



“CHILDREN'S WORLD” A NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING



Save the Children
100 YEARS



SHKOLLJA “UNIVERSITETI
MARIN BARLETI”





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Tirana 2018

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Contents

Acknowledgments	4
Introduction	5
The context of children’s life in Albania	5
Methodology	8
Findings	11
1. Age and gender	11
2. Home and people with whom they live	12
3. Living conditions	15
4. Friends	17
5. School	18
6. How do you feel about your life in general?	21
7. Your neighbourhood/area where you live	22
8. Money and material goods	23
9. Use of time.....	28
10. Life satisfaction	30
11. Perception of life in Albania	33
Conclusions	35
Appendix 1: Main children’s well-being issues	38
References	40

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Introduction

This is the first report on the survey findings on Children's World, conducted in Albania during the year 2017-2018. This report aims to provide a short descriptive summary of conducting this survey, its content and main findings.

The International Survey of Children's Well-being, Children's World, is a worldwide survey on the subjective well-being of children (www.isciweb.org). The aim of this study is to collect representative data about children's life and their daily activities, how they spend their free time and, in particular, their perceptions and judgment about well-being. The aim is to improve children's wellbeing by raising awareness among children, their parents, and communities where they live, as well as among leading actors, decision-makers, professionals and the public.

This is an international, intercultural and multilingual survey, which studies children's worlds in as many countries as possible around the globe. This kind of exploration is essential for encouraging comparative work between countries, which currently are lagging behind in this field of study. A self-administered questionnaire has been developed in order to evaluate children's perceptions and judgments in middle childhood.

This research project began in 2009, when a group of researchers, mainly from the International Society for Child Indicators, held a meeting supported by UNICEF to discuss the potential need for the survey. Since its conception and up to this day, 30 countries have joined the project worldwide.

The context of children's life in Albania

External factors

Albania is an independent state in Southeast Europe. It lies on the southwest of the Balkan Peninsula and borders with Montenegro in the northwest, Kosovo in the northeast, the Republic of Macedonia in the west, and Greece in the south. The Adriatic and Ionian Seas lie in the west, and through the Otranto Channel, it is only 78 km away from Italy. Albania has a surface area of 28.748 km² and according to the 2011 Census, it has a population of approximately 2,821,977 inhabitants.¹ Albania's Gross Domestic Product *per capita* was \$4.125 in 2017.² According to the EU progress report, 2017, Albania is moderately prepared in the area of financial services. Although, there has been a decrease in unemployment rate from 16% in 2016 to 14.3%, it still remains high.³ Inequality also remains high in Albania, as the GINI index was reported to be 29 for 2012, according to the development indicators collected by World Bank.⁴ According to the Living Standard Measurement Survey, the level of poverty as a direct expression of social exclusion has marked an increase of 14.3% in 2012, compared to 12.5% in 2008. However, compared to the poverty figures of the general population, those regarding children are higher - 20.1% for 2012. For rural areas, this percentage is higher, 21.4%, whereas for urban areas it is 18.9%. Families with more than 4 children have the highest percentage of poverty in the country, about 49.6%, whereas children of 0-4 age group occupy the highest percentage of children living in absolute poverty, at 22%.⁵ Many children enjoy the advantages of economic growth,

1. http://www.instat.gov.al/media/3058/main_results__population_and_housing_census_2011.pdf

2. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

3. <https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/20180417-albania-report.pdf>

4. <https://tradingeconomics.com/albania/gini-index-wb-data.html>

5. https://childhub.org/en/system/tdf/library/attachments/agjenda-kombetare-per-te-drejtat-e-femijeve_0.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=27392

including access to educational, health and recreation facilities. Nonetheless, many other children have been denied such basic services due to economic and gender inequalities, as well as differences between rural and urban areas. Ethnic minorities, and in particular, the Roma people, continue to be poor, and have benefitted the least from the economic growth.⁶ Albania has ratified all international conventions regarding children's work. Moreover, in 2015, there were moderate developments regarding efforts to eliminate the worst forms of children's work. The Albanian government raised the minimum age of children who can engage in light work and job training programmes to 15 years old. It also put forth detailed instructions for relevant actors of child protection, by highlighting each actor's role in child protection and the best practices to support the most vulnerable children. However, children in Albania engage in work, such as agricultural, as well as the worst forms of children's work, including forced begging. The implementation of children's work law remains a challenge.⁷

Child and family policies

The concept of child protection is relatively new in Albania and the country faces numerous challenges in the field of child rights. They suffer major rights violations and their well-being is rarely discussed as a primary issue by politicians and the society. In 2010, Albania made a step forward by adopting law No. 10347 'On the child rights protection', which provides for the concept of a child protection system. Although it is rich in elements, the system remains fragmented and case based. One major shortcoming is that of a toolkit package that explains in detail the structure, functioning and capacities of the child protection system.⁸ However, there has been progress in recent years for building a legal framework, policies and structures for a better protection of children in Albania, such as the launch of Social Care Reform, Juvenile Justice Reform, the new law on the child rights protection of the child, 18/2017⁹ and the National Agenda for Children's Rights 2017-2020.¹⁰

In practice, the path towards the creation of a holistic and integrated child protection system, which would prevent children from being exposed to harmful experiences and would ensure the respect and protection of all children's rights, is long. Nonetheless, albeit, Albania has a legal framework and relevant policies, various studies and reports that identify the system's gaps and indicate that progress has been slow, due to a lack of effective implementation. Such concern has been raised by the United Nations Committee on Rights of the Child in its concluding observations for the Convention on the Rights of the Child report of 2012. It observes Albania's generally poor ability to effectively implement legislation regarding children and urges the government to set up mechanisms and adequate systems for effective implementation.¹¹

Education system

The pre-university education system¹² in Albania begins with pre-primary education, age group 3-5 years old, then primary education, grades 1-5 or age groups 6/7-11/12 years old, continuing with lower secondary education, grades 6-9 or age groups 12/13/-14/15 years old and ending with upper secondary education with grades 10-12/13 or age groups 15-18/19 years old. Most of children in Albania attend public schools, but there are also children attending private schools. For grades 1-9, education is compulsory and free of charge. All children in Albania have access to free education. Sending children to school is compulsory and parents who do not send their children to school may be fined for violation of the law. There are three officially recognized ethnic minorities in Albania: Greek, Macedonian and Bulgarian, who enjoy the same equal rights as children of Albanian nationality regarding education, which includes education in their

6. <https://www.unicef.org/albania/sq/children.html>

7. <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/910101/download>

8. <https://rm.coe.int/1680681ebb>

9. http://www.amshc.gov.al/web/doc/ligjore/Ligj_18-2017_Per_Te_Drejtat_dhe_Mbrojtjen_e_Femijes.pdf

10. <http://femijet.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Agjenda-kombetare-per-te-drejtat-e-femijeve.pdf>

11. <https://rm.coe.int/1680681ebb>

12. https://arsimi.gov.al/files/userfiles/akteligjore/Ligji_Parauniversitar.pdf

mother tongue. Children of the Roma and Egyptian communities in Albania have the same equal rights towards the law.

Unequal childhoods

According to Save the Children's new global report on "Many excluded children", Albania ranks in 77th place (among 175 countries worldwide), with the lowest ranking in the region. The highest indicators relate to children mortality (13.5 deaths per 1000 births), late development of children under the age of 5 (23.1%), and teenage birth (21.8 births per 1000 girls aged 15-19 years old). In addition, 8.5% of children are excluded from lower and upper education system, 6.5% of girls aged 15-19 years old are either married or co-living, and 5.1 % of children aged 5-19 years old are involved in hard work.¹³ Early marriages are mentioned as a great concern in the United Nations 2012-2016 report for Albania.¹⁴

Children's rights

Albania ratified the United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child on 27 February 1992, as well as its three optional protocols. With the amendments to the law No. 8454, dated 4.02.1999 "On the Ombudsperson," as amended, one of the UNHCR recommendations for Albania has been fulfilled. The creation of a special Section for child rights protection and promotion has been legally foreseen within the institution of the Ombudsperson, but only this year, 2018, was the Commissioner for children's rights appointed in this institution.

All in all, the latest analysis on the Child Rights Situation in Albania emphasizes that besides the positive response of the Albanian government, the overall situation remains inconsistent. For most of the vulnerable groups—including children with disabilities, those in street situation and on the move - the basic protection levels, basic education opportunities, as well as primary health needs are lacking, ignored, and/or not well understood by responsible parties. Moreover, the ability of children and youth to directly change their quality of life and experiences, as well as influence the services they use, is also quite limited. There exist some possibilities for participation and real impact, but they are mainly provided by national and international NGOs. This is true for central and local government that have tried to increase children's participation in a field where their daily presence is notable—through children's governing in school councils. Their real impact on these structures is minimized because of general lack of opportunities for real representation, and discrimination of some of the most vulnerable groups, whose specific educational needs require greater attention (for more information about child rights in Albania, refer to document 'Child Rights Situation Analysis in Albania, 2012-2016').¹⁵

13. <https://www.savethechildren.org/us/about-us/resource-library>

14. http://www.un.org.al/sites/default/files/UN_junweb.pdf

15. https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/sites/default/files/documents/save_the_children_-_low_res.pdf

Methodology

The aim of this study is to collect representative data about children's life and their daily activities, the way they spend time, and particularly their perceptions and judgments of well-being.

The main objectives of this study are to:

1. affect the improvement of children's well-being by raising the consciousness of children, parents and communities for children's daily life, their environment, their relationships with others, their beliefs and satisfactions.
2. influence public opinion, decision-makers and professionals about children's well-being in Albania.

This survey's target group are children of fourth and sixth grades in public and private schools, all over Albania. Children who do not attend private or public schools in the country have not been included in this survey. The survey team aimed to collect the answers of 1,000 students for each grade. In order to achieve the targeted number, during the sampling process, the number of participants was raised to 20%. In total, 2,335 students of fourth and sixth grades participated in the survey.

Initially, accurate data of children attending private and public schools in the country were collected. The data was grouped by region, rural and urban areas, gender, and the type of school, public or private.

Tab. Sample calculation

Region	Percentage				Sample		
	Stratum	Girls	Urban	Private schools	Number of questionnaires per age group	Number of questionnaires plus 20%	Number of questionnaires for both age groups
Berat	4.7	47.8	47.1	2.9	47	57	114
Dibra	5.6	46.4	31.5	0.4	56	68	136
Durrës	10.2	46.8	57.4	6.5	102	121	242
Elbasan	10.2	47.9	40.8	1.5	102	121	242
Fier	10.7	47	39.5	6.1	107	128	256
Gjirokastra	2.1	48.0	63.7	5.5	21	50	100
Korça	6.9	47.3	42.7	4	69	83	166
Kukës	3.8	46.0	36.3	0	38	46	92
Lezha	5	46.8	48.6	5.7	50	58	116
Shkodra	7.6	47.6	49.1	10.9	76	92	184
Tirana district*	11.5	47.8	36.5	1.1	115	139	278
Tirana City	15.7	47.4	100	12.6	157	189	378
Vlore	6	47.6	67.2	7.5	60	72	144
Total	100	47.3	53.9	5.7	1000	1224	2448

*includes: District of Tirana, Kavaja and Kamza

The percentage of children for each category, girls and boys, urban and rural, private and public for each region, was calculated. The necessary number of questionnaires was proportionally calculated in line with the percentage of children attending school in each region.

Even though the survey target was children, the basic unit of data collection was considered the class. The maximum number of selected children for each class could not surpass 20 students. For each school, only one class from fourth grade and one class from the sixth grade was selected. Within the class, children were randomly selected. The selection manner was the same for each school: the first 20 students in the register.

Tab. Data collected by region

Region	Grade 4		Grade 6		Sample %	Difference in %
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage		
Berat	58	4.9	58	5.0	4.7	0.3
Dibra	65	5.5	63	5.4	5.6	-0.2
Durrës	106	9.0	111	9.5	10.2	-0.7
Elbasan	121	10.2	117	10.1	10.2	-0.1
Fier	111	9.4	112	9.6	10.7	-1.1
Gjirokastra	49	4.1	48	4.1	2.1	2.0
Korça	83	7.0	80	6.9	6.9	0.0
Kukës	46	3.9	46	4.0	3.8	0.2
Lezha	58	4.9	59	5.1	5.0	0.1
Shkodra	92	7.8	90	7.7	7.6	0.1
Tirana	322	27.2	308	26.5	27.2	-0.7
Vlora	71	6.0	71	6.1	6.0	0.1
Total	1182	100.0	1163	100.0	100.0	

The list of the country's public and private schools in each region was obtained from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. The participating schools were randomly selected based on the calculated number of students for each region in rural and urban areas. During the selection process, the geographical extent of schools within the region and school size were taken into consideration.

Instrument preparation

The instrument on subjective well-being of children aged 10-12 years old is addressed to children of fourth and sixth grades. Regarding children's wellbeing concerning their education, the instrument focuses on collecting data about children's satisfaction at school, relationships with peers, as well as about safety on their way to school and the time it takes them to reach school. The instrument also retrieves data about quarrels, physical/verbal violence, bullying, as well as support and care that teachers provide to the students or that other students show to each other. On the other hand, the instrument provides data on children's friends of both grades, how much time they spend with each other after school and how frequently they meet; what do they think about leisure time, about safety and quarrels in their neighbourhood/area and whether they have their own spots, where they stay in their neighbourhood. Other identifiable issues are those regarding children's feedback on whether they feel happy about life in general and any particular elements of it, and also regarding their own decision-making about the things they do and whether their opinions are taken into account by their parents. The questionnaire is divided into 12 sections:

1. About you;
2. About your family and people around you;
3. The house where you live;
4. Your friends;
5. School;
6. How do you feel about life in general;
7. Area/ neighbourhood where you live;
8. Money and possessions;
9. How do you spend your time;
10. Other things about the way you feel about your life;
11. About life in Albania;
12. Other things about you;

The instrument has been developed and adapted by the international project group. The same instrument is employed during the survey phase by all participating countries. This makes it possible that results can be easily compared with other countries.

The national group of this project followed all instructions regarding the adaptation of this instrument to the Albanian context. Initially, the instrument was translated into the Albanian language and edited by the national project group. Another translator translated the instrument again into the English language, and experts of the international group of the project checked the instrument and provided the necessary suggestions to improve translation. Afterwards, the instrument was developed in the Albanian language. This version of the instrument was piloted with 40 children from fourth and sixth grades on a representative distribution of the national sample. Concretely, the instrument was piloted in urban and rural areas in Shkodra, Durrës, Tirana, and Elbasan, taking into consideration the division of schools in the outskirts and those in the centre of the cities. The aim was to pilot the instrument with children from different regions. The recommendations on the piloting report were applied to the instrument. A field researcher and the national project group edited and corrected the final version in the Albanian language.

Ethical issues

Before being interviewed, parents' consent was gained for the children selected according to the abovementioned methodology. The children, whose parents did not consent to their children's participation in the survey, did not participate. The children, who did not wish to participate even after their parents' consent, did not participate in the survey. Individual children's data were not collected in the questionnaire. No identification information was requested from children.

Survey limitations

This survey focused on children who attend public and private schools in Albania. Children who do not attend school and those who attend schools for children with disabilities (different abilities) have been excluded. For this reason, this survey's findings represent only the opinions of participating children and cannot represent the opinions of all children in Albania. However, the used methodology enables drawing general conclusions of children's situation in Albania, which are important to policymakers and specialists working with children, families and the community.

Findings

1. Age and gender

In this survey, 2335 children participated, of whom 1185 were boys and 1150 were girls of fourth and sixth grades, who were selected according to the specified methodology. In the following table are shown the demographic data for participant children, disaggregated by age and gender. Most of children in the fourth grade were of age group 9 and 10. 65 children in the fourth grade were 11 years old, and 4 children were 13 years old. The majority of children in sixth grade were of the age of 11 and 12. 11 children were of the age of 10, 50 children of the age of 13 and 3 children of the age of 14.

Tab.1 Sample composition by age and gender (no.)

	9 yrs	10 yrs	11 yrs	12 yrs	13 yrs	14 yrs	Total
Boy	160	414	200	379	30	2	1185
Girl	172	369	208	380	20	1	1150
Total	332	783	408	759	50	3	2335

For ease of use of the hereinafter data analysis, we will refer to the fourth and sixth grades. Even in the cases where age groups of 10 and 12 years old were used, the data has been analysed based on grades as in Table 2. For ease of reading and information annals, both terms will be used interchangeably, and imply the same age group.

Tab.2 Sample composition by age and grades (no)

	9 yrs	10 yrs	11 yrs	12 yrs	13 yrs	14 yrs
Fourth grade	332	773	65	4	0	0
Sixth grade	0	11	344	755	50	3

5.4% of children participating in the survey state that they have a disability, whereas 5% of children state that they do not know. There are no data in order to discern whether this 5% means the inability to assess disability or comprehend the question.

Tab.2.1 Sample composition by ability (no. and %)

	Can you say that you have a disability?	
	frequency	percentage
Yes	126	5.4
No	2071	89.6
I do not know	115	5.0

As far as ethnicity is concerned, 94.5% of children declare that they are Albanians, 1.1% of children are Roma, 0.4% of children are Vlach, and 1.7% of children are of another ethnicity (Greek, Montenegrin, Turkish, Bulgarian) and 2.4% of children say that they are not sure of their ethnicity.

Tab.2.2 Sample composition by ethnicity (no. and %)

	Do you know what your ethnic origin is?	
	frequency	Percent
Albanian	2200	94.5
Roma	25	1.1
Vlach	9	.4
Other	40	1.7
I am not sure	55	2.4

2. Home and people with whom they live

99% of children live with their families, 0.9% live in a foster family, 1 child lives in a children's home and 2 live in another type of home.

95% of children live with both parents. 4.2% (no.=103) live with their mother compared to 0.6% (no.=19) who live with their father. 3.9% of children, who do not live with their father, live with their mother and her partner. Among them, 45.6% also live with their grandmother, 36.9% live with their grandfather, and 68.9% live with their mother and their siblings.

Among 19 children who live with their father, 21.4% also live with their father's partner, 47.4% live with their father and grandmother, 36.8% live with their father and grandfather and 10.5% of them live with their father and their siblings.

Table.3 Responses related to family life (%)

	Age	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
My family members take care of me.	10 yrs	4.5	1.0	1.0	10.2	83.3
	12 yrs	3.2	0.7	0.7	7.9	87.5
My family members help me whenever I have a problem.	10 yrs	1.1	0.6	2.9	14.4	80.9
	12 yrs	0.5	0.5	1.1	13.3	84.5
My family and I have a good time together.	10 yrs	0.6	0.4	3.2	17.6	78.2
	12 yrs	0.5	0.2	2.4	13.8	83.1
I feel safe at home.	10 yrs	0.6	0.7	2.2	13.1	83.3
	12 yrs	0.3	0.5	1.3	8.1	89.9
My parents listen to me and take into account everything I say.	10 yrs	2.5	3.7	11.8	25.3	56.7
	12 yrs	1.7	2.8	12.9	24.6	58.0
My parents and I make significant decisions for my life together.	10 yrs	3.2	2.7	8.5	17.9	67.7
	12 yrs	2.7	3.4	8.6	17.4	67.8

Children were asked about six important family issues. The questions were the same for both age groups. 83.3% of 10-year-olds and 87.5% of 12-year-olds state that their family takes care of them. The majority of them state that if they have a problem, their family supports them: 80.9% of 10-year-olds and 84.5% of 12-year-olds strongly agree with the statement. Whereas, 78.2% of 10-year-olds and 83.1% of 12-year-olds have a good time with their families. The majority of them also state that they feel safe at home: 83.3% of 10-year-olds and 89.9% of 12-year-olds.

Only 56.7% of 10-year-olds and 58% of 12-year-olds think that their parents take their opinion into

account, and about 67% of children of both age groups state that they make their life decisions together with their parents.

5.9% of 10-year-olds and 6.1% of 12-year-olds state that they do not agree with the statement that they make decisions together with their parents. Moreover, 4.5% of 10-year-olds and 3.2% of 12-year-olds do not agree with the statement that their family takes care of them.

There was no difference between girls and boys participating in the survey, however a higher percentage was noted in girls strongly agreeing with a specific question rather than boys for whom a lower percentage in all of the questions was noted.

Tab.4 Responses related to family life (Mean)

	My family members take care of me.	My family members help me whenever I have a problem.	My family and I have a good time together.	I feel safe at home.	My parents listen to me and take into account everything I say.	My parents and I make significant decisions for my life together.
10 yrs	3.67	3.73	3.72	3.78	3.30	3.44
boys	3.60	3.70	3.71	3.77	3.25	3.35
girls	3.74	3.77	3.74	3.79	3.36	3.53
12 yrs	3.76	3.81	3.79	3.87	3.34	3.44
boys	3.72	3.77	3.78	3.85	3.29	3.36
girls	3.80	3.84	3.80	3.88	3.39	3.52
Total	3.71	3.77	3.76	3.82	3.32	3.44

The above table shows the percentages for each of the questions related to family. The percentages are presented for each age group and gender. On average, children agree less with the statement that parents listen and take into account their opinion, M.=3.32 and with the statement that they make their life decisions together with their parents, M.=3.44. Even among 10-year-olds and 12-year-olds, boys are the ones who agree less than girls. Out of all the questions, children agree more with the statement that they feel safe at home, M.=3.82.

Additionally, the data was reviewed regarding the percentage differences between children in rural and those in urban areas. On average, children in urban areas repeatedly state that they are happier with their family than children in rural areas. Less significant differences were noted in the last statement “My parents and I make together significant decisions for my life.”.

Table.5 Responses related to family life according to rural / urban areas (Mean)

	My family members take care of me.	My family members help me whenever I have a problem.	My family and I have a good time together.	I feel safe at home.	My parents listen to me and take into account everything I say.	My parents and I make together significant decisions for my life.
A_Rural	3.68	3.74	3.73	3.79	3.26	3.43
A_Urban	3.75	3.8	3.79	3.86	3.38	3.46

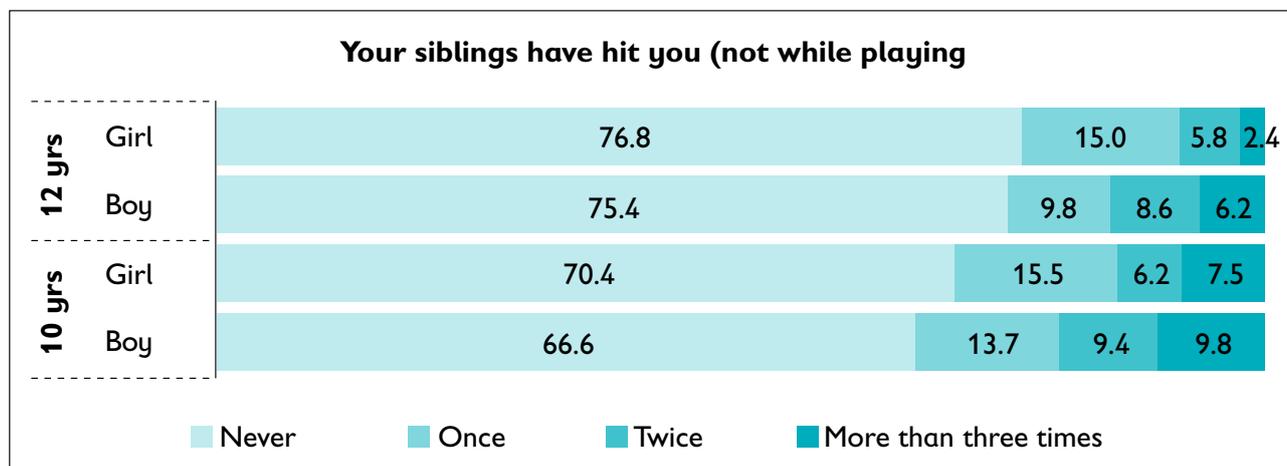
Children were also asked about physical and verbal violent behaviour among siblings. About 31% of 10-year-olds and 23.9% of 12-year-olds state that they have been hit by their siblings once or more over the last month. 16.5% of 10-year-olds and 13.1% of 12-year-olds state that they were called names by their siblings once over the last month.

There were differences between girls and boys. The boys state that they have been hit by their siblings

once over the last month, more often than girls did. 9.8% of boys from the fourth grade and 6.2% of boys from the sixth grade state that they were hit by their siblings more than three times over the last month.

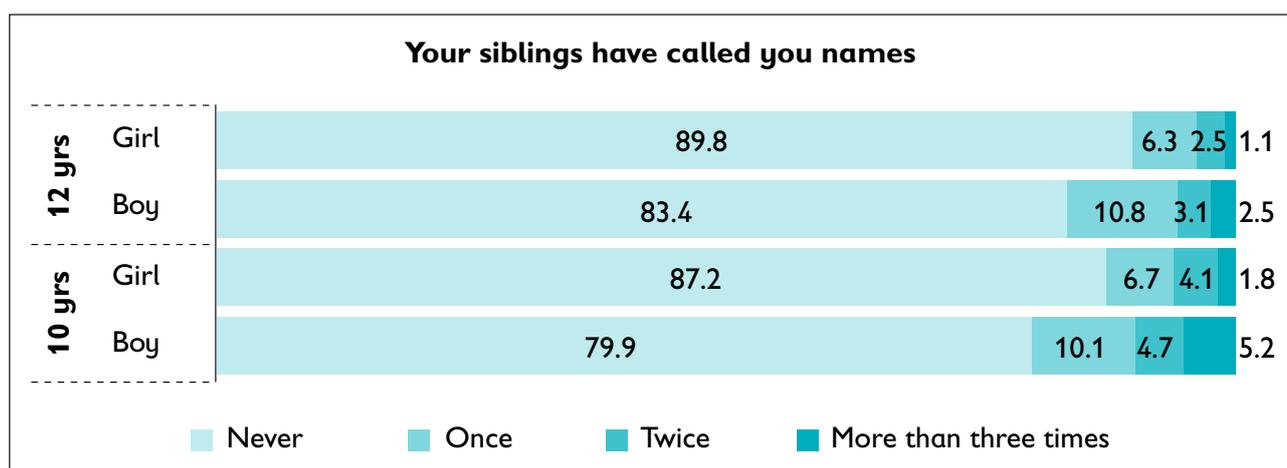
The data related to violent behaviour in families under the category “been hit once or more over the last month”, shows that 32.9% of 10-year-old boys and 29.3% of 10-year-old girls have been hit by their siblings once or more over the last month. There is a low percentage among 12-year-olds, 24.6% of boys and 23.2% of girls have been hit by their siblings once or more over the last month.

Chart.6 Your siblings have hit you (%)



5.2% of boys from the fourth grade state that they have been called names and bullied more than three times over the last month compared to 1.8% of girls. This indicates that the percentage of calling names is reduced as children grow up for both girls (12.6% of 10-year-olds and 9.8% of 12-year-olds have been called names once or more over the last month) and boys (20.1% of 10-year-olds and 16.5% of 12-year-olds have been called names once or more over the last month). However, it indicates that boys have been called names once or more over last month, more often than girls, in both age groups.

Chart.7 Your siblings have called you names (%)



As noted, the frequency of violent verbal and physical behaviour between siblings is reduced as children grow up. In both age groups, the number of boys reporting that they have been called names is higher than that of girls.

With regard to the question of how often they meet other family members not living with them, 21.5% of 10-year-olds and 20.6% of 12-year-olds responded that they meet them every day, about 15% meet them five or six times a week, about 17% meet them three or four times a week, and the majority of them, about 30% meet them once or twice a week. A very low percentage never sees the family members not living with them.

Table 8 How often do they meet other family members not living with them (%)

	Never	Less than once a week	Once or twice a week	3 or 4 times a week	5 or 6 times a week	Every day
10-year-olds	2.9	14.3	29.1	16.7	15.5	21.5
12-year-olds	1.1	13.5	31.2	18.8	14.8	20.6

3. Living conditions

Another section of the questionnaire is related to house and living conditions. The majority of children state that their house has 2 bedrooms, i.e. 46.5% of 10-year-olds and 43.7% of 12-year-olds, whereas 29.2% of 10-year-olds and 32.6% of 12-year-olds state that their home has 3 bedrooms.

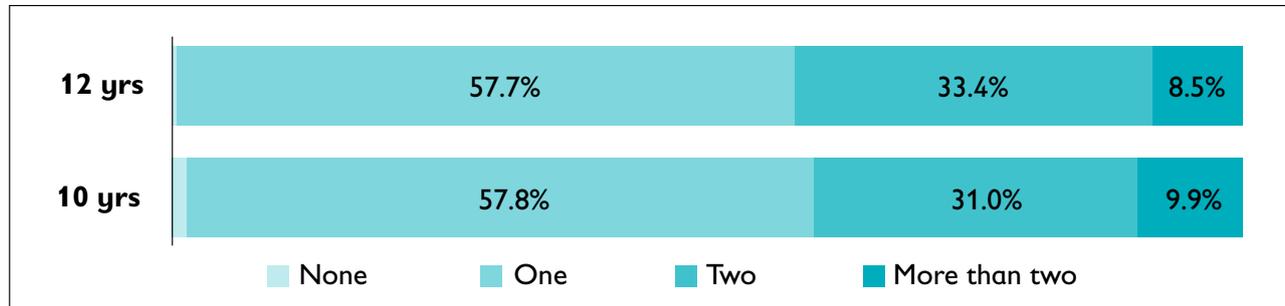
Table.9 In how many rooms do people in your family sleep in? (%)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15
10-year-olds	0.1	6.6	46.5	29.2	9.8	4.0	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0
12-year-olds	0	3.5	43.7	32.6	12.6	3.4	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0	0	0.1

More than half of children state that their house has one bathroom (57%), about 30% state that their house has two bathrooms and about 10% state their house has more than two bathrooms.

No statistically significant differences were noted between children in rural and urban areas. Children in rural areas had an average of $M.=2.91$ bedrooms compared to $Av.=2.71$ bedrooms in urban areas.

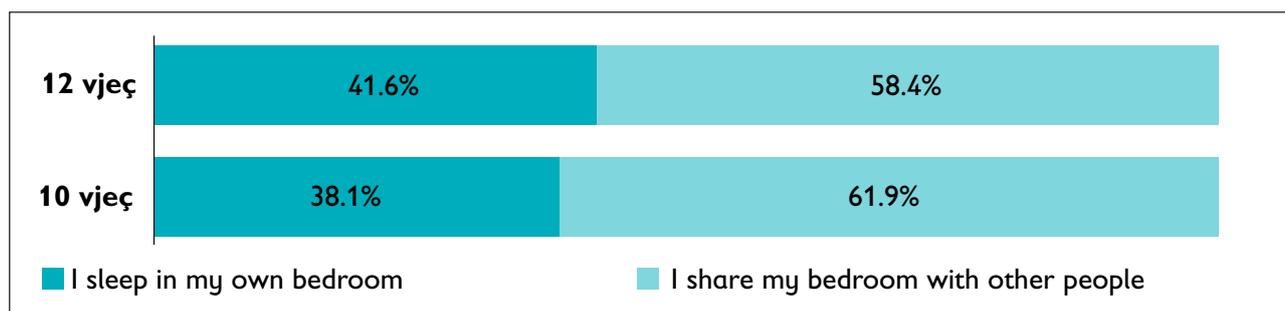
Chart 10 The number of bathrooms and/ or bedrooms with a bathroom (%)



38.1% of 10-year-olds and 41.6% of 12-year-olds state that they have their own bedroom compared to 61.9% of 10-year-olds and 58.4% of 12-year-olds who state that they share their bedroom with other people.

There were slight differences noted between children in urban areas and those in rural areas. 41% of children in rural areas and 38.7% of children in urban areas have their own bedroom.

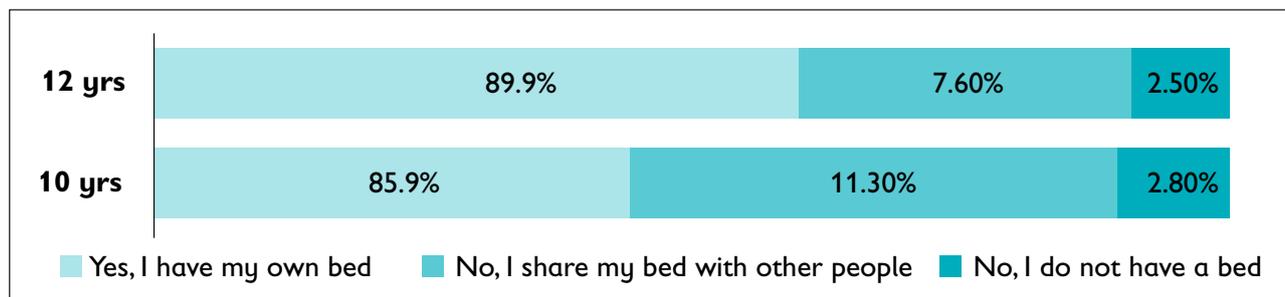
Chart11 Sleeping place (%)



11.3% of 10-year-olds and 7.6% of 12-year-olds state that they share their bedroom with other people. 2.8% of 10-year-olds and 2.5% of 12-year-olds state that they do not have a bed of their own.

87.2% of children in rural areas and 88.5% of children in urban areas have their own bed. Meanwhile, 10.6% of children in rural areas and 8.3% of children in urban areas share their bedroom with other people. Only 2.2% of children in rural areas and 3.1% of children in urban areas do not have a bed.

Chart 12 Have their own bed (%)



85% of 10-year-olds and 92% of 12-year-olds have their own study corner at home, whereas 10.6% of 10-year-olds and 5.1% of 12-year-olds do not have their personal study corner. There were no differences noted between girls and boys.

86.7% of 10-year-olds and 91.6% of 12-year-olds report that they have tap water in their homes. 7.1% of 10-year-olds and 5.5% of 12-year-olds report that they do not have tap water in their homes.

78.8% of 10-year-olds and 85.1% of 12-year-olds report that they have a bathroom with tap water in their homes.

Tab.13 House conditions (%)

	Age	Yes	No	I am not sure
Is there a place in your home where you can study?	10 yrs	85.6	10.6	3.7
	12 yrs	92.0	5.1	2.9
Is there tap water in your home?	10 yrs	86.7	7.1	6.2
	12 yrs	91.6	5.5	3.0
Is there a bathroom with tap water in your home?	10 yrs	78.8	11.6	9.6
	12 yrs	85.1	7.9	7.1

11.9% of 10-year-olds and 6.8% of 12-year-olds state that they partly had power supply in their homes. About 2.4 % of children report that they never have power supply in their homes.

Children were asked to evaluate on a scale 1-10 the level of satisfaction they feel about the people they live with, other people in their family and their home.

93% of children from both age groups are very happy with the people they live. 79% of 10-year-olds and 77.6% of 12-year-olds are very happy with other people in their family. 90.2% of 10-year-olds and 87% of 12-year-olds are very happy with the house they live in.

Table.14 The satisfaction level with: (%)

	Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People you live with	10 yrs	0.4		0.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	2.8	93.1
	12 yrs	0.2	0.1	0.3		1.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	3.6	93.0
Other people in your family	10 yrs	2.3	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	3.4	8.0	79.5
	12 yrs	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	4.3	11.8	77.6

The house you live in	10 yrs	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.5	4.6	90.2
	12 yrs	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	2.7	6.4	87.0

There were no significant differences noted between girls and boys of both age groups. On average, boys were less satisfied with other people in their family than girls, from both age groups.

Table. 15 The satisfaction level with: (Mean)

		People you live with	Other people in your family	The house you live in
10 yrs	Boys	9.71	9.13	9.74
	Girls	9.83	9.39	9.72
12 yrs	Boys	9.76	9.27	9.70
	Girls	9.86	9.56	9.57

4. Friends

In the fourth section, children responded to a series of questions related to the level of satisfaction with their friends, how often they meet their friends, how many friends they have, and their relationships with friends.

Table. 16 The satisfaction level with friends (%)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
How satisfied are you with your friends?	10 yrs	1	2	3	2	5	9	3	1.5	3.6	11.5	81
	12 yrs	2	0	0	1	8	1.4	9	3.0	6.9	18.7%	68

1168 fourth graders, of which 603 boys and 566 girls, and 1159 tenth graders, of which 573 boys and 586 girls, responded to the question how satisfied they are with their friends. Fourth grade students are more satisfied with their friends (81%) versus sixth graders (68%). Girls are more satisfied with their friends rather than boys, of both grades.

Table. 17 Responses related to friends (%)

		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
I have enough friends	10 yrs	4.7	2.7	4.6	16.6	71.4
	12 yrs	4.8	2.1	6.9	18.9	67.4
My friends usually are kind to me	10 yrs	2.1	2.3	8.0	21.4	66.3
	12 yrs	1.7	3.2	9.6	24.7	60.8
My friends and I have a good relationship	10 yrs	.8	1.1	5.1	17.3	75.7
	12 yrs	.6	1.1	7.7	21.3	69.3
I have a friend who supports me whenever I have a problem	10 yrs	2.4	2.3	5.6	14.7	75.0
	12 yrs	2.3	2.0	5.9	12.2	77.6

Fourth graders (71.4%) and sixth graders (67.5%) state that they have enough friends, also there are no significant differences between boys and girls of both classes, but of the same class as well. Children of both classes state that their friends usually are kind to them (66.3% from the fourth grade), (60.8% from the sixth grade). The children of both classes state that they have a good relationship with their friends like the majority of children (75.7% “strongly agree” and 17.3% “agree”- fourth grade) and (69.3% “strongly agree” and 21.3% “agree”- sixth grade). It is to be noted that 89 sixth grade students or 7.7% are neutral regarding the relationship with each other. Additionally, students of both classes state that they have a friend that supports them with 75% who “strongly agree” and 14.7% “agree” (fourth grade) and 77.6% “strongly agree” and 12.2% “agree” (sixth grade). There are no significant differences between boys and girls of the same class, but there is a lower number of sixth grade girls (9%) compared to fourth grade girls (13.3%) with regard to the response “strongly agree” for the question if they have a friend that supports them.

Table. 18 Frequency of meeting with friends (%)

		Never	Less than once a week	Once or twice a week	3 times a week	5 or 6 times a week	Every day
How often do you meet your friends, besides the time spent together at school?	10 yrs	6.5	9.8	15.3	10.9	12.0	45.6
	12 yrs	3.8	7.7	18.4	12.2	13.2	44.8

Children of both classes state that they meet their friends every day after school. Fourth grade students (45.6%) and sixth grade students (44.8%) state that they meet their friends “every day” after school. There are no differences between the different responses of boys and girls, neither between both classes. It is to be noted the higher number of fourth grade girls (17.2%) compared to that of fourth grade boys (3.6%) stating that they meet their friends “Once or twice a week”. The same situation applies to the sixth grade, 23.4% of girls compared to 13.4% of boys stating that they meet their friends once or twice a week.

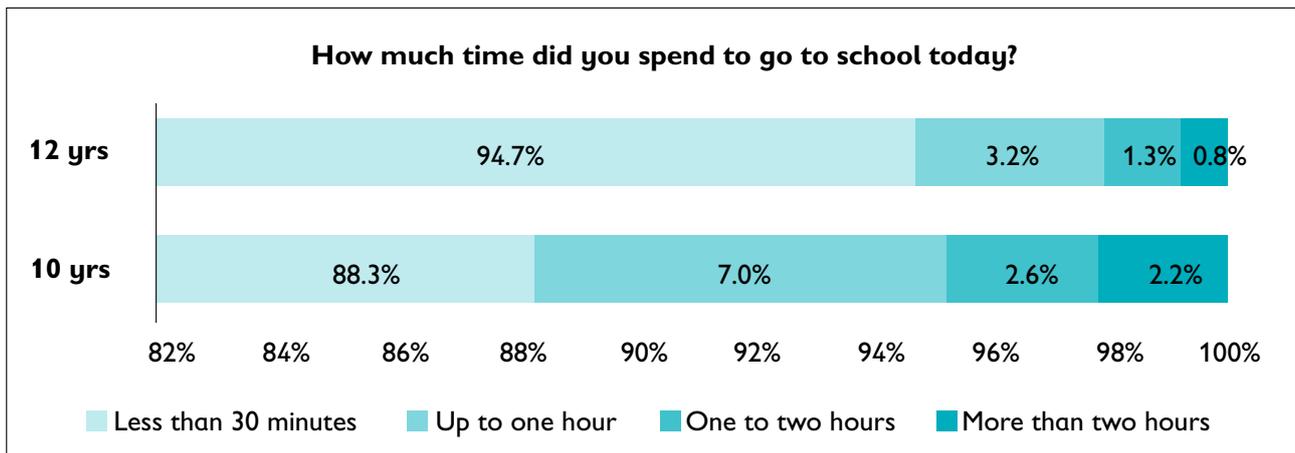
5. School

Table. 19 The level of satisfaction with things in life (%)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Student life.	10 yrs	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.8	8.2	86.7
	12 yrs	0.2	0	0	0	0.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	5.5	13.5	76.9
Things you have learned at school.	10 yrs	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	6.0	90.4
	12 yrs	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	2.4	10.6	83.8
Other students in your class.	10 yrs	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	5.7	15.6	74.9
	12 yrs	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.6	2.9	8.8	22.0	60.8

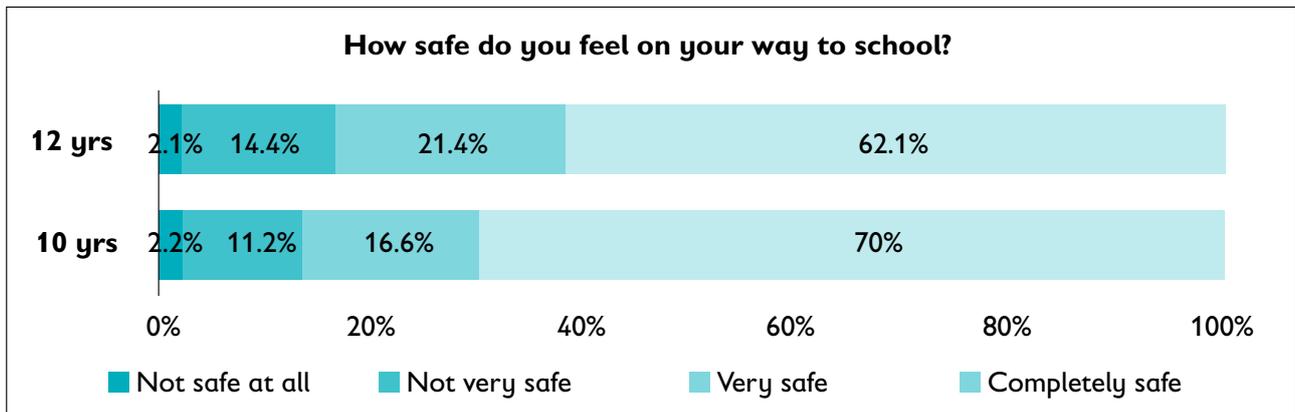
Children of both classes are satisfied with their student life (76.7% fourth grade; 76.9% sixth grade. (80.45% fourth grade and 83.8% sixth grade) are more satisfied with things they have learned at school, where a higher percentage in both classes is noted, whereas with regard to the level of satisfaction with other students in class, a lower level of satisfaction in both classes is noted (74.9% fourth grade); (60.8% sixth grade) with a lower satisfaction level noted for the sixth grade.

Chart.20 Time spent to go to school (%)



Children of both classes go to school at different times. 94.7% sixth grade students arrive at school in less than 30 minutes, but for this class there are also children who need up to one hour to arrive (3.2%), 1.3% (one to two hours) and 0.8% (more than two hours). 88.3% fourth grade students arrive at school in less than 30 minutes, 7% (up to one hour), 2.6% (one to two hours) and 2.2% (more than two hours).

Chart. 21 Safety on the way to school (%)



Most of the times, children of both classes feel very safe or completely safe on their way to school, but we should stress the fact that there are children who do not feel very safe (11.2% - the fourth grade) and (14.4% - the sixth grade). It is worth mentioning that 2.2% fourth grade students and 2.1% sixth grade students, a similar percentage for both classes, do not feel safe at all on their way to school. Children in rural areas (57.1%) feel more unsafe to go to school than children in urban areas (42.9%).

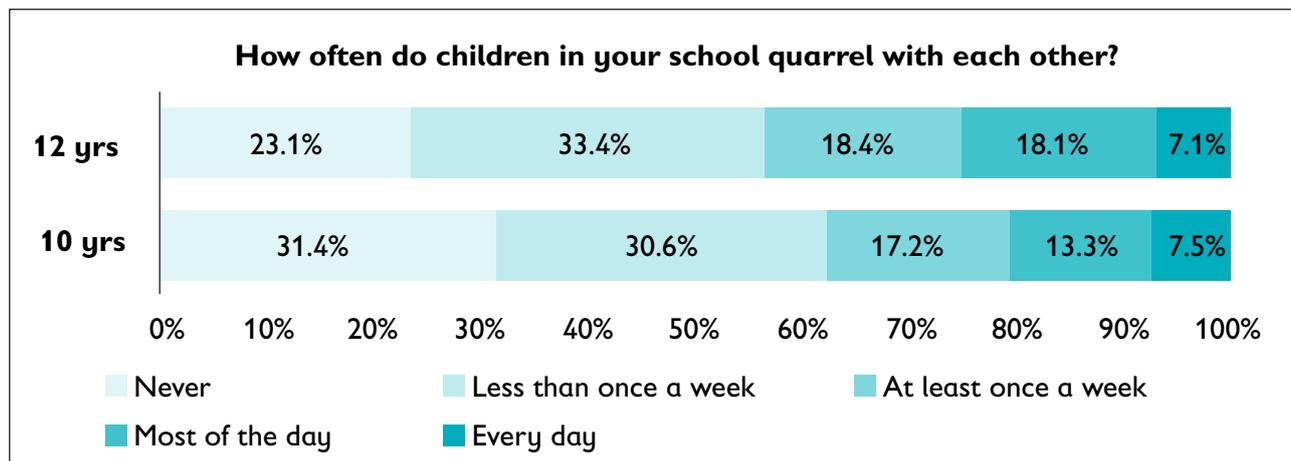
Table.22 School and teachers (%)

		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
My teachers take care of me	10 yrs	0.9	0.5	2.9	14.8	80.9
	12 yrs	1.0	1.2	5.6	21.8	70.4
My teachers help me whenever I have a problem at school	10 yrs	0.8	1.0	2.4	15.1	80.6
	12 yrs	1.1	0.7	5.2	19.2	73.9
Other children help me whenever I have a problem	10 yrs	3.8	3.6	13.3	26.4	52.8
	12 yrs	2.5	5.0	15.8	25.8	50.8
Children in my class do not get along very well with each other	10 yrs	45.3	17.3	14.3	7.7	15.4
	12 yrs	37.0	21.1	16.3	11.4	14.2

My teachers listen to me and take into account everything I say	10 yrs	3.9	2.9	7.9	19.5	65.8
	12 yrs	2.6	2.7	7.4	24.8	62.4
I have the freedom to decide what is best for me at school	10 yrs	9.8	4.0	12.3	19.2	54.7
	12 yrs	5.3	3.8	11.5	21.6	57.8
I feel safe at school	10 yrs	1.3	1.1	4.1	10.9	82.6
	12 yrs	1.3	1.5	6.2	16.4	74.7

The majority of children of both classes “strongly agree” and “agree” that teachers take care of them. The help children give to one another is lower than the help provided by teachers, which applies to both classes. Although children state that they do not agree with the statement that other children do not get along very well with each other (fourth grade – 45.3% and sixth grade - 37%), taking into consideration responses “neutral” up to “strongly agree”, it results that sixth grade students do not get along very well with each other. Students of both classes state that their teachers listen to them and take into account everything they say, but there are also fourth grade students (9.8%) who state that they do not have freedom to decide what is best for them at school. Almost all the children of both classes state that they feel safe at school.

Chart. 23 Frequency of quarrelling with each other (%)



Children of both classes state that quarrels are present in their schools. The majority of children of both classes (33.4% - sixth grade and 30.6% - fourth grade) state that quarrels occur less than once a week, but when you review the data about statements “at least once a week”, “most of the days” and “every day”, it results that quarrels between children are a usual phenomenon at schools and occur more often among sixth grade students.

Table.24 Frequency of violent verbal and physical behaviour at school (%)

How often did it occur the last month:		Never	Once	2-3 times	More than 3 times
How often have other children in your school slapped/hit you (except for quarrels or small fights while playing)?	10 yrs	80.6	11.4	4.4	3.6
	12 yrs	84.4	9.1	3.7	2.8
How often have you been called names (inappropriate ones) from other children at your school?	10 yrs	79.8	10.4	3.9	5.9
	12 yrs	79.7	10.4	4.7	5.2
How often have your classmates neglected you?	10 yrs	88.4	6.6	1.8	3.2
	12 yrs	91.8	4.8	2.2	1.2

Children of both classes state that the majority of them have never been slapped by other children in their school (80.6% - fourth grade students and 84.4% - sixth grade students). Moreover, the majority of them state that they have never been called names (79.8% - fourth grade students and 79.7% - sixth grade students), but there also children who have been called names more than three times (5.9% - fourth grade students and 5.2% - sixth grade students). The majority of children of both classes feel well because their classmates have not neglected them.

6. How do you feel about your life in general?

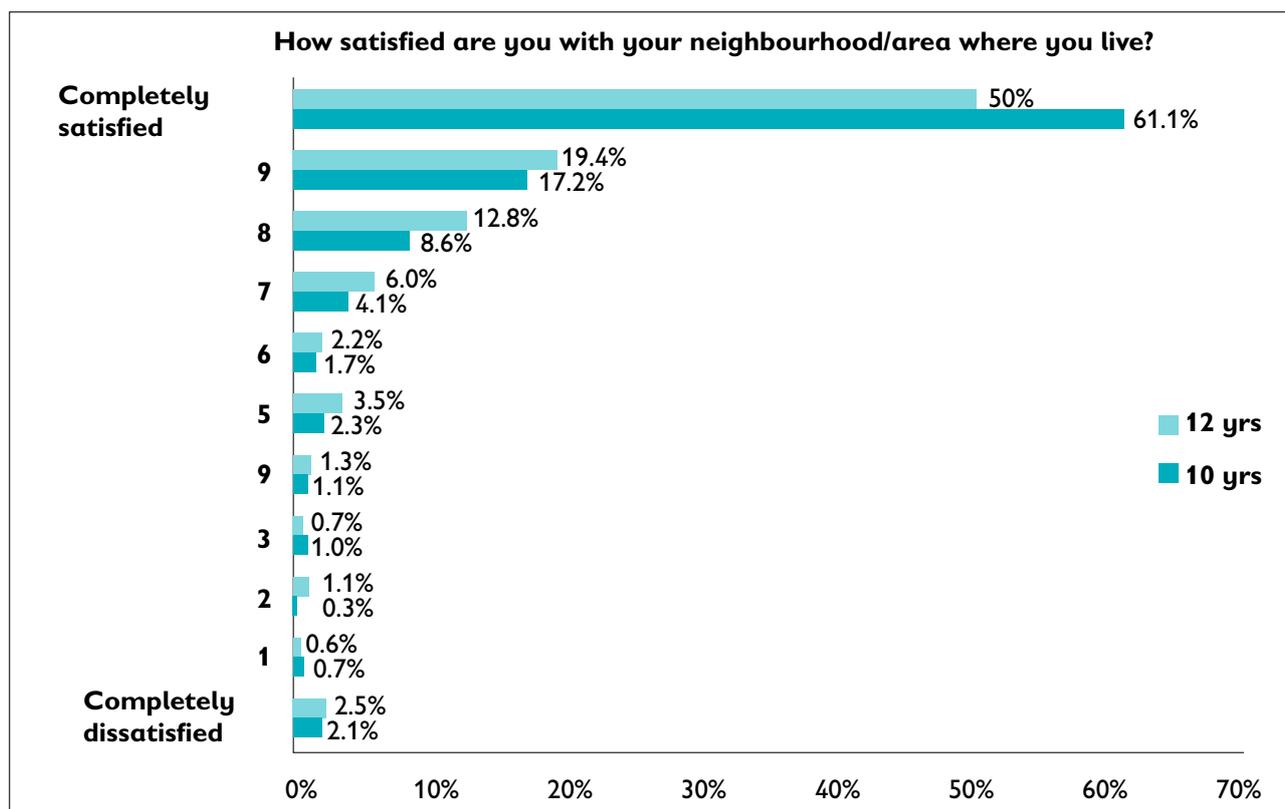
Table. 25 To what extent do you agree with the following statements about your life in general. (%)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I enjoy my life	10 yrs	3	2	3	1	3	6	6	8	3.3	7.3	86.3
	12 yrs	9	1		3	2	1.4	8	1.4	3.5	9.4	82.1
My life is going very well	10 yrs	4	1		1	1	3	5	1.3	2.0	7.8	87.5
	12 yrs	9		2	1	3	7	0.7	0.7	4.3	11.4	80.7
I have a good life	10 yrs	5	1			0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.6	6.1	89.8
	12 yrs	1.0		0.3	0.3		0.4	9	1.3	1.6	8.6	85.5
The things happening in my life are amazing	10 yrs	6	2	1		0.1	1.6	1.2	2.2	5.4	19.6	69.0
	12 yrs	1.0	0.3	2	3	6	1.1	1.3	2.2	7.4	21.5	64.1
I love my life	10 yrs	1				0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	5.5	91.5
	12 yrs	4		1	5	0.2	0.4	4	1.0	2.4	8.0	86.4
I am happy with my life	10 yrs	3	3		1	0.1	0.2	5	3	1.1	5.8	91.5
	12 yrs	5	3		0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.7	9.0	86.4

Children of both classes state that they enjoy their lives and that it is going well, taking into consideration the highest percentage of responses agreeing, according to which it results that 90% of children of both classes agree with the question posed to them. On the other hand, sixth grade students (9%) and fourth grade students (5%) state that they “strongly disagree” with their life. With regard to the question if the things happening in their life are amazing, it is noted that the number of students of both classes has dropped from 69% - fourth graders to 64.1% - sixth graders vs. 89.8% - fourth graders to 85.5% - sixth graders) who state that their life is going very well. The majority of students of both classes state that they love their life (91.5% - fourth graders and 86.4% - sixth graders).

7. Your neighbourhood/area where you live

Chart. 26 Level of satisfaction with your neighbourhood/area (%)



The majority of children of both age groups are satisfied with their neighbourhood/area, but fourth grade students (10-year-olds) and sixth grade students (12-year-olds), with respectively 7% and 6%, are not very satisfied. It is worth noting that children in rural areas are 49.3% satisfied with their neighbourhood/area compared to 50.7% of children in urban areas, but based on the analysis of responses for each alternative, 67.3% of children from urban areas are “partly satisfied or completely dissatisfied” with their neighbourhood/area.

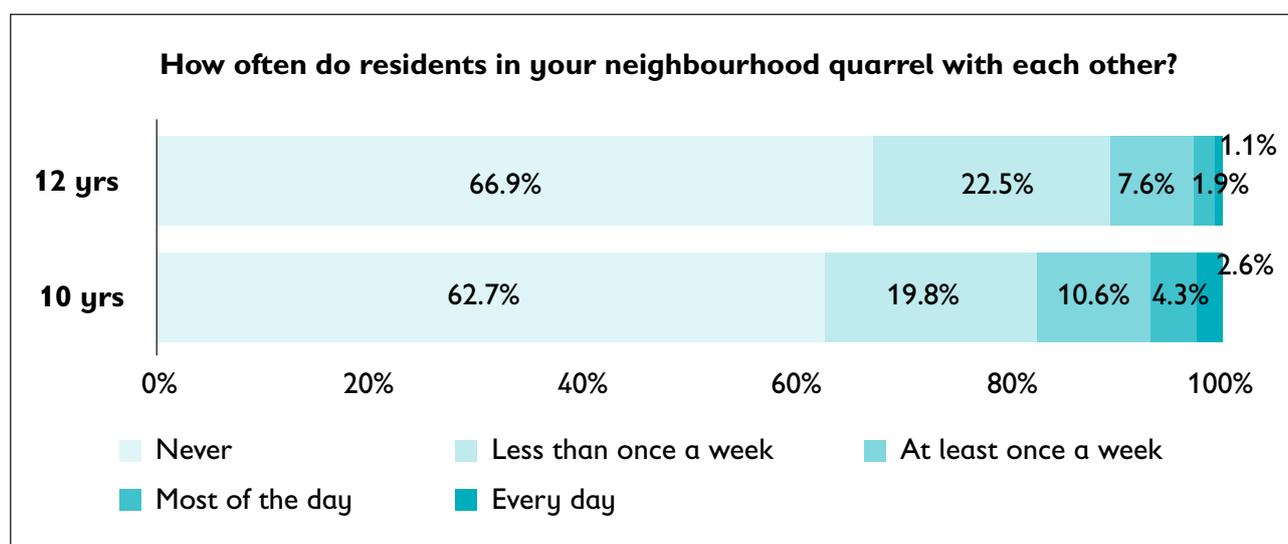
Table. 27 Responses related to living in the neighbourhood (%)

		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
I feel safe when I walk around in my neighbourhood.	10 yrs	4.4	4.4	13.5	22.1	55.5
	12 yrs	3.8	5.1	11.9	23.2	56.1
There are many places for leisure activities in my neighbourhood.	10 yrs	7.5	6.1	9.5	17.9	58.9
	12 yrs	13.8	9.1	14.4	15.2	47.5
People in my neighbourhood help me whenever I have a problem.	10 yrs	6.8	6.0	11.0	19.6	56.6
	12 yrs	7.4	6.9	12.2	21.4	52.2
Adults living in my neighbourhood are kind to children.	10 yrs	4.8	4.8	10.0	18.9	61.5
	12 yrs	4.2	5.9	12.0	19.6	58.2
I have the opportunity to participate in decision-making on what is best for children in my neighbourhood	10 yrs	12.3	5.8	13.7	20.5	47.7
	12 yrs	11.3	6.7	13.8	21.5	46.7

Adults living in my neighbourhood listen to children and take their requests into account	10 yrs	13.2	8.7	17.5	21.1	39.5
	12 yrs	11.9	10.3	19.9	21.7	36.1

The majority of fourth grade students and sixth grade students feel safe in their neighbourhood/ area, have places for leisure activities and adults are kind to them. Meanwhile, responses related to the opportunity of participating in decision-making about children or that adults pay attention to their opinions have a lower percentage. Additionally, 13.8% sixth grade children state that they “do not agree” with the statement that there are places for leisure activities in their neighbourhood. Moreover, both classes (4/6), respectively 12.3%/11.3% and 13.2%/11.9% (almost an approximate percentage for both classes) state that they do not have the opportunity to participate in decision-making about themselves and other children, and that adults do not take into account their requests.

Chart. 28 Frequency of quarrels between residents (%)



The majority of children of both classes state that there are no quarrels between residents living in their neighbourhood, respectively 66.9% and 62.7%, but according to the analysis of other responses, quarrels in their neighbourhood occur less than once or once a week, while the situation is very serious, when 10-year-olds state that residents quarrel most of the days (4.3%) and every day (2.6%).

8. Money and material goods

Children report a very high percentage of home appliances in their homes, like TV, refrigerator, and telephone and considerable percentages for computer and family car/motorcycle. 24.8% of 10-year-olds and 20.6% of 12-year-olds do not have a computer, although its usage is very necessary, based also on school curriculum requirements. There are no significant differences in reporting between ages and genders.

Table. 29 Home appliances (%)

	No	Yes
Computer (laptop and tablet)	22.7	77.3
TV	0.8	99.2
Refrigerator/freezer	3.2	96.8

Radio	51.5	48.5
Telephone (landline or cellular)	5.0	95.0
Family car / van / motorcycle, etc.	30.4	69.6

The reported concern of children with regard to family income is considerable. Meanwhile, more than half of children are never concerned about their family income, on the other hand the remaining half is concerned, namely: 26.3% - sometimes, 10.4% - often and 10.7% - always. There are no significant differences in reporting between ages and genders.

Table. 30 Money concern (%)

	%
Never	52.6
Sometimes	26.3
Often	10.4
Always	10.7
Total	100

Children with less severe material deprivation¹⁶ report that they are less concerned about their family income compared to children with severe material deprivation. For example, 63.9% children with less severe material deprivation report that they are never concerned about their family income, while only 19.4% of children with severe material deprivation report that they are never concerned about it.

Table.31 The relation between money concern and material deprivation (%)

		Low	High	Very high	Total
How often are you concerned about your family income?*	Never	662	409	14	1085
		63.9	43.4	19.4	52.9
	Sometimes	216	300	20	536
		20.8	31.8	27.80	26.1
	Often	79	114	18	211
		7.60	12.1	25.0	10.3
	Always	79	119	20	218
		7.6	12.6	27.8	10.6
	Total	1036	942	72	2050

With regard to family vacations, 61.8% of children report that they have travelled more than twice with their family, meanwhile 16.7% have travelled twice, 12.9% have travelled once and 8.6% have never travelled over the last 12 months. 49.3% of children have travelled with their family in Albania, whereas 22.5% have travelled once abroad, 12.9% have travelled twice, and 15.1% more than twice. Even in this case, there are no significant differences in reporting between ages and genders.

16. The level of material deprivation was estimated based on children's lack of material goods. Low level refers to the lack of 0-2 material goods, high level refers to the lack of 3-9 material goods, and the highest level refers to the lack of 10 – 15 material goods.

Table. 32 Family vacations (%)

	Frequency	Percentage
Never	200	8.6
Once	300	12.9
Twice	387	16.7
More than twice	1434	61.8
Total	2321	100

The majority of children are happy with what they have. 82.6% of children report to be very happy with what they have, meanwhile only 0.3% report for a minimal result. There are no significant differences in reporting between ages and genders.

Table. 33 The level of satisfaction about having material goods (%)

	Frequency	Percentage
Completely dissatisfied	7	0.3
1	13	0.6
2	12	0.5
3	13	0.6
4	11	0.5
5	15	0.6
6	11	0.5
7	35	1.5
8	71	3
9	218	9.3
Completely satisfied	1927	82.6
Total	2333	100

When compared to their friends' family income , 49.7% of children report that they have more or less the same amount of income as that of their friends. Meanwhile, 30% of children report that they do not know anything about their family income compared to their friends' family income. 14.2% of children report that their family has much more income than other families, and only 6.1% of children report that their family has less income than other families. There are no significant differences in reporting between ages and genders.

Table. 34 The comparison between friends in relation to family income (%)

	Frequency	Percentage
I have more money	331	14.2
I have less money	143	6.1
I have more or less the same amount of money as my friends	1157	49.7
I do not know	700	30
Total	2331	100

With regard to food sufficiency, 92.6% of children report that they have a sufficient amount of food for everyday consumption, but this does not apply to the other part of whom 0.2% report that they never have

sufficient amount of food for everyday consumption, 3.3% report that they sometimes do not have sufficient amount of food for everyday consumption, 2.6% report that they often do not have sufficient amount of food for everyday consumption, and 0.8% of children report that they do not know anything about it. There are no significant differences in reporting between ages and genders. Furthermore, there is a direct correlation between the level of income and food sufficiency, as emphasized in Table 34.1.

Table.35 Food (%)

	Frequency	Percentage
Never	5	0.2
Sometimes	77	3.3
Often	62	2.7
Always	2172	93
I do not know	19	0.8
Total	2335	100

Table. 35.1 Food and income (%)

Do you have more, less, or nearly the same amount of income compared to your friends' income?	Do you have enough food for your everyday consumption?				
	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	Total
I have more money	0.3%	2.2%	1.5%	96.0%	100%
I have less money	2.1%	11.3%	18.3%	68.3%	100%
I have more or less the same amount of money as my friends	0.1%	4.2%	1.5%	94.3%	100%

According to Table 35, the material goods that children lack the most are: a mobile phone, sports and different activities equipment and home Internet. Meanwhile, they report to have all the other items on the list at very high percentages. In addition, there is a direct correlation between the level of income and material goods, as shown in Table 35.1.

Table. 36 Material goods (%)

	No	Yes
Clothes in good condition	1.30	98.7
Enough money for school, trips and different activities	6.50	93.5
Using the Internet while I am at home	14.70	85.3
Equipment /instruments needed for sports and other activities	19.80	80.2
Money you spend on yourself	11.10	88.9
Two pair of shoes in good condition	3.80	96.2
Mobile phone	24.90	75.1
Equipment/ instruments needed for school	4.10	95.9

Table. 36.1 Material goods and income (%)

Do you have more, less, or almost the same amount of income compared to your friends' income?					
		more	less	more or less the same	Total
Which of the following do you have: Clothes in good condition	No	0.0%	12.70%	0.6%	1.5%
	Yes	100%	87.30%	99.4%	98.5%
Enough money for school, trips and other activities	No	1.8%	41.50%	4.2%	7.0%
	Yes	98.2%	58.50%	95.8%	93.0%
Using the Internet while I am at home	No	7.0%	47.90%	12.1%	14.2%
	Yes	93.00%	52.10%	87.90%	85.80%
Equipment /instruments needed for sports and other activities	No	9.10%	53.20%	17.50%	18.90%
	Yes	90.90%	46.80%	82.50%	81.10%
Money to spend on yourself	No	5.80%	32.10%	9.20%	10.50%
	Yes	94.20%	67.90%	90.80%	89.50%
Two pair of shoes in good condition	No	1.20%	19.60%	2.60%	3.80%
	Yes	98.80%	80.40%	97.40%	96.20%
Mobile phone	No	12.70%	38.70%	26.10%	24.50%
	Yes	87.30%	61.30%	73.90%	75.50%
Equipment/instruments needed for school	No	3.70%	9.20%	3.20%	3.80%
	Yes	96.30%	90.80%	96.80%	96.20%

There are no differences between reporting; meanwhile there are some differences in reporting between boys and girls. 83.7% of boys have equipment/instruments needed for sports and other activities, while 76.6% of girls report the same thing. There is also a difference in reporting regarding possession of a mobile phone, where 80.3% of boys report to have one compared to 69.8% of girls who do not have one.

Table. 37 Material goods by gender (%)

	Boys		Girls	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Clothes in good condition	1.0	99.0	1.6	98.4
Enough money for school, trips and other activities	5.3	94.7	7.6	92.4
Using the Internet while I am at home	11.9	88.1	17.4	82.6
Equipment /instruments needed for sports and other activities	16.3	83.7	23.4	76.6
Money you spend on yourself	11.1	88.9	11.1	88.9
Two pair of shoes in good condition	3.9	96.1	3.7	96.3
Mobile phone	19.7	80.3	30.2	69.8
Equipment/instruments needed for school	4.3	95.7	3.7	96.3

The following table reflects a group of material goods that children lack. 49.9% of children report low material deprivation, lacking 0-2 material goods, whereas 46.6% of children report a high level of material deprivation, lacking 3-9 material goods, and only 3.5% of children report a very high level of material deprivation, lacking 10-15 material goods. There are slight differences in reporting between genders and ages about low and high levels of material deprivation, for example 53.2% of 12-year-olds report a lower

level of material deprivation compared to 46.6% of 10-year-olds. Moreover, 42.1% of boys report a higher level of material deprivation compared to 51% of girls.

Table 38 Material deprivation (%)

	Frequency	Percentage
Low	1094	49.9
High	1020	46.6
Very high	77	3.5
Total	2191	100

9. Use of time

Regarding the way how children spend their free time, 97.3% report a great level of satisfaction, and also mention the same levels (96.3%) for the free time they have, during which they can do whatever they want. Outside school, the most usual activities children engage in every day is doing homework and studying, watching TV and spending time to stay with and talk to their family. Regarding the differences in reporting between ages, the only significant difference has to do with working outside the house (not with the family), to earn money or food. Although 8.4% of 10-year-old children report that they engage in this activity every day, only 4.94% of 12-year-old children report such thing. Differences in reporting are also noted in relation to gender. Girls report a higher involvement in activities inside the house, such as chores, taking care of relatives and doing homework/studying. On the other hand, boys report higher involvement in work activities outside the house, such as working with the family outside the house, or working to earn money/ food, and involvement in religious activities.

Table 39 Involvement in activities out of school (%)

		Rarely or never	Less than once a week	Once or twice a week	Almost every day
Helping with the chores.	Boy	12.6	14.8	18.6	54.0
	Girl	4.4	6.8	13.9	74.9
Taking care of their siblings, or of other family members.	Boy	17.0	6.0	8.7	68.3
	Girl	13.3	5.8	6.2	74.6
Working with their family (in family business, family land, or family farm).	Boy	46.1	9.3	10.2	34.5
	Girl	55.8	8.2	7.6	28.4
Doing other work outside the house (not with their family) to earn money or food.	Boy	81.6	2.9	2.6	12.9
	Girl	88.6	2.4	1.0	8.0
Attending different extracurricular courses.	Boy	40.8	5.2	20.9	33.2
	Girl	43.7	4.0	23.3	28.9
Doing their homework and studying.	Boy	2.4	2.0	2.3	93.3
	Girl	1.5	0.8	1.1	96.6
Going to different religious places or participating in services.	Boy	55.7	9.6	9.5	25.2
	Girl	59.9	11.0	11.1	18.1
Watching TV.	Boy	1.6	4.6	6.5	87.3
	Girl	2.5	3.8	6.2	87.5

Doing different sports or physical exercises.	Boy	5.1	4.8	7.1	82.9
	Girl	8.7	7.3	10.8	73.3
Spending quality time with their family, talking and having a good time.	Boy	2.8	3.5	5.3	88.4
	Girl	2.1	3.8	4.1	90.0
Playing or spending time outside the house.	Boy	3.2	4.4	6.8	85.6
	Girl	5.8	6.1	11.4	76.7
Using social networks (on computer, tablet or cell phone)	Boy	21.1	7.6	7.5	63.9
	Girl	33.8	9.5	8.7	48.0
Playing video games (on computer or other electronic devices)	Boy	11.5	7.5	8.4	72.6
	Girl	23.3	11.5	11.9	53.3
Doing nothing or staying around (except for sleeping during the night)	Boy	58.7	10.2	5.9	25.3
	Girl	66.7	10.5	4.5	18.3

Children with a very high level of deprivation compared to children with a low level of deprivation report that they spend less time in activities like watching TV, doing homework and engaging in activities outside the house. The highest differences in spending time are reported for activities such as: using social networks (69.4% vs. 19.7%), video-games (78.5% vs. 23.7%) extracurricular courses (40.4% vs. 13.3%), sports (86.4% vs. 50.5), participation in religious activities (24.1% vs. 13.2%), quality time with the family (93.1% vs. 64.5%) and spending time outside (85.4% vs. 62.3%). On the other hand, children with a very high level of deprivation report that they spend more time in activities, such as helping with the chores and working outside the house, through which they earn money/food, compared to those with a low level of material deprivation.

Table 40 Correlation of free time use (out of school) with deprivation (%)

		Rarely or never	Less than once per week	Once or twice per week	Almost every day
Helping with the chores.	Low	10.70	11.10	15.80	62.40
	Very high	6.50	3.90	13.00	76.60
Taking care of their siblings, or of other family members.	Low	15.20	6.40	7.20	71.30
	Very high	10.50	5.30	9.20	75.00
Working with their family (in family business, family land, or family farm).	Low	49.70	8.30	9.90	32.10
	Very high	57.10	6.50	7.80	28.60
Doing other work outside the house (not with their family) to earn money or food.	Low	84.70	2.30	1.70	11.30
	Very high	76.00	4.00	2.70	17.30
Attending different extracurricular courses.	Low	29.70	4.40	25.60	40.40
	Very high	77.30	4.00	5.30	13.30
Doing their homework and studying.	Low	1.50	1.40	1.60	95.60
	Very high	4.00	4.00	5.30	86.70
Going to different religious places or participating in services.	Low	56.00	9.30	10.60	24.10
	Very high	67.10	9.20	10.50	13.20

Watching TV.	Low	0.90	3.00	6.40	89.70
	Very high	9.20	10.50	3.90	76.30
Doing different sports or physical exercises.	Low	2.30	3.40	7.90	86.40
	Very high	35.50	11.80	2.60	50.00
Spending quality time with their family, talking and having a good time.	Low	1.20	2.10	3.60	93.10
	Very high	14.50	17.10	3.90	64.50
Playing or spending time outside the house.	Low	3.00	3.50	8.10	85.40
	Very high	13.00	13.00	11.70	62.30
Using social networks (on - computer, tablet or cell phone)	Low	16.70	6.40	7.50	69.40
	Very high	67.10	9.20	3.90	19.70
Playing video games (on - computer or other electronic devices)	Low	5.8	7.3	8.4	78.5
	Very high	64.5	7.9	3.9	23.7
Doing nothing or staying around (except for sleeping during the night)	Low	65.0	9.1	4.5	21.4
	Very high	53.2	14.3	7.8	24.7

Most of the children report a great level of satisfaction regarding use of their time out of school (97%), against only 1.8% who reports an average level of satisfaction, and 0.75% reports a low level of satisfaction. No significant differences according to age or gender are noted in reporting.

Table 41 Satisfaction for using free time (%)

	Frequency	Percentage
Low	17	0.7
Average	41	1.8
High	2275	97.5
Total	2333	100

10. Life satisfaction

A high percentage of children report that they feel satisfied with their life in general, with their health, safety in life, their freedom, appearance, how much adults listen to them and what might happen in the future. Nevertheless, slight differences are noted in the level of satisfaction, which is lower for children that suffer severe material deprivation, compared to children with less severe material deprivation.

Table 42 Life satisfaction (%)

		Low	Average	High
With how safe you feel	Low	0.7	0.5	98.8
	High	0.9	1.1	98.0
	Very high	8.0	12.0	80.0
With your freedom	Low	0.3	1.0	98.7
	High	1.1	2.4	96.5
	Very high	10.4	15.6	74.0

With your appearance/body	Low	1.2	1.3	97.5
	High	1.2	3.2	95.6
	Very high	6.5	9.1	84.4
With what might happen later on in your life	Low	1.8	1.9	96.4
	High	4.4	2.8	92.8
	Very high	13.3	14.7	72.0
With how much adults listen to you in general	Low	1.2	2.2	96.6
	High	3.3	4.2	92.5
	Very high	7.9	13.2	78.9
With your health	Low	0.5	0.5	99.1
	High	0.4	2.2	97.4
	Very high	5.3	10.7	84.0
With your life in general.	Low	0.2	0.2	99.6
	High	0.8	1.3	97.9
	Very high	4.0	5.3	90.7

Children report a very high level of satisfaction for statements in table 43.1, which only apply to 12-year-old children. No gender differences are noted in the reporting. In spite of this, children with very high level of deprivation report a lower life satisfaction for all the listed statements, compared to children with lower level of deprivation.

Table 43.1 Correlation of material deprivation with life satisfaction (Mean)

I like the way I look	Low	9.82
	High	9.52
	Very high	7.86
I am good at fulfilling my daily obligations	Low	9.72
	High	9.4
	Very high	8.6
People are generally friendly with me	Low	9.75
	High	9.55
	Very high	8.5
I have many options on how I can spend my free time	Low	9.75
	High	9.37
	Very high	8.14
I feel that I am learning many things these days	Low	9.67
	High	9.5
	Very high	8.81
I feel positive for my future	Low	9.68
	High	9.53
	Very high	8.19

According to the following table, high level of positive feelings such as being happy, full of energy, and low level of negative feelings such as being sad, bored, and stressed match to a high level of life satisfaction. The highest level of negative feelings reported by children is being stressed, on Mean 2.29.

Table 44 Children's feelings (Mean)

	Mean
Happy	9.71
Sad	1.86
Calm	9
Stressed	2.29
Full of energy	9.48
Bored	1.92

Nevertheless, even in this case slight differences are noted in reporting between children with severe material deprivation and those with less severe material deprivation, where the latter report lower levels of positive feelings and high levels of negative feelings, compared to the feelings of the former. Specifically, 34% of children with severe material deprivation report high levels of sadness, compared to 10.5 % of children with less severe material deprivation; 30.7% of children with severe material deprivation report high levels of boredom, compared to 11.3% of children with less severe material deprivation.

Table 45 Correlation of material deprivation with children's feelings (%)

		Low	Mean	High
Happy	Low	0.6	0.0	99.4
	High	0.9	1.0	98.1
	Very high	2.7	6.7	90.7
Sad	Low	84.7	4.8	10.5
	High	77.4	7.2	15.4
	Very high	53.3	12.0	34.7
Calm	Low	4.8	3.6	91.6
	High	4.2	5.3	90.6
	Very high	10.5	6.6	82.9
Stressed	Low	78.4	6.1	15.5
	High	71.5	8.2	20.4
	Very high	43.2	21.6	35.1
Full of energy	Low	1.3	1.1	97.6
	High	2.8	2.3	94.9
	Very high	9.3	10.7	80.0
Bored	Low	83.4	5.3	11.3
	High	75.7	8.6	15.7
	Very high	40.0	29.3	30.7

11. Perception of life in Albania

82.8% of children report they know their rights, while a slight increase in the level of 12-year-old children's awareness of their rights is noted. Respectively 77.7% of 10-year-old children and 87.8% of 12-year-old children know their rights. Regarding the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 46.6% of children report they are familiar with it, 29.4% report that are not sure, and 24% report that they are not familiar with it. Children with a high level of material deprivation report a higher awareness percentage of their rights (87.2%), compared to children with a very high level of deprivation (70.1%). Moreover, regarding the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 56% of the children with less severe level of material deprivation report that they are familiar with it, compared to 33.8% of children with a high level of material deprivation. Meanwhile, in relation to how much adults respect the rights of children in Albania, 68.2% of children strongly or completely agree with this statement, although 74.5% of 10-year-old children agree and 62.4% of 12-year-old children agree. Similarly, in relation to other statements that refer to the perception of life in Albania (Table 46), 10-year-old children report that they agree more than 12-year-old children. Respectively, 86% of 10-year-old children strongly or completely agree with the statement that adults in Albania take care of their children, compared to only 75.8% of 12-year-old children; 74.5% of 10-year-old children strongly or completely agree that Albania is safe for children to live in, compared to only 56.4%, so 20% less of 12-year-old children; 75% of 10-year-old children strongly or completely agree that the children in Albania are given the right to participate in making important decisions for them, compared to only 65.4% of 12-year-old children.

Table 46 Perception of life in Albania (%)

		Do not agree	Slightly agree	Partly agree	Strongly agree	Completely agree
Adults in Albania take care of their children.	10 yrs	2.4	1.8	9.7	18.9	67.1
	12 yrs	2.6	3.8	17.9	26.1	49.7
Albania is safe for children to live in.	10 yrs	3.8	4.3	17.5	22.6	51.9
	12 yrs	6.0	10.0	27.6	23.7	32.7
I think that in Albania, adults respect children's rights	10 yrs	3.4	4.3	17.8	24.0	50.5
	12 yrs	4.3	10.5	22.8	25.5	36.9
In Albania, children are given the right to participate in making important decisions for them.	10 yrs	4.9	5.9	14.2	17.3	57.7
	12 yrs	6.6	7.7	20.2	22.8	42.6

Among others, only 12-year-old children were asked about their perceptions of living in Albania. They report a considerable concern in relation to what they hear of events occurring in Albania, respectively 13.6% report that they are always concerned, 22.2% report that they are often concerned and 44.3% report that are sometimes concerned. Only 19.9% of children report that they are never concerned about what they hear of events occurring in the country. Slight gender differences are noted regarding girls expressing more concern than boys, as illustrated in Table 46.

Table 47 Concern about what happens in the country (%)

	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	Total
Boy (n.)	127	213	102	76	518
<i>% in proportion to the total number of boys</i>	24.5	41.1	19.7	14.7	100.00
<i>% in proportion to the total number of children</i>	12.2	20.4	9.8	7.30	49.60
Girl (n.)	81	250	129	66	526
<i>% in proportion to the total number of girls</i>	15.40	47.50	24.50	12.50	100.00
<i>% in proportion to the total number of children</i>	7.80	23.90	12.40	6.30	50.40
Total	208	463	231	142	1044
	19.9	44.3	22.1	13.6	100

Conclusions

In this survey participated 2335 children of whom 1185 were fourth grade and sixth grade boys and 1150 were fourth grade and sixth grade girls, selected according to the predetermined methodology. 95% of children live with their parents, 4.2% live only with their mother compared to 0.6% who live with their father.

Children are happy and very happy with their family and the people living with them. Over 80% of them are completely happy with their family, their support, the good time they have together and how safe they feel with them. Only 4.5% of 10-year-olds and 3.2% of 12-year-olds do not agree with the statement that their family members take care of them.

Over half of the children state that their parents take their opinion into account and help them make significant decisions for their life. 5.9% of 10-year-olds and 6.1% of 12-year-olds state that they do not agree with the statement that they make decisions together with their parents and about 10-12% of them are neutral. About 31% of 10-year-olds and 23.9% of 12-year-olds state that they have been hit by their siblings once or more over the last month. 16.5% of 10-year-olds and 13.1% of 12-year-olds state that they have been called names by their siblings at least once over the last month.

Boys were more often hit by their siblings once or more times over the last month compared to girls. There is a reduction on the frequency of abusive behaviours among 12-year-olds. Boys were particularly called names by their siblings over the last month, more often than girls.

The majority of children often meets the relatives who do not live with them, 20% of them meets them every day, 15-17% meets them about 5 times a week and about 30% once or twice a week. A very low percentage never meets their relatives.

With regard to their house conditions, the majority of children state that they have favourable living conditions (a house with a few rooms, a bedroom and a bed of their own, power supply, etc.). A part of children state that they share their bed with others (11.3% of 10-year-olds and 7.6% of 12-year-olds), they do not have a bed of their own (2.8% of 10-year-olds and 2.5% of 12-year-olds), they do not have a study corner in their house (10.6% of 10-year-olds and 5.1% of 12-year-olds) and that there is no tap water (7.1% of 10-year-olds and 5.5% of 12-year-olds) and power supply all the time (11.9% of 10-year-olds and 6.8% of 12-year-olds have power supply in their houses over a certain period of the day, and 2.4% of children have never had power supply).

The majority of fourth and sixth grade children state that they have friends and that they are happy with them. They state that they have enough friends with whom they get along very well, support each other and meet almost every day, but it seems that sixth grade girls (9%) have less friends compared to fourth grade girls (13.3%). Additionally, (7.7%) or 89 sixth grade children state that they do not get along well with each other. The school is the place where they learn a lot of things and the majority of them feel very well being at school.

The majority of children in both classes arrive at school in less than 30 minutes, but there are also children who need up to one hour or 1-2 hours (7%) to arrive at school. Over their way to school, the majority of children feel safe, but 2.2% fourth graders and 2.1% sixth graders feel "completely unsafe".

Children feel like their teachers support them and take care of them most of the time, but there have been quarrels in both of the classes (15.4% - fourth graders and 14.2% - sixth graders). Students of both classes state that their teachers pay attention to them and take into account everything they say, but there are also fourth graders (9%) who state that they do not have the opportunity to decide what is best for them at school. Children of both classes state that the majority of them have never been hit by other children in their school (80.6% - fourth graders and 84.4% - sixth graders), also, the majority of them state that they have never been called names (79.8% - fourth graders and 79.7% - sixth graders), but there are also children who have been called names more than three times (5.9% - fourth graders and 5.2% - sixth graders). Children state that they enjoy their lives (over 90%), on the other hand, sixth graders (9%) and fourth graders (5%) state that they "strongly disagree" with their life. The majority of children of both age

groups are satisfied with their neighbourhood/area, but fourth graders (10-year-olds) and sixth graders (12-year-olds), respectively 7% and 6%, are not very satisfied. The majority of fourth graders and sixth graders feel safe in their neighbourhood/area, have places for leisure activities and adults are kind to them, but there is also a group of sixth grade children (13.8%) who state that they “do not agree” there are places for leisure activities in their neighbourhood/area. Moreover, both classes (4/6), respectively 12.3% - fourth graders/11.3% - sixth graders and 13.2% -fourth graders/11.9% -sixth graders (an approximate percentage for both classes) state that they do not have the opportunity to make important decisions about themselves and that adults do not take into account their requests. The quarrels in their neighbourhood/area occur less than once a week or once a week, while the situation is very serious when 10-year-olds state that residents quarrel most of the days (4.3%) and every day (2.6%).

As far as money, children’s belongings, spending time, lifestyle and the things they express about themselves are concerned, 10-year-olds and 12-year-olds report acceptable levels of their well-being, but they also report problems, as detailed below.

Children report at very high percentages with regards to the disponibility of home appliances at their house, like TV, refrigerator, telephone, and then report about computer and a family car/motorcycle at considerable percentages. 24.8% of 10-year-olds and 20.6% of 12-year-olds do not have a computer, meanwhile its usage is very necessary, also based on school curriculum requirements. There are no significant differences in reporting between ages and genders.

The reported concern of children related to money is considerable. Meanwhile, more than half of children are never concerned regarding their money, on the other hand the remaining half is concerned, for example: 26.3% - sometimes, 10.4% - often and 10.7% - always. There are no significant differences in reporting between ages and genders.

Children with less severe material deprivation report that they are less concerned about their money compared to children with severe material deprivation. For example, 63.9% children with less severe material deprivation report that they are never concerned about their money, while only 19.4% of children with severe material deprivation report that they are never concerned about it.

With regard to family vacations, 61.8% of children report that they have travelled more than twice with their family, meanwhile 16.7% have travelled twice, 12.9% have travelled once and 8.6% have never travelled over the last 12 months. 49.3% of children have travelled with their family in Albania, whereas 22.5% have travelled once abroad, 12.9% have travelled twice, and 15.1% more than twice.

With regard to food sufficiency, 92.6% of children report that they have a sufficient amount of food for everyday consumption, but this does not apply to the other part of whom 0.2% report that they never have a sufficient amount of food for everyday consumption, and 3.3% report that they sometimes do not have a sufficient amount of food for everyday consumption, 2.6% report that they often do not have a sufficient amount of food for everyday consumption and 0.8% of children report that they do not know anything about it. There are no significant differences in reporting between ages and genders.

According to Table 8, the material goods that children lack the most are: a mobile phone, sports and different activities equipment and home Internet. There is a difference in reportings regarding possession of a mobile phone, where 80.3% of boys report owning one compared to 69.8% of girls who do not own one.

With regard to the material goods that children lack, 49.9% of children report less severe material deprivation lacking 0-2 material goods, whereas 46.6% of children report a high level of material deprivation lacking 3-9 material goods, and only 3.5% of children report severe level of material deprivation lacking 10-15 material goods. There are slight differences in reporting between genders and ages regarding low and high levels of material deprivation, for example 53.2% of 12-year-olds report a lower level of material deprivation compared to 46.6% of 10-year-olds. While, 42.1% of boys report a higher level of material deprivation compared to 51% of girls.

The most common everyday after-school activities for children include homework and studying, watching TV and spending time with their family.

As far as differences in reporting between ages are concerned, the only significant difference is related to other outdoor activities (not with the family), to earn money or food. While 8.4% of 10-year-olds report

to have been included in such activity, only 4.9% of 12-year-olds report so as well. Moreover, there are some significant differences in reporting between genders. Girls are more included in activities, like: chores, taking care of family members and homework/studying. On the other hand, boys are more involved with activities outside of the house, such as working with family outside the house, or working to earn money/food, and participation in religious activities.

Children with severe level of material deprivation report that they spend less time with activities, such as: watching TV, chores and family activities outside the house than children with a low level of material deprivation. The highest differences in spending time are noted in activities, such as: using of social media (69.4% vs. 19.7%), electronic games (78.5% vs. 23.7%) extracurricular courses (40.4% vs. 13.3%), sports (86.4% vs. 50%), participation in religious activities (24.1% vs. 13.2%), family quiet time (93.1% vs. 64.5%) and time spent outside the house (85.4% vs. 62.3%). On the other hand, children with severe level of material deprivation report that they spend more time in activities, like: helping with chores and work outside the house that earn money/food compared to those with a low level of material deprivation.

The high level of positive feelings, like: happiness, being full of energy, and the low level of negative feelings, like: sad, bored and stressed, correspond with the high level of having a good life. The highest level of a negative feeling reported by children is that of being stressed, with an $Av.=2.29$.

However, even in this case, there are some slight differences in reporting between children with severe level of material deprivation and those with a low level of material deprivation, where 34% of children with severe level of material deprivation report about being very sad compared to 10.5% of children with a low level of material deprivation; 30.7% of children with severe level of material deprivation report being very bored compared to 11.3% of children with a low level of material deprivation.

82.8% of children report that they know their rights, while there is a slight increase by 12-year-olds who claim that they know their rights. Respectively, 77.7% of 10-year-olds and 87.8% of 12-year-olds know their rights. 46.6% of children report that they are familiar with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 29.4% are not sure, and 24% report that they are not familiar with it. Children with a low level of material deprivation report a higher percentage about knowing their rights (87.2%), compared to children with severe level of material deprivation (70.1%). Also, 56% of children with a low level of material deprivation report that they are familiar with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child compared to 33.8% of children with severe level of material deprivation.

With regard to respecting children's rights in Albania, 68.2% of children report that they agree or strongly agree with this statement, however, there is a reduction in the reporting of 10-year-olds and 12-year-olds, from 74.5% to 62.4%. There is also a reduction in the reporting about the perception of life in Albania by 10-year-olds and 12-year-olds. Respectively, 86% of 10-year-olds and 75.8% of 12-year-olds agree or strongly agree with the statement that children in Albania are taken care of; 74.5% of 10-year-olds agree or strongly agree that Albania is a safe place for children, while there is a reduction by 20% (56.4%) of 12-year-olds' report; 75% of 10-year-olds and 65.4% of 12-year-olds agree or strongly agree that children are given the right of having a say in important decision-making about themselves.

As per the above, 12-year-olds report about being considerably concerned about what happens in Albania, respectively 13.6% of them report about always being concerned, 22.2% report about often being concerned and 44.3% report about sometimes being concerned. Only 19.9% of children report about never being concerned of what happens in Albania. In this case, there are slight differences between genders, with girls being more concerned than boys.

Appendix 1:

Main children's well-being issues

1. 4.2% of children live only with their mother;
2. 4.5% of 10-year-olds do not agree with the statement that their family members take care of them;
3. 5.9% of 10-year-olds and 6.1% of 12-year-olds state that they do not agree with the statement that they make decisions together with their parents;
4. 16.5% of 10-year-olds and 13.1% of 12-year-olds state that they have been called names by their siblings at least once over the last month;
5. 11.3% of 10-year-olds and 7.6% of 12-year-olds state that they share their bed with others;
6. 10.6% of 10-year-olds and 5.1% of 12-year-olds do not have a study corner in their house;
7. 7.1% of 10-year-olds and 5.5% of 12-year-olds report that there is no tap water in their house;
8. 11.9% of 10-year-olds and 6.8% of 12-year-olds have power supply in their houses over a certain period of the day and 2.4% of children have never had power supply;
9. Sixth grade girls (9%) have less friends compared to fourth grade girls (13.3%);
10. Sixth graders (7.7%) do not get along well with each other;
11. There are a lot of children who need up to one hour or 1-2 hours (7%) to arrive at school, like the case of fourth graders (8%) who need more than two hours;
12. 2.2% fourth graders and 2.1% sixth graders feel "completely unsafe" on their way to school;
13. Quarrels in both grades (15.4,% in fourth grade and 14.2% in sixth grade);
14. There are children who have been called names more than three times (5.9% -fourth graders and 5.2% - sixth graders);
15. There are sixth graders (9%) and fourth graders (5%) who state that they "strongly disagree" with their life;
16. Fourth graders (10-year-olds) and sixth graders (12-year-olds), respectively 7% and 6% are not satisfied with their neighbourhood/area;
17. There are sixth grade children (13.8%) who state that they "do not agree" there are places for leisure activities in their neighbourhood/area;
18. Children of both grades (4/6), respectively 12.3% - fourth graders/11.3% - sixth graders and 13.2% -fourth graders/11.9% -sixth graders (an approximate percentage for both grades) state that they do not have the opportunity to make important decision about themselves and that adults do not take into account their requests;
19. The quarrels in their neighbourhood/area occur less than once a week or once a week, while the situation is very serious when 10-year-olds (fourth grade) state that they quarrel most of the days (4.3%) and every day (2.6%).
20. 24.8% of 10-year-olds and 20.6% of 12-year-olds do not have a computer, meanwhile its usage is very necessary, also based on school curriculum requirements;
21. The reported concern of children related to money is considerable. More than half of the respondents are concerned as follows: 26.3% - sometimes, 10.4% - often and 10.7% - always;
22. The material goods that children lack the most are: a mobile phone, sports and different activities

- equipment and home Internet. There is a difference in reportings regarding possession of a mobile phone, where 80.3% of boys report owning one compared to 69.8% of girls who do not own one;
23. With regard to the material goods that children lack, 49.9% of children report less severe material deprivation lacking 0-2 material goods, whereas 46.6% of children report severe level of material deprivation lacking 3-9 material goods and only 3.5% of children report severe level of material deprivation lacking 10-15 material goods;
 24. 24% of children report that they do not know their rights;
 25. With regard to children's rights in Albania, 68.2% of children report that they agree or strongly agree with this statement, however there is a reduction in the reporting of 10-year-olds and 12-year-olds, from 74.5% to 62.4%;
 26. As per the above, 12-year-olds report about being considerably concerned about what happens in Albania, respectively 13.6% of them report about always being concerned, 22.2% report about often being concerned and 44.3% report about sometimes being concerned.

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