

**ANNEX TO THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH PERIODIC REPORT**  
**ACCORDING TO GENERAL GUIDELINES REGARDING THE FORM AND CONTENT**  
**OF PERIODIC REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED BY STATE PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE**  
**44, PARAGRAPH 1/B OF THE CONVENTION**

**Annex of general instructions with regard to both form and content of periodic reports submitted by state parties as per article 44, paragraph 1/b of the Convention**

**I. General Implementation Measures (articles 4, 42, 44/6)**

*Information and statistical data on training programs foreseen by the CRC for staff working with children:*

Training of judges and prosecutors.

1) Study session on the European Convention on Human Rights. Basic Freedoms: the right to life, the right to be free from torture, cruel and degrading treatment and the right to freedom and security in accordance with articles 2, 3 and 5 of the CRC; 2) Introduction to the European Convention on Human Rights. 3) Understanding the penal offence of human trafficking. Investigation techniques and adjudication of such offences (2 training sessions, October 2003); 4) Refugee rights and asylum issues (November 2004); 5) Protection of trafficked children in penal proceedings. Treatment of trafficked women (May 2005); 6) Understanding the penal offence of human trafficking (June 2005); 7) Juvenile justice (4 training sessions – October 2005). Trafficking of human beings and protection of trafficked children (October 2005); 9) Refugee rights and asylum issues (November 2005); 10) Family, marriage, cohabitation, divorce – (2004, 2005). The continuous training program of the Magistrate School for 2006-2009, contains the following training programs in relation to human rights: 1) Torture according to article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The Albanian Constitution, the Albanian legislation and unification decisions of the High Court and the Constitutional Court; 2) Understanding and implementation of the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights by the Albanian Courts. Due legal process and execution of decisions as part of this process. Non executable decisions; 3) Freedom of expression; 4) On the European Convention on Human Rights.

Training of police structures

The Center for Integrated Legal Services and Practice (CILSP) during 2006 organized one day training programs on “Adequate Child Interrogation Techniques and Children’s Rights according to the CRC”.

CILSP and UNICEF organized 5 training sessions for police officers in the months of July, September and October 2006 called: “Systematically contributing to penal justice for minors”.

In the year 2007, the General Police Directorate, in cooperation and partnership with UNICEF held a training session in the field of children’s rights protection. A number of 270 police officers were trained at all levels. The program was delivered by child psychologists, children’s advocates, professor from the School of Magistrates, pedagogues of the Police Academy, etc. In partnership with the CILSP, in September 2008, 2 training sessions were organized for police employees in the Police Directorates of the Region of Tiranë, Shkodër, Korçë, Fier, Vlorë, Gjirokastrë, Lezhë, Elbasan, Dibër, Berat and Durrës. These activities focused on specific topics contained in the manual, such as “Police interview of minors – the rights of the child, procedural safeguards and interviewing techniques”. In partnership with UNDP, in 2008 training sessions were held for police structures at all levels in the Regional Police Directorates as regards the role of the police to implement the law: “On measures against domestic violence”. The project trained a total of 590 employees.

### Training health personnel

During 2004-2009 the MH has periodically developed training sessions for medical staff in relation to child health, reproductive and sexual health, maternal health, etc. All of these training programs were permeated by the CRC provisions to ensure healthy lives and healthy lifestyles for children and adolescents.

### Training in the field of education

In the context of the project implemented by the Albanian Center for Human Rights in cooperation with MES, teachers in all the Regional Educational Directorates and the Educational Offices in the country were trained until 2003.

In the context of the UNESCO project financed by the Italian Government: "Promoting quality teaching of human rights and civic education in Albania" a total of 3400 teachers, 150 local trainers and 30 national trainers were trained.

## **II. Definition of child (article 1)**

Statistical data connected with the number and percentage of children under 18.

With a population of 3.1<sup>1</sup> M, Albania is among the countries with the youngest population in Europe. The mean age is 32.2 years and the number of children 0-19 years is 1,091,509<sup>2</sup>.

Children and young people (under 25 years) in Albania account for 40% of the population.

## **II. General principles (articles 2, 3, 6 and 12)**

*Annex: Respect for children's views (article 12)*

Data on the number of schools with independent student councils

In the context of the MES project with Save the Children, Albania, 57 Student Governments were created in 5 regions of the country, while with support from the NGO VMA-Kukës and the EU Commission, 36 student governments were established in the region: 20 in Kukes, 10 in Has and 6 in Tropoja.

## **IV. Civil rights and freedoms (articles 7, 8, 13-17, 37 a)**

*Annex: Access to appropriate information (article 17)*

Data on the licensed TV Channels in the Republic of Albania (2004-2008).

No.	Name of TV Channel	Place	No. of children's programs per week	No. of children's programs in %	Themes
1.	TV Magic Channel	Korça	7	4	Amusement, entertainment

<sup>1</sup> INSTAT, Vjetari Statistikor, 2007

<sup>2</sup> INSTAT, Vlerësim, Burimi: Treguesit e Zhvillimit Botëror

2.	TV Dibra Vizion	Peshkopi	7	8	Amusement (cartoons, fairy tales)
3.	TV Alpo	Gjirokastër	7	10	Amusement, entertainment (fairy tales, concerts, theaters)
4.	TV Channel 7	Gjirokastër	7	9	Amusement (cartoons)
5.	TV Color	Ballsh	7	9	Amusement, cartoons
6.	TV Bulqiza	Bulqizë	7	7	Amusement, cartoons
7.	TV Skampa	Elbasan	7	10	Amusement, cartoons
8.	TV Berati	Berat	7	9	Amusement, cartoons
9.	TV 6	Kavaja	7	8	Amusement, cartoons
10.	TV Vlora Channel	Vlora	7	7	Amusement, education, cartoons
11.	TV Scutari	Shkodra	7	9	Amusement, education (programs, films)
12.	TV Era	Ersekë	7	12	Amusement, entertainment (teledramas, films)
13.	TV Blue Sky	Shkodra	7	13	Amusement, education (films, concerts)
14.	TV Fokus	Vlora	7	4	Amusement (cartoons)
15.	TV Alb West	Vorë (Tirana)	6	8	Education, amusement
16.	TV Përmeti	Përmet Gjirokastër	7	6	Entertainment, cartoons
17.	TV Durrësi	Durrës	7	6	Entertainment, cartoons
18.	TV Ora	Tirana			Information
19.	TV Saranda	Saranda	7	5	Amusement, education (cartoons, contests)
20.	TV Tele Joni	Himarë Sarandë	7	8	Amusement, cartoons

21.	TV Satelitor	Tirana	7	9	Amusement, education (variety shows, films)
22.	TV Top Channel	Tirana	4	3	Amusement (cartoons for children and young people)
23.	Preza TV	Prezë Tirana	4	3	Amusement, entertainment , cartoons, educational programs
24.	TV D1	Dibra	7	8	Amusement , entertainment (cartoons, education programs)

Source: National Council of Radio and Television

#### **V. Family Environment and alternative care (articles 5, 9-11, 18 pg 1, 2, 19-21, 25, 27 pg 4 and 39).**

*Annex. Family support (articles 5 and 18, paragraphs 1 and 2)*

Annual statistical data (2005-2009), divided according to age (or age groups), gender, rural/urban areas, ethnicity (minorities), disability, religious belief or other grounds;

a) Number of services and programs designed to grant necessary assistance for parents and legal custodians and the number & percentage of children and families benefitting from such services and programs:

#### **Number of families, annual allocations and amount of economic aid in years**

Nr.		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
<b>1</b>	<b><i>No. of families on economic aid</i></b>	150.000	142.000	135.000	130.000	124.000	119.000	115.000	110.000	93.000
<b>2</b>	<b><i>Annual average allocations (million leks)</i></b>	4417	4165	4209	3973	3967	3240	2800	2600	3450
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Annual average fund per household</i></b>	29.436	29.338	31.089	30.529	31.944	27,296	24.348	23 636	37096
<b>4</b>	<b><i>Average monthly payment</i></b>	2453	2.445	2591	2544	2662	2275	2029	1970	3091

*Annex: Children without parental care (articles 9 paragraphs 1-4, 21 and 25).*

**Number of children placed in public institutions in the period 2005 – 2008.**

No.	Type of institution	Number of clients			
		2005	2006	2007	2008
1	<b>Foster home for children 0-6 years</b>				
	Tiranë	51	47	39	41
2	Korçë	22	21	21	16
3	Shkodër	22	18	3	7
4	Durrës	35	38	7	19
5	Vlorë	29	26	20	12
6	Foster Home 3-6 years Shkodër	41	40	40	18
<b>A</b>	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>113</b>
7	<b>Foster home for children 6-15 years</b>				
	Tiranë	54	50	40	45
8	Sarandë	52	50	50	32
9	Shkodër	69	61	38	41
<b>B</b>	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>231</b>

Source: State Social Service

**Number of children placed in residential public institutions for children over 2002- 2008.**

Year	Total	Returned to biological family	F	M	0-3 years	3-6 years	6-14 years	With family	Without family
2002	406	35	187	219	154	44	208	245	161
2003	435	25	185	230	159	51	205	265	150
2004	376	30	165	201	155	38	183	228	148
2005	355	36	165	203	124	41	154		
2006	351	28	156	195	148	42	161	187	87
2007	258	26	157	101	78	52	128	170	79
2008	231	22	97	134	51	67	118	180	53

**Data on children in public care institutions (year 2008)**

Institution	Accommodation Capacity	Current number of children	Males	Females	Biological orphan	Social orphan	With parental interest	Without parental interest	In adoption process	Adopted	Returned to the biological family	Left Transferred
Foster home 0-6 years Tiranë	50	41	28	13	13	32	30	16	10	6	1	

Foster home 0-6 years Korçë	20	16	7	9	2	14	12	4	0	1	0	
Foster home 0-6 years Vlorë	30	12	8	4	2	10	6	6	9	8	1	
Foster home 0-6 years Durrës	30	19 (20 days)	5	14	4	16	16	4	0	2	0	
Foster home 0-3 years Shkodër	30	7 (20 days)	3	4	3	4	4	3	2	0	0	
Foster home 0-6 years Shkodër	40	18	8	10	3	12	12	4	3	0	0	
Foster home 6-15 years Tiranë	70	45	29	16	10	32	38	7	0	0	0	0
Foster home 6-15 years Sarandë	80	32	21	11	9	18	22	5	3	3	2	2
Foster home 6-15 years Shkodër	70	41	25	16	16	26	40	4	0	3	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>

Source: State Social Service

#### Data on children in non-public foster care (year 2008)

Institution	Actual number of children	Male	Female	Biological Orphan	Social Orphan	With parental interest	Without parental interest	In adoption process	Adopted	Return to the Biological family	Left Transferred
SOS Children's Village	71	37	34	7	64	69	2	3	0	2	8
Bethany Foster Bubq	73	37	36	0	70	65	5	0	0	0	0
"Rreze Drite" (Ray of Light) SFI Tiranë	8	5	3	0	0	8	0	0	1	1	0

“Tjetër Vizion” (Different vision) Tiranë	14	8	6	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
“Orët Fatlume” (Fortunate hours) Elbasan	24	11	13	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0
“Shtëpia e Shpresës” (Home of Hope) Elbasan	8	4	4	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	2
Misionarët e Bamirësisë (Charity missionaries) Elbasan	28	7	21	1	27	20	3	4	0	0	3
“Vatër Ngrohtë” (Warm hearth) Gjirokastër	8	3	5	0	8	8	0	3	7	7	0
“Fjala e Gjallë” (Live word) Thumanë	8	7	1	2	6	8	0	0	0	0	0
Shtëpia Ortodokse e Shpresës (Orthodox Home of Hope) -Shën Vlash	30	10	20	9	20	29	0	0	0	0	0
Association “Pueridomini” Tiranë	4	2	2	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	2
“New beginning of Children’s Home”	12	4	8	0	12	12	0	1	0	0	1
Bethesda Foster Home in Laç	22	11	11	2	22	17	0	0	0	0	0
Residential Center Kennedy in Korçë	5	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Myshqeta Center in Tiranë	6	2	4	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Residential Center “Birds of the Eagle” Elbasan	5	1	4	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Community Papa	22	10	12	8	14	21	1	0	0	0	0



Giovanni Xxiii											
<b>Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>

Characteristics of the poor according to the LSMS 2002-2005 (Living Standard Measurement Survey).

	Year 2002		Year 2005	
	Non poor	Poor	Non poor	Poor
Average size of the household	4.0	5.7	4.0	5.5
Household headed by females (%)	13.1	9.3	11.7	8.1
Aged 60 and above (%)	19.7	10.2	14.7	9.8
Number of members under 15 years	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.9
Dependence relationship	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.0
Unemployed (%)	5.0	8.7	3.4	4.8
Discouraged, seasonal and fired (%)	3.6	5.3	3.4	4.2
Head of the family's schooling years	7.9	6.2	9.8	8.0
Net enrollment in elementary education (%)	94.1	91.6	92.3	82.8
Net registration in secondary education (%)	46.7	19.4	53	23.9
Distance from the health center: one hour or more (%)	1.0	9.2	5.6	12.7
Density: more than 3 persons in the room (%)	20.3	48.6	18.7	44.9
Access to fixed telephone lines (%)	25.2	7.1	27.2	5.8
Access to mobile telephones (%)	46.9	15.9	83.9	64
In home running water (%)	55.7	32.7	58	31.5
Toilet in the backyard without pipes (%)	68.0	41.4	73.9	45.8
Without electricity 12 hours a day or longer (%)	12.5	16.1	1.5	3.0

Source: LSMS

Statistical data on children adopted abroad in 2000 – 2008 according to age group, gender and adoption country

Country of origin: Albania

Age group	0 – 2 years	2 – 4 years	4 – 6 years	6 – 10 years	10 years and above	Males	Females	USA	France	Italy	Malta	Austria	Canada	Sweden	Spain	Foreigners residing in Albania
2000	-	21	6	3	5	21	14	15	7	10	3	-	-	-	-	-
2001	2	32	5	5	3	32	15	22	10	11	-	1	-	-	-	3

2002	-	12	3	6	5	11	15	10	3	7	-	-	3	-	-	3
2003	1	15	-	8	2	16	10	9	2	9	1	-	3	1	-	1
2004	7	13	1	-	5	15	11	12	2	4	1	-	3	3	-	1
2005	11	10	6	4	6	13	24	11	4	8	-	-	5	4	3	2
2006	12	11	1	1	-	14	11	6	4	6	-	-	4	1	4	-
2007	17	3	-	3	5	10	18	11	4	6	-	-	2	-	2	3
2008	11	4	2	1	5	11	12	8	2	6	2	-	1	-	3	1

#### **Annex: Illegal transfer and non return (Article 11)**

- Number of abducted children:

The following table presents the situation of abducted children and those unlawfully deprived of liberty in 2004-2008 (minors up to 18 years).

(2004 data belong to January- September of this year)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Abduction</b>	<b>Unlawful deprivation of liberty</b>
Year 2004 (9 months)	6	
Year 2005	5	8
Year 2006	20	6
Year 2007	5	7

#### **Annex: Abuse and negligence (Article 19)**

##### Domestic violence

822 cases of domestic violence have been identified by police in 2008 (77 cases involve children). In the year 2007, only 274 cases had been identified. However, international and NGO surveys show

that the real proportions of domestic violence are far greater, because the phenomenon is under reported in the Police Stations.

MLSAEO in cooperation with the Center for Gender Alliance for Development conducted a study called “Domestic violence – Actual situation”, which took count of the situation in Albania as regards the prevalence of domestic violence. This study collected data from a number of centers and associations (with the exception of the Women Counseling Line in Tirana) which are involved with the fight against violence and offer service for battered women. The results were: of the 7799 cases treated by these centers, 6199 had requested help to escape domestic violence. Of course, these figures cannot be accepted as definitive indicators of the proportions of domestic violence, but on the other side, this phenomenon cannot be neglected, because it is an expression of the fact that women and girls often seek shelter from violence. According to the Center for Women Counseling in Tirana, in 2000-2005, of 9834 registered case, 9405 were cases of violence (95.6%).

**Table 1: Minors who suffered domestic violence in 2008**

Minors damaged from domestic violence, year 2008													
murder	Forced suicide	Serious wounds	mild wounds	Sexual relations	Shameful deeds	Abandonment	With-holding subsistence means	Unlawful taking of the child	Forced cohabitation	Threatening	Destruction of property	Other offences (articles 90, 91,92,120, 261)	Total
1	18	2	1	8	2	2	1	2	1	2	4	32	76

**VI. Basic care and wellbeing (articles 6, 18 paragraphs 3, 23, 24, 26 and 27 paragraphs 1-3)  
Annex: Disabled children (article 23)**

**Number of disabled children according to the Legal Commission on Working Disabilities, 2007-2008**

No	Disabled children	YEAR 2007			YEAR 2008		
		Total	Municipality	Commune	Total	Municipality	Commune
I	TOTAL	17,255	8,115	9,140	17,397	8,603	8,794
According to age groups:							
	0 - 6 years	4,222	1,778	2,444	4,433	2,070	2,363
	6 - 15 years	8,662	4,125	4,537	8,879	4,458	4,421
	15 - 18 years	4,371	2,212	2,159	4,085	2,075	2,010

<b>II</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>7,543</b>	<b>3,509</b>	<b>4,034</b>	<b>7,524</b>	<b>3,674</b>	<b>3,850</b>
	0 - 6 years	2,020	802	1,218	2,098	910	1,188
	6 - 15 years	3,718	1,777	1,941	3,658	1,856	1,802
	15 - 18 years	1,805	930	875	1,768	908	860

Statistical data in relation to level of education attended by disabled children

Disabled children	YEAR 2007			YEAR 2008		
	Total	Municipality	Commune	Total	Municipality	Commune
<b>Level of education</b>	8,499	3,638	4,861	8,552	3,813	4,739
Pre school	1,925	749	1,176	2,110	855	1,255
9 -year	5,359	2,208	3,151	5,169	2,196	2,973
Secondary	1,215	681	534	1,273	762	511

- Statistical data in relation to special schools attended by disabled children

There are two national schools in Tirana dealing with disabled children: The Institute of Blind Students attended by 70 students and the Institute of Deaf Students attended by 160 students. In addition, there is in Tirana a school specializing in the treatment of children with mental disabilities, i.e., the nine year school "Luigj Gurakuqi" which is attended by 90 students.

At regional level, in 4 main centers, there are 4 special schools of basic education, respectively in Durrës with 92 students; in Elbasan with 76 students; in Vlorë with 95 students and in Korçë with 50 students.

Alongside the schools, in 4 other regions there are day care centers, respectively in Pogradec with 20 students; in Fier with 27 students; in Librazhd with 18 students and in Laç with 15 students.

Statistical data on children with disabilities living in residential centers

Years	Total	girls	boys	3-18 years	Over 18 years
2004	216	93	123	103	113
2005	279	112	167	132	147
2006	264	115	149	114	150
2007	259	112	147	88	171
2008	261	118	143	90	173

Statistical data on children with disabilities attending day care centers

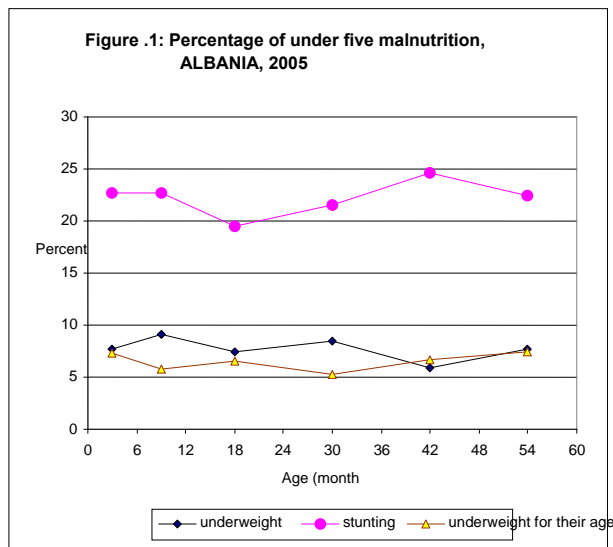
Year	Total	Girls	Boys	3-16 years	Over 16 years
2004	73	38	35	59	14
2005	39	20	19	27	12
2006	59	31	28	28	31
2007	61	35	26	28	33
2008	80	36	44	29	41

**Annex: Health and health services (article 24)**

- ***Percentage of underweight children;***

Data from the most recent MICS study carried out by UNICEF and INSTAT show that 1 in 14 children 0-5 years in Albania is afflicted by moderate underweight (7.5 %) and 1.2% are classified as seriously afflicted by underweight. Almost 1-5 children (22%) are stunting, or very short for their age and 3% are very slim for their height (wasting). 6.6% are afflicted by moderate malnutrition and 1.7 % by severe malnutrition. This study, too, showed slight differences between the urban and rural areas. Boys are more underweight and stunting than the girls. Again, the age cohort most severely afflicted by malnutrition is 6-11 months across all three indicators.

These results are similar to those of the LSMS 2002 carried out by INSTAT and show that malnutrition has only been on a tendency marked by slight changes.



As shown by the above picture (MICS Report 2005), malnutrition indicators, such as underweight, stunting and wasting do not change considerably across age groups.

MICS 2005 showed that malnutrition of children is secondary to the economic situation of their families. Children under five of 40% of the rich families have lower indicators of malnutrition. Underweight and being underweight for their age is greater in the rural areas than in the urban areas and the same situation is encountered in families in which mothers have low educational levels.

When MICS 2005 results are combined with the results of the UNICEF Survey of Poverty Levels in Albania, 2007, the conclusion can be drawn that under nourishment of newborns and small children affects on a larger scale the rural families with scarce living resources and the big urban households without regular sources of income.

- ***Percentage of underweight children (wasting and stunting)***

MH reports for 2003-2007 show that underweight births of 1000-2500 gr, account for about 8.5% of all births.

- ***Percentage of children aged 1 who are immunized from tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, whooping cough, measles, etc.***

Albania has a mandatory vaccination scheme against the main childhood diseases that can be prevented by vaccines: (Diphtheria, tetanus, pertusitis, TBC, polio, measles, rubeolla, parotids, hepatitis B, Hb, etc). Studies have shown high coverage (97%) of children with respective vaccines. In 2002, the National program for vaccination of females of reproductive age (16 – 35 years) administered measles and rubeolla vaccines to all females in the age group.

In 2002, Albania was certified by the WHO as a polio free country and is currently fighting to eradicate measles (from 2002, no cases are reported). In 2005, the combined measles-rubeolla vaccine was complemented by the vaccines of parotids, thus giving a measles-rubeolla-parotids vaccine.

In 2008, MH applied to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), to add to the mandatory vaccines scheme an additional component. The application was successful and the mandatory scheme now contains Haemophiles influenza type b or Hib, which protects minor children from meningitis, a highly mortal infantile disease.

This vaccine will start application in the first quarter of 2009 as a component part of the combined pentavalent DTP-HepB-Hib.

Albania has a National Immunization Plan and is preparing the new Immunization Strategy for 2009-2015. Since 2004-2005, all vaccines are purchased by the state budget.

- ***Maternal mortality along with main causes***

One of the most significant indicators of mother's health is their mortality rate. Factors with direct impact on maternal morbidity and mortality are connected with pregnancy, birth management and the post partum period. They have a bearing on the women's health and are influenced by intermediate factors such as quality services for antenatal health, women behavior regarding reproductive health and overall health and nutritional situation of women.

In Albania, maternal mortality has been decreasing from year to year; it has more than halved down since the 1990-ies (from 50/100000 live births before 1995 down to 14.7 per 100000 live births in the year 2007). However, Albania is still behind the EU countries.

#### Causes of maternal mortality

Causes of maternal mortality in Albania are similar to those reported by WHO in other parts of the world, in particular the developing countries.

The study of direct causes of maternal death in the recent years shows that the main causes of death include:

- Bleeding during and after birth, in 40% of the cases
- eclampsia 25%
- difficult births 10%
- Existing pathologies aggravated by pregnancy 10%
- Other indirect causes 15%

Around 20% of the women die from morbidities made worse by pregnancy, such as anemia or heart diseases.

Maternal health care is closely connected with women status in society. Social and cultural conditions underlie women morbidities or mortality of which mention can be made:

- Poor knowledge and attitudes, inadequate health behaviors of women, families and communities in relation to their health.
- Disadvantaged position of women and girls in households and society especially in the rural areas.
- Health and nutritional condition of women from childhood to pregnancy.
- Inadequate access of women in health services.

- ***Percentage of pregnant women with health care access prior to and following birth***

MICS 2005, showed that 97.1 % e receive qualified health care during pregnancy. Place of residence, education and social and economic conditions are important factors in initiating early care before birth. Urban women start caring about their pregnancy health earlier than rural women: 71%:51% (according to the study on health reproduction).

Studies by UNICEF, UNFPA and USAID for 2003-2007 show that the greatest part of women have only 1-3 visits before birth. Average number of visits before birth was 3, with variations from 3 to none, and sometimes to 27 visits.

- ***Visits after birth***

An important element of maternal health is care in the first week following birth. Surveys over 2004-2007 show that only a low percentage of women seek routine post natal care: only 25 % of women visit the doctor for post natal examination while over 85 % visit the pediatrician to care for the new born in the first week of birth. Although the percentage has grown compared to the period before the year 2000, it continues to remain very low.

- ***Percentage of children born in maternity hospitals***

MH reports for 2003-2007 show that approximately 93% of the births take place in the health institutions, whereas 7% of the births happen at home. Of the home births 6.2% are assisted by health personnel and 0.2 % happen without any medical assistance.

For 2007, the MH reports that of the total number of 35186 births, those who happened in maternity hospitals were 33134 and 2081 births took place in the health care centers in the villages.

- ***Training of hospital and maternity staff***

- USAID, UNICEF, UNFPA, American Red Cross, Peace Corps, Albanian Caritas and various NGOs involved in health care have offered training programs for medical staff especially in the north eastern parts of the country.
- In November-December 2008 promotional and educational packages to be offered by health care facilities in Albania were developed. The package contains two programs:
- Training program for health personnel on matters related to information, education and counseling on mother and child health.
- Program containing information that medical personnel should offer to parents, children, mothers and the community in general.

According to this package, as part of the preventive care for children, health personnel should offer information, education and counseling of the mother with regard to child health as follows:

**1. Monitoring the growth and development of the child:**

- Attending to child development including such aspects as education, counseling and building awareness of the community with regard to child upbringing and child development.
- Design of a special intensive program to attend to children with eating disorders (underweight and obese)
- Application of national programs to prevent iodine insufficiency

**2. Scanning for hearing and sight problems**



- Referral of children up to 3 years to the specialist for hearing problems in order to have an audiogram.
- Assessing acuity at 6 years and referring children to the oculist for an accurate diagnosis and necessary correction glasses.

### **3. Extended immunization programs**

Carry out activities in accordance with the National Immunization Program.

### **4. Managing ordinary child disease at home**

- Counseling parents to prevent accidents at home, wearing the belt when driving, preventing accidental poisoning and offering first aid whenever necessary.
- Assessing children every time they visit the doctor for physical or psychological violence; provide treatment according to possibilities, filing the required documentation and refer whenever necessary.
- Counsel adolescents about smoking and drug risks whenever they show up for medical examinations (document accordingly).

### **Special promotional services to be offered at community level:**

- Awareness on prevention of child abuse.
- Education on smoking related risks.
- Education in relation to preventing drug abuse.
- Education in relation to safe driving.

### **Prevention awareness and mother/community education will focus on:**

- Family planning and use of contraception.
- Care outside health facilities to ensure antenatal and postnatal care.
- HIV and STD transmission.
- Domestic violence.
- Healthy eating.
- Weight control.
- Smoking, alcohol and drug use.

- Percentage of mothers resorting to exclusive breastfeeding and duration of this practice:

According to MICS 2000 carried out by UNICEF, only 9 % of children up to four years receive exclusive breastfeeding. From 6-9 months, 25 per cent of children continue to be breastfed and receive solid foods, too. About 6 % of 20-23 month children still receive breastfeeding.

### **Indicators of breast feeding**

Rate of exclusive breastfeeding has been on the increase compared to studies before 2004-2005, but still remains at unsatisfactory levels.

The last MICS 2005 showed that approximately 24.7% of children 0-5 months have been exclusively breastfed. 25 % per cent of children 6-9 months are breastfed and receive solid foods, too. 38 % of children 12-15 months continue to be breastfed. About 12 % of 20-23 month children

still receive breastfeeding and boys more than girls receive longer exclusive breastfeeding. Girls seem to be transiting to supplementary solid foods about the normal time.

Also, in the year 2006 MH and UNICEF jointly with the Albanian Breastfeeding Association carried out the third national monitoring of breastfeeding in 1115 children 0-2 years in 10 biggest regions of the country.

Data showed that 37.6% of children received breastfeeding within the first hour of birth. Exclusive breastfeeding was 37.6% (there is an increase of above 20% compared with the first study of 1998) and 74% continued to be breastfed during the second year of life. 17.4 % of children 0-6 months not breastfed, received cow milk and 18 % received baby formulas (the low figure is secondary to the high prices of the products in the Albanian market).

### **Complementary feeding**

The introduction of solid foods, along with breastfeeding, may mark a critical turn in the health situation of the infant. WHO and UNICEF recommend the extension of breastfeeding until 6 months and the introduction of complementary foods around this time.

MICS 2005 showed that 47.2% of the children 6-8 months received complementary nutrition at least 2 times a day and 44% of children 9-11 months received breastfeeding and complementary nutrition at least 3 times a day. In total 46% of children 6-11 months received breastfeeding and complementary food at least according to the minimum number of meals per day. However, this figure is not satisfactory.

The structure of complementary food for children 6-23 months was analyzed by the Breastfeeding Survey of 2006 carried out by MH, UNICEF and the Albanian Breastfeeding Association/IBFAN.

The study showed that in the age group of 6-23 months, 86% received cereal based meals, 62% received meat containing nutrition and 57% received milk and milk by products. The percentage of children receiving vegetable and fruit with their meals was lower, at 50%.

### **Infant mortality**

Operational data of the MH, which are calculated based on data reported from the public health institutions, showed a decrease in infant mortality of 15.5/1,000 live births in 2004 and 12/1000 live births in 2007, which represents a considerable decrease from the 30/1000 before the years 1995.

Official data reported by INSTAT, collected from the death cards, are lower than those reported by the MH.

Other studies and surveys reveal higher numbers of infant mortality. For example, MICS survey conducted by UNICEF in 2000 estimated infant mortality at 28 per 1,000 live births by using a simulation model which makes a correction for the under-reported rate based on surveyed data.

On a similar model, WHO estimated infant mortality in 2000 in Albania to be 23/1000 live births.

Also, the Reproductive Health Survey of 2002, estimated infant mortality to be 26.2 per 1000 live births over the period 1997-2002.

Under five mortality in Albania ranges from 18 to 33 per 1.000 live births, depending on the sources used.

Studies have shown that infant mortality and the post-neonatal one is higher in the third births and those further down the line. Infant mortality in mothers with more than two children estimated by Reproductive Health Survey 2002, was 34 per 1000, while for the first born was 22.6 per 1000.

In the last study carried out by UNICEF, Multi Indicator Cluster Survey 2005, infant mortality is calculated at 18/1000 live births, whereas mortality in children up to five is about 19 per 1000 live births. This figure is higher than the 14/1000 live births supplied by the MH. Also, the study revealed linkages between mortality rates and the educational and socio-economic status of families. The study showed strong correlation between infant mortality and poverty. Mortality risk for infants and children up to 5 years in the rich families is about ¼ of the national risk.

**Infant mortality MICS 2005 UNICEF**

	Infant mortality * per 1000 live births	Mortality up to 5** per 1000 live births
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Mother's education</b>		
None/4 years	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>
8 years +	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Index of wellbeing</b>		
60 per cent (the most poor and the middle level)	23	26
40 percent (the most rich)	6	6

Also, infant mortality although having been reduced in numbers continues to be high in the rural areas (30%) compared to the urban areas (21%).

Another characteristic that appears to influence the high levels of infant mortality and somehow even the high levels of under five deaths is the low social, economic and education index.

By looking at the structure of infant mortality according to age groups, it can be noted that for the last 10 years 1908-2008, the death rate of children 0-28 days has been increasing, whereas that of children 6-12 months has been considerably decreased in the last three years.

**Causes of deaths**

Among the causes of infant mortality, according to INSTAT data, in 2004-2007, the first place is occupied by respiratory diseases with about 20% of the total number of deaths, the second place by

perinatal causes with 19%, followed by congenital abnormalities with 10%, whereas another 10% is occupied by undefined causes, whereas the infectious and gastro-intestinal diseases have seen a considerable decrease.

As seen, acute respiratory diseases occupy the first place in 0-5 mortality. It should be pointed out that acute respiratory diseases (ARD) during the recent years have been reduced by more than 1/3 compared with 1990. In the year 2000 they accounted for 40% of infantile mortality and in 1993 for about 43%. Estimations show that every infant and child up to 5 years has at least 2-4 ARD episodes per year. According to INSTAT, in 2006, ½ of deaths from acute respiratory infections (ARI) happened at home. Respiratory tract diseases are among the most frequent causes of morbidity among children of pediatric age.

MICS 2005 carried out by UNICEF revealed that 37.5% of children 0-5 years having pneumonia had received antibiotics two weeks before the survey. The percentage is higher in the south of the country and declines to 30% in Tirana where there is greater polarization of the population in terms of the living standards and educational levels.

Diarrheic diseases have been among the main causes of child mortality in Albania. They accounted for about ¼ of infant mortality in 1991 and 1992, and 13.3% in 1994. The main causes relate to the poor hygienic conditions, the lack of care in food preparation and environmental causes. Diseases due to diarrheic diseases have been reduced by more than ½ compared to 1991-1992.

Since 1993, jointly with UNICEF, Albania launched the National Program for the Control of Diarrheic Diseases which included awareness, education, communication and training activities related to decent food preparation, environmental hygiene and use of oral rehydrating treatments (ORT). Further, the program was merged with the strategy for the integrated management of childhood diseases which started in 2000. Actually all the health centers are supplied with free ORT-s and are instructed to treat mild and moderate diarrheas in accordance with WHO recommendations.

According to data from the UNICEF MICS 2005 percentage of children 0-59 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks is 6.9% of whom 89% have received treatment with oral rehydrating solutions.

### **Infant mortality**

INSTAT data estimate neonatal mortality at 0.58 per 1000 live births (2004). According to data from MH, neonatal mortality has increased from the year 1990, up to year 2006 from 4.7% to 7.6% in the case of early neonatal mortality, and from 8.6% to 10.5% in the case of neonatal mortality in children 0-28 days.

Also, in the last five years, there has been an increase from year to year of the weight of neonatal mortality in infantile mortality from 27.6% in 1991 to 30% in 1995 and 40% in 2000. However, this is not due only to the increase of neonatal mortality, but also to the decrease of infantile mortality from diseases related to gastrointestinal and infectious causes in the age of >28 days (28-365 days).

Data from an epidemiologic study in 2003 carried by the Institute of Public Health (IPH) showed that early neonatal deaths (0-6 days) account for 24% of neonatal deaths, later deaths (7-27 days) 16% and the post neonatal deaths (28-364 days) represent 60% of the total neonatal deaths for the year 2000.

According to IPH, among the main causes of early neonatal deaths in the year 2002 were the neonatal diseases with 62%; ARD with 12%; infectious diseases with 10%, followed by congenital malformations with 8%. According to the same IPH data from this year, late neonatal deaths were

mainly caused again by ARD (34%), infectious diseases (26%) and the Syndrome of Sudden Death (10%).

- **Iodine Deficiency**

In the year 1993, a national study carried out by the WHO, assessed that Albania was among the countries with the severe syndrome of iodine insufficiency (63% of the children). During 2006, IPH, MH, and UNICEF carried out the second national survey on iodine deficiency in Albania. Data from this survey showed a notable improvement of iodine deficiency compared with the year 1993. From a country with a prevalence of iodine deficiency at 97.2% ( 62.7% severe; 29.1% moderate; and 6.4% mild) Albania resulted with a prevalence of 55.6% (6.8% severe; 19.9% moderate, 28.9% mild). Based on the iodine median in urine, from the severe prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) in 1993 (median of iodine in urine between 2-49µg/L), Albania appears to have today a mild prevalence of iodine deficiency (median of iodine in urine 86.2 µg/L). To improve children's health over 2009-2015 and attain the objectives in the context of the MDG-s, the MH has established the following objectives and targets:

- Reduction of infant mortality by 10 per live births
- Reduction of child mortality by 10 per live births
- Reduction of the new born mortality by ½ of the actual rate
- Increase of exclusive breastfeeding rate to 60% (actual level 25%)
- Increase of percentage of 6 month babies who start taking solid food at above 90%, from the actual 70%.
- Achieve an 80% rate of children continuing breastfeeding in the second year of life.
- Reduce by 30% the actual rate of acute respiratory diseases of children up to five years.
- Reduce by 30% the actual rate of diarrheic diseases among children 0-5 years.
- Increase at above 98 % the percentage of children taking routine calendar shots.

- **The number and percentage of children infected with HIV/AIDS;**

Based on the number of people diagnosed and reported, Albania continues to be a country with low HIV prevalence.

The number of children infected with HIV/AIDS in Albania until the end of December 2008 was 19, of whom 11 males and 8 females. The number includes infected children of 0-15 years at the time of diagnosis. The number of reported deaths in children is 2. With regard to manner of transmission, it can be said that 14 have received HIV vertically, i.e. from infected mothers and five have been infected through blood and blood by products. In terms of geographical distribution, Tirana has 6 cases, Kukës 2, Fier 2, Lushnje 2, Durrës 2, Elbasan 2, Berat 1, Vlora 1 and Diber 1. Of the 5 children infected via blood transfusions 3 children belong to the thalasemic groups, 12 are under constant antiretroviral therapy (6 males and 6 females). The last case from 2008 is not yet under therapy, one case has abandoned ARV therapy, and two have passed into the adult group and receive therapy regularly.

Until December 2008 the total number of people with HIV/AIDS was 302, with 46 cases being diagnosed in 2008.

Males continue to represent the greatest number of patients with 210 HIV infected cases, but female prevalence is also rising with 92 cases. Of the cases diagnosed in 2008, 15 were females.

Since 1993, when the first HIV case was detected, 104 individuals have been infected of which 56 died.

The greatest number belongs to the age group of 25-34 and 35-44 years, respectively with 71 and 94 cases.

- Teenager health:

## Drugs

A study carried out by the IPH over 2003-2005 with particular emphasis on the risk behaviors of teenage students in high schools (age 15-19 years) estimates that 14.4% of teenagers have had at least one experience with drugs. In this group 11.8% are males and 2.6% females. About 4.5 % of teenagers with at least one drug experience reside in Tirana. According to the study, cannabis and ecstasy have the largest prevalence, respectively with 5.4% and 4.0%. Rate of teenagers using injection drugs is 1.9%. Drug use is harmful, but especially harmful is the use of injected drugs. Injection drugs are one of the main ways for transmission of HIV/AIDS and the STD-s. Injected drug users is estimated at 3000-5000. The mostly used drugs (injectable and non-injectable) were heroin, (91%), diazepam (51%), marijuana (47%) and cocaine (26%). More than two thirds (82%) inject drugs several times a day. Exchange of syringes and needles to inject drugs creates a potential way for HIV transmission. Another study by IPH involving 225 drug users focused on surveillance of biological surveillance shows that 45% of injected drug users is estimated to have injected drugs before attaining 20 years of age, of which a large percentage (29% ) are between 15-18 years.

The following tables present some of the IPH data (over 2004-2005) on risky behavior by teenagers in the high schools (14-18 years) in a sample of almost 4000 individuals.

Tab 13. Gjate gjithë jetes suaj, a keni perdorur droga (kanabis, heroine, kokaine, ekstazi)?

	Kanabis		Heroine		Kokaine		Ekstazi		Droge me injektim		Gjithsej	
	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
<b>Tirana</b>												
Meshkuj	47	11.0	13	3.0	22	5.1	41	9.4	16	3.7	434	100.0
Femra	10	2.3	3	0.7	2	0.5	4	0.9	5	1.2	429	100.0
<i>Total</i>	57	6.6	16	1.9	24	2.8	45	5.2	21	2.4	863	100.0
<b>Shqiperia</b>												
Meshkuj	159	10.0	44	2.8	53	3.3	118	7.4	52	3.3	1590	100.0
Femra	36	1.8	8	0.4	6	0.3	26	1.3	18	0.9	2029	100.0
<i>Total</i>	195	5.4	52	1.4	59	1.6	144	4.0	70	1.9	3619	100.0

\* Perqindjet e treguara jane ndaj numrit gjithsej te meshkujve, femrave apo totalit per Tiranen dhe Shqiperine

Tab 14. Gjate vitit te fundit shkollor, a ju jane ofruar droga ilegale ne mjediset e shkolles?

	Ofruar droga ilegale ne mjediset e shkolles		Gjithsej	
	Nr	%	Nr	%
<b>Tirana</b>				
Meshkuj	54	12.4	434	100.0
Femra	35	8.2	429	100.0
<i>Total</i>	89	10.3	863	100.0
<b>Shqiperia</b>				
Meshkuj	174	10.9	1590	100.0
Femra	156	7.7	2029	100.0
<i>Total</i>	330	9.1	3619	100.0

\* Perqindjet e treguara jane ndaj numrit gjithsej te meshkujve, femrave apo totalit per Tiranen dhe Shqiperine

Data from the 2004-5 youth risk surveillance behavior (YRSB).

Tab 2. A KENI PROVUAR TE PINI DUHAN (QOFTE EDHE NJE THITHJE TE VETME)?

	Po			Jo		
	Nr	%*	CI 95%**	Nr	%*	CI 95%**
<b>Rezidenca</b>						
Urban	1234	57.9	(54.7 60.1)	887	41.6	(38.4 44.8)
Rural	741	49.9	(44.9 54.8)	730	49.1	(44.2 54.0)
<i>Total</i>	1975	54.6	(51.7 57.4)	730	44.7	(41.8 47.6)
<b>Gjinia</b>						
Meshkuj	1024	64.4	(60.4 68.2)	551	34.6	(30.1 38.7)
Femra	951	46.9	(43.6 50.1)	1066	52.5	(49.3 55.7)
<i>Total</i>	1975	54.6	(51.7 57.4)	730	44.7	(41.8 47.6)
<b>Mosha</b>						
14-16	951	48.6	(45.4 51.9)	989	50.6	(47.4 53.8)
17-19	1024	61.6	(58.3 64.8)	628	37.8	(34.6 41.0)
<i>Total</i>	1975	54.6	(51.7 57.4)	730	44.7	(41.8 47.6)
<b>Gjendja ekonomike e familjes</b>						
E dobet	62	59.6	(50.7 67.9)	41	39.4	(30.8 48.8)
Mesatare	961	55.1	(51.7 58.4)	772	44.2	(40.9 47.6)
E mire	725	53.3	(49.3 57.3)	624	45.9	(42.0 49.9)
Refuzon te pergjigjet	227	55.2	(49.7 60.7)	180	43.8	(38.5 49.2)
<i>Total</i>	1975	54.6	(51.7 57.4)	730	44.7	(41.8 47.6)
<b>Rezultatet ne shkolle</b>						
4-5	250	70.6	(64.3 76.2)	100	28.2	(23.0 34.2)
6-8	1169	55.2	(52.2 58.2)	931	44.0	(41.0 47.0)
9-10	438	46.9	(41.3 52.6)	492	52.7	(47.1 58.3)
Refuzon te pergjigjet	118	55.1	(48.1 61.9)	94	43.9	(37.4 50.6)
<i>Total</i>	1975	54.6	(51.7 57.4)	730	44.7	(41.8 47.6)

\* Totali i perqindjeve sipas shtresave mund te mos jete 100% per shkak te kategorise se paparaqitur "Refuzojne te pergjigjet"

\*\* Gabimet standarde jane perlogaritur ne baze te efektit te skicimit te kampionit

Tab 4. Gjate gjithë jetes suaj, a keni pire duhan perdite per me shume se 30 dite rresht?

	Po			Jo		
	Nr	%*	CI 95%**	Nr	%*	CI 95%**
<b>Rezidenca</b>						
Urban	182	8.5	(6.7 10.4)	1905	89.3	(87.5 90.9)
Rural	106	7.1	(5.2 9.6)	1362	91.7	(89.0 93.7)
<i>Total</i>	288	8.0	(6.7 9.5)	3267	90.3	(88.7 91.6)
<b>Gjinia</b>						
Meshkuj	214	13.5	(11.1 16.2)	1336	84.0	(81.3 86.4)
Femra	74	3.6	(2.8 4.8)	1931	95.2	(93.9 96.2)
<i>Total</i>	288	8.0	(6.7 9.5)	3267	90.3	(88.7 91.6)
<b>Mosha</b>						
14-16	104	5.3	(4.2 6.7)	1820	93.0	(91.5 94.3)
17-19	184	11.1	(9.0 13.6)	1447	87.0	(84.4 89.3)
<i>Total</i>	288	8.0	(6.7 9.5)	3267	90.3	(88.7 91.6)
<b>Gjendja ekonomike e familjes</b>						
E dobet	17	16.3	(8.8 28.4)	87	83.6	(71.6 91.2)
Mesatare	126	7.2	(6.0 8.7)	1587	90.9	(89.2 92.4)
E mire	111	8.2	(6.3 10.5)	1223	90.0	(87.8 91.8)
Refuzon te pergjigjet	34	8.3	(5.8 11.6)	370	90.0	(86.4 92.7)
<i>Total</i>	288	8.0	(6.7 9.5)	3267	90.3	(88.7 91.6)
<b>Rezultatet ne shkolle</b>						
4-5	70	19.8	(15.3 25.2)	280	79.1	(73.7 83.7)
6-8	164	7.7	(6.2 9.6)	1913	90.3	(88.4 92.0)
9-10	39	4.2	(2.7 6.4)	877	94.0	(91.6 95.8)
Refuzon te pergjigjet	15	7.0	(4.1 11.2)	197	92.1	(87.0 95.2)
<i>Total</i>	288	8.0	(6.7 9.5)	3267	90.3	(88.7 91.6)

\* Totali i perqindjeve sipas shtresave mund te mos jete 100% per shkak te kategorise se paparaqitur "Refuzojne te pergjigjen"

\*\* Gabimet standarde jane perlogaritur ne baze te efektit te skicimit te kampionit

Tab 5. SA VJEC KENI QENE KUR KENI PIRE PER HERE TE PARE NJE PIJE ALKOOLIKE?

	Asnjehere			≤ 8vjec			9-12 vjec			>12 vjec		
	Nr	%*	CI 95%**	Nr	%*	CI 95%**	Nr	%*	CI 95%**	Nr	%*	CI 95%**
<b>Rezidenca</b>												
Urban	685	32.1	(29.0 35.4)	219	10.3	(8.5 12.4)	465	21.8	(19.6 24.1)	698	32.7	(30.5 35.0)
Rural	649	43.7	(37.6 49.9)	93	6.3	(4.9 7.9)	243	16.4	(13.6 19.5)	470	31.6	(27.6 36.0)
<i>Total</i>	1334	36.9	(33.0 40.9)	312	8.6	(7.2 10.3)	708	19.6	(17.4 21.9)	1168	32.3	(30.0 34.6)
<b>Gjinia</b>												
Meshkuj	466	29.3	(25.5 33.4)	189	11.9	(9.9 14.2)	382	24.0	(21.3 27.0)	500	31.4	(28.4 34.7)
Femra	868	42.8	(38.0 47.7)	123	6.1	(4.7 7.7)	326	16.1	(14.0 18.3)	668	32.9	(29.7 36.3)
<i>Total</i>	1334	36.9	(33.0 40.9)	312	8.6	(7.2 10.3)	708	19.6	(17.4 21.9)	1168	32.3	(30.0 34.6)
<b>Mosha</b>												
14-16	811	41.5	(37.3 45.8)	189	9.7	(7.8 12.0)	403	20.6	(18.0 23.4)	503	25.7	(23.4 28.2)
17-19	523	31.4	(27.3 35.9)	123	7.4	(5.9 9.3)	305	18.3	(16.1 20.8)	665	40.0	(36.7 43.4)
<i>Total</i>	1334	36.9	(33.0 40.9)	312	8.6	(7.2 10.3)	708	19.6	(17.4 21.9)	1168	32.3	(30.0 34.6)
<b>Gjendja ekonomike e familjes</b>												
E dobet	40	38.5	(27.7 50.5)	13	12.5	(6.8 21.7)	19	18.3	(11.1 28.5)	31	29.8	(20.5 41.2)
Mesatare	601	34.4	(30.9 38.2)	136	7.8	(6.7 9.1)	360	20.6	(18.3 23.2)	598	34.3	(31.6 37.0)
E mire	522	38.4	(33.3 43.8)	122	9.0	(6.8 11.8)	268	19.7	(16.9 22.8)	408	30.0	(27.5 32.7)
Refuzon te pergjigjet	171	41.6	(35.2 48.3)	41	10.0	(6.9 14.1)	61	14.8	(11.3 19.3)	131	31.9	(27.1 37.0)
<i>Total</i>	1334	36.9	(33.0 40.9)	312	8.6	(7.2 10.3)	708	19.6	(17.4 21.9)	1168	32.3	(30.0 34.6)
<b>Rezultatet ne shkolle</b>												
4-5	104	29.4	(23.6 35.9)	49	13.8	(9.5 19.7)	83	23.4	(18.2 29.7)	114	32.2	(27.7 37.0)
6-8	817	38.6	(35.2 42.1)	182	8.6	(7.0 10.4)	381	18.0	(15.8 20.4)	676	31.9	(29.5 34.4)
9-10	338	36.2	(29.3 43.7)	64	6.9	(4.9 9.5)	192	20.6	(16.8 24.9)	310	33.2	(28.9 37.8)
Refuzon te pergjigjet	75	35.0	(28.1 42.6)	17	7.9	(4.8 12.8)	52	24.3	(18.2 31.6)	68	31.8	(25.7 38.5)
<i>Total</i>	1334	36.9	(33.0 40.9)	312	8.6	(7.2 10.3)	708	19.6	(17.4 21.9)	1168	32.3	(30.0 34.6)

\* Totali i perqindjeve sipas shtresave mund te mos jete 100% per shkak te kategorise se paparaqitur "Refuzojne te pergjigjen"

\*\* Gabimet standarde jane perlogaritur ne baze te efektit te skicimit te kampionit



Tab 6. GJATE 30 DITEVE TE FUNDIT, NE SA PREJ TYRE KENI PIRE TE PAKTEN NJE PIJE ALKOOLIKE?

	Asnje dite			1-2 dite			3-9 dite			10-29 dite			30 dite		
	Nr	%*	CI 95%**	Nr	%*	CI 95%**	Nr	%*	CI 95%**	Nr	%*	CI 95%**	Nr	%*	CI 95%**
<b>Rezidenca</b>															
Urban	914	42.8	(39.4 46.4)	653	30.6	(28.5 32.8)	409	19.2	(16.7 22.0)	119	5.6	(4.2 7.4)	21	1.0	(0.7 1.5)
Rural	827	55.6	(49.7 61.4)	400	26.9	(23.4 30.8)	180	12.1	(8.6 16.8)	49	3.3	(2.1 5.2)	14	0.9	(0.5 1.7)
<i>Total</i>	1741	48.1	(44.2 52.0)	1053	29.1	(27.1 31.2)	589	16.3	(13.8 19.1)	168	4.6	(3.7 5.9)	35	1.0	(0.7 1.3)
<b>Gjinia</b>															
Meshkuj	642	40.4	(36.2 44.8)	468	29.4	(26.9 32.1)	342	21.5	(17.8 25.7)	93	5.8	(4.4 7.7)	24	1.5	(1.0 2.3)
Femra	1099	54.2	(49.7 58.6)	585	28.8	(26.0 31.8)	247	12.2	(10.2 14.5)	75	3.7	(2.8 4.8)	11	0.5	(0.3 0.9)
<i>Total</i>	1741	48.1	(44.2 52.0)	1053	29.1	(27.1 31.2)	589	16.3	(13.8 19.1)	168	4.6	(3.7 5.9)	35	1.0	(0.7 1.3)
<b>Mosha</b>															
14-16	1033	52.8	(48.8 56.8)	555	28.4	(25.7 31.2)	262	13.4	(11.0 16.2)	76	3.9	(2.8 5.4)	12	0.6	(0.3 1.1)
17-19	708	42.6	(38.1 47.2)	498	29.9	(27.5 32.5)	327	19.7	(16.5 23.2)	92	5.5	(4.4 6.9)	23	1.4	(0.9 2.1)
<i>Total</i>	1741	48.1	(44.2 52.0)	1053	29.1	(27.1 31.2)	589	16.3	(13.8 19.1)	168	4.6	(3.7 5.9)	35	1.0	(0.7 1.3)
<b>Gjendja ekonomike e familjes</b>															
E dobet	53	51.0	(42.2 59.7)	31	29.8	(21.9 39.2)	15	14.4	(8.0 24.6)	3	2.9	(0.9 9.3)	2	1.9	(0.5 7.7)
Mesatare	810	46.4	(42.5 50.4)	514	29.5	(26.8 32.2)	322	18.4	(15.3 22.0)	81	4.6	(3.5 6.1)	7	0.4	(0.2 0.8)
E mire	669	49.2	(44.1 54.4)	391	28.8	(25.6 32.2)	201	14.8	(12.5 17.4)	62	4.6	(3.3 6.3)	19	1.4	(0.9 2.2)
Refuzon te pergjigjet	209	50.8	(44.5 57.2)	117	28.5	(24.2 33.2)	51	12.4	(8.7 17.4)	22	5.3	(3.3 8.6)	7	1.7	(0.8 3.8)
<i>Total</i>	1741	48.1	(44.2 52.0)	1053	29.1	(27.1 31.2)	589	16.3	(13.8 19.1)	168	4.6	(3.7 5.9)	35	1.0	(0.7 1.3)
<b>Rezultatet ne shkolle</b>															
4-5	144	40.7	(32.6 49.3)	99	28.0	(22.8 33.8)	80	22.6	(16.6 30.0)	19	5.4	(3.0 9.3)	11	3.1	(1.8 5.2)
6-8	1045	49.3	(45.9 52.8)	631	29.8	(27.6 32.1)	308	14.5	(12.0 17.5)	100	4.7	(3.6 6.2)	15	0.7	(0.4 1.2)
9-10	459	49.2	(42.1 56.3)	258	27.6	(24.3 37.2)	162	17.4	(13.6 21.8)	41	4.4	(3.2 6.1)	5	0.5	(0.2 1.3)
Refuzon te pergjigjet	93	43.5	(37.1 50.1)	65	30.4	(24.3 37.2)	39	18.2	(12.9 25.2)	8	3.7	(1.7 8.2)	4	1.9	(0.7 4.6)
<i>Total</i>	1741	48.1	(44.2 52.0)	1053	29.1	(27.1 31.2)	589	16.3	(13.8 19.1)	168	4.6	(3.7 5.9)	35	1.0	(0.7 1.3)

\* Totali i perqindjeve sipas shtresave mund te mos jete 100% per shkak te kategorise se paparaqitur "Refuzojne te pergjigjen"

\*\* Gabimet standarde jane perlogaritur ne baze te efektit te skicimit te kampionit

- Number of programs and services aimed at prevention and treatment of adolescents.

Program of friendly services for young people. UNICEF in cooperation with the MH and the Public Health Directorates in the regions in 2004 and onwards has implemented the program of friendly services for young people.

These centers are integrated in the Primary health Services and offer an extensive network of services:

- Counseling
- Prevention, testing, diagnosis/treatment of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS
- Family Planning
- Parenting
- Risky behavior
- Mental Health

The Centers have multidisciplinary treatment teams. The first Center was established in Vlora in 1993 and the current number of centers is four with the three additional ones being established in Tirana, Vlora, Shkoder and Elbasan.

MH, MES and MTYCS have endorsed the model. The National Youth Strategy aims at opening 12 additional centers all over the territory of the country.

Program "For a healthy life for youth". UNFPA in cooperation with MH, MES and MTYCS from 2004 onwards has been working in several directions to ensure a healthy life for youth. The Program envisages the following activities:

Strengthening of existing capacities benefitting young people (training of medical and psycho-social personnel in the schools) for purposes of introducing and using friendly services for young people (the core of the module is the directional package of the WHO);

Peer education:

- Design of high school curricula
- Advocacy on reproductive and sexual health of young people in accordance with the rights based approach
- Inputting to the formulation of strategies and policies protecting and empowering young people.

## **VII. Education, leisure and cultural activities (articles 28, 29, 31)**

## **VIII. Special protection measures (articles 22, 30, 32-36, 37 b-d, 38, 39, 40)**

Data on the number of asylum-seeking and refugee children divided per accompanied and unaccompanied children

- a) total children up to 18 years – 31 (refugees 24, asylum seekers 7); (females 12, males 19)
- b) country of origin – Kosova, Serbia, Iraq, Turkey, Palestine
- c) Presently in Albania there are no asylum seeking children or unaccompanied refugees.

Administration of juvenile justice (article 40).

### **• Number of children under 18 detained by police due to breach of law**

Statistical data of minors involved in penal offences during 2004-2008, (cases identified by police structures), have been classified according to age groups 0-14 and 14-18.

#### ***1. Penal offences against the property of others:***

In 2004 (9-months): 434 minors were involved in penal offences against the property of others, 81 of which up to 14 years and 353 in the age group of 14-18.



14-18	13	64	81	20	139		2		25		3	3	8		37	<b>395</b>
Minor Authors Total	18	101	126	20	181		2		28		3	3	8		48	<b>538</b>

Table 3/2 : Perpetrators of penal offences against the property of others, year 2006

Perpetrators of penal offences against the property of others year 2006																
Total Authors	Company theft	Shop theft	Home theft	Car theft	Other theft	Violent theft of shops	Violent theft of homes	Violent theft of cars	Other violent thefts	Armed robbery of shops	Armed robbery of homes	Armed robbery of cars	Other armed robberies	Theft works of art	Property destruction	Total
Up to 14 years	12	34	89	2	71	1			8						6	<b>223</b>
14-18 years	32	83	92	20	112	5			19				1		35	<b>399</b>
Total minor authors	44	117	181	22	183	6			27				1		41	<b>622</b>

Table 3/3 : Authors of penal offences against the property of others, year 2007

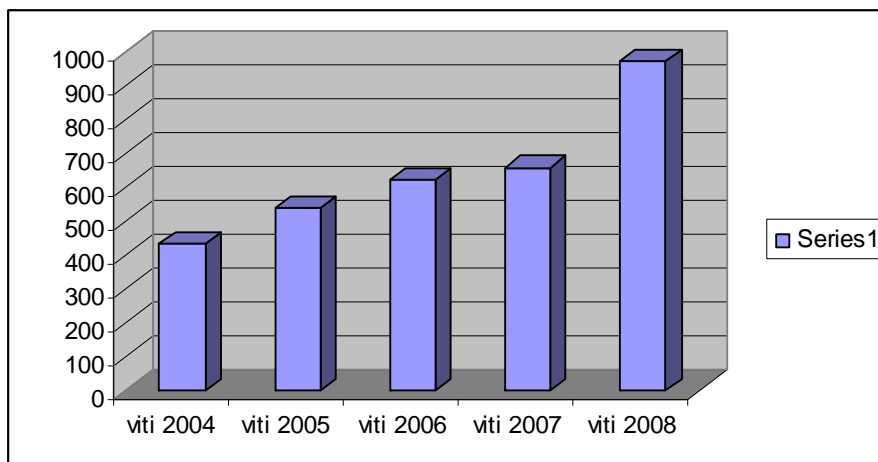
Authors of penal offences against the property of others year 2007															
Total Authors	Theft of banks, cash machines	Theft of companies	Theft of shops	Theft of homes	Car theft	Other thefts	Violent theft cars	Other violent thefts	Armed theft of shops	Armed theft of homes	Armed theft of cars	Other armed thefts	Theft of works of art	Destruction of property	Total

Up to 14	0	20	36	54	6	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	<b>206</b>
14-18	2	56	71	113	15	146	0	12	0	4	0	5	2	26	<b>452</b>
Minor Authors Total	2	76	107	167	21	209	0	12	0	4	0	5	2	53	<b>658</b>

Table 3/4: Authors of penal offences against the property of others year 2008

Structure					
Total Authors	Police/communi ty	Other theft	Armed robbery and destruction of property	Cars theft	Total
Up to 14 years	54	158	17	5	<b>234</b>
14-18 years	219	392	93	34	<b>738</b>
Minor authors TOTAL	273	550	110	39	<b>972</b>

Chart 2: Authors of penal offences against the property of others, year 2004-2008



With regard to penal offences against the individual:

During 2004 (9 months) 215 minors were involved in penal offences against individuals, of whom 24 were up to 14 years and 191 were in the age group of 14-18.

In 2005, 347 minors were involved in penal offences against the individual of whom 41 up to 14 years and 306 in the age group of 14-18.

In 2006, 405 minors were involved in penal offences against the individual of whom 55 up to 14 years, and 350 in the age groups of 14-18.

In 2007, 315 minors were involved in penal offences against the individual of whom 33 up to 14 years and 282 in the age group of 14-18.

During 2008 357 minors were involved in penal offences against the property of others of whom 45 up to 14 years and 312 between 14-18.

**Table 4 : Authors of penal offences against the individual, year 2004 (9-months)**

<b>Authors of penal offences against the individual year 2004 (9-months)</b>													
<b>Total Authors</b>	Murder	Attempted murder	Negligent homicide	Torture	Intentional hurting	Forced homosexual relations	Violent sexual relations	Obscene deeds	Kidnapping	Illegal deprivation of freedom	Other penal offences against the individual	Unlawful possession of weapons	<b>Total</b>
Up to 14 years	2	4	2		1	0	0	1	0		12	2	24
14-18 years	6	36	1		13	7	2	0	2		10	20	19
Minor authors	8	40	3		14	7	2	1	2		11	22	21
Total											6	5	5

Table 4/1 : Authors of penal offences against the individual year 2005

Authors of penal offences against the individual Year 2005													
Total authors	Murder	Attempted murder	Negligent homicide	Torture	Intentional wounding	Violent sex relations	Forced homosexual relations	Obscene deeds	Kidnapping	Unlawful deprivation of freedom	Other penal offences against the individual	Unlawful possession of weapons	Total
Up to 14 years	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	31	1	41
14-18 years	7	44	0	0	21	2	4	0	7	4	20	16	306
<b>Minor authors Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>347</b>

Table 4/2: Authors of penal offences against the individual year 2006

Authors of penal offences against the individual year 2006													
Total authors	Murder	Attempted murder	Negligent homicide	Torture	Intentional hurting	Violent sexual relat.	Sex/homosex relat.	Obscene deeds	Kidnapping	Unlawful depriv of freedom	Other penal offences against the individual	Unlawful possession of weapons	TOTAL
Up to 14 years	-	4	-	-	6	-	9	-	-	1	34	1	55
14-18 years	9	34	1	-	20	2	3	2	-	2	25	18	350
Minor authors total	9	38	1	-	26	2	12	2	-	3	29	19	405

Table 4/3 : Authors of penal offences against the individual year 2007

Authors of penal offences against the individual year 2007												
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<b>Total authors</b>	Murder	Attempted murder	Negligent homicide	Torture	Intentional hurting	Violent sexual relations	Sex/homosex relations	Obscene deeds	Kidnapping	Unlawful deprivation of freedom	Other penal offences against the individual	Unlawful possession of weapons	<b>total</b>
Up to 14 years	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	24	1	<b>33</b>
14-18 years	7	16	2	1	13	1	8	1	2	0	217	14	<b>282</b>
<b>Minor authors total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>315</b>

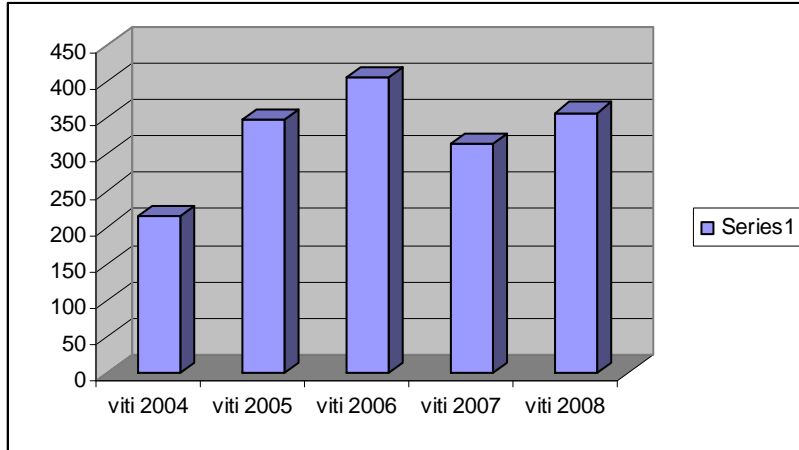
*Table 4/1 : Authors of penal offences against the individual year 2008*

<b>Structure</b>						
total authors	Police/community	Sexual crimes	Crimes against the individual	Crimes against the health	Crimes against the individual's freedom	<b>Total</b>
Up to 14 years	22	1	10	<b>12</b>	Kidnapping 0 Deprivation of freedom 0	<b>45</b>
14-18 years	199	10	58	<b>39</b>	Kidnapping 0 Deprivation of freedom 5	<b>312</b>



Minor Authors Total	221	11	68	51	6	357
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**Chart 3: Authors of penal offences against the individual year 2004-2008**



- **Statistical data on minors affected by penal offences against the individual, during 2004-2008 (supplied by police structures)**

During 2004, 66 children were affected by penal offences against the individual (the data relate to the period January-September 2004).

During 2005, 388 children were affected by penal offences against the individual.

During 2006, 388 children were affected by penal offences against the individual.

During 2007, 267 children were affected by penal offences against the individual.

During 2008, 401 children were affected by penal offences against the individual.

*Table 1 : Affected by penal offences against the individual years 2004--2007, according to penal offences*

**Affected by penal offences against the individual years 2004--2007**

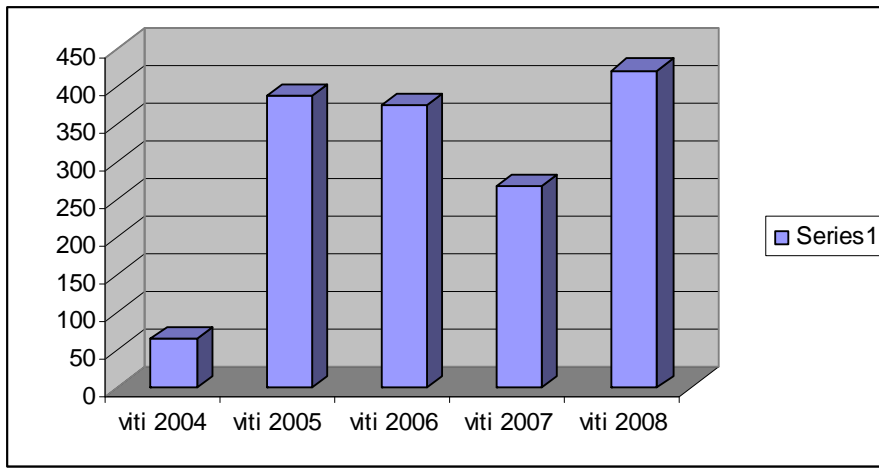
Affected minors per years	Murder	Crimes Against Health	Attempted murder	Negligent homicide	Torture	Intentional wounding	Sex/homsex rela with minors	Violent sex/homsex relations	Obscene deeds	Kidnapping	Unlawful deprivation of freedom	Pornography	Other penal offences against the individual	Total
Affected minors 2004 (9 months)	5	12					43			6				66
Affected minors 2005	19		32	3		20	27	10	9	5	8	1	254	388
Affected minors 2006	8		34	5	1	23	33	11	9	20	6		225	375
Affected minors 2007	2		18	2	1	13	39	5	8	5	7		167	267

*Table1/1: Affected by penal offences against the individual year 2008.*

Structure					
Crime Prevention and community policing	Against Serious Crimes				
	Sexual crimes	Crimes against the individual	Crimes against health	Crimes against individual freedom	Total
246	39	84	42	Abduction	421

				2	
				Freedom Deprivation n 8	

**Chart 1. Affected by penal offences against the individual 2004-2008**



- **Economic exploitation of children, including child labor (article 32).**

Data on employment of children under 18 in the formal sector

No.	Sector	Number of children identified
1.	Construction	4
2.	Trade	40
3.	Electricity, gas, water	1
4.	Production enterprises	476
5.	Mines	5
6.	Other activities	5
7.	Business Security Services	9

Working children during 2008

Age	16 year	17 years	18 years	TOTAL	Males	Females
<b>Employed children</b>	75	120	308	<b>503</b>	451	52

Source: IPH, Administrative statistics, 2008

**Number of children evidenced in the formal sector (2004-2008):**

years	Number of identified children
2004	285
2005	387
2006	533
2007	737
2008	540

- **Sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking (article 34).**

In 2008, the number of children who experienced sexual exploitation, identified through the National Referral Mechanism is 15. They all received assistance and counseling by qualified service providers in Albania.

- **Data on the number of asylum seeking and refugee children as per age, gender, country of origin, nationality and accompanied/unaccompanied children**

a) Total children up to 18 years – 31 (refugees 24, asylum seekers 7) (females 12, males 19);

b) Country of origin – Kosova, Serbia, Iraq, Turkey, Palestine

c) Currently there are no unaccompanied asylum seeking and refugee children in Albania.