunting in children by mother's education**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

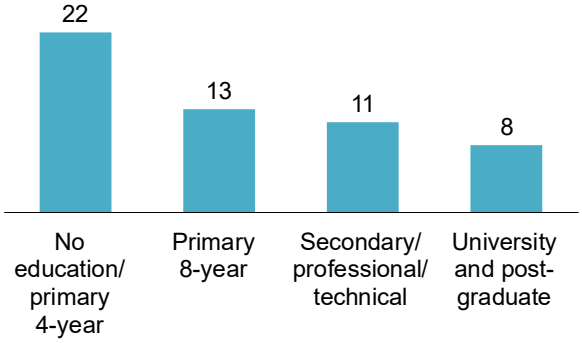
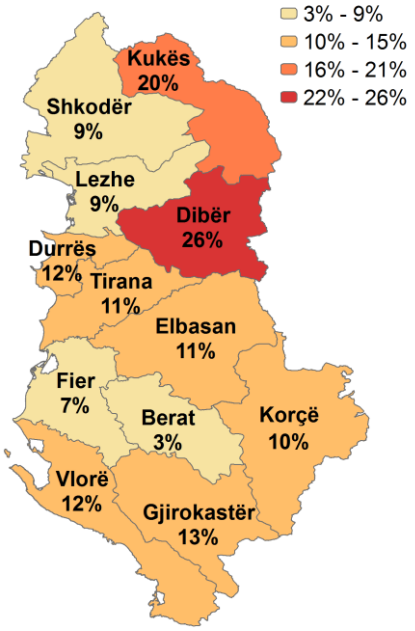


***Figure 10.4* Stunting in children by prefecture**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



Early breastfeeding

Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Almost all (93%) of last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey have been breastfeed. However, a lower proportion (57%) were breastfed within 1 hour of birth. Almost one-quarter of children (23%) received a prelacteal feed (**Table 10.2**).

Trends: There was an increase in the percentage of children who start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth from 43% in 2008-09 to 57% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are significant geographical variations in proportion of mothers who breastfed their children in the first hour after birth, from only 19% in Berat and 22% in Lezha.to 75% in Tirana and 86% in Korçë.

- The proportion of children breastfed within the first hour increases with household wealth, from 42% among children in the lowest wealth quintile to 78% among those in the highest quintile.

10.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life and is an uncontaminated nutritional source. In addition to improving child survival and protecting against life-threatening and chronic illnesses, breastfeeding promotes healthy growth and boosts early child development. Breastfeeding supports healthy brain development, and is associated with higher performance in intelligence tests among children and adolescents across all income levels. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life.

The newborn needs no other food or drink while the mother's milk supply is coming in and breastfeeding is being fully established. Giving any other food or drink may slow the production of milk. It can also increase the chance of diarrhea and other infections. The milk produced by the mother is nutritious and the right amount for the newborn.

Exclusive breastfeeding

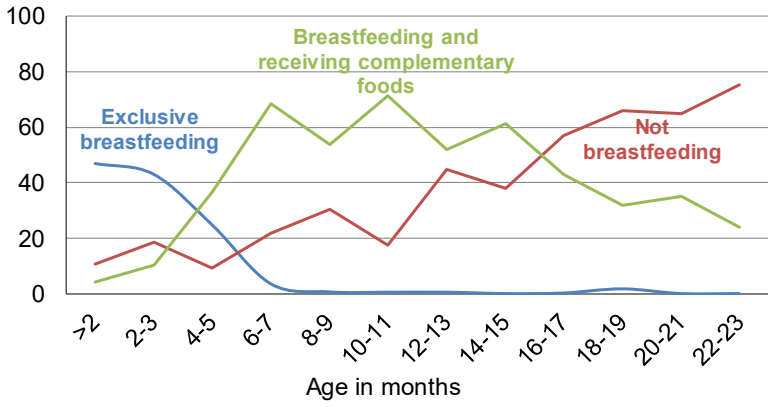
Proportion of infants 0-5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breastmilk.

Sample: Living children 0-5 months

Thirty-seven percent of children less than age 6 months are exclusively breastfed, and 11% are breastfed and receive only water as a supplement. Exclusive breastfeeding declines slightly with age, from 47% among children age 0-1 months to 43% among those age 4-5 months (**Table 10.3** and **Figure 10.5**).

***Figure 10.5* Breastfeeding practices by age**

Percentage of children under age 2



Fifty-eight percent of children continue to be breastfed at 1 year, and slightly less than half (47%) of children age 0-23 months have age-appropriate breastfeeding (**Table 10.4**).

Trends: The proportion of children under age 6 months who are exclusively breastfed has remained almost unchanged but slightly decreased between 2008-09 (39%) and 2017-18 (37%).

10.2.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

The median duration of any breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years before the survey is 16.8 months, and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 3.4 months (**Table 10.5**).

Trends: Median durations of breastfeeding increased from 15.0 months to 16.8 month, and exclusive breastfeeding increased from 2.0 months to 3.4 months between 2008-09 and 2017-18.

10.2.4 Complementary Feeding

At 6 months, the child needs foods and drinks in addition to breastmilk. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to the consumption of supplementary foods is referred as complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for children. If soft, semi-solid or solid foods are introduced too late, the child may not be getting the necessary nutrients, which can slow down growth and development. Complementary feeding should be *timely*, adequate and safe.

Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Proportion of infants 6–8 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Sample: Living children 0-23 months

Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that requirements for nutrients are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A as well as other vitamins and micronutrients should be consumed daily. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs should be part of the daily diet as well or eaten as often as possible (World Health Organization 1998).

Nine in ten children (89%) were introduced to solid, semisolid, or soft foods at 6-8 months (**Table 10.4**). Regardless of age or breastfeeding status, the food group most commonly given to children are food made from grains (45% among breastfeeding children and 70% among non-breastfeeding children) and cheese, yogurt, other dairy product (45% among breastfeeding children and 73% among no breastfeeding children).

- The consumption of supplementary foods and milk other than breast milk, increases with age, from 7% among infants less than two months to 52% among infants 18-23 months old. Similarly, the consumption of foods made with grains increases from 4% to 74%.
- Among breastfeeding infants there is also an increasing trend in using protein rich food, such as meat, fish, poultry and eggs with child age.
- Among breastfeeding infants 6-23 months old, one third (33%) receive milk other than breast milk, two thirds (66%) receive food made from grains and 92% receive other liquids (**Table 10.6**).

10.2.5 Minimum Acceptable Diet

The minimum acceptable diet indicator combines standards of dietary diversity and feeding frequency by breastfeeding status. The numerator includes only those children who have received both the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency for the child's breastfeeding status. The indicator thus provides a useful way to track progress at simultaneously improving the key quality and quantity dimensions of children's diets. The definition of the composite indicator of a minimum acceptable diet for all children 6-23 months is indicated in the box below (World Health Organization, UNICEF 2010).

Dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient-density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding the child food from at least four food groups. Consumption of food from at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers (World Health Organization 2008).

The minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child's energy requirements. For infants and young children the indicator is based on how much energy the child needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breast milk.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6–23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of the following two groups:

Breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

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Breastfed children age 6–23 months

And

Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

---

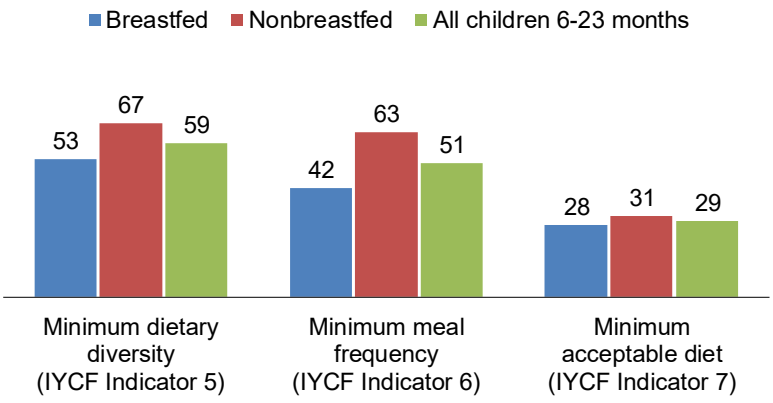
Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months

Sample: Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

Twenty nine percent of last-born children age 6-23 months living with their mother were fed a minimum acceptable diet in the 24 hours preceding the interview. More than one in two (59%) were fed according to minimum dietary diversity, that is, they were fed from at least four food groups. One in two (51%) were fed according to minimum meal frequency, that is, they were fed two to four times per day depending on age and breastfeeding status. (**Table 10.7** and **Figure 10.6**).

Figure 10.6 **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet**

Percentage of children age 6-23 months



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children age 6-23 months fed a minimum acceptable diet is similar among non-breastfed (31%) and breastfed (28%) children.
- The proportion of children age 6-23 months receiving the minimum acceptable diet rises with increasing mother's education, from 26% among children whose mothers have primary 8-year education to 32% among children whose mothers have university and post graduate education.
- Similarly, the proportion receiving the minimum acceptable diet rises with household wealth.

10.3 ANEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anemia in children

Anemia status	Hemoglobin level in grams/deciliter*
Anemic	< 11.0
Mildly anemic	10.0 – 10.9
Moderately anemic	7.0 - 9.9
Severely anemic	< 7.0
Not anemic	10.0 or higher
*Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 meters	

Sample: Children 6-59 months

Anemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of hemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of hemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anemia globally. Other causes of anemia include malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, stunt growth, and increase morbidity from infectious diseases.

One in four (25%) children age 6-49 months are anemic (hemoglobin below 11 g/dl), 17% of them are mildly anemic, 7% are moderately anemic, and less than 1% of them are severely anemic (**Table 10.8**).

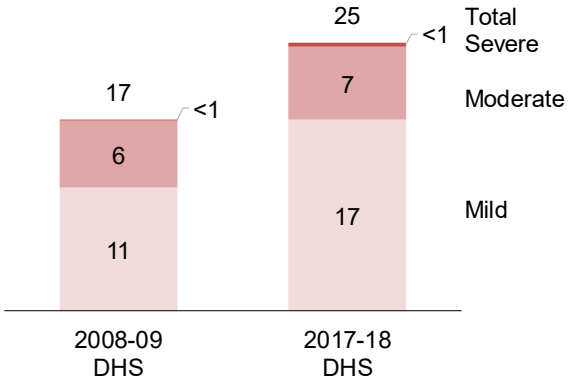
Trends: The prevalence of anemia among children age 6-59 months has increased from 17% in 2008-09 to 25% in 2017-18. Most of this increase is due to the growth of prevalence in mild anemia, which increased from 11% to 17% (**Figure 10.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anemia is higher among younger (age 6-17 months) than older (age 18-59 months) children, with a peak prevalence of 42% among children age 9-11 months.
- The prevalence of anemia is higher in rural areas (27%) than in urban areas (22%).

Figure 10.7 **Trends in childhood anemia**

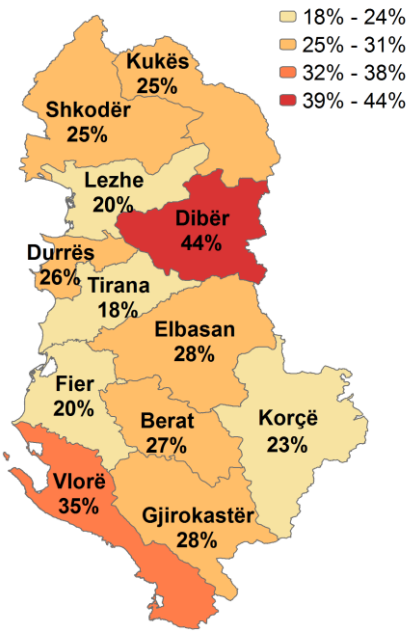
Percentage of children age 6-59 months



- There are significant variations in the prevalence of anemia across prefectures; 44% of children in Dibra are anemic, compared to 18% of children in Tirana (**Figure 10.8**).
- The prevalence of anemia in children age 6-59 months decreases with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

Figure 10.8 **Anemia in children by prefecture**

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with any anemia



10.4 Presence of Iodized Salt in Households

Iodine in pregnant women's and young children's diet is essential for the development of the child's brain. Using iodized salt instead of ordinary salt provides pregnant women and their children with as much iodine as they need. In line with food and drug regulations, household salt should be fortified with iodine to at least 15 parts per million (ppm). The 2017-18 ADHS tested for the presence of iodine in household salt in the form of potassium iodate and potassium iodide using a rapid-test kit. Salt was tested for the presence or absence of iodine only, so there were no attempts to measure the level of iodine concentration in the salt. All households were asked if they had salt and, if so, the salt was tested. Less than 1% of households did not have salt and 3% of households had salt but it was not tested. Salt was tested in 97% of households, and among households in which salt was tested, in 65% the salt was iodized salt (**Table 10.9**).

Trends: The number of households which use iodized salt has decreased from 76% in 2008-09 to 65% in 2017-18.

Patterns by household characteristics

- The proportion of households with iodized salt is higher in urban areas (68%) than in rural areas (61%).
- The presence of iodized salt does not increase with household wealth, but there are large differences across prefectures. Only 43% of households had iodized salt in Elbasan, compared to 99% of households in Dibër.

10.5 Micronutrient Intake and Supplementation among Children

Children need vitamin A to help resist illness, protect their eyesight and reduce the risk of death. Vitamin A can be found in many fruits and vegetables, eggs, dairy products, liver, fish, meat, fortified foods and breastmilk. Children need iron-rich foods to protect their physical and mental abilities and to prevent anemia. The best sources of iron are animal sources, such as liver, lean meats and fish. Other good sources are green leafy vegetables, iron-fortified foods and iron supplements. The information collected on food consumption among the youngest children less than two years old is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet.

Among last-born children age 6-23 months living with their mother, 79% ate foods rich in vitamin A and 69% ate foods rich in iron in the 24 hours before the survey (**Table 10.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Consumption of foods rich in vitamin A and in iron in the last 24 hours was less among urban children than among their rural counterparts.
- The consumption of foods rich in vitamin A and in iron is more or less the same for most children, regardless of the mother's education or the household wealth.

10.6 Adults' Nutritional Status

In every selected household, every woman age 15-59 that was a permanent resident or spent the night before the interview in the household was eligible to have her height and weight measured in order to collect her anthropometric data. In a 50% subsample, every man 15-59 that was a permanent resident or spent the night before the interview in the household was eligible to for these measurements. The same electronic flat scales and measuring Shorr Boards® that were used to measure the children were used for measuring adults.

10.6.1 Nutritional Status of Women

Height and weight data were collected for 10,691 women age 15-49 and for 4,062 women age 50-59. One percent of women age 15-49 and 2% of women age 50-59 are less than 145 cm in height. The mean body mass index (BMI) is 25.4 for women age 15-49 and 29.8 for women age 50-59. Half of women age 15-49 have a normal BMI, 4% are thin and 45% are overweight or obese (**Table 10.11.1 and Figure 10.9**).

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared (kg/m^2).

Status	BMI
Too thin for their height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 15-59 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 15-59

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 who are thin increased slightly from 3% in 2008-09 to 4% in 2017-18. In the same period, the proportion of overweight or obese women increased from 39% to 45% (**Figure 10.10**).

Figure 10.9 **Nutritional status of women**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49

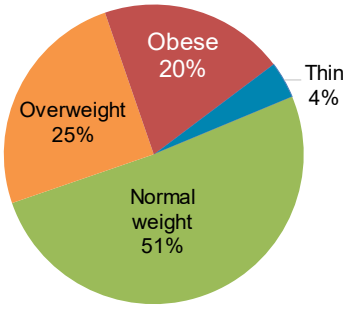
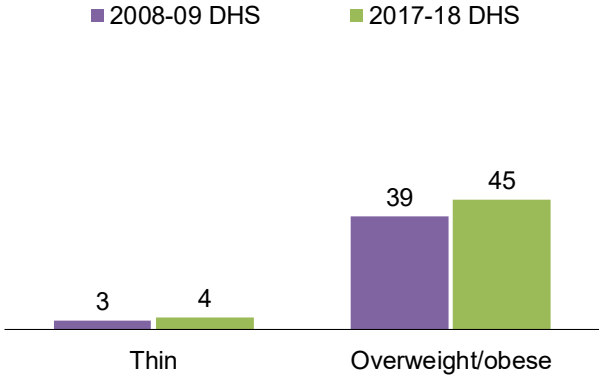


Figure 10.10 **Trends in women's nutritional status**

Percentage of women age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics for women age 15-49

- The percentage of women who are below 145 cm decreases with woman's education and household wealth.
- The proportion of women of normal weight does not seem to correlate with household wealth, but does with increases of education, from 43% among women with primary 4-year education or less to 60% among women with a university or post-graduate education.
- The proportion of overweight or obese women increases considerably with age from 14% among women age 15-19 to 75% among women age 40-49.
- The proportion of women who are overweight or obese decreases with increasing level of education, from 49% among those with primary 4-year or less to 35% among those with university or post-graduate education.

10.6.2 Nutritional Status of Men

As described previously, in a subsample of 50% of the households, every man age 15-59 was eligible for height and weight measurements. A total of 4,382 men age 15-49 and 1,569 men age 50-59 were successfully weighed and measured. Men's BMI is similar to that of women. The mean BMI is 25.6 for men age 15-49 and 28.3 for men age 50-59. Among men 15-59 years old, 39% have a normal BMI, 2% are thin, and almost 60% are overweight or obese (**Table 10.11.2**).

Trends: The proportion of men age 15-49 who are thin increased slightly from 1% to 2% between 2008-09 and 2017-18. The proportion of overweight or obese men remained unchanged at 53% during this period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- As with women, the proportion of men who are overweight or obese increases significantly with age, from 14% among those age 15-19 to 76% among men age 40-49.
- The proportions of men with normal BMI is higher in rural areas (48%) than in urban areas (43%).
- The proportion of overweight and obese men is lower among those with only a primary 4-year or less education (38%) than among those with more advanced education.
- Close to 60% of men with a university or post-graduate education and those who are in the highest wealth quintile are overweight or obese (**Table 10.11.2**).

10.7 Anemia Prevalence in Adults

Hemoglobin levels below which women and men are considered anemic

Respondents	Hemoglobin level in grams/deciliter*
Non-pregnant women age 15-49	Less than 12.0
Pregnant women age 15-49	Less than 11.0
Men age 15-49	Less than 13.0
*Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking, and for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 meters	

Anemia was measured for all women age 15-59, but for men only the 50% subsample of households that were selected for men interviews. The procedure was the same as for children 6-59 months old, using capillary blood and a Hemocue® hemoglobinometer. Hemoglobin levels were successfully measured for

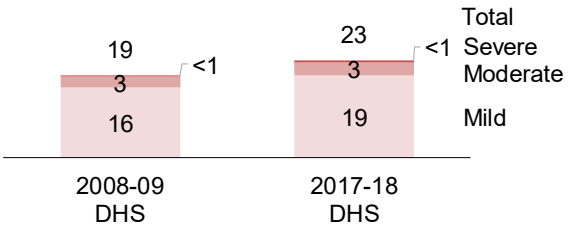
10,461 women 15-49, for 4,003 women 50-59, for 4,248 men 15-49 years old, and for 1,525 men age 50-59. The anemia readings were adjusted for altitude and smoking status of the respondent.

A total of 23% of women age 15-49 are anemic, 19% have mild anemia, 3% have moderate anemia,and less than 1% suffer from severe anemia. Anemia levels are slightly less among women age 50-59, and significantly less among men: 11% of men 15-49 and 13% of men 50-59 have any form of anemia (**Tables 10.12.1 and 10.12.2**).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 who are anemic has increased in the last decade from 19% in 2008-09 to 23% in 2017-18 (**Figure 10.11**). For men 15-49 the increase during this period was from 5% to 12%.

***Figure 10.11* Trends in anemia status among women**

Percentage of women age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics of women and men age 15-49

- Among women, anemia prevalence increases with age, from 18% among those 15-19 years old to 27% among those 40-49 years old.
- Pregnant women are more likely to suffer from moderate or severe anemia compared to women currently breastfeeding or neither breastfeeding nor pregnant.
- The proportion of anemic women is slightly higher among them who smoke cigarettes (25%) than them who do not smoke (23%).
- Among women age 15-49 one sees large differences in anemia prevalence across prefectures, from as low as 14% in Korcë to as high as 28% in Berat. Among men 15-49, the lowest prevalence is observed in Elbasan and Berat (7%) and the highest is observed in Vlorë (31%).
- The prevalence of anemia in women decreases with increasing education level, from 27% among women in the lowest education level to 18% among women with a university or post-graduate education (**Tables 10.12.1 and 10.12.2**).

10.8 Micronutrient Intake among Mothers

Iron deficiency may occur at any age if diets are based on staple foods with little meat or other iron-rich foods, or people are affected by infections that cause blood loss. Young children and women of childbearing age are most commonly and severely affected. An estimated 41% of pregnant women worldwide have anemia caused by iron deficiency (World Health Organization 2009).

Regarding iron supplementation during pregnancy, 63% of women with a birth in the past 5 years reported taking iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy for their last live birth: 36% took these supplements less than 60 days, 8% took them between 60 and 89 days and 19% took them for 90 days or more. Only 2% of women took de-worming medication during the pregnancy for the last live birth, and 64% of them live in households with adequately iodized salt (**Table 10.13**).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 who reported taking iron supplements during the pregnancy for their last live birth increased between 2008-09 and 2017-18: the proportion who took these supplements for 90 or more days went from 9% to 19%, and the proportion who took them less than 60 days increased from 17% to 30%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are significant variations across prefectures. The proportion of pregnant women who took iron supplements 90 or more days represents only 2% in Shkodër and 3% in Dibër, compared with 32% in Berat and 37% in Gjirokastër.

- Women with an education of primary 4-year or less and women in the lowest wealth quintile are less likely to take iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy than women with more education and with higher household wealth.

List of Tables

For more information on nutrition of children and adults, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1 Nutritional status of children**
- **Table 10.2 Initial breastfeeding**
- **Table 10.3 Breastfeeding status by age**
- **Table 10.4 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status**
- **Table 10.5 Median duration of breastfeeding**
- **Table 10.6 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 10.7 Minimum acceptable diet**
- **Table 10.8 Prevalence of anemia in children**
- **Table 10.9 Presence of iodized salt in household**
- **Table 10.10 Micronutrient intake among children**
- **Table 10.11.1 Nutritional status of women**
- **Table 10.11.2 Nutritional status of men**
- **Table 10.12.1 Prevalence of anemia in women**
- **Table 10.12.2 Prevalence of anemia in men**
- **Table 10.13 Micronutrient intake among mothers**

Table 10.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	2.9	11.1	0.1	228	2.6	5.6	13.7	0.4	227	0.7	4.5	7.9	0.3	241
6-8	3.4	6.1	0.5	96	0.3	1.3	22.5	0.8	94	0.0	0.3	15.0	0.9	97
9-11	3.9	6.5	0.1	148	0.0	1.5	12.3	0.9	149	0.0	1.2	7.8	0.6	153
12-17	3.5	12.0	-0.4	238	0.0	0.6	24.2	1.1	236	0.2	0.8	10.2	0.7	242
18-23	8.5	15.7	-0.6	217	0.3	0.3	24.9	1.0	216	0.0	3.0	10.1	0.5	218
24-35	4.4	12.2	-0.5	480	0.4	1.3	14.7	0.8	475	0.1	1.3	5.9	0.4	483
36-47	3.8	13.2	-0.5	445	0.0	1.0	14.9	0.9	442	0.0	0.8	4.2	0.3	454
48-59	2.3	9.0	-0.4	472	0.8	1.7	13.0	0.7	460	0.6	0.8	7.1	0.3	480
Sex														
Male	3.9	11.6	-0.3	1,184	0.4	1.2	17.4	0.8	1,173	0.1	1.8	8.2	0.5	1,210
Female	4.0	11.0	-0.4	1,138	0.7	2.0	15.4	0.8	1,126	0.4	1.2	6.4	0.4	1,157
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	3.9	11.2	-0.3	929	0.7	1.7	16.9	0.8	917	0.2	1.6	7.9	0.4	955
<24	6.0	21.8	-0.7	158	0.5	0.9	19.4	1.0	159	0.3	0.3	3.7	0.3	162
24-47	2.7	8.7	-0.4	423	0.7	1.8	17.5	0.9	422	0.4	1.6	7.0	0.4	427
48+	4.7	11.7	-0.3	685	0.0	0.8	15.7	0.8	675	0.1	1.7	7.9	0.4	693
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	*	*	*	28	*	*	*	*	28	*	*	*	*	28
Small	7.6	14.9	-0.6	197	1.0	2.5	8.4	0.3	194	1.1	2.4	3.3	-0.0	202
Average or larger	3.6	11.0	-0.3	1,960	0.5	1.2	17.9	0.9	1,940	0.1	1.4	8.0	0.5	1,997
Missing	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	10
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	4.1	11.6	-0.4	2,195	0.5	1.4	16.8	0.8	2,173	0.2	1.5	7.4	0.4	2,237
Not interviewed but in household	1.1	6.1	0.1	108	1.6	6.0	10.0	0.5	107	0.0	0.5	7.1	0.5	111
Not interviewed and not in the household[5]	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	19
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Thin (BMI<18.5)	0.8	15.4	-0.3	62	0.5	0.5	10.7	0.3	61	0.0	5.5	7.3	0.1	63
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	3.7	11.5	-0.4	1,116	0.6	1.2	15.9	0.7	1,107	0.3	1.9	6.0	0.3	1,136
Overweight/ obese (BMI ≥25)	4.3	10.3	-0.3	875	0.1	1.7	18.1	1.0	863	0.1	0.7	8.6	0.5	886
Residence														
Urban	4.2	10.5	-0.3	1,241	0.7	1.3	15.6	0.8	1,230	0.1	1.5	7.0	0.4	1,273
Rural	3.6	12.2	-0.4	1,081	0.4	1.9	17.4	0.8	1,069	0.4	1.5	7.8	0.4	1,094
Prefecture														
Berat	0.4	3.4	-0.1	120	0.5	1.5	11.6	0.6	120	0.0	0.4	5.8	0.4	124
Dibër	9.2	26.0	-1.1	145	1.0	1.6	26.0	1.2	142	0.3	2.3	7.0	0.2	146
Durrës	3.6	11.8	-0.4	250	1.3	1.7	23.0	0.9	246	0.3	2.3	9.3	0.4	254
Elbasan	0.9	10.8	-0.2	245	0.3	1.2	11.3	0.7	242	0.3	1.5	5.1	0.4	255
Fier	2.1	7.3	-0.3	252	0.4	0.9	9.1	0.6	252	0.0	0.8	3.9	0.2	258
Gjirokastër	4.5	13.1	-0.3	49	1.2	4.9	18.0	0.8	49	0.0	3.1	10.3	0.5	50
Korçë	3.0	9.6	-0.3	200	0.0	2.4	18.5	0.7	198	0.0	1.6	7.0	0.4	202
Kukës	8.3	19.9	-0.5	96	1.2	3.4	19.4	1.0	95	0.2	2.2	4.5	0.3	98
Lezhe	4.2	9.4	-0.2	109	1.9	6.2	17.2	0.7	109	1.5	4.0	13.6	0.4	116
Shkodër	1.2	8.6	-0.4	134	1.2	2.8	19.3	1.1	132	1.2	1.6	10.9	0.6	135
Tirana	5.9	10.8	-0.2	597	0.0	0.4	16.0	0.8	590	0.0	0.8	7.5	0.5	604
Vlorë	2.8	12.2	-0.4	125	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.9	125	0.0	0.5	8.0	0.5	126
Mother's education														
No education/ primary 4-year	4.9	21.9	-1.0	64	1.2	1.7	11.6	0.7	60	0.0	1.3	7.6	0.2	67
Primary 8-year	4.1	12.6	-0.5	1,101	0.6	1.9	16.0	0.8	1,089	0.3	1.6	6.5	0.3	1,120
Secondary/ professional/ technical	4.1	11.0	-0.3	558	0.6	1.8	15.9	0.8	554	0.3	2.4	6.0	0.4	569
University and post graduate	3.5	8.2	-0.1	580	0.3	0.9	18.6	0.9	576	0.0	0.6	10.5	0.6	591

(Continued…)

Table 10.1—*continued*

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	4.8	17.1	-0.7	540	0.9	2.6	14.7	0.7	533	0.6	2.4	5.7	0.2	550
Second	3.3	10.5	-0.4	515	0.8	1.6	16.8	0.8	507	0.1	1.2	7.8	0.4	525
Middle	2.3	7.3	-0.2	458	0.3	1.3	16.5	0.9	455	0.0	0.9	8.5	0.5	471
Fourth	5.8	11.3	-0.3	431	0.6	1.7	17.2	0.8	431	0.3	2.0	5.7	0.4	440
Highest	3.5	9.2	-0.0	378	0.0	0.2	17.4	0.9	373	0.1	0.7	9.5	0.6	381
Total	3.9	11.3	-0.3	2,322	0.5	1.6	16.4	0.8	2,299	0.2	1.5	7.4	0.4	2,367

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.
[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median
[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval
[5] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 10.10.1.
[7] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire

Table 10.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	93.3	53.0	87.1	516	22.0	481
Female	93.1	60.0	87.9	519	24.0	483
Residence						
Urban	93.3	61.2	88.1	591	19.1	551
Rural	93.1	50.3	86.7	444	28.2	414
Prefecture						
Berat	97.3	19.3	88.8	47	33.2	46
Dibër	94.6	47.9	92.3	56	25.9	53
Durrës	92.1	56.0	89.3	122	19.9	113
Elbasan	91.8	35.2	84.4	116	58.4	106
Fier	91.2	45.6	86.0	108	21.1	99
Gjirokastër	94.2	44.3	60.7	17	(30.8)	16
Korçë	98.8	86.2	95.8	72	24.4	71
Kukës	91.0	38.7	83.2	34	14.2	31
Lezhe	88.6	21.9	74.7	52	15.0	46
Shkodër	87.0	61.3	83.7	51	(4.3)	44
Tirana	95.5	74.5	91.1	318	15.9	304
Vlorë	(85.9)	(68.0)	(80.7)	42	(10.7)	36
Mother's education						
No education/primary 4-year	(91.2)	(73.0)	(89.2)	30	*	27
Primary 8-year	92.9	52.0	85.6	436	24.6	405
Secondary/professional/ technical	94.8	58.8	90.3	268	22.0	254
University and post graduate	92.4	59.3	87.7	302	22.4	279
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	92.2	41.9	82.8	227	26.0	210
Second	94.5	52.6	86.5	196	26.3	185
Middle	91.8	52.4	86.9	209	22.4	192
Fourth	93.8	61.3	90.0	220	24.0	207
Highest	93.8	77.8	92.2	183	15.3	171
Total	93.2	56.5	87.5	1,035	23.0	964

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life

[3] Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary midwife

Table 10.3 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Albania 2017-18

	Breastfeeding status										
Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non milk liquids[1]	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming comple-mentary foods	Total	Percent-age currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percent-age using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
0-1	10.5	46.9	17.1	2.2	19.1	4.2	100.0	89.5	81	38.9	81
2-3	18.6	43.0	9.8	1.0	17.2	10.4	100.0	81.4	99	35.1	104
4-5	9.1	24.7	7.5	7.7	14.3	36.6	100.0	90.9	104	56.7	109
6-8	23.5	3.1	1.9	3.4	1.6	66.6	100.0	76.5	112	68.3	113
9-11	21.8	0.4	3.6	9.6	0.0	64.6	100.0	78.2	162	72.8	162
12-17	46.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	52.2	100.0	53.6	256	76.4	261
18-23	69.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	30.0	100.0	31.0	218	80.9	233
0-3	15.0	44.7	13.1	1.6	18.1	7.6	100.0	85.0	180	36.8	184
0-5	12.8	37.4	11.0	3.8	16.7	18.3	100.0	87.2	284	44.2	293
6-9	25.9	2.1	1.6	8.0	1.1	61.2	100.0	74.1	162	69.7	163
12-15	41.6	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.0	56.4	100.0	58.4	175	78.9	178
12-23	56.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	42.0	100.0	43.2	474	78.5	494
20-23	70.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	29.2	100.0	29.7	150	77.9	164

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth or other liquids

Table 10.4 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Albania 2017-18

Indicator	Percentage	Number
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	37.4	284
Exclusive breastfeeding at 4-5 months of age	24.7	104
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	58.4	175
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-8 months)	88.5	112
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	29.7	150
Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)[1]	46.9	1,031
Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months)[2]	52.2	284
Bottle feeding (0-23 months)	67.1	1,063

[1] For children age 0-5 months: exclusively breastfed, for children age 6-23 months: receive breastmilk and complementary foods

[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 10.5 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years[1]		
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breast-feeding[2]
Sex			
Male	15.9	a	3.1
Female	15.6	(1.7)	(3.0)
Residence			
Urban	17.0	(1.5)	3.1
Rural	15.7	a	(2.9)
Prefecture			
Dibër	(16.2)	(3.0)	(5.3)
Durrës	(17.9)	*	*
Korçë	*	*	(3.1)
Kukës	(14.8)	*	*
Lezhe	*	*	(5.6)
Mother's education			
No education/primary 4-year	16.5	(1.5)	3.0
Primary 8-year	13.9	a	3.8
Secondary/professional/ technical	17.3	a	*
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	14.4	a	4.0
Second	16.1	*	*
Middle	17.5	a	4.2
Fourth	(17.7)	*	*
Highest	(13.8)	a	*
Total	15.8	a	3.1
Mean for all children	16.8	3.4	5.0

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 10.6 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Albania 2017-18

	Liquids			Solid or semi-solid foods										
Age in months	Infant formula	Other milk[1]	Other liquids[2]	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains[3]	Fruits and vege-tables rich in vitamin A[4]	Other fruits and vege-tables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk product	Any solid or semi-solid food	Number of children under age 2
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	19.2	6.6	2.8	3.4	3.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	4.7	72
2-3	21.4	17.6	7.6	3.0	4.1	4.8	5.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.2	12.8	81
4-5	16.5	21.4	40.0	5.9	18.0	10.4	8.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.7	18.5	40.3	94
6-8	3.5	29.6	86.7	8.1	59.2	44.1	35.3	29.9	22.6	30.1	18.1	52.2	87.0	86
9-11	11.5	28.2	91.1	7.6	49.9	47.0	48.8	28.6	26.2	44.0	41.5	57.5	82.6	127
12-17	5.2	30.5	92.9	8.8	79.8	63.2	62.1	38.3	45.6	47.5	61.3	74.7	97.3	137
18-23	9.4	51.8	96.1	15.0	74.4	54.4	63.8	45.0	52.6	54.2	76.5	79.0	96.8	68
6-23	7.4	33.1	91.6	9.3	65.6	52.9	52.8	34.7	36.1	43.9	48.8	65.5	90.6	417
Total	11.7	26.7	64.4	7.4	44.6	35.3	35.0	22.0	22.8	27.7	31.1	44.5	64.7	664
NON BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
6-8	(53.9)	(35.5)	(91.8)	(12.2)	(70.7)	(52.0)	(22.1)	(34.7)	(15.8)	(45.1)	(13.8)	(73.2)	(93.4)	26
9-11	(30.3)	(66.6)	(95.9)	(0.0)	(74.3)	(66.5)	(65.5)	(52.3)	(61.1)	(44.1)	(20.7)	(72.6)	(96.0)	35
12-17	21.3	57.3	93.5	12.1	75.8	63.5	63.5	45.6	40.9	42.9	59.2	78.4	97.7	118
18-23	6.5	47.8	93.0	5.9	78.8	53.2	63.9	35.8	31.8	56.1	67.2	84.1	97.1	150
6-23	18.1	52.2	93.4	8.0	76.6	58.2	60.6	41.0	36.9	49.2	55.1	80.0	96.9	331
Total	22.1	51.0	86.7	7.9	69.8	52.5	55.1	37.2	33.8	44.4	49.8	72.6	89.6	367

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Other milk includes fresh, tinned and powdered cow or other animal milk

[2] Doesn't include plain water

[3] Includes fortified baby food

[4] Includes pumpkin, squash, carrots, orange sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, apricots, peaches and cantaloupes.

Table 10.7 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breastmilk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-8	32.5	45.4	19.4	86	(80.2)	(47.2)	(68.9)	(14.5)	26	95.4	35.9	51.0	18.2	112
9-11	41.9	41.0	21.1	127	(90.1)	(68.5)	(87.5)	(52.4)	35	97.8	47.7	51.1	28.0	162
12-17	66.4	35.9	31.0	137	69.3	67.7	63.1	37.7	118	85.8	67.0	48.5	34.1	256
18-23	74.1	51.3	43.7	68	48.2	69.7	57.0	24.1	150	64.3	71.1	55.2	30.1	218
Sex														
Male	58.7	35.9	27.5	199	63.6	61.0	65.1	28.4	173	83.1	59.7	49.5	28.0	372
Female	48.3	47.3	27.8	218	61.9	73.7	61.6	34.3	158	84.0	58.9	53.3	30.5	376
Residence														
Urban	50.6	45.2	29.8	248	62.9	65.2	59.0	31.6	181	84.4	56.8	51.0	30.6	429
Rural	57.1	37.0	24.5	169	62.6	69.3	68.7	30.7	150	82.5	62.8	51.9	27.4	318
Prefecture														
Berat	(47.5)	(55.2)	(29.0)	17	(60.5)	(81.7)	(60.6)	(15.6)	19	79.2	65.5	58.0	21.9	36
Dibër	69.9	50.0	39.7	23	(64.3)	(80.3)	(80.5)	(39.8)	17	84.7	74.4	63.1	39.7	41
Durrës	(62.0)	(25.3)	(25.3)	45	(52.3)	(41.4)	(37.1)	(13.7)	37	78.4	52.7	30.6	20.1	82
Elbasan	(56.5)	(17.7)	(15.5)	44	(66.5)	(61.3)	(60.1)	(16.3)	32	85.8	58.5	35.7	15.8	76
Fier	(57.4)	(38.5)	(18.2)	37	(47.7)	(74.7)	(70.1)	(26.8)	34	74.8	65.7	53.7	22.3	71
Gjirokastër	*	*	*	5	(57.6)	(39.4)	(75.1)	(13.9)	9	(72.4)	(48.6)	(66.9)	(20.4)	14
Korçë	(62.7)	(58.0)	(45.6)	28	(74.6)	(73.0)	(82.0)	(50.9)	23	88.4	67.4	69.0	48.0	51
Kukës	(18.0)	(42.3)	(7.8)	15	(39.7)	(40.5)	(48.2)	(8.5)	9	77.4	26.4	44.5	8.1	25
Lezhe	(33.0)	(25.3)	(10.9)	18	(49.6)	(47.6)	(55.2)	(20.2)	21	72.5	40.9	41.6	16.0	39
Shkodër	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	17	(78.6)	(42.5)	(27.2)	(13.4)	37
Tirana	(50.8)	(51.2)	(32.2)	146	(74.1)	(75.4)	(68.0)	(46.6)	93	90.0	60.4	57.7	37.8	239
Vlorë	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	18	(87.1)	(86.3)	(74.6)	(52.4)	37
Mother's education														
No education/ primary 4-year	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	26
Primary 8-year	55.9	33.6	23.3	182	61.6	65.9	64.0	28.6	132	83.8	60.1	46.4	25.5	314
Secondary/ professional/ technical	58.0	40.4	31.5	95	60.0	63.5	58.7	28.0	92	80.3	60.7	49.4	29.8	187
University and post graduate	44.5	52.0	29.0	125	67.3	71.2	66.9	36.1	96	85.7	56.2	58.5	32.1	221
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	42.5	30.1	19.3	89	58.7	66.7	62.1	28.6	81	80.2	54.1	45.4	23.8	170
Second	59.9	39.8	27.2	83	64.5	65.9	74.4	22.5	62	84.8	62.5	54.6	25.2	145
Middle	66.5	49.0	36.2	83	60.7	59.5	54.2	30.3	62	83.2	63.5	51.2	33.7	145
Fourth	55.8	42.6	28.8	94	66.5	78.0	68.5	39.1	59	87.1	64.4	52.6	32.7	153
Highest	(39.5)	(50.1)	(27.3)	68	(64.8)	(66.0)	(58.7)	(36.4)	66	82.7	52.6	54.3	31.8	135
Total	53.2	41.9	27.7	417	62.8	67.1	63.4	31.2	331	83.5	59.3	51.4	29.2	748

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables [AND RED PALM OIL]; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months.

[3] Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.

[4] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt.

[5] For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

[6] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

[7] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

[8] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

[9] Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breastmilk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

Table 10.8 Prevalence of anemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anemia, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				
	Any anemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7.0 g/dl)	Number of children age 6-59 months
Age in months					
6-8	37.0	27.1	9.9	0.0	82
9-11	41.5	30.4	8.2	2.8	112
12-17	40.0	26.9	13.0	0.1	204
18-23	27.1	18.8	8.3	0.0	188
24-35	25.7	16.3	8.7	0.7	416
36-47	17.2	12.6	4.3	0.3	372
48-59	13.7	12.1	1.5	0.1	403
Sex					
Male	26.0	17.9	7.9	0.2	920
Female	22.9	16.9	5.3	0.7	858
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	24.6	17.6	6.6	0.5	1,692
Not interviewed but in household	19.1	12.5	6.6	0.0	72
Not interviewed and not in the household[5]	*	*	*	*	14
Residence					
Urban	21.9	15.6	5.8	0.5	920
Rural	27.4	19.4	7.5	0.4	858
Prefecture					
Berat	27.2	20.4	6.8	0.0	95
Dibër	44.3	33.5	10.8	0.0	109
Durrës	25.5	14.5	11.0	0.0	136
Elbasan	28.1	16.4	11.7	0.0	181
Fier	20.2	17.4	2.4	0.5	191
Gjirokastër	27.8	17.8	8.9	1.1	42
Korçë	23.0	18.8	3.3	0.8	170
Kukës	25.0	17.6	7.1	0.3	87
Lezhe	19.7	15.8	3.2	0.7	89
Shkodër	24.7	14.5	10.3	0.0	119
Tirana	17.9	13.6	3.7	0.7	456
Vlorë	35.1	22.9	11.2	1.0	104
Mother's education					
No education/primary 4-year	35.0	20.3	14.7	0.0	56
Primary 8-year	28.4	20.2	7.7	0.5	879
Secondary/professional/ technical	21.4	16.7	4.7	0.1	410
University and post graduate	17.6	11.6	5.2	0.8	418
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	32.0	24.3	7.5	0.1	442
Second	25.0	16.0	8.9	0.1	413
Middle	25.7	18.2	6.7	0.8	337
Fourth	20.4	15.0	5.4	0.0	316
Highest	14.9	10.3	3.1	1.5	270
Total	24.5	17.4	6.6	0.4	1,778

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anemia. Prevalence of anemia, based on hemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC, 1998. Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 10.9 Presence of iodized salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among all households, percentage				Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	96.1	3.3	0.7	9,864	67.8	9,477
Rural	98.4	1.2	0.4	5,959	60.5	5,864
Prefecture						
Berat	96.3	3.4	0.3	718	60.4	691
Dibër	99.6	0.0	0.4	594	98.8	592
Durrës	99.1	0.9	0.0	1,545	88.0	1,531
Elbasan	96.4	3.2	0.4	1,516	42.8	1,462
Fier	96.9	3.0	0.1	1,629	71.2	1,579
Gjirokastër	98.0	1.0	1.0	384	80.4	377
Korçë	99.8	0.1	0.1	1,243	73.7	1,241
Kukës	99.6	0.1	0.4	364	64.6	363
Lezhe	91.8	4.1	4.0	655	79.5	601
Shkodër	99.6	0.2	0.1	1,077	43.6	1,073
Tirana	95.1	4.1	0.8	4,951	56.8	4,709
Vlorë	98.0	1.5	0.5	1,146	71.3	1,123
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.0	1.5	0.6	2,953	59.6	2,893
Second	98.1	1.1	0.8	3,184	64.1	3,124
Middle	97.7	2.0	0.3	3,303	69.3	3,228
Fourth	96.4	3.3	0.3	3,228	66.0	3,112
Highest	94.6	4.4	1.0	3,155	65.4	2,985
Total	97.0	2.5	0.6	15,823	65.0	15,341

[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

Table 10.10 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; among all children age 6-59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households in which salt was tested for iodine, percentage who live in households with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:		Among children age 6-59 months living in households tested for iodized salt	
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage living in house- holds with iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Age in months							
6-8	59.0	42.1	112	0.0	113	63.8	113
9-11	72.4	61.1	162	1.7	162	67.1	160
12-17	87.4	75.5	256	3.7	261	61.7	259
18-23	85.7	79.3	218	1.9	233	62.1	233
24-35	na	na	na	6.5	514	63.4	509
36-47	na	na	na	8.4	464	64.5	459
48-59	na	na	na	7.1	510	67.1	502
Sex							
Male	77.3	68.5	372	5.1	1,149	64.3	1,138
Female	81.5	68.4	376	6.0	1,108	64.5	1,096
Breastfeeding status							
Breastfeeding	77.2	66.4	417	1.9	487	64.4	484
Not breastfeeding	82.2	71.1	331	6.5	1,770	64.4	1,750
Mother's age							
15-19	*	*	13	(4.5)	28	(78.2)	28
20-29	79.4	67.3	432	6.0	1,181	62.1	1,173
30-39	79.4	69.4	281	5.1	945	67.2	932
40-49	(81.1)	(79.4)	21	4.9	103	61.6	101
Residence							
Urban	77.6	65.5	429	4.1	1,262	65.1	1,248
Rural	81.8	72.4	318	7.4	995	63.6	986
Prefecture							
Berat	85.7	74.1	36	5.6	111	61.1	110
Dibër	81.6	71.6	41	6.4	133	99.2	133
Durrës	79.7	73.4	82	1.6	243	84.9	243
Elbasan	83.6	79.1	76	10.2	237	45.4	229
Fier	89.0	74.0	71	12.7	229	68.1	225
Gjirokastër	(88.8)	(72.9)	14	4.9	50	71.4	50
Korçë	88.0	81.3	51	6.3	175	73.2	175
Kukës	58.7	44.7	25	1.2	90	57.3	90
Lezhe	64.9	59.4	39	6.7	123	66.2	115
Shkodër	(64.8)	(54.3)	37	1.2	134	44.3	134
Tirana	75.2	59.9	239	3.8	601	56.1	601
Vlorë	(99.0)	(92.0)	37	4.7	131	68.1	131
Mother's education							
No education/primary 4-year	*	*	26	0.7	76	48.7	76
Primary 8-year	78.1	69.7	314	7.5	1,062	65.6	1,050
Secondary/professional/ technical	80.6	71.1	187	4.1	545	60.2	540
University and post graduate	80.5	63.5	221	4.0	573	68.3	568
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	72.9	66.8	170	5.3	516	59.6	510
Second	85.2	72.3	145	8.2	502	65.9	497
Middle	82.7	75.0	145	5.9	433	66.4	431
Fourth	79.5	68.8	153	4.6	421	64.2	416
Highest	77.8	58.9	135	3.1	385	66.9	380
Total	79.4	68.5	748	5.5	2,257	64.4	2,234

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, orange yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, apricots, peaches and cantaloupes.
[2] Includes meat, including organ meat, fish, poultry and eggs
[3] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis.
[4] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested.

Table 10.11.1 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, percentage with height under 145 cm, mean Body Mass Index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Height		Body Mass Index[1]								
Background characteristic	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Overweight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	Number of women
Age											
15-19	0.5	1,651	21.8	72.7	13.4	10.5	2.9	13.9	10.9	3.0	1,617
20-29	0.7	2,976	23.3	69.1	6.6	4.9	1.7	24.2	18.0	6.2	2,763
30-39	0.9	2,732	25.9	48.6	2.0	1.8	0.2	49.4	33.2	16.2	2,637
40-49	0.9	3,327	28.5	25.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	74.5	42.9	31.6	3,321
Residence											
Urban	0.6	6,372	25.4	50.3	4.9	3.8	1.1	44.8	28.2	16.7	6,184
Rural	1.0	4,314	25.4	50.5	3.8	3.0	0.7	45.7	29.6	16.1	4,155
Prefecture											
Berat	2.3	434	25.7	45.6	4.7	3.6	1.1	49.7	29.4	20.3	418
Dibër	0.5	502	25.0	53.4	4.0	2.9	1.1	42.7	28.8	13.9	481
Durrës	0.6	1,013	25.4	48.6	5.2	4.3	0.9	46.1	26.7	19.5	972
Elbasan	1.9	1,087	26.1	44.8	2.9	2.4	0.5	52.3	31.8	20.5	1,041
Fier	1.7	1,068	26.2	43.4	3.2	2.4	0.8	53.4	33.3	20.1	1,028
Gjirokastër	0.5	201	25.3	52.9	3.1	2.4	0.7	44.0	29.2	14.8	196
Korçë	0.4	851	25.2	54.2	4.2	3.2	1.0	41.6	26.1	15.5	822
Kukës	0.3	336	25.0	54.6	2.8	2.2	0.6	42.6	30.4	12.2	327
Lezhe	0.2	467	25.0	50.1	5.2	3.6	1.6	44.8	31.7	13.1	458
Shkodër	0.1	786	25.0	53.1	4.0	3.1	0.9	43.0	30.4	12.5	759
Tirana	0.5	3,368	25.3	52.6	5.2	4.1	1.1	42.3	27.0	15.2	3,288
Vlorë	0.3	573	24.9	52.1	6.0	5.2	0.9	41.8	26.0	15.8	548
Education											
No education/primary 4-year	4.4	236	25.6	43.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	49.3	30.0	19.3	225
Primary 8-year	1.1	4,066	26.5	41.7	2.9	2.4	0.5	55.4	33.7	21.6	3,912
Secondary/professional/ technical	0.6	3,623	25.0	53.0	5.5	4.1	1.3	41.5	26.2	15.3	3,534
University and post graduate	0.2	2,761	24.3	60.1	5.0	3.9	1.2	34.8	24.7	10.1	2,668
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.8	2,121	25.4	51.7	4.0	3.3	0.7	44.4	27.7	16.6	2,043
Second	0.7	2,124	25.5	47.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	47.4	30.1	17.3	2,048
Middle	0.7	2,101	25.6	48.3	4.4	3.5	1.0	47.3	29.7	17.5	2,043
Fourth	0.6	2,232	25.3	51.4	4.8	3.8	1.0	43.8	28.3	15.5	2,147
Highest	0.1	2,108	25.2	52.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	43.2	28.0	15.2	2,058
Total 15-49	0.8	10,685	25.4	50.4	4.4	3.5	1.0	45.2	28.8	16.4	10,338
50-59	2.1	3,898	29.8	18.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	81.8	36.2	45.6	3,888
Total 15-59	1.1	14,584	26.6	41.5	3.3	2.6	0.7	55.2	30.8	24.4	14,226

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 10.11.2 Nutritional status of men

Among men age 15-49, mean Body Mass Index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index								
	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Overweight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	Number of men
Age									
15-19	22.4	72.0	10.1	8.4	1.7	17.8	14.1	3.7	708
20-29	24.8	55.2	1.5	1.3	0.2	43.4	35.9	7.4	1,396
30-39	26.6	35.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	64.8	49.5	15.3	1,065
40-49	27.6	23.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	75.8	50.7	25.1	1,150
Residence									
Urban	25.8	42.6	2.1	1.7	0.4	55.3	41.0	14.3	2,552
Rural	25.4	47.5	2.5	2.0	0.5	49.9	37.8	12.2	1,767
Prefecture									
Berat	26.3	37.6	3.9	3.4	0.4	58.6	37.7	20.8	157
Dibër	25.1	53.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	45.1	35.9	9.2	195
Durrës	26.2	43.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	55.2	38.0	17.2	396
Elbasan	25.2	47.7	3.7	2.9	0.8	48.5	35.0	13.5	407
Fier	26.1	40.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	57.6	40.1	17.5	449
Gjirokastër	26.3	31.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	68.2	59.7	8.5	107
Korçë	25.0	51.0	1.9	1.4	0.4	47.1	38.0	9.1	392
Kukës	25.6	42.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	57.0	48.1	8.9	135
Lezhe	25.6	44.1	1.2	0.5	0.6	54.7	43.7	11.0	180
Shkodër	25.4	44.2	1.1	0.9	0.2	54.7	44.3	10.4	321
Tirana	25.6	44.4	3.3	2.7	0.6	52.4	38.4	14.0	1,351
Vlorë	25.7	44.7	1.9	1.9	0.0	53.4	40.5	12.9	229
Education									
No education/primary 4-year	25.1	59.5	2.3	0.4	1.9	38.2	21.3	16.9	87
Primary 8-year	25.8	42.6	2.4	1.8	0.5	55.0	39.6	15.5	1,445
Secondary/professional/ technical	25.4	46.8	2.9	2.4	0.5	50.3	38.2	12.2	1,935
University and post graduate	25.9	41.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	57.6	45.1	12.6	853
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	24.8	54.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	42.8	32.8	9.9	837
Second	25.5	44.5	2.0	1.6	0.4	53.5	40.0	13.6	878
Middle	25.8	41.6	2.6	2.5	0.1	55.9	43.6	12.3	836
Fourth	25.6	42.2	3.2	2.5	0.7	54.5	40.9	13.6	869
Highest	26.3	40.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	58.4	40.8	17.5	900
Total 15-49	25.6	44.6	2.3	1.8	0.5	53.1	39.7	13.4	4,319
50-59	28.3	20.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	79.0	47.5	31.5	1,508
Total 15-59	26.3	38.5	1.8	1.4	0.3	59.8	41.7	18.1	5,827

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m2).

Table 10.12.1 Prevalence of anemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anemia, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				
	Any (NP <12.0 g/dl / P <11.0 g/dl)	Mild (NP 10.0-11.9 g/dl / P 10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (NP 7.0-9.9 g/dl / P 7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (NP < 7.0 g/dl / P < 7.0 g/dl)	Number of women
Age					
15-19	17.6	16.2	1.0	0.4	1,599
20-29	20.6	18.3	2.1	0.2	2,849
30-39	22.4	18.8	3.2	0.4	2,644
40-49	27.3	21.9	4.7	0.6	3,252
Number of children ever born					
0	17.6	15.8	1.5	0.3	3,606
1	21.9	18.8	2.7	0.5	1,459
2-3	26.2	21.5	4.3	0.5	4,813
4-5	28.1	24.3	3.4	0.5	442
6+	(24.0)	(22.8)	(1.3)	(0.0)	24
Maternity status					
Pregnant	25.5	17.6	6.1	1.8	233
Breastfeeding	22.2	19.7	2.5	0.0	670
Neither	22.6	19.2	3.0	0.4	9,440
Cigarette use[1]					
Smokes cigarettes	24.7	20.7	3.7	0.4	499
Does not smoke cigarettes	22.6	19.2	3.0	0.4	9,845
Residence					
Urban	22.8	19.5	3.0	0.2	6,082
Rural	22.5	18.8	3.0	0.7	4,262
Prefecture					
Berat	28.1	23.9	4.0	0.2	426
Dibër	23.4	19.5	3.1	0.9	498
Durrës	23.6	20.0	3.2	0.4	909
Elbasan	26.2	21.2	4.9	0.1	1,074
Fier	16.3	14.1	1.3	1.0	1,035
Gjirokastër	29.5	25.3	3.3	0.9	199
Korçë	14.2	12.2	1.6	0.4	836
Kukës	21.0	18.6	2.3	0.2	336
Lezhe	23.0	20.3	2.5	0.2	465
Shkodër	24.2	22.0	1.4	0.8	761
Tirana	23.3	19.3	3.7	0.3	3,241
Vlorë	26.8	23.8	3.0	0.0	564
Education					
No education/primary 4-year	27.2	26.0	1.2	0.0	233
Primary 8-year	24.8	20.4	3.9	0.5	3,974
Secondary/professional/ technical	23.4	20.1	2.9	0.4	3,523
University and post graduate	18.1	15.8	2.0	0.3	2,614
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	23.6	19.6	3.5	0.6	2,104
Second	23.7	20.6	2.9	0.3	2,070
Middle	24.2	19.6	4.3	0.2	2,033
Fourth	23.0	19.4	2.7	0.8	2,136
Highest	18.8	16.9	1.8	0.1	2,002
Total 15-49	22.7	19.2	3.0	0.4	10,344
50-59	18.6	16.2	1.7	0.8	3,819
Total 15-59	21.6	18.4	2.7	0.5	14,163

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status if known using formulas in CDC, 1998. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.

Table 10.12.2 Prevalence of anemia in men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with anemia, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Anemia status by hemoglobin level: Any anemia <13.0 g/dl	Number of men
Age		
15-19	14.9	678
20-29	11.5	1,338
30-39	9.1	1,013
40-49	10.3	1,118
Residence		
Urban	11.0	2,436
Rural	11.3	1,711
Prefecture		
Berat	7.3	153
Dibër	17.2	192
Durrës	12.5	333
Elbasan	7.1	397
Fier	2.9	438
Gjirokastër	15.4	107
Korçë	13.5	385
Kukës	7.7	135
Lezhe	16.2	174
Shkodër	7.0	311
Tirana	10.5	1,300
Vlorë	31.1	223
Education		
No education/primary 4-year	13.3	80
Primary 8-year	12.7	1,381
Secondary/professional/technical	9.8	1,882
University and post-graduate	11.3	804
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	14.3	812
Second	10.2	842
Middle	12.0	807
Fourth	12.6	837
Highest	6.8	850
Total 15-49	11.1	4,148
50-59	12.6	1,444
Total 15-59	11.5	5,592

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC, 1998.
[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks.

Table 10.13 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child, and percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of the last child; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey and who live in households that were tested for iodized salt, percentage who live in households with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth						Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Among women with a child born in the last 5 years, who live in households that were tested for iodized salt	
	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Total			Percentage living in households with iodized salt[1]	Number of women
Age										
15-19	(42.1)	(42.5)	(2.6)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(1.1)	38	(76.8)	38
20-29	29.1	37.6	8.1	18.5	6.7	100.0	1.7	1,142	62.3	1,133
30-39	30.8	33.5	9.8	19.3	6.6	100.0	2.2	916	65.9	903
40-49	35.6	31.8	0.4	13.0	19.1	100.0	0.0	95	62.5	93
Residence										
Urban	30.8	35.2	9.5	18.4	6.1	100.0	1.8	1,224	64.9	1,209
Rural	29.7	36.4	7.0	18.6	8.3	100.0	1.9	966	63.0	958
Prefecture										
Berat	21.0	32.7	11.1	32.2	3.0	100.0	0.5	108	64.0	106
Dibër	57.7	37.0	0.3	2.7	2.3	100.0	3.1	127	99.2	127
Durrës	36.9	21.5	7.0	29.4	5.3	100.0	0.1	234	86.5	234
Elbasan	25.7	19.5	13.2	30.9	10.6	100.0	4.4	239	47.3	230
Fier	19.8	56.6	1.7	11.2	10.7	100.0	3.8	233	66.4	228
Gjirokastër	19.0	22.7	20.3	36.5	1.5	100.0	0.6	47	69.7	47
Korçë	13.7	35.4	9.5	28.4	12.9	100.0	0.4	177	71.0	177
Kukës	72.7	3.0	0.0	5.0	19.3	100.0	0.0	76	55.9	76
Lezhe	40.0	25.4	6.9	13.3	14.3	100.0	0.8	117	69.9	110
Shkodër	34.7	55.4	2.6	1.9	5.4	100.0	11.5	118	46.2	118
Tirana	29.2	44.7	10.4	12.1	3.7	100.0	0.0	592	53.6	591
Vlorë	20.4	29.5	16.4	31.3	2.5	100.0	0.7	121	67.9	121
Education										
No education/primary 4-year	61.5	11.8	13.9	8.6	4.2	100.0	1.9	69	46.6	69
Primary 8-year	34.6	32.7	7.3	16.3	9.1	100.0	1.8	993	64.3	982
Secondary/professional/ technical	25.7	44.3	7.8	16.4	5.8	100.0	1.6	550	60.5	544
University and post graduate	23.6	35.6	10.1	25.6	5.1	100.0	2.2	578	69.2	571
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	41.1	28.5	5.6	16.2	8.5	100.0	1.8	491	59.2	485
Second	31.5	33.6	10.0	16.7	8.3	100.0	1.8	456	63.2	450
Middle	30.3	37.0	4.4	21.8	6.5	100.0	1.7	427	68.2	425
Fourth	22.8	41.0	11.5	18.5	6.3	100.0	2.2	427	63.9	420
Highest	23.6	40.2	10.9	19.9	5.4	100.0	1.7	391	66.9	385
Total	30.3	35.7	8.4	18.5	7.1	100.0	1.9	2,191	64.1	2,167

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Excludes women in households where salt was not tested.

LIFESTYLE HEALTH RISK FACTORS 11

Key Findings

- ***Tobacco:*** Overall, 5% of women and 36% of men age 15-49 smoke cigarettes.
- ***Alcohol consumption:*** More than 1 in 4 women (28%) and 6 in 10 men (60%) age 15-49 have consumed alcohol in the past 12 months.
- ***Sugary sodas and juices:*** The consumption of sodas and sugary juices is more frequent among young men and women and decreases steadily with age.
- ***Oils and fat:*** Overall, 5% of women and 10% of men age 15-49 consume potentially dangerous animal fats (butter/ghee and lard/suet) usually.
- ***Fruits and vegetables:*** About 5% of women and 2% of men age 15-49 consumed the recommended combined number of portions of fruit and vegetables in the day preceding the survey.
- ***Physical activity:*** Overall, about 1 in 10 women and men age 15-49 engage in frequent physical activity.

This chapter presents data on lifestyle and behavior patterns, such as smoking, consumption of alcohol, and eating foods with high sugar and fat content, which are associated with common non-communicable diseases. It also examines behaviors that are conducive to favorable health outcomes, namely consumption of fruits and vegetables and practice of physical activity.

11.1 TOBACCO SMOKING

Cigarette smoking is one of the most important sources of preventable morbidity and premature mortality in industrialized countries. Lung cancer is a leading cause of cancer death, and cigarette smoking causes most cases of lung cancer. Smokers also have an increased risk for other types of cancers, including cancers of the oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, pancreas, kidney, and bladder. Cigarette smoking is also a major contributor to cardiovascular disease.

Tobacco smoking
Women and men who currently smoke cigarettes or use any other type of tobacco, such as cigars or pipes
Sample: Women and men age 15-59

Cigarette smoking is relatively rare among women (5%), but more than one-third of men (36%) smoke cigarettes. Almost no women use other kinds of tobacco products, while only 1% of men use other tobacco products.

Trends: Cigarette smoking decreased from 43% to 35% among men age 15-49 between 2008-09 and 2017-18, but it remained almost stable among women of the same age (4% and 5%, respectively in (**Figure 11.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics among respondents age 15-49

- Cigarette smoking is most common at age 30-34 in both men (44%) and women (7%).
- More men and women smoke in urban areas (38% and 7%, respectively) than in rural areas (32% and 2%, respectively.
- Among men, the percentage of smokers decreases markedly with education, from 58% among those with an education of primary 4-year or less to 31% among those with a university or post-graduate education. This pattern is not observed among women, but the largest proportion of smokers is found among those with an education of primary 4-year or less (16%).do
- Among men the proportion of smokers varies widely across prefectures, from 23% in Korçë and 26% in Kukës, to 42% in Tirana and 45% in Vlorë (**Figure 11.2**).
- Among women, the proportion of smokers increases with household wealth, from 3% in the lowest quintile to 8% in the highest, but this pattern is not observed among men (**Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2**).
- Not only do more men smoke, but male smokers tend to smoke more cigarettes than female smokers do: 23% of male smokers age 15-49 report smoking 25 or more cigarettes per day, compared with only 3% of female smokers (**Tables 11.2.1 and 11.2.2**).

Figure 11.1 **Trends in cigarette smoking**

Percentage of women age 15-49

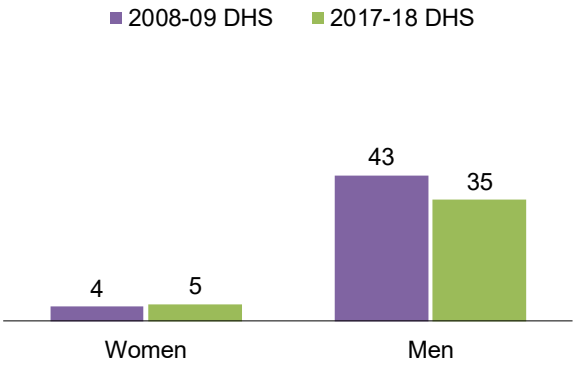
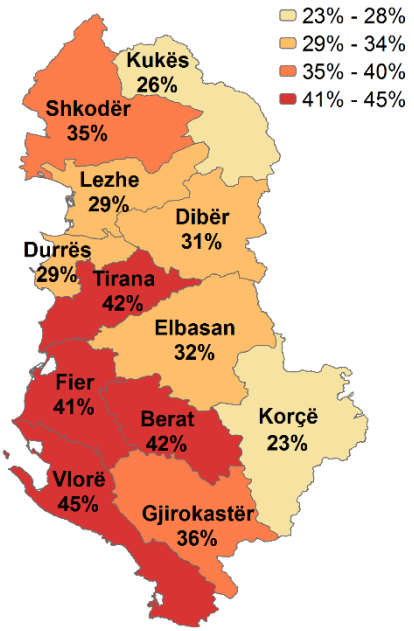


Figure 11.2 **Smoking of any type of tobacco by prefecture**

Percentage of men 15-49 who smoke



11.2 Alcohol Consumption

The use of alcohol is important in public health because of its association with various diseases and the outcome of many acute and chronic physical, psychological, and behavioral problems. Acute intoxication and relatively low levels of chronic consumption can produce serious adverse effects even among individuals who do not experience alcohol dependency. The important health problems related to alcohol use are alcohol dependence, risk of physical injury, and debilitating and lethal disorders of the gastrointestinal, nervous, cardiovascular, and respiratory systems.

Alcohol drinking

Percentage of women and men who report having drunk drinks containing alcohol, such as beer, wine, raki, or other spirits in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

The majority of people who drink alcohol do so in moderation. One in four (25%) women age 15-49 reports drinking alcohol 1 to 3 days per month, 3% report drinking alcohol 1 to 4 days per week, and only 1% say they drink 5 or more days a week. Men the same age drink more than women do. One-third of them report drinking 1 to 3 days per month, 20% report drinking 1 to 4 days per week, and 6% say they drink 5 or more days a week (**Tables 11.3.1 and 11.3.2**).

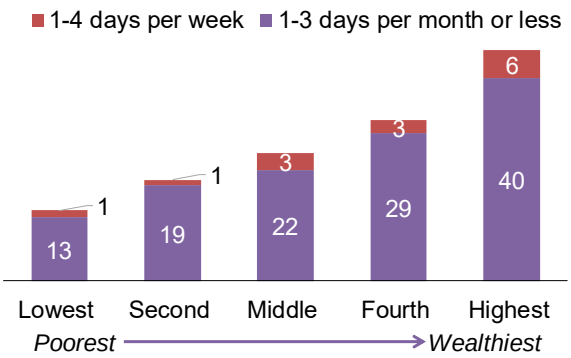
Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 that consumes alcohol 1 to 3 days per month or less increased from 12% to 25% between 2008-09 and 2017-18, while the proportion who drinks 1 to 4 days a week decreased from 5% to 3%. A similar trend is observed among men: the proportion consuming alcohol 1 to 3 days per month or less increased from 17% to 33%, while there was a slight decrease from 23% to 20% in the proportion drinking 1 to 4 days a week.

Patterns by background characteristics among respondents age 15-49

- Women in urban areas consume more alcohol: 29% of them drink 1 to 3 days a month or less and 4% drink 1 to 4 days a week, compared with 18% and 2%, respectively, in rural areas.
- The proportion of women and men who drink alcohol increases with education: 15% of women with primary 4-year or less drink 1 to 2 days per month and 1% drink more frequently, compared with women with a university or post-graduate education, among whom 39% drink 1 to 2 days per month and 7% drink more frequently. A similar pattern is observed among men.
- Household wealth is strongly associated with alcohol consumption, especially among women: 13% of women in the lowest wealth quintile drink 1 to 2 days per month and 2% drink more frequently, whereas in the highest quintile 40% of women drink 1 to 2 days per month and 7% drink more frequently (**Figure 11.3**). A similar pattern is observed among men

Figure 11.3 **Women's consumption of alcohol by wealth**

Percentage of women 15-49 who drink 1-3 days per month and 1-4 days per week



11.3 CONSUMPTION OF SUGARY SODAS AND JUICES

Soft drinks and drinks that have a high content of added sugar present many potential health problems. The inherent acids and sugars results in dental caries and potential enamel erosion. More important, several studies have found an association between sugar-sweetened beverages and incidence of obesity in children and adolescents, which in turn is associated with the incidence of Type II diabetes.

Consumption of sugary beverages

Percentage of women and men who report to have drunk sugary sodas or juices in the 7 days preceding the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

To assess the level of consumption of drinks with high sugar content, respondents were asked if they had had any soda or sugary juice in the 7 days preceding the survey. Among women age 15-49, 25% had 1 or 2 soft or sugary drinks, 32% had 3 to 6 of these drinks, 6% had seven or more and 36% report that they did not have any sugary drinks during the past 7 days. The consumption of sugary drinks is slightly less among men in the 15-49 age group: 17% had 1 or 2 sugary drinks, 30% had 3 to 6 of these drinks, 10% had seven or more, and 42% report that they did not have any sugary drinks in the past 7 days (**Tables 11.4.1 and 11.4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics among respondents age 15-49

- In both men and women, high consumption of sugary sodas and juices (consumption of seven drinks or more in the previous week) decreases rapidly with age, from 9% among young women and 15% among men age 15-19 to a minimum of 4% among women and 5% among men age 45-49.
- Among women, the proportion of frequent drinkers decreases with increasing education, from 10% among those with primary 4-year education or less to 6% among those with a university or postgraduate education. Among men, however, the pattern is reversed: 4% of those with a primary 4-year or less education had 7 or more sugary drinks in the past week, compared with 10% among those with a university or postgraduate education.
- The proportion of frequent drinkers of sugary drinks by household wealth does not show a clear pattern among women, but there is a positive association among men, increasing from 7% in the lowest wealth quintile to 15% in the highest quintile.

11.4 Consumption of Oils and Fat

In general terms, cooking with vegetable oils is preferable to cooking with lard or suet because the latter have a higher content of saturated fat whereas vegetable oils have a higher content of polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fats. Intake of saturated fats is associated with an increase in the risk of a number of non-communicable diseases, including coronary heart disease, obesity, and diabetes. It should be mentioned that some vegetable oils, such as palm oil and coconut oil, also have a high content of saturated fats.

Consumption of oil and fat

Type of oil or fat most often used for cooking or baking in the household

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

To assess the consumption of oils and fats, respondents were asked what type of oil or fat was most often used in the household for cooking and baking. Vegetable oils are by far the most frequently used: 91% of women and 86% of men age 15-49 report that is the type of oil used for cooking and baking at home. Butter and ghee is used at home for 5% of women and 7% of men, while lard or suet is used less (1% of women and 3% of men) (**Tables 11.5.1 and 11.5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics among respondents age 15-49

- Butter or ghee consumption is higher in rural than urban areas for both women and men (10% vs. 2% in women, and 10% vs. 6% in men, respectively).

- Consumption of potentially dangerous animal fats is highest among men in Dibër and Kukës prefectures. In Dibër prefecture 31% consume butter or ghee and 12% consume lard or suet; in Shkodër prefecture the corresponding figures are 19% and 4 percent.

- Education is associated with household consumption of vegetable oil: 88% of women with primary 4-year education or less live in household where vegetable oils are used, compared to 94% of women with a university or postgraduate education. Among men the pattern is less clear and these proportions are 83% and 86%, respectively.

- Butter and ghee consumption decreases steadily with increasing household wealth among women, from 13% in the lowest quintile to 1% in the highest quintile, but this pattern is not observed among men (**Tables 11.5.1 and 11.5.2**).

11.5 Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables

Mounting research indicates that the regular consumption of fruit and vegetables is associated with reduced risks of cancer, cardiovascular disease, stroke, Alzheimer disease, cataracts, and some of the functional declines associated with aging. Functional foods that contain significant amounts of bioactive components may provide desirable health benefits beyond basic nutrition and, evidence suggests, play important roles in the prevention of chronic diseases. The benefit of a diet rich in fruit and vegetables is attributed to the complex mixture of phytochemicals present in whole foods. In general terms, it is recommended that a person eat three or more servings of fruit and four or more servings of vegetables every day (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2018).

Consumption of fruits

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-59 by number of servings of fruit consumed in the day preceding the survey

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

Consumption of vegetables

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-59 by number of servings of fruit consumed in the day preceding the survey

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

To estimate the patterns of consumption of fruits and vegetables, respondents were asked if they had had any fruits or vegetables in the day preceding the survey, and if the answer was affirmative, they were asked how many servings of fruit and how many servings of vegetables they had. Thirty-seven percent of women age 15-49 and 14% of men that age had the recommended amount of fruit (three or more servings) in the day preceding the survey (**Tables 11.6.1 and 11.6.2**).

Slightly more than 80% of men and women have 1 to 3 servings of vegetables a day, but only 7% of women and 3% of men age 15-49 consumed the recommended number of servings of vegetables (four or more) in the day preceding the survey (**Tables 11.7.1 and 11.7.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics among respondents age 15-49

- The recommended number of portions of fruit (three or more servings) in the day preceding the survey was consumed by higher proportions of urban (40%) than rural (32%) women. The reverse pattern is noticed in men (16% rural vs. 13% urban).

- Consumption of the recommended number of servings of fruit increases with education: from 20% of the least educated to 42% of those with a university or post-graduate education, among women, and

from 2% among least educated to 15% among those with a university or post-graduate education, among men.

- Consumption of the recommended number of servings of fruit increases with household wealth among women, from 30% in the lowest quintile to 42% in the highest quintile, but the pattern is less clear among men.
- Consumption of the recommended number of servings of vegetables is only 4% among the least educated women and around 7% across other higher education levels. A similar pattern is observed among men; with only 1% of those with lower education and about 2%–3% of those with higher education levels having the recommended number of servings of vegetables.

Consumption of fruits and vegetables

Percentage of men and women age 15-59 that consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables in the day preceding the survey

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

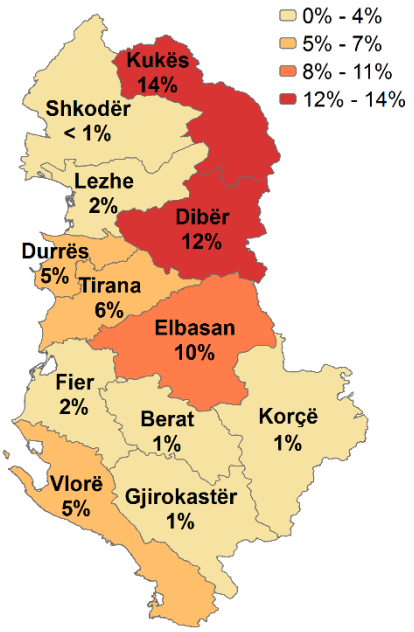
It is recommended that active adolescents and adults, consuming about 2,200 calories a day, have four servings of vegetables and three servings of fruit as part of their regular daily diet. Only 5% of women and 2% of men age 15-49 had the recommended number of servings of fruit and vegetables combined in the day preceding the survey (**Table 11.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The consumption of the recommended combined number of servings of fruit and vegetables is low among both men and women, regardless of age, residence, education, or household wealth.
- There are significant variations in the proportion of people having the recommended combination of fruit and vegetables across prefectures. In the prefectures of Shkodër, Berat, Gjirokastër, and Korçë less than 1% of women and 0% of men had the recommended combination of fruits and vegetables, while in Dibër, 13% of women and 12% of men, and in Kukës, 14% of women and 18% of men, had the recommended combination of fruits and vegetables (**Table 11.8**, **Figure 11.4**).

Figure 11.4 **Consumption of the recommended combination of fruits and vegetables by prefecture**

Percentage of women 15-49 who had the recommended combination of fruits and vegetables



11.6 Physical Activity

Regular exercise training confers beneficial effects to the heart as well as to the entire body. Accumulating evidence suggests that the magnitude of these benefits increases proportionally with the intensity of individual exercise, and it has emerged that regular exercise training may reduce the dysfunction of the heart itself and, at least partly, restore its ability to effectively function as a pump.

Similarly, a growing body of literature suggests that exercise and physical activity have beneficial effects for mental health. Generally, individuals

engaging in regular physical activity display more desirable mental health outcomes and the efficacy of exercise in decreasing symptoms of depression has been well established.

Practice of aerobic exercise

Percent distribution of women age 15-59 by usual weekly practice of exercises that increase breathing and heart rate.

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

To estimate the levels of aerobic exercise in a typical week, respondents were asked: In a usual week, do you do activities such as walking, bicycling, jogging, or other things that increase your breathing and heart rate? Overall, 12% of women age 15-49 report that they do some form of aerobic exercise 5 to 7 days a week, 4% do these exercises 3 or 4 times a week, 3% do them 1 or 2 times a week and 82% do not do aerobic exercises at all. Among men the same age, 11% exercise 5 to 7 times a week, 7% exercise 1 to 4 times a week, and 76% do not do any type of aerobic exercise (**Tables 11.9.1** and **11.9.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics among respondents age 15-49

- The practice of aerobic exercises varies significantly across prefectures. The proportion of women that exercise 5 to 7 days a week is 19% in Tirana, compared with 3% in Durrës and 2% in Shkodër. Among men, these proportions are respectively 18% in Tirana and less than 1% in Durrës,
- Education is strongly associated with practice of physical activity: 13% of women with a university or post-graduate education engage in aerobic exercises 5 to 7 days a week, compared with 3% of women with a primary 4-year education or less (**Figure 11.5**). Similarly, 14% of men with a university or post-graduate education exercise 5 to 7 days a week, compared with 7% of men with a primary 4-year education or less (**Figure 11.6**).
- The practice of frequent physical activity (5 to 7 days a week) increases steadily with household wealth. Among women, this ranges from 9% in the lowest wealth quintile to 15% in the highest quintile, and among men from 7% in the lowest quintile to 15% in the highest quintile (**Tables 11.9.1 and 11.9.2**).

Figure 11.5 **Practice of aerobic exercises: Women**

Percentage of women 15-49 by number of days per week they do aerobic exercises

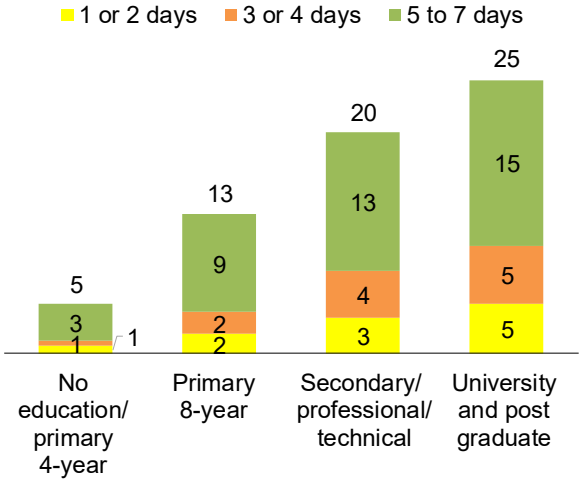
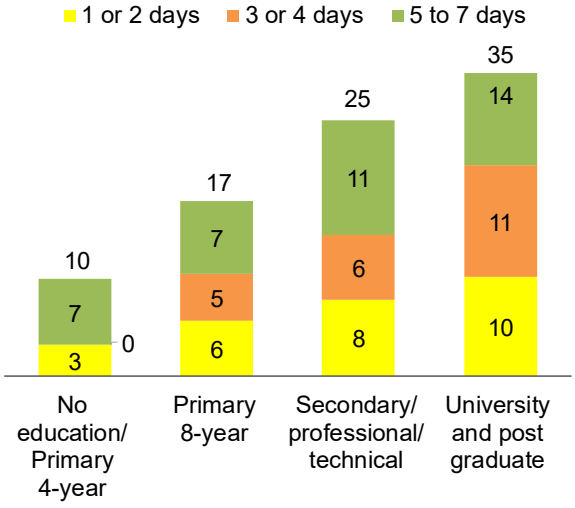


Figure 11.6 **Practice of aerobic exercises: Men**

Percentage of men 15-49 by number of days per week they do aerobic exercises



LIST OF TABLES

Table 11.1.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes	Other type of tobacco[2]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	0.9	0.0	0.9	1,684
20-24	5.8	0.0	5.8	1,548
25-29	5.9	0.0	5.9	1,514
30-34	7.3	0.1	7.3	1,442
35-39	6.1	0.0	6.1	1,388
40-44	5.2	0.0	5.2	1,601
45-49	4.5	0.1	4.5	1,794
Residence				
Urban	6.8	0.0	6.8	6,578
Rural	2.3	0.0	2.3	4,392
Prefecture				
Berat	4.8	0.0	4.8	439
Dibër	0.7	0.0	0.7	510
Durrës	3.3	0.0	3.3	1,017
Elbasan	3.5	0.0	3.5	1,100
Fier	2.8	0.0	2.8	1,083
Gjirokastër	4.1	0.0	4.1	204
Korçë	3.3	0.1	3.3	859
Kukës	0.2	0.0	0.2	338
Lezhe	1.6	0.0	1.6	482
Shkodër	1.9	0.2	1.9	795
Tirana	8.9	0.0	8.9	3,558
Vlonë	7.2	0.0	7.2	586
Education				
No education/primary 4-year	16.0	0.0	16.0	243
Primary 8-year	3.5	0.0	3.5	4,123
Secondary/professional/technical	3.3	0.0	3.3	3,708
University and post graduate	8.3	0.0	8.3	2,897
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.7	0.1	2.7	2,145
Second	3.7	0.0	3.7	2,161
Middle	4.4	0.0	4.4	2,130
Fourth	6.2	0.0	6.2	2,279
Highest	7.6	0.0	7.6	2,255
Total 15-49	5.0	0.0	5.0	10,970
50-59	3.4	0.2	3.4	4,030
Total 15-59	4.5	0.1	4.6	15,000

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes pipes, cigars and other forms of tobacco smoking

Table 11.1.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of men
	Cigarettes	Other type of tobacco[2]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	12.1	0.4	12.3	743
20-24	32.3	0.7	32.4	786
25-29	44.1	0.8	44.1	704
30-34	44.3	1.2	45.1	551
35-39	41.5	1.5	41.5	563
40-44	41.6	1.2	41.8	539
45-49	37.6	2.5	38.4	678
Residence				
Urban	37.6	1.1	38.0	2,721
Rural	31.9	1.2	32.0	1,844
Prefecture				
Berat	41.2	0.7	41.2	163
Dibër	29.2	4.2	29.3	202
Durrës	28.4	0.4	28.4	405
Elbasan	31.7	1.9	31.7	440
Fier	40.4	0.2	40.4	454
Gjirokastër	35.1	1.2	35.6	109
Korçë	22.9	0.0	22.9	404
Kukës	24.9	1.1	25.4	136
Lezhe	27.9	1.4	28.7	187
Shkodër	34.8	0.9	34.8	328
Tirana	40.7	1.5	41.3	1,500
Vlonë	44.7	0.6	44.9	236
Education				
No education/primary 4-year	53.1	6.2	53.1	87
Primary 8-year	41.0	2.2	41.7	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	32.4	0.5	32.5	2,039
University and post-graduate	30.8	0.3	30.8	936
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	35.7	2.5	35.7	856
Second	31.5	0.6	31.6	910
Middle	35.2	0.5	35.3	889
Fourth	37.4	1.7	38.1	912
Highest	36.6	0.6	37.0	997
Total 15-49	35.3	1.1	35.6	4,565
50-59	36.9	2.8	37.0	1,577
Total 15-59	35.7	1.6	35.9	6,142

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes pipes, cigars, and other forms of tobacco smoking

Table 11.2.1 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Women

Among women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]						Number of women who smoke cigarettes daily[1]
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	Total	
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
20-24	(30.5)	(13.7)	(17.8)	(35.8)	(2.1)	(100.0)	89
25-29	22.0	21.7	36.7	18.2	1.4	100.0	89
30-34	31.2	16.8	7.0	38.4	6.5	100.0	105
35-39	39.4	11.4	16.0	31.9	1.2	100.0	84
40-44	40.9	12.0	11.8	32.6	2.6	100.0	83
45-49	27.0	5.2	33.6	33.1	1.1	100.0	80
Residence							
Urban	28.8	13.4	19.8	35.0	3.0	100.0	445
Rural	46.6	13.5	18.6	18.9	2.4	100.0	100
Prefecture							
Berat	(57.9)	(9.6)	(4.5)	(23.0)	(5.0)	(100.0)	21
Dibër	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Durrës	*	*	*	*	*	*	33
Elbasan	(36.3)	(15.4)	(12.0)	(29.8)	(6.5)	(100.0)	38
Fier	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Gjirokastër	(32.2)	(35.5)	(5.8)	(24.0)	(2.4)	(100.0)	8
Korçë	(26.1)	(16.6)	(18.0)	(37.1)	(2.3)	(100.0)	29
Kukës	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Lezhe	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Shkodër	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Tirana	28.6	12.8	21.8	35.7	1.1	100.0	316
Vlorë	(34.5)	(7.4)	(21.6)	(34.0)	(2.5)	(100.0)	42
Education							
No education/primary 4-year	*	*	*	*	*	*	39
Primary 8-year	34.3	21.1	13.6	28.0	3.0	100.0	145
Secondary/professional/ technical	35.7	10.5	15.8	33.8	4.2	100.0	122
University and post graduate	31.9	11.3	25.8	29.9	1.1	100.0	240
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	(27.7)	(37.8)	(17.7)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	58
Second	35.5	5.4	14.8	36.7	7.7	100.0	80
Middle	36.0	13.9	9.2	34.5	6.4	100.0	95
Fourth	32.2	17.8	19.2	29.9	0.9	100.0	140
Highest	29.6	5.3	28.5	35.3	1.3	100.0	172
Total 15-49	32.1	13.4	19.6	32.0	2.9	100.0	545
50-59	28.5	13.5	27.4	24.4	6.2	100.0	136
Total 15-59	31.4	13.5	21.2	30.5	3.5	100.0	681

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Table 11.2.2 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]						Number of men who smoke cigarettes daily[1]
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	Total	
Age							
15-19	16.3	15.0	30.6	32.5	5.6	100.0	90
20-24	9.3	4.1	10.4	57.4	18.8	100.0	254
25-29	6.1	1.8	15.6	55.8	20.6	100.0	310
30-34	2.0	5.8	7.7	58.2	26.4	100.0	244
35-39	4.9	4.2	11.6	56.1	23.2	100.0	234
40-44	5.2	1.6	13.6	52.0	27.6	100.0	224
45-49	4.9	4.7	15.6	47.9	26.8	100.0	255
Residence							
Urban	4.8	4.8	11.3	54.7	24.4	100.0	1,023
Rural	8.4	3.3	17.5	51.1	19.8	100.0	588
Prefecture							
Berat	9.6	4.4	11.8	49.2	25.0	100.0	67
Dibër	5.8	3.7	10.9	43.0	36.6	100.0	59
Durrës	4.3	4.1	9.4	66.7	15.5	100.0	115
Elbasan	16.5	2.2	12.8	59.0	9.4	100.0	139
Fier	5.2	5.1	22.9	53.1	13.7	100.0	184
Gjirokastër	1.5	2.0	12.6	70.1	13.8	100.0	38
Korçë	8.5	2.3	19.5	57.5	12.2	100.0	92
Kukës	12.6	0.0	12.1	66.4	8.9	100.0	34
Lezhe	2.6	0.7	5.6	49.8	41.3	100.0	52
Shkodër	9.9	2.5	13.3	43.1	31.2	100.0	114
Tirana	4.1	6.3	12.7	49.0	27.9	100.0	611
Vlorë	0.0	1.7	10.2	64.8	23.2	100.0	106
Education							
No education/primary 4-year	(6.4)	(8.8)	(5.7)	(37.1)	(42.0)	(100.0)	46
Primary 8-year	6.0	4.4	10.0	51.3	28.2	100.0	616
Secondary/professional/ technical	6.0	4.4	16.1	54.5	19.0	100.0	660
University and post graduate	6.4	3.0	16.5	57.7	16.4	100.0	288
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	9.6	3.2	11.8	50.0	25.4	100.0	305
Second	6.6	3.8	13.7	55.2	20.7	100.0	287
Middle	4.4	4.0	11.5	55.0	25.1	100.0	313
Fourth	4.9	3.7	11.8	59.2	20.4	100.0	342
Highest	5.2	6.4	18.3	47.9	22.2	100.0	364
Total 15-49	6.1	4.3	13.6	53.4	22.7	100.0	1,611
50-59	4.5	5.7	12.7	47.1	30.1	100.0	582
Total 15-59	5.7	4.7	13.3	51.7	24.7	100.0	2,193

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Table 11.3.1 Consumption of alcohol: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-59 by consumption of alcohol in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Frequency of alcohol consumption				Total	Number of women
	5 or more days per week	1 to 4 days per week	1 to 3 days per month or less	Did not drink in the last 12 months		
Age						
15-19	0.6	1.0	18.5	80.0	100.0	1,684
20-24	1.1	3.7	30.5	64.8	100.0	1,548
25-29	0.9	3.0	25.1	71.0	100.0	1,514
30-34	0.8	3.7	28.4	67.1	100.0	1,442
35-39	0.5	3.2	24.7	71.6	100.0	1,388
40-44	0.8	3.5	23.2	72.6	100.0	1,601
45-49	1.0	2.3	23.1	73.6	100.0	1,794
Residence						
Urban	0.9	3.5	28.9	66.7	100.0	6,578
Rural	0.7	1.9	18.2	79.2	100.0	4,392
Prefecture						
Berat	1.5	2.4	40.1	55.9	100.0	439
Dibër	0.6	0.8	3.6	95.0	100.0	510
Durrës	0.8	0.5	14.4	84.2	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	0.7	3.3	20.9	75.1	100.0	1,100
Fier	0.8	2.1	30.7	66.4	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	0.4	1.2	29.0	69.4	100.0	204
Korçë	0.8	0.8	21.1	77.3	100.0	859
Kukës	0.2	0.6	3.2	96.0	100.0	338
Lezhe	0.9	4.3	13.8	80.9	100.0	482
Shkodër	0.6	0.9	5.9	92.6	100.0	795
Tirana	0.9	4.1	35.7	59.3	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	0.7	8.5	27.6	63.2	100.0	586
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	0.8	0.5	14.7	84.0	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	0.7	1.6	17.2	80.5	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	0.7	2.3	22.5	74.5	100.0	3,708
University and post-graduate	1.1	5.5	38.8	54.5	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.8	1.3	12.6	85.3	100.0	2,145
Second	0.5	1.1	18.8	79.5	100.0	2,161
Middle	0.9	3.4	21.8	73.8	100.0	2,130
Fourth	0.7	2.6	29.0	67.7	100.0	2,279
Highest	1.1	5.6	39.9	53.4	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	0.8	2.9	24.6	71.7	100.0	10,970
50-59	1.1	2.3	18.5	78.1	100.0	4,030
Total 15-59	0.9	2.7	23.0	73.4	100.0	15,000

Table 11.3.2 Consumption of alcohol: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-59 by consumption of alcohol in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Frequency of alcohol consumption				Total	Number of men
	5 or more days per week	1 to 4 days per week	1 to 3 days per month or less	Did not drink in the last 12 months		
Age						
15-19	0.8	3.5	26.8	68.9	100.0	743
20-24	2.4	14.3	35.2	48.1	100.0	786
25-29	5.7	20.2	41.9	32.2	100.0	704
30-34	8.8	21.5	36.6	33.1	100.0	551
35-39	10.1	28.4	34.5	27.0	100.0	563
40-44	9.9	26.0	31.7	32.3	100.0	539
45-49	10.1	31.2	26.7	31.9	100.0	678
Residence						
Urban	5.5	18.7	33.9	41.9	100.0	2,721
Rural	7.8	21.9	32.3	38.0	100.0	1,844
Prefecture						
Berat	21.7	27.6	37.8	12.9	100.0	163
Dibër	4.2	11.7	12.4	71.8	100.0	202
Durrës	4.3	9.2	34.6	51.9	100.0	405
Elbasan	7.5	15.3	26.9	50.4	100.0	440
Fier	7.8	41.4	39.3	11.6	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	9.7	25.5	14.4	50.4	100.0	109
Korçë	4.1	19.0	38.2	38.7	100.0	404
Kukës	6.8	16.6	15.7	60.9	100.0	136
Lezhe	8.0	17.8	41.6	32.7	100.0	187
Shkodër	3.9	16.9	24.0	55.2	100.0	328
Tirana	5.4	18.4	38.1	38.0	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	7.3	24.8	31.7	36.2	100.0	236
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	9.3	25.1	16.2	49.4	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	9.4	23.0	26.3	41.4	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	5.0	19.6	35.2	40.2	100.0	2,039
University and post-graduate	4.4	15.5	41.9	38.2	100.0	936
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	7.7	21.5	28.9	41.8	100.0	856
Second	8.0	20.2	28.5	43.3	100.0	910
Middle	6.8	18.7	33.1	41.4	100.0	889
Fourth	4.4	19.8	33.5	42.3	100.0	912
Highest	5.3	19.7	41.3	33.7	100.0	997
Total 15-49	6.4	20.0	33.3	40.4	100.0	4,565
50-59	14.5	25.4	27.7	32.4	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	8.5	21.4	31.8	38.3	100.0	6,142

Table 11.4.1 Consumption of sugary sodas and juices: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-59 by consumption of sugary sodas and juices in the 7 days preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Number of glasses drunk in the last 7 days				Did not drink in the last 7 days	Total	Number of women
	7 or more	3 to 6	1 or 2	Don't know/ unsure			
Age							
15-19	8.8	45.6	25.4	2.3	17.9	100.0	1,684
20-24	10.4	42.7	23.7	1.9	21.3	100.0	1,548
25-29	5.8	32.2	24.9	2.8	34.3	100.0	1,514
30-34	3.7	31.2	24.3	1.4	39.5	100.0	1,442
35-39	3.8	22.3	26.7	3.8	43.3	100.0	1,388
40-44	3.1	24.3	25.6	2.6	44.4	100.0	1,601
45-49	3.5	22.9	23.7	2.0	47.8	100.0	1,794
Residence							
Urban	5.2	32.9	23.1	2.2	36.5	100.0	6,578
Rural	6.2	29.9	27.5	2.6	33.8	100.0	4,392
Prefecture							
Berat	7.6	25.1	37.3	1.5	28.5	100.0	439
Dibër	5.0	43.7	34.0	0.7	16.6	100.0	510
Durrës	3.9	50.9	25.6	1.5	18.1	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	10.4	22.7	28.7	2.9	35.4	100.0	1,100
Fier	2.8	19.0	27.9	3.2	47.1	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	6.6	17.4	41.1	3.4	31.6	100.0	204
Korçë	6.4	36.5	25.6	0.6	31.0	100.0	859
Kukës	9.2	42.2	19.7	5.0	23.8	100.0	338
Lezhe	5.6	38.0	17.2	5.4	33.8	100.0	482
Shkodër	9.5	31.4	13.5	0.2	45.4	100.0	795
Tirana	4.4	28.5	23.0	2.4	41.6	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	2.1	39.9	22.5	4.6	30.9	100.0	586
Education							
No education/primary 4-year	10.4	19.2	18.1	6.0	46.2	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	4.9	30.0	27.8	2.6	34.7	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	6.1	33.2	25.3	1.9	33.4	100.0	3,708
University and post graduate	5.6	33.2	20.6	2.4	38.3	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	5.3	26.8	30.1	3.1	34.6	100.0	2,145
Second	7.1	33.4	26.2	2.8	30.5	100.0	2,161
Middle	6.2	35.1	26.2	1.8	30.7	100.0	2,130
Fourth	5.3	35.0	21.2	1.7	36.8	100.0	2,279
Highest	4.2	28.2	21.0	2.4	44.2	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	5.6	31.7	24.9	2.4	35.5	100.0	10,970
50-59	2.4	19.6	24.5	2.4	51.1	100.0	4,030
Total 15-59	4.7	28.5	24.8	2.4	39.7	100.0	15,000

Table 11.4.2 Consumption of sugary sodas and juices: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-59 by consumption of sugary sodas and juices in the 7 days preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Number of glasses drunk in the last 7 days				Did not drink in the last 7 days	Total	Number of men
	7 or more	3 to 6	1 or 2	Don't know/ unsure			
Age							
15-19	15.1	40.7	15.1	1.2	27.9	100.0	743
20-24	15.9	40.0	13.5	1.5	29.1	100.0	786
25-29	11.0	34.8	18.6	0.6	34.9	100.0	704
30-34	9.4	25.4	19.4	1.6	44.2	100.0	551
35-39	7.7	24.7	17.4	1.3	48.9	100.0	563
40-44	4.2	18.7	16.7	1.3	59.1	100.0	539
45-49	5.3	16.8	17.6	1.3	58.9	100.0	678
Residence							
Urban	10.7	28.7	14.6	0.9	45.1	100.0	2,721
Rural	9.6	31.2	20.0	1.7	37.5	100.0	1,844
Prefecture							
Berat	14.4	14.5	13.0	6.2	51.9	100.0	163
Dibër	22.1	16.8	12.1	0.4	48.7	100.0	202
Durrës	1.1	15.0	15.7	0.7	67.4	100.0	405
Elbasan	6.7	19.0	31.0	1.7	41.6	100.0	440
Fier	4.1	36.7	22.8	3.4	33.0	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	2.3	34.6	13.3	0.0	49.8	100.0	109
Korçë	5.3	36.1	13.7	0.0	44.9	100.0	404
Kukës	5.4	43.7	20.3	1.8	28.8	100.0	136
Lezhe	15.3	51.0	11.2	0.9	21.7	100.0	187
Shkodër	6.8	33.8	11.5	0.5	47.4	100.0	328
Tirana	17.2	31.7	15.0	0.8	35.3	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	3.3	26.2	14.4	1.4	54.6	100.0	236
Education							
No education/primary 4-year	3.9	23.9	16.1	3.1	52.9	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	7.7	27.0	16.7	0.9	47.7	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	12.4	32.0	16.2	1.3	38.1	100.0	2,039
University and post graduate	10.3	29.5	17.9	1.6	40.6	100.0	936
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	6.6	28.5	20.1	1.6	43.2	100.0	856
Second	8.3	27.8	16.4	1.7	45.9	100.0	910
Middle	8.9	30.2	19.0	1.4	40.4	100.0	889
Fourth	12.4	29.2	16.4	1.2	40.7	100.0	912
Highest	14.5	32.4	12.4	0.5	40.2	100.0	997
Total 15-49	10.3	29.7	16.7	1.2	42.0	100.0	4,565
50-59	3.2	16.3	14.0	0.9	65.6	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	8.5	26.3	16.0	1.2	48.1	100.0	6,142

Table 11.5.1 Consumption of oil and fat: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-59 by main type of oil and fat used for cooking and baking, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Type of fat or oil						Total	Number of women
	Vegetable oil	Margarine	Butter or ghee	Lard or suet	Other	Unknown		
Age								
15-19	90.1	0.3	4.9	0.7	2.7	1.2	100.0	1,684
20-24	90.3	0.2	5.8	0.4	3.0	0.3	100.0	1,548
25-29	91.0	0.4	4.4	0.5	3.3	0.5	100.0	1,514
30-34	90.9	0.9	4.3	0.3	3.6	0.1	100.0	1,442
35-39	90.2	0.7	4.7	0.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	1,388
40-44	91.4	0.9	3.9	0.6	3.1	0.2	100.0	1,601
45-49	90.9	0.8	4.7	0.6	2.7	0.2	100.0	1,794
Residence								
Urban	94.0	0.5	1.5	0.5	3.1	0.5	100.0	6,578
Rural	85.8	0.8	9.5	0.5	3.2	0.1	100.0	4,392
Prefecture								
Berat	97.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.7	100.0	439
Dibër	57.7	0.1	16.7	0.7	24.7	0.2	100.0	510
Durrës	98.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	93.3	0.4	4.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,100
Fier	99.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	85.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	100.0	204
Korçë	71.3	1.4	10.8	0.6	15.9	0.1	100.0	859
Kukës	83.7	1.1	12.2	1.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	338
Lezhe	95.7	0.1	1.4	0.6	2.0	0.2	100.0	482
Shkodër	72.1	1.2	25.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	795
Tirana	97.3	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	95.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.5	0.4	100.0	586
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	87.8	2.1	5.9	0.8	2.2	1.2	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	88.7	0.8	6.7	0.4	3.1	0.4	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	90.7	0.5	4.5	0.6	3.4	0.3	100.0	3,708
University and post-graduate	93.7	0.5	2.0	0.4	3.1	0.3	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	82.5	1.1	12.5	0.7	3.0	0.3	100.0	2,145
Second	89.2	0.6	5.9	0.5	3.6	0.2	100.0	2,161
Middle	91.7	0.3	3.1	1.1	3.6	0.2	100.0	2,130
Fourth	93.0	0.7	1.6	0.3	4.0	0.4	100.0	2,279
Highest	96.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.8	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	90.7	0.6	4.7	0.5	3.2	0.4	100.0	10,970
50-59	88.6	0.6	6.0	0.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	4,030
Total 15-59	90.1	0.6	5.0	0.6	3.4	0.3	100.0	15,000

Table 11.5.2 Consumption of oil and fat: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-59 by main type of oil and fat used for cooking and baking, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Type of fat or oil						Total	Number of men
	Vegetable oil	Margarine	Butter or ghee	Lard or Suet	Other	Unknown		
Age								
15-19	83.9	0.0	9.3	3.3	0.4	3.0	100.0	743
20-24	83.1	0.6	6.8	4.5	1.7	3.2	100.0	786
25-29	85.3	0.2	6.6	3.0	1.2	3.7	100.0	704
30-34	89.5	0.2	6.0	1.9	1.0	1.4	100.0	551
35-39	87.2	1.3	6.2	1.9	1.3	2.1	100.0	563
40-44	85.8	0.9	7.7	4.0	0.6	1.0	100.0	539
45-49	87.9	1.6	7.4	2.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	678
Residence								
Urban	85.9	0.6	5.7	3.8	1.3	2.7	100.0	2,721
Rural	85.8	0.7	9.5	1.9	0.6	1.4	100.0	1,844
Prefecture								
Berat	94.4	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.4	1.1	100.0	163
Dibër	55.6	0.4	31.3	11.5	0.5	0.7	100.0	202
Durrës	90.6	0.0	0.4	2.6	6.5	0.0	100.0	405
Elbasan	94.9	0.0	4.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	440
Fier	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	88.9	1.3	0.0	0.3	3.4	6.1	100.0	109
Korçë	82.5	0.5	13.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	100.0	404
Kukës	76.8	0.5	18.4	4.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	136
Lezhe	87.7	0.0	7.0	0.0	4.3	1.0	100.0	187
Shkodër	71.6	0.3	21.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	328
Tirana	84.1	1.6	5.7	5.5	0.0	3.1	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.9	100.0	236
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	83.0	0.6	6.1	0.0	2.9	7.4	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	85.2	1.0	8.7	3.5	0.6	1.0	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	86.6	0.5	7.1	2.4	1.2	2.2	100.0	2,039
University and post-graduate	85.8	0.5	5.2	3.9	1.2	3.4	100.0	936
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	80.6	0.3	14.9	2.2	0.4	1.7	100.0	856
Second	89.4	0.2	6.2	1.7	1.2	1.3	100.0	910
Middle	88.5	0.6	4.3	2.0	1.5	3.1	100.0	889
Fourth	85.3	0.9	5.3	5.8	1.2	1.7	100.0	912
Highest	85.5	1.3	5.9	3.5	0.8	3.1	100.0	997
Total 15-49	85.9	0.7	7.2	3.0	1.0	2.2	100.0	4,565
50-59	86.6	0.4	7.7	3.4	1.3	0.6	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	86.1	0.6	7.3	3.1	1.1	1.8	100.0	6,142

Table 11.6.1 Consumption of fruits: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-59 by number of servings of fruit consumed in the day preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Number of servings of fruit				Total	Number of women
	None	1 or 2	3 or more[1]	Do not recall		
Age						
15-19	9.7	56.5	32.2	1.6	100.0	1,684
20-24	8.3	52.5	37.6	1.6	100.0	1,548
25-29	8.5	53.4	37.5	0.6	100.0	1,514
30-34	7.0	52.1	40.4	0.5	100.0	1,442
35-39	8.9	53.9	36.1	1.1	100.0	1,388
40-44	8.0	54.8	35.5	1.7	100.0	1,601
45-49	6.3	53.0	39.1	1.6	100.0	1,794
Residence						
Urban	6.6	52.1	39.9	1.3	100.0	6,578
Rural	10.2	56.2	32.4	1.2	100.0	4,392
Prefecture						
Berat	11.6	63.7	24.8	0.0	100.0	439
Dibër	10.2	37.4	51.9	0.4	100.0	510
Durrës	4.2	43.8	51.8	0.2	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	7.2	44.8	46.9	1.0	100.0	1,100
Fier	11.4	71.3	17.1	0.2	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	8.8	62.6	28.4	0.1	100.0	204
Korçë	5.0	67.4	27.1	0.5	100.0	859
Kukës	5.2	43.9	42.1	8.8	100.0	338
Lezhe	12.7	51.2	27.2	8.9	100.0	482
Shkodër	15.4	68.0	15.9	0.7	100.0	795
Tirana	6.6	51.3	41.2	0.9	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	6.7	43.0	49.3	1.1	100.0	586
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	30.0	49.4	19.6	0.9	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	9.1	55.5	34.0	1.3	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	7.6	53.3	37.4	1.6	100.0	3,708
University and post-graduate	5.3	52.2	41.6	0.9	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	13.7	54.5	30.3	1.6	100.0	2,145
Second	9.7	56.2	32.8	1.2	100.0	2,161
Middle	6.0	55.2	37.4	1.4	100.0	2,130
Fourth	5.3	52.0	41.4	1.3	100.0	2,279
Highest	5.9	51.2	41.9	1.0	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	8.1	53.8	36.9	1.3	100.0	10,970
50-59	8.5	56.7	33.8	1.0	100.0	4,030
Total 15-59	8.2	54.5	36.1	1.2	100.0	15,000

[1] The recommended number of fruit servings for a normal older adolescent or an adult consuming 2,200 calories a day is three. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion: The Food Guide Pyramid, Home and Garden Bulletin Number 252, 1996.

Table 11.6.2 Consumption of fruits: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-59 by number of servings of fruit consumed in the day preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Number of servings of fruit				Total	Number of men
	None	1 or 2	3 or more[1]	Do not recall		
Age						
15-19	13.2	71.2	13.5	2.1	100.0	743
20-24	13.2	69.4	15.2	2.2	100.0	786
25-29	13.0	68.3	15.8	2.8	100.0	704
30-34	11.4	72.4	14.0	2.2	100.0	551
35-39	12.5	74.0	10.8	2.7	100.0	563
40-44	17.9	66.8	13.4	1.9	100.0	539
45-49	11.1	72.2	14.3	2.4	100.0	678
Residence						
Urban	13.1	73.3	12.9	0.6	100.0	2,721
Rural	13.1	66.5	15.6	4.8	100.0	1,844
Prefecture						
Berat	19.4	76.6	3.6	0.4	100.0	163
Dibër	9.8	51.2	31.2	7.8	100.0	202
Durrës	10.5	83.1	6.4	0.0	100.0	405
Elbasan	5.3	77.2	3.7	13.7	100.0	440
Fier	12.6	73.4	14.0	0.0	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	16.4	79.9	3.0	0.7	100.0	109
Korçë	13.2	84.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	404
Kukës	4.7	47.8	34.1	13.5	100.0	136
Lezhe	3.5	88.5	7.8	0.2	100.0	187
Shkodër	15.8	66.1	17.4	0.7	100.0	328
Tirana	18.2	64.0	17.7	0.1	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	6.6	62.8	27.8	2.7	100.0	236
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	28.2	62.8	2.3	6.7	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	14.6	70.3	12.4	2.8	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	12.2	70.2	15.4	2.2	100.0	2,039
University and post-graduate	11.4	72.5	14.7	1.4	100.0	936
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.1	64.9	13.3	6.6	100.0	856
Second	10.5	75.3	11.0	3.2	100.0	910
Middle	13.7	72.6	11.7	2.0	100.0	889
Fourth	12.0	71.7	16.0	0.3	100.0	912
Highest	14.3	68.3	17.5	0.0	100.0	997
Total 15-49	13.1	70.6	14.0	2.3	100.0	4,565
50-59	11.8	72.2	13.9	2.1	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	12.8	71.0	14.0	2.3	100.0	6,142

[1] The recommended number of fruit servings for a normal older adolescent or an adult consuming 2,200 calories a day is three. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion: The Food Guide Pyramid, Home and Garden Bulletin Number 252, 1996.

Table 11.7.1 Consumption of vegetables: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-59 by number of servings of vegetables consumed in the day preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Number of servings of vegetables				Total	Number of women
	None	1 - 3	4 or more[1]	Do not recall		
Age						
15-19	14.0	79.3	6.0	0.7	100.0	1,684
20-24	12.9	79.0	7.5	0.6	100.0	1,548
25-29	9.9	81.4	7.8	0.8	100.0	1,514
30-34	10.1	84.7	4.7	0.6	100.0	1,442
35-39	9.2	82.8	6.9	1.1	100.0	1,388
40-44	8.6	83.6	7.3	0.5	100.0	1,601
45-49	7.9	82.4	8.6	1.2	100.0	1,794
Residence						
Urban	10.1	83.0	6.3	0.6	100.0	6,578
Rural	10.8	80.0	8.2	1.0	100.0	4,392
Prefecture						
Berat	12.4	86.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	439
Dibër	10.2	75.1	14.4	0.3	100.0	510
Durrës	12.7	80.8	6.5	0.1	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	13.6	70.8	13.5	2.1	100.0	1,100
Fier	13.1	77.4	9.0	0.4	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	21.8	77.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	204
Korçë	7.1	91.5	1.1	0.3	100.0	859
Kukës	7.1	66.9	16.2	9.8	100.0	338
Lezhe	14.4	81.5	2.8	1.2	100.0	482
Shkodër	15.2	83.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	795
Tirana	7.2	85.1	7.3	0.3	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	5.5	89.1	5.3	0.1	100.0	586
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	28.5	66.7	3.7	1.1	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	11.4	80.6	7.0	1.0	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	10.0	82.2	7.2	0.7	100.0	3,708
University and post graduate	7.9	84.5	7.1	0.5	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	14.5	76.2	8.0	1.3	100.0	2,145
Second	11.8	80.1	7.0	1.1	100.0	2,161
Middle	9.4	82.8	7.2	0.6	100.0	2,130
Fourth	9.5	83.3	6.6	0.6	100.0	2,279
Highest	6.9	86.4	6.3	0.4	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	10.4	81.8	7.0	0.8	100.0	10,970
50-59	8.0	85.2	6.0	0.8	100.0	4,030
Total 15-59	9.7	82.7	6.8	0.8	100.0	15,000

[1] The recommended number of vegetable servings for a normal older adolescent or an adult consuming 2,200 calories a day is four. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion: The Food Guide Pyramid, Home and Garden Bulletin Number 252, 1996.

Table 11.7.2 Consumption of vegetables: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-59 by number of servings of vegetables consumed in the day preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Number of servings of vegetables				Total	Number of men
	None	1 - 3	4 or more[1]	Do not recall		
Age						
15-19	17.8	77.4	2.5	2.3	100.0	743
20-24	15.1	80.0	2.8	2.2	100.0	786
25-29	16.0	78.2	2.0	3.8	100.0	704
30-34	11.8	82.2	2.7	3.3	100.0	551
35-39	12.4	83.0	2.0	2.6	100.0	563
40-44	15.6	79.5	1.9	3.0	100.0	539
45-49	11.7	82.7	3.1	2.5	100.0	678
Residence						
Urban	14.2	82.7	1.8	1.2	100.0	2,721
Rural	14.9	76.6	3.4	5.1	100.0	1,844
Prefecture						
Berat	11.8	88.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	163
Dibër	8.3	70.4	14.6	6.8	100.0	202
Durrës	8.4	89.7	1.3	0.6	100.0	405
Elbasan	6.3	75.1	0.7	17.9	100.0	440
Fier	6.3	92.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	61.3	37.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	109
Korçë	10.1	89.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	404
Kukës	29.7	36.0	19.2	15.0	100.0	136
Lezhe	9.8	89.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	187
Shkodër	17.3	81.4	0.8	0.4	100.0	328
Tirana	19.9	78.6	1.2	0.3	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	6.0	83.8	8.8	1.4	100.0	236
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	32.4	61.4	1.4	4.9	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	15.3	78.3	2.7	3.7	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	14.0	81.2	2.5	2.3	100.0	2,039
University and post -graduate	12.6	83.2	2.2	2.1	100.0	936
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	16.6	72.6	3.3	7.5	100.0	856
Second	13.1	80.7	2.8	3.4	100.0	910
Middle	12.1	82.4	3.4	2.1	100.0	889
Fourth	15.1	82.2	1.9	0.8	100.0	912
Highest	15.5	82.9	1.1	0.5	100.0	997
Total 15-49	14.5	80.3	2.5	2.8	100.0	4,565
50-59	11.1	83.3	3.1	2.5	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	13.6	81.1	2.6	2.7	100.0	6,142

[1] The recommended number of vegetable servings for a normal older adolescent or an adult consuming 2,200 calories a day is four. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion: The Food Guide Pyramid, Home and Garden Bulletin Number 252, 1996.

Table 11.8 Consumption of fruit and vegetables

Percentage of men and women age 15-59 who consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables in the day preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage	Number of women	Percentage	Number of men
Age				
15-19	4.5	1,684	0.9	743
20-24	5.0	1,548	1.8	786
25-29	6.0	1,514	1.4	704
30-34	3.5	1,442	2.3	551
35-39	5.5	1,388	1.6	563
40-44	5.0	1,601	1.4	539
45-49	5.8	1,794	2.7	678
Residence				
Urban	4.9	6,578	1.4	2,721
Rural	5.3	4,392	2.2	1,844
Prefecture				
Berat	0.8	439	0.0	163
Dibër	11.6	510	12.2	202
Durrës	4.7	1,017	0.4	405
Elbasan	10.2	1,100	0.7	440
Fier	1.5	1,083	0.3	454
Gjirokastër	0.8	204	0.0	109
Korçë	0.8	859	0.0	404
Kukës	14.4	338	17.7	136
Lezhe	2.4	482	0.4	187
Shkodër	0.3	795	0.0	328
Tirana	6.1	3,558	0.5	1,500
Vlorë	4.9	586	6.5	236
Education				
No education/primary 4-year	2.4	243	0.8	87
Primary 8-year	4.5	4,123	1.9	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	5.5	3,708	1.6	2,039
University and post-graduate	5.4	2,897	1.8	936
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.6	2,145	2.7	856
Second	4.1	2,161	1.8	910
Middle	5.4	2,130	2.1	889
Fourth	4.8	2,279	1.5	912
Highest	5.4	2,255	0.6	997
Total 15-49	5.1	10,970	1.7	4,565
50-59	3.9	4,030	2.2	1,577
Total 15-59	4.8	15,000	1.9	6,142

[1] The recommended number of vegetable servings for a normal older adolescent or an adult consuming 2,200 calories a day is four. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion: The Food Guide Pyramid, Home and Garden Bulletin Number 252, 1996.

Table 11.9.1 Practice of aerobic exercises: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-59 by usual weekly practice of exercises that increase breathing and heart rate by number of days of exercise per week, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Number of days per week				Total	Number of women
	Does not exercise	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 to 7		
Age						
15-19	72.9	5.6	5.5	16.0	100.0	1,684
20-24	79.9	3.4	4.6	12.1	100.0	1,548
25-29	82.7	2.7	4.0	10.6	100.0	1,514
30-34	85.0	2.0	2.1	10.9	100.0	1,442
35-39	84.5	2.5	3.8	9.2	100.0	1,388
40-44	82.7	2.8	2.6	11.9	100.0	1,601
45-49	84.4	1.7	2.9	11.0	100.0	1,794
Residence						
Urban	79.6	3.4	4.0	13.1	100.0	6,578
Rural	84.6	2.4	3.2	9.8	100.0	4,392
Prefecture						
Berat	84.0	3.7	4.9	7.5	100.0	439
Dibër	82.2	1.4	1.4	15.1	100.0	510
Durrës	96.0	1.3	0.2	2.5	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	80.2	3.2	4.1	12.4	100.0	1,100
Fier	81.9	2.9	3.7	11.5	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	81.5	3.6	3.4	11.5	100.0	204
Korçë	87.3	1.0	1.6	10.1	100.0	859
Kukës	93.8	0.6	1.5	4.1	100.0	338
Lezhe	92.7	1.2	1.6	4.5	100.0	482
Shkodër	93.1	2.7	2.6	1.5	100.0	795
Tirana	71.9	4.2	5.1	18.8	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	75.3	5.4	8.0	11.3	100.0	586
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	95.3	0.7	0.5	3.4	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	87.2	1.8	2.0	9.0	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	79.7	3.3	4.3	12.7	100.0	3,708
University and post-graduate	74.9	4.6	5.3	15.2	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	87.2	1.5	2.1	9.3	100.0	2,145
Second	85.7	2.2	2.6	9.5	100.0	2,161
Middle	83.0	2.5	3.6	10.9	100.0	2,130
Fourth	77.9	3.4	4.6	14.1	100.0	2,279
Highest	74.8	5.3	5.2	14.7	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	81.6	3.0	3.6	11.8	100.0	10,970
50-59	85.6	2.9	2.3	9.2	100.0	4,030
Total 15-59	82.7	3.0	3.3	11.1	100.0	15,000

Table 11.9.2 Practice of aerobic exercises: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-59 by usual weekly practice of exercises that increase breathing and heart rate by number of days of exercise per week, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Number of days per week				Total	Number of men
	Does not exercise	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 to 7		
Age						
15-19	63.0	13.3	11.1	12.5	100.0	743
20-24	68.7	9.5	10.2	11.6	100.0	786
25-29	73.7	8.4	6.2	11.7	100.0	704
30-34	85.3	5.7	3.0	6.1	100.0	551
35-39	82.8	4.4	5.7	7.1	100.0	563
40-44	80.9	3.5	2.0	13.5	100.0	539
45-49	81.0	3.7	5.5	9.7	100.0	678
Residence						
Urban	73.9	7.7	7.5	10.9	100.0	2,721
Rural	78.0	6.7	5.4	9.8	100.0	1,844
Prefecture						
Berat	74.0	5.3	4.7	16.0	100.0	163
Dibër	84.3	6.4	5.4	4.0	100.0	202
Durrës	94.6	0.9	4.1	0.5	100.0	405
Elbasan	78.6	10.4	2.4	8.6	100.0	440
Fier	78.7	7.3	6.6	7.4	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	92.7	3.6	1.3	2.4	100.0	109
Korçë	89.4	6.0	2.7	1.9	100.0	404
Kukës	79.3	3.3	3.1	14.2	100.0	136
Lezhe	81.8	3.1	12.4	2.7	100.0	187
Shkodër	78.3	7.6	3.7	10.4	100.0	328
Tirana	61.9	10.7	9.7	17.8	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	69.3	2.4	13.0	15.3	100.0	236
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	90.3	3.1	0.0	6.5	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	82.6	5.5	4.6	7.3	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	74.5	7.6	6.4	11.4	100.0	2,039
University and post-graduate	65.1	9.8	11.1	14.0	100.0	936
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	81.3	7.0	4.3	7.3	100.0	856
Second	82.5	4.7	3.6	9.2	100.0	910
Middle	80.9	6.8	4.8	7.5	100.0	889
Fourth	69.8	7.7	9.3	13.2	100.0	912
Highest	64.8	10.0	10.7	14.6	100.0	997
Total 15-49	75.6	7.3	6.6	10.5	100.0	4,565
50-59	82.1	4.2	3.7	10.0	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	77.2	6.5	5.9	10.4	100.0	6,142

NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES 12

Key Findings

- ***Measured hypertension:*** Twenty-four percent of women and 38% of men age 15-49 old had hypertension at the moment of measurement.
- ***Measured and diagnosed hypertension:*** Only 1 in 4 women and 1 in 5 men age 15-49 had been previously diagnosed with hypertension.
- ***Self-reported noncommunicable diseases:*** Around 1 in 5 women and 1 in 6 men age 15-59 have been diagnosed with at least one noncommunicable disease.
- ***Self-reported chronic disabilities:*** The prevalence of self-reported chronic disabilities is 3% and 2%, respectively, for women and men age15-59.
- ***Health status progression:*** The majority of women and men age 15-59 perceive no change in their health during the 12 months preceding the survey (respectively, 62% and 68%).
- ***Cancer screening knowledge:*** Fewer than 1 in 10 women age 15-59 have not heard of the screening tools of mammography and a Pap test.
- ***Recent experience of depression:*** Thirteen percent of women and 18% of men age 15-59 reported feeling depressed a lot of the time or all of the time during the 2 weeks preceding the survey.
- ***Diagnosed depression:*** Only 2.1% of women and 4.2% of men age 15-59 reported having been diagnosed with depression.

A noncommunicable disease (NCD) is a medical condition or disease not caused by infectious agents. NCDs, sometimes referred to as noninfectious or nontransmissible diseases, include chronic diseases that last for long periods of time and progress slowly. This chapter presents the results on the prevalence of some of the most common NCDs in Albania, based on actual measurements taken as part of the fieldwork and on self-reported conditions acknowledged by respondents during the interview.

12.1 HYPERTENSION

Hypertension, also known as high or raised blood pressure, is a condition in which the blood vessels have persistently raised pressure. Blood is carried from the heart to all parts of the body in the vessels. Each time the heart beats, it pumps blood into the vessels. Blood pressure is created by the force of blood pushing against the walls of blood vessels (arteries) as it is pumped by the heart. The higher the pressure the harder the heart has to pump, which is one of the reasons why hypertension can lead to heart disease

and heart failure. Hypertension can also lead to strokes by damaging and weakening your brain's blood vessels, causing them to narrow, rupture, or leak.

Self-reported history of hypertension
Percentage of respondents that report to have been diagnosed of hypertension by a health professional.
Sample: Women and men age 15-59

Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a health professional that they had high blood pressure or hypertension; 13% of women 15-59 reported having been diagnosed with high blood pressure before the survey, while 4% of men of the same age reported having been diagnosed with the condition (**Table 12.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Prevalence of hypertension based on report of a previous medical diagnosis increases markedly with age, from less than 2% for women under age 35 and less than 1% for men of the same age, to 16% for women and 5% for men age 45-49, reaching 33% for women and 11% for men age 50-59.
- Among women age 15-49, the prevalence of self-reported hypertension decreases with the advancement of education and wealth status: 11% of women with primary 4-year or less education report having been diagnosed with hypertension compared with 3% of women with university or post-graduate education; 8% of women in the lowest quintile report hypertension compared with 4% of those in the highest quintile. The pattern is less clear for men in the same age group (**Table 12.1**).

Blood pressure readings and prevalence of hypertension
Percent distribution of respondents by blood pressure status
Sample: Women and men age 15-59

During the administration of the individual questionnaires, interviewers measured the blood pressure of respondents who consented to the measurement. These measurements were taken at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of the interview, and a mean of these measurements is used as the final result in the tables that follow. Note that the measurements were carried out only to provide a cross-sectional assessment of the blood pressure status of the population under study and were not used as a basis for medical diagnoses. However, individuals who presented with high blood pressure readings during the interview were advised to see a health professional for an accurate medical diagnosis and treatment.

Respondents whose average systolic and diastolic measurements are equal to or greater than 140/90 mmHg, were considered to be hypertensive. In accord with international guidelines, respondents were also considered hypertensive if their blood pressure reading was optimal or normal, but they were taking medication to lower blood pressure. To measure blood pressure, each interviewer used a manual sphygmomanometer, consisting of an inflatable cuff, a mercury manometer, and a mechanism for inflation, which was a manually operated bulb and valve. IPH took the lead in training and supervising interviewers for this important aspect of the survey.

The percentage of women and men who were measured and were shown to be hypertensive is much higher than the percentage reporting a previous diagnosis, indicating a significant proportion of the population has undiagnosed hypertension: 36% of women and 45% of men age 15-59 had hypertension at the moment of measurement.

One in four women and 1 in 5 men age 15-49 who had been previously diagnosed with hypertension had optimal or normal blood pressure at the moment of measurement. On the other hand, 22% of women and 37% of men who had not been previously diagnosed had high blood pressure at the moment of

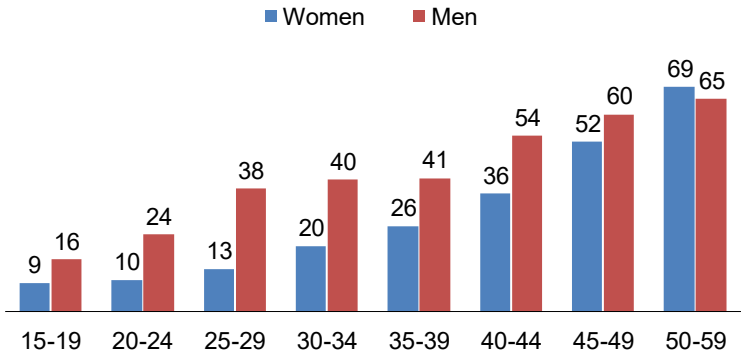
measurement. Among respondents age 15-49 who had been previously diagnosed, the proportion with measured hypertension is 70% for women and 77% for men (**Tables 12.2.1 and 12.2.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Measured hypertension increases with age from 9% of women and 16% of men age 15-19 to 52% of women and 60% of men age 45-49. By age 50-59, 69% of women and 65% of men had hypertension at the time of measurement (**Figure 12.1**).

Figure 12.1 **Measured high blood pressure**

Percentage of women and men who have high blood pressure[1]



[1] High blood pressure is 140/99 to 180/110

- Similar to self-reported hypertension, the prevalence of measured hypertension tends to decrease with increasing education: 31% of women and 38% of men with primary 4-year or less education were hypertensive, compared with 16% of women and 28% of men with a university or post-graduate education. A similar pattern is observed by wealth.

- Prevalence of measured hypertension is the highest in Lezhe (37%) and Korce (34%) for women and in Fier (59%) and Lezhe 56%) for men (**Tables 13.2.1 and 13.2.2**).

Trends: From 2008-09 to 2017-18, the prevalence of measured hypertension increased from 20% to 24% among women age 15-49 and from 28% to 38% among men in the same age group.

12.2 Self-reported Prevalence of Noncommunicable Diseases

Non-communicable diseases

Percentage of respondents who report having specific chronic, non-communicable diseases

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

Respondents were asked if they had suffered any chronic, noncommunicable illness that lasted more than 3 months, and if they answered affirmatively, they were asked what illness they had. The prevalence of non-communicable disease (NCD) is higher among women (20% compared with 8% among men) and, as one would expect, increases with age, from 4% among women age 15-29 to 41% among women age 50-59, and from 3% among men age 15-29 to 16% among men age 50-59 (**Tables 12.3.1 and 12.3.2**). Focusing on the age group 50-59, which is more vulnerable to NCDs, one notices that:

- Hypertension is the most common NCD, reported by 22% of women and 4% of men age 50-59.

- Diabetes is also frequently reported (7% of women and 3% of men age 50-59), but among women in this age group diseases related to bones and ligaments are more frequent than diabetes: 8% of them report having issues with bones and ligaments, compared with 1% of men of the same age.

- Heart disease affects 6% of women and 2% of men age 50-59, while thyroid problems are reported by 3% of women but practically no men in this age group. (**Tables 12.3.1 and 12.3.2**).

Noncommunicable diseases

Percentage of respondents that report having **any** chronic, noncommunicable disease

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

Patterns by background characteristics

- Prevalence of noncommunicable diseases increases with age for women and men alike, but the progression with age seems to be more pronounced among women, so the gap between the two genders widens: at age 15-19 4% of women and 3% of men report having an NCD, compared with 41% and 16% at age 50-59.
- Prevalence of any noncommunicable diseases decreases markedly with increasing education: 28% of women and 18% of men with primary 4-year or less education report having an NCD, compared with 7% of women and 4% of men with a university and post-graduate education.
- Noncommunicable diseases prevalence is highest in Berat (19% women and 12% men), Elbasan (15% women and 6% men), and Tirana (14% women and 6% men) (**Table 12.4**).

12.3 Self-reported Prevalence of Chronic Disabilities

A chronic disability is a physical or mental condition that is persistent or long-lasting in its effects and makes it harder for the individual to carry out normal daily activities. A person can be born with a disability or get one from an illness or accident. The term chronic disability may also refer to mental conditions, such as chronic depression or bipolar disorder, but in the ADHS 2017-18, this question was asked specifically in reference to physical disabilities. Note that these results are based on respondents' answers, which in some cases may not have been based on a proper medical diagnosis.

Self-reported prevalence of chronic disabilities

Percentage of respondents that report having **specific** chronic disabilities

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

The prevalence of chronic disabilities is 3% for women and 2% for men 15-59. As with non-communicable diseases, the prevalence of chronic disabilities increases with age, from 1% in the 15-29 age group among women and men alike, to 6% of women and 5% of men in the 50-59 age group (**Table 12.5**). Focusing on the 50-59 age group, one notices that:

- Mobility impairment is the most commonly reported disability, affecting 4% of women and 3% of men age 50-59.
- Visual impairment is reported by 3% of women and 1% of men age 50-59, while hearing impairment is reported by 1% of women but few men in this age group.
- Congenital deformities are present at birth, as are many common forms of speech impairment, which is why the prevalence of these disabilities does not increase with age (**Table 12.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics for group age 15-49

- Prevalence of any chronic disability increases with age for women, while the pattern is less consistent among men.
- Prevalence of chronic disabilities is higher in rural areas among men, but for women the difference is only slight.

- The prevalence is significantly higher in lower education categories: 7% of women and 11% of men with primary 4-year education or less report a disability, compared with 1% of women and much less than 1% of men with a university or higher post-graduate education.

- There is a similar pattern of higher prevalence of any chronic disability in the lower wealth categories of the sample (**Table 12.6**).

12.4 Recent Injuries and Ailments

To have an estimate of the incidence of injuries and sudden illnesses, the ADHS 2017-18 survey asked respondents if in the 2 weeks preceding the survey they suffered any sudden illness or injury, such as flu, diarrhea, cuts, or bone fractures. The results show the burden of sudden illnesses and injuries on the adult population.

Recent illnesses and injuries

Percentage of respondents who report having had specific, sudden illness or injury in the 2 weeks preceding the survey

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

- Influenza and the common cold were the most frequently mentioned illnesses, reported by 12% of women and 7% of men. The survey was conducted between September and February, in the cold fall and winter months during which the prevalence of influenza and the common cold tend to be higher. Unlike disabilities previously observed, the prevalence of influenza and the common cold is distributed more or less evenly across age groups.

- Only 1% of women and men reported headaches in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; other ailments had an even lower prevalence.

- The proportion of respondents who reported physical injuries, such as bone fractures or lacerations, is also less than 1% (**Table 12.7**).

12.5 Assessment of One's Own Health Evolution

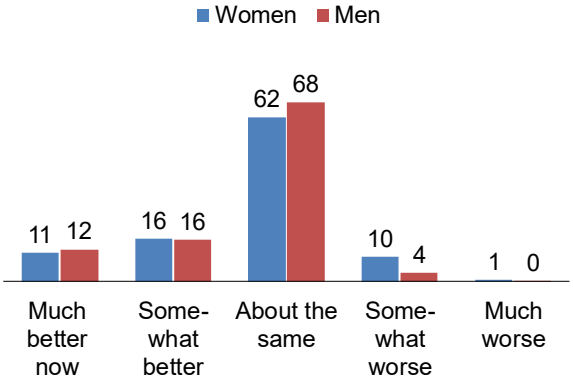
An individual's self-assessment of his or her health status is likely to be inaccurate in many cases, but some studies have shown that perception of one's own health can be a significant predictor of mortality among older adults. Other studies have shown that people who perceive their own health as poor are likely to have less favorable health outcomes than those who perceive their health as good. In the 2017-18 ADHS respondents were asked if, compared with 12 months ago, their health had become much better, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse, or much worse. The purpose of this question was to learn how Albanians perceived their health to be changing through time.

The majority of women and men age 15-59 perceive that there was no change in their health during the 12 months preceding the survey (respectively, 62.3% and 68%). Among those who report changes in their health, the overwhelming majority report an improvement. A little more than 10% of men and

women perceive their health to be a much better now and 16% of both, men and women report their health is somewhat better; 10% of women and 4% of men report having experienced deterioration in their health during the last 12 months (**Table 12.8, Figure 12.2**).

***Figure 12.2* Self-assessment of health progression**

Percent distribuition of women and men age 15-59 by perception of the evolution of their health



12.6 Awareness of Cancer-Screening Tests

Screening and early diagnosis are some of the best tools to prevent cancer morbidity and mortality. Assessing to what extent Albanians are knowledgeable about screening and diagnostic tests that are available as part of medical services is important to guide interventions and policy design that aim to promote the use of such tests. With that in mind, women and men were asked if they had heard of mammograms and Pap smears as tools to detect cancer or changes in the body that may lead to cancer.

Fewer than 1 in 10 women age 15-59 have not heard of either of the two screening tools. Three-quarters of them have heard of both tests; 16% have heard about mammography only, and 1% have heard of the Pap test only (**Table 12.9.1**).

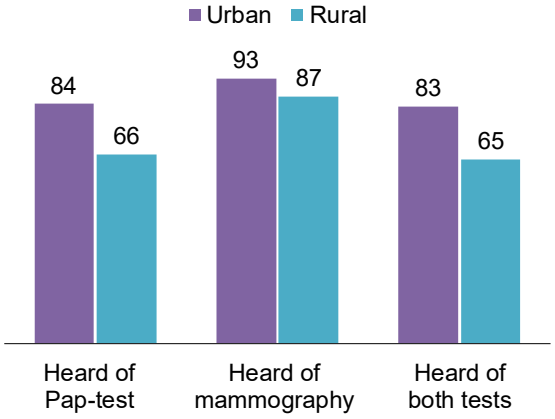
Patterns by background characteristics

- In urban areas almost all women have heard of the screening tools with only 6% of them reporting not having heard about either of the two. This figure is 12% in rural areas.

- Knowledge of diagnostic tests is more widespread among urban women. Among them 84% know of the Pap test and 93% have heard of mammography, compared with 66% and 87%, respectively, among rural women (**Figure 12.3**).

***Figure 12.3* Awareness of diagnostic tests among women age 15-49**

Awarness of diagnostic tests among women age 15-49



- Awareness of diagnostic tests is strongly associated with education and wealth: 22% of women with a primary 4-year education or less know of both diagnostic tests compared with 93% of women with university or post-graduate education. In a similar pattern, 53% of women in the lowest quintile know of both tests, compared with 93% of those in the highest quintile (**Table 12.9.1**).

- Knowledge about screening tests is much lower among men. Less than 30% of them heard of both diagnostic tests and, even among those with a university education, only 39% report having heard of both tests. The socio-education pattern is similar to that observed among women, but there is no difference between rural and urban areas (**Table 12.9.2**).

12.7 DEPRESSION

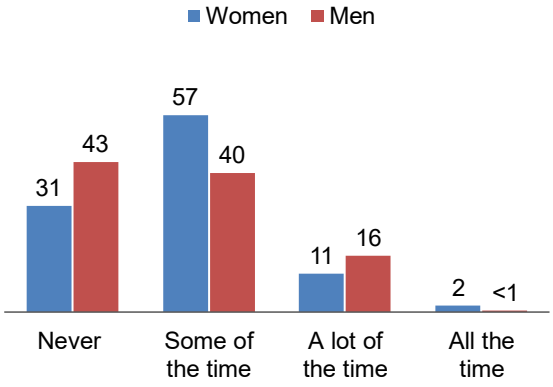
Depression is a complex mental and emotional condition, commonly associated with being in a sad, despairing mood and with decrease of mental productivity and reduction of drive. According to the World Health Organization, the proportion of the global population with depression is estimated to be 4.4%. This proportion varies by gender and age. Generally, it tends to be higher among women and in older age groups (WHO 2017). Diagnosing depression as a mental disorder requires meticulous screening from a health professional. A healthy person may be in a sad mood if he or she is facing an unhappy or trying situation, whereas a person who does suffer from a depression disorder may not report it in an open interview because of the stigma sometimes associated with this condition. Because of this limitation, the results presented here do not pretend to represent an accurate measurement of the prevalence of depression in Albania but only an assessment of the proportion of people that report having felt depressed around the time of the interview. To make this assessment, respondents were asked "*In the past 2 weeks did you feel depressed to the point that you didn't feel like doing the things you usually do, never, some of the time, a lot of the time, or all of the time?*" To provide another more specific indicator of depression, respondents were also asked if they have been diagnosed by a doctor. In this case the reported prevalence of diagnosed depression reflects a combination of occurrence of the condition in the general population and the utilization of health care.

The proportion of respondents age 15-59 who reported having felt depressed a lot of the time in the 2 weeks preceding the survey is 11% among women and 16% among men; those reporting having felt depressed all the time represent 2% of women but less than 1% of men. On the other hand, 31% of women and 43% of men said they never experienced depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Tables 12.10.1 and 12.10.2, Figure 12.4**).

When asked if they had been told that they had depression by a health professional, 2% of women and 4% of men age 15-59 answered affirmatively. For both women and men, diagnosed depression increases with age, is higher in rural areas, and is lower in higher education and wealth categories (**Table 12.11**).

Figure 12.4 **Experience of depression**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-59 by experience of depression in the two weeks before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of men and women who have been diagnosed with depression increases with age from less than 1% in the age 15-19 group to 3% of women and 11% of men in the 50-59 age group
- Among women, the recent experience of depression as well as a diagnosed depression is inversely correlated with education: 22% of those with less than a primary 8-year education felt depressed a lot of the time in the 2 preceding weeks, and 9% of them had been diagnosed with depression. Among those with a university education these proportions were much smaller, 5% and 1%, respectively. A similar pattern is observed among men.
- Household wealth also influences the experience of depression: 14% of women in the lowest wealth quintile report having been depressed a lot of the time, and 4% report having been depressed all of the time in the 2 weeks before the survey. Among women in the highest quintile, these proportions are respectively 5% and less than 1%. The prevalence of diagnosed depression shows the same pattern. The pattern among men is less clear (**Tables 12.10.1, 12.10.2, and 12.11**).

LIST OF TABLES

Table 12.1 Self-reported hypertension

Percentage of men and women age 15-59 that report being diagnosed with hypertension by a health professional before the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage	Number of women	Percentage	Number of men
Age				
15-19	0.4	1,684	0.2	743
20-24	0.6	1,548	0.6	786
25-29	1.9	1,514	0.5	704
30-34	1.8	1,442	0.8	551
35-39	5.2	1,388	2.4	563
40-44	8.9	1,601	5.6	539
45-49	16.3	1,794	5.1	678
Residence				
Urban	4.3	6,578	1.9	2,721
Rural	6.6	4,392	2.2	1,844
Prefecture				
Berat	8.7	439	9.1	163
Dibër	5.6	510	2.5	202
Durrës	3.0	1,017	1.2	405
Elbasan	10.2	1,100	1.7	440
Fier	5.0	1,083	2.3	454
Gjirokastër	4.8	204	1.4	109
Korçë	7.4	859	1.1	404
Kukës	5.6	338	2.1	136
Lezhe	2.5	482	4.6	187
Shkodër	3.0	795	0.4	328
Tirana	4.5	3,558	1.7	1,500
Vlorë	4.0	586	2.1	236
Education				
No education/primary 4-year	11.2	243	2.7	87
Primary 8-year	6.9	4,123	2.5	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	4.7	3,708	1.7	2,039
University and post-graduate	3.2	2,897	1.9	936
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	8.0	2,145	3.3	856
Second	6.1	2,161	1.4	910
Middle	4.7	2,130	1.5	889
Fourth	3.4	2,279	2.3	912
Highest	4.1	2,255	1.8	997
Total 15-49	5.3	10,970	2.0	4,565
50-59	33.1	4,030	10.6	1,577
Total 15-59	12.7	15,000	4.2	6,142

Table 12.2.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-59 by blood pressure status, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Blood pressure status				Total	Number of women
	Not measured	Optimal or normal[1]	Pre-hypertension/ High normal[2]	Hypertension[3]		
Age						
15-19	1.5	89.5	0.1	8.9	100.0	1,684
20-24	0.7	88.7	0.7	9.8	100.0	1,548
25-29	1.0	85.1	0.7	13.1	100.0	1,514
30-34	1.0	77.9	1.0	20.1	100.0	1,442
35-39	1.0	71.0	1.7	26.3	100.0	1,388
40-44	0.5	60.7	2.7	36.1	100.0	1,601
45-49	0.4	43.7	3.9	52.0	100.0	1,794
Previous diagnoses of hypertension						
Previously diagnosed	0.0	24.6	5.1	70.3	100.0	577
Never diagnosed	0.9	75.9	1.4	21.7	100.0	10,393
Residence						
Urban	1.1	75.5	1.4	22.0	100.0	6,578
Rural	0.6	69.8	1.9	27.7	100.0	4,392
Prefecture						
Berat	0.6	75.4	2.4	21.6	100.0	439
Dibër	2.7	80.6	1.0	15.7	100.0	510
Durrës	1.0	71.5	0.9	26.7	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	0.7	74.5	1.4	23.3	100.0	1,100
Fier	1.3	72.2	2.5	24.0	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	1.2	73.2	2.9	22.7	100.0	204
Korçë	0.1	64.4	1.2	34.3	100.0	859
Kukës	0.2	67.7	1.6	30.6	100.0	338
Lezhe	2.2	59.4	1.0	37.3	100.0	482
Shkodër	0.1	77.3	1.3	21.4	100.0	795
Tirana	0.8	75.6	1.7	21.9	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	0.8	75.0	2.1	22.1	100.0	586
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	0.2	67.5	1.1	31.2	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	0.6	67.0	2.6	29.8	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	0.8	73.8	1.2	24.2	100.0	3,708
University and post graduate	1.5	81.7	0.8	16.0	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.8	68.5	2.3	28.4	100.0	2,145
Second	0.9	71.3	1.2	26.6	100.0	2,161
Middle	0.4	73.8	1.7	24.1	100.0	2,130
Fourth	1.0	75.6	1.3	22.2	100.0	2,279
Highest	1.3	76.6	1.6	20.5	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	0.9	73.2	1.6	24.3	100.0	10,970
50-59	1.6	27.1	2.5	68.8	100.0	4,030
Total 15-59	1.1	60.8	1.9	36.2	100.0	15,000

[1] <120/<80 to 129/84
[2] 130/85 to 139/89
[3] 140/99 to ≥180/≥110

Table 12.2.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-59 by blood pressure status, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Blood pressure status				Total	Number of men
	Not measured	Optimal or normal[1]	Pre-hypertension/ High normal[2]	Hypertension[3]		
Age						
15-19	4.2	79.2	0.6	16.0	100.0	743
20-24	3.9	71.1	1.4	23.6	100.0	786
25-29	4.7	55.0	2.6	37.7	100.0	704
30-34	1.4	53.5	4.7	40.4	100.0	551
35-39	4.5	50.3	4.3	40.9	100.0	563
40-44	2.5	38.8	4.9	53.8	100.0	539
45-49	1.3	33.7	4.6	60.4	100.0	678
Previous diagnoses of hypertension						
Previously diagnosed	2.2	18.8	1.7	77.4	100.0	93
Never diagnosed	3.3	56.6	3.1	36.9	100.0	4,473
Residence						
Urban	3.7	57.6	2.9	35.8	100.0	2,721
Rural	2.6	53.3	3.4	40.6	100.0	1,844
Prefecture						
Berat	10.6	45.6	6.3	37.5	100.0	163
Dibër	2.9	53.9	1.0	42.2	100.0	202
Durrës	6.1	66.2	1.2	26.5	100.0	405
Elbasan	2.0	42.2	2.0	53.7	100.0	440
Fier	0.5	33.1	7.2	59.3	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	0.2	61.3	1.6	36.9	100.0	109
Korçë	1.4	58.0	0.9	39.7	100.0	404
Kukës	0.3	48.4	7.3	44.0	100.0	136
Lezhe	8.3	30.4	5.2	56.2	100.0	187
Shkodër	0.3	63.1	2.9	33.7	100.0	328
Tirana	4.3	66.4	1.9	27.4	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	1.4	57.8	8.2	32.6	100.0	236
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	0.6	54.4	6.8	38.3	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	3.4	50.9	3.4	42.2	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	2.2	56.1	2.8	38.9	100.0	2,039
University and post graduate	5.6	63.5	2.9	28.0	100.0	936
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.9	53.5	3.7	40.9	100.0	856
Second	3.6	46.2	3.2	47.0	100.0	910
Middle	3.4	56.8	3.0	36.9	100.0	889
Fourth	1.9	58.4	4.2	35.5	100.0	912
Highest	5.4	63.7	1.6	29.4	100.0	997
Total 15-49	3.3	55.9	3.1	37.7	100.0	4,565
50-59	3.0	26.8	5.2	65.1	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	3.2	48.4	3.6	44.8	100.0	6,142

[1] <120/<80 to 129/84
[2] 130/85 to 139/89
[3] 140/99 to ≥180/≥110

Table 12.3.1 Self-reported prevalence of noncommunicable diseases: Women

Percentage of women age 15-59 who report having specific noncommunicable diseases, by age and type of disease, Albania 2017-18

	Age				
Type of disease	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Total
Arthritis	0.0	0.3	1.1	3.0	1.1
Asthma	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.5
Autonomic dysregulation	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bone and ligament diseases	0.4	1.6	5.4	8.3	3.9
Broncho-pneumonia	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Cancer	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.5
Chronic fatigue	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.7
Crohn's disease	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Depression	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7
Diabetes	0.1	0.5	1.5	6.5	2.2
Blood disorders[1]	0.8	1.1	2.7	0.9	1.3
Epilepsy	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Heart disease	0.2	0.7	1.6	5.6	2.0
Hypertension or hypotension	0.6	1.6	6.9	22.2	8.0
Infectious diseases	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Multiple sclerosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Parkinson's disease	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Problems of the stomach	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.8	0.9
Scleroderma	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sleep apnea	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thyroid problems	0.3	2.0	2.5	3.3	1.9
Urinary infections	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8
Any non-communicable disease	4.4	9.7	23.1	41.4	19.6
Number of women	4,745	2,830	3,395	4,030	15,000

[1] Includes disease such as hemophilia, thalassemia, leukemia and other blood disorders

Table 12.3.2 Self-reported prevalence of noncommunicable diseases: Men

Percentage of men 15-59 years old that report having specific non-communicable diseases, by age and type of disease, Albania 2017-18

	Age				
Type of disease	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Total
Arthritis	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5
Asthma	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4
Autonomic dysregulation	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Bone and ligament diseases	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.6
Broncho-pneumonia	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Cancer	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Chronic fatigue	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Crohn's disease	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Depression	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3
Diabetes	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.1	0.9
Blood disorders[1]	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
Epilepsy	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Heart disease	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.7
Hypertension or hypotension	0.0	0.1	1.5	4.2	1.4
Infectious diseases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple sclerosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Parkinson's disease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Problems of the stomach	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Scleroderma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sleep apnea	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Thyroid problems	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urinary infections	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2
Other	1.6	2.4	1.8	3.5	2.3
Any non-communicable disease	2.7	4.5	8.1	16.1	7.5
Number of men	2,233	1,114	1,218	1,577	6,142

[1] Includes disease such as hemophilia, thalassemia, leukemia, and other blood disorders

Table 12.4 Self-reported prevalence of any noncommunicable disease

Percentage of men and women age 15-59 that report having any type of noncommunicable disease, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage	Number of women	Percentage	Number of men
Age				
15-19	3.6	1,684	2.5	743
20-24	4.5	1,548	3.5	786
25-29	5.2	1,514	1.9	704
30-34	6.8	1,442	4.2	551
35-39	12.7	1,388	4.8	563
40-44	19.5	1,601	8.6	539
45-49	26.3	1,794	7.7	678
Residence				
Urban	11.3	6,578	4.7	2,721
Rural	11.9	4,392	4.4	1,844
Prefecture				
Berat	19.0	439	12.4	163
Dibër	10.3	510	2.3	202
Durrës	6.5	1,017	4.1	405
Elbasan	14.9	1,100	5.5	440
Fier	13.2	1,083	4.7	454
Gjirokastër	11.4	204	1.8	109
Korçë	11.8	859	1.7	404
Kukës	6.3	338	3.0	136
Lezhe	7.3	482	5.0	187
Shkodër	4.4	795	0.2	328
Tirana	14.1	3,558	6.0	1,500
Vlorë	6.7	586	3.8	236
Education				
No education/primary 4-year	28.3	243	17.5	87
Primary 8-year	14.2	4,123	4.8	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	11.1	3,708	4.3	2,039
University and post graduate	6.8	2,897	3.7	936
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	13.3	2,145	4.2	856
Second	11.8	2,161	4.7	910
Middle	10.8	2,130	4.1	889
Fourth	11.1	2,279	4.0	912
Highest	10.7	2,255	5.8	997
Total 15-49	11.5	10,970	4.6	4,565
50-59	41.4	4,030	16.1	1,577
Total 15-59	19.6	15,000	7.5	6,142

Table 12.5 Self-reported prevalence of chronic disabilities

Percentage of women and men age 15-59 that report having specific chronic disabilities, by age and type of disability, Albania 2017-18

Type of disease	Age				Total
	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	
	WOMEN				
Congenital deformities	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hearing impairment	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4
Motor disabilities	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Mobility impairment	0.2	1.0	1.8	3.5	1.6
Polio	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Speech impairment	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Visual impairment	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.5	1.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any chronic disability	0.8	2.3	3.3	6.2	3.1
Number	4,745	2,830	3,395	4,030	15,000
	MEN				
Congenital deformities	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Hearing impairment	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Motor disabilities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mobility impairment	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.6	1.0
Polio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Speech impairment	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Visual impairment	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3
Other	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.6
Any chronic disability	1.2	1.3	2.3	4.6	2.3
Number	2,233	1,114	1,218	1,577	6,142

Table 12.6 Self-reported prevalence of any chronic disability

Percentage of men and women age 15-59 that report any type of chronic disability, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-2018

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage	Number of women	Percentage	Number of men
Age				
15-19	0.7	1,684	0.4	743
20-24	0.4	1,548	0.7	786
25-29	1.3	1,514	2.4	704
30-34	2.0	1,442	0.7	551
35-39	2.5	1,388	1.9	563
40-44	2.8	1,601	2.1	539
45-49	3.8	1,794	2.4	678
Residence				
Urban	1.8	6,578	1.1	2,721
Rural	2.2	4,392	2.1	1,844
Prefecture				
Berat	1.1	439	1.6	163
Dibër	0.2	510	1.0	202
Durrës	0.2	1,017	1.6	405
Elbasan	6.6	1,100	1.5	440
Fier	4.4	1,083	1.4	454
Gjirokastër	1.3	204	0.8	109
Korçë	1.0	859	0.8	404
Kukës	0.4	338	1.6	136
Lezhe	0.3	482	1.1	187
Shkodër	0.3	795	0.0	328
Tirana	1.7	3,558	2.1	1,500
Vlorë	1.4	586	1.5	236
Education				
No education/primary 4-year	7.2	243	10.6	87
Primary 8-year	2.7	4,123	2.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	1.8	3,708	1.3	2,039
University and post-graduate	0.7	2,897	0.3	936
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.9	2,145	1.9	856
Second	2.1	2,161	1.4	910
Middle	2.7	2,130	3.4	889
Fourth	1.1	2,279	0.7	912
Highest	1.1	2,255	0.2	997
Total 15-49	2.0	10,970	1.5	4,565
50-59	6.2	4,030	4.6	1,577
Total 15-59	3.1	15,000	2.3	6,142

Table 12.7 Self-reported injuries and ailments

Percentage of women and men 15-59 years old that report having specific injuries or ailments in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, by age and type of disease, Albania 2017-18

	Age				
Type of disease	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Total
	WOMEN				
Bone fractures	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Lacerations	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Influenza or common cold	14.2	12.1	9.9	10.2	11.8
Diarrhea	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Ear, nose, or throat infection	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Headaches	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9
Heart problems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kidney problems	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Liver problems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Respiratory problems	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sexually transmitted infection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stomach problems	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other injuries or trauma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other illnesses	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Any injury or trauma	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4
Any disease or disorder	16.1	13.8	12.1	12.7	13.8
Number	4,745	2,830	3,395	4,030	15,000
	MEN				
Bone fractures	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3
Lacerations	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Influenza or common cold	6.9	6.7	7.0	5.8	6.6
Diarrhea	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3
Ear, nose, or throat infection	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Headaches	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6
Heart problems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Kidney problems	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Liver problems	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Respiratory problems	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Sexually transmitted infection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stomach problems	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other injuries or trauma	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other illnesses	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Any injury or trauma	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.7
Any disease or disorder	8.2	8.4	8.8	7.8	8.3
Number	2,233	1,114	1,218	1,577	6,142

Table 12.8 Self-assessment of health evolution

Percent distribution of women and men 15-59 years by self-assessment of their health's evolution in the 12 months preceding the survey by age, Albania 2017-18

	Age				
Type of disease	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Total
	WOMEN				
Much better now	18.7	10.2	8.3	5.1	11.1
Somewhat better	15.7	17.9	17.3	15.4	16.4
About the same	61.5	65.0	62.9	60.7	62.3
Somewhat worse	4.0	6.4	10.6	17.6	9.6
Much worse now	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.7
Non-response	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,745	2,830	3,395	4,030	15,000
	MEN				
Much better now	16.8	10.4	10.9	8.5	12.3
Somewhat better	13.5	15.3	16.6	19.5	16.0
About the same	68.7	72.2	68.3	63.7	68.0
Somewhat worse	1.0	2.0	3.9	8.0	3.5
Much worse now	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Non-response	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,233	1,114	1,218	1,577	6,142

Table 12.9.1 Awareness of diagnostic tests: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-59 by awareness of mammography and Pap smear for diagnoses of cancer, by background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Heard of mammography only	Heard of Pap smear only	Heard of both tests	Did not hear of either of the two	Total	Number of women
Age						
15-19	23.1	1.6	60.1	15.3	100.0	1,684
20-24	13.2	2.3	78.1	6.3	100.0	1,548
25-29	12.5	1.0	79.5	7.0	100.0	1,514
30-34	10.9	0.6	80.7	7.8	100.0	1,442
35-39	13.3	0.9	77.1	8.8	100.0	1,388
40-44	14.0	1.1	77.9	7.0	100.0	1,601
45-49	14.6	0.8	77.9	6.7	100.0	1,794
Residence						
Urban	9.7	0.8	83.1	6.3	100.0	6,578
Rural	22.1	1.7	64.5	11.7	100.0	4,392
Prefecture						
Berat	11.5	1.6	79.6	7.3	100.0	439
Dibër	30.4	1.6	60.2	7.8	100.0	510
Durrës	13.7	1.0	79.7	5.6	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	15.3	1.9	70.6	12.2	100.0	1,100
Fier	14.7	1.1	74.6	9.6	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	9.4	0.3	83.0	7.3	100.0	204
Korçë	20.2	1.1	69.8	8.9	100.0	859
Kukës	46.4	5.1	28.2	20.3	100.0	338
Lezhe	22.4	0.9	66.6	10.0	100.0	482
Shkodër	31.1	1.2	60.4	7.3	100.0	795
Tirana	5.8	0.7	86.6	6.9	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	4.8	0.4	86.3	8.5	100.0	586
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	19.5	1.0	21.9	57.5	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	21.7	1.6	64.6	12.1	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	14.2	1.0	78.0	6.9	100.0	3,708
University and post-graduate	4.9	0.9	93.0	1.2	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	27.2	1.6	53.0	18.1	100.0	2,145
Second	20.5	1.3	66.6	11.6	100.0	2,161
Middle	13.8	1.2	77.3	7.7	100.0	2,130
Fourth	8.8	0.7	86.9	3.6	100.0	2,279
Highest	4.0	1.0	93.2	1.8	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	14.7	1.2	75.7	8.4	100.0	10,970
50-59	17.7	0.7	71.1	10.5	100.0	4,030
Total 15-59	15.5	1.0	74.5	9.0	100.0	15,000

Table 12.9.2 Awareness of diagnostic tests: Men

Percent distribution of men 15-59 years old by awareness of mammography and Pap smear for diagnoses of cancer, by background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Heard of mammography only	Heard of Pap smear only	Heard of both tests	Did not hear of either of the two	Total	Number of men
Age						
15-19	22.5	2.0	19.2	56.4	100.0	743
20-24	25.7	0.8	28.7	44.7	100.0	786
25-29	32.0	0.6	29.7	37.6	100.0	704
30-34	29.0	1.0	34.8	35.2	100.0	551
35-39	33.3	1.9	27.4	37.4	100.0	563
40-44	28.9	1.2	28.0	42.0	100.0	539
45-49	31.3	1.3	28.3	39.2	100.0	678
Residence						
Urban	27.4	1.2	28.8	42.5	100.0	2,721
Rural	30.6	1.2	26.1	42.1	100.0	1,844
Prefecture						
Berat	43.1	1.5	35.6	19.8	100.0	163
Dibër	17.9	1.8	7.7	72.6	100.0	202
Durrës	5.6	1.0	27.5	65.8	100.0	405
Elbasan	15.2	0.6	15.1	69.1	100.0	440
Fier	34.4	0.2	39.0	26.4	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	42.6	2.6	39.6	15.2	100.0	109
Korçë	9.8	2.2	34.9	53.1	100.0	404
Kukës	59.2	0.7	7.2	32.9	100.0	136
Lezhe	35.2	1.8	25.3	37.6	100.0	187
Shkodër	25.2	1.9	45.4	27.6	100.0	328
Tirana	37.8	0.8	23.5	37.8	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	31.9	3.2	39.9	25.0	100.0	236
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	11.3	0.2	10.2	78.3	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	26.8	0.9	17.5	54.8	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	31.5	1.3	30.8	36.3	100.0	2,039
University and post-graduate	27.3	1.6	39.1	32.0	100.0	936
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	25.6	1.0	20.2	53.1	100.0	856
Second	27.7	1.4	20.3	50.7	100.0	910
Middle	28.8	1.0	27.2	43.0	100.0	889
Fourth	26.6	0.9	36.0	36.4	100.0	912
Highest	34.1	1.7	33.9	30.3	100.0	997
Total 15-49	28.7	1.2	27.7	42.3	100.0	4,565
50-59	27.7	1.3	28.8	42.3	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	28.4	1.2	28.0	42.3	100.0	6,142

Table 12.10.1 Recent experience of depression: Women

Percent distribution of women 15-59 years by frequency of experience of depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18.

Background characteristic	Never	Some of the time	A lot of the time	All the time	Unsure/ don't know	Total	Number of women
Age							
15-19	44.0	50.3	4.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,684
20-24	36.2	56.7	6.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,548
25-29	35.0	56.3	7.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,514
30-34	30.9	56.7	10.4	1.8	0.2	100.0	1,442
35-39	27.2	59.3	12.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	1,388
40-44	28.6	56.6	12.3	2.1	0.5	100.0	1,601
45-49	24.9	59.2	13.8	1.8	0.3	100.0	1,794
Residence							
Urban	35.3	55.6	8.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	6,578
Rural	28.2	57.6	11.8	2.2	0.3	100.0	4,392
Prefecture							
Berat	23.5	54.7	17.4	4.3	0.0	100.0	439
Dibër	20.4	58.5	16.8	4.2	0.2	100.0	510
Durrës	33.0	60.7	6.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	22.3	62.2	12.0	3.4	0.2	100.0	1,100
Fier	20.7	66.2	11.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	20.3	66.3	10.1	3.3	0.1	100.0	204
Korçë	18.5	69.3	10.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	859
Kukës	51.0	41.8	6.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	338
Lezhe	33.5	51.8	10.9	1.6	2.1	100.0	482
Shkodër	51.4	44.1	3.8	0.1	0.7	100.0	795
Tirana	40.0	50.7	8.6	0.7	0.1	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	30.9	60.5	7.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	586
Education							
No education/primary 4-year	25.6	47.1	21.6	5.0	0.7	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	24.1	60.4	13.2	2.0	0.3	100.0	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	35.8	54.3	8.6	1.1	0.2	100.0	3,708
University and post-graduate	40.7	54.1	4.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	23.9	58.1	13.8	3.8	0.4	100.0	2,145
Second	28.0	59.1	11.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	2,161
Middle	28.7	60.0	10.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	2,130
Fourth	34.0	57.3	7.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	2,279
Highest	46.7	47.7	5.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	32.4	56.4	9.5	1.4	0.3	100.0	10,970
50-59	25.2	57.2	14.7	2.7	0.2	100.0	4,030
Total 15-59	30.5	56.6	10.9	1.8	0.2	100.0	15,000

Table 12.10.2 Recent experience of depression: Men

Percent distribution of men 15-59 years by frequency of experience of depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18.

Background characteristic	Never	Some of the time	A lot of the time	All the time	Unsure/ don't know	Total	Number of men
Age							
15-19	58.8	27.4	13.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	743
20-24	44.0	39.7	15.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	786
25-29	47.2	38.8	13.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	704
30-34	41.6	39.9	17.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	551
35-39	38.9	46.4	14.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	563
40-44	42.9	37.0	19.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	539
45-49	39.1	42.4	17.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	678
Residence							
Urban	47.5	34.8	17.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,721
Rural	41.6	44.0	13.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,844
Prefecture							
Berat	45.2	45.0	8.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	163
Dibër	28.3	54.7	15.3	0.9	0.9	100.0	202
Durrës	84.8	8.9	5.1	0.6	0.6	100.0	405
Elbasan	42.0	25.7	31.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	440
Fier	33.6	62.2	3.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	35.0	62.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	109
Korçë	27.6	31.1	41.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	404
Kukës	66.8	26.4	4.6	0.0	2.1	100.0	136
Lezhe	39.8	51.4	8.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	187
Shkodër	55.7	40.9	2.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	328
Tirana	44.6	36.4	18.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	34.5	57.3	7.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	236
Education							
No education/primary 4-year	30.6	39.7	27.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	39.6	40.8	19.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	48.1	38.8	12.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	2,039
University and post-graduate	48.9	34.0	16.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	936
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	35.4	46.7	16.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	856
Second	44.3	38.5	16.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	910
Middle	48.7	34.7	16.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	889
Fourth	45.4	39.8	13.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	912
Highest	50.8	33.7	15.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	997
Total 15-49	45.1	38.5	15.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	4,565
50-59	37.3	44.7	17.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	43.1	40.1	16.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	6,142

Table 12.11 Diagnosed depression

Percentage of women and men 15-59 years old that report to have been diagnosed with depression by a health professional, by age and background characteristics, Albania 2017-18.

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage	Number of women	Percentage	Number of men
Age				
15-19	0.6	1,684	0.2	743
20-24	1.7	1,548	0.6	786
25-29	1.7	1,514	0.5	704
30-34	2.3	1,442	0.8	551
35-39	2.1	1,388	2.4	563
40-44	2.4	1,601	5.6	539
45-49	2.8	1,794	5.1	678
Residence				
Urban	1.4	6,578	1.9	2,721
Rural	2.8	4,392	2.2	1,844
Prefecture				
Berat	1.7	439	9.1	163
Dibër	1.1	510	2.5	202
Durrës	1.2	1,017	1.2	405
Elbasan	3.5	1,100	1.7	440
Fier	3.5	1,083	2.3	454
Gjirokastër	1.4	204	1.4	109
Korçë	4.1	859	1.1	404
Kukës	1.2	338	2.1	136
Lezhe	1.5	482	4.6	187
Shkodër	1.2	795	0.4	328
Tirana	1.3	3,558	1.7	1,500
Vlorë	1.4	586	2.1	236
Education				
No education/primary 4-year	9.1	243	2.7	87
Primary 8-year	2.4	4,123	2.5	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	1.6	3,708	1.7	2,039
University and post graduate	1.1	2,897	1.9	936
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	3.1	2,145	3.3	856
Second	2.7	2,161	1.4	910
Middle	1.8	2,130	1.5	889
Fourth	1.4	2,279	2.3	912
Highest	0.8	2,255	1.8	997
Total 15-49	1.9	10,970	2.0	4,565
50-59	2.5	4,030	10.6	1,577
Total 15-59	2.1	15,000	4.2	6,142

HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR

13

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge of HIV transmission and prevention:*** Three in ten women (31%) and two in ten men (21%) men have "comprehensive knowledge" about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention.
- ***Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:*** Three-quarters (74%) of women and half of men (47%) age 15-49 know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy.
- **Sexual partners*:*** Less than 1% of women and 3% of men age 15-49 reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months. Among those men, more than half (57%) reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse.
- **HIV testing of pregnant women*:*** Almost 1 in10 women (9%) who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had an HIV test during antenatal care or labor and received the results.

As of the end of 2017, Albania was still considered a low HIV prevalence country. However, clinical data suggests that there is an upward trend in the number of new cases diagnosed, and some estimates indicate higher numbers of undiagnosed cases. In December 2014, a new AIDS strategy emphasized the need for timely and accurate epidemiological data through case reporting and regular Integrated Biological and Behavioral Assessment (IBBS). The strategy had the following goals:

- Prioritize the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV
- Improve treatment and care for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), including provision of treatment in line with WHO guidelines, and use of newer antiretroviral drugs (ARVs)
- Diagnose HIV early
- Promote provider-initiated HIV testing and counseling (PITC) in routine health settings, including STI and TB clinics, and in particular, antenatal settings

This chapter presents information on levels of HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and related behavior for the adult population of reproductive age. It then focuses on HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual activity among young people because youth are the main target of many HIV prevention efforts.

13.1 HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Transmission, and Prevention Methods

The 2017-18 ADHS asked women and men age 15-49 whether they had heard of HIV. Those who reported having heard of HIV were then asked a number of questions about whether and how infection can be transmitted and avoided.

Nearly 7 in 10 women (68%) and 62% of men age 15-49 know that using condoms consistently can reduce the risk of HIV. Similarly, 73% of women and 63% of men recognize that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the risk of HIV. More than 8 in 10 women (84%) and men (83%) are aware of both of these prevention methods. Six in ten women (63%) mentioned both using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner as ways to prevent transmission of HIV (**Table 13.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics among respondents age 15-49

- The level of awareness of AIDS increases substantially with education among both women and men. Ninety-eight percent of women with university or higher education have heard of AIDS compared with 34% of women with no education or primary 4-year education. Similar proportions are seen for men with university or higher education (90%), compared with men with no education or primary 4-year education (32%).
- More women and men in urban areas have heard of HIV/AIDS (90% and 82%, respectively) than women and men in rural areas (80% and 77%, respectively) (**Table 13.1**).
- There is a clear, positive relationship between a respondent's level of education and knowledge of ways to prevent transmission of HIV: 83% of women and 70% of men with university or higher education say that the risk of getting the AIDS virus can be reduced by using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner, compared with only 16% of women and 13% of men with no education or primary 4-year education.
- Among women and men alike, knowledge of both HIV prevention methods increases with increasing household wealth.

The 2017-18 ADHS included questions to assess the prevalence of common misconceptions about AIDS and HIV transmission. Respondents were asked whether they thought it was possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus. They were also asked whether a person could get HIV by shaking hands or hugging a person who has HIV or by touching or sharing food with a person who has AIDS (**Table 13.2**).

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV

Sample: Women and men age 15-24 and 15-49

The results indicate that not enough Albanian adults have accurate knowledge about the ways in which the AIDS virus can and cannot be transmitted. Only two-thirds of women (66%) of women and 48% of men know that a healthy-looking person can be infected with the HIV virus. Similarly, less than half of the respondents, 46% of women and 42% of men believe that a person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV (**Table 13.3**).

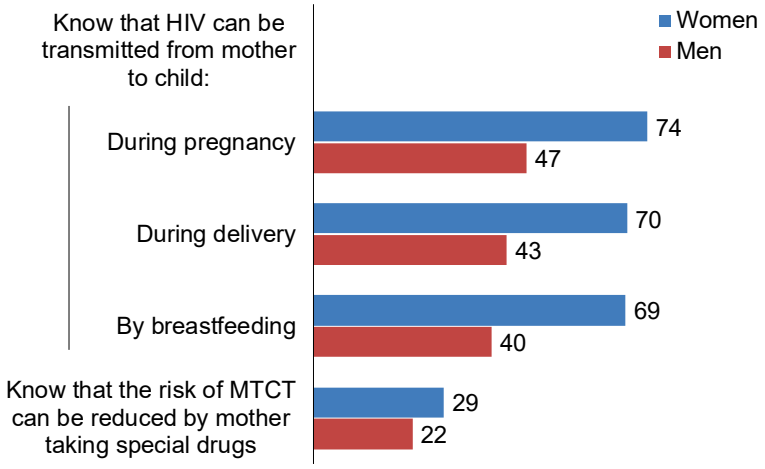
Trends: The percentage of men and women with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS remained practically unchanged between 2008-09 and 2017-18. Among women, 30% had comprehensive knowledge in 2017-18, compared with 28% in 2008-09, while among men these proportions were 21% and 20%, respectively.

13.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

To assess knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child while pregnant, during delivery, or by breastfeeding, and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy. Almost three-quarters (74%) of women age 15-49 know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 70% know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 69% know that it can be transmitted during breastfeeding; 63% of women know of all three modes of transmission. Among men, 47% know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 43% know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 40% know that it can be transmitted during breastfeeding; 33% know of all three transmission modes. One- third of women (29%) and 22% of men know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs **(Table 13.4, Figure 13.1**).

Figure 13.1 **Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



13.3 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) in ART programs. Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV, or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

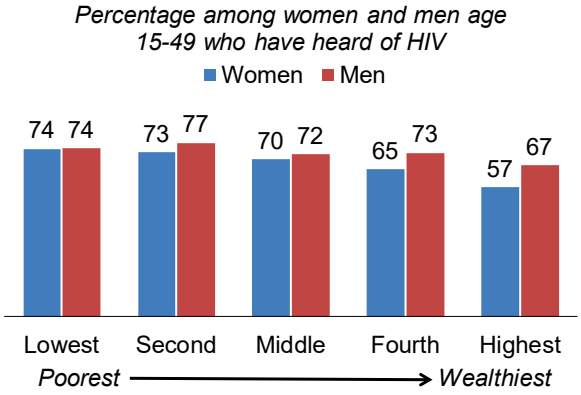
Two thirds of women (67%) and men (72%) have discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV (**Table 13.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both men and women discriminatory attitudes decrease with increasing education; 78% of women and 79% of men with primary-8-year education report discriminatory education, compared with 54% of women and 66% of men with more than secondary education.
- Discriminatory attitudes are lowest among women and men age 15-24 (62% and 65%, respectively), highest among those age 40-49 (74% and 77%, respectively).

- Discriminatory attitudes also decrease with increasing household wealth. The percentage of women with discriminatory attitudes falls from 74% those in the lowest wealth quintile to 57% in the highest wealth quintile. The corresponding percentages among men are 74% and 67% (**Table 13.5**, **Figure 13.2**).

Figure 13.2 Discriminatory attitudes* towards people living with HIV by household wealth



* Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

13.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Given that most HIV infections in Albania are the result of heterosexual contact, information on sexual behavior is important in designing and monitoring intervention programs to control the spread of the epidemic. In the context of HIV/AIDS prevention, limiting the number of sexual partners and having protected sex are crucial to combating the epidemic.

Less than 1% of women age 15-49 report having had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months. In the 12 months before the survey, 7% of women had sex with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, and 18% reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner. On average, women have had 1.4 lifetime sexual partners (**Table 13.6.1**).

Three percent of men age 15-49 report having had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months. Among men with more than one partner in the past 12 months, 59% report having used a condom in the most recent sexual intercourse. In the past 12 months 26% of men reported having sex with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; 57%of them report having used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner. On average, men have had 4.9 lifetime sexual partners (**Table 13.6.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are more likely (6%) than women in rural areas (2%) to have had sex in the past 12 months with someone who was not their husband or living with them; they are also more likely to have used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner (19% versus 12%). The same pattern exists among men; 29% of men in urban areas had sex in the past 12 months with someone who was not their husband or living with them compared with 21% of those in rural areas.

- Men age 15-19 are more likely (76%) to have used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner than older men.

- The percentage of women who had sex with someone who was not their husband or living with them in the past 12 months increases with increasing education, from 1% among those with no education to 12% among those with more than a secondary education. The pattern is similar among men.

- The proportion of men reporting to have had extra-marital sex in the 12 months preceding the survey increases significantly with education and household wealth: 18% of men with primary 4-year education or less engaged in extramarital sex during the reference period, compared to 47% of men with university or postgraduate education. A similar pattern is observed according to household wealth (**Table 13.6.1 and 13.6.2**).

13.5 Paid Sex

The act of paying for sex introduces an uneven negotiating ground for safer sexual intercourse. Transactional sex is the exchange of money, favors, or gifts for sexual intercourse. This type of sexual

intercourse is associated with a greater risk of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) because of compromised power relations and the likelihood of having multiple partners.

Three percent of men age 15-49 have ever paid for sex, and 1% report having paid for sex in the past 12 months. Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months, 65% reported using a condom during the last paid sexual intercourse (**Table 13.7**).

Trends: The percentage of men who report paying for sex in the 12 months before the survey has remained unchanged between 2008-09 and 2017-18.

13.6 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

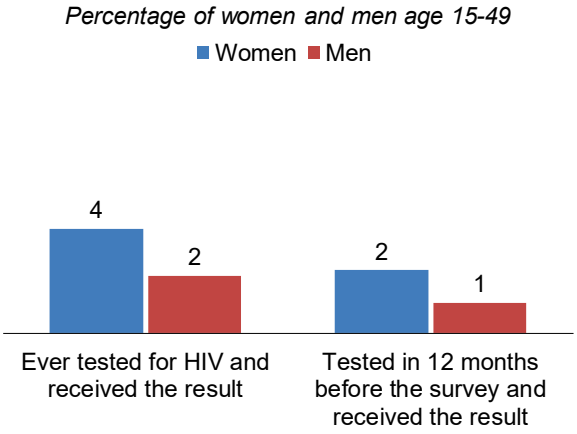
Knowledge of HIV status helps people who are HIV negative make specific decisions that will help reduce the risk of contracting HIV. For those who are HIV positive, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect themselves and their sexual partners, to access treatment, and to plan for the future. To assess awareness and coverage of HIV testing services, the ADHS respondents were asked whether they knew where to get an HIV test, whether they were ever tested for HIV and, if so, whether they received the results.

13.6.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

One-fourth of women and men age 15-49 (25% and 24%, respectively) know where to get an HIV test, but women are twice as likely (4%) as men (2%) to have ever been tested for HIV. Similarly, a higher proportion of women (2%) than men (1%) was tested for HIV and received the results in the 12 months before the survey (**Tables 13.8.1** and **13.8.2, Figure 13.3**).

***Figure 13.3* HIV testing**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Trends: Over the last decade there has been an increase in HIV testing among both women and men. The percentage of women ever tested and who received the result, increased from 2% in 2008-09 to 4% in 2017-18. Meanwhile, the proportion of women tested in the last 12 months increased from less than 1% to 2%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are twice as likely as those in rural areas to know a place they can get an HIV test (30% and 16%, respectively). Among men, 26% in urban areas know of an HIV testing site, compared to 20% in rural areas.
- The knowledge of testing sites increases with education, from 7% among women with no education or primary 4 years to 46% among those with a university or postgraduate education. The corresponding percentages among men are 5% and 35%.
- Among women and men alike, knowledge of a place they can get an HIV test increases with increasing household wealth.
- The proportion of ever tested for HIV also increases with education and household wealth, for men and women alike. The proportion of women ever tested is highest among women with university or post-graduate education (8%) and women in the highest wealth quintile (7%). Only 2% of women were tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the results.

- Among men, the proportion ever tested increases with education, from 0% among those with no education to 5% among those with more than a secondary education. Only 1% of men were tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the results (**Tables 13.8.1 and 13.8.2**).

13.6.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Only 11% of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey received counseling on HIV during antenatal care (ANC), and 9% were tested and received results either during an antenatal visit or during labor (**Table 13.9**).

- Women in urban areas are three times as likely as those in rural areas to be tested during ANC and delivery (12% and 4%, respectively).
- The proportion of women being tested and receiving results during ANC or delivery increases with education and household wealth: no women with primary 4-year education or less were tested and received results, compared with 17% of women with more university or post-graduate education.
- Similarly, 2% of women in the lowest wealth quintile were tested during ANC or labor and received results, compared with 17% of women in the highest quintile.

13.7 Male Circumcision

Male circumcision has been associated with a lower risk of HIV transmission from women to men (Williams et al. 2006; WHO and UNAIDS 2007). Almost 40% of men age 15 -49 have been circumcised (**Table 13.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who are circumcised is highest in the 25-29 age group (43%) and lowest in the 40-49 age group (32%).
- The proportion of man who are circumcised varies widely across prefectures, from only 4% in Lezhe and 5% in Gjirokastër to 67% in Dibër and 82% in Kukës.
- Muslims are much more likely to be circumcised than men of other religious affiliations (**Table 13.10).**

13.8 Self-reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Ten percent of women and 2% of men age 15-49 reported having an STI or symptoms associated with an STI in the past 12 months (**Table 13.11**). Less than half of women (44%) and 28% of men who had an STI or STI symptoms sought advice or treatment from a clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other health professional (**Table 13.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women of age 15-19 (16%), those in rural areas (14%), women with no education or only primary 4-year education (14%), and those in the lowest wealth quintile (16%) are more likely to report having an STI or symptoms related to STIs.

- Among men, the proportion of self-reported STIs or symptoms of STIs was highest among those age 20-24 (5%), in rural areas (2%), and those never married (2%).

13.9 HIV/AIDS-Related Knowledge and Behavior among Young People

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among adolescents and young adults age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviors that may place them at risk of contracting HIV or other STIs.

13.9.1 Knowledge

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial to enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviors.

In Albania, 35% of young women and 45% of young men age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, which includes knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission (**Table 13.12**).

Trends: The percentage of young people with comprehensive knowledge about HIV remained practically unchanged between 2008-09 and 2017-18: 36% and 35%, respectively, for women, and 22% and 20% respectively for men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women (42%) and men (21%) in urban areas are more likely than their counterparts in rural areas (25% and 19%, respectively) to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV.
- Adolescents and young adults who have initiated sexual activity are more likely to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV: 48% of women and 27% of men who ever had sex have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, compared with 37% of women and 16% of men who never had sex.
- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV increases with increasing education among both young women and young men.

13.9.2 Age at First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are more exposed to the risk of contracting an STI or becoming pregnant in the case of women. One percent of women and 3% of men age 15-24 report having had their first sexual intercourse before age 15; 14% of women and 23% of men age 15-24 report having experienced sexual intercourse before age 18 (**Table 13.14**).

Trends: Between 2008-09 and 2017-18, the percentage of young women age 15-24 who have had sex before age 15 has remained practically unchanged at 1%, as did the proportion of young women who have had their first intercourse before age 18 (15% and 14%, respectively for these 2 years). Among men age 15-24, the percentage of those who have had sex by age 15 increased from 1% to 3%, while the proportion of those who had sex by age 18 has remained the same at 23%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Education is an important deterrent to early sexual initiation for women: 33% of young women with primary 8-year education had their first intercourse by age 18, compared with 14% of those with secondary education and 6% of those with university or postgraduate education.
- For young men, the pattern is reversed: 14% of men with primary 8-year education had sexual intercourse before age 18, compared with 22% of men with some secondary education and 29% of men with university or higher education.
- Young women in rural areas, and young men in urban areas are more likely to have sexual debut by age 18 (17% and 26%, respectively) (**Table 13.14**).

13.9.3 Premarital Sex

Eighty-seven percent of never-married women and 62% of never-married men age 15-24 never had sexual intercourse (**Table 13.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of young people who never had intercourse declines rapidly with age, from 99% of women and 92% of men at age 15-17 to 62% of women and 33% of men at age 23-24.
- Young urban men and women are more likely to engage in premarital sex: 83% of women and 56% of men age 15-24 in urban areas have not engaged in sexual intercourse, compared with 94% of women and 70% of men in rural areas (**Table 13.15**).

13.9.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

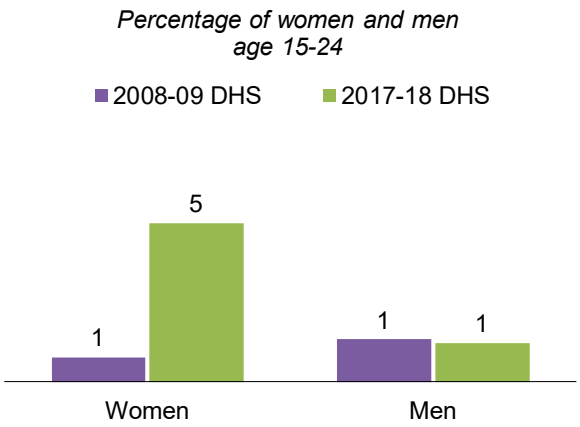
Less than 1% (0.3%) of young women age 15-24 have had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months compared with 2% of young men. Nearly 1 in 10 young women (9%) have had intercourse with a person who was not their husband or a live-in partner in the past 12 months. Among this age group, 2% had more than one sexual partner, and 34% had intercourse with a person who was not their wife or a live-in partner. Twenty-two percent of young women and 63% of young men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was not their spouse or a live-in partner used condoms the last time they had intercourse with such a partner (**Tables 13.16.1** and **13.16.2**).

13.9.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for younger people because many lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services. Only 5% of young women and 1% of young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey were tested for HIV and received the results during that period (**Table 13.7**).

Trends: The proportion of young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months and were also tested for HIV and received their test results has increased over the past 10 years, from 1% in 2008-09 to 5% in 2017-18. The proportion among young men has remained unchanged (**Figure 13.4**).

Figure 13.4 **Recent HIV testing**



List of Tables

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS**
- **Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**
- **Table 13.3 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV**
- **Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 13.5 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 13.6.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women**
- **Table 13.6.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men**
- **Table 13.7 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse**
- **Table 13.8.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 13.8.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 13.9 Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV**
- **Table 13.10 Male circumcision**
- **Table 13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms**
- **Table 13.12 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs**
- **Table 13.13 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people**
- **Table 13.14 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.15 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.16.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women**
- **Table 13.16.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual behavior in the past 12 months among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.17 Recent HIV tests among young people**

Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, by background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents
Age				
15-24	92.2	3,231	82.5	1,529
15-19	92.2	1,684	82.0	743
20-24	92.3	1,548	82.9	786
25-29	86.9	1,514	86.2	704
30-39	82.9	2,830	79.9	1,114
40-49	82.5	3,395	73.9	1,218
Marital status				
Never married	92.1	3,191	83.7	2,328
Ever had sex	98.1	603	89.5	1,291
Never had sex	90.7	2,588	76.6	1,037
Married/Living together	83.8	7,403	76.2	2,183
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	80.9	376	83.7	54
Residence				
Urban	90.3	6,578	82.1	2,721
Rural	79.8	4,392	77.2	1,844
Prefecture				
Berat	94.8	439	88.0	163
Dibër	66.5	510	35.8	202
Durrës	80.0	1,017	46.1	405
Elbasan	89.1	1,100	77.6	440
Fier	82.6	1,083	93.9	454
Gjirokastër	83.3	204	97.6	109
Korçë	92.0	859	93.6	404
Kukës	52.8	338	56.7	136
Lezhe	77.3	482	84.3	187
Shkodër	85.2	795	81.5	328
Tirana	91.6	3,558	86.5	1,500
Vlorë	94.6	586	86.0	236
Education				
No education/primary 4-year	33.7	243	31.7	87
Primary 8-year	76.5	4,123	69.6	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	90.7	3,708	85.2	2,039
University and post-graduate	98.3	2,897	90.4	936
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	70.4	2,145	67.6	856
Second	81.0	2,161	76.8	910
Middle	89.0	2,130	79.1	889
Fourth	92.6	2,279	86.8	912
Highest	96.6	2,255	88.6	997
Total 15-49	86.1	10,970	80.1	4,565
50-59	na	na	69.4	1,577
Total 15-59	na	na	77.4	6,142

na = Not applicable

Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, by background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of men
Age								
15-24	74.1	78.5	68.3	3,231	63.3	69.6	59.2	1,529
15-19	72.2	77.5	66.6	1,684	62.9	68.9	59.1	743
20-24	76.1	79.6	70.0	1,548	63.8	70.2	59.3	786
25-29	69.6	74.3	65.0	1,514	69.7	74.5	66.4	704
30-39	66.2	69.8	60.8	2,830	63.5	70.1	59.5	1,114
40-49	63.2	68.0	58.1	3,395	53.8	61.3	50.7	1,218
Residence								
Urban	74.2	77.9	69.3	6,578	63.6	70.7	60.1	2,721
Rural	58.9	64.3	52.9	4,392	59.2	64.5	55.2	1,844
Prefecture								
Berat	67.2	77.0	60.1	439	79.6	83.0	76.1	163
Dibër	42.5	46.1	39.0	510	18.9	17.1	12.5	202
Durrës	66.0	60.9	54.5	1,017	36.5	31.9	30.0	405
Elbasan	61.9	74.7	58.1	1,100	45.2	49.0	41.2	440
Fier	62.7	69.3	56.2	1,083	79.9	88.8	77.8	454
Gjirokastër	52.3	61.4	46.5	204	83.8	87.2	82.1	109
Korçë	77.5	81.5	70.7	859	71.8	82.6	65.3	404
Kukës	46.7	47.2	43.5	338	53.5	53.0	51.5	136
Lezhe	47.9	54.3	43.1	482	69.7	72.4	66.5	187
Shkodër	67.7	72.2	62.7	795	61.9	69.7	59.7	328
Tirana	77.5	80.5	73.5	3,558	66.0	77.2	63.7	1,500
Vlonë	79.8	85.3	76.3	586	70.0	73.6	62.4	236
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	17.8	21.5	16.1	243	15.3	19.3	13.2	87
Primary 8-year	52.9	58.3	46.7	4,123	48.5	55.2	44.9	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	72.5	77.7	67.4	3,708	68.0	73.9	64.5	2,039
University and post-graduate	88.2	90.1	83.4	2,897	74.0	81.3	69.7	936
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	46.0	52.8	41.1	2,145	49.4	53.5	44.7	856
Second	61.4	66.1	55.3	2,161	55.3	60.1	50.7	910
Middle	70.7	73.0	63.7	2,130	58.8	63.1	54.2	889
Fourth	78.2	83.0	74.4	2,279	69.7	78.2	67.1	912
Highest	82.7	86.1	77.6	2,255	73.8	83.7	71.7	997
Total 15-49	68.1	72.5	62.7	10,970	61.8	68.2	58.1	4,565
50-59	na	na	na	na	49.0	56.6	44.8	1,577
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	58.5	65.2	54.7	6,142

na = Not applicable
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners

Table 13.3 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to age, Albania 2017-18

Age	Percentage of respondents who say that:			Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local miscon-ceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by shaking hands with or hugging person who has HIV	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV			
			WOMEN			
Age						
15-24	73.4	74.3	53.0	40.5	35.1	3,231
15-19	73.4	74.8	54.0	41.6	35.3	1,684
20-24	73.5	73.7	52.0	39.5	34.9	1,548
25-29	67.1	65.0	47.7	35.6	31.5	1,514
30-39	64.0	62.9	44.6	33.7	29.8	2,830
40-49	61.4	57.5	40.7	28.8	25.3	3,395
Total 15-49	66.4	64.9	46.3	34.5	30.2	10,970
			MEN			
Age						
15-24	45.4	58.8	45.7	23.4	20.1	1,529
15-19	43.0	57.1	46.5	23.1	19.6	743
20-24	47.7	60.5	45.0	23.7	20.5	786
25-29	54.5	63.7	45.2	28.0	26.1	704
30-39	51.1	57.1	40.0	25.4	21.4	1,114
40-49	44.2	50.1	36.4	19.9	17.1	1,218
Total 15-49	47.9	56.8	41.7	23.7	20.5	4,565
50-59	38.7	43.0	34.7	15.9	12.6	1,577
Total 15-59	45.5	53.3	39.9	21.7	18.5	6,142

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: (1) people can get HIV from shaking hands with or hugging a person infected with HIV and (2) a person can get infected with HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV

[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, and percentage who know that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs, according to age, Albania 2017-18

Age	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of respondents
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By all three means		
			WOMEN			
Age						
15-24	80.2	74.4	74.9	67.5	31.6	3,231
15-19	80.7	73.7	74.7	67.9	32.2	1,684
20-24	79.7	75.1	75.2	67.0	30.9	1,548
25-29	72.7	70.6	69.7	62.9	28.9	1,514
30-39	71.7	68.7	67.2	61.6	27.9	2,830
40-49	71.3	65.8	65.8	59.7	27.9	3,395
Total 15-49	74.2	69.7	69.4	62.9	29.1	10,970
			MEN			
Age						
15-24	48.6	42.7	41.8	34.5	23.1	1,529
15-19	47.2	42.6	41.3	34.4	23.1	743
20-24	49.8	42.9	42.2	34.5	23.2	786
25-29	50.3	47.2	40.1	35.4	23.4	704
30-39	47.5	43.9	41.4	33.8	23.6	1,114
40-49	44.1	40.0	34.7	29.4	19.5	1,218
Total 15-49	47.4	43.0	39.6	33.1	22.3	4,565
50-59	42.2	38.1	33.7	27.4	18.6	1,577
Total 15-59	46.0	41.7	38.0	31.6	21.4	6,142

Table 13.5 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discrimin-atory attitudes toward people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discrimin-atory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS
Age								
15-24	37.9	56.8	61.8	2,981	41.0	65.2	68.8	1,261
15-19	36.7	57.2	61.8	1,553	40.2	63.0	66.9	609
20-24	39.2	56.4	61.8	1,428	41.7	67.2	70.6	652
25-29	42.3	56.3	61.4	1,316	46.2	67.7	72.7	606
30-39	47.4	64.1	68.6	2,347	46.4	66.3	71.9	890
40-49	48.8	71.1	74.0	2,802	52.9	72.6	76.9	900
Marital status								
Never married	35.5	55.1	59.5	2,939	42.0	66.0	69.8	1,950
Ever had sex	32.4	50.7	55.1	592	38.4	65.3	68.8	1,155
Never had sex	36.3	56.1	60.6	2,347	47.2	66.9	71.2	794
Married/Living together	48.2	66.5	70.7	6,202	50.8	69.3	74.7	1,663
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	43.1	62.9	66.1	305	(48.6)	(82.0)	(83.2)	45
Residence								
Urban	41.9	61.2	65.2	5,940	44.9	67.8	71.5	2,234
Rural	47.8	65.5	70.2	3,505	47.9	67.6	73.3	1,424
Prefecture								
Berat	43.9	60.7	64.6	416	50.0	65.8	70.7	144
Dibër	42.1	52.5	58.8	339	39.9	50.5	62.1	72
Durrës	41.2	66.0	70.1	814	67.2	70.2	79.9	186
Elbasan	36.3	57.3	62.0	980	46.3	74.2	75.7	341
Fier	34.2	62.2	65.7	895	43.9	56.1	60.7	427
Gjirokastër	40.7	64.3	68.9	170	24.6	66.2	69.9	107
Korçë	68.9	79.1	84.1	790	63.1	75.5	81.8	378
Kukës	21.7	42.7	45.9	178	35.6	52.3	56.5	77
Lezhe	56.8	73.7	78.4	373	22.9	37.7	46.2	158
Shkodër	49.0	71.4	76.9	677	41.0	58.1	63.0	267
Tirana	46.1	61.7	65.3	3,260	46.2	77.7	80.0	1,297
Vlorë	26.0	47.9	52.7	554	38.0	50.7	59.5	203
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	56.8	64.7	75.3	82	(52.9)	(66.7)	(71.3)	28
Primary 8-year	56.4	74.1	78.1	3,155	53.5	73.5	79.3	1,045
Secondary/professional/ technical	42.3	63.7	67.7	3,362	44.1	66.7	70.8	1,738
University and post-graduate	32.3	49.1	53.8	2,847	40.7	62.7	66.2	846
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	51.8	69.8	74.2	1,509	48.3	68.1	74.4	579
Second	49.1	67.9	72.6	1,750	50.2	71.7	76.8	699
Middle	46.6	65.1	69.7	1,897	48.2	68.3	71.9	703
Fourth	40.4	61.2	65.1	2,111	44.8	67.7	72.5	792
Highest	36.0	53.4	57.2	2,178	40.8	63.8	67.0	884
Total 15-49	44.1	62.8	67.0	9,445	46.1	67.7	72.2	3,658
50-59	*	*	*	0	47.6	69.6	74.3	1,095
Total 15-59	*	*	*	0	46.4	68.1	72.7	4,752

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.6.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percent- age who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age								
15-24	0.3	8.8	3,231	9	22.4	284	1.4	1,081
15-19	0.0	3.1	1,684	1	(42.4)	52	1.6	177
20-24	0.5	15.0	1,548	8	18.0	232	1.3	904
25-29	0.1	7.3	1,514	1	12.7	110	1.1	1,266
30-39	0.3	2.9	2,830	7	(10.8)	83	1.6	2,675
40-49	0.1	0.8	3,395	5	*	27	1.3	3,308
Marital status								
Never married	0.2	12.7	3,191	7	17.7	406	1.3	578
Married or living together	0.2	0.7	7,403	15	(16.9)	53	1.4	7,388
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.2	11.7	376	1	(22.8)	44	1.6	364
Residence								
Urban	0.3	6.3	6,578	18	19.3	416	1.5	4,954
Rural	0.1	2.0	4,392	4	12.4	87	1.3	3,376
Prefecture								
Berat	0.0	2.8	439	0	*	12	1.2	366
Dibër	0.1	0.5	510	1	*	2	1.0	374
Durrës	0.0	2.8	1,017	0	*	29	1.1	768
Elbasan	0.2	3.7	1,100	2	(32.7)	40	1.0	879
Fier	0.1	1.7	1,083	1	*	18	1.5	903
Gjirokastër	0.1	3.6	204	0	*	7	1.2	168
Korçë	0.7	1.6	859	6	*	13	1.8	658
Kukës	0.1	0.2	338	0	*	1	1.6	226
Lezhe	0.3	1.4	482	2	*	7	1.3	345
Shkodër	0.1	2.7	795	1	*	21	1.8	504
Tirana	0.2	8.3	3,558	7	14.0	295	1.5	2,659
Vlorë	0.3	9.7	586	2	17.2	57	1.2	479
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	0.0	0.9	243	0	*	2	1.1	197
Primary 8-year	0.2	0.9	4,123	6	(37.2)	38	1.3	3,637
Secondary/professional/ technical	0.2	2.8	3,708	9	25.0	103	1.3	2,442
University and post graduate	0.2	12.4	2,897	7	13.9	361	1.6	2,054
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.2	1.4	2,145	5	(22.0)	31	1.2	1,608
Second	0.2	2.6	2,161	4	21.9	56	1.4	1,664
Middle	0.2	4.3	2,130	4	13.1	92	1.3	1,633
Fourth	0.2	6.5	2,279	4	22.1	149	1.5	1,701
Highest	0.2	7.8	2,255	5	15.4	177	1.4	1,725
Total 15-49	0.2	4.6	10,970	22	18.1	504	1.4	8,330

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.6.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15-24	2.3	33.5	1,529	(51.4)	36	63.1	512	4.5	598
15-19	0.4	13.6	743	*	3	75.9	101	2.6	117
20-24	4.1	52.3	786	(48.2)	33	60.0	411	5.0	480
25-29	7.5	53.0	704	(76.0)	53	54.0	373	6.6	535
30-39	2.1	20.9	1,114	*	23	49.8	233	5.0	973
40-49	1.6	4.7	1,218	*	19	(43.9)	57	4.2	1,080
Marital status									
Never married	4.3	47.4	2,328	71.5	99	57.7	1,104	5.2	1,175
Married or living together	1.4	1.9	2,183	*	31	(31.5)	42	4.7	1,961
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.7	54.6	54	*	1	(53.6)	30	(3.1)	49
Type of union									
Not currently in union	4.2	47.6	2,382	71.9	101	57.6	1,133	5.1	1,225
DK/missing	1.4	1.9	2,183	*	31	(31.5)	42	4.7	1,961
Residence									
Urban	2.9	29.0	2,721	(64.5)	79	58.5	790	5.7	1,930
Rural	2.8	20.9	1,844	(51.7)	52	52.9	385	3.6	1,255
Prefecture									
Berat	3.5	14.3	163	*	6	(61.7)	23	3.7	95
Dibër	1.2	7.7	202	*	2	(26.7)	16	2.1	122
Durrës	1.4	12.7	405	*	6	(84.6)	52	1.5	279
Elbasan	1.0	14.8	440	*	5	29.9	65	1.9	266
Fier	2.5	26.3	454	*	11	58.3	120	3.0	383
Gjirokastër	1.1	21.1	109	*	1	88.4	23	2.6	85
Korçë	0.5	24.3	404	*	2	20.3	98	2.0	307
Kukës	1.0	14.3	136	*	1	60.6	19	3.5	83
Lezhe	2.5	22.3	187	*	5	32.1	42	2.3	138
Shkodër	3.4	29.8	328	*	11	47.7	98	2.1	241
Tirana	4.9	35.0	1,500	*	73	65.3	525	9.8	1,007
Vlorë	3.2	40.0	236	*	8	62.7	94	6.1	180
Education									
No education/primary 4-year	2.1	18.2	87	*	2	*	16	2.9	66
Primary 8-year	1.6	14.0	1,502	*	24	48.2	210	3.5	1,101
Secondary/professional/ technical	2.4	25.1	2,039	(52.8)	50	58.5	511	4.0	1,320
University and post graduate	5.9	46.7	936	(71.2)	56	60.3	438	9.1	699
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.8	18.1	856	*	15	39.5	155	2.8	570
Second	1.5	20.4	910	*	14	53.8	186	3.3	648
Middle	2.2	23.0	889	*	19	59.1	204	3.6	614
Fourth	2.6	28.2	912	*	24	57.5	257	4.3	630
Highest	5.9	37.4	997	*	59	63.2	373	9.6	723
Total 15-49	2.9	25.7	4,565	59.4	131	56.6	1,175	4.9	3,186
50-59	1.2	2.5	1,577	*	18	(24.6)	39	3.3	1,425
Total 15-59	2.4	19.8	6,142	58.5	150	55.6	1,214	4.4	4,611

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.7 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, according to age, Albania 2017-18

	Among all men:			Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months:	
Age	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age					
15-24	1.2	0.8	1,529	*	12
15-19	0.3	0.3	743	*	2
20-24	2.0	1.3	786	*	10
25-29	4.3	2.3	704	*	16
30-39	4.4	1.6	1,114	*	18
40-49	2.1	0.9	1,218	*	11
Total 15-49	2.7	1.2	4,565	65.0	57
50-59	1.7	1.1	1,577	*	17
Total 15-59	2.4	1.2	6,142	56.9	74

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.8.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women/men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	26.5	2.4	0.3	97.4	100.0	2.6	2.0	3,231
15-19	23.2	1.1	0.0	98.9	100.0	1.1	1.0	1,684
20-24	30.2	3.8	0.5	95.7	100.0	4.3	3.1	1,548
25-29	26.8	6.5	0.3	93.2	100.0	6.8	4.0	1,514
30-39	26.1	5.9	0.1	93.9	100.0	6.1	3.3	2,830
40-49	20.1	2.2	0.1	97.7	100.0	2.3	1.0	3,395
Marital status								
Never married	30.3	1.7	0.2	98.1	100.0	1.9	1.2	3,191
Ever had sex	54.1	5.9	0.7	93.4	100.0	6.6	3.8	603
Never had sex	24.7	0.7	0.1	99.2	100.0	0.8	0.6	2,588
Married/living together	22.1	4.7	0.2	95.1	100.0	4.9	2.8	7,403
Divorced/separated/widowed	22.3	3.8	0.0	96.2	100.0	3.8	2.0	376
Residence								
Urban	30.4	4.8	0.2	95.0	100.0	5.0	2.8	6,578
Rural	15.6	2.3	0.2	97.5	100.0	2.5	1.5	4,392
Prefecture								
Berat	19.3	3.5	0.0	96.5	100.0	3.5	2.6	439
Dibër	3.3	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.1	510
Durrës	11.6	2.0	0.1	97.9	100.0	2.1	1.0	1,017
Elbasan	19.2	3.9	0.1	96.0	100.0	4.0	1.6	1,100
Fier	14.9	4.0	0.3	95.7	100.0	4.3	3.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	26.5	2.2	0.2	97.5	100.0	2.5	1.4	204
Korçë	20.2	7.3	0.3	92.4	100.0	7.6	4.0	859
Kukës	18.3	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	338
Lezhe	25.3	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.2	482
Shkodër	8.8	0.9	0.2	98.9	100.0	1.1	0.7	795
Tirana	37.6	5.4	0.3	94.3	100.0	5.7	3.5	3,558
Vlorë	46.5	4.0	0.1	95.9	100.0	4.1	2.5	586
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	6.6	0.5	0.5	99.1	100.0	0.9	0.2	243
Primary 8-year	12.0	1.7	0.1	98.2	100.0	1.8	0.9	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	22.4	2.9	0.1	97.0	100.0	3.0	2.0	3,708
University and post-graduate	46.4	8.2	0.4	91.4	100.0	8.6	4.9	2,897
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	9.0	1.6	0.1	98.3	100.0	1.7	1.0	2,145
Second	14.9	2.3	0.1	97.5	100.0	2.5	1.2	2,161
Middle	20.3	2.9	0.3	96.8	100.0	3.2	2.0	2,130
Fourth	31.1	4.5	0.2	95.3	100.0	4.7	3.3	2,279
Highest	45.6	7.4	0.1	92.5	100.0	7.5	3.9	2,255
Total 15-49	24.5	3.8	0.2	96.0	100.0	4.0	2.3	10,970

[1] Includes *don't know/missing*

Table 13.8.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women/men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	22.5	1.4	0.0	98.6	100.0	1.4	0.5	1,529
15-19	19.1	0.6	0.1	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.1	743
20-24	25.7	2.1	0.0	97.9	100.0	2.1	1.0	786
25-29	25.9	2.9	0.9	96.2	100.0	3.8	1.8	704
30-39	27.6	2.7	0.3	97.1	100.0	2.9	1.7	1,114
40-49	20.0	2.0	0.0	98.0	100.0	2.0	1.0	1,218
Marital status								
Never married	24.3	1.5	0.2	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.8	2,328
Ever had sex	31.6	2.2	0.3	97.5	100.0	2.5	1.4	1,291
Never had sex	15.2	0.6	0.2	99.2	100.0	0.8	0.0	1,037
Married/Living together	22.5	2.6	0.2	97.2	100.0	2.8	1.4	2,183
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	34.4	7.2	0.0	92.8	100.0	7.2	7.2	54
Residence								
Urban	25.9	2.1	0.2	97.6	100.0	2.4	1.0	2,721
Rural	20.2	2.0	0.2	97.8	100.0	2.2	1.3	1,844
Prefecture								
Berat	22.9	5.7	0.5	93.8	100.0	6.2	2.9	163
Dibër	8.2	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.1	202
Durrës	19.7	1.4	0.0	98.6	100.0	1.4	1.4	405
Elbasan	15.4	3.7	0.1	96.1	100.0	3.9	2.1	440
Fier	28.7	2.0	0.0	98.0	100.0	2.0	0.5	454
Gjirokastër	34.9	1.6	0.0	98.4	100.0	1.6	0.9	109
Korçë	20.5	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	0.3	404
Kukës	30.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	136
Lezhe	52.8	2.3	1.1	96.6	100.0	3.4	0.7	187
Shkodër	10.8	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	328
Tirana	24.0	2.8	0.5	96.8	100.0	3.2	1.4	1,500
Vlorë	37.5	1.9	0.0	98.1	100.0	1.9	1.9	236
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	87
Primary 8-year	14.8	0.9	0.3	98.8	100.0	1.2	0.5	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	25.8	1.9	0.0	98.1	100.0	1.9	1.0	2,039
University and post-graduate	34.5	4.6	0.5	94.9	100.0	5.1	2.5	936
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	15.8	1.2	0.1	98.7	100.0	1.3	0.7	856
Second	16.1	1.5	0.0	98.5	100.0	1.5	1.1	910
Middle	20.4	1.0	0.4	98.6	100.0	1.4	0.6	889
Fourth	27.6	3.0	0.2	96.8	100.0	3.2	1.5	912
Highest	36.3	3.6	0.4	96.0	100.0	4.0	1.6	997
Total 15-49	23.6	2.1	0.2	97.7	100.0	2.3	1.1	4,565
50-59	16.0	1.7	0.0	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.4	1,577
Total 15-59	21.6	2.0	0.2	97.8	100.0	2.2	0.9	6,142

[1] Includes *don't know/missing*

Table 13.9 Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, percentage who received HIV pretest counseling, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counseling, and percentage who received an HIV test at the time during ANC or labor for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who received counseling on HIV during antenatal care[1]	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counseling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and the results	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labor and who:[2]		Number of women who gave birth in the past two years[3]
		Received results and received post-test counseling	Received results and did not receive post-test counseling	Did not receive results		Received results	Did not receive results	
Age								
15-24	10.9	3.8	4.0	0.5	6.4	8.1	0.5	251
15-19	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28
20-24	12.3	4.3	4.5	0.5	7.2	9.1	0.5	223
25-29	7.9	2.6	3.5	0.0	2.5	6.4	0.0	390
30-39	13.9	4.0	6.3	0.9	7.0	11.7	0.9	369
40-49	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	24
Marital status								
Never married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Married or living together	10.8	3.4	4.6	0.4	5.0	8.8	0.4	1,022
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Residence								
Urban	14.6	4.4	6.4	0.7	7.1	12.0	0.7	591
Rural	5.6	2.0	2.1	0.1	2.2	4.3	0.1	444
Prefecture								
Berat	10.3	5.5	1.1	0.0	5.5	6.6	0.0	47
Dibër	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56
Durrës	10.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	122
Elbasan	6.2	0.9	7.8	0.0	2.8	9.7	0.0	116
Fier	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.6	4.1	1.1	108
Gjirokastër	10.3	0.0	8.8	3.0	4.8	10.6	3.0	17
Korçë	4.9	6.9	12.4	0.0	3.8	20.4	0.0	72
Kukës	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
Lezhe	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52
Shkodër	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51
Tirana	18.9	7.0	6.0	0.9	10.7	14.2	0.9	318
Vlorë	(4.1)	(5.2)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	42
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
Primary 8-year	4.6	1.1	2.1	0.0	1.7	3.5	0.0	436
Secondary/professional/ technical	14.3	6.7	2.0	0.2	7.0	8.9	0.2	268
University and post graduate	17.5	4.0	10.8	1.3	8.4	17.0	1.3	302
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.8	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	2.4	0.2	227
Second	4.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	2.0	4.2	0.0	196
Middle	8.3	4.7	3.2	0.5	4.3	7.9	0.5	209
Fourth	12.6	6.2	3.9	1.3	5.7	13.1	1.3	220
Highest	27.9	3.7	12.9	0.0	13.7	17.0	0.0	183
Total 15-49	10.8	3.4	4.5	0.4	5.0	8.7	0.4	1,035

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] In this context, *pretest counseling* means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: (1) babies getting the HIV from their mother,(2) preventing the virus, and (3) getting tested for HIV.

[2] Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labor only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC

[3] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past 2 years

Table 13.10 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by circumcision status and percentage of men circumcised, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Circumcised	Not circumcised	Don't know/ missing circumcision status	Total	Percentage of men circumcised	Number of men
Age						
15-24	40.6	58.3	1.1	100.0	40.6	1,529
15-19	40.4	57.6	2.0	100.0	40.4	743
20-24	40.9	58.9	0.2	100.0	40.9	786
25-29	43.4	54.9	1.7	100.0	43.4	704
30-39	40.8	57.8	1.4	100.0	40.8	1,114
40-49	31.5	66.9	1.6	100.0	31.5	1,218
Residence						
Urban	38.6	60.1	1.4	100.0	38.6	2,721
Rural	38.8	59.7	1.5	100.0	38.8	1,844
Prefecture						
Berat	18.7	80.9	0.4	100.0	18.7	163
Dibër	66.7	32.8	0.5	100.0	66.5	202
Durrës	53.7	45.8	0.5	100.0	53.7	405
Elbasan	26.3	71.0	2.7	100.0	26.3	440
Fier	12.6	86.4	0.9	100.0	12.6	454
Gjirokastër	4.5	93.4	2.1	100.0	4.5	109
Korçë	21.4	78.1	0.5	100.0	21.4	404
Kukës	82.2	16.8	1.0	100.0	82.2	136
Lezhe	4.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	187
Shkodër	50.4	48.7	1.0	100.0	50.4	328
Tirana	52.8	45.0	2.3	100.0	52.8	1,500
Vlorë	18.1	81.5	0.4	100.0	18.1	236
Religion						
Muslim	46.5	51.9	1.6	100.0	46.5	3,562
Orthodox	7.5	92.0	0.6	100.0	7.5	361
Catholic	9.2	90.0	0.8	100.0	9.2	490
Bektashi	21.0	79.0	0.0	100.0	21.0	68
Atheist	(29.8)	(70.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(29.8)	55
Other	*	*	*	*	*	29
Total 15-49	38.7	59.9	1.4	100.0	38.7	4,565
50-59	31.5	66.8	1.7	100.0	31.5	1,577
Total 15-59	36.8	61.7	1.5	100.0	36.8	6,142

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	4.5	10.8	1.9	12.8	1,091	0.9	3.4	0.7	3.9	622
15-19	3.6	14.5	2.5	16.2	177	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.5	118
20-24	4.6	10.1	1.8	12.2	914	0.8	3.8	0.6	4.5	504
25-29	2.6	8.2	1.8	9.8	1,270	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.0	607
30-39	2.7	8.7	1.4	10.3	2,695	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	1,081
40-49	2.3	7.7	1.4	9.5	3,318	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.4	1,211
Marital status										
Never married	3.2	8.6	0.7	9.8	603	0.5	1.7	0.5	2.2	1,291
Married or living together	2.8	8.6	1.6	10.5	7,396	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.5	2,176
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.2	5.4	0.9	6.1	375	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54
Circumcised										
Yes	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.7	1,379
No	na	na	na	na	na	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.8	2,098
Don't know/ missing	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	44
Residence										
Urban	3.0	6.0	1.3	8.0	4,991	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.3	2,136
Rural	2.5	12.1	1.9	13.6	3,384	1.5	1.7	1.0	2.4	1,385
Prefecture										
Berat	1.9	5.7	0.3	6.1	367	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	136
Dibër	1.9	21.6	1.5	23.9	374	0.8	3.4	1.5	5.5	132
Durrës	3.1	3.0	1.1	6.3	770	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.7	279
Elbasan	3.0	18.2	4.9	20.8	880	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.4	296
Fier	3.9	13.6	3.2	16.6	905	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.7	389
Gjirokastër	3.3	7.3	2.3	8.8	168	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	93
Korçë	5.2	8.9	1.4	11.1	659	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.3	307
Kukës	1.1	2.5	0.1	3.3	227	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.0	94
Lezhe	2.6	7.5	1.7	9.5	345	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	143
Shkodër	0.8	5.2	0.1	6.1	508	0.4	1.4	0.0	1.7	253
Tirana	2.5	5.8	0.7	6.5	2,693	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.2	1,184
Vlorë	1.9	4.2	0.8	5.8	479	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	214
Education										
No education/primary 4-year	2.8	11.4	3.1	14.0	197	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
Primary 8-year	2.2	11.3	1.6	12.5	3,640	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.0	1,208
Secondary/professional/ technical	3.4	6.7	1.8	9.1	2,452	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.4	1,431
University and post graduate	3.1	5.4	1.0	7.3	2,085	0.5	1.6	0.3	2.1	813
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.2	15.0	2.2	16.3	1,608	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.1	617
Second	2.3	10.2	1.5	11.8	1,673	1.1	1.4	0.6	2.4	702
Middle	3.7	7.0	2.1	9.6	1,634	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.7	669
Fourth	3.2	5.9	1.5	8.2	1,708	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	693
Highest	2.5	4.9	0.5	5.7	1,752	0.7	1.7	0.3	2.0	840
Total 15-49	2.8	8.5	1.5	10.2	8,374	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.8	3,521
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	1,559
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.9	5,080

na = Not applicable

Table 13.12 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months who sought advice or treatment, Albania 2017-18

Source of advice or treatment	Women	Men
Clinic/hospital/private doctor/other health professional	44.4	27.6
No advice or treatment	55.6	72.4
Number with STI or symptoms of STI	857	62

Table 13.13 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	Number of respondents	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	Number of respondents
Age				
15-19	35.3	1,684	19.6	743
15-17	33.1	983	21.4	429
18-19	38.4	700	17.1	314
20-24	34.9	1,548	20.5	786
20-22	35.3	916	21.9	476
23-24	34.4	631	18.4	310
Marital status				
Never married	38.7	2,457	20.4	1,471
Ever had sex	47.8	322	27.0	563
Never had sex	37.4	2,135	16.2	908
Ever married	23.7	774	12.7	59
Residence				
Urban	41.8	1,944	20.6	923
Rural	25.0	1,287	19.2	607
Education				
No education/primary 4-year	(5.3)	41	*	22
Primary 8-year	22.0	677	14.0	332
Secondary/professional/technical	32.9	1,504	19.9	851
University and post graduate	48.5	1,009	28.0	325
Total	35.1	3,231	20.1	1,529

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention of HIV. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.2, and 13.3.

Table 13.14 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents (15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents (18-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents (15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents (18-24)
Age								
15-19	0.7	1,684	na	na	1.3	743	na	na
15-17	0.4	983	na	na	0.9	429	na	na
18-19	1.0	700	9.3	700	1.9	314	19.6	314
20-24	1.9	1,548	16.0	1,548	5.1	786	24.0	786
20-22	1.8	916	15.4	916	4.5	476	22.7	476
23-24	2.0	631	16.8	631	6.1	310	25.9	310
Residence								
Urban	1.9	1,944	12.3	1,395	4.8	923	26.4	682
Rural	0.2	1,287	16.5	853	1.0	607	16.7	419
Education								
No education/primary 4-year	(19.9)	41	*	22	*	22	*	18
Primary 8-year	1.6	677	33.0	383	0.7	332	14.1	181
Secondary/professional/ technical	0.5	1,504	13.9	835	1.4	851	21.9	577
University and post graduate	1.4	1,009	5.7	1,009	10.4	325	29.2	325
Total	1.2	3,231	13.9	2,248	3.2	1,529	22.7	1,101

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not available

Table 13.15 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never married men
Age				
15-19	96.1	1,566	84.3	742
15-17	98.5	948	92.3	428
18-19	92.4	618	73.3	314
20-24	70.7	892	38.8	729
20-22	74.7	601	42.0	461
23-24	62.3	291	33.2	268
Residence				
Urban	83.1	1,561	56.4	884
Rural	93.5	897	69.7	586
Education				
No education/primary 4-year	*	18	*	14
Primary 8-year	96.5	374	80.0	308
Secondary/professional/technical	94.3	1,214	66.2	836
University and post graduate	71.8	851	30.2	312
Total	86.9	2,457	61.7	1,471

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.16.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24			Women age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women
Age					
15-19	0.0	3.1	1,684	(42.4)	52
15-17	0.1	1.3	983	*	13
18-19	0.0	5.6	700	(31.6)	39
20-24	0.5	15.0	1,548	18.0	232
20-22	0.6	15.4	916	23.4	141
23-24	0.4	14.4	631	9.4	91
Marital status					
Never married	0.2	10.3	2,457	23.0	253
Ever married	0.5	4.0	774	(17.9)	31
Residence					
Urban	0.4	11.9	1,944	24.7	231
Rural	0.1	4.1	1,287	12.4	53
Education					
No education/primary 4-year	(0.0)	(0.0)	41	*	0
Primary 8-year	0.3	2.1	677	*	14
Secondary/professional/ technical	0.0	4.7	1,504	27.3	71
University and post graduate	0.6	19.6	1,009	17.6	198
Total 15-24	0.3	8.8	3,231	22.4	284

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.16.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual behavior in the past 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Men age 15-24			Men age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age					
15-19	0.4	13.6	743	75.9	101
15-17	0.2	7.1	429	(71.3)	31
18-19	0.7	22.5	314	77.9	71
20-24	4.1	52.3	786	60.0	411
20-22	4.2	51.1	476	67.3	243
23-24	4.1	54.0	310	49.4	168
Marital status					
Never married	2.1	34.1	1,471	63.2	502
Ever married	8.6	17.5	59	*	10
Residence					
Urban	2.7	39.4	923	66.0	364
Rural	1.7	24.5	607	56.1	149
Education					
No education/primary 4-year	*	*	22	*	2
Primary 8-year	0.9	16.8	332	(43.4)	56
Secondary/professional/ technical	1.7	29.5	851	67.4	251
University and post graduate	5.3	62.6	325	64.0	203
Total 15-24	2.3	33.5	1,529	63.1	512

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.17 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15-19	3.0	158	0.0	102
15-17	(0.0)	47	(0.0)	31
18-19	4.3	111	0.0	71
20-24	4.8	829	1.4	458
20-22	4.6	435	0.6	254
23-24	5.1	394	2.3	204
Marital status				
Never married	0.8	259	1.0	502
Ever married	5.9	728	2.0	58
Total	4.5	987	1.1	560

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 14

Key Findings

- ***Employment:*** Nearly half (45%) of currently married women age 15-59 and almost three-quarters (73%) of currently married men in the same age range were employed at any time during the past 12 months.
- ***Control over earnings:*** More than 8 in 8 (82%) married women age 15-59 who receive cash earnings decide with their husband or partner how to use the money; 8% decide mainly themselves. For 1 women in 10 it is the husband who decides how her earnings are used.
- ***Ownership of property:*** 3 in 10 (31%) women age 15-59 own a house, and 1 in 7 (14%) own land. Over half (52%) of men age 15-59 own a house, and just over one-quarter (28%) own land.
- ***Bank account use and mobile phone ownership:*** 3 in 10 (32%) women and 4 in 10 (40%) men age 15-59 have a bank account; 9 in 10 men and women own a mobile phone (94% and 89%, respectively).
- ***Decision-making:*** 8 in 10 (84%) currently married women age 15-59 participate in important household decisions, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Only 4% of currently married women do not participate in any important decisions related to the household.
- ***Attitudes toward wife-beating:*** The proportion of women and men age 15-49 who agree with one or more justifications for wife beating has declined from 30% of women and 36% of men in 2008-09 to 7% of women and 11% of men in 2017-18.
- ***Intimate partner violence:*** 3% of married women have experienced intimate partner violence, 2% have experienced such violence during the last 12 months, and 1% have had injuries.
- ***Negotiating sexual relations:*** Half of currently married women age 15-49 (52%) stated they could say no to their husbands if they did not want to have sex, and 43% said they could ask their husband to use a condom.

This chapter explores indicators of women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and amount of their earnings relative to those of their spouses or partners. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define two different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision-making and women's attitudes towards wife beating.

14.1 EMPLOYMENT AND CASH EARNINGS

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-59

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-59 employed in the 12 months before the survey

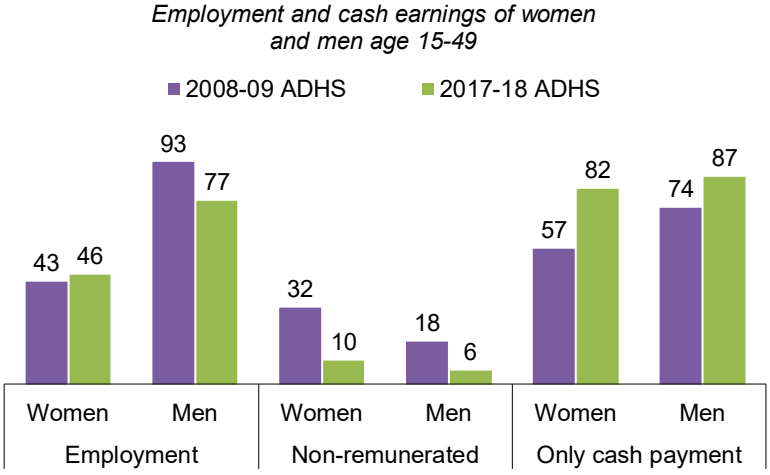
The percentage of currently married women and men age 15-59 who were employed at any time during the 12 months preceding the survey and the percent distribution of those employed during that time by the type of earnings they received (cash, in-kind, or both) (**Table 14.1**).

Nearly half (45%) of currently married women age 15-59 and almost three-quarters of currently married men age 15-59 (73%) were employed at any time during the past 12 months. Among those employed higher proportions of women (11%) than men (7%) are not paid for their work. Employed men are slightly more likely to be paid in cash only (85%) than employed women (79%). Similar proportions of employed women (5%) and men (4%) are paid with a mix of cash and in-kind compensation.

Trends: Employment during the 12 months preceding the survey remained relatively unchanged among women age 15-49 (43% in 2008-09 to 46% in 2017-18) but has decreased among men in the same age group (93% in 2008-09 to 77% in 2017-18).

Between 2008-09 and 2017-18, the proportion of people age 15-49 working in non-remunerated activities decreased from 32% to 10% for women and from 18% to 6% for men. During the same period the proportion that only received payment in cash increased from 57% to 82% for women and from 74% to 87% for men (**Figure 14.1**).

Figure 14.1 **Employment and cash earnings**



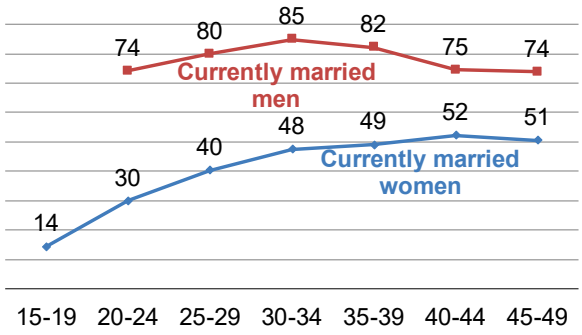
Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment in the 12 months preceding the survey among currently married women increases with age from 14% among women age 15-19 to 51% among women age 45-49. In contrast, almost three-quarters of men age 25-49 are employed, and the variation with age is low.

- Among currently married women and men who are employed, the proportion of those not being paid for their work generally increases with age (**Figure 14.2**).

***Figure 14.2* Employment by age**

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the12 months before the survey



14.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-59 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

More than 8 in 10 married women (82%) who receive cash earnings decide jointly with their husband or partner how to use the money, 8% decide mainly themselves, and for 9% of women, it is the husband who mainly decides how the woman's earnings are used (**Figure 14.3**).

More than half (37%) of married women age 15-59 report that they earn less cash than their husband or partner, almost one-third (41%) earn the same amount, and 15% report earning more cash than their husband or partner (**Table 14.2.1**).

Trends: Compared with results of the 2008-2009 survey, in 2017-18 the proportion of married women age 15-49 who earned less than their husband dropped from 52% to 41%, but the proportion of those earning about the same increased from 30% to 41%, and the proportion of those earning more than their husband increased slightly, from 11% to 13% (**Figure 14.4**).

***Figure 14.3* Control over women's earnings**

Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used

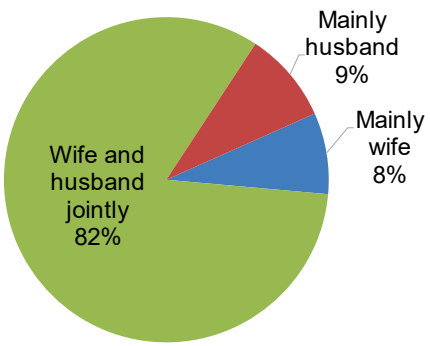
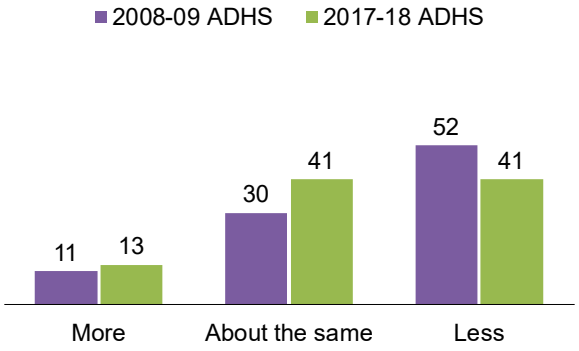


***Figure 14.4* Control over women's cash earning trends**

Percentage of wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings



Patterns by background characteristics

- Married women in urban areas (8%) are more likely to decide mainly themselves how their earning are to be used than women rural women (6%).
- Better-educated married women and those without children tend to have more control over their own earnings.
- The proportion of currently married women who decide on their own how their cash earnings will be used varies greatly by prefecture, from a low of 2% in Dibër to a high of 22% in Vlorë prefecture.
- The proportion of currently married women age 15-49 who decide jointly with their husband on how their cash earnings will be used seems to be positively associated with wealth: from 73% in the lowest wealth quintile to 88% in the highest wealth quintile.
- The proportion of currently married women who earn more than their husbands increases with age, from 5% among women age 20-24 to 15% among women age 35-39 and 45-49.
- Urban women (14%) earn more than their husbands compared with rural women (11%) (**Table 14.2.1**).

14.3 Control over Men's Earnings

Among married men age 15-59 receiving cash earnings, more than two-thirds (69%) decide jointly with their wife or partner how their earnings are used, 19% decide mainly themselves, and 12% said that their wife or partner mainly decides how his cash earnings are used.

Among married women age 15-49 reporting that their husband or partner had cash earnings in the past year, 82% reported that they and their husband decide jointly how the husband's earnings are used. Twelve percent said that mainly the husband decides how his cash earnings are used, while 5% reported that mainly the woman decides how the husband's cash earnings are used (**Table 14.2.2**).

Trends: Regarding the earnings of married men, between 2008-09 and 2017-18, the proportion of those who disposed of their income jointly with their spouses increased from 50% to 69% while the proportion of those making decisions mainly themselves decreased from 45% to 19%. During the same period, the proportion of women who report that their husbands' earnings are managed jointly increased from 69% to 82%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older men are less likely to decide with their wives how their earnings are used (66% of men age 45-49, compared with 78% of men age 25-29) and more likely to decide mainly by themselves (21% of men age 45-49, compared with 14% of men age 25-29)
- Rural women are less likely to decide how their husband's earning are to be used (7% of men in rural areas have their spouses manage their earnings, compared with 14% in urban areas).
- Men who have a university or postgraduate education are more likely to decide with their wives how the husband's earnings are used (76% of men with higher education manage their earnings jointly with their wives, compared with 63% with a 8-year primary education).
- Women in the higher wealth quintiles are more likely than other women to participate in the decision on how the husband's cash earnings are to be used (91% of women in the highest wealth quintile, compared with 75% in the lowest wealth quintile) (**Tables 14.2.1, 14.2.2,** and **14.3**).

14.4 OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of a house or land

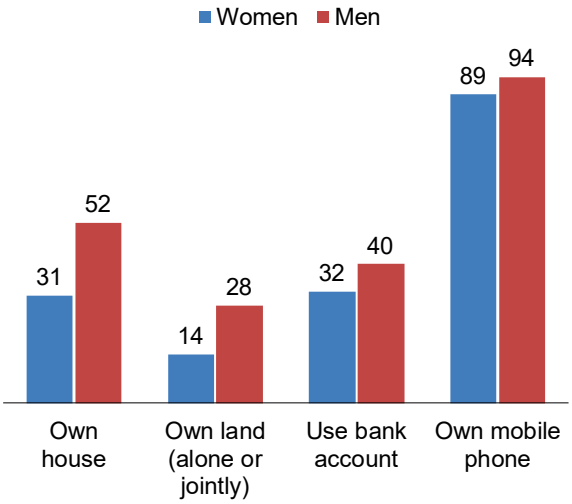
Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

Among women age 15-59, about 1 woman out of 3 owns a house either alone (5%), jointly (22%), or alone and jointly (4%), and 14% own land either alone (5%), jointly (8%), or alone and jointly (1%). Property ownership is more common for men. Over half of men age 15-59 own a house either alone (30%), jointly (18%), or alone and jointly (4%), and just over one-quarter own land either alone (16%), jointly (11%) or alone and jointly (1%) (**Tables 14.4.1, 14.4.2, Figure 14.5**).

***Figure 14.5* Ownership of assets**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by ownership of specific items



Patterns by background characteristics age 15-49

- The percentage of both women and men who do not own a house or land decreases with age: 97% of women age 15-19 do not own a house and 99% do not own land, compared with 55% of women age 45-49 who do not own a house and 80% who do not own land. The variation in house and land ownership by age is even greater for men: 92% of men age 15-19 do not own a house and 95% do not own land, compared with 17% of men age 45-49 who do not own a house and 56% who do not own land.

- House ownership is most common in Gjirokastër prefecture, and land ownership is most common in Fier prefecture among women; among men house and land ownership is most common in Dibër prefecture.

- As one would expect, the percentage of women who own a house increases with wealth from 17% in the lowest quintile (2% alone, 11% jointly, and 3% alone and jointly) to 35% in the highest quintile (4% alone, 26% jointly, and 5% alone and jointly).

Documentation of Ownership

Documentation of ownership of assets is important for the security of tenure, and also for the ability to leverage or liquidate assets. Among women age 15-59 who own property, 76% have their name on the title of the property or deed for a house. The proportion of men with a title to their house is similar, at 78%. Having their name in the title is associated with wealth: 49% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have their name in the house title, compared with 86% of women in the highest quintile. For men these proportions are 58% and 83%, respectively (**Tables 14.5.1** and **14.5.2**). Ownership of title is more common among men (66% of men compared to 60% of women age 15-59), but there is no association between ownership of land and wealth (**Tables 14.6.1** and **14.6.2**).

14.5 Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones

Has and uses a bank account

Respondents who have an account at a bank or other financial institution that they themselves use

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

One out of 3 women (32%) and 4 in 10 men age 15-59 (40%) have a bank account that they use. Nine in 10 women (89%) and 94% of men own a mobile phone (**Tables 14.7.1** and **14.7.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics age 15-49

- Ownership of a bank account is uncommon among young men and women (9% each), but increases with age and remains around 40% for women age 20 or older. A similar pattern occurs among men.
- Ownership of a bank account is less common in rural areas than in urban areas (17% versus 47% among women and 26% versus 48% among men)
- Use of a bank account is lowest among women in Dibër prefecture (13%) and men in Elbasan and Kukës prefecture (17% each).
- As one would expect, ownership of a bank account increases markedly with wealth, from 8% among women in the lowest quintile to 63% among those in the highest. For men, the increase is from 15% in the lowest quintile to 67% in the highest.
- The vast majority of women and men age 15-49 have a mobile phone ((90% and 94%, respectively). Because of its widespread ownership, mobile phones are owned by Albanians equally, regardless of area of residence, wealth, or gender (**Tables 14.7.1** and **14.7.2**).

14.6 Participation in Decision Making

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered participants in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) the woman's own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-59

Men are considered participants in decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) the man's own health care, and (2) major household purchases.

Sample: Currently married men age 15-59

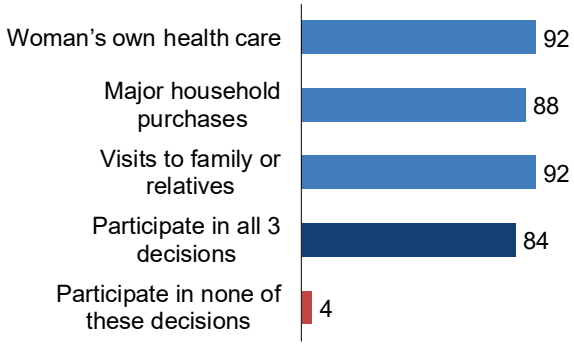
The majority of women participate in the decision making on issues related to their own health, major household purchases, and visit to relatives, either mainly themselves or jointly with the spouses. Interestingly, 13% of men report that their spouses are the main decision makers when it comes to their own health, compared with 7% of women; 15% of men report also that their spouses are the main decision makers for major household purchases compared with 10% of women (**Table 14.8**).

More than 8 in 10 currently married women age 15-49 (84%) participate in all three specific decisions, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Women are more likely to participate both in decisions about their own health care and visits to their family or relatives (92% each) than in decisions on major household purchases (88%) (**Table 14.9.1, Figure 14.6**).

In contrast, 77% of currently married men age 15-59 participate in both of the decisions that they are asked about; 85% participate in decisions about their own health care and 83% in decisions about major household purchases. Only 9% of currently married men do not participate in either decision (**Table 14.9.2**).

Figure 14.6 **Women's participation in decision making**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-59 participating in specific decisions



Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 who make decisions about their own health care has increased from 85% in 2008-09 to 92% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics age 15-49

- Currently married women's participation in all three decisions increases steadily with age, from 64% of women age 15-19 to 84% of women age 45-49.
- Currently married women who are employed and remunerated in cash (87%), are more likely to participate in all three decisions compared with women who are employed but not for cash or not employed (81%).
- Currently married women's participation in all three decisions increases steadily with education (from 70% among those with primary 4 year or less education to 90% among those with university or more education) and wealth percentile (from 77% in the lowest percentile to 88% in the highest) (**Table 14.9.1**).

14.6 Attitudes toward Wife-Beating

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer yes in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-59

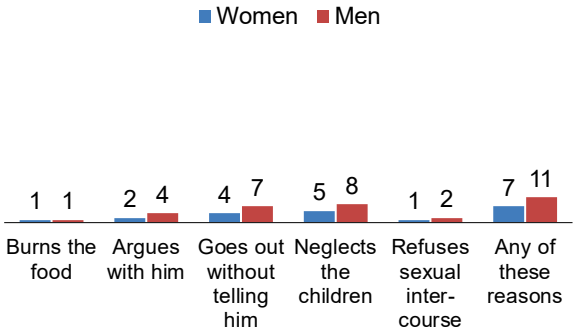
Few women believe that a husband is justified to hit his wife under any circumstance. The proportion of women who believe it is justified for a husband to hit his wife if she burns food is 1%, if she argues with the husband is 2%, if she leaves the house without telling him is 4%, if she neglects the children is 5%, and if she refuses to sex with him is 1%. Seven percent of women agree with at least one of the specified reasons as justification for a husband beating his wife (**Table 14.10.1**).

Men are slightly more likely than women are to agree with at least one of the reasons justifying a husband beating his wife: 11% of men compared with 7% of women. The proportion of men who believe it is justified for a husband to hit his wife if she burns food is 1%, if she argues with the husband is 4%, if she leaves the house without telling him is 7%, if she neglects the children is 8%, and if she refuses to have sex with him is 2% (**Figure 14.7**).

Trends: The proportion of women and men age 15-49 who agree with one or more justifications for wife beating has declined over time from 30% of women and 36% of men in 2008-09, to 7% of women and 11% of men in 2017-18 (**Figure 14.7**).

***Figure 14.7* Attitudes towards wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15-59 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Patterns by background characteristics age 15-49

- Education is inversely associated with the acceptance of wife beating: 28% of women with primary-4 education or less agree with at least one reason justifying wife beating, compared with 1% of those with a university or post-graduate education. Among men, these proportions are 35% and 5%, respectively.
- Socioeconomic status also seems to be inversely associated with the acceptance of wife beating: 13% of women and 20% men in the lowest quintile agree with at least one reason justifying wife beating, compared with 2% of women and 5% of men in the highest quintile.

14.7 Experience of Intimate Partner Violence

To ascertain the level of exposure to intimate partner violence among women, they were asked if they had ever had a husband or a boyfriend that slapped her, hit her with his fists, kicked her, or did anything to hurt her physically. Three percent of women report having suffered some form of intimate partner violence at some point in their life, 2% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, and 1% report having injuries as a result of the aggression.

Patterns by background characteristics age 15-49

- The likelihood of intimate partner violence increases with the increasing number of children: 1% of women without children and 5% of women with three or more children have experienced it.
- The proportion of urban and rural women ever experiencing intimate partner violence is rather similar (2% and 3%, respectively). The same trend is noticed for the last 12 months of intimate partner violence (1% and 2%, respectively).
- Intimate partner violence increases steadily as education level and wealth percentile decrease.

14.8 Negotiating Sexual Relations

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women or if he uses a condom if she knows he has an STI.

The majority of Albanian women age 15-49 believe a wife is justified in negotiating sexual relations with her husband. Just over three-quarters of women (80%) and half of men (50%) believe a wife is justified in refusing sex if her husband has other partners; 74% of women and 56% of men believe she is justified in asking her husband to wear a condom if he has an STI (**Table 14.12**).

To assess the ability of women age 15-49 to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husbands, currently married women were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse. Currently married women were also asked whether they could ask their husband to use a condom. Fifty-two percent of currently married women said they could say no to their husbands if they did not want to have sex, and 43% said they could ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 14.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics age 15-49

- The youngest currently married women, age 15-19, are less likely (56%) than other women (61%-67%) to say they can ask their husband to use a condom.
- Rural married women (55%) are less likely to ask their husband to use a condom than urban women (69%).
- The lowest proportion of women asking their husband to use a condom is reported in Kukës prefecture (38%) compared with the highest figure in Durrës prefecture (80%).
- Women's ability to negotiate safer sex with their husbands increases with both education and wealth.

For information on the women's empowerment indicators, see **Table14.14**, and for information on current use of contraception, family planning, and reproductive health care by the women's empowerment indicators see **Tables 14.15** and **14.16**.

List of Tables

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men**
- **Table 14.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings**
- **Table 14.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings**
- **Table 14.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands**
- **Table 14.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women**
- **Table 14.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men**
- **Table 14.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women**
- **Table 14.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men**
- **Table 14.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women**
- **Table 14.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men**
- **Table 14.7.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women**
- **Table 14.7.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men**
- **Table 14.8 Participation in decision making**
- **Table 14.9.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics**
- **Table 14.9.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics**
- **Table 14.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women**
- **Table 14.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men**
- **Table 14.11 Experience of intimate partner violence**
- **Table 14.12 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 14.13 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 14.14 Indicators of women's empowerment**
- **Table 14.15 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment**
- **Table 14.16 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment**

Table 14.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Albania 2017-18

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings						
Age	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of respondents
				WOMEN					
15-19	14.4	113	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
20-24	30.0	627	87.7	2.3	2.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	188
25-29	40.4	1,073	91.3	1.4	2.4	4.9	0.0	100.0	434
30-34	47.5	1,238	86.0	3.6	2.8	7.5	0.0	100.0	588
35-39	49.1	1,236	78.6	6.6	5.2	9.6	0.0	100.0	607
40-44	52.2	1,468	79.1	3.3	3.8	13.8	0.0	100.0	767
45-49	50.6	1,649	77.1	5.5	4.7	12.7	0.0	100.0	835
Total 15-49	46.4	7,403	81.7	4.2	3.9	10.2	0.0	100.0	3,434
50-59	40.8	3,586	73.7	6.6	6.1	13.6	0.0	100.0	1,462
Total 15-59	44.6	10,989	79.3	4.9	4.5	11.2	0.0	100.0	4,896
				MEN					
15-19	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
20-24	(52.1)	57	(78.0)	(12.4)	(3.2)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
25-29	80.0	190	87.7	3.0	2.4	7.0	0.0	100.0	152
30-34	84.8	349	87.9	1.8	4.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	296
35-39	82.2	452	88.8	3.5	3.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	372
40-44	74.5	491	88.2	3.2	3.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	366
45-49	73.8	643	84.8	3.7	2.9	8.6	0.0	100.0	474
Total 15-49	77.4	2,183	87.1	3.3	3.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	1,691
50-59	66.4	1,498	80.8	4.5	6.0	8.7	0.0	100.0	994
Total 15-59	72.9	3,681	84.8	3.8	4.3	7.2	0.0	100.0	2,685

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:							
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age														
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
20-24	3.9	84.9	5.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	4.7	52.4	35.8	4.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	169
25-29	7.8	82.0	7.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	10.5	45.1	40.6	3.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	402
30-34	9.6	78.5	9.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	11.9	41.5	42.6	3.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	527
35-39	7.5	79.8	11.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	15.3	38.9	40.8	3.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	517
40-44	6.9	86.9	6.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	12.4	41.0	39.5	6.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	632
45-49	6.5	84.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.3	35.5	41.4	6.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	690
Number of living children														
0	12.0	77.7	6.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	10.7	44.5	38.8	4.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	275
1-2	7.1	82.8	8.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	12.9	41.0	40.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,064
3-4	6.0	85.0	8.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	13.3	38.5	42.6	4.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	605
5+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Residence														
Urban	7.8	84.2	7.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	13.5	40.4	40.5	4.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,187
Rural	5.9	78.6	13.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	10.6	42.3	40.6	5.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	764
Prefecture														
Berat	6.6	82.9	6.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	17.6	41.8	36.5	2.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	113
Dibër	2.3	87.7	8.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	14.2	17.0	56.5	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	39
Durrës	7.2	91.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1	32.1	54.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	311
Elbasan	4.2	86.3	6.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	9.0	37.8	46.3	6.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	226
Fier	4.9	87.9	6.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	9.1	56.6	29.2	1.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	293
Gjirokastër	16.1	82.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.6	41.8	33.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Korçë	10.9	62.3	23.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	12.4	43.1	39.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	270
Kukës	14.5	57.6	27.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.1	22.0	44.7	2.9	11.3	0.0	100.0	25
Lezhe	2.5	89.9	7.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	12.2	19.0	58.2	8.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	73
Shkodër	11.7	79.7	6.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	25.1	26.3	39.9	7.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	96
Tirana	5.4	84.6	8.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	12.5	43.4	37.9	5.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,278
Vlorë	21.7	72.6	5.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	15.7	35.8	40.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	158
Education														
No education/primary 4-year	(32.4)	(63.4)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(14.2)	(43.8)	(33.3)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Primary 8-year	4.8	79.1	14.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	14.0	41.4	39.0	4.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	902
Secondary/professional/ technical	7.5	83.5	8.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	9.7	47.4	38.4	4.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	933
University and post graduate	8.3	86.1	4.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	14.3	34.6	43.9	5.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	1,074
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	5.4	73.2	18.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	9.4	44.2	37.4	7.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	228
Second	8.9	81.6	8.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	14.1	41.9	35.2	6.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	421
Middle	7.7	79.7	10.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	13.7	41.6	39.3	5.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	585
Fourth	8.8	82.3	8.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	16.4	37.3	41.9	3.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	749
Highest	5.7	87.8	5.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	9.5	41.9	43.1	3.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	968
Total 15-49	7.3	82.8	8.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	12.7	40.9	40.5	4.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	2,951
50-59	9.9	80.4	9.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	19.4	26.7	41.6	11.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,174
Total 15-59	8.0	82.1	8.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	14.6	36.8	40.8	6.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	4,125

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Men							Women					
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number
Age													
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1	0.8	72.3	16.3	10.6	100.0	109
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	27	3.1	76.3	13.4	7.3	100.0	605
25-29	7.7	78.2	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	138	3.8	80.8	11.1	4.2	100.0	1,053
30-34	9.5	75.6	14.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	265	5.9	79.3	13.0	1.8	100.0	1,215
35-39	9.7	69.9	20.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	344	5.1	81.5	12.6	0.8	100.0	1,211
40-44	14.8	65.6	19.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	335	6.0	83.8	9.8	0.5	100.0	1,414
45-49	13.2	65.5	21.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	420	4.5	84.2	11.2	0.1	100.0	1,588
Number of living children													
0	8.9	70.9	19.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	228	5.0	75.9	13.1	6.0	100.0	640
1-2	11.9	70.9	17.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	975	4.8	83.1	10.3	1.8	100.0	4,633
3-4	12.2	64.7	23.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	312	5.0	79.7	14.3	1.0	100.0	1,851
5+	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14	3.9	73.1	23.0	0.0	100.0	70
Residence													
Urban	14.1	70.5	15.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	964	5.7	84.0	9.0	1.3	100.0	4,079
Rural	7.0	67.3	25.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	564	3.8	78.1	15.2	2.8	100.0	3,115
Prefecture													
Berat	9.8	81.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	69	3.4	79.8	8.4	8.5	100.0	336
Dibër	3.1	35.1	61.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	62	1.6	89.7	3.7	5.0	100.0	350
Durrës	3.5	96.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	156	3.5	93.2	2.8	0.5	100.0	688
Elbasan	7.0	53.7	39.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	115	2.4	85.5	9.6	2.5	100.0	771
Fier	3.4	90.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	185	4.5	85.7	8.4	1.4	100.0	840
Gjirokastër	17.2	76.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	36	6.5	87.9	5.2	0.4	100.0	149
Korçë	3.1	76.4	19.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	115	5.0	68.8	20.3	5.9	100.0	599
Kukës	1.0	26.7	72.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	37	2.5	59.1	38.4	0.0	100.0	214
Lezhe	0.8	85.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	58	1.2	76.1	19.0	3.7	100.0	316
Shkodër	21.5	58.6	19.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	69	5.9	77.3	15.8	1.0	100.0	435
Tirana	19.9	61.4	18.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	537	5.1	82.7	11.8	0.4	100.0	2,108
Vlorë	16.2	65.2	18.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	89	18.0	69.4	12.3	0.2	100.0	388
Education													
No education/primary 4-year	(19.5)	(55.8)	(24.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24	8.4	62.3	26.1	3.2	100.0	156
Primary 8-year	12.9	63.4	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	584	4.6	77.3	15.7	2.5	100.0	3,376
Secondary/professional/ technical	10.5	72.4	16.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	630	4.6	85.0	8.5	1.9	100.0	2,186
University and post graduate	10.0	75.8	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	292	5.6	87.9	5.8	0.8	100.0	1,476
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	8.7	62.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	209	3.5	74.9	18.1	3.5	100.0	1,474
Second	7.8	69.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	297	4.7	76.8	15.5	3.0	100.0	1,500
Middle	7.0	74.2	18.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	327	5.0	81.3	11.7	2.0	100.0	1,376
Fourth	13.1	70.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	316	6.8	84.4	7.9	0.8	100.0	1,436
Highest	18.3	68.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	380	4.3	90.5	4.8	0.4	100.0	1,407
Total 15-49	11.5	69.3	19.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,529	4.9	81.5	11.7	2.0	100.0	7,195
50-59	13.3	67.3	19.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	848	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-59	12.1	68.6	19.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,377	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not Applicable

Table 14.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Albania 2017-18

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
More than husband	15.1	73.5	9.7	1.6	100.0	604	12.4	79.3	7.1	1.2	100.0	604
Less than husband	9.1	81.1	8.7	1.1	100.0	1,520	5.2	85.9	8.0	0.8	100.0	1,520
Same as husband	4.4	87.4	7.3	0.8	100.0	1,683	2.7	91.2	5.8	0.4	100.0	1,683
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	6.7	78.2	13.3	1.8	100.0	274	na	na	na	na	na	0
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	0	3.1	79.8	14.5	2.7	100.0	756
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	0	5.7	77.7	14.8	1.7	100.0	5,980
Total	8.0	82.1	8.7	1.1	100.0	4,125	5.4	81.2	12.0	1.4	100.0	10,588

na = Not Applicable
[1] Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 14.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number
Age											
15-19	0.1	2.5	0.3	97.1	100.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	99.4	100.0	1,684
20-24	0.6	3.0	1.0	95.4	100.0	0.5	1.2	0.1	98.3	100.0	1,548
25-29	1.7	8.4	3.0	86.9	100.0	4.9	2.8	0.1	92.3	100.0	1,514
30-34	2.7	17.5	2.9	76.9	100.0	5.7	4.0	0.3	90.0	100.0	1,442
35-39	3.9	23.1	5.3	67.7	100.0	9.2	7.2	0.6	82.9	100.0	1,388
40-44	6.3	27.6	5.6	60.6	100.0	7.3	7.6	1.2	83.9	100.0	1,601
45-49	5.2	34.7	5.4	54.7	100.0	5.9	13.7	0.6	79.7	100.0	1,794
Residence											
Urban	3.1	17.7	3.5	75.7	100.0	2.7	2.4	0.3	94.7	100.0	6,578
Rural	2.7	15.7	3.2	78.4	100.0	7.7	9.9	0.7	81.7	100.0	4,392
Prefecture											
Berat	1.8	20.4	0.7	77.2	100.0	9.2	11.3	0.3	79.2	100.0	439
Dibër	1.7	17.9	2.9	77.5	100.0	0.4	7.9	0.3	91.4	100.0	510
Durrës	2.2	1.6	0.6	95.7	100.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	98.7	100.0	1,017
Elbasan	2.5	12.3	3.6	81.7	100.0	7.9	8.1	0.8	83.2	100.0	1,100
Fier	3.0	19.6	2.3	75.1	100.0	15.1	12.9	0.5	71.4	100.0	1,083
Gjirokastër	2.5	45.5	2.6	49.3	100.0	5.0	15.8	0.5	78.7	100.0	204
Korçë	8.8	13.7	3.3	74.2	100.0	15.0	6.6	0.5	77.9	100.0	859
Kukës	1.8	18.4	3.4	76.4	100.0	0.4	7.4	0.1	92.0	100.0	338
Lezhe	1.4	7.5	4.1	87.1	100.0	0.3	1.9	0.3	97.5	100.0	482
Shkodër	1.7	4.7	1.3	92.3	100.0	0.8	1.2	0.1	97.9	100.0	795
Tirana	2.9	23.2	5.4	68.5	100.0	1.6	2.9	0.6	95.0	100.0	3,558
Vlorë	2.8	23.3	2.2	71.7	100.0	1.7	5.7	0.2	92.4	100.0	586
Education											
No education/primary 4-year	2.9	6.1	1.5	89.5	100.0	2.4	4.2	1.0	92.4	100.0	243
Primary 8-year	3.4	17.1	3.4	76.1	100.0	7.2	9.3	0.6	82.8	100.0	4,123
Secondary/ professional/ technical	2.3	17.8	3.4	76.5	100.0	3.9	4.0	0.5	91.7	100.0	3,708
University and post graduate	3.3	16.3	3.5	77.0	100.0	2.3	1.9	0.1	95.8	100.0	2,897
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.3	11.3	2.8	83.6	100.0	6.6	9.0	0.7	83.7	100.0	2,145
Second	3.4	12.5	2.8	81.3	100.0	7.4	7.9	0.4	84.3	100.0	2,161
Middle	2.5	15.4	2.6	79.5	100.0	3.7	5.4	0.2	90.6	100.0	2,130
Fourth	2.6	18.5	3.4	75.4	100.0	3.4	3.8	0.3	92.5	100.0	2,279
Highest	4.0	26.2	5.1	64.8	100.0	2.5	1.3	0.5	95.7	100.0	2,255
Total 15-49	3.0	16.9	3.4	76.8	100.0	4.7	5.4	0.4	89.5	100.0	10,970
50-59	9.5	37.0	5.7	47.7	100.0	5.5	15.4	1.9	77.2	100.0	4,030
Total 15-59	4.7	22.3	4.0	69.0	100.0	4.9	8.1	0.8	86.2	100.0	15,000

Table 14.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number
Age											
15-19	1.3	6.7	0.0	91.9	100.0	0.5	4.2	0.1	95.3	100.0	743
20-24	5.6	9.3	0.5	84.5	100.0	1.8	5.3	0.0	92.9	100.0	786
25-29	5.2	9.3	1.5	84.0	100.0	3.4	7.2	0.1	89.4	100.0	704
30-34	20.0	14.0	4.1	61.8	100.0	11.1	10.2	0.7	78.0	100.0	551
35-39	28.6	21.5	4.4	45.6	100.0	14.9	14.3	0.4	70.3	100.0	563
40-44	45.4	25.8	6.5	22.2	100.0	22.4	12.2	0.9	64.4	100.0	539
45-49	58.3	18.5	6.4	16.9	100.0	30.3	12.8	0.8	56.0	100.0	678
Residence											
Urban	20.5	16.0	2.5	61.0	100.0	5.2	6.7	0.2	88.0	100.0	2,721
Rural	24.1	11.7	3.9	60.3	100.0	20.3	12.5	0.7	66.5	100.0	1,844
Prefecture											
Berat	22.6	21.7	3.5	52.2	100.0	21.0	14.6	0.7	63.7	100.0	163
Dibër	30.7	21.2	1.5	46.6	100.0	27.9	13.3	1.4	57.4	100.0	202
Durrës	25.4	3.1	4.5	66.9	100.0	6.6	2.1	0.0	91.3	100.0	405
Elbasan	30.5	12.4	2.2	54.9	100.0	17.8	9.7	1.3	71.2	100.0	440
Fier	26.2	5.6	0.9	67.2	100.0	9.6	24.0	0.7	65.7	100.0	454
Gjirokastër	25.0	16.6	7.7	50.8	100.0	15.6	6.3	0.5	77.6	100.0	109
Korçë	23.0	3.2	8.9	64.9	100.0	16.2	4.4	0.0	79.4	100.0	404
Kukës	11.9	32.1	2.0	53.9	100.0	13.3	13.8	0.3	72.6	100.0	136
Lezhe	26.6	0.7	5.6	67.2	100.0	18.3	0.8	0.4	80.5	100.0	187
Shkodër	27.3	11.5	1.6	59.6	100.0	21.6	10.6	0.0	67.7	100.0	328
Tirana	14.9	22.9	1.3	60.8	100.0	3.4	7.7	0.0	88.9	100.0	1,500
Vlorë	20.0	9.6	6.9	63.5	100.0	7.4	3.2	1.4	88.1	100.0	236
Education											
No education/primary 4-year	16.4	11.5	0.7	71.4	100.0	11.2	7.2	0.0	81.6	100.0	87
Primary 8-year	28.8	16.7	4.6	50.0	100.0	19.3	13.2	0.8	66.7	100.0	1,502
Secondary/ professional/ technical	20.1	11.4	3.3	65.2	100.0	8.8	7.7	0.2	83.3	100.0	2,039
University and post graduate	15.5	16.9	0.5	67.1	100.0	3.7	5.6	0.1	90.6	100.0	936
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	21.9	12.4	5.2	60.6	100.0	23.3	11.8	0.4	64.4	100.0	856
Second	28.5	10.6	2.2	58.7	100.0	14.6	13.6	1.0	70.8	100.0	910
Middle	19.3	12.6	3.8	64.4	100.0	9.9	8.1	0.4	81.6	100.0	889
Fourth	21.7	12.2	2.2	63.9	100.0	5.3	7.5	0.1	87.2	100.0	912
Highest	18.6	22.7	2.3	56.4	100.0	4.5	4.8	0.1	90.6	100.0	997
Total 15-49	22.0	14.3	3.1	60.7	100.0	11.3	9.1	0.4	79.3	100.0	4,565
50-59	53.5	27.9	8.1	10.5	100.0	28.5	18.1	1.1	52.3	100.0	1,577
Total 15-59	30.1	17.8	4.4	47.8	100.0	15.7	11.4	0.6	72.4	100.0	6,142

Table 14.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	House/land has a title or deed and: Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title deed	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	Number who own a house[2]
Age						
15-19	42.4	13.8	30.6	13.2	100.0	49
20-24	37.8	29.4	26.5	6.4	100.0	72
25-29	61.1	9.7	23.5	5.7	100.0	199
30-34	71.1	11.0	11.8	6.0	100.0	334
35-39	67.7	13.5	14.2	4.7	100.0	449
40-44	74.6	9.0	11.2	5.3	100.0	631
45-49	80.1	8.2	7.6	4.2	100.0	813
Residence						
Urban	78.5	8.3	9.9	3.3	100.0	1,598
Rural	60.9	14.3	16.7	8.1	100.0	949
Prefecture						
Berat	63.9	19.9	15.7	0.5	100.0	100
Dibër	81.1	7.5	6.5	4.9	100.0	115
Durrës	(91.4)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44
Elbasan	72.2	3.4	19.1	5.3	100.0	202
Fier	64.7	9.1	20.4	5.7	100.0	270
Gjirokastër	53.1	19.4	7.0	20.5	100.0	104
Korçë	48.8	34.4	11.1	5.8	100.0	222
Kukës	58.2	7.0	22.3	12.5	100.0	80
Lezhe	65.9	8.1	20.5	5.5	100.0	62
Shkodër	42.8	7.7	37.1	12.3	100.0	62
Tirana	82.2	6.2	8.7	2.9	100.0	1,122
Vlorë	69.6	16.4	7.4	6.5	100.0	166
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	(60.2)	(2.3)	(7.9)	(29.6)	(100.0)	25
Primary 8-year	64.0	12.5	16.1	7.5	100.0	984
Secondary/professional/ technical	72.6	11.1	12.5	3.8	100.0	870
University and post graduate	83.2	7.2	7.1	2.4	100.0	667
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	49.4	20.1	19.2	11.3	100.0	353
Second	57.5	16.0	19.1	7.4	100.0	405
Middle	72.2	10.3	11.3	6.2	100.0	436
Fourth	76.4	8.0	12.6	3.1	100.0	560
Highest	86.0	5.5	6.4	2.1	100.0	794
Total 15-49	71.9	10.5	12.4	5.1	100.0	2,547
50-59	80.1	6.9	9.0	4.0	100.0	2,107
Total 15-59	75.6	8.9	10.9	4.6	100.0	4,654

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes women whose house has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if the house has a deed/title (or this information is missing)

[2] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table 14.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	House/land has a title or deed and: Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title deed	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	Number who own a house[2]
Age						
15-19	22.3	0.9	66.8	10.0	100.0	60
20-24	34.2	14.1	49.8	1.9	100.0	122
25-29	63.3	9.3	26.6	0.8	100.0	112
30-34	70.3	4.8	24.0	0.9	100.0	210
35-39	81.2	2.7	14.7	1.4	100.0	306
40-44	83.2	2.7	13.7	0.4	100.0	419
45-49	81.9	5.4	11.8	0.9	100.0	564
Residence						
Urban	79.8	4.0	15.6	0.6	100.0	1,062
Rural	66.4	6.3	25.2	2.1	100.0	732
Prefecture						
Berat	66.0	21.9	7.4	4.8	100.0	78
Dibër	48.0	1.1	49.5	1.4	100.0	108
Durrës	81.1	0.0	18.9	0.0	100.0	134
Elbasan	64.6	1.4	31.9	2.1	100.0	199
Fier	60.6	16.0	23.4	0.0	100.0	149
Gjirokastër	92.5	1.6	4.7	1.2	100.0	54
Korçë	79.2	3.3	16.7	0.8	100.0	142
Kukës	54.0	0.5	42.4	3.2	100.0	63
Lezhe	83.4	1.4	13.6	1.7	100.0	61
Shkodër	77.3	5.8	16.9	0.0	100.0	133
Tirana	81.0	4.2	13.4	1.3	100.0	588
Vlorë	89.3	4.6	6.1	0.0	100.0	86
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	(54.7)	(7.2)	(37.5)	(0.6)	(100.0)	25
Primary 8-year	72.7	4.8	20.5	2.0	100.0	752
Secondary/professional/ technical	74.8	4.6	20.0	0.6	100.0	709
University and post graduate	79.0	5.5	14.7	0.8	100.0	308
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	57.7	5.2	35.4	1.7	100.0	338
Second	69.5	7.0	22.7	0.8	100.0	376
Middle	77.7	4.7	16.4	1.2	100.0	317
Fourth	82.8	4.3	10.6	2.2	100.0	329
Highest	82.6	3.5	13.5	0.5	100.0	434
Total 15-49	74.3	4.9	19.5	1.2	100.0	1,794
50-59	82.5	2.6	14.1	0.8	100.0	1,412
Total 15-59	77.9	3.9	17.2	1.0	100.0	3,206

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes men whose house has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if the house has a deed/title (or this information is missing)

[2] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table 14.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	House/land has a title or deed and: Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title deed	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	Number who own a land[2]
Age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	10
20-24	(42.0)	(12.9)	(32.2)	(13.0)	(100.0)	27
25-29	53.7	16.6	28.0	1.7	100.0	117
30-34	52.0	10.4	31.7	5.9	100.0	144
35-39	45.7	13.0	34.0	7.3	100.0	237
40-44	59.2	15.1	21.4	4.4	100.0	257
45-49	62.6	11.5	21.8	4.0	100.0	364
Residence						
Urban	58.5	12.1	24.0	5.5	100.0	350
Rural	53.8	13.3	28.1	4.8	100.0	806
Prefecture						
Berat	63.3	18.2	18.5	0.0	100.0	91
Dibër	89.4	1.0	4.9	4.7	100.0	44
Durrës	*	*	*	*	*	13
Elbasan	49.3	9.4	36.7	4.7	100.0	184
Fier	46.9	3.8	45.7	3.6	100.0	310
Gjirokastër	66.5	7.9	13.0	12.6	100.0	44
Korçë	53.8	32.8	8.8	4.6	100.0	190
Kukës	38.8	7.9	41.4	11.9	100.0	27
Lezhe	*	*	*	*	*	12
Shkodër	*	*	*	*	*	17
Tirana	59.8	16.2	14.7	9.2	100.0	179
Vlorë	73.2	5.7	21.0	0.0	100.0	45
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	*	*	*	*	*	18
Primary 8-year	53.4	15.2	26.7	4.8	100.0	709
Secondary/professional/ technical	58.7	11.3	27.1	2.8	100.0	308
University and post-graduate	61.1	4.6	24.9	9.4	100.0	121
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	46.5	19.0	27.8	6.6	100.0	350
Second	54.3	13.0	28.3	4.4	100.0	338
Middle	58.1	9.5	29.8	2.7	100.0	200
Fourth	63.6	7.8	23.0	5.6	100.0	171
Highest	68.9	7.1	18.9	5.1	100.0	96
Total 15-49	55.2	13.0	26.8	5.0	100.0	1,155
50-59	66.1	10.5	18.0	5.4	100.0	918
Total 15-59	60.0	11.9	22.9	5.2	100.0	2,073

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes women whose land has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if the land has a deed/title (or this information is missing)

[2] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table 14.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	House/land has a title or deed and: Man's name is on title/ deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title deed	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	Number who own a land[2]
Age						
15-19	(8.0)	(3.6)	(88.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
20-24	(22.8)	(2.3)	(72.5)	(2.3)	(100.0)	56
25-29	42.6	15.2	41.5	0.7	100.0	75
30-34	48.1	10.4	35.7	5.8	100.0	121
35-39	65.4	15.3	18.9	0.5	100.0	167
40-44	70.0	7.5	21.3	1.2	100.0	192
45-49	67.2	7.0	25.2	0.6	100.0	299
Residence						
Urban	52.8	7.1	39.6	0.5	100.0	328
Rural	61.1	10.4	26.5	2.0	100.0	617
Prefecture						
Berat	62.6	26.6	4.4	6.4	100.0	59
Dibër	41.6	2.5	55.5	0.4	100.0	86
Durrës	72.7	0.0	27.3	0.0	100.0	35
Elbasan	55.0	2.6	41.5	0.9	100.0	127
Fier	35.9	36.7	27.4	0.0	100.0	156
Gjirokastër	94.3	2.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	24
Korçë	87.1	0.0	12.9	0.0	100.0	83
Kukës	44.5	0.0	46.5	9.0	100.0	37
Lezhe	86.8	3.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	36
Shkodër	66.7	0.7	32.7	0.0	100.0	106
Tirana	53.4	3.7	39.9	3.1	100.0	166
Vlorë	(81.2)	(2.2)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	28
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	*	*	*	*	*	16
Primary 8-year	61.5	9.7	27.4	1.3	100.0	501
Secondary/professional/ technical	55.7	7.9	35.8	0.7	100.0	340
University and post graduate	49.0	10.7	35.3	5.0	100.0	88
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	65.5	7.7	25.6	1.2	100.0	304
Second	51.3	12.9	34.9	0.9	100.0	266
Middle	57.5	12.1	28.6	1.8	100.0	164
Fourth	51.4	5.4	39.2	4.0	100.0	117
Highest	64.1	4.0	32.0	0.0	100.0	93
Total 15-49	58.2	9.3	31.1	1.5	100.0	945
50-59	74.6	4.1	20.4	0.9	100.0	753
Total 15-59	65.5	6.9	26.4	1.2	100.0	1,698

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes men whose land has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if the land has a deed/title (or this information is missing)

[2] Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table 14.7.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women
Age			
15-19	8.9	81.8	1,684
20-24	39.6	94.4	1,548
25-29	40.7	92.4	1,514
30-34	39.7	92.1	1,442
35-39	38.2	89.6	1,388
40-44	35.8	91.6	1,601
45-49	35.2	89.8	1,794
Residence			
Urban	44.7	93.9	6,578
Rural	17.0	84.5	4,392
Prefecture			
Berat	23.8	84.4	439
Dibër	12.6	79.8	510
Durrës	36.9	95.1	1,017
Elbasan	20.1	87.9	1,100
Fier	23.5	81.4	1,083
Gjirokastër	33.8	93.5	204
Korçë	25.9	89.4	859
Kukës	18.2	80.5	338
Lezhe	17.0	88.9	482
Shkodër	24.0	92.5	795
Tirana	52.4	94.0	3,558
Vlorë	30.3	95.3	586
Education			
No education/primary 4-year	6.3	58.2	243
Primary 8-year	16.0	84.6	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	27.7	92.0	3,708
University and post graduate	68.5	98.4	2,897
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	8.4	76.7	2,145
Second	18.5	86.4	2,161
Middle	31.7	94.3	2,130
Fourth	44.8	94.8	2,279
Highest	62.7	97.9	2,255
Total 15-49	33.6	90.1	10,970
50-59	28.1	86.6	4,030
Total 15-59	32.1	89.2	15,000

Table 14.7.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of men
Age			
15-19	8.7	91.6	743
20-24	34.5	92.0	786
25-29	47.3	95.3	704
30-34	48.9	95.4	551
35-39	50.8	96.0	563
40-44	51.3	97.3	539
45-49	42.5	93.5	678
Residence			
Urban	48.2	93.8	2,721
Rural	25.9	94.7	1,844
Prefecture			
Berat	46.4	96.0	163
Dibër	27.7	92.7	202
Durrës	38.9	94.0	405
Elbasan	17.1	94.6	440
Fier	32.2	97.9	454
Gjirokastër	44.5	97.2	109
Korçë	35.7	95.1	404
Kukës	17.1	97.0	136
Lezhe	24.5	98.3	187
Shkodër	24.6	97.2	328
Tirana	54.7	90.4	1,500
Vlorë	49.2	98.7	236
Education			
No education/primary 4-year	7.9	69.7	87
Primary 8-year	22.5	92.8	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	37.3	96.3	2,039
University and post graduate	73.0	94.1	936
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	14.5	92.8	856
Second	25.1	94.8	910
Middle	34.0	95.4	889
Fourth	51.6	95.3	912
Highest	66.5	92.7	997
Total 15-49	39.2	94.2	4,565
50-59	40.8	94.0	1,577
Total 15-59	39.6	94.1	6,142

Table 14.8 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Albania 2017-18

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of women
			WOMEN				
Own health care	15.3	76.7	6.7	0.6	0.8	100.0	10,989
Major household purchases	7.3	80.3	9.7	0.7	2.0	100.0	10,989
Visits to her family or relatives	12.3	79.8	6.2	0.6	1.1	100.0	10,989
			MEN				
Own health care	13.3	63.9	22.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,183
Major household purchases	15.4	66.9	15.4	2.2	0.1	100.0	2,183

Table 14.9.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	86.6	71.0	79.8	63.7	7.9	113
20-24	90.8	79.9	86.3	77.0	6.6	627
25-29	92.0	86.3	88.9	82.5	5.2	1,073
30-34	92.4	85.3	91.0	82.2	5.4	1,238
35-39	92.6	88.7	92.0	85.2	4.7	1,236
40-44	92.8	90.8	93.4	87.4	3.5	1,468
45-49	92.6	88.8	94.3	85.1	2.8	1,649
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	90.4	85.0	88.8	81.3	6.3	3,969
Employed for cash	95.1	90.7	95.7	87.4	1.6	2,951
Employed not for cash	90.1	84.8	88.4	81.2	6.3	483
Number of living children						
0	91.1	83.0	89.1	79.6	5.2	659
1-2	93.0	88.1	91.9	84.8	4.2	4,773
3-4	91.1	86.8	91.7	82.9	4.5	1,899
5+	84.1	80.6	83.3	73.1	9.0	72
Residence						
Urban	93.8	89.3	93.2	86.3	3.5	4,223
Rural	90.2	84.5	89.2	80.3	5.7	3,180
Prefecture						
Berat	85.1	83.4	84.2	78.4	10.5	340
Dibër	92.8	92.6	91.5	90.2	6.1	357
Durrës	97.7	96.1	97.6	94.8	1.3	694
Elbasan	95.0	90.8	93.6	87.7	2.0	812
Fier	94.3	92.5	94.2	87.7	2.1	847
Gjirokastër	95.9	93.7	96.6	89.5	0.9	154
Korçë	88.8	72.9	87.2	68.6	5.7	621
Kukës	72.3	72.5	73.6	69.0	23.6	216
Lezhe	82.4	77.3	86.0	75.2	11.9	326
Shkodër	92.8	88.8	89.9	84.1	4.0	444
Tirana	93.8	86.3	92.5	82.9	3.0	2,191
Vlorë	92.6	91.2	92.3	87.0	4.8	400
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	81.0	71.7	78.7	70.1	16.1	165
Primary 8-year	90.1	84.7	89.6	81.0	6.1	3,461
Secondary/professional/ technical	92.9	88.3	92.8	84.5	3.1	2,235
University and post-graduate	97.4	92.9	95.2	90.2	1.4	1,541
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	87.3	81.1	86.0	76.7	8.1	1,513
Second	91.1	84.9	89.9	81.7	5.8	1,550
Middle	93.1	87.5	91.6	84.8	4.6	1,425
Fourth	93.9	90.8	94.1	87.6	2.6	1,468
Highest	96.1	92.2	96.3	88.3	0.9	1,446
Total 15-49	92.3	87.2	91.5	83.7	4.4	7,403
50-59	91.5	88.6	93.2	84.5	3.8	3,586
Total 15-59	92.0	87.7	92.1	84.0	4.2	10,989

Table 14.9.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
Age					
15-19	*	*	*	*	1
20-24	(79.1)	(89.8)	(73.7)	(4.7)	57
25-29	87.0	77.6	73.3	8.7	190
30-34	87.3	82.1	77.6	8.2	349
35-39	89.9	82.4	78.4	6.1	452
40-44	82.9	81.3	75.2	11.0	491
45-49	85.4	83.9	78.1	8.8	643
Employment (past 12 months)					
Not employed	73.4	76.3	68.3	18.6	492
Employed for cash	89.2	83.1	78.3	5.9	1,529
Employed not for cash	94.7	93.0	90.1	2.5	162
Number of living children					
0	84.9	77.3	71.0	8.8	324
1-2	85.4	82.7	76.9	8.8	1,352
3-4	88.8	85.4	81.4	7.2	487
5+	(78.2)	(66.4)	(59.6)	(14.9)	20
Residence					
Urban	83.0	80.2	72.9	9.8	1,266
Rural	90.3	85.3	82.4	6.8	917
Prefecture					
Berat	88.2	82.4	78.5	7.8	99
Dibër	84.2	80.8	74.9	10.0	114
Durrës	97.9	95.4	94.9	1.6	201
Elbasan	82.1	82.1	74.3	10.1	230
Fier	98.8	89.8	89.8	1.2	253
Gjirokastër	84.2	81.9	80.6	14.5	49
Korçë	97.0	95.6	94.4	1.8	177
Kukës	94.2	98.4	94.2	1.6	73
Lezhe	97.3	97.6	95.4	0.6	87
Shkodër	60.5	59.1	58.5	38.9	139
Tirana	79.0	73.6	62.7	10.1	649
Vlorë	86.3	79.9	71.4	5.2	111
Education					
No education/primary 4-year	82.9	80.3	77.3	14.2	55
Primary 8-year	84.4	81.5	75.1	9.2	945
Secondary/professional/ technical	88.1	84.7	80.3	7.5	848
University and post graduate	86.0	78.9	73.3	8.3	335
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	87.3	84.6	81.7	9.8	408
Second	87.3	82.9	79.6	9.4	484
Middle	91.6	81.7	80.2	6.8	426
Fourth	84.2	81.6	72.2	6.4	407
Highest	79.9	80.9	70.8	10.0	457
Total 15-49	86.0	82.3	76.9	8.5	2,183
50-59	83.0	83.7	76.7	10.0	1,498
Total 15-59	84.8	82.9	76.8	9.1	3,681

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
Age							
15-19	0.8	0.8	1.8	3.6	0.5	4.7	1,684
20-24	0.3	1.3	2.2	3.4	0.6	4.6	1,548
25-29	0.9	1.6	3.4	5.2	1.0	6.6	1,514
30-34	0.8	1.8	4.1	5.7	1.1	7.2	1,442
35-39	1.0	2.3	4.0	6.9	1.0	8.1	1,388
40-44	1.0	2.5	6.0	7.0	1.3	9.2	1,601
45-49	0.9	2.3	4.3	5.1	0.8	7.4	1,794
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	0.8	1.7	4.4	5.8	0.8	7.6	6,403
Employed for cash	0.6	1.2	1.8	3.2	0.7	4.1	3,998
Employed not for cash	2.4	6.9	8.9	13.6	3.0	17.0	570
Number of living children							
0	0.6	1.1	2.0	3.8	0.7	4.9	3,904
1-2	0.8	1.7	3.8	5.0	1.0	6.5	5,024
3-4	1.1	3.2	6.6	8.5	1.0	11.0	1,967
5+	2.8	6.6	7.9	10.4	4.7	13.4	75
Marital status							
Never married	0.6	1.1	1.7	3.2	0.5	4.3	3,191
Married or living together	0.9	2.0	4.6	6.1	1.0	7.9	7,403
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.6	3.4	2.3	5.1	1.1	7.0	376
Residence							
Urban	0.4	0.9	2.3	3.6	0.5	4.5	6,578
Rural	1.4	3.1	5.7	7.7	1.6	10.3	4,392
Prefecture							
Berat	1.2	3.8	6.9	9.8	1.4	11.6	439
Dibër	0.6	2.0	8.6	11.0	0.9	12.1	510
Durrës	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.4	1,017
Elbasan	1.5	3.6	5.8	10.8	1.9	13.6	1,100
Fier	0.9	2.8	5.8	7.1	1.4	10.2	1,083
Gjirokastër	0.6	1.1	2.9	4.9	0.7	6.3	204
Korçë	1.1	1.9	3.6	4.8	0.9	6.6	859
Kukës	0.2	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.5	3.1	338
Lezhe	1.3	3.5	7.0	9.0	1.4	11.1	482
Shkodër	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.9	2.7	795
Tirana	0.6	0.8	2.5	3.6	0.4	4.4	3,558
Vlorë	1.2	3.5	3.6	5.0	1.1	8.2	586
Education							
No education/primary 4-year	3.8	8.7	17.1	23.5	3.7	28.7	243
Primary 8-year	1.2	3.0	6.5	8.0	1.5	10.4	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	0.6	1.1	2.4	4.2	0.6	5.5	3,708
University and post graduate	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.4	2,897
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	1.8	4.2	8.0	10.0	2.3	13.2	2,145
Second	1.1	2.3	4.6	6.7	1.1	8.9	2,161
Middle	0.5	1.1	2.8	4.0	0.7	5.3	2,130
Fourth	0.5	0.9	2.6	4.0	0.3	4.8	2,279
Highest	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.1	2.1	2,255
Total 15-49	0.8	1.8	3.7	5.2	0.9	6.8	10,970
50-59	0.7	2.4	4.1	5.3	1.1	7.7	4,030
Total 15-59	0.8	2.0	3.8	5.2	0.9	7.0	15,000

Table 14.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
Age							
15-19	0.8	3.3	4.2	7.0	3.4	10.9	743
20-24	1.0	5.4	6.4	7.2	2.6	10.8	786
25-29	0.1	3.9	5.9	9.0	2.8	11.1	704
30-34	0.2	2.9	6.2	8.2	2.0	11.7	551
35-39	0.5	5.9	7.1	6.8	0.7	10.7	563
40-44	0.5	2.6	8.4	9.4	1.7	12.6	539
45-49	0.2	4.0	7.9	8.8	0.9	12.0	678
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	0.8	5.0	5.6	9.1	3.5	12.4	1,767
Employed for cash	0.3	3.4	7.2	7.5	1.3	10.8	2,487
Employed not for cash	0.5	3.6	6.2	5.5	0.9	9.6	310
Number of living children							
0	0.4	3.6	5.0	7.0	2.7	10.4	2,671
1-2	0.8	4.2	7.5	7.8	1.1	11.1	1,382
3-4	0.3	6.0	11.4	13.1	1.7	16.5	492
5+	(1.0)	(11.6)	(21.5)	(26.3)	(0.9)	(30.5)	20
Marital status							
Never married	0.4	3.8	5.1	7.2	2.8	10.6	2,328
Married or living together	0.6	4.1	7.7	8.5	1.3	11.7	2,183
Divorced/separated/widowed	1.6	13.1	16.7	24.5	4.6	29.7	54
Residence							
Urban	0.5	4.7	5.9	7.4	2.0	10.2	2,721
Rural	0.5	3.2	7.4	8.9	2.2	12.9	1,844
Prefecture							
Berat	1.0	4.8	6.3	7.5	1.1	13.4	163
Dibër	0.2	3.4	18.5	20.9	3.2	27.0	202
Durrës	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.5	2.4	405
Elbasan	0.7	2.6	6.2	6.3	1.0	9.8	440
Fier	0.0	2.2	4.0	4.9	1.5	6.9	454
Gjirokastër	0.5	1.7	1.0	2.8	1.4	5.0	109
Korçë	0.2	0.8	2.2	6.9	2.2	8.7	404
Kukës	2.1	3.4	2.5	4.3	2.2	5.5	136
Lezhe	2.0	29.3	14.1	45.0	7.7	51.3	187
Shkodër	0.4	3.6	2.3	3.0	6.2	9.3	328
Tirana	0.6	3.9	9.4	8.2	1.3	10.8	1,500
Vlorë	0.0	5.6	6.5	1.8	0.7	8.5	236
Education							
No education/primary 4-year	1.1	24.0	30.2	31.2	17.6	35.4	87
Primary 8-year	0.8	5.1	8.3	8.8	2.6	13.8	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	0.2	3.2	5.9	8.4	1.7	11.2	2,039
University and post graduate	0.8	2.2	2.7	3.8	0.7	5.4	936
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	1.1	6.8	11.0	14.4	3.9	20.2	856
Second	0.5	4.3	5.5	6.5	2.9	10.5	910
Middle	0.1	3.9	5.8	8.0	2.0	10.7	889
Fourth	0.1	3.1	7.0	8.1	1.5	11.0	912
Highest	0.8	2.5	3.6	3.9	0.3	5.4	997
Total 15-49	0.5	4.1	6.5	8.0	2.1	11.3	4,565
50-59	0.4	4.3	6.6	7.2	1.8	10.8	1,577
Total 15-59	0.5	4.1	6.5	7.8	2.0	11.2	6,142

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.11 Experience of intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence from an intimate partner, percentage who have experienced violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, and percentage who suffered injuries as a result of the aggression, by background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Ever	In the past 12 months			Suffered injuries	Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Any		
Age						
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,684
20-24	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	1,548
25-29	1.7	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.5	1,514
30-34	2.8	0.1	2.1	2.2	0.9	1,442
35-39	3.3	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.9	1,388
40-44	4.2	0.3	1.8	2.1	0.8	1,601
45-49	4.3	0.1	2.3	2.4	1.3	1,794
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	2.2	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.6	6,403
Employed for cash	2.5	0.2	1.3	1.4	0.5	3,998
Employed not for cash	4.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.6	570
Number of living children						
0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	3,904
1-2	3.0	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.8	5,024
3-4	4.6	0.4	2.7	3.1	1.1	1,967
5+	5.4	0.0	3.5	3.5	2.3	75
Marital status						
Never married	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	3,191
Married or living together	3.0	0.2	1.8	1.9	0.7	7,403
Divorced/separated/widowed	10.6	2.0	2.9	4.9	4.7	376
Residence						
Urban	2.1	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.6	6,578
Rural	3.1	0.1	1.6	1.8	0.7	4,392
Prefecture						
Berat	3.8	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.4	439
Dibër	3.2	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.2	510
Durrës	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,017
Elbasan	3.6	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1,100
Fier	3.0	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.4	1,083
Gjirokastër	2.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.3	204
Korçë	5.1	0.6	3.6	4.1	1.9	859
Kukës	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	338
Lezhe	2.0	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.0	482
Shkodër	1.9	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.2	795
Tirana	1.8	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.3	3,558
Vlorë	3.9	0.2	2.6	2.7	0.3	586
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	7.5	0.5	4.3	4.8	2.0	243
Primary 8-year	4.2	0.4	2.2	2.7	1.2	4,123
Secondary/professional/ technical	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.2	3,708
University and post graduate	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	2,897
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	4.6	0.3	2.7	3.0	1.3	2,145
Second	3.1	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.7	2,161
Middle	2.3	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.6	2,130
Fourth	1.5	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	2,279
Highest	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	2,255
Total 15-49	2.5	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.6	10,970
50-59	3.3	0.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	4,030
Total 15-59	2.7	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.8	15,000

Table 14.12 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15-24	78.4	72.6	3,231	45.4	52.0	1,529
15-19	74.7	69.7	1,684	42.5	48.7	743
20-24	82.3	75.8	1,548	48.1	55.2	786
25-29	81.2	74.9	1,514	53.5	63.7	704
30-39	79.9	73.9	2,830	55.2	59.3	1,114
40-49	82.1	73.7	3,395	49.7	52.8	1,218
Marital status						
Never married	77.9	73.2	3,191	49.5	56.4	2,328
Ever had sex	93.0	91.5	603	60.6	69.5	1,291
Never had sex	74.4	68.9	2,588	35.7	40.0	1,037
Married/living together	81.4	74.1	7,403	51.1	55.4	2,183
Divorced/separated/widowed	77.9	67.0	376	42.8	47.8	54
Residence						
Urban	82.9	76.7	6,578	49.3	55.9	2,721
Rural	76.5	69.0	4,392	51.5	55.7	1,844
Prefecture						
Berat	76.3	74.8	439	66.4	65.7	163
Dibër	77.5	62.6	510	23.7	21.0	202
Durrës	78.9	65.4	1,017	28.5	22.5	405
Elbasan	85.5	75.0	1,100	19.2	27.5	440
Fier	76.6	76.1	1,083	77.8	84.2	454
Gjirokastër	81.4	71.0	204	86.6	72.2	109
Korçë	84.3	74.5	859	67.8	48.2	404
Kukës	53.3	46.5	338	40.1	38.0	136
Lezhe	67.4	55.1	482	46.9	51.1	187
Shkodër	67.4	62.2	795	53.5	60.1	328
Tirana	86.9	83.4	3,558	51.2	69.6	1,500
Vlorë	82.3	76.2	586	54.0	60.2	236
Education						
No education/primary 4-year	49.9	47.2	243	25.8	24.2	87
Primary 8-year	76.2	66.2	4,123	43.7	46.7	1,502
Secondary/professional/ technical	79.6	74.3	3,708	53.1	60.9	2,039
University and post graduate	89.5	85.5	2,897	56.7	62.2	936
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	72.5	63.1	2,145	45.4	48.5	856
Second	75.2	67.2	2,161	44.7	45.9	910
Middle	79.3	71.4	2,130	48.5	54.1	889
Fourth	83.3	79.1	2,279	50.7	59.2	912
Highest	90.5	86.3	2,255	60.4	69.5	997
Total 15-49	80.3	73.6	10,970	50.2	55.8	4,565
50-59	na	na	na	43.2	47.6	1,577
Total 15-59	na	na	na	48.4	53.7	6,142

na = Not Applicable

Table 14.13 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Albania 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15-24	77.4	63.6	739
15-19	68.3	55.9	113
20-24	79.1	65.0	627
25-29	79.0	66.5	1,073
30-39	76.7	64.5	2,474
40-49	77.2	60.6	3,116
Residence			
Urban	82.0	69.2	4,223
Rural	71.1	54.9	3,180
Prefecture			
Berat	73.4	45.7	340
Dibër	71.9	63.2	357
Durrës	81.7	79.5	694
Elbasan	81.7	67.5	812
Fier	72.9	58.2	847
Gjirokastër	84.8	74.8	154
Korçë	88.2	79.4	621
Kukës	39.6	38.2	216
Lezhe	66.1	49.9	326
Shkodër	58.7	47.6	444
Tirana	85.1	65.9	2,191
Vlorë	66.1	46.8	400
Education			
No education/primary 4-year	42.9	25.6	165
Primary 8-year	69.9	52.6	3,461
Secondary/professional/ technical	82.3	67.6	2,235
University and post graduate	90.4	84.1	1,541
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	66.4	49.8	1,513
Second	71.8	55.5	1,550
Middle	76.5	61.8	1,425
Fourth	81.3	69.1	1,468
Highest	91.3	80.2	1,446
Total	52.1	42.5	10,989

Table 14.14 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and the percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife-beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Albania 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife-beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	na	83.2	329
1-2	na	85.4	877
3	na	93.5	6,197
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]			
0	85.0	na	6,818
1-2	70.5	na	456
3-4	63.1	na	109
5	*	na	19

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not Applicable
[1] See Table 14.9.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 14.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 14.15 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Albania 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children[1]	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[2]			Number of women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	2.5	329	10.0	12.8	22.8	329
1-2	2.5	870	5.5	7.1	12.6	877
3	2.5	6,169	6.4	8.7	15.1	6,197
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	2.4	10,137	6.6	8.6	15.2	6,818
1-2	2.6	587	4.2	11.4	15.6	456
3-4	2.6	128	2.1	7.6	9.7	109
5	*	24	*	*	*	19
Total	2.4	10,875	4.3	5.9	10.2	10,989

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[2] Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 14.9.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 14.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 14.16 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Albania 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth[2]	Number of women with a child born in the last 5 years
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]				
0	90.8	98.1	87.7	125
1-2	85.7	99.9	89.1	272
3	88.9	99.9	89.1	1,758
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]				
0	88.6	99.9	89.6	2,029
1-2	86.6	98.7	86.0	129
3-4	(84.3)	(95.4)	(69.5)	27
5	*	*	*	6
Total	88.4	99.8	89.0	2,191

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] *Skilled provider* includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife.

[2] Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, community health worker. or traditional birth attendant (TBA) in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.

[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 14.9.1 for the list of decisions.

[4] See Table 14.10.1 for the list of reasons.

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SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2017-18 Albania Demographic and Health Survey (2017-18 ADHS) is a nationwide survey with a nationally representative sample of approximately 17,160 households. All women age 15-49 who are usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the survey. Women 50-59 years old were interviewed with an abbreviated questionnaire that only covered background characteristics and questions related to noncommunicable diseases. The main objectives of the 2017-18 ADHS were to provide up-to-date information on fertility and fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, maternal and child health and childhood mortality levels, knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and prevalence of noncommunicable diseases. In half of the households, all men age 15-59 who are usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for a men's survey.

The sample for the 2017-18 ADHS was designed to produce representative results for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the twelve prefectures known as Berat, Diber, Durres, Elbasan, Fier, Gjirokaster, Korce, Kukes, Lezhe, Shkoder, Tirana, and Vlore.

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2017-18 ADHS is the 2011 Population and Housing Census (APHC) conducted by the Albania Institute of Statistics (INSTAT). Administratively, Albania is divided into 12 prefectures; each prefecture is subdivided into urban and rural areas. The whole country is divided into districts distributed over the country prefectures. Each district is divided into communes or municipalities, which are divided into enumeration areas (EAs).

The sampling frame of the 2017-18 ADHS is a list of enumeration areas (EAs) covering all urban and rural areas of the country. An EA is a geographical area, usually a city block in urban areas, consisting of an adequate number of households, or a village in rural areas; each EA serves as a counting unit for the population census. Each EA has a sketch map delineating its boundaries, with identification information and a measure of size, which is the number of residential households enumerated according to the 2011 APHC.

Table A.1 indicates the percentage distribution of households by prefectures and by type of residence. The table indicates that almost half of the households in Albania live in three prefectures, Tirana (27.17%), Fier (11.37%), and Elbasan (10.11%), whereas only 2.94% of the households live in Gjirokaster and 2.37% of the households live in Kukes. At the same time, 51.37% of the households live in urban areas; this percentage ranges from 28.41% in Diber to 66.90% in Tirana. **Table A.2** below indicates the distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by prefectures and by type of residence. There are in total 11,698 EAs; among them 4,683 are in urban areas, and 7,015 are in rural areas. The average EA size is 62 households; the urban EAs have a larger size, with an average of 79 households per EA, whereas the rural EAs have an average of 50 households per EA.

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households by prefectures and type of residence

	Residential households			Percentage	
Prefectures	Urban	Rural	Total	Prefectures	Urban
Berat	18,267	20,226	38,493	5.33%	47.46%
Diber	8,403	21,170	29,573	4.09%	28.41%
Durres	39,811	26,840	66,651	9.23%	59.73%
Elbasan	30,495	42,549	73,044	10.11%	41.75%
Fier	32,020	50,081	82,101	11.37%	39.00%
Gjirokaster	11,025	10,236	21,261	2.94%	51.86%
Korce	26,084	34,087	60,171	8.33%	43.35%
Kukes	5,937	11,189	17,126	2.37%	34.67%
Lezhe	12,728	19,509	32,237	4.46%	39.48%
Shkoder	24,458	29,969	54,427	7.54%	44.94%
Tirana	131,264	64,953	196,217	27.17%	66.90%
Vlore	30,558	20,403	50,961	7.06%	59.96%
Albania	371,050	351,212	722,262	100.00%	51.37%

Source: The 2011 APHC conducted by the INSTAT.

Table A.2 Distribution of Census EAs and their average size in number of households

	Number of EAs			Average EA size		
Prefectures	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Berat	212	466	678	86	43	57
Diber	97	440	537	87	48	55
Durres	595	422	1,017	67	64	66
Elbasan	360	862	1,222	85	49	60
Fier	391	1,020	1,411	82	49	58
Gjirokaster	142	365	507	78	28	42
Korce	315	813	1,128	83	42	53
Kukes	66	255	321	90	44	53
Lezhe	159	347	506	80	56	64
Shkoder	294	597	891	83	50	61
Tirana	1575	975	2,550	83	67	77
Vlore	477	453	930	64	45	55
Albania	4,683	7,015	11,698	79	50	62

Source: The 2011 APHC conducted by the INSTAT.

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND SELECTION

The 2017-18 ADHS sample is stratified and was selected in two stages. Each prefecture is stratified into urban and rural areas yielding 24 sampling strata. Samples of EAs were selected independently in each stratum in two stages. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units in different levels, and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 715 EAs were selected with probability proportional to the EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum with the sample allocation given in **Table A.3**. The EA size is the number of residential households residing in the EA based on the 2011 APHC. A household listing operation, right before the data collection, was carried out in all the selected sampling clusters, and the resulting lists of households served as sampling frame for the selection of households in the next stage.

In the last stage of selection, a fixed number of 24 households per cluster was selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers interviewed only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias. When the EA had less than 24 households, all households were included in the sample.

Table A.3 shows the allocation of selected households according to prefectures and urban/rural areas, and **Table A.4** shows the expected number of completed women and men interviews according to prefectures and urban/rural areas. The survey was expected to be conducted in 17,160 residential households, 8,736 in

urban areas and 8,424 in rural areas. The sample was expected to result in about 14,556 completed interviews with women age 15-49, 6,867 in urban areas and 7,689 in rural areas, and about 7,642 completed interviews with men age 15-59, 3,454 in urban areas and 4,188 in rural areas.

Table A.3 The 2017-18 ADHS sample allocation of clusters by prefectures and type of residence

	Number of EAs allocated			Number of households allocated		
Prefectures	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Berat	29	28	57	696	672	1,368
Diber	17	37	54	408	888	1,296
Durres	38	22	60	912	528	1,440
Elbasan	27	33	60	648	792	1,440
Fier	26	35	61	624	840	1,464
Gjirokaster	31	25	56	744	600	1,344
Korce	28	31	59	672	744	1,416
Kukes	21	33	54	504	792	1,296
Lezhe	24	31	55	576	744	1,320
Shkoder	28	30	58	672	720	1,392
Tirana	57	24	81	1,368	576	1,944
Vlore	38	22	60	912	528	1,440
Albania	364	351	715	8,736	8,424	17,160

Table A.4 The 2017-18 ADHS sample allocation of expected completed interviews with women and men by prefectures and type of residence

	Number of Women 15-49 completed			Number of Men 15-59 completed		
Prefectures	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Berat	547	613	1,160	275	335	609
Diber	321	810	1,131	161	441	602
Durres	717	483	1,200	360	263	623
Elbasan	509	722	1,231	256	395	651
Fier	491	767	1,258	247	417	664
Gjirokaster	585	548	1,133	294	297	591
Korce	528	679	1,207	266	371	636
Kukes	396	722	1,118	200	395	595
Lezhe	453	679	1,132	228	371	599
Shkoder	528	657	1,185	266	357	623
Tirana	1,075	526	1,601	541	287	827
Vlore	717	483	1,200	360	263	623
Albania	6,867	7,689	14,556	3,454	4,188	7,642

The sample allocations were derived using information obtained from the 2008-09 ADHS; the average number of women age 15-49 per household is 0.886 in urban areas and 1.06 in rural areas; the average number of men age 15-59 per household is 0.9 in urban areas and 1.23 in rural areas; the household completion rate is 89.9% in urban areas and 87.8% in rural areas; the completion rate between women age 15-49 is 98.7% in urban areas and 97.5% in rural areas; the completion rate between men age 15-49 is 97.6% in urban areas and 93.7% in rural areas.

A.4 SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the non-proportional allocation of samples to different prefectures and to their urban and rural areas and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weight will be required for any analysis using the 2017-18 ADHS data to ensure the actual representative of the survey results at the national level as well as at the domain level. Since the 2017-18 ADHS sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. We use the following notations:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households)
P_{hi}: overall sampling probability of any households of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h

Let a_h be the number of clusters selected in stratum *h*, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} cluster, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in stratum *h*. The first stage's probability of selecting the i^{th} cluster in stratum *h* is calculated as follows:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster *i* in stratum *h*, let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is therefore the production of the two stages selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

Since the men's survey was conducted in half of the households, the sampling weight for the men's survey was calculated by multiplying the full sample weight W_{hi} by 2. Sampling weights were then calibrated to retrieve the households' distribution over the 12 prefectures by urban/rural areas according to the 2018 population growth predictions. The calibrated sampling weights were then adjusted for household non-response and individual non-response to obtain the survey weights for households and for women 15-59 and men 15-59, respectively. The nonresponse adjustment was done using strata level adjustment factors. The differences of the household survey weight and the individual survey weights are introduced by individual non-response.

In the case of the household survey weights, for the main sample and for the men's subsample, the calibrated sampling weights were multiplied by the inverse of the household weighted response rates, by stratum. In the case of the women's individual survey weight, the household survey weight was multiplied by the inverse of the women's individual weighted response rates, by stratum. In the case of the men's individual survey weight, the subsample's household survey weight was multiplied by the inverse of the men's individual weighted response rates, by stratum.

In addition to the standard survey weights described, a special weight was calculated for the child discipline module, where one child age 2-14 was selected at random from each household where available. In the case of the child discipline weight, for each household the household survey weight was multiplied by the number of children age 2-14 to account for the within household selection probabilities; then the modified weights were adjusted for the nonresponse to the module similar to the nonresponse adjustment described earlier.

All the survey weights described earlier were then normalized in order to give a total number of weighted cases that equals the total number of unweighted cases at the national level. Normalization is done by

multiplying the survey weight by the estimated total sampling fraction obtained from the survey for the household weight, the individual woman's weight, the individual man's weight, and the child discipline weight. The normalized weights are relative weights, which are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios, but not valid for estimating population totals and pooled data.

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women age 15-49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to residence and province (unweighted), Albania 2017-18

	Residence		Prefecture												
Result	Urban	Rural	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhe	Shkodër	Tirana	Vlonë	Total
Selected households															
Completed (C)	91.3	95.4	94.5	97.8	93.8	95.0	93.9	91.3	96.5	95.8	85.1	89.2	90.4	97.2	93.3
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.8	0.5	1.2	3.4	0.6	2.4	0.6	1.4
Postponed (P)	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3
Refused (R)	4.4	1.8	2.3	0.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	4.2	1.6	1.9	6.9	6.9	4.4	1.6	3.1
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.0	2.7	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.8	3.2	1.7	0.4	1.6
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other (O)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	8,680	8,275	1,368	1,277	1,424	1,434	1,467	1,271	1,414	1,289	1,281	1,374	1,941	1,415	16,955
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	93.2	97.1	95.4	99.0	96.9	96.3	95.6	93.7	97.9	96.9	88.1	92.2	92.3	97.7	95.1
Eligible women															
Completed (EWC)	91.8	95.8	94.3	97.7	90.2	92.4	96.3	94.3	98.1	95.5	91.3	93.5	88.9	95.6	93.9
Not at home (EWNH)	3.7	1.3	2.4	1.4	4.8	3.6	0.9	2.5	0.3	1.2	2.2	0.2	6.5	1.7	2.4
Postponed (EWP)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Refused (EWR)	3.3	1.8	1.9	0.4	3.1	2.5	1.2	2.3	1.1	2.4	4.9	5.4	3.3	1.5	2.5
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8
Other (EWO)	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	7,558	8,411	1,186	1,480	1,325	1,426	1,372	1,003	1,402	1,554	1,113	1,272	1,777	1,059	15,969
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	91.8	95.8	94.3	97.7	90.2	92.4	96.3	94.3	98.1	95.5	91.3	93.5	88.9	95.6	93.9
Overall women response rate (ORR)[3]	85.6	93.1	90.0	96.7	87.4	89.0	92.0	88.4	96.0	92.5	80.4	86.2	82.1	93.3	89.4

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)

[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men age 15-54[59] by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Albania 2017-18

	Residence		Prefecture												
Result	Urban	Rural	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhe	Shkodër	Tirana	Vlonë	Total
Selected households															
Completed (C)	91.1	95.0	94.7	97.3	92.7	94.7	93.7	91.0	95.5	95.5	85.8	90.1	89.7	96.2	93.0
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.8	1.1	2.3	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.4	0.6	1.1	3.3	0.4	2.0	0.6	1.5
Postponed (P)	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3
Refused (R)	4.4	1.7	1.9	0.3	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.8	1.8	2.3	6.6	6.4	4.2	2.4	3.1
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	1.9	1.6	0.7	1.1	3.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	0.9	2.8	2.9	2.4	0.6	1.8
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other (O)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	4,336	4,135	684	638	711	717	732	635	706	644	640	687	970	707	8,471
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	93.2	96.9	95.7	98.7	96.3	95.9	95.5	93.4	97.5	96.5	88.7	92.8	92.5	96.7	95.0
Eligible men															
Completed (EMC)	82.8	89.8	78.2	94.3	81.1	82.0	86.9	86.3	96.4	94.7	84.1	86.6	78.3	86.7	86.5
Not at home (EMNH)	9.0	4.7	12.6	3.5	4.0	12.9	6.3	8.1	2.0	1.8	7.0	0.7	15.1	6.9	6.8
Postponed (EMP)	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.5
Refused (EMR)	5.2	3.5	5.8	1.3	8.7	2.7	2.3	3.5	0.9	2.9	5.4	10.5	4.8	3.9	4.3
Incapacitated (EMI)	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.0
Other (EMO)	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	5.5	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,349	3,754	467	633	598	634	605	518	666	681	503	569	794	435	7,103
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	82.8	89.8	78.2	94.3	81.1	82.0	86.9	86.3	96.4	94.7	84.1	86.6	78.3	86.7	86.5
Overall men response rate (ORR)[3]	77.1	87.0	74.8	93.1	78.1	78.7	83.1	80.6	94.0	91.4	74.6	80.4	72.4	83.8	82.1

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * R}{C + HP + P + R + LNT}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)

[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix **B**

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2017-18 Albania Demographic and Health Survey (ADHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2017-18 ADHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2017-18 ADHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed in SAS, using programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}\text{, and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H,
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2017-18 ADHS there were 715 non-empty clusters. Hence, 715 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 715 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 714 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2017-18 ADHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the 12 prefectures. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** through **B.16** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R±2SE), for each selected variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *the number of children ever born for women age 15-49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 1.395, and its standard error is 0.019. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., 1.395 ± 2×0.019. There is a high probability (95%) that the true number of children ever born for women age 15-49 is between 1.358 and 1.433.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 1.7. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.7 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Albania 2017-18

Variable	Estimate	Base population
	WOMEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Secondary or higher education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Never married (never in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married (in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49
Married before age 20	Proportion	Women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	Women 40-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Know a mordern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All women 15-59
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	Proportion	Women with at least one live birth in 5 years before survey
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	Proportion	Children under 5
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received HepB vaccination at birth	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Height-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	Proportion	Children 6-59 months who were tested
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	Proportion	Women 15-59 who were tested
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	Proportion	Women 15-59 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) >= 25	Proportion	Women 15-59 who were measured
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-59
Do not smoke tobacco	Proportion	All women 15-59
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-59
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	Proportion	All women 15-59
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	Proportion	All women 15-59
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	Proportion	All women 15-59
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	Proportion	All women 15-59
Heard of mammography and pap smear	Proportion	All women 15-59
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women -years of exposure to child birth
	MEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	All men 15-49
Secondary or higher education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Never married (in union)	Proportion	All men 15-59
Currently married (in union)	Proportion	All men 15-59
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All men 25-59
Want no more children	Proportion	All men 15-59
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	Proportion	All men 15-59
Ideal number of children	Mean	All men 15-59
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-59
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	Proportion	All men 15-24
Had paid sex in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-59
Do not smoke tobacco	Proportion	All men 15-59
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-59
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	Proportion	All men 15-59
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	Proportion	All men 15-59
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	Proportion	All men 15-59
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	Proportion	All men 15-59
Heard of mammography and pap smear	Proportion	All men 15-59

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.600	0.012	10860	10970	2.539	0.020	0.576	0.624
Secondary or higher education	0.602	0.011	10860	10970	2.266	0.018	0.581	0.623
Never married/in union	0.291	0.007	10860	10970	1.588	0.024	0.277	0.305
Currently married/in union	0.675	0.007	10860	10970	1.563	0.010	0.661	0.689
Married before age 20	0.292	0.007	9162	9286	1.506	0.025	0.277	0.306
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.134	0.006	9162	9286	1.693	0.045	0.122	0.146
Currently pregnant	0.024	0.002	10860	10970	1.572	0.095	0.020	0.029
Children ever born	1.395	0.019	10860	10970	1.551	0.013	1.358	1.433
Children surviving	1.378	0.018	10860	10970	1.550	0.013	1.341	1.415
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.316	0.027	3403	3395	1.497	0.012	2.262	2.369
Know any contraceptive method	0.979	0.003	7554	7403	1.532	0.003	0.974	0.984
Know a mordern method	0.947	0.004	7554	7403	1.518	0.004	0.939	0.955
Currently using any method	0.460	0.017	7554	7403	2.886	0.036	0.427	0.493
Currently using a modern method	0.037	0.003	7554	7403	1.341	0.079	0.031	0.042
Want no more children	0.645	0.008	7554	7403	1.499	0.013	0.629	0.662
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.057	0.004	7554	7403	1.425	0.067	0.049	0.064
Ideal number of children	2.390	0.017	10776	10875	1.809	0.007	2.357	2.424
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.884	0.011	2356	2191	1.598	0.012	0.862	0.906
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.998	0.001	2762	2561	0.976	0.001	0.996	1.000
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.061	0.007	2755	2550	1.406	0.109	0.047	0.074
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.640	0.049	149	155	1.293	0.076	0.542	0.738
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.927	0.018	541	494	1.522	0.019	0.892	0.962
Received BCG vaccination	0.953	0.015	507	458	1.496	0.015	0.924	0.982
Received HepB vaccination at birth	0.948	0.016	507	458	1.533	0.017	0.916	0.979
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	0.976	0.010	507	458	1.342	0.010	0.956	0.995
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	0.961	0.013	507	458	1.501	0.014	0.934	0.988
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.922	0.018	507	458	1.450	0.019	0.887	0.958
Received measles vaccination	0.794	0.026	507	458	1.375	0.033	0.742	0.845
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.750	0.030	507	458	1.493	0.040	0.690	0.810
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.910	0.016	566	514	1.285	0.018	0.877	0.942
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.940	0.015	509	467	1.386	0.016	0.910	0.971
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.876	0.020	509	467	1.300	0.022	0.837	0.915
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.817	0.027	509	467	1.501	0.033	0.764	0.870
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.879	0.021	509	467	1.424	0.024	0.836	0.922
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.113	0.009	2610	2322	1.296	0.076	0.096	0.131
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.016	0.003	2580	2299	0.975	0.165	0.011	0.021
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.015	0.003	2669	2367	1.202	0.203	0.009	0.021
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.245	0.013	2044	1778	1.224	0.051	0.220	0.270
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.216	0.006	14464	14163	1.621	0.026	0.205	0.227
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.033	0.002	14442	14305	1.600	0.073	0.028	0.037
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.552	0.007	14442	14305	1.669	0.013	0.538	0.566
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.015	0.001	15000	15000	1.477	0.096	0.012	0.018
Do not smoke tobacco	0.954	0.003	15000	15000	1.812	0.003	0.948	0.961
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.734	0.008	15000	15000	2.122	0.010	0.719	0.750
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.048	0.004	15000	15000	2.259	0.083	0.040	0.055
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.111	0.007	15000	15000	2.737	0.063	0.097	0.125
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.608	0.006	15000	15000	1.537	0.010	0.596	0.621
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.196	0.005	15000	15000	1.677	0.028	0.185	0.207
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.745	0.008	15000	15000	2.232	0.011	0.729	0.761
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.765	0.060	32942	33204	1.485	0.034	1.646	1.884
MEN								
Urban residence	0.596	0.015	4529	4565	2.102	0.026	0.565	0.627
Secondary or higher education	0.652	0.013	4529	4565	1.903	0.021	0.625	0.679
Never married/in union	0.385	0.009	6142	6142	1.425	0.023	0.368	0.403
Currently married/in union	0.599	0.009	6142	6142	1.393	0.015	0.582	0.617
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.166	0.010	5393	5399	2.039	0.062	0.145	0.187
Want no more children	0.783	0.011	3822	3681	1.582	0.013	0.761	0.804
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.029	0.005	3822	3681	1.744	0.163	0.020	0.039
Ideal number of children	2.395	0.035	6084	6093	2.224	0.015	2.325	2.464
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.024	0.003	6142	6142	1.754	0.142	0.017	0.031
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.617	0.025	1397	1471	1.931	0.041	0.567	0.667
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.012	0.002	6142	6142	1.247	0.144	0.009	0.015
Do not smoke tobacco	0.641	0.011	6142	6142	1.856	0.018	0.618	0.663
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.383	0.014	6142	6142	2.286	0.037	0.355	0.412
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.019	0.002	6142	6142	1.400	0.130	0.014	0.023
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.104	0.012	6142	6142	3.002	0.113	0.080	0.127
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.484	0.013	6142	6142	2.014	0.027	0.458	0.510
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.075	0.005	6142	6142	1.554	0.069	0.065	0.086
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.280	0.015	6142	6142	2.614	0.054	0.250	0.310

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	4960	6578	na	na	na	na
Secondary or higher education	0.712	0.015	4960	6578	2.345	0.021	0.681	0.742
Never married/in union	0.316	0.010	4960	6578	1.522	0.032	0.296	0.336
Currently married/in union	0.642	0.010	4960	6578	1.499	0.016	0.621	0.662
Married before age 20	0.255	0.010	4230	5589	1.481	0.039	0.235	0.275
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.130	0.009	4230	5589	1.721	0.069	0.112	0.148
Currently pregnant	0.022	0.003	4960	6578	1.621	0.152	0.016	0.029
Children ever born	1.286	0.027	4960	6578	1.591	0.021	1.232	1.340
Children surviving	1.276	0.027	4960	6578	1.601	0.021	1.222	1.330
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.172	0.037	1554	2033	1.534	0.017	2.098	2.247
Know any contraceptive method	0.982	0.004	3304	4223	1.561	0.004	0.975	0.989
Know a mordern method	0.962	0.005	3304	4223	1.491	0.005	0.952	0.972
Currently using any method	0.463	0.026	3304	4223	2.987	0.056	0.411	0.515
Currently using a modern method	0.037	0.004	3304	4223	1.275	0.113	0.028	0.045
Want no more children	0.636	0.013	3304	4223	1.494	0.020	0.611	0.661
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.045	0.005	3304	4223	1.466	0.117	0.035	0.056
Ideal number of children	2.330	0.023	4934	6547	1.816	0.010	2.283	2.376
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.897	0.016	995	1224	1.601	0.017	0.866	0.929
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.997	0.001	1156	1436	0.860	0.001	0.994	1.000
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.044	0.009	1154	1433	1.464	0.202	0.026	0.062
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.588	0.096	44	63	1.382	0.164	0.395	0.781
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.924	0.027	219	267	1.453	0.029	0.871	0.977
Received BCG vaccination	0.938	0.025	202	246	1.453	0.027	0.888	0.988
Received HepB vaccination at birth	0.924	0.027	202	246	1.427	0.029	0.870	0.979
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	0.976	0.016	202	246	1.423	0.016	0.945	1.007
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	0.948	0.023	202	246	1.473	0.025	0.902	0.995
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.903	0.030	202	246	1.421	0.033	0.843	0.964
Received measles vaccination	0.728	0.041	202	246	1.287	0.057	0.645	0.810
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.667	0.047	202	246	1.382	0.070	0.574	0.761
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.910	0.025	239	287	1.313	0.028	0.860	0.960
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.919	0.026	214	261	1.341	0.028	0.868	0.970
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.873	0.031	214	261	1.312	0.035	0.812	0.934
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.819	0.041	214	261	1.537	0.051	0.736	0.902
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.857	0.034	214	261	1.377	0.039	0.789	0.924
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.105	0.014	1059	1241	1.378	0.130	0.078	0.133
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.013	0.003	1047	1230	0.940	0.258	0.006	0.020
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.015	0.005	1092	1273	1.294	0.328	0.005	0.025
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.219	0.018	801	920	1.169	0.082	0.183	0.255
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.219	0.008	6596	8317	1.614	0.038	0.202	0.235
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.036	0.004	6658	8518	1.561	0.100	0.029	0.043
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.550	0.010	6658	8518	1.622	0.018	0.530	0.570
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.014	0.002	6939	8968	1.375	0.141	0.010	0.017
Do not smoke tobacco	0.939	0.005	6939	8968	1.707	0.005	0.929	0.949
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.687	0.011	6939	8968	1.954	0.016	0.665	0.709
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.045	0.005	6939	8968	2.178	0.120	0.034	0.056
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.120	0.010	6939	8968	2.657	0.086	0.100	0.141
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.634	0.008	6939	8968	1.457	0.013	0.617	0.650
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.191	0.008	6939	8968	1.631	0.040	0.175	0.206
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.824	0.010	6939	8968	2.192	0.012	0.804	0.844
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.660	0.085	15105	19899	1.530	0.051	1.490	1.831
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	2037	2721	na	na	na	na
Secondary or higher education	0.722	0.020	2037	2721	2.049	0.028	0.681	0.763
Never married/in union	0.398	0.013	2772	3642	1.425	0.033	0.372	0.425
Currently married/in union	0.584	0.013	2772	3642	1.383	0.022	0.558	0.610
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.188	0.016	2449	3214	1.978	0.083	0.157	0.220
Want no more children	0.773	0.016	1702	2127	1.570	0.021	0.741	0.805
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.032	0.007	1702	2127	1.711	0.228	0.018	0.047
Ideal number of children	2.323	0.047	2741	3610	2.128	0.020	2.230	2.416
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.025	0.005	2772	3642	1.631	0.193	0.015	0.035
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.564	0.038	613	884	1.867	0.066	0.489	0.639
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.011	0.002	2772	3642	1.208	0.217	0.006	0.016
Do not smoke tobacco	0.624	0.017	2772	3642	1.859	0.027	0.590	0.658
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.412	0.020	2772	3642	2.172	0.049	0.372	0.453
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.015	0.003	2772	3642	1.271	0.195	0.009	0.021
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.110	0.017	2772	3642	2.823	0.153	0.076	0.143
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.496	0.019	2772	3642	1.975	0.038	0.458	0.533
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.075	0.008	2772	3642	1.506	0.100	0.060	0.090
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.298	0.022	2772	3642	2.510	0.073	0.255	0.342

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	5900	4392	na	na	na	na
Secondary or higher education	0.438	0.014	5900	4392	2.133	0.031	0.410	0.465
Never married/in union	0.253	0.008	5900	4392	1.454	0.033	0.236	0.269
Currently married/in union	0.724	0.008	5900	4392	1.456	0.012	0.707	0.741
Married before age 20	0.347	0.010	4932	3698	1.459	0.029	0.327	0.367
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.139	0.007	4932	3698	1.402	0.050	0.126	0.153
Currently pregnant	0.027	0.003	5900	4392	1.287	0.100	0.022	0.033
Children ever born	1.559	0.024	5900	4392	1.385	0.015	1.511	1.607
Children surviving	1.531	0.023	5900	4392	1.348	0.015	1.485	1.576
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.529	0.037	1849	1362	1.413	0.015	2.456	2.603
Know any contraceptive method	0.975	0.003	4250	3180	1.443	0.004	0.968	0.982
Know a mordern method	0.926	0.006	4250	3180	1.614	0.007	0.913	0.939
Currently using any method	0.456	0.017	4250	3180	2.267	0.038	0.422	0.491
Currently using a modern method	0.036	0.004	4250	3180	1.335	0.106	0.029	0.044
Want no more children	0.657	0.010	4250	3180	1.337	0.015	0.637	0.676
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.072	0.005	4250	3180	1.375	0.076	0.061	0.083
Ideal number of children	2.482	0.023	5842	4328	1.719	0.009	2.436	2.528
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.867	0.014	1361	966	1.511	0.016	0.838	0.895
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.998	0.001	1606	1125	1.108	0.001	0.996	1.001
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.082	0.010	1601	1117	1.376	0.121	0.062	0.102
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.676	0.047	105	92	1.131	0.070	0.582	0.770
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.931	0.022	322	228	1.527	0.024	0.886	0.975
Received BCG vaccination	0.970	0.011	305	212	1.045	0.011	0.949	0.991
Received HepB vaccination at birth	0.975	0.010	305	212	1.079	0.010	0.955	0.995
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	0.975	0.010	305	212	1.071	0.010	0.955	0.995
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	0.975	0.010	305	212	1.070	0.010	0.955	0.995
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.945	0.016	305	212	1.206	0.017	0.912	0.977
Received measles vaccination	0.870	0.024	305	212	1.162	0.027	0.823	0.917
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.846	0.026	305	212	1.196	0.031	0.794	0.898
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.910	0.019	327	226	1.115	0.021	0.872	0.948
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.967	0.011	295	206	1.023	0.011	0.945	0.989
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.880	0.022	295	206	1.127	0.025	0.836	0.924
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.814	0.030	295	206	1.264	0.036	0.755	0.873
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.907	0.022	295	206	1.251	0.024	0.862	0.951
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.122	0.010	1551	1081	1.131	0.080	0.103	0.142
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.019	0.004	1533	1069	1.049	0.212	0.011	0.027
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.015	0.003	1577	1094	0.976	0.214	0.008	0.021
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.274	0.018	1243	858	1.327	0.065	0.238	0.309
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.212	0.007	7868	5846	1.434	0.031	0.199	0.225
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.028	0.003	7784	5786	1.356	0.091	0.023	0.033
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.554	0.009	7784	5786	1.579	0.016	0.536	0.572
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.018	0.002	8061	6032	1.578	0.129	0.013	0.023
Do not smoke tobacco	0.978	0.003	8061	6032	1.538	0.003	0.973	0.983
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.804	0.009	8061	6032	2.064	0.011	0.786	0.823
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.051	0.005	8061	6032	2.235	0.108	0.040	0.062
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.097	0.008	8061	6032	2.500	0.085	0.080	0.113
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.571	0.008	8061	6032	1.504	0.015	0.554	0.587
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.203	0.007	8061	6032	1.594	0.035	0.189	0.217
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.626	0.012	8061	6032	2.246	0.019	0.602	0.650
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.928	0.076	17837	13305	1.203	0.039	1.777	2.080
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	2492	1844	na	na	na	na
Secondary or higher education	0.548	0.014	2492	1844	1.430	0.026	0.520	0.577
Never married/in union	0.367	0.010	3370	2500	1.167	0.026	0.348	0.386
Currently married/in union	0.621	0.010	3370	2500	1.167	0.016	0.602	0.641
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.133	0.011	2944	2185	1.797	0.084	0.111	0.156
Want no more children	0.796	0.012	2120	1554	1.401	0.015	0.771	0.820
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.025	0.005	2120	1554	1.491	0.201	0.015	0.035
Ideal number of children	2.499	0.053	3343	2483	2.329	0.021	2.393	2.606
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.023	0.005	3370	2500	1.806	0.202	0.014	0.033
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.697	0.022	784	586	1.329	0.031	0.653	0.740
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.013	0.002	3370	2500	1.225	0.182	0.008	0.018
Do not smoke tobacco	0.665	0.012	3370	2500	1.442	0.018	0.642	0.689
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.341	0.018	3370	2500	2.223	0.053	0.304	0.377
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.023	0.004	3370	2500	1.538	0.171	0.015	0.031
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.095	0.015	3370	2500	2.976	0.159	0.065	0.125
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.467	0.016	3370	2500	1.814	0.033	0.436	0.498
Has any self-reported noncommunicable disease	0.076	0.007	3370	2500	1.465	0.088	0.062	0.089
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.254	0.019	3370	2500	2.533	0.075	0.216	0.292

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Berat sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.408	0.027	776	439	1.526	0.066	0.354	0.462
Secondary or higher education	0.503	0.023	776	439	1.290	0.046	0.457	0.550
Never married/in union	0.189	0.018	776	439	1.272	0.095	0.153	0.224
Currently married/in union	0.774	0.020	776	439	1.361	0.026	0.733	0.815
Married before age 20	0.387	0.019	675	382	1.016	0.049	0.349	0.425
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.193	0.018	675	382	1.214	0.096	0.156	0.230
Currently pregnant	0.024	0.006	776	439	1.061	0.245	0.012	0.035
Children ever born	1.598	0.050	776	439	1.162	0.032	1.498	1.699
Children surviving	1.568	0.047	776	439	1.127	0.030	1.473	1.662
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.373	0.061	260	147	1.024	0.026	2.251	2.496
Know any contraceptive method	0.997	0.002	608	340	0.967	0.002	0.993	1.001
Know a mordern method	0.982	0.005	608	340	0.925	0.005	0.972	0.992
Currently using any method	0.482	0.050	608	340	2.453	0.104	0.382	0.582
Currently using a modern method	0.083	0.012	608	340	1.061	0.144	0.059	0.106
Want no more children	0.677	0.020	608	340	1.038	0.029	0.638	0.717
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.120	0.013	608	340	1.018	0.112	0.093	0.147
Ideal number of children	2.465	0.038	773	437	1.188	0.016	2.388	2.542
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.995	0.005	195	108	0.936	0.005	0.986	1.005
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.998	0.002	221	122	0.717	0.002	0.993	1.002
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.106	0.032	220	121	1.340	0.297	0.043	0.169
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.648	0.081	24	13	0.957	0.126	0.485	0.811
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.977	0.021	45	25	0.952	0.022	0.935	1.020
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	44	24	na	na	na	na
Received HepB vaccination at birth	0.977	0.022	44	24	0.981	0.023	0.933	1.022
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	1.000	0.000	44	24	na	na	na	na
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	1.000	0.000	44	24	na	na	na	na
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.961	0.027	44	24	0.931	0.029	0.906	1.016
Received measles vaccination	0.882	0.050	44	24	1.013	0.056	0.783	0.982
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.882	0.050	44	24	1.013	0.056	0.783	0.982
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.914	0.062	47	25	1.146	0.067	0.791	1.037
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.971	0.020	44	23	0.779	0.021	0.930	1.012
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.945	0.032	44	23	0.892	0.034	0.880	1.009
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.880	0.053	44	23	1.048	0.061	0.773	0.987
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.971	0.020	44	23	0.779	0.021	0.930	1.012
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.034	0.012	221	120	0.995	0.361	0.009	0.058
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.015	0.008	220	120	1.018	0.564	0.000	0.031
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.004	0.004	228	124	0.987	0.998	0.000	0.013
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.272	0.033	175	95	0.984	0.123	0.205	0.338
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.268	0.012	1086	611	0.926	0.047	0.243	0.293
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.033	0.006	1081	609	1.014	0.168	0.022	0.044
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.605	0.015	1081	609	0.974	0.024	0.576	0.634
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.015	0.004	1118	631	1.097	0.264	0.007	0.023
Do not smoke tobacco	0.958	0.007	1118	631	1.196	0.007	0.944	0.973
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.594	0.025	1118	631	1.721	0.043	0.543	0.645
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.009	0.004	1118	631	1.342	0.433	0.001	0.016
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.073	0.012	1118	631	1.590	0.169	0.048	0.098
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.604	0.017	1118	631	1.137	0.028	0.570	0.637
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.284	0.014	1118	631	1.035	0.049	0.256	0.312
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.797	0.022	1118	631	1.841	0.028	0.753	0.841
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.062	0.181	2383	1345	1.139	0.088	1.701	2.423
MEN								
Urban residence	0.443	0.039	262	163	1.258	0.087	0.365	0.520
Secondary or higher education	0.586	0.033	262	163	1.076	0.056	0.520	0.651
Never married/in union	0.272	0.023	365	229	0.975	0.084	0.227	0.318
Currently married/in union	0.717	0.022	365	229	0.940	0.031	0.673	0.762
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.130	0.031	323	205	1.648	0.238	0.068	0.192
Want no more children	0.749	0.029	261	164	1.075	0.039	0.691	0.807
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.070	0.017	261	164	1.070	0.241	0.036	0.104
Ideal number of children	2.828	0.107	347	219	1.155	0.038	2.614	3.043
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.027	0.008	365	229	0.991	0.309	0.010	0.044
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.641	0.061	68	41	1.043	0.095	0.519	0.764
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.022	0.009	365	229	1.142	0.396	0.005	0.040
Do not smoke tobacco	0.573	0.030	365	229	1.149	0.052	0.513	0.633
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.140	0.022	365	229	1.200	0.156	0.096	0.183
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.000	0.000	365	229	na	na	na	na
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.168	0.027	365	229	1.366	0.159	0.115	0.222
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.370	0.022	365	229	0.862	0.059	0.327	0.414
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.174	0.025	365	229	1.267	0.145	0.123	0.224
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.410	0.037	365	229	1.439	0.091	0.336	0.484

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Diber sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.238	0.023	1092	510	1.775	0.096	0.192	0.284
Secondary or higher education	0.429	0.022	1092	510	1.490	0.052	0.385	0.474
Never married/in union	0.276	0.019	1092	510	1.399	0.069	0.238	0.314
Currently married/in union	0.700	0.019	1092	510	1.402	0.028	0.661	0.739
Married before age 20	0.365	0.024	913	423	1.501	0.066	0.317	0.413
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.150	0.015	913	423	1.239	0.098	0.120	0.179
Currently pregnant	0.025	0.006	1092	510	1.188	0.224	0.014	0.036
Children ever born	1.629	0.045	1092	510	1.037	0.028	1.539	1.719
Children surviving	1.616	0.045	1092	510	1.047	0.028	1.526	1.705
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.594	0.065	352	162	0.946	0.025	2.464	2.725
Know any contraceptive method	0.919	0.021	775	357	2.184	0.023	0.877	0.962
Know a mordern method	0.890	0.022	775	357	1.988	0.025	0.845	0.935
Currently using any method	0.171	0.031	775	357	2.305	0.183	0.108	0.233
Currently using a modern method	0.027	0.006	775	357	1.118	0.242	0.014	0.040
Want no more children	0.670	0.023	775	357	1.333	0.034	0.624	0.715
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.043	0.008	775	357	1.110	0.189	0.027	0.059
Ideal number of children	2.505	0.040	1089	509	1.501	0.016	2.425	2.584
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.708	0.045	277	127	1.642	0.064	0.617	0.798
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	325	148	na	na	na	na
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.052	0.015	325	148	1.110	0.284	0.022	0.082
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.729	0.112	15	8	1.003	0.154	0.504	0.954
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.879	0.048	65	29	1.162	0.055	0.782	0.975
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	56	25	na	na	na	na
Received HepB vaccination at birth	1.000	0.000	56	25	na	na	na	na
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	1.000	0.000	56	25	na	na	na	na
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	1.000	0.000	56	25	na	na	na	na
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	1.000	0.000	56	25	na	na	na	na
Received measles vaccination	0.916	0.037	56	25	0.990	0.040	0.842	0.990
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.916	0.037	56	25	0.990	0.040	0.842	0.990
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.854	0.050	71	33	1.202	0.059	0.753	0.954
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.979	0.020	61	28	1.089	0.020	0.939	1.019
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.875	0.040	61	28	0.955	0.046	0.794	0.955
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.812	0.046	61	28	0.926	0.057	0.720	0.905
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.979	0.020	61	28	1.089	0.020	0.939	1.019
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.260	0.024	317	145	0.964	0.093	0.211	0.308
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.016	0.007	310	142	1.019	0.466	0.001	0.031
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.023	0.009	318	146	1.067	0.403	0.004	0.041
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.443	0.041	237	109	1.246	0.093	0.360	0.526
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.216	0.016	1418	664	1.495	0.076	0.183	0.249
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.030	0.006	1380	649	1.218	0.188	0.018	0.041
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.503	0.021	1380	649	1.527	0.041	0.462	0.545
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.020	0.007	1446	680	1.844	0.339	0.006	0.034
Do not smoke tobacco	0.994	0.003	1446	680	1.273	0.003	0.988	0.999
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.948	0.011	1446	680	1.927	0.012	0.925	0.970
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.102	0.023	1446	680	2.883	0.225	0.056	0.148
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.144	0.027	1446	680	2.938	0.189	0.090	0.198
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.684	0.017	1446	680	1.378	0.025	0.650	0.718
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.172	0.014	1446	680	1.379	0.080	0.145	0.200
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.588	0.030	1446	680	2.311	0.051	0.528	0.647
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.230	0.178	3281	1530	1.130	0.080	1.874	2.587
MEN								
Urban residence	0.257	0.023	451	202	1.110	0.089	0.211	0.303
Secondary or higher education	0.514	0.031	451	202	1.304	0.060	0.452	0.575
Never married/in union	0.326	0.021	597	269	1.114	0.066	0.283	0.369
Currently married/in union	0.669	0.022	597	269	1.134	0.033	0.625	0.713
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.020	0.006	522	233	0.978	0.298	0.008	0.032
Want no more children	0.798	0.024	404	180	1.191	0.030	0.750	0.846
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.007	0.005	404	180	1.274	0.746	0.000	0.018
Ideal number of children	2.852	0.075	587	263	1.358	0.026	2.703	3.001
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.012	0.006	597	269	1.364	0.516	0.000	0.024
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.891	0.030	133	62	1.117	0.034	0.831	0.952
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.015	0.004	597	269	0.863	0.288	0.006	0.023
Do not smoke tobacco	0.682	0.021	597	269	1.106	0.031	0.640	0.724
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.692	0.024	597	269	1.284	0.035	0.644	0.741
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.120	0.023	597	269	1.706	0.190	0.075	0.166
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.040	0.009	597	269	1.098	0.222	0.022	0.057
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.464	0.039	597	269	1.911	0.084	0.386	0.543
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.041	0.011	597	269	1.389	0.274	0.019	0.064
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.075	0.020	597	269	1.846	0.266	0.035	0.115

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Durres sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.836	0.018	866	1017	1.419	0.021	0.801	0.872
Secondary or higher education	0.593	0.032	866	1017	1.889	0.053	0.530	0.656
Never married/in union	0.285	0.017	866	1017	1.113	0.060	0.251	0.319
Currently married/in union	0.683	0.016	866	1017	1.025	0.024	0.651	0.716
Married before age 20	0.257	0.017	730	872	1.072	0.067	0.223	0.292
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.148	0.014	730	872	1.088	0.097	0.120	0.177
Currently pregnant	0.023	0.007	866	1017	1.412	0.312	0.009	0.038
Children ever born	1.386	0.040	866	1017	1.002	0.029	1.305	1.467
Children surviving	1.377	0.039	866	1017	0.990	0.029	1.298	1.456
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.186	0.068	246	312	1.159	0.031	2.050	2.323
Know any contraceptive method	0.955	0.013	600	694	1.525	0.014	0.929	0.981
Know a mordern method	0.931	0.015	600	694	1.424	0.016	0.901	0.960
Currently using any method	0.256	0.037	600	694	2.048	0.143	0.183	0.329
Currently using a modern method	0.013	0.006	600	694	1.192	0.420	0.002	0.024
Want no more children	0.677	0.024	600	694	1.247	0.035	0.629	0.724
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.021	0.007	600	694	1.252	0.352	0.006	0.035
Ideal number of children	2.374	0.040	865	1016	1.342	0.017	2.294	2.454
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.905	0.039	198	234	1.859	0.043	0.827	0.982
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	238	286	na	na	na	na
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.033	0.014	237	283	1.246	0.429	0.005	0.062
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.554	0.178	10	9	1.020	0.321	0.199	0.910
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.937	0.036	51	63	1.075	0.038	0.866	1.008
Received BCG vaccination	0.956	0.030	47	59	1.033	0.031	0.896	1.016
Received HepB vaccination at birth	0.912	0.055	47	59	1.367	0.060	0.803	1.021
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	1.000	0.000	47	59	na	na	na	na
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	1.000	0.000	47	59	na	na	na	na
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.989	0.011	47	59	0.745	0.011	0.968	1.011
Received measles vaccination	0.701	0.072	47	59	1.116	0.103	0.557	0.845
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.657	0.077	47	59	1.145	0.116	0.504	0.810
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.926	0.045	44	52	1.141	0.048	0.837	1.016
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.939	0.050	40	48	1.330	0.053	0.840	1.038
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.876	0.056	40	48	1.098	0.064	0.763	0.989
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.846	0.069	40	48	1.229	0.082	0.707	0.985
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.836	0.065	40	48	1.124	0.078	0.705	0.966
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.118	0.025	224	250	1.183	0.212	0.068	0.168
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.017	0.010	221	246	1.133	0.594	0.000	0.037
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.023	0.012	230	254	1.181	0.522	0.000	0.047
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.255	0.039	126	136	0.996	0.153	0.177	0.333
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.228	0.014	1100	1289	1.085	0.061	0.200	0.256
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.036	0.007	1167	1396	1.313	0.197	0.022	0.051
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.558	0.017	1167	1396	1.153	0.030	0.525	0.592
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.000	0.000	1195	1425	0.611	1.001	0.000	0.001
Do not smoke tobacco	0.969	0.010	1195	1425	1.964	0.010	0.949	0.989
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.844	0.020	1195	1425	1.901	0.024	0.804	0.884
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.040	0.011	1195	1425	1.949	0.277	0.018	0.062
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.024	0.009	1195	1425	1.961	0.365	0.006	0.041
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.605	0.028	1195	1425	1.986	0.047	0.548	0.661
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.148	0.014	1195	1425	1.402	0.098	0.119	0.176
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.790	0.025	1195	1425	2.113	0.032	0.740	0.840
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.063	0.248	2663	3157	1.604	0.120	1.568	2.559
MEN								
Urban residence	0.807	0.026	355	405	1.258	0.033	0.754	0.860
Secondary or higher education	0.615	0.031	355	405	1.212	0.051	0.553	0.678
Never married/in union	0.351	0.024	485	575	1.104	0.068	0.303	0.399
Currently married/in union	0.629	0.023	485	575	1.046	0.037	0.583	0.675
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.032	0.010	429	511	1.216	0.326	0.011	0.052
Want no more children	0.843	0.025	312	361	1.191	0.029	0.794	0.892
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.021	0.010	312	361	1.199	0.466	0.001	0.040
Ideal number of children	2.353	0.070	482	572	1.733	0.030	2.213	2.492
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.014	0.007	485	575	1.275	0.489	0.000	0.027
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.791	0.063	110	131	1.598	0.079	0.666	0.916
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.007	0.004	485	575	1.162	0.634	0.000	0.016
Do not smoke tobacco	0.691	0.036	485	575	1.688	0.051	0.620	0.762
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.526	0.036	485	575	1.594	0.069	0.454	0.599
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.003	0.003	485	575	1.218	0.985	0.000	0.009
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.010	0.005	485	575	1.185	0.541	0.000	0.020
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.510	0.036	485	575	1.577	0.070	0.439	0.582
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.046	0.014	485	575	1.471	0.304	0.018	0.074
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.246	0.052	485	575	2.647	0.212	0.142	0.351

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Elbasan sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.407	0.025	957	1100	1.568	0.061	0.357	0.457
Secondary or higher education	0.407	0.026	957	1100	1.609	0.063	0.356	0.458
Never married/in union	0.233	0.015	957	1100	1.080	0.063	0.203	0.262
Currently married/in union	0.738	0.017	957	1100	1.190	0.023	0.704	0.772
Married before age 20	0.326	0.021	808	931	1.277	0.065	0.284	0.368
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.140	0.016	808	931	1.298	0.113	0.108	0.171
Currently pregnant	0.026	0.006	957	1100	1.184	0.233	0.014	0.039
Children ever born	1.575	0.043	957	1100	1.024	0.027	1.490	1.660
Children surviving	1.541	0.042	957	1100	1.036	0.027	1.457	1.625
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.537	0.071	318	370	1.293	0.028	2.394	2.679
Know any contraceptive method	0.992	0.005	700	812	1.377	0.005	0.983	1.001
Know a mordern method	0.960	0.009	700	812	1.168	0.009	0.942	0.977
Currently using any method	0.644	0.033	700	812	1.811	0.051	0.578	0.710
Currently using a modern method	0.046	0.009	700	812	1.074	0.185	0.029	0.063
Want no more children	0.615	0.020	700	812	1.075	0.032	0.576	0.655
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.128	0.015	700	812	1.225	0.121	0.097	0.159
Ideal number of children	2.582	0.053	950	1092	1.664	0.021	2.476	2.688
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.939	0.017	205	239	0.991	0.018	0.906	0.972
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.995	0.004	236	277	1.029	0.005	0.986	1.004
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.104	0.024	236	277	1.217	0.234	0.056	0.153
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.841	0.076	21	29	1.039	0.091	0.689	0.994
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.858	0.062	42	50	1.165	0.072	0.734	0.982
Received BCG vaccination	0.907	0.045	36	43	0.937	0.050	0.817	0.997
Received HepB vaccination at birth	0.907	0.045	36	43	0.937	0.050	0.817	0.997
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	0.928	0.041	36	43	0.961	0.044	0.846	1.010
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	0.901	0.050	36	43	1.005	0.055	0.801	1.000
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.776	0.077	36	43	1.121	0.099	0.622	0.930
Received measles vaccination	0.851	0.057	36	43	0.970	0.067	0.737	0.965
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.781	0.075	36	43	1.102	0.096	0.630	0.931
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.882	0.044	44	53	0.927	0.050	0.793	0.970
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.927	0.038	37	47	0.928	0.041	0.850	1.003
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.845	0.065	37	47	1.133	0.077	0.715	0.974
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.845	0.065	37	47	1.133	0.077	0.715	0.974
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.842	0.066	37	47	1.149	0.079	0.710	0.975
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.108	0.021	218	245	0.974	0.190	0.067	0.150
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.012	0.007	216	242	0.927	0.579	0.000	0.025
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.015	0.007	228	255	0.930	0.500	0.000	0.030
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.281	0.042	162	181	1.200	0.150	0.197	0.365
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.250	0.014	1287	1477	1.150	0.056	0.222	0.278
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.023	0.005	1273	1457	1.097	0.203	0.013	0.032
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.612	0.015	1273	1457	1.099	0.025	0.582	0.642
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.011	0.004	1318	1513	1.235	0.325	0.004	0.018
Do not smoke tobacco	0.964	0.007	1318	1513	1.378	0.007	0.949	0.978
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.778	0.022	1318	1513	1.918	0.028	0.734	0.822
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.102	0.015	1318	1513	1.827	0.150	0.071	0.132
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.122	0.016	1318	1513	1.771	0.131	0.090	0.154
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.626	0.015	1318	1513	1.103	0.023	0.596	0.655
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.257	0.021	1318	1513	1.764	0.083	0.215	0.300
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.693	0.020	1318	1513	1.551	0.028	0.654	0.733
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.078	0.145	2915	3352	1.031	0.070	1.788	2.369
MEN								
Urban residence	0.472	0.033	374	440	1.262	0.069	0.406	0.537
Secondary or higher education	0.509	0.034	374	440	1.317	0.067	0.441	0.577
Never married/in union	0.337	0.019	520	615	0.907	0.056	0.299	0.374
Currently married/in union	0.648	0.020	520	615	0.935	0.030	0.609	0.688
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.083	0.015	451	535	1.158	0.181	0.053	0.113
Want no more children	0.893	0.020	332	399	1.191	0.023	0.852	0.933
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.030	0.010	332	399	1.108	0.346	0.009	0.051
Ideal number of children	1.922	0.106	517	611	2.165	0.055	1.710	2.134
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.010	0.004	520	615	1.020	0.456	0.001	0.018
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.822	0.039	125	147	1.127	0.047	0.744	0.899
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.005	0.003	520	615	0.847	0.521	0.000	0.010
Do not smoke tobacco	0.663	0.026	520	615	1.276	0.040	0.610	0.716
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.484	0.035	520	615	1.587	0.072	0.414	0.554
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.008	0.006	520	615	1.520	0.760	0.000	0.019
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.079	0.020	520	615	1.653	0.248	0.040	0.119
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.378	0.046	520	615	2.146	0.121	0.286	0.470
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.086	0.017	520	615	1.377	0.197	0.052	0.120
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.159	0.029	520	615	1.787	0.181	0.102	0.217

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Fier sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.429	0.023	920	1083	1.384	0.053	0.384	0.474
Secondary or higher education	0.497	0.027	920	1083	1.609	0.053	0.444	0.550
Never married/in union	0.183	0.013	920	1083	1.042	0.073	0.157	0.210
Currently married/in union	0.782	0.015	920	1083	1.094	0.019	0.752	0.812
Married before age 20	0.339	0.019	791	931	1.134	0.056	0.301	0.377
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.149	0.014	791	931	1.122	0.096	0.120	0.177
Currently pregnant	0.031	0.005	920	1083	0.926	0.172	0.020	0.041
Children ever born	1.565	0.041	920	1083	1.055	0.026	1.483	1.647
Children surviving	1.536	0.040	920	1083	1.049	0.026	1.457	1.616
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.272	0.069	316	369	1.286	0.030	2.134	2.410
Know any contraceptive method	0.976	0.007	721	847	1.305	0.008	0.962	0.991
Know a mordern method	0.941	0.013	721	847	1.459	0.014	0.916	0.967
Currently using any method	0.257	0.038	721	847	2.329	0.148	0.180	0.333
Currently using a modern method	0.035	0.007	721	847	1.085	0.214	0.020	0.049
Want no more children	0.659	0.019	721	847	1.058	0.028	0.622	0.697
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.055	0.008	721	847	0.968	0.150	0.038	0.071
Ideal number of children	2.267	0.053	910	1072	1.534	0.023	2.161	2.372
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.903	0.026	196	233	1.232	0.029	0.851	0.955
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	224	267	na	na	na	na
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.076	0.020	223	266	1.127	0.260	0.037	0.116
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.506	0.115	16	20	0.951	0.227	0.276	0.735
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.974	0.026	40	47	1.041	0.027	0.921	1.027
Received BCG vaccination	0.966	0.034	39	46	1.161	0.035	0.898	1.034
Received HepB vaccination at birth	0.941	0.040	39	46	1.064	0.043	0.860	1.022
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	0.950	0.033	39	46	0.936	0.035	0.884	1.016
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	0.950	0.033	39	46	0.936	0.035	0.884	1.016
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.950	0.033	39	46	0.936	0.035	0.884	1.016
Received measles vaccination	0.835	0.067	39	46	1.129	0.081	0.701	0.970
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.801	0.071	39	46	1.109	0.089	0.659	0.944
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.898	0.050	46	54	1.122	0.056	0.798	0.998
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.925	0.055	41	49	1.338	0.059	0.816	1.035
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.876	0.062	41	49	1.216	0.071	0.751	1.000
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.853	0.065	41	49	1.188	0.077	0.723	0.984
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.900	0.059	41	49	1.253	0.065	0.783	1.017
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.073	0.023	212	252	1.222	0.314	0.027	0.119
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.009	0.006	212	252	0.932	0.684	0.000	0.020
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.008	0.006	217	258	0.929	0.688	0.000	0.020
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.202	0.035	159	191	1.045	0.171	0.133	0.272
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.144	0.008	1272	1483	0.819	0.056	0.127	0.160
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.022	0.004	1280	1497	0.975	0.182	0.014	0.030
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.641	0.015	1280	1497	1.100	0.023	0.611	0.670
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.020	0.004	1321	1547	1.089	0.211	0.011	0.028
Do not smoke tobacco	0.977	0.004	1321	1547	1.003	0.004	0.969	0.985
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.695	0.017	1321	1547	1.303	0.024	0.662	0.728
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.016	0.006	1321	1547	1.576	0.336	0.005	0.027
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.107	0.014	1321	1547	1.687	0.134	0.078	0.136
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.583	0.019	1321	1547	1.366	0.032	0.546	0.620
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.228	0.014	1321	1547	1.188	0.060	0.200	0.255
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.742	0.020	1321	1547	1.621	0.026	0.703	0.781
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.040	0.177	2796	3290	1.106	0.087	1.686	2.395
MEN								
Urban residence	0.417	0.029	380	454	1.153	0.070	0.358	0.475
Secondary or higher education	0.620	0.028	380	454	1.132	0.046	0.563	0.676
Never married/in union	0.319	0.017	526	627	0.831	0.053	0.285	0.353
Currently married/in union	0.669	0.017	526	627	0.833	0.026	0.635	0.703
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.218	0.027	466	556	1.384	0.122	0.165	0.271
Want no more children	0.712	0.025	349	419	1.038	0.035	0.662	0.763
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.030	0.011	349	419	1.209	0.368	0.008	0.052
Ideal number of children	2.638	0.067	524	624	1.369	0.025	2.504	2.772
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.018	0.007	526	627	1.116	0.357	0.005	0.031
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.489	0.053	104	120	1.071	0.108	0.383	0.594
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.010	0.004	526	627	0.978	0.432	0.001	0.018
Do not smoke tobacco	0.605	0.027	526	627	1.265	0.045	0.551	0.659
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.132	0.017	526	627	1.173	0.131	0.097	0.166
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.002	0.002	526	627	1.126	1.010	0.000	0.007
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.071	0.016	526	627	1.440	0.227	0.039	0.103
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.279	0.022	526	627	1.142	0.080	0.234	0.324
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.101	0.016	526	627	1.202	0.156	0.070	0.133
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.401	0.038	526	627	1.770	0.095	0.325	0.477

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Gjirokaster sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.556	0.036	630	204	1.798	0.064	0.484	0.627
Secondary or higher education	0.659	0.038	630	204	2.013	0.058	0.582	0.735
Never married/in union	0.214	0.016	630	204	0.992	0.076	0.181	0.246
Currently married/in union	0.755	0.017	630	204	0.995	0.023	0.721	0.789
Married before age 20	0.302	0.028	551	178	1.448	0.094	0.245	0.359
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.146	0.022	551	178	1.436	0.148	0.103	0.189
Currently pregnant	0.027	0.006	630	204	0.992	0.237	0.014	0.040
Children ever born	1.518	0.062	630	204	1.262	0.041	1.394	1.643
Children surviving	1.490	0.056	630	204	1.217	0.038	1.378	1.602
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.212	0.123	200	67	1.471	0.055	1.967	2.458
Know any contraceptive method	0.984	0.008	475	154	1.298	0.008	0.968	0.999
Know a mordern method	0.980	0.008	475	154	1.239	0.008	0.964	0.996
Currently using any method	0.285	0.032	475	154	1.524	0.111	0.221	0.348
Currently using a modern method	0.054	0.012	475	154	1.168	0.226	0.029	0.078
Want no more children	0.557	0.032	475	154	1.403	0.058	0.493	0.621
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.042	0.011	475	154	1.162	0.256	0.020	0.063
Ideal number of children	2.471	0.053	630	204	1.455	0.021	2.366	2.576
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.964	0.018	150	47	1.171	0.019	0.927	1.000
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	170	53	na	na	na	na
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.055	0.017	170	53	0.971	0.319	0.020	0.090
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.158	0.110	9	3	0.900	0.696	0.000	0.378
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.954	0.045	35	11	1.259	0.047	0.864	1.044
Received BCG vaccination	0.950	0.033	34	11	0.854	0.035	0.884	1.015
Received HepB vaccination at birth	0.912	0.044	34	11	0.891	0.049	0.823	1.001
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	0.961	0.027	34	11	0.808	0.028	0.906	1.016
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	0.927	0.043	34	11	0.949	0.047	0.840	1.014
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.927	0.043	34	11	0.949	0.047	0.840	1.014
Received measles vaccination	0.804	0.071	34	11	1.018	0.089	0.661	0.946
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.719	0.080	34	11	1.009	0.112	0.558	0.880
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.884	0.065	36	11	1.156	0.073	0.755	1.014
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.933	0.046	33	9	0.985	0.049	0.842	1.025
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.725	0.110	33	9	1.314	0.152	0.504	0.945
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.677	0.111	33	9	1.261	0.164	0.455	0.899
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.892	0.051	33	9	0.881	0.057	0.790	0.994
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.131	0.034	157	49	1.201	0.260	0.063	0.199
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.049	0.022	155	48	1.209	0.440	0.006	0.092
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.031	0.014	162	50	0.981	0.443	0.004	0.059
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.278	0.043	134	42	1.067	0.156	0.192	0.365
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.276	0.022	923	299	1.523	0.081	0.231	0.321
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.020	0.005	917	297	1.155	0.265	0.010	0.031
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.556	0.027	917	297	1.656	0.049	0.502	0.611
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.019	0.006	946	307	1.333	0.313	0.007	0.031
Do not smoke tobacco	0.967	0.008	946	307	1.299	0.008	0.952	0.982
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.711	0.024	946	307	1.643	0.034	0.663	0.760
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.008	0.003	946	307	1.125	0.414	0.001	0.014
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.116	0.019	946	307	1.871	0.168	0.077	0.155
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.568	0.022	946	307	1.359	0.039	0.524	0.612
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.221	0.015	946	307	1.120	0.069	0.190	0.251
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.798	0.020	946	307	1.547	0.025	0.758	0.839
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.798	0.212	1912	615	1.342	0.118	1.374	2.222
MEN								
Urban residence	0.516	0.043	326	109	1.553	0.084	0.429	0.602
Secondary or higher education	0.728	0.033	326	109	1.354	0.046	0.661	0.795
Never married/in union	0.401	0.025	447	148	1.061	0.061	0.352	0.451
Currently married/in union	0.584	0.024	447	148	1.039	0.042	0.535	0.632
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.095	0.015	402	133	1.022	0.158	0.065	0.124
Want no more children	0.583	0.034	269	87	1.112	0.057	0.516	0.650
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.010	0.007	269	87	1.227	0.759	0.000	0.024
Ideal number of children	2.254	0.051	445	148	1.289	0.023	2.152	2.356
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.012	0.006	447	148	1.241	0.540	0.000	0.024
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.595	0.062	78	26	1.103	0.104	0.472	0.719
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.003	0.003	447	148	1.251	1.019	0.000	0.010
Do not smoke tobacco	0.617	0.023	447	148	0.987	0.037	0.571	0.662
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.441	0.032	447	148	1.347	0.072	0.377	0.504
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.003	0.003	447	148	1.220	1.014	0.000	0.010
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.020	0.007	447	148	1.106	0.365	0.005	0.035
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.489	0.028	447	148	1.184	0.057	0.433	0.545
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.034	0.012	447	148	1.341	0.337	0.011	0.058
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.418	0.047	447	148	2.015	0.113	0.324	0.513

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Korce sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.430	0.037	980	859	2.322	0.086	0.357	0.504
Secondary or higher education	0.554	0.031	980	859	1.927	0.055	0.493	0.615
Never married/in union	0.242	0.017	980	859	1.231	0.070	0.208	0.276
Currently married/in union	0.723	0.016	980	859	1.123	0.022	0.691	0.755
Married before age 20	0.317	0.020	825	720	1.215	0.062	0.278	0.357
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.117	0.019	825	720	1.726	0.166	0.078	0.155
Currently pregnant	0.025	0.005	980	859	1.081	0.214	0.015	0.036
Children ever born	1.323	0.033	980	859	0.952	0.025	1.257	1.389
Children surviving	1.297	0.032	980	859	0.959	0.025	1.233	1.362
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.035	0.055	294	254	1.089	0.027	1.925	2.145
Know any contraceptive method	0.997	0.002	709	621	1.094	0.002	0.992	1.001
Know a mordern method	0.949	0.018	709	621	2.169	0.019	0.913	0.985
Currently using any method	0.615	0.027	709	621	1.472	0.044	0.561	0.669
Currently using a modern method	0.043	0.008	709	621	1.108	0.196	0.026	0.060
Want no more children	0.628	0.019	709	621	1.067	0.031	0.589	0.667
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.058	0.010	709	621	1.174	0.178	0.037	0.078
Ideal number of children	2.281	0.039	977	856	1.630	0.017	2.203	2.360
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.946	0.030	202	177	1.855	0.031	0.887	1.005
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	225	200	na	na	na	na
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.081	0.020	223	196	1.135	0.252	0.040	0.122
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.607	0.143	17	16	1.245	0.235	0.322	0.893
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	1.000	0.000	50	37	na	na	na	na
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	50	37	na	na	na	na
Received HepB vaccination at birth	1.000	0.000	50	37	na	na	na	na
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	1.000	0.000	50	37	na	na	na	na
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	1.000	0.000	50	37	na	na	na	na
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.987	0.013	50	37	0.751	0.013	0.960	1.013
Received measles vaccination	0.887	0.053	50	37	1.006	0.060	0.780	0.994
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.887	0.053	50	37	1.006	0.060	0.780	0.994
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	1.000	0.000	45	44	na	na	na	na
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.976	0.024	45	44	1.102	0.024	0.928	1.023
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.962	0.027	45	44	1.002	0.028	0.909	1.016
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.828	0.063	45	44	1.178	0.076	0.703	0.953
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.950	0.030	45	44	0.966	0.031	0.891	1.009
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.096	0.020	220	200	1.034	0.209	0.056	0.137
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.024	0.011	217	198	1.058	0.456	0.002	0.046
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.016	0.009	223	202	1.060	0.547	0.000	0.034
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.230	0.033	184	170	1.065	0.142	0.164	0.295
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.138	0.011	1343	1185	1.201	0.082	0.115	0.160
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.029	0.005	1335	1180	1.085	0.171	0.019	0.039
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.509	0.016	1335	1180	1.179	0.032	0.477	0.542
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.056	0.010	1375	1213	1.551	0.172	0.036	0.075
Do not smoke tobacco	0.970	0.006	1375	1213	1.253	0.006	0.959	0.982
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.764	0.025	1375	1213	2.146	0.032	0.715	0.813
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.011	0.004	1375	1213	1.422	0.356	0.003	0.020
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.098	0.013	1375	1213	1.576	0.129	0.073	0.123
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.501	0.015	1375	1213	1.113	0.030	0.471	0.531
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.201	0.013	1375	1213	1.211	0.065	0.175	0.227
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.651	0.030	1375	1213	2.355	0.047	0.591	0.712
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.640	0.132	2988	2617	1.087	0.080	1.377	1.903
MEN								
Urban residence	0.378	0.040	475	404	1.775	0.105	0.299	0.458
Secondary or higher education	0.645	0.035	475	404	1.596	0.054	0.575	0.715
Never married/in union	0.414	0.022	642	545	1.107	0.052	0.371	0.457
Currently married/in union	0.571	0.021	642	545	1.089	0.037	0.528	0.614
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.152	0.033	565	480	2.156	0.215	0.086	0.217
Want no more children	0.908	0.022	365	311	1.464	0.024	0.864	0.953
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.017	0.012	365	311	1.799	0.710	0.000	0.042
Ideal number of children	2.241	0.047	641	544	1.591	0.021	2.147	2.335
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.004	0.004	642	545	1.602	1.009	0.000	0.012
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.694	0.043	158	131	1.156	0.061	0.609	0.779
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.017	0.007	642	545	1.410	0.425	0.003	0.031
Do not smoke tobacco	0.752	0.028	642	545	1.616	0.037	0.697	0.807
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.343	0.028	642	545	1.507	0.082	0.287	0.400
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.002	0.002	642	545	1.219	0.981	0.000	0.007
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.019	0.008	642	545	1.431	0.407	0.003	0.034
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.532	0.039	642	545	1.955	0.073	0.454	0.609
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.026	0.009	642	545	1.415	0.341	0.008	0.044
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.312	0.053	642	545	2.874	0.170	0.206	0.417

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Kukes sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.353	0.051	1116	338	3.530	0.144	0.251	0.454
Secondary or higher education	0.553	0.034	1116	338	2.301	0.062	0.485	0.622
Never married/in union	0.333	0.014	1116	338	1.002	0.042	0.305	0.361
Currently married/in union	0.640	0.014	1116	338	0.992	0.022	0.611	0.668
Married before age 20	0.241	0.018	913	275	1.253	0.074	0.205	0.276
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.065	0.008	913	275	0.947	0.119	0.050	0.080
Currently pregnant	0.020	0.005	1116	338	1.183	0.248	0.010	0.030
Children ever born	1.637	0.049	1116	338	1.046	0.030	1.539	1.735
Children surviving	1.623	0.048	1116	338	1.031	0.029	1.527	1.719
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.749	0.106	373	108	1.453	0.038	2.538	2.960
Know any contraceptive method	0.961	0.019	720	216	2.584	0.019	0.924	0.999
Know a mordern method	0.798	0.040	720	216	2.664	0.050	0.718	0.878
Currently using any method	0.484	0.024	720	216	1.275	0.049	0.436	0.531
Currently using a modern method	0.020	0.010	720	216	1.859	0.481	0.001	0.040
Want no more children	0.634	0.028	720	216	1.548	0.044	0.578	0.690
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.022	0.006	720	216	1.069	0.263	0.011	0.034
Ideal number of children	2.773	0.047	1114	337	1.516	0.017	2.679	2.868
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.761	0.033	254	76	1.239	0.044	0.694	0.827
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.990	0.007	325	100	0.924	0.007	0.976	1.005
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.014	0.008	324	100	1.153	0.523	0.000	0.029
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.620	0.232	4	1	1.045	0.374	0.156	1.085
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.949	0.038	59	16	1.233	0.040	0.874	1.025
Received BCG vaccination	0.987	0.013	57	15	0.793	0.013	0.962	1.013
Received HepB vaccination at birth	0.987	0.013	57	15	0.793	0.013	0.962	1.013
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	0.963	0.028	57	15	1.029	0.029	0.907	1.018
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	0.987	0.013	57	15	0.793	0.013	0.962	1.013
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.975	0.017	57	15	0.788	0.018	0.940	1.010
Received measles vaccination	0.908	0.051	57	15	1.228	0.056	0.807	1.010
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.871	0.058	57	15	1.200	0.066	0.756	0.986
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.881	0.048	62	20	1.206	0.055	0.784	0.978
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	1.000	0.000	54	17	na	na	na	na
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.891	0.043	54	17	1.052	0.049	0.804	0.977
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.535	0.112	54	17	1.729	0.209	0.311	0.759
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.941	0.036	54	17	0.966	0.039	0.869	1.014
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.199	0.019	311	96	0.820	0.094	0.162	0.237
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.034	0.016	308	95	1.374	0.472	0.002	0.067
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.022	0.008	318	98	1.052	0.377	0.006	0.039
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.250	0.034	282	87	1.292	0.137	0.182	0.318
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.205	0.019	1475	440	1.852	0.095	0.166	0.243
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.023	0.006	1444	432	1.483	0.252	0.012	0.035
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.501	0.020	1444	432	1.519	0.040	0.461	0.541
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.009	0.003	1484	443	1.384	0.382	0.002	0.015
Do not smoke tobacco	0.998	0.002	1484	443	1.269	0.002	0.994	1.001
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.967	0.012	1484	443	2.537	0.012	0.943	0.990
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.147	0.028	1484	443	3.060	0.192	0.091	0.204
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.049	0.014	1484	443	2.519	0.288	0.021	0.078
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.571	0.022	1484	443	1.718	0.039	0.527	0.615
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.094	0.015	1484	443	2.035	0.164	0.063	0.125
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.259	0.019	1484	443	1.640	0.072	0.221	0.296
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.176	0.161	3369	1018	1.117	0.074	1.854	2.498
MEN								
Urban residence	0.349	0.051	493	136	2.341	0.145	0.248	0.450
Secondary or higher education	0.632	0.035	493	136	1.596	0.055	0.562	0.701
Never married/in union	0.355	0.017	645	177	0.880	0.047	0.321	0.388
Currently married/in union	0.645	0.017	645	177	0.879	0.026	0.611	0.678
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.061	0.012	562	154	1.163	0.193	0.037	0.084
Want no more children	0.762	0.040	415	114	1.924	0.053	0.681	0.843
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.004	0.003	415	114	0.897	0.713	0.000	0.009
Ideal number of children	3.088	0.082	642	176	1.688	0.027	2.924	3.252
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.008	0.004	645	177	1.152	0.520	0.000	0.015
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.737	0.049	158	44	1.400	0.067	0.638	0.836
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.020	0.008	645	177	1.460	0.405	0.004	0.036
Do not smoke tobacco	0.727	0.034	645	177	1.910	0.046	0.660	0.794
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.555	0.025	645	177	1.289	0.046	0.504	0.605
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.182	0.038	645	177	2.489	0.209	0.106	0.258
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.159	0.031	645	177	2.136	0.194	0.097	0.221
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.426	0.034	645	177	1.764	0.081	0.357	0.495
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.045	0.010	645	177	1.202	0.217	0.026	0.065
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.073	0.016	645	177	1.601	0.225	0.040	0.106

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Lezhe sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.617	0.047	766	482	2.668	0.076	0.523	0.712
Secondary or higher education	0.560	0.031	766	482	1.751	0.056	0.497	0.623
Never married/in union	0.296	0.022	766	482	1.336	0.074	0.252	0.340
Currently married/in union	0.675	0.019	766	482	1.098	0.028	0.638	0.712
Married before age 20	0.269	0.021	635	406	1.220	0.080	0.226	0.312
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.094	0.016	635	406	1.382	0.171	0.062	0.126
Currently pregnant	0.014	0.005	766	482	1.140	0.343	0.004	0.024
Children ever born	1.507	0.047	766	482	0.959	0.031	1.412	1.601
Children surviving	1.491	0.048	766	482	0.981	0.032	1.396	1.586
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.491	0.068	235	159	0.914	0.027	2.355	2.627
Know any contraceptive method	0.953	0.009	515	326	0.990	0.010	0.935	0.971
Know a mordern method	0.926	0.015	515	326	1.279	0.016	0.897	0.956
Currently using any method	0.107	0.021	515	326	1.538	0.196	0.065	0.149
Currently using a modern method	0.029	0.011	515	326	1.412	0.358	0.008	0.051
Want no more children	0.550	0.020	515	326	0.915	0.037	0.509	0.590
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.030	0.011	515	326	1.410	0.356	0.009	0.051
Ideal number of children	2.467	0.124	758	475	2.428	0.050	2.218	2.716
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.883	0.032	178	117	1.333	0.036	0.820	0.947
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.975	0.014	213	136	1.357	0.015	0.947	1.004
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.074	0.043	213	136	2.405	0.588	0.000	0.160
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.580	0.087	9	10	0.697	0.150	0.406	0.754
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.886	0.062	46	27	1.268	0.070	0.761	1.010
Received BCG vaccination	0.985	0.015	42	24	0.742	0.015	0.956	1.015
Received HepB vaccination at birth	1.000	0.000	42	24	na	na	na	na
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	0.983	0.017	42	24	0.815	0.017	0.949	1.018
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	0.983	0.017	42	24	0.815	0.017	0.949	1.018
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.968	0.022	42	24	0.781	0.023	0.924	1.013
Received measles vaccination	0.972	0.021	42	24	0.766	0.021	0.931	1.014
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.958	0.025	42	24	0.758	0.026	0.908	1.008
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.824	0.072	46	27	1.217	0.087	0.680	0.968
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.963	0.022	39	22	0.688	0.023	0.918	1.007
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.814	0.056	39	22	0.840	0.069	0.702	0.926
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.751	0.072	39	22	0.969	0.096	0.607	0.894
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.926	0.036	39	22	0.800	0.039	0.854	0.997
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.094	0.028	187	109	1.250	0.297	0.038	0.150
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.062	0.023	185	109	1.257	0.362	0.017	0.107
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.040	0.015	196	116	0.983	0.369	0.010	0.070
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.197	0.035	148	89	1.167	0.178	0.127	0.267
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.221	0.018	983	607	1.383	0.083	0.184	0.257
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.040	0.012	971	602	1.893	0.298	0.016	0.064
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.528	0.027	971	602	1.706	0.052	0.474	0.583
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.016	0.005	1016	626	1.144	0.282	0.007	0.025
Do not smoke tobacco	0.982	0.006	1016	626	1.418	0.006	0.970	0.994
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.800	0.023	1016	626	1.810	0.028	0.755	0.846
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.027	0.010	1016	626	1.981	0.371	0.007	0.048
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.040	0.011	1016	626	1.775	0.274	0.018	0.061
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.514	0.024	1016	626	1.527	0.047	0.466	0.562
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.115	0.018	1016	626	1.781	0.155	0.079	0.151
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.657	0.038	1016	626	2.522	0.057	0.581	0.732
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.103	0.183	2303	1439	1.207	0.087	1.736	2.470
MEN								
Urban residence	0.628	0.055	303	187	1.971	0.088	0.518	0.738
Secondary or higher education	0.597	0.054	303	187	1.896	0.090	0.490	0.705
Never married/in union	0.379	0.026	423	257	1.084	0.068	0.327	0.430
Currently married/in union	0.608	0.028	423	257	1.168	0.046	0.553	0.664
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.010	0.006	371	227	1.054	0.532	0.000	0.022
Want no more children	0.756	0.029	260	156	1.083	0.038	0.698	0.814
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.000	0.000	260	156	na	na	na	na
Ideal number of children	2.574	0.144	416	254	2.210	0.056	2.287	2.862
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.020	0.006	423	257	0.915	0.313	0.007	0.032
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.696	0.061	93	53	1.265	0.087	0.574	0.818
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.030	0.009	423	257	1.086	0.301	0.012	0.048
Do not smoke tobacco	0.707	0.044	423	257	1.983	0.062	0.619	0.796
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.292	0.036	423	257	1.612	0.122	0.221	0.363
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.003	0.002	423	257	0.822	0.705	0.000	0.008
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.020	0.009	423	257	1.337	0.460	0.002	0.038
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.261	0.035	423	257	1.632	0.134	0.192	0.331
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.073	0.019	423	257	1.514	0.262	0.035	0.112
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.244	0.035	423	257	1.684	0.145	0.173	0.314

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Shkoder sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.503	0.040	862	795	2.337	0.079	0.423	0.583
Secondary or higher education	0.649	0.028	862	795	1.703	0.043	0.593	0.704
Never married/in union	0.401	0.021	862	795	1.281	0.053	0.359	0.444
Currently married/in union	0.558	0.021	862	795	1.243	0.038	0.516	0.601
Married before age 20	0.288	0.020	722	665	1.197	0.070	0.248	0.329
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.100	0.014	722	665	1.242	0.139	0.072	0.128
Currently pregnant	0.030	0.008	862	795	1.382	0.270	0.014	0.045
Children ever born	1.231	0.061	862	795	1.295	0.049	1.109	1.352
Children surviving	1.218	0.059	862	795	1.269	0.048	1.100	1.335
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.320	0.097	271	242	1.306	0.042	2.126	2.514
Know any contraceptive method	0.959	0.015	502	444	1.687	0.016	0.929	0.989
Know a mordern method	0.921	0.019	502	444	1.605	0.021	0.882	0.959
Currently using any method	0.159	0.025	502	444	1.504	0.155	0.110	0.208
Currently using a modern method	0.035	0.012	502	444	1.416	0.332	0.012	0.058
Want no more children	0.615	0.028	502	444	1.288	0.046	0.559	0.671
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.072	0.019	502	444	1.604	0.258	0.035	0.109
Ideal number of children	2.395	0.080	858	792	1.948	0.033	2.235	2.555
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.587	0.075	137	118	1.768	0.128	0.436	0.738
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	168	147	na	na	na	na
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.033	0.014	168	147	0.976	0.411	0.006	0.060
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.611	0.160	7	5	0.767	0.261	0.292	0.931
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	1.000	0.000	30	27	na	na	na	na
Received BCG vaccination	0.967	0.032	30	27	0.989	0.033	0.903	1.031
Received HepB vaccination at birth	0.967	0.032	30	27	0.989	0.033	0.903	1.031
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	0.967	0.034	30	27	1.039	0.035	0.900	1.034
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	0.919	0.054	30	27	1.097	0.059	0.811	1.027
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.848	0.096	30	27	1.479	0.113	0.656	1.039
Received measles vaccination	0.790	0.071	30	27	0.973	0.090	0.648	0.933
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.742	0.099	30	27	1.259	0.134	0.544	0.941
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.971	0.029	43	38	1.134	0.030	0.913	1.029
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.900	0.047	42	37	1.015	0.053	0.805	0.995
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.861	0.050	42	37	0.926	0.058	0.761	0.961
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.876	0.049	42	37	0.944	0.055	0.779	0.973
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.850	0.052	42	37	0.936	0.062	0.745	0.954
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.086	0.021	159	134	0.950	0.242	0.045	0.128
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.028	0.016	157	132	1.028	0.563	0.000	0.059
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.016	0.011	160	135	1.091	0.680	0.000	0.038
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.247	0.042	140	119	1.116	0.171	0.163	0.332
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.213	0.015	1145	1050	1.274	0.073	0.182	0.244
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.029	0.007	1150	1055	1.385	0.239	0.015	0.042
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.543	0.019	1150	1055	1.292	0.035	0.505	0.581
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.009	0.004	1189	1097	1.303	0.405	0.002	0.016
Do not smoke tobacco	0.977	0.005	1189	1097	1.215	0.005	0.966	0.987
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.930	0.012	1189	1097	1.581	0.013	0.906	0.953
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.009	0.003	1189	1097	1.100	0.328	0.003	0.016
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.018	0.005	1189	1097	1.216	0.262	0.008	0.027
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.626	0.020	1189	1097	1.435	0.032	0.586	0.666
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.103	0.009	1189	1097	1.057	0.091	0.084	0.121
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.595	0.031	1189	1097	2.171	0.052	0.533	0.657
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.439	0.219	2610	2414	1.349	0.152	1.001	1.877
MEN								
Urban residence	0.453	0.039	368	328	1.512	0.087	0.374	0.532
Secondary or higher education	0.670	0.030	368	328	1.236	0.045	0.609	0.731
Never married/in union	0.411	0.020	493	438	0.910	0.049	0.371	0.451
Currently married/in union	0.561	0.022	493	438	0.978	0.039	0.517	0.604
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.087	0.018	419	377	1.330	0.211	0.051	0.124
Want no more children	0.768	0.031	279	246	1.213	0.040	0.707	0.830
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.029	0.010	279	246	0.988	0.344	0.009	0.049
Ideal number of children	2.569	0.054	490	435	1.276	0.021	2.461	2.677
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.029	0.011	493	438	1.415	0.369	0.008	0.051
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.641	0.048	129	110	1.138	0.075	0.544	0.737
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.010	0.005	493	438	1.098	0.485	0.000	0.020
Do not smoke tobacco	0.652	0.028	493	438	1.309	0.043	0.596	0.708
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.505	0.043	493	438	1.898	0.085	0.419	0.591
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.001	0.001	493	438	0.776	1.013	0.000	0.004
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.098	0.049	493	438	3.591	0.497	0.001	0.195
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.549	0.026	493	438	1.162	0.047	0.497	0.601
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.012	0.006	493	438	1.110	0.448	0.001	0.023
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.456	0.048	493	438	2.119	0.105	0.360	0.551

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Tirane sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.780	0.020	1201	3558	1.708	0.026	0.739	0.821
Secondary or higher education	0.729	0.026	1201	3558	2.011	0.035	0.677	0.780
Never married/in union	0.347	0.017	1201	3558	1.207	0.048	0.314	0.380
Currently married/in union	0.616	0.017	1201	3558	1.211	0.028	0.582	0.650
Married before age 20	0.251	0.017	1008	2995	1.254	0.068	0.217	0.286
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.133	0.015	1008	2995	1.383	0.111	0.103	0.163
Currently pregnant	0.020	0.006	1201	3558	1.389	0.281	0.009	0.031
Children ever born	1.251	0.048	1201	3558	1.352	0.038	1.155	1.346
Children surviving	1.241	0.047	1201	3558	1.351	0.038	1.147	1.336
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.249	0.067	348	1046	1.270	0.030	2.115	2.382
Know any contraceptive method	0.991	0.004	755	2191	1.225	0.004	0.983	1.000
Know a mordern method	0.970	0.007	755	2191	1.066	0.007	0.956	0.983
Currently using any method	0.643	0.048	755	2191	2.737	0.075	0.547	0.739
Currently using a modern method	0.032	0.007	755	2191	1.078	0.217	0.018	0.045
Want no more children	0.672	0.021	755	2191	1.207	0.031	0.630	0.713
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.037	0.009	755	2191	1.255	0.234	0.020	0.054
Ideal number of children	2.318	0.034	1183	3517	1.367	0.015	2.250	2.386
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.933	0.022	213	592	1.285	0.024	0.888	0.978
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	247	691	na	na	na	na
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.055	0.015	246	688	1.065	0.283	0.024	0.086
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.601	0.149	12	38	1.094	0.247	0.303	0.898
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.892	0.054	48	135	1.185	0.060	0.785	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.927	0.045	44	121	1.127	0.049	0.836	1.018
Received HepB vaccination at birth	0.927	0.045	44	121	1.127	0.049	0.836	1.018
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	0.971	0.029	44	121	1.120	0.030	0.912	1.029
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	0.935	0.044	44	121	1.139	0.047	0.848	1.022
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.885	0.054	44	121	1.093	0.061	0.777	0.993
Received measles vaccination	0.666	0.070	44	121	0.959	0.105	0.525	0.806
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.593	0.078	44	121	1.023	0.131	0.437	0.748
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.912	0.048	41	122	1.104	0.053	0.815	1.009
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.922	0.047	38	111	1.081	0.051	0.828	1.016
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.853	0.061	38	111	1.068	0.072	0.730	0.976
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.784	0.091	38	111	1.351	0.116	0.602	0.965
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.817	0.071	38	111	1.129	0.087	0.675	0.959
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.108	0.025	229	597	1.124	0.230	0.059	0.158
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.004	0.003	225	590	0.658	0.703	0.000	0.010
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.008	0.008	232	604	1.308	0.994	0.000	0.024
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.179	0.033	175	456	1.088	0.186	0.113	0.246
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.225	0.015	1455	4252	1.376	0.068	0.195	0.255
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.040	0.006	1477	4337	1.233	0.159	0.027	0.052
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.522	0.018	1477	4337	1.362	0.034	0.486	0.558
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.010	0.003	1580	4683	1.126	0.286	0.004	0.015
Do not smoke tobacco	0.919	0.009	1580	4683	1.254	0.009	0.902	0.936
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.618	0.018	1580	4683	1.471	0.029	0.582	0.654
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.053	0.010	1580	4683	1.694	0.180	0.034	0.072
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.175	0.020	1580	4683	2.130	0.116	0.135	0.216
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.639	0.013	1580	4683	1.048	0.020	0.614	0.665
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.226	0.013	1580	4683	1.213	0.056	0.201	0.252
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.860	0.015	1580	4683	1.755	0.018	0.829	0.891
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.541	0.129	3596	10632	1.155	0.083	1.284	1.799
MEN								
Urban residence	0.784	0.030	471	1500	1.558	0.038	0.724	0.843
Secondary or higher education	0.734	0.034	471	1500	1.653	0.046	0.667	0.802
Never married/in union	0.446	0.022	622	1938	1.110	0.050	0.402	0.490
Currently married/in union	0.544	0.022	622	1938	1.090	0.040	0.501	0.588
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.273	0.029	544	1697	1.498	0.105	0.215	0.330
Want no more children	0.754	0.029	350	1055	1.252	0.038	0.697	0.812
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.040	0.014	350	1055	1.298	0.342	0.013	0.067
Ideal number of children	2.263	0.091	619	1924	1.711	0.040	2.081	2.446
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.043	0.010	622	1938	1.190	0.224	0.024	0.063
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.516	0.055	164	533	1.392	0.106	0.406	0.625
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.010	0.004	622	1938	0.940	0.383	0.002	0.017
Do not smoke tobacco	0.598	0.028	622	1938	1.400	0.046	0.543	0.653
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.360	0.038	622	1938	1.952	0.105	0.284	0.435
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.005	0.003	622	1938	1.016	0.568	0.000	0.011
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.184	0.033	622	1938	2.103	0.178	0.119	0.250
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.594	0.029	622	1938	1.449	0.048	0.537	0.651
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.105	0.013	622	1938	1.054	0.124	0.079	0.131
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.245	0.035	622	1938	2.013	0.142	0.176	0.315

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Vlore sample, Albania DHS 2017-18

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.750	0.036	694	586	2.191	0.048	0.677	0.822
Secondary or higher education	0.684	0.033	694	586	1.860	0.048	0.618	0.750
Never married/in union	0.278	0.021	694	586	1.254	0.077	0.236	0.321
Currently married/in union	0.683	0.022	694	586	1.222	0.032	0.640	0.727
Married before age 20	0.317	0.023	591	509	1.208	0.073	0.270	0.363
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.148	0.024	591	509	1.651	0.163	0.100	0.196
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.008	694	586	0.997	0.182	0.027	0.057
Children ever born	1.338	0.076	694	586	1.604	0.057	1.185	1.490
Children surviving	1.329	0.075	694	586	1.577	0.056	1.180	1.478
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.274	0.084	190	157	1.127	0.037	2.106	2.441
Know any contraceptive method	0.995	0.004	474	400	1.125	0.004	0.987	1.002
Know a mordern method	0.966	0.010	474	400	1.174	0.010	0.946	0.985
Currently using any method	0.548	0.040	474	400	1.759	0.074	0.467	0.628
Currently using a modern method	0.057	0.014	474	400	1.315	0.247	0.029	0.085
Want no more children	0.602	0.040	474	400	1.775	0.067	0.522	0.682
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.079	0.018	474	400	1.488	0.234	0.042	0.116
Ideal number of children	2.410	0.056	669	568	1.573	0.023	2.298	2.521
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.790	0.048	151	121	1.438	0.061	0.694	0.886
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	170	136	na	na	na	na
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.022	0.009	170	136	0.830	0.427	0.003	0.040
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	1.000	0.000	5	3	na	na	na	na
Vaccination card seen (children age 12-23 months)	0.969	0.023	30	28	0.787	0.024	0.922	1.016
Received BCG vaccination	0.902	0.058	28	27	1.130	0.065	0.786	1.019
Received HepB vaccination at birth	0.973	0.028	28	27	0.997	0.029	0.917	1.029
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (third dose)	1.000	0.000	28	27	na	na	na	na
Received polio vaccination (third dose)	1.000	0.000	28	27	na	na	na	na
Received PCV vaccination (third dose)	0.939	0.046	28	27	1.102	0.049	0.847	1.031
Received measles vaccination	0.863	0.072	28	27	1.194	0.083	0.719	1.006
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 12-23 months	0.827	0.081	28	27	1.218	0.097	0.665	0.988
Vaccination card seen (children age 24-35 months)	0.899	0.060	41	35	1.321	0.067	0.778	1.020
Received measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination	0.946	0.035	35	32	0.966	0.037	0.877	1.016
Received DPT vaccination (fourh dose)	0.931	0.043	35	32	1.052	0.046	0.846	1.016
Received polio vaccination (fourh dose)	0.908	0.049	35	32	1.057	0.054	0.810	1.006
Received all basic vaccinations appropriate for children age 24-35 months	0.891	0.054	35	32	1.078	0.061	0.783	0.998
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.122	0.037	155	125	1.381	0.304	0.048	0.196
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.000	0.000	154	125	na	na	na	na
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.005	0.005	157	126	0.888	1.013	0.000	0.015
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.351	0.039	122	104	0.939	0.110	0.274	0.428
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-59)	0.280	0.023	977	804	1.607	0.083	0.234	0.326
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.042	0.008	967	792	1.243	0.192	0.026	0.058
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.543	0.030	967	792	1.853	0.055	0.483	0.603
Experienced any intimate partner violence in the past 12 months	0.022	0.006	1012	834	1.308	0.275	0.010	0.034
Do not smoke tobacco	0.936	0.012	1012	834	1.548	0.013	0.912	0.960
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.664	0.023	1012	834	1.574	0.035	0.617	0.711
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.053	0.013	1012	834	1.878	0.250	0.027	0.080
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.111	0.022	1012	834	2.176	0.194	0.068	0.154
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.636	0.018	1012	834	1.185	0.028	0.601	0.672
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.106	0.017	1012	834	1.751	0.160	0.072	0.140
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.844	0.022	1012	834	1.911	0.026	0.800	0.887
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.451	0.168	2126	1796	1.306	0.116	1.114	1.787
MEN								
Urban residence	0.745	0.038	271	236	1.445	0.052	0.668	0.822
Secondary or higher education	0.689	0.050	271	236	1.760	0.072	0.590	0.789
Never married/in union	0.366	0.029	377	324	1.163	0.079	0.308	0.424
Currently married/in union	0.582	0.024	377	324	0.930	0.041	0.535	0.629
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.312	0.036	339	291	1.439	0.116	0.239	0.385
Want no more children	0.697	0.050	226	188	1.624	0.072	0.598	0.797
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.037	0.020	226	188	1.563	0.537	0.000	0.076
Ideal number of children	2.579	0.109	374	322	1.416	0.042	2.360	2.797
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.023	0.008	377	324	0.984	0.328	0.008	0.039
Abstinence among never marrid youth (never had sex)	0.297	0.072	77	72	1.369	0.243	0.152	0.441
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.023	0.011	377	324	1.390	0.471	0.001	0.044
Do not smoke tobacco	0.557	0.028	377	324	1.106	0.051	0.501	0.614
Did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months	0.335	0.028	377	324	1.157	0.084	0.278	0.391
Consumed the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables	0.087	0.029	377	324	2.012	0.338	0.028	0.146
Practice aerobic exercise 5 to 7 times a week	0.127	0.027	377	324	1.545	0.209	0.074	0.180
Measured optimal blood pressure (<120/<80 to 129/84)	0.514	0.036	377	324	1.400	0.070	0.442	0.586
Has any self-reported non-communicable disease	0.043	0.013	377	324	1.275	0.309	0.017	0.070
Heard of mammography and pap smear	0.407	0.046	377	324	1.823	0.114	0.315	0.500

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix C

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Albania 2017-18

	Female		Male			Female		Male	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	257	1.0	242	0.9	37	265	1.0	266	1.0
1	264	1.0	288	1.1	38	308	1.2	267	1.0
2	245	0.9	290	1.1	39	287	1.1	292	1.1
3	263	1.0	241	0.9	40	336	1.3	254	1.0
4	255	1.0	258	1.0	41	353	1.3	260	1.0
5	293	1.1	258	1.0	42	326	1.2	258	1.0
6	312	1.2	347	1.4	43	301	1.1	246	1.0
7	295	1.1	286	1.1	44	343	1.3	266	1.0
8	280	1.1	262	1.0	45	367	1.4	277	1.1
9	290	1.1	305	1.2	46	292	1.1	320	1.3
10	332	1.3	358	1.4	47	398	1.5	284	1.1
11	326	1.2	312	1.2	48	405	1.5	326	1.3
12	302	1.1	359	1.4	49	372	1.4	351	1.4
13	308	1.2	416	1.6	50	427	1.6	364	1.4
14	378	1.4	340	1.3	51	319	1.2	315	1.2
15	284	1.1	337	1.3	52	419	1.6	332	1.3
16	343	1.3	344	1.3	53	391	1.5	338	1.3
17	436	1.7	362	1.4	54	440	1.7	398	1.6
18	328	1.2	354	1.4	55	391	1.5	348	1.4
19	408	1.5	338	1.3	56	438	1.7	413	1.6
20	328	1.2	374	1.5	57	426	1.6	401	1.6
21	335	1.3	386	1.5	58	402	1.5	370	1.5
22	343	1.3	391	1.5	59	416	1.6	355	1.4
23	342	1.3	354	1.4	60	512	1.9	382	1.5
24	333	1.3	374	1.5	61	405	1.5	429	1.7
25	370	1.4	372	1.5	62	426	1.6	409	1.6
26	328	1.2	379	1.5	63	354	1.3	373	1.5
27	321	1.2	357	1.4	64	312	1.2	388	1.5
28	282	1.1	302	1.2	65	318	1.2	283	1.1
29	320	1.2	404	1.6	66	314	1.2	321	1.3
30	322	1.2	322	1.3	67	350	1.3	316	1.2
31	294	1.1	293	1.2	68	257	1.0	312	1.2
32	301	1.1	295	1.2	69	254	1.0	264	1.0
33	299	1.1	294	1.2	70+	2,736	10.4	2,709	10.6
34	317	1.2	239	0.9	Don't know/missing	78	0.3	56	0.2
35	347	1.3	287						
36	269	1.0	239	0.9	Total	26,385	100.0	25,502	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-64, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-59, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Albania 2017-18

Age group	Household population of women age 10-64	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	1,646	-	-	-
15-19	1,800	1,632	11.3	90.7
20-24	1,681	1,474	10.2	87.7
25-29	1,622	1,456	10.1	89.8
30-34	1,532	1,385	9.6	90.4
35-39	1,476	1,339	9.3	90.7
40-44	1,658	1,549	10.7	93.4
45-49	1,834	1,709	11.8	93.2
50-54	1,994	1,895	13.1	95.0
55-59	2,073	1,990	13.8	96.0
60-64	2,009	-	-	-
15-59	15,670	14,428	100.0	92.1

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-64, interviewed men age 15-59,and number and percent distribution of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Albania 2017-18

Age group	Household population of men age 10-64	Interviewed men age 15-59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	883	na	na	na
15-19	810	709	12.2	87.6
20-24	911	730	12.6	80.1
25-29	843	666	11.5	79.0
30-34	637	518	8.9	81.2
35-39	662	538	9.3	81.3
40-44	630	511	8.8	81.1
45-49	754	646	11.1	85.7
50-54	810	683	11.8	84.3
55-59	907	809	13.9	89.1
60-64	980	na	na	na
15-59	6,964	5,810	100.0	83.4

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Albania 2017-18

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Day Only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.05	8,536
Month Only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.11	8,536
Month and Year (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.17	8,536
Age at Death (Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.00	53
Age/date at first union[1] (Ever married women age 15-49)	0.05	7,779
Age/date at first union (Ever married men age 15-59)	0.00	3,775
Respondent's education (All women age 15-59)	0.00	15,000
Respondent's education (All men age 15-59))	0.00	6,142
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks (Living children 0-59 months)	0.43	2,550
Height (Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	10.16	2,601
Weight (Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	7.31	2,601
Height or weight (Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	10.16	2,601
Height (Women age 15-59 from the Biomarker questionnaire)	10.04	11,603
Weight (Women age 15-59 from the Biomarker questionnaire)	9.99	11,603
Height or weight (Women age 15-59 from the Biomarker questionnaire)	10.20	11,603
Height (Men age 15-59 from the Biomarker questionnaire)	20.14	5,232
Weight (Men age 15-59 from the Biomarker questionnaire)	19.88	5,232
Height or weight (Men age 15-59 from the Biomarker questionnaire)	20.17	5,232
Anemia (Living children age 6-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	23.93	2,337
Anemia (All women from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	11.85	15,670
Anemia (All men from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	22.51	6,944

[1] Both year and age missing

Table C.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Albania 2017-18

	Number of births			Percentage with year and month of birth given			Sex ratio at birth[1]			Calendar year ratio[2]		
Calendar year	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2018	3	0	3	100.0	-	100.0	66.1	-	66.1	-	-	-
2017	479	0	479	100.0	-	100.0	99.5	-	99.5	-	-	-
2016	498	2	500	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	226.4	97.0	98.9	103.1	98.9
2015	529	3	532	100.0	100.0	100.0	123.2	-	124.5	110.0	109.1	110.0
2014	465	4	469	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	-	110.1	88.2	152.3	88.5
2013	524	2	527	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.3	0.0	100.5	106.4	47.5	105.8
2012	521	5	526	100.0	95.8	100.0	93.7	222.5	94.5	89.9	185.2	90.4
2011	635	4	639	100.0	55.4	99.7	104.9	-	106.1	115.1	59.7	114.5
2010	583	7	589	99.9	90.9	99.8	96.6	65.3	96.2	101.8	257.9	102.5
2009	510	2	512	99.7	0.0	99.4	97.9	776.6	98.4	89.6	33.9	89.2
2014 - 2018	1,974	9	1,983	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.6	1,693.9	107.4	-	-	-
2009 - 2013	2,773	19	2,793	99.9	79.5	99.8	99.0	139.6	99.3	-	-	-
2004 - 2008	3,015	17	3,031	99.7	74.8	99.6	108.8	284.6	109.3	-	-	-
1999 - 2003	3,131	45	3,175	99.7	88.2	99.5	108.6	172.2	109.2	-	-	-
<1999	4,227	97	4,324	99.7	87.7	99.4	110.3	138.0	110.9	-	-	-
All	15,120	187	15,306	99.8	86.3	99.6	107.0	166.0	107.6	-	-	-

NA = Not applicable
[1] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[2] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under 1 month of age by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Albania 2017-18

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
Age at death (days)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	1	4	3	4	11
1	0	1	2	3	6
2	0	1	1	0	2
3	0	2	0	3	5
4	3	1	0	2	5
5	0	1	0	1	1
7	0	0	0	1	1
13	0	2	0	0	2
14	0	1	1	3	6
15	0	1	0	0	1
20	0	1	0	0	1
23	0	1	0	0	1
Total 0-30	4	14	7	15	41
Percentage early neonatal[1]	95.7	67.1	82.8	74.0	75.3

[1] 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under 2 years of age by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Albania 2017-18

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
Age at death (months)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	4	14	7	15	41
1	0	1	2	1	4
2	0	0	1	5	6
3	0	1	2	3	5
4	0	1	1	5	8
5	0	0	1	5	6
6	4	0	1	3	8
8	0	1	0	2	3
9	0	1	0	1	2
11	0	0	0	1	1
13	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	1	0	2	2
18	2	0	0	0	2
Total 0-11	9	19	15	42	85
Percentage neonatal[1]	47.9	74.4	45.2	37.2	48.1

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days
[1] Under 1 month / under 1 year

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2017-18 ALBANIA DHS

Appendix D

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Ledjo Seferkolli – Hartographer
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Majlinda Hajnaj
Malbora Cenga
Malvina Manaj
Manuela Rapce
Marcela Tafili
Marinela Dape
Marinela Marko
Mauricio keqi
Megi Yzeiraj
Mevlut Derti
Migena Vallja
Mimoza Merkulaj
Mimoza Ranci
Mishel Tapia
Nei Shahini
Ornela Tahiri
Odeta Topollaj
Rei Fitezi
Rezarta Kullaku
Rozana Cenaliu
Rudina Cenaj
Sashenka Duka
Sidorela Kadillari
Silvana Kalemi
Suzana Topollaj

QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **E**

ALBANIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
2017
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS (INSTAT) AND INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH (IPH)

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

PSU NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | |

PREFECTURE . . . . . | | |

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY . . . . . YES 1
NO 2

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY		
				MONTH		
				YEAR				
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. Nº				
RESULT*				RESULT	
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS	
TIME				

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD | |

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN | |

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN | |

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE | |

SUPERVISOR

NAME _____ NUMBER | | | | |

Introduction and Consent

Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with the National Institute of Statistics and the Institute for Public Health. We are conducting a national survey about various health issues. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. The survey usually takes between 10 and 15 minutes to complete.

As part of the survey we would first like to ask some questions about your household. All of the answers you give will be confidential. Participation in the survey is completely voluntary. If we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope you will participate in the survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 1 RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

								IF AGE 15 OR OLDER
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	MARITAL STATUS
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX AND RESIDENCE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 7A-32 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of(NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	What is (NAME)'s birth date? On what day, month and year was (NAME) born? DON'T KNOW DAY = 98 DON'T KNOW MONTH = 98 DON'T KNOW YEAR = 9998	How old is (NAME)? IF < 1 YEAR, RECORD 00'	What is (NAME'S) current marital status? 0 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER 1 = MARRIED 2 = LIVING TOGETHER 3 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 4 = WIDOWED
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7A)	(7)	(8)
			M F	Y N	Y N	DAY MONTH YEAR	IN YEARS	
01			1 2	1 2	1 2			
02			1 2	1 2	1 2			
03			1 2	1 2	1 2			
04			1 2	1 2	1 2			
05			1 2	1 2	1 2			
06			1 2	1 2	1 2			
07			1 2	1 2	1 2			
08			1 2	1 2	1 2			
09			1 2	1 2	1 2			
10			1 2	1 2	1 2			

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY BLOOD
10 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY MARRIAGE
11 = OTHER RELATIVE
12 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
13 = NOT RELATED
14 = COHABITING PARTNER
98 = DON'T KNOW

						IF AGE 0-17 YEARS						
LINE NO.	ELIGIBILITY					SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				MIGRATION		
	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 50-59	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 2-14	Is (NAME)'s biological mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s biological father alive?	Does (NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Did (NAME) ever live outside of Albania for 12 months or more?	In what country did (NAME) live the first time (he/she) lived outside of Albania for 12 months KNOWN, RECORD **DK**	In what year did (NAME) first live in (COUNTRY SPECIFIEDIN 17B)? DK = 9998
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(11A)	(11B)	(13)	(14)	(16)	(17)	(17A)	(17B)	(17C)
01	01	01	01	01	01	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 17A		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 17D	COUNTRY SPECIFY	YEAR DON'T KNO 9998
02	02	02	02	02	02	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
03	03	03	03	03	03	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
04	04	04	04	04	04	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
05	05	05	05	05	05	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
06	06	06	06	06	06	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
07	07	07	07	07	07	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
08	08	08	08	08	08	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
09	09	09	09	09	09	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
10	10	10	10	10	10	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998

				IF AGE 0-5 YEARS	IF AGE 6 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 6-24 YEARS				IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES			CRECHE/ PRESCHOOL	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				BIRTH REGIS-TRATION
	In the past12 months did (NAME) have any injury from an accident that was treated by a doctor or a nurse?	IF INJURED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS: The last time (NAME) was injured, what type of acci-dent did he/she have?	IF INJURED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS: Was (NAME) hospitalized for that injury?	Does (NAME) attend any organized learning or early childhood education programme, such a s a public or private facility, including a creche or kindergarten? IF YES: What type of facility does (NAME) attend?	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? SEE CODES BELOW. What is the highest class (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during this school year (2016-2017)	During this school year, what level and class [is / was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2015 - 2016 school year?	During that school year, what level and class did (NAME) attend? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certi-ficate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority?
	(17D)	(17E)	(17F)	(22A)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(32)
	Y N DK		Y N DK	NO CR P/K PRIM	Y N	LEVEL CLASS	Y N	LEVEL CLASS	Y N	LEVEL CLASS	
01	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
02	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
03	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
04	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
05	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
06	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
07	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
08	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
09	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
10	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		

CODES FOR Q. 17E

01 = TRAFFIC ACCIDENT
02 = FIREARMS/WEAPON ACCIDENT
03 = FARM ACCIDENT
04 = WORK ACCIDENT (NON-FARM)
05 = ASSAULT / VIOLENCE
06 = POISONING
07 = SPORT/RECREATIONAL
08 = SELF INFLICTED
96 = OTHER UNINTENTIONAL

CODES FOR Q. 22A

0 = NO, DOES NOT ATTEND
1 = CRECHE
2 = PRESCHOOL/ KINDERGARTEN
3 = PRIMARY

CODES FOR Qs. 24, 26, AND 28: EDUCATION

LEVEL

0 = PRESCHOOL
1 = PRIMARY 1-4 YEARS
2 = PRIMARY 5-9 YEARS
3 = GENERIC SECONDARY
4 = PROFESSIONAL
5 = TECHNICAL
6 = UNIVERSITY
7 = POST UNIVERSITY/GRADUATE
8 = DON'T KNOW

CLASS

00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 24 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR QS. 26 AND 28)
98 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Q.32

1 = HAS CERTIFICATE
2 = REGISTERED
3 = NEITHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

								IF AGE 15 OR OLDER
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	MARITAL STATUS
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX AND RESIDENCE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 7A-32 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of(NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	What is (NAME)'s birth date? On what day, month and year was (NAME) born? DON'T KNOW DAY = 98 DON'T KNOW MONTH = 98 DON'T KNOW YEAR = 9998	How old is (NAME)? IF < 1 YEAR, RECORD 00'	What is (NAME'S) current marital status? 0 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER 1 = MARRIED 2 = LIVING TOGETHER 3 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 4 = WIDOWED
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7A)	(7)	(8)
			M F	Y N	Y N	DAY MONTH YEAR	IN YEARS	
11			1 2	1 2	1 2			
12			1 2	1 2	1 2			
13			1 2	1 2	1 2			
14			1 2	1 2	1 2			
15			1 2	1 2	1 2			
16			1 2	1 2	1 2			
17			1 2	1 2	1 2			
18			1 2	1 2	1 2			
19			1 2	1 2	1 2			
20			1 2	1 2	1 2			

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing. Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
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06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY BLOOD
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13 = NOT RELATED
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98 = DON'T KNOW

						IF AGE 0-17 YEARS						
LINE NO.	ELIGIBILITY					SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				MIGRATION		
	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 50-59	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 2-14	Is (NAME)'s biological mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s biological father alive?	Does (NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Did (NAME) ever live outside of Albania for 12 months or more?	In what country did (NAME) live the first time (he/she) lived outside of Albania for 12 months KNOWN, RECORD **DK**	In what year did (NAME) first live in (COUNTRY SPECIFIEDIN 17B)? DK = 9998
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(11)	(11A)	(13)	(14)	(16)	(17)	(17A)	(17B)	(17C)
11	11	11	11	11	11	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 17A		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 17D	COUNTRY SPECIFY	YEAR DON'T KNO 9998
12	12	12	12	12	12	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
13	13	13	13	13	13	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
14	14	14	14	14	14	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
15	15	15	15	15	15	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
16	16	16	16	16	16	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
17	17	17	17	17	17	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
18	18	18	18	18	18	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
19	19	19	19	19	19	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998
20	20	20	20	20	20	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8 GO TO 17A		1 2 8 GO TO 17D	SPECIFY	DON'T KNO 9998

				IF AGE 0-5 YEARS	IF AGE 6 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 6-24 YEARS				IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES			CRECHE/ PRESCHOOL	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				BIRTH REGIS-TRATION
	In the past12 months did (NAME) have any injury from an accident that was treated by a doctor or a nurse?	IF INJURED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS: The last time (NAME) was injured, what type of acci-dent did he/she have?	IF INJURED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS: Was (NAME) hospitalized for that injury?	Does (NAME) attend any organized learning or early childhood education programme, such a s a public or private facility, including a creche or kindergarten? IF YES: What type of facility does (NAME) attend?	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? SEE CODES BELOW. What is the highest class (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during this school year (2016-2017)	During this school year, what level and class [is / was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2015 - 2016 school year?	During that school year, what level and class did (NAME) attend? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certi-ficate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority?
	(17D)	(17E)	(17F)	(22A)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(32)
	Y N DK		Y N DK		Y N	LEVEL CLASS	Y N	LEVEL CLASS	Y N	LEVEL CLASS	
11	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
12	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
13	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
14	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
15	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
16	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
17	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
18	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
19	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		
20	1 2 8 → GO TO 22A		1 2 8	0 1 2 3	1 2 → NEXT LINE		1 2 → GO TO 27		1 2 → NEXT LINE		

CODES FOR Q. 17E

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03 = FARM ACCIDENT
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05 = ASSAULT / VIOLENCE
06 = POISONING
07 = SPORT/RECREATIONAL
08 = SELF INFLICTED
96 = OTHER UNINTENTIONAL

CODES FOR Q. 22A

0 = NO, DOES NOT ATTEND
1 = CRECHE
2 = PRESCHOOL/ KINDERGARTEN
3 = PRIMARY

CODES FOR Qs. 24, 26, AND 28: EDUCATION

LEVEL

0 = PRESCHOOL
1 = PRIMARY 1-4 YEARS
2 = PRIMARY 5-9 YEARS
3 = GENERIC SECONDARY
4 = PROFESSIONAL
5 = TECHNICAL
6 = UNIVERSITY
7 = POST UNIVERSITY/GRADUATE
8 = DON'T KNOW

CLASS

00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 24 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR QS. 26 AND 28)
98 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Q.32

1 = HAS CERTIFICATE
2 = REGISTERED
3 = NEITHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 13 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 104 → 103 → 104 → 104 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT . . . . . 12 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 13 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN YARD / PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 106
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
105	Who usually goes to this source to fetch the water for your household?	ADULT WOMAN . . . . . 1 ADULT MAN . . . . . 2 FEMALE CHILD UNDER 15 YEARS OLD . . . . . 3 MALE CHILD UNDER 15 YEARS OLD . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
106	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 108

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
107	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC / SAND / COMPOSITE / ETC. . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
108	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM . . . . . 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE . . . . . 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE . . . 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE . . . 15 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . . 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB . . . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/ OPEN PIT . . . . . 23 COMPOSTING TOILET . . . . . 31 BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE . . . . . 51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD . . . . . 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 111
109	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
110	How many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . [0] 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
111	Does your household have:	YES NO	
	A radio?	RADIO 1 2	
	A television?	TELEVISION 1 2	
	A mobile telephone?	MOBILE TELEPHONE 1 2	
	A non-mobile telephone?	NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . . . 1 2	
	A video player or DVD player?	VIDEO/DVD PLAYER 1 2	
	A tape player or CD player?	TAPE/CD PLAYER 1 2	
	A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
	A freezer?	FREEZER 1 2	
	A washing machine?	WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
	A dishwasher?	DISHWASHER 1 2	
	A microwave?	MICROWAVE 1 2	
	A sofa?	SOFA 1 2	
	An armoire?	ARMOIRE 1 2	
	An electric radiator?	ELECTRIC RADIATOR 1 2	
	A generator?	GENERATOR 1 2	
	A sewing / knitting machine?	SEWING / KNITTING MACHIN . . . 1 2	
	An air conditioner?	AIR CONDITIONER 1 2	
	A water boiler?	WATER BOILER 1 2	
	A computer?	COMPUTER 1 2	
	A satellite dish or cable receiver?	SATELLITE DISH/CABLE 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
112	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 LPG . . . . . 02 NATURAL GAS . . . . . 03 KEROSENE . . . . . 05 COAL, LIGHNITE . . . . . 06 CHARCOAL . . . . . 07 WOOD . . . . . 08 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 10 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 115 → 117
113	In this household, is food cooked on an open fire, an open stove or a closed stove?	OPEN FIRE . . . . . 1 OPEN STOVE . . . . . 2 CLOSED STOVE WITH CHIMNEY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 115
114	Does this (fire/stove) have a chimney/hood?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
115	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 117
116	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
117	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD . . . . . 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT . . . . . 34 CARPET . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
118	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF. RECORD OBSERVATION.	RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 FINISHED ROOFING METAL . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER . . . . . 33 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 34 CEMENT . . . . . 35 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 36 REINFORCED CONCRETE . . . . . 37 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
119	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS. RECORD OBSERVATION.	RUDIMENTARY WALLS STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE . . . . . 23 PLYWOOD . . . . . 24 CARDBOARD . . . . . 25 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 26 FINISHED WALLS CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . . 33 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34 COVERED ADOBE . . . . . 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
120	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
121	Does any member of this household own: A watch? A bicycle? A motorcycle or motor scooter? An animal-drawn cart? A car or truck? A tractor? A boat with a motor?	YES NO WATCH . . . . . 1 2 BICYCLE . . . . . 1 2 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . 1 2 ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 1 2 CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 1 2 TRACTOR . . . . . 1 2 BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
122	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 124
123	How much agricultural land do members of this household own?	HECTARES 1 . . . . . DYNYM . 2 . . . . . M² . . . . . 3 . 95 OR MORE HECTARES . . . . . 95 995 OR MORE DYNYM . . . . . 995 999,995 OR MORE M² . . . . . 999995 DON'T KNOW 1-98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
123A	Which household member has legal ownership of this land? WRITE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS THAT HAVE LEGAL OWNERSHIP THE LAND NAME _____ NAME _____ NAME _____ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW / UNSURE 98	
124	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 126
125	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, ENTER '00'. IF MORE THAN 95, ENTER '95'. IF UNKNOWN, ENTER '98'. Cattle? Milk cows or bulls? Horses, donkeys, or mules? Goats? Sheep? Chickens? Pigs?	CATTLE . . . . . [ ][ ] COWS/BULLS . . . . . [ ][ ] HORSES / DONKEYS / MULES [ ][ ] GOATS . . . . . [ ][ ] SHEEP . . . . . [ ][ ] CHICKENS . . . . . [ ][ ] PIGS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
126	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
138	ASK RESPONDENT FOR A TEASPOONFUL OF COOKING SALT. TEST SALT FOR IODINE USING BOTH IODIDE KIT AND IODATE KIT. RECORD PPM (PARTS PER MILLION)	**IODINE TEST** 0 PPM (NO IODINE) . . . . . 1 BELOW 15 PPM . . . . . 2 15 PPM AND ABOVE . . . . . 3 NO SALT IN HH . . . . . 4 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)	

MIGRATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now let me ask you a few questions about migration. Please tell me if there is any usual member of your household in the past 12 months or later, who now: A Resides outside of Albania? B Resides in a different district in Albania? IF YES: How many persons live elsewhere? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NO ONE RESIDING IN DIFFERENT DISTRICT/COUNTRY 00	→ 301

LINE	NAME	RELATION-SHIP TO HH HEAD	SEX	AGE	CURRENT DISTRICT OR COUNTRY	YEAR FIRST LEFT	REASON FOR MOVING WITHIN ALBANIA OR LEAVING ALBANIA
	Please list the first names of the persons who used to reside in this household in the past 12 months but are now living in another district of Albania or in another country?	What is the relationship of (NAME) to (NAME OF HOUSE-HOLD)?	Is (NAME) male or female?	How old is (NAME) now?	In what district of Albania or in what country does (NAME) live now?	In what year did (NAME) first (move to another districtof Albania / leave Albania to reside in another country)?	What was (NAME)'s main reason for first (moving to that other district of Albania / leaving Albania)?
(202)	(203)	(204)	(205)	(206)	(207)	(208)	(209)
01		☐☐	M F 1 2	IN YEARS ☐☐	DISTRICT 1 . ☐☐ COUNTRY 2 . ☐☐ (SPECIFY)	YEAR ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 9998	WORK . . . . . 1 STUDY . . . . . 2 ACCOM.SPOUSE/FAMILY 3 MARRY FOREIGNER . . . . . 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8
02		☐☐	M F 1 2	IN YEARS ☐☐	DISTRICT 1 . ☐☐ COUNTRY 2 . ☐☐ (SPECIFY)	YEAR ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 9998	WORK . . . . . 1 STUDY . . . . . 2 ACCOM.SPOUSE/FAMILY 3 MARRY FOREIGNER . . . . . 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8
03		☐☐	M F 1 2	IN YEARS ☐☐	DISTRICT 1 . ☐☐ COUNTRY 2 . ☐☐ (SPECIFY)	YEAR ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 9998	WORK . . . . . 1 STUDY . . . . . 2 ACCOM.SPOUSE/FAMILY 3 MARRY FOREIGNER . . . . . 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8
04		☐☐	M F 1 2	IN YEARS ☐☐	DISTRICT 1 . ☐☐ COUNTRY 2 . ☐☐ (SPECIFY)	YEAR ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 9998	WORK . . . . . 1 STUDY . . . . . 2 ACCOM.SPOUSE/FAMILY 3 MARRY FOREIGNER . . . . . 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

* Codes for Q204

02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
14 = COHABITING PARTNER
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY BLOOD
10 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY MARRIAGE
11 = OTHER RELATIVE
12 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD
13 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

LINE	EDUCATION	IF AGE 15 YEARS OR OLDER				
		MARITAL STATUS	IF MARRIED PARTNER	CHILDREN OF MIGRANT IN HOUSEHLD	CHILDREN OF MIGRANT ELSEWHERE IN ALBANIA	GOODS TO HH
	At the time (NAME) (moved to another district of Albania / left Albania), what was the highest level of school he/she attended?**	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? ***	Does (NAME)'s spouse / partner live in this house-hold? IF YES What is his / her name? RECORD	Does (NAME) have any biological children age 0-17 who live in this household? IF YES, What are their names? LIST LINE NOs OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17. IF NO: RECORD '00'.	Does (NAME) have any (other) biological children age 0-17 who live in Albania, but do not live with him / her and do not live in this household? IF YES, ASK: How many of (NAME)'s children live elsewhere in Albania? IF NO: RECORD '00'.	Did (NAME) send money or goods to this HH in the last 12 months?
(202)	(210)	(211)	(212)	(213)	(214)	(215)
01	LEVEL OF EDUCATION ☐	NM . 0 (213) M . . . . . 1 LT 2 D/S 3 W 4 DK 8 (213)	LINE NO. SPOUSE/ PARTNER ☐☐ NOT IN HH . . 00	LINE NOs. ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐	NUMBER OF CHILDREN ELSEWHERE IN ALBANIA . . . . . ☐☐ NO CHILDREN ELSEWHERE IN ALBANIA . . . . . 00 DON'T KNOW 98	Y N DK 1 2 8
02	LEVEL OF EDUCATION ☐	NM . 0 (213) M 1 LT 2 D/S 3 W 4 DK 8 (213)	LINE NO. SPOUSE/ PARTNER ☐☐ NOT IN HH . . 00	LINE NOs. ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐	NUMBER OF CHILDREN ELSEWHERE IN ALBANIA . . . . . ☐☐ NO CHILDREN ELSEWHERE IN ALBANIA . . . . . 00 DON'T KNOW 98	Y N DK 1 2 8
03	LEVEL OF EDUCATION ☐	NM . 0 (213) M 1 LT 2 D/S 3 W 4 DK 8 (213)	LINE NO. SPOUSE/ PARTNER ☐☐ NOT IN HH . . 00	LINE NOs. ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐	NUMBER OF CHILDREN ELSEWHERE IN ALBANIA . . . . . ☐☐ NO CHILDREN ELSEWHERE IN ALBANIA . . . . . 00 DON'T KNOW 98	Y N DK 1 2 8
04	LEVEL OF EDUCATION ☐	NM . 0 (213) M 1 LT 2 D/S 3 W 4 DK 8 (213)	LINE NO. SPOUSE/ PARTNER ☐☐ NOT IN HH . . 00	LINE NOs. ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐	NUMBER OF CHILDREN ELSEWHERE IN ALBANIA . . . . . ☐☐ NO CHILDREN ELSEWHERE IN ALBANIA . . . . . 00 DON'T KNOW 98	Y N DK 1 2 8

** Codes for Q210

0 = NONE/PRESCHOOL
1 = PRIMARY 1-4 YEARS
2 = PRIMARY 5-9 YEARS
3 = GENERIC SECONDARY
4 = PROFESSIONAL
5 = TECHNICAL
6 = UNIVERSITY
7 = POST UNIVERSITY / GRADUATE
8 = DON'T KNOW

*** Codes for Q211

NM = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER
M = MARRIED
LT = LIVING TOGETHER
D/S = DIVORCED / SEPARATED
W = WIDOW / WIDOWER
DK = DON'T KNOW

CHILD DISCIPLINE
FOR ONE CHILD AGED 2 THROUGH 14

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
301	CHECK COLUMN 11A: MORE THAN 1 CHILD AGED 2-14 ☐ → ONLY 1 CHILD AGED 2-14 ☐ → 303 NO CHILD AGED 2-14 ☐ → 305		
302	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE, LAST PAGE SELECT THE CHILD AGE 2-14 AS DESCRIBED		
303	WRITE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED CHILD	_____ NAME ☐☐	
304	All adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to correct a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used and I want you to tell me if you or anyone else in your household has used this method with (NAME) in the past month.		
	a) Took away privileges, forbade something (NAME) liked or did not allow him/her to leave the house?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	b) Explained why something was wrong?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	c) Shook (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	d) Shouted, yelled or screamed at (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	e) Gave (NAME) something else to do?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	f) Spanked (NAME) on the bottom with a bare hand?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	g) Hit (NAME) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, a stick or other hard object?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	h) Called (NAME) dumb, lazy, or another name like that?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	i) Hit or slapped (NAME) on the face, head, or ears?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	j) Hit or slapped (NAME) on the hand, arm or leg?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	k) Beat (NAME) up with an implement over and over as hard as one could?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
305	Do you believe that in order to bring up a child properly, he / she needs to be physically punished if he / she	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DOES NOT KNOW / NO OPINION 8	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

PSU NUMBER ☐☐☐ HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ☐☐ NAME OF HEAD _____

501	CHECK COLUMN 11. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND AGE FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 502. IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). A FINAL OUTCOME MUST BE RECORDED FOR THE WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT IN 508 AND FOR THE ANEMIA PROCEDURE IN 513			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
502	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 NAME FROM COLUMN 2	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
503	ASK MOTHER/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD: What is (NAME'S) birth date?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
504	CHECK 503: CHILD BORN IN JANUARY 2012 OR LATER?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515)
505	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐
506	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. ☐☐☐.☐	CM. ☐☐☐.☐	CM. ☐☐☐.☐
507	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
508	RESULT OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6
509	CHECK 503: IS CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR FIVE PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515) OLDER 2
510	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED.	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐
511	READ CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD. CIRCLE CODE AND SIGN.	GRANTED 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 (IF REFUSED, GO TO 513)	GRANTED 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 (IF REFUSED, GO TO 513)	GRANTED 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 (IF REFUSED, GO TO 513)
512	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . ☐☐.☐	G/DL . ☐☐.☐	G/DL . ☐☐.☐
513	RECORD RESULT CODE OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6
514		GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S); IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 515.		

CONSENT STATEMENT FOR ANEMIA FOR CHILDREN

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.

We request that all children born in 2012 or later participate in the anemia testing part of this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.

The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result told to you right away. The result will be kept confidential. Do you have any questions?

You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME(S) OF CHILD(REN) to participate in the anemia test?

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

PSU NUMBER ☐☐☐ HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ☐☐ NAME OF HEAD _____

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
502	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 NAME FROM COLUMN 2	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
503	ASK MOTHER/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD: What is (NAME'S) birth date?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
504	CHECK 503: CHILD BORN IN JANUARY 2012 OR LATER	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515)
505	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐
506	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. ☐☐☐.☐	CM. ☐☐☐.☐	CM. ☐☐☐.☐
507	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
508	RESULT OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6
509	CHECK 503: IS CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR FIVE PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515) OLDER 2
510	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD (COLUMN 1) RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED.	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐
511	READ CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD. CIRCLE CODE AND SIGN.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 (IF REFUSED, GO TO 513)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 (IF REFUSED, GO TO 513)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 (IF REFUSED, GO TO 513)
512	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . ☐☐.☐	G/DL . ☐☐.☐	G/DL . ☐☐.☐
513	RECORD RESULT CODE OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT.	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6
514		GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S); IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 515.		

ANTHROPOMETRIC AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-59

PSU NUMBER [| |] HOUSEHOLD NUMBER [|] NAME OF HEAD ______________________

515	CHECK COLUMN 9. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 516. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). A FINAL OUTCOME MUST BE RECORDED FOR THE WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT IN 519, FOR WHR IN 522 AND FOR THE ANEMIA TEST PROCEDURE IN 530.			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
516	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 9) NAME (COLUMN 2)	LINE NUMBER . . . . [|] NAME ________	LINE NUMBER . . . . [|] NAME ________	LINE NUMBER . . . . [|] NAME ________
517	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. . . . . [| |] . [ ]	KG. . . . . [| |] . [ ]	KG. . . . . [| |] . [ ]
518	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. . . . . [| |] . [ ]	CM. . . . . [| |] . [ ]	CM. . . . . [| |] . [ ]
519	RESULT OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT	MEASURED . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . 3 OTHER 6
520	WAIST CIRCUM. IN CENTIMETERS	CM. . . . . [| |] . [ ]	CM. . . . . [| |] . [ ]	CM. . . . . [| |] . [ ]
521	HIP CIRCUM. IN CENTIMETERS	CM. . . . . [| |] . [ ]	CM. . . . . [| |] . [ ]	CM. . . . . [| |] . [ ]
522	RESULT OF HIP AND WAIST MEASUREMENT	MEASURED . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . 3 OTHER 6
523	AGE: CHECK COLUMN 7.	15-17 YEARS . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS . . . . 2 (GO TO 526)	15-17 YEARS . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS . . . . 2 (GO TO 526)	15-17 YEARS . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS . . . . 2 (GO TO 526)
524	MARITAL STATUS: CHECK COLUMN 8.	CODE 0 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . 2 (GO TO 526)	CODE 0 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . 2 (GO TO 526)	CODE 0 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . 2 (GO TO 526)
525	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT. RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT . [|]	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT . [|]	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT . [|]
526	READ ANEMIA TEST CONSENT STATEMENT. FOR NEVER-IN-UNION WOMEN AGE 15-17, ASK CONSENT FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 522 BEFORE ASKING RESPONDENT'S CONSENT.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . 2 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 3 ______________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 530).	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . 2 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 3 ______________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 530).	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . 2 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 3 ______________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 530).

CONSENT STATEMENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

READ CONSENT STATEMENT TO EACH RESPONDENT. CIRCLE CODE '1' IN 523 IF RESPONDENT CONSENTS TO THE ANEMIA TEST AND CODE '3' IF SHE REFUSES.

FOR NEVER-IN-UNION WOMEN AGE 15-17, ASK CONSENT FROM THE PARENT OR OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED AS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADOLESCENT (SEE QUESTION 522) BEFORE ASKING THE ADOLESCENT FOR HER CONSENT. CIRCLE CODE '2' IN 523 IF THE PARENT (OTHER ADULT) REFUSES. CONDUCT THE TEST ONLY IF BOTH THE PARENT (OTHER ADULT) AND THE ADOLESCENT CONSENT.

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.

For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.

The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result told to you right away. The result will be kept confidential. Do you have any questions?

You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you (allow NAME OF ADOLESCENT to) take the anemia test?

PSU NUMBER ☐☐☐ HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ☐☐ NAME OF HEAD _____

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 9) NAME (COLUMN 2)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
527	PREGNANCY STATUS: CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
528	CHECK 523 AND PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S). A FINAL OUTCOME FOR THE THE ANEMIA TEST PROCEDURE MUST BE RECORDED IN 528 FOR EACH ELIGIBLE WOMAN EVEN IF SHE WAS NOT PRESENT, REFUSED, OR COULD NOT BE TESTED FOR SOME OTHER REASON.			
529	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐
530	RECORD RESULT CODE OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT.	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15-59

PSU NUMBER ☐☐☐ HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ☐☐ NAME OF HEAD _____

531 CHECK COLUMN 10. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 532.
IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).

A FINAL OUTCOME MUST BE RECORDED FOR THE WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT IN 535, FOR WHR IN 538 AND FOR THE ANEMIA TEST PROCEDURE IN 542.

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
532	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 10) NAME (COLUMN 2)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
533	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐
534	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐
535	RESULT OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6
536	WAIST CIRCUM. IN CENTIMETERS	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐
537	HIP CIRCUM. IN CENTIMETERS	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐
538	RESULT OF HIP AND WAIST MEASUREMENT	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6
539	AGE: CHECK COLUMN 7.	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS . . . . . 2 (GO TO 542)	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS . . . . . 2 (GO TO 542)	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS . . . . . 2 (GO TO 542)
540	MARITAL STATUS: CHECK COLUMN 8	CODE 0 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 (GO TO 542)	CODE 0 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 (GO TO 542)	CODE 0 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 (GO TO 542)
541	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT. RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT . ☐☐
542	READ ANEMIA TEST CONSENT STATEMENT. FOR NEVER-IN-UNION MEN AGE 15-17, ASK CONSENT FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 538 BEFORE ASKING RESPONDENT'S CONSENT.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 3 _____ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 3 _____ (SIGN)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 3 _____ (SIGN)

CONSENT STATEMENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

READ CONSENT STATEMENT TO EACH RESPONDENT. CIRCLE CODE '1' IN 542 IF RESPONDENT CONSENTS TO THE ANEMIA TEST AND CODE '3' IF HE REFUSES.

FOR NEVER-IN-UNION MEN AGE 15-17, ASK CONSENT FROM THE PARENT OR OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED AS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADOLESCENT (SEE 538) BEFORE ASKING THE ADOLESCENT FOR HIS CONSENT. CIRCLE CODE '2' IN 542 IF THE PARENT (OTHER ADULT) REFUSES. CONDUCT THE TEST ONLY IF BOTH THE PARENT (OTHER ADULT) AND THE ADOLESCENT CONSENT.

As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.

For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.

The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result told to you right away. The result will be kept confidential. Do you have any questions?

You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you (allow NAME OF ADOLESCENT to) take the anemia test?

PSU NUMBER ☐☐☐ HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ☐☐ NAME OF HEAD _____

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 10) NAME (COLUMN 2)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
543	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐
544	RECORD RESULT CODE OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT.	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6	MEASURED . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 REFUSED . . . . . 3 OTHER 6

TABLE FOR SELECTION OF CHILD FOR THE CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE **HOUSEHOLD** NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE.
THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE **ROW** YOU SHOULD GO TO.

CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 2-14 IN COLUMN (11A) OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.
THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE **COLUMN** YOU SHOULD GO TO.

FIND THE BOX WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER THAT APPEARS IN THE BOX.
THIS NUMBER IS USED TO IDENTIFY WHETHER THE FIRST ('1'), SECOND ('2'), THIRD ('3'), ETC. ELIGIBLE CHILD AGED 2-14 LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE WILL BE REFERRED TO IN THE CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS.

WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN Q. 303.

EXAMPLE: IF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER IS '3716', GO TO ROW '6'.
IF THERE ARE THREE CHILDREN AGE 2-14 IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'.
FIND THE BOX WHERE ROW '6' AND COLUMN '3' MEET. THE NUMBER IN THAT BOX ('2') INDICATES THAT THE SECOND CHILD AGED 2-14 IN THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING SHOULD BE REFERRED TO IN THE CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS.
SUPPOSE THE LINE NUMBERS OF THE THREE CHILDREN ARE '03', '04', AND '07'. THE CHILD TO BE REFERRED TO IN THE CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS IS THE SECOND ONE, I.E., THE CHILD ON LINE '04'.

LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER (ROW)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (COLUMN)							
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

ALBANIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
2017
MAN 15 - 59 QUESTIONNAIRE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS (INSTAT) AND INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH (IPH)

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

PREFECTURE . . . . . | | |

PSU NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ | | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY | | MONTH | | YEAR | | | |
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. Nº | | | |
RESULT*				RESULT* |
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS |
TIME				

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY

SUPERVISOR

_____ NAME

NUMBER

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with the National Institute of Statistics and the Institute for Public Health. We are conducting a national survey that asks women and men about various health issues. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. As part of this survey, we are asking people throughout the country to have their blood pressure read. This information will help the government to plan health services.The survey usually takes between 30 and 60 minutes to complete. During the interview, I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times. This is a harmless procedure although you may feel a slight discomfort when the blood pressure cuff is applied to your arm. Your answers to the questions and the blood pressure measurements will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Participation in this survey is voluntary, and if we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; you can choose not to have your blood pressure taken; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you orally and in writing after the interview with an explanation of the meaning of your blood pressure numbers. Elevated blood pressure is dangerous to your health, and it is importantto know your numbers. Although we will give you the results of this test, we cannot provide you with any counseling, further testing or treatment if your blood pressure is elevated. At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey? May we take your blood pressure? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED 1 ↓ RESPONDENT AGREES TO BLOOD PRESSURE 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED 2 → END

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BLOOD PRESURE 2

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
101A	CHECK CONSENT STATEMENT: RESPONDENT AGREES TO BLOOD PRESSURE YES ☐ ↓	NO ☐	→ 102
101B	Before taking your blood pressure, I will ask a few questions about things that may affect these measurements. When is the last time:	**LESS THAN 30 MINUTES AGO** / **30 OR MORE MINUTES AGO**	
	You had something to eat?	EAT . . . . . 1 / 2	
	You had coffee, tea, cola or other drink with caffeine?	CAFFEINE . . . . . 1 / 2	
	You smoked any tobacco product?	TOBACCO . . . . . 1 / 2	
101C	May I measure your blood pressure at this time? MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE ON RIGHT ARM AND RECORD RESULTS	SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ REFUSED . . . . . 994 BLOOD PRESSURE NOT MEASURED DUE TO TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY)	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
104	Before you moved here, which district did you move from?	BERAT . . . . . 01 BULQIZË . . . . . 02 DELVINË . . . . . 03 DEVOLL . . . . . 04 DIBËR . . . . . 05 DURRËS . . . . . 06 ELBASAN . . . . . 07 FIER . . . . . 08 GJIROKASTËR . . . . . 09 GRAMSH . . . . . 10 HAS . . . . . 11 KAVAJË . . . . . 12 KOLONJË . . . . . 13 KORÇË . . . . . 14 KRUJË . . . . . 15 KUÇOVË . . . . . 16 KUKËS . . . . . 17 KURBIN . . . . . 18 LEZHË . . . . . 19 LIBRAZHD . . . . . 20 LUSHNJË . . . . . 21 MALËSI E MADHE . . . . . 22 MALLAKASTËR . . . . . 23 MAT . . . . . 24 MIRDITË . . . . . 25 PEQIN . . . . . 26 PËRMET . . . . . 27 POGRADEC . . . . . 28 PUKË . . . . . 29 SARANDË . . . . . 30 SHKODËR . . . . . 31 SKRAPAR . . . . . 32 TEPELENË . . . . . 33 TIRANA . . . . . 34 TROPOJË . . . . . 35 VLORË . . . . . 36 OUTSIDE ALBANIA 96	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended primary 4-year, 8-year, generic secondary, professional, technical, university, post university-graduate?	PRIMARY 4 YEAR . . . . . 1 PRIMARY 8 YEAR . . . . . 2 GENERIC SECONDARY . . . . . 3 PROFESSIONAL . . . . . 4 TECHNICAL . . . . . 5 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 6 POST UNIVERSITY / GRADUATE 7	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What is the highest class you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	CLASS . . . . . ☐☐	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER ☐ →		113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you have a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	118
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
119	Do you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 121
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	122
121	What is your main source of information for issues related to health? IF MORE THAN A SOURCE IS MENTIONNED PROBE TO DETERMINE THE ONE USED MOST OFTEN	NEWSPAPERS . . . . . 01 RADIO . . . . . 02 TELEVISION . . . . . 03 INTERNET / SOCIAL MEDIA . . . . . 04 HEALTH PROVIDERS . . . . . 05 SCHOOLS . . . . . 06 FRIENDS / RELATIVES . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 08 (SPECIFY)	
122	What is your religion?	MUSLIM . . . . . 1 ORTHODOX . . . . . 2 CATHOLIC . . . . . 3 BEKTASHI . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 5 (SPECIFY) ATHEIST 6	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	To what ethnic group do you belong?	ALBANIAN . . . . . 01 EGYPTIAN . . . . . 02 GREEK . . . . . 03 MACEDONIAN . . . . . 04 MONTENEGRIN . . . . . 05 ROMA . . . . . 06 VLACH . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	#REF!	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	#REF!	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) #REF! b) #REF! IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	#REF!	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) #REF! b) #REF! IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	#REF!	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	a) #REF! b) #REF! IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 211 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301		
210	#REF!	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ a) #REF! HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ b) #REF!	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN → 301		

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD → a) #REF! ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD → b) #REF!	AGE IN YEARS	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		→ 301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD → a) #REF! ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD → b) #REF!	_____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	#REF!	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 218
217	#REF!	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218	#REF!	HOSPITAL / HEALTH FACILIT` . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
219	#REF!	MORE THAN USUAL . . . . . 1 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 2 LESS THAN USUAL . . . . . 3 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	YES NO a) RADIO . . . . . 1 2 b) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . . . 1 2 d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGIN . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDE . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIOD . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	AGREE DIS-AGREE DK a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8 b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 412
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 409
404	Is your (wife / partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	RECORD THE WIFE'S / PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
409	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
410	CHECK 409: MARRIED / LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife / partner)? MARRIED / LIVED WITH A WOMAN MORE THAN ONCE → b) Now I would like to ask about your first (wife / partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 412
411	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE	
412	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
413	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 731
414	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	→ 416 → 427

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
415	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ]
416	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 418)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 418)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 418)
417	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
418	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ______ 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ______ 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ______ 6 (SPECIFY)
419	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]	DAYS AGO . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . 4 [ ][ ]
420	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ]
421	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98
422	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 415 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 425)	YES . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 415 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 425)	
423	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
425	CHECK 418 (ALL COLUMNS): AT LEAST ONE PARTNER IS A SEX WORKER ☐ ↓ NO PARTNERS ARE SEX WORKERS ☐ → 427		
426	CHECK 418 AND 416 (ALL COLUMNS): CONDOM USED WITH EVERY SEX WORKER ☐ → 430 OTHER ☐ → 431		
427	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
428	Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	☐ → 431
429	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 431
430	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
431	In the past 12 months have you given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 433
432	Have you ever given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
433	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
434	CHECK 417: MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN) CONDOM USED ☐ ↓ NOT ASKED ☐ → 438 NO CONDOM USED ☐ → 438		
435	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	BUMPER . . . . . 01 DUO . . . . . 02 DUREX . . . . . 03 FOR YOU . . . . . 04 PLAYBOY . . . . . 05 SICO . . . . . 06 UNITY . . . . . 07 VITALIS . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
436	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL / MATERNITY . . . . . 11 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 WOMEN'S CONSULTING CENTRE / FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 PHARMACY . . . . . 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 31 CHURCH . . . . . 32 FRIEND / RELATIVE . . . . . 33 HUSBAND / PARTNER . . . . . 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
437	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method other than a condom to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 439 → 440
438	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 440
439	What method did you or your partner use? PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . J RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . K WITHDRAWAL . . . . . L OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 501
440	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
441	CHECK 101A: RESPONDENT AGREES TO BLOOD PRESSURE YES ☐ ↓	NO ☐	→ 501
442	May I measure your blood pressure again at this time? MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE ON RIGHT ARM AND RECORD RESULTS	SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐ REFUSED 994 BLOOD PRESSURE NOT MEASURED DUE TO TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		514
502	CHECK 439: MAN NOT STERILIZED ☐ ↓ MAN STERILIZED ☐ →		514
504	Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	514
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	514
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	514

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 601
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ _____ ☐☐	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 615
614	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 618
616	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
702	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get HIV from shaking hands with or hugging a person infected with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
709	CHECK 708: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ↓ ☐ OTHER ☐ →		711
710	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
711	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
712	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 716
713	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
714	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER / INSTITUTIO . . . . . 12 STAND ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC / PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→718
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→718
717	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . . . . A PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER / INSTITUTIO . . . . . B STAND ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . C OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR D _____ (SPECIFY) E **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC / PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . F OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL G _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** H OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
718	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→720
719	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
720	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
721	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
723	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
726	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS → a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS → b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
728	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE		→ 736
729	CHECK 727: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES NO		→ 731
730	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
731	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
732	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	CHECK 730, 731 AND 732: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW		→ 736
734	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 736

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
735	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . . . . A PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER / INSTITUTION B STAND ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . C OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC / PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . G OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ J (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
736	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
737	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 803
802	How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐ DON'T KNOW / DON'T REMEMBER 98	
803	How is your health currently: very good, good, fair, poor, very poor?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 FAIR . . . . . 3 POOR . . . . . 4 VERY POOR 5	
804	Compared with 12 months ago, would you say that your healthis now much better, somewhat better, about the same,somewhat worse, or much worse?	MUCH BETTER NOW . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT BETTER . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 SOMEWHAT WORSE . . . . . 4 MUCH WORSE NOW 5	
805	Do you suffer from a chronic illness that has lasted more than 3 months, including depression?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 807
806	What type of chronic illness do you have? RECORD ALL MENTIONED _____ _____ IF UNABLE TO CLASSIFY THE DISEASE, WRITE THE DESCRIPTION AS EXPLAINED BY REPONDENTS	ARTHRITIS . . . . . A ASTHMA . . . . . B AUTONOMIC DISREGULATION . . . . . C BONE AND LIGAMENT DISEASES . . . D BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA . . . . . E CANCER . . . . . F CHRONIC FATIGUE . . . . . G CROHN'S DISEASE . . . . . H DEPRESSION . . . . . I DIABETES . . . . . J DISEASES OF THE BLOOD (HEMOPHILIA, TALASEMIA, LEUKEMIA, ETC.) . . . . . K EPILEPSY . . . . . L HEART DISEASE . . . . . M HYPERTENSION, HYPOTENSION . . . N INFECTIOUS DISEASES . . . . . O LUPUS . . . . . P MULTIPLE SCHLEROSIS . . . . . Q PARKINSON'S DISEASE . . . . . R PROBLEMS OF THE STOMACH (ULCERS, GASTRITIS, ETC.) . . . . . S SCLERODERMA . . . . . T SLEEP APNEA . . . . . U THYROID PROBLEMS . . . . . V URINARY INFECTIONS . . . . . Y OTHER ILLNESS _____ X (SPECIFY)	
807	Do you suffer from a chronic disability?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 809
808	What type of chronic disability do you have? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	DEFORMITIES AT BIRTH . A HEARING DISABILITIES . . . . . B MANIPULATION DISABLITIES . . . . . C MOBILITY PROBLEMS . . . . . D POLIO . . . . . E PROBLEMS OF SPEAKING . . . . . F SEEING DISABILITIES . . . . . G OTHER DISABILITY _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
809	During the last two weeks have you had any sudden illness or injury, such as flu, diarrhea, cuts, bone fracture, etc.?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 829
810	What was the most serious illness or injury that you had in the past two weeks? IF MORE THAN ONE, REFER TO THE MOST SERIOUS	BROKEN BONE . . . . . 01 CUT . . . . . 02 COLD / FLU . . . . . 03 DIARRHEA . . . . . 04 EAR / NOSE / THROAT . . . . . 05 HEADACHES . . . . . 06 HEART . . . . . 07 KIDNEY PROBLEMS . . . . . 08 LIVER PROBLEMS . . . . . 09 LUNG . . . . . 10 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION / DISEASE . . . . . 12 SKIN ILLNESS . . . . . 13 STOMACH PROBLEMS . . . . . 14 OTHER TRAUMA _____ 95 (SPECIFY) OTHER ILLNESS _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
811	Did you get medical treatment or advice when you were sick / injured at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 829
812	Where did you go for treatment or advice?	PUBLIC SECTOR PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 12 HEALTH POST . . . . . 13 POLYCLINIC . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 PHARMACY . . . . . 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 23 RECEIVED HOME VISIT . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
813	How did you get to that facility that time?	ON FOOT . . . . . 1 BUS / MINI-BUS . . . . . 2 TAXI . . . . . 3 PRIVATE CAR . . . . . 4 ANIMAL, CART . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
814	How long did it take to get to the facility by that means of transport?	MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] 90 MINUTES OR MORE . . . . . 90 DON'T KNOW / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
815	How would you rate the thoroughness and carefulness of the examination and treatment you received at that time:very good, good, fair, poor, very poor?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 FAIR . . . . . 3 POOR . . . . . 4 VERY POOR . . . . . 5 UNSURE / NO OPINION 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
816	CHECK 812 : PUBLIC SECTOR ☐ (11-16) ↓ OTHER FACILITY ☐ →		829
817	The last time you visited (HEALTH FACILITY IN 808) did a health worker suggest you give him or her an informal payment for the consultation, visit, medical examination or other services?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSE TO ANSWER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 829
818	Did you receive an invoice for your payment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSE TO ANSWER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
819	Did you receive any pharmaceutical drugs or medication as a result of (CONDITION DESCRIBED IN 806)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 829
820	What medication did you get? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW May I see it if you still have it?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____ UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 98	
821	Did you receive this medication at the health facility or did buy it in a pharmacy?	RECEIVED IN HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 PURCHASED IN PHARMACY 2	→ 823
822	Did you present a prescription written by a doctor to purchased this medication?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
823	How much did you pay for this medication? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T RECALL EXACT AMOUNT, PROBE TO OBTAIN AN APPROXIMATE AMOUNT	LEK . . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐ OBTAINED IT FOR FREE . . . . . 00000 10,000 OR MORE . . . . . 10000 DON'T KNOW / DON'T RECALL 99998	
824	Did you receive any other pharmaceutical drug or medication in addition to (DRUG MENTIONNED IN 816)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 829
825	What medication did you get? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW May I see it if you still have it?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____ UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 98	
826	Did you receive this medication at the health facility or did buy it in a pharmacy?	RECEIVED IN HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 PURCHASED IN PHARMACY 2	→ 828
827	Did you present a prescription written by a doctor to purchased this medication?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
828	How much did you pay for this medication? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T RECALL EXACT AMOUNT, PROBE TO OBTAIN AN APPROXIMATE AMOUNT	LEK . . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐ OBTAINED IT FOR FREE . . . . . 00000 10,000 OR MORE . . . . . 10000 DON'T KNOW / DON'T RECALL 99998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
829	We are interested in getting information on whether people pay for medical care or whether they get it for free from the public health system. In the last 12 months, have you ever directly paid for medical care, excluding drugs and dental care, that you could have obtained free of charge or at lower cost from the public health system? IF NO REGISTER "0" IF YES: How often did you pay directly?	NEVER . . . . . 0 RARELY . . . . . 1 OFTEN . . . . . 2 ALWAYS . . . . . 3 REFUSE TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 832 → 832
830	The last time you paid directly for medical care, what was the main reason you decided to pay?	HAD NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE FOR THE SERVICES . . . . . 1 TO HAVE THE SERVICES AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 TO HAVE BETTER QUALITY SERVICES . . . . . 3 TO CHOOSE THE DOCTOR OR HEALTH FACILTY . . . . . 4 DID NOT KNOW HEALTH SERVICE COULD PROVIDE FOR FREE . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
831	Did you receive an invoice for your payment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSE TO ANSWER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
832	During the last 12 months, have you ever deprived yourself of medical care because you could not pay for those services? IF NO REGISTER "0" IF YES: How often?	NEVER . . . . . 0 RARELY . . . . . 1 OFTEN . . . . . 2 DID NOT NEED MEDICAL SERVICES 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
833	Do you believe that during the last 12 months your health has declined due to problems in paying for medical care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 835
834	Did your health decline very much, some, or a little?	VERY MUCH . . . . . 1 SOME . . . . . 2 A LITTLE . . . . . 3 UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 8	
835	Now I would like to ask you about procedures that are used to screen for cancer or to prevent illnesses.Mammograms use X-rays to create a picture of the breast todetect cancer. Have you ever heard of a mammogram or breast cancer screening?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
836	Another diagnostic procedure is a pap-smear, in which a doctor or nurse scrapes cells from inside the vagina for examination under a microscope. It is used to detect cancer and changes that may lead to cancer. Have you ever heard of a pap-smear?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
837	Now I would like some questions about your mood and how you have felt about yourself during the past two weeks. In the past two weeks did you feel discouraged and sad never, some of the time, a lot of the time or all of the time?	NEVER . . . . . 0 SOME OF THE TIME . . . . . 1 A LOT OF THE TIME . . . . . 2 ALL OF THE TIME . . . . . 3 UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 8	
838	In the past two weeks did you feel depressed to the point that you didn't feel like doing the things you usually do, never, some of the time, a lot of the time or all of the time?	NEVER . . . . . 0 SOME OF THE TIME . . . . . 1 A LOT OF THE TIME . . . . . 2 ALL OF THE TIME . . . . . 3 UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 8	
839	Have you ever been told by a doctor or a health professional that you have depression?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 901

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
840	Has a doctor or health professional ever prescribed you a medication against depression?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 901
841	What medication did he / she prescribe? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW May I see it if you still have it?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____ UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 98	
842	Did a doctor or health professional prescribed any other medication in addition to (DRUG MENTIONNED IN 841)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 901
843	What other medication did he or she prescribed? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW May I see it if you still have it?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____ UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 9. LIFESTYLE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 903
902	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	CIGARETTES	
903	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 908
904	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CIGARS . . . . . B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
905	CHECK 901 AND 903 AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ BOTH 'NO' ☐		→ 908
906	At what age did you start smoking (or using other tobacco) regularly? IF AGE NOT KNOWN, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE AGE.	AGE STARTED SMOKING . . .	
907	Have you tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
908	Do you believe that smoking causes serious health problemsm only minor health problems or no health problems at all?	SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEMS . . . . . 1 MINOR HEALTH PROBLEMS . . . . . 2 NO HEALTH PROBLEMS AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW / NO OPINION 8	→ 910
909	In what ways do you believe smoking can cause health problems? PROBE: Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ASTHMA . . . . . A CHRONIC BRONCHITIS . . . . . B COMPLICATIONS IN PREGNANCY . . . C HEART DISEASE . . . . . D IMPOTENCY IN MEN . . . . . E LUNG CANCER . . . . . F PROBLEMS IN THE VOCAL CHORDS OR LARYNX . . . . . G STROKE . . . . . H THROAT OR LARYNX CANCER . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
910	Did you any drink that contains alcohol such as beer, wine, raki, or other spirits in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	In the last 12 months, how frequently have you had at least one drink?	5 OR MORE DAYS PER WEEK . . . 1 1-4 DAYS PER WEEK . . . . . 2 1-3 DAYS PER MONTH . . . . . 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4	
912	In the days that you do drink alcohol, how many drinks do you usually have on average?	DRINKS . . . . . UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 98	
913	Do you drink sugary sodas or juices, such as Coca Cola, Fanta, Amita, Bravo, etc.?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 915
914	In the last seven days, how many glasses of these sodas or juices did you have, approximately?	7 OR MORE . . . . . 1 5 OR 6 . . . . . 2 3 OR 4 . . . . . 3 1 OR 2 . . . . . 4 DON'T REMEMBER / UNSURE 8	
915	Now I would like to ask you about some foods that you had yesterday during the day or at night. I would like to know if you had these foods even if it was combined with other foods. How many servings of fruit did you have yesterday during the day or at night?	NUMBER OF SERVINGS . . . . . NONE . . . . . 00 DON'T KNOW / UNSURE 98	

916	How many servings of vegetables did you have yesterday during the day or at night?	NUMBER OF SERVINGS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE . . . . . 00 DON'T KNOW / UNSURE 98	
917	What type of oil or fat is most often used for cooking or baking in your household? IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE IS MENTIONED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHAT TYPE IS USED MORE OFTEN	VEGETABLE OIL . . . . . 1 LARD / SUET . . . . . 2 BUTTER / GHEE . . . . . 3 MARGARINE . . . . . 4 OTHER_____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
918	Are salt or salty sauces such as ketchup, soy sauce or adjika used to prepare meals in your household always, sometimes, rarely or never?	ALWAYS . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 RARELY . . . . . 3 NEVER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
919	Yesterday during the day or at night, did you add salt or salty sauces such as ketchup, soy sauce or adjika to all, to some or to none of your meals?	ALL OF THE MEALS . . . . . 1 SOME OF THE MEALS . . . . . 2 NONE OF THE MEALS 3	→ 921
920	When you added salt or salty sauces, did you add a little, a moderate amount or a lot of it?	A LITTLE . . . . . 1 A MODERATE AMOUNT . . . . . 2 A LOT 3	
921	Does the work that you do every day require a lot of physical activity, a little amount of physical activity or almost no phsysical activity?	A LOT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY . . . . . 1 A LITTLE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY . . . . . 2 NO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY . . . . . 3 DON'T WORK 8	→ 924
922	How do you usually go to work every day, walking, riding a bicycle or by other mean of transportation?	WALKING . . . . . 1 RIDING BICYCLE . . . . . 2 OTHER MEAN OF TRANSPORT 3	→ 924
923	Normally how long does it take you to go to work (walking / bicyclinng) everyday? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF TIME	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐ 60 MINUTES OR MORE 60 DON'T KNOW / UNSURE 98	
924	In an usual week, do you do activities such as walking, bicycling, jogging or other things that increase your breathing and heart rate?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
925	On the days when you engage in these activities, how much time in total do you usually spend doing these activities? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF TIME	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐ 60 MINUTES OR MORE 60 DON'T KNOW / UNSURE 98	
926	How many days per week do you do these activies?	1 - 2 DAYS . . . . . 1 3 - 4 DAYS . . . . . 2 5 - 6 DAYS . . . . . 3 EVERY DAY 4	
927	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have hypertension or high blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW / DON'T RECALL 8	→ 931
928	Were you told by a doctor or other health professional that you had hypertension or high blood pressure only on one occasion or in more than one occasion?	ONLY ONE OCCASION . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONE OCCASION . . . . . 2 DON'T RECALL 8	
929	Are you now taking any medication or doing something to lower your hypertension or blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
930	To lower your hypertension or high blood pressure, are you now: a. Controlling your weight or losing weight? b. Cutting down on salt in your diet? c. Exercising? d. Stopping smoking?	YES NO CONTROL WEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 CUT DOWN SALT . . . . . 1 2 EXERCISE . . . . . 1 2 STOP SMOKING 1 2	

931	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick andwant to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem, only a small problem or no problem at all?		
	Getting permission to go?	PERMISSION TO GO . . . 1 2 3	
	Getting money needed for treatment?	GETTING MONEY 1 2 3	
	The distance to the health facility?	DISTANCE 1 2 3	
	Having to take transport?	TAKING TRANSPORT . . . 1 2 3	
	Not wanting to go alone?	GO ALONE 1 2 3	
	Concern that there may not be a female health provider?	NO FEMALE PROV. 1 2 3	
	Concern that there may not be any health provider?	NO PROVIDER 1 2 3	
	Concern that there may be no drugs available?	NO DRUGS 1 2 3	
	Concern that there may be no supplies or equipment available?	NO SUPPLIES/EQUIPM. 1 2 3	
		BIG PROBLEM / SMALL PROBLEM / NO PROBLEM	
932	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 934	
933	What type of health insurance? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF UNSURE OF TYPE, WRITE THE NAME OF INSURANCE	STATE HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A STATE SOCIAL INSURANCE . . . . . B VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE . C PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE. D OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
934	CHECK 111X: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY YES ☐ NO ☐ → 939		
935	CHECK 101A: RESPONDENT AGREES TO BLOOD PRESSURE YES ☐ NO ☐ → 939		
936	May I measure your blood pressure again at this time? MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE ON RIGHT ARM AND RECORD RESULTS	SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ REFUSED . . . . . 994 BLOOD PRESSURE NOT MEASURED DUE TO TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996	
937	REGISTER THE MEAN VALUE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 442 AND 936.	SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐	

938 BLOOD PRESSURE CHART

CIRCLE AVERAGE VALUES FOR THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE TABLE ABOVE

READ THE STATEMENTS BELOW, CORRESPONDING TO THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE LEVEL

SYSTOLIC		DIASTOLIC			
<120	**AND**	<80	OPTIMAL 1	→ A	
120-129	OR	80-84	NORMAL 2		
130-139	OR	85-89	PRE-HYPERTENSION / HIGH NORMAL 3	→ B	
140-159	OR	90-99	STAGE 1 HYPERTENSION 4	→ C	
160-179	OR	100-109	STAGE 2 HYPERTENSION 5		
≥180	OR	≥110	STAGE 3 HYPERTENSION 6	→ D	

A	Your blood pressure is normal.		
B	CHECK 1104, CODE N: THE RESPONDENT REPORTS SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION You have mentioned that you suffer from hypertension and our results indicate that your blood pressure is bit high at this moment . Make sure you take your medications as prescribed. Also, in cases like yours, it is recommended to exercise more, to reduce the amount of salt you take and to eat less foods that have high oil and	THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT REPORT SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION Your blood pressure is a bit high. In cases like yours, it is recommended to exercise more, to reduce the amount of salt you take and to eat less foods that have high oil and fat content.	
C	CHECK 1104, CODE N: THE RESPONDENT REPORTS SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION You have mentioned that you suffer from hypertension and our results indicate that your blood pressure is high at this moment. You should seek medical care soon and make sure you follow the doctor's instructions	THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT REPORT SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION Our results indicate that your blood pressure is high. You should seek medical care soon and make sure you follow the doctor's instructions	
D	CHECK 1104 / CODE N: THE RESPONDENT REPORTS SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION You have mentioned that you suffer from hypertension and our results indicate that your blood pressure is very high at this moment. You should seek medical care without delay and make sure you follow the doctor's	THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT REPORT SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION Our results indicate that your blood pressure is very high. You should seek medical care without delay and make sure you follow the doctor's instructions	

939	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . MINUTES	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ALBANIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
2017
WOMAN 15 - 49 QUESTIONNAIRE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS (INSTAT) AND INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH (IPH)

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

PREFECTURE . . . . . | | |

PSU NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ | | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY | | MONTH | | YEAR | | | |
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. Nº | | | |
RESULT*				RESULT* |
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS |
TIME				

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY

SUPERVISOR

_____ NAME

NUMBER

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with the National Institute of Statistics and the Institute for Public Health. We are conducting a national survey that asks women and men about various health issues. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. As part of this survey, we are asking people throughout the country to have their blood pressure read. This information will help the government to plan health services.The survey usually takes between 30 and 60 minutes to complete. During the interview, I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times. This is a harmless procedure although you may feel a slight discomfort when the blood pressure cuff is applied to your arm. Your answers to the questions and the blood pressure measurements will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Participation in this survey is voluntary, and if we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; you can choose not to have your blood pressure taken; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you orally and in writing after the interview with an explanation of the meaning of your blood pressure numbers. Elevated blood pressure is dangerous to your health, and it is importantto know your numbers. Although we will give you the results of this test, we cannot provide you with any counseling, further testing or treatment if your blood pressure is elevated. At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
May we take your blood pressure? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED 1 ↓ RESPONDENT AGREES TO BLOOD PRESSURE 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED 2 → END

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BLOOD PRESURE 2

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
101X	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY YES ☐ ↓	NO ☐	→102
101A	CHECK CONSENT STATEMENT: RESPONDENT AGREES TO BLOOD PRESSURE YES ☐ ↓	NO ☐	→102
101B	Before taking your blood pressure, I will ask a few questions about things that may affect these measurements. When is the last time: You had something to eat? You had coffee, tea, cola or other drink with caffeine? You smoked any tobacco product?	**LESS THAN 30 MINUTES AGO** / **30 OR MORE MINUTES AGO** EAT . . . . . 1 2 CAFFEINE . . . . . 1 2 TOBACCO 1 2	
101C	May I measure your blood pressure at this time? MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE ON RIGHT ARM AND RECORD RESULTS	SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ REFUSED . . . . . 994 BLOOD PRESSURE NOT MEASURED DUE TO TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY)	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
104	Before you moved here, which district did you move from?	BERAT . . . . . 01 BULQIZË . . . . . 02 DELVINË . . . . . 03 DEVOLL . . . . . 04 DIBËR . . . . . 05 DURRËS . . . . . 06 ELBASAN . . . . . 07 FIER . . . . . 08 GJIROKASTËR . . . . . 09 GRAMSH . . . . . 10 HAS . . . . . 11 KAVAJË . . . . . 12 KOLONJË . . . . . 13 KORÇË . . . . . 14 KRUJË . . . . . 15 KUÇOVË . . . . . 16 KUKËS . . . . . 17 KURBIN . . . . . 18 LEZHË . . . . . 19 LIBRAZHD . . . . . 20 LUSHNJË . . . . . 21 MALËSI E MADHE . . . . . 22 MALLAKASTËR . . . . . 23 MAT . . . . . 24 MIRDITË . . . . . 25 PEQIN . . . . . 26 PËRMET . . . . . 27 POGRADEC . . . . . 28 PUKË . . . . . 29 SARANDË . . . . . 30 SHKODËR . . . . . 31 SKRAPAR . . . . . 32 TEPELENË . . . . . 33 TIRANA . . . . . 34 TROPOJË . . . . . 35 VLORË . . . . . 36 OUTSIDE ALBANIA 96	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended primary 4-year, 8-year, generic secondary, professional, technical, university, post university-graduate?	PRIMARY 4 YEAR . . . . . 1 PRIMARY 8 YEAR . . . . . 2 GENERIC SECONDARY . . . . . 3 PROFESSIONAL . . . . . 4 TECHNICAL . . . . . 5 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 6 POST UNIVERSITY / GRADUATE 7	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What is the highest class you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	CLASS . . . . . ☐☐	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY 4 YEAR (CODE 1) ☐ ↓ PRIMARY 8 YEAR OR HIGHER (CODES 2-7) ☐ → 113		
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ → 114		
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you have a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 118	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
119	Do you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 121
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 122	
121	What is your main source of information for issues related to health? IF MORE THAN A SOURCE IS MENTIONNED PROBE TO DETERMINE THE ONE USED MOST OFTEN	NEWSPAPERS . . . . . 01 RADIO . . . . . 02 TELEVISION . . . . . 03 INTERNET / SOCIAL MEDIA . . . . . 04 HEALTH PROVIDERS . . . . . 05 SCHOOLS . . . . . 06 FRIENDS / RELATIVES . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 08 (SPECIFY)	
122	What is your religion?	MUSLIM . . . . . 1 ORTHODOX . . . . . 2 CATHOLIC . . . . . 3 BEKTASHI . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 5 (SPECIFY) ATHEIST 6	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
123	To what ethnic group do you belong?	ALBANIAN . . . . . 01 EGYPTIAN . . . . . 02 GREEK . . . . . 03 MACEDONIAN . . . . . 04 MONTENEGRIN . . . . . 05 ROMA . . . . . 06 VLACH . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES NO → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS NO BIRTHS → 226		

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.

212 What name was given to your (first/ next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	214 Were any of these births twins?	215 On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
01	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	
02	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
03	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
04	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
05	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)

212 What name was given to your (first/ next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	214 Were any of these births twins?	215 On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
06	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
07	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
08	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
09	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
10	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)?	YES . . . . . 1 → (RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE) NO 2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN BIRTH HISTORY NUMBERS ARE SAME ☐ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT ☐ → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2012-2017	NUMBER OF BIRTHS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE 0	→ 226
225	**C** FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2012-2017, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE ☐ → a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? NONE ☐ → b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 239
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2012-2017 ☐ → 233 LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2011 OR EARLIER ☐ → 250		
233	How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	NUMBER OF MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
234	Did that pregancy end in spontaneous miscarriage, induced abortion or stillbirth?	ABORTION . . . . . 1 MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 2 STILLBIRTH 3	→ 235
234A	What was the main reason you had an abortion at that time?	HEALTH OF MOTHER . . . . . 1 HEALTH OF BABY . . . . . 2 SEX OF BABY . . . . . 3 UNSURE ABOUT REASON . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
235	Since January 2012, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 250
236	In what month and year did that pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
237	How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	NUMBER OF MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
238	Did that pregancy end in spontaneous miscarriage, induced abortion or stillbirth?	ABORTION . . . . . 1 MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 2 STILLBIRTH 3	→ 240
239	What was the main reason you had an abortion at that time?	HEALTH OF MOTHER . . . . . 1 HEALTH OF BABY . . . . . 2 SEX OF BABY . . . . . 3 UNSURE ABOUT REASON . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
240	Since January 2012, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 250
241	In what month and year did that pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
242	How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	NUMBER OF MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
243	Did that pregancy end in spontaneous miscarriage, induced abortion or stillbirth?	ABORTION . . . . . 1 MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 2 STILLBIRTH 3	→ 245
244	What was the main reason you had an abortion at that time?	HEALTH OF MOTHER . . . . . 1 HEALTH OF BABY . . . . . 2 SEX OF BABY . . . . . 3 UNSURE ABOUT REASON . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
245	Since January 2012, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 250
246	In what month and year did that pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
247	How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	NUMBER OF MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
248	Did that pregancy end in spontaneous miscarriage, induced abortion or stillbirth?	ABORTION . . . . . 1 MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 2 STILLBIRTH 3	→ 250
249	What was the main reason you had an abortion at that time?	HEALTH OF MOTHER . . . . . 1 HEALTH OF BABY . . . . . 2 SEX OF BABY . . . . . 3 UNSURE ABOUT REASON . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
250	**C** FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2012-2017 OR LATER, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE.		
251	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2012?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 253
252	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2012 end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
253	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐ IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	
254	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 256
255	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
256	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ PREGNANT ☐		→ 312
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 312
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . J RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . K WITHDRAWAL . . . . . L OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	A → 307 B C D → 309 E F G → 306 H I J K → 309 L X Y
305	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	ANGELIQ . . . . . 01 DIANE . . . . . 02 FEMODEN . . . . . 03 MICROGYNON . . . . . 04 PRIMOLUT . . . . . 05 YASMIN . . . . . 06 YAZ . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 309
306	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	BUMPER . . . . . 01 DUO . . . . . 02 DUREX . . . . . 03 FOR YOU . . . . . 04 PLAYBOY . . . . . 05 SICO . . . . . 06 UNITY . . . . . 07 VITALIS . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	→ 309

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL / MATERNITY . . . . . 11 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC . . . . . 21 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 22 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER** _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 310
309	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
310	CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309 NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION)

311 CHECK 308 AND 309:

YEAR IS 2012-2017

C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.

THEN CONTINUE

YEAR IS 2011 OR EARLIER

C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2012

THEN

(SKIP TO 324)

312 I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.

C USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2012. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.

		COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3
312A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
312B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 312I)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 312I)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 312I)
312C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐
312D	How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95
312E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
312F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS . . ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS . . ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS . . ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95
312G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
312H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐☐	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐☐	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐☐
312I		GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓ ANY METHOD USED ☐		→ 315
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 326
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . 02 IUD . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . 05 PILL . . . 06 CONDOM . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . 09 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . 10 RHYTHM METHOD . . . 11 WITHDRAWAL . . . 12 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . 96	→ 326 → 319 → 327 → 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL / MATERNITY . . . 11 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER . . . 12 WOMEN'S CONSULTING CENTER . FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . 14 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC . . . 21 PHARMACY . 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER** _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . 98	
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . 05 PILL . . . 06 CONDOM . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . 09 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . 96	→ 323 → 322 → 323
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 322

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
322	CHECK 318 AND 319: ANY 'YES' ☐ → a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? OTHER ☐ → b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
324	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 10 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 11 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 12 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 327 → 327 → 327
325	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL / MATERNITY . . . . . 11 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 WOMEN'S CONSULTING CENTER . FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC . . . . . 21 PHARMACY . 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER** _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 327
326	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
327	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a health worker or health educator?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 329
328	Did the health worker or health educator talk to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
329	CHECK 202: LIVING CHILDREN YES ⚑ / NO ⚑ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
330	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2017 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2012-2017 ☐ → 648		
402	CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2012-2017. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
404	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 ☐ (SKIP TO 408) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 ☐ (SKIP TO 426) NO 2
406	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH ☐ ↓ / MORE THAN ONE BIRTH ☐ ↓ a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 ☐ (SKIP TO 408)	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 ☐ (SKIP TO 426)
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 ☐ (SKIP TO 414)	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** FAMILY DOCTOR . . . . . A OBSTETRICIAN / GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . B NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B **PUBLIC SECTOR** TIRANA MATERNITY . . . . . C PUBLIC HOSPITAL / MATERNITY . . . . . D PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER E CONSULTING WOMEN'S CENTER . . . . . F HEALTH POST . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ J (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: a) Were you weighed? b) Was your blood pressure measured? c) Did you give a urine sample? d) Did you give a blood sample? e) Did you have an ultrasound examination?	YES NO a) WEIGHED 1 2 b) BLOOD PRESS. 1 2 c) URINE SAMPLE 1 2 d) BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2 e) ULTRASOUND 1 2 (SKIP TO 413C)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
413A	How many months pregnant were you the first time you had an ultrasound examination?	MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
413B	How many times did you have an ultrasound examination during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 8	
413C	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did you receive any information about: a) Nutrition? b) Smoking during the pregnancy? c) Drinking during the pregnancy? d) Delivery? e) Postnatal care? f) Breastfeeding? g) Contraception? h) Sexually transmitted infections?	YES NO a) NUTRITION . . . . . 1 2 b) SMOKING . . . . . 1 2 c) DRINKING . . . . . 1 2 d) DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 e) POSTNATAL CARE 1 2 f) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 g) CONTRACEPTION 1 2 h) STIs 1 2	
414	Did you receive any type of vaccination during this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 420) DON'T KNOW 8	
417	What was the vaccine for?	TETANUS . . . . . 1 INFLUENZA . . . . . 2 TETANUS AND INFLUENZA . 3 UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 8	
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 421A) DON'T KNOW 8	
421	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
421A	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iodine tables? SHOW TABLETS	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 422) DON'T KNOW 8	
421B	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take iodine tablets? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
422	During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
426	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 429) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 429) DON'T KNOW 8
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CHILD'S HEALTH BOOK 1 ☐☐.☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐☐.☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CHILD'S HEALTH BOOK 1 ☐☐.☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐☐.☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998
429	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** FAMILY DOCTOR . . . . . A OBSTETRICIAN / GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . B NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** FAMILY DOCTOR . . . . . A OBSTETRICIAN / GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . B NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 434) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** TIRANA MATERNITY 21 PUBLIC HOSPITAL / MATERNITY . 22 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 27 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 434) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** TIRANA MATERNITY 21 PUBLIC HOSPITAL / MATERNITY . 22 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST . . . . . 27 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434)
431	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434)
433	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?	BEFORE . . . . . 1 AFTER 2	BEFORE . . . . . 1 AFTER 2
433A	What was the main reason that you delivered (NAME) by caesarean section?	BABY TOO LARGE . . . . . 01 PELVIS TOO SMALL . . . . . 02 MALPRESENTATION . . . . . 03 BABY STARTED TO SUFFER . . . . . 04 PROLONGUED LABOR / FAILED INDUCTION . . . . . 05 OBSTETRIC HEMORRHAGE . . 06 PREVIOUS C-SECTION . . . . . 07 ON REQUEST . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 DON'T KNOW 98	BABY TOO LARGE . . . . . 01 PELVIS TOO SMALL . . . . . 02 MALPRESENTATION . . . . . 03 BABY STARTED TO SUFFER . . . . . 04 PROLONGUED LABOR / FAILED INDUCTION . . . . . 05 OBSTETRIC HEMORRHAGE . . 06 PREVIOUS C-SECTION . . . . . 07 ON REQUEST . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 DON'T KNOW 98
434	Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434B) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 459) DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
434A	Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
434B	CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 449) OTHER ↓	
435	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 438)	
436	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
437	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** FAMILY DOCTOR . . . . . 11 OBSTETRICIAN / GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . 12 NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
438	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 441) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → (SKIP TO 441)	
439	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
440	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** FAMILY DOCTOR . . . . . 11 OBSTETRICIAN / GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . 12 NURSE / MIDWIFE 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
441	Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 445)	
442	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
443	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** FAMILY DOCTOR . . . . . 11 OBSTETRICIAN / GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . 12 NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
444	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** TIRANA MATERNITY . . . . . 21 PUBLIC HOSPITAL / MATERNITY . . . . . 22 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
445	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) DON'T KNOW 8	
446	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
447	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** FAMILY DOCTOR . . . . . 11 OBSTETRICIAN / GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . 12 NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
448	Where did this check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** TIRANA MATERNITY 21 PUBLIC HOSPITAL / MATERNITY . . . . . 22 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 457)	
449	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453)	
450	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
451	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** FAMILY DOCTOR . . . . . 11 OBSTETRICIAN / GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . 12 NURSE / MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
452	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** TIRANA MATERNITY 21 PUBLIC HOSPITAL / MATERNITY . . . . . 22 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
453	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) DON'T KNOW 8	
454	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 1 DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 2 WEEKS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
455	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
456	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** TIRANA MATERNITY 21 PUBLIC HOSPITAL / MATERNITY . . . . . 22 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
457	During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns? d) Counsel you on breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) CORD . . . . . 1 2 8 b) TEMP. . . . . 1 2 8 c) SIGNS . . . . . 1 2 8 d) COUNSEL 1 2 8 e) OBSERVE 1 2 8	
458	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 460) NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 461)	
459	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 463)
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT ↓ PREGNANT OR UNSURE → (SKIP TO 463)	
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 464)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 466) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ → (SKIP TO 470) DEAD ☐ → (SKIP TO 471)	
466	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ → (SKIP TO 471)	LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ → (SKIP TO 471)
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
470A	In the past 3 days, did you or any person over 15 years of age engage in any of the following activities with (NAME):		
	a) Read books or look at picture books with (NAME)?	YES NO 1 2 → c)	YES NO 1 2 → c)
	b) Who engaged in this activity with the child - you, the father or another older person?	CODE ☐☐☐ APPLY CODES BELOW	CODE ☐☐☐ APPLY CODES BELOW
	c) Told stories to (NAME)?	YES NO 1 2 → e)	YES NO 1 2 → e)
	d) Who engaged in this activity with the child?	CODE ☐☐☐ APPLY CODES BELOW	CODE ☐☐☐ APPLY CODES BELOW
	e) Sang songs to (NAME)?	YES NO 1 2 → g)	YES NO 1 2 → g)
	f) Who engaged in this activity with the child?	CODE ☐☐☐ APPLY CODES BELOW	CODE ☐☐☐ APPLY CODES BELOW
	g) Take (NAME) outside the home, compound, yard or enclosure?	YES NO 1 2 → i)	YES NO 1 2 → i)
	h) Who engaged in this activity with the child?	CODE ☐☐☐ APPLY CODES BELOW	CODE ☐☐☐ APPLY CODES BELOW
	i) Play with (NAME)?	YES NO 1 2 → k)	YES NO 1 2 → k)
	j) Who engaged in this activity with the child?	CODE ☐☐☐ APPLY CODES BELOW	CODE ☐☐☐ APPLY CODES BELOW
	k) Spend time with (NAME) naming, counting, or drawing things?	YES NO 1 2 → 470B	YES NO 1 2 → 470B
	l) Who engaged in this activity with the child?	CODE ☐☐☐ APPLY CODES BELOW	CODE ☐☐☐ APPLY CODES BELOW
	CODES FOR Q 470A	MOTHER = A FATHER = B ANOTHER PERSON 15 YEARS OR OLDER = X	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
470B	Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons, and have to leave young children with others. Since last (DAY OF THE WEEK) how many times was (NAME) left in the care of child less than 10 years old? IF NEVER RECORD 00	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] NEVER . . . . . 00 DON'T KNOW 98	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] NEVER . . . . . 00 DON'T KNOW 98
470C	In the past week, how many times was (NAME) left alone?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] NEVER . . . . . 00 DON'T KNOW 98	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] NEVER . . . . . 00 DON'T KNOW 98
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2014-2017? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 ☐ → 601		
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2017. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ → 501B		
504A	Do you have a card or child health book where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY A CHILD HEALTH BOOK . . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND A CHILD HEALTH BOOK . . 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO CHILD HEALTH BOOK . . 4	→ 507A → 507A
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506A	CHECK 504A: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐ → 511A		
507A	May I see the card or child health book where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY CHILD HEALTH BOOK SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND CHILD HEALTH BOOKSEEN . . 3 NO CARD AND NO CHILD HEALTH BOOK SEEN 4	 → 509A
508A	NOTE THE **MOST RECENT VACCINE** ON THE CARD. COPY THE LAST VACCINE RECEIVED AND THE DATE IT WAS RECEIVED FROM THE CARD. LAST VACCINES RECEIVED (RECORD ALL VACCINES RECEIVED AT THE LAST DATE) **Vaccines** _____ **Vaccines** _____ **Vaccines** _____ **Vaccines** _____ DATE OF LAST VACCINES DAY MONTH YEAR ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐		
509A	How old was (NAME) the last time he / she received a vaccine?	DAYS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
510A	Did (NAME) receive all the vaccinations required for a child his / her age?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8	
511A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017? MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 ☐ ↓ NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 ☐		→ 511
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2017. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐		→ 501B
504B	Do you have a card or child health book where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY A CHILD HEALTH BOOK . . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND A CHILD HEALTH BOOK . . 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO CHILD HEALTH BOOK . . 4	→ 507B → 507B
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506B	CHECK 504B: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐		→ 511
507B	May I see the card or child health book where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY CHILD HEALTH BOOK SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND CHILD HEALTH BOOKSEEN . . 3 NO CARD AND NO CHILD HEALTH BOOK SEEN 4	 → 509B
508B	NOTE THE **MOST RECENT VACCINE** ON THE CARD. COPY THE LAST VACCINE RECEIVED AND THE DATE IT WAS RECEIVED FROM THE CARD. LAST VACCINES RECEIVED (RECORD ALL VACCINES RECEIVED AT THE LAST DATE) **Vaccines** _____ **Vaccines** _____ **Vaccines** _____ **Vaccines** _____	DATE OF LAST VACCINES DAY MONTH YEAR ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐	
509B	How old was (NAME) the last time he / she received a vaccine?	DAYS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
510B	Did (NAME) receive all the vaccinations required for a child his / her age?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE 8	
511	In your opinion, when it comes to a child's health are vaccines beneficial, are they harmful or don't really make much difference on their health?	BENEFICIAL 1 HARMFUL 2 DON'T MAKE A DIFFERENCE 3 DON'T KNOW / NO OPINION 8	

512	Have you ever postponed or delayed having your child (one of your children) vaccinated?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 514
513	What was the main reason for postponing your child's vaccination at that time?	DOUBTS ABOUT VACCINE SAFETY . . . . . 1 CONCERN ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . 2 CHILD WAS SICK AT THE TIME OF VACCINATION . . . . . 3 DID NOT HAVE TIME / TOO BUSY . . 4 NO PARTICULAR REASON . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 7 (SPECIFY)	
514	Have you ever chose not to have your child (one of your children) vaccinated?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 516
515	What was the main reason for not having your child vaccinated or for delaying his time of vaccination?	DOUBTS ABOUT VACCINE SAFETY . . . . . 1 CONCERNED ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . 2 CHILD WAS SICK AT THE TIME OF VACCINATION . . . . . 3 MEDICAL CONTRAINDICATION . . . . . 4 VACCINE MORE HARMFUL THAN DISEASE . . 5 RELIGIOUS CONVICTION . . . . . 6 OTHER _____ 7 (SPECIFY)	
516	A person can obtain health information from many sources. What is the source you trust the most when it comes to information about vaccines?	DOCTOR / NURSES . . . . . 1 HEALTH PROMOTER / COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE WORKER 2 NEWSPAPERS / JOURNALS . . . . . 3 RADIO / TELEVISION . . . . . 4 INTERNET / SOCIAL MEDIA . . . . . 5 FAMILY MEMBERS / RELATIVES . . . . . 6 OTHER _____ 7 (SPECIFY)	
517	We need to have more information about your child's (your children's) vaccinations. For this we need to go look at his vaccination record at the health center's registry. Do we have your permission to look at your child's (your children's) vaccination record(s) at the health center? MOTHER GIVES PERMISSION ☐ MOTHER DOES NOT GIVE PERMISSION ☐		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

600	CHECK 101X: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY YES ☐ NO ☐ → 601
600A	CHECK 101A: RESPONDENT AGREES TO BLOOD PRESSURE YES ☐ NO ☐ → 601
600B	May I measure your blood pressure again at this time? MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE ON RIGHT ARM AND RECORD RESULTS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ REFUSED . . . . . 994 BLOOD PRESSURE NOT MEASURED DUE TO TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY)
601	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2017 ☐ NO BIRTHS IN 2012-2017 ☐ → 648
602	CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2012-2017. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
603	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
604	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 646)	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 646)
607	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
609	CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? YES → a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breastmilk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than NO/ NOT ASKED → b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
610	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 615)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 615)
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . A PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B HEALTH POST . . . . . C POLYCLINIC . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . . . H PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . A PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B HEALTH POST . . . . . C POLYCLINIC . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . . . H PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
613	CHECK 612:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 615)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 615)
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐
615	Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet such as Almora, Adiaril, Tasectan or Equidral**?** b) A pre-packaged ORS liquid? c) A homemade sugar-salt-water solution d) Zinc tablets or syrup?	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . 1 2 8 b) ORS LIQUID . . 1 2 8 c) HOMEMADE SOLUTION 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . 1 2 8 b) ORS LIQUID . . 1 2 8 c) HOMEMADE SOLUTION 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐ ↓ a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐ ↓ b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐ ↓ a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐ ↓ b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B ZINC . . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . E **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . J OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B ZINC . . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . E **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . J OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X
617A	CHECK 617: GIVEN ZINC?	CODE "C" CIRCLED: YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → (SKIP TO 618)	CODE "C" CIRCLED: YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → (SKIP TO 618)
617B	How many times was (NAME) given zinc?	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
620	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 623) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 623) DON'T KNOW 8
622	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 624)	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 624)
623	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?	YES / NO OR DK (SKIP TO 646)	YES / NO OR DK (SKIP TO 646)
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 629)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 629)
625	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . A PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B HEALTH POST . . . . . C POLYCLINIC . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . . . H PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . A PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B HEALTH POST . . . . . C POLYCLINIC . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC . . . . . G PHARMACY . . . . . H PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
626	CHECK 625:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 628)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 628)
627	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE	FIRST PLACE . . . . .
628	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS	DAYS . . . . .

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 646) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 646) DON'T KNOW 8
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL / SYRUP . . . . . J INJECTION / IV . . . . . K **OTHER DRUGS** ASPIRIN . . . . . L ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . M IBUPROFEN . . . . . N OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	**ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL / SYRUP . . . . . J INJECTION / IV . . . . . K **OTHER DRUGS** ASPIRIN . . . . . L ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . M IBUPROFEN . . . . . N OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
647	CHECK 615(a) AND 615(b), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID ☐ ↓ ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID ☐ →		649
648	Have you ever heard of special products called Adiaril or Rapolyte that you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
649	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2014-2017 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ NONE ☐ →		701
	_____ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
650	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child or yourself had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods.		YES	NO	DK	
	a) Plain water?	a)	1	2	8	
	b) Juice or juice drinks?	b)	1	2	8	
	c) Clear broth?	c)	1	2	8	
	d) Tea or coffee?	d)	1	2	8	
	e) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	Nº OF TIMES			☐	
	f) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	f) Nº OF TIMES	1	2	8 ☐	
	g) Any other liquids?	g)	1	2	8	
	h) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	h) Nº OF TIMES	1	2	8 ☐	
	i) Any [BRAND NAME OF COMMERCIALLY FORTIFIED BABY FOOD, E.G., Cerelac]?	i)	1	2	8	
	j) Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	j)	1	2	8	
	k) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	k)	1	2	8	
	l) White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	l)	1	2	8	
	m) Any dark green, leafy vegetables?	m)	1	2	8	
	n) Apricots, peaches or canteloupe?	n)	1	2	8	
	o) Any other fruits or vegetables?	o)	1	2	8	
	p) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	p)	1	2	8	
	q) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	q)	1	2	8	
	r) Eggs?	r)	1	2	8	
	s) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	s)	1	2	8	
	t) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	t)	1	2	8	
	u) Cheese or other food made from milk?	u)	1	2	8	
	v) Any sugary food, such as chocolates, sweets, candy, pastires, cakes, bicuits, jam or marmalade?	v)	1	2	8	
	y) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	y)	1	2	8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
651	CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'h' THROUGH 'y') FOR THE CHILD: NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ → 653		
652	Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . . 1 ┐ (GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD ← FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) ┐ (THEN CONTINUE TO 653) ← NO 2	→ 654
653	How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
654	The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH . . . . . 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE . . . . . 04 BURIED . . . . . 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 704
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 712
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 709
704	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
710	CHECK 709: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE → b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 712
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE	
712	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
713	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 731
714	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	→ 716 → 727

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
715	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO . . 1 / WEEKS AGO . . 2 / MONTHS AGO . . 3	DAYS AGO . . 1 / WEEKS AGO . . 2 / MONTHS AGO . . 3
716	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 718)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 718)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 718)
717	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
718	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ______ 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ______ 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER . . 5 OTHER ______ 6 (SPECIFY)
719	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO . . 1 / WEEKS AGO . . 2 / MONTHS AGO . . 3 / YEARS AGO . . 4	DAYS AGO . . 1 / WEEKS AGO . . 2 / MONTHS AGO . . 3 / YEARS AGO . . 4	DAYS AGO . . 1 / WEEKS AGO . . 2 / MONTHS AGO . . 3 / YEARS AGO . . 4
720	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . .
721	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98
722	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 724)	YES . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 724)	
723	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS . . DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 106: AGE 15-24 ☐ ↓ AGE 25-49 ☐ → 727		
725	CHECK 701: NOT IN A UNION ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ → 727		
726	In the past 12 months have you had sex or been sexually involved with anyone because he gave you or told you he would give you gifts, cash, or anything else?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
727	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
728	CHECK 716, MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN): YES, CONDOM USED ☐ ↓ NO, CONDOM NOT USED ☐ → 731 NOT ASKED ☐ → 731		
729	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	BUMPER . . . . . 01 DUO . . . . . 02 DUREX . . . . . 03 FOR YOU . . . . . 04 PLAYBOY . . . . . 05 SICO . . . . . 06 UNITY . . . . . 07 VITALIS . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
730	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL / MATERNITY . . . . . 11 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 WOMEN'S CONSULTING CENTRE / FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 PHARMACY . . . . . 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 31 CHURCH . . . . . 32 FRIEND / RELATIVE . . . . . 33 HUSBAND / PARTNER . . . . . 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
731	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10 . . . . . 1 2 MALE ADULTS . . . . . 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ ↓ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐		→ 813
802	CHECK 226: PREGNANT ☐ ↓ NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐		→ 804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT ☐ ↓ b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ PREGNANT ☐		→ 812
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY USING ☐		→ 813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ☐ ↓ NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR ☐		→ 812
809	CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ☐ ↓ YEARS AGO ☐ NOT ASKED ☐		→ 811 → 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 804: WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD ☐ ↓ a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? WANTS NO MORE/ NONE ☐ ↓ b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A **FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . D CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH . . . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G UP TO GOD / FATALISTIC . . . . . H **OPPOSITION TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND / PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . O LACK OF ACCESS / TOO FAR . . . . . P COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . Q PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . R NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . S INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . T INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 815 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 815 (SPECIFY)	
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? e) Seen anything about family planning online or on social media, such as Facebook or Twitter?	YES NO a) RADIO . . . . . 1 2 b) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . . . 1 2 d) MOBILE PHONE . . . . . 1 2 e) ONLINE / SOCIAL MEDIA 1 2	
817	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐ → 901		
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ → 820 NOT ASKED ☐ → 822		
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's / partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 821
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's / partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED ☐ → 901		
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What is the highest level of school you attended primary 4-year, 8-year, generic secondary, professional, technical, university, post university-graduate?	PRIMARY 4 YEAR 1 PRIMARY 8 YEAR 2 GENERIC SECONDARY 3 PROFESSIONAL 4 TECHNICAL . . . . . 5 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 6 POST UNIVERSITY / GRADUATE 7 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
905	What was the highest class he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	CLASS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ OTHER ☐ →		921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 928
927	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 931
929	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 931
930	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES 1 2 3	
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES / NO / DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	
933	CHECK 701 AND 702: CURRENTLY MARRIED / LIVING WITH A MAN FORMERLY MARRIED / LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND / PARTNER') NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN	→ 937	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
934	Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever slap you, hit you with his fists, kick you or did anything to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSE TO ANSWER 3	
935	How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
936	Did you have any injuries as a result of this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1001
937	Have ever had a boyfriend that slapped you, hit you with his fists, kicked you or did anything to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSE TO ANSWER . . . . . 3 NEVER HAD A BOYFRIEND 4	
938	How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
939	Did you have any injuries as a result of this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1042
1002	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1003	Can people get HIV from shaking hands with or hugging a person infected with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
1009	CHECK 1008: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		1011
1010	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1011	CHECK 208 AND 215: LAST BIRTH IN 2015-2017 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS ☐ → LAST BIRTH IN 2014 OR EARLIER ☐ →		1027 1027
1012	CHECK 408 FOR LAST BIRTH: HAD ANTENATAL CARE ☐ ↓ NO ANTENATAL CARE ☐ →		1020
1013	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
1014	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth were you given any information about: a) Babies getting HIV from their mother? b) Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? c) Getting tested for HIV?	YES NO DK a) HIV FROM MOTHER . . 1 2 8 b) THINGS TO DO . . . . . 1 2 8 c) TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1015	Were you offered a test for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1016	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1020
1017	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER / INSTITUTIC . . . . . 12 STAND ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC / PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1018	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1020
1019	All women are supposed to receive counseling after being tested. After you were tested, did you receive counseling?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1020	CHECK 430 FOR LAST BIRTH: ANY CODE '21-36' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 1024
1021	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you offered an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1022	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1024
1023	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1025
1024	CHECK 1016: YES ☐ ↓ NO OR NOT ASKED ☐		→ 1027
1025	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1028
1026	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	→ 1033

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1027	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
1029	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1030	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER / INSTITUTIC . . . . . 12 STAND ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC / PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ (SPECIFY) 26 **OTHER SOURCE** OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 1033
1031	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1033
1032	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . . . . A PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER / INSTITUTIC . . . . . B BLOOD BANK . . . . . C STAND ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC / PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . G OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ J (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1033	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1035
1034	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1035	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
1036	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
1037	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
1038	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
1039	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
1040	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
1041	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
1042	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ → a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ → b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1043	CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ →		→ 1051
1044	CHECK 1042: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ →		→ 1046

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1045	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ☐ ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW ☐ →		1051
1049	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1051
1050	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . . . . A PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER / INSTITUTION B STAND ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . C OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC / PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . G OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ J (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1051	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1052	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1053	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ → 1101		
1054	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1055	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	How is your health currently: very good, good, fair, poor, very poor?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 FAIR . . . . . 3 POOR . . . . . 4 VERY POOR 5	
1102	Compared with 12 months ago, would you say that your healthis now much better, somewhat better, about the same,somewhat worse, or much worse?	MUCH BETTER NOW . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT BETTER . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 SOMEWHAT WORSE . . . . . 4 MUCH WORSE NOW 5	
1103	Do you suffer from a chronic illness that has lasted more than 3 months, including depression?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1105
1104	What type of chronic illness do you have? RECORD ALL MENTIONED IF UNABLE TO CLASSIFY THE DISEASE, WRITE THE DESCRIPTION AS EXPLAINED BY REPONDENTS	ARTHRITIS . . . . . A ASTHMA . . . . . B AUTONOMIC DISREGULATION . . . . . C BONE AND LIGAMENT DISEASES . . . D BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA . . . . . E CANCER . . . . . F CHRONIC FATIGUE . . . . . G CROHN'S DISEASE . . . . . H DEPRESSION . . . . . I DIABETES . . . . . J DISEASES OF THE BLOOD (HEMOPHILIA, TALASEMIA, LEUKEMIA, ETC.) . . . . . K EPILEPSY . . . . . L HEART DISEASE . . . . . M HYPERTENSION, HYPOTENSION . . . N INFECTIOUS DISEASES . . . . . O LUPUS . . . . . P MULTIPLE SCHLEROSIS . . . . . Q PARKINSON'S DISEASE . . . . . R PROBLEMS OF THE STOMACH (ULCERS, GASTRITIS, ETC.) . . . . . S SCLERODERMA . . . . . T SLEEP APNEA . . . . . U THYROID PROBLEMS . . . . . V URINARY INFECTIONS . . . . . Y OTHER ILLNESS _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1105	Do you suffer from a chronic disability?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1107
1106	What type of chronic disability do you have? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	DEFORMITIES AT BIRTH . . . . . A HEARING DISABILITIES . . . . . B MANIPULATION DISABLITIE . . . . . C MOBILITY PROBLEMS . . . . . D POLIO . . . . . E PROBLEMS OF SPEAKIN . . . . . F SEEING DISABILITIES . . . . . G OTHER DISABILITY _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1107	During the last two weeks have you had any sudden illness or injury, such as flu, diarrhea, cuts, bone fracture, etc.?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1127

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1108	What was the most serious illness or injury that you had in the past two weeks? IF MORE THAN ONE, REFER TO THE MOST SERIOUS	BROKEN BONE . . . . . 01 CUT . . . . . 02 COLD / FLU . . . . . 03 DIARRHEA . . . . . 04 EAR / NOSE / THROAT . . . . . 05 HEADACHES . . . . . 06 HEART . . . . . 07 KIDNEY PROBLEMS . . . . . 08 LIVER PROBLEMS . . . . . 09 LUNG . . . . . 10 PREGNANCY / DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS . . . . . 11 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION / DISEASE . . . . . 12 SKIN ILLNESS . . . . . 13 STOMACH PROBLEMS . . . . . 14 OTHER TRAUMA _____ 95 (SPECIFY) OTHER ILLNESS _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1109	Did you get medical treatment or advice when you were sick / injured at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1127
1110	Where did you go for treatment or advice?	PUBLIC SECTOR PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE . . . . . 12 HEALTH POST . . . . . 13 POLYCLINIC . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 PHARMACY . . . . . 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 23 RECEIVED HOME VISIT . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
1111	How did you get to that facility that time?	ON FOOT . . . . . A BUS / MINI-BUS . . . . . B TAXI . . . . . C PRIVATE CAR . . . . . D ANIMAL, CART . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1112	How long did it take to get to the facility by that means of transport?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ 120 MINUTES OR MORE . . . . . 120 DON'T KNOW / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
1113	How would you rate the thoroughness and carefulness of the examination and treatment you received at that time:very good, good, fair, poor, very poor?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 FAIR . . . . . 3 POOR . . . . . 4 VERY POOR . . . . . 5 UNSURE / NO OPINION 8	
1114	CHECK 1110 : PUBLIC SECTOR (11-16) ☐ ↓ OTHER FACILITY ☐ →		→ 1127

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1115	The last time you visited (HEALTH FACILITY IN 1110) did a health worker suggest you give him or her an informal payment for the consultation, visit, medical examination or other services?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSE TO ANSWER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1127
1116	Did you receive an invoice for your payment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSE TO ANSWER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
1117	Did you receive any pharmaceutical drugs or medication as a result of (CONDITION DESCRIBED IN 1108)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1127
1118	What medication did you get? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW May I see it if you still have it?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____ UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 98	
1119	Did you receive this medication at the health facility or did buy it in a pharmacy?	RECEIVED IN HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 PURCHASED IN PHARMACY 2	→ 1121
1120	Did you present a prescription written by a doctor to purchased this medication?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1121	How much did you pay for this medication? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T RECALL EXACT AMOUNT, PROBE TO OBTAIN AN APPROXIMATE AMOUNT	LEK . . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐ OBTAINED IT FOR FREE . . . . . 00000 10,000 OR MORE . . . . . 10000 DON'T KNOW / DON'T RECALL 99998	
1122	Did you receive any other pharmaceutical drug or medication in addition to (DRUG MENTIONNED IN 1116)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1127
1123	What medication did you get? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW May I see it if you still have it?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____ UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 98	
1124	Did you receive this medication at the health facility or did buy it in a pharmacy?	RECEIVED IN HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 PURCHASED IN PHARMACY 2	→ 1126
1125	Did you present a prescription written by a doctor to purchased this medication?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1126	How much did you pay for this medication? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T RECALL EXACT AMOUNT, PROBE TO OBTAIN AN APPROXIMATE AMOUNT	LEK . . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐ OBTAINED IT FOR FREE . . . . . 00000 10,000 OR MORE . . . . . 10000 DON'T KNOW / DON'T RECALL 99998	
1127	We are interested in getting information on whether people pay for medical care or whether they get it for free from the public health system. In the last 12 months, have you ever directly paid for medical care, excluding drugs and dental care, that you could have obtained free of charge or at lower cost from the public health system? IF NO REGISTER "0" IF YES: How often did you pay directly?	NEVER . . . . . 0 RARELY . . . . . 1 OFTEN . . . . . 2 ALWAYS . . . . . 3 REFUSE TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1130 → 1130

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1128	The last time you paid directly for medical care, what was the main reason you decided to pay?	HAD NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE FOR THE SERVICES . . . . . 1 TO HAVE THE SERVICES AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 TO HAVE BETTER QUALITY SERVICES . . . . . 3 TO CHOOSE THE DOCTOR OR HEALTH FACILTY . . . . . 4 DID NOT KNOW HEALTH SERVICE COULD PROVIDE FOR FREE . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
1129	Did you receive an invoice for your payment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSE TO ANSWER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
1130	During the last 12 months, have you ever deprived yourself of medical care because you could not pay for those services? IF NO REGISTER "0" IF YES: How often?	NEVER . . . . . 0 RARELY . . . . . 1 OFTEN . . . . . 2 DID NOT NEED MEDICAL SERVICES 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
1131	Do you believe that during the last 12 months your health has declined due to problems in paying for medical care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1133
1132	Did your health decline very much, some, or a little?	VERY MUCH . . . . . 1 SOME . . . . . 2 A LITTLE . . . . . 3 UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 8	
1133	Now I would like to ask you about procedures that are used to screen for cancer or to prevent illnesses.Mammograms use X-rays to create a picture of the breast todetect cancer. Have you ever heard of a mammogram or breast cancer screening?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1134	Another diagnostic procedure is a pap-smear, in which a doctor or nurse scrapes cells from inside the vagina for examination under a microscope. It is used to detect cancer and changes that may lead to cancer. Have you ever heard of a pap-smear?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1135	Now I would like some questions about your mood and how you have felt about yourself during the past two weeks. In the past two weeks did you feel discouraged and sad never, some of the time, a lot of the time or all of the time?	NEVER . . . . . 0 SOME OF THE TIME . . . . . 1 A LOT OF THE TIME . . . . . 2 ALL OF THE TIME . . . . . 3 UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 8	
1136	In the past two weeks did you feel depressed to the point that you didn't feel like doing the things you usually do, never, some of the time, a lot of the time or all of the time?	NEVER . . . . . 0 SOME OF THE TIME . . . . . 1 A LOT OF THE TIME . . . . . 2 ALL OF THE TIME . . . . . 3 UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 8	
1137	Have you ever been told by a doctor or a health professional that you have depression?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1201
1138	Has a doctor or health professional ever prescribed you a medication against depression?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1201
1139	What medication did he / she prescribe? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW May I see it if you still have it?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____ UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1140	Did a doctor or health professional prescribed any other medication in addition to (DRUG MENTIONNED IN 1139)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1201
1141	What other medication did he or she prescribed? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW May I see it if you still have it?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____ UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 12. LIFESTYLE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1203
1202	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	CIGARETTES	
1203	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1208
1204	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CIGARS . . . . . B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1205	CHECK 1201 AND 1203 AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓	BOTH 'NO' ☐	→ 1208
1206	At what age did you start smoking (or using other tobacco) regularly? IF AGE NOT KNOWN, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE AGE.	AGE STARTED SMOKING . . .	
1207	Have you tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1208	Do you believe that smoking causes serious health problems, only minor health problems or no health problems at all?	SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEMS . . . . . 1 MINOR HEALTH PROBLEMS . . . . . 2 NO HEALTH PROBLEMS AT ALL . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW / NO OPINION 8	→ 1210
1209	In what ways do you believe smoking can cause health problems? PROBE: Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ASTHMA . . . . . A CHRONIC BRONCHITIS . . . . . B COMPLICATIONS IN PREGNANCY . . . C HEART DISEASE . . . . . D IMPOTENCY IN MEN . . . . . E LUNG CANCER . . . . . F PROBLEMS IN THE VOCAL CHORDS OR LARYNX . . . . . G STROKE . . . . . H THROAT OR LARYNX CANCER . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1210	Did you any drink that contains alcohol such as beer, wine, raki, or other spirits in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1213
1211	In the last 12 months, how frequently have you had at least one drink?	5 OR MORE DAYS PER WEEK . . . 1 1-4 DAYS PER WEEK . . . . . 2 1-3 DAYS PER MONTH . . . . . 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4	
1212	In the days that you do drink alcohol, how many drinks do you usually have on average?	DRINKS . . . . . UNSURE / DON'T KNOW 98	
1213	Do you drink sugary sodas or juices, such as Coca Cola, Fanta, Amita, Bravo, etc.?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1215
1214	In the last seven days, how many glasses of these sodas or juices did you have, approximately?	7 OR MORE . . . . . 1 5 OR 6 . . . . . 2 3 OR 4 . . . . . 3 1 OR 2 . . . . . 4 DON'T REMEMBER / UNSURE 8	
1215	Now I would like to ask you about some foods that you had yesterday during the day or at night. I would like to know if you had these foods even if it was combined with other foods. How many servings of fruit did you have yesterday during the day or at night?	NUMBER OF SERVINGS . . . . . NONE . . . . . 00 DON'T KNOW / UNSURE 98	

1216	How many servings of vegetables did you have yesterday during the day or at night?	NUMBER OF SERVINGS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE . . . . . 00 DON'T KNOW / UNSURE 98	
1217	What type of oil or fat is most often used for cooking or baking in your household? IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE IS MENTIONED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHAT TYPE IS USED MORE OFTEN	VEGETABLE OIL . . . . . 1 LARD / SUET . . . . . 2 BUTTER / GHEE . . . . . 3 MARGARINE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
1218	Are salt or salty sauces such as ketchup, soy sauce or adjika used to prepare meals in your household always, sometimes, rarely or never?	ALWAYS . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 RARELY . . . . . 3 NEVER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
1219	Yesterday during the day or at night, did you add salt or salty sauces such as ketchup, soy sauce or adjika to all, to some or to none of your meals?	ALL OF THE MEALS . . . . . 1 SOME OF THE MEALS . . . . . 2 NONE OF THE MEALS 3	→ 1221
1220	When you added salt or salty sauces, did you add a little, a moderate amount or a lot of it?	A LITTLE . . . . . 1 A MODERATE AMOUNT . . . . . 2 A LOT 3	
1221	Does the work that you do every day require a lot of physical activity, a little amount of physical activity or almost no phsysical activity?	A LOT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY . . . . . 1 A LITTLE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY . . . . . 2 NO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY . . . . . 3 DON'T WORK 8	→ 1224
1222	How do you usually go to work every day, walking, riding a bicycle or by other mean of transportation?	WALKING . . . . . 1 RIDING BICYCLE . . . . . 2 OTHER MEAN OF TRANSPORT 3	→ 1224
1223	Normally how long does it take you to go to work (walking / bicyclinng) everyday? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF TIME	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐ 60 MINUTES OR MORE 60 DON'T KNOW / UNSURE 98	
1224	In an usual week, do you do activities such as walking, bicycling, jogging or other things that increase your breathing and heart rate?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1227
1225	On the days when you engage in these activities, how much time in total do you usually spend doing these activities? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF TIME	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐ 60 MINUTES OR MORE 60 DON'T KNOW / UNSURE 98	
1226	How many days per week do you do these activies?	1 - 2 DAYS . . . . . 1 3 - 4 DAYS . . . . . 2 5 - 6 DAYS . . . . . 3 EVERY DAY 4	
1227	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have hypertension or high blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW / DON'T RECALL 8	→ 1231
1228	Were you told by a doctor or other health professional that you had hypertension or high blood pressure only on one occasion or in more than one occasion?	ONLY ONE OCCASION . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONE OCCASION . . . . . 2 DON'T RECALL 8	
1229	Are you now taking any medication or doing something to lower your hypertension or blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1230	To lower your hypertension or high blood pressure, are you now: a. Controlling your weight or losing weight? b. Cutting down on salt in your diet? c. Exercising? d. Stopping smoking?	YES NO CONTROL WEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 CUT DOWN SALT . . . . . 1 2 EXERCISE . . . . . 1 2 STOP SMOKING 1 2	

1231 Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick andwant to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem, only a small problem or no problem at all?

		BIG PROBLEM	SMALL PROBLEM	NO PROBLEM
Getting permission to go?	PERMISSION TO GO	1	2	3
Getting money needed for treatment?	GETTING MONEY	1	2	3
The distance to the health facility?	DISTANCE	1	2	3
Having to take transport?	TAKING TRANSPORT	1	2	3
Not wanting to go alone?	GO ALONE	1	2	3
Concern that there may not be a female health provider?	NO FEMALE PROV.	1	2	3
Concern that there may not be any health provider?	NO PROVIDER	1	2	3
Concern that there may be no drugs available?	NO DRUGS	1	2	3
Concern that there may be no supplies or equipment available?	NO SUPPLIES/EQUIPM.	1	2	3

1232 Are you covered by any health insurance?

YES 1
NO . . . . . 2 → 1234

1233 What type of health insurance?

RECORD ALL MENTIONED.

IF UNSURE OF TYPE, WRITE THE NAME OF INSURANCE

STATE HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A
STATE SOCIAL INSURANCE . . . . . B
VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE . C
PRIVATELY PURCHASED
COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE. D
OTHER _____ X
(SPECIFY)

1234 CHECK 111X: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY

YES ☐ NO ☐ → 1239

1235 CHECK 101A: RESPONDENT AGREES TO BLOOD PRESSURE

YES ☐ NO ☐ → 1239

1236 May I measure your blood pressure again at this time?

MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE ON RIGHT ARM AND RECORD RESULTS

SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐
DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐
REFUSED 994
BLOOD PRESSURE NOT MEASURED DUE TO TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995
OTHER _____ 996
(SPECIFY)

1237 REGISTER THE MEAN VALUE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 600B AND 1236.

SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐
DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐

1238 BLOOD PRESSURE CHART

CIRCLE AVERAGE VALUES FOR THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE TABLE ABOVE

READ THE STATEMENTS BELOW, CORRESPONDING TO THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE LEVEL

SYSTOLIC		DIASTOLIC			
<120	**AND**	<80	OPTIMAL 1	→	A
120-129	OR	80-84	NORMAL 2	→	A
130-139	OR	85-89	PRE-HYPERTENSION / HIGH NORMAL 3	→	B
140-159	OR	90-99	STAGE 1 HYPERTENSION 4	→	C
160-179	OR	100-109	STAGE 2 HYPERTENSION 5	→	C
≥180	OR	≥110	STAGE 3 HYPERTENSION 6	→	D

A	Your blood pressure is normal.		
B	CHECK 1104, CODE N: THE RESPONDENT REPORTS SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION You have mentioned that you suffer from hypertension and our results indicate that your blood pressure is bit high at this moment . Make sure you take your medications as prescribed. Also, in cases like yours, it is recommended to exercise more, to reduce the amount of salt you take and to eat less foods that have high oil and	THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT REPORT SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION Your blood pressure is a bit high. In cases like yours, it is recommended to exercise more, to reduce the amount of salt you take and to eat less foods that have high oil and fat content.	
C	CHECK 1104, CODE N: THE RESPONDENT REPORTS SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION You have mentioned that you suffer from hypertension and our results indicate that your blood pressure is high at this moment. You should seek medical care soon and make sure you follow the doctor's instructions	THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT REPORT SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION Our results indicate that your blood pressure is high. You should seek medical care soon and make sure you follow the doctor's instructions	
D	CHECK 1104 / CODE N: THE RESPONDENT REPORTS SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION You have mentioned that you suffer from hypertension and our results indicate that your blood pressure is very high at this moment. You should seek medical care without delay and make sure you follow the doctor's	THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT REPORT SUFFERING FROM HYPERTENSION Our results indicate that your blood pressure is very high. You should seek medical care without delay and make sure you follow the doctor's instructions	

1239	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . MINUTES	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.

COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- **B** BIRTHS
- **T** STILLBIRTHS, MISCARRIAGES OR NDUCED ABORTIONS

- **0** NO METHOD
- **1** FEMALE STERILIZATION
- **2** MALE STERILIZATION
- **3** IUD
- **4** INJECTABLES
- **5** IMPLANTS
- **6** PILL
- **7** CONDOM
- **8** FEMALE CONDOM
- **9** EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- **J** LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- **K** RHYTHM METHOD
- **L** WITHDRAWAL
- **X** OTHER MODERN METHOD
- **Y** OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- **0** INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- **1** BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- **2** WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- **3** HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- **4** WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- **5** SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
- **6** LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- **7** COSTS TOO MUCH
- **8** INCONVENIENT TO USE
- **F** UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- **A** DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- **D** MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- **X** OTHER

_____
(SPECIFY)

Z DON'T KNOW

				COL. 1	COL. 2	
	12	DEC	01			
	11	NOV	02			
	10	OCT	03			
	09	SEP	04			
2	08	AUG	05			**2**
0	07	JUL	06			**0**
1	06	JUN	07			**1**
	05	MAY	08			
7	04	APR	09			**7**
	03	MAR	10			
	02	FEB	11			
	01	JAN	12			
	12	DEC	13			
	11	NOV	14			
	10	OCT	15			
	09	SEP	16			
2	08	AUG	17			**2**
0	07	JUL	18			**0**
1	06	JUN	19			**1**
	05	MAY	20			
6	04	APR	21			**6**
	03	MAR	22			
	02	FEB	23			
	01	JAN	24			
	12	DEC	25			
	11	NOV	26			
	10	OCT	27			
	09	SEP	28			
2	08	AUG	29			**2**
0	07	JUL	30			**0**
1	06	JUN	31			**1**
	05	MAY	32			
5	04	APR	33			**5**
	03	MAR	34			
	02	FEB	35			
	01	JAN	36			
	12	DEC	37			
	11	NOV	38			
	10	OCT	39			
	09	SEP	40			
2	08	AUG	41			**2**
0	07	JUL	42			**0**
1	06	JUN	43			**1**
	05	MAY	44			
4	04	APR	45			**4**
	03	MAR	46			
	02	FEB	47			
	01	JAN	48			
	12	DEC	49			
	11	NOV	50			
	10	OCT	51			
	09	SEP	52			
2	08	AUG	53			**2**
0	07	JUL	54			**0**
1	06	JUN	55			**1**
	05	MAY	56			
3	04	APR	57			**3**
	03	MAR	58			
	02	FEB	59			
	01	JAN	60			
	12	DEC	61			
	11	NOV	62			
	10	OCT	63			
	09	SEP	64			
2	08	AUG	65			**2**
0	07	JUL	66			**0**
1	06	JUN	67			**1**
	05	MAY	68			
2	04	APR	69			**2**
	03	MAR	70			
	02	FEB	71			
	01	JAN	72			

CHILD IMMUNIZATION FROM HEALTH CENTER REGISTRY

R 501	NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD _____ PSU NUMBER ☐☐☐ HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ☐☐ MOTHER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER _____ ☐☐	
R 502	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS BETWEEN 2012-2015? YES ☐ NO ☐ → **END**	
R 503	CHECK 216 FOR LAST CHILD'S SURVIVAL STATUS: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐	
R 504	NAME OF LAST CHILD AND LINE Nº IN Q 212 _____ ☐☐ CHILD'S LAST NAME _____ FATHER'S NAME _____	
R 505	CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH ACCORDING TO Q215 OF WOMAN OR Q503 OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐	
R 506	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS BETWEEN 2012-2015? YES ☐ NO ☐ → R510	
R 507	CHECK 216 FOR NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD'S SURVIVAL STATUS: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐	
R 508	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD AND LINE Nº IN Q 212 _____ ☐☐ CHILD'S LAST NAME _____ FATHER'S NAME _____	
R 509	CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH ACCORDING TO Q215 OF WOMAN, Q503 OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE OR REPORTED BY RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐	
R 510	CHECK R502 - R507: ANY CHILDREN BORN SINCE 2012 AND STILL ALIVE? YES ☐ NO ☐ → **END**	

HEALTH CENTER REGISTRY

REQUEST TO SEE THE VACCINATION RECORD OF EACH OF THE CHILDREN LISTED ABOVE AND STILL ALIVE. USE THE FULL NAME AND DATE OF BIRTH TO FIND THE CHILD IN THE VACCINATION RECORD. IF THE VACCINATION RECORD IS FOUND FOR THE CHILD, RECORD THE DATE OF BIRTH AND DATE OF EACH VACCINATION.

R 511	VACCINATION RECORD FOR LAST CHILD WAS FOUND AND SEEN AT THE HEALTH CENTER YES ☐ NO ☐ → R515	
R 512	WRITE NAME OF LAST CHILD AS WRITTEN ON VACCINATION RECORD _____	
R 513	RECORD THE LAST CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH AS WRITTEN IN THE VACCINATION RECORD ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐	
R 514	(1) COPY DATES FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE HEALTH CENTER REGISTRY (2) WRITE '44' IIN DAY COLUMN IF THE REGISTRY SHOWS THAT THE VACCINE WAS GIVEN BUT THE DATE IS NOT RECORDED	
R 515	CHECK R502 - R507: ANY OTHER CHILDREN BORN SINCE 2012 AND STILL ALIVE? YES ☐ NO ☐ → **END**	

	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
BCG	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
HepB -0	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
DTP-HepB-Hib - 1	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
OPV -1 or IPV-1	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
PCV-1	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
DTP-HepB-Hib - 2	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
OPV -2 or IPV-2	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
PCV-2	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
DTP-HepB-Hib - 3	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
OPV -3	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
PCV-3	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
MMR - 1	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
DTP - R1	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
OPV-R1	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐
MMR - R1	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐

R 516	VACCINATION RECORD FOR LAST CHILD WAS FOUND AND SEEN AT THE HEALTH CENTER YES ☐ NO ☐ → **END**	
R 517	WRITE NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD AS WRITTEN ON VACCINATION RECORD _____	
R 518	RECORD THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH AS WRITTEN IN THE VACCINATION	
R 519	(1) COPY DATES FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE HEALTH CENTER REGISTRY (2) WRITE '44' IIN DAY COLUMN IF THE REGISTRY SHOWS THAT THE VACCINE WAS GIVEN BUT THE DATE IS NOT RECORDED	

	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
BCG			
HepB -0			
DTP-HepB-Hib - 1			
OPV -1 or IPV-1			
PCV-1			
DTP-HepB-Hib - 2			
OPV -2 or IPV-2			
PCV-2			
DTP-HepB-Hib - 3			
OPV -3			
PCV-3			
MMR - 1			
DTP - R1			
OPV-R1			
MMR - R1			