Table 2 Correlates of drug intake based on prescriptions provided by family physicians in a representative sample of primary health care users in Albania in 2018 (n = 1516)

Variable	Crude (unadjusted) models		Multivariable-adjusted models[b]	
	OR (95%CI)[a]	P[a]	OR (95%CI)	P
Sex		0.135		0.896
Female	1.2 (0.9–1.6)		1.0 (0.8–1.4)	
Male	1.0 (reference)		1.0 (reference)	
Age group		0.046 (2)[c]		0.862 (2)
< 40 years	1.1 (0.8–1.6)	0.544	0.8 (0.4–1.6)	0.587
40–64.9 years	1.4 (1.1–1.9)	0.017	0.9 (0.5–1.5)	0.638
≥ 65 years	1.0 (reference)	–	1.0 (reference)	–
Marital status		0.175		0.050
Other	1.2 (0.9–1.7)		1.4 (1.0–2.0)	
Married	1.0 (reference)		1.0 (reference)	
Place of residence		< 0.001		0.002
Rural	2.1 (1.6–2.7)		1.6 (1.2–2.1)	
Urban	1.0 (reference)		1.0 (reference)	
Educational level		< 0.001 (2)		0.009 (2)
Low (0–8 years)	4.3 (2.8–6.5)	< 0.001	2.1 (1.3–3.4)	0.003
Middle (9–12 years)	2.3 (1.5–3.6)	< 0.001	1.6 (1.0–2.6)	0.051
High ((≥ 13 years)	1.0 (reference)	–	1.0 (reference)	–
Employment status		< 0.001 (2)		< 0.001 (2)
Employed	0.7 (0.5–1.0)	0.045	1.4 (0.8–2.6)	0.255
Unemployed	2.6 (1.9–3.5)	< 0.001	2.9 (1.6–5.1)	<0.001
Retired	1.0 (reference)	–	1.0 (reference)	–
Economic level		< 0.001		< 0.001
Low	5.1 (3.9–6.6)		4.2 (3.2–5.6)	
Not low	1.0 (reference)		1.0 (reference)	

[a]OR: nonintake versus intake of drugs prescribed by family physicians, their respective 95% CIs and P values from binary logistic regression.
[b]Adjusted simultaneously for all variables presented in the table.
[c]Overall P values and degrees of freedom (in parentheses).
CI = confidence interval; OR = odds ratio.