

Disability in Albania

Census 2011

Albania's Census :

• The Albania's 2011 census identified for the first time the population with limitations in the functioning of basic activities. The main objective was:

- to determine the number of persons with disability,
- type of disability,
- as well as their demographic and socio-economic profiles

One of the Census questions is:

35 Do you have any difficulties in:				
	None	Some	A lot	Completely unable
Seeing				
Hearing				
Walking or climbing stairs				
Remembering, concentrating or making decisions				
Daily self-care (wearing, eating, washing, etc.)				
Communicating (to understand others or vice-versa give and take information)				

 Purpose: This question is aimed at identifying persons suffering different levels of disability in the areas of vision, movement, hearing, memory, daily care and communication.

Questionnaire of Census 2011

- There are four levels for each type of disability:
- None: for persons who report that they have no difficulty at all in the particular activity
- Some: for person who have a little difficulty (but not a lot) in carrying out the particular activity
- A lot: for those persons who experience a level of difficulty which significantly affects the particular activity
- Completely unable: for persons who are totally incapable of carrying out the particular activity.

- For children under 6, and especially for infants the questions are more difficult to answer. Preferably, should ask the mother to respond for a small child.
- Also diagnosis by a doctor or other medical staff should be taken into account, if it is presented by the respondent.

Main results

- For a total of 137 435 people it was reported that they had some sort of disability.
- The percentage of disabled population 15 and over with at least one type of disability was 6.2%. Of which:
- 45,3% males
- 54,7% females.

- Educational level achieved of people with severe disabilities :
- 1,9 % who have attended or are attending school were without diploma;
- 16,8 secondary education;
- 3,3% Tertiary and upper;
- 24,3% never attended school.



Prevalence:

• The disability propensity was higher in **women** compared to men.

• Most of the people reported disability:

Mobility 3.7%

 Not common disability: Hearing 1.7% Communication 1.5% Disability by age group and sex





The Washington Group (WG) General Measure on Disability

- The Profile of the disabled population in Albania was measured by the second disability measure, i.e. functional limitations.
- The Washington Group (WG) General Measure on Disability identifies people who are at greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing tasks (such as activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as working).
- Measurements intended to identify this "at risk" population represent the most basic end of the spectrum of activities (i.e. functional activities such as walking, remembering, seeing, hearing).
- This "at risk" group includes persons with limitations in basic activities, people who may or may not also experience limitations in more complex activities and/or restrictions in participation depending in some instances on whether or not they use assistive devices, have a supportive environment, or have plentiful resources.



Why INSTAT used WG(Washington Group)

- The Washington Group has developed a question set for use by national censuses for gathering information about limitations in basic activity functioning among national populations.
- The questions were designed to provide comparable data crossnationally for populations living in a great variety of cultures with varying economic resources.
- For the reasons of simplicity, brevity and comparability, the choice was made to identify limitations in six domains of basic activity functioning that are found universally, which are most closely associated with social exclusion, and which occur most frequently.



Why INSTAT used WG

- The information that results from the use of these questions is expected to :
 - represent the majority, but not all persons with limitation in basic activity functioning in any one nation;
 - represent the most commonly occurring limitations in basic activity functioning within any country;
 - capture persons with similar problems across countries.



THANK YOU