

Republic of Moldova

Monitoring the situation of children and women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012

Final Report



Ministry of Health
of the Republic
of Moldova



National Centre
of Public Health



Swiss Agency for
Development
and Cooperation



World Health
Organization
Europe

unicef 

 MICS



REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Ministry of
Health of the
Republic of
Moldova



National
Centre of
Public Health



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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and Cooperation SDC



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Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR
Europe



CHIȘINĂU 2014

The Republic of Moldova Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was carried out in 2012 (hereinafter the 2012 Moldova MICS) by the National Centre of Public Health of the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics, the Scientific Research Institute of Mother and Child Health Care, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, the Ministry of Education, the National Centre for Health Management, and the National Centre for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics. Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with additional contribution of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe within the EU supported project on technical assistance to the health sector.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. The 2012 Moldova MICS was conducted as part of the fourth global round of MICS surveys (MICS4). MICS provides up-to-date information on the situation of children and women and measures key indicators that allow countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. Additional information on the global MICS programme may be obtained from www.childinfo.org

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REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA*
2012

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

**NATIONAL CENTRE OF PUBLIC HEALTH
OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Final Report

CHIȘINĂU 2014

* The survey did not cover the Transnistrian region

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators¹,
Moldova, 2012

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
CHILD MORTALITY					
Child mortality ²	1.1	4.1	Under-five mortality rate	16	per 1,000
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate	15	per 1,000
	1.3		Neonatal mortality rate	13	per 1,000
	1.4		Post-neonatal mortality rate	1	per 1,000
	1.5		Child mortality rate	2	per 1,000
NUTRITION					
Nutritional status	2.1a	1.8	Underweight prevalence Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	2.2	percent
	2.1b		Severe (- 3 SD)	0.2	percent
	2.2a	2.2b	Stunting prevalence Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	6.4	percent
			Severe (- 3 SD)	1.4	percent
	2.3a	2.3b	Wasting prevalence Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	1.9	percent
			Severe (- 3 SD)	0.5	percent
Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.4		Children ever breastfed	96.7	percent
	2.5		Early initiation of breastfeeding	60.9	percent
	2.6		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	36.4	percent
	2.7		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	48.4	percent
	2.8		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	12.2	percent
	2.9		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	65.6	percent
	2.10		Duration of breastfeeding	12.9	months
	2.11		Bottle feeding	50.2	percent
	2.12		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	62.4	percent
	2.13		Minimum meal frequency	49.2	percent
	2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	30.5	percent
2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	63.7	percent	
Salt iodization	2.16		Iodized salt consumption	44.3	percent
Vitamin A	2.17		Vitamin A supplementation ³	25.7	percent
Low birthweight	2.18		Low birthweight infants	5.8	percent
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth	99.2	percent
CHILD HEALTH					
Vaccination	3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	97.8	percent
	3.2		Polio immunization coverage	88.5	percent
	3.3		Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	90.6	percent
	3.4	4.3	Measles immunization coverage	89.3	percent
	3.5		Hepatitis B immunization coverage	93.6	percent
Care of illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	54.7	percent
	3.9		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	79.2	percent
	3.10		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	81.9	percent
Solid fuel use	3.11		Solid fuels	7.0	percent
WATER AND SANITATION					
Water and Sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	86.4	percent
	4.2		Water treatment	22.1	percent
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	69.7	percent
	4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	45.9	percent
	4.5		Place for handwashing	91.9	percent
	4.6		Availability of soap	95.4	percent

¹ See Appendix E for more details about indicator definitions

² For the five-year period preceding the survey

³ Data on Vitamin A supplementation for children 6-59 months old in Moldova is based on the mother's report only

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
Contraception and unmet need	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	35	per 1,000
	5.2		Early childbearing	4.4	percent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	59.5	percent
	5.4	5.6	Unmet need	9.5	percent
Maternal and newborn health	5.5a	5.5	Antenatal care coverage	98.8	percent
	5.5b		At least once by skilled personnel	95.4	percent
	5.6		At least four times by any provider	97.5	percent
	5.7	5.2	Content of antenatal care	99.2	percent
	5.8		Skilled attendant at delivery	98.9	percent
Post-natal health checks	5.9		Institutional deliveries	16.2	percent
	5.10		Caesarean section	100.0	percent
	5.11		Post-partum stay in health facility	98.8	percent
	5.12		Post-natal health check for the newborn	94.2	percent
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
Child development	6.1		Support for learning	89.1	percent
	6.2		Father's support for learning	47.4	percent
	6.3		Learning materials: children's books	68.1	percent
	6.4		Learning materials: playthings	67.8	percent
	6.5		Inadequate care	5.6	percent
	6.6		Early child development index (ECDI)	83.8	percent
	6.7		Attendance to early childhood education	70.6	percent
EDUCATION					
Literacy and education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young people	99.3	percent
			women aged 15-24 years	99.5	percent
			men aged 15-24 years	92.7	percent
	7.2		School readiness	94.1	percent
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	98.7	percent
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	86.0	percent
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ⁴	96.3	percent
	-		Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	67.6	percent
	-		Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	99.8	percent
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	110.6	percent
	7.7		Primary completion rate	97.6	percent
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	0.99	ratio
	7.9		Gender parity index (primary school)	1.06	ratio
	7.10		Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.02	ratio
-		Gender parity index (lower secondary school)	1.18	ratio	
-		Gender parity index (upper secondary school)			
CHILD PROTECTION					
Birth registration	8.1		Birth registration	99.6	percent
Child discipline	8.5		Violent discipline	75.6	percent
Early marriage	8.6		Marriage before age 15	0.6	percent
			women aged 15-49 years	0.2	percent
			men aged 15-49 years	14.9	percent
	8.7		Marriage before age 18	2.4	percent
			women aged 20-49 years	9.9	percent
			men aged 20-49 years	1.4	percent
Domestic violence	8.8		Young women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	9.9	percent
			Young men aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	1.4	percent
	8.10a		Spousal age difference	9.8	percent
	8.10b		women aged 15-19 years	5.4	percent
		women aged 20-24 years			
Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	8.14		Attitudes toward domestic violence	11.2	percent
			women aged 15-49 years	13.3	percent
Children with biological parents living abroad	9.17		Attitudes toward domestic violence	11.2	percent
	9.18		women aged 15-49 years	13.3	percent
Children with biological parents living abroad	9.17		Children's living arrangements	10.6	percent
	9.18		Prevalence of children with one or both biological parents dead	4.5	percent
Children with biological parents living abroad	8.15		Children with at least one biological parent living abroad	21.1	percent

⁴ Secondary school consists of lower and upper secondary education

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.1	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention		
			women aged 15-49 years	33.0	percent
			men aged 15-49 years	28.1	percent
	9.2		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		
			women aged 15-24 years	36.0	percent
			men aged 15-24 years	28.1	percent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		
			women aged 15-49 years	53.0	percent
			men aged 15-49 years	45.4	percent
	9.4		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		
			women aged 15-49 years	2.8	percent
			men aged 15-49 years	3.4	percent
	9.5		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	78.5	percent
Men who know where to be tested for HIV		64.6	percent		
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	18.2	percent		
	Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.2	percent		
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	26.5	percent		
	Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	10.5	percent		
9.8	HIV counselling during antenatal care	70.8	percent		
9.9	HIV testing during antenatal care	82.8	percent		
Sexual behaviour	9.10	Young women who have never had sex	70.8	percent	
		Young men who have never had sex	35.4	percent	
	9.11	Sex before age 15 among young people			
		women aged 15-24 years	0.9	percent	
		men aged 15-24 years	7.5	percent	
	9.12	Age-mixing among sexual partners			
		women aged 15-24 years	5.6	percent	
		men aged 15-24 years	0.4	percent	
	9.13	Sex with multiple partners			
		women aged 15-49 years	2.0	percent	
		men aged 15-49 years	13.5	percent	
	9.14	Condom use during sex with multiple partners			
		women aged 15-49 years	34.5	percent	
	men aged 15-49 years	49.5	percent		
9.15	Sex with non-regular partners				
	women aged 15-24 years	37.5	percent		
	men aged 15-24 years	82.3	percent		
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners				
	women aged 15-24 years	63.8	percent		
	men aged 15-24 years	81.7	percent		
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY					
Access to mass media	MT.1	Exposure to mass media			
		women aged 15-49 years	31.7	percent	
		men aged 15-49 years	32.3	percent	
Use of information/communication technology	MT.2	Use of computers			
		women aged 15-24 years	85.9	percent	
		men aged 15-24 years	88.7	percent	
	MT.3	Use of internet			
women aged 15-24 years		90.7	percent		
	men aged 15-24 years	89.2	percent		

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
Subjective well-being	SW.1		Life satisfaction		
			women aged 15-24 years	49.9	percent
	men aged 15-24 years	52.7	percent		
	SW.2		Happiness		
			women aged 15-24 years	86.8	percent
	men aged 15-24 years	84.4	percent		
SW.3		Perception of a better life			
		women aged 15-24 years	57.5	percent	
men aged 15-24 years	51.1	percent			
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
Tobacco use	TA.1		Tobacco use		
			women aged 15-49 years	8.2	percent
	men aged 15-49 years	48.5	percent		
	TA.2		Smoking before age 15		
women aged 15-49 years			2.2	percent	
men aged 15-49 years	21.5	percent			
Alcohol use	TA.3		Alcohol use		
			women aged 15-49 years	57.2	percent
	men aged 15-49 years	79.9	percent		
	TA.4		Use of alcohol before age 15		
women aged 15-49 years			6.1	percent	
men aged 15-49 years	20.1	percent			
TUBERCULOSIS (TB)⁵					
Knowledge of tuberculosis and attitudes	TB.1		General knowledge of tuberculosis		
			women aged 15-49 years	99.4	percent
	men aged 15-49 years	99.1	percent		
	TB.2		Knowledge of modes of TB transmission		
			women aged 15-49 years	84.4	percent
	men aged 15-49 years	78.3	percent		
	TB.3		Knowledge of at least one TB symptom		
			women aged 15-49 years	93.9	percent
	men aged 15-49 years	91.8	percent		
	TB.4		Knowledge of all three most common TB symptoms ⁶		
			women aged 15-49 years	1.3	percent
	men aged 15-49 years	0	percent		
TB.5		Knowledge that TB is curable			
		women aged 15-49 years	87.5	percent	
men aged 15-49 years	84.2	percent			
TB.6		Attitudes toward people suffering from TB			
		women aged 15-49 years	41.6	percent	
men aged 15-49 years	30.3	percent			
ANAEMIA⁷					
Anaemia			Prevalence of anaemia		
			among children	21.4	percent
			among women	25.8	percent

⁵ Country-specific indicators

⁶ Coughing for more than three weeks, fever, general tiredness

⁷ Country-specific indicators

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	– Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	– Bacille Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis) Vaccine
CBR	– Crude Birth Rate
CDC	– Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
CEE/CIS	– Central Eastern Europe/Commonwealth of Independent States
CRC	– Convention on the Rights of the Child
DEFF	– Design Effect Indicator
DHS	– Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	– Combined vaccine against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus
ECDI	– Early Childhood Development Index
EPI	– Expanded Programme on Immunization
EU	– European Union
GFR	– General Fertility Rate
HepB	– Viral Hepatitis B vaccine
Hib	– Infection with <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b
HIV	– Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	– Iodine Deficiency Disorders
MDG	– Millennium Development Goals
MICS	– Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	– Measles, Mumps & Rubella Vaccine
MoH	– Ministry of Health
NBS	– National Bureau of Statistics
NCPH	– National Centre for Public Health
NCHS	– National Centre for Health Statistics
NIP	– National Immunization Programme
OPV	– Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	– Oral Rehydration Treatment
ppm	– Parts Per Million
PSU	– Primary Sampling Unit
SD	– Standard Deviation
SDC	– Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TB	– Tuberculosis
TFR	– Total Fertility Rate
UN	– United Nations Organisation
UNFPA	– United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	– United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNICEF	– United Nations Children’s Fund
WHO	– World Health Organization

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In recent years, the Government of the Republic of Moldova has embarked on a series of systemic reforms intended to modernize the country and enhance every citizen's quality of life. We acknowledge that we still have a long and arduous way ahead of us, and that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) serve as our guide on this ambitious journey. One of the main data sources for monitoring progress towards achieving the MDGs and other international commitments is the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), the international household survey programme developed by UNICEF.

The 2012 Moldova MICS was implemented by the National Centre of Public Health of the Ministry of Health in partnership with the following public institutions: the National Bureau of Statistics, the Scientific Research Institute of Mother and Child Health Care, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, the Ministry of Education, the National Centre for Health Management, the National Centre for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics, and other organizations.

The survey provides data for assessing the situation of Moldovan families and children, as well as giving valuable support in developing and monitoring the nationwide implementation of policies and strategies in the areas of health, education and social protection.

We express our gratitude to the following institutions for their cooperation and contribution: the National Bureau of Statistics, the Scientific Research Institute of Mother and Child Health Care, the Ministry of Education, the National Centre for Health Management, the National Centre for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics.

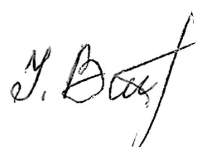
The 2012 Moldova MICS is the result of the hard work and tremendous effort made by different teams. Field staff collected, processed and analysed data, verification teams ensured that the quality of data was high, and national experts from different sectors actively participated in the survey planning, data analysis and interpretation, as well as the development of the final report.

We would like to thank the global MICS team from the Division of Policy and Practice at UNICEF New York, UNICEF's Central and Eastern Europe/Commonwealth (CEE/CIS) Regional Office in Geneva, especially the regional MICS Coordinator, and the UNICEF Country Office in the Republic of Moldova whose continuous technical and logistical support was of vital importance for all phases of the survey.

The survey implementation was made possible through the financial support of UNICEF with additional contribution of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the World Health Organization.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was conducted in the Republic of Moldova (excluding Eastern districts – Transnistrian region) in 2012 by the National Centre for Public Health of the Ministry of Health based on a nationally representative probability sample, stratified in two stages and consisting of about 12,500 households.

Fieldwork was carried out between April 17 and June 30, 2012 using four Questionnaires – the Household Questionnaire, the Questionnaire for Individual Women aged 15-49 years, the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, the Questionnaire for Individual Men aged 15-49 years, as well as a Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at the Health Facility.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for its iodate content, observed the place used for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children under the age of five, as well as the haemoglobin levels in women aged 15-49 years and children aged 6-59 months.

The household response rate was 97 percent, with 89 percent, 77 percent and 96 percent response rates calculated for the women's, men's and under-5's interviews respectively.

CHILD MORTALITY

The child mortality indicators that were analysed seem to have improved in Moldova in the last 15 years. Thus, the under-five mortality rate, estimated in the 2012 Moldova MICS has improved (from an average of 35 to 16 per 1,000 live births) over an average of 10 years. Similar trends may be observed for infant, neonatal and post-neonatal mortality.

The infant mortality rate for the five years preceding the survey (2007-2012) is 15 per 1,000 live births, while the under-five mortality rate is 16 per 1,000 live births nationwide, which means that infant mortality accounts for the vast majority (90 percent) of deaths in children under five. No significant differences were found between urban and rural areas.

NUTRITION

Child Nutritional Status. In total about six percent of children under the age of five are stunted (low height-for-age), two percent are underweight (low weight-for-age), and two percent are wasted (low weight-for-height). At the same time, about five percent of children the age of five are overweight for their height.

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding. About 97 percent of children are breastfed. However, duration of breastfeeding is not very long and exclusive breastfeeding is not commonly practiced. Thirty-six percent of children aged 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed, while by the age of 12-15 months, 48 percent of children are still being breastfed and by the age of 20-23 months only 12 percent are still breastfed. Twenty-nine percent of infants aged 6-23 months and 31 percent of infants aged 0-23 months are appropriately fed. Among currently breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months, 30 percent receive solid, semi-solid and soft foods the recommended minimum number of times, while among non-breastfeeding children this age, 63 percent receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods, and milk feeds the recommended minimum number of times. Half of children aged 0-23 months are fed with a bottle with a nipple.

Salt Iodization. Forty-four percent of households use adequately iodized salt while those in the rural areas being less likely to use it.

Children's Vitamin A Supplementation. Twenty-six percent of children aged 6-59 months received a Vitamin A supplement in the six months prior to the survey based on reporting mothers.

Low Birth Weight. Ninety-nine percent of infants were weighed at birth, while six percent were estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams. This is most likely a consequence of poor maternal nutrition, including iron and iodine deficiency.

Anaemia. Slightly more than one-fifth (21 percent) of children aged 6-59 months and over a quarter (26 percent) of women of childbearing age in Moldova were found to be anaemic. Almost half (48 percent) of women 15-49 years old who had given live birth in the last two years preceding the survey took folic acid supplements for at least 45 days during the first trimester of pregnancy, while 41 percent took iron supplements over a period of more than 90 days. Fifty-one percent of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey live in households with adequately iodized salt.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations. The estimates for full immunization coverage are calculated for children aged 15-26 months. By the age of 12 months, 98 percent received BCG vaccination and the first dose of Hepatitis B vaccine, while the first doses of DPT and Polio vaccines were given to 94 and 95 percent, respectively. Where the primary vaccination course requires three doses, the proportion of vaccination coverage declines for subsequent doses of Hepatitis B vaccine to 96 percent for the second dose, and 94 percent for the third dose; for Polio vaccination – to 95 and 89 percent, respectively; for DPT – to 92 percent and 91 percent. However, the dropout rate does not exceed 10 percent for any vaccination. Coverage with an MMR vaccine by 15 months is 89 percent.

The percentage of children who received all WHO and UNICEF recommended vaccinations, as also stipulated by the Moldovan National Vaccination Schedule for the primary immunization cycle in the first year of life, is 79 percent. The percentage of children who received no vaccination is one percent. A significantly lower and insufficient vaccination coverage can be noted for children 15-26 months old who were vaccinated at any time before the survey in urban areas (82 percent) compared to rural areas (93 percent), the lowest being in Chişinău (71 percent).

Oral Rehydration Treatment. Seven percent of children aged 0-59 months had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. The prevalence of diarrhoea among under-five children is 10 percent in urban areas and 5 percent in rural areas. Oral rehydration treatment with continued feeding was administered to about 55 percent of children with diarrhoea. The rate of antibiotics administration was at 16 percent.

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia. Three percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have suffered pneumonia symptoms during the two weeks preceding the survey. Among under-five children suffering from pneumonia, more than one-half of children (52 percent) were taken to a centre for family doctors/office of the family doctor, while a smaller percentage were taken to a government hospital (19 percent) or a health centre (18 percent). A small percentage of children were taken to private sources: 2 percent were taken to a private hospital/clinic, 2 percent to a private pharmacy, and one percent to a private physician. Overall, 82 percent of children with suspected pneumonia received antibiotics. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is fever (91 percent), followed by difficulty in breathing (16 percent) and fast breathing (7 percent).

Solid Fuel Use. Seven percent of the household population uses solid fuels for cooking. The use of solid fuels is higher among rural household population (11 percent), compared to urban areas (less than one percent). Twenty-eight percent of the household population living in households uses solid fuels for cooking and cooks in a separate room used as a kitchen, 37 percent cook in a separate building, 30 percent cook outdoors, while four percent cook elsewhere in the house.

WATER AND SANITATION

Use of Improved Water Sources. In Moldova, some 46 percent of household members have access to tap water that is piped directly into their dwelling or into the yard/plot, while 14 percent, mostly from rural areas, only have access to unimproved sources of drinking water. Ninety-six percent of the population use improved drinking water sources in urban areas, while 70 percent use piped water, whereas the figures for rural areas are - 81 percent and 33 percent, respectively. Differences are also found by geographical areas, with the North being the most disadvantaged (29 percent use piped water). Concerning the differences in the use of different water sources by wealth index quintiles, 78 percent of the population in the richest households use piped water compared to 18 percent in the poorest households.

Use of Improved Sanitation. The analysis of access to improved sanitation shows disparities between urban and rural populations: 85 percent and 61 percent, respectively; the use of flush or pour flush toilets also varies by area, with 75 percent of the household population in urban areas using such facilities, compared to 9 percent in rural areas. Access to improved sanitation facilities also varies depending on wealth index quintiles: some 97 percent of households falling in the richest quintile have access to flush or pour flush facilities, while just 0.4 percent of those in the poorest quintile have access.

Handwashing. About 90 percent of households have a specific place for handwashing in their dwelling, plot or yard, while in 10 percent of households a place for handwashing was not observed (in three percent of such cases the place for handwashing was not in the dwelling, yard or plot). No substantial differences were found by geographic region, area, education level or wealth index quintiles. Ninety-two percent of households have both water and soap available in the place allocated for handwashing; however, in this case, there are differences by region and area (96 percent for urban and 89 percent for rural areas). There is a positive correlation between the availability of water and soap and household wealth.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility. The total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey in Moldova is 2.2 births per woman. Fertility is higher in rural areas (2.5 births per woman) than in urban areas (1.8 births per woman). The urban-rural difference in fertility is more pronounced among women in the 20-24 age group: 96 births per 1,000 women in urban areas compared to 192 births in rural areas. The age-specific fertility rate of women aged 15-19 years is 35 births per 1,000 women, and is higher in rural areas (44 births) compared to urban areas (24 births); in the North (50 births per 1,000 women) and South (54 births per 1,000 women) regions compared to the Central region (31 per 1,000 women) and Chişinău (13 births per 1,000 women).

Contraception. Sixty percent of women currently married or in union reported they currently use contraception, with the intrauterine device (IUD) cited as the most popular method. Overall contraceptive prevalence is similar across regions and is in the range of 58 percent (North) to 61 percent (Central). Ten percent of women have an unmet need for contraception.

Antenatal Care. Survey results show that 99 percent of women received antenatal care, provided in all cases by skilled personnel (99 percent). Among those women who had had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 98 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, that their blood pressure was checked, and that a urine sample was taken.

Assistance at Delivery. A vast majority of births (95 percent) in the two years preceding the survey were delivered with the assistance of medical doctors. Midwives assisted with the delivery of four percent of births, the indicator being roughly the same in different regions and areas of the country. Sixteen percent of births were delivered by C-section. The proportion of C-sections is similar across the regions of the country.

Post-partum stay in health facility. Seventy-seven percent of respondents stayed in the health facility 3-6 days after delivery, 19 percent were discharged after the first week following birth, while four percent stayed for less than three days. The smallest proportion of mothers who stayed one week or more at a maternity hospital following birth are from the North (17 percent), Chişinău (12 percent), from urban areas (16 percent), richest households (12 percent) and women who did not deliver via C-section (13 percent).

Post-natal Health Checks. Ninety-eight percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. Differences in coverage with such intervention are not significant between urban and rural areas. Overall, 94 percent of post-partum mothers have received a health check, the percentage ranging from 91 percent in Chişinău to 97 percent in the North region.

Abortion. Almost one-third of women aged 15-49 years (30 percent) had at least one induced abortion. The total abortion rate for women aged 15-49 years for the two years preceding the survey is 0.5, while the mean number of abortions among women aged 40-49 years is 1.3.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Early Childhood Education and Learning. Survey results show that 74 percent of boys and 67 percent of girls aged 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme. Indicator values are as high as 82 percent in urban areas, compared to 64 percent in rural areas, and lowest in the North (62 percent) and Central (66 percent) regions. Differentials by socioeconomic status are rather significant: 88 percent of children living in the richest households attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 50 percent among children living in the poorest households.

For 89 percent of children aged 36-59 months, there is an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness, while fathers are engaged in one or more activities in 47 percent of cases. It was found that 33 percent of children of this age group were living without their biological fathers.

Sixty-eight percent of children live in households where at least three children's books and two or more types of playthings are present for the child. Urban children appear to have more access to children's books than those living in rural areas (82 and 60 percent, respectively). The presence of children's books in the household is positively correlated with household wealth.

Early Childhood Development. In Moldova, 84 percent of children aged 36-59 months are developmentally on track. A higher Early Child Development Index (ECDI) is seen in children attending an early childhood education programme (86 percent compared to 78 percent for those who are not attending). Children living in the poorest households have lower ECDI (75 percent) compared to children living in the richest households (87 percent). Ninety-nine percent of children are on track in the learning and physical domains, but much less are on track in the literacy-numeracy (30 percent) and social-emotional (79 percent) domains. Literacy-numeracy is positively correlated with mother's education and household wealth.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among Young People. The survey has shown that 99 percent of young women and 100 percent of young men in Moldova are literate and that literacy status does not vary by region and area.

School Readiness. Ninety-three percent of children who currently attend the first grade of primary school attended pre-school the previous year. The proportion among boys is slightly lower (90 percent) than girls (95 percent).

Primary and Secondary School Attendance. The adjusted net attendance ratio of primary-school-age children (7-10 year olds) is 99 percent. A full 100 percent of children starting grade one will eventually reach grade four, with the primary school completion and transition rates at 111 percent and 98 percent, respectively.

The secondary school net attendance ratio is 86 percent (children aged 11-18 years).⁸ There is a positive correlation for secondary school attendance and household wealth.

The lower secondary school net attendance ratio of children aged 11-15 years is 96 percent; while the upper secondary school net attendance ratio is 68 percent (children aged 16-18 years).

The gender parity index is 0.99 for primary school and 1.06 for secondary school. The gender parity index is 1.02 for lower secondary school and 1.18 for upper secondary school.

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth Registration. Overall, almost all children under-five had their births registered with no significant variations across background characteristics; however, birth certificates were seen for only 85 percent of children.

Child Discipline. Seventy-six percent of children aged 2-14 years in Moldova were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their parents or other adult household members during the past month preceding the survey. Two percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment, and 15 percent of respondents to the household questionnaires believe that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children properly. Male children were subjected to physical discipline more than female children (51 percent and 45 percent, respectively).

Early Marriage. About ten percent of 15-19 years old girls were married or in union at the time of the survey. This proportion does not vary by area. Eleven percent of 20-49 years old women in urban areas, and 18 percent in rural areas were first married or in union before age 18. There is a negative correlation between marriage under 18 for women and household wealth.

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS. Practically all women (99 percent) and men (98 percent) who were interviewed have heard of HIV or AIDS. Seventy-six percent of young women aged 15-24 and 68 percent of young men aged 15-24 knew the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time).

Thirty-six percent of young women aged 15-24 and 28 percent of young men aged 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention⁹.

Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV / AIDS. In Moldova 87 percent of women and 88 percent of men who have heard of AIDS have expressed at least one accepting attitude regarding HIV/AIDS. The highest proportion are willing to take care of a family member with HIV / AIDS in their household (63 percent of women and 61 percent of men), 41 percent among women believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching (34 percent of men), 33 percent of women would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus (44 percent of men) and only 22 percent would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus (23 percent of men). Only three percent of women and men expressed accepting attitudes on all four indicators.

⁸ Secondary school consists of lower and upper secondary education

⁹ Women/men who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include women/men who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, and who reject the two most common misconceptions (people can get the HIV/AIDS from mosquito bites and by sharing food with somebody with HIV/AIDS)

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care. Seventy-nine percent of Moldovan women aged 15-49 years know where to be tested, while 61 percent have ever been tested for HIV and a much smaller proportion, 19 percent has been tested within the last 12 months. A similar proportion has been tested and been told the result within the last 12 months (18 percent). Men are less knowledgeable about a place to get tested (65 percent) and are less likely to have ever been tested (39 percent). The percentage of men who have been tested in the previous 12 months and have been told the result is higher in urban areas (13 percent) compared to rural areas (7 percent).

The proportion of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey and who were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care (85 percent) differs from that of women who received HIV counselling during antenatal care (71 percent). Eighty-three percent of women were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results. Only 67 percent of women who received HIV counselling were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results; the corresponding proportion for the women in the poorest households is even lower, 52 percent.

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission. About one percent of women and eight percent of men aged 15-24 years reported having had sexual intercourse before the age of 15; two percent of women 15-49 years old reported having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, of which only 35 percent reported using a condom when they had sex the last time. Only three percent of women aged 15-24 years reported having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Of those, nearly half (49 percent) have used a condom the last time they had sex. Fourteen percent of men aged 15-49 years reported having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, which is nearly six times the rate among women. Of those men, only half reported using a condom when they had sex the last time.

TUBERCULOSIS

Knowledge of Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis (TB) as a disease is widely known among the population aged 15-49, both women and men (99 percent have heard of TB); however there is a difference between the proportion of men and women who are aware of airborne transmission of TB, 84 percent and 78 percent, respectively. Ninety-four percent of women and 92 percent of men have mentioned at least one TB symptom. Among those who have heard of TB, 80 percent of women and 73 percent of men reported the non-specific cough as its most characteristic symptom. The three most characteristic TB symptoms of the disease were recognized by only one percent of women and no men. Knowledge of at least one symptom of TB is positively associated with household wealth.

Attitudes toward People Suffering from Tuberculosis. Forty-two percent of women and 30 percent of men who have heard of tuberculosis would want to keep the TB status of a family member a secret. This attitude is shared more frequently in urban areas in comparison to rural (50 and 35 percent for women and 38 and 26 percent for men, respectively), increasing with the level of education and wealth index quintiles.

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Access to Mass Media. Overall, 32 percent of women and men aged 15-49 years are exposed to all the three types of media (newspapers/magazines, radio and television) at least on a weekly basis, while three percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three types of media. Exposure to all three forms of media at least once a week varies by education and household wealth for both sexes, and by area for men. Only 28 percent of men in rural areas were exposed to all three media, while in urban areas this proportion reaches 40 percent. Older men are more likely than younger men to report exposure to all three types of media on a weekly basis: 39 percent of men aged 35-44 years are exposed to all three types of media at least once a week, while among those aged 15-19 years the proportion is 25 percent.

Use of Information/Communication Technology. According to survey results, 15-24 years old women and men have reported similarly high levels (around 90 percent) of both computer and internet use during the last 12 months preceding the survey, with more widespread use among 15-19 years old women (90 and 94 percent, respectively), compared to 20-24 years old women (82 and 88 percent, respectively). Use of a computer and the internet is also associated with area, educational attainment and wealth among both women and men. As shown by the survey, for young men aged 15-24 years, the differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among young women.

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco Use. Eighty-four percent of men and 29 percent of women reported having ever used a tobacco product. Forty-two percent of pregnant women have ever used a tobacco product, while some 4 percent used them during the month preceding the survey. Ever use of tobacco products is more prevalent among women aged 20-34 years (ranging between 35 and 41 percent) as opposed to those aged 15-19 and 40-49 years (ranging between 15 and 25 percent). Among men the indicator value ranges between 85 and 91 percent for the age groups 20-49 years and declines considerably for young men aged 15-19 years (60 percent). Ever use of tobacco among women is typically more common in urban areas than in rural areas (47 percent and 15 percent, respectively), with the highest proportion of tobacco use by women being found in Chişinău (53 percent), much higher than other regions (ranging between 20 and 23 percent), while among men there is little variation by area and region. Women with higher education (43 percent) and from the richest households (52 percent) are much more likely to have ever used a tobacco product. Unlike women, men showed no significant differences in tobacco use by area, region and wealth index quintiles, ranging between 80 and 85 percent. Two percent of women and 22 percent of men aged 15-49 years smoked a cigarette for the first time before they turned 15.

Alcohol Use. Overall, 57 percent of women and 80 percent of men aged 15-49 years had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. Use of alcohol before the age of 15 is more common among men (20 percent) than among women (6 percent), and is more common among younger women and men aged 15-19 years than among other age groups. The use of alcohol by women varies somewhat by wealth index quintiles and by area; as such, it is more common in urban areas (61 percent) than in rural areas (54 percent) and among women belonging to the richest households (64 percent) compared to the poorest households (57 percent). The highest proportion of alcohol use by women is found in Chişinău (66 percent) and the lowest proportion in the North region (47 percent). Among men, the differentials by wealth index quintiles are similar (ranging between 76 and 85 percent), while differentials by urban and rural areas (ranging between 78 and 81 percent) are less marked than for women.

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Among different selected domains, young women aged 15-24 years are the most satisfied with how they look (91 percent), their family life (90 percent), and how they are treated by others (88 percent). The results for young men are rather similar: they are the most satisfied with how they look (94 percent), their family life (92 percent), and their health (91 percent), with higher proportions (between 88 and 90 percent) also observed for domains such as friendships, living environment and treatment by others. Among the domains, both young women (66 percent) and young men (59 percent) who have an income are the least satisfied with it, with 65 percent of young women and 55 percent of young men not having an income at all.

Only some 50 percent of 15-24 years old women are satisfied with all areas of their lives, including family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others and how they look. Women in the richest households (53 percent) are considerably more likely to be satisfied with life as opposed to those in the poorest households (32 percent). There is a strong negative relationship between the average life satisfaction score and the socioeconomic status of the women.

Among men aged 15-24 years, 53 percent are satisfied with life. The differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed for young women, but some differences do exist, such as similar proportions of those satisfied with life between urban and rural areas and no clear correlation between young men's average life satisfaction score and their socioeconomic status. The proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved in the past year, and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, is 58 and 51 percent, respectively.

Background

This report presents the findings and results of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, which was carried out in Moldova in 2012 by the National Centre of Public Health of the Ministry of Health with support from UNICEF and in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics, the Scientific Research Institute of Mother and Child Health Care, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, the Ministry of Education, the National Centre for Health Management, and the National Centre for Reproductive Health and Medical Genetics. Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with additional financial support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the World Health Organization.

MICS is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF and is largely based on the needs to monitor progress towards goals and targets arising from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children, and upon other international commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)

"...We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions...." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action of the World Fit for Children (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

"... As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action."

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) calls for periodic reporting on progress:

"...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."

In the Republic of Moldova, the commitment to these internationally recognized priorities has been demonstrated through the development and implementation of respective national strategies and plans.

All these policy frameworks require monitoring and assessment of progress. The 2012 Moldova MICS represents a large source of data for reporting on progress towards the aforementioned goals. The survey provides a rich foundation of comparative data for comprehensive progress reporting regarding the situation of vulnerable groups among the population, especially regarding the situation of children in the poorest households.

Findings of the 2012 Moldova MICS are a valuable source of information for developing national plans and programmes in major areas such as the population's healthcare and well-being, and children's education.

Survey Objectives

The 2012 Moldova MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To collect relevant data on the situation of children and women in Moldova, especially those related to areas of health, education, social protection, etc.
- To assess the progress toward attaining the goals of the "A World Fit for Children" action plan, the Millennium Development Goals and other national objectives.
- To provide solid evidence for planning and decision-making in the areas of maternal and child health, education, social protection, etc.
- To strengthen the capacity of Governmental Institutions in carrying out surveys based on household interviewing, data collection and analysis.
- To support planning and monitoring of social policies with a focus on equity and disparities that exist in the country.

Demographic Features of Moldova

The Republic of Moldova is a small country in Eastern European with no coastline and a 600 meter border with the Danube River at its South-Western limit. It covers an area of 33,846 square kilometres and shares a common border with Romania and Ukraine. The main inflows are the Dniester River (657 km in length) and Prut River (695 km in length). The land is mostly made up of hilly plains, with the country's highest point reaching an altitude of 430 meters.

The Republic of Moldova became independent from the Soviet Union on August 27, 1991 which led to a new Constitution being adopted in 1994. The Government's judicial branch is made up of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, whose tasks are to review legislative acts and government decisions. The Government's legislative branch is represented by a unicameral Parliament. Within the Executive branch, the President is elected by Parliament for a four-year term and may be re-elected for a second term. For administrative purposes, the Republic of Moldova is divided into territorial units including 32 districts (raions), 5 municipalities, 60 towns, 917 villages (communities) and 1,575 rural settlements. Two territorial units have been given special terms of autonomy; the autonomous territory of Gagauzia and the Transnistrian region which is located on the East side of the Dniester River.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics official data (www.statistica.md), Moldova's population (excluding the Eastern districts: the left bank of the Dniester River and the Bender municipality – Transnistrian region), was 3.5 million in early 2012, over half (58.3 percent) of which were rural residents – 2.0 million, (58.4 percent in 2010), compared to 1.5 million, or 41.7 percent (41.6 percent in 2010) of urban residents. The country's population structure by sex has remained the same over the last several years: 51.9 percent (1,847,800) women and 48.1 percent (1,711,700) men.

Territorial distribution is also differentiated among residents, with the most populated regions being North (28 percent) and Central (30 percent), where population density is higher than 100 persons per square kilometre (reaching up to 126 in several districts). Over 15 percent of the country's population lives in the South region, where population density exceeds 75 persons per square kilometre. Chişinău residents make up 22 percent of the Moldova's population and more than half of its urban population.

Human emigration and the declining birth rate have resulted in an unbalanced population structure per large age groups. Overall, the young population ratio has declined along with the increase in the elderly population, thus further increasing the demographic dependency ratio, which is an important indicator from an economic standpoint. Consequently, the demographic dependency ratio (i.e. population aged 0-14 years and population aged 60 or more per 100 persons aged 15-59 years) was 45.0 percent in 2011, compared to 44.4 percent in 2009. In 2011, the population under the employable age (0-15 years) population constituted 17.5 percent (from 18.2 percent in 2009), while the working-age (16-56/61 years) population reached 66.6 percent (from 66.5 percent in 2009) and the over-working-age (57/62 years) – 15.9 percent (from 15.3 percent in 2009).¹⁰

¹⁰ There is a difference between the classification used in official country statistics and the international classification (0-14, 15-64 and 65 and over). The country-specific age groups are as follows: under-working-age (0-15 years), working-age (16-56 years for women/61 years for men) and the over-working-age (57 years or more for women /62 years or more for men).

Sample Design

The sample for the 2012 Moldova MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children, women and men at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the following regions:

- North
- Central
- South
- the Chişinău municipality – the country's capital

The urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata, and the sample was selected in two stages. Taking into account that all cartographic material from the last census in 2004 was destroyed, the first stage involved working with the same probabilistic sample of primary sampling units (PSUs) used for the 2005 Demographic and Health Survey (2005 Moldova DHS). The second stage involved selecting a probabilistic sample of households from the updated listing for each PSU.

The reference population for the 2012 Moldova MICS varies by indicator to be estimated. Thus the following reference sub-populations have been distinguished:

1. Households;
2. Children aged under 5 years;
3. Women aged 15-49 years;
4. Men aged 15-49 years.

From an administrative standpoint, the reference population inhabits Moldova's territorial-administrative units on the right bank of the Dniester River, providing coverage of the whole national territory with the exception of the left bank of the Dniester and the Bender municipality (Transnistrian region) which is not covered by this survey.

The survey is representative at the national level with the above exception, and for both urban and rural areas (strata). The sample is also representative at the level of the four geographic regions (domains): North, Central, South, and Chişinău (Figure SD.1). These domains are similar to those for the 2005 Moldova DHS.

The PSU defined for the 2012 Moldova MICS was identical to that used for the 2005 Moldova DHS, based on the census sectors defined for the 2004 Moldova Population Census enumeration. The MICS sample included all of the 400 census sectors selected for the 2005 Moldova DHS. The sampling frame for the first sampling stage of the 2005 Moldova DHS was developed encompassing all census sectors and included an electronically-generated list thereof, with attached variables related to their geographic identification in the 2004 Population Census, their corresponding area and region, as well as their size, expressed in number of persons.

The final sample size was 12,500 households, a figure obtained by selecting respective number of households from each of the 400 PSUs (167 in the rural stratum and 233 in the urban stratum) drawn at the first sampling stage.

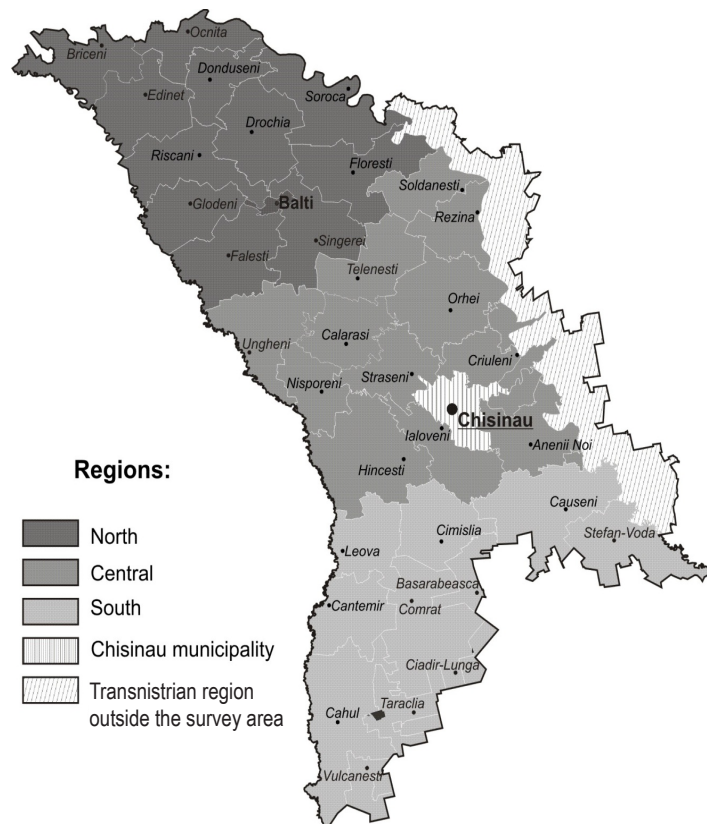


Figure SD.1: Territorial distribution of the sampling frame used for the 2012 Moldova MICS

The survey’s second stage of sampling has encompassed the updated lists of existing households within each of the 400 PSUs (or clusters) from the sample selected at the first stage.

Given the long time period that elapsed between the 2004 Population Census and the 2012 Moldova MICS, the household lists were updated during the listing and mapping stage, which took place between July 19 and September 25, 2011. The second stage sampling frame based on the listing excluded currently uninhabited housing units to avoid over-coverage, while including new households to avoid under-coverage. A set of updated detailed maps were consequently drawn to help locate all census sectors selected in the sample and to delineate their exact boundaries, thus ensuring inclusion of all households in the second stage sampling frame. Households identified based on the listing served as the final sampling units for the reference population defined as “households.”

In the first stage of sampling, clusters were systematically selected within each stratum with probability proportional to size (the country’s population according to the 2004 Population Census). Prior to selection, census sectors within each stratum were geographically ordered from North to South to provide additional implicit geographical stratification.

For the second stage of sampling conducted in October 2011, a sample of 30 households was selected from each sample PSU (cluster). The selection was made from the household lists compiled during the update process (listing) within each sample PSU (cluster), using simple systematic selection.

The sample PSUs were allocated the urban stratum using a higher sampling rate than for the rural stratum, taking into account that both the response rate and the average household size are usually lower in urban areas compared to rural areas. Thus for the 2005 Moldova DHS and consequently for the 2012 Moldova MICS, the sample of households is not self-weighting. A sub-sample of men aged 15-49 years was selected, with men being selected for interview in every third household.

Given that the census sectors were selected with probability proportional to size within each stratum at the first sampling stage, the probabilities had to be subsequently calculated.

A full description of the sample design is found in Appendix A.

Questionnaires

In consultation with national and international experts on a wide range of subjects, MICS fourth round model questionnaires were customized based on the country's needs so as to reflect relevant issues which are present in the Republic of Moldova in terms of children's, women's and men's health, education, child protection, migration, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, anaemia, etc. Following content approval by the Steering Committee members, the questionnaires were translated from English and Russian into Romanian and were subsequently pre-tested (in Romanian and Russian). Following integration of additional modules in the questionnaires, two rounds of questionnaire and measurement pre-testing took place from November 14-25, 2011, and from March 12-19, 2012.

The pre-test exercise allowed evaluating all aspects of data collection. Questionnaires and measurements were tested/practiced in Romanian and Russian both during training sessions (in classrooms and at local Health Centres) and in the field among 208 urban and rural households in Chişinău and the Central region. For this end, during the listing period and as per standard listing requirements, seven additional clusters in a non-MICS sample were selected. A total of 33 fieldwork staff attended the pre-test, of which 10 had previous 2005 Moldova DHS or 2000 Moldova MICS experience. Participant training included presentations, group work, mock interviews, classroom trainings on anthropometric and haemoglobin measurements, and familiarization with documents used to record immunization data. The pre-test results were used to evaluate interview durations for each questionnaire, adjust and modify the questionnaires' content and translation, and finalize logistical arrangements. A copy of the 2012 Moldova MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

Four sets of Questionnaires and one specific Form were used in the survey: 1) a **Household Questionnaire** used to collect information on all eligible household members (usual residents), ownership, and the dwelling; 2) a **Questionnaire for Individual Women** administered in each household to all women aged 15-49 years; 3) an **Questionnaire for Children Under Five**, administered to mothers or caretakers for all children under five living in the household; 4) a **Questionnaire for Individual Men** administered in every third household to all men aged 15-49 years, and the **Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility** designed for the study of children's vaccination status according to the National Immunization Plan and Schedule.

The **Household Questionnaire** included the following modules:

- Household Information Panel
- Household Listing Form
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Characteristics
- Child Discipline
- Handwashing
- Salt Iodization

The **Questionnaire for Individual Women** was administered to all women aged 15-49 years living in the selected households, and included the following modules:

- Woman's Information Panel
- Woman's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Child Mortality -Birth History
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-natal Health Checks
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS

- Tuberculosis¹¹
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction
- Haemoglobin measurement¹²

The **Questionnaire for Children Under Five** was administered to mothers or caretakers of children under the age of five¹³ living in each household. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of children under the age of five; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and then interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Under-Five Child Information Panel
- Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness
- Immunization
- Anthropometry
- Haemoglobin measurement¹⁴

The **Questionnaire for Individual Men** was administered to all men aged 15-49 years in every third household, and included the following modules:

- Man's Information Panel
- Man's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Child Mortality
- Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Tuberculosis¹⁵
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction

The Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility was separately administered for each eligible child (age 0-4 years) in the household, and was only filled in medical facilities to be subsequently annexed to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five.

The **Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility** was used to record data on immunization against:

- Tuberculosis
- Polio
- Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
- Hepatitis B
- Measles, Mumps, Rubella

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in interviewed households for iodate content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children under the age of five as well as the haemoglobin levels of women aged 15-49 years and of children aged 6-59 months. Details of how the measurement was done and findings are presented in the corresponding sections of the report.

¹¹ Country-specific module adapted from DHS

¹² Country-specific module adapted from DHS

¹³ Note: the terms "children under the age of five," "children aged 0-4 years," and "children aged 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report

¹⁴ Country-specific module adapted from DHS

¹⁵ Country-specific module adapted from DHS

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted over 23 days (of which 16 were used for providing the theoretical framework and classroom practice, and 4 were used for field practice/piloting), between March 21 to April 12, 2012. The training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires as well as working groups to gain practice in asking questions. The theoretical part of training also included lectures by specialists on different domains covered by the survey (HIV/AIDS, contraceptive methods, immunization, etc.), as well as introductions to standards of practice for haemoglobin and anthropometric measurements and for measurements on the iodate content in salt. Practical aspects of the training included measurements and procedures for verification of immunization data, which were conducted both in classroom settings and at local health centres. Training was carried out according to standard MICS training procedures, including classroom presentations, mock interviews and written tests. All participants were instructed on how to complete the Household Questionnaire, the Questionnaire for Individual Women and Men, the Questionnaire for Children Under Five and the Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility.

Training of field staff for both pre-test and data collection was mainly carried out in Romanian by UNICEF's National Consultant with technical support from field coordinators and in collaboration with UNICEF's MICS Regional Consultant. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent four days in fieldwork (i.e. piloting), conducting interviews in Romanian and Russian as well as measurements and tests prescribed in the survey design. Piloting was conducted on 525 households in urban and rural areas of the Chişinău municipality and of Străşeni and Ialoveni districts/raions additionally selected on the basis of a non-MICS sample.

A total of 107 participants were trained as supervisors, field/office editors, interviewers and measurers. Participants who had medical training were made responsible for testing haemoglobin levels. Participants selected as supervisors and field editors were given two additional days of training on aspects of fieldwork supervision and editing of questionnaires.

The field staff was selected on the basis of psychological tests, communication skills, fluency in languages, interviewing capabilities as well as through classroom activity/field practice assessments and final post-training evaluations. Editors and supervisors were selected among the most experienced participants. The data were collected by fifteen teams; each team comprising of eight members: four interviewers (three female and one male), one editor, one measurer, one driver, and a supervisor.

Two field coordinators from the Implementing Agency coordinated and supervised all fieldwork activities with the support of UNICEF's National Consultant. Fieldwork progress was closely watched and supervised by UNICEF Moldova's MICS Coordinator and MICS experts of the UNICEF Regional Office, who assisted with field activities and regularly (approximately two to three weeks) assessed the quality on the basis of field check tables generated from parallel data entry.

The fieldwork was carried out between April 17 and June 30, 2012.

Data Processing

Data were entered using the CSPro software on 12 computers by 12 previously trained data-entry clerks. A supervisor and an expert in data processing and analysis were responsible for the quality of data entry. Completed questionnaires were returned each week from the field to the NCPH office in Chişinău for additional editing by two office editors. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double-entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Standard procedures and programmes developed under the global MICS4 programme and adapted to the Moldova questionnaires were used throughout. Data processing began on April 25, shortly after the fieldwork was initiated and was completed on July 10, 2012; however, due to inconsistencies between the data entered and the actual data in the questionnaires, the data processing period had to be extended until September 14, 2012. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software programme, Version 18. The standard SPSS syntax files and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF and adapted to the country's needs were used to this end.

How to Read the Tables

The findings are not disaggregated by ethnicity when they are based on too few unweighted cases.

Throughout the report, “mother’s education” refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under-five, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

Throughout the report, “mother’s ethnicity” refers to ethnicity of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

Please note:

- (M) - the letter ‘M’ after a table/figure code indicates that it refers to the male population;
- * - an asterisk in a table indicates that a percentage or proportion has been suppressed because it is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases;
- (*number*) - values in parenthesis indicate that the percentage or proportion is based on only 25 to 49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution;
- Age groups presented in this report also include those persons that have reached the full age indicated by the upper limit for an age group, for instance, respondents aged 15-49 years include persons who have reached a full 49 years of age, while the age group of children aged 6-23 months includes those who have reached a full 23 months.

Sample Coverage

Of the 12,528 households selected for the sample, 11,657 were found to be occupied. Of these, 11,354 were successfully interviewed yielding a household response rate of 97 percent. In the interviewed households, 6,718 women aged 15-49 years were identified. Of these, 6,000 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 89 percent within interviewed households. In addition, 2007 eligible men aged 15-49 years were listed in the household questionnaire. This number is based on a sub-sample of men, with men being selected for interview in every third household. Questionnaires were completed for 1,545 of eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 77 percent. There were 1,940 children under age five listed in the household questionnaire; however, questionnaires were completed for 1,869, which corresponds to a response rate of 96 percent within interviewed households. Overall response rates of 87 percent, 75 percent, and 94 percent were reached for the women's, men's and under-5's interviews respectively (Table HH.1).

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's, men's and under-5's interviews

Number of households, women, men, and children under 5 by interview outcomes, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates, Moldova, 2012

	Area		Region				Total
	Urban	Rural	North	Centre	South	Chişinău	
Households							
Sampled	7300	5228	3660	2852	2245	3771	12528
Occupied	6689	4968	3470	2715	2115	3357	11657
Interviewed	6415	4939	3439	2694	2093	3128	11354
Household response rate	95.9	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.0	93.2	97.4
Women							
Eligible	4049	2669	1828	1509	1186	2195	6718
Interviewed	3543	2457	1684	1369	1086	1861	6000
Women's response rate	87.5	92.1	92.1	90.7	91.6	84.8	89.3
Women's overall response rate	83.9	91.5	91.3	90.0	90.6	79.0	87.0
Men							
Eligible	1148	859	518	451	365	673	2007
Interviewed	863	682	417	368	283	477	1545
Men's response rate	75.2	79.4	80.5	81.6	77.5	70.9	77.0
Men's overall response rate	72.1	78.9	79.8	81.0	76.7	66.0	75.0
Children under 5							
Eligible	1074	866	545	459	392	544	1940
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1031	838	538	439	385	507	1869
Under-5's response rate	96.0	96.8	98.7	95.6	98.2	93.2	96.3
Under-5's overall response rate	92.1	96.2	97.8	94.9	97.2	86.8	93.8

The household response rate was similar by regions, reaching about 99 percent except for Chişinău (93 percent). The urban population is less open about participating in surveys. Differences in response rates to women's and men's questionnaires were insignificant across regions (North, Central, South), but are lower for both women and men in Chişinău by five and six percentage points respectively. The response rate for the under-five questionnaire was also three percentage points lower in Chişinău, as compared to the country average. It should also be noted that response rates lower than 85 percent have only been found for men's interviews. This is mainly a result of migration of the male population (i.e. absence of men), of which a vast majority has gone abroad (Figure HH.1).

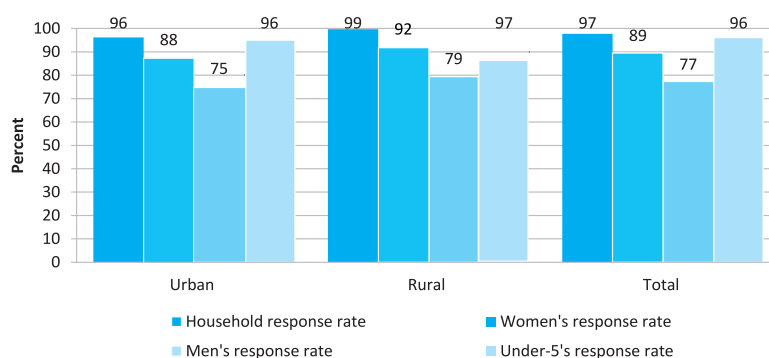


Figure HH.1: Results of household, women's, men's and under-5's interviews, Moldova, 2012

Characteristics of Households

The age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.2. A total of 28,789 household members were listed in the 11,354 interviewed households. Of these, as per weighted data, 13,515 were males, and 15,274 were females.

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Moldova, 2012

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	996	7.4	952	6.2	1948	6.8
5-9	876	6.5	851	5.6	1727	6.0
10-14	873	6.5	795	5.2	1668	5.8
15-19	992	7.3	997	6.5	1989	6.9
20-24	981	7.3	978	6.4	1959	6.8
25-29	1011	7.5	993	6.5	2004	7.0
30-34	815	6.0	906	5.9	1721	6.0
35-39	808	6.0	854	5.6	1663	5.8
40-44	818	6.1	833	5.5	1651	5.7
45-49	859	6.4	932	6.1	1792	6.2
50-54	1102	8.2	1315	8.6	2417	8.4
55-59	1069	7.9	1285	8.4	2354	8.2
60-64	952	7.0	1240	8.1	2192	7.6
65-69	425	3.1	613	4.0	1038	3.6
70-74	420	3.1	730	4.8	1150	4.0
75-79	289	2.1	475	3.1	765	2.7
80-84	160	1.2	333	2.2	493	1.7
85+	58	0.4	183	1.2	241	0.8
Missing/DK	7	0.1	10	0.1	17	0.1
Dependency age groups						
0-14	2745	20.3	2598	17.0	5344	18.6
15-64	9409	69.6	10333	67.6	19741	68.6
65+	1353	10.0	2333	15.3	3687	12.8
Missing/DK	7	0.1	10	0.1	17	0.1
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	3360	24.9	3153	20.6	6513	22.6
Adults age 18+ years	10147	75.1	12111	79.3	22258	77.3
Missing/DK	7	0.1	10	0.1	17	0.1
Total	13515	100.0	15274	100.0	28789	100.0

Thus, the percentage of male respondents (47 percent) in the survey was found to be less than the percentage of females (53 percent). The percentage of children aged 0-17 years was 23 percent. Children aged 0-14 years made up 19 percent in the survey population, while those aged 15-64 years accounted for 69 percent. The 65+ population group made up 13 percent of the population (Table HH.2).

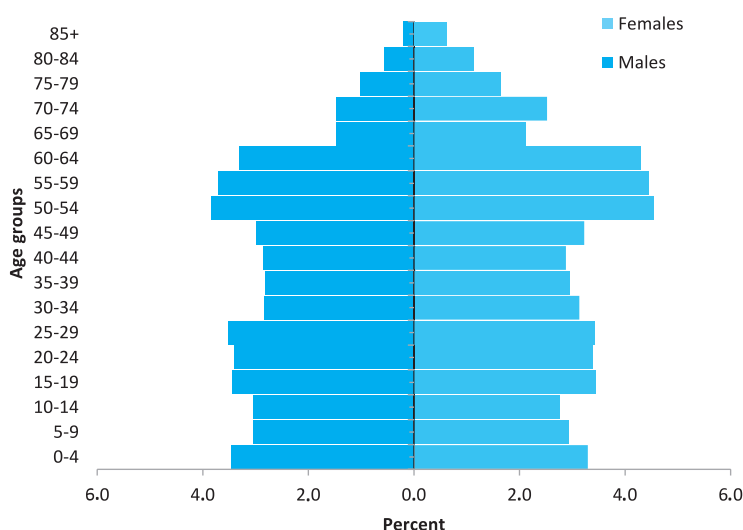


Figure HH.2: Percent distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and sex, Moldova, 2012

Tables HH.3 - HH.5 provide basic information on the households, eligible female, male and children under-5, information on weighted and unweighted numbers are reflected as well.

Information on the background characteristics of households, women, men and children under-5 interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and also can provide an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers. See Appendix A for more details about the weighting.

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Moldova, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head			
Male	64.0	7265	7167
Female	36.0	4089	4187
Region			
North	32.7	3715	3439
Centre	29.6	3359	2694
South	18.4	2090	2093
Chişinău	19.3	2190	3128
Area			
Urban	38.3	4350	6415
Rural	61.7	7004	4939
Number of household members			
1	25.1	2850	2799
2	31.6	3587	3558
3	19.8	2252	2348
4	15.5	1756	1772
5	5.4	614	598
6	1.7	196	188
7	0.7	74	64
8	0.1	14	15
9	0.0	5	6
10+	0.1	6	6
Education of household head			
None/primary	6.0	677	563
Secondary	40.2	4563	4193
Professional	35.6	4038	4058
Higher	16.8	1911	2381
Missing/DK	1.5	165	159
Ethnicity of household head			
Moldovan/Romanian	79.5	9029	8548
Russian	5.3	597	833
Ukrainian	8.6	982	1079
Roma (Gypsy)	0.6	67	75
Gagauz	3.6	410	477
Other ethnic group	2.4	269	342
Total	100.0	11354	11354
Households with at least			
One child 0-4 years old	14.8	11354	11354
One child 0-17 years old	36.3	11354	11354
One woman 15-49 years old	47.6	11354	11354
One man 15-49 years old	43.4	3699	3701
Mean household size	2.5	11354	11354

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on households disaggregated by region, area, number of household members as well as the sex, education and ethnicity of the household head. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report, as applicable.

In almost two-thirds of households in Moldova the head of the household is male (64 percent) and the households are located in rural areas (62 percent). The regional distribution of households ranges from 18 percent in the South to 33 percent in the North. Thirty-two percent of households have two members, while 25 percent are single member households and 20 percent have three members. In 40 percent of households, household heads have secondary education, while in 36 percent they have professional education. In the majority of households (80 percent), the head of the household is of Moldovan/Romanian ethnicity.

Table HH.3 also shows the proportions of households with at least one child under 5, at least one child under 18, at least one eligible woman age 15-49 and at least one man age 15-49 (in every third household). Thus 15 percent of households have at least one child aged 0-4 years, 36 percent have at least one child aged 0-17 years, 48 percent have at least one woman aged 15-49 years, and 43 percent have at least one man aged 15-59 years. The average household size at the national level is 2.5 persons.

Characteristics of Female and Male Respondents 15-49 Years Old and Children Under-5

Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents aged 15-49 years and of children under age five. In all three tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are also used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women aged 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Moldova, 2012

Region	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Region			
North	30.0	1799	1684
Centre	28.6	1717	1369
South	18.3	1095	1086
Chişinău	23.1	1389	1861
Area			
Urban	42.2	2532	3543
Rural	57.8	3468	2457
Age group			
15-19	15.3	920	876
20-24	14.7	884	914
25-29	15.4	922	960
30-34	14.2	854	876
35-39	13.2	795	781
40-44	12.9	774	762
45-49	14.2	851	831
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	67.9	4073	4009
Widowed	2.3	135	125
Divorced	4.6	276	312
Separated	3.5	209	226
Never married/in union	21.8	1306	1328
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	69.9	4192	4123
Never gave birth	30.1	1808	1877
Births in last two years			
Had a birth in last two years	12.5	750	723
Had no birth in last two years	87.5	5250	5277
Education			
None/primary	0.4	26	26
Secondary	44.4	2666	2396
Professional	29.3	1757	1756
Higher	25.4	1524	1795
Missing/DK	0.5	28	27
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	12.1	724	542
Second	17.2	1029	807
Middle	22.2	1330	1137
Fourth	23.2	1392	1460
Richest	25.4	1525	2054
Ethnicity of household head			
Moldovan/Romanian	81.0	4861	4661
Russian	4.6	279	363
Ukrainian	7.4	445	483
Roma (Gypsy)	1.0	59	61
Gagauz	3.6	219	260
Other ethnic group	2.3	137	172
Woman's ethnicity			
Moldovan/Romanian	81.5	4890	4696
Russian	5.1	308	393
Ukrainian	6.9	413	442
Roma (Gypsy)	0.8	48	51
Gagauz	3.4	203	248
Other ethnic group	2.3	138	170
Total	100.0	6000	6000

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years old. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, area, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education, wealth index quintiles and ethnicity of the household head.

The percent distribution by region shows that 30 percent and 29 percent of women aged 15-49 years live in households in the North and Central region, respectively, while the South region has the lowest proportion (18 percent). Some 42 percent of women live in urban areas, compared to 58 percent in rural areas. Women's distribution by age subgroups (of five-year intervals) is relatively homogeneous, averaging 14 percent in each age subgroup. The data also show that 68 percent of all eligible women are currently married or are in union and about 22 percent have never been married. Seventy percent of women have given birth at least once and 13 percent gave birth in the last two years. Most women (over 70 percent) have secondary or professional education (44 percent and 29 percent respectively), while 25 percent of eligible women have higher education. Eighty-one percent of women aged 15-49 years live in households where the head is Moldovan/Romanian; while seven percent live in households where the head is Ukrainian, five percent where he/she is Russian, four percent where he/she is Gagauz and three percent live in households where the head is of other ethnic group (2 percent) and Roma (1 percent).

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men aged 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Moldova, 2012

Region	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Region			
North	30.1	465	417
Centre	28.6	442	368
South	19.0	293	283
Chişinău	22.4	346	477
Area			
Urban	38.9	601	863
Rural	61.1	944	682
Age group			
15-19	16.8	259	254
20-24	15.4	238	246
25-29	15.4	237	242
30-34	11.0	170	183
35-39	13.4	207	206
40-44	14.3	221	211
45-49	13.7	212	203
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	57.0	880	875
Widowed	0.4	6	6
Divorced	3.2	50	45
Separated	2.7	42	51
Never married/in union	36.7	567	568
Education			
None/primary	0.5	8	7
Secondary	46.6	720	649
Professional	32.2	497	486
Higher	20.0	308	394
Missing/DK	0.7	12	9
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.2	234	180
Second	17.8	276	216
Middle	22.3	345	306
Fourth	20.4	315	328
Richest	24.3	376	515
Ethnicity of household head			
Moldovan/Romanian	80.6	1245	1203
Russian	4.2	64	83
Ukrainian	8.3	128	135
Roma (Gypsy)	1.0	16	16
Gagauz	3.8	58	67
Other ethnic group	2.2	33	41
Man's ethnicity			
Moldovan/Romanian	82.1	1268	1223
Russian	4.3	67	90
Ukrainian	6.5	101	106
Roma (Gypsy)	1.1	17	18
Gagauz	4.1	63	71
Other ethnic group	1.9	29	37
Total	100.0	1545	1545

Similarly, Table HH.4M provides background characteristics of male respondents 15-49 years old. The percent distribution by region shows that 30 and 29 percent of men 15-49 years old live in households in the North and Central region, respectively, while the Southern region has the lowest proportion (19 percent). Thirty-nine percent of men live in urban areas, compared to 61 percent in rural areas. Men's distribution by age subgroups (of 5-year intervals) shows the highest share (17 percent) for the 15-19 subgroup and the lowest (11 percent)

for the 30-34 subgroup. 57 percent of all eligible men are currently married or are in union and about 37 percent have never been married or in union. Most men (79 percent) have secondary or professional education (47 percent and 32 percent respectively), while 20 percent of eligible men have higher education. Eighty-one percent of men aged 15-49 years live in households where the head is Moldovan/Romanian; 8 percent live in households where the household head is Ukrainian, while the same percentage live in households where the household head is Russian or Gagauz (4 percent in both cases).

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under the age of five old by selected characteristics, Moldova, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	51.1	955	969
Female	48.9	914	900
Region			
North	31.3	584	538
Centre	29.5	552	439
South	21.1	395	385
Chişinău	18.1	338	507
Area			
Urban	36.5	682	1031
Rural	63.5	1187	838
Age in months			
0-5	9.6	179	176
6-11	11.8	221	214
12-23	20.6	386	377
24-35	19.9	372	369
36-47	20.2	377	388
48-59	17.9	335	345
Mother's education^a			
None/primary	0.9	16	18
Secondary	46.7	873	759
Professional	24.0	448	449
Higher	27.5	515	626
Missing/DK	0.9	17	17
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.8	332	246
Second	21.4	400	317
Middle	19.8	370	314
Fourth	17.4	326	353
Richest	23.6	441	639
Ethnicity of household head			
Moldovan/Romanian	81.2	1517	1450
Russian	3.9	73	102
Ukrainian	5.8	108	123
Roma (Gypsy)	1.7	32	31
Gagauz	4.7	88	103
Other ethnic group	2.8	52	60
Mother's ethnicity			
Moldovan/Romanian	75.9	1418	1366
Russian	4.6	86	113
Ukrainian	5.7	107	121
Roma (Gypsy)	1.2	23	25
Gagauz	3.9	72	89
Other ethnic group	2.4	45	56
Missing/DK	6.3	118	99
Total	100.0	1869	1869

^a Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under 5.

Some background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, region and area, age, mother's or caretaker's education, wealth, and the ethnicity of household head. The results show that the proportions of girls (49 percent) and boys (51 percent) were almost equal. The largest proportion (61 percent) of children under 5 reside in the North (31 percent) and Central (30 percent) regions, while the smallest proportion is found in Chişinău (18 percent). Thirty-seven percent of children under five live in urban areas, compared to 64 percent in rural areas. The distribution of children under 5 by age groups (expressed in months) shows a higher proportion in the 12-23 month (21 percent) and 36-47 month (20 percent) age groups, with the lowest (10 percent) in the 0-5 month age group. Seventy-one percent of mothers/caretakers of children under 5 have secondary and professional education (47 percent and 24 percent, respectively). Furthermore, children under 5 are quite evenly distributed by wealth index quintiles (from 18 percent in the richest quintile to 24 percent in the poorest quintile). Distribution by ethnicity of household head shows that 81 percent were Moldovan/Romanian, six percent Ukrainian, five percent Gagauz, and four percent Russian.

Characteristics of the Household Population by Wealth index quintiles

Table HH.6 presents information on the percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles according to area of residence, regions, education of the household head and ethnicity of the household head. Almost half of the household population (47 percent) in urban areas belongs to the richest wealth index quintile, while in rural areas the highest proportions of the household population belong to the poorest, second and middle wealth index quintiles. The North and Central regions have a higher proportion of the household population distributed between the poorest, second and middle wealth index quintiles, whereas in the South, the highest percentage of the household population belongs to the fourth wealth index quintiles. Sixty-four percent of the household population in Chişinău belongs to the richest wealth index quintiles. There are notable differentials by education of the household head: almost two-thirds (60 percent) of the population living in households whose head has no education or only has primary education belong to the poorest wealth index quintiles, while more than half of the population living in households whose head has higher education (55 percent), belongs to the richest wealth index quintiles. Fifty-three percent of the population living in households whose head is of Roma (Gypsy) ethnicity are in the poorest wealth index quintiles. The corresponding figure is notably lower for populations whose household heads belong to other ethnic groups. The most equal distribution between wealth index quintiles is among the population living in households whose head is of Moldovan/Romanian ethnicity.

Table HH.6: Wealth index quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles, according to area of residence and regions, education of household head and ethnicity of household head, Moldova, 2012

	Wealth index quintiles					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Area							
Urban	4.2	6.6	13.2	28.9	47.1	100.0	10714
Rural	29.4	27.9	24.1	14.7	4.0	100.0	18075
Region							
North	26.1	23.7	23.3	16.3	10.5	100.0	9079
Central	27.0	26.1	21.7	16.4	8.7	100.0	8685
South	18.1	22.6	24.4	25.7	9.3	100.0	5524
Chişinău	0.8	1.5	7.5	25.9	64.3	100.0	5502
Education of household head							
None/primary	60.2	20.0	12.6	5.1	2.2	100.0	1201
Secondary	28.8	24.3	20.9	16.0	9.9	100.0	11810
Professional	12.9	21.5	23.3	23.7	18.6	100.0	10789
Higher	1.4	5.5	12.7	25.8	54.6	100.0	4633
Missing/DK	49.8	20.3	9.8	12.7	7.4	100.0	357
Ethnicity of household head							
Moldovan/Romanian	22.2	21.5	19.8	18.3	18.1	100.0	22952
Russian	4.3	6.7	12.3	29.4	47.4	100.0	1408
Ukrainian	14.2	16.9	22.6	22.3	23.9	100.0	2362
Roma (Gypsy)	52.7	20.8	12.6	11.6	2.2	100.0	249
Gagauz	9.2	14.7	31.0	32.8	12.2	100.0	1104
Other ethnic groups	4.4	15.4	17.2	31.1	31.8	100.0	714
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	28789

Children's Living Arrangements and Orphanhood

Table HH.7 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under the age of 18. Slightly less than two-thirds (63 percent) of children age 0-17 years in Moldova live with both biological parents, 22 percent live with mothers only and 4 percent live with fathers only. Eleven percent of children live with neither biological parent. Nineteen percent live with their mothers only while the biological father is alive. Five percent of children have lost one or both parents.

Older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents as expected and are more likely than younger children to have lost one or both parents. Table HH.7 also shows that the percentage of children living with both parents is the highest among children living in households in the richest wealth index quintiles (75 percent) and lowest in the poorest quintile (54 percent). Nine percent of children in the poorest households have lost one or both parents. The corresponding proportion of such children living in households in the richest quintile is three percent.

Table HH.7: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, the percentage of children not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both biological parents dead, Moldova, 2012

Sex	Living with both parents		Living with neither parent		Living with mother only		Living with father only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Male	63.1	0.1	0.7	9.3	0.3	18.1	3.5	0.3	1.0	100.0	10.5	5.1	3360
Female	63.1	0.2	0.6	9.6	0.2	19.2	2.6	0.3	1.2	100.0	10.6	3.9	3153
Region													
North	59.0	0.2	0.5	11.8	0.4	21.0	3.1	0.3	1.1	100.0	12.9	4.5	2035
Centre	64.7	0.1	0.7	7.9	0.2	17.2	3.5	0.4	0.6	100.0	8.8	4.8	2055
South	59.4	0.4	1.2	11.7	0.3	18.5	3.0	0.2	1.9	100.0	13.6	5.2	1361
Chişinău	72.7	0.0	0.3	5.2	0.0	16.9	2.4	0.3	1.1	100.0	5.5	3.0	1062
Area													
Urban	64.7	0.3	0.6	7.7	0.3	20.7	2.5	0.2	1.3	100.0	8.8	4.0	2184
Rural	62.3	0.1	0.7	10.4	0.3	17.6	3.3	0.3	1.0	100.0	11.4	4.8	4329
Age group													
0-4	71.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	20.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	5.6	0.9	1948
5-9	62.6	0.0	0.5	9.0	0.1	20.4	2.8	0.1	1.1	100.0	9.6	3.7	1727
10-14	59.8	0.2	1.0	11.6	0.2	16.9	3.7	0.5	1.3	100.0	12.9	5.7	1668
15-17	54.1	0.6	1.5	13.6	1.0	15.7	6.3	0.7	1.8	100.0	16.8	10.1	1170
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	54.2	0.3	1.3	9.9	0.5	24.2	6.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	12.0	8.9	1064
Second	57.5	0.2	0.5	13.3	0.2	18.2	4.0	0.4	1.0	100.0	14.1	5.3	1408
Middle	61.6	0.1	0.8	11.3	0.4	16.9	2.0	0.3	1.4	100.0	12.6	3.6	1436
Fourth	65.9	0.2	0.8	9.0	0.1	18.0	1.6	0.2	1.3	100.0	10.1	3.0	1281
Richest	75.2	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.3	17.1	2.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	3.8	2.8	1323
Ethnicity of household head													
Moldovan/Romanian	63.0	0.2	0.6	9.7	0.3	18.3	3.0	0.4	1.0	100.0	10.8	4.5	5362
Russian	63.1	0.0	1.8	9.2	0.0	18.1	3.8	0.3	2.2	100.0	11.1	5.9	237
Ukrainian	64.5	0.3	0.9	7.1	0.3	21.8	2.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	8.7	4.2	433
Roma (Gypsy)	58.9	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.8	21.9	3.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	11.2	3.7	96
Gagauz	66.5	0.0	0.3	9.6	0.5	14.0	4.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	10.3	5.9	244
Other ethnic group	59.0	1.2	0.0	5.5	0.0	28.2	1.9	0.0	3.1	100.0	6.7	3.9	141
Total	63.1	0.2	0.7	9.5	0.3	18.6	3.1	0.3	1.1	100.0	10.6	4.5	6513

¹ MICS indicator 9.17

² MICS indicator 9.18

Children with biological parents living abroad

Table HH.8 presents information on the distribution of children with biological parents living abroad. About one-fifth (21 percent) of children aged 0-17 years have at least one biological parent, in most cases the father, living abroad. The percentage of children aged 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad is lower in urban areas (17 percent) than rural areas (23 percent), and ranges from 9 percent in Chişinău to 25 percent in the North and South regions.

Table HH.8: Children with biological parents living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents living abroad, Moldova, 2012

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years				Total	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one biological parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad			
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
Sex							
Male	5.5	10.0	5.5	79.0	100.0	21.0	3360
Female	5.7	10.8	4.8	78.7	100.0	21.3	3153
Region							
North	5.6	12.3	6.6	75.5	100.0	24.5	2035
Centre	6.5	10.0	5.0	78.5	100.0	21.5	2055
South	7.1	11.1	6.5	75.2	100.0	24.8	1361
Chişinău	1.7	6.5	1.2	90.6	100.0	9.4	1062
Area							
Urban	3.4	10.0	3.5	83.2	100.0	16.8	2184
Rural	6.7	10.6	6.0	76.7	100.0	23.3	4329
Age group							
0-4	2.2	12.4	3.4	81.9	100.0	18.1	1948
5-9	5.7	10.5	5.4	78.4	100.0	21.6	1727
10-14	8.2	9.2	6.9	75.6	100.0	24.4	1668
15-17	7.2	8.4	5.3	79.2	100.0	20.8	1170
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.8	8.1	5.4	82.7	100.0	17.3	1064
Second	8.3	11.1	7.9	72.7	100.0	27.3	1408
Middle	8.1	12.7	5.3	73.9	100.0	26.1	1436
Fourth	5.3	10.4	5.5	78.8	100.0	21.2	1281
Richest	1.5	8.9	1.7	87.9	100.0	12.1	1323
Ethnicity of household head							
Moldovan/Romanian	5.8	10.5	5.3	78.4	100.0	21.6	5362
Russian	3.6	5.5	5.4	85.5	100.0	14.5	237
Ukrainian	4.5	11.2	4.6	79.7	100.0	20.3	433
Roma (Gypsy)	5.8	7.4	3.5	83.3	100.0	16.7	96
Gagauz	5.9	10.7	4.9	78.4	100.0	21.6	244
Other ethnic group	2.5	14.6	3.0	79.8	100.0	20.2	141
Total	5.6	10.4	5.2	78.9	100.0	21.1	6513

¹ MICS indicator 8.15

The level of child mortality is an index of a country's socioeconomic development and of the state's attitude towards the health of future generations. One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction of under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the Birth History module of the Women's Questionnaire. Women in the 15-49 age group were asked whether they had ever given birth, and if so, they were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, they were asked to provide a detailed birth history of live births of children in chronological order starting with the firstborn. Women were asked whether births were single or multiple, the sex of the children, the date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children still alive, they were asked the current age of the child and, if not alive, the age at death. Since the primary causes of childhood mortality change as children age, from mostly biological factors to environmental factors, childhood mortality rates are expressed by age categories and are defined as follows;

- Neonatal mortality (NN): the probability of dying within the first month of life
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): the difference between infant and neonatal mortality
- Infant mortality (1q0): the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (4q1): the probability of dying between exact ages one and five
- Under-five mortality (5q0): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

The rates of childhood mortality are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except in the case of child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one.

Table CM.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. Neonatal mortality in the most recent five-year period is estimated as 13 per 1,000 live births, while the post-neonatal mortality rate is estimated as 1 per 1,000 live births.

Table CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates (five-year periods preceding the survey)

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Moldova, 2012

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ²	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	13	1	15	2	16
5-9	10	5	15	0	15
10-14	27	6	33	3	36

¹ MICS indicator 1.3

² MICS indicator 1.4

³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2

⁴ MICS indicator 1.5

⁵ MICS indicator 1.1; MDG indicator 4.1

Note: Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

All the early age mortality rates appear to have improved in Moldova in the last 15 years. As a result of this process, under-five mortality has more than halved (from 36 to 16 per 1,000 live births). Similar trends may be observed for all early age mortality indicators (Table CM.1).

The small number of cases of death in children under the age of five does not allow for analysis by background characteristics for 5-year periods preceding the survey. To obtain more reliable data, analysis periods were extended to 10 years, while also calculating confidence intervals (CI) (Table CM.2). The data presented in Table CM.2 confirms the positive trends in declining child mortality in Moldova in the last 20 years.

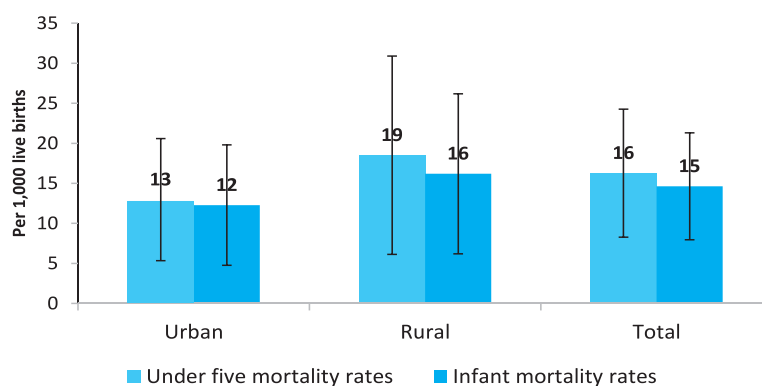
Table CM.2: Early childhood mortality rates (ten-year periods preceding the survey)

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates for ten-year periods preceding the survey, Moldova, 2012

	Neonatal mortality rate		Infant mortality rate		Under-five mortality rate	
	Average	95% CI ¹	Average	95% CI ¹	Average	95% CI ¹
Years preceding the survey						
0-9	12	7.7 - 16.0	15	10.3 - 19.4	16	10.7 - 20.9
10-19	23	16.5 - 29.6	31	23.1 - 38.3	35	27.1 - 43.1

¹ The columns '95% CI' present the 95 percent confidence intervals

Figure CM.1 shows the estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates by area for the five years preceding the survey (2007-2012) with a 95 percent confidence interval. The infant mortality rate in the five years preceding the survey is 15 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality is 16 deaths per 1,000 live births for the same period.



Note: the small vertical bars indicate 95 percent confidence intervals of mortality rates

Figure CM.1: Infant and under-five mortality rates for the five years preceding the survey (2007-2012) by area, Moldova, 2012

Figure CM.2 shows the under-five mortality rates of the 2012 Moldova MICS, the 2005 Moldova DHS, and the NBS/MoH vital registration statistics, reflecting somewhat similar trends in under-five mortality rates.

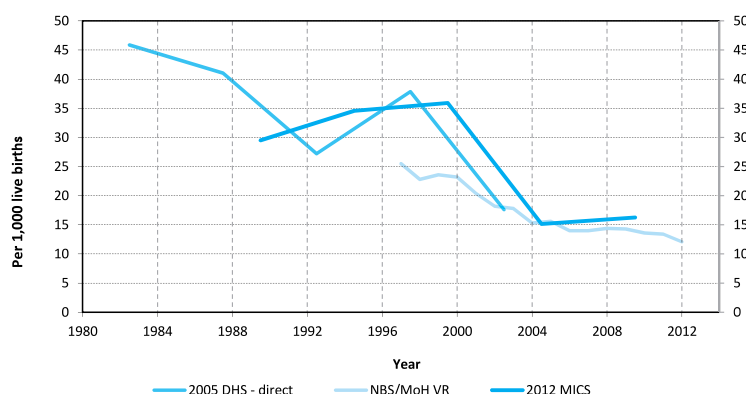


Figure CM.2: Under-five mortality rates according to the 2012 Moldova MICS, the 2005 Moldova DHS and the NBS/MoH vital registration statistics, Moldova

Table CM.3 provides estimates of child mortality for the ten-year period preceding the survey by selected background characteristics. There is some difference between the probabilities of dying among males and females during the post-natal period. Infant and under-five mortality rates are lower in urban areas than in rural areas. There are also differences in mortality in terms of educational levels and wealth, with lower child mortality rates among mothers with higher education and also among richer households.

Table CM.3: Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the ten-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Moldova, 2012

	Neonatal mortality rate	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Infant mortality rate	Child mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate
Sex of child					
Male	12	2	15	1	16
Female	12	4	15	0	15
Birth order					
1	10	2	12	2	14
2	12	4	16	0	16
3+	(18)	(2)	(20)	(0)	(20)
Area					
Urban	11	2	14	0	14
Rural	12	3	16	1	17
Mother's education					
None/primary	*	*	*	*	*
Secondary	13	4	17	2	19
Professional	14	3	16	0	17
Higher	8	1	9	0	9
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	13	4	18	1	19
Richest 40 percent	10	1	11	0	11
Total	12	3	15	1	16

Note: Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

() Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure

* Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure

Nutritional Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, they are not exposed to repeated illness, are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and poor growth. Three-quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished and showed no outward sign of their vulnerability. One of the targets of The Millennium Development Goals is to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards¹⁶. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period, recurrent or chronic illness, as well as precarious socio-economic conditions.

Finally, children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of an acute nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

In 2012 Moldova MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment (scales and measuring boards) recommended by UNICEF (www.childinfo.org). Length measurement for children less than 24 months old has been taken in lying down position and for children between 24-59 months in standing position. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight for height is above two standard deviations from the median of the reference population, and mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

In the 2012 Moldova MICS, the nutritional status of children was calculated by using the child growth standards published by the World Health Organisation in 2006. These standards have been generated on the basis of the data collected within the WHO Multicentre Reference Study on Nutritional Status (WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group, 2006).

Table NU.1A (Annex D) has been created with the purpose to compare the data obtained in 2012 Moldova MICS with the data of the 2005 Moldova DHS. Table NU.1A shows the nutritional status of children in compliance with the NCHS/CDC/WHO standards that were used since 1978 before being replaced by the new WHO standards in 2006.

¹⁶ http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/second_set/technical_report_2.pdf

Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under the age of five by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Moldova, 2012

	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height			
	Underweight percent below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Number of children under the age of five	Stunted percent below -2 SD ³	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Number of children under the age of five	Wasted percent below -2 SD ⁵	Overweight percent above +2 SD	Mean Z- Score (SD)	Number of children under the age of five
Sex										
Male	2.1	0.1	870	5.8	1.3	868	2.1	6.0	0.3	862
Female	2.2	0.0	854	7.0	1.6	836	1.8	3.7	0.2	837
Area										
Urban	1.1	0.3	591	3.6	0.5	581	1.8	5.0	0.3	578
Rural	2.7	0.1	1133	7.8	2.0	1124	2.0	4.8	0.2	1120
Region										
North	2.1	0.0	556	7.2	1.2	545	1.3	3.8	0.3	546
Centre	2.7	0.0	521	6.9	1.6	520	2.1	4.8	0.2	515
South	1.2	0.0	371	7.0	1.8	369	2.9	5.3	0.2	368
Chişinău	2.4	1.2	276	3.1	1.1	271	1.5	6.5	0.3	269
Age in months										
0-5	3.9	2.0	167	7.8	2.6	166	3.6	4.8	0.1	169
6-11	1.6	0.0	213	3.2	1.8	211	2.7	6.5	0.3	211
12-23	1.1	0.0	368	5.3	0.4	358	1.6	7.8	0.5	357
24-35	2.5	0.0	343	6.9	1.3	333	1.9	4.1	0.2	331
36-47	3.1	0.0	340	7.9	1.5	340	2.2	1.8	0.1	336
48-59	1.4	0.0	294	7.0	1.9	296	0.5	4.4	0.1	295
Mother's education^a										
Secondary	2.5	0.1	823	7.2	1.4	814	1.6	4.2	0.2	815
Professional	2.8	0.5	416	9.7	2.9	410	2.7	4.7	0.2	407
Higher	1.2	0.1	451	1.8	0.3	447	2.0	6.3	0.3	443
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	3.5	0.2	322	11.4	4.1	316	1.7	2.9	0.1	315
Second	2.2	0.4	388	5.6	0.7	388	1.7	2.7	0.1	386
Middle	2.6	0.0	350	9.1	1.6	348	1.2	7.5	0.4	348
Fourth	2.1	0.4	294	3.4	0.6	290	3.4	4.4	0.2	288
Richest	0.5	0.1	370	2.7	0.4	363	1.8	6.6	0.3	361
Mother's ethnicity										
Moldovan/Romanian	2.6	0.3	1322	6.7	1.5	1302	2.1	4.8	0.2	1301
Russian	0.0	0.0	73	4.9	0.0	72	3.1	2.3	0.3	70
Ukrainian	1.3	0.0	96	6.7	0.7	95	1.6	4.8	0.3	95
Roma (Gypsy)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23	(9.4)	(0.0)	23	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	23
Gagauz	0.0	0.2	66	3.9	2.7	66	1.6	6.3	0.5	65
Other ethnic group	(1.8)	(0.0)	41	(5.9)	(0.0)	41	(1.8)	(10.1)	(0)	41
Missing/DK	1.2	0.0	105	5.4	2.6	106	0.0	4.9	0.4	104
Total	2.2	0.2	1724	6.4	1.4	1704	1.9	4.9	0.2	1698

¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8

² MICS indicator 2.1b

³ MICS indicator 2.2a, ⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b

⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a, ⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 18 unweighted cases with no/primary education and 17 unweighted cases with missing/DK education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Children were excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and/or heights have not been measured, whichever applicable. For example if a child was weighed but his/her height was not measured, the child was included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.6 and DQ.7 in Annex D. Overall, 93 percent of eligible children had both their weights and heights measured (Table DQ.6). Table DQ.7 shows that due to missing weight and/or height, 10 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator and 11 percent for the height-for-age and weight-for-height indicators.

About two percent of children under five in Moldova are moderately underweight (Table NU.1). Six percent of children are moderately stunted or too short for their age, while two percent are moderately wasted or too thin for their height.

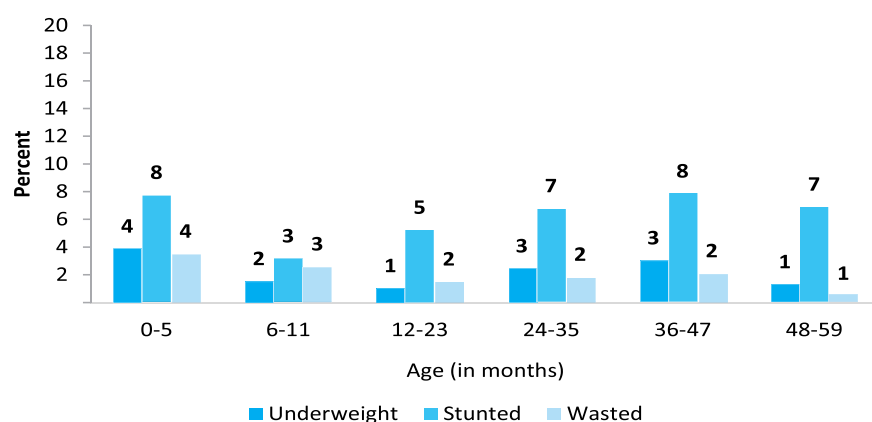


Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under-5 who are underweight, stunted and wasted, Moldova, 2012

The prevalence of low weight-for-age (2 percent) and of low weight-for-height (2 percent) at the country level is comparable to the value for the reference population (2 percent) and varies slightly depending on area, sex, age, mother's education level and the household wealth index quintiles (Table NU.1 and Figure NU.1).

The height-for-age index is the most affected, showing 6 percent of children under 5 that are stunted. The prevalence of low height-for-age ranges from 3 percent in Chişinău to 7 percent in the other three regions, and from 4 to 7 percent in urban and rural areas, respectively. The percentage of stunting did not differ significantly by children's sex and age (Table NU.1 and Figure NU.1). However, the relatively high share of low height-for-age in children aged 0-5 months may be linked to the quality of data, given the difficulty of measuring the length of children at this age.

The prevalence of high weight-for-height, which correlates with an increased risk of obesity, is higher than in the reference population. About 5 percent of children under five in Moldova are overweight. The prevalence of high weight-for-height ranges from 3 percent among children in households of the poorest and second wealth index quintiles and 8 percent among children in households of the middle wealth index quintiles. The probability of overweight by sex, area, and mother's education is insignificant.

Thus, chronic energy deficiency, manifested by low height-for-age, on the one hand, and excess energy, manifested by overweight, on the other hand, are two public health concerns that have negative health implications in adulthood period.

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to slow growth and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months;
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more;
- Safe and age-appropriate complementary foods beginning at 6 months;
- Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for 6-8 month olds; 3 times per day for 9-11 month olds.

It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators related to recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth);
- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months);
- Predominant breastfeeding (< 6 months);
- Continued breastfeeding rate (at 1 year and at 2 years);
- Duration of breastfeeding;
- Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months);
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid and soft foods (6-8 months);
- Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months);
- Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfeeding children (6-23 months);
- Bottle feeding (0-23 months).

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Region					
North	96.4	56.6	86.0	28.5	236
Centre	95.4	60.6	84.0	21.4	204
South	98.4	67.6	95.1	16.4	160
Chişinău	97.1	61.0	86.0	29.6	150
Area					
Urban	96.3	58.8	85.1	31.0	291
Rural	96.9	62.3	88.8	19.9	459
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	97.9	68.4	91.0	22.8	204
12-23 months	92.7	54.3	87.9	18.1	190
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	97.2	61.2	87.8	24.3	744
Traditional birth attendant	*	*	*	*	6
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	97.2	61.5	87.9	24.3	738
Other/Missing	*	*	*	*	12
Mother's education³					
Secondary	95.7	64.2	86.6	20.9	310
Professional	96.3	54.8	87.0	25.4	184
Higher	98.1	61.1	89.3	26.7	244
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	93.7	56.4	82.5	15.2	114
Second	99.7	69.2	92.3	19.6	151
Middle	97.0	59.8	85.3	28.9	148
Fourth	96.9	55.6	92.4	26.7	129
Richest	95.8	61.4	84.9	27.6	208
Total	96.7	60.9	87.4	24.2	750

¹ MICS indicator 2.4

² MICS indicator 2.5

³ For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 5 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.2 shows the proportion of children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed. Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 61 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 87 percent of newborns in the Republic of Moldova start breastfeeding within one day of birth.

The likelihood of more frequent breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth is higher in the South compared to the other 3 regions (Figure NU.2). Children born 0-11 months preceding the survey were more likely to be breastfed within one hour of birth compared to children born in the period 12-23 months preceding the survey, which shows an improvement in this respect and an increased awareness regarding the importance of early breastfeeding by both mothers and medical staff in maternity wards. The proportions of children breastfed within one day of birth are comparable across all areas and levels of mothers' education (Table NU.2).

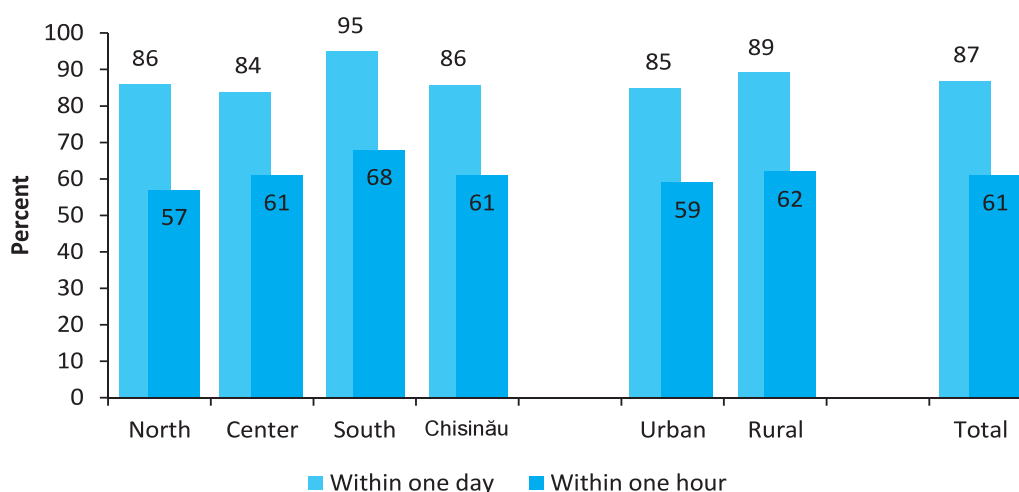


Figure NU.2: Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, Moldova, 2012

In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids during the previous day or night prior to the interview. *Exclusively breastfed* refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants for the first six months as well as continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age. Approximately 36 percent of children 0-5 months old are exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended, while 66 percent of children this age are predominantly breastfed, with no clear differentials by background characteristics.

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Moldova, 2012

	Children 0-5 months old			Children 12-15 months old		Children 20-23 months old	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Sex							
Male	32.9	62.2	83	(38.0)	53	11.1	69
Female	39.4	68.6	95	56.7	67	13.4	63
Region							
North	27.4	60.5	64	(39.9)	35	(12.0)	45
Centre	(41.1)	(69.4)	42	(62.6)	35	*	35
South	(50.2)	(75.6)	43	*	25	(6.8)	29
Chisinau	(29.0)	(56.9)	30	*	25	(18.2)	23
Area							
Urban	30.4	59.1	64	40.1	40	13.5	45
Rural	39.7	69.3	115	52.6	79	11.5	87
Mother's education^a							
Secondary	34.9	61.9	61	(56.4)	58	(18.9)	57
Professional	32.6	60.0	59	*	26	(5.2)	40
Higher	42.8	75.5	58	(41.7)	34	(9.4)	35
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	*	*	27	*	28	*	16
Second	(32.8)	(63.3)	48	*	22	(8.1)	34
Middle	(39.4)	(68.3)	36	*	20	*	20
Fourth	(28.6)	(67.4)	28	*	18	(20.2)	30
Richest	34.9	62.8	38	(46.3)	31	(9.1)	31
Total	36.4	65.6	179	48.4	120	12.2	132

¹ MICS indicator 2.6

² MICS indicator 2.9

³ MICS indicator 2.7

⁴ MICS indicator 2.8

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 1 unweighted case of "None/primary" education for children aged 0-5 months and 1 unweighted case for children aged 12-15 months are not shown (there are no cases for children aged 20-23 months); while 1 unweighted case with "Missing/DK" education for children aged 0-5 months and 1 unweighted case for children aged 20-23 months are not shown (there are no "Missing/DK" cases for children 12-15 months old).

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

By the age of 12-15 months, less than half of children (48 percent) are still being breastfed and by the age of 20-23 months only 12 percent are still breastfed (Figure NU.3).

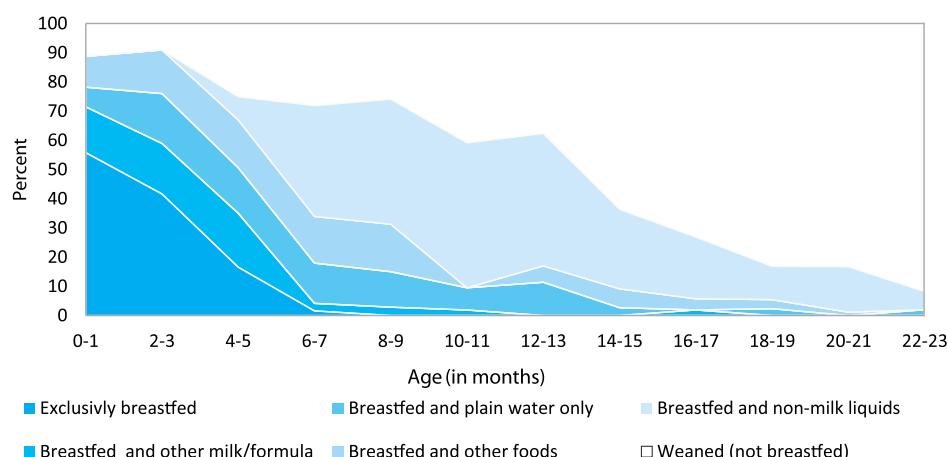


Figure NU.3: Percent distribution of children under the age of 2 years by feeding patterns, by age group, Moldova, 2012

Table NU.4 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 12.9 months for any type of breastfeeding, 1.3 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 3.9 months for predominant breastfeeding. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding varies between 0.6 months in Chişinău and the North region, and 2.1 to 2.5 months in Central and South regions, respectively. It is 0.7 months in urban areas and 1.6 months in rural areas.

The aforementioned figures point to the fact that actions to promote and support exclusive breastfeeding undertaken in recent years have had a positive impact through behaviour modification, but there is still room for improvement, which requires further application of a more persuasive and penetrating strategy.

Table NU.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children 0-35 months old, Moldova, 2012

	Median duration (in months) of			Number of children 0-35 months old
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Sex				
Male	11.9	1.0	3.5	575
Female	13.6	1.5	4.2	582
Region				
North	12.6	0.6	3.9	364
Centre	14.9	2.1	4.2	338
South	12.0	2.5	4.1	243
Chişinău	11.8	0.6	3.2	212
Area				
Urban	11.5	0.7	3.4	415
Rural	13.9	1.6	4.2	742
Mother's education²				
Secondary	14.5	1.7	3.7	525
Professional	11.3	0.7	3.5	285
Higher	12.3	1.5	4.4	330
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	15.2	2.2	4.4	195
Second	11.9	0.9	4.2	247
Middle	13.1	2.1	4.0	224
Fourth	12.4	0.6	3.9	207
Richest	12.2	0.7	3.5	284
Median	12.9	1.3	3.9	1157
Mean for all children (0-35 months old)	12.3	2.0	4.7	1157

¹ MICS indicator 2.10

² For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 12 unweighted cases with "None/primary" are not shown

The adequacy of infant feeding in children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table NU.5. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while infants aged 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft food.

Age-appropriate feeding drops from 36 percent among infants aged 0-5 months to 29 percent among infants aged 6-23 months. The proportion of children aged 6-23 months which are simultaneously breastfed and receive solid, semi-solid or soft food is quite similar by sex, region, area, mother's education level and household wealth index quintiles.

Only one-third of children aged 0-23 months (31 percent) receive age-appropriate feeding. This proportion is around 26 percent in Chişinău and the North regions and around 35 percent in the Central and South regions. Variations by sex, area, mother's education level and wealth index quintiles appear to be insignificant.

Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children 0-23 months old who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Moldova, 2012

	Children 0-5 months old		Children 6-23 months old		Children 0-23 months old	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Sex						
Male	32.9	83	29.3	298	30.1	381
Female	39.4	95	28.2	309	30.8	404
Region						
North	27.4	64	25.7	188	26.1	252
Centre	(41.1)	42	32.8	174	34.4	217
South	(50.2)	43	29.9	129	35.0	172
Chişinău	(29.0)	30	26.2	116	26.8	145
Area						
Urban	30.4	64	27.2	216	28.0	280
Rural	39.7	115	29.6	392	31.9	506
Mother's education^a						
Secondary	34.9	61	31.1	281	31.8	342
Professional	32.6	59	22.6	138	25.6	196
Higher	42.8	58	27.9	178	31.5	236
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	*	27	28.9	98	33.3	125
Second	(32.8)	48	27.0	125	28.6	173
Middle	(39.4)	36	30.8	117	32.9	154
Fourth	(28.6)	28	30.4	109	30.0	138
Richest	34.9	38	27.3	158	28.8	196
Total	36.4	179	28.7	607	30.5	786

¹ MICS indicator 2.6

² MICS indicator 2.14

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 1 unweighted case of No/Primary education for children aged 0-5 months, 7 unweighted cases for children aged 6-23 months, and 8 unweighted cases for children aged 0-23 months are not shown; while 1 unweighted case with "Missing/DK" education for children aged 0-5 months, 4 unweighted cases for children aged 6-23 months, and 5 unweighted cases for children aged 20-23 months are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Appropriate complementary feeding of children from six months to two years old is particularly important for growth and development and the prevention of under-nutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond six months should be accompanied by the consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate complementary foods that help meet nutritional requirements when breast milk is no longer sufficient. This means that two or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods are needed for breastfed children if they are 6-8 months old, and three or more meals if they are 9-23 months old. For children who are 6-23 months and older and are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds are needed. As shown in Table NU.6, almost two-thirds (62 percent) of children aged 6-8 months receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods.

Table NU.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

Percentage of infants 6-8 months old who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day, Moldova, 2012

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		Total	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children 6-8 months old	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children 6-8 months old	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children 6-8 months old
Sex						
Male	(61.2)	46	*	14	67.7	60
Female	(46.9)	36	*	15	56.2	50
Area						
Urban	(71.3)	24	*	13	67.9	37
Rural	(48.0)	57	*	17	59.7	74
Total	55.0	82	83.3	29	62.4	111

¹ MICS indicator 2.12

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.7 below presents the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who received semi-solid or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the day or night preceding the interview by breastfeeding status (see the note in Table NU.7 for a definition of minimum number of times for different age groups). Overall, about one half of children aged 6-23 months (49 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times. Children in the North, Central and South regions are more disadvantaged compared to those in Chişinău, with the percentage of children with minimum meal frequency ranging between 44 percent and 48 percent in the three regions compared to 61 percent in Chişinău. Likewise, the probability of having minimum meal frequency is higher among children from households falling in the fourth and richest wealth index quintiles than among children from poorer households.

Table NU.7: Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children 6-23 months old who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status, Moldova, 2012

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			Total	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children 6-23 months old	Percent receiving at least 2 milk feeds ¹	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children 6-23 months old	Percent with minimum meal frequency ²	Number of children 6-23 months old
Sex							
Male	30.1	124	65.09	64.74	174	50.3	298
Female	29.8	131	62.43	61.49	178	48.0	309
Age in months							
6-8	24.9	82	(98.0)	(98.0)	29	44.2	111
9-11	29.4	70	(86.9)	(79.7)	40	47.7	110
12-17	34.5	77	66.5	65.1	113	52.7	189
18-23	(33.7)	27	50.5	51.8	170	49.3	197
Region							
North	25.7	75	59.8	56.7	113	44.4	188
Centre	29.7	84	64.3	65.4	90	48.1	174
South	25.6	53	62.9	61.6	76	46.7	129
Chişinău	43.3	43	70.1	71.8	73	61.2	116
Area							
Urban	32.1	76	63.6	63.5	139	52.4	216
Rural	29.0	179	63.8	62.9	213	47.4	392
Mother's education^a							
Secondary	29.5	140	67.6	62.8	142	46.3	281
Professional	(35.5)	45	60.8	59.8	92	51.8	138
Higher	27.5	62	61.8	66.9	116	53.3	178
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(30.0)	50	(65.3)	(60.4)	48	44.8	98
Second	(22.9)	56	60.7	61.1	69	44.0	125
Middle	(24.5)	50	62.2	58.1	67	43.7	117
Fourth	(39.8)	42	65.9	59.2	68	51.8	109
Richest	34.3	58	64.8	71.7	101	58.1	158
Total	29.9	255	63.7	63.1	352	49.2	607

¹ MICS indicator 2.15

² MICS indicator 2.13

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 7 unweighted case of "None/primary" education for currently breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months and 7 unweighted cases for all children are not shown (there are no cases for children aged 6-23 months currently not breastfeeding); 2 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for currently breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months, 2 unweighted cases for currently not breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months, and 4 unweighted cases for all children are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Note: Among currently breastfeeding children aged 6-8 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid or soft foods 2 times or more. Among currently breastfeeding children aged 9-23 months, receipt of solid, semi-solid or soft foods at least 3 times constitutes minimum meal frequency. For non-breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, and milk feeds, at least 4 times during the previous day.

Among currently breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months, nearly one-third (30 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times and this proportion was comparable by sex, area, region, mother's education level and household wealth index quintiles (Table NU.7).

Among non-breastfeeding children, almost two-thirds were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds four times or more (63 percent). There were no clear differentials by age, region, mother's educational level and household wealth index quintiles.

The continued practice of bottle feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and a lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.8 shows that bottle feeding is still prevalent in Moldova (50 percent). This proportion is higher in Chişinău (69 percent) compared with the other three regions (44 to 48

percent). The probability of bottle-feeding is higher among children in the urban areas (61 percent) compared to the rural areas (44 percent). The proportion of children fed with a bottle with a nipple tends to increase with the household's wealth index. Forty-two percent of children aged 0-5 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple.

Table NU.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children 0-23 months old who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of children 0-23 months old fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children 0-23 months old
Sex		
Male	51.7	381
Female	48.8	404
Age in months		
0-5	42.3	179
6-11	68.0	221
12-23	43.6	386
Region		
North	47.8	252
Centre	44.9	217
South	44.4	172
Chişinău	69.1	145
Area		
Urban	60.8	280
Rural	44.3	506
Mother's education^a		
Secondary	49.4	342
Professional	46.7	196
Higher	53.9	236
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	42.3	125
Second	38.4	173
Middle	49.7	154
Fourth	56.4	138
Richest	61.6	196
Total	50.2	786

¹ MICS indicator 2.11

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 5 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (≥ 15 parts per million).

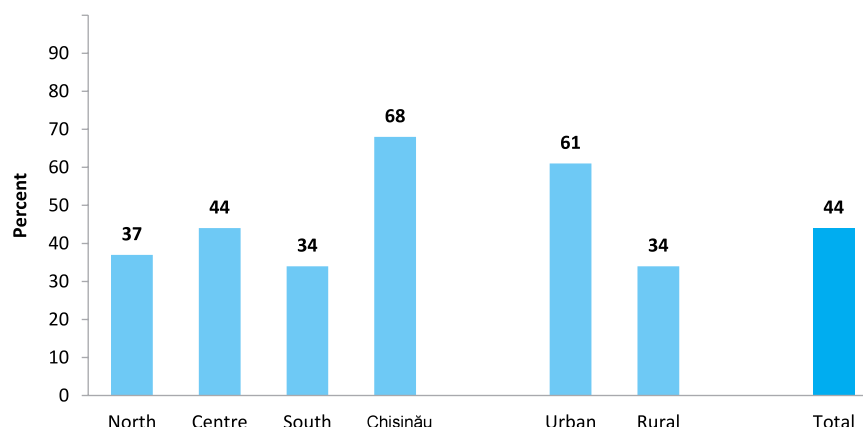
The salt iodization programme has been implemented in the Republic of Moldova since 1998. Until 2010, iodization of salt available on the domestic market and salt used in the food industry was mandatory. The third consecutive National Programme to eliminate iodine deficiency disorders by the year 2015, approved by the Government in August 2011, provides for maintenance of salt iodization as a main public health strategy. Along with iodized salt, the marketing of non-iodized salt was authorized after 12 years. This, together with the persistence of prejudice according to which iodized salt would adversely affect the quality of pickles, canned and other products, as well as communication campaigns relating to promotion of utilization of iodized salt have contributed to reducing consumption of iodized salt in favour of the non-iodized variety. In this context, the objective of increasing the use of adequately iodized salt to at least 90 percent of households by 2014, so as stipulated in the National Programme, and the sustainable maintenance of the above-mentioned ratio is problematic. The supply of iodine from other food sources is unlikely because of said foods' low accessibility, particularly for vulnerable groups within the population.

Table NU.9: Iodized salt consumption*Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Moldova, 2012*

Region	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with Salt test result				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM ¹		
Region								
North	95.5	3715	0.9	49.5	12.5	37.1	100.0	3580
Centre	94.7	3359	0.9	40.6	14.7	43.9	100.0	3208
South	93.6	2090	0.9	54.1	11.2	33.7	100.0	1974
Chişinău	91.4	2190	0.9	14.4	16.5	68.2	100.0	2019
Area								
Urban	93.0	4350	0.9	23.1	14.8	61.3	100.0	4080
Rural	94.8	7004	0.9	52.1	13.0	34.0	100.0	6700
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	93.5	2820	1.9	62.6	12.0	23.5	100.0	2687
Second	95.0	2223	0.7	50.2	13.2	35.9	100.0	2126
Middle	95.3	2126	0.2	41.0	12.6	46.2	100.0	2030
Fourth	94.1	2144	0.4	27.4	15.6	56.6	100.0	2027
Richest	92.7	2041	0.9	15.5	15.6	67.9	100.0	1911
Ethnicity of household head								
Moldovan/Romanian	94.5	9029	0.8	41.4	13.7	44.0	100.0	8601
Russian	91.7	597	2.0	23.5	14.6	60.0	100.0	559
Ukrainian	93.1	982	0.7	46.3	11.5	41.5	100.0	921
Roma (Gypsy)	96.9	67	2.3	38.2	10.7	48.8	100.0	66
Gagauz	93.1	410	0.7	47.0	12.1	40.1	100.0	384
Other ethnic group	91.8	269	0.9	43.1	20.9	35.1	100.0	249
Total	94.1	11354	0.9	41.1	13.7	44.3	100.0	10780

¹ MICS indicator 2.16

In about 94 percent of eligible households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodate content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodate. Table NU.9 shows that in a very small proportion of households (1 percent), no salt was available. In less than half (44 percent) of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodate, i.e. it was adequately iodized. Almost two-thirds (61 percent) of urban households were found to be using adequately iodized salt as compared to only one-third (34 percent) in rural areas. Use of adequately iodized salt was lowest in the South (34 percent) and North regions (37 percent) and highest in Chişinău (68 percent). The wealthiest households consume adequately iodized salt three times more frequently (68 percent) than the poorest households (24 percent), (Table NU.9 and Figure NU.4).

**Figure NU.4: Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Moldova, 2012**

Children's Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A is essential for eye health and the proper functioning of the immune system. It is found in foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables, although the amount of vitamin A readily available to the body from these sources varies widely. In developing areas of the world, where vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, the daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Inadequate intakes are further compromised by increased requirements for the vitamin as children grow or during periods of illness, as well as increased losses during

common childhood infections. As a result, vitamin A deficiency is quite prevalent in the developing world and particularly in countries with the highest burden of under-five deaths.

The 1990 World Summit for Children set the goal of virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness, by the year 2000. This goal was also endorsed at the Policy Conference on Ending Hidden Hunger in 1991, the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, and the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in 2002. The critical role of vitamin A for child health and immune function also makes control of deficiency a primary component of child survival efforts, and therefore critical to the achievement of the fourth Millennium Development Goal: a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality by the year 2015.

For countries with vitamin A deficiency problems, current international recommendations call for high-dose vitamin A supplementation every four to six months, targeted to all children aged 6-59 months living in affected areas. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Giving vitamin A to new mothers who are breastfeeding helps protect their children during the first months of their lives and helps to replenish the mother's vitamin A stores which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation. For countries with vitamin A supplementation programmes, the definition of the indicator is the percent of children 6-59 months of age receiving at least one high dose vitamin A supplement in the last six months.

Within the six months prior to the survey, a quarter (26 percent) of children 6-59 months old received a high dose of vitamin A supplement, as reported by mothers (Table NU.10). There are no clear differentials in children's vitamin A supplementation by sex, region, area, age, mother's education level and household wealth index quintiles.

Table NU.10: Children's vitamin A supplementation

Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, according to mothers' report, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of children who received Vitamin A in the last 6 months ¹	Number of children 6-59 months old
Sex		
Male	26.8	872
Female	24.5	818
Region		
North	29.3	521
Centre	24.8	510
South	20.9	352
Chişinău	26.6	308
Area		
Urban	29.1	618
Rural	23.7	1073
Age in months		
6-11	22.2	221
12-23	24.0	386
24-35	26.5	372
36-47	28.3	377
48-59	26.1	335
Mother's education²		
Secondary	25.7	812
Professional	28.0	389
Higher	24.8	457
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	27.4	304
Second	23.5	352
Middle	23.9	334
Fourth	26.0	297
Richest	27.5	403
Total	25.7	1690

¹ This indicator corresponds to MICS indicator 2.17, but is calculated based on the mother's report only

² For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 17 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 16 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early months and years. Those who survive have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; and are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition conditions. Three factors have most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies.

Table NU.11: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percent of live births:		Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
	Below 2500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
North	5.4	99.3	236
Centre	6.6	98.9	204
South	5.5	100.0	160
Chişinău	5.8	98.5	150
Area			
Urban	6.0	99.2	291
Rural	5.7	99.2	459
Mother's education^a			
Secondary	7.5	99.2	310
Professional	4.8	98.4	184
Higher	4.1	99.7	244
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	8.2	98.6	114
Second	7.3	100.0	151
Middle	5.3	100.0	148
Fourth	4.4	100.0	129
Richest	4.6	97.9	208
Total	5.8	99.2	750

¹ MICS indicator 2.18

² MICS indicator 2.19

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 5 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Overall, 99 percent of infants were weighed at birth and approximately six percent of infants were estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.11). There are no clear differentials in low birth weight by background characteristics. Iron and iodine deficiency may be a cause of six percent of low birth weight infants.

Anaemia

Anaemia is characterized by reduction in haemoglobin and red blood cell numbers. Haemoglobin enables oxygen transportation to organs and tissues in the human body. The decrease in haemoglobin concentration in the blood leads to reduced oxygen availability to tissues and organs, which is manifested by multiple symptoms that occur in anaemic people: general weakness, fatigue, and reduced resistance to infections.

Anaemia is a serious problem for pregnant women, leading to premature birth, low birth weight and various childbirth complications. Anaemia in children is associated with impaired cognitive performance and psychomotor development. Iron deficiency, the primary cause of anaemia, is caused by inadequate dietary

intake of bioavailable iron, as well as increased iron needs during periods of rapid growth and development, such as pregnancy and childhood. Iron deficiency is one of the main micronutrient deficiencies globally. Iron deficiency estimates are normally based on anaemia prevalence estimates.

Anaemia testing was done for children aged 6-59 months and women of reproductive age aged 15-49 years as a country-specific addition to MICS. Determining the level of anaemia was based on determining the level of haemoglobin in the blood. Haemoglobin concentration was measured using a HemoCue photometer.

Table AN.1 shows the prevalence of anaemia in children aged 6-59 months. One-fifth of children suffer from anaemia (21 percent): 16 percent from a mild form, and five percent – from a moderate form. The prevalence of anaemia decreases consistently with age, from 41 percent in children in the age group 6-9 months to 14 percent in children aged 48-59 months. Among the most disadvantaged are children in rural areas, in South and Central regions, those of 4th birth order, those coming from the poorest households and those whose mothers have secondary education. Anaemia is more common in children born at intervals of less than 24 months and of 24-47 months between births.

Table AN.1: Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children 6-59 months old classified as having anaemia, Moldova, 2012

	Anaemia status				Number of children 6-59 months old
	Any anaemia ¹ (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-9	40.9	29.7	10.3	0.9	127
10-11	(27.9)	(21.6)	(6.3)	(0.0)	55
12-17	32.0	22.8	8.3	0.8	171
18-23	23.2	13.3	9.9	0.0	173
24-35	16.8	11.6	4.8	0.3	321
36-47	16.8	14.5	2.3	0.0	305
48-59	13.9	11.9	2.0	0.0	269
Sex					
Male	19.9	15.7	3.9	0.3	735
Female	23.0	16.0	6.8	0.2	687
Area					
Urban	16.0	11.2	4.5	0.2	471
Rural	24.1	18.2	5.7	0.3	950
Region					
North	19.3	15.2	3.8	0.3	453
Centre	23.9	17.5	6.5	0.0	446
South	25.5	17.9	7.0	0.6	304
Chişinău	14.9	11.0	3.7	0.2	218
Birth order					
1	19.9	15.6	4.3	0.0	615
2-3	21.9	14.3	7.3	0.2	583
4+	31.8	24.5	5.2	2.1	69
Mother not interviewed, but in household	*	*	*	*	19
Cannot be determined ²	21.3	18.7	1.9	0.7	154
Birth interval in months					
First birth ³	20.1	15.6	4.5	0.0	623
< 24	26.7	19.5	7.2	0.0	89
24 - 47	28.7	19.2	9.1	0.5	178
48+	19.0	12.7	5.8	0.5	379
Cannot be determined ²	21.3	18.7	1.9	0.7	154
Mother's education^a					
Secondary	24.5	17.9	6.2	0.5	718
Professional	17.3	13.5	3.7	0.1	322
Higher	18.6	13.9	4.7	0.0	353
Mother's age					
15-19	(45.9)	(24.6)	(21.3)	(0.0)	32
20-24	25.4	21.5	3.9	0.0	295
25-29	20.8	13.0	7.6	0.2	490
30-34	18.6	14.2	4.4	0.0	301
35-49	18.6	14.5	3.0	1.1	238
50+	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	65

Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	31.8	22.7	8.6	0.5	285
Second	23.2	17.6	5.7	0.0	316
Middle	18.4	14.2	3.8	0.4	285
Fourth	18.3	13.1	4.8	0.3	242
Richest	15.0	11.2	3.7	0.1	293
Total	21.4	15.9	5.3	0.3	1422

¹ Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, AN.1

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC, 1998).

g/dl = grams per decilitre

² Children whose mothers were not interviewed.

³ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 15 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 16 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table AN.2 shows the prevalence of anaemia in women. The haemoglobin level was tested among 5,364 women who gave their consent to testing by active informed consent. More than a quarter (26 percent) of women between 15 and 49 years old were found to be anaemic; 22 percent are mildly anaemic and 4 percent are moderately and severely anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia tends to increase with age, from 24 percent in women aged 15-19 years to 31 percent in women aged 45-49 years. Anaemia probability grows along with the number of children born. Women in rural areas and those from the Central region are the most affected. The prevalence of anaemia decreases along with the increase in the mother's education level and household wealth. There are no differences by maternity status: "pregnant," "breastfeeding" or "neither." About one-fifth of children with non-anaemic mothers suffer from anaemia (Table AN.3).

Table AN.2: Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, Moldova, 2012

	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of women age 15-49
	Any anaemia ¹	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
	Not pregnant: <12.0 g/dl Pregnant: <11.0 g/dl	Not pregnant: 10.0-11.9 g/dl Pregnant: 10.0-10.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
Age group					
15-19	23.9	19.5	4.3	0.1	805
20-24	21.2	19.3	1.8	0.1	802
25-29	24.0	22.4	1.6	0.0	841
30-34	24.8	21.1	3.6	0.1	783
35-39	29.4	24.7	4.2	0.5	713
40-44	27.5	23.3	4.0	0.1	682
45-49	30.8	25.8	4.6	0.4	737
Number of children ever born					
0	22.3	18.8	3.4	0.2	1553
1	25.8	22.4	3.2	0.1	1267
2, 3	27.9	24.4	3.2	0.2	2297
4+	28.1	22.4	5.7	0.0	247
Maternity status					
Pregnant	26.3	17.7	8.6	0.0	165
Breastfeeding only	27.7	24.7	3.0	0.0	397
Neither	25.6	22.2	3.3	0.2	4802
Smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	19.0	16.9	2.1	0.0	390
Does not smoke	26.3	22.6	3.5	0.2	4974
Area					
Urban	21.7	19.0	2.5	0.2	2135
Rural	28.5	24.3	4.0	0.2	3228
Region					
North	24.8	21.3	3.2	0.3	1665
Centre	29.5	24.9	4.4	0.2	1596
South	26.4	23.5	2.9	0.0	1001
Chişinău	21.3	18.4	2.7	0.1	1102
Education					
None/primary	(21.8)	(21.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Secondary	27.2	23.3	3.7	0.2	2429
Professional	26.6	22.5	4.0	0.2	1584
Higher	22.6	20.3	2.2	0.1	1300
Missing/DK	(8.5)	(5.7)	(2.8)	(0.0)	27

Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	31.4	27.9	3.5	0.0	688
Second	29.1	24.9	3.7	0.4	974
Middle	26.8	22.8	3.8	0.2	1213
Fourth	24.8	20.6	4.1	0.1	1232
Richest	20.2	18.0	2.0	0.2	1256
Total	25.8	22.2	3.4	0.2	5364

¹ Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, AN.2

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using CDC formulas (CDC, 1998).

g/dl = grams per decilitre

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table AN.3: Prevalence of anaemia in children by anaemia status of mother

Percentage of children 6-59 months old classified as having anaemia, by anaemia status of mother, Moldova, 2012

Anaemia status of mother	Anaemia status of child				Number of children 6-59 months old
	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	
No anaemia	19.9	14.6	5.1	0.3	997
Any anaemia	25.6	18.0	7.3	0.3	343
Mild anaemia	25.4	17.7	7.7	0.0	314
Moderate anaemia	(29.2)	(21.4)	(3.8)	(4.0)	28
Severe anaemia	*	*	*	*	1
Mother not tested	22.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	81
Total	21.4	15.9	5.3	0.3	1422

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC, 1998). Table includes only cases with anaemia measurements for both mothers and children.

g/dl = grams per decilitre

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table AN.4 shows the micronutrient intake among mothers. Five percent of women who had live births in the last two years preceding the survey have reported signs of night blindness. Estimates made after adjustments for women who also reported daytime vision problems show that the proportion of women who suffer from night blindness is three percent. Night blindness shares does not vary across age groups, area, regions, number of children born, mother's education, and household wealth index quintiles.

Table AN.4: Micronutrient intake among mothers

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who experienced night blindness during the pregnancy for the last birth and at least 45 days within the first trimester of pregnancy, percentage who took iron supplements during pregnancy for the last birth for specific numbers of days and percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who live in households with adequately iodised salt, Moldova, 2012

Age group	Percentage of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who:			Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth:				Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who live in households with adequately iodised salt ²	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who live in the household with a live birth in the two years preceding two years		
	Reported night blindness during pregnancy	Reported only night blindness adjusted ¹	Took folic acid during pregnancy	Took folic acid at least 45 days within first trimester	None	< 60 days	60-89 days			90+	Don't know / Missing
15-19	(1.0)	(1.0)	(34.5)	(28.6)	(8.0)	(24.7)	(5.9)	(42.0)	(19.5)	100.0	42
20-24	3.2	1.0	55.5	43.5	5.6	32.2	14.2	37.5	10.4	100.0	226
25-29	5.6	3.2	68.3	52.3	5.1	23.9	12.6	43.6	14.8	100.0	261
30-34	6.9	5.2	73.3	54.4	5.6	28.2	14.5	40.6	11.1	100.0	146
35-39	2.2	1.3	46.1	40.4	4.1	22.2	15.3	46.4	12.1	100.0	63
40-44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Number of children ever born											
1	4.2	3.0	62.8	50.5	4.6	26.6	13.2	41.3	14.2	100.0	357
2, 3	4.5	1.7	63.2	47.7	5.2	29.5	14.1	41.0	10.3	100.0	357
4+	(7.5)	(7.5)	(41.8)	(28.1)	(13.7)	(11.7)	(16.2)	(37.8)	(20.6)	100.0	36
Mother's age at birth											
<20	0.6	0.6	37.7	27.3	5.0	33.9	9.2	36.8	15.2	100.0	67
20-34	5.1	2.9	65.5	50.7	5.5	26.7	13.4	42.1	12.4	100.0	623
35+	2.3	1.3	52.0	44.3	4.2	25.6	23.0	34.3	13.0	100.0	61
Area											
Urban	5.5	3.7	71.3	56.9	5.1	25.1	12.9	43.7	13.2	100.0	291
Rural	3.9	1.9	56.1	42.5	5.5	28.7	14.3	39.2	12.3	100.0	459
Region											
North	3.4	0.9	58.4	44.1	5.0	27.3	15.4	41.1	11.2	100.0	236
Centre	6.1	3.9	58.8	43.2	7.3	26.7	7.8	44.3	13.9	100.0	204
South	4.0	1.9	57.9	45.5	3.4	30.6	17.8	32.4	15.7	100.0	160
Chişinău	4.5	4.2	76.2	63.8	5.3	24.5	15.0	45.3	10.0	100.0	150
Education³											
Secondary	4.3	3.0	50.7	37.8	4.1	28.2	14.5	37.6	15.6	100.0	310
Professional	2.5	.5	58.4	44.9	6.4	33.2	12.4	36.1	12.0	100.0	184
Higher	6.5	3.7	81.1	65.1	5.5	22.1	12.9	50.6	8.8	100.0	244
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	0.0	0.0	36.2	28.4	6.0	21.2	23.2	30.0	19.5	100.0	114
Second	4.9	3.4	56.7	46.4	4.4	30.1	9.9	46.9	8.8	100.0	151
Middle	2.7	0.9	58.4	43.9	4.4	35.5	12.8	36.9	10.5	100.0	148
Fourth	4.4	2.5	69.9	51.0	5.2	25.5	14.9	42.0	12.2	100.0	129
Richest	8.0	4.6	77.5	61.3	6.2	23.8	11.4	45.0	13.6	100.0	208
Total	4.5	2.6	62.0	48.1	5.3	27.3	13.8	41.0	12.7	100.0	750

¹ Women who reported night blindness but did not report difficulty with vision during the day.

² Salt containing 15 ppm of iodate or more. Excludes women in households in which salt was not tested.

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with no/primary education and 5 unweighted cases with missing/DK education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Iron and folic acid supplements are a good way of meeting the specific needs that pregnant women (as a distinct population group) have. As shown in Table AN.4, 62 percent of women who have had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey took folic acid supplements during pregnancy and only 48 percent took them for 45 days during the first trimester. The corresponding figure for urban areas was 57 percent and for Chişinău 64 percent. The proportion of women who took folic acid for 45 days and more grows in tandem with the increase in woman's education level and the households' wealth.

Among women who took iron supplements in the form of tablets or syrup during pregnancy of their last delivery, only 41 percent have taken such supplements over a period of more than 90 days; 14 percent took them for a period of 60 to 89 days, and 27 percent for less than 60 days. The probability of iron supplementation is higher among women with higher education and among those residing in urban areas. Differences in pregnant women's iron supplementation are insignificant compared to other background characteristics.

The data in Table AN.4 shows that only half (51 percent) of women aged 15-49 who have had a live birth in the last two years preceding the survey live in households with adequately iodized salt. The proportion of women with a live birth during the last two years living in households with adequately iodized salt is 1.5 times higher in urban areas compared to rural areas and in Chişinău compared to other regions. Women with higher education and in wealthier households consume iodized salt more frequently than those in the poorest households and with lower levels of education.

Vaccinations

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce infant mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the four decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunization of children under the age of one at a national rate of 90 percent, with at least 80 percent coverage in each district or equivalent administrative unit.

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, three doses of the Hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine, three doses of the *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months. The vaccination schedule followed by the Republic of Moldova National Immunization Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations as well as three or four doses of vaccine against viral Hepatitis B, three doses of vaccine against *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (since 2009), and the mumps and rubella vaccine. The vaccine against *Haemophilus influenzae* type b infection was administered in the composition of quadrivalent and pentavalent DPT-Hib and DPT-HepB-Hib between 2009 and 2011, while the measles vaccine is administered together with the mumps and rubella vaccines in the combined MMR vaccine. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life, except for the MMR vaccine to be received by children between 12 and 15 months of age. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunization coverage in the 2012 Moldova MICS are made for children aged 15-26 months, which provides a reasonable period of three months to assess immunization coverage with MMR.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under five in the interviewed households. In Moldova data on vaccinations are recorded in the Medical Card on the Child's Development Form (112/e) or the Vaccination Card or Register (Forms 063/e or 063-1/e), which are usually kept by family doctors in primary healthcare facilities at the location of the child's medical record. Furthermore, the "Vaccination Certificate" (Form 063-3/e) which also records data about vaccinations, and is kept by parents or caretakers in the household, has been implemented since 2002.

In the 2012 Moldova MICS, vaccination data were collected from medical facility register forms, vaccination certificates kept in households, as well as mothers'/caretakers' recall. All mothers or caretakers of children under five were asked to provide vaccination certificates. If the vaccination certificate for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination certificate was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio, DPT and Hepatitis B, how many doses were received. After completing interviews in the household and obtaining the address of the child's primary healthcare facility, a visit was made to the facility to obtain the child's immunization information from available medical documents. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from vaccination certificates kept in the household, vaccination records kept at medical facilities and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child. The data obtained are shown in Table CH.1.

The denominator for the table is comprised of children aged 15-26 months and only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to medical vaccination documents or the mother's report. In the last column, only those who were vaccinated by 12 months of age (15 months for MMR) as recommended by WHO and UNICEF, are included. For children without documented vaccination data, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with documented vaccination data.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children age 15-26 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by 12 months of age (by 15 months for MMR), Moldova, 2012

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated by 12 months of age (by 15 months of age for MMR)
	Data from medical facility documents	Vaccination certificate	Mother's report	Any of these sources	
BCG¹	94.3	1.1	2.6	98.0	97.8
Polio					
1	92.9	0.9	2.7	96.6	94.8
2	90.9	1.4	3.0	95.3	94.5
3 ²	90.1	1.2	2.2	93.6	88.5
DPT					
1	92.3	1.2	2.8	96.3	94.3
2	90.5	1.4	2.9	94.7	92.0
3 ³	89.4	1.2	2.7	93.3	90.6
Measles, Mumps, Rubella⁴	88.4	0.4	4.0	92.8	89.3
HepB					
At birth	90.2	0.3	5.4	95.9	95.9
1	94.9	1.1	2.1	98.0	97.9
2	92.7	2.0	1.9	96.5	96.4
3 ⁵	90.9	0.7	2.2	93.7	93.6
All vaccinations	87.4	0.0	1.2	88.7	78.8
No vaccinations	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Number of children age 15-26 months	383	383	383	383	383

¹ MICS indicator 3.1

² MICS indicator 3.2

³ MICS indicator 3.3

⁴ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3

⁵ MICS indicator 3.5

The data in Table CH.1 show that by the age of 12 months, 98 percent of children age 15-26 months received a BCG vaccination, 98 percent the first dose of Hepatitis B vaccine and 94-95 percent the first doses of DPT and Polio vaccines. Where the primary vaccination course requires three doses, the proportion of vaccination coverage declines for subsequent doses of Hepatitis B vaccine to 96 percent for the second dose, and 94 percent for the third dose. There is also a decline in the Polio vaccination from 95 percent for the second dose, and 89 percent for the third dose, as well as in DPT: 92 percent for the second dose, and 91 percent for the third dose. However, the dropout rate does not exceed 10 percent for any vaccination, reaching six percent for Polio and four percent for both Hepatitis B and DPT vaccines. The coverage for the MMR vaccine by 15 months is 89 percent. The percentage of children who received all WHO and UNICEF recommended vaccinations, as also stipulated by the Moldovan National Schedule for the primary immunization cycle in the first year of life, is 79 percent. Figure CH.1 shows data that reflect the vaccination coverage among children aged 15-26 months with vaccines included in the primary immunization cycle.

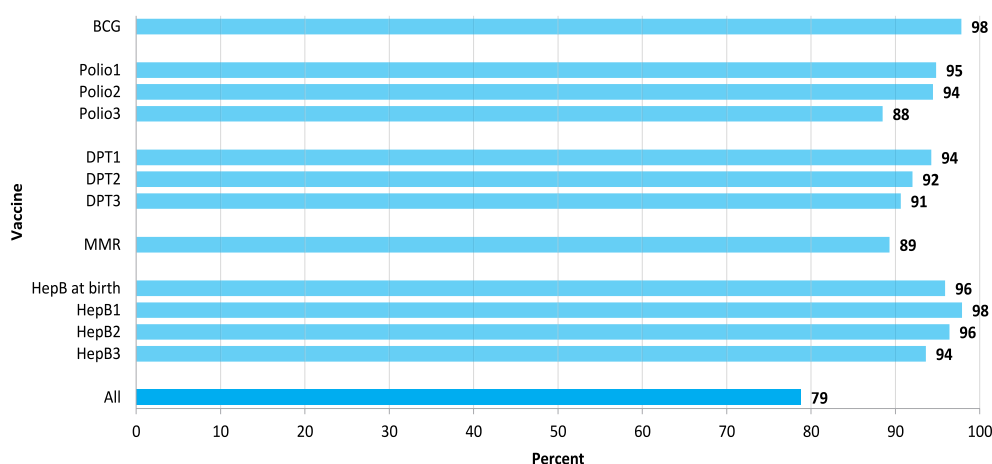


Figure CH.1: Percentage of children age 15-26 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months of age (by 15 months for MMR), Moldova, 2012

Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children aged 12-26 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information obtained from three different sources: vaccination records in medical facilities, Vaccination Certificates kept at home, and mothers'/caretakers' reports. Vaccination documents have been seen by the interviewer for 95 percent of children, with the percentage ranging from 89 percent in Chişinău to 97 percent in the South and Central regions. The proportion of children who received no vaccine is only one percent. By analysing data shown in Table CH.2, no significant differences in vaccination coverage by sex or region (North, Central, and South) were found. A significantly lower and insufficient vaccination coverage ratio can be noted for children in urban areas (82 percent) compared to rural areas (93 percent), the lowest being in Chişinău (71 percent). A downward trend is also observed in the level of vaccination coverage consistently with the increase in mother's education.

The highest vaccination schedule dropout rates were also found in Chişinău (nine percent for DPT and Polio, and six percent for Hepatitis B).

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 15-26 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Moldova, 2012

Sex	Percentage of children who received:												Percentage with health facility immunization records or vaccination card seen	Number of children age 15-26 months	
	Polio			DPT			Hep B			All					
	BCG	1	2	3	1	2	3	Measles	1		2	3			None
Male	97.7	97.2	95.3	92.6	96.4	94.5	92.6	90.4	98.0	96.3	92.5	0.8	87.2	94.8	191
Female	98.3	96.0	95.2	94.5	96.2	94.9	94.0	95.1	98.0	96.7	94.9	1.0	90.0	95.9	192
Region															
North	98.6	96.4	95.8	94.0	96.4	95.8	94.4	93.9	98.0	96.4	94.3	1.4	91.3	96.5	116
Centre	98.8	98.0	97.4	97.4	97.4	96.8	96.8	94.1	100.0	97.4	93.9	0.0	91.8	97.0	117
South	100.0	100.0	98.3	97.5	100.0	98.3	97.5	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.2	0.0	96.6	97.2	78
Chişinău	93.5	90.8	87.7	82.2	90.3	85.6	81.2	81.3	92.7	91.4	86.3	2.6	70.5	88.9	71
Area															
Urban	96.9	94.3	92.0	87.6	93.7	90.6	87.0	87.9	96.1	93.4	89.8	1.2	81.6	91.7	151
Rural	98.7	98.1	97.5	97.5	98.1	97.5	97.5	96.0	99.3	98.6	96.3	0.7	93.4	97.8	232
Mother's education^a															
Secondary	99.8	98.4	96.9	96.1	98.4	97.1	96.5	93.1	99.5	98.2	95.6	0.0	91.8	98.8	172
Professional	97.1	97.5	96.8	95.8	96.4	95.8	95.8	95.8	97.1	95.3	94.1	1.9	93.3	93.1	105
Higher	95.9	93.2	91.5	88.1	93.2	90.3	86.7	89.6	97.1	95.6	90.5	1.5	79.8	92.5	102
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	(100.0)	(98.7)	(98.7)	(98.7)	(98.7)	(98.7)	(98.7)	(98.7)	(98.7)	(98.7)	(98.7)	(0.0)	(98.6)	(98.7)	56
Second	100.0	96.9	96.9	96.1	96.9	96.9	96.1	96.9	100.0	96.9	95.4	0.0	94.3	99.5	74
Middle	100.0	100.0	99.1	98.4	100.0	99.1	98.4	96.2	99.2	100.0	98.3	0.0	95.2	95.0	81
Fourth	96.1	96.3	92.8	91.2	97.3	93.7	91.1	89.0	96.9	96.4	89.7	2.1	80.3	94.1	76
Richest	95.1	92.5	90.9	86.4	90.7	88.0	85.6	86.2	96.0	92.3	88.7	2.0	79.9	91.6	95
Total	98.0	96.6	95.3	93.6	96.3	94.7	93.3	92.8	98.0	96.5	93.7	0.9	88.7	95.4	383

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 1 unweighted case with no/primary education and 4 unweighted cases with missing/DK education are not shown
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Diarrhoea Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from the loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

At the global level, the following goals have been set: 1) reduce by one half death due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

In the 2012 Moldova MICS, the prevalence of diarrhoea was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers whether their child under the age of five had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually drinks and eats.

Tables CH.3 and CH.4 show that seven percent of children aged 0-59 months in Moldova had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. The peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurs in the weaning period, among children aged 12-23 months (Table CH.3).

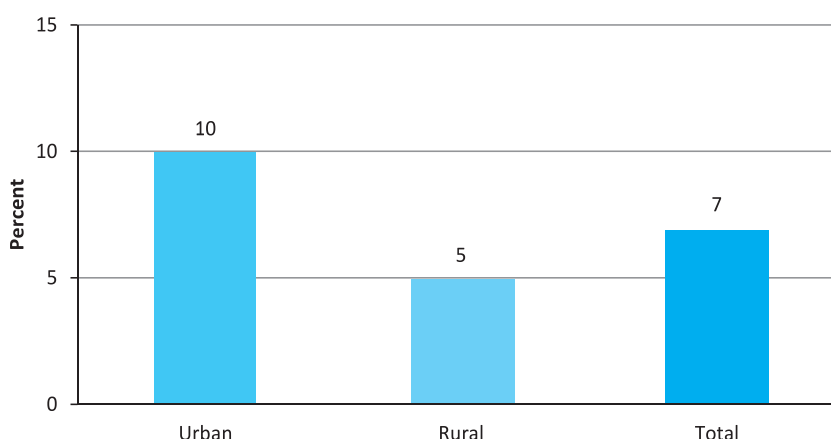


Figure CH.2: Percent of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks preceding the survey, Moldova, 2012

The prevalence of diarrhoea among children under-5 is ten percent in urban areas and five percent in rural areas (Figure CH.2). Oral rehydration treatment (ORT) (ORS packets or increased fluid intake) with continued feeding is the recommended solution for diarrhoea in children.

Table CH.3: Oral rehydration solutions

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions, Moldova, 2012

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received ORS (fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid)	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks
Sex				
Male	5.9	955	35.0	56
Female	7.6	914	46.7	69
Region				
North	8.1	584	(38.5)	47
Centre	5.8	552	(45.5)	32
South	6.0	395	(46.7)	24
Chişinău	6.6	338	(36.4)	22
Area				
Urban	9.6	682	34.2	66
Rural	5.0	1187	(49.4)	60
Age in months				
0-11	9.3	400	(31.8)	37
12-23	10.7	386	(48.7)	41
24-35	6.3	372	*	23
36-47	4.7	377	*	18
48-59	1.7	335	*	6
Mother's education^a				
Secondary	5.3	873	(45.4)	46
Professional	6.3	448	(34.4)	28
Higher	9.1	515	43.7	47
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	4.1	332	*	14
Second	4.3	400	*	17
Middle	8.9	370	(40.1)	33
Fourth	6.9	326	*	22
Richest	8.8	441	28.6	39
Total	6.7	1869	41.5	125

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 18 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education for children age 0-59 months, and 1 unweighted case for children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks are not shown; and 17 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for children age 0-59 months, and 3 unweighted cases for children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Slightly more than one third (38 percent) of children under five with diarrhoea drank more than usual, while 62 percent drank the same or less (Table CH.4). Ninety-two percent ate somewhat less, the same or more (continued feeding), while seven percent ate much less. A larger proportion of boys were given somewhat less to eat, compared to girls (41 percent compared to 19 percent).

Table CH.4: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Moldova, 2012

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:						Eating practices during diarrhoea:						Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks		
	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Total	Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stopped food		Had never been given food	Total
Sex															
Male	5.9	955	2.8	10.2	46.4	40.6	100.0	3.3	40.6	38.8	15.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	56
Female	7.6	914	4.0	7.6	52.0	36.4	100.0	9.3	18.7	66.5	3.3	1.3	0.9	100.0	69
Total	6.7	1869	3.5	8.8	49.5	38.3	100.0	6.6	28.5	54.1	8.9	0.7	1.2	100.0	125

Table CH.5 provides the proportion of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 61 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids. Combining the information in Table CH.4 with those in Table CH.3 on oral rehydration therapy, it can be observed that 55 percent of children either received ORT **and**, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. Twenty percent of children were not given any treatment or drug. Referring to other treatments administered in diarrhoea management, a rate of 16 percent of antibiotics use can be mentioned.

Table CH.5: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments, Moldova, 2012

	Children with diarrhoea who received:		Other treatments:								Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks	
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Pill or syrup				Injection		Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other		Not given any treatment or drug
			Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic				
Sex												
Male	58.6	55.3	16.2	10.4	20.0	2.3	2.3	2.8	7.9	12.6	18.5	56
Female	62.5	54.1	13.1	12.5	11.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	13.6	11.6	21.2	69
Area												
Urban	62.8	54.9	13.2	15.7	17.5	4.2	2.0	0.0	11.6	12.8	16.6	66
Rural	(58.5)	(54.3)	(15.9)	(6.9)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(10.3)	(11.2)	(23.7)	60
Total	60.7	54.7	14.5	11.5	15.5	2.2	1.0	1.3	11.0	12.0	20.0	125

¹ MICS indicator 3.8

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-5s with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections.

In the survey, the prevalence of suspected pneumonia was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers whether their child under age five had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were due to a problem in the chest.

Prevalence of Suspected Pneumonia among Children

Data in Table CH.6 shows that three percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 80 percent were taken to an appropriate healthcare provider.

More than one-half of children (52 percent) were taken to a centre for family doctors/office of the family doctor, while a smaller percentage were taken to a government hospital (19 percent) or a health centre (18 percent). A small percentage of children were taken to private sources: two percent were taken to a private hospital/clinic, two percent to a private pharmacy, and one percent to a private physician.

Overall, 82 percent of children with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks preceding the survey received antibiotics (Table CH.6).

Table CH.6: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics, Moldova, 2012

Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to:									Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks	
		Public sources			Private sources			Other source					
		Govt. hospital	Health centre	Centre for family doctors/ office of family doctor	Private hospital/ clinic	Private physician	Private pharmacy	Relative or friend	Other	Any appropriate provider ¹			
Total	3.4	1869	18.8	17.8	52.2	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.7	79.2	81.9	63

¹ MICS indicator 3.9

² MICS indicator 3.10

Knowledge of the Danger Signs of Pneumonia

Obviously, the mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is fever (91 percent). Overall, two percent of women know of two of the danger signs of pneumonia – fast and difficult breathing. Seven percent of mothers and caretakers identified fast breathing and 16 percent - difficult breathing as the symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider (Table CH.7).

Table CH.7: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of mothers and caretakers of children age 0-59 months by symptoms that would cause to take the child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Region										
North	7.5	16.2	89.5	7.0	12.5	9.0	3.8	64.1	1.8	490
Centre	5.1	13.3	89.7	4.4	16.4	4.6	4.1	69.1	2.1	428
South	7.2	17.4	91.3	8.4	14.7	8.8	3.2	66.6	2.7	319
Chişinău	5.8	18.7	92.9	8.3	22.0	10.8	6.0	60.5	2.7	320
Area										
Urban	5.5	17.1	91.5	7.0	18.4	9.3	4.7	61.4	2.1	627
Rural	7.1	15.5	90.0	6.7	14.3	7.4	3.9	67.8	2.3	930
Mother's education^a										
Secondary	6.7	15.3	89.5	4.4	14.8	5.3	4.0	65.0	1.5	691
Professional	6.1	11.9	90.1	7.4	15.5	8.9	3.8	65.5	1.6	374
Higher	6.5	20.6	94.0	9.6	18.7	12.1	4.7	66.8	3.7	468
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.7	14.5	87.8	3.8	11.8	5.3	4.2	63.4	0.9	250
Second	6.7	15.6	90.2	6.6	11.3	6.4	2.8	66.8	2.8	306
Middle	8.2	16.9	90.9	7.3	19.0	9.5	4.9	67.9	3.3	292
Fourth	5.2	15.8	91.4	8.6	15.9	8.7	3.5	64.3	2.4	293
Richest	5.2	17.3	91.9	7.2	19.9	9.7	5.3	64.0	1.8	416
Total	6.4	16.2	90.6	6.8	16.0	8.1	4.2	65.2	2.2	1557

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 13 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 12 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), among others. Using solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight babies born to pregnant women who were exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring the use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.8.

Table CH.8: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of household members in households using:										No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels for cooking ¹	Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Coal, lignite	Char-coal	Wood	Straw, shrubs, grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	Other fuel				
North	1.9	60.3	29.6	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.5	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.1	9079
Centre	1.3	49.0	38.6	0.0	0.1	7.5	0.2	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1	8685
South	0.9	33.9	59.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.8	5524
Chişinău	8.8	5.5	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.0	5502
Area														
Urban	5.1	13.4	80.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	10714
Rural	1.5	57.9	29.7	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.5	0.1	4.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	10.7	18075
Education of household head														
None/primary	3.9	49.6	31.1	0.2	0.0	7.9	0.5	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	15.0	1201
Secondary	2.2	48.5	39.4	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.3	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	9.8	11810
Professional	2.6	42.6	49.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	10789
Higher	5.1	17.8	76.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.2	4633
Missing/DK	0.9	45.8	30.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	1.8	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	23.1	357
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	2.2	65.6	4.9	0.0	0.1	15.6	1.4	0.1	9.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	26.9	5760
Second	2.0	67.5	23.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.2	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	7.0	5754
Middle	2.2	51.8	45.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	5760
Fourth	3.1	18.8	77.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	5755
Richest	4.8	2.8	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	5759
Ethnicity of household head														
Moldovan/Romanian	2.7	45.8	43.4	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.0	22952
Russian	5.5	13.8	80.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	1408
Ukrainian	4.1	36.7	55.1	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.1	2362
Roma (Gypsy)	5.7	44.4	26.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.9	249
Gagauz	0.4	8.4	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.6	1104
Other ethnic group	3.1	15.6	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	714
Total	2.9	41.3	48.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	7.0	28789

¹ MICS indicator 3.11

Overall, seven percent of all households in Moldova are using solid fuels for cooking. The use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (less than 1 percent), while it is higher in rural areas, where 11 percent of the households are using solid fuels. There are clear differentials with respect to household wealth (solid fuels are used for cooking by 27 percent of poorest households, whereas none of the richest households use them for this purpose). The table also clearly shows that the overall percentage is mainly due to the use of wood (4 percent) and agricultural crop residue (3 percent) for cooking purposes.

Solid fuel use in cooking is depicted in Table CH.9. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. According to the 2012 Moldova MICS, 28 percent of the population in households that use solid fuels for cooking, cook in a separate room used as a kitchen, while four percent cooks elsewhere in the house.

Table CH.9: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Moldova, 2012

	Place of cooking:						Total	Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors	At another place	Missing		
Region								
North	24.5	3.8	41.1	30.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	737
Centre	29.7	2.9	39.7	27.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	962
South	32.9	6.4	19.9	38.6	0.0	2.2	100.0	318
Chişinău	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
Area								
Urban	(50.9)	(0.6)	(9.9)	(38.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	77
Rural	27.4	3.9	38.2	29.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	1940
Education of household head								
None/primary	33.0	3.1	29.4	34.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	180
Secondary	27.3	4.9	40.1	26.6	0.5	0.6	100.0	1153
Professional	28.9	2.1	35.6	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	591
Higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Missing/DK	(25.1)	(0.0)	(22.7)	(50.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	82
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	27.1	4.0	36.5	31.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	1551
Second	30.4	3.6	40.1	25.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	405
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	50
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Richest	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
Total	28.3	3.8	37.1	30.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	2017

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and many other intestinal infections. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health.

The MDG goal (7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The list of indicators used in the 2012 Moldova MICS is as follows:

Water

- Use of improved drinking water sources
- Use of adequate water treatment method
- Time to source of drinking water
- Person collecting drinking water

Sanitation

- Use of improved sanitation
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit the UNICEF child info website.¹⁷

This report assesses the population's access to improved drinking water sources according to UN definitions (water dispensed through the water supply system into dwellings or households, or water from protected wells/springs – irrespective of whether or not the sanitary protection zone or the distance from the source of contamination are appropriately established). However, access to improved sources does not automatically mean access to safe drinking water; the latter can be only established by competent authorities after investigating the quality of water at source (not the subject of MICS). Thus, data from administrative sources may differ from data obtained in this study.

MICS also collects additional information on the availability of facilities and conditions for handwashing. The following indicators are collected:

- Place for handwashing observed
- Availability of soap

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well and protected spring. Bottled water is considered an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for handwashing and cooking.

Forty-six percent of the population in Moldova have access to tap water that is piped directly into their dwelling or into the yard or plot, while 14 percent, mostly from rural areas, only have access to unimproved sources of drinking water (Figure WS.1).

¹⁷ <http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html>

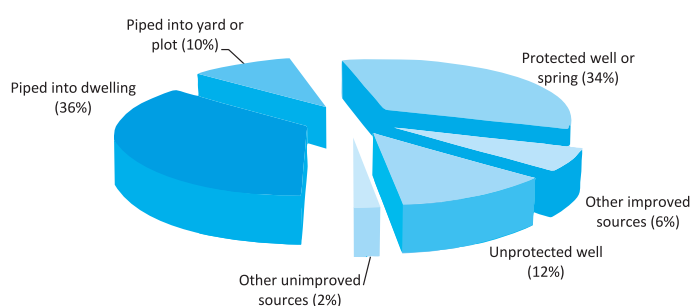


Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of the population by source of drinking water, Moldova, 2012

There is a discrepancy in access to water supply systems between urban and rural households: overall, 96 percent of the population use improved drinking water sources in urban areas, including 70 percent piped into the dwelling, yard or plot, whereas in rural areas the corresponding figures are 81 percent and 32 percent, respectively (Figure WS.2).

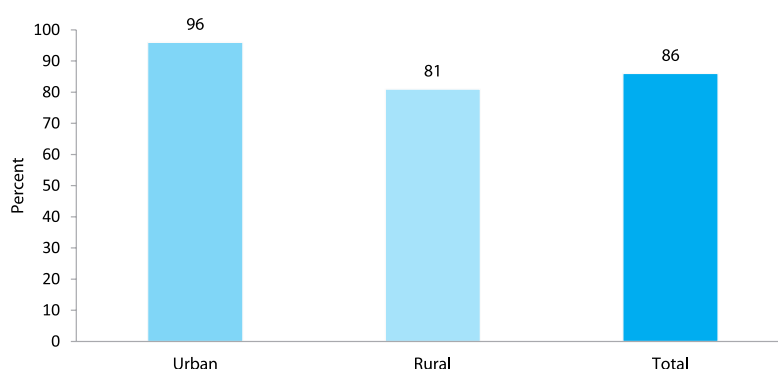


Figure WS.2: Percentage of the population using improved sources of drinking water, Moldova, 2012

The source of drinking water for the population varies by region (Table WS.1). In the North region, 29 percent of the population uses piped drinking water. In the Central region it is 40 percent and in the relatively better provisioned South region 54 percent have piped water. In Chişinău this indicator is 80 percent. Thirty-one percent of the population use drinking water from a protected well, the corresponding proportion increasing to 51 percent of population residing in the Northern part of the country.

There is a discrepancy in the use of different water sources by wealth index quintiles. Seventy-eight percent of the population from the richest quintile use piped water compared to 18 percent in the poorest quintile. Twenty-nine percent of the population living in households whose head is of Roma (Gypsy) ethnicity have access to piped water. The corresponding figure is notably higher for populations whose household heads belong to other ethnic groups.

Use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered as proper treatment of drinking water. Sixty percent of the population does not use any method of water treatment, 22 percent use boiling, 17 percent use water filters, and five percent let the water stand and settle. Overall, 22 percent of the population in households using unimproved drinking water sources use an appropriate water treatment method; this varies between urban (32 percent) and rural areas (21 percent) as well as across regions: 30 percent in Chişinău and ranging from 20 to 23 percent in other regions.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects the water in Table WS.4. Note that these results refer to one round trip from home to the drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected in the survey.

Table WS.3 shows that for 64 percent of the household population, the drinking water source is located on the premises. For 19 percent of the population, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while 3 percent of household members spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose. Among the household population that uses unimproved sources of drinking water, these figures are five percent, eight percent and one percent, respectively. In rural areas a smaller proportion of the population (52 percent) has improved water sources on the premises compared to urban areas (85 percent). The proportion which has a drinking water source on the premises is significantly higher in Chişinău (96 percent) compared to other regions and is lowest in the North (54 percent) and Central (55 percent) regions. Educational and wealth status influence the percentage of the household population with drinking water on the premises and increase along with them.

Table WS.4 shows that adult males and females equally share the duty of collecting drinking water (49 percent in both cases), while the proportion of under-15 children of both sexes is less than one percent. In urban areas the responsibility of carrying water is more often assumed by men than women (58 percent compared to 40 percent), while in rural areas the difference is not as pronounced (48 percent compared to 51 percent). More adult men than women in the South region and Chişinău are involved fetching water: 55 percent compared to 43 percent in the South region and, 61 percent compared to 36 percent in Chişinău.

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources
Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Moldova, 2012

Region	Main source of drinking water													Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Total	Number of household members		
	Improved sources					Unimproved sources												
	Piped water			Public tap/stand-pipe		Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Bottled water ^a	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/drum				Bottled water ^a	Other
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Bottled water ^a	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/drum	Bottled water ^a	Other				
North	21.4	6.8	0.1	0.3	1.2	50.7	3.8	3.0	11.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	87.4	9079	
Centre	24.3	15.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	33.8	2.1	1.7	19.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	78.1	8685	
South	36.5	16.3	0.8	0.3	1.1	23.6	4.9	2.1	9.5	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.1	2.5	100.0	85.7	5524	
Chişinău	78.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.0	1.0	15.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	98.4	5502	
Area																		
Urban	65.3	4.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	10.1	3.2	11.8	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	100.0	95.5	10714	
Rural	18.8	13.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	43.5	2.9	0.6	16.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	80.9	18075	
Education of household head																		
None/primary	15.6	16.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	43.0	3.7	0.6	16.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	81.4	1201	
Secondary	27.0	12.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	36.2	3.1	2.3	15.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.8	100.0	82.0	11810	
Professional	37.8	10.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	31.5	2.9	4.1	10.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	88.0	10789	
Higher	61.9	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	13.7	2.3	14.1	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	95.4	4633	
Missing/DK	18.7	12.3	3.6	0.0	4.3	32.9	7.2	2.0	15.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	81.0	357	
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	1.0	15.8	1.2	0.2	0.6	49.7	3.1	0.2	25.7	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	71.7	5760	
Second	9.4	17.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	47.4	3.2	0.3	19.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	78.8	5754	
Middle	28.2	13.5	0.3	0.1	1.5	40.1	3.2	1.0	10.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	87.8	5760	
Fourth	64.4	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	17.0	2.9	5.2	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	94.5	5755	
Richest	77.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.6	17.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.0	5759	
Ethnicity of household head																		
Moldovan/Romanian	32.2	11.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	33.4	2.7	4.4	13.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	85.0	22952	
Russian	68.1	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	8.0	2.5	12.5	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	95.9	1408	
Ukrainian	44.5	6.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	33.6	3.0	4.3	6.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.3	2362	
Roma (Gypsy)	12.7	13.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	42.1	3.7	3.7	21.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.4	249	
Gagauz	48.3	9.8	0.8	0.8	2.0	14.9	8.0	1.9	4.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.1	100.0	86.5	1104	
Other ethnic group	59.6	5.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	14.4	5.0	9.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	100.0	95.0	714	
Total	36.1	10.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	31.1	3.0	4.8	11.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	86.4	28789	

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

^a Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Moldova, 2012

Region	Water treatment method used in the household										Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹	Number of household members in unimproved drinking water sources	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK	household members				
Region														
North	69.6	16.6	2.2	0.6	11.4	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	9079	20.2	1142	
Centre	68.6	20.3	1.6	0.6	10.0	0.0	4.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	8685	23.4	1905	
South	63.4	18.8	1.1	0.8	14.1	0.0	6.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	5524	21.1	790	
Chişinău	26.2	38.8	0.1	3.1	39.6	0.0	7.6	2.2	0.1	0.1	5502	30.3	89	
Area														
Urban	37.7	33.9	0.4	2.1	31.0	0.0	6.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	10714	31.8	481	
Rural	72.9	15.6	2.0	0.5	8.5	0.0	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	18075	20.8	3443	
Main source of drinking water														
Improved	57.4	23.5	1.2	1.2	18.8	0.0	5.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	24864	n/a	n/a	
Unimproved	75.2	15.7	2.5	0.5	4.7	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	3925	22.1	3925	
Education of household head														
None/primary	81.8	12.8	1.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1201	11.4	223	
Secondary	69.4	19.1	1.5	0.9	9.7	0.1	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	11810	22.4	2131	
Professional	56.3	24.3	1.6	1.0	17.8	0.0	5.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	10789	22.1	1291	
Higher	36.0	30.0	0.7	2.3	37.3	0.0	5.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	4633	36.1	212	
Missing/DK	84.5	9.1	0.0	0.4	4.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	357	5.4	68	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	87.1	9.2	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	5760	11.8	1628	
Second	76.9	16.3	1.9	0.2	2.7	0.0	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	5754	20.5	1218	
Middle	65.2	21.2	2.1	0.8	10.2	0.0	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	5760	36.4	704	
Fourth	43.7	31.1	1.7	1.8	24.8	0.0	6.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	5755	50.7	319	
Richest	26.2	34.3	0.1	2.7	45.8	0.0	6.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	5759	14.3	56	
Ethnicity of household head														
Moldovan/Romanian	62.7	21.0	1.5	0.7	15.5	0.0	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	22952	21.8	3448	
Russian	31.1	40.6	0.6	5.2	27.7	0.0	13.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1408	32.9	58	
Ukrainian	53.1	24.7	1.5	1.7	19.3	0.1	7.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	2362	10.0	181	
Roma (Gypsy)	81.6	14.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	249	23.7	54	
Gagauz	56.5	19.6	0.3	2.0	23.0	0.0	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1104	35.9	149	
Other ethnic group	43.9	30.4	1.5	3.2	27.6	0.0	5.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	714	(39.2)	35	
Total	59.8	22.4	1.4	1.1	16.9	0.0	4.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	28789	22.1	3925	

¹ MICS indicator 4.2

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

n/a: not applicable

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Moldova, 2012

Region	Time to source of drinking water									Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources				Total	
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK		
North	53.5	30.0	3.8	0.2	4.7	6.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	9079
Centre	54.9	19.2	4.0	0.0	6.0	14.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	8685
South	65.0	18.1	2.7	0.0	7.7	5.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	5524
Chişinău	95.9	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	5502
Area										
Urban	84.6	8.5	2.4	0.0	1.9	2.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	10714
Rural	52.2	25.3	3.4	0.1	6.6	11.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	18075
Education of household head										
None/primary	48.8	27.6	4.9	0.1	6.2	9.3	2.7	0.3	100.0	1201
Secondary	55.8	22.8	3.3	0.0	5.8	11.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	11810
Professional	66.4	18.5	3.0	0.1	4.6	6.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	10789
Higher	86.3	7.6	1.5	0.0	2.2	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	4633
Missing/DK	44.1	32.5	3.6	0.7	7.9	7.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	357
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	31.3	35.1	5.2	0.1	6.6	18.9	2.7	0.0	100.0	5760
Second	46.1	29.0	3.6	0.1	8.0	11.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	5754
Middle	64.3	20.5	3.0	0.0	6.0	5.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	5760
Fourth	84.3	8.5	1.7	0.0	3.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5755
Richest	95.2	2.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	5759
Ethnicity of household head										
Moldovan/Romanian	62.4	19.6	2.9	0.0	5.1	8.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	22952
Russian	86.8	7.6	1.5	0.0	1.1	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1408
Ukrainian	63.8	23.5	4.6	0.5	2.0	5.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	2362
Roma (Gypsy)	39.0	37.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	16.3	5.4	0.0	100.0	249
Gagauz	69.9	14.0	2.7	0.0	11.9	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	1104
Other ethnic group	79.5	10.3	4.9	0.3	2.5	1.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	714
Total	64.2	19.1	3.0	0.1	4.8	7.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	28789

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Missing/DK		
North	43.1	3715	51.9	47.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	1601
Centre	40.5	3359	49.6	48.9	0.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	1360
South	27.2	2090	43.2	54.7	0.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	568
Chişinău	4.0	2190	35.5	60.6	1.6	1.1	1.2	100.0	88
Area									
Urban	13.6	4350	39.9	58.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	592
Rural	43.2	7004	51.1	47.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	100.0	3024
Education of household head									
None/primary	49.0	677	62.9	35.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	332
Secondary	39.8	4563	50.6	48.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	100.0	1815
Professional	28.8	4038	43.2	55.0	0.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	1163
Higher	11.9	1911	44.0	54.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	227
Missing/DK	48.5	165	66.4	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	61.5	2820	54.9	43.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	1733
Second	43.4	2223	49.5	48.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	966
Middle	27.7	2126	43.4	55.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	589
Fourth	10.9	2144	32.6	65.9	0.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	234
Richest	4.6	2041	21.2	73.8	0.0	3.0	2.0	100.0	94
Ethnicity of household head									
Moldovan/Romanian	33.7	9029	50.5	48.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	3043
Russian	12.5	597	41.9	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	75
Ukrainian	35.0	982	45.5	52.2	1.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	343
Roma (Gypsy)	58.4	67	(57.7)	(40.5)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Gagauz	15.9	410	27.7	70.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	65
Other ethnic group	18.8	269	32.6	60.0	0.0	3.7	3.8	100.0	50
Total	31.9	11354	49.3	49.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	3616

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Use of Improved Sanitation

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene are associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than one-third, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries.

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, a septic tank, or a pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Moldova are provided in Table WS.5.

The MDG sanitation indicator excludes users of improved sanitation facilities which are shared between two or more households from having access to sanitation. Therefore, “the use of improved sanitation” is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not shared. Data on the use of improved sanitation are presented in Tables WS.6 and WS.8.

Seventy-nine percent of the population of Moldova is living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). There are disparities in the use of improved sanitation facilities between urban and rural populations: 95 percent and 68 percent, respectively. Another major difference was found in the use of flush/pour flush toilets by area (75 percent for urban and 9 percent for rural populations), which directly indicates the difference in living conditions, but also indirectly the quality of access to optimal personal hygiene conditions.

Access to improved sanitation facilities varies by wealth index quintiles. The households in the richest quintile have access to central or local sewer systems at a rate of 97 percent, while this is the case for less than one percent of the population in the poorest quintile.

The MDGs and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify households as using an unimproved sanitation facility if they are using otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities but sharing a facility between two or more households or using a public toilet facility.

As shown in Table WS.6, 70 percent of the population has improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. The use of shared facilities is more frequent among the household population using improved facilities than the population using unimproved sanitation facilities, amounting to eight percent and two percent respectively. The rural and urban household population uses common sanitation systems at similar rates (8 percent). The percentage of the population not sharing their sanitation facility increases along with the level of education and the household’s wealth index quintiles.

Safe disposal of a child’s faeces is disposing the child’s stool using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Disposal of faeces of children aged 0-2 years is presented in Table WS.7. For 46 percent of children of this age, their last stools were disposed of safely. In only 34 percent of households using improved sanitation systems and 49 percent of those using unimproved systems the child’s faeces were put down/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, while in 46 percent and 31 percent of cases they were thrown into the garbage (solid waste). The latter method is more commonly practiced in urban areas (54 percent) than in rural areas (36 percent). The proportion of children whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the children passed stools is higher for households with unimproved sanitation (61 percent) compared to those with improved systems (41 percent). The analysed indicator is significantly higher in rural areas (54 percent) than urban areas (32 percent) and shows the lowest values in Chişinău (24 percent) compared to other regions (in the range of 46 to 59 percent).

In its 2008 report¹⁸, the JMP developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking-water and sanitation and reflecting them in a “ladder” format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder for drinking-water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population with no sanitation

¹⁸ WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008), MDG assessment report - http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

facilities at all, of those who are reliant on technologies defined by JMP as “unimproved,” of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using “improved” sanitation facilities. Table WS.8 presents the percentages of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of the population using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal.

Table WS.8 shows that improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation are generally available to 62 percent of the population, including 81 percent in urban areas and 51 percent in rural areas, being most prevalent in Chişinău (85 percent) and with lowest prevalence in the Central region (52 percent).

Figure WS.3 shows the level of access to improved sanitation and sewerage systems by area. The results presented in the figure are different to the MICS indicator on improved sanitation, which includes only the population with improved sanitation facilities that are *not* shared. Urban dwellers have significantly higher access to both improved sanitation and a piped sewerage system in Moldova.

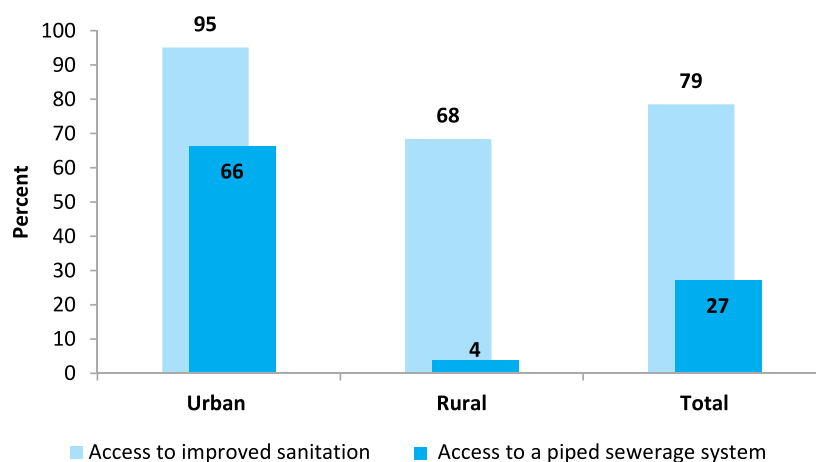


Figure WS.3: Access to improved sanitation and a piped sewerage system by area, Moldova, 2012

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities
Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Moldova, 2012

Region	Type of toilet facility used by household												Number of household members		
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/pour flush to:						Pit latrine								
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Flush/pour flush to somewhere else	Flush/pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	
North	16.3	4.5	1.1	0.0	1.4	55.2	0.0	0.1	17.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	9079
Centre	10.2	6.4	1.1	0.2	1.8	51.1	0.1	0.0	28.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	8685
South	11.3	5.5	3.3	0.0	1.9	47.5	0.2	0.0	30.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5524
Chişinău	87.7	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	6.9	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5502
Area															
Urban	66.4	6.5	1.8	0.0	0.9	19.4	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10714
Rural	3.8	4.2	1.1	0.1	1.7	57.4	0.1	0.0	29.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	18075
Education of household head															
None/primary	6.5	2.6	0.6	0.0	1.4	55.3	0.1	0.1	29.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	1201
Secondary	16.2	3.4	1.5	0.0	1.3	50.1	0.1	0.0	26.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	11810
Professional	26.3	6.3	1.2	0.1	1.8	44.0	0.1	0.0	18.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	10789
Higher	63.4	7.6	1.7	0.1	0.7	20.2	0.0	0.1	5.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4633
Missing/DK	14.2	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.2	54.5	0.4	0.0	23.3	3.3	0.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	357
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	59.5	0.0	0.0	36.3	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	5760
Second	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	62.3	0.1	0.0	32.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5754
Middle	8.1	4.0	1.1	0.1	2.3	60.6	0.1	0.1	22.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5760
Fourth	37.8	13.7	3.2	0.2	3.4	31.8	0.2	0.0	9.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5755
Richest	88.7	6.6	2.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5759
Ethnicity of household head															
Moldovan/Romanian	23.4	5.4	1.1	0.1	1.5	44.7	0.1	0.1	22.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	22952
Russian	73.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	0.3	15.1	0.3	0.0	4.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1408
Ukrainian	38.9	4.7	1.5	0.1	0.9	42.1	0.0	0.0	9.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2362
Roma (Gypsy)	6.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	72.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	249
Gagauz	14.5	3.1	4.1	0.0	3.0	50.9	0.7	0.1	23.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1104
Other ethnic group	45.5	1.8	4.6	0.0	0.7	33.6	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	714
Total	27.1	5.1	1.4	0.1	1.4	43.3	0.1	0.0	20.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	28789

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Moldova, 2012

Region	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Shared by		Missing/DK	Not shared	Public facility	Shared by 5 households or less	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)		
			5 households or less	More than 5 households							
North	68.3	0.1	10.1	0.1	0.0	19.3	0.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	9079
Centre	64.8	0.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.0	3.6	0.1	100.0	8685
South	63.0	0.0	6.3	0.4	0.0	28.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	5524
Chişinău	86.4	0.1	8.3	4.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5502
Area											
Urban	84.5	0.2	8.1	2.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	10714
Rural	60.8	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.0	3.0	0.2	100.0	18075
Education of household head											
None/primary	58.4	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	2.5	0.9	100.0	1201
Secondary	63.6	0.0	8.2	0.6	0.0	24.6	0.0	2.8	0.1	100.0	11810
Professional	72.3	0.1	6.9	0.5	0.0	18.1	0.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	10789
Higher	82.8	0.0	8.0	2.9	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	4633
Missing/DK	58.5	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.2	25.6	0.0	1.4	1.2	100.0	357
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	52.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.0	3.9	0.5	100.0	5760
Second	58.2	0.0	7.4	0.1	0.0	30.8	0.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	5754
Middle	66.1	0.0	8.4	1.8	0.0	21.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	5760
Fourth	78.7	0.1	9.5	1.9	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	5755
Richest	92.6	0.2	6.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5759
Ethnicity of household head											
Moldovan/Romanian	67.4	0.1	7.8	1.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	22952
Russian	87.1	0.1	6.2	0.6	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	1408
Ukrainian	80.3	0.1	7.4	0.4	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	2362
Roma (Gypsy)	62.5	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	249
Gagauz	68.6	0.0	6.9	0.6	0.0	22.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	1104
Other ethnic group	76.6	0.0	8.3	1.3	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	714
Total	69.7	0.1	7.8	0.9	0.0	19.4	0.0	2.1	0.1	100.0	28789

¹ MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Table WS.7: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Moldova, 2012

Type of sanitation facility in dwelling	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Missing/DK	Total		
Improved	6.9	34.3	6.6	45.8	0.6	0.3	5.3	0.1	100.0	41.2	885
Unimproved	12.2	49.0	0.4	30.7	0.4	1.4	4.9	1.1	100.0	61.1	273
Region											
North	7.0	38.7	3.7	43.8	0.0	0.9	5.4	0.5	100.0	45.7	364
Centre	7.5	42.7	2.2	40.4	1.6	0.4	4.8	0.4	100.0	50.2	338
South	9.9	49.2	3.7	28.8	0.5	0.9	6.5	0.5	100.0	59.1	243
Chişinău	9.3	15.1	13.9	57.6	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	24.4	212
Area											
Urban	8.1	24.0	10.9	54.1	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	32.2	415
Rural	8.2	45.4	1.9	35.5	0.9	0.8	6.7	0.6	100.0	53.6	742
Mother's education^a											
Secondary	9.2	46.5	2.8	34.5	0.7	0.2	5.7	0.5	100.0	55.6	525
Professional	5.8	36.7	4.3	44.0	0.7	1.7	6.7	0.0	100.0	42.5	285
Higher	8.9	24.8	9.8	52.8	0.3	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	33.7	330
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	9.0	52.5	1.7	24.8	1.1	2.7	6.6	1.6	100.0	61.5	195
Second	3.9	48.5	0.7	38.7	1.3	0.0	6.5	0.5	100.0	52.4	247
Middle	10.0	34.4	2.2	45.8	0.5	0.6	6.5	0.0	100.0	44.4	224
Fourth	9.4	39.3	3.7	43.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	48.7	207
Richest	9.0	19.9	14.6	53.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	28.9	284
Total	8.2	37.8	5.1	42.2	0.6	0.6	5.2	0.4	100.0	45.9	1157

¹ MICS indicator 4.4

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 12 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 6 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Table WS.8: Drinking water and sanitation ladders*Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Moldova, 2012*

Region	Percentage of household population using:											Number of household members
	Improved drinking water ¹				Unimproved sanitation							
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation ²	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation		
North	30.8	56.6	12.6	100.0	68.3	10.2	21.3	0.3	100.0	61.8	9079	
Centre	40.8	37.3	21.9	100.0	64.8	6.1	29.1	0.1	100.0	52.1	8685	
South	54.9	30.8	14.3	100.0	63.0	6.7	30.3	0.0	100.0	56.1	5524	
Chişinău	95.2	3.2	1.6	100.0	86.4	12.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	85.3	5502	
Area												
Urban	81.0	14.5	4.5	100.0	84.5	10.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	81.3	10714	
Rural	32.8	48.2	19.1	100.0	60.8	7.6	31.4	0.2	100.0	51.0	18075	
Education of household head												
None/primary	33.1	48.3	18.6	100.0	58.4	8.1	32.6	0.9	100.0	48.0	1201	
Secondary	41.3	40.6	18.0	100.0	63.6	8.9	27.4	0.1	100.0	54.0	11810	
Professional	51.6	36.4	12.0	100.0	72.3	7.5	20.1	0.1	100.0	65.6	10789	
Higher	78.6	16.8	4.6	100.0	82.8	10.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	80.1	4633	
Missing/DK	33.0	48.0	19.0	100.0	58.5	13.2	27.0	1.2	100.0	51.5	357	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	16.9	54.9	28.3	100.0	52.6	7.4	39.5	0.5	100.0	38.8	5760	
Second	26.8	52.0	21.2	100.0	58.2	7.5	34.3	0.0	100.0	48.0	5754	
Middle	42.6	45.2	12.2	100.0	66.1	10.3	23.6	0.0	100.0	58.2	5760	
Fourth	73.0	21.5	5.5	100.0	78.7	11.5	9.8	0.0	100.0	74.5	5755	
Richest	94.4	4.6	1.0	100.0	92.6	7.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	91.9	5759	
Ethnicity of household head												
Moldovan/Romanian	47.3	37.7	15.0	100.0	67.4	8.9	23.6	0.1	100.0	59.4	22952	
Russian	84.5	11.4	4.1	100.0	87.1	7.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	84.9	1408	
Ukrainian	54.6	37.7	7.7	100.0	80.3	7.8	11.9	0.1	100.0	74.1	2362	
Roma (Gypsy)	30.3	48.0	21.6	100.0	62.5	19.0	18.5	0.0	100.0	48.4	484	
Gagauz	59.7	26.8	13.5	100.0	68.6	7.5	23.9	0.0	100.0	62.9	1104	
Other ethnic group	74.7	20.3	5.0	100.0	76.6	9.6	13.8	0.0	100.0	74.2	714	
Total	50.7	35.6	13.6	100.0	69.7	8.7	21.5	0.1	100.0	62.3	28789	

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Handwashing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and, before feeding a child. Monitoring correct handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct hand washing behaviour takes place by observing if a household has a specific place where people most often wash their hands and observing if water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are present at a specific place for handwashing.

Regular handwashing is one of the basic requirements that can help prevent over 40 percent of cases of acute diarrhoeal disease.

About 90 percent of households have a specific place for handwashing in their dwelling, plot or yard, three percent outside their dwelling/plot/yard, and in eight percent of cases, such a place could not be observed (Table WS.9). No substantial differences were found by geographic region, area, education level of the head of the household or wealth index quintiles.

Table WS.9 shows that of those households where a place for handwashing was observed, 92 percent of households have both water and soap in places for handwashing; however, in this case, there are some differences by region and area: 95 percent of households in Chişinău compared to only 88 percent in the South region; 96 percent in urban areas and 89 percent in rural areas. Further differences were found by level of education (96 percent for higher education graduates and 87 percent for people with no education or with primary education only) and by wealth index quintiles (soap is available in 98-99 percent of households in the fourth and richest quintiles and in only 83 percent of households in the poorest quintile). In four percent of the households only water was available at the specific place for handwashing, while in 3 percent of the households the place only had soap but no water. Two percent of households had neither water nor soap available at the designated place for hand washing. In 95 percent of households either the soap was observed or shown to the interviewer (Table WS.10).

Table WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at place for handwashing, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed				Percentage of households where place for handwashing was not observed				Percent distribution of households where place for handwashing was observed, and:				Number of households where place for handwashing was observed
	Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed	Not in dwelling/plot/yard	No permission to see	Other reasons	Missing	Total	Water and soap are available ¹	Water is available, soap is not available	Water is not available	Water and soap are not available	Total		
North	90.8	3.5	1.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	94.0	2.6	2.2	1.2	100.0	3375	
Centre	90.5	2.4	2.4	4.7	0.0	100.0	88.1	4.4	4.7	2.9	100.0	3041	
South	87.6	2.1	3.5	6.8	0.0	100.0	90.8	2.7	4.9	1.7	100.0	1831	
Chişinău	87.9	1.3	9.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	95.4	4.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	1925	
Area													
Urban	90.1	1.5	6.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	96.4	2.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	3920	
Rural	89.3	3.1	2.2	5.4	0.0	100.0	89.1	3.9	4.5	2.5	100.0	6252	
Education of household head													
None/primary	88.6	5.8	2.2	3.4	0.0	100.0	86.5	6.1	4.3	3.1	100.0	600	
Secondary	88.5	3.1	3.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	89.3	4.0	4.4	2.4	100.0	4036	
Professional	90.9	1.8	3.2	4.1	0.0	100.0	94.0	2.6	2.4	1.0	100.0	3670	
Higher	90.3	1.0	6.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	96.2	3.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	1727	
Missing/DK	84.7	5.3	5.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	82.0	4.2	6.9	6.8	100.0	140	
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	86.2	5.2	2.4	6.1	0.0	100.0	82.5	5.5	7.8	4.2	100.0	2432	
Second	90.4	2.4	2.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	90.7	4.2	2.8	2.2	100.0	2009	
Middle	91.7	2.0	2.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	92.3	4.5	2.6	0.6	100.0	1950	
Fourth	90.9	1.0	5.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.5	2.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	1948	
Richest	89.8	0.9	6.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	1833	
Ethnicity of household head													
Moldovan/Romanian	90.2	2.7	2.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	91.1	3.7	3.4	1.8	100.0	8148	
Russian	87.7	1.0	8.3	2.8	0.2	100.0	97.2	1.6	1.0	0.2	100.0	523	
Ukrainian	89.2	1.6	5.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	94.0	3.0	1.7	1.2	100.0	876	
Roma (Gypsy)	87.8	6.0	2.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	95.7	3.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	59	
Gagauz	81.1	3.0	8.6	7.2	0.0	100.0	94.0	2.5	2.6	0.9	100.0	333	
Other ethnic group	86.8	0.8	8.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	233	
Total	89.6	2.5	3.7	4.2	0.0	100.0	91.9	3.5	3.0	1.6	100.0	10172	

¹ MICS indicator 4.5

Table WS.10: Availability of soap

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap in the dwelling, Moldova, 2012

Region	Place for handwashing observed				Place for handwashing not observed			Total	Percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling ¹	Number of households
	Soap not observed at place for handwashing				Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able/ Does not want to show soap			
	Soap observed	Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able/ Does not want to show soap						
Region										
North	87.3	2.5	0.5	0.5	6.6	0.2	2.4	100.0	96.4	3715
Centre	84.0	4.7	1.4	0.4	6.3	0.2	3.0	100.0	95.0	3359
South	83.8	1.7	1.9	0.2	8.1	0.3	4.0	100.0	93.6	2090
Chişinău	84.1	3.2	0.4	0.2	8.8	0.3	3.0	100.0	96.1	2190
Area										
Urban	87.5	2.2	0.3	0.2	6.8	0.3	2.8	100.0	96.5	4350
Rural	83.6	3.7	1.5	0.5	7.4	0.2	3.1	100.0	94.7	7004
Education of household head										
None/primary	80.4	4.3	1.6	2.2	9.0	0.8	1.6	100.0	93.7	677
Secondary	82.9	3.6	1.5	0.5	8.2	0.2	3.1	100.0	94.8	4563
Professional	87.6	2.5	0.7	0.0	6.1	0.1	2.9	100.0	96.3	4038
Higher	87.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	6.4	0.1	3.1	100.0	96.5	1911
Missing/DK	75.4	4.5	3.9	0.9	6.5	2.4	6.4	100.0	86.4	165
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	77.8	5.0	2.3	1.1	9.9	0.7	3.2	100.0	92.8	2820
Second	84.5	4.4	1.2	0.3	6.6	0.1	2.9	100.0	95.5	2223
Middle	87.1	3.6	1.0	0.1	6.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	96.7	2126
Fourth	89.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.6	2144
Richest	89.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.7	0.1	3.4	100.0	96.3	2041
Ethnicity of household head										
Moldovan/Romanian	85.3	3.4	1.2	0.3	6.9	0.2	2.6	100.0	95.6	9029
Russian	86.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	8.4	0.3	3.6	100.0	95.4	597
Ukrainian	85.4	2.7	0.4	0.7	6.0	0.3	4.6	100.0	94.1	982
Roma (Gypsy)	85.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	67
Gagauz	78.4	1.8	0.2	0.8	12.8	0.3	5.8	100.0	93.0	410
Other ethnic group	84.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	5.3	100.0	94.7	269
Total	85.1	3.1	1.0	0.4	7.2	0.2	3.0	100.0	95.4	11354

¹ MICS indicator 4.6

Fertility

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most up-to-date information while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child’s birth. The denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by the survey respondents in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period. The total fertility rate (TFR) is the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (age 15-49). The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population during the specified period.

Table RH.1 Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by area, Moldova, 2012

Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19 ¹	24	44	35
20-24	96	192	145
25-29	114	134	125
30-34	86	83	84
35-39	44	32	37
40-44	5	5	5
45-49	0	0	0
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1.8	2.5	2.2
General Fertility Rate (GFR)	66	81	74
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	12	16	14

¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4

Note:

TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49

GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population

The total fertility rate for the three years preceding 2012 Moldova MICS is 2.2 births per woman. Fertility is higher in rural areas (2.5 births per woman) than in urban areas (1.8 births per woman) (Table RH.1. and Figure RH.1).

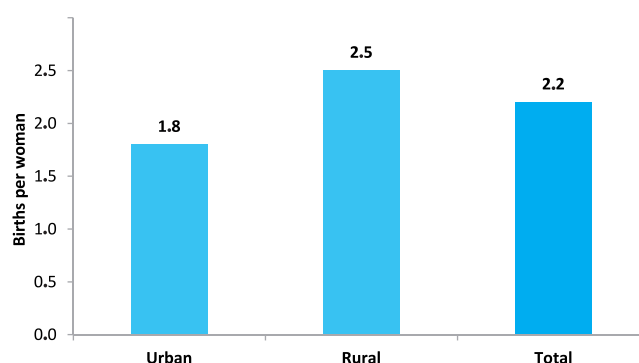


Figure RH.1: Total fertility rate, Moldova 2012

The highest age-specific fertility rate is observed for the 20-24 year age group in the rural areas (192 per 1,000) while it is the 25-29 age group in the urban areas (114 per 1,000). This implies a clear delay in fertility in urban areas from the 20-24 to the 25-29 age groups. The urban-rural difference in fertility is more pronounced among women in the 20-24 age group: 96 births per 1,000 women in urban areas compared to 192 births per 1,000 women in rural areas.

Table RH.2 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates by socio-demographic variables. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women aged 15-19 years during the three year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women aged 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. Adolescent fertility is much higher in the rural areas (44 per 1,000), compared to urban areas (24 per 1,000) mainly due to high levels of early marriage in rural areas. Women's educational level and wealth status all have a significant impact on the level of adolescent fertility rate.

Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates, Moldova, 2012

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years)	Total fertility rate
Region		
North	50	2.4
Centre	31	2.3
South	54	2.4
Chişinău	13	1.7
Area		
Urban	24	1.8
Rural	44	2.5
Women's education		
None/primary	*	*
Secondary	37	2.3
Professional	54	2.3
Higher	5	2.0
Wealth index		
Poorest 60%	55	2.5
Richest 40%	13	1.9
Total	35	2.2

¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4

* Figures that are based on fewer than 125 person-years of exposure

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. As found by the survey, seven percent of women aged 15-19 years have begun to have children, including five percent who had already had a live birth and two percent who are pregnant with their first child. Less than one percent had a live birth before age 15 (Figure RH.2).

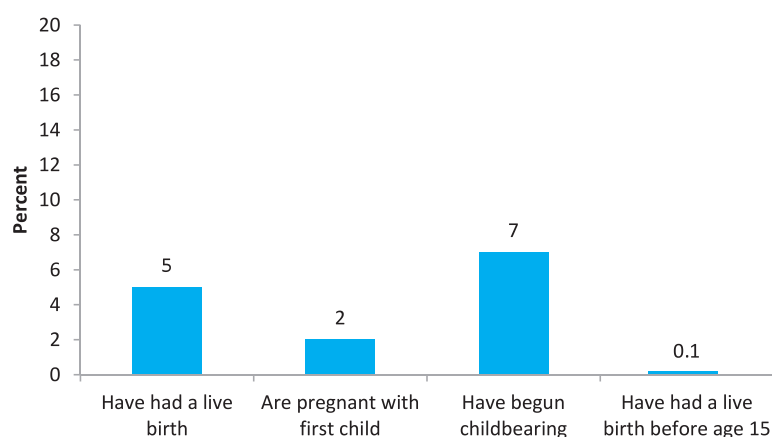


Figure RH.2: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with the first child, or who have had a live birth before age 15, Moldova, 2012

Table RH.3 shows that the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have had live births by the age of 15 is less than one percent, while the proportion of those who have had a live birth before the age of 18 is four percent (6 percent in rural areas and 3 percent in urban areas). Table RH.4 indicates that 5 percent of women aged 20-49 years had a live birth before age 18; live births at an early age are particularly observed among women aged 30-39 years (6-7 percent) and women in rural areas (6 percent).

Table RH.3: Early childbearing

Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, and have begun childbearing, and those who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:				Number of women age 15-19	Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15		Number of women age 20-24	Number of women age 20-24
North	6.2	1.7	7.9	0.0	263	3.8	214
Centre	3.7	2.3	6.0	0.5	298	7.3	205
South	8.3	2.7	11.0	0.0	178	6.7	155
Chişinău	3.8	2.0	5.8	0.0	182	1.7	310
Area							
Urban	3.5	1.7	5.2	0.0	349	2.7	466
Rural	6.5	2.4	8.9	0.2	571	6.2	418
Education^a							
Secondary	5.4	1.3	6.7	0.2	713	10.3	272
Professional	7.1	7.2	14.3	0.0	140	3.1	202
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58	0.2	399
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	13.6	3.7	17.4	1.3	101	13.2	89
Second	7.1	3.8	10.9	0.0	147	10.1	126
Middle	6.5	2.5	9.1	0.0	273	4.6	199
Fourth	2.7	0.6	3.3	0.0	227	1.8	235
Richest	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.0	172	0.5	235
Total	5.3	2.1	7.5	0.1	920	4.4	884

¹ MICS indicator 5.2

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education for women aged 15-19 years and 6 unweighted cases for women aged 20-24 years are not shown; and 6 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for women aged 15-19 years, and 6 unweighted cases for women aged 20-24 years are not shown

Table RH.4: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Moldova, 2012

Age group	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49 years
15-19	0.0	349	n/a	n/a	0.2	571	n/a	n/a	0.1	920	n/a	n/a
20-24	0.2	466	2.7	466	0.0	418	6.2	418	0.1	884	4.4	884
25-29	0.0	435	3.3	435	0.3	487	6.3	487	0.1	922	4.9	922
30-34	0.0	375	2.7	375	0.3	479	8.0	479	0.2	854	5.7	854
35-39	0.0	298	4.8	298	0.2	497	8.0	497	0.2	795	6.8	795
40-44	0.0	288	2.4	288	0.3	486	4.8	486	0.2	774	3.9	774
45-49	0.2	322	2.3	322	0.0	529	3.1	529	0.1	851	2.8	851
Total	0.1	2532	3.0	2183	0.2	3468	6.0	2897	0.1	6000	4.7	5080

n/a: not applicable

Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

In the 2012 Moldova MICS, a set of questions were added to the questionnaire for individual women on knowledge of contraceptive methods. Being aware of available contraceptive methods is an important step towards accessing and using a suitable method of contraception, which in its turn affects family planning choices.

Information was collected from all women aged 15-49 years on whether they have heard of the following family planning methods: female and male sterilization, IUD (intrauterine device), injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, periodic abstinence / rhythm method, withdrawal and emergency / postcoital contraception. Of these methods, periodic abstinence / rhythm method, withdrawal, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)¹⁹ are considered traditional methods while the rest are considered modern methods of contraception. The respondents were also asked if they had heard of any other ways or methods to avoid pregnancy, apart from those mentioned above.

¹⁹ In the 2012 Moldova MICS LAM is considered a traditional method and has been combined with the category "Other".

As shown in Table RH.5, almost all women aged 15–49 years know at least one contraceptive method. Modern methods are slightly more widely known than traditional methods; almost all women have heard of at least one modern method while 92 percent know of at least one traditional method. The most widely known modern method is the male condom (99 percent), followed by the pill and IUD (96 percent in both cases). Of the traditional methods, the most widely known method is withdrawal (85 percent).

Comparing women who are currently married or in union, the results were mostly similar in their knowledge of different contraceptive methods available to all women. Among sexually active women who are not married or in union, a higher proportion know of emergency contraception, compared to women currently married or in union (74 percent compared to 64 percent, respectively) and a higher proportion know of the female condom (49 percent compared to 38 percent). The mean number of methods known by all women is 8.8, and among women currently-married or in union, the mean number known is 9.1.

Table RH.5 Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women age 15–49, percentage of women age 15–49 currently married or in union and percentage of sexually active women age 15–49 not married or in union who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method, Moldova, 2012

	All	Currently married or in union	Sexually active women that are not married or in union ¹
Any method	99.6	99.9	99.6
Any modern method	99.5	99.8	99.6
Female sterilization	77.7	79.8	78.4
Male sterilization	57.2	59.0	59.2
Pill	95.9	96.6	98.0
IUD	95.6	98.5	96.1
Injectables	61.3	63.5	58.8
Implants	37.1	37.7	41.4
Male condom	98.7	99.0	98.6
Female condom	39.5	38.2	49.4
Diaphragm	28.5	29.0	35.6
Foam/jelly	40.8	42.2	48.8
Emergency contraception	62.8	64.1	74.1
Any traditional method	91.8	95.7	95.6
Rhythm	78.7	82.4	84.6
Withdrawal	85.2	91.3	92.4
Other	33.0	38.1	27.4
Average number of methods known by women	8.8	9.1	9.3
Number of women	6000	4073	429

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table RH.6 presents women’s knowledge of contraception by background characteristics. The knowledge of contraception is high overall in Moldova and no notable differences based on background characteristics can be observed.

Table RH.6: Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of women age 15–49 currently married or in union who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, by background characteristics, Moldova, 2012

	Any method	Any modern method ¹	Number of women currently married or in union
Region			
North	99.9	99.9	1292
Centre	99.8	99.7	1185
South	99.8	99.8	755
Chişinău	100.0	100.0	840
Area			
Urban	100.0	100.0	1580
Rural	99.8	99.7	2493
Age group			
15–19	100.0	100.0	91
20–24	100.0	100.0	497
25–29	99.6	99.6	769
30–34	99.7	99.5	713
35–39	100.0	100.0	656
40–44	100.0	100.0	655
45–49	100.0	100.0	692
Education²			
Secondary	99.9	99.8	1642
Professional	100.0	100.0	1376
Higher	99.8	99.8	1023
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	99.4	99.2	494
Second	100.0	100.0	747
Middle	99.8	99.8	884
Fourth	100.0	100.0	905
Richest	100.0	100.0	1043
Total	99.9	99.8	4073

¹ Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, and other modern methods

² For the background characteristic "Education", 20 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 13 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical. Data on use of contraception in Moldova are presented in Table RH.7.

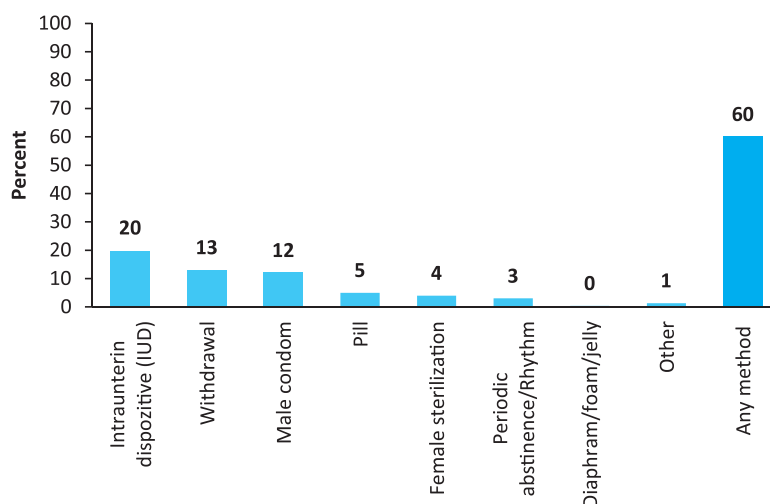


Figure RH.3: Use of contraception, Moldova, 2012

The current use of contraception, regardless of whether it is modern or traditional, was reported by 60 percent of women currently married or in union (Figure RH.3). The most popular method is the intrauterine device (IUD) which is used by one in five (20 percent) of married women in Moldova. The next most popular method is withdrawal/coitus interruptus, which accounts for 13 percent of married women. Five percent of women reported use the pill and 12 percent reported use of a male condom. A limited proportion of women reported use of periodic abstinence (three percent), female sterilization (four percent), vaginal methods, such as Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly (less than one percent), or the other traditional methods (about one percent). The proportion of women using any form of contraception is slightly higher among those with higher education compared to other education levels, reaching 64 percent and 58-59 percent respectively. Nineteen percent of married women with higher education use male condoms compared to nine percent with secondary education. It is interesting to note that 4-6 percent of married women with secondary and professional education are sterilized.

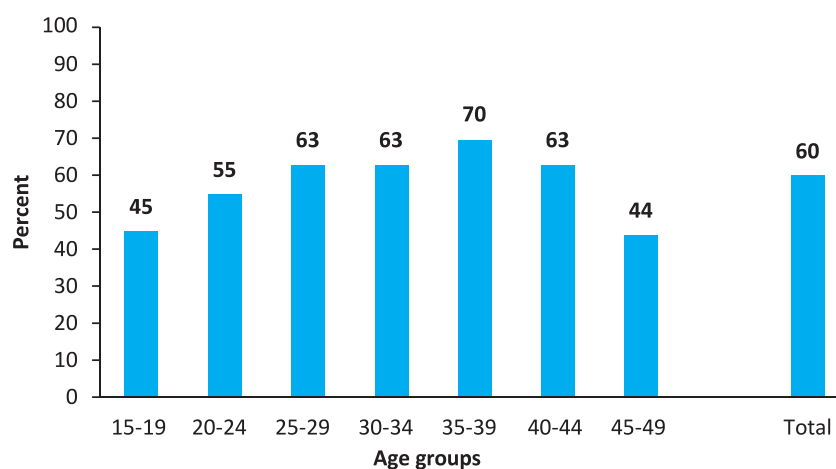


Figure RH.4: Contraception prevalence among women currently married or in union by age groups, Moldova, 2012

Overall contraceptive prevalence is similar between different regions and ranges from 58 percent (North) to 61 percent (Central) (Table RH.7).

Young women aged 15-24 years are less likely to use contraception than older women, apart from women in the 45-49 age group. Only 45 percent of women who are married or in union aged 15-19 years currently use a method of contraception compared to 63 to 70 percent among those aged 25-44 years (Figure RH.4).

Table RH.7: Use of contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Moldova, 2012

Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:														Number of women currently married or in union
Region	Not using any method	Female sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Pill	Male condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other ^a	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
North	41.8	4.9	19.5	0.0	5.1	9.1	0.1	2.7	14.8	1.8	38.8	19.4	58.2	1292
Centre	38.6	5.4	22.6	0.1	3.8	10.2	0.2	3.3	15.0	0.7	42.4	19.0	61.4	1185
South	41.2	4.6	23.1	0.0	4.4	8.5	0.4	2.5	14.1	1.1	41.0	17.8	58.8	755
Chişinău	40.6	1.9	13.1	0.0	8.5	21.4	1.0	3.6	8.2	1.6	45.9	13.5	59.4	840
Area														
Urban	41.8	3.0	15.3	0.0	7.8	17.6	0.8	2.8	8.9	1.9	44.6	13.6	58.2	1580
Rural	39.7	5.2	22.6	0.1	3.7	8.2	0.1	3.2	16.2	1.0	39.9	20.4	60.3	2493
Age group														
15-19	54.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.2	27.9	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	35.8	9.5	45.3	91
20-24	45.4	0.0	14.7	0.0	6.6	17.3	0.2	0.4	13.0	2.4	38.8	15.8	54.6	497
25-29	37.0	1.4	18.8	0.0	7.7	16.0	0.1	2.2	15.9	0.9	44.1	19.0	63.0	769
30-34	36.8	2.8	23.0	0.0	6.0	12.1	0.9	3.4	13.9	1.0	44.9	18.3	63.2	713
35-39	30.0	5.1	27.1	0.2	5.0	11.4	0.3	4.0	15.0	1.9	49.2	20.8	70.0	656
40-44	37.2	9.3	23.5	0.0	3.9	8.5	0.5	4.9	11.3	1.0	45.6	17.2	62.8	655
45-49	56.2	7.5	12.6	0.0	3.0	4.5	0.3	3.3	11.3	1.4	27.8	16.0	43.8	692
Number of living children														
0	72.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	7.3	12.6	0.6	1.0	3.8	0.5	22.6	5.3	27.9	450
1	45.0	1.4	15.8	0.0	5.1	15.4	0.0	2.3	12.7	2.1	37.9	17.1	55.0	1199
2	31.7	5.8	25.2	0.0	5.8	11.4	0.6	3.7	14.7	1.1	48.8	19.5	68.3	1722
3	31.8	6.6	28.2	0.0	4.0	7.6	0.0	4.2	16.5	1.1	46.4	21.8	68.2	512
4+	41.5	11.5	17.0	0.7	0.8	3.4	0.5	3.7	19.8	1.0	34.0	24.5	58.5	190
Education^b														
Secondary	42.2	4.1	21.1	0.1	3.8	8.7	0.2	2.5	16.5	0.8	38.0	19.8	57.8	1642
Professional	41.4	5.8	20.5	0.0	4.5	10.7	0.3	2.9	12.2	1.6	41.8	16.7	58.6	1376
Higher	36.2	2.9	16.6	0.0	8.6	18.7	0.7	4.1	10.3	1.9	47.6	16.2	63.8	1023
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	44.5	6.1	19.3	0.3	2.7	5.9	0.0	1.4	18.9	0.9	34.3	21.2	55.5	494
Second	39.6	4.5	22.9	0.0	2.3	8.2	0.0	3.6	17.9	1.2	37.8	22.6	60.4	747
Middle	42.9	4.4	22.8	0.0	3.2	8.7	0.0	2.5	14.3	1.1	39.2	17.9	57.1	884
Fourth	39.0	4.7	20.1	0.0	7.1	13.3	0.7	3.4	10.4	1.4	45.8	15.2	61.0	905
Richest	38.7	3.2	14.9	0.0	8.9	18.7	0.9	3.6	9.3	1.8	46.6	14.8	61.3	1043
Total	40.5	4.4	19.8	0.0	5.3	11.9	0.4	3.0	13.4	1.3	41.7	17.7	59.5	4073

¹ MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3

^a The category "Other" includes LAM.

^b For the background characteristic "Education", 20 unweighted cases with no/primary education and 13 unweighted cases with missing/DK education are not shown

Unmet Need

The unmet need for contraception refers to fertile women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table RH.5 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic²⁰ and are fertile²¹ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fertile and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fertile and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

The met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization or declare themselves as infertile. The met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception.

Table RH.8 shows that ten percent of women in Moldova have an unmet need for contraception. Met need for spacing is higher in urban areas (29 percent) compared to rural areas (21 percent), while the opposite is true for met need for limiting, which is higher in rural areas (40 percent), compared to urban areas (29 percent). The table also highlights that the total demand for family planning satisfied is 86 percent, and it ranges from 93 percent among women aged 35-39 years, and 79 percent among women aged 20-24 years to 66 percent among women aged 15-19 years.

²⁰ A woman is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

²¹ A woman is considered infertile if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey

Table RH.8: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Moldova, 2012

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total ¹			
Region									
North	19.3	38.8	58.2	4.7	5.9	10.6	1292	84.5	889
Centre	22.7	38.9	61.6	3.1	4.6	7.8	1185	88.8	822
South	22.9	36.1	59.0	5.3	2.8	8.1	755	87.9	507
Chişinău	33.9	25.7	59.6	6.8	4.6	11.4	840	83.9	597
Area									
Urban	29.1	29.2	58.3	5.8	5.0	10.7	1580	84.4	1091
Rural	20.7	39.7	60.4	4.2	4.5	8.7	2493	87.4	1724
Age group									
15-19	40.8	4.5	45.3	18.9	4.5	23.4	91	65.9	63
20-24	48.3	6.5	54.7	13.7	0.6	14.3	497	79.3	343
25-29	45.2	18.2	63.4	8.4	3.4	11.8	769	84.3	579
30-34	28.2	35.3	63.5	4.1	6.2	10.4	713	86.0	527
35-39	17.3	52.8	70.0	1.2	4.3	5.5	656	92.7	495
40-44	4.5	58.3	62.8	0.7	9.2	9.9	655	86.4	476
45-49	1.1	42.7	43.9	0.3	3.8	4.1	692	91.4	332
Education^a									
Secondary	22.1	35.8	57.9	4.7	5.2	9.9	1642	85.4	1114
Professional	17.0	41.6	58.6	3.6	5.0	8.6	1376	87.2	925
Higher	36.9	27.2	64.2	6.3	3.4	9.8	1023	86.8	756
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	15.3	40.5	55.8	3.8	7.2	11.1	494	83.5	330
Second	22.0	38.5	60.4	5.4	4.5	9.8	747	86.0	525
Middle	20.9	36.4	57.4	4.0	4.6	8.6	884	87.0	583
Fourth	23.0	38.1	61.1	4.6	4.5	9.1	905	87.0	636
Richest	32.9	28.4	61.4	5.6	4.0	9.6	1043	86.5	740
Total	24.0	35.6	59.6	4.8	4.7	9.5	4073	86.3	2814

¹ MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 20 unweighted cases of "None/primary" education for women currently married or in union, and 12 unweighted cases for women currently married or in union in need for contraception are not shown; 13 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for women currently married or in union, and 9 unweighted cases for women currently married or in union in need for contraception are not shown

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table RH.9. In Moldova a relatively small percentage of women (1 percent) do not receive antenatal care.

The majority of antenatal care is provided by medical doctors (98 percent), while a minority of women receive care from a nurse/midwife (1 percent). Ninety-nine percent of respondents reported they had received antenatal care from any skilled personnel: Thus we can conclude that antenatal care coverage is high in primary healthcare centres (Table RH.9).

In Moldova, more than 95 percent of women had four or more antenatal visits. The percentage of women having four and more antenatal visits is over 92 percent in all sub-groups, apart from women living in the poorest households (86 percent) (Table RH.10). Among those women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 99 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 98 percent reported that their blood pressure was checked, and 99 percent that a urine specimen was taken (Table RH.11).

Table RH.9: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care during the pregnancy for the last birth, Moldova, 2012

Region	Person providing antenatal care			Total	Any skilled personnel ¹	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	No antenatal care received			
North	96.8	0.7	2.4	100.0	97.6	236
Centre	96.5	2.1	1.4	100.0	98.6	204
South	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	160
Chişinău	99.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	99.6	150
Area						
Urban	98.3	0.2	1.4	100.0	98.6	291
Rural	97.3	1.6	1.1	100.0	98.9	459
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	94.1	3.6	2.3	100.0	97.7	67
20-34	98.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	99.3	623
35-49	94.3	0.0	5.7	100.0	94.3	61
Education^a						
Secondary	96.9	1.9	1.2	100.0	98.8	310
Professional	97.7	1.1	1.2	100.0	98.8	184
Higher	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	244
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	94.9	0.0	5.1	100.0	94.9	114
Second	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	151
Middle	98.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	99.6	148
Fourth	98.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	99.5	129
Richest	98.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	208
Total	97.7	1.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	750

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 5 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Table RH.10: Number of antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care visits by any provider, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percent distribution of women who had:					Total	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	No antenatal care visits	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹	Missing/DK		
North	2.4	1.2	0.9	95.5	0.0	100.0	236
Centre	1.4	0.3	2.4	93.1	2.8	100.0	204
South	0.0	0.7	1.9	97.4	0.0	100.0	160
Chişinău	0.4	0.0	2.1	96.1	1.3	100.0	150
Area							
Urban	1.4	0.6	2.5	94.7	0.7	100.0	291
Rural	1.1	0.6	1.3	95.8	1.2	100.0	459
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	2.3	0.0	1.9	95.8	0.0	100.0	67
20-34	0.7	0.6	1.9	95.6	1.2	100.0	623
35-49	5.7	1.8	0.0	92.5	0.0	100.0	61
Education^a							
Secondary	1.2	0.2	2.5	94.4	1.6	100.0	310
Professional	1.2	1.2	0.0	97.6	0.0	100.0	184
Higher	0.3	0.7	1.7	96.2	1.1	100.0	244
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	5.1	1.6	3.1	86.3	3.9	100.0	114
Second	0.0	1.1	1.7	97.2	0.0	100.0	151
Middle	0.4	0.8	1.5	96.5	0.8	100.0	148
Fourth	0.5	0.0	2.0	97.5	0.0	100.0	129
Richest	1.1	0.0	1.1	96.9	1.0	100.0	208
Total	1.2	0.6	1.8	95.4	1.0	100.0	750

¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 5 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Table RH.11: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
North	97.3	97.6	97.6	97.3	236
Centre	98.2	97.8	98.6	97.3	204
South	98.5	100.0	100.0	98.5	160
Chişinău	96.7	99.6	99.6	96.7	150
Area					
Urban	96.6	98.6	98.6	96.6	291
Rural	98.4	98.5	98.9	98.0	459
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	67
20-34	98.0	99.0	99.3	97.7	623
35-49	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	61
Education^a					
Secondary	97.8	98.8	98.8	97.8	310
Professional	97.3	97.9	98.8	96.4	184
Higher	99.1	99.7	99.7	99.1	244
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	93.7	94.9	94.9	93.7	114
Second	100.0	98.9	100.0	98.9	151
Middle	99.0	99.6	99.6	99.0	148
Fourth	97.3	99.5	99.5	97.3	129
Richest	97.5	98.9	98.9	97.5	208
Total	97.7	98.5	98.8	97.5	750

¹ MICS indicator 5.6

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 5 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Assistance at Delivery

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant (medical doctor, nurse or midwife) and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015.

Table RH.12: Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Moldova, 2012

Region	Person assisting at delivery					Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section ²	Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Other	No attendant	Total			
North	96.0	3.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	17.4	236
Centre	95.0	3.6	0.3	1.1	100.0	98.6	16.5	204
South	93.4	5.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	16.3	160
Chişinău	96.7	2.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	13.9	150
Area								
Urban	97.3	2.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.5	16.3	291
Rural	94.1	4.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	16.2	459
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	93.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12.2	67
20-34	96.2	3.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.4	15.5	623
35-49	88.4	8.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	96.4	28.0	61
Place of delivery								
Public sector health facility	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.2	738
Other	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	12
Education^a								
Secondary	95.6	3.4	0.2	0.9	100.0	98.9	13.7	310
Professional	92.3	6.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	15.5	184
Higher	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	19.4	244
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	96.3	1.4	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	18.0	114
Second	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.1	151
Middle	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	148
Fourth	94.4	5.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	14.2	129
Richest	96.7	1.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	16.1	208
Total	95.3	3.8	0.1	0.7	100.0	99.2	16.2	750

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2

² MICS indicator 5.9

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 5 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Data obtained on assistance at delivery are shown in Table RH.12. A vast majority of births (95 percent) in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered with the assistance of medical doctors. Nurses/midwives assisted delivery in four percent of births, the indicator being roughly the same across regions of the country and by areas. A total of 16 percent of births were delivered by C-section. The proportion of C-sections is similar throughout the country.

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. The survey data on this issue are shown in Table RH.13. Ninety-nine percent of births in the Republic of Moldova are delivered in a health facility; 98 percent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities and less than one percent occur in private sector facilities. An extremely small proportion of births (less than 1 percent) occur at home.

Table RH.13: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, Moldova, 2012

Region	Place of delivery					Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years
	Public sector health facility	Private sector health facility	Home	Other	Total		
North	98.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	236
Centre	98.6	0.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	98.6	204
South	97.9	0.0	0.6	1.5	100.0	97.9	160
Chişinău	97.7	1.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	150
Area							
Urban	98.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	291
Rural	98.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	100.0	98.4	459
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	67
20-34	98.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	99.0	623
35-49	96.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	96.4	61
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	9
1-3 visits	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	18
4+ visits	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.6	716
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	8
Education^a							
Secondary	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	310
Professional	97.0	0.9	0.4	1.7	100.0	97.9	184
Higher	98.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	244
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	114
Second	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	151
Middle	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	148
Fourth	97.2	0.4	0.5	1.8	100.0	97.7	129
Richest	97.9	0.7	0.4	1.1	100.0	98.6	208
Total	98.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	98.9	750

¹ MICS indicator 5.8

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 5 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Post-natal Health Checks

The early discharge of mothers and newborns from the health facility (3-5 days after birth) is widely practiced in Moldova. As shown by the data in Table RH.14, four percent of mothers, who gave a live birth at a health facility during the preceding two years, stayed in the facility for less than three days while 77 percent stayed in the facility for 3-6 days after delivery. Nineteen percent were discharged after the first week following the birth. The survey results show that the lowest proportion of mothers and newborns who stayed one week or longer in the maternity ward following birth was in Chişinău (12 percent) and urban areas rather than rural areas (16 and 21 percent, respectively), and among mothers in richest households compared to poorest households (12 percent compared to 26 percent, respectively).

Table RH.14: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in health facility following their last live birth, Moldova, 2012

Region	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who gave birth in a health facility in the preceding two years
	Less than 3 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	One week or longer following birth			
North	2.1	31.1	20.6	24.7	4.1	17.4	100.0	100.0	235
Centre	2.3	25.6	25.5	20.5	3.0	23.0	100.0	100.0	201
South	0.0	26.9	15.7	26.1	8.3	23.0	100.0	100.0	156
Chişinău	13.7	54.4	8.9	10.3	1.2	11.5	100.0	100.0	149
Area									
Urban	6.6	43.1	14.4	17.8	2.5	15.6	100.0	100.0	290
Rural	2.5	27.1	21.2	23.0	5.1	21.1	100.0	100.0	452
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	0.0	27.7	11.2	26.2	9.6	25.3	100.0	100.0	67
20-34	3.9	34.6	18.8	21.0	3.7	17.9	100.0	100.0	616
35-49	9.9	27.7	24.3	14.7	1.6	21.8	100.0	100.0	58
Type of health facility									
Public	4.0	33.6	18.6	20.9	4.1	18.8	100.0	100.0	738
Private	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	4
Type of delivery									
C-section	0.5	2.8	11.0	28.8	7.1	49.9	100.0	100.0	122
Not via C-section	4.8	39.4	20.0	19.5	3.5	12.8	100.0	100.0	620
Percent of women who had:									
None	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
1-3 visits	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	17
4+ visits	4.2	33.9	18.7	20.8	4.3	18.1	100.0	100.0	713
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	8
Education^a									
Secondary	1.7	28.5	21.3	25.0	3.4	20.1	100.0	100.0	306
Professional	5.1	28.2	20.3	19.3	6.1	21.1	100.0	100.0	180
Higher	6.5	44.3	14.4	16.2	3.5	15.1	100.0	100.0	243
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	2.3	20.3	22.6	21.3	7.1	26.4	100.0	100.0	111
Second	1.2	21.2	23.7	30.8	4.0	19.1	100.0	100.0	151
Middle	0.0	31.9	17.7	19.5	5.5	25.3	100.0	100.0	148
Fourth	3.7	36.9	19.1	20.9	3.3	16.1	100.0	100.0	126
Richest	10.3	48.5	12.8	14.7	2.0	11.8	100.0	100.0	205
Total	4.1	33.4	18.5	21.0	4.1	18.9	100.0	100.0	742

¹ MICS indicator 5.10

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 5 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Safe motherhood programmes have recently increased emphasis on the importance of post-natal care, recommending that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery. To assess the extent of post-natal care utilization, women were asked whether they and their newborns received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's last birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table RH.15 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth and after discharge from the health facility. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in the facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* (PNC) refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator, *post-natal health checks*, includes any health check after the birth that is received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

According to table RH.15, 98 percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, these predominantly occur either after the first week (50 percent) or after 4-6 days following delivery (41 percent). The potential main reason for PNC visits taking place after three days following birth is the longer duration of stay at a health facility following birth (the majority of women who gave a live birth at a health facility during the preceding two years, stayed in the facility for 3-6 days). Four percent of newborns received no PNC visit.

Geographically, PNC visits in the first week of life have occurred more frequently in the South region (59 percent) and Central regions (53 percent) compared to the North region or Chişinău, where 41 percent and 47 percent of newborns, respectively, were visited by medical staff in the first week following birth. This difference is likely to be due to longer stay of newborns in health facilities in these regions. There are no clear differentials in percentages of post-natal care visits in the first week following birth by area. Forty-six percent of newborns receive a PNC visit 1-2 days following discharge from the health facility, while 27 percent receive a PNC visit after the first week following discharge.

Table RH.15: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth and after discharge from the health facility, Moldova, 2012

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home					PNC visit					PNC visit (time after discharge from health facility)					Post-natal health check for the newborn ¹	Number of last births in the two years preceding the survey			
	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3 days following birth	4-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Same day	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3 days following discharge	4-6 days following discharge	After the first week following discharge			No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total
Region																				
North	99.1	0.5	1.4	1.2	5.8	46.8	41.4	2.0	0.9	100.0	13.1	24.7	26.1	4.3	3.5	22.6	2.0	3.9	100.0	236
Centre	96.6	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	38.1	53.4	6.2	0.0	100.0	4.7	21.4	18.6	9.6	4.8	30.5	6.2	4.1	100.0	204
South	98.3	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.4	35.0	59.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	9.8	22.3	25.0	6.6	5.1	24.1	2.9	4.2	100.0	160
Chişinău	99.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	3.6	44.3	46.9	3.2	0.5	100.0	4.4	21.5	21.5	10.2	7.3	30.1	3.2	1.8	100.0	150
Area																				
Urban	99.3	1.0	0.0	0.9	3.1	41.7	49.3	3.0	1.0	100.0	7.1	22.1	19.4	8.6	5.8	30.6	3.0	3.4	100.0	291
Rural	97.7	0.2	0.7	1.9	2.3	41.3	49.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	9.2	23.0	25.1	6.6	4.4	24.0	3.9	3.7	100.0	459
Mother's age at birth																				
Less than 20	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	54.1	7.6	1.1	100.0	11.7	18.9	26.8	3.9	7.8	17.5	7.6	5.8	100.0	67
20-34	98.3	0.6	0.3	1.7	2.5	42.2	49.7	2.7	0.3	100.0	7.2	23.2	22.7	7.8	5.0	27.9	2.7	3.4	100.0	623
35-49	96.4	0.0	2.7	1.2	6.4	38.6	43.6	7.5	0.0	100.0	16.6	21.4	20.3	7.2	1.2	23.1	7.5	2.7	100.0	61
Place of birth																				
Home	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Health facility	99.1	0.2	0.2	1.4	2.6	41.7	50.1	3.3	0.4	100.0	8.5	22.9	23.2	7.5	5.0	26.9	3.3	2.8	100.0	742
Public	99.1	0.2	0.2	1.4	2.7	41.9	49.9	3.3	0.4	100.0	8.4	23.0	23.3	7.5	5.0	26.6	3.3	2.8	100.0	738
Private	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Other/DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Education^a																				
Secondary	97.4	0.2	1.0	1.8	3.6	40.8	51.1	3.8	0.0	100.0	8.4	22.6	23.2	6.4	4.7	27.1	3.8	3.8	100.0	310
Professional	98.4	1.2	0.0	0.6	3.5	40.2	48.4	5.8	0.4	100.0	11.9	22.6	23.2	6.6	4.0	23.0	5.8	2.9	100.0	184
Higher	99.3	0.4	0.0	1.9	3.6	44.1	48.1	1.3	0.6	100.0	5.4	23.4	23.0	9.1	6.3	27.8	1.3	3.7	100.0	244
Wealth index quintiles																				
Poorest	95.2	0.0	1.4	3.2	0.0	39.8	49.2	5.7	0.7	100.0	9.6	23.6	23.3	9.2	1.6	23.1	5.7	4.0	100.0	114
Second	98.9	0.0	1.1	1.2	3.9	35.9	55.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	9.9	22.6	23.2	5.8	4.5	28.7	2.0	3.3	100.0	151
Middle	100.0	0.3	0.0	2.1	2.2	44.6	48.2	2.2	0.4	100.0	11.6	19.5	28.3	5.4	7.2	21.0	2.2	4.7	100.0	148
Fourth	98.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	44.6	45.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	8.5	26.7	17.2	8.3	2.5	27.4	5.7	3.8	100.0	129
Richest	98.3	0.7	0.0	1.2	3.2	42.1	48.9	3.2	0.7	100.0	4.2	21.9	22.2	8.5	7.0	30.3	3.2	2.6	100.0	208
Total	98.3	0.5	0.4	1.5	2.6	41.4	49.6	3.6	0.4	100.0	8.4	22.7	22.9	7.4	5.0	26.6	3.6	3.6	100.0	750

¹ MICS indicator 5.11

Note: Health checks following birth while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing.

Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (Column 1).

Post-natal health checks include any health check after birth performed while in the health facility and at home, regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery.

The same length of stay in the health facility was used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother was collected).

The table includes 4 unweighted cases of home births.

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with no/primary education and 5 unweighted cases with missing/DK education are not shown

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

In Table RH.16, the percentage of newborns who received the first PNC visit within the first week after discharge from the health facility shown by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check-up in the facility or at home following birth.

As expected, almost all of the first PNC visits for newborns within the first week after discharge occur at home (96 percent), while the remaining four percent occur in the public sector health facilities. There are no clear differentials across the different background characteristics. All of the first PNC visits for newborns within the first week after discharge are provided by a doctor/nurse/midwife.

Table RH.16: Post-natal care (PNC) visits for newborns within the first week after discharge from the health facility

Percentage of newborns who were born in the last two years and received a PNC visit within the first week after discharge from the health facility by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Moldova, 2012

	Location of first PNC visit within the first week after discharge from the health facility			Provider of first PNC visit within the first week after discharge from the health facility		Number of all newborns born in the preceding two years with a PNC visit within the first week after discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public Sector	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Total	
Region						
North	95.9	4.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	169
Centre	95.8	4.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	121
South	93.9	6.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	110
Chişinău	99.2	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	97
Area						
Urban	98.2	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	184
Rural	94.8	5.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	314
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	(90.4)	(9.6)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	46
20-34	97.3	2.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	411
35-49	(89.5)	(10.5)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	40
Place of birth						
Health facility	96.1	3.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	497
Public	96.1	3.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	497
Private	*	*	100.0	*	100.0	1
Education^a						
Secondary	96.8	3.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	202
Professional	95.1	4.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	126
Higher	96.8	3.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	164
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	94.0	6.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	77
Second	96.6	3.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Middle	92.0	8.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107
Fourth	96.2	3.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	81
Richest	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	133
Total	96.1	3.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	497

Note: Table RH.16 has been customised to reflect the situation of Moldova, where a high proportion of mothers stay in the health facility 3-5 days following birth (see Table RH.14).

The same length of stay in the health facility was used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother was collected).

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 4 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 2 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Among post-partum mothers, 94 percent received a health check at a health facility or at home following birth. Such interventions are more regular in the North region (97 percent) compared to other regions, especially Chişinău (91 percent), and in women aged 20-34 years (94 percent) compared to other age groups (Table RH.17). Twenty-four percent of mothers received a PNC visit 1-2 days after discharge from the health facility, 20 percent received a PNC after the first week following discharge, while 41 percent received no PNC visit.

Table RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received health checks and post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth and after discharge from the health facility, Moldova, 2012

Region	PNC visit										PNC visit (time after discharge from health facility)										Number of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3 days following birth	4-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Same day	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3 days following discharge	4-6 days following discharge	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ¹		
North	97.1	0.0	0.7	2.3	27.2	34.3	34.2	0.3	100.0	9.8	15.2	12.2	3.1	3.2	20.2	34.2	2.1	100.0	97.8	236	
Centre	92.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	22.0	33.5	42.5	1.1	100.0	3.3	16.6	7.6	6.6	0.4	20.9	42.5	2.1	100.0	92.9	204	
South	92.7	1.2	0.0	0.4	16.2	40.0	42.3	0.0	100.0	8.6	11.0	10.8	4.3	5.4	14.7	42.3	2.9	100.0	93.4	160	
Chişinău	90.7	1.1	0.0	1.5	16.5	31.7	46.2	1.0	100.0	2.7	7.9	10.3	3.0	4.2	22.8	46.2	2.8	100.0	91.2	150	
Area																					
Urban	94.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	16.2	35.3	45.1	1.0	100.0	4.3	8.1	9.7	3.0	3.8	24.0	45.1	2.0	100.0	94.7	291	
Rural	93.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	24.5	34.4	37.7	0.4	100.0	7.7	16.5	10.7	5.1	2.7	17.0	37.7	2.7	100.0	93.9	459	
Mother's age at birth																					
Less than 20	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	49.9	34.0	0.0	100.0	10.4	6.9	12.8	5.8	6.6	22.7	34.0	0.9	100.0	90.3	67	
20-34	94.4	0.7	0.3	1.0	22.6	34.0	39.8	0.7	100.0	5.0	14.5	10.0	4.6	2.9	20.4	39.8	2.8	100.0	95.1	623	
35-49	89.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	25.7	55.5	0.0	100.0	15.8	7.5	10.2	0.0	1.8	9.2	55.5	0.0	100.0	89.7	61	
Place of birth																					
Home	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	4
Health facility	94.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	21.4	35.1	40.7	0.6	100.0	6.4	13.4	10.4	4.3	3.2	20.0	40.7	1.6	100.0	94.5	742	
Public	94.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	21.5	35.1	40.7	0.6	100.0	6.3	13.5	10.4	4.4	3.2	19.9	40.7	1.6	100.0	94.4	738	
Private	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	4
Other/DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Type of delivery																					
Vaginal birth	92.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	23.0	30.8	42.4	0.4	100.0	5.6	13.6	9.9	4.0	3.1	18.9	42.4	2.6	100.0	93.4	629	
C-section	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	54.9	31.1	1.4	100.0	10.4	11.6	12.3	5.8	3.2	24.2	31.1	1.4	100.0	98.5	122	
Education^a																					
Secondary	93.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	25.6	36.2	35.7	0.0	100.0	6.2	16.5	13.2	3.9	2.1	20.4	35.7	2.0	100.0	94.6	310	
Professional	93.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	16.9	33.7	46.1	0.9	100.0	8.2	10.4	7.7	4.9	1.5	18.9	46.1	2.4	100.0	94.2	184	
Higher	94.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	20.0	33.3	42.2	1.2	100.0	4.9	12.0	9.0	4.0	5.8	19.1	42.2	3.0	100.0	94.2	244	
Wealth index quintiles																					
Poorest	90.8	0.9	1.4	1.3	23.3	36.9	36.2	0.0	100.0	8.9	15.8	8.2	9.2	1.1	18.2	36.2	2.3	100.0	93.1	114	
Second	96.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	22.4	36.6	35.5	1.1	100.0	9.2	14.6	10.3	2.9	2.1	21.5	35.5	3.8	100.0	96.3	151	
Middle	96.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	21.6	40.4	36.7	1.0	100.0	9.6	11.1	13.4	5.5	9.6	18.5	36.7	0.4	100.0	96.6	148	
Fourth	88.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	25.0	30.5	42.7	0.6	100.0	2.7	16.6	10.3	3.7	1.8	18.9	42.7	3.4	100.0	89.4	129	
Richest	94.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	16.9	30.7	48.1	1.0	100.0	2.9	10.3	9.2	2.1	4.6	20.7	48.1	2.2	100.0	94.7	208	
Total	93.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	21.3	34.7	40.6	0.6	100.0	6.4	13.2	10.3	4.3	3.1	19.7	40.6	2.4	100.0	94.2	750	

¹ MICS indicator 5.12

Note: Health checks following birth while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing.

Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (Column 1).

Post-natal health checks include any health check after birth performed while in the health facility and at home, regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery

The table includes 4 unweighted cases of home births.

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with no/primary education and 5 unweighted cases with missing/DK education are not shown

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.18 matches Table RH.16, but now deals with PNC visits after discharge from the health facility for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Overall, 93 percent of the first PNC visits for mothers within the first week after discharge occur at home, while seven percent occur in public health facilities. As for newborns, all of the first PNC visits for mothers within the first week after discharge are provided by a doctor, nurse or midwife.

Table RH.18: Post-natal care (PNC) visits for mothers within the first week after discharge from the health facility

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the preceding 2 years and received a PNC visit within the first week after discharge from the health facility, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Moldova, 2012

	Location of first PNC visit within the first week after discharge from the health facility				Provider of first PNC visit within the first week after discharge from the health facility		Number of women who gave birth in the two years preceding survey and received a PNC visit within the first week after discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Total	
Region							
North	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	103
Centre	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	71
South	94.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	64
Chişinău	82.3	16.7	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	42
Area							
Urban	86.1	13.4	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	84
Rural	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	196
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	*	*	*	100.0	*	100.0	28
20-34	92.2	7.6	0.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	230
35-49	*	*	*	100.0	*	100.0	21
Duration of stay in health facility							
1-2 days	*	*	*	100.0	*	100.0	7
3 days or more	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	254
Place of birth							
Health facility	93.1	6.8	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	280
Public	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	279
Private	*	*	*	100.0	*	100.0	1
Type of delivery							
Vaginal birth	93.7	6.1	0.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	227
C-section	(90.4)	(9.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	53
Education^a							
Secondary	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	130
Professional	96.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	60
Higher	84.6	14.9	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	87
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	174
Richest 40 percent	86.4	13.2	0.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	105
Total	93.1	6.8	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	280

Note: Table RH.18 has been customised to reflect the situation of Moldova, where a high proportion of mothers stay in the health facility 3-5 days following birth (see Table RH.14)

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 2 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Abortion

In the 2012 Moldova MICS a set of questions were added to the questionnaire for individual women on wasted pregnancies (miscarriages, stillbirths and abortions). The information was collected from all women aged 15-49 years. Women were asked whether they have ever had a pregnancy that they miscarried, ended in a stillbirth or was aborted, and, if so, they were asked how many pregnancies were miscarried, ended in a stillbirth or were aborted. In addition, more detailed information was collected on induced abortions occurring in the last two years, including the duration of the pregnancy at the time of termination and the month and year of termination.

Table RH.19 shows the mean number of live births, miscarriages, abortions and stillbirths per woman aged 15-49 years. The mean number of live births per woman is 1.4. The average number of miscarriages per woman is 0.2. As also shown in table RH.19, 30 percent of women aged 15-49 years have had at least one induced abortion in their lifetime. No pronounced differentials in the experience of abortions are found when comparing area and wealth index quintiles. The percentage of women who have ever had an induced abortion

increases with age. Some differentials by education of women are evident: women with professional education are most likely to have had an abortion, compared to women with secondary or higher education, with two in five women having had at least one induced abortion.

Table RH.19 Lifetime experience with wasted pregnancies

Mean number of live births, miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths, and percentage of women who have ever had an induced abortion, Moldova, 2012

Age group	Mean number of:				Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion	Number of women
	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced Abortions	Stillbirths		
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	920
20-24	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.9	884
25-29	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	22.4	922
30-34	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	33.4	854
35-39	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.0	46.1	795
40-44	2.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	51.7	774
45-49	2.3	0.4	1.4	0.0	57.6	851
Area						
Urban	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	28.4	2532
Rural	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	31.7	3468
Region						
North	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	31.7	1799
Centre	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	31.9	1717
South	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	31.7	1095
Chişinău	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	25.3	1389
Education						
None/primary	(2.0)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(37.5)	26
Secondary	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	27.7	2666
Professional	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	40.3	1757
Higher	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	23.4	1524
Missing/DK	(1.2)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(16.1)	28
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	31.8	724
Second	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	32.3	1029
Middle	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	29.5	1330
Fourth	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	30.7	1392
Richest	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	28.4	1525
Total	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	30.3	6000

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.20 shows age specific abortion rates, total abortion rates (TAR), and general abortion rates (GAR). All of the abortion rates refer to the two year period preceding the survey. Age specific abortion rates express the number of abortions among women in the age group per 1,000 women in the age group. The total abortion rate (TAR), which is expressed per woman, is a summary measure of the age specific rates. The TAR is interpreted as the number of abortions a woman would have in her lifetime if she experienced the currently observed age-specific abortion rates during her childbearing years. The general abortion rate (GAR) is the number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years.

The age specific abortion rates increase sharply after the age of 19 years and are the highest among the 30-34 year age group. Women aged 25-29 years living in urban areas are more likely to have had an abortion (29 per 1,000 women) compared to women in rural areas (20 per 1,000 women). The opposite is true for the 35-39 year age group, where abortions are more common among women in rural areas (20 per 1,000 women) than among women in urban areas (13 per 1,000 women). The total abortion rate in Moldova is 0.5 abortions per woman. The general abortion rate is 19 per 1,000 women.

Table RH.20 Induced abortion rates by area

Age-specific abortion rates (per 1,000 women), total abortion rates (TAR), and general abortion rate (GAR) for the two year period preceding the survey, by area, Moldova, 2012

Age group	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15-19	7	6	6
20-24	21	25	23
25-29	29	20	24
30-34	32	27	29
35-39	13	20	18
40-44	9	5	7
45-49	2	2	2
TAR 15-49	0.6	0.5	0.5
GAR	21	16	19

Note: Age specific abortion rates express the AVERAGE number of abortions per 1,000 women per 5-year age group. The total abortion rate (TAR), which is expressed per woman, is a summary measure of the age specific rates. The general abortion rate (GAR) is the number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years.

Table RH.21 shows the total induced abortion rates (TAR) by background characteristics. Abortion rates do not differ much by urban and rural area and geographic region. As seen in the table, by education level, the highest TAR is found among women with secondary education (a TAR of 0.7), while the lowest TAR is found among women with higher education (a TAR of 0.5).

Table RH.21 Induced abortion rates

Total abortion rates among women age 15-49 for the two years preceding the survey and mean number of abortions among women age 40-49, Moldova, 2012

	Total abortion rate among women age 15-49	Mean number of abortions among women age 40-49
Area		
Urban	0.6	1.4
Rural	0.5	1.2
Region		
North	0.5	1.3
Centre	0.6	1.2
South	0.6	1.2
Chişinău	0.5	1.5
Education		
None/primary	*	*
Secondary	0.7	1.3
Professional	0.6	1.3
Higher	0.5	1.1
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	0.6	1.2
Richest 40 percent	0.5	1.4
Total	0.5	1.3

* Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure

Early Childhood Education and Learning

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school attendance. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

Survey results show that 74 percent of boys and 67 percent of girls aged 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1). Urban-rural and regional differentials are notable – the figure is as high as 82 percent in urban areas, compared to 64 percent in rural areas (Figure CD.1).

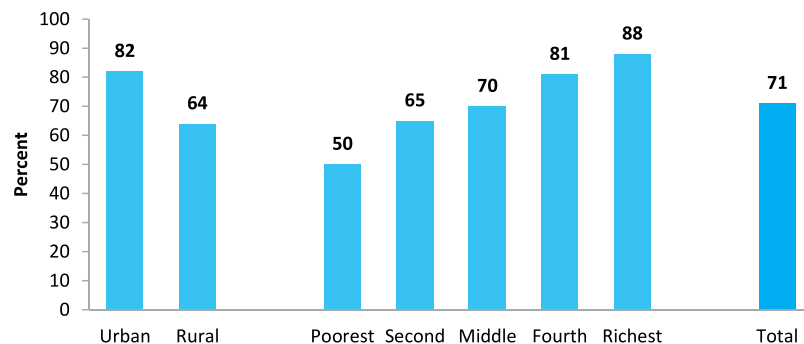


Figure CD.1: Percentage of children 36-59 months old currently attending early childhood education, Moldova, 2012

Among children aged 36-59 months, attendance to early childhood education programmes is more prevalent in Chişinău (87 percent) and the South region (77 percent), and lowest in the Central (66 percent) and North regions (62 percent). No gender differentials exist, but differentials by socioeconomic status are rather significant: 88 percent of children living in the richest households attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 50 percent in the poorest households (Figure CD.1). The proportion of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 36-47 months is seven percentage points less than that of children attending said programmes at ages 48-59 months (Table CD.1).

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children 36-59 months old who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of children 36-59 months old currently attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children 36-59 months old
Sex		
Male	73.5	381
Female	67.4	331
Region		
North	61.6	221
Centre	65.9	214
South	77.1	152
Chişinău	86.8	126
Area		
Urban	82.3	267
Rural	63.7	445
Age in months		
36-47	67.5	377
48-59	74.2	335
Mother's education^a		
Secondary	66.5	347
Professional	70.5	163
Higher	83.0	185
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	49.6	137
Second	65.1	153
Middle	69.8	146
Fourth	80.9	119
Richest	87.6	156
Total	70.6	712

¹ MICS indicator 6.7

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 6 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 11 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is a major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn. Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

For 89 percent of children aged 36-59 months in Moldova, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The average number of activities that adults engaged in with children was 5.1. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was somewhat limited. Father's involvement with one or more activities was 47 percent. It was found that 33 percent of children aged 36-59 months live without their biological father.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children 36-59 months old with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of children 36-59 months old		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their biological father	Number of children 36-59 months old
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities ¹	With whom the father engaged in one or more activities ²	Any adult household member engaged with the child	The father engaged with the child		
Sex						
Male	86.2	50.1	5.0	1.4	30.8	381
Female	92.4	44.3	5.3	1.2	34.8	331
Region						
North	89.1	39.8	5.1	1.1	41.1	221
Centre	86.3	46.2	5.0	1.3	29.3	214
South	88.6	39.1	5.0	1.0	37.6	152
Chişinău	94.4	72.6	5.5	2.0	17.5	126
Area						
Urban	90.0	59.9	5.2	1.7	22.5	267
Rural	88.5	39.8	5.0	1.1	38.7	445
Age in months						
36-47	90.3	49.8	5.2	1.3	32.7	377
48-59	87.7	44.6	5.0	1.3	32.6	335
Mother's education^a						
Secondary	87.3	38.3	5.0	0.9	38.8	347
Professional	92.1	45.5	5.2	1.4	33.2	163
Higher	93.7	67.0	5.5	2.0	20.1	185
Father's education^b						
Secondary	91.3	63.8	5.2	1.7	n/a	217
Professional	88.5	67.8	5.1	1.9	n/a	151
Higher	93.1	83.4	5.4	2.4	n/a	99
Father not in household	87.0	4.9	5.0	n/a	n/a	232
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	80.5	29.4	4.7	0.6	46.4	137
Second	86.5	34.7	4.8	0.9	44.3	153
Middle	90.1	50.1	5.2	1.4	29.0	146
Fourth	93.7	49.8	5.3	1.4	26.3	119
Richest	94.6	71.1	5.5	2.1	17.4	156
Total	89.1	47.4	5.1	1.3	32.6	712

¹ MICS indicator 6.1

² MICS Indicator 6.2

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 6unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 11 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

^b For the background characteristic "Father's education", 7 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 5 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

n/a: not applicable

It should also be noted that while there are no major differences between the parents' (mother's and father's) education levels and their engagement in activities with their children, engagement seems to be significantly influenced by the socio-economic status, being more pronounced for children living in the richest households (95 percent), as opposed to those living in the poorest households (81 percent). The father's involvement with one or more activities showed a similar pattern, increasing with the socio-economic status and ranging from 29 percent to 71 percent of children between the poorest and richest households, respectively (Table CD.2).

Exposure to books at an early age not only provides the child with greater imagination and understanding of nature, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. The presence of books is important for later school performance. The mother/caregiver of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books the child has, household objects or outside objects, and homemade toys or toys that came from a shop that are available at home.

In Moldova, 68 percent of children aged 0-59 months live in households where there are at least three children's books available for the child (Table CD.3). The proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 40 percent. While gender differentials are not observed, urban children appear to have more access to children's books than those living in rural households. The proportion of under-5 children who have three or more children's books is 82 percent in urban areas, compared to 60 percent in rural areas. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in households with children aged 24-59 months, three or more books can be found in 80 percent of them, while the figure is 52 percent for children aged 0-23 months. Survey results show a notable difference in the percentage of children who have three or more books depending on the educational attainment of mothers/caregivers. Thus, 87 percent of children whose mothers have higher education had three or more children's books, and 67 percent of such children had 10 or more children's books, compared to children whose mothers have secondary education (58 percent and 28 percent, respectively).

Similar differences can be seen by socio-economic status. Children from the richest households have three or more children's books at a rate of about 87 percent, and 10 or more children's books at 70 percent, as opposed to children from the poorest households, where figures dropped to 33 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under the age of five by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Moldova, 2012

	Household has for the child:		Child plays with:			Number of children under the age of five	
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside		Two or more types of playthings ²
Sex							
Male	69.0	40.1	11.0	96.4	68.3	69.9	955
Female	67.2	40.8	14.8	94.9	64.3	65.6	914
Region							
North	66.6	37.5	11.7	95.5	69.4	70.7	584
Centre	62.5	27.2	13.8	95.4	66.7	68.4	552
South	63.2	39.3	10.9	94.9	63.0	63.3	395
Chişinău	85.8	68.4	15.6	97.1	64.2	67.1	338
Area							
Urban	81.8	60.7	12.8	96.5	65.4	67.5	682
Rural	60.3	28.8	12.9	95.1	66.8	68.0	1187
Age in months							
0-23	51.8	27.4	7.9	92.5	47.3	49.4	786
24-59	80.0	49.9	16.4	97.9	80.1	81.1	1083
Mother's education^a							
Secondary	57.9	27.8	12.8	96.1	69.5	70.5	873
Professional	71.2	37.0	10.2	94.8	60.9	61.8	448
Higher	86.8	67.3	14.8	96.1	65.3	68.4	515
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	33.4	7.9	19.8	90.1	75.9	75.3	332
Second	59.2	25.2	8.0	96.2	64.1	65.3	400
Middle	74.0	38.8	13.8	96.1	60.3	63.0	370
Fourth	82.4	54.8	8.8	97.2	66.1	67.9	326
Richest	86.9	69.6	14.2	97.7	66.3	68.5	441
Total	68.1	40.4	12.9	95.6	66.3	67.8	1869

¹ MICS indicator 6.3

² MICS indicator 6.4

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 18 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 17 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Table CD.3 also shows that 68 percent of children aged 0-59 months had two or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The types of playthings in MICS included homemade toys, toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). It is interesting to note that 96 percent of children play with toys that come from a store. The proportion of children who have two or more types of playthings to play with is 70 percent among male children and 66 percent among female children. No urban-rural differentials are observed in this respect.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under age 10. Table CD.4 shows that five percent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while one percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that six percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. No differences were observed by the sex of the child or between urban and rural areas. Children aged 24-59 months were left with inadequate care more (8 percent) than those who were aged 0-23 months (3 percent).

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under the age of five left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of children under the age of five			Number of children under the age of five
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	
Sex				
Male	1.1	4.7	5.6	955
Female	1.4	4.7	5.6	914
Region				
North	0.6	4.1	4.7	584
Centre	0.9	4.3	5.0	552
South	2.5	6.4	8.2	395
Chişinău	1.6	4.3	5.1	338
Area				
Urban	1.3	5.6	6.4	682
Rural	1.3	4.1	5.1	1187
Age in months				
0-23	0.7	2.4	3.0	786
24-59	1.7	6.3	7.5	1083
Mother's education^a				
Secondary	1.3	5.4	6.4	873
Professional	0.8	5.1	5.6	448
Higher	1.5	2.7	3.7	515
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	1.6	8.3	9.3	332
Second	1.2	4.8	5.7	400
Middle	2.0	1.9	3.8	370
Fourth	0.5	4.8	5.3	326
Richest	1.1	4.1	4.5	441
Total	1.3	4.7	5.6	1869

¹ MICS indicator 6.5

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 18 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 17 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Early Childhood Development

Early child development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.

A 10-item module that has been developed for the MICS programme was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The indicator is based on some benchmarks that children would be expected to meet if they are developing as the majority of children in that age group. The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in the Republic of Moldova. Each of the 10 items is used in one of the four domains to determine if children are developmentally on track in that domain. The domains in question are:

1. Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
2. Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
3. Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children

and if the child does not get distracted easily.

4. Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

In Moldova, 84 percent of children aged 36-59 months are found to be developmentally on track. ECDI is virtually the same among boys (83 percent) and girls (84 percent). As expected, ECDI is higher in the older age group (89 percent among children aged 48-59 months compared to 80 percent among those aged 36-47 months), since children master more skills as they get older. Higher ECDI is seen in children who in early childhood attend education programmes (86 percent compared to 78 percent for those who are not attending). Children living in the poorest households have lower ECDI (75 percent) compared to children living in the richest households (87 percent).

The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 99 percent of children are on track in the learning and physical domain, while a notably lower percentage is on track in the social-emotional (79 percent) and literacy-numeracy (30 percent) domains. When analysing the same indicators according to the mother's education levels, it is observed that the level of literacy-numeracy increases to 40 percent for children of mothers have higher education and declines to 26 percent for children of mothers who have secondary education. Larger proportions of children on track in literacy-numeracy can be found among children living in the richest households (44 percent) compared to those living in the poorest households (18 percent). No significant differences were found for the "Social-Emotional" domain, either in terms of mother's education or household wealth (Table CD.5).

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children 36-59 months old who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of children 36-59 months old who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children 36-59 months old
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	30.0	99.6	77.2	99.5	83.4	381
Female	30.6	98.9	81.4	99.0	84.2	331
Region						
North	26.0	99.5	80.3	99.7	83.2	221
Centre	24.9	98.8	80.6	98.8	84.2	214
South	30.7	99.2	76.9	98.6	81.0	152
Chişinău	46.3	99.7	77.4	100.0	87.5	126
Area						
Urban	38.8	99.9	80.0	99.7	87.0	267
Rural	25.2	98.9	78.7	98.9	81.9	445
Age in months						
36-47	15.9	98.9	76.6	98.8	79.7	377
48-59	46.5	99.6	82.0	99.8	88.5	335
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	33.7	99.9	80.6	99.6	86.3	503
Not attending	22.0	97.7	75.7	98.4	77.9	209
Mother's education²						
Secondary	25.7	98.9	77.4	99.0	82.9	347
Professional	31.2	99.3	80.0	100.0	82.5	163
Higher	40.3	99.8	82.9	99.3	88.2	185
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	18.1	97.3	71.4	97.6	74.5	137
Second	23.3	99.2	81.9	100.0	88.4	153
Middle	28.6	100.0	83.0	98.5	83.1	146
Fourth	37.5	100.0	81.1	100.0	85.8	119
Richest	43.8	99.8	78.2	100.0	86.6	156
Total	30.3	99.3	79.2	99.2	83.8	712

¹ MICS indicator 6.6

² For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 6 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 11 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Literacy among Young People

One of the goals of education is to ensure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. In MICS, the results are based on the questionnaire administered to females aged 15-24 years. Literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance. The percentage of women and men aged 15-24 years who are literate is presented in Table ED.1 and Table ED.1M. The tables show that 99 percent of women and 100 percent of men in Moldova are literate.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are literate, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Region			
North	98.0	0.0	476
Centre	99.5	0.0	502
South	99.7	0.0	333
Chişinău	100.0	0.0	492
Area			
Urban	99.0	0.0	814
Rural	99.4	0.0	990
Education^a			
Secondary	100.0	0.0	985
Professional	100.0	0.0	342
Higher	100.0	0.0	457
Age group			
15-19	99.1	0.0	920
20-24	99.4	0.0	884
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	94.5	0.0	190
Second	99.6	0.0	273
Middle	99.8	0.0	472
Fourth	99.9	0.0	462
Richest	100.0	0.0	407
Total	99.3	0.0	1804

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 12 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Table ED.1M: Literacy (young men)

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are literate, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of men aged 15-24 years
Region			
North	98.9	0.0	156
Centre	99.5	0.0	129
South	100.0	0.0	82
Chişinău	100.0	0.0	130
Area			
Urban	99.7	0.0	191
Rural	99.4	0.0	306
Education^a			
Secondary	100.0	0.0	299
Professional	100.0	0.0	97
Higher	100.0	0.0	97
Age group			
15-19	99.3	0.0	259
20-24	99.7	0.0	238
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	(96.0)	(0.0)	62
Second	100.0	0.0	93
Middle	100.0	0.0	123
Fourth	100.0	0.0	106
Richest	100.0	0.0	114
Total	99.5	0.0	497

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 2 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

School Readiness

Attending pre-school education is important for the readiness of children to go to school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year. Overall, 93 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. There are no pronounced differentials by socio-economic status of the households.

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Sex		
Male	90.0	163
Female	95.1	192
Region		
North	95.0	113
Centre	89.7	127
South	98.2	68
Chişinău	87.7	46
Area		
Urban	91.5	115
Rural	93.3	240
Mother's education^a		
Secondary	95.1	191
Professional	93.1	93
Higher	90.0	62
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(89.9)	58
Second	100.0	91
Middle	86.1	79
Fourth	89.8	68
Richest	96.5	60
Total	92.7	355

¹ MICS indicator 7.2

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 2 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 4 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combatting poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI) in primary and secondary school

The indicators of school progression include:

- Primary completion rate
- Transition rate to secondary school

According to the Law on Education in the Republic of Moldova, there are nine years of compulsory education, including children of age 7-15 years, which is typical for general compulsory education. Children enter primary school at the age of 7 and secondary school at 11. There are 4 grades in primary school (I-IV) and 5 grades in lower secondary school – gymnasium (V-IX). Upper secondary school comprises 3 grades (for children aged 16-18 years). The school year typically runs from September 1st to May 31st of the following year.

Among children who are of primary school entry age (age 7) in Moldova, 94 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). There are no differentials in primary school entry by background characteristics.

Table ED.3: Primary school entry*Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Moldova, 2012*

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex		
Male	95.2	155
Female	93.1	179
Region		
North	93.8	102
Centre	92.0	119
South	97.3	61
Chişinău	95.9	51
Area		
Urban	93.9	112
Rural	94.2	221
Mother's education^a		
Secondary	94.9	180
Professional	94.9	91
Higher	95.1	58
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(87.0)	54
Second	93.2	83
Middle	95.9	66
Fourth	97.1	63
Richest	96.2	68
Total	94.1	334

¹ MICS indicator 7.3^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 1 unweighted case with "None/primary" education and 5 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table ED.4 provides data on the percentage of children of primary school age (7 to 10 years) who are attending primary or secondary school²². The majority of children of primary school age (99 percent) are attending school.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance (adjusted)*Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), Moldova, 2012*

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children
Region						
North	98.2	219	98.4	203	98.3	422
Centre	99.4	211	98.8	230	99.1	441
South	99.0	133	97.5	125	98.3	258
Chişinău	99.5	96	98.8	90	99.2	186
Area						
Urban	98.6	210	98.0	195	98.3	405
Rural	99.1	450	98.6	453	98.9	903
Age at beginning of school year						
7	96.8	155	96.7	179	96.7	334
8	100.0	166	99.5	181	99.7	347
9	98.8	172	99.3	142	99.0	314
10	100.0	166	98.4	147	99.2	313
Mother's education^a						
Secondary	98.8	328	98.5	333	98.7	661
Professional	99.8	214	99.2	184	99.5	399
Higher	100.0	104	98.7	124	99.3	228
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	98.0	123	97.6	100	97.8	223
Second	98.9	132	99.2	166	99.1	297
Middle	98.4	159	98.5	134	98.4	294
Fourth	100.0	120	98.5	130	99.2	251
Richest	99.6	125	97.9	119	98.8	244
Total	98.9	659	98.4	649	98.7	1308

¹ MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 13 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education, for all children, are not shown

The secondary school net attendance ratio (consisting of lower and upper secondary school) is presented in Table ED.5.²³ Eighty-six percent of secondary school age children are attending secondary school. About 13 percent of secondary school age children do not go to school, while one percent are attending primary school when they should be attending secondary school. The secondary school net attendance ratio is slightly higher among boys aged 15-18 years than among girls of the same age. There is a positive correlation between secondary school

²² Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.²³ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

attendance and household wealth, whereby 95 percent of children from the richest wealth index quintiles attend secondary school, compared to 69 percent of children from the poorest wealth index quintiles.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance (adjusted)

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children of secondary school age attending primary school, Moldova, 2012

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Region									
North	80.9	0.9	494	86.9	1.7	445	83.7	1.3	939
Centre	81.9	1.3	429	87.9	0.9	488	85.1	1.1	918
South	83.8	0.5	344	87.5	1.0	310	85.6	0.7	653
Chişinău	92.4	2.5	243	93.4	0.7	237	92.9	1.6	480
Area									
Urban	89.2	1.7	467	91.4	1.4	505	90.3	1.6	972
Rural	81.3	1.0	1042	86.8	0.9	975	84.0	1.0	2018
Age at beginning of school year									
11	88.1	9.2	176	88.5	9.9	157	88.3	9.6	332
12	99.2	0.0	176	100.0	0.0	159	99.6	0.0	334
13	96.0	1.0	182	98.8	0.0	177	97.4	0.5	358
14	97.3	0.0	199	99.0	0.0	176	98.1	0.0	375
15	90.4	0.0	195	97.0	0.0	193	93.7	0.0	388
16	77.2	0.0	199	86.7	0.0	186	81.8	0.0	385
17	63.7	0.0	206	74.8	0.4	229	69.5	0.2	435
18	59.7	0.0	178	69.7	0.0	203	65.0	0.0	381
Mother's education^a									
Secondary	87.3	1.4	539	93.6	1.0	502	90.3	1.2	1040
Professional	90.2	1.2	430	96.7	1.2	369	93.2	1.2	799
Higher	97.0	1.9	201	98.2	1.8	185	97.6	1.9	386
Mother not in household	(86.0)	(0.0)	23	(95.6)	(0.0)	34	91.7	0.0	57
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	68.2	2.1	248	70.1	2.2	190	69.0	2.1	438
Second	79.0	0.2	310	86.2	0.7	284	82.4	0.4	594
Middle	84.3	1.4	355	88.3	1.3	397	86.4	1.3	752
Fourth	91.5	0.5	331	94.3	0.9	343	92.9	0.7	674
Richest	93.3	2.1	265	96.3	0.9	266	94.8	1.5	532
Total	83.7	1.2	1510	88.4	1.1	1480	86.0	1.2	2990

¹ MICS indicator 7.5

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 17 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 22 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education, for all children, are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The lower secondary and upper secondary net attendance ratios are presented in Tables ED.6 and ED.7, respectively.²⁴ The adjusted net attendance ratio is calculated as percentage of lower secondary school age children (11-15 years old) attending lower secondary school or higher levels to the total population of the respective age group. 96 percent of children of lower secondary school age are attending lower secondary school or higher (Table ED.6). Table ED.7 shows that the net attendance ratio for upper secondary school is 68 percent (62 percent for boys, and 73 percent for girls).

²⁴ Ratios presented in these tables are "adjusted" since they include not only lower (or upper) secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.6: Lower secondary school attendance (adjusted)

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending primary school, Moldova, 2012

Region	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Male Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Female Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Total Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Region									
North	95.2	1.5	310	94.4	2.8	275	94.8	2.1	585
Centre	96.4	2.1	270	98.1	1.2	278	97.3	1.6	548
South	95.8	0.8	204	98.4	1.6	192	97.1	1.2	396
Chişinău	94.0	4.2	143	98.7	1.3	116	96.1	2.9	259
Area									
Urban	92.7	2.8	279	95.5	2.7	265	94.1	2.8	544
Rural	96.7	1.6	648	97.8	1.4	596	97.2	1.5	1244
Age at beginning of school year									
11	88.1	9.2	176	88.5	9.9	157	88.3	9.6	332
12	99.2	0.0	176	100.0	0.0	159	99.6	0.0	334
13	96.0	1.0	182	98.8	0.0	177	97.4	0.5	358
14	97.3	0.0	199	99.0	0.0	176	98.1	0.0	375
15	96.6	0.0	195	98.4	0.0	193	97.5	0.0	388
Mother's education^a									
Secondary	95.3	1.8	429	98.3	1.2	410	96.8	1.5	839
Professional	97.0	1.6	317	98.3	1.7	272	97.6	1.7	589
Higher	97.4	2.4	157	97.8	2.2	151	97.6	2.3	308
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	90.2	3.3	158	91.8	3.5	119	90.9	3.4	277
Second	96.8	0.3	193	98.5	0.9	199	97.7	0.6	392
Middle	96.4	2.2	220	96.6	2.3	215	96.5	2.3	435
Fourth	97.8	0.9	196	98.0	1.7	180	97.9	1.3	376
Richest	95.1	3.5	161	99.0	1.0	147	97.0	2.3	308
Total	95.5	1.9	927	97.1	1.8	861	96.3	1.9	1788

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 12 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education, 21 unweighted cases of „Mother not in the household" and 16 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education, for all children, are not shown

Table ED.7: Upper secondary school attendance (adjusted)

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending lower secondary school, Moldova, 2012

Region	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Male Percent attending lower secondary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Female Percent attending lower secondary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Total Percent attending lower secondary school	Number of children
Region									
North	53.6	7.1	184	71.6	3.8	170	62.3	5.5	354
Centre	54.8	4.0	159	69.0	5.3	210	62.9	4.8	369
South	61.7	6.6	140	66.3	3.4	118	63.8	5.1	257
Chişinău	87.8	2.4	100	88.6	0.9	121	88.2	1.6	220
Area									
Urban	81.2	3.0	188	85.3	1.5	240	83.5	2.2	428
Rural	52.5	6.4	395	65.3	5.1	379	58.7	5.8	774
Age at beginning of school year									
16	63.7	13.4	199	78.9	7.9	186	71.1	10.7	385
17	61.5	2.2	206	71.2	3.5	229	66.7	2.9	435
18	59.7	0.0	178	69.7	0.0	203	65.0	0.0	381
Mother's education^a									
Secondary	45.4	17.7	110	61.1	12.8	92	52.6	15.4	202
Professional	67.3	7.6	113	87.5	6.1	97	76.6	6.9	210
Higher	95.8	0.0	44	(91.6)	(8.4)	34	94.0	3.7	77
Mother not in household	*	*	15	(99.0)	(0.0)	21	(90.5)	(0.0)	36
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	21.3	12.9	90	25.8	9.6	71	23.3	11.5	161
Second	44.9	8.4	117	54.5	4.3	85	48.9	6.7	202
Middle	64.1	2.7	135	75.8	2.6	182	70.9	2.6	316
Fourth	80.3	2.2	136	86.1	4.0	162	83.5	3.2	298
Richest	88.3	2.9	105	92.1	0.9	119	90.4	1.8	224
Total	61.7	5.3	583	73.0	3.7	619	67.6	4.5	1202

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 5 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 6 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education, for all children, are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade (4th grade) of primary school is presented in Table ED.8. A full 100 percent of children starting grade one will eventually reach the last grade.

Table ED.8: Children reaching last grade of primary school

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Moldova, 2012

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent who reach grade 4 of those who enter grade 1 ¹
Sex				
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.5
Region				
North	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.4
Centre	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chişinău	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area				
Urban	100.0	99.3	100.0	99.3
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother's education^a				
Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(100.0)	(98.6)	(100.0)	(98.6)
Second	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Presence of parents				
At least one biological parent living abroad	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Neither biological parent living abroad	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.7
Total	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8

¹ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2

^a All results for the "Mother's education" categories "None/primary", "Mother not in household" and "Missing/DK" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.9. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current school year. At the moment of the survey, the primary school completion rate was 111 percent. The primary school graduation (i.e. promotion) rate was 98 percent.

Table ED.9: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition rate to secondary school, Moldova, 2012

	Primary school completion rate ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Sex				
Male	111.1	166	96.7	149
Female	110.0	147	98.6	138
Region				
North	101.9	112	99.3	97
Centre	128.4	89	98.7	84
South	94.6	73	100.0	65
Chişinău	124.9	40	87.7	41
Area				
Urban	113.0	87	94.4	95
Rural	109.7	226	99.2	192
Mother's education^a				
Secondary	105.8	156	98.3	137
Professional	120.6	97	97.1	96
Higher	105.2	56	96.9	52
Mother not in household	-	0	-	0
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(123.7)	54	(100.0)	46
Second	110.5	61	100.0	61
Middle	98.0	82	100.0	67
Fourth	104.6	67	100.0	58
Richest	125.8	48	87.9	56
Presence of parents				
At least one biological parent living abroad	113.7	80	97.9	69
Neither biological parent living abroad	109.6	233	97.5	218
Total	110.6	313	97.6	287

¹ MICS indicator 7.7

² MICS indicator 7.8

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 1 unweighted case with "None/primary" education for children of primary school completion age, and 1 unweighted case for children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year are not shown; 4 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for children of primary school completion age and 2 unweighted cases for children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹ denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.10. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 0.99, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. Gender parity for lower secondary school is 1.02 which indicates a slightly higher attendance at lower secondary school of girls compared to boys in Moldova. Gender parity for secondary school (comprising lower and upper secondary school) is 1.06.

The percentage of household members aged 5-24 years attending school is presented in Figure ED.2. School attendance is quite high in Moldova and for children aged 7-14 years, both girls and boys, is roughly similar, ranging between 97 and 100 percent, while for those aged 15-17 years this indicator gradually drops to 75 percent for girls and 64 percent for boys (Figure ED.1).

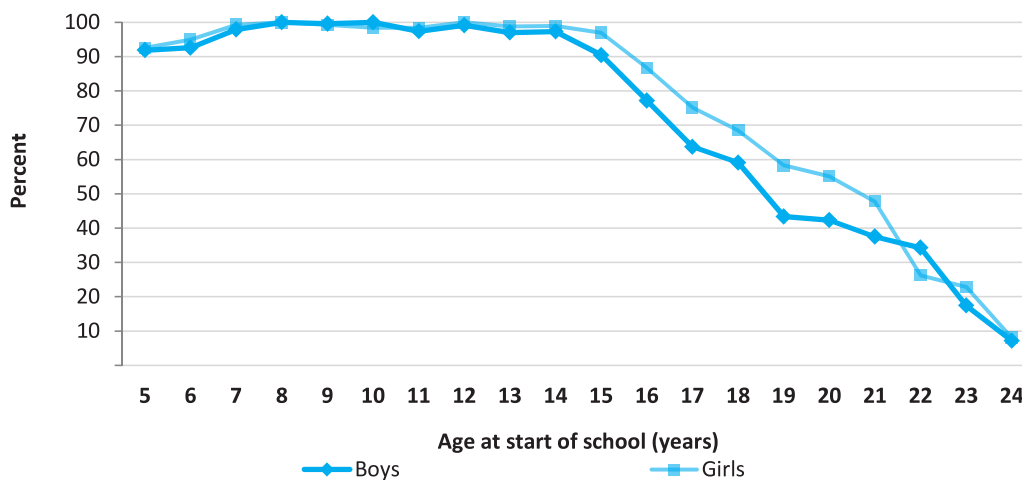


Figure ED.1: Percentage of household members aged 5-24 years attending school by sex, Moldova, 2012

Table ED.10: Education gender parity
Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower secondary school, upper secondary school (comprising lower and upper secondary school), Moldova, 2012

Region	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls		Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys		Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹		Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls		Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys		Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR		Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls		Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys		Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR		Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls		Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys		Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²	
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²									
North	98.4	98.2	1.00	94.4	95.2	0.99	71.6	53.6	1.34	86.9	80.9	1.07	86.9	80.9	1.07									
Centre	98.8	99.4	0.99	98.1	96.4	1.02	69.0	54.8	1.26	87.9	81.9	1.07	87.9	81.9	1.07									
South	97.5	99.0	0.99	98.4	95.8	1.03	66.3	61.7	1.07	87.5	83.8	1.04	87.5	83.8	1.04									
Chişinău	98.8	99.5	0.99	98.7	94.0	1.05	88.6	87.8	1.01	93.4	92.4	1.01	93.4	92.4	1.01									
Area																								
Urban	98.0	98.6	0.99	95.5	92.7	1.03	85.3	81.2	1.05	91.4	89.2	1.02	91.4	89.2	1.02									
Rural	98.6	99.1	1.00	97.8	96.7	1.01	65.3	52.5	1.24	86.8	81.3	1.07	86.8	81.3	1.07									
Mother's education³																								
Secondary	98.5	98.8	1.00	98.3	95.3	1.03	61.1	45.4	1.34	93.6	87.3	1.07	93.6	87.3	1.07									
Professional	99.2	99.8	0.99	98.3	97.0	1.01	87.5	67.3	1.30	96.7	90.2	1.07	96.7	90.2	1.07									
Higher	98.7	100.0	0.99	97.8	97.4	1.00	(91.6)	95.8	(0.96)	98.2	97.0	1.01	98.2	97.0	1.01									
Wealth index quintile																								
Poorest	97.6	98.0	1.00	91.8	90.2	1.02	25.8	21.3	1.22	70.1	68.2	1.03	70.1	68.2	1.03									
Second	99.2	98.9	1.00	98.5	96.8	1.02	54.5	44.9	1.21	86.2	79.0	1.09	86.2	79.0	1.09									
Middle	98.5	98.4	1.00	96.6	96.4	1.00	75.8	64.1	1.18	88.3	84.3	1.05	88.3	84.3	1.05									
Fourth	98.5	100.0	0.98	98.0	97.8	1.00	86.1	80.3	1.07	94.3	91.5	1.03	94.3	91.5	1.03									
Richest	97.9	99.6	0.98	99.0	95.1	1.04	92.1	88.3	1.04	96.3	93.3	1.03	96.3	93.3	1.03									
Presence of parents																								
At least one biological parent living abroad	99.4	98.8	1.01	95.7	96.8	0.99	(88.1)	63.1	(1.40)	95.1	89.0	1.07	95.1	89.0	1.07									
Neither biological parent living abroad	98.2	99.0	0.99	97.6	95.1	1.03	72.0	61.6	1.17	87.0	82.6	1.05	87.0	82.6	1.05									
Total	98.4	98.9	0.99	97.1	95.5	1.02	73.0	61.7	1.18	88.4	83.7	1.06	88.4	83.7	1.06									

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1

² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

³ Results for the "Mother's education" categories "None/primary", "Mother not in household" and "Missing/DK" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Birth Registration

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality, the right to his or her identity and protection from being deprived of these. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The MICS indicator related to birth registration is the percentage of children under the age of five whose birth is registered. These data are presented in Table CP.1.

Overall, nearly all children under the age of five in Moldova had their births registered. There are no significant variations in birth registration across background characteristics. However, birth certificates were seen for only 85 percent of children, more commonly in the North region (90 percent) compared to other regions (between 79 percent and 86 percent in Chişinău and the Central region).

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under the age of five by whether birth is registered, Moldova, 2012

	Children under the age of five whose birth is registered with civil authorities			Total registered ¹	Number of children
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate		
	Seen	Not seen			
Sex					
Male	83.5	11.9	3.9	99.2	955
Female	87.4	9.5	3.0	99.9	914
Region					
North	90.1	6.4	3.2	99.7	584
Centre	86.0	9.7	3.8	99.5	552
South	83.4	10.4	5.6	99.4	395
Chişinău	78.6	20.1	1.0	99.7	338
Area					
Urban	84.7	13.7	1.3	99.7	682
Rural	85.8	8.9	4.7	99.5	1187
Age in months					
0-11	87.2	8.7	2.1	98.0	400
12-23	84.7	11.5	3.8	100.0	386
24-35	84.3	12.3	3.3	100.0	372
36-47	85.0	9.3	5.7	100.0	377
48-59	85.7	11.9	2.4	100.0	335
Mother's education^a					
Secondary	85.9	9.8	4.2	99.9	873
Professional	86.1	9.3	3.4	98.8	448
Higher	83.8	13.4	2.6	99.8	515
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	85.2	8.5	5.4	99.1	332
Second	85.1	9.0	5.2	99.3	400
Middle	86.2	8.9	4.6	99.6	370
Fourth	88.3	11.1	0.6	100.0	326
Richest	83.1	15.1	1.6	99.7	441
Total	85.4	10.7	3.5	99.6	1869

¹ MICS indicator 8.1

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 18 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 17 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Child Discipline

As stated in the UNGASS Declaration and in A World Fit for Children, "children must be protected against any acts of violence ...," and the Millennium Declaration and CRC call for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the 2012 Moldova MICS survey, 3,138 respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods used by adults in the household to discipline children during the past month preceding the survey. Out of these questions, the two indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are: 1) the percentage of children 2-14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment **or** physical punishment; and 2) the percentage of respondents who believe that in order to raise children properly, they need to be physically punished. These data are included in Table CP.2 and Figure CP.1.

Male children were subjected to any form of physical discipline (51 percent) more than female children (45 percent). It is of importance to note that 76 percent of children were subjected to any violent method of discipline, while 22 percent of children were subjected to only non-violent methods of discipline. It is also interesting to mention that the proportion of children aged 10-14 years who were subjected to any form of physical punishment (37 percent) is notably lower than that of children aged 2-9 years (52 to 59 percent). In contrast, the percentage of children subjected to psychological aggression is higher among children aged 5-9 years (73 percent), compared to the 2-4 year and 10-14 year age groups (66 and 68 percent, respectively).

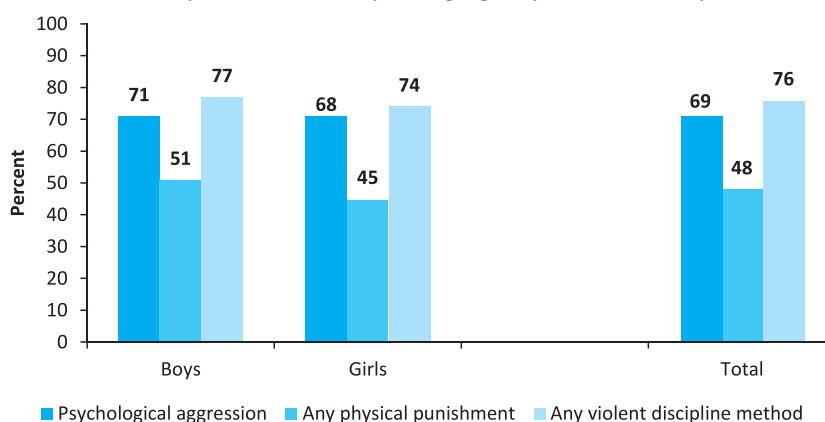


Figure CP.1: Percentage of children aged 2-14 years by violent discipline method used, Moldova, 2012

Table CP.2: Child discipline

Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 2-14 years who experienced:					Number of children aged 2-14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Respondents to the child discipline module
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹			
Sex								
Male	19.8	70.9	51.2	2.6	77.4	2322	17.2	1631
Female	23.6	67.8	45.4	1.6	73.8	2205	12.8	1507
Region								
North	22.5	68.9	47.5	2.1	73.8	1410	16.5	987
Centre	20.5	69.7	51.2	1.7	77.1	1472	13.4	978
South	21.0	72.3	44.6	2.5	76.9	935	14.0	643
Chişinău	23.1	65.8	49.2	2.7	74.7	710	16.8	531
Area								
Urban	23.6	66.6	48.1	2.3	73.9	1515	16.6	1112
Rural	20.6	70.8	48.5	2.1	76.5	3011	14.3	2025
Age group								
2-4 years	21.8	66.4	58.7	2.2	76.2	1170	14.4	834
5-9 years	19.4	73.2	52.3	1.9	78.1	1681	16.3	1144
10-14 years	23.8	67.7	37.2	2.3	72.8	1675	14.4	1160
Education of household head								
None/primary	16.6	76.3	42.2	12.3	83.4	93	n/a	n/a
Secondary	20.4	69.7	52.4	2.2	76.6	2052	n/a	n/a
Professional	21.9	69.9	46.4	1.4	75.5	1674	n/a	n/a
Higher	26.0	64.7	42.0	1.7	71.1	653	n/a	n/a
Missing/DK	16.1	83.9	46.9	9.5	83.9	54	n/a	n/a
Respondent's education								
None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(24.0)	45
Primary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.4	1440
Secondary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.0	993
Higher	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.2	636
Missing/DK	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	24
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	14.8	77.9	58.3	4.5	82.1	774	18.4	476
Second	20.5	68.8	48.3	1.5	77.0	991	12.6	649
Middle	22.4	69.8	44.8	1.9	74.9	963	16.6	681
Fourth	25.1	64.6	43.9	1.7	71.3	889	14.4	637
Richest	24.4	67.0	48.1	1.6	73.6	910	14.2	694
Ethnicity of household head								
Moldovan/Romanian	21.8	69.3	49.4	2.1	75.5	3718	15.0	2568
Russian	24.2	67.0	41.2	2.5	72.9	160	17.3	125
Ukrainian	26.2	65.4	43.4	0.9	72.9	308	15.4	221
Roma (Gypsy)	10.6	77.6	54.3	13.1	77.6	75	(25.5)	37
Gagauz	12.3	80.0	42.5	0.0	87.1	165	12.6	115
Other ethnic group	22.3	64.1	43.9	2.9	71.8	101	10.3	71
Total	21.6	69.4	48.4	2.1	75.6	4527	15.1	3138

¹ MICS indicator 8.5

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

n/a: not applicable

Early Marriage

According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, around 70 million women aged 20-24 years were married or in union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include:

- the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of marriage registration at an age younger than 18 years;
- the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of early marriages (before the age of 18 years);
- the existence of customary or religious laws and practices that condone the early marriage practice (before the age of 18 years).

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy-related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest in this cohort.

Marriage before age 18 is regulated by the Family Code in Moldova. There are no cultural or religious traditions related to early marriage. Two of the indicators used to report on early marriage refer to the percentage of women aged 15-49 years married or in union before 15 years of age and the percentage of women aged 20-49 years married or in union before 18 (Table CP.3). A third indicator refers to the percentage of girls aged 15-19 years currently married or in union. Ten percent of girls aged 15-19 years were married or in union at the time of the survey. The percentage of women age 20-49 married before age 18 varies by area (11 percent in urban and 18 percent in rural) and is negatively associated with education levels.

Table CP.3: Early marriage (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who first married or entered a union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women aged 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of women aged 15-19 years
Region							
North	1.2	1799	1.4	19.7	1536	11.1	263
Centre	0.4	1717	0.5	14.7	1419	7.3	298
South	0.4	1095	0.4	15.3	917	11.8	178
Chişinău	0.3	1389	0.4	8.8	1207	10.7	182
Area							
Urban	0.6	2532	0.7	10.6	2183	9.0	349
Rural	0.7	3468	0.8	18.1	2897	10.5	571
Age group							
15-19	0.0	920	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.9	920
20-24	0.4	884	0.4	12.2	884	n/a	n/a
25-29	1.1	922	1.1	14.8	922	n/a	n/a
30-34	1.1	854	1.1	17.7	854	n/a	n/a
35-39	1.0	795	1.0	21.2	795	n/a	n/a
40-44	0.6	774	0.6	13.1	774	n/a	n/a
45-49	0.3	851	0.3	10.6	851	n/a	n/a
Education							
None/primary	(10.0)	26	*	*	24	*	1
Secondary	0.9	2666	1.2	26.3	1953	8.1	713
Professional	0.3	1757	0.3	10.7	1617	19.2	140
Higher	0.1	1524	0.1	3.4	1465	8.8	58
Missing/DK	(18.5)	28	*	*	20	*	7
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.4	724	1.7	24.7	623	17.7	101
Second	1.5	1029	1.7	19.6	882	10.8	147
Middle	0.2	1330	0.2	16.9	1057	12.0	273
Fourth	0.4	1392	0.4	12.1	1165	6.4	227
Richest	0.3	1525	0.4	8.2	1353	6.0	172
Total	0.6	6000	0.7	14.9	5080	9.9	920

¹ MICS indicator 8.6

² MICS indicator 8.7

³ MICS indicator 8.8

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

n/a: not applicable

The percentage of men married at various ages is provided in Table CP.3M. Less than one percent of respondents married before age 15, while one percent of boys aged 15-19 years are currently married or in union. Two percent of men aged 20-49 years were married or in union before age 18.

Table CP.3M: Early marriage (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men aged 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of men aged 15-19 years currently married or in union, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men aged 20-49 years	Percentage of men aged 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of men aged 15-19 years
Region							
North	0.2	465	0.2	3.5	367	0.8	97
Centre	0.0	442	0.0	1.1	377	2.2	65
South	0.4	293	0.4	1.8	252	(3.5)	41
Chişinău	0.2	346	0.3	3.2	291	0.0	55
Area							
Urban	0.2	601	0.3	2.6	513	0.9	88
Rural	0.1	944	0.1	2.3	773	1.7	171
Age group							
15-19	0.0	259	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.4	259
20-24	0.0	238	0.0	0.7	238	n/a	n/a
25-29	0.0	237	0.0	4.0	237	n/a	n/a
30-34	0.0	170	0.0	5.0	170	n/a	n/a
35-39	0.9	207	0.9	2.5	207	n/a	n/a
40-44	0.0	221	0.0	1.3	221	n/a	n/a
45-49	0.3	212	0.3	1.5	212	n/a	n/a
Education^a							
Secondary	0.2	720	0.3	4.7	522	0.7	197
Professional	0.0	497	0.0	0.8	445	(1.5)	52
Higher	0.2	308	0.2	0.5	301	*	8
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.0	234	0.0	4.5	201	(0.0)	33
Second	0.4	276	0.5	2.9	223	(0.0)	53
Middle	0.0	345	0.0	0.8	279	0.0	66
Fourth	0.0	315	0.0	2.2	259	4.0	56
Richest	0.4	376	0.5	2.3	324	2.8	52
Total	0.2	1545	0.2	2.4	1286	1.4	259

¹ MICS indicator 8.6

² MICS indicator 8.7

³ MICS indicator 8.8

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases of "None/primary" education for men aged 15-49 years and 7 unweighted cases for men aged 20-49 years are not shown (there are no cases for men 15-19 years old); 9 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for men aged 15-49 years, 8 unweighted cases for men aged 20-49 years, and 1 unweighted case for men aged 15-19 years are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

n/a: not applicable

There are discrepancies in the wealth index quintiles. The percentage of early marriages before age 18 among women tends to decrease with increasing wealth index quintiles, from 25 percent among those in the poorest quintile to 8 percent among those in the richest quintile (Figure CP.2).

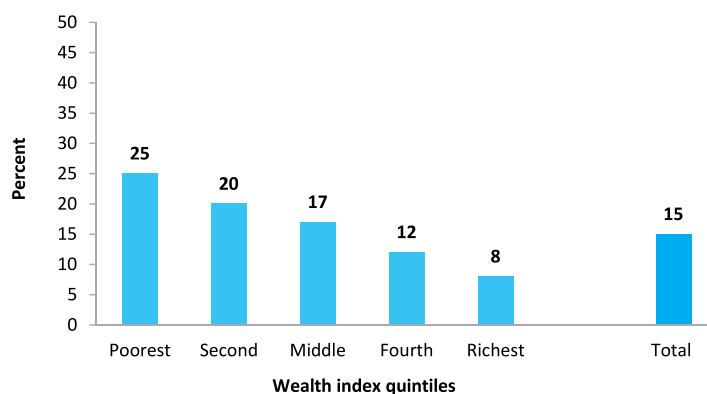


Figure CP.2: Percentage of women aged 20-49 years married or in union before age 18 by wealth index quintiles, Moldova, 2012

Table CP.4 and CP.4M present respectively the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allow us to see the trends in early marriage over time.

Overall, among women, the prevalence of marriage before age 18 is highest in the 30-39 year age groups, while for men this is true the 25-34 year age groups. There are no clear patterns indicating a decline in early marriage trends.

Table CP.4: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Moldova, 2012

Age group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18
15-19	0.0	349	n/a	0.0	571	n/a	0.0	920	n/a
20-24	0.7	466	8.7	0.0	418	16.2	0.4	884	12.2
25-29	0.5	435	9.3	1.6	487	19.8	1.1	922	14.8
30-34	0.7	375	12.3	1.5	479	22.0	1.1	854	17.7
35-39	0.9	298	17.8	1.1	497	23.3	1.0	795	21.2
40-44	1.0	288	9.4	0.3	486	15.2	0.6	774	13.1
45-49	0.5	322	7.7	0.2	529	12.4	0.3	851	10.6
Total	0.6	2532	10.6	0.7	3468	18.1	0.6	6000	14.9

n/a: not applicable

Table CP.4M: Trends in early marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Moldova, 2012

Age group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49	Percentage of men married before age 18	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49	Percentage of men married before age 18	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49	Percentage of men married before age 18
15-19	0.0	88	n/a	0.0	171	n/a	0.0	259	n/a
20-24	0.0	103	1.7	0.0	135	0.0	0.0	238	0.7
25-29	0.0	103	2.9	0.0	135	4.8	0.0	237	4.0
30-34	0.0	82	3.7	0.0	88	6.2	0.0	170	5.0
35-39	1.0	74	3.1	0.8	133	2.2	0.9	207	2.5
40-44	0.0	84	1.8	0.0	137	1.0	0.0	221	1.3
45-49	1.1	68	3.0	0.0	145	0.9	0.3	212	1.5
Total	0.2	601	2.6	0.1	944	2.3	0.2	1545	2.4

n/a: not applicable

Another indicator is the spousal age difference which refers to the percentage of women who are married or in union who are 10 or more years younger than their current spouse or partner. Table CP.5 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The results show that five percent of women aged 20-24 years are currently married or in union with a man who is at least ten years older, while this is the case for 10 percent of women aged 15-19 years (MICS indicator 8.10).²⁵ Twenty-seven percent of women aged 15-19 years are currently married or in union with a man who is 0-4 years older than them, and 63 percent of women this age are married to a man who is younger than them (data for currently married/in union women aged 15-19 years by most background characteristics are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not presented in Table CP.5).

Table CP.5: Spousal age difference

Percentage distribution of women currently married/in union aged 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women aged 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/Partner's age unknown	Total	
Region							
North	7.1	61.5	25.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	152
Centre	5.8	61.7	25.7	6.9	0.0	100.0	130
South	10.1	57.9	25.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	97
Chişinău	11.8	64.5	21.3	2.1	0.3	100.0	118
Area							
Urban	9.9	59.4	26.3	4.3	0.2	100.0	207
Rural	7.4	63.1	23.3	6.2	0.0	100.0	291
Age group							
15-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
20-24	8.4	61.5	24.5	5.4	0.1	100.0	497
Education^a							
Secondary	9.4	55.7	27.6	7.3	0.0	100.0	198
Professional	7.2	66.0	22.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	127
Higher	7.8	64.6	22.9	4.5	0.2	100.0	164
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(13.6)	(53.9)	(23.1)	(9.4)	(0.0)	100.0	65
Second	8.2	66.0	20.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	94
Middle	6.3	57.5	29.0	7.2	0.0	100.0	111
Fourth	8.4	62.8	24.7	4.0	0.0	100.0	113
Richest	7.9	64.8	24.2	2.8	0.3	100.0	115
Total	8.4	61.5	24.5	5.4	0.1	100.0	497

¹ MICS indicator 8.10b

Note: MICS indicator 8.10a "Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 years whose husband or partner is 10+ years older" is not presented in Table CP.5 because the majority of figures by background characteristics are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

The overall percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 years whose husband or partner is 10+ years older is 9.8 percent.

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 5 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 4 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

n/a: not applicable

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

The 2012 Moldova MICS assessed the attitudes of women and men aged 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they thought that husbands are ever justified in hitting or beating their wives for a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked to have an indication of cultural beliefs and other situations that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands.

The corresponding findings can be found in Table CP.6 for women and in Table CP.6M for men. Overall, 11 percent of women in Moldova feel that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of a variety of reasons, whereby justification is more present among those living in the poorest households (22 percent) compared to those living in richest households (6 percent). Women who justify a husband's violence, in most cases justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (10 percent). An equal percentage of women (2 percent) reported that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she goes out without telling him, if she argues with him, if she refuses sex with him and if she burns the food.

²⁵ MICS indicator 8.10a and figures for women (15-19 years old) are not presented in Table CP.5 because figures for currently married/in union women aged 15-19 by most background characteristics are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)*Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Moldova, 2012*

Region	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women aged 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons ¹	
Region							
North	2.1	10.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	10.8	1799
Centre	2.1	10.6	1.6	2.4	2.7	12.9	1717
South	2.3	10.8	2.5	1.6	2.0	12.4	1095
Chişinău	1.0	7.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	8.6	1389
Area							
Urban	1.0	7.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	8.5	2532
Rural	2.5	11.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	13.1	3468
Age group							
15-19	1.6	11.6	1.4	0.9	2.0	12.6	920
20-24	1.3	9.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	10.2	884
25-29	1.4	7.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	8.6	922
30-34	1.7	9.7	1.8	1.7	2.3	10.7	854
35-39	3.0	9.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	11.6	795
40-44	2.4	9.7	2.8	2.5	1.1	11.5	774
45-49	1.9	10.9	1.9	2.9	1.9	13.3	851
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	1.9	9.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	10.8	4073
Formerly married/in union	3.0	9.9	1.5	2.8	2.8	13.4	620
Never married/in union	1.3	10.0	1.3	0.9	1.8	11.4	1306
Education							
None/primary	(16.0)	(34.1)	(16.7)	(13.6)	(18.3)	(39.0)	26
Secondary	3.1	12.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	14.9	2666
Professional	1.2	8.8	2.1	1.4	1.1	10.1	1757
Higher	0.1	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.1	1524
Missing/DK	(17.1)	(27.3)	(6.2)	(2.2)	(6.5)	(31.3)	28
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	5.8	18.5	4.7	5.2	5.8	22.0	724
Second	2.5	13.5	2.5	1.6	2.5	15.5	1029
Middle	2.1	9.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	11.4	1330
Fourth	0.7	6.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	7.9	1392
Richest	0.5	5.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	6.0	1525
Woman's ethnicity							
Moldovan/Romanian	1.8	9.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	11.1	4890
Russian	0.8	7.2	1.1	0.8	0.4	9.0	308
Ukrainian	1.7	8.9	2.1	1.0	0.5	9.6	413
Roma (Gypsy)	18.8	32.7	11.1	10.2	11.1	37.7	48
Gagauz	2.0	11.7	3.9	0.8	1.0	12.0	203
Other ethnic group	1.0	11.8	3.7	1.3	2.7	12.2	138
Total	1.9	9.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	11.2	6000

¹ MICS indicator 8.14

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

As shown in Table CP.6M, the percentage of men who are likely to agree with one of the reasons that justify wife beating is similar to that of women (13 percent). Nine percent of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she neglects children and four percent if she argues with him. Men living in the poorest households are much more likely to agree with one of the reasons (25 percent) than men living in the richest households (7 percent).

Table CP.6M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife: if she goes out						Number of men aged 15-49 years
	without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons ¹	
Region							
North	2.6	7.4	4.0	3.0	0.9	11.1	465
Centre	3.3	12.5	6.1	3.5	1.6	16.5	442
South	1.7	11.4	3.8	2.2	3.4	14.9	293
Chişinău	1.4	6.4	2.9	3.3	1.6	11.0	346
Area							
Urban	1.2	6.6	2.5	2.7	1.4	10.2	601
Rural	3.1	11.2	5.5	3.3	2.0	15.3	944
Age group							
15-19	3.5	11.4	4.6	4.1	2.8	14.2	259
20-24	2.7	8.5	3.5	2.6	1.7	13.3	238
25-29	1.0	8.2	4.0	1.1	1.4	11.7	237
30-34	0.0	7.3	5.5	4.7	0.8	12.2	170
35-39	1.6	10.0	4.5	3.7	2.9	13.3	207
40-44	3.5	7.9	3.2	1.7	0.8	12.2	221
45-49	3.6	12.0	5.3	4.2	1.7	16.3	212
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	1.5	7.9	3.8	2.1	1.6	11.6	880
Formerly married/in union	4.7	17.8	6.6	9.1	2.6	22.9	98
Never married/in union	3.2	10.3	4.7	3.5	1.9	14.4	567
Education^a							
Secondary	3.5	12.2	5.1	3.5	2.2	17.5	720
Professional	1.7	8.3	5.0	3.5	1.6	11.4	497
Higher	0.1	2.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	5.2	308
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	6.0	17.7	9.2	4.1	2.6	24.7	234
Second	1.5	11.0	6.1	2.3	3.0	14.8	276
Middle	4.1	10.5	2.8	3.9	1.8	14.2	345
Fourth	1.0	6.5	3.7	4.0	1.4	10.2	315
Richest	0.2	4.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	6.9	376
Man's ethnicity							
Moldovan/Romanian	2.4	9.6	5.0	3.6	1.9	14.1	1268
Russian	0.0	5.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	7.4	67
Ukrainian	2.2	4.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	101
Roma (Gypsy)	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Gagauz	0.9	17.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	19.4	63
Other ethnic group	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(4.9)	29
Total	2.3	9.4	4.3	3.1	1.8	13.3	1545

¹ MICS indicator 8.14

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 9 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from the infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV/AIDS module was administered to women and men of age 15-49 years.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percentage of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In Moldova, all women who have heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew of the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time. The results are presented in Table HA.1 for women and in Table HA.1M for men.

In Moldova, a large majority of women interviewed (99 percent) have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission is only 76 percent. Eighty-eight percent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 83 percent know of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. While 85 percent of women know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, only 39 percent reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Some 49 percent know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites; 71 percent know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with AIDS; 82 percent know that HIV cannot be transmitted by hugging and shaking hands with an infected person, and 85 know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

Only 33 percent of women had comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention that includes knowing two main ways of preventing HIV transmission, knowing that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two of the most common misconceptions about HIV transmission (mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with AIDS).

Variations in the proportion of women who know both ways of preventing HIV transmission are observed by region, with the highest percentage of women in Chişinău (91 percent) compared to other regions (83 to 85 percent), and by area – 81 percent urban and 72 percent rural. The analysed index is slightly higher among younger women than older women (88 percent for women aged 15-29 years compared to 82 to 84 percent for women aged 30-49). Education level and household wealth status also influenced responses. Women with secondary education (67 percent) were less likely than those with higher education (87 percent) to know of the two ways of preventing HIV transmission. The same index was lowest among women from the poorest households (52 percent) and highest among women from the richest households (85 percent).

The percentage of women who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus is higher among women in Chişinău (48 percent) compared to other regions (33 to 37 percent); among urban women (47 percent) compared to their rural counterparts (32 percent); among women aged 15-24 years (43 percent) compared to those aged 25-49 years (35 to 38 percent), and among unmarried women (46 percent) compared to married women (36 percent). The index also increases along with women's education level and wealth status: from 30 percent among women with secondary education up to 55 percent among those with higher education; from 14 percent among women from the poorest households to 52 percent among those from the richest households.

In terms of knowledge about ways of HIV transmission and prevention comprehensive knowledge among men is lower than among women, at 28 percent. As is the case for women, the percentage of men who know the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission, who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common misconceptions (mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with AIDS) about HIV transmission is significantly higher in Chişinău and urban areas, among men with a higher level of education and from wealthier households. As opposed to women, however, men's age and marital status did not influence the findings (Table HA.1M).

Data from the 2012 Moldova MICS has also been used to calculate comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention according to a country-specific methodology that differs from the MICS methodology. Instead of using the two most common misconceptions derived from MICS (mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with AIDS), the country-specific methodology uses the two most common misconceptions according to the Moldova National HIV/AIDS Programme for 2011-2015: sharing food with someone with AIDS and hugging or shaking hands of someone who is infected. The results for this indicator are also presented in Tables HA.1, HA.1M, HA.2 and HA.2M. According to the country-specific methodology used to calculate the indicator, overall 51 percent of women aged 15-49 years and 43 percent of men this age have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention.

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus		Percentage with comprehensive knowledge (country-specific methodology) ²	
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS	Hugging or shaking hands of someone who is infected	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge (country-specific methodology) ²	Number of women
Area												
North	98.6	87.0	82.3	75.2	85.0	47.5	85.0	69.7	80.2	36.7	31.2	1799
Centre	98.9	86.0	79.4	72.6	83.3	44.2	82.4	65.4	79.1	33.2	28.4	1717
South	98.4	86.7	78.9	72.9	82.6	47.7	80.7	65.6	78.7	37.0	30.9	1095
Chişinău	99.9	91.4	89.3	83.4	90.7	57.7	92.2	82.3	90.8	48.4	42.5	1389
Age group												
Urban	99.7	90.1	87.8	81.1	89.7	56.2	91.5	79.8	89.6	46.8	40.4	2532
Rural	98.4	85.9	78.6	72.1	82.3	43.7	80.4	64.0	76.5	32.4	27.6	3468
15-24	99.3	88.5	82.7	75.9	87.7	54.6	85.9	74.4	86.1	42.9	36.0	1804
25-29	99.3	89.2	82.7	76.6	88.1	46.3	86.9	71.7	83.8	37.6	32.6	922
30-39	98.8	86.5	83.2	76.3	83.9	45.9	85.0	67.8	80.2	35.4	31.1	1649
40-49	98.5	87.1	81.4	75.0	82.9	47.3	83.4	68.7	78.5	37.1	31.6	1625
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	99.0	87.6	82.5	76.0	84.7	46.6	84.3	69.0	80.8	36.4	31.4	4694
Never married/in union	98.8	88.1	82.4	75.6	88.0	57.3	88.2	76.5	86.6	46.1	38.5	1306
Education												
None/primary	(93.2)	(59.5)	(41.0)	(23.5)	(66.8)	(16.0)	(54.0)	(33.3)	(55.1)	(9.7)	(4.8)	26
Secondary	98.1	83.8	75.1	67.2	80.4	42.2	80.3	61.3	73.8	29.6	23.6	2666
Professional	99.9	89.6	87.1	81.0	87.1	49.9	85.6	71.9	85.1	39.1	34.0	1757
Higher	100.0	94.0	91.8	87.2	93.3	61.0	94.4	87.2	94.4	54.6	49.3	1524
Missing/DK	(68.4)	(18.9)	(30.1)	(14.4)	(41.3)	(15.5)	(32.7)	(19.0)	(30.9)	(4.0)	(0.0)	28
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	93.2	71.9	61.6	52.1	66.8	28.1	62.2	41.2	54.2	14.2	10.3	724
Second	99.5	84.3	76.9	68.3	81.7	40.9	80.2	59.1	75.5	28.1	22.0	1029
Middle	99.8	89.5	83.6	77.8	87.7	49.1	86.5	72.7	84.6	39.4	33.9	1330
Fourth	99.6	91.0	87.6	81.8	88.6	52.8	89.8	77.6	87.6	42.8	36.9	1392
Richest	100.0	92.8	90.5	85.3	91.9	60.7	93.8	84.3	92.5	52.3	46.7	1525
Total	98.9	87.7	82.5	75.9	85.4	49.0	85.1	70.6	82.1	38.5	33.0	6000

¹ MICS indicator 9.1 – The indicator includes women age 15-49 who know the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission: having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time; who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus; and who reject the two most common misconceptions: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with someone who has AIDS.

² Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, 9.1a – The indicator includes women age 15-49 who know the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission: having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time; who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus; and who reject the following two misconceptions: that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with someone who has AIDS and by hugging or shaking

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge (country-specific methodology)?	Number of men			
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means				Sharing food with someone with AIDS	Hugging or shaking hands of someone who is infected	
Area													
North	97.3	74.4	78.5	64.5	78.8	47.5	81.8	61.9	77.0	31.9	25.2	38.6	465
Centre	97.5	77.5	80.4	68.6	85.2	43.5	79.8	60.1	73.5	32.2	26.4	42.5	442
South	98.9	70.9	72.8	56.3	76.2	41.4	77.7	53.5	70.4	26.9	19.8	30.5	293
Chişinău	99.8	90.0	88.3	81.3	89.4	56.9	91.3	79.0	90.6	46.9	41.5	60.9	346
Area													
Urban	99.4	85.8	87.3	78.5	89.9	57.0	90.2	76.9	87.7	47.1	40.9	57.5	601
Rural	97.4	73.2	75.6	61.1	77.8	41.1	77.7	55.1	71.5	26.3	20.0	34.0	944
Age group													
15-24	98.0	78.9	80.4	68.1	84.1	49.4	84.1	63.2	79.8	34.6	28.1	43.0	497
25-29	99.5	78.0	81.0	69.4	83.9	44.0	80.8	62.1	77.1	34.5	28.2	42.1	237
30-39	98.3	76.9	80.5	67.4	82.1	45.3	83.2	62.2	76.0	32.7	27.4	41.5	377
40-49	97.6	78.3	79.1	67.2	80.3	48.5	81.2	66.1	77.4	35.6	28.8	45.3	433
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	98.6	79.2	81.5	69.1	83.0	44.5	83.6	63.8	76.2	33.3	27.1	43.2	978
Never married/in union	97.6	76.3	77.9	65.7	81.6	52.1	80.7	63.4	80.6	36.2	29.9	43.0	567
Education^a													
Secondary	96.7	69.8	70.8	55.9	76.1	41.5	75.6	52.1	70.4	24.4	17.4	28.7	720
Professional	99.5	82.2	86.1	73.6	85.4	46.4	84.9	65.7	78.5	35.3	29.5	45.6	497
Higher	100.0	93.7	93.3	88.7	94.1	62.9	96.5	87.5	95.2	56.2	51.9	74.6	308
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	95.2	55.5	62.2	41.3	69.6	36.1	59.6	41.4	59.4	18.0	12.0	16.3	234
Second	96.8	74.5	77.3	63.3	75.5	40.0	79.1	50.3	64.9	25.2	18.4	30.7	276
Middle	98.0	79.8	81.7	70.6	82.1	47.7	85.2	64.7	77.8	32.8	27.0	44.2	345
Fourth	99.7	82.8	83.8	73.0	88.1	49.2	88.3	67.7	85.5	38.0	31.9	48.6	315
Richest	100.0	89.3	89.0	81.1	91.5	57.7	92.1	82.8	92.2	49.8	43.3	63.6	376
Total	98.2	78.1	80.2	67.9	82.5	47.3	82.6	63.6	77.8	34.4	28.1	43.2	1545

¹ MICS indicator 9.1 – The indicator includes men age 15-49 who know the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission: having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time; who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus; and who reject the two most common misconceptions: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with someone who has AIDS.

² Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, 9.1a – The indicator includes men age 15-49 who know the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission: having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time; who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus; and who reject the following two misconceptions: that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with someone who has AIDS and by hugging or shaking hands of someone who is infected.

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 9 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Table HA-2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young women

Percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹ (country-specific methodology) ²	Number of women age 15-24	
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Sharing food with someone with AIDS	Hugging or shaking hands of someone who is infected				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus
Area													
North	98.7	86.0	82.3	87.7	74.7	84.2	73.9	83.2	43.1	35.4	54.5	476	
Centre	99.3	87.4	79.1	87.1	72.2	83.1	72.4	83.8	40.4	33.8	51.2	502	
South	99.3	87.5	79.4	85.1	72.0	82.7	68.0	85.1	40.5	33.1	49.0	333	
Chişinău	100.0	92.6	89.0	90.1	83.7	92.6	81.4	92.0	47.0	40.9	62.8	492	
Age group													
15-19	99.2	86.9	80.4	87.6	73.1	86.9	73.3	86.1	43.6	35.2	52.0	920	
20-24	99.5	90.1	85.1	87.8	78.9	84.9	75.7	86.2	42.2	36.9	57.8	884	
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	99.8	88.2	82.2	87.1	75.2	81.1	70.1	83.5	37.7	32.0	52.6	649	
Never married/in union	99.1	88.6	83.0	88.1	76.4	88.6	76.9	87.6	45.8	38.3	56.1	1154	
Education^a													
Secondary	99.2	85.8	79.1	85.8	70.4	84.1	69.6	82.8	38.4	30.2	47.0	985	
Professional	100.0	91.8	86.1	89.7	82.4	83.1	74.5	86.8	44.3	39.0	58.5	342	
Higher	100.0	94.1	90.2	92.3	85.8	93.4	86.9	94.7	53.3	48.0	71.4	457	
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	96.2	78.5	66.5	76.0	56.0	66.9	48.5	67.0	18.2	14.3	29.4	190	
Second	99.6	82.3	78.0	79.1	68.4	76.1	63.5	79.1	37.6	27.7	38.8	273	
Middle	99.7	89.4	82.5	90.8	75.5	89.7	79.0	87.9	47.1	38.6	58.6	472	
Fourth	99.5	91.5	87.4	90.3	82.4	88.5	78.7	89.7	43.8	38.0	61.6	462	
Richest	100.0	92.6	88.2	92.4	83.5	93.9	83.7	93.7	52.2	46.5	65.4	407	
Total	99.3	88.5	82.7	87.7	75.9	85.9	74.4	86.1	42.9	36.0	54.8	1804	

¹ MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3 – The indicator includes women aged 15-24 years who know the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission: having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time; who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus; and who reject the two most common misconceptions: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with someone who has AIDS.

² Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, 9.2a – The indicator includes women aged 15-24 years who know the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission: having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time; who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus; and who reject the following two misconceptions: that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with someone who has AIDS and by hugging or shaking hands of someone who is infected.

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with no/primary education and 12 unweighted cases with missing/DK education are not shown

Table HA.2M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young men

Percentage of young men aged 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus		Percentage with comprehensive knowledge (country-specific methodology) ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years		
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Sharing food with someone with AIDS	Hugging or shaking hands of someone who is infected	Supernatural means	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹				
North	95.3	74.1	72.7	59.5	79.8	52.3	82.2	82.2	56.0	75.0	32.1	23.8	31.0	156
Centre	99.5	80.1	83.9	72.6	90.3	48.5	84.7	84.7	66.2	83.3	37.8	33.3	52.8	129
South	97.8	70.8	71.6	52.0	76.2	43.1	76.5	76.5	53.4	67.9	27.6	18.0	26.4	82
Chişinău	100.0	88.8	91.8	84.2	88.1	50.8	90.5	90.5	75.1	89.7	38.8	34.5	58.1	130
Area														
Urban	99.7	85.0	89.3	80.2	92.1	56.2	90.6	90.6	72.7	87.7	45.0	39.0	56.2	191
Rural	97.0	75.1	74.8	60.6	79.1	45.2	80.0	80.0	57.3	74.9	28.1	21.4	34.8	306
Age group														
15-19	97.7	76.4	77.0	62.2	79.4	52.9	80.9	80.9	64.7	79.1	33.8	25.6	39.7	259
20-24	98.4	81.7	84.1	74.6	89.2	45.6	87.6	87.6	61.6	80.6	35.5	30.8	46.5	238
Marital status														
Ever married/in union	99.1	83.5	87.0	75.9	89.0	39.5	90.1	90.1	54.2	72.2	24.8	19.2	32.7	70
Never married/in union	97.9	78.2	79.3	66.8	83.3	51.0	83.1	83.1	64.7	81.1	36.2	29.6	44.7	427
Education³														
Secondary	97.3	74.2	73.7	59.9	79.6	47.4	79.4	79.4	58.6	75.1	29.2	21.7	34.1	299
Professional	98.9	83.0	87.3	73.5	87.5	48.9	89.1	89.1	61.2	84.9	36.1	28.9	43.2	97
Higher	100.0	90.8	94.1	88.8	94.6	58.7	95.2	95.2	81.6	92.0	51.5	48.5	72.3	97
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	(93.5)	(62.7)	(56.0)	(38.9)	(72.1)	(34.3)	(58.7)	(58.7)	(38.5)	(61.2)	(14.1)	(12.9)	(12.9)	62
Second	94.8	75.0	75.7	59.9	77.4	43.6	83.4	83.4	49.2	70.2	25.9	18.8	29.9	93
Middle	99.2	82.4	83.4	72.3	84.5	51.3	86.2	86.2	65.9	79.0	33.1	26.3	45.8	123
Fourth	100.0	79.1	83.2	73.2	86.5	50.1	89.8	89.8	66.9	85.2	40.5	34.1	47.6	106
Richest	100.0	87.0	91.6	81.4	93.4	59.5	90.9	90.9	81.7	93.6	49.0	40.4	62.6	114
Total	98.0	78.9	80.4	68.1	84.1	49.4	84.1	84.1	63.2	79.8	34.6	28.1	43.0	497

¹MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3 – The indicator includes men aged 15-24 years who know the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission: having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time; who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus; and who reject the two most common misconceptions: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with someone who has AIDS.

² Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, 9.2a – The indicator includes men aged 15-24 years who know the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission: having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time; who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus; and who reject the following two misconceptions: that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with someone who has AIDS and by hugging or shaking hands of someone who is infected.

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases with no/primary education and 2 unweighted cases with missing/DK education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The results for young people aged 15-24 years are presented separately in Table HA.2 (women) and Table HA.2M (men). Women in this age group have a significantly higher level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS ways of transmission and prevention measures than their male counterparts, the rates reaching 36 percent for women with comprehensive knowledge, compared to 28 percent for men. The distribution of indicators analysed by background characteristics is generally similar between young women and young men.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step in encouraging pregnant women to seek HIV testing and thereby avoid infection of their baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women aged 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.3. Overall, 93 percent of women knew that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 53 percent, while 6 percent of women did not know of any specific way (Table HA.3). Whereas the majority of women knew that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy (88 percent) and at delivery (81 percent), only 59 percent knew that the baby can also be infected with HIV through breastfeeding. Paradoxically, the rates are lower among women with higher education (49 percent) than among those with other educational attainment levels (54 to 56 percent). Women from the poorest and the richest households have shown a lower level of knowledge on the issues discussed (48 to 50 percent) compared to women from other wealth index quintiles (54 to 59 percent).

Men 15-49 years old demonstrated a markedly lower level of knowledge about mother-to-child HIV transmission compared to their female counterparts. The percentage of men who knew all three ways of the infection's transmission only reached 45 percent, while the percentage who did not know any specific way of transmission was high at nearly 12 percent (Table HA.3M). In terms of distribution according to background characteristics, similar particularities were found between men and women.

Table HA.3: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of women
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Region							
North	92.1	87.1	80.4	58.0	51.5	6.5	1799
Centre	92.6	88.1	81.7	62.1	56.5	6.3	1717
South	91.9	86.2	80.0	59.4	53.1	6.6	1095
Chişinău	93.8	88.2	81.9	56.9	50.6	6.1	1389
Area							
Urban	93.6	87.8	81.0	56.3	49.5	6.1	2532
Rural	91.8	87.3	81.1	61.3	55.6	6.5	3468
Age group							
15-24	91.5	85.7	77.7	63.6	54.6	7.9	1804
15-19	90.3	84.5	75.1	65.8	55.4	8.9	920
20-24	92.7	86.8	80.5	61.3	53.7	6.8	884
25-29	93.1	88.8	81.8	56.5	51.9	6.2	922
30-39	93.1	87.5	81.1	58.4	52.3	5.6	1649
40-49	93.0	88.7	84.2	56.7	52.7	5.5	1625
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	93.0	88.0	82.1	58.3	52.6	6.0	4694
Never married/in union	91.0	85.5	77.0	62.3	54.4	7.8	1306
Education							
None/primary	(52.5)	(52.5)	(49.5)	(47.5)	(44.6)	(40.7)	26
Secondary	90.6	85.5	78.1	60.9	54.1	7.5	2666
Professional	94.5	90.4	84.4	60.6	55.5	5.4	1757
Higher	95.4	89.0	83.5	55.2	48.8	4.6	1524
Missing/DK	(40.9)	(38.8)	(36.9)	(36.6)	(32.6)	(27.5)	28
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	81.6	77.0	67.7	55.4	49.9	11.7	724
Second	93.5	89.4	82.9	65.1	58.8	6.0	1029
Middle	93.6	88.6	81.4	60.5	54.3	6.2	1330
Fourth	94.6	89.2	84.3	60.7	54.5	5.0	1392
Richest	94.5	88.7	82.8	54.5	48.2	5.5	1525
Total	92.6	87.5	81.0	59.2	53.0	6.4	6000

¹ MICS indicator 9.3

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.3M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of men
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
North	83.6	76.1	69.6	53.0	44.9	13.7	465
Centre	89.3	82.2	74.9	56.4	49.6	8.2	442
South	85.6	79.0	70.9	52.5	44.1	13.3	293
Chişinău	88.7	81.2	75.4	49.4	41.9	11.1	346
Area							
Urban	89.2	81.3	76.8	49.4	41.4	10.2	601
Rural	85.2	78.5	70.0	55.4	47.9	12.3	944
Age group							
15-24	84.7	76.9	68.6	59.1	48.4	13.3	497
15-19	82.9	74.3	64.8	61.0	47.7	14.9	259
20-24	86.8	79.7	72.8	57.1	49.1	11.6	238
25-29	83.0	76.1	67.2	45.5	38.8	16.5	237
30-39	88.5	80.5	74.6	52.4	44.3	9.8	377
40-49	89.6	83.6	78.6	50.9	46.5	8.0	433
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	89.5	82.9	76.4	51.9	45.7	9.1	978
Never married/in union	82.0	73.8	66.2	55.1	44.9	15.6	567
Education²							
Secondary	82.9	75.4	67.5	55.1	46.7	13.8	720
Professional	90.4	84.0	78.8	55.5	47.9	9.1	497
Higher	92.4	84.8	77.7	46.0	39.9	7.6	308
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	78.7	71.8	64.9	54.4	49.0	16.6	234
Second	85.7	79.1	69.3	56.0	47.6	11.1	276
Middle	87.0	82.2	73.5	57.5	49.8	11.1	345
Fourth	91.0	83.5	78.3	52.1	44.0	8.7	315
Richest	88.8	79.0	74.5	46.9	38.7	11.2	376
Total	86.7	79.5	72.7	53.1	45.4	11.5	1545

¹ MICS indicator 9.3

² For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 9 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude for the following four scenarios: 1) would be willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus; 2) would be willing to buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive; 3) believes that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would **not** want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret.

Table HA.4 presents information on the attitudes of women aged 15-49 years towards people living with HIV/AIDS. Of 99 percent of women who had heard of AIDS in the Republic of Moldova, 87 percent agreed with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude was willingness to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home (63 percent). This was followed by belief that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to continue teaching (41 percent), willingness not to keep secret that a family member was HIV positive (33 percent), and willingness to buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who has the AIDS virus (only 22 percent). At the same time, only three percent of women expressed an attitude of acceptance in all four categories. Indicators reflecting men's accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS are not markedly different from women's (Table HA.4M).

Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of women who:						Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
North	62.6	19.8	37.4	35.5	86.7	2.7	1774
Centre	55.4	19.1	35.7	38.9	84.9	2.6	1698
South	63.5	20.5	36.2	32.4	87.4	2.8	1078
Chişinău	70.7	30.3	53.6	21.7	90.2	3.1	1387
Area							
Urban	70.3	27.2	50.6	20.9	88.5	2.5	2525
Rural	56.8	18.4	33.0	41.4	86.1	2.9	3412
Age group							
15-24	62.6	24.0	46.3	30.9	86.7	3.6	1792
15-19	62.5	24.5	47.2	30.7	86.3	3.3	912
20-24	62.7	23.4	45.3	31.2	87.0	3.9	879
25-29	57.9	23.5	41.2	33.6	87.3	3.3	915
30-39	62.0	20.7	37.7	33.7	87.0	2.3	1628
40-49	65.8	20.9	36.4	33.1	87.7	2.1	1601

Marital status							
Ever married/in union	61.8	20.8	37.8	34.1	87.2	2.5	4646
Never married/in union	65.4	27.2	50.1	27.8	87.0	3.8	1291
Education ^a							
Secondary	56.5	15.4	30.6	41.1	85.8	2.0	2615
Professional	64.0	20.5	39.5	30.9	86.2	2.7	1756
Higher	71.7	36.0	59.1	19.7	90.4	4.1	1524
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	44.4	10.1	17.1	55.5	83.9	2.0	675
Second	55.1	15.5	28.6	45.3	84.6	3.1	1024
Middle	63.1	21.2	38.9	34.6	86.3	2.0	1327
Fourth	65.5	24.5	46.7	25.4	87.9	3.4	1387
Richest	72.5	30.7	54.6	19.2	90.2	3.0	1524
Total	62.6	22.2	40.5	32.7	87.1	2.8	5937

¹ MICS indicator 9.4

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 20 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Table HA.4M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of men who:							Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹		
Region								
North	60.5	19.8	29.8	40.7	84.9	3.1	452	
Centre	54.4	21.6	28.5	52.8	88.7	2.7	430	
South	59.5	18.7	27.9	54.4	91.1	2.6	290	
Chişinău	72.9	30.9	51.3	30.0	90.2	5.2	345	
Area								
Urban	68.5	29.6	46.1	31.9	89.1	4.2	598	
Rural	56.8	18.1	26.0	52.4	87.9	2.9	920	
Age group								
15-24	64.0	23.2	40.0	39.0	88.9	3.5	487	
15-19	62.4	26.6	41.9	34.8	89.3	3.3	253	
20-24	65.6	19.6	38.0	43.6	88.6	3.8	234	
25-29	59.1	22.6	32.6	47.7	90.2	3.6	236	
30-39	56.6	21.8	28.6	45.6	86.0	2.9	371	
40-49	63.9	22.6	32.3	47.3	88.7	3.6	423	
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	60.7	21.9	31.8	47.3	88.5	3.2	964	
Never married/in union	62.6	23.9	37.6	39.1	88.0	3.7	554	
Education^a								
Secondary	55.2	16.5	24.7	51.5	87.2	2.6	696	
Professional	63.4	22.1	30.9	45.9	87.7	3.3	495	
Higher	72.3	37.5	59.4	25.2	91.5	5.5	308	
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	44.7	13.6	13.9	58.1	86.8	2.2	223	
Second	57.1	22.2	23.5	52.6	87.9	3.6	267	
Middle	62.3	17.2	28.7	47.3	88.3	1.5	338	
Fourth	60.8	20.9	38.2	44.1	87.2	3.4	314	
Richest	74.1	34.5	54.4	27.7	90.6	5.7	376	
Total	61.4	22.6	33.9	44.3	88.3	3.4	1517	

¹ MICS indicator 9.4

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 7 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care

Another important indicator for the prevention of HIV transmission is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and the use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek medical advice and treatment. Questions related to knowledge among women of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested are presented in Table HA.5. 79 percent of women knew where to be tested, while 61 percent have actually been tested. A smaller proportion has been tested within the last 12 months (19 percent), and a similar percentage has been tested within the last 12 months and been told the result (18 percent). Women aged 20-29 years (almost 25 percent), those who were ever married or in union (21 percent), and those with higher educational attainment (22 percent) and in the richest households (21 percent) are more likely to have been tested during the last 12 months and been told the result.

Men are less knowledgeable about a place to get tested (65 percent) and are less likely to have ever been tested (39 percent). In terms of distribution according to background characteristics, similar particularities were found between men and women, although it should be noted that the percentage of men who were tested in the previous 12 months and were told the result is higher in urban areas (13 percent) compared to rural areas (7 percent) (Table HA.5M).

Table HA.5: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested and have been told the result, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of women who:				Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ²	
Region					
North	79.3	62.6	20.0	18.8	1799
Centre	74.6	57.5	18.3	17.3	1717
South	76.1	58.6	20.3	18.9	1095
Chişinău	84.1	67.0	19.1	18.2	1389
Area					
Urban	85.5	68.1	21.0	19.7	2532
Rural	73.4	56.6	18.1	17.2	3468
Age group					
15-24	69.3	40.8	17.8	16.9	1804
15-19	57.1	18.9	11.0	9.9	920
20-24	82.1	63.7	24.9	24.1	884
25-29	90.6	83.3	26.7	24.9	922
30-39	84.1	75.6	21.0	20.1	1649
40-49	76.1	57.6	15.2	14.1	1625
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	83.7	72.2	21.9	20.6	4694
Never married/in union	59.8	22.9	10.3	9.7	1306
Education					
None/primary	(60.6)	(53.2)	(21.9)	(16.9)	26
Secondary	70.9	51.4	15.9	14.9	2666
Professional	80.7	66.2	21.2	20.1	1757
Higher	90.2	74.2	23.4	22.1	1524
Missing/DK	(42.9)	(34.2)	(9.0)	(9.0)	28
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	64.6	50.3	13.9	12.5	724
Second	72.3	58.0	18.5	17.5	1029
Middle	76.5	57.6	19.8	18.8	1330
Fourth	81.4	61.5	19.2	18.1	1392
Richest	88.5	72.3	22.3	21.0	1525
Total	78.5	61.4	19.4	18.2	6000

¹ MICS indicator 9.5

² MICS indicator 9.6

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.5M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months, and the percentage of men who have been tested and have been told the result, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of women who:				Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ²	
Region					
North	62.0	37.0	8.9	8.5	465
Centre	58.5	30.2	8.7	8.1	442
South	61.2	40.7	10.0	8.7	293
Chişinău	78.8	50.1	12.7	12.0	346
Area					
Urban	79.3	51.3	13.5	12.7	601
Rural	55.3	30.7	7.6	7.0	944
Age group					
15-24	56.3	23.1	8.9	8.5	497
15-19	48.5	12.9	7.0	6.4	259
20-24	64.8	34.1	11.0	10.9	238
25-29	68.5	49.1	11.5	11.3	237
30-39	68.2	49.2	11.9	10.3	377
40-49	69.0	41.8	8.4	7.9	433
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	70.2	47.9	11.2	10.4	978
Never married/in union	55.0	22.7	7.7	7.1	567
Education^a					
Secondary	50.6	21.6	6.0	5.4	720
Professional	73.1	48.7	11.9	11.2	497
Higher	86.5	63.8	16.2	15.1	308
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	39.0	16.6	3.6	3.0	234
Second	51.5	29.0	9.6	8.6	276
Middle	65.5	38.9	11.4	10.0	345
Fourth	71.6	42.8	8.7	8.7	315
Richest	83.5	55.9	13.8	13.1	376
Total	64.6	38.7	9.9	9.2	1545

¹ MICS indicator 9.5

² MICS indicator 9.6

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 9 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Table HA.6 and Table HA.6M present the same results for sexually active young women and men aged 15-24 years, respectively. The proportion of young women and men aged 15-24 years who have been tested and have been told the result within the last 12 months provides a measure of the effectiveness of interventions that promote HIV counselling and testing among young people. This is important to know, because young people

may feel that there are barriers to accessing services related to sensitive issues, such as sexual health. Eighty-two percent of young women knew where to be tested, while only 64 percent have actually been tested. Nearly one-third of women aged 15-24 years have been tested within the last 12 months (28 percent) and a similar percentage have been tested and been told the result within the last 12 months (27 percent). Only 63 percent of sexually active men aged 15-24 years knew where to get a HIV test, and only 30 percent have ever been tested (with 11 percent tested in the last 12 months).

Table HA.6: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among women who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage		Percentage of women who:				Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
	who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result ¹	
Region							
North	49.8	476	83.2	70.9	30.5	28.9	237
Centre	46.8	502	78.4	63.6	28.3	26.0	235
South	53.0	333	86.6	71.0	29.3	29.3	177
Chişinău	59.7	492	81.1	54.0	24.0	23.2	294
Area							
Urban	56.6	814	81.4	56.7	26.3	25.3	461
Rural	48.6	990	82.6	70.7	29.1	27.6	481
Age group							
15-19	24.9	920	72.5	43.5	26.2	23.7	229
20-24	80.7	884	85.0	70.3	28.2	27.3	713
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	97.8	649	89.0	78.7	33.6	31.9	635
Never married/in union	26.6	1154	67.5	33.1	15.6	15.1	307
Education^a							
Secondary	38.6	985	80.2	62.7	24.8	23.1	381
Professional	67.0	342	80.3	66.8	33.3	31.4	229
Higher	70.6	457	86.4	63.7	27.2	26.9	323
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	60.7	190	79.4	66.7	18.8	15.5	115
Second	52.6	273	79.0	70.6	27.1	26.1	143
Middle	46.3	472	83.9	69.3	33.8	32.8	219
Fourth	49.9	462	82.1	58.6	25.5	25.4	231
Richest	57.6	407	83.2	58.4	28.9	27.2	234
Total	52.2	1804	82.0	63.8	27.7	26.5	942

¹ MICS indicator 9.7

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases of "None/primary" education for women aged 15-24 years, and 5 unweighted cases for women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months are not shown; 12 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for women aged 15-24 years, and 6 unweighted cases for women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months are not shown

Table HA.6M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among men who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage		Percentage of men who:				Number of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
	who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men aged 15-24 years	Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result ¹	
Region							
North	56.7	156	56.2	24.5	9.3	9.3	89
Centre	62.6	129	57.4	26.4	8.7	8.7	81
South	62.3	82	68.0	38.5	16.2	13.4	51
Chişinău	70.4	130	72.1	34.8	11.6	11.6	91
Area							
Urban	69.6	191	75.0	36.7	14.2	13.1	133
Rural	58.4	306	54.2	25.6	8.6	8.6	179
Age group							
15-19	39.5	259	54.4	19.2	10.3	8.9	102
20-24	88.0	238	67.3	35.7	11.3	11.3	209
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	95.6	70	65.8	43.1	17.4	17.4	67
Never married/in union	57.4	427	62.3	26.8	9.2	8.6	245
Education^a							
Secondary	49.9	299	54.0	19.4	8.0	7.6	149
Professional	76.5	97	64.5	32.5	10.7	9.5	74
Higher	88.6	97	78.3	47.0	15.3	15.3	86
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	(48.1)	62	29.7	14.8	6.8	6.8	30
Second	53.4	93	(55.9)	(25.2)	(11.5)	(11.5)	49
Middle	66.2	123	64.6	34.5	12.8	11.0	82
Fourth	71.8	106	65.2	28.6	7.4	7.4	76
Richest	66.1	114	77.0	37.0	13.8	13.8	75
Total	62.7	497	63.1	30.3	11.0	10.5	312

¹ MICS indicator 9.7

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases of "None/primary" education for men aged 15-24 years, and 2 unweighted cases for men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months are not shown; 2 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for men aged 15-24 years, and 1 unweighted case for men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Among women who have given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7. The proportion of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey and who were tested for HIV during antenatal care (85 percent) differs from that of women who received counselling (71 percent). Eighty-three percent of women were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results. Only 67 percent of women received HIV counselling, were offered a HIV test, accepted and received the results (women in the poorest wealth index quintiles also has the lowest proportion of 52 percent, compared to 65 percent for women in the richest wealth index quintiles).

Table HA.7: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the last 2 years, percentage of women who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test and received the results, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of women who:					
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Number of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Region						
North	97.6	76.5	83.9	83.6	73.7	236
Centre	98.6	69.0	82.3	80.3	62.2	204
South	100.0	65.6	86.6	83.2	63.0	160
Chişinău	99.6	69.7	86.9	84.4	64.7	150
Area						
Urban	98.6	70.0	86.5	85.0	67.1	291
Rural	98.9	71.3	83.4	81.4	66.2	459
Age group						
15-24	98.7	69.5	84.4	82.3	65.1	267
15-19	(98.2)	(60.5)	(79.2)	(76.1)	(54.3)	42
20-24	98.8	71.2	85.3	83.4	67.1	226
25-29	100.0	68.5	85.1	83.1	64.8	261
30-39	97.3	74.9	84.1	83.2	70.2	209
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	13
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	98.7	70.8	84.8	82.9	66.7	737
Never married/in union	*	*	*	*	*	13
Education³						
Secondary	98.8	65.4	80.7	78.0	60.5	310
Professional	98.8	80.4	87.4	86.7	74.9	184
Higher	99.7	72.5	90.1	88.5	69.8	244
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	94.9	58.7	71.6	68.5	51.9	114
Second	100.0	77.0	83.5	80.9	70.2	151
Middle	99.6	77.9	86.8	85.6	76.1	148
Fourth	99.5	68.4	90.0	88.6	67.0	129
Richest	98.9	69.2	87.6	86.4	64.7	208
Total	98.8	70.8	84.6	82.8	66.5	750

¹ MICS indicator 9.8

² MICS indicator 9.9

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 5 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most countries over half of new HIV infections are among young people 15–24 years old, thus a change in behaviour among this age group will be especially important to reduce new infections. A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15–24 years old to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, sex with a non-marital non-cohabitating partner, and failure to use a condom.

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among women and men is presented in Table HA.8 and Table HA.8M, respectively. Only one percent of women and eight percent of men aged 15-24 years reported having had sexual intercourse before the age of 15.

Table HA.8: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection (women)

Percentage of never-married young women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of never-married women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never-married women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older ³	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Region						
North	82.6	277	1.7	476	7.5	237
Centre	76.1	340	0.6	502	6.5	235
South	74.9	202	0.6	333	7.3	177
Chişinău	53.2	335	0.7	492	2.3	294
Area						
Urban	59.8	549	0.9	814	4.6	461
Rural	80.8	606	0.9	990	6.6	481
Age group						
15-19	84.0	814	1.0	920	6.0	229
20-24	39.2	340	0.8	884	5.5	713
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	n/a	n/a	1.7	649	7.2	635
Never married/in union	70.8	1154	0.5	1154	2.4	307
Education^a						
Secondary	85.0	695	1.1	985	6.4	381
Professional	60.2	178	0.9	342	6.1	229
Higher	41.0	271	0.2	457	4.3	323
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	74.7	94	3.8	190	8.0	115
Second	82.8	151	0.3	273	6.1	143
Middle	76.3	318	0.7	472	8.0	219
Fourth	67.4	323	0.6	462	4.2	231
Richest	60.4	269	0.6	407	3.2	234
Total	70.8	1154	0.9	1804	5.6	942

¹ MICS indicator 9.10

² MICS indicator 9.11

³ MICS indicator 9.12

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 3 unweighted cases of "None/primary" education for never-married women aged 15-24 years, 8 unweighted cases for women aged 15-24 years, and 5 unweighted cases for women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey are not shown; 6 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for never-married women aged 15-24 years, 12 unweighted cases for women aged 15-24 years, and 6 unweighted cases for women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey are not shown
n/a: not applicable

Table HA.8M: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection (men)

Percentage of never-married young men aged 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young men aged 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young men aged 15-24 years who had sex with a woman 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of never-married men aged 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never-married men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a woman 10 or more years older ³	Number of men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Region						
North	37.9	139	7.3	156	1.5	89
Centre	36.7	116	6.4	129	0.0	81
South	36.9	65	14.4	82	0.0	51
Chişinău	29.9	108	4.6	130	0.0	91
Area						
Urban	30.3	161	7.0	191	0.0	133
Rural	38.5	266	7.9	306	0.7	179
Age group						
15-19	53.4	255	8.2	259	0.0	102
20-24	8.6	172	6.8	238	0.6	209
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	n/a	n/a	7.8	70	0.0	67
Never married/in union	35.4	427	7.5	427	0.5	245
Education^a						
Secondary	48.6	266	8.0	299	0.0	149
Professional	18.5	83	9.0	97	0.0	74
Higher	8.6	77	4.8	97	1.5	86
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	(48.9)	52	(11.1)	62	*	30
Second	40.6	77	6.2	93	(0.0)	49
Middle	30.4	108	11.5	123	1.6	82
Fourth	28.5	93	5.8	106	0.0	76
Richest	36.1	97	4.0	114	0.0	75
Total	35.4	427	7.5	497	0.4	312

¹ MICS indicator 9.10

² MICS indicator 9.11

³ MICS indicator 9.12

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases of "None/primary" education for men aged 15-24 years, and 2 unweighted cases for men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey are not shown (there are no cases for never-married men 15-24 years old); 1 unweighted case with "Missing/DK" education for never-married men aged 15-24 years, 2 unweighted cases for men aged 15-24 years, and 1 unweighted case for men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey are not shown
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

n/a: not applicable

Sexual behaviour and condom use during sex was assessed in all women, including for women aged 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the previous year (Tables HA.9 and HA.10). Two percent of women 15-49 years old reported having sex with more than one partner. Of those women, only 35 percent reported using a condom when they had sex the last time. Eighteen percent²⁶ of women with secondary education used a condom during higher risk sex in the year before the MICS, while 53 percent of women with higher education used a condom with such a partner.

Only three percent of women 15-24 years old reported having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Of those, nearly half (49 percent) have used a condom the last time they had sex (data not presented in table HA.10 because figures for background variables are based on too few cases). Sexual behaviour and condom use during sex was also assessed among all men, including for men aged 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the previous year (Tables HA.9M and HA.10M). Fourteen percent of men 15-49 years old reported having sex with more than one partner, which is nearly seven times higher than the rate observed among women. This proportion is 20 percent among young men aged 15-24 years. Of those men, 68 percent reported using a condom when they had sex the last time (data not presented in table HA.10M because figures for background variables are based on too few cases).

Table HA.9: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of women who:				Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percent of women aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹				
Region							
North	86.7	78.1	1.3	1799	(24.5)	23	
Centre	84.0	76.8	1.5	1717	*	26	
South	85.8	78.0	1.5	1095	*	16	
Chişinău	85.9	79.0	3.7	1389	54.9	52	
Area							
Urban	86.2	78.0	3.0	2532	47.9	76	
Rural	85.1	77.8	1.2	3468	(9.6)	41	
Age group							
15-24	54.7	52.2	2.7	1804	48.9	48	
15-19	25.7	24.9	1.2	920	*	11	
20-24	84.9	80.7	4.2	884	(51.7)	37	
25-29	96.9	91.6	2.5	922	(19.7)	23	
30-39	99.1	90.9	1.8	1649	(29.9)	30	
40-49	99.6	85.4	1.0	1625	*	16	
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	91.5	1.7	4694	21.7	81	
Never married/in union	33.7	29.1	2.8	1306	(63.2)	36	
Education							
None/primary	(88.0)	(77.4)	(0.0)	26	-	0	
Secondary	77.1	70.1	1.7	2666	(17.6)	46	
Professional	93.6	84.7	1.3	1757	(30.3)	22	
Higher	91.4	84.3	3.2	1524	52.6	49	
Missing/DK	(68.4)	(49.2)	(2.2)	28	*	1	
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	88.8	76.3	2.3	724	*	17	
Second	87.5	78.9	.7	1029	*	7	
Middle	81.1	73.7	1.1	1330	*	15	
Fourth	83.4	77.2	2.3	1392	(34.7)	32	
Richest	88.5	82.4	3.0	1525	51.2	46	
Total	85.6	77.9	2.0	6000	34.5	117	

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

² MICS indicator 9.14

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹ denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

²⁶ The figure for women (15-49 years old) with secondary education who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution.

Table HA.9M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of men who:				Number of men aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	Percent of men aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	
North	87.9	80.5	11.8	465	55
Centre	89.0	82.7	12.5	442	55
South	91.0	84.2	11.1	293	33
Chişinău	90.4	86.8	19.3	346	67
Area					
Urban	91.5	86.7	18.4	601	110
Rural	88.0	81.0	10.5	944	99
Age group					
15-24	69.6	62.7	19.9	497	99
15-19	47.3	39.5	8.1	259	21
20-24	93.8	88.0	32.8	238	78
25-29	97.7	93.2	16.9	237	40
30-39	99.2	92.7	10.2	377	38
40-49	99.0	93.1	7.2	433	31
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	100.0	95.8	8.2	978	80
Never married/in union	71.1	61.6	22.8	567	129
Education³					
Secondary	81.2	73.9	12.8	720	92
Professional	96.1	91.1	11.3	497	56
Higher	97.5	93.5	19.1	308	59
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	86.9	72.8	6.6	234	15
Second	88.1	79.3	8.4	276	23
Middle	89.2	83.4	14.4	345	50
Fourth	91.3	88.5	18.8	315	59
Richest	90.4	88.1	16.4	376	62
Total	89.4	83.2	13.5	1545	209

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

² MICS indicator 9.14

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases of "None/primary" education for men aged 15-49 years, and 2 unweighted cases for men aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months are not shown; 9 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for men aged 15-49 years are not shown (there are no cases for men aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months).

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.10: Sex with multiple partners among young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months and the percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who:			
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women aged 15-24 years
North	51.9	49.8	1.8	476
Centre	48.5	46.8	1.2	502
South	54.5	53.0	1.6	333
Chişinău	63.8	59.7	5.7	492
Area				
Urban	59.7	56.6	4.9	814
Rural	50.6	48.6	0.8	990
Age group				
15-19	25.7	24.9	1.2	920
20-24	84.9	80.7	4.2	884
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.8	3.3	649
Never married/in union	29.2	26.6	2.3	1154
Education³				
Secondary	40.0	38.6	1.5	985
Professional	68.6	67.0	1.5	342
Higher	75.7	70.6	6.3	457
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	63.0	60.7	1.6	190
Second	54.3	52.6	0.6	273
Middle	48.6	46.3	1.4	472
Fourth	52.9	49.9	3.6	462
Richest	60.1	57.6	5.0	407
Total	54.7	52.2	2.7	1804

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 12 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Table HA.10M: Sex with multiple partners among young men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months and the percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who:			
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men aged 15-24 years
Region				
North	66.2	56.7	17.2	156
Centre	67.2	62.6	21.3	129
South	70.8	62.3	15.2	82
Chişinău	75.1	70.4	24.8	130
Area				
Urban	74.3	69.6	27.0	191
Rural	66.6	58.4	15.5	306
Age group				
15-19	47.3	39.5	8.1	259
20-24	93.8	88.0	32.8	238
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	95.6	13.6	70
Never married/in union	64.6	57.4	20.9	427
Education^a				
Secondary	56.7	49.9	16.2	299
Professional	84.2	76.5	17.7	97
Higher	93.1	88.6	33.5	97
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	(58.5)	(48.1)	(8.7)	62
Second	66.4	53.4	9.8	93
Middle	73.2	66.2	22.7	123
Fourth	74.8	71.8	27.5	106
Richest	69.3	66.1	24.1	114
Total	69.6	62.7	19.9	497

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 2 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.11 presents the percentage of women aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, the percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner. Thirty-eight percent of women aged 15-24 years reported having had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, while 64 percent reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse with such a partner. This proportion was 67 percent among women in urban areas compared to 57 percent among those in rural areas. Within the 15-24 age group, men were more likely to have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months (82 percent) than their female counterparts. Eighty-two percent of men aged 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. However, condom use seems to be lower among men in rural areas (78 percent), compared to urban areas (87 percent).

Table HA.11: Sex with non-regular partners (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of women 15-24 who:			Percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women aged 15-24 years				
Region							
North	51.9	49.8	476	23.5	237	54.7	56
Centre	48.5	46.8	502	35.2	235	57.1	83
South	54.5	53.0	333	31.3	177	67.7	55
Chişinău	63.8	59.7	492	54.3	294	69.1	159
Area							
Urban	59.7	56.6	814	49.6	461	67.3	229
Rural	50.6	48.6	990	25.8	481	57.4	124
Age group							
15-19	25.7	24.9	920	60.2	229	70.5	138
20-24	84.9	80.7	884	30.2	713	59.5	215
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.8	649	7.5	635	61.9	47
Never married/in union	29.2	26.6	1154	99.6	307	64.1	306
Education³							
Secondary	40.0	38.6	985	32.0	381	61.3	122
Professional	68.6	67.0	342	32.7	229	53.5	75
Higher	75.7	70.6	457	48.3	323	71.0	156
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	63.0	60.7	190	25.6	115	(49.7)	29
Second	54.3	52.6	273	21.5	143	*	31
Middle	48.6	46.3	472	35.5	219	67.6	78
Fourth	52.9	49.9	462	45.7	231	63.5	106
Richest	60.1	57.6	407	46.8	234	67.2	110
Total	54.7	52.2	1804	37.5	942	63.8	353

¹ MICS indicator 9.15

² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases of "None/primary" education for women aged 15-24 years, and 5 unweighted cases for women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months are not shown (there are no cases for women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner); 12 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for women aged 15-24 years, 6 unweighted cases for women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months, and 1 unweighted case for women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.11M: Sex with non-regular partners (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of men 15-24 who:			Percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ¹	Number of men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men aged 15-24 years				
Region							
North	66.2	56.7	156	85.7	89	78.3	76
Centre	67.2	62.6	129	84.6	81	79.5	69
South	70.8	62.3	82	74.9	51	(80.8)	38
Chişinău	75.1	70.4	130	81.0	91	87.7	74
Area							
Urban	74.3	69.6	191	83.5	133	87.2	111
Rural	66.6	58.4	306	81.3	179	77.5	146
Age group							
15-19	47.3	39.5	259	96.4	102	84.6	99
20-24	93.8	88.0	238	75.3	209	79.8	158
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	95.6	70	16.9	67	*	11
Never married/in union	64.6	57.4	427	100.0	245	81.7	245
Education³							
Secondary	56.7	49.9	299	84.0	149	81.0	125
Professional	84.2	76.5	97	81.1	74	86.8	60
Higher	93.1	88.6	97	81.9	86	79.9	70
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	(58.5)	(48.1)	62	*	30	*	24
Second	66.4	53.4	93	(70.8)	49	(78.6)	35
Middle	73.2	66.2	123	87.3	82	77.0	71
Fourth	74.8	71.8	106	85.2	76	87.0	65
Richest	69.3	66.1	114	81.3	75	86.7	61
Total	69.6	62.7	497	82.3	312	81.7	256

¹ MICS indicator 9.15

² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases of "None/primary" education for men aged 15-24 years, 2 unweighted cases for men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months, and 1 unweighted case for men aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner are not shown; 2 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for men aged 15-24 years, 1 unweighted case for men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months are not shown (there are no cases for men aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner).

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The 2012 Moldova MICS included a country-specific module to collect information on knowledge and attitudes associated with tuberculosis among the population aged 15-49 years.

Awareness of Transmission Modes of Tuberculosis

Tables TB.1 and TB.1M, along with Figure TB.1, present data on the level of knowledge of issues related to tuberculosis (TB) among men and women eligible under the MICS. TB as a disease is widely known among the population aged 15-49 years, among both women (99 percent) and men (99 percent). Most of those who have heard of TB know that it is an airborne disease transmitted during coughing; however there is a difference between the proportions of men and women aware of this most prevalent way of transmission, 84 percent and 78 percent, respectively.

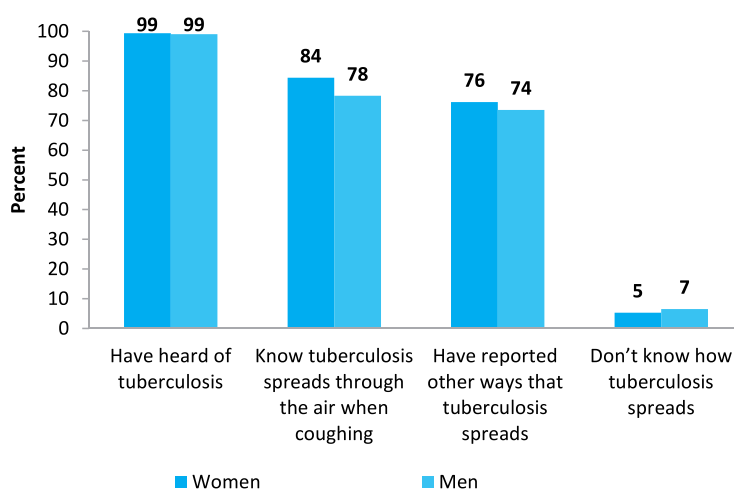


Figure TB.1: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis and who know its modes of transmission, Moldova, 2012

The concept of tuberculosis transmission by means other than by air during coughing remains widespread among the population aged 15-49 years, reaching 76 percent among women and 73 percent among men. Variations are observed among women and men by age group. At the same time, some five percent of women and seven percent of men do not know how TB is transmitted. Among women, this indicator ranges from three percent in Chişinău to seven percent in the South region, and is slightly higher in rural areas (7 percent) than in urban areas (3 percent), also being closely correlated with educational attainment (secondary education – 8 percent; higher education – 2 percent) and household wealth (among women in the poorest households – 12 percent; among those in the richest households – 3 percent). No clear variations were observed by region and area among men; however, the indicator is higher among those with lower education (among men with secondary education – 10 percent; among men with higher education – 2 percent) and among those in the poorest households (poorest – 9 percent; richest – 4 percent).

Table TB.1: Knowledge of tuberculosis and its transmission modes (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis, and percentage who know tuberculosis modes of transmission, Moldova, 2012

Region	Women who have heard of TB ¹	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:			Number of women aged 15-49 years
		Know that TB is transmitted through the air when coughing ²	Reported other ways that TB spreads	Don't know how TB spreads	
Region					
North	99.5	83.7	74.7	6.3	1799
Centre	99.2	81.3	80.2	4.9	1717
South	99.2	80.6	75.0	7.3	1095
Chişinău	99.7	92.1	74.0	2.9	1389
Area					
Urban	99.8	89.9	73.7	3.3	2532
Rural	99.1	80.4	78.0	6.7	3468
Age group					
15-19	98.6	78.6	68.6	9.8	920
20-24	99.7	86.7	73.4	5.1	884
25-29	99.6	86.9	73.5	5.5	922
30-34	99.0	85.2	77.4	4.0	854
35-39	99.8	84.9	77.8	5.4	795
40-44	99.8	85.8	82.0	3.2	774
45-49	99.3	83.0	82.1	3.4	851
Education					
None/primary	(96.1)	(66.0)	(65.1)	(9.1)	26
Secondary	98.9	77.9	74.4	7.9	2666
Professional	99.9	87.0	79.1	3.5	1757
Higher	99.9	93.5	76.5	2.4	1524
Missing/DK	(87.0)	(56.1)	(59.4)	(25.4)	28
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	97.0	67.8	73.2	11.7	724
Second	99.6	78.3	77.7	7.1	1029
Middle	99.7	85.0	79.0	5.4	1330
Fourth	99.7	87.8	78.7	3.3	1392
Richest	99.9	92.7	71.9	2.7	1525
Total	99.4	84.4	76.2	5.3	6000

¹ Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, TB.1² Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, TB.2

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TB.1M: Knowledge of tuberculosis and its transmission modes (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis, and percentage who know the ways tuberculosis is transmitted Moldova, 2012

Region	Men who have heard of TB ¹	Percentage of men age 15-49 who:			Number of men aged 15-49 years
		Know that TB is transmitted through the air when coughing ²	Reported other ways that TB spreads	Don't know how TB spreads	
Region					
North	98.8	76.0	71.2	8.4	465
Centre	98.7	76.8	81.0	4.0	442
South	99.3	75.6	71.3	9.7	293
Chişinău	99.7	85.5	69.0	4.7	346
Area					
Urban	99.6	85.8	69.8	5.3	601
Rural	98.7	73.5	75.9	7.3	944
Age group					
15-19	98.1	68.5	66.3	10.8	259
20-24	99.0	79.2	80.3	5.6	238
25-29	99.6	82.3	69.2	7.5	237
30-34	100.0	81.4	69.8	7.2	170
35-39	99.7	82.4	77.5	3.5	207
40-44	98.8	80.0	71.9	4.9	221
45-49	98.6	76.5	80.5	5.4	212
Education³					
Secondary	98.5	72.5	69.1	9.7	720
Professional	99.4	78.8	78.3	4.8	497
Higher	99.9	91.4	77.8	1.6	308
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	98.9	68.4	71.9	9.1	234
Second	98.6	75.2	77.1	6.9	276
Middle	99.0	72.7	76.1	8.3	345
Fourth	98.7	80.6	75.5	5.6	315
Richest	99.7	90.0	68.1	3.8	376
Total	99.1	78.3	73.5	6.5	1545

¹ Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, TB.1² Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, TB.2³ For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 9 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Knowledge of Tuberculosis Symptoms

Analysis of data for this indicator was based on knowledge of tuberculosis symptoms among those who have heard of the disease; namely: non-specific (dry) coughing, coughing with sputum, coughing for more than three weeks, blood-streaked sputum, low grade fever, loss of appetite, night sweating, chest pain, general tiredness and/or fatigue, weight loss, and lethargy. Tables TB.2 and TB.2M show that 94 percent of women and 92 percent of men have mentioned at least one of these symptoms.

Among those who have heard of tuberculosis, 80 percent reported the non-specific cough as the most characteristic symptom of the disease. Knowledge of at least one symptom of TB is positively associated with household wealth. Other symptoms of tuberculosis most frequently mentioned by women and men were persistent coughing over several weeks (20 percent and 9 percent, respectively), cough with sputum (22 percent and 19 percent, respectively), and blood-streaked sputum (12 percent and 10 percent, respectively).

The three most characteristic symptoms of the disease (persistent cough with sputum lasting several weeks, general tiredness and/or fatigue, as well as fever) were integrated in a separate indicator of knowledge of tuberculosis symptoms, and were recognized by only one percent of women and no men.

Table TB.2: Knowledge of symptoms of tuberculosis (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis and know specific symptoms of tuberculosis, Moldova, 2012

Region	Knowledge of TB symptoms											Number of women aged 15-49 years			
	Non-specific coughing	Coughing with sputum	Coughing for several weeks	Fever	Blood in sputum	Loss of appetite	Night-sweating	Pain in chest	Tiredness/fatigue	Weight loss	Lethargy		Other symptom ¹	All three most common symptoms of tuberculosis ²	
North	77.9	22.2	19.4	21.6	12.0	6.3	4.3	7.5	11.9	28.9	22.6	23.8	93.1	0.9	1799
Centre	80.9	20.5	22.4	22.6	10.7	6.8	4.7	8.3	9.8	25.5	22.2	22.5	93.1	1.0	1717
South	80.5	20.2	17.8	19.2	10.0	7.6	3.7	7.0	12.3	22.7	21.9	20.0	93.3	0.8	1095
Chişinău	82.5	25.0	21.4	27.7	13.5	8.5	6.6	10.2	15.5	31.0	30.5	19.2	96.6	2.5	1389
Area															
Urban	83.3	24.1	21.0	25.5	13.5	7.9	6.4	8.6	13.0	29.1	26.7	20.9	96.7	1.6	2532
Rural	78.2	20.5	20.0	20.9	10.2	6.7	3.7	8.0	11.6	26.0	22.3	22.2	91.9	1.0	3468
Age group															
15-19	75.5	16.8	16.9	22.3	13.1	6.2	4.0	9.1	11.6	19.8	21.5	22.7	88.2	1.1	920
20-24	78.8	22.5	19.4	22.7	15.1	5.8	4.0	7.9	11.3	24.2	21.6	23.8	93.7	1.0	884
25-29	80.5	22.6	21.5	22.3	12.4	6.0	5.1	7.5	11.5	25.7	22.8	21.1	95.4	0.7	922
30-34	81.6	23.0	22.8	23.5	9.7	7.3	4.5	7.7	12.1	29.9	21.8	20.7	95.9	1.5	854
35-39	82.9	22.8	20.5	23.2	11.0	9.5	4.6	9.3	12.6	29.3	27.5	19.7	94.3	1.5	795
40-44	83.4	23.3	21.3	23.9	9.3	7.9	5.2	8.6	14.7	32.4	28.6	20.2	96.3	1.5	774
45-49	80.6	23.5	21.0	22.1	10.0	8.3	6.6	7.6	12.0	31.3	26.4	23.0	94.3	1.6	851
Education															
None/primary	(46.9)	(28.8)	(24.1)	(8.7)	(10.0)	(3.0)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(7.8)	(26.5)	(17.2)	(15.6)	(82.0)	(0.0)	26
Secondary	77.4	18.2	18.9	18.5	9.3	5.9	2.9	7.4	9.9	22.4	18.8	20.6	90.4	0.5	2666
Professional	82.3	24.3	20.6	25.6	11.7	8.1	6.3	8.3	13.6	29.9	27.1	21.7	96.2	1.7	1757
Higher	84.2	26.2	23.1	27.9	15.7	8.6	6.7	9.9	14.9	33.0	30.5	23.7	98.2	2.1	1524
Missing/DK	(56.0)	(6.5)	(10.6)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(26.2)	(12.1)	(16.8)	(65.0)	(0.0)	28
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	70.9	18.3	18.7	15.2	7.1	3.4	2.8	6.5	9.3	19.2	17.0	18.8	83.6	0.5	724
Second	77.9	18.5	18.9	18.0	9.5	7.8	2.3	4.3	9.3	25.9	20.7	23.2	91.3	0.7	1029
Middle	79.7	23.1	21.3	22.0	12.9	6.4	4.3	9.7	11.3	25.7	24.0	23.8	95.2	0.7	1330
Fourth	81.7	22.6	21.4	25.7	12.5	8.2	5.7	9.5	14.2	30.8	25.9	21.4	96.1	1.4	1392
Richest	85.8	24.6	20.7	27.8	13.2	8.3	7.2	9.3	14.4	30.4	28.4	20.3	97.5	2.4	1525
Total	80.3	22.0	20.4	22.8	11.6	7.2	4.8	8.3	12.2	27.3	24.2	21.6	93.9	1.3	6000

¹ Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, TB.3

² Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, TB.4 - Coughing for several weeks, Fever and Tiredness/Fatigue.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TB.2M: Knowledge of symptoms of tuberculosis (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis and know specific symptoms of tuberculosis, Moldova, 2012

Region	Knowledge of TB symptoms											At least one answer ¹	All three most common symptoms of tuberculosis ²	Number of men aged 15-49 years	
	Non-specific coughing	Coughing with sputum	Coughing for several weeks	Fever	Blood in sputum	Loss of appetite	Night-sweating	Pain in chest	Tiredness/fatigue	Weight loss	Lethargy				Other
North	70.0	15.6	9.5	9.2	8.8	5.0	3.1	4.4	10.9	18.3	25.2	14.9	89.8	0.1	465
Centre	74.9	18.7	6.6	9.2	7.4	8.8	2.0	5.7	14.2	23.0	30.6	12.1	92.4	0.0	442
South	73.1	14.9	9.5	7.5	10.0	4.9	1.9	4.4	12.4	21.1	19.0	13.4	88.7	0.0	293
Chişinău	73.6	29.3	10.8	16.7	16.2	6.6	3.8	6.6	10.9	27.7	24.2	19.2	96.2	0.0	346
Area															
Urban	71.2	26.9	10.8	14.4	15.3	7.3	3.8	5.0	11.0	25.7	24.8	16.6	96.5	0.1	601
Rural	73.9	14.7	7.8	8.1	7.1	5.9	2.1	5.4	12.9	20.1	25.7	13.6	88.8	0.0	944
Age group															
15-19	65.0	15.4	8.2	12.3	8.6	6.2	2.4	7.0	10.9	15.1	20.3	14.6	82.8	0.0	259
20-24	71.3	21.3	10.4	12.7	12.1	5.6	2.8	7.1	15.1	21.8	26.3	18.9	93.2	0.0	238
25-29	66.9	24.3	9.1	10.9	10.7	7.3	2.4	4.2	12.3	20.8	29.2	13.9	91.7	0.0	237
30-34	78.2	20.2	7.0	7.6	8.4	4.6	4.2	4.7	7.8	24.5	25.7	13.9	95.3	0.0	170
35-39	83.4	15.0	8.2	10.7	10.2	6.6	4.8	6.8	13.9	20.4	25.6	16.9	95.4	0.0	207
40-44	73.5	21.5	8.9	9.9	12.0	7.3	1.1	2.3	11.2	25.8	26.0	13.0	93.6	0.3	221
45-49	75.2	18.3	10.6	8.5	9.5	7.0	1.8	4.3	12.9	29.5	24.8	12.0	93.0	0.0	212
Education^a															
Secondary	68.0	16.0	7.0	8.3	7.8	5.3	2.1	6.3	10.2	20.9	22.8	11.9	86.6	0.0	720
Professional	77.1	19.4	8.3	11.1	9.2	8.0	2.6	4.2	12.5	22.4	24.8	17.2	95.3	0.0	497
Higher	76.6	28.8	13.2	15.2	18.4	6.2	3.7	5.0	16.2	26.6	31.9	17.8	98.3	0.2	308
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	70.3	14.2	4.9	4.2	8.5	7.5	2.6	0.8	8.1	16.8	21.9	10.8	86.3	0.0	234
Second	73.9	13.8	7.6	6.2	6.7	7.2	1.1	8.1	11.0	27.0	25.3	16.6	87.9	0.0	276
Middle	74.3	12.6	10.8	13.3	6.3	6.1	4.2	5.2	15.6	17.5	28.1	15.5	91.3	0.0	345
Fourth	73.0	24.1	9.2	12.4	11.7	4.8	1.5	6.4	13.1	20.1	27.0	12.2	93.2	0.0	315
Richest	72.1	29.2	10.6	13.7	16.4	6.9	3.7	5.1	11.6	28.3	23.6	17.4	97.3	0.2	376
Total	72.8	19.4	9.0	10.6	10.3	6.4	2.7	5.3	12.2	22.3	25.3	14.8	91.8	0.0	1545

¹ Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, TB.3

² Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, TB.4 - Coughing for several weeks, Fever and Tiredness/Fatigue.

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases with no/primary education and 9 unweighted cases with missing/DK education are not shown

Knowledge of Tuberculosis Treatment

Data regarding knowledge of TB treatment and attitudes toward those afflicted with the disease are included in Tables TB.3 and TB.3M. Women (88 percent) and men (84 percent) who have heard of tuberculosis were almost equally aware that TB is treatable. The level of awareness was also similar between urban and rural areas, and ranges from 91 percent in Chişinău to 85 percent in the North region. The proportion of women who know that TB can be treated rises along with educational attainment (secondary education – 85 percent; higher education – 91 percent) and household wealth index quintiles (poorest – 81 percent; richest – 89 percent). Among men the highest indicator values are observed in Chişinău and the Central region (90 percent and 88 percent, respectively) compared to North and South (79 percent and 81 percent, respectively), and in urban areas (87 percent) compared to rural (82 percent). As in women, the proportion of men who know that TB can be treated is positively correlated with the level of education (secondary – 81 percent; higher – 91 percent) and wealth index quintiles (poorest – 75 percent; richest – 89 percent).

Attitudes toward People with Tuberculosis

Forty-two percent of women and 30 percent of men who have heard of tuberculosis would want to keep the TB status of a family member a secret. This attitude is shared more frequently among women in Chişinău (49 percent) and is least common in the South region (38 percent). The indicator is markedly higher in urban areas (50 percent) than rural (35 percent), increasing with the level of education (secondary – 39 percent; higher – 48 percent) and wealth status of the household (poorest – 25 percent; richest – 53 percent). Among men the highest figures are observed in Chişinău (41 percent) and the lowest in the Central region (22 percent), varying significantly between urban and rural areas (38 percent and 26 percent, respectively). As in women, indicator values have are positively associated with education level (secondary – 30 percent; higher – 38 percent) and wealth status (poorest – 25 percent; richest – 38 percent).

Table TB.3: Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis and attitudes towards people with tuberculosis (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know that tuberculosis (TB) can be completely cured, and the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who prefer that it be kept a secret that a family member has tuberculosis, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:		Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Know that TB can be completely cured ¹	Prefer that it be kept a secret that a family member has TB ²	
Region			
North	84.8	37.7	1799
Centre	88.4	38.4	1717
South	87.0	43.9	1095
Chişinău	90.5	48.7	1389
Area			
Urban	87.8	50.3	2532
Rural	87.3	35.2	3468
Age group			
15-19	84.1	48.7	920
20-24	86.5	44.2	884
25-29	86.2	41.8	922
30-34	88.6	39.5	854
35-39	88.6	40.9	795
40-44	90.4	37.1	774
45-49	89.2	37.5	851
Education			
None/primary	(68.2)	(10.0)	26
Secondary	84.9	39.4	2666
Professional	89.9	40.1	1757
Higher	90.5	48.1	1524
Missing/DK	(48.0)	(14.9)	28
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	81.2	25.2	724
Second	86.5	31.9	1029
Middle	88.3	41.0	1330
Fourth	89.2	45.8	1392
Richest	89.0	52.5	1525
Total	87.5	41.6	6000

¹ Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, TB.5

² Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, TB.6

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TB.3M: Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis and attitudes towards people with tuberculosis (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who know that tuberculosis (TB) can be completely cured, and the percentage of men aged 15-49 years who prefer that it be kept a secret that a family member has tuberculosis, Moldova, 2012

Region	Percentage of men age 15-49 who:		Number of men aged 15-49 years
	Know that TB can be completely cured ¹	Prefer that it be kept a secret that a family member has TB ²	
Region			
North	78.5	31.3	465
Centre	87.6	22.4	442
South	81.2	28.5	293
Chişinău	90.2	40.7	346
Area			
Urban	87.1	37.8	601
Rural	82.4	25.6	944
Age group			
15-19	85.2	42.5	259
20-24	83.2	36.3	238
25-29	85.1	30.9	237
30-34	82.7	22.7	170
35-39	85.2	24.8	207
40-44	83.2	27.3	221
45-49	84.5	22.8	212
Education^a			
Secondary	80.9	29.7	720
Professional	85.6	27.5	497
Higher	90.9	37.7	308
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	75.4	24.8	234
Second	82.7	25.8	276
Middle	84.1	27.9	345
Fourth	87.1	32.4	315
Richest	88.6	37.6	376
Total	84.2	30.3	1545

¹ Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, TB.5

² Country-specific indicator, Republic of Moldova, TB.6

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases with no/primary education and 9 unweighted cases with missing/DK education are not shown

The 2012 Moldova MICS collected information from women and men on their exposure to mass media and their use of computers and the internet.

The collected information was focused on:

- exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49,
- use of computers and internet among 15-24 year olds

Access to Mass Media

The proportion of women who read a newspaper, listen to the radio and watch television at least once a week is shown in table MT.1. At least once a week, nearly 52 percent of women in Moldova read a newspaper, 56 percent listen to the radio and nearly 93 percent watch television. Overall, three percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 32 percent are exposed to all the three types of media at least on a weekly basis.

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Moldova 2012

Age group	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:				No media at least once a week	Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹		
15-19	55.2	53.4	89.7	30.5	3.7	920
20-24	50.6	52.3	86.0	28.5	5.1	884
25-29	50.1	54.4	95.7	30.6	1.9	922
30-34	51.2	53.4	94.4	30.2	1.9	854
35-39	52.1	55.5	95.1	32.3	2.4	795
40-44	53.3	57.7	96.5	32.4	1.7	774
45-49	53.7	62.2	94.6	37.7	1.9	851
Region						
North	50.8	49.1	94.5	28.0	2.2	1799
Centre	49.9	57.8	94.3	32.2	2.1	1717
South	51.5	58.0	93.0	32.1	3.2	1095
Chişinău	57.7	58.9	89.7	35.6	3.5	1389
Area						
Urban	56.1	55.4	91.9	33.5	3.1	2532
Rural	49.5	55.6	93.9	30.4	2.4	3468
Education						
None/primary	(7.3)	(16.4)	(90.5)	(0.0)	(9.5)	26
Secondary	43.1	51.8	92.8	24.2	2.8	2666
Professional	54.3	58.5	95.8	35.2	2.0	1757
Higher	67.7	59.4	90.6	41.8	3.1	1524
Missing/DK	(4.6)	(33.1)	(83.7)	(4.6)	(0.0)	28
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	26.2	43.1	85.5	13.8	6.2	724
Second	46.2	52.6	95.5	25.7	2.0	1029
Middle	54.5	57.4	92.3	32.1	2.7	1330
Fourth	58.2	59.6	93.4	37.1	2.6	1392
Richest	61.5	57.9	95.3	38.9	1.5	1525
Total	52.3	55.5	93.1	31.7	2.7	6000

¹ MICS indicator MT.1

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Women of age 45-49 years are more likely to report exposure to all three types of mass media (38 percent) than those in other age groups (in the range of 29 to 32 percent). Additionally, women aged 45-49 years are more likely to listen to radio broadcasts (62 percent) than women in any other age groups (in the range of 52 to 58 percent). The TV is preferred more by women aged 25-49 years (in the range of 94 to 97 percent) compared to women of 15-24 years old (in the range of 86 to 90 percent), while newspapers/magazines are read equally by all age groups.

Exposure to all three forms of media at least once a week varies markedly by area, education level and living standards, especially with regard to print media and radio. Women with higher education are almost twice as much exposed to all three types of media as women with secondary education. Furthermore, 39 percent of women in the richest wealth index quintiles are exposed to all three media sources, while the corresponding proportion of women in the poorest wealth index quintiles is only 14 percent.

More men aged 15-49 years are exposed to TV than women. More men listen to the radio while women are slightly more likely to read a newspaper (Figure MT.1).

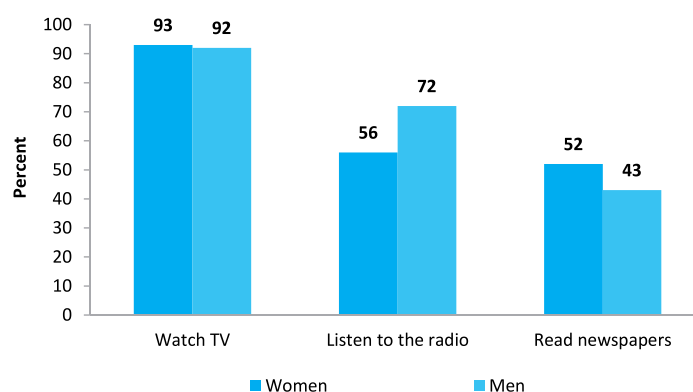


Figure MT.1: Exposure to specific mass media on a weekly basis (women and men aged 15-49 years), Moldova, 2012

As shown in Table MT.1M, 32 percent of men were exposed to all three types of media at least once a week, while some 43 percent read a newspaper, 72 percent listened to the radio, and 92 percent watched television at least once a week. As in the case of women, three percent of men did not have regular exposure to any of the three media.

For men, the relationships between exposure to mass media and background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among women. For example, only 28 percent of men in rural areas were exposed to all three media, while in urban areas the proportion increases to 40 percent. Older men are more likely than younger men to be exposed to all three types of media on a weekly basis: men aged 35-49 years had an average exposure rate of 37-39 percent, while among those aged 15-34 years the proportion exposed to all three media is 25-33 percent (Figure MT.2).

Table MT.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	No media at least once a week	Number of men aged 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age group						
15-19	43.2	64.2	87.9	24.5	3.8	259
20-24	42.5	68.7	86.6	27.9	3.9	238
25-29	40.6	75.0	92.2	33.2	4.1	237
30-34	38.7	70.0	92.2	25.8	3.3	170
35-39	45.5	77.7	93.7	39.0	3.0	207
40-44	46.0	74.2	97.8	39.2	0.9	221
45-49	46.7	71.9	96.0	37.3	1.9	212
Region						
North	37.6	66.3	92.9	26.2	3.5	465
Centre	39.3	73.2	92.7	31.6	4.2	442
South	42.0	71.0	91.5	31.0	3.0	293
Chişinău	57.6	76.7	90.9	42.5	1.0	346
Area						
Urban	52.7	74.5	91.9	39.8	2.3	601
Rural	37.4	69.6	92.3	27.6	3.5	944
Education^a						
Secondary	33.0	65.8	91.9	23.0	4.5	720
Professional	46.3	76.2	94.3	36.3	1.0	497
Higher	65.5	78.4	90.5	49.6	1.6	308
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	24.1	61.2	84.9	16.6	8.8	234
Second	35.9	63.5	95.1	22.9	2.5	276
Middle	45.5	74.2	92.1	34.8	2.1	345
Fourth	45.3	77.0	93.9	34.6	1.8	315
Richest	57.2	76.7	93.0	44.8	1.7	376
Total	43.4	71.5	92.1	32.3	3.0	1545

¹ MICS indicator MT.1

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 9 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

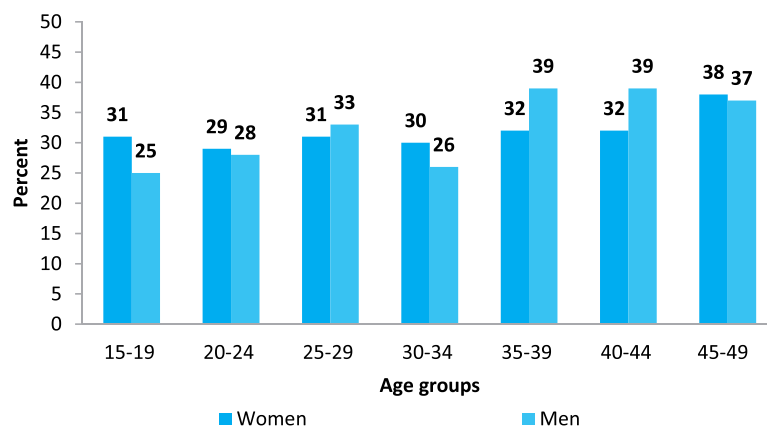


Figure MT.2: Exposure to all three types of media on a weekly basis, by sex and age groups, Moldova, 2012

Use of Information/Communication Technology

The questions on computer and internet use were asked only to 15-24 years old women and men. As displayed in Table MT.2, 94 percent of 15-24 years old women have ever used a computer, 86 percent used a computer during the last 12 months and 76 percent used a computer at least once a week during the last one month.

Overall, 93 percent of women have ever used the internet, while 91 percent used the internet over the last 12 months. The proportion of women who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month is 81 percent. Use of a computers and the internet is also associated with area, educational attainment and wealth status of the household of the young women. Higher utilisation of a computer and the internet is observed among young women in urban areas (92 and 96 percent, respectively) compared to those in rural areas (82 percent and 86 percent, respectively). The use of a computer and the internet during the last year is the highest among women with higher education (95 and 100 percent, respectively), and lower among those with secondary education (82 and 88 percent, respectively). Only about half of women from the poorest quintile reported using a computer and the internet during the last year (48 and 56 percent, respectively), while almost all of the women from the richest quintile have done so (95 and 100 percent, respectively).

Almost the exact same proportion of young men aged 15-24 years as young women used a computer and the internet during the last 12 months. As shown in Table MT.2M, 89 percent of men used a computer and the internet during the last 12 months, while 78 percent used the internet and 76 percent used a computer at least once a week during the last one month.

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet (women)

Percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who have ever used a computer, percentage who have used a computer during the last 12 months, and frequency of use during the last one month, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have:			Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age group							
15-19	95.9	89.5	80.2	95.5	93.7	83.8	920
20-24	91.5	82.1	71.0	90.1	87.5	77.8	884
Region							
North	91.3	82.8	71.8	90.0	86.9	75.3	476
Centre	92.1	84.2	69.4	91.9	88.5	76.4	502
South	92.9	84.1	71.0	90.1	88.6	75.0	333
Chişinău	98.2	91.9	88.9	98.5	98.0	94.8	492
Area							
Urban	97.3	91.6	84.7	97.1	96.1	90.5	814
Rural	90.8	81.2	68.2	89.4	86.2	73.0	990
Education³							
Secondary	91.7	82.4	71.2	90.2	87.6	76.6	985
Professional	95.3	86.6	69.6	95.6	92.6	76.6	342
Higher	99.9	95.8	92.7	99.6	98.9	96.1	457
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	70.9	48.0	25.6	65.9	55.9	37.9	190
Second	87.1	74.9	53.5	86.2	81.2	60.4	273
Middle	96.1	90.9	82.2	95.9	95.0	85.6	472
Fourth	99.0	94.7	87.9	98.5	98.1	90.4	462
Richest	100.0	95.0	92.3	100.0	99.8	98.3	407
Total	93.7	85.9	75.7	92.9	90.7	80.9	1804

¹ MICS indicator MT.2

² MICS indicator MT.3

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 12 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

As displayed in the table, for young men aged 15-24 years, the differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among young women. More young men in urban areas used a computer (98 percent) and the internet (97 percent) during the last 12 months than their rural counterparts (83 percent and 84 percent, respectively). Only 49 percent of young men in the poorest households used the internet during the last year compared to near-universal access (100 percent) among the young men in the richest households (Figure MT.3). Those differentials become even more marked, both for men and women aged 15-24 years, when the use of a computer or the internet during the last one month is considered. Contrary to the situation with women, no real differences are observed between the 15-19 and 20-24 years old men in terms of internet use during the last month.

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and internet (men)

Percentage of young men aged 15-24 years who have ever used a computer, percentage who have used a computer during the last 12 months, and frequency of use during the last one month, Moldova, 2012

Age group	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have:			Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have:			Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age group							
15-19	95.6	90.0	76.1	93.7	89.2	76.4	259
20-24	92.0	87.3	75.5	90.8	89.1	80.0	238
Region							
North	90.9	78.7	64.1	89.1	82.5	70.5	156
Centre	93.5	91.2	77.8	92.6	90.1	78.5	129
South	90.3	87.5	64.7	86.4	85.1	63.3	82
Chişinău	100.0	99.1	95.0	99.7	98.8	96.5	130
Area							
Urban	98.7	97.7	91.8	98.1	97.2	92.4	191
Rural	90.9	83.1	65.8	88.7	84.2	69.3	306
Education³							
Secondary	92.1	85.5	69.1	88.8	85.9	72.8	299
Professional	97.1	93.7	79.2	98.1	92.7	78.5	97
Higher	98.8	98.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	97
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(68.4)	(50.1)	(33.1)	(57.4)	(48.8)	(34.4)	62
Second	93.2	81.3	52.0	89.8	80.3	55.7	93
Middle	97.1	95.4	81.8	99.1	98.7	87.1	123
Fourth	98.9	98.4	93.2	99.1	98.1	91.0	106
Richest	100.0	99.3	95.6	99.6	99.6	98.5	114
Total	93.9	88.7	75.8	92.3	89.2	78.2	497

¹ MICS indicator MT.2

² MICS indicator MT.3

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 2 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

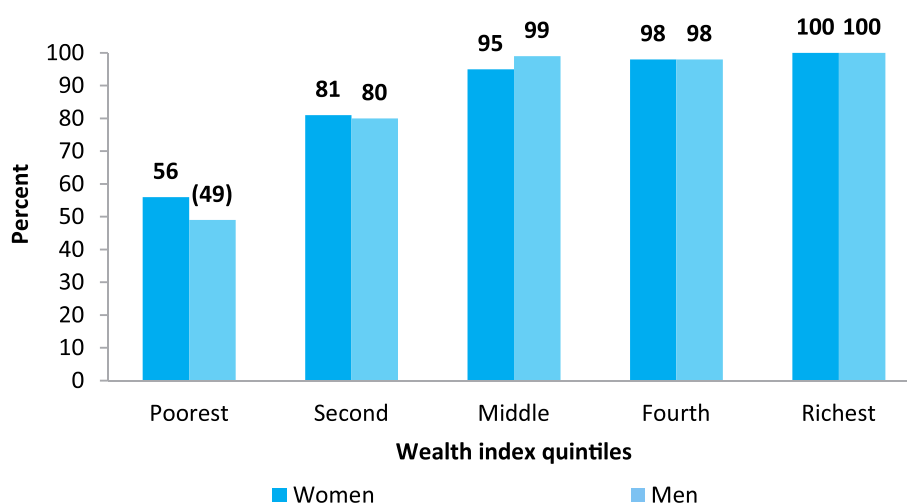


Figure MT.3. Use of the internet during the last 12 months by wealth index quintiles (women and men aged 15-24 years), Moldova, 2012

Tobacco use is a known risk factor for many deadly diseases, as it increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness and causes lung and other forms of cancer. All tobacco products are known to cause cancer. The excessive use of alcohol increases the risk of harm to human health. Over a long period of time, excessive alcohol consumption can lead to cardiovascular diseases, neurological disorders, liver conditions and social problems. Alcohol abuse is also associated with body injuries and violence, including violence towards sexual partners.

The survey collected information on tobacco and alcohol use among women and men aged 15-49 years. This information will help understand:

- use of cigarettes and the age at which they first started smoking cigarettes
- current use of various tobacco products
- intensity of use of cigarettes and various tobacco products
- use of alcohol, and intensity of use

Tobacco Use

Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women 15-49 years old, and table TA.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group. In Moldova, use of tobacco products is far more common among men than among women. Eighty-four percent of men and 29 percent of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product. Quite alarmingly, 42 percent of pregnant women have used tobacco products and some four percent used them during the month preceding the survey.

Tobacco use varies substantially with age (Figure TA.1), being more prevalent among women aged 20-34 years (in the range of 35 to 41 percent) as opposed to those aged 15-19 and 40-49 years (in the range of 21 to 25 percent). Among men the indicator value ranges between 85 and 91 percent for the age groups 20-49 years and considerably declines among young men aged 15-19 years (60 percent). As Table TA.1 indicates, any tobacco use among women is typically more common in urban areas than in rural areas (47 percent and 15 percent, respectively) while among men the proportion that use any tobacco product is the same in urban as in rural areas (84 percent). The highest proportion of tobacco use by women is found in Chişinău (53 percent) compared to other regions (in the range of 21 to 23 percent), while among men there is little variation by region. Unlike women, men showed no significant differences in tobacco use by education level and wealth index quintiles, ranging between 82 to 88 percent.

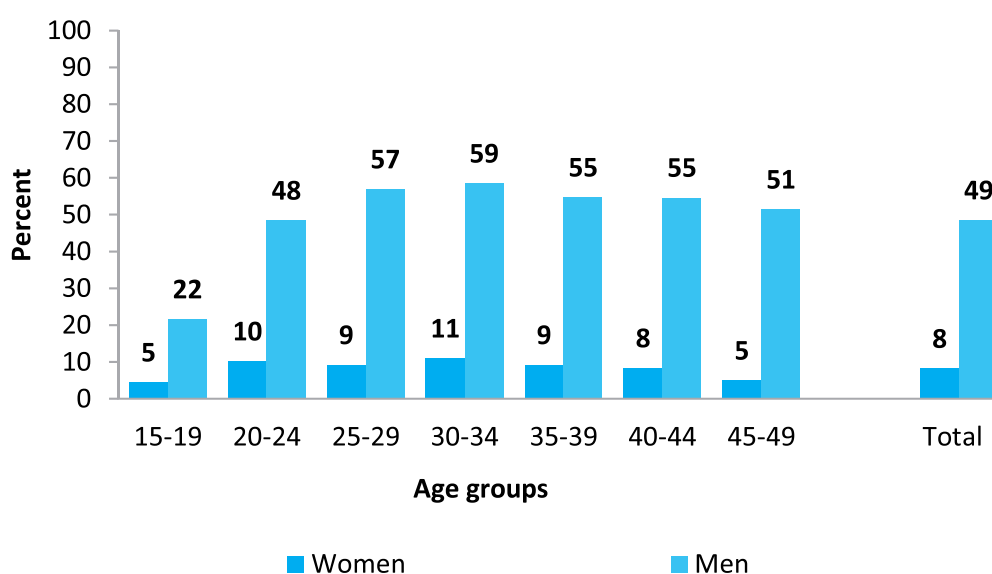


Figure TA.1: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years who use any tobacco products, Moldova, 2012

As Table TA.1 and Table TA.1M show, overall, eight percent of women and 49 percent of men reported having used any tobacco product on one or more days during the last month – more commonly in urban areas (15 percent) than in rural areas (4 percent) among women, while among men the proportion is more or less the same (47 percent and 49 percent, respectively). The highest proportion of women who used any tobacco product was found in Chişinău (17 percent), while the proportions of men who used any tobacco product are roughly the same across regions, ranging between 44 to 52 percent. Among male and female current users of tobacco, the tobacco product that is the most common in the last month is cigarettes (7 percent of women and 46 percent of men smoked only cigarettes in the last one month).

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Moldova, 2012

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Used tobacco products on one or more days during the last month				Number of women aged 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Age group										
15-19	76.9	13.3	6.9	2.9	23.1	2.7	0.8	1.0	4.5	920
20-24	59.2	22.2	13.2	5.3	40.8	8.1	0.8	1.3	10.2	884
25-29	60.1	26.8	9.8	3.2	39.8	8.4	0.3	0.5	9.2	922
30-34	64.8	25.5	8.7	0.9	35.2	10.3	0.3	0.4	11.0	854
35-39	75.2	19.2	5.0	0.5	24.8	8.8	0.2	0.2	9.2	795
40-44	79.2	17.1	2.9	0.8	20.8	8.2	0.1	0.0	8.3	774
45-49	85.1	12.4	2.0	0.4	14.8	4.7	0.1	0.2	5.0	851
Region										
North	77.0	17.0	4.8	1.2	23.0	7.0	0.2	0.2	7.4	1799
Centre	79.8	16.0	2.8	1.5	20.2	3.6	0.0	0.2	3.8	1717
South	79.3	16.1	3.5	1.1	20.6	4.8	0.1	0.4	5.2	1095
Chişinău	46.9	30.0	18.1	4.8	53.0	13.9	1.3	1.6	16.9	1389
Area										
Urban	52.6	29.1	14.4	3.8	47.3	12.7	0.9	1.1	14.6	2532
Rural	84.9	12.6	1.7	0.8	15.1	3.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	3468
Education										
None/primary	(72.2)	(21.0)	(2.4)	(4.4)	(27.8)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	26
Secondary	77.7	16.7	4.6	1.0	22.3	6.7	0.3	0.4	7.4	2666
Professional	74.2	19.3	4.9	1.6	25.8	6.9	0.3	0.1	7.3	1757
Higher	57.1	24.2	14.1	4.5	42.8	8.2	0.6	1.3	10.1	1524
Missing/DK	(39.4)	(53.5)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(60.6)	(28.1)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(30.3)	28
Maternity status										
Pregnant	57.6	28.8	11.9	1.8	42.4	3.0	0.7	0.0	3.7	186
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Neither	71.7	19.3	6.9	2.1	28.3	7.4	0.4	0.6	8.3	5796
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	82.4	16.9	0.5	0.2	17.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	724
Second	85.8	12.5	1.3	0.4	14.2	3.5	0.1	0.0	3.6	1029
Middle	81.5	14.4	3.2	0.9	18.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	1330
Fourth	69.9	20.2	7.2	2.6	30.0	7.4	0.3	0.6	8.2	1392
Richest	48.4	29.5	17.4	4.7	51.6	12.3	1.3	1.6	15.2	1525
Total	71.2	19.6	7.1	2.1	28.7	7.2	0.4	0.5	8.2	6000

¹ MICS indicator TA.1

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)*Percentage of men aged 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Moldova, 2012*

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Used tobacco products on one or more days								Number of men aged 15-49 years
		Ever users				during the last month				
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Age group										
15-19	40.4	43.7	13.3	2.6	59.6	18.8	1.0	1.8	21.6	259
20-24	15.4	49.3	33.5	1.8	84.6	40.8	4.0	3.6	48.4	238
25-29	12.3	56.4	30.7	0.6	87.7	54.2	2.3	0.3	56.9	237
30-34	10.6	59.6	28.9	1.0	89.4	54.3	3.5	0.6	58.5	170
35-39	10.5	71.8	17.5	0.2	89.5	52.8	0.9	1.0	54.7	207
40-44	8.9	76.6	14.5	0.0	91.1	53.3	0.6	0.6	54.6	221
45-49	9.1	78.8	12.1	0.0	90.9	51.0	0.0	0.5	51.4	212
Region										
North	15.0	65.7	19.0	0.3	85.0	50.0	1.6	0.6	52.1	465
Centre	13.5	69.8	15.8	0.9	86.5	47.0	0.5	0.7	48.2	442
South	19.7	66.8	13.3	0.2	80.3	47.3	1.1	0.2	48.6	293
Chişinău	18.0	41.0	38.6	2.5	82.0	35.9	4.0	3.8	43.8	346
Area										
Urban	16.3	47.3	34.9	1.5	83.7	40.9	3.4	2.8	47.1	601
Rural	16.0	70.7	12.8	0.6	84.0	48.4	0.7	0.3	49.4	944
Education^a										
Secondary	19.1	65.6	14.9	0.4	80.9	45.2	1.5	1.1	47.8	720
Professional	12.5	67.3	19.7	0.5	87.5	53.6	0.8	0.5	54.9	497
Higher	14.7	43.2	39.3	2.8	85.3	31.6	3.9	3.0	38.5	308
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	16.2	73.1	10.1	0.6	83.8	61.1	2.1	0.0	63.2	234
Second	17.5	72.0	10.6	0.0	82.5	52.1	0.0	0.6	52.7	276
Middle	15.6	66.1	17.4	0.9	84.4	41.4	1.1	1.0	43.5	345
Fourth	16.6	59.6	23.6	0.2	83.4	43.0	1.8	0.8	45.6	315
Richest	15.2	44.2	38.1	2.5	84.8	36.7	3.2	3.2	43.1	376
Total	16.1	61.6	21.4	0.9	83.9	45.5	1.7	1.3	48.5	1545

¹ MICS indicator TA.1^a For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 9 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

The results of the 2012 Moldova MICS show that two percent of women 15-49 years old smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 15 (Table TA.2). Among men the corresponding percentage is 22 percent (Table TA.2M). While four percent of women aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years smoked a cigarette before the age 15, only 1-2 percent of women 25-49 years old smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 15. Among men, the corresponding percentage shows little variation across age groups (21-25 percent), with one exception for men aged 40-44 years (14 percent).

As displayed in table TA.2M, among men that currently smoke cigarettes, 47 percent smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. Women do not smoke as much: only 12 percent of women that currently smoke cigarettes, smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. Thirty-four percent of men and 22 percent of women smoked between 10 and 19 cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Total	Number of women aged 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK		
Age group									
15-19	4.1	920	(65.7)	(9.4)	(21.2)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	32
20-24	3.6	884	54.0	23.6	17.9	4.5	0.0	100.0	79
25-29	1.9	922	43.9	18.8	26.9	10.4	0.0	100.0	81
30-34	2.1	854	34.7	30.6	21.2	13.5	0.0	100.0	90
35-39	1.5	795	39.6	17.1	18.9	24.3	0.0	100.0	72
40-44	0.8	774	42.8	26.9	21.6	8.8	0.0	100.0	64
45-49	1.1	851	32.2	19.9	32.5	13.9	1.6	100.0	41
Region									
North	2.1	1799	37.8	22.9	22.5	16.8	0.0	100.0	130
Centre	1.5	1717	47.6	27.1	9.6	15.7	0.0	100.0	62
South	1.3	1095	48.0	12.3	28.2	10.3	1.2	100.0	53
Chişinău	4.0	1389	44.6	22.9	24.5	8.0	0.0	100.0	214
Area									
Urban	3.9	2532	41.8	23.2	24.3	10.5	0.2	100.0	344
Rural	1.0	3468	48.5	19.5	16.3	15.7	0.0	100.0	115
Education									
None/primary	(5.8)	26	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Secondary	2.4	2666	40.3	21.7	21.9	16.1	0.0	100.0	188
Professional	1.6	1757	42.0	23.3	24.8	9.4	0.5	100.0	126
Higher	2.1	1524	50.3	23.3	20.6	5.7	0.0	100.0	135
Missing/DK	(24.8)	28	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Maternity status									
Pregnant	3.7	186	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	*	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Neither	2.2	5796	42.8	22.6	22.5	12.0	0.1	100.0	452
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.8	724	(47.8)	(13.3)	(18.6)	(20.3)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Second	1.0	1029	(44.3)	(21.3)	(16.4)	(17.9)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Middle	1.6	1330	46.2	16.6	20.2	17.1	0.0	100.0	63
Fourth	2.4	1392	38.5	25.2	24.0	11.7	0.6	100.0	107
Richest	3.1	1525	44.2	24.5	24.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	208
Total	2.2	6000	43.5	22.3	22.3	11.8	0.1	100.0	459

¹ MICS indicator TA.2

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TA.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men aged 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men aged 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Age group								
15-19	24.7	259	(27.0)	(15.2)	(37.1)	(20.6)	100.0	51
20-24	20.7	238	9.7	16.2	40.0	34.1	100.0	107
25-29	24.4	237	8.9	8.9	29.7	52.5	100.0	135
30-34	22.0	170	6.3	10.1	30.7	52.9	100.0	100
35-39	20.9	207	4.7	5.7	35.6	54.0	100.0	111
40-44	14.0	221	3.1	7.8	36.6	52.5	100.0	119
45-49	23.1	212	8.1	11.7	30.7	49.5	100.0	108
Region								
North	24.9	465	6.8	13.7	32.4	47.0	100.0	240
Centre	19.1	442	8.3	9.8	29.9	52.0	100.0	210
South	20.4	293	8.2	5.5	38.5	47.8	100.0	142
Chişinău	21.0	346	10.5	10.0	38.5	40.9	100.0	139
Area								
Urban	22.3	601	7.5	10.8	36.2	45.5	100.0	268
Rural	21.0	944	8.6	10.1	32.7	48.6	100.0	463
Education^a								
Secondary	26.0	720	10.1	6.9	31.6	51.5	100.0	336
Professional	16.0	497	5.1	12.8	35.9	46.2	100.0	271
Higher	18.9	308	11.2	15.8	35.4	37.6	100.0	111
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	27.1	234	6.1	7.2	35.0	51.6	100.0	148
Second	17.9	276	10.8	12.8	24.6	51.8	100.0	144
Middle	24.0	345	8.1	12.2	40.1	39.6	100.0	147
Fourth	19.3	315	8.7	9.0	32.8	49.4	100.0	141
Richest	20.1	376	7.4	10.4	37.1	45.0	100.0	151
Total	21.5	1545	8.2	10.3	34.0	47.4	100.0	731

¹ MICS indicator TA.2

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education for men aged 15-49 years, and 6 unweighted cases for men aged 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers are not shown; 9 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education for men aged 15-49 years, and 5 unweighted cases for men aged 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Alcohol Use

Table TA.3 provides data on use of alcohol by women. Overall, 57 percent of women 15-49 years old had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. Six percent of women of the same age group first drank alcohol before the age of 15 while seven percent of women have never drunk alcohol. Among the 15-19 year age group, the proportion of women who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is considerably higher (22 percent) than among the older age groups (e.g. 2-6 percent among the 20-49 year olds).

The proportion of men that consume alcohol is much higher than the proportion of women that consume alcohol (Table TA.3M and Figure TA.2). Some 80 percent of men 15-49 years old had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. Use of alcohol before the age of 15 is also more common among men (20 percent) than among women (6 percent), as is more common among younger men aged 15-19 years (45 percent) and ages 20-34 / 45-49 years (ranging from 14 to 20 percent) than among older men age 35-44 years (9 percent).

The use of alcohol by women varies somewhat by wealth index quintiles and by area. Particularly among women, alcohol use is more common in urban areas (61 percent) compared to rural areas (54 percent) and among women belonging to the richest households (64 percent) compared to the poorest households (57 percent). The highest proportion of alcohol use by women is found in Chişinău (66 percent) and the lowest proportion in the North region (47 percent). Among men, the differentials by wealth index quintiles are similar (ranging between 76 and 85 percent), while differentials by urban and rural areas (ranging between 78 and 81 percent) are less marked than for women.



Figure TA.2: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years who have never had one drink of alcohol, who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last month, Moldova, 2012

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 ¹	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month ²	
Age group				
15-19	20.7	21.7	40.1	920
20-24	6.9	6.1	57.3	884
25-29	3.9	5.1	59.1	922
30-34	5.2	2.8	60.5	854
35-39	3.3	1.7	63.7	795
40-44	5.1	1.8	61.7	774
45-49	4.5	1.9	59.8	851
Region				
North	10.2	4.7	47.1	1799
Centre	6.1	6.1	60.0	1717
South	6.3	5.9	58.1	1095
Chişinău	5.5	8.1	65.9	1389
Area				
Urban	5.7	7.6	61.0	2532
Rural	8.4	5.1	54.4	3468
Education				
None/primary	(17.2)	(22.5)	(57.7)	26
Secondary	10.4	8.2	52.0	2666
Professional	4.9	3.3	59.9	1757
Higher	3.9	5.1	63.3	1524
Missing/DK	(31.9)	(20.5)	(37.3)	28
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	10.7	4.5	56.6	724
Second	7.3	4.2	52.3	1029
Middle	8.5	7.2	53.6	1330
Fourth	6.8	6.4	56.9	1392
Richest	5.0	7.0	64.1	1525
Total	7.3	6.1	57.2	6000

¹ MICS indicator TA.4

² MICS indicator TA.3

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men aged 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 ¹	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month ²	
Age group				
15-19	6.3	45.3	60.6	259
20-24	4.8	20.2	81.9	238
25-29	0.3	20.1	89.9	237
30-34	0.9	16.2	80.6	170
35-39	0.6	9.3	86.4	207
40-44	0.9	9.3	82.9	221
45-49	2.0	14.1	79.6	212
Region				
North	2.3	17.9	77.7	465
Centre	2.6	19.8	83.5	442
South	1.6	16.9	80.4	293
Chişinău	3.0	26.1	77.5	346
Area				
Urban	2.7	22.5	77.8	601
Rural	2.2	18.5	81.1	944
Education³				
Secondary	3.8	25.6	77.9	720
Professional	1.1	13.3	80.0	497
Higher	1.3	18.3	83.5	308
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	2.4	22.5	80.8	234
Second	3.5	17.1	75.9	276
Middle	2.2	19.6	79.6	345
Fourth	2.1	18.2	84.9	315
Richest	2.2	22.8	78.1	376
Total	2.4	20.1	79.9	1545

¹ MICS indicator TA.4

² MICS indicator TA.3

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 7 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 9 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

It is well-known that the subjective perceptions of individuals concerning their incomes, health, living environments and other things play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status. In the 2012 Moldova MICS a set of questions were asked to women and men between 15-24 years old to understand how satisfied this group of young people is in different areas of their lives, such as their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, how they look, and their current income.

Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men's satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations.

A distinction can also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather, or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with her/his job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of her life, but still be unhappy. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the 2012 Moldova MICS also asked questions about happiness and the respondents' perceptions of a better life. To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling faces (and less smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F).

The indicators related to subjective well-being are as follows:

- Life satisfaction – the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, and how they look
- Happiness – the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy
- Perception of a better life – the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will be better after one year

Respectively, Tables SW.1 and SW.1M show the proportion of young women and young men aged 15-24 years, who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Of the different domains, young women are most satisfied with the way they look (91 percent), their family life (90 percent), and how they are treated by others (88 percent). The results for young men are similar; they are the most satisfied with how they look (94 percent), their family life (92 percent), and their health (91 percent). In other aspects of their lives, both young women (66 percent) and young men (59 percent) are the least satisfied with their current income, with 65 percent of young women and 55 percent of young men not having an income at all.

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women)*Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains, Moldova, 2012*

Age group	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:										Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Family life	Friendships	School	Current job	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Current income	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income		
15-19	91.0	83.3	83.9	71.2	85.0	88.9	87.6	91.9	73.9	16.6	92.8	78.8	920	
20-24	89.4	81.8	78.9	76.9	78.7	81.3	88.8	89.8	62.6	63.5	68.6	50.1	884	
Region														
North	92.7	84.5	86.0	72.0	83.4	87.3	91.3	90.6	65.1	45.4	84.8	68.6	476	
Centre	86.0	77.2	83.3	65.7	80.2	86.0	83.2	91.7	70.0	41.6	82.3	66.8	502	
South	94.1	87.1	84.7	83.4	85.6	89.5	90.6	89.9	71.4	45.7	84.8	69.8	333	
Chişinău	89.5	83.1	77.9	81.9	79.8	79.3	88.6	90.8	61.2	27.7	73.2	55.5	492	
Area														
Urban	90.6	83.9	77.3	79.2	81.6	81.7	89.4	91.1	61.5	31.2	76.4	58.1	814	
Rural	89.9	81.5	87.8	71.6	82.2	88.0	87.1	90.6	71.3	46.4	84.7	70.2	990	
Marital Status														
Ever married/in union	89.0	82.0	80.4	76.2	77.5	80.5	87.5	90.1	64.0	78.8	74.3	54.8	649	
Never married/in union	90.9	82.9	82.7	75.4	84.5	87.8	88.5	91.3	67.8	17.4	84.7	70.3	1154	
Education^a														
Secondary	88.8	83.1	84.1	72.8	82.9	87.5	88.2	91.5	68.7	38.9	88.1	72.8	985	
Professional	91.7	80.1	82.2	75.2	81.0	85.4	85.5	92.2	70.3	57.2	70.7	60.1	342	
Higher	92.4	83.8	79.4	79.7	80.9	81.0	89.9	88.3	60.7	25.1	72.5	49.8	457	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	73.3	73.5	88.3	(62.5)	77.1	70.0	76.9	85.8	58.7	68.1	84.6	69.7	190	
Second	86.1	78.1	82.0	(51.4)	77.4	86.4	84.5	89.9	61.8	54.5	86.4	66.2	273	
Middle	94.6	82.9	85.3	72.7	80.1	85.7	88.9	90.7	65.3	34.8	87.2	72.8	472	
Fourth	93.3	85.9	83.0	78.6	86.0	88.0	91.6	92.8	67.7	31.4	78.3	63.1	462	
Richest	92.3	85.6	77.4	86.2	84.7	87.5	91.1	91.8	69.3	31.1	71.3	54.0	407	
Total	90.2	82.6	82.4	75.8	81.9	85.2	88.2	90.8	66.0	39.5	80.9	64.7	1804	

^aFor the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 12 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains, Moldova, 2012

Age group	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:										Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who:			
	Family life	Friendships	School	Current job	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Current income	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income	Number of men aged 15-24 years	
15-19	93.1	88.1	81.5	(78.4)	94.0	93.1	88.0	94.6	65.5	18.7	86.9	74.6	259	
20-24	89.8	88.7	71.8	65.8	88.1	85.9	91.2	93.7	55.9	66.4	47.1	33.3	238	
Region														
North	93.1	88.9	86.1	(79.1)	94.8	92.7	86.3	95.6	62.7	44.0	74.4	64.0	156	
Centre	86.4	86.9	75.6	(60.8)	86.3	88.1	91.9	92.3	53.5	46.2	70.9	55.9	129	
South	94.0	83.8	(75.5)	(65.0)	93.9	91.0	89.6	92.6	(65.4)	53.0	62.3	53.9	82	
Chişinău	93.0	92.3	75.8	67.9	89.8	86.6	90.9	95.2	56.2	26.9	60.3	43.2	130	
Area														
Urban	92.9	91.6	74.4	66.3	88.1	85.5	93.6	94.4	57.1	32.0	63.0	49.2	191	
Rural	90.6	86.4	82.4	70.2	93.0	92.2	87.0	94.0	59.9	47.6	70.8	58.3	306	
Marital Status														
Ever married/in union	89.0	75.6	*	(60.7)	91.3	80.8	86.9	93.6	62.3	82.9	34.0	26.5	70	
Never married/in union	91.9	90.5	79.9	71.6	91.1	91.1	89.9	94.2	57.6	34.9	73.3	59.4	427	
Education^a														
Secondary	91.9	88.0	83.8	64.8	90.8	90.5	89.0	93.0	68.1	43.7	72.7	59.9	299	
Professional	91.9	85.0	74.1	(71.7)	92.2	93.4	86.8	95.1	(46.3)	47.2	65.8	51.4	97	
Higher	90.8	92.4	70.4	(71.7)	90.6	85.8	93.4	96.4	47.8	26.4	54.9	42.0	97	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	(80.3)	(92.1)	*	*	(90.1)	(84.1)	(84.4)	(93.8)	(61.2)	(75.8)	(62.8)	(46.3)	62	
Second	91.8	80.0	(83.2)	(68.0)	87.0	88.9	85.1	92.0	(59.9)	47.7	68.5	62.4	93	
Middle	94.4	87.7	73.3	(63.2)	97.0	93.1	89.7	96.1	66.0	38.2	75.4	56.8	123	
Fourth	92.2	88.9	86.1	(76.7)	88.6	91.4	93.2	93.0	(48.2)	37.1	65.6	56.5	106	
Richest	93.5	93.6	74.9	(66.9)	91.2	87.9	92.3	95.1	58.2	26.0	63.8	49.5	114	
Total	91.5	88.4	78.8	68.5	91.1	89.6	89.5	94.2	58.7	41.6	67.8	54.8	497	

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 2 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

In Table SW.2 the proportion of women aged 15-24 years with life satisfaction is shown, and in Table SW.2M the same indicator for men is presented. "Life satisfaction" is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others and how they look. Only some 50 percent of 15-24 years old women are satisfied with life, including 15-19 year olds (53 percent) and 20-24 year olds (47 percent). Fifty-three percent of women living in the richest households are satisfied with life as opposed to only 32 percent in the poorest households. The proportion of women who are satisfied with life is somewhat higher in rural areas (53 percent) than in urban areas (46 percent). Indicator values are lowest in Chişinău and the Central region (45 percent) and similar in the North and South regions (55 and 57 percent, respectively).

The average life satisfaction score is the arithmetic mean of responses to questions included in the calculation of life satisfaction. Lower scores indicate higher satisfaction levels. As Table SW.2 indicates, there is a clear relationship between the average life satisfaction score and the socio-economic status of the women. It is 1.7 for women living in richest households and 2.0 for those in the poorest households, meaning that women living in richest households are more satisfied with life. Again, this score is roughly similar across different regions, ranging from 1.7 to 1.8. According to the same table 87 percent of women aged 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. For this indicator differences by wealth index quintiles (ranging from 93 percent for the richest quintile to 72 percent for the poorest quintile) and by region (ranging from 90 percent in Chişinău to 84 percent in the South region), can also be observed. No variations were observed between those who have been married (86 percent) and women who have never married (87 percent). Comparing 15-19 years old women to 20-24 years old women, the proportion who are very or somewhat happy is the same (87 percent).

Table SW.2: Life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, living environment, treatment by others, and the way they look, the average life satisfaction score, percentage of women with life satisfaction who are also very or somewhat satisfied with their income, and percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of women with life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Women with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	No income / Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Age group						
15-19	53.1	1.7	39.3	78.8	86.9	920
20-24	46.5	1.8	35.8	50.1	86.6	884
Region						
North	55.3	1.7	39.7	68.6	86.9	476
Centre	45.4	1.8	33.9	66.8	85.4	502
South	56.5	1.7	48.1	69.8	84.1	333
Chişinău	44.7	1.8	32.0	55.5	89.8	492
Area						
Urban	46.1	1.8	32.5	58.1	89.1	814
Rural	53.0	1.7	41.9	70.2	84.9	990
Marital Status						
Ever married/in union	47.4	1.8	37.4	54.8	85.8	649
Never married/in union	51.3	1.7	36.4	70.3	87.3	1154
Education³						
Secondary	51.9	1.7	39.9	72.8	84.6	985
Professional	49.8	1.7	37.4	60.1	86.5	342
Higher	46.6	1.8	33.1	49.8	91.8	457
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	32.1	2.0	(24.1)	69.7	72.4	190
Second	45.8	1.8	38.9	66.2	83.6	273
Middle	51.2	1.7	28.6	72.8	86.6	472
Fourth	55.3	1.7	45.3	63.1	88.8	462
Richest	53.1	1.7	37.7	54.0	93.4	407
Total	49.9	1.7	36.9	64.7	86.8	1804

¹ MICS Indicator SW.1

² MICS indicator SW.2

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 12 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

As shown in Table SW.2M, 53 percent of 15-24 years old men are satisfied with their lives. For young men, the differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed for young women, but some differences do exist. Among men in the richest households 56 percent are satisfied with life, while only 42 percent of men in the poorest households are satisfied with their lives. Among young men, the proportion that is satisfied with life is similar between urban and rural areas (respectively, 52 and 53 percent). Differentials can be observed by region, with the highest proportion of life satisfaction among in the North (60 percent) and ranging from 48 to 52 percent in the remaining regions. Unlike young women, there is no clear correlation between young men's average life satisfaction score (1.6 to 1.7 on average) and their socio-economic status. This score is roughly similar across different regions, ranging from 1.5 to 1.7.

Table SW.2M also shows that 84 percent of young men are very or somewhat happy. Although the indicator's absolute value is highest in the South region (89 percent) and lowest in the Central region (80 percent), due to the small number of people surveyed we cannot speak of a substantial difference, only of a certain trend. Among men who are or have been married men the rates rise to 88 percent, while among those who have never been married, they are 84 percent. As in women, no differences can be observed between the proportions of men aged 15-19 years (85 percent) and 20-24 years (84 percent) who are very or somewhat happy.

Table SW.2M: Life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, living environment, treatment by others, and the way they look, the average life satisfaction score, percentage of men with life satisfaction who are also very or somewhat satisfied with their income, and percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of men with life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Men with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	No income / Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years
Age group						
15-19	57.9	1.5	43.8	74.6	85.0	259
20-24	47.1	1.7	29.8	33.3	83.7	238
Region						
North	59.9	1.5	40.2	64.0	83.3	156
Centre	48.2	1.7	(29.7)	55.9	80.2	129
South	47.7	1.6	(36.4)	53.9	89.1	82
Chişinău	51.8	1.7	31.0	43.2	86.8	130
Area						
Urban	52.4	1.7	34.9	49.2	88.3	191
Rural	52.9	1.6	33.1	58.3	81.9	306
Marital Status						
Ever married/in union	34.4	1.7	28.5	26.5	88.4	70
Never married/in union	55.7	1.6	35.5	59.4	83.7	427
Education³						
Secondary	53.9	1.6	38.6	59.9	81.9	299
Professional	53.8	1.6	(28.0)	51.4	89.5	97
Higher	48.9	1.7	26.6	42.0	86.0	97
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(42.1)	(1.7)	(31.2)	(46.3)	(74.0)	62
Second	44.3	1.7	(22.2)	62.4	80.0	93
Middle	59.8	1.6	(47.6)	56.8	90.0	123
Fourth	54.5	1.6	(28.3)	56.5	81.2	106
Richest	56.1	1.6	34.3	49.5	90.3	114
Total	52.7	1.6	33.9	54.8	84.4	497

¹ MICS Indicator SW.1

² MICS indicator SW.2

³ For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 2 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SW.3 provides information on women's perceptions of a better life. The proportion of women aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year, is 58 percent. The corresponding indicator for men aged 15-24 years, found in Table SW.3M, is lower than that of young women (51 percent). Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth index quintiles: 40 percent of young women and 43 percent of young men that live in the poorest households think that their lives improved during the last one year and expect that it will get better after one year, while the corresponding proportions for young women and men that live in the richest households are 64 percent and 57 percent, respectively. For both men and women in the 15-24 age group notable variations are observed by area, with the highest values among urban residents compared to rural residents, respectively 61 percent versus 55 percent for women and 58 percent versus 47 percent for men.

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of women who think that their life			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age group				
15-19	61.5	92.1	57.6	920
20-24	60.4	92.7	57.4	884
Region				
North	57.7	91.6	53.4	476
Centre	60.4	92.6	57.9	502
South	58.7	94.0	56.6	333
Chişinău	66.1	91.9	61.6	492
Area				
Urban	64.2	92.3	60.5	814
Rural	58.2	92.5	55.0	990
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	60.6	92.3	57.2	649
Never married/in union	61.1	92.4	57.7	1154
Education^a				
Secondary	58.2	91.3	54.7	985
Professional	61.4	93.7	58.4	342
Higher	67.4	94.0	63.9	457
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	44.6	86.2	40.1	190
Second	53.4	95.0	52.7	273
Middle	64.4	91.8	59.3	472
Fourth	63.5	92.7	60.0	462
Richest	66.5	93.8	63.8	407
Total	60.9	92.4	57.5	1804

¹ MICS indicator SW.3

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 8 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 12 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of men who think that their life			Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age group				
15-19	62.8	91.7	58.1	259
20-24	46.3	92.0	43.5	238
Region				
North	52.1	93.0	48.6	156
Centre	52.5	91.3	48.0	129
South	53.8	87.9	47.5	82
Chişinău	61.4	93.4	59.5	130
Area				
Urban	61.3	91.5	58.4	191
Rural	50.9	92.0	46.6	306
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	48.0	84.1	40.6	70
Never married/in union	56.0	93.1	52.8	427
Education^a				
Secondary	57.2	91.6	52.6	299
Professional	48.6	97.5	48.6	97
Higher	53.7	87.0	48.6	97
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(46.7)	(88.7)	(43.4)	62
Second	45.2	93.3	42.7	93
Middle	56.8	91.6	51.0	123
Fourth	61.5	91.9	56.7	106
Richest	59.1	92.4	57.0	114
Total	54.9	91.8	51.1	497

¹ MICS indicator SW.3

^a For the background characteristic "Education", 2 unweighted cases with "None/primary" education and 2 unweighted cases with "Missing/DK" education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

APPENDIX A. SAMPLE DESIGN

General overview of the sampling framework

General information	
Survey title	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey – 2012 Moldova MICS
Responsible authorities	National Public Health Centre (NPHC) – preparation and implementation of the survey including tools (questionnaires, manuals etc.), listing and mapping, second stage sampling, training of field work staff, data collection, data processing, data analysis, report writing and data dissemination. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) – development of sampling frame, selection of primary sampling units, and sample design description.
Year of survey launch	2011
Frequency	Stand-alone survey (MICS 4 – fourth round)
Data Collection period	17 April 2012 – 30 June 2012
Reference population	Households; Women aged 15 to 49 years ; Men aged 15 to 49 years; Children under 5 years of age.
Survey structure	Cross-sectional sample
Coverage	Nationwide, excluding Transnistrian region
Sample breakdown (representativeness)	4 statistical zones: North, Central, South and Chişinău Municipality; Urban and rural areas; Age groups; Sex.
Sample size¹	
Primary Sampling Units (clusters)	400
Households, 2nd stage	12,500
Women, 2nd stage	9,370
Men, 2nd stage	3,100
Under-five children, 2nd stage	2,160
Sampling	
Sample design	Two-stage sampling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – at the first stage –stratified sample of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) – census sectors, selected systematically with probability proportional to size (based on the 2004 Population Census (PC); – at the second stage – systematic sampling of addresses in each PSU with equal probability;
Sampling unit	1st stage – the primary sampling unit (PSU) which represents the census sector in the 2004 PC; 2nd stage – households
Observation unit	Households; Women aged 15 - 49 years ; Men aged 15 - 49 year ; Children under 5 years old.
Sampling frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – List of the 2004 Moldova Population Census sectors, selected for the 2005 Moldova DHS (Demographic and Health Survey), at the 1st sampling stage; – List of all households obtained following PSU updating, at the 2nd sampling stage.

Probability sampling

A probability-based stratified sample was selected in two stages for the 2012 Moldova MICS. Considering that the 2004 Population Census cartographic materials were discarded, it became impossible to use them as a source of data for the sampling frame. Thus, the decision was to use the 2005 Moldova DHS sample for the first stage (PSU - Primary Sampling Unit) and for the second stage a probability-based sample of the households has been selected from each PSU.

Coverage

The reference population for the 2012 Moldova MICS depends on the particular indicators and is defined as follows (the size estimates are presented in Table SD.1):

1. Households;
2. Women aged 15-49 years;
3. Men aged 15-49 years;
4. Children under 5 years of age.

Geographically, the reference population is placed within the administrative borders of Moldova's territorial units which are located on the western side of the Nistru (Dniester River); the population living in the eastern side (left bank of the Dniester River and the Bender municipality -Transnistrian region) are not a part of 2012 Moldova MICS.

Table SD.1: Population breakdown, thousands of persons

	Republic of Moldova (Western side of the Nistru/ Dniester River)	Republic of Moldova (Eastern side of the Nistru/Dniester River – Transnistrian region)
Total population	3563.7	555.4
Women aged 15-49 years	990.6	...
Men aged 15-49 years	983.5	...
Children under 5 years	228.1	...

Sample representativeness

The 2012 Moldova MICS sample ensured representativeness at a national level (excluding Transnistrian region) and, like in the case of the 2005 Moldova DHS, at the level of residential areas – urban and rural. Although at the first sampling stage no stratification by zone was used, the results of the 2005 Moldova DHS survey indicate that the level of precision of the zone level estimates is acceptable.

Sample size

The sample size is determined, on the one hand, by the precision expected to be achieved for the key indicators, and on the other hand, by the availability of human and financial resources. The precision of a sample survey's results is liable to be affected by two types of errors: sampling and non-sampling errors. The level of the sampling errors is inversely proportional to the square root of the sample size, whereas the non-sampling errors are affected by an increase in the sample size. Consequently, the larger the sample is, the smaller the sampling errors, and the greater the non-sampling errors are. Therefore it is important that the size of the sample is balanced so as to ensure both an acceptable precision and a minimum level of non-sampling errors.

Taking into account the limitations due to the lack of maps of census sectors, which made it impossible to select a new sample of PSUs, it was decided to use the same sample of PSUs that was used for the 2005 Moldova DHS, which included 400 census sectors. The final sample size was 12,500 households, a figure obtained by selecting respective number of households from each of the 400 PSUs drawn at the first sampling stage.

An analysis of the 2005 Moldova DHS shows that such a sample size ensured a reasonable degree of precision for the majority of estimates at the regional level, and a high level of precision at the national level (with the margins of error within 5 percent). Using the same sample size for the 2012 Moldova MICS, approximately the same degree of precision for the key indicators can be obtained. Examples of the actual level of precision for

the estimates of key indicators by domain can be found in Appendix C.

Assuming that the total non-response rate of the survey will be similar to that of the 2005 Moldova DHS, this sample size will yield a sufficient number of cases for analysis.

The sample PSUs were allocated to the urban stratum using a higher sampling rate than for the rural stratum, taking into account that the response rate in urban areas is usually lower than in rural areas, and the average size of an urban household is smaller than that of a rural one. Given the implicit stratification of the sample by region, the distribution of the sample PSUs by regions is approximately proportional to the population.

Table SD.2: Distribution of sample census sectors and households for 2005 Moldova DHS, by region, urban and rural strata

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Sample Sectors	Sample Households	Sample Sectors	Sample Households	Sample Sectors	Sample Households
North	117	3510	60	1800	57	1710
Centre	91	2730	62	1860	29	870
South	72	2160	40	1200	32	960
Chisinau	120	3600	5	150	115	3450
Total	400	12000	167	5010	233	6990

A breakdown of the sample by area indicates that the degree of accuracy is expected to be higher in the urban areas for the subsamples of women and men, which results from the disproportional distribution of the PSU sample at the first sampling stage.

PSU (cluster) size

The average number of households per PSU is around 90 in rural areas and approximately 120 in urban areas. These sizes were determined so as to ensure a reasonable workload for the enumerators involved in general 2004 Population Census conducted by the NBS. This also made the PSUs practical for updating the list of the households for the purpose of providing a sampling frame for the 2012 Moldova MICS second sampling stage in a timely and cost-effective manner.

At the second stage 30 households were drawn from the new listing for each sample PSU. According to sampling theory, in order to maximize the statistical efficiency of the sample design for a survey, it is recommended to select a larger number of PSUs at the first sampling stage and a reduced number of sample households from each cluster at the second stage. The efficiency of a sample is measured using an indicator called the Design Effect (DEFT). This indicator compares the efficiency of a particular sample with that of a sample selected through the SRS (simple random sampling) method; in the case of a one-stage stratified sample the value of DEFT is generally lower or equal to 1, while in the case of cluster-based surveys the DEFT value is higher than 1. In the case of the 2005 Moldova DHS, the DEFT value for the majority of estimates both at national level and by areas of residence did not exceed 1.5, meaning a rather high level of efficiency. The number of sample PSUs also affects the overall costs of the survey, given the costs of listing the PSUs and transportation related to the dispersion of the sample. Taking these factors into consideration, the decision to draw 30 households from each PSU appears to be effective.

Sampling frame

The sampling frame at the first sampling stage was built on the census sectors defined for the purposes of the 2004 Population Census carried out by the NBS. This included the list of all the census sectors, put into digital form, accompanied by variables for the identification of the sectors in the 2004 PC, information on areas of residence and geographical zones, and their measure of size expressed in number of persons. Table SD.3 shows the information for a sector from the sampling frame used at the first sampling stage:

Table SD.3: Information for a sector used at the first sampling stage

Geographical zone	Geographical order N > S	Order No.	Raion/ Municipality/ TAU	Circum-scription No.	Station No.	District No.	Areas: U = Urban, R = Rural	Population
North	1	27	Ocnița	1	6	1	R	314
North	1	28	Ocnița	1	6	2	R	285
North	1	29	Ocnița	1	6	3	R	355

Taking into account the fact that the sample at this sampling stage was already selected for the purposes of the 2005 Moldova DHS, there was no need to update sampling frame for the 2012 Moldova MICS at this stage. In order to improve the efficiency of the sample design, the sampling frame was stratified by rural and urban residential areas, given the greater homogeneity within these strata.

Table SD.4: Sampling frame characteristics at first sampling stage

Strata	Number of census sectors (CS)	Average number of households/CS ²	Average number of persons/CS
Rural	7228	93	287
Urban	3763	122	342

The census sectors that were used as a sampling frame for the first sampling stage (10,991 sectors) cover the entire nation, except for the Transnistrian region. At the second sampling stage the sampling frame consisted of an updated list of households in each sample PSU.

Considering the rather long period of time between the 2004 PC and the 2012 Moldova MICS, the lists of households has been updated to exclude households that no longer exist, in order to avoid over-coverage, and to include new households, in order to avoid under-coverage. For the listing it was necessary to have maps for each census sector in the sample which would clearly delimit their boundaries, so as to include all the households in the second stage sampling frame. The households identified based on the listing were the final sampling units for the reference population of households.

The updating procedure involved reviewing systematically all the addresses in the sample census sectors, listed by streets, and including all the households located at these addresses in the listing. Particular attention was paid to the public units existing within PSUs, such as schools, hospitals, kindergartens etc., which could accommodate households of the respective staff. The results of the updating (the lists of households) were captured in digital form. The resulting database was used for selecting households at the second stage, and this information was also used for calculating the sampling probabilities and corresponding weights.

Sample Selection Procedures

First stage sampling

At the first stage of sampling, PSUs within each stratum were systematically drawn with probabilities proportional to their size (number of population based on the 2004 PC data). Prior to sampling, the census sectors in each stratum were sorted in geographical order from north to south, in order to provide an additional level of implicit stratification based on the geographic criterion. The sampling procedure at this stage involves the following:

1. Aggregating the values of the census population counts in the census sectors, previously arranged geographically, within each stratum. The aggregate value corresponding to the last census sector represents the total population of the respective stratum (M_h) in the sampling frame.
2. Dividing the M_h values by the total number of the census sectors that are to be drawn from stratum h (a_h) in order to obtain the value of the selection interval (I_h): $I_h = M_h/a_h$.
3. Generating a random number (R_h) between 0 and 1 for each stratum. Then the random start (the first census sector that is to be drawn – PS_h) is determined by multiplying the value of the selection interval I_h by the value of the random number (R_h):

$$PS_h = R_h \cdot I_h, \text{ value rounded up to the nearest integer.}$$

The first census sector drawn will be that for which the corresponding value of the aggregate size is greater than or equal to the PS_h value.

4. The remaining census sectors in the stratum h will be determined using the following number selection algorithm:

$$S_{hi} = PS_h + I_h \cdot (i-1), \text{ value rounded up to the nearest integer, where } i = 1, 2, \dots, n_h$$

The selected census sector i will be that for which the corresponding value of the aggregate size is greater or equal to the value S_{hi} .

Second stage sampling

At the second sampling stage, a sample of 30 households was selected from each PSU. The selection was done in each PSU based on the lists of households registered following the update, using a simple systematic sampling procedure, following the algorithm below:

1. All the households listed in the selected census sectors are assigned ordinal numbers from 1 to M'_{hi} , where M'_{hi} represents the total number of households listed in the census sector i .
2. By dividing the total number of households (M'_{hi}) by 30, we will obtain the interval for the selection of households from a census sector (I_{hi}). The obtained value will be rounded to two decimal places.

$$I_{hi} = \frac{M'_{hi}}{30}$$

3. A random number (R_{hi}) between 0 and 1 is generated for each census sector. Then the random start is determined by multiplying the selection interval by the generated random number:

$$PS_{hi} = R_{hi} \cdot I_{hi}, \text{ the value is rounded up to the nearest integer.}$$

The first drawn household will be that for which the ordinal number coincides with the value PS_{hi} .

4. The other households that are to be drawn for the sample will be identified using the following number selection algorithm:

$$S_{nij} = PS_{hi} + I_{hi} \cdot (j-1), \text{ value rounded up to the nearest integer, where } j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 30.$$

The household j selected in the sample will be that whose ordinal number coincides with the value S_{nij} .

Computing the sampling probabilities

First stage sampling probabilities

Considering that at the first sampling stage in each stratum we used a method of selecting census sectors with probabilities proportional to their size, the probabilities were determined using the following formula:

$$p_{1hi} = a_h \cdot \frac{M_{hi}}{M_h}, \text{ where:}$$

p_{1hi} = the probability of the census sector i to be selected in stratum h

a_h = the number of PSUs selected in stratum h for MICS

M_{hi} = the total population of the census sector i in stratum h from the sampling frame

M_h = the total population in stratum h from the sampling frame.

Household sampling probabilities

Sampling households from each census sector was done using a systematic random selection procedure, so the probability of a household to be sampled is the same for all households within a census sector and inversely proportional to the size of the PSU. The computation formula is the following:

$$p_{2hi} = \frac{m_{hi}}{M'_{hi}}, \text{ where:}$$

p_{2hi} = the probability of households to be selected at the second sampling stage from the census sector i of stratum h

$m_{hi} = 30$ and represents the number of the households selected from the census sector i of stratum h

M'_{hi} = the total number of households obtained following the update (listing) in the census sector i of stratum h .

Total sampling probability

The total probability of a household to be drawn into the 2012 Moldova MICS is equal to the product of the sampling probabilities of the census sectors at the first sampling stage and the sampling probabilities of households at the second stage:

$$p_j = p_{1hi} \cdot p_{2hi} = a_h \cdot \frac{M_{hi}}{M_h} \cdot \frac{m_{hi}}{M'_{hi}}$$

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APPENDIX C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the 2012 Moldova Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc.). Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- Design effect (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 18 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the different regions. One of the selected indicators is based on households, six are based on household members, 28 are based on women, 17 are based on men and 18 are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.8 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Moldova, 2012

MICS4 Indicator	Base Population
HOUSEHOLDS	
2.16	Iodized salt consumption
	All households in which salt was tested or with no salt
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources
	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation
	All household members
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
	Children of secondary school age (lower and upper secondary school)
-	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
	Children of lower secondary school age
9.18	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead
	Children age 0-17 years
MD EM.1	Percent distribution of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad
	Children age 0-17 years
8.5	Violent discipline
	Children aged 2-14 years
WOMEN	
5.2	Early childbearing
	Women aged 20-24 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence
	Women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need
	Women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel
	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider
	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery
	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries
	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section
	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn
	Last live births in the last 2 years
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother
	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate among young women
	Women aged 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18
	Women aged 20-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people
	Women aged 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV
	Women aged 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV
	Women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results
	Women aged 15-49 years
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results
	Women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young women
	Women aged 15-24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners
	Women aged 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
MD TB.1	Knowledge of tuberculosis
	Women aged 15-49 years
MD TB.2	Knowledge of tuberculosis modes of transmission
	Women aged 15-49 years
MD TB.3	Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis
	Women aged 15-49 years
MD TB.4	Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis
	Women aged 15-49 years
MD TB.5	Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis
	Women aged 15-49 years
MD TB.6	Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis
	Women aged 15-49 years
MD AN.2	Prevalence of any anaemia in women
	Women aged 15-49 years
MEN	
7.1	Literacy rate among young men
	Men aged 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18
	Men aged 20-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people
	Men aged 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV
	Men aged 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV
	Men aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.6	Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results
	Men aged 15-49 years
9.7	Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results
	Men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young men
	Men aged 15-24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners
	Men aged 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
MD TB.1	Knowledge of tuberculosis
	Men aged 15-49 years
MD TB.2	Knowledge of ways of tuberculosis transmission
	Men aged 15-49 years
MD TB.3	Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis
	Men aged 15-49 years
MD TB.4	Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis
	Men aged 15-49 years
MD TB.5	Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis
	Men aged 15-49 years
MD TB.6	Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis
	Men aged 15-49 years

MICS4 Indicator		Base Population
UNDER-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence	Children under the age of five
2.2a	Stunting prevalence	Children under the age of five
2.3a	Wasting prevalence	Children under the age of five
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children 0-23 months old
-	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Children 12-23 months old
-	Received polio immunization	Children 12-23 months old
-	Received DPT immunization	Children 12-23 months old
-	Received measles immunization	Children 12-23 months old
-	Received Hepatitis B immunization	Children 12-23 months old
-	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	Children under the age of five
-	Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	Children under the age of five
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Children under the age of five with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
3.1	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children under the age of five with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
6.1	Support for learning	Children 36-59 months old
6.7	Attendance to early childhood education	Children 36-59 months old
8.1	Birth registration	Children under the age of five
MD AN.1	Prevalence of any anaemia in children	Children 6-59 months old

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Moldova, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.4433	0.0082	0.019	2.932	1.712	10780	10719	0.427	0.460
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.8639	0.0086	0.010	7.100	2.665	28789	11354	0.847	0.881
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.6966	0.0138	0.020	10.243	3.200	28789	11354	0.669	0.724
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8604	0.00888	0.010	1.908	1.381	2990	2910	0.843	0.878
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9627	0.0061	0.006	1.776	1.333	1788	1726	0.951	0.975
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0453	0.0036	0.079	1.865	1.366	6513	6363	0.038	0.052
Percent distribution of children 0-17 years old with at least one biological parent living abroad	MD EM.1	0.2113	0.0082	0.039	2.594	1.611	6513	6363	0.195	0.228
Violent discipline	8.5	0.7564	0.0101	0.013	1.720	1.311	4527	3122	0.736	0.777
WOMEN										
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0439	0.0075	0.170	1.220	1.105	884	914	0.029	0.059
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5946	0.0083	0.014	1.155	1.075	4073	4009	0.578	0.611
Unmet need	5.4	0.0950	0.0054	0.057	1.361	1.167	4073	4009	0.084	0.106
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9876	0.0049	0.005	1.414	1.189	750	723	0.978	0.997
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9537	0.0100	0.010	1.629	1.276	750	723	0.934	0.974
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9917	0.0041	0.004	1.457	1.207	750	723	0.984	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9886	0.0045	0.005	1.295	1.138	750	723	0.980	0.998
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1622	0.0145	0.089	1.119	1.058	750	723	0.133	0.191
Post-natal health check for the newborn	5.11	0.9880	0.0050	0.005	1.520	1.233	750	723	0.978	0.998
Post-natal health check for the mother	5.12	0.9422	0.0098	0.010	1.284	1.133	750	723	0.923	0.962
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9926	0.0030	0.003	2.254	1.501	1804	1790	0.987	0.999
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1489	0.0061	0.041	1.480	1.216	5080	5124	0.137	0.161
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.3604	0.0132	0.037	1.354	1.164	1804	1790	0.334	0.387
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5302	0.0083	0.016	1.642	1.281	6000	6000	0.514	0.547
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0277	0.0021	0.077	1.016	1.008	5937	5953	0.023	0.032
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1824	0.0059	0.032	1.411	1.188	6000	6000	0.171	0.194
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2646	0.0156	0.059	1.193	1.092	942	960	0.234	0.296
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0093	0.0023	0.247	1.021	1.011	1804	1790	0.005	0.014
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.6381	0.0217	0.034	0.805	0.897	353	396	0.595	0.682

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Knowledge of ways of tuberculosis transmission	MD. TB.2	0.8439	0.0075	0.009	2.593	1.610	6000	6000	0.829	0.859
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD. TB.3	0.9393	0.0039	0.004	1.625	1.275	6000	6000	0.931	0.947
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD. TB.4	0.0126	0.0016	0.127	1.226	1.107	6000	6000	0.009	0.016
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD. TB.5	0.8754	0.0050	0.006	1.352	1.163	6000	6000	0.866	0.885
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD. TB.6	0.4156	0.0095	0.023	2.241	1.497	6000	6000	0.397	0.435
Prevalence of any anaemia in women	MD. AN.2	0.2578	0.0073	0.028	1.485	1.219	5362	5264	0.243	0.272
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.9951	0.0014	0.001	0.188	0.433	497	500	0.992	0.998
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0241	0.0045	0.188	1.125	1.061	1286	1291	0.015	0.033
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.2812	0.0174	0.062	0.749	0.866	497	500	0.246	0.316
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4539	0.0139	0.031	1.210	1.100	1545	1545	0.426	0.482
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0340	0.0048	0.141	1.069	1.034	1517	1523	0.024	0.044
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0920	0.0079	0.086	1.156	1.075	1545	1545	0.076	0.108
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1050	0.0140	0.134	0.676	0.822	312	323	0.077	0.133
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0751	0.0123	0.163	1.082	1.040	497	500	0.051	0.100
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8168	0.0147	0.018	0.381	0.617	256	266	0.787	0.846
Knowledge of tuberculosis	MD. TB.1	0.9905	0.0024	0.002	0.923	0.961	1545	1545	0.986	0.995
Knowledge of ways tuberculosis transmission	MD. TB.2	0.7830	0.0127	0.016	1.472	1.213	1545	1545	0.758	0.808
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD. TB.3	0.9178	0.0074	0.008	1.128	1.062	1545	1545	0.903	0.933
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD. TB.4	0.0004	0.0004	1.000	0.690	0.831	1545	1545	0.000	0.001
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD. TB.5	0.8422	0.0105	0.012	1.271	1.127	1545	1545	0.821	0.863
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD. TB.6	0.3032	0.0129	0.043	1.224	1.106	1545	1545	0.277	0.329
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0216	0.0036	0.168	1.050	1.025	1724	1689	0.014	0.029
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.0641	0.0065	0.102	1.190	1.091	1704	1670	0.051	0.077
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0191	0.0039	0.202	1.326	1.152	1698	1662	0.011	0.027
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.3637	0.0242	0.067	0.443	0.666	179	176	0.315	0.412
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3048	0.0178	0.058	1.145	1.070	786	767	0.269	0.340
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9799	0.0067	0.007	0.880	0.938	380	385	0.967	0.993
Received polio immunization	-	0.9355	0.0083	0.009	0.442	0.665	380	385	0.919	0.952
Received DPT immunization	-	0.9334	0.0086	0.009	0.454	0.674	380	384	0.916	0.951
Received measles immunization	-	0.9277	0.0115	0.012	0.746	0.864	379	382	0.905	0.951
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.9371	0.0107	0.011	0.739	0.860	377	380	0.916	0.959
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0670	0.0061	0.091	1.112	1.055	1869	1869	0.055	0.079
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0337	0.0053	0.156	1.593	1.262	1869	1869	0.023	0.044

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.5465	0.0279	0.051	0.415	0.644	125	133	0.491	0.602
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8193	0.0188	0.023	0.137	0.370	63	58	0.782	0.857
Support for learning	6.1	0.8905	0.0133	0.015	1.322	1.150	712	733	0.864	0.917
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.7065	0.0223	0.032	1.760	1.327	712	733	0.662	0.751
Birth registration	8.1	0.9957	0.0016	0.002	1.139	1.067	1869	1869	0.992	0.999
Prevalence of any anaemia in children	MD-AN.1	0.2143	0.0118	0.055	1.128	1.062	1422	1376	0.191	0.238

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban areas
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Moldova: Urban areas, 2012

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS									
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.6131	0.0087	1.894	1.376	4080	5991	0.596	0.630
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS									
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9553	0.0048	3.500	1.871	10714	6415	0.946	0.965
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.8454	0.0107	5.641	2.375	10714	6415	0.824	0.867
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9032	0.01242	2.525	1.589	972	1433	0.878	0.928
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9410	0.0106	1.620	1.273	544	808	0.920	0.962
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0400	0.0042	1.523	1.234	2184	3273	0.032	0.048
Percent distribution of children 0-17 years old with at least one biological parent living abroad	MD EM.1	0.1684	0.0091	1.928	1.389	2184	3273	0.150	0.187
Violent discipline	8.5	0.7393	0.0114	1.124	1.060	1515	1678	0.717	0.762
WOMEN									
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0273	0.0052	0.635	0.797	466	619	0.017	0.038
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5817	0.0115	1.216	1.103	1580	2245	0.559	0.605
Unmet need	5.4	0.1074	0.0071	1.173	1.083	1580	2245	0.093	0.122
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9859	0.0070	1.411	1.188	291	405	0.972	1.000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9474	0.0111	1.004	1.002	291	405	0.925	0.970
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9952	0.0034	0.985	0.993	291	405	0.988	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9952	0.0034	0.985	0.993	291	405	0.988	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1632	0.0202	1.207	1.099	291	405	0.123	0.204
Post-natal health check for the newborn	5.11	1.0000	0.0000	n/a	n/a	291	405	1.000	1.000
Post-natal health check for the mother	5.12	0.9471	0.0104	0.868	0.932	291	405	0.926	0.968
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9905	0.0048	2.674	1.635	814	1092	0.981	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1063	0.0062	1.231	1.110	2183	3070	0.094	0.119
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.4109	0.0186	1.566	1.251	814	1092	0.374	0.448
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4954	0.0087	1.065	1.032	2532	3543	0.478	0.513
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0255	0.0028	1.112	1.055	2525	3534	0.020	0.031
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1967	0.0072	1.166	1.080	2532	3543	0.182	0.211
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2530	0.0197	1.268	1.126	461	620	0.214	0.292
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0092	0.0026	0.829	0.911	814	1092	0.004	0.014
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.6730	0.0304	1.264	1.124	229	302	0.612	0.734
Knowledge of tuberculosis	MD. TB.1	0.9981	0.0008	1.087	1.043	2532	3543	0.997	1.000

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Knowledge of ways of tuberculosis transmission	MD. TB.2	0.8986	0.0055	0.006	1.184	1.088	2532	3543	0.888	0.910
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD. TB.3	0.9665	0.0038	0.004	1.545	1.243	2532	3543	0.959	0.974
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD. TB.4	0.0164	0.0026	0.159	1.497	1.224	2532	3543	0.011	0.022
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD. TB.5	0.8782	0.0062	0.007	1.273	1.128	2532	3543	0.866	0.891
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD. TB.6	0.5028	0.0098	0.019	1.350	1.162	2532	3543	0.483	0.522
Prevalence of any anaemia in women	MD. AN.2	0.2170	0.0081	0.037	1.145	1.070	2135	2978	0.201	0.233
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.9965	0.0035	0.004	0.963	0.981	191	272	0.990	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0263	0.0064	0.242	1.165	1.079	513	736	0.014	0.039
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.3898	0.0240	0.062	0.656	0.810	191	272	0.342	0.438
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4138	0.0190	0.046	1.287	1.134	601	863	0.376	0.452
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0416	0.0071	0.170	1.075	1.037	598	858	0.027	0.056
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1267	0.0113	0.089	0.990	0.995	601	863	0.104	0.149
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1308	0.0233	0.178	0.900	0.949	133	189	0.084	0.178
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0696	0.0113	0.162	0.531	0.729	191	272	0.047	0.092
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8720	0.0259	0.030	0.938	0.969	111	157	0.820	0.924
Knowledge of tuberculosis	MD. TB.1	0.9964	0.0018	0.002	0.788	0.887	601	863	0.993	1.000
Knowledge of ways of tuberculosis transmission	MD. TB.2	0.8584	0.0118	0.014	0.994	0.997	601	863	0.835	0.882
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD. TB.3	0.9649	0.0058	0.006	0.845	0.919	601	863	0.953	0.976
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD. TB.4	0.0011	0.0011	1.000	0.991	0.996	601	863	0.000	0.003
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD. TB.5	0.8711	0.0136	0.016	1.430	1.196	601	863	0.844	0.898
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD. TB.6	0.3780	0.0198	0.052	1.432	1.197	601	863	0.338	0.417
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0105	0.0034	0.322	0.979	0.990	591	888	0.004	0.017
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.0364	0.0074	0.202	1.347	1.160	581	876	0.022	0.051
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0177	0.0042	0.238	0.884	0.940	578	871	0.009	0.026
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.3041	0.0270	0.089	0.324	0.569	64	95	0.250	0.358
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2796	0.0227	0.081	1.050	1.025	280	413	0.234	0.325
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9694	0.0089	0.009	0.606	0.778	151	230	0.952	0.987
Received polio immunization	-	0.8761	0.0155	0.018	0.508	0.713	151	230	0.845	0.907
Received DPT immunization	-	0.8704	0.0163	0.019	0.538	0.733	150	229	0.838	0.903
Received measles immunization	-	0.8788	0.0171	0.019	0.618	0.786	149	227	0.845	0.913
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.8976	0.0139	0.016	0.474	0.688	148	225	0.870	0.925
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0962	0.0100	0.104	1.189	1.090	682	1031	0.076	0.116
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0312	0.0067	0.216	1.546	1.243	682	1031	0.018	0.045

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Confidence limits			
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	r - 2se	r + 2se
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.5494 *	0.0270	0.049	0.269	0.518	66	92	0.495	0.603
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	21	28	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.8999	0.0175	0.019	1.412	1.188	267	416	0.865	0.935
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.8225	0.0218	0.026	1.347	1.161	267	416	0.779	0.866
Birth registration	8.1	0.9973	0.0016	0.002	1.031	1.015	682	1031	0.994	1.000
Prevalence of any anaemia in children	MD, AN.1	0.1597	0.0155	0.097	1.260	1.122	471	706	0.129	0.191

* The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50
n/a: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Moldova: Rural areas, 2012

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS									
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.3398	0.0122	0.036	3.126	1.768	4728	0.315	0.364
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS									
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.8098	0.0132	0.016	5.580	2.362	18075	0.783	0.836
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.6084	0.0212	0.035	9.317	3.052	18075	0.566	0.651
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8397	0.01168	0.014	1.495	1.223	2018	0.8397	0.01168
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9722	0.0074	0.008	1.868	1.367	1244	0.957	0.987
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0479	0.0049	0.103	1.639	1.280	4329	0.038	0.058
Percent distribution of children 0-17 years old with at least one biological parent living abroad	MD EM.1	0.2330	0.0115	0.049	2.294	1.514	4329	0.210	0.256
Violent discipline	8.5	0.7650	0.0140	0.018	1.579	1.257	3011	0.737	0.793
WOMEN									
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0625	0.0144	0.230	1.038	1.019	418	0.034	0.091
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.6027	0.0115	0.019	0.976	0.988	2493	0.580	0.626
Unmet need	5.4	0.0871	0.0076	0.087	1.281	1.132	2493	0.072	0.102
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9887	0.0067	0.007	1.256	1.121	459	0.975	1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9577	0.0147	0.015	1.685	1.298	459	0.928	0.987
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9895	0.0063	0.006	1.206	1.098	459	0.977	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9844	0.0070	0.007	1.015	1.007	459	0.970	0.998
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1616	0.0200	0.123	0.932	0.965	459	0.122	0.202
Post-natal health check for the newborn	5.11	0.9804	0.0081	0.008	1.083	1.041	459	0.964	0.997
Post-natal health check for the mother	5.12	0.9392	0.0146	0.016	1.190	1.091	459	0.910	0.968
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9944	0.0039	0.004	1.881	1.371	990	0.987	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1811	0.0096	0.053	1.274	1.129	2897	0.162	0.200
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.3189	0.0185	0.058	1.094	1.046	990	0.282	0.356
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5557	0.0129	0.023	1.645	1.283	3468	0.530	0.581
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0294	0.0031	0.106	0.816	0.904	3412	0.023	0.036
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1720	0.0087	0.051	1.316	1.147	3468	0.155	0.189
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2758	0.0238	0.086	0.962	0.981	481	0.228	0.323
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0093	0.0036	0.382	0.960	0.980	990	0.002	0.016
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.5739	0.0255	0.044	0.247	0.497	124	0.523	0.625
Knowledge of tuberculosis	MD. TB.1	0.9909	0.0019	0.002	0.996	0.998	3468	0.987	0.995

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Knowledge of ways of tuberculosis transmission	MD. TB.2	0.8039	0.0122	0.015	2.333	1.527	3468	2457	0.779	0.828
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD. TB.3	0.9195	0.0062	0.007	1.279	1.131	3468	2457	0.907	0.932
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD. TB.4	0.0098	0.0020	0.203	1.006	1.003	3468	2457	0.006	0.014
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD. TB.5	0.8734	0.0073	0.008	1.179	1.086	3468	2457	0.859	0.888
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD. TB.6	0.3520	0.0149	0.042	2.405	1.551	3468	2457	0.322	0.382
Prevalence of any anaemia in women	MD. AN.2	0.2848	0.0110	0.039	1.368	1.170	3227	2286	0.263	0.307
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.9942	0.0003	0.000	0.003	0.055	306	228	0.994	0.995
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0227	0.0062	0.275	0.970	0.985	773	555	0.010	0.035
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.2136	0.0243	0.114	0.797	0.893	306	228	0.165	0.262
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4794	0.0193	0.040	1.011	1.006	944	682	0.441	0.518
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0290	0.0065	0.223	0.987	0.994	920	665	0.016	0.042
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0700	0.0107	0.153	1.205	1.098	944	682	0.049	0.091
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0858	0.0173	0.202	0.509	0.714	179	134	0.051	0.120
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0785	0.0186	0.237	1.087	1.043	306	228	0.041	0.116
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7748	0.0167	0.022	0.172	0.415	146	109	0.741	0.808
Knowledge of tuberculosis	MD. TB.1	0.9868	0.0037	0.004	0.714	0.845	944	682	0.979	0.994
Knowledge of ways of tuberculosis transmission	MD. TB.2	0.7350	0.0196	0.027	1.339	1.157	944	682	0.696	0.774
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD. TB.3	0.8878	0.0115	0.013	0.909	0.954	944	682	0.865	0.911
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD. TB.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	n/a	n/a	944	682	0.000	0.000
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD. TB.5	0.8238	0.0148	0.018	1.025	1.013	944	682	0.794	0.853
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD. TB.6	0.2557	0.0172	0.067	1.054	1.027	944	682	0.221	0.290
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0273	0.0053	0.193	0.834	0.913	1133	801	0.017	0.038
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.0784	0.0091	0.117	0.919	0.959	1124	794	0.060	0.097
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0199	0.0055	0.274	1.207	1.099	1120	791	0.009	0.031
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.3970	0.0355	0.089	0.420	0.648	115	81	0.326	0.468
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3187	0.0247	0.077	0.990	0.995	506	354	0.269	0.368
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9869	0.0094	0.010	1.049	1.024	229	155	0.968	1.000
Received polio immunization	-	0.9746	0.0091	0.009	0.514	0.717	229	155	0.956	0.993
Received DPT immunization	-	0.9746	0.0091	0.009	0.514	0.717	229	155	0.956	0.993
Received measles immunization	-	0.9595	0.0151	0.016	0.903	0.950	229	155	0.929	0.990
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.9626	0.0151	0.016	0.973	0.987	229	155	0.932	0.993
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0502	0.0076	0.151	1.003	1.001	1187	838	0.035	0.065
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0352	0.0074	0.209	1.335	1.156	1187	838	0.020	0.050

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	60	41	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	42	30	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.8849	0.0185	0.021	1.059	1.029	445	317	0.848	0.922
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.6369	0.0335	0.053	1.538	1.240	445	317	0.570	0.704
Birth registration	8.1	0.9948	0.0024	0.002	0.901	0.949	1187	838	0.990	1.000
Prevalence of any anaemia in children	MD . AN.1	0.2414	0.0157	0.065	0.898	0.947	950	670	0.210	0.273

* The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50
n/a: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: North region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Moldova: North region, 2012

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS									
2.16	0.3713	0.0135	0.036	2.574	1.604	3580	3300	0.344	0.398
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS									
4.1	0.8742	0.0112	0.013	3.905	1.976	9079	3439	0.852	0.897
4.3	0.6825	0.0244	0.036	9.449	3.074	9079	3439	0.634	0.731
7.5	0.8375	0.01986	0.024	2.478	1.574	939	856	0.798	0.877
-	0.9485	0.0150	0.016	2.463	1.569	585	533	0.918	0.979
9.18	0.0454	0.0064	0.140	1.741	1.319	2035	1865	0.033	0.058
MD EM.1	0.2446	0.0162	0.066	2.636	1.624	2035	1865	0.212	0.277
8.5	0.7376	0.0161	0.022	1.243	1.115	1410	931	0.705	0.770
WOMEN									
5.2	0.0377	0.0120	0.318	0.811	0.900	214	205	0.014	0.062
5.3	0.5815	0.0130	0.022	0.824	0.908	1292	1187	0.556	0.608
5.4	0.1065	0.0105	0.099	1.377	1.174	1292	1187	0.085	0.128
5.5a	0.9756	0.0122	0.042	1.290	1.136	236	208	0.951	1.000
5.5b	0.9551	0.0146	0.045	1.026	1.013	236	208	0.926	0.984
5.7	0.9932	0.0068	0.007	1.405	1.185	236	208	0.980	1.000
5.8	0.9932	0.0068	0.007	1.405	1.185	236	208	0.980	1.000
5.9	0.1735	0.0267	0.154	1.030	1.015	236	208	0.120	0.227
5.11	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	n/a	n/a	236	208	1.000	1.000
5.12	0.9783	0.0113	0.012	1.252	1.119	236	208	0.956	1.000
7.1	0.9795	0.0108	0.011	2.558	1.599	476	442	0.958	1.000
8.7	0.1966	0.0121	0.061	1.332	1.154	1536	1447	0.172	0.221
9.2	0.3545	0.0258	0.073	1.280	1.131	476	442	0.303	0.406
9.3	0.5152	0.0140	0.027	1.320	1.149	1799	1684	0.487	0.543
9.4	0.0269	0.0041	0.154	1.087	1.043	1774	1666	0.019	0.035
9.6	0.1877	0.0101	0.054	1.125	1.061	1799	1684	0.168	0.208
9.7	0.2886	0.0271	0.094	0.782	0.884	237	219	0.234	0.343
9.11	0.0173	0.0065	0.379	1.112	1.055	476	442	0.004	0.030
9.16	0.5473	0.0399	0.073	0.373	0.611	56	59	0.467	0.627
MD. TB.1	0.9951	0.0018	0.002	1.096	1.047	1799	1684	0.991	0.999

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Knowledge of ways of tuberculosis transmission	MD, TB.2	0.8371	0.0154	0.018	2.936	1.713	1799	1684	0.806	0.868
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD, TB.3	0.9309	0.0088	0.009	2.025	1.423	1799	1684	0.913	0.948
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD, TB.4	0.0088	0.0021	0.237	0.841	0.917	1799	1684	0.005	0.013
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD, TB.5	0.8477	0.0106	0.013	1.477	1.215	1799	1684	0.826	0.869
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD, TB.6	0.3770	0.0161	0.043	1.866	1.366	1799	1684	0.345	0.409
Prevalence of any anaemia in women	MD, AN.2	0.2481	0.0117	0.047	1.132	1.064	1663	1546	0.225	0.271
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.9886	0.0006	0.001	0.004	0.062	156	136	0.987	0.990
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0353	0.0114	0.322	1.269	1.127	367	335	0.013	0.058
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.2380	0.0304	0.128	0.689	0.830	156	136	0.177	0.299
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4485	0.0237	0.053	0.944	0.972	465	417	0.401	0.496
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0312	0.0078	0.250	0.815	0.903	452	407	0.016	0.047
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0850	0.0144	0.170	1.112	1.055	465	417	0.056	0.114
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0929	0.0214	0.230	0.423	0.651	89	79	0.050	0.136
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0725	0.0156	0.215	0.489	0.699	156	136	0.041	0.104
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7829	0.0149	0.019	0.087	0.294	76	67	0.753	0.813
Knowledge of tuberculosis	MD, TB.1	0.9877	0.0045	0.005	0.693	0.832	465	417	0.979	0.997
Knowledge of ways of tuberculosis transmission	MD, TB.2	0.7603	0.0262	0.034	1.568	1.252	465	417	0.708	0.813
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD, TB.3	0.8982	0.0166	0.018	1.256	1.121	465	417	0.865	0.931
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD, TB.4	0.0015	0.0015	1.000	0.620	0.787	465	417	0.000	0.004
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD, TB.5	0.7846	0.0198	0.025	0.968	0.984	465	417	0.745	0.824
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD, TB.6	0.3126	0.0245	0.078	1.159	1.076	465	417	0.264	0.362
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0215	0.0072	0.337	1.256	1.121	556	504	0.007	0.036
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.0720	0.0125	0.174	1.165	1.079	545	496	0.047	0.097
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0127	0.0041	0.323	0.663	0.814	546	496	0.004	0.021
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2741	0.0437	0.160	0.509	0.714	64	54	0.187	0.362
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2614	0.0343	0.131	1.356	1.164	252	223	0.193	0.330
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9863	0.0137	0.014	1.493	1.222	116	108	0.959	1.000
Received polio immunization	-	0.9396	0.0172	0.018	0.560	0.748	116	108	0.905	0.974
Received DPT immunization	-	0.9443	0.0176	0.019	0.633	0.795	116	108	0.909	0.980
Received measles immunization	-	0.9385	0.0186	0.020	0.640	0.800	116	108	0.901	0.976
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.9431	0.0177	0.019	0.617	0.786	116	107	0.908	0.978
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0806	0.0108	0.134	0.850	0.922	584	538	0.059	0.102
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0290	0.0074	0.256	1.050	1.025	584	538	0.014	0.044

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	47	47	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	17	15	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.8907	0.0262	0.029	1.494	1.222	221	213	0.838	0.943
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.6163	0.0342	0.056	1.050	1.025	221	213	0.548	0.685
Birth registration	8.1	0.9967	0.0024	0.002	0.941	0.970	584	538	0.992	1.000
Prevalence of any anaemia in children	MD, AN.1	0.1934	0.0200	0.104	1.075	1.037	453	419	0.153	0.233

* The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50
n/a: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Central region
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (defl), square root of design effects (defl) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Moldova: Central region, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (defl)	Square root of design effect (defl)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.4387	0.0194	0.044	3.933	1.983	3208	2583	0.400	0.477
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.7811	0.0232	0.030	8.475	2.911	8685	2694	0.735	0.828
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.6476	0.0308	0.048	11.228	3.351	8685	2694	0.586	0.709
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8511	0.01414	0.017	1.163	1.078	918	738	0.823	0.879
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9726	0.0085	0.009	1.196	1.094	548	439	0.956	0.990
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0482	0.0077	0.159	2.063	1.436	2055	1610	0.033	0.064
Percent distribution of children 0-17 years old with at least one biological parent living abroad	MD EM.1	0.2147	0.0160	0.075	2.444	1.563	2055	1610	0.183	0.247
Violent discipline	8.5	0.7712	0.0234	0.030	2.364	1.538	1472	765	0.724	0.818
WOMEN										
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0732	0.0204	0.279	0.986	0.993	205	161	0.032	0.114
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.6137	0.0156	0.025	0.964	0.982	1185	938	0.582	0.645
Unmet need	5.4	0.0775	0.0102	0.131	1.360	1.166	1185	938	0.057	0.098
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9861	0.0111	0.011	1.435	1.198	204	161	0.964	1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9309	0.0297	0.032	2.196	1.482	204	161	0.871	0.990
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9861	0.0111	0.011	1.435	1.198	204	161	0.964	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9861	0.0111	0.011	1.435	1.198	204	161	0.964	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1655	0.0323	0.195	1.211	1.100	204	161	0.101	0.230
Post-natal health check for the newborn	5.11	0.9690	0.0155	0.016	1.286	1.134	204	161	0.938	1.000
Post-natal health check for the mother	5.12	0.9290	0.0254	0.027	1.569	1.253	204	161	0.878	0.980
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9951	0.0029	0.003	0.647	0.804	502	388	0.989	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1471	0.0132	0.089	1.575	1.255	1419	1142	0.121	0.173
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.3378	0.0262	0.078	1.192	1.092	502	388	0.285	0.390
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5653	0.0190	0.034	2.008	1.417	1717	1369	0.527	0.603
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0258	0.0042	0.161	0.933	0.966	1698	1357	0.017	0.034
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1729	0.0140	0.081	1.878	1.370	1717	1369	0.145	0.201
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2599	0.0357	0.137	1.238	1.113	235	188	0.189	0.331
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0058	0.0035	0.592	0.796	0.892	502	388	0.000	0.013
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.5713	0.0426	0.075	0.563	0.750	83	77	0.486	0.657
Knowledge of tuberculosis	MD. TB.1	0.9917	0.0029	0.003	1.446	1.203	1717	1369	0.986	0.998

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Knowledge of ways of tuberculosis transmission	MD. TB.2	0.8127	0.0179	0.022	2.895	1.701	1717	1369	0.777	0.849
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD. TB.3	0.9306	0.0077	0.008	1.256	1.121	1717	1369	0.915	0.946
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD. TB.4	0.0096	0.0032	0.329	1.432	1.196	1717	1369	0.003	0.016
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD. TB.5	0.8841	0.0105	0.012	1.481	1.217	1717	1369	0.863	0.905
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD. TB.6	0.3835	0.0240	0.063	3.344	1.829	1717	1369	0.335	0.432
Prevalence of any anaemia in women	MD. AN.2	0.2952	0.0146	0.050	1.304	1.142	1596	1271	0.266	0.324
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.9949	0.0052	0.005	0.584	0.764	129	111	0.985	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0113	0.0060	0.531	1.006	1.003	377	312	0.000	0.023
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.3328	0.0416	0.125	0.856	0.925	129	111	0.250	0.416
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4959	0.0284	0.057	1.184	1.088	442	368	0.439	0.553
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0275	0.0087	0.316	1.013	1.006	430	360	0.010	0.045
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0810	0.0145	0.180	1.044	1.022	442	368	0.052	0.110
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0873	0.0215	0.246	0.406	0.637	81	71	0.044	0.130
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0643	0.0276	0.429	1.389	1.179	129	111	0.009	0.119
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7945	0.0355	0.045	0.455	0.675	69	60	0.724	0.866
Knowledge of tuberculosis	MD. TB.1	0.9868	0.0057	0.006	0.913	0.956	442	368	0.975	0.998
Knowledge of ways tuberculosis is transmitted	MD. TB.2	0.7681	0.0272	0.035	1.527	1.236	442	368	0.714	0.823
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD. TB.3	0.9238	0.0142	0.015	1.049	1.024	442	368	0.895	0.952
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD. TB.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	n/a	n/a	442	368	0.000	0.000
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD. TB.5	0.8761	0.0211	0.024	1.505	1.227	442	368	0.834	0.918
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD. TB.6	0.2237	0.0263	0.117	1.457	1.207	442	368	0.171	0.276
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0269	0.0072	0.266	0.814	0.902	521	416	0.013	0.041
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.0692	0.0129	0.186	1.065	1.032	520	414	0.043	0.095
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0207	0.0075	0.359	1.119	1.058	515	410	0.006	0.036
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	42	37	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3445	0.0398	0.116	1.208	1.099	217	173	0.265	0.424
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9876	0.0126	0.013	1.156	1.075	115	90	0.962	1.000
Received polio immunization	-	0.9745	0.0060	0.006	0.128	0.358	115	90	0.963	0.986
Received DPT immunization	-	0.9684	0.0085	0.009	0.210	0.458	115	90	0.951	0.985
Received measles immunization	-	0.9415	0.0277	0.029	1.240	1.113	115	90	0.886	0.997
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.9385	0.0271	0.029	1.135	1.065	115	90	0.884	0.993
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0583	0.0121	0.208	1.176	1.084	552	439	0.034	0.083
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0285	0.0116	0.408	2.137	1.462	552	439	0.005	0.052

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	32	28	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	16	13	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.8626	0.0299	0.035	1.280	1.131	214	171	0.803	0.922
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.6586	0.0575	0.087	2.500	1.581	214	171	0.544	0.774
Birth registration	8.1	0.9953	0.0034	0.003	1.074	1.036	552	439	0.989	1.000
Prevalence of any anaemia in children	MD. AN.1	0.2395	0.0209	0.087	0.826	0.909	446	347	0.198	0.281

* The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50
n/a: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: South region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Moldova: South region, 2012

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS									
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.3372	0.0133	0.040	1.577	1.256	1974	1985	0.311 0.364
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS									
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.8577	0.0166	0.019	4.699	2.168	5524	2093	0.825 0.891
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.6298	0.0321	0.051	9.239	3.040	5524	2093	0.566 0.694
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8557	0.01638	0.019	1.414	1.189	653	652	0.823 0.888
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9709	0.0074	0.008	0.747	0.864	396	390	0.956 0.986
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0523	0.0070	0.135	1.344	1.160	1361	1344	0.038 0.066
Percent distribution of children 0-17 years old with at least one biological parent living abroad	MD EM.1	0.2478	0.0172	0.069	2.119	1.456	1361	1344	0.214 0.282
Violent discipline	8.5	0.7686	0.0166	0.022	0.993	0.997	935	639	0.735 0.802
WOMEN									
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0670	0.0225	0.336	1.263	1.124	155	157	0.022 0.112
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5876	0.0224	0.038	1.514	1.231	755	729	0.543 0.633
Unmet need	5.4	0.0815	0.0111	0.136	1.192	1.092	755	729	0.059 0.104
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	n/a	n/a	160	148	1.000 1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9741	0.0132	0.014	1.018	1.009	160	148	0.948 1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9935	0.0064	0.006	0.945	0.972	160	148	0.981 1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9789	0.0110	0.011	0.853	0.924	160	148	0.957 1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1631	0.0284	0.174	0.866	0.930	160	148	0.106 0.220
Post-natal health check for the newborn	5.11	0.9834	0.0117	0.012	1.227	1.108	160	148	0.960 1.000
Post-natal health check for the mother	5.12	0.9339	0.0192	0.021	0.877	0.936	160	148	0.896 0.972
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9967	0.0032	0.003	1.075	1.037	333	337	0.990 1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1526	0.0141	0.093	1.396	1.181	917	906	0.124 0.181
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.3314	0.0335	0.101	1.703	1.305	333	337	0.264 0.398
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5310	0.0191	0.036	1.596	1.263	1095	1086	0.493 0.569
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0282	0.0044	0.155	0.747	0.864	1078	1071	0.019 0.037
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1893	0.0115	0.061	0.929	0.964	1095	1086	0.166 0.212
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2933	0.0360	0.123	1.092	1.045	177	176	0.221 0.365
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0057	0.0042	0.736	1.050	1.025	333	337	0.000 0.014
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.6772	0.0373	0.055	0.376	0.613	55	60	0.603 0.752
Knowledge of tuberculosis	MD. TB.1	0.9915	0.0027	0.003	0.948	0.974	1095	1086	0.986 0.997

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Knowledge of ways tuberculosis is transmitted	MD. TB.2	0.8061	0.0135	0.017	1.267	1.126	1095	1086	0.779	0.833
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD. TB.3	0.9333	0.0081	0.009	1.144	1.069	1095	1086	0.917	0.949
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD. TB.4	0.0078	0.0026	0.331	0.937	0.968	1095	1086	0.003	0.013
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD. TB.5	0.8697	0.0103	0.012	1.012	1.006	1095	1086	0.849	0.890
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD. TB.6	0.4386	0.0163	0.037	1.174	1.084	1095	1086	0.406	0.471
Prevalence of any anaemia in women	MD. AN.2	0.2641	0.0223	0.084	2.500	1.581	1001	980	0.220	0.309
LITERACY										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	n/a	n/a	82	80	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0176	0.0069	0.392	0.661	0.813	252	241	0.004	0.031
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.1804	0.0229	0.127	0.281	0.530	82	80	0.135	0.226
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4406	0.0372	0.085	1.587	1.260	293	283	0.366	0.515
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0261	0.0125	0.479	1.720	1.312	290	280	0.001	0.051
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0871	0.0203	0.233	1.462	1.209	293	283	0.046	0.128
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1339	0.0486	0.363	1.018	1.009	51	51	0.037	0.231
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.1435	0.0470	0.328	1.421	1.192	82	80	0.049	0.238
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	*	*	*	*	*	38	40	*	*
Knowledge of tuberculosis	MD. TB.1	0.9934	0.0048	0.005	0.975	0.987	293	283	0.984	1.000
Knowledge of ways tuberculosis is transmitted	MD. TB.2	0.7559	0.0284	0.038	1.229	1.109	293	283	0.699	0.813
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD. TB.3	0.8874	0.0152	0.017	0.654	0.809	293	283	0.857	0.918
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD. TB.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	n/a	n/a	293	283	0.000	0.000
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD. TB.5	0.8115	0.0228	0.028	0.959	0.979	293	283	0.766	0.857
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD. TB.6	0.2854	0.0281	0.098	1.093	1.045	293	283	0.229	0.342
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0121	0.0040	0.333	0.489	0.699	371	361	0.004	0.020
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.0699	0.0140	0.201	1.081	1.040	369	358	0.042	0.098
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0293	0.0119	0.407	1.779	1.334	368	357	0.005	0.053
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	43	43	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3497	0.0321	0.092	0.723	0.850	172	161	0.286	0.414
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	n/a	n/a	78	76	1.000	1.000
Received polio immunization	-	0.9753	0.0168	0.017	0.874	0.935	78	76	0.942	1.000
Received DPT immunization	-	0.9753	0.0168	0.017	0.874	0.935	78	76	0.942	1.000
Received measles immunization	-	0.9928	0.0005	0.001	0.003	0.052	78	76	0.992	0.994
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.9922	0.0005	0.001	0.003	0.054	78	75	0.991	0.993
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0597	0.0141	0.237	1.368	1.169	395	385	0.031	0.088
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0421	0.0114	0.271	1.237	1.112	395	385	0.019	0.065

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	24	25	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	17	14	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.8856	0.0225	0.025	0.742	0.861	152	150	0.841	0.931
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.7714	0.0356	0.046	1.073	1.036	152	150	0.700	0.843
Birth registration	8.1	0.9940	0.0043	0.004	1.189	1.090	395	385	0.985	1.000
Prevalence of any anaemia in children	MD, AN.1	0.2554	0.0296	0.116	1.333	1.155	304	291	0.196	0.315

* The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50
n/a: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Chişinău
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Moldova: Chişinău, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.6817	0.0124	0.018	2.021	1.422	2019	2851	0.657	0.707
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9839	0.0030	0.003	1.817	1.348	5502	3128	0.978	0.990
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.8645	0.0147	0.017	5.741	2.396	5502	3128	0.835	0.894
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9291	0.01582	0.017	2.519	1.587	480	664	0.897	0.961
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9611	0.0118	0.012	1.350	1.162	259	364	0.938	0.985
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0304	0.0050	0.165	1.313	1.146	1062	1544	0.020	0.040
Percent distribution of children 0-17 years old with at least one biological parent living abroad	MD EM.1	0.0942	0.0109	0.116	2.163	1.471	1062	1544	0.072	0.116
Violent discipline	8.5	0.7470	0.0159	0.021	1.051	1.025	710	787	0.715	0.779
WOMEN										
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0174	0.0070	0.403	1.123	1.060	310	391	0.003	0.031
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5938	0.0183	0.031	1.608	1.268	840	1155	0.557	0.630
Unmet need	5.4	0.1140	0.0101	0.089	1.166	1.080	840	1155	0.094	0.134
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9956	0.0003	0.000	0.004	0.061	150	206	0.995	0.996
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9610	0.0121	0.013	0.796	0.892	150	206	0.937	0.985
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9949	0.0051	0.005	1.059	1.029	150	206	0.985	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9949	0.0051	0.005	1.059	1.029	150	206	0.985	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1391	0.0251	0.181	1.080	1.039	150	206	0.089	0.189
Post-natal health check for the newborn	5.11	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	n/a	n/a	150	206	1.000	1.000
Post-natal health check for the mother	5.12	0.9124	0.0209	0.023	1.121	1.059	150	206	0.871	0.954
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	n/a	n/a	492	623	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0877	0.0069	0.079	0.978	0.989	1207	1629	0.074	0.102
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.4088	0.0225	0.055	1.298	1.139	492	623	0.364	0.454
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5057	0.0141	0.028	1.470	1.213	1389	1861	0.478	0.534
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0308	0.0043	0.140	1.158	1.076	1387	1859	0.022	0.039
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1819	0.0100	0.055	1.262	1.123	1389	1861	0.162	0.202
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2317	0.0263	0.114	1.463	1.210	294	377	0.179	0.284
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0075	0.0031	0.413	0.798	0.893	492	623	0.001	0.014
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.6911	0.0376	0.054	1.318	1.148	159	200	0.616	0.766

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	square root of design effect (deff)	Confidence limits			
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	r - 2se	r + 2se
Knowledge of tuberculosis	MD. TB.1	0.9972	0.0014	0.001	1.208	1.099	1389	1861	0.994	1.000
Knowledge of ways tuberculosis is transmitted	MD. TB.2	0.9211	0.0071	0.008	1.281	1.132	1389	1861	0.907	0.935
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD. TB.3	0.9659	0.0054	0.006	1.640	1.281	1389	1861	0.955	0.977
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD. TB.4	0.0249	0.0046	0.184	1.604	1.266	1389	1861	0.016	0.034
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD. TB.5	0.9052	0.0062	0.007	0.837	0.915	1389	1861	0.893	0.918
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD. TB.6	0.4872	0.0147	0.030	1.618	1.272	1389	1861	0.458	0.517
Prevalence of any anaemia in women	MD. AN.2	0.2126	0.0114	0.054	1.139	1.067	1102	1467	0.190	0.235
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	n/a	n/a	130	173	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0322	0.0101	0.313	1.308	1.144	291	403	0.012	0.052
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.3450	0.0316	0.092	0.759	0.871	130	173	0.282	0.408
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4188	0.0241	0.058	1.136	1.066	346	477	0.371	0.467
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0524	0.0107	0.203	1.086	1.042	345	476	0.031	0.074
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1199	0.0148	0.124	0.993	0.997	346	477	0.090	0.150
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1163	0.0279	0.240	0.916	0.957	91	122	0.061	0.172
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0459	0.0114	0.248	0.510	0.714	130	173	0.023	0.069
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8768	0.0313	0.036	0.891	0.944	74	99	0.814	0.939
Knowledge of tuberculosis	MD. TB.1	0.9966	0.0024	0.002	0.827	0.909	346	477	0.992	1.000
Knowledge of ways tuberculosis is transmitted	MD. TB.2	0.8554	0.0137	0.016	0.722	0.849	346	477	0.828	0.883
Knowledge of at least one symptom of tuberculosis	MD. TB.3	0.9622	0.0089	0.009	1.027	1.013	346	477	0.944	0.980
Knowledge of all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis	MD. TB.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	n/a	n/a	346	477	0.000	0.000
Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis	MD. TB.5	0.9023	0.0162	0.018	1.416	1.190	346	477	0.870	0.935
Accepting attitudes towards people living with tuberculosis	MD. TB.6	0.4074	0.0239	0.059	1.124	1.060	346	477	0.360	0.455
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0244	0.0091	0.373	1.418	1.191	276	408	0.006	0.043
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.0307	0.0088	0.286	1.040	1.020	271	402	0.013	0.048
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0152	0.0074	0.484	1.439	1.200	269	399	0.001	0.030
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	30	42	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2677	0.0281	0.105	0.841	0.917	145	210	0.212	0.324
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9351	0.0185	0.020	0.617	0.786	71	111	0.898	0.972
Received polio immunization	-	0.8221	0.0271	0.033	0.554	0.744	71	111	0.768	0.876
Received DPT immunization	-	0.8117	0.0272	0.033	0.526	0.725	70	110	0.757	0.866
Received measles immunization	-	0.8132	0.0272	0.033	0.521	0.722	69	108	0.759	0.868
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.8631	0.0220	0.025	0.437	0.661	69	108	0.819	0.907
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0662	0.0106	0.160	0.913	0.956	338	507	0.045	0.087

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Confidence limits			
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	r - 2se	r + 2se
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0406	0.0114	0.282	1.704	1.305	338	507	0.018	0.063
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	22	33	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	14	16	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.9436	0.0168	0.018	1.045	1.022	126	199	0.910	0.977
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.8677	0.0214	0.025	0.791	0.890	126	199	0.825	0.911
Birth registration	8.1	0.9967	0.0025	0.003	1.005	1.003	338	507	0.992	1.000
Prevalence of any anaemia in children	MD. AN.1	0.1487	0.0207	0.139	1.075	1.037	218	319	0.107	0.190

* The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50
n/a: not applicable

APPENDIX D. DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Moldova, 2012

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	200	1.5	213	1.4	45	163	1.2	184	1.2
1	198	1.5	205	1.3	46	163	1.2	185	1.2
2	201	1.5	187	1.2	47	161	1.2	161	1.1
3	204	1.5	185	1.2	48	175	1.3	221	1.4
4	192	1.4	161	1.1	49	197	1.5	182	1.2
5	199	1.5	167	1.1	50	205	1.5	262	1.7
6	187	1.4	151	1.0	51	219	1.6	263	1.7
7	176	1.3	191	1.3	52	218	1.6	257	1.7
8	137	1.0	182	1.2	53	227	1.7	269	1.8
9	177	1.3	160	1.1	54	232	1.7	263	1.7
10	169	1.3	146	1.0	55	214	1.6	255	1.7
11	164	1.2	148	1.0	56	239	1.8	253	1.7
12	180	1.3	151	1.0	57	230	1.7	290	1.9
13	190	1.4	167	1.1	58	200	1.5	251	1.6
14	170	1.3	184	1.2	59	186	1.4	236	1.5
15	203	1.5	181	1.2	60	246	1.8	294	1.9
16	197	1.5	203	1.3	61	185	1.4	277	1.8
17	215	1.6	171	1.1	62	210	1.6	273	1.8
18	177	1.3	231	1.5	63	240	1.8	260	1.7
19	200	1.5	211	1.4	64	71	0.5	137	0.9
20	170	1.3	174	1.1	65	114	0.8	147	1.0
21	192	1.4	210	1.4	66	70	0.5	91	0.6
22	205	1.5	174	1.1	67	64	0.5	108	0.7
23	191	1.4	194	1.3	68	83	0.6	150	1.0
24	223	1.6	226	1.5	69	95	0.7	117	0.8
25	225	1.7	214	1.4	70	130	1.0	183	1.2
26	194	1.4	216	1.4	71	83	0.6	133	0.9
27	196	1.5	207	1.4	72	73	0.5	134	0.9
28	196	1.4	185	1.2	73	64	0.5	139	0.9
29	201	1.5	171	1.1	74	70	0.5	141	0.9
30	161	1.2	188	1.2	75	63	0.5	105	0.7
31	160	1.2	197	1.3	76	73	0.5	113	0.7
32	176	1.3	178	1.2	77	65	0.5	97	0.6
33	163	1.2	170	1.1	78	52	0.4	77	0.5
34	156	1.2	173	1.1	79	36	0.3	84	0.5
35	177	1.3	146	1.0	80	40	0.3	82	0.5
36	155	1.1	170	1.1	81	31	0.2	74	0.5
37	148	1.1	198	1.3	82	32	0.2	66	0.4
38	176	1.3	177	1.2	83	38	0.3	60	0.4
39	153	1.1	164	1.1	84	19	0.1	52	0.3
40	174	1.3	190	1.2	85+	58	0.4	183	1.2
41	171	1.3	150	1.0					
42	148	1.1	160	1.1	DK/ Missing	7	0.1	10	0.1
43	165	1.2	149	1.0					
44	159	1.2	183	1.2	Total	13515	100.0	15274	100.0

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Moldova, 2012

Age	Household population of women aged 10-54 years	Interviewed women aged 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	795	n/a	n/a	n/a
15-19	997	900	15.4	90.3
20-24	978	859	14.7	87.8
25-29	993	898	15.3	90.4
30-34	906	833	14.2	92.0
35-39	854	779	13.3	91.2
40-44	833	758	12.9	91.0
45-49	932	833	14.2	89.3
50-54	1315	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total (15-49)	6493	5860	100.0	90.3
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49				1.41

n/a: not applicable

Table DQ.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years in households eligible for the men's questionnaire, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Moldova, 2012

Age	Household population of men aged 10-54 years	Interviewed men aged 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	285	n/a	n/a	n/a
15-19	321	255	16.9	79.6
20-24	300	232	15.3	77.4
25-29	308	233	15.4	75.6
30-34	229	166	10.9	72.3
35-39	249	203	13.4	81.5
40-44	272	217	14.3	79.8
45-49	260	209	13.8	80.5
50-54	390	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total (15-49)	1940	1516	100.0	78.1
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49				1.50

n/a: not applicable

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of under-5s in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children aged 0-7 years, children aged 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, Moldova, 2012

Age	Household population of children aged 0-7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	414	401	21.3	96.8
1	403	388	20.6	96.3
2	389	376	20.0	96.7
3	389	378	20.1	97.2
4	354	338	18.0	95.5
5	365	n/a	n/a	n/a
6	338	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	367	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total (0-4)	1948	1881	100.0	96.5
Ratio of 5 to 4				1.03

n/a: not applicable

Table DQ.4: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women age 15-49, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Moldova, 2012

	Household population of women aged 15-49 years		Interviewed women aged 15-49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
North	1905	29.3	1763	30.1	92.6
Centre	1869	28.8	1698	29.0	90.8
South	1172	18.1	1076	18.4	91.8
Chişinău	1547	23.8	1323	22.6	85.5
Area					
Urban	2735	42.1	2401	41.0	87.8
Rural	3758	57.9	3460	59.0	92.1
Household size					
1-3	3266	50.3	2968	50.6	90.9
4-6	3046	46.9	2737	46.7	89.9
7+	181	2.8	155	2.6	85.5
Education of household head					
None/primary	102	1.6	88	1.5	85.8
Secondary	2496	38.4	2275	38.8	91.2
Professional	2554	39.3	2310	39.4	90.5
Higher	1285	19.8	1136	19.4	88.4
Missing/DK	56	0.9	51	0.9	90.5
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	797	12.3	719	12.3	90.1
Second	1099	16.9	1022	17.4	93.0
Middle	1421	21.9	1311	22.4	92.2
Fourth	1502	23.1	1354	23.1	90.1
Richest	1674	25.8	1455	24.8	86.9
Ethnicity of household head					
Moldovan/Romanian	5238	80.7	4760	81.2	90.9
Russian	312	4.8	266	4.5	85.4
Ukrainian	489	7.5	432	7.4	88.4
Roma (Gypsy)	66	1.0	57	1.0	86.2
Gagauz	232	3.6	213	3.6	91.8
Other ethnic group	156	2.4	132	2.2	84.4
Total	6493	100.0	5860	100.0	90.3

Table DQ.4M: Men's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of men age 15-49 in households eligible for the men's questionnaire, interviewed men age 15-49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Moldova, 2012

	Household population of men aged 15-49 years		Interviewed men aged 15-49 years		Percent of eligible men interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
North	570	29.4	458	30.2	80.3
Centre	538	27.7	438	28.9	81.4
South	370	19.1	290	19.1	78.4
Chişinău	462	23.8	330	21.8	71.5
Area					
Urban	758	39.1	570	37.6	75.2
Rural	1181	60.9	946	62.4	80.0
Household size					
1-3	990	51.0	794	52.4	80.2
4-6	888	45.8	675	44.6	76.0
7+	62	3.2	47	3.1	75.3
Education of household head					
None/primary	29	1.5	22	1.4	75.1
Secondary	773	39.9	613	40.4	79.2
Professional	768	39.6	596	39.3	77.6
Higher	342	17.6	263	17.3	76.9
Missing/DK	27	1.4	22	1.5	81.5
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	276	14.2	234	15.4	84.8
Second	357	18.4	275	18.1	76.9
Middle	422	21.8	341	22.5	80.7
Fourth	395	20.4	307	20.3	77.7
Richest	489	25.2	359	23.7	73.4
Ethnicity of household head					
Moldovan/Romanian	1554	80.1	1225	80.8	78.8
Russian	90	4.6	61	4.1	68.4
Ukrainian	156	8.1	125	8.2	79.8
Roma (Gypsy)	18	1.0	15	1.0	82.6
Gagauz	75	3.8	57	3.8	76.8
Other ethnic group	46	2.4	32	2.1	70.4
Total	1940	100.0	1516	100.0	78.1

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households
Household population of under-5-years-old children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, Moldova, 2012

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percent of eligible under-5s with completed under-5 questionnaires (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
North	595	30.5	588	31.3	98.9
Centre	586	30.1	556	29.6	94.9
South	405	20.8	397	21.1	98.1
Chişinău	363	18.6	338	18.0	93.4
Area					
Urban	710	36.5	683	36.3	96.1
Rural	1238	63.5	1198	63.7	96.7
Household size					
1-3	611	31.4	590	31.4	96.6
4-6	1221	62.7	1177	62.6	96.4
7+	116	6.0	113	6.0	97.4
Education of household head					
None/primary	31	1.6	30	1.6	97.2
Secondary	937	48.1	906	48.2	96.7
Professional	622	31.9	602	32.0	96.8
Higher	335	17.2	320	17.0	95.4
Missing/DK	23	1.2	23	1.2	98.4
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	345	17.7	335	17.8	96.9
Second	409	21.0	404	21.5	98.7
Middle	383	19.7	373	19.9	97.4
Fourth	346	17.7	327	17.4	94.7
Richest	465	23.9	442	23.5	95.0
Ethnicity of household head					
Moldovan/Romanian	1584	81.3	1527	81.2	96.4
Russian	78	4.0	73	3.9	93.6
Ukrainian	113	5.8	109	5.8	96.6
Roma (Gypsy)	32	1.6	32	1.7	100.0
Gagauz	89	4.6	88	4.7	98.9
Other ethnic group	53	2.7	52	2.8	97.2
Total	1948	100.0	1881	100.0	96.5

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting*Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Moldova, 2012*

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information ^a	Number of cases
Household			
Age	All household members	0.1	28852
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	0.0	11354
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	11354
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	11354
Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women age 15-49		
Only month		0.0	6000
Both month and year		0.0	6000
Date of first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Only month		0.0	4192
Both month and year		0.0	4192
Date of last birth	All women age 15-49 with a live birth in last 2 years		
Only month		0.0	4192
Both month and year		0.0	4192
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		1.7	4694
Both month and year		1.2	4694
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	4694
Age at first intercourse	All women aged 15-24 years who have ever had sex	0.2	986
Time since last intercourse	All women aged 15-24 years who have ever had sex	0.2	983
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	6000
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	6000
Men			
Man's date of birth	All men age 15-49		
Only month		0.0	1545
Both month and year		0.0	1545
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
Only month		7.6	978
Both month and year		1.3	978
Age at first intercourse	All men aged 15-24 years who have ever had sex	0.8	346
Time since last intercourse	All men aged 15-24 years who have ever had sex	0.8	346
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	1545
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	1545
Under-5			
Date of birth	All under-5 children		
Only month		0.0	1869
Both month and year		0.0	1869
Anthropometric measurements	All under-5 children		
Weight		7.5	1869
Height		8.4	1869
Both weight and height		7.3	1869
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	1869
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	1869

^a Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.7: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators
Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, Moldova, 2012

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Weight by age								
<6 months	92.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	7.4	176
6-11 months	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.6	214
12-23 months	92.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	8.0	377
24-35 months	90.8	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.2	369
36-47 months	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1	388
48-59 months	86.1	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	13.9	345
Total	90.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	9.6	1869
	Valid height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Height by age								
<6 months	92.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	8.0	176
6-11 months	93.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	6.5	214
12-23 months	90.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	9.8	377
24-35 months	87.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	12.2	369
36-47 months	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1	388
48-59 months	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.3	345
Total	89.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	10.6	1869
	Valid weight and height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Height not measured	Weight and height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Weight by height								
<6 months	92.6	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.6	100.0	7.4	176
6-11 months	93.9	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.5	100.0	6.1	214
12-23 months	89.7	0.0	2.1	7.4	0.8	100.0	10.3	377
24-35 months	87.3	0.0	2.7	9.2	0.8	100.0	12.7	369
36-47 months	87.9	0.5	0.5	10.6	0.5	100.0	12.1	388
48-59 months	86.1	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.6	100.0	13.9	345
Total	88.9	0.1	1.1	9.3	0.6	100.0	11.1	1869

Table DQ.8: Heaping in anthropometric measurements
Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for decimals, Moldova, 2012

Digits	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	223	13.2	592	34.9
1	174	10.3	107	6.3
2	168	9.9	141	8.3
3	175	10.3	142	8.4
4	169	10.0	87	5.1
5	203	12.0	262	15.4
6	142	8.4	115	6.8
7	128	7.6	98	5.8
8	161	9.5	76	4.5
9	151	8.9	76	4.5
0 or 5	426	25.1	854	50.4
Total	1694	100.0	1696	100.0

Table DQ.9: Observation of places for handwashing
Percentage of places for handwashing observed by the interviewer in all interviewed households, Moldova, 2012

	Place for handwashing				Total	Number of households interviewed
	Observed	Not observed		Other		
		Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see			
Region						
North	91.0	3.0	1.8	4.2	100.0	3439
Centre	91.6	1.9	2.3	4.2	100.0	2694
South	88.2	2.2	3.7	5.9	100.0	2093
Chişinău	86.4	1.5	10.8	1.2	100.0	3128
Area						
Urban	89.6	1.4	6.6	2.3	100.0	6415
Rural	89.1	3.1	2.4	5.5	100.0	4939
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	86.6	4.7	2.6	6.0	100.0	2131
Second	90.2	2.6	2.5	4.8	100.0	1818
Middle	91.3	2.1	3.3	3.4	100.0	1991
Fourth	89.8	1.1	6.4	2.7	100.0	2508
Richest	89.3	1.0	7.3	2.4	100.0	2906
Total	89.4	2.1	4.7	3.7	100.0	11354

Table DQ.10: Observation of under-5s birth certificates*Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth calendar seen, Moldova, 2012*

	Child has birth certificate				Total	Percent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under the age of five
	Child does not have birth certificate	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Don't know/ Missing			
Region							
North	3.2	90.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	93.3	538
Centre	3.9	85.6	10.5	0.0	100.0	89.1	439
South	5.5	84.9	9.6	0.0	100.0	89.8	385
Chişinău	1.6	76.9	21.5	0.0	100.0	78.2	507
Area							
Urban	1.8	83.6	14.5	0.0	100.0	85.2	1031
Rural	5.3	85.6	9.2	0.0	100.0	90.3	838
Child's age							
0	4.1	86.7	9.2	0.0	100.0	90.4	390
1	2.9	83.3	13.8	0.0	100.0	85.8	377
2	3.3	82.9	13.8	0.0	100.0	85.7	369
3	4.1	84.8	11.1	0.0	100.0	88.4	388
4	2.3	84.6	13.0	0.0	100.0	86.6	345
Total	3.4	84.5	12.1	0.0	100.0	87.4	1869

Table DQ.11: Observation of vaccination cards*Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Moldova, 2012*

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card			Total	Percent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under the age of five
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Don't know/ Missing			
Region								
North	77.5	2.2	16.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	83.5	538
Centre	65.1	3.2	21.0	10.7	0.0	100.0	66.2	439
South	71.9	1.3	13.8	13.0	0.0	100.0	51.5	385
Chişinău	14.4	2.8	40.2	42.6	0.0	100.0	48.6	507
Area								
Urban	42.1	3.0	32.4	22.5	0.0	100.0	59.0	1031
Rural	73.9	1.7	12.6	11.8	0.0	100.0	51.7	838
Child's age								
0	53.3	2.8	25.1	18.7	0.0	100.0	57.3	390
1	56.8	2.9	22.8	17.5	0.0	100.0	56.6	377
2	55.8	3.3	23.6	17.3	0.0	100.0	57.6	369
3	59.5	1.3	20.4	18.8	0.0	100.0	52.0	388
4	56.2	1.7	26.1	15.9	0.0	100.0	62.1	345
Total	56.3	2.4	23.5	17.7	0.0	100.0	57.1	1869

Table DQ.12: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire*Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Moldova, 2012*

Age	Mother in the household			Mother not in the household		Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed		
0	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	414
1	95.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	3.7	100.0	403
2	90.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	8.0	100.0	389
3	88.2	0.9	0.4	2.0	8.6	100.0	389
4	87.8	0.0	0.6	1.0	10.5	100.0	354
Total	92.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	6.1	100.0	1948

Table DQ.13: Selection of children aged 2-14 years for the child discipline module

Percentage of households with at least two children aged 2-14 years where correct selection of one child for the child discipline module was performed, Moldova, 2012

	Percentage of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children aged 2-14 years
Region		
North	94.4	321
Centre	93.2	294
South	94.8	250
Chişinău	94.6	242
Area		
Urban	93.7	539
Rural	94.7	568
Number of children aged 2-14 years		
2	94.5	953
3	94.8	115
4	92.9	28
5+	63.6	11
Total	94.2	1107

Table DQ.14: School attendance by single age
Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Moldova, 2012

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Currently attending												Total	Number of household members				
		Primary school						Gymnasium								College/ technical school	University/ Post-Grad		
		Preschool	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Lyceum/ middle School (Gr.10-12)	Polyvalent/ PTS						
5	7.8	90.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	343
6	6.1	54.3	38.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	354
7	1.4	1.9	58.1	36.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	334
8	0.0	0.0	4.1	60.9	32.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	347
9	0.6	0.4	0.7	4.5	62.5	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	314
10	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	72.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	313
11	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	332
12	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	334
13	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	358
14	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	375
15	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	388
16	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	385
17	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	435
18	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	381
19	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	382
20	50.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	361
21	57.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	410
22	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	366
23	79.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	423
24	81.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	439

Table DQ.15: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Moldova, 2012

Age	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio at birth	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	
15-19	17	27	0.63	17	27	0.63	0	0	-	876
20-24	230	180	1.28	224	178	1.26	6	2	3.00	914
25-29	554	556	1.00	548	551	0.99	6	5	1.20	960
30-34	742	686	1.08	728	668	1.09	14	18	0.78	876
35-39	749	716	1.05	720	696	1.03	29	20	1.45	781
40-44	795	758	1.05	763	735	1.04	32	23	1.39	762
45-49	965	903	1.07	902	874	1.03	63	29	2.17	831
Total	4052	3826	1.02	3902	3729	1.01	150	97	1.67	6000

Table DQ.16: Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted, unimputed), Moldova, 2012

Year of birth	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^b			Sex ratio at birth ^c			Calendar year ratio ^d		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2012 ^a	n/a	n/a	135	n/a	n/a	100.0	n/a	n/a	77.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
2011	410	6	416	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	189.6	93.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	354	2	357	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.3	35.9	100.7	92.9	24.9	91.2
2009	353	13	366	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.4	154.4	108.7	105.9	399.2	108.7
2008	312	4	316	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.6	167.6	108.2	91.5	50.8	90.6
2007	329	3	332	100.0	100.0	100.0	145.9	230.6	146.5	108.4	96.5	108.2
2006	296	2	298	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	0.0	103.4	97.0	47.5	96.3
2005	280	6	286	100.0	100.0	100.0	117.4	124.2	117.6	92.6	176.3	93.6
2004	309	5	314	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.5	38.9	81.6	111.5	79.0	110.8
2003	274	6	281	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.7	38.1	80.4	95.3	108.9	95.6
2002	267	7	273	100.0	100.0	100.0	117.4	180.9	118.6	102.6	56.4	100.6
2001	245	17	262	100.0	88.9	99.3	115.1	90.8	113.3	96.6	244.9	100.5
2000	241	7	248	100.0	100.0	100.0	109.4	221.0	111.6	99.0	51.9	96.4
1999	242	11	253	100.0	100.0	100.0	130.9	128.4	130.8	95.0	165.0	96.8
1998	268	6	275	100.0	100.0	100.0	118.6	229.5	120.3	103.9	52.2	101.6
1997	275	13	287	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	74.4	94.6	103.4	222.8	105.9
1996	263	5	268	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.8	260.0	113.5	91.1	38.1	88.7
1995	303	14	318	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.5	182.6	105.2	103.4	155.4	105.0
1994	323	13	337	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	116.7	93.2	109.1	95.2	108.5
1993	290	14	303	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.8	301.9	84.4	91.5	110.0	92.2
1992	310	12	321	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.2	140.3	111.1	33.4	59.2	33.9
2008–2012	1564	25	1590	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	143.9	99.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003–2007	1488	23	1511	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.7	61.9	103.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
1998–2002	1263	48	1311	100.0	96.1	99.9	118.1	137.7	118.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
1993–1997	1455	59	1514	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	153.7	97.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
<1993	2245	116	2361	100.0	99.0	99.9	104.9	188.7	107.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	8015	272	8286	100.0	98.9	100.0	103.9	150.8	105.1	n/a	n/a	n/a

n/a: not applicable

^a Interviews were conducted from April to July, 2012.^b Both month and year of birth given^c $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively^d $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in calendar year t

Table DQ.17: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted, unimputed), Moldova, 2012

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0–19
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
0	10	6	5	10	30
1	7	1	10	9	26
2	1	1	7	6	15
3	0	3	4	2	9
4	2	0	0	1	3
5	1	1	0	1	3
6	0	1	0	0	1
7	0	1	2	2	5
10	0	2	2	0	4
14	0	0	2	1	3
15	0	0	1	0	1
20	0	0	0	1	1
Total 0–30 days	21	14	33	33	100
Percent early neonatal ^a	100.0	80.2	77.8	87.8	86.0

^a <7 days / <31 days

Table DQ.18: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted, unimputed), Moldova, 2012

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0–19
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
0	21	14	33	33	100
1	1	1	0	3	5
2	1	2	0	4	8
4	0	0	2	1	3
5	0	1	0	1	2
6	0	0	0	2	2
7	0	2	3	2	6
8	0	1	0	0	1
9	0	0	2	0	2
10	0	0	0	1	1
13	0	0	2	0	2
14	0	0	0	1	1
16	0	0	0	1	1
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	23	21	40	48	132
Percent neonatal ^a	89.6	68.2	82.3	68.8	76.4

^a <1 month / <1 year

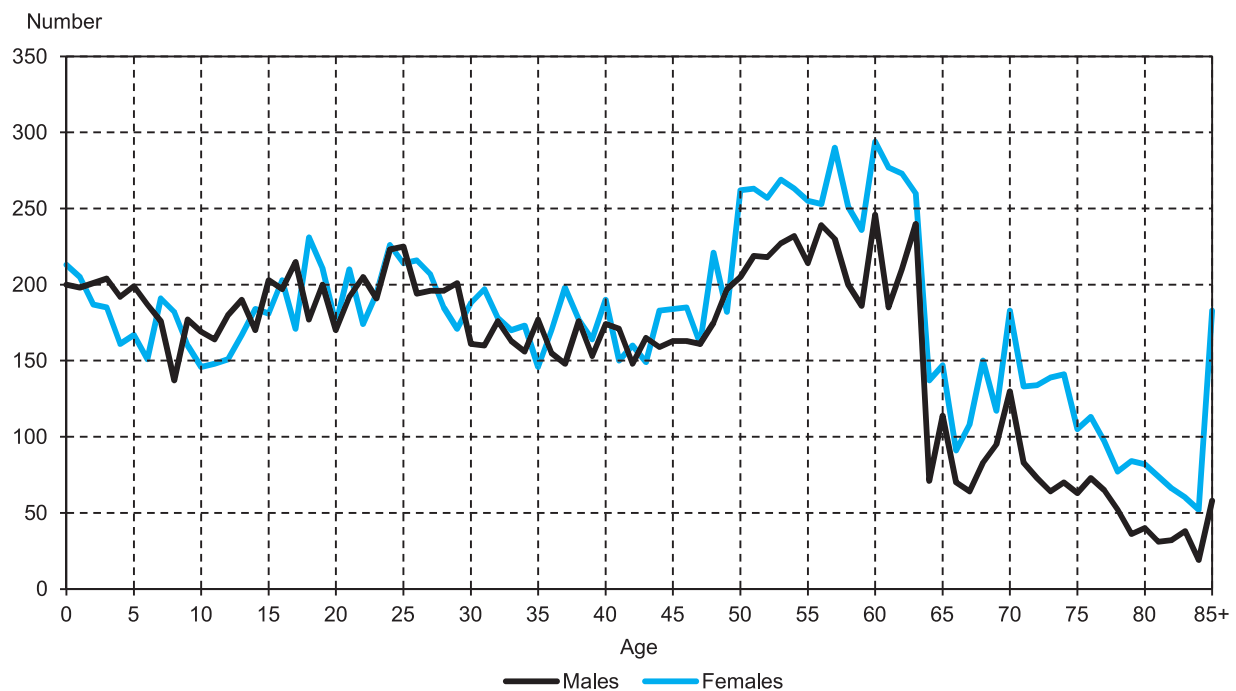


Figure DQ.1: Number of household population by single ages, Moldova, 2012

APPENDIX E. 2012 MOLDOVA MICS INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

MICS4 Indicators ^[M]	Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²
1. MORTALITY				
1.1	Under-five mortality rate ³	CM - BH	Probability of dying by exact age of 5 years	MDG 4.1
1.2	Infant mortality rate ⁴	CM - BH	Probability of dying by exact age of 1 year	MDG 4.2
1.3	Neonatal mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life, during the 5-year period preceding the survey	
1.4	Post-neonatal mortality rate	BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates, during the 5-year period preceding the survey	
1.5	Child mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying between exact ages one and five, during the 5-year period preceding the survey	
2. NUTRITION				
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under the age of five who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under the age of five MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under the age of five who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under the age of five
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under the age of five who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under the age of five
2.4	Children ever breastfed	MN	Proportion of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed the child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
2.5	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Proportion of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁵	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.7	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BF	Number of children age 12-15 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children age 12-15 months
2.8	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BF	Number of children age 20-23 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children age 20-23 months
2.9	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ⁶ during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.10	Duration of breastfeeding	BF	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	
2.11	Bottle feeding	BF	Number of children 0-23 months old who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children 0-23 months old

MICS4 Indicators ^[M]		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²
2.12	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BF	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.13	Minimum meal frequency	BF	Number of children 6-23 months old receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum times ⁷ or more, according to breastfeeding status, during the previous day	Total number of children 6-23 months old	
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BF	Number of children 0-23 months old appropriately fed ⁸ during the previous day	Total number of children 0-23 months old	
2.15	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BF	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months old who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months old	
2.16	Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt	
2.17	Vitamin A supplementation ⁹	IM	Number of children 6-59 months old who received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the 6 months preceding the survey	Total number of children 6-59 months old	
2.18	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.19	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
3. CHILD HEALTH					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children 12-23 months old who received BCG vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children 12-23 months old	
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children 12-23 months old who received OPV3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children 12-23 months old	
3.3	Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	IM	Number of children 12-23 months old who received DPT3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children 12-23 months old	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage	IM	Number of children 12-23 months old who received measles vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children 12-23 months old	MDG 4.3
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children 12-23 months old who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children 12-23 months old	
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	CA	Number of children under the age of five with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet or recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under the age of five with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	
3.9	Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under the age of five with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who were taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children under the age of five with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under the age of five with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under the age of five with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	

MICS4 Indicators ^[M]		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²
3.11	Solid fuels	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
4. WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0-2 years	
4.5	Place for handwashing	HW	Number of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap	HW	Number of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling	Total number of households	
5. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate ¹⁰	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years for the one year period preceding the survey		MDG 5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM - BH	Number of women aged 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women aged 20-24 years	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need ¹¹	UN	Number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fertile and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years who were attended during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey (a) at least once by skilled personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.5
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered in a health facility	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were delivered by caesarean section	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	

MICS4 Indicators ^[M]		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women aged 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their last live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after birth	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women aged 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
6. CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Support for learning	EC	Number of children 36-59 months old with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children 36-59 months old	
6.2	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children 36-59 months old whose father has engaged in one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children 36-59 months old	
6.3	Learning materials: children's books	EC	Number of children under the age of five who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under the age of five	
6.4	Learning materials: playthings	EC	Number of children under the age of five with two or more playthings	Total number of children under the age of five	
6.5	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under the age of five left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years for more than one hour at least once in the past week	Total number of children under the age of five	
6.6	Early child development index (ECDI)	EC	Number of children 36-59 months old who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains	Total number of children 36-59 months old	
6.7	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children 36-59 months old who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children 36-59 months old	
7. LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women ^[M]	WB	Number of women aged 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹²	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children (of any age) attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	

MICS4 Indicators ^[M]		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of secondary school	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
8. CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under the age of five whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under the age of five	
8.5	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children aged 2-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the past month	Total number of children aged 2-14 years	
8.6	Marriage before age 15 ^[M]	MA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 15	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
8.7	Marriage before age 18 ^[M]	MA	Number of women aged 20-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18	Total number of women aged 20-49 years	
8.8	Young women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union ^[M]	MA	Number of women aged 15-19 years who are currently married or in union	Total number of women aged 15-19 years	
8.10a 8.10b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women currently married or in union whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) for women aged 15-19 years, (b) for women aged 20-24 years	Total number of women currently married or in union (a) aged 15-19 years, (b) aged 20-24 years	
8.14	Attitudes towards domestic violence ^[M]	DV	Number of women who state that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
9.17	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
9.18	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children 0-17 years	
9. HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND ORPHANS					
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention ^[M]	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection ¹³ , know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people ^[M]	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection ¹⁴ , know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	MDG 6.3

MICS4 Indicators ^[M]		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹² of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ¹⁵ toward people living with HIV	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.5	Women who know where to be tested for HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	UNGASS 7 indicator
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]	HA	Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey, who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.8	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.9	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.10	Young women who have never had sex ^[M]	SB	Number of never married women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women aged 15-24 years	
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young women ^[M]	SB	Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	
9.12	Age-mixing among sexual partners ^[M]	SB	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.13	Sex with multiple partners ^[M]	SB	Number of women aged 15-49 years who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
9.14	Condom use during sex with multiple partners ^[M]	SB	Number of women aged 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	UNGASS 17 indicator
9.15	Sex with non-regular partners ^[M]	SB	Number of sexually active women aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners ^[M]	SB	Number of women aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women aged 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	MDG 6.2

MICS4 Indicators ^[M]		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²
10. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY					
MT.1	Exposure to mass media ^[M]	MT	Number of women aged 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
MT.2	Use of computers ^[M]	MT	Number of young women aged 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	
MT.3	Use of internet ^[M]	MT	Number of young women aged 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	
11. LIFE SATISFACTION					
SW.1	Life satisfaction ^[M]	LS	Number of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, and how they look	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	
SW.2	Happiness ^[M]	LS	Number of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	
SW.3	Perception of a better life ^[M]	LS	Number of women aged 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	
12. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
TA.1	Tobacco use ^[M]	TA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
TA.2	Smoking before age 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
TA.3	Alcohol use ^[M]	TA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink on one or more days during the last one month	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
TA.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	

- 1 ^[M] Indicates that the indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Men's Questionnaire
Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.
- 2 MDG indicators as of February 2010
- 3 Indicator is defined as "Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday, during the 5-year period preceding the survey" when estimated from the birth history
- 4 Indicator is defined as "Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday, during the 5-year period preceding the survey" when estimated from the birth history
- 5 Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines
- 6 Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)
- 7 Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants 6-8 months old, 3 times for children 9-23 months old; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children 6-23 months old
- 8 Infants of age 0-5 who are exclusively breastfed, and children 6-23 months old who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods
- 9 Data on Vitamin A supplementation in Moldova is based on the mother's report only.
- 10 Indicator is defined as "Age-specific fertility rate for women (aged 15-19 years), for the 3-year period preceding the survey" when estimated from the birth history
- 11 See MICS4 manual for a detailed description
- 12 Indicator 7.5 for the Republic of Moldova refers to secondary school that comprises of lower and upper secondary school. The report also presents data for lower secondary school and upper secondary school, whenever possible.
- 13 Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner
- 14 Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding
- 15 Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus

Additional Moldova (MD) modules

INDICATOR	Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	
TUBERCULOSIS				
TB.1	General knowledge of tuberculosis ^[M]	TB	Number of women age 15-49 who have ever heard of tuberculosis	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
TB.2	Knowledge of ways of tuberculosis transmission ^[M]	TB	Number of women age 15-49 who know tuberculosis ways of transmission	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
TB.3	Knowledge of at least one tuberculosis symptom ^[M]	TB	Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis and know at least one symptom of tuberculosis	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
TB.4	Knowledge of all three most common tuberculosis symptoms ^[M]	TB	Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis and know at least three most common symptoms of tuberculosis (coughing for several weeks, fever and tiredness/fatigue)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
TB.5	Knowledge that tuberculosis is curable ^[M]	TB	Number of women age 15-49 who know that tuberculosis can be cured	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
TB.6	Attitudes toward people suffering from tuberculosis ^[M]	TB	Number of women age 15-49 who stated they would want to keep it secret if a family member would become sick with tuberculosis	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
ANAEMIA				
AN.1	Prevalence of anaemia among children	AN	Number of children 6-59 months old with anaemia	Total number of children 6-59 months old
AN.2	Prevalence of anaemia among women	AN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with anaemia	Total number of women aged 15-49 years

¹ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

[Moldova]

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____	HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer name and number: Name _____	HH4. Supervisor name and number: Name _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____		
HH6. Area: Urban 1 Rural 2	HH7. Region: North 1 South 3 Centre 2 mun.Chisinau 4	
	HH7A. Household selected for the man's individual interview: Yes 1 No 2	

WE ARE FROM **National Centre of Public Health**. WE ARE WORKING ON A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELLBEING. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR SURVEY TEAM.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given ⇒ Complete HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH8. Name of head of household: _____	
HH9. Result of household interview: Completed 01 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit 02 Entire household absent for extended period of time 03 Refused 04 Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling 05 Dwelling destroyed 06 Dwelling not found 07 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	HH10. Respondent to household questionnaire: Name: _____ Line Number: _____
HH12. Number of women aged 15-49 years: _____	HH11. Total number of household members: _____
HH13A. Number of men aged 15-49 years: _____	HH13. Number of woman's questionnaires completed: _____
HH14. Number of children under the age of five: _____	HH13B. Number of man's questionnaires completed: _____
	HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: _____
HH16. Field edited by (Name and number): Name _____	HH17. Data entry clerk (Name and number): Name _____

HH18.

Record the time.

Hour.....

Minutes.....

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4)

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?

If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time.

Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the household listing form have been used.

HL

HL2. Name		HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?		HL4. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female		HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK		HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'		For women age 15-49 HL7.		For men age 15-49 HL7A.		For children age 5-15 HL8.		For children Under age 5 HL9.		HL11. IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK		HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If mother is living in this household record line number and go to HL13. If mother is living elsewhere record 00 for "No" and continue to HL12A		HL12 A. WHERE DOES (name)'S MOTHER LIVE? 1.Abroad 2.In another household in Moldova 3.Institution (hospital, old age centre, prison, etc.) 8.DK		HL13. IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No Next Line 8 DK Next Line		HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If father is living in this household record line number and go to next person. If father is living elsewhere record 00 for "No" and continue to HL14A		HL14 A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1.Abroad 2.In another household in Moldova 3.Institution (hospital, old age centre, prison, etc.) 8.DK		Place Code	
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Month	Year	Age	15-49	15-49	Mother	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK	Father	Y	N	DK	Place Code	Place Code									
01		01	1	2				01	01		1	2	8	1	2	8		1	2	8											
02			1	2				02	02		1	2	8	1	2	8		1	2	8											
03			1	2				03	03		1	2	8	1	2	8		1	2	8											
04			1	2				04	04		1	2	8	1	2	8		1	2	8											
05			1	2				05	05		1	2	8	1	2	8		1	2	8											

HL1. Line No	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION- SHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE- HOLD?	HL4. Is (name) MALE OR FEMALE?	HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH?	HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)?	HL7.	HL7A.	HL8. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKE R OF THIS CHILD?	HL9. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKE R OF THIS CHILD?	HL11. Is (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?	HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE- HOLD?	HL12 A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE?	HL13. Is (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE- HOLD?	HL14 A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE?	
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month	Year	Age	15-49	Mother	Mother	Y N DK	Mother	Place Code	Y N DK	Father	Place Code	
06			1 2			06	06			1 2 8			1 2 8			
07			1 2			07	07			1 2 8			1 2 8			
08			1 2			08	08			1 2 8			1 2 8			
09			1 2			09	09			1 2 8			1 2 8			
10			1 2			10	10			1 2 8			1 2 8			
11			1 2			11	11			1 2 8			1 2 8			
12			1 2			12	12			1 2 8			1 2 8			
13			1 2			13	13			1 2 8			1 2 8			
14			1 2			14	14			1 2 8			1 2 8			
15			1 2			15	15			1 2 8			1 2 8			

HL1. Line No	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	HL4. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE?	HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH?	HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)?	HL7. Circle line no. if woman is age 15-49	HL7A. Circle line no. if man is age 15-49	HL8. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD?	HL9. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD?	HL11. IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?	HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	HL12A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE?	HL13. IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	HL14 A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE?	Place Code
			1 Male 2 Female	98 DK 9998 DK	Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'	15-49	15-49	Record line no. of mother/ caretaker	Record line no. of mother/ caretaker	1 Yes 2 No 8 DK HL13 HL13	If mother is living in this household record line number and go to HL13. If mother is living elsewhere record 00 for "No" and continue to HL12A	1. Abroad 2. In another household in Moldova 3. Institution (hospital, old age centre, prison, etc.) 8. DK	1 Yes 2 No Next Line 8 DK Next Line	If father is living in this household record line number and go to next person. If father is living elsewhere record 00 for "No" and continue to HL14A	1. Abroad 2. In another household in Moldova 3. Institution (hospital, old age centre, prison, etc.) 8. DK	Place Code
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month Year	Age	15-49	15-49	Mother	Mother	Y N DK	Mother	Place Code	Y N DK	Father	Place Code	

Probe for additional household members.

Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Insert names of additional members in the household list and complete form accordingly.

Now for each woman aged 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire. For each man aged 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man's Questionnaire. For each child under the age of five, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.

You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, each eligible man, and each child under five in the household.

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:

01 Head	06 Parent	11 Niece / Nephew
02 Wife / Husband	07 Parent-In-Law	12 Other relative
03 Son / Daughter	08 Brother / Sister	13 Adopted / Foster / Stepchild
04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law	09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	14 Not related
05 Grandchild	10 Uncle / Aunt	98 Don't know

EDUCATION
ED

		For household members age 5 and above										For household members age 5-24 years									
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age Copy from Household Listing Form, HL2 and HL6	ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL?		ED4A. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) HAS ATTENDED?		ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?		ED5. DURING THE (2011-2012) SCHOOL YEAR, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?		ED6. DURING 2011-2012 SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL, GRADE IS/WAS (name) ATTENDING?		ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS 2010-2011 SCHOOL YEAR, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?		ED8. DURING 2010-2011 PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (name) ATTEND?							
		Yes	No	Level	Grade	Yes	No	Level	Grade	Y	N	DK	Level	Grade							
01		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
02		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
03		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
04		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
05		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
06		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
07		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
08		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
09		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
10		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
11		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
12		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
13		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
14		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							
15		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	---							

<p>WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?</p>	<p>Adult woman (age 15+ years)..... 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) 2 Female child (under 15)..... 3 Male child (under 15)..... 4 DK 8</p>	
<p>WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒WS8 8⇒WS8</p>
<p>WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Record all items mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BoilA Add bleach / chlorineB Strain it through a clothC Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.).....D Solar disinfection.....E Let it stand and settle.....F Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK Z</p>	
<p>WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE?</p> <p><i>If “flush” or “pour flush”, probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO?</p> <p><i>If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Flush to pit (latrine) 13 Flush to somewhere else 14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where 15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) 21 Pit latrine with slab 22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit 23 Composting toilet 31 Bucket 41 Hanging toilet, Hanging latrine..... 51 No facility, Bush, Field 95 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>95⇒Next Module</p>
<p>WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>WS10. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?</p>	<p>Other households only (not public)..... 1 Public facility 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>Number of households (if less than 10) 0 __ Ten or more households..... 10 DK 98</p>	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1c. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BELONG?	Moldovan/Romanian 1 Russian 2 Ukrainian 3 Roma(Gypsy) 4 Gagauz..... 5 Other ethnic group (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms _ _	
HC3. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural floor Earth / Sand 11 Dung..... 12 Rudimentary floor Wood planks..... 21 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood 31 Vinyl, linoleum or asphalt strips..... 32 Ceramic tiles..... 33 Cement..... 34 Carpet..... 35 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC4. <i>Main material of the roof.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Rudimentary roofing Wood planks 23 Cardboard 24 Finished roofing Metal..... 31 Wood 32 Calamine / Cement fibre 33 Ceramic tiles..... 34 Cement/bitumen 35 Roofing shingles..... 36 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC5. <i>Main material of the exterior walls.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Rudimentary walls Stone with loam..... 22 Loam blocks 28 Finished walls Cement..... 31 Stone with lime / cement..... 32 Bricks..... 33 Cement blocks 34 Wood planks / shingles 36 Lime blocks 37 Plastered walls 38 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MAINLY</u> USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity 01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)..... 02 Natural gas 03 Biogas 04 Kerosene 05 Coal / Lignite 06 Charcoal..... 07 Wood 08	01⇒HC8 02⇒HC8 03⇒HC8 04⇒HC8 05⇒HC8

	Straw / Shrubs / Grass 09 Animal dung 10 Agricultural crop residue 11 No food cooked in household 95 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	95 ⇒ HC8																																																
HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS? <i>If 'In the house', probe: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?</i>	In the house In a separate room used as kitchen 1 Elsewhere in the house 2 In a separate building 3 Outdoors 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6																																																	
HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] ELECTRICITY?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] A RADIO?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] A TELEVISION?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] A FIXED TELEPHONE?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] A REFRIGERATOR?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] A TABLE?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] A SOFA?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[H] A WARDROBE?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[I] A WASHING MACHINE?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[J] A WATER HEATER/BOILER?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[K] A VACUUM CLEANER?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[L] A PHOTO CAMERA?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[M] A DVD PLAYER?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[N] A MICROWAVE?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[O] A COMPUTER?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	[A] ELECTRICITY?	1	2	[B] A RADIO?	1	2	[C] A TELEVISION?	1	2	[D] A FIXED TELEPHONE?	1	2	[E] A REFRIGERATOR?	1	2	[F] A TABLE?	1	2	[G] A SOFA?	1	2	[H] A WARDROBE?	1	2	[I] A WASHING MACHINE?	1	2	[J] A WATER HEATER/BOILER?	1	2	[K] A VACUUM CLEANER?	1	2	[L] A PHOTO CAMERA?	1	2	[M] A DVD PLAYER?	1	2	[N] A MICROWAVE?	1	2	[O] A COMPUTER?	1	2	
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<p>HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:</p> <p>[A] A WATCH?</p> <p>[B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE?</p> <p>[C] A BICYCLE?</p> <p>[D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER?</p> <p>[E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART?</p> <p>[F] A CAR OR TRUCK?</p> <p>[H] A TRACTOR?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Watch</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mobile telephone.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycle / Scooter</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animal drawn-cart</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car / Truck</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tractor</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Watch	1	2	Mobile telephone.....	1	2	Bicycle	1	2	Motorcycle / Scooter	1	2	Animal drawn-cart	1	2	Car / Truck	1	2	Tractor	1	2	
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<p>HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING?</p> <p><i>If “No”, then ask: DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?</i></p> <p><i>If “Rented from someone else”, circle “2”. For other responses, circle “6”.</i></p>	<p>Own 1</p> <p>Rent..... 2</p> <p>Other (Not owned or rented) 6</p>																									
<p>HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	2⇒HC13																								
<p>HC12. HOW MANY HECTARES OR ARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN?</p> <p><i>For 1 hectare or more, circle 1 and record the figure mentioned by the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>For 95 hectares or more, circle 1 and record 95.</i></p> <p><i>For less than 1 hectare, circle 2 and record the figure in ares.</i></p> <p><i>For less than 1 are, circle 2 and record “00”.</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record ‘998’.</i></p>	<p>Hectares..... 1__ __</p> <p>Ares..... 2__ __</p> <p>DK..... 998</p>																									
<p>HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	2⇒HC15																								
<p>HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE?</p> <p>[A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS?</p> <p>[B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES?</p> <p>[C] GOATS?</p> <p>[D] SHEEP?</p> <p>[E] CHICKENS?</p> <p>[G] OTHER POULTRY?</p>	<p>Cattle, milk cows, or bulls __ __</p> <p>Horses, donkeys, or mules __ __</p> <p>Goats..... __ __</p> <p>Sheep..... __ __</p> <p>Chickens __ __</p> <p>Other poultry __ __</p>																									

[F] PIGS? [H] RABBITS, COYPU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i> <i>If 95 or more, record '95'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '98'.</i>	Pigs — — Rabbits, coypu — —	
HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?	Yes 1 No 2	

Table 1: Children Aged 2-14 Years Eligible for Child Discipline Questions

- List each of the children aged 2-14 years below in the order they appear in the Household Listing Form. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 2-14 years.
- Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.
- Then record the total number of children aged 2-14 in the box provided (CD6).
- If there are no children aged 2-14 years in the household, skip to next module.

CD1. Rank number	CD2. Line number from HL1	CD3. Name from HL2	CD4. Sex from HL4		CD5. Age from HL6
Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age
1	___		1	2	___
2	___		1	2	___
3	___		1	2	___
4	___		1	2	___
5	___		1	2	___
6	___		1	2	___
7	___		1	2	___
8	___		1	2	___
CD6.	Total children aged 2-14 years				___

- If there is only one child aged 2-14 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to CD8; write down '1' and continue with CD9

Table 2: Selection of Random Child for Child Discipline Questions

- Use Table 2 to select one child between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in that age range in the household.
- Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.
- Check the total number of eligible children (2-14) in CD6 above. This is the number of the column you should go to.
- Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number of the child (CD1) about whom the questions will be asked.

CD7. Last digit of household number (HH2)	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (CD6)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

CD8. Record the rank number of the selected child.....

<p>CD9. Write the name and line number of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD8.</p>	<p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number _ _</p>	
<p>CD10. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED AND I WANT YOU TO TELL ME IF <u>YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD</u> HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH <i>(name)</i> <u>IN THE PAST MONTH</u>.</p> <p>CD11. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING <i>(name)</i> LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE HOUSE.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CD12. EXPLAINED WHY <i>(name)</i>'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CD13. SHOOK HIM/HER.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CD14. SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CD15. GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CD16. SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CD17. HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CD18. CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CD19. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CD20. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CD21. BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CD22. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't know / No opinion..... 8</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p>HW1. PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN WASH THEIR HANDS.</p>	<p>Observed..... 1</p> <p>Not observed</p> <p>Not in dwelling / plot / yard 2</p> <p>No permission to see..... 3</p> <p>Other reason 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨HW4</p> <p>3 ⇨HW4</p> <p>6 ⇨HW4</p>
<p>HW2. <i>Observe presence of water at the specific place for handwashing.</i></p> <p><i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i></p>	<p>Water is available 1</p> <p>Water is not available 2</p>	
<p>HW3. <i>Record if soap or detergent is present at the specific place for handwashing.</i></p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>Skip to HH19 if any soap or detergent code (A, B, C or D) is circled. If "None" (Y) is circled, continue with HW4.</i></p>	<p>Bar soap A</p> <p>Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) B</p> <p>Liquid soap C</p> <p>None Y</p>	<p>A⇨HH19</p> <p>B⇨HH19</p> <p>C⇨HH19</p>
<p>HW4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT (or other locally used cleansing agent) IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR WASHING HANDS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇨HH19</p>
<p>HW5. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?</p> <p><i>Record observation. Circle all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Bar soap A</p> <p>Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) B</p> <p>Liquid soap C</p> <p>Not able / Does not want to show Y</p>	

HH19. Record the time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
------------------------	-----------------------------	--

SALT IODIZATION		SI
<p>SI1. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED TO COOK MEALS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>Not iodized 0 PPM 1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM..... 2 15 PPM or more 3</p> <p>No salt in the house..... 6</p> <p>Salt not tested 7</p>	

<p>HH20. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the Household Listing Form:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A separate Questionnaire for Individual Women has been issued for each woman aged 15-49 years in the household list (HL7)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A separate Questionnaire for Children Under Five has been issued for each child under the age of five years in the household list (HL9)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A separate Questionnaire for Individual Men has been issued for each man aged 15-49 years in the household list (HL7A)</p> <p><i>Return to the cover page and make sure that all information is entered, including the number of eligible women (HH12), under-5s (HH14) and men (HH13A)</i></p> <p><i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i></p>

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see Household Listing Form, column HL9) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see Household Listing Form, column HL6).</i></p> <p><i>A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i></p>		
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name: Name _____	UF4. Child's line number: _____	
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	UF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: _____	
UF7. Interviewer name and number: Name _____	UF8. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM **National Centre of Public Health**. WE ARE WORKING ON A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (*name*)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR SURVEY TEAM.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (**child's name from UF3**)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR PROJECT TEAM.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given ⇒ Complete UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 <i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker.</i>	Completed01 Not at home02 Refused03 Partly completed04 Incapacitated05 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
--	---

UF10. Field edited by (Name and number): Name _____	UF11. Data entry clerk (Name and number): Name _____
--	---

UF12. Record the time.	Hour and minutes..... ____ : ____	
------------------------	-----------------------------------	--

AGE		AG
<p>AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH OF <i>(name)</i>.</p> <p>IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS <i>(name)</i> BORN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day</i></p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of birth</p> <p>Day ____</p> <p>DK day..... 98</p> <p>Month..... ____</p> <p>Year ____</p>	
<p>AG2. HOW OLD IS <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS <i>(name)</i> AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</i></p>	<p>Age (in completed years) ____</p>	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. DOES <i>(name)</i> HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? <i>If yes, ask:</i> MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen..... 1 Yes, not seen..... 2 No 3 DK..... 8	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module
BR2. HAS <i>(name)</i> 'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	1⇒Next Module
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
BR3A. WHY DIDN'T YOU REGISTER YOUR CHILD AT THE CIVIL AUTHORITY?	It is expensive A It is too far B I didn't know that I had to register my child C The child is over 6 months and I don't want to pay a penalty for late registration D I don't know where registration is made E The child is too small and I do not have enough time to register him/her..... F I don't have a name yet G I have no time H I don't have other documents for registration I Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK..... Z	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																
<p>EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>None00</p> <p>Number of children's books0 __</p> <p>Ten or more books 10</p>																	
<p>EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT <i>(name)</i> PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME.</p> <p>DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH:</p> <p>[A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)?</p> <p>[B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS?</p> <p>[C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)?</p> <p><i>If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response</i></p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Y</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">N</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Homemade toys</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toys from a shop.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Household objects or outside objects</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Y	N	DK	Homemade toys	1	2	8	Toys from a shop.....	1	2	8	Household objects or outside objects	1	2	8	
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<p>EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN.</p> <p>ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p>[A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p>[B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p><i>If 'none' enter '0'. If 'don't know' enter '8'</i></p>	<p>Number of days left alone for more than an hour</p> <p>Number of days left with other child for more than an hour</p>																	
<p>EC4. Check AG2: Age of child</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Go to Next Module</p>																		
<p>EC5. DOES <i>(name)</i> ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒EC7</p> <p>8⇒EC7</p>																
<p>EC6. WITHIN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS, ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID <i>(name)</i> ATTEND?</p>	<p>Number of hours.....__ __</p>																	

<p>EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p><i>If yes, ask:</i> WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p> <p>[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[B] TOLD STORIES TO <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[C] SANG SONGS TO <i>(name)</i> OR WITH <i>(name)</i>, INCLUDING LULLABIES?</p> <p>[D] TOOK <i>(name)</i> OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?</p> <p>[E] PLAYED WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Mother</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Father</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Other</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Read books</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Told stories</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sang songs</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Took outside</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Played with</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Named/counted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Mother	Father	Other	No one	Read books	A	B	X	Y	Told stories	A	B	X	Y	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y	Took outside	A	B	X	Y	Played with	A	B	X	Y	Named/counted	A	B	X	Y	
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<p>EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR CHILD. CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF YOUR CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>CAN <i>(name)</i> IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC9. CAN <i>(name)</i> READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC10. DOES <i>(name)</i> KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC11. CAN <i>(name)</i> PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC12. IS <i>(name)</i> SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC13. DOES <i>(name)</i> FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				

<p>EC14. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (<i>name</i>) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>EC15. DOES (<i>name</i>) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>EC16. DOES (<i>name</i>) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>EC17. DOES (<i>name</i>) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>	

BREASTFEEDING		BF
BF1. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BF3 8⇒BF3
BF2. IS HE/SHE STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BF3. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT LIQUIDS THAT (<i>name</i>) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED IN WHETHER (<i>name</i>) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF IT WAS COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. DID (<i>name</i>) <u>DRINK PLAIN WATER</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BF4. DID (<i>name</i>) <u>DRINK INFANT FORMULA</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BF6 8⇒BF6
BF5. HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK INFANT FORMULA?	Number of times _ _	
BF6. DID (<i>name</i>) <u>DRINK MILK, SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BF8 8⇒BF8
BF7. HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK?	Number of times _ _	
BF8. DID (<i>name</i>) <u>DRINK JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BF9. DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK <u>clear broth/clear soup</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BF10. DID (<i>name</i>) <u>DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BF11. DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK <u>ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION)</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	

BF12. DID (<i>name</i>) <u>DRINK ANY OTHER LIQUIDS</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
BF13. DID (<i>name</i>) <u>DRINK OR EAT YOGURT</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF15 8⇒BF15
BF14. HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT YOGURT YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times _ _	
BF15. DID (<i>name</i>) <u>EAT THIN PORRIDGE</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
BF16. DID (<i>name</i>) <u>EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID</u> <u>(SOFT, MUSHY) FOOD</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF18 8⇒BF18
BF17. HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (SOFT, MUSHY) FOOD YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times _ _	
BF18. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (<i>name</i>) <u>DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE</u> <u>WITH A NIPPLE?</u>	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7
CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (<i>name</i>) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK). DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL? <i>If less, probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Nothing to drink 5 DK..... 8	
CA3. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT? <i>If "less", probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Stopped food 5 Never gave food 6 DK..... 8	
CA4. DURING THE EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: <i>Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.</i> [A] A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED REHIDRON (REHIDOL, HIDOREG) [B] A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA?	Y N DK Fluid from ORS packet REHIDRON (REHIDOL, HIDOREG) 1 2 8 Pre-packaged ORS fluid 1 2 8	
CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7

<p>CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name)</i></p>	<p>Pill or Syrup</p> <p>Antibiotic A</p> <p>Antimotility B</p> <p>Zinc C</p> <p>Other (Not antibiotic, antimotility, zinc) G</p> <p>Unknown pill or syrup H</p> <p>Injection</p> <p>Antibiotic L</p> <p>Non-antibiotic M</p> <p>Unknown injection N</p> <p>Intravenous O</p> <p>Home remedy / Herbal medicine Q</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA14</p> <p>8⇒CA14</p>
<p>CA8. WHEN (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA14</p> <p>8⇒CA14</p>
<p>CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?</p>	<p>Problem in chest only 1</p> <p>Blocked or runny nose only 2</p> <p>Both 3</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA14</p> <p>6⇒CA14</p>
<p>CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA12</p> <p>8⇒CA12</p>
<p>CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Hospital A</p> <p>Health Centre S</p> <p>Centre for family doctors, office of family doctor T</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ H</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic I</p> <p>Private physician J</p> <p>Private pharmacy K</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ O</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend P</p> <p>Shop Q</p> <p>Traditional practitioner R</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	

CA12. WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14
CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER MEDICINE? <i>Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> _____ (<i>Names of medicines</i>)	Antibiotic / Biseptol Pill / Syrup A Injection B Paracetamol P Aspirin Q Ibuprofen R Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK..... Z	
CA14. Check AG2: Child aged under 3? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with CA15 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to Next Module		
CA15. THE LAST TIME (<i>name</i>) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?	Child used toilet / latrine 01 Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine 02 Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch 03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste) 04 Buried 05 Left in the open..... 06 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 DK..... 98	

IMMUNIZATION										IM
<p>If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM17 are for registering vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM6-IM17 will only be asked when a card is not available.</p>										
IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (name)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? (If yes) MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?				Yes, seen 1 Yes, not seen 2 No card 3				1⇒IM3 2⇒IM6		
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION CARD FOR (name)?				Yes 1 No 2				1⇒IM6 2⇒IM6		
IM3. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.				Date of Immunization						
				Day		Month		Year		
BCG	BCG									
POLIO 1	OPV1									
POLIO 2	OPV2									
POLIO 3	OPV3									
POLIO 4	OPV 4									
DPT1	DPT1									
DPT2	DPT2									
DPT3	DPT3									
DPT 4	DPT 4									
HEPB AT BIRTH	H0									
HEPB1	H1									
HEPB2	H2									
HEPB3	H3									
MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (OR MMR)	MMR									
IM4. Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG to Yellow Fever) recorded?										
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to IM18										
<input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with IM5										

<p>IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (<i>name</i>) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS?</p> <p><i>Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions vaccines shown in the table above.</i></p>	<p>Yes 1 <i>(Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. Then skip to IM18)</i></p> <p>No 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM18 8⇒IM18</p>
<p>IM6. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM18 8⇒IM18</p>
<p>IM7. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>IM8. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY “VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH” TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES – THAT IS, POLIO?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM11 8⇒IM11</p>
<p>IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>Number of times _</p>	
<p>IM11. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A DPT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, OR DIPHTHERIA?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that DPT vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio</i></p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM13 8⇒IM13</p>
<p>IM12. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A DPT VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>Number of times _</p>	
<p>IM13. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN GIVEN A HEPATITIS B VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DPT vaccines</i></p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM16 8⇒IM16</p>
<p>IM14. WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH, OR LATER?</p>	<p>Within 24 hours 1 Later 2</p>	
<p>IM15. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>Number of times _</p>	
<p>IM16. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA INJECTION OR AN MMR INJECTION – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 12 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>IM18. HAS (<i>name</i>) RECEIVED A VITAMIN A DOSE LIKE (THIS/ANY OF THESE) WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	

	DK..... 8	
IM18A. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received pills, drops or syrup with iron?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
IM20. Issue a "Questionnaire Form for Vaccinations at Health Facility" for this child. Complete the Information Panel on that Questionnaire and continue below.		

UF13. Record the time.	Hour and minutes :	
------------------------	--------------------------------	--

UF14. Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent

No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child

Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.

Move to another woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaire, or start making arrangements for anthropometric measurements of all eligible children in the household.

ANTHROPOMETRY
AN

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weights and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the household listing before recording measurements.

AN1. <i>Measurer's name and number:</i>	Name _____	
AN2. <i>Result of height / length and weight measurement</i>	Either or both measured..... 1 Child not present 2 Child or caretaker refused 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	2⇒HM5 3⇒ Next Module 6⇒ Next Module
AN3. <i>Child's weight</i>	Kilograms (kg) ____ . ____ Weight not measured 99.9	
AN4. <i>Child's length or height</i> Check age of child in AG2: <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Child under 2 years old. ⇒ Measure length (lying down).</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Child age 2 or more years. ⇒ Measure height (standing up).</i>	Length (cm) Lying down 1 ____ . ____ Height (cm) Standing up 2 ____ . ____ Length / Height not measured 9999.9	

HAEMOGLOBIN LEVEL MEASUREMENT

HM

Record the haemoglobin level below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and the line number on the household listing before recording measurements.

HM1. <i>Measurer's name and number:</i>	Name _____	
<p>HM2. CHECK AG1: IS THE CHILD'S AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR WAS THE CHILD BORN IN THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW OR 5 MONTHS AGO?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 0-5 months ⇒ Go to HM7.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, older ⇒ Continue with HM3.</p>		
<p>HM3. <i>Check the line number of the parent/caretaker from the household listing form, HLI.</i></p> <p><i>Record "00", if not included in the household listing form and specify who is the caretaker.</i></p>	<p>Line number _____</p> <p>Specify _____</p>	
<p>HM4. READ THE CONSENT MESSAGE TO THE PARENT/CARETAKER IDENTIFIED IN HM3.</p> <p>WITHIN THIS SURVEY, WE EVALUATE THE ANAEMIA IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN. ANAEMIA IS A VERY IMPORTANT HEALTH ISSUE THAT IS USUALLY CAUSED BY INSUFFICIENT NUTRITION, INFECTIONS OR CHRONIC DISEASES. THIS SURVEY WILL HELP THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO DEVELOP PROGRAMMES FOR PREVENTING AND TREATING ANAEMIA.</p> <p>WE WOULD LIKE THAT ALL CHILDREN BORN IN 2007 OR LATER PARTICIPATE IN ANAEMIA TESTING BY ALLOWING US TO TAKE SOME DROPS OF BLOOD FROM THE FINGER. THE TEST USES ONLY DISPOSABLE INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE STERILE AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE. THE TEST WILL BE EFFECTED USING A SPECIAL MODERN EQUIPMENT AND THE RESULTS WILL BE READY IMMEDIATELY AFTER BLOOD TAKING. THE RESULTS WILL BE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?</p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE THAT THE CHILD (<i>child's name</i>) PARTICIPATE IN THE ANAEMIA TEST. HOWEVER, IF YOU DECIDE NOT TO PERFORM THIS TEST, IT IS YOUR RIGHT TO DO SO AND WE WILL COMPLY WITH YOUR DECISION. PLEASE TELL ME YOUR DECISION ON ACCEPTING THIS TEST.</p>		
HM5. <i>Circle the respective code and ask the parent/caretaker to sign.</i>	<p>Consent received 1</p> <p>Signature _____</p> <p>Refusal on the part of the parent/caretaker 2</p> <p>Parent/caretaker is not present 3</p> <p>Child is not present..... 4</p>	
HM6. <i>Register the haemoglobin level (g/dl).</i>	<p>Haemoglobin level (g/dl)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Not measured due to other reasons (specify) 996</p>	
<p>HM7. <i>Is there any other child in the household who is eligible for measurement?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Record measurements for the next child, including the haemoglobin level.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.</p>		

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATIONS AT HEALTH FACILITY

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		HF
<p><i>This questionnaire form is to be used at health facilities to record information on the vaccinations of children age 0-4 years. A separate questionnaire form should be used for each eligible child.</i></p> <p><i>The Questionnaire for Under Five Children must be completed for the child prior to completing this form. This panel should be completed before visiting the health facility.</i></p> <p><i>This questionnaire form must be appended to the Questionnaire for Under Five Children for each child.</i></p>		
HF1. Cluster number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _</div>	HF2. Household number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
HF3. Child's name: Name _____	HF4. Child's line number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
HF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	HF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
HF7. Interviewer name and number: Name _____	HF8. Day / Month / Year of facility visit: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _</div>	
HF9. Day, month and year of birth <i>(From AG1 in Under-5 Questionnaire)</i> <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _</div>	HF10. Name of health facility: _____	

HF11. Result of health facility visit	Vaccination record seen 01 Vaccination record not seen 02 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
---------------------------------------	---

IMMUNIZATION										HF
HF12. Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record			_____ / _____ / _____							
HF13. (c) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (d) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.			Date of Immunization							
			Day		Month		Year			
BCG	BCG									
POLIO 1	OPV1									
POLIO 2	OPV2									
POLIO 3	OPV3									
POLIO 4	OPV 4									
DPT1	DPT1									
DPT2	DPT2									
DPT3	DPT3									
DPT 4	DPT 4									
HEPB AT BIRTH	H0									
HEPB1	H1									
HEPB2	H2									
HEPB3	H3									
MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA I (OR MMR)	MMRB									

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	MWM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see Household Listing Form, column HL7A). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.</i>	
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____
MWM3. Man's name: Name _____	MWM4. Man's line number: _____
MWM5. Interviewer name and number: Name _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / _____

Repeat greeting if not already read to this man:

WE ARE FROM National Centre of Public Health. WE ARE WORKING ON A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR SURVEY TEAM.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR SURVEY TEAM.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*
- No, permission is not given ⇒ Complete MWM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

MWM7. Result of man's interview	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Completed</td><td style="text-align: right;">01</td></tr> <tr><td>Not at home</td><td style="text-align: right;">02</td></tr> <tr><td>Refused</td><td style="text-align: right;">03</td></tr> <tr><td>Partly completed</td><td style="text-align: right;">04</td></tr> <tr><td>Incapacitated</td><td style="text-align: right;">05</td></tr> <tr><td>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____</td><td style="text-align: right;">96</td></tr> </table>	Completed	01	Not at home	02	Refused	03	Partly completed	04	Incapacitated	05	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____	96
Completed	01												
Not at home	02												
Refused	03												
Partly completed	04												
Incapacitated	05												
Other (<i>specify</i>) _____	96												

MWM8. Field edited by (Name and number): Name _____	MWM9. Data entry clerk (Name and number): Name _____
--	---

MWM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes :	
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month..... DK month.....98 Year DK year.....9998	
MWB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare and correct MWB1 and/or MWB2 if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years).....	
MWB2A. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DO YOU BELONG?	Moldovan/Romanian.....1 Russian.....2 Ukrainian.....3 Roma(Gypsy).....4 Gagauz.....5 Other ethnic group (<i>specify</i>).....6	
MWB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒MWB7
MWB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool.....0 Primary.....1 Gymnasium.....2 Lyceum/middle school.....3 Polyvalent/PTS.....4 College/technical school.....5 University/Post-Grad.....6	0⇒MWB7
MWB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If less than 1 grade, enter "00"</i>	Grade.....	
MWB6. <i>Check MWB4:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Secondary or higher. ⇒ Go to Next Module</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Primary ⇒ Continue with MWB7</i>		
MWB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all.....1 Able to read only parts of sentence.....2 Able to read whole sentence.....3 No sentence in required language4 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind / visually impaired.....5	

<p><i>MMT1. Check MWB7:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or more education) ⇒ Continue with MMT2</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Able to read or no sentence in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MMT2</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cannot read at all or blind (codes 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MMT3</i></p>		
<p>MMT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4</p>	
<p>MMT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4</p>	
<p>MMT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4</p>	
<p><i>MMT5. Check MWB2: Age of respondent 15-24 years?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, age 15-24 years ⇒ Continue with MMT6</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, age 25-49 years ⇒ Go to Next Module</i></p>		
<p>MMT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	2⇒MMT9
<p>MMT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	2⇒MMT9
<p>MMT8. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4</p>	
<p>MMT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	2⇒Next Module
<p>MMT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET?</p> <p><i>If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.</i></p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	2⇒ Next Module
<p>MMT11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4</p>	

CHILD MORTALITY		MCM
<i>All questions refer only to LIVE births.</i>		
MCM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD IN YOUR LIFE. I AM INTERESTED IN ALL OF THE CHILDREN THAT ARE BIOLOGICALLY YOURS, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT LEGALLY YOURS OR DO NOT HAVE YOUR LAST NAME. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED ANY CHILDREN WITH ANY WOMAN?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒MCM8 8⇒MCM8
MCM3. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR (FIRST) CHILD WAS BORN?	Age in years _ _	
MCM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MCM6
MCM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons at home _ _ Daughters at home _ _	
MCM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MCM8
MCM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons elsewhere _ _ Daughters elsewhere _ _	
MCM8. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED A SON OR DAUGHTER WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? <i>If "No" probe by asking: I MEAN, A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</i>	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MCM10
MCM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Boys dead _ _ Girls dead _ _	
MCM10. <i>Sum answers to MCM5, MCM7, and MCM9.</i>	Sum _ _	

<p>MCM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE FATHERED IN TOTAL (<i>total number in MCM10</i>) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes. Check below:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No live births ⇒ Go to Next Module</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <i>One or more live births ⇒ Continue with MCM11A</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary</i></p>		
<p>MCM11A. DID ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE FATHERED HAVE THE SAME BIOLOGICAL MOTHER?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MCM12</p>
<p>MCM11B. IN ALL, HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE YOU FATHERED CHILDREN WITH?</p>	<p>Number of women _ _</p>	
<p>MCM12. OF THESE (<i>total number in MCM10</i>) BIRTHS YOU HAVE FATHERED, WHEN WAS THE LAST ONE BORN (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)?</p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of last birth</p> <p>Day _ _</p> <p>DK day 98</p> <p>Month _ _</p> <p>Year _ _ _ _</p>	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
MDV

MDV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:

		Yes	No	DK
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling.....	1	2	8
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children.....	1	2	8
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him.....	1	2	8
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex.....	1	2	8
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food.....	1	2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married..... 1 Yes, living with a woman 2 No, not in union..... 3	3⇒MMA5
MMA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR WIFE/PARTNER? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS YOUR WIFE/PARTNER ON HER LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years __ __ DK..... 98	
MMA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a woman 2 No 3	3 ⇒Next Module
MMA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced..... 2 Separated 3	
MMA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once..... 1 More than once..... 2	
MMA8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY OR <u>START</u> LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of first marriage Month..... __ __ DK month..... 98 Year __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	⇒Next Module
MMA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years..... __ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR
MSB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.

<p>MSB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES.</p> <p>THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p>	<p>Never had intercourse..... 00</p> <p>Age in years __ __</p> <p>First time when started living with (first) wife/partner 95</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>MSB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 8</p>	
<p>MSB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>Record 'years ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>Days ago 1 __ __</p> <p>Weeks ago 2 __ __</p> <p>Months ago 3 __ __</p> <p>Years ago..... 4 __ __</p>	<p>4⇒MSB14C</p>
<p>MSB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	
<p>MSB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'girlfriend', then ask: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Wife 1</p> <p>Cohabiting partner..... 2</p> <p>Girlfriend..... 3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance 4</p> <p>Prostitute 5</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3⇒MSB7</p> <p>4⇒MSB7</p> <p>5⇒MSB7</p> <p>6⇒MSB7</p>
<p>MSB6. <i>Check MMA1:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Currently married or living with a woman (MMA1 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Go to MSB8</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not married / Not in union (MMA1 = 3) ⇒ Continue with MSB7</i></p>		
<p>MSB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i></p>	<p>Age of sexual partner __ __</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>MSB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒MSB14A</p>
<p>MSB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	

<p>MSB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'girlfriend' then ask: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Wife 1 Cohabiting partner..... 2 Girlfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Prostitute 5 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3⇒MSB12 4⇒MSB12 5⇒MSB12 6⇒MSB12</p>
<p>MSB11. Check MMA1 and MMA7:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Currently married or living with a woman (MMA1 = 1 or 2) AND Married only once or lived with a woman only once (MMA7 = 1) ⇒ Go to MSB13</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Else ⇒ Continue with MSB12</i></p>		
<p>MSB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i></p>	<p>Age of sexual partner __ __ DK 98</p>	
<p>MSB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒MSB15</p>
<p>MSB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Number of partners __ __</p>	
<p>MSB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p><i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i></p> <p><i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i></p>	<p>Number of lifetime partners..... __ __ DK 98</p>	

HIV/AIDS				MHA
MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE.	Yes..... 1			2⇒ Next Module
HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED HIV/AIDS?	No 2			
MHA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8			
MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8			
MHA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8			
MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8			
MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8			
MHA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8			
HA7a. CAN A PERSON GET HIV/AIDS BY HUGGING OR SHAKING WITH A PERSON WHO IS INFECTED?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK8			
MHA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES HIV/AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:				
[A] DURING PREGNANCY?		Yes No DK		
[B] DURING DELIVERY?	During pregnancy..... 1	1 2 8		
[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	During delivery 1 By breastfeeding 1	1 2 8 1 2 8		
MHA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A TEACHER HAS THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD HE/SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8			
MHA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8			
MHA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8			

MHA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH HIV/AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MHA27
MHA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago 3	
MHA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module
MHA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	

TUBERCULOSIS		MTB
<p>MTB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD ABOUT A DISEASE NAMED TUBERCULOSIS OR TBC?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	2⇒Next Module
<p>MTB2. HOW DO YOU THINK IS TUBERCULOSIS TRANSMITTED FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER?</p> <p><i>Probe: IN WHICH WAYS?</i></p> <p><i>Record all the mentioned variants.</i></p>	<p>Through the air during coughing or sneezing A When you share the same objects B When touching the person with TB C Through food D Sexually E Through mosquito bites F</p> <p>Others (specify) _____ X DK Z</p>	
<p>MTB3. WHAT ARE THE SIGNS OR SYMPTOMS INDICATING THAT A PERSON HAS TB?</p> <p>OTHER?</p> <p><i>Record all the mentioned variants.</i></p>	<p>Cough A Cough with sputum B Cough during several weeks C Fever D Blood in sputum E Loss of appetite F Night sweats G Chest pains H Tiredness I Weight loss J Weakness K</p> <p>Others (specify) _____ X DK Z</p>	
<p>MTB4. CAN TUBERCULOSIS BE CURED?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>MTB5. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK OF TUBERCULOSIS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK 8</p>	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette 00 Age..... ____	00⇒MTA6
MTA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes ____	
MTA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
MTA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Cigars A Water pipe B Cigarillos C Pipe..... D Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
MTA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	

MTA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2 ⇒MTA14
MTA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2 ⇒MTA14
MTA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobacco A Snuff..... B Dip..... C Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
MTA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
MTA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MTA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol..... 00 Age..... ____	00⇒Next Module
MTA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? <i>If respondent did not drink, circle "00". If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Did not have one drink in last one month . 00 Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	00⇒Next Module
MTA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE?	Number of drinks ____	

LIFE SATISFACTION

MLS

MLS1. Check MWB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?

- Age 25-49 years ⇒ Go to MWM11
- Age 15-24 years ⇒ Continue with MLS2

MLS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION.

FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY?

YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.

Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code pointed by the respondent.

- Very happy 1
- Somewhat happy..... 2
- Neither happy nor unhappy 3
- Somewhat unhappy..... 4
- Very unhappy 5

MLS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED.

AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.

Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code shown by the respondent, for questions MLS3 to MLS13.

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?

- Very satisfied 1
- Somewhat satisfied 2
- Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3
- Somewhat unsatisfied 4
- Very unsatisfied 5

MLS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?

- Very satisfied 1
- Somewhat satisfied 2
- Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3
- Somewhat unsatisfied 4
- Very unsatisfied 5

MLS5. DURING THE (**current / 2011-2012**) SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?

- Yes 1
- No 2

2⇒MLS7

MLS6. HOW SATISFIED (are/were) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? <i>If the respondent says that he/she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have a job 0 Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? <i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i>	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? <i>If the respondent responds that he/she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have any income 0 Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENEDED, OVERALL?	Improved 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened 3	

MLS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better.....	1
	More or less the same.....	2
	Worse.....	3

MWB11. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes ____ : ____	
--------------------------------	------------------------------------	--

MWB12. *Check Household Listing Form, column HL9.*
Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

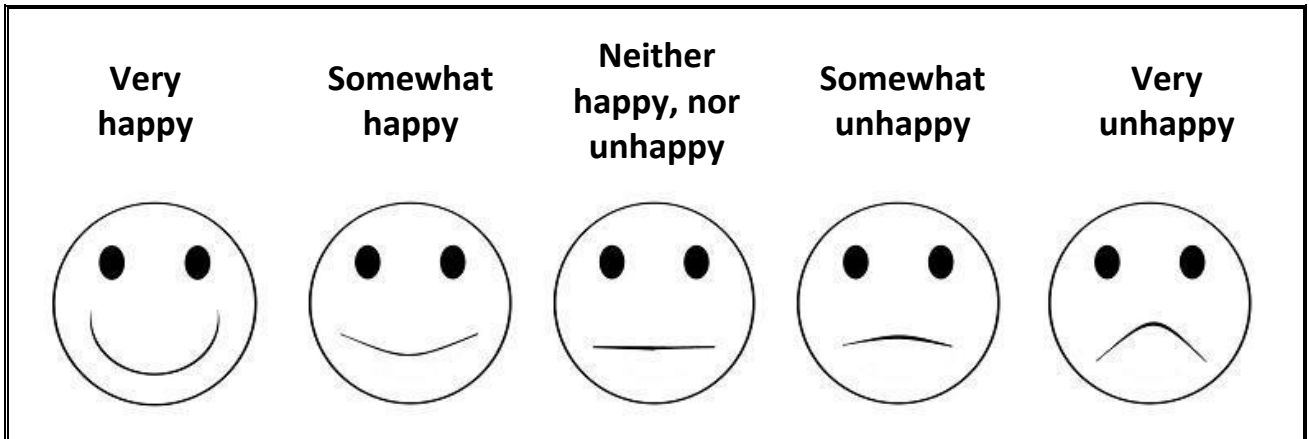
No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check for the presence of any other eligible man in the household.

Field Editor's Observations

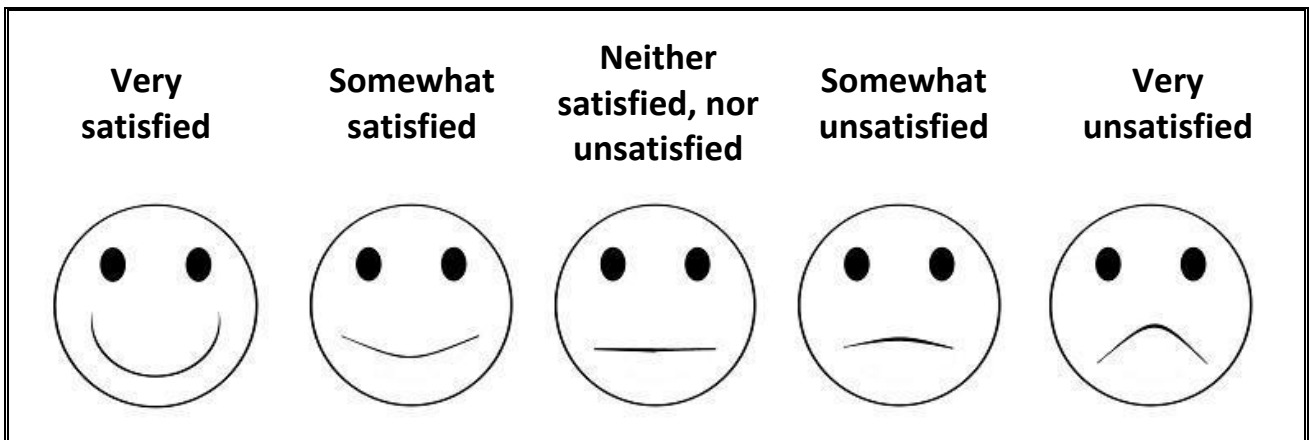
Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1



SIDE 2



WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see Household Listing Form, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.</i>	
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____
WM3. Woman's name: Name _____	WM4. Woman's line number: _____
WM5. Interviewer name and number: Name _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:

WE ARE FROM National Centre of Public Health. WE ARE WORKING ON A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 45 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR SURVEY TEAM.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 45 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR SURVEY TEAM.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*
- No, permission is not given ⇒ Complete WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

WM7. Result of woman's interview	Completed 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (specify) _____ 96
----------------------------------	---

WM8. Field edited by (Name and number): Name _____	WM9. Data entry clerk (Name and number): Name _____
---	--

WM10. Record the time.	Hour and minutes :	
------------------------	--------------------------------	--

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month..... DK month.....98 Year DK year.....9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years)	
WB2A. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DO YOU BELONG?	Moldovan/Romanian 1 Russian 2 Ukrainian 3 Roma(Gypsy) 4 Gagauz..... 5 Other ethnic group (<i>specify</i>) 6	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool 0 Primary 1 Gymnasium 2 Lyceum/middle school..... 3 Polyvalent/PTS..... 4 College/technical school 5 University/Post-Grad 6	0⇒WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If less than 1 grade, enter "00"</i>	Grade/year	
WB6. Check WB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary or higher. ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary ⇒ Continue with WB7		
WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all 1 Able to read only parts of sentence..... 2 Able to read whole sentence 3 No sentence in required language 4 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind / visually impaired..... 5	

<p>MT1. <i>Check WB7:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or more education) ⇒ Continue with MT2</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Able to read or no sentence in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MT2</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cannot read at all or blind (codes 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MT3</i></p>		
<p>MT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4</p>	
<p>MT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4</p>	
<p>MT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4</p>	
<p>MT5. <i>Check WB2: Age of respondent 15-24 years?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, 15-24 years ⇒ Continue with MT6</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module</i></p>		
<p>MT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	2 ⇒ MT9
<p>MT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	2 ⇒ MT9
<p>MT8. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4</p>	
<p>MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	2 ⇒ Next Module
<p>MT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET?</p> <p><i>If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.</i></p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	2 ⇒ Next Module
<p>MT11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4</p>	

CHILD MORTALITY		CM
<i>All questions refer only to LIVE births.</i>		
CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM8
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM6
CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons at home __ __ Daughters at home __ __	
CM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM8
CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons elsewhere __ __ Daughters elsewhere __ __	
CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? <i>If "No" probe by asking: I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</i>	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM10
CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Boys dead __ __ Girls dead __ __	
CM10. <i>Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.</i>	Sum __ __	
CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (<i>total number in CM10</i>) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes. Check below:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No live births ⇒ Go to CM12A</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>One or more live births ⇒ Continue with the BIRTH HISTORY module</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to the BIRTH HISTORY Module or CM12A</i>		

BIRTH HISTORY
BH

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR BIRTHS, WHETHER STILL ALIVE OR NOT, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE YOU HAD.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL OF THE BIRTHS IN BH1. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINE. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 14 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

BH Line No.	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (FIRST/NEXT) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTIPLE	BH3. IS (NAME) A BOY OR A GIRL? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME) BORN? PROBE: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?		BH5. IS (NAME) STILL ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (NAME) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	BH7. IS (NAME) LIVING WITH YOU? 1 YES 2 NO	BH8. RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (FROM HL1) RECORD "00" IF CHILD IS NOT LISTED.	BH9. IF DEAD: HOW OLD WAS (NAME) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; RECORD MONTHS IF LESS THAN 2 YEARS; OR YEARS			BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) AND (NAME), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH? 1 YES 2 NO
				MONTH	YEAR					UNIT	NUMBER	Y	
01		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9		1 2		DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3			
02		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9		1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3		1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH	
03		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9		1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3		1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH	
04		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9		1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3		1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH	
05		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9		1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3		1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH	
06		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9		1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3		1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH	
07		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9		1 2	⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3		1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH	

BH Line No.	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (FIRST/NEXT) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTIPLE	BH3. IS (NAME) A BOY OR A GIRL? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME) BORN? <i>PROBE: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?</i>	BH5. IS (NAME) STILL ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (NAME) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.</i>	BH7. IS (NAME) LIVING WITH YOU? 1 YES 2 NO	BH8. RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (FROM HL1) <i>RECORD "00" IF CHILD IS NOT LISTED.</i>	BH9. <i>IF DEAD:</i> HOW OLD WAS (NAME) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? <i>IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (NAME)?</i> <i>RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; RECORD MONTHS IF LESS THAN 2 YEARS; OR YEARS</i>	BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) AND (NAME), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH? 1 YES 2 NO					
08		1 2	1 2	— — — — —	1 2 ⇒ BH9	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — — ⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH					
09		1 2	1 2	— — — — —	1 2 ⇒ BH9	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — — ⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH					
10		1 2	1 2	— — — — —	1 2 ⇒ BH9	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — — ⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH					
11		1 2	1 2	— — — — —	1 2 ⇒ BH9	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — — ⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH					
12		1 2	1 2	— — — — —	1 2 ⇒ BH9	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — — ⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH					
13		1 2	1 2	— — — — —	1 2 ⇒ BH9	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — — ⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH					
14		1 2	1 2	— — — — —	1 2 ⇒ BH9	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — — ⇒ BH10	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	1 2 ADD NEXT BIRTH					
BH11. HAVE YOU HAD ANY LIVE BIRTHS SINCE THE BIRTH OF (NAME OF LAST BIRTH IN BIRTH HISTORY)?				Yes				1				1 ⇒ RECORD BIRTH(S) IN BIRTH HISTORY			
				No				2							

<p>CM12. Compare number in CM10 with number of births in the Birth History above and check:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Numbers are same ⇒ Continue with CM12A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Numbers are different ⇒ Probe and reconcile</p>		
<p>CM12A. SOMETIMES WOMEN HAVE PREGNANCIES THAT MIGHT NOT END WITH A LIVE BIRTH.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANY PREGNANCY THAT WAS MISCARRIED, ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH, OR THAT WAS TERMINATED EARLY (ABORTED)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒CM13</p>
<p>CM12B. HOW MANY MISCARRIAGES HAVE YOU HAD DURING YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p>BY MISCARRIAGE, I MEAN AN EARLY AND INVOLUNTARY END OF PREGNANCY WITHIN THE FIRST 5TH MONTH OF PREGNANCY.</p>	<p>None..... 00</p> <p>Number of miscarriages..... __ __</p>	
<p>CM12C. IN HOW MANY CASES HAVE YOUR PREGNANCIES ENDED WITH A STILLBIRTH?</p> <p>BY STILLBIRTH, I MEAN A BIRTH THAT TOOK PLACE AFTER THE 5TH MONTH OF PREGNANCY, BUT THE CHILD DID NOT SHOW ANY SIGNS OF LIFE.</p>	<p>None..... 00</p> <p>Number of stillbirths __ __</p>	
<p>CM12D. AND HOW MANY EARLY TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY (ABORTIONS) HAVE YOU HAD DURING YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p>BY EARLY TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (ABORTION), I MEAN A PREGNANCY THAT WAS VOLUNTARILY TERMINATED WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p>	<p>None..... 00</p> <p>Number of early terminations of pregnancy (abortions)..... __ __</p>	<p>00⇒CM13</p>
<p>CM12E. WHEN DID YOUR (LAST) EARLY TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (ABORTION) TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of (last) early termination of pregnancy (abortion)</p> <p>Month __ __</p> <p>Year __ __ __ __</p>	
<p>CM12F. Check in CM12E when the last abortion took place and if:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There are no abortions during the last 2 years. ⇒ Go to CM13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The last abortion took place during the last 2 years, that is, since (the month of interviewing) in 2010, ⇒ Continue with CM12G</p>		
<p>CM12G. If the respondent has mentioned more than one early termination (abortion), i.e. CM12D is higher than 1, then ask her for the exact month and year of each mentioned early termination (abortion) that took place during the last 2 years, i.e. since (the month of interviewing) 2010. Write down month and year for each early termination (abortion) in CM12H, starting from the last, and for each recorded early termination (abortion) ask the respondent to tell you how many weeks/months she was pregnant when she had the early termination (abortion) and record this appropriately.</p>		

	Last early termination (abortion)	Previous to the last early termination (abortion)	Second last from the last early termination (abortion)	Third last from the last early termination (abortion)
CM12H. WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOUR (LAST) EARLY TERMINATION (ABORTION) TAKE PLACE?	<i>Don't ask, it is given in CM12E</i>	Month __ __ Year... __ __ __ __	Month..... __ __ Year .. __ __ __ __	Month __ __ Year... __ __ __ __
CM12I. HOW MANY MONTHS (WEEKS) WERE YOU PREGNANT WHEN YOUR PREGNANCY WAS ABORTED? <i>If the respondent answers in weeks, write down on the appropriate line for weeks, otherwise just record the given months</i>	Weeks.....1 __ __ Months.....2 __ __	Weeks 1 __ __ Months 2 __ __	Weeks..... 1 __ __ Months 2 __ __	Weeks 1 __ __ Months.....2 __ __
<p>CM13. Check BH4 in BIRTH HISTORY: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (day and month of interview) in 2010</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years or no live birth in general. ⇒ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇒ Record name of last live born child Name of child _____</p> <p><i>If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i></p> <p><i>Continue with the next module.</i></p>				

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview. Check child mortality module CM13 and record name of last-born child here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>		
DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (<i>name</i>), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒Next Module
DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later 1 No more 2	2⇒Next Module
DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT?	Months 1 __ __ Years 2 __ __ DK 998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH
MN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview. Check child mortality module CM13 and record name of last-born child here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MN5												
MN 1.A. WHY YOU DID NOT SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?	I was out of the country throughout pregnancy 1 I did not think it was necessary 2 I do not trust physicians 3 I did not have money 4 The insurance does not cover the full costs of antenatal care 5 Other reasons 6	1⇒MN4A 2⇒MN4A 3⇒MN4A 4⇒MN4A 5⇒MN4A 6⇒MN4A												
MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE? <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i>	Health professional: Doctor A Nurse / Midwife B Other person Traditional birth attendant F Other (specify) X													
MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?	Number of times DK 98													
MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE: [A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED? [B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE? [C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align:right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align:right;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood pressure</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urine sample</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood sample.....</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Blood pressure	1	2	Urine sample	1	2	Blood sample.....	1	2	
	Yes	No												
Blood pressure	1	2												
Urine sample	1	2												
Blood sample.....	1	2												
MN4A. HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT PILLS OR SYRUP WITH IRON RECOMMENDED FOR WOMEN?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MN4F												
MN4B. DURING THIS PREGNANCY HAVE YOU BEEN GIVEN OR HAVE YOU PURCHASED PILLS OR SYRUP WITH IRON? SHOW THE PILLS OR SYRUP.	Yes, have been given 1 Yes, have purchased..... 2 No 3 DK..... 8	3⇒MN4E 8⇒MN4E												
MN4C. DURING YOUR PREGNANCY, FOR HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU TAKE IRON PILLS OR SYRUP? <i>If the answer is not numeric, ask the approximate number of days.</i>	Number of days..... DK..... 998													
MN4D. WHO RECOMMENDED YOU TO TAKE THE IRON PILLS OR SYRUP?	Physician/nurse 1 Pharmacist 2 Other person (specify)..... 6													

MN4E. DO YOU THINK THE IRON SUPPLEMENTS: (A) STRENGTHEN THE BONES? (B) PREVENT CONGENITAL ANOMALIES? (C) PREVENT BLOOD PRESSURE? (D) PREVENT ANAEMIA?	Yes 1 1 1 1	No 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8	
MN4F. HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT FOLIC ACID?	Yes 1 No 2			2⇒MN4L
MN4G. DURING THIS PREGNANCY HAVE YOU BEEN GIVEN OR HAVE YOU PURCHASED PILLS OR SYRUP WITH FOLIC ACID? SHOW THE PILLS OR SYRUP.	Yes, have been given 1 Yes, have purchased 2 No 3 DK 8			3⇒MN4K 8⇒MN4K
MN4H. HAVE YOU RECEIVED FOLIC ACID DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes 1 No 2			2⇒MN4J
MN4I. HAVE YOU RECEIVED FOLIC ACID DURING AT LEAST 45 DAYS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8			
MN4J. WHO RECOMMENDED YOU TO TAKE THE FOLIC ACID DURING PREGNANCY?	Physician/nurse 1 Pharmacist 2 Other person (<i>specify</i>) 6			
MN4K. DO YOU THINK THE FOLIC ACID SUPPLEMENTS: (E) STRENGTHEN THE BONES? (F) PREVENT CONGENITAL ANOMALIES? (G) PREVENT BLOOD PRESSURE? (H) PREVENT ANAEMIA?	Yes 1 1 1 1	No 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8	
MN4L. DURING THIS PREGNANCY, HAVE YOU HAD PROBLEMS WITH THE DAYTIME VISION?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8			
MN4M. DURING THIS PREGNANCY, HAVE YOU HAD PROBLEMS WITH THE NIGHT VISION?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8			
MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i> <i>If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i>	Health professional: Doctor A Nurse / Midwife B Other person Traditional birth attendant F Relative / Friend H Other (<i>specify</i>) X No one Y			

<p>MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Your home..... 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Govt. hospital 21</p> <p>Health Centre 24</p> <p>Office of Family Doctor, Health Office .. 25</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital..... 31</p> <p>Private clinic 32</p> <p>Private maternity home 33</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>11⇒MN20</p> <p>12⇒MN20</p> <p>24⇒MN20</p> <p>25⇒MN20</p> <p>96⇒MN20</p>
<p>MN19. WAS <i>(name)</i> DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	
<p>MN20. WHEN <i>(name)</i> WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?</p>	<p>Very large..... 1</p> <p>Larger than average..... 2</p> <p>Average..... 3</p> <p>Smaller than average..... 4</p> <p>Very small 5</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>MN21. WAS <i>(name)</i> WEIGHED AT BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒MN23</p> <p>8⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN22. HOW MUCH DID <i>(name)</i> WEIGH?</p> <p><i>Record weight from health card, if available.</i></p>	<p>From card..... 1 (kg) __ . ____</p> <p>From recall 2 (kg) __ . ____</p> <p>DK 99998</p>	
<p>MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	
<p>MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT <i>(name)</i> TO THE BREAST?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>Immediately 000</p> <p>Hours 1 __ __</p> <p>Days 2 __ __</p> <p>Don't know / remember 998</p>	

MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒Next Module
MN27. WHAT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?	Milk (other than breast milk).....A Plain waterB Sugar or glucose waterC Gripe water.....D Water with sugar and saltE Fruit juice.....F Infant formulaG Tea / Infusions.....H Honey.....I Other (<i>specify</i>) _____X	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS

PN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. Check child mortality module CM13 and record name of last-born child here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

PN1. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?

- Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇒ Continue with PN2
- No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN6

PN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (name).

YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (name or type of facility in MN18). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY?

*If less than one day, record hours.
If less than one week, record days.
Otherwise, record weeks.*

Hours..... 1 __ __
Days 2 __ __
Weeks 3 __ __
Don't know / remember..... 998

PN3. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (name)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (name), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (name) IS OK.

BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (name or type of facility in MN18), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (name)'S HEALTH?

Yes 1
No..... 2

GPN4. AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON YOUR HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.

DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (name or type or facility in MN18)?

Yes 1
No..... 2

PN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18).

DID ANYONE CHECK ON (name)'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18)?

Yes 1
No..... 2
1⇒PN11
2⇒PN16

PN6. Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?

- Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant (MN17=A-F) ⇒ Continue with PN7
- No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant (A-F not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN10

<p>PN7. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (<i>name</i>) IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT YOU, DID (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) CHECK ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	
<p>PN8. AND DID (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING?</p> <p>BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	
<p>PN9. AFTER THE (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN11 2⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN10. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER (<i>name</i>) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN19</p>
<p>PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>Once 1 More than once 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN12A 2⇒PN12B</p>
<p>PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p> <p>PN12B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours 1 ___</p> <p>Days 2 ___</p> <p>Weeks 3 ___</p> <p>Don’t know / remember 998</p>	
<p>PN13. WHO CHECKED ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Health professional Doctor A Nurse / Midwife B Other person Traditional birth attendant F Relative / Friend H Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

<p>PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Your home..... 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Govt. hospital 21</p> <p>Health Centre..... 24</p> <p>Office of Family Doctor, Health Office.....25</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital..... 31</p> <p>Private clinic 32</p> <p>Private maternity home 33</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN15. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇒ Continue with PN16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN17</p>		
<p>PN16. AFTER YOU LEFT (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN20</p> <p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>PN17. Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant (MN17=A-F) ⇒ Continue with PN18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant (A-F not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN19</p>		
<p>PN18. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN20</p> <p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>PN19. AFTER THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p> <p>I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>PN20. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>Once..... 1</p> <p>More than once 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21A</p> <p>2⇒PN21B</p>

<p>PN21A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p> <p>PN21B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours..... 1 __ __</p> <p>Days 2 __ __</p> <p>Weeks 3 __ __</p> <p>Don't know / remember 998</p>	
<p>PN22. WHO CHECKED ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Health professional</p> <p>Doctor.....A</p> <p>Nurse / MidwifeB</p> <p>Other person</p> <p>Traditional birth attendantF</p> <p>Relative / FriendH</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____X</p>	
<p>PN23. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Your home..... 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Govt. hospital 21</p> <p>Health Centre 24</p> <p>Office of Family Doctor, Health Office .. 25</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital..... 31</p> <p>Private clinic 32</p> <p>Private maternity home 33</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	

ILLNESS SYMPTOMS

IS

IS1. Check Household Listing, column HL9

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under the age of five?

Yes ⇒ Continue with IS2.

No ⇒ Go to Next Module.

IS2. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY?

Probe:
ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS?

Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.

Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions

- Child not able to drink or breastfeed A
- Child becomes sicker B
- Child develops a fever C
- Child has fast breathing D
- Child has difficult breathing E
- Child has blood in stool F
- Child is drinking poorly G
- Child is restless H
- Child is crying I
- Child is sleeping poorly J
- Other (*specify*) _____ X
- Other (*specify*) _____ Y
- Other (*specify*) _____ Z

CP0. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING.

COUPLES USE DIFFERENT WAYS OR METHODS IN ORDER TO POSTPONE OR AVOID PREGNANCY.

HAVE YOU HEARD OF :

[A] FEMALE STERILIZATION?

Probe: AN OPERATION WOMEN UNDERTAKE IN ORDER TO AVOID PREGNANCY.

Yes 1
No 2

[B] MALE STERILIZATION?

Probe: AN OPERATION MEN UNDERTAKE IN ORDER TO AVOID PREGNANCY.

Yes 1
No 2

[C] IUD?

Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE A COIL PLACED INSIDE THE UTERUS BY A DOCTOR.

Yes 1
No 2

[D] INJECTABLES?

Probe: WOMEN CAN RECEIVE INJECTIONS THAT HAVE AN EFFECT ON THEIR HORMONES AND PREVENT PREGNANCY OVER A PERIOD OF A FEW MONTHS.

Yes 1
No 2

[E] IMPLANTS?

Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE ONE OR MORE SMALL IMPLANTS (RODS) IMPLANTED IN THEIR UPPER ARM BY A DOCTOR THAT PREVENT PREGNANCY FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.

Yes 1
No 2

[F] PILL?

Probe: WOMEN CAN TAKE PILLS ON AN EVERYDAY BASIS TO AVOID GETTING PREGNANT.

Yes 1
No 2

[G] MALE CONDOM?

Probe: MEN CAN PUT A RUBBER COVER ON THEIR PENIS BEFORE OR DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.

Yes 1
No 2

[H] FEMALE CONDOM?

Probe: WOMEN CAN PUT A COVER INSIDE THEIR VAGINA BEFORE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.

Yes 1
No 2

[I] DIAPHRAGM?

Probe: WOMEN CAN INSERT A SOFT RUBBER CUP IN THEIR VAGINA TO BLOCK THE SPERM FROM ENTERING THEIR UTERUS OR FALLOPIAN TUBES.

Yes 1
No 2

[J] FOAM / JELLY?

Probe: WOMEN MAY USE SPERMICIDAL PRODUCTS (E.G. FOAM, JELLY, CREAM) THAT CAN KILL OR PREVENT THE SPERM FROM

Yes 1
No 2

<p>MOVING AND REACHING THE EGG.</p> <p>[K] LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM)?</p> <p>[L] PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM METHOD? <i>Probe: THE WOMAN CAN AVOID PREGNANCY BY NOT HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE DURING FERTILE DAYS IN THE MONTH, I.E. DAYS SHE IS MOST LIKELY TO GET PREGNANT.</i></p> <p>[M] WITHDRAWAL? <i>Probe: MEN CAN PULL OUT DIRECTLY BEFORE EJACULATING.</i></p> <p>[N] EMERGENCY / POSTCOITAL CONTRACEPTION? <i>Probe: AS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE, WITHIN A PERIOD OF 3 DAYS, AFTER HAVING UNPROTECTED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WOMEN CAN TAKE SPECIAL PILLS TO PREVENT PREGNANCY.</i></p> <p>[X] HAVE YOU HEARD OF ANY OTHER WAYS OR METHODS THAT MEN OR WOMEN CAN UTILISE IN ORDER TO AVOID PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p> <p>Yes 1 No 2</p> <p>Yes 1 No 2</p> <p>Yes 1 No 2</p> <p>Yes 1 _____ (specify) _____ (specify) No 2</p>	
<p>CP1. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?</p>	<p>Yes, currently pregnant 1 No 2 Unsure or DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>CP2. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CP4</p>
<p>CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</i></p>	<p>Female sterilization A Male sterilization B IUD C Injectables D Implants E Pill F Male condom G Female condom H Diaphragm I Foam / Jelly J Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) K Periodic abstinence / Rhythm L Withdrawal M Other (specify) X</p>	<p>A ⇒ Next M B ⇒ Next M C ⇒ Next M D ⇒ Next M E ⇒ Next M F ⇒ Next M G ⇒ Next M H ⇒ Next M I ⇒ Next M J ⇒ Next M K ⇒ Next M L ⇒ Next M M ⇒ Next M X ⇒ Next M</p>
<p>CP4. HAVE YOU EVER DONE ANYTHING OR USED A METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. <i>Check CP1. Currently pregnant?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Continue with UN2</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, unsure or DK ⇒ Go to UN5</i>		
UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1⇒UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later..... 1 No more 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child..... 1 No more / None..... 2 Undecided / Don't know 8	1⇒UN7 2⇒UN13 8⇒UN13
UN5. <i>Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes ⇒ Go to UN13</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ Continue with UN6</i>		
UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child..... 1 No more / None..... 2 Says she cannot get pregnant 3 Undecided / Don't know 8	2⇒UN9 3⇒UN11 8⇒UN9
UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD?	Months 1 ___ Years..... 2 ___ Soon / Now 993 Says she cannot get pregnant..... 994 After marriage 995 Other 996 Don't know 998	994⇒UN11
UN8. <i>Check CP1. Currently pregnant?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to UN13</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with UN9</i>		

<p>UN9. Check CP2. Currently using a method?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN10</p>		
<p>UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒UN13</p> <p>8 ⇒UN13</p>
<p>UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Infrequent sex / No sex..... A</p> <p>Menopausal..... B</p> <p>Never menstruated..... C</p> <p>Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus)..... D</p> <p>Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result..... E</p> <p>Postpartum amenorrheic..... F</p> <p>Breastfeeding..... G</p> <p>Too old..... H</p> <p>Fatalistic..... I</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p> <p>Don't know..... Z</p>	
<p>UN12. Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mentioned ⇒ Go to Next Module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not mentioned ⇒ Continue with UN13</p>		
<p>UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START?</p>	<p>Days ago..... 1 __ __</p> <p>Weeks ago..... 2 __ __</p> <p>Months ago..... 3 __ __</p> <p>Years ago..... 4 __ __</p> <p>In menopause / Has had hysterectomy..... 994</p> <p>Before last birth..... 995</p> <p>Never menstruated..... 996</p>	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:

		Yes	No	DK
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling.....	1	2	8
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children.....	1	2	8
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him.....	1	2	8
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex.....	1	2	8
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a man..... 2 No, not in union 3	3⇒MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?</i>	Age in years.....__ __ DK..... 98	⇒MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man 2 No 3	3 ⇒Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced 2 Separated 3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once 1 More than once..... 2	
MA8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of first marriage Month.....__ __ DK month..... 98 Year__ __ __ __ DK year..... 9998	⇒Next Module
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years.....__ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR
SB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.

<p>SB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES.</p> <p>THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p>	<p>Never had intercourse 00</p> <p>Age in years _ _</p> <p>First time when started living with (first) husband/partner 95</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>SB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 8</p>	
<p>SB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>Record 'years ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>Days ago 1 _ _</p> <p>Weeks ago 2 _ _</p> <p>Months ago 3 _ _</p> <p>Years ago 4 _ _</p>	<p>4⇒SB15</p>
<p>SB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>SB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'boyfriend', then ask:</i> WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? <i>If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Husband 1</p> <p>Cohabiting partner 2</p> <p>Boyfriend 3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance 4</p> <p>Other (specify) 6</p>	<p>3⇒SB7</p> <p>4⇒SB7</p> <p>6⇒SB7</p>
<p>SB6. Check MAI:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man (MAI = 1 or 2) ⇒ Go to SB8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in a union (MAI = 3) ⇒ Continue with SB7</p>		
<p>SB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>If response is DK, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p>	<p>Age of sexual partner _ _</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>SB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒SB15</p>
<p>SB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	

<p>SB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'boyfriend' then ask: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Husband..... 1 Cohabiting partner 2 Boyfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (specify)_____ 6</p>	<p>3⇒SB12 4⇒SB12 6⇒SB12</p>
<p>SB11. Check MA1 and MA7:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) AND Married only once or lived with a man only once (MA7 = 1) ⇒ Go to SB13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with SB12</p>		
<p>SB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i></p>	<p>Age of sexual partner..... _ _ DK 98</p>	
<p>SB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒SB15</p>
<p>SB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Number of partners..... _ _</p>	
<p>SB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p><i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i></p> <p><i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i></p>	<p>Number of lifetime partners _ _ DK 98</p>	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED HIV/AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ Next Module
HA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
HA7A. CAN A PERSON GET HIV/AIDS BY HUGGING OR SHAKING WITH A PERSON WHO IS INFECTED?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK8	
HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES HIV/AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy 1 2 8 During delivery..... 1 2 8 By breastfeeding..... 1 2 8	
HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8	
HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8	
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8	
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH HIV/AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8	

<p>HA13. Check CMI3: Any live birth in last 2 years?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years ⇒ Go to HA24</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years ⇒ Continue with HA14</p>		
<p>HA14. Check MNI: Received antenatal care?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Received antenatal care ⇒ Continue with HA15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Did not receive antenatal care ⇒ Go to HA24</p>		
<p>HA15. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name),</p> <p>WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT:</p> <p>[A] BABIES GETTING THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS FROM THEIR MOTHER?</p> <p>[B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?</p> <p>[C] GETTING TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?</p> <p>WERE YOU:</p> <p>[D] OFFERED A TEST FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>HIV/AIDS from mother 1 2 8</p> <p>Things to do 1 2 8</p> <p>Tested for HIV/AIDS 1 2 8</p> <p>Offered a test 1 2 8</p>	
<p>HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒HA19</p> <p>8⇒HA19</p>
<p>HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒HA22</p> <p>8⇒HA22</p>
<p>HA18. REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT.</p> <p>AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1⇒HA22</p> <p>2⇒HA22</p> <p>8⇒HA22</p>
<p>HA19. Check MNI7: Birth delivered by health professional (A, B or C)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, birth delivered by health professional ⇒ Continue with HA20</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, birth not delivered by health professional ⇒ Go to HA24</p>		
<p>HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒HA24</p>
<p>HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1⇒HA25</p>

HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago1 12-23 months ago.....2 2 or more years ago3	1 ⇒Next Module 2 ⇒Next Module 3 ⇒Next Module
HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒HA27
HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago1 12-23 months ago.....2 2 or more years ago3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	1 ⇒Next Module 2 ⇒Next Module 8 ⇒Next Module
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No2	

TUBERCULOSIS		WTB
TB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD ABOUT A DISEASE NAMED TUBERCULOSIS OR TBC?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
TB2. HOW DO YOU THINK IS TUBERCULOSIS TRANSMITTED FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER? <i>Probe: IN WHICH WAYS?</i> <i>Record all the mentioned variants.</i>	Through the air during coughing or sneezing A When you share the same objects B When touching the person with TB C Through food D Sexually E Through mosquito bites F Others (specify) _____ X DK Z	
TB3. WHAT ARE THE SIGNS OR SYMPTOMS INDICATING THAT A PERSON HAS TB? OTHER? <i>Record all the mentioned variants.</i>	Cough A Cough with sputum B Cough during several weeks C Fever D Blood in sputum E Loss of appetite F Night sweats G Chest pains H Tiredness I Weight loss J Weakness K Others (specify) _____ X DK Z	
TB4. CAN TUBERCULOSIS BE CURED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
TB5. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK OF TUBERCULOSIS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒TA6
TA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette 00 Age ____	00⇒TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒TA6
TA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes ____	
TA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒TA10
TA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒TA10
TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Cigars A Water pipe B Cigarillos C Pipe D Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
TA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒TA14
TA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒TA14

<p>TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH?</p> <p><i>Circle all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Chewing tobacco..... A Snuff B Dip C Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>TA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i></p>	<p>Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day..... 30</p>	
<p>TA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>TA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?</p>	<p>Never had one drink of alcohol 00 Age ____ ____</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>TA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, circle "00".</i></p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".</i></p> <p><i>If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i></p>	<p>Did not have one drink in last one month.. 00 Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day..... 30</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>TA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE?</p>	<p>Number of drinks ____ ____</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION

LS

LS1. Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?

- Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to WM11
- aged 15-24 years ⇒ Continue with LS2

LS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION.

FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY?

YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.

Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code pointed by the respondent.

- Very happy 1
- Somewhat happy 2
- Neither happy nor unhappy 3
- Somewhat unhappy 4
- Very unhappy 5

LS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED.

AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.

Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code shown by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?

- Very satisfied 1
- Somewhat satisfied 2
- Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3
- Somewhat unsatisfied 4
- Very unsatisfied 5

LS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?

- Very satisfied 1
- Somewhat satisfied 2
- Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3
- Somewhat unsatisfied 4
- Very unsatisfied 5

LS5. DURING THE (**current / 2011-2012**) SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?

- Yes 1
- No 2

2⇒LS7

<p>LS6. HOW SATISFIED (are/were) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?</p>	<p>Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>LS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?</p> <p><i>If the respondent says that he/she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.</i></p>	<p>Does not have a job 0</p> <p>Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>LS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?</p>	<p>Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>LS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE?</p> <p><i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i></p>	<p>Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>LS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?</p>	<p>Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>LS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?</p>	<p>Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>LS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?</p>	<p>Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>LS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME?</p> <p><i>If the respondent responds that he/she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.</i></p>	<p>Does not have any income 0</p> <p>Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>LS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENERD, OVERALL?</p>	<p>Improved 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened..... 3</p>	

LS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better..... 1 More or less the same 2 Worse..... 3	
---	--	--

WM11. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes :	
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HAEMOGLOBIN LEVEL MEASUREMENT

HB

Record the haemoglobin level below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each woman. Check the woman's name and the line number on the household listing before recording measurements.

HB1. Measurer's name and number:

NAME _____ No. ____ _

HB2. CHECK WOMAN'S AGE:

- 15-17 years ⇒ Check MA1:
- code 1 or 2 is circled ⇒ Go to HB6.
- code 1 or 2 is not circled ⇒ Check HL8 from the household listing form:
- mother/caretaker is identified in HL8 from the household listing form ⇒ Go to HB3.
- mother/caretaker is not identified in HL8 from the household listing form ⇒ Go to HB6.
- 18 years and older ⇒ Go to HB6.

HB3. Check the line number of the mother/caretaker in HL8 from the household listing form.

Line number ____ _

HB4. Read the consent message to the mother/caretaker identified in HB3:

WITHIN THIS SURVEY, WE EVALUATE THE ANAEMIA IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN. ANAEMIA IS A VERY IMPORTANT HEALTH ISSUE THAT IS USUALLY CAUSED BY INSUFFICIENT NUTRITION, INFECTIONS OR CHRONIC DISEASES. THIS SURVEY WILL HELP THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO DEVELOP PROGRAMMES FOR PREVENTING AND TREATING ANAEMIA.

WE WOULD LIKE THAT YOU AND ALL CHILDREN BORN IN 2007 OR LATER PARTICIPATE IN ANAEMIA TESTING BY ALLOWING US TO TAKE SOME DROPS OF BLOOD FROM THE FINGER.

THE TEST USES ONLY DISPOSABLE INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE STERILE AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

THE TEST WILL BE EFFECTED USING A SPECIAL MODERN EQUIPMENT AND THE RESULTS WILL BE READY IMMEDIATELY AFTER BLOOD TAKING. THE RESULTS WILL BE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ANAEMIA TEST. HOWEVER, IF YOU DECIDE NOT TO PERFORM THIS TEST, IT IS YOUR RIGHT TO DO SO AND WE WILL COMPLY WITH YOUR DECISION. PLEASE TELL ME YOUR DECISION ON ACCEPTING THIS TEST.

HB5. Circle the respective code and ask the mother/caretaker to sign.

Consent received	1	1⇒HB8
Signature _____		
Refusal on the part of the parent/caretaker	2	2⇒WM12
Mother/caretaker is not present	3	3⇒WM12

HB6. Read the informed consent to the respondent:

WITHIN THIS SURVEY, WE EVALUATE THE ANAEMIA IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN. ANAEMIA IS A VERY IMPORTANT HEALTH ISSUE THAT IS USUALLY CAUSED BY INSUFFICIENT NUTRITION, INFECTIONS OR CHRONIC DISEASES. THIS SURVEY WILL HELP THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO DEVELOP PROGRAMMES FOR PREVENTING AND TREATING ANAEMIA.

WE WOULD LIKE THAT YOU AND ALL CHILDREN BORN IN 2007 OR LATER PARTICIPATE IN ANAEMIA TESTING BY ALLOWING US TO TAKE SOME DROPS OF BLOOD FROM THE FINGER.

THE TEST USES ONLY DISPOSABLE INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE STERILE AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE. THE TEST WILL BE EFFECTED USING A SPECIAL MODERN EQUIPMENT AND THE RESULTS WILL BE READY IMMEDIATELY AFTER BLOOD TAKING. THE RESULTS WILL BE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ANAEMIA TEST. HOWEVER, IF YOU DECIDE NOT TO PERFORM THIS TEST, IT IS YOUR RIGHT TO REFUSE AND WE WILL COMPLY WITH YOUR DECISION. PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU ACCEPT TO DO THIS TEST.

<p>HB7. Circle the respective code and ask the respondent to sign.</p>	<p>Consent received 1</p> <p>Signature _____</p> <p>Refusal on the part of the respondent..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒WM12</p>
<p>HB8. Register the haemoglobin level (g/dl).</p>	<p>Haemoglobin level (g/dl).....</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Not measured due to other reasons (specify) 996</p>	

WM12. Check Household Listing Form, column HL9.

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- Yes ⇒ Go to *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE* for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check for the presence of any other eligible woman, man or child under-5 in the household.

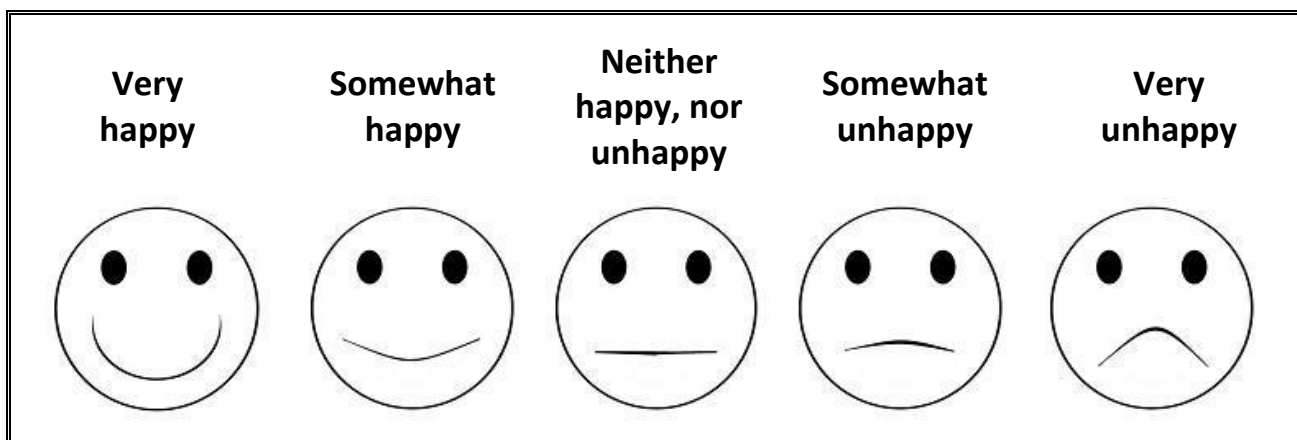
Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

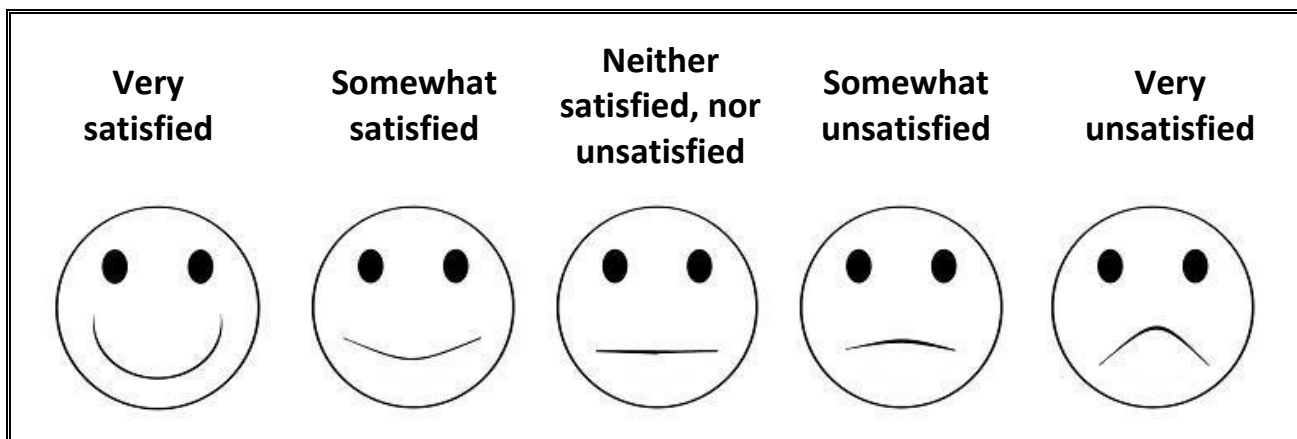
Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1



SIDE 2



APPENDIX G. NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN (NCHS/CDC/WHO STANDARD)

Table NU.1A: Nutritional status of children based on NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population

Percentage of children under the age of five by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, based on the NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population, Moldova, 2012

	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height			Number of children under the age of five	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under the age of five
	Underweight		Stunted	Wasted		Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)					
	percent below -2 SD	Mean Z-Score (SD)		percent below -2 SD	Mean Z-Score (SD)		percent below -2 SD	Mean Z-Score (SD)				
Sex												
Male	3.0	0.1	-0.1	3.7	0.7	-0.1	1.6	0.2	4.3	0.0	863	860
Female	3.4	0.1	-0.1	5.1	1.2	-0.1	1.2	0.2	4.0	0.1	836	834
Area												
Urban	1.5	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	4.0	0.1	581	579
Rural	4.0	0.0	-0.2	5.2	1.2	-0.2	1.6	0.1	4.2	0.0	1119	1116
Region												
North	2.4	0.1	-0.1	4.4	0.3	-0.1	0.8	0.0	2.4	0.1	543	543
Centre	4.7	0.0	-0.2	5.4	1.4	-0.2	1.8	0.0	5.0	0.0	518	516
South	2.8	0.0	-0.2	4.8	1.5	-0.2	2.3	0.4	4.6	0.0	368	367
Chişinău	2.5	0.3	0.2	2.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.5	5.5	0.1	269	268
Age												
0-5 months	2.0	0.3	0.5	3.7	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	6.1	0.4	166	166
6-11 months	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	4.4	0.0	207	208
12-23 months	3.5	0.1	-0.1	5.3	0.4	-0.2	2.3	0.4	6.6	0.1	358	356
24-35 months	4.4	0.0	-0.2	3.7	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.6	-0.1	333	333
36-47 months	3.3	0.0	-0.3	4.9	1.0	-0.2	0.9	0.0	1.6	-0.1	339	336
48-59 months	2.8	0.2	-0.2	6.0	1.9	-0.3	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	296	296
Mother's education^a												
Secondary	3.9	0.1	-0.3	4.7	1.0	-0.3	1.5	0.1	3.7	0.0	812	813
Professional	3.7	0.2	0.0	6.8	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.5	4.0	0.0	407	406
Higher	1.4	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	5.1	0.2	446	443
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	6.8	0.2	-0.5	8.3	3.0	-0.6	1.9	0.2	1.5	-0.1	314	314
Second	3.0	0.1	-0.3	3.8	0.0	-0.2	1.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	385	385
Middle	2.8	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.9	-0.1	2.0	0.0	5.5	0.2	347	347
Fourth	2.8	0.1	0.0	2.9	1.0	0.0	2.7	0.5	4.4	0.0	291	288
Richest	0.9	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.2	6.5	0.1	362	360
Mother's ethnicity												
Moldovan/Romanian	3.6	0.1	-0.1	4.6	0.9	-0.1	1.5	0.2	4.0	0.0	1388	1386
Russian	1.0	0.0	0.2	6.1	2.5	0.1	3.1	0.0	7.4	0.1	60	59
Ukrainian	2.5	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.2	97	97
Roma (Gypsy)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(-0.3)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(-0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	32
Gagauz	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.6	0.2	78	77
Other ethnic group	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.2	0.1	44	44
Total	3.2	0.1	-0.1	4.4	0.9	-0.1	1.4	0.2	4.2	0.0	1699	1694

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 18 unweighted cases with no/primary education and 17 unweighted cases with missing/DK education are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

APPENDIX H. EDUCATION (Country specific tables)

Table ED.4A: Primary school attendance (not adjusted)

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary (not adjusted net attendance ratio), Moldova, 2012

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (not adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (not adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (not adjusted)	Number of children
Region						
North	90.5	219	91.2	203	90.9	422
Centre	93.7	211	93.7	230	93.7	441
South	94.0	133	93.9	125	94.0	258
Chişinău	94.5	96	91.7	90	93.2	186
Area						
Urban	91.5	210	91.8	195	91.6	405
Rural	93.5	450	93.1	453	93.3	903
Age at beginning of school year						
7	96.8	155	96.7	179	96.7	334
8	99.3	166	99.5	181	99.4	347
9	96.4	172	98.2	142	97.2	314
10	79.0	166	74.0	147	76.7	313
Mother's education^a						
Secondary	92.4	328	95.0	333	93.7	661
Professional	94.7	214	92.3	184	93.6	399
Higher	91.8	104	88.5	124	90.0	228
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	94.8	123	94.9	100	94.8	223
Second	94.8	132	93.1	166	93.9	297
Middle	88.8	159	93.9	134	91.1	294
Fourth	94.3	120	91.4	130	92.8	251
Richest	92.6	125	90.3	119	91.5	244
Presence of parents						
At least one biological parent living abroad	91.2	148	94.4	142	92.7	289
Neither biological parent living abroad	93.3	512	92.2	507	92.8	1018
Total	92.8	659	92.7	649	92.8	1308

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 8 unweighted cases with no/primary education and 13 unweighted cases with missing/DK education, for all children (boys and girls), are not shown

The primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) is the percentage of children of primary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending primary school. Children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year currently attending primary school (ED6A Level=1) are included in the numerator. All children of primary school age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

The age of the child at the beginning of the school year is estimated by rejuvenating children to the first month of the (current or most recent) school year by using information on the date of birth (HL5), if available, and information on when the current (or most recent) school year began. If the date of birth is not available, then a full year is subtracted from the current age of the child at the time of survey (HL6), if the interview took place more than 6 months after the school year started. If the latter is less than six months and the date of birth is not available, the current age is assumed to be the same as the age at the beginning of the school year.

The table is based on a 4-year primary school system, for ages 7 to 10.

Table ED.6A: Lower secondary school attendance (not adjusted)*Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school (not adjusted net attendance ratio), Moldova, 2012*

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (not adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (not adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (not adjusted)	Number of children
Region						
North	92.1	310	89.6	275	90.9	585
Centre	90.9	270	95.1	278	93.1	548
South	92.7	204	93.1	192	92.9	396
Chişinău	87.5	143	91.8	116	89.4	259
Area						
Urban	87.5	279	88.2	265	87.8	544
Rural	92.8	648	94.3	596	93.5	1244
Age at beginning of school year						
11	88.1	176	88.5	157	88.3	332
12	99.2	176	100.0	159	99.6	334
13	96.0	182	98.8	177	97.4	358
14	95.9	199	97.1	176	96.5	375
15	77.4	195	79.4	193	78.4	388
Mother's education^a						
Secondary	91.4	429	95.0	410	93.1	839
Professional	92.9	317	92.7	272	92.8	589
Higher	91.4	157	91.4	151	91.4	308
Mother not in household	*	8	*	13	*	21
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	87.5	158	89.6	119	88.4	277
Second	93.9	193	96.4	199	95.2	392
Middle	94.3	220	91.8	215	93.1	435
Fourth	92.7	196	92.0	180	92.4	376
Richest	85.3	161	91.0	147	88.0	308
Presence of parents						
At least one biological parent living abroad	92.9	207	90.8	218	91.8	425
Neither biological parent living abroad	90.7	720	93.0	642	91.8	1363
Total	91.2	927	92.5	861	91.8	1788

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 12 unweighted cases with no/primary education and 16 unweighted cases with missing/DK education, for all children (boys and girls), are not shown

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The lower secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR) is the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year) who are attending lower secondary school. Children of lower secondary school age currently attending secondary school (ED6A=2) are included in the numerator. All children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year are included in the denominator (see footnotes below Table ED.4A on how age at beginning of school year is calculated/estimated).

The table is based on a 5-year lower secondary school system, for ages 11 to 15.

Table ED.8A: Children reaching last grade of lower secondary school

Percentage of children entering first grade of lower secondary school who eventually reach the last grade of lower secondary school (Survival rate to last grade of lower secondary school), Moldova, 2012

	Percent attending grade 5 last school year who are in grade 6 this school year	Percent attending grade 6 last school year who are attending grade 7 this school year	Percent attending grade 7 last school year who are attending grade 8 this school year	Percent attending grade 8 last school year who are attending grade 9 this school year	Percent who reach grade 9 of those who enter grade 5 ¹
Sex					
Male	99.3	98.3	100.0	97.9	95.5
Female	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.1	98.3
Region					
North	98.7	100.0	100.0	99.1	97.8
Centre	100.0	98.3	98.8	99.6	96.7
South	100.0	98.9	100.0	94.4	93.3
Chişinău	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	99.0
Area					
Urban	100.0	98.4	100.0	99.5	97.9
Rural	99.4	99.3	99.4	98.2	96.4
Mother's education^a					
Secondary	100.0	99.4	99.2	97.2	95.8
Professional	100.0	98.5	100.0	100.0	98.5
Higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	*	*	*	*	*
Second	*	97.8	100.0	100.0	95.6
Middle	100.0	99.5	100.0	98.1	97.6
Fourth	100.0	98.7	100.0	99.3	98.1
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Presence of parents					
At least one biological parent living abroad	100.0	100.0	98.2	98.7	96.9
Neither biological parent living abroad	99.4	98.8	100.0	98.5	96.8
Total	99.6	99.1	99.6	98.5	96.8

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", all results for the categories "None/primary", "Mother not in household" and "Missing/DK" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Children reaching the last grade of lower secondary also known as the survival rate to the last grade of lower secondary school, is the percentage of children entering the 5 grade of lower secondary school who eventually reach the last grade (9 grade) of lower secondary. In Moldova lower secondary school comprises 5 grades.

With the assumption of a 5-grade secondary school system, the indicator is calculated as the product of the following probabilities:

- The probability that a child graduates from 5 grade and enters 6 grade;
- The probability that a child graduates from 6 grade and enters 7 grade;
- The probability that a child graduates from 7 grade and enters 8 grade;
- The probability that a child graduates from 8 grade and enters 9 grade.

To calculate the first probability, the number of children who are in the grade 6 of lower secondary school at the time of the survey (ED6A=2, ED6B=06) and who were in grade 5 last school year (ED8A=2, ED8B=05) are divided by the number of children who were in grade 5 last school year (ED8A=2, ED8B=05) and graduated to 6 grade (ED6A=2, ED6B=06) or dropped out of school (ED5=2). The children who repeated grade 5 do not enter the calculation because it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. The calculation of the other probabilities is similar: the number who graduated from one grade to another divided by the number who graduated or dropped out of that grade. All probabilities are then multiplied together to obtain the cumulative probability of reaching the last grade among those who enter 5 grade.

Table ED.9A: Lower secondary school completion and transition from lower secondary school*Lower secondary school completion rates and transition rates from lower secondary school, Moldova, 2012*

	Lower secondary school completion rate ¹	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Transition rate from lower secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of lower secondary school the previous year
Sex				
Male	103.3	195	71.0	200
Female	108.7	193	77.0	207
Region				
North	115.8	129	67.3	114
Centre	102.4	127	70.7	126
South	105.7	69	75.3	98
Chişinău	93.2	62	89.7	68
Area				
Urban	91.3	118	91.0	133
Rural	112.4	270	65.8	273
Mother's education^a				
Secondary	108.3	173	70.4	141
Professional	103.5	136	83.2	142
Higher	101.5	62	96.3	50
Mother not in household	*	17	(92.5)	24
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(112.9)	54	(52.9)	49
Second	108.5	98	50.5	85
Middle	119.3	85	79.3	110
Fourth	102.8	77	88.5	86
Richest	85.5	73	89.6	77
Presence of parents				
At least one biological parent living abroad	98.2	92	81.49	73
Neither biological parent living abroad	108.4	296	72.42	333
Total	106.0	388	74.05	407

^a For the background characteristic "Mother's education", 0 unweighted cases with no/primary education for children of lower secondary school completion age, and 2 unweighted cases for children who were in the last grade of lower secondary school the previous year are not shown; while 0 unweighted cases with cases with missing/DK education for children of lower secondary school completion age, and 2 unweighted cases for children who were in the last grade of lower secondary school the previous year are not shown

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

*The lower secondary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of lower secondary school (Moldova - IX grade) for the first time, to the number of children of the lower secondary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year (in Moldova: 15 years), calculated as: Lower secondary completion rate = 100 * (number of children attending the last grade of lower secondary school - repeaters) / (number of children of lower secondary school completion age at the beginning of the school year).*

Children attending the last grade of lower secondary school are those with ED6A=2 and ED6B=last grade of lower secondary. Repeaters are those in the last grade of lower secondary in both ED6 and ED8 (ED6A=2, ED6B=the last grade and ED8A=2, ED8B=the last grade). The denominator are children whose age at the beginning of the school year is estimated to be equal to the age corresponding to the last grade of lower secondary school.

